

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

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FILER

SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST

CIK: **1454889** | IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorpor.: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **33** | File No.: **333-160595** | Film No.: **13523858**

Mailing Address	Business Address
211 MAIN STREET CHARLES SCHWAB INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT,INC SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105	211 MAIN STREET CHARLES SCHWAB INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT,INC SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105 800-648-5300

SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST

CIK: **1454889** | IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorpor.: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **40** | File No.: **811-22311** | Film No.: **13523859**

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Post-Effective Amendment No. 29

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 31

SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip code)

(800) 648-5300

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Marie Chandoha

211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies of communications to:

David J. Lekich, Esq.

Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.

211 Main Street

SF211MN-05-491

San Francisco, CA 94105

Douglas P. Dick, Esq.

Dechert LLP

1775 I Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006-2401

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

- Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
- On (date), pursuant to paragraph (b)
60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
On (date), pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)
On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485

If appropriate, check the following box:

- This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.
-
-

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for the effectiveness of this Post Effective Amendment No. 29 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-1A pursuant to Rule 485(b) under the 1933 Act and has duly caused this Post Effective Amendment No. 29 to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized, in the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, on the 11th day of January, 2013.

SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST

Registrant

Marie Chandoha*

Marie Chandoha, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the 1933 Act, this Post-Effective Amendment No. 29 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-1A has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities indicated this 11th day of January, 2013.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>Walter W. Bettinger, II*</u> Walter W. Bettinger, II	Chairman and Trustee
<u>Robert W. Burns*</u> Robert W. Burns	Trustee
<u>Stephen Timothy Kochis*</u> Stephen Timothy Kochis	Trustee
<u>Charles A. Ruffel*</u> Charles A. Ruffel	Trustee
<u>Marie Chandoha*</u> Marie Chandoha	President and Chief Executive Officer
<u>George Pereira*</u> George Pereira	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer

* By: /s/ Douglas P. Dick

Douglas P. Dick, Attorney-in-Fact
Pursuant to Power of Attorney

EXHIBIT INDEX

EX 101.INS	XBRL Taxonomy Instance Document
EX 101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Schema Document
EX 101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
EX 101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
EX 101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
EX 101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF

Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF™

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-US Liquid Index.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF

[Management fees](#) 0.20%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.20%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF 20 64 113 255

Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-US Liquid Index¹.

¹ Index ownership — "FTSE" is a trademark of The Financial Times Limited ("FT") and the London Stock Exchange plc (the "Exchange") and is used by the fund under license. The Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FT or the Exchange and FT and the Exchange do not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in shares of the fund. Fees payable under the license are paid by the Adviser.

The index is comprised of small capitalization companies in developed countries outside the United States, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the small capitalization universe as approximately the bottom 10% of the eligible universe with a minimum free float capitalization of \$150 million. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 1,834 stocks in 31 developed market countries.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks, including depository receipts representing securities of the index; such depository receipts may be in the form of American Depository receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depository receipts ("GDRs") and European Depository receipts ("EDRs"). The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index. The fund generally expects that its country weightings will be similar to those of the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index. The fund does not hedge its exposure to foreign currencies.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, country weightings, capitalization, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Foreign Investment Risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities also include ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs, which are receipts issued by U.S. and foreign banks that represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

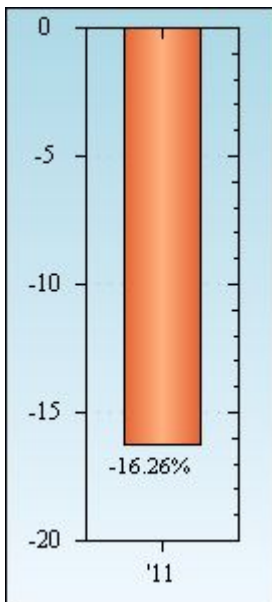
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 3.98% Q1 2011

Worst quarter: (20.93%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 11.73%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

Average Annual Total Returns	1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	(16.26%)	(0.44%)	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF After taxes on distributions	(16.83%)	(1.02%)	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	(10.13%)	(0.50%)	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-US Liquid Index	(16.36%)	(0.12%)	Jan. 14, 2010

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETFTM
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the

[Portfolio
Turnover, Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

17.00%

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Expense](#)

[Example by
Year, Caption](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

[Strategy](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Strategy](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index^{SM1}.

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

¹ Index ownership — "Standard & Poor's" and "S&P" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and "Dow Jones" is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones") and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The "Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index" is a product of S&P Dow

Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index is designed to measure the performance of high dividend yielding stocks issued by U.S. companies that have a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to their peers, based on financial ratios. The 100-component index is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Market Index, excluding REITs, master limited partnerships, preferred stocks and convertibles. It is modified market capitalization weighted.

All index eligible stocks must have sustained at least 10 consecutive years of dividend payments, have a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of \$500 million USD and meet minimum liquidity criteria. The index components are then selected by evaluating the highest dividend yielding stocks based on four fundamentals-based characteristics — cash flow to total debt, return on equity, dividend yield and 5-year dividend growth rate. Stocks in the index are weighted based on a modified market capitalization approach. No single stock can represent more than 4.5% of the index and no single sector can represent more than 25% of the index, as measured at the time of index construction, reconstitution and

rebalance. The index composition is reviewed annually and rebalanced quarterly.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund's weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index's weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index, (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in

performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

[Risk](#)
[Heading]

rr_RiskHeading

[Risk Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Investment Style Risk. The fund primarily invests in dividend paying stocks. As a result, fund performance will correlate directly with the performance of the dividend paying stock segment of the stock market, and the fund may underperform funds that do not limit their investments to dividend paying stocks. If stocks held by the fund reduce or stop paying dividends, the fund's ability to generate income may be affected.

The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Large- and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce

performance.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund’s small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Non-Diversification Risk. The fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, a single adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrence may have a more significant effect on the fund’s investments, and the fund may experience increased volatility.

Derivatives Risk. The fund’s use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in

derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the

[Risk Lose Money \[Text\]](#) rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Risk Nondiversified Status \[Text\]](#)

rr_RiskNondiversifiedStatus

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution \[Text\]](#) rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Bar Chart and Performance Table \[Heading\]](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Performance Narrative \[Text Block\]](#) rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Non-Diversification Risk. The fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, a single adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrence may have a more significant effect on the fund’s investments, and the fund may experience increased volatility.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history. Once the fund has completed a full calendar year of operations a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing the variability of

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns \[Text\]](#)

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

the fund's returns and comparing the fund's performance to the index. Once the fund has completed a full calendar year of operations a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing the variability of the fund's returns and comparing the fund's performance to the index.

[Performance One Year or Less \[Text\]](#)

rr_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

The fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history.

Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF | Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF

Risk/Return:

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#)

rr_ShareholderFeeOther

none

[Management fees](#)

rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.07%

[Other expenses](#)

rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets

none

[Total annual operating expenses](#)

rr_ExpensesOverAssets

0.07%

[1 year](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear01

7

[3 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear03

23

[5 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear05

40

[10 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear10

90

Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF

Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF

[Management fees](#) 0.07%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.07%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$) 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF 7 23 40 90

Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index^{SM1}.

¹ Index ownership — "Standard & Poor's" and "S&P" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and "Dow Jones" is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones") and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The "Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index" is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any

representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index is designed to measure the performance of high dividend yielding stocks issued by U.S. companies that have a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to their peers, based on financial ratios. The 100-component index is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Market Index, excluding REITs, master limited partnerships, preferred stocks and convertibles. It is modified market capitalization weighted.

All index eligible stocks must have sustained at least 10 consecutive years of dividend payments, have a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of \$500 million USD and meet minimum liquidity criteria. The index components are then selected by evaluating the highest dividend yielding stocks based on four fundamentals-based characteristics — cash flow to total debt, return on equity, dividend yield and 5-year dividend growth rate. Stocks in the index are weighted based on a modified market capitalization approach. No single stock can represent more than 4.5% of the index and no single sector can represent more than 25% of the index, as measured at the time of index construction, reconstitution and rebalance. The index composition is reviewed annually and rebalanced quarterly.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund's weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index's weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index, (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Investment Style Risk. The fund primarily invests in dividend paying stocks. As a result, fund performance will correlate directly with the performance of the dividend paying stock segment of the stock market, and the fund may underperform funds that do not limit their investments to dividend paying stocks. If stocks held by the fund reduce or stop paying dividends, the fund's ability to generate income may be affected.

The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Large- and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Non-Diversification Risk. The fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, a single adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrence may have a more significant effect on the fund's investments, and the fund may experience increased volatility.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

Performance

The fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history. Once the fund has completed a full calendar year of operations a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing the variability of the fund's returns and comparing the fund's performance to the index.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF™
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the FTSE Emerging Index.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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

[Portfolio](#)

[Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

9.00%

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Expense](#)

[Example by](#)

[Year](#)

[Caption](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

[Strategy](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Strategy](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the FTSE Emerging Index^{1,2}.

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

¹ The name of the index has been updated from FTSE All Emerging Index to reflect the index's current name. No other changes to the index have occurred.

² Index ownership — "FTSE" is a trademark of The Financial Times Limited ("FT") and the London Stock

Exchange plc (the “Exchange”) and is used by the fund under license. The Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FT or the Exchange and FT and the Exchange do not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in shares of the fund. Fees payable under the license are paid by the Adviser.

The index is comprised of large and mid capitalization companies in emerging market countries, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the large and mid capitalization universe as approximately the top 90% of the eligible universe. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 792 stocks in 24 emerging market countries.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks, including depositary receipts representing securities of the index; such depositary receipts may be in the form of American Depositary receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary receipts (“GDRs”) and European Depositary receipts (“EDRs”). The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various

corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index. The fund does not hedge its exposure to foreign currencies.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, country weightings, capitalization, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered

to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

[Risk](#)
[\[Heading\]](#)
[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Foreign Investment Risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities also include ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs, which are receipts issued by U.S. and foreign banks that represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many

of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and greater risk associated with the custody of securities. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with the fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, and, at times, it may be difficult to value such investments.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The

divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund’s use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund’s or the index’s portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities

exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus. The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

[Risk Lose Money](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)
[Heading]

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Performance Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns](#)
[Text]

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

[Performance Availability Website Address](#)
[Text]

rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

[Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future](#)
[Text]

rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

[Bar Chart](#)
[Heading]

rr_BarChartHeading

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

[Bar Chart Closing](#)
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Best quarter: 4.20% Q4 2011
Worst quarter: (21.85%) Q3 2011
Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 10.52%

[Performance Table Heading](#)

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

[Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate](#)

rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

[Performance Table Not Relevant to](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you

[Tax](#)
[Deferred](#)

[Performance](#)
[Table](#)
[Narrative](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

Schwab
Emerging
Markets
Equity ETF |
Schwab
Emerging
Markets
Equity ETF

[Risk/
Return:](#)

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Shareholder
fees \(fees
paid directly
from your
investment\)](#)

rr_ShareholderFeeOther

none

[Management
fees](#)

rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.15%

[Other
expenses](#)

rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets

none

[Total annual
operating
expenses](#)

rr_ExpensesOverAssets

0.15%

[1 year](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear01

15

[3 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear03

48

[5 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear05

85

[10 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear10

192

[2011](#)

rr_AnnualReturn2011

(19.28%)

[Year to Date
Return,
Label](#)

rr_YearToDateReturnLabel

Year-to-date performance (before taxes)

hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Bar Chart		
Year to Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Return, Date		
Bar Chart		
Year to Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	10.52%
Return		
Highest		
Quarterly	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Return, Label		
Highest		
Quarterly	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Dec. 31, 2011
Return, Date		
Highest		
Quarterly	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	4.20%
Return		
Lowest		
Quarterly	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Return, Label		
Lowest		
Quarterly	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Return, Date		
Lowest		
Quarterly	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(21.85%)
Return		
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(19.28%)
Since		
Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(3.23%)
Inception		
Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab		
Emerging		
Markets		
Equity ETF		
After taxes		
on		
distributions		
Schwab		
Emerging		
Markets		
Equity ETF		
Risk/		
Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(19.48%)
Since		
Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(3.38%)

Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(12.04%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(2.64%)
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) FTSE Emerging Index		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(19.15%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(2.86%)
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010

Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF
 Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF™

Investment objective

The fund’s goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the FTSE Emerging Index.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)	Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF
Management fees	0.15%
Other expenses	none
Total annual operating expenses	0.15%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$)	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	15	48	85	192

Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the FTSE Emerging Index^{1,2}.

¹ The name of the index has been updated from FTSE All Emerging Index to reflect the index’s current name. No other changes to the index have occurred.

² Index ownership — “FTSE” is a trademark of The Financial Times Limited (“FT”) and the London Stock Exchange plc (the “Exchange”) and is used by the fund under license. The Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FT or the Exchange and FT and the Exchange do not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in shares of the fund. Fees payable under the license are paid by the Adviser.

The index is comprised of large and mid capitalization companies in emerging market countries, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the large and mid capitalization universe as approximately the top 90% of the eligible universe. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 792 stocks in 24 emerging market countries.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks, including depository receipts representing securities of the index; such depository receipts may be in the form of American Depositary receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary receipts ("EDRs"). The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index. The fund does not hedge its exposure to foreign currencies.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, country weightings, capitalization, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Foreign Investment Risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities also include ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs, which are receipts issued by U.S. and foreign banks that represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and greater risk associated with the custody of securities. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with the fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, and, at times, it may be difficult to value such investments.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

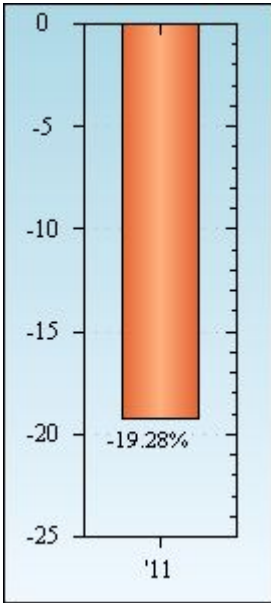
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 4.20% Q4 2011

Worst quarter: (21.85%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 10.52%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

	Average Annual Total Returns	1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF		(19.28%)	(3.23%)	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF After taxes on distributions		(19.48%)	(3.38%)	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares		(12.04%)	(2.64%)	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) FTSE Emerging Index		(19.15%)	(2.86%)	Jan. 14, 2010

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab International Equity ETF
Schwab International Equity ETF™

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the FTSE Developed ex-US Index.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)	Schwab International Equity ETF
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[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	Schwab International Equity ETF
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[Management fees](#) 0.09%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.09%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$)	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
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Schwab International Equity ETF	9	29	51	115
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Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the FTSE Developed ex-US Index¹.

¹ Index ownership — "FTSE" is a trademark of The Financial Times Limited ("FT") and the London Stock Exchange plc (the "Exchange") and is used by the fund under license. The Schwab International Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FT or the Exchange and FT and the Exchange do not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in shares of the fund. Fees payable under the license are paid by the Adviser.

The index is comprised of large and mid capitalization companies in developed countries outside the United

States, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the large and mid capitalization universe as approximately the top 90% of the eligible universe. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 1,463 stocks in 30 developed market countries.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks, including depository receipts representing securities of the index; such depository receipts may be in the form of American Depositary receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary receipts ("EDRs"). The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index. The fund does not hedge its exposure to foreign currencies.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, country weightings, capitalization, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Foreign Investment Risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities also include ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs, which are receipts issued by U.S. and foreign banks that represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

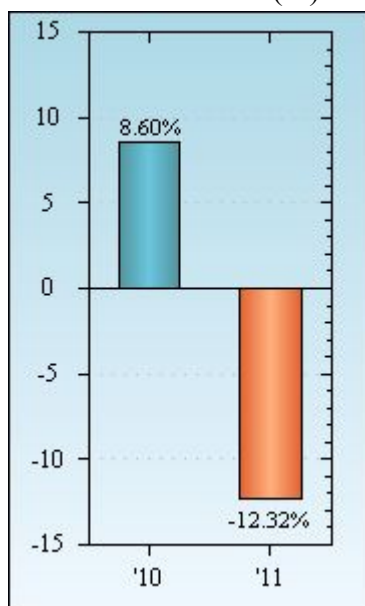
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 16.22% Q3 2010

Worst quarter: (19.68%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 10.37%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

Average Annual Total Returns	1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab International Equity ETF	(12.32%)	(0.18%)	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab International Equity ETF After taxes on distributions	(12.64%)	(0.44%)	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab International Equity ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	(7.36%)	(0.05%)	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab International Equity ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) FTSE Developed ex-US Index	(12.45%)	0.01%	Nov. 03, 2009

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF
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Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	none
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Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF
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Management fees	0.04%
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Other expenses	none
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Total annual operating expenses	0.04%
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Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$)	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
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Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	4	13	23	51
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Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

¹Index ownership — "Standard & Poor's" and "S&P" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and "Dow Jones" is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones") and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The "Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index" is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates

make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the large-cap portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 1-750 by full market capitalization. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 750 stocks.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund's weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index's weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's

expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap Risk. The fund will principally invest in large-cap segments of the U.S. stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — mid- or small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

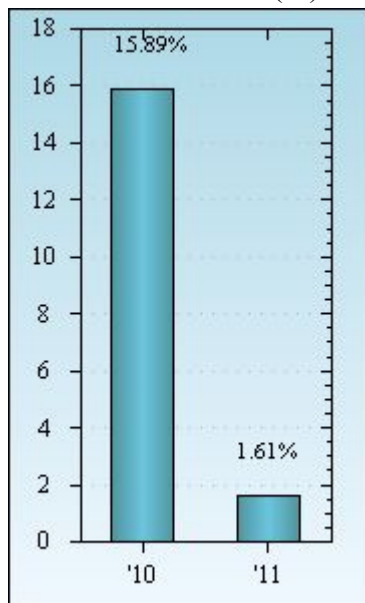
Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 11.74% Q4 2011

Worst quarter: (14.34%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 16.19%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

	Average Annual Total Returns	1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	1.61%	11.53%	Nov. 03, 2009	
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF After taxes on distributions	1.30%	11.23%	Nov. 03, 2009	
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	1.40%	9.86%	Nov. 03, 2009	
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index	1.71%	11.68%	Nov. 03, 2009	

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF™
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

8.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year \[Caption\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The “Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index” is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the large-cap value portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 1-750 by full market capitalization and that are classified as “value” based on a number of factors. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 324 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal

from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of

correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

[Risk](#)
[\[Heading\]](#)
[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_RiskHeading

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

extended periods of time.

Large-Cap Risk. The fund will principally invest in large-cap segments of the U.S. stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — mid- or small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund’s large-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Value Investing Risk. The fund emphasizes a “value” style of investing, which targets undervalued companies with characteristics for improved valuations. This style of investing is subject to the risk that the valuations never improve or that the returns on “value” securities may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the stock market in general.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund’s use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary

[Risk Lose Money](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)
[Heading]
[Performance Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns](#)
[Text]

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus. The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

[Performance](#)

[Availability](#)

[Website](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

[Address](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

[Performance](#)

[Past Does](#)

[Not Indicate](#) rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

[Future](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

[Bar Chart](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

rr_BarChartHeading

[Bar Chart](#)

[Closing](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

[Performance](#)

[Table](#)

[Heading](#)

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

[Performance](#)

[Table Uses](#)

[Highest](#)

[Federal Rate](#)

rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

[Performance](#)

[Table Not](#)

[Relevant to](#)

[Tax](#)

[Deferred](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

[Performance](#)

[Table](#)

[Narrative](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

Best quarter: 12.62% Q4 2011 Worst quarter: (13.38%) Q3 2011 Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 14.45%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
Value ETF |
Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
Value ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	rr_ShareholderFeeOther	none
Management fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.07%
Other expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	none
Total annual operating expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.07%
1 year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	7
3 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	23
5 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	40
10 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	90
2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	14.90%
2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	3.60%
Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	14.45%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Dec. 31, 2011
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	12.62%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011

Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(13.38%)
1 year Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	3.60%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	8.94%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF | After taxes on distributions | Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	3.17%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	8.51%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF | After taxes on distributions and sale of shares | Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	2.84%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	7.61%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF | Comparative

Index
(reflect no
deduction
for expenses
or taxes)
Dow Jones
U.S. Large-
Cap Value
Total Stock
Market
Index

**Risk/
Return:**

1 year

Since

Inception

Inception

Date

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01

3.79%

rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

9.17%

rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF

Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF

[Management fees](#) 0.07%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.07%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$) 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF	7	23	40	90
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Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in securities that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the mid-cap portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 501-1000 by full market capitalization. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 499 stocks.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in securities included in the index. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given security as the index does. However, when the adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a security, the adviser may cause the fund's weighting of a security to be more or less than the index's weighting of the security. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the adviser anticipates will be added to or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, timing variances, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs) and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to

reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Mid-Cap Risk. Historically, mid-cap stocks have been riskier than large-cap stocks. Mid-cap companies themselves may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. Stock prices of mid-sized companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements and may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. During a period when mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — bonds or large-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

Performance

The fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history. Once the fund has completed a full calendar year of operations a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing the variability of the fund’s returns and comparing the fund’s performance to the index.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
		Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF TM
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

5.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

¹ Index ownership — “Standard & Poor’s®” and “S&P®” are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) and “Dow Jones®” is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (“Dow Jones”) and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for

certain purposes by CSIM. The “Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index” is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the largest 2,500 publicly traded U.S. companies for which pricing information is readily available. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that reflects the shares of securities actually available to investors in the marketplace. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 2,510 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment

companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, capitalization, dividend yield, price/earnings ratio, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective. The fund generally expects that its industry weightings, dividend yield and price/earnings ratio will be similar to those of the index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered

to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

[Risk](#)
[\[Heading\]](#)
[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it

would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund’s use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund’s or the index’s portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse

economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus. The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

[Risk Lose Money](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Bar Chart and Performance Table \[Heading\]](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Performance Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns \[Text\]](#) rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

[Performance Availability Website Address \[Text\]](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

[Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future \[Text\]](#) rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

[Bar Chart \[Heading\]](#) rr_BarChartHeading

[Bar Chart Closing \[Text Block\]](#) rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

[Performance Table Heading](#) rr_PerformanceTableHeading

[Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate](#) rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

Best quarter: 12.08% Q4 2011 Worst quarter: (15.03%) Q3 2011 Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 15.96%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not

[Highest Federal Rate Performance Table Not Relevant to Tax Deferred](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

[Performance Table Narrative](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF | Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF

Risk/Return:

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#)

rr_ShareholderFeeOther

none

[Management fees](#)

rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.04%

[Other expenses](#)

rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets

none

[Total annual operating expenses](#)

rr_ExpensesOverAssets

0.04%

[1 year](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear01

4

[3 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear03

13

[5 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear05

23

[10 years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear10

51

[2010](#)

rr_AnnualReturn2010

17.11%

[2011](#)

rr_AnnualReturn2011

1.40%

Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	15.96%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Dec. 31, 2011
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	12.08%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(15.03%)
1 Year Since Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.40%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	12.19%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF After taxes on distributions Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.10%

Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	11.89%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF | After taxes on distributions and sale of shares | Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.27%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	10.43%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF | Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.18%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	12.24%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab International Equity ETF SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab International Equity ETF™
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the FTSE Developed ex-US Index.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

8.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year. Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the FTSE Developed ex-US Index¹.

¹ Index ownership — "FTSE" is a trademark of The Financial Times Limited ("FT") and the London Stock Exchange plc (the "Exchange") and is used by the fund under license. The Schwab International Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FT or the Exchange and FT and the Exchange do not make any representation regarding the advisability

of investing in shares of the fund. Fees payable under the license are paid by the Adviser.

The index is comprised of large and mid capitalization companies in developed countries outside the United States, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the large and mid capitalization universe as approximately the top 90% of the eligible universe. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 1,463 stocks in 30 developed market countries.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks, including depository receipts representing securities of the index; such depository receipts may be in the form of American Depository receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depository receipts ("GDRs") and European Depository receipts ("EDRs"). The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on

the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index. The fund does not hedge its exposure to foreign currencies.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, country weightings, capitalization, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better.

[Risk](#)
[Heading]
[Risk](#)
Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend

to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Foreign Investment Risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities also include ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs, which are receipts issued by U.S. and foreign banks that represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in

the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that

the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

[Risk Lose Money](#) rr_RiskLoseMoney
[Text]

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution](#) rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution
[Text]

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
[Performance Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns](#) rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns
[Text]

[Performance Availability Website Address](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress
[Text]

[Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future](#) rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture
[Text]

[Bar Chart](#) rr_BarChartHeading
[Heading]

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

[Bar Chart](#)
[Closing](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#) rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

[Performance](#)
[Table](#) rr_PerformanceTableHeading
[Heading](#)

[Performance](#)
[Table Uses](#)
[Highest](#) rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate
[Federal Rate](#)

[Performance](#)
[Table Not](#)
[Relevant to](#)
[Tax](#) rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred
[Deferred](#)

[Performance](#)
[Table](#)
[Narrative](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

Schwab
International
Equity ETF |
Schwab
International
Equity ETF

[Risk/](#)
[Return:](#) rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Shareholder](#)
[fees \(fees](#)
[paid directly](#) rr_ShareholderFeeOther
[from your](#)
[investment\)](#)

[Management](#)
[fees](#) rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.09%

[Other](#)
[expenses](#) rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets none

Best quarter: 16.22% Q3 2010
Worst quarter: (19.68%) Q3 2011
Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
as of 9/30/12: 10.37%

Average annual total returns (%) as of
12/31/11

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Total annual operating expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.09%
1 year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	9
3 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	29
5 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	51
10 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	115
2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	8.60%
2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(12.32%)
Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	10.37%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2010
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	16.22%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(19.68%)
1 year Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(12.32%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(0.18%)
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab
International
Equity ETF |
After taxes

on
distributions
| Schwab
International
Equity ETF

<u>Risk/</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Return:</u>		
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(12.64%)
<u>Since</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(0.44%)
<u>Inception</u>		
<u>Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab
International
Equity ETF |
After taxes

on
distributions
and sale of
shares |
Schwab
International
Equity ETF

<u>Risk/</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Return:</u>		
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(7.36%)
<u>Since</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(0.05%)
<u>Inception</u>		
<u>Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab
International
Equity ETF |
Comparative
Index
(reflect no
deduction
for expenses
or taxes)
FTSE
Developed
ex-US Index

<u>Risk/</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Return:</u>		
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(12.45%)
<u>Since</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	0.01%
<u>Inception</u>		

[Inception
Date](#)

rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF

Management fees 0.04%

Other expenses none

Total annual operating expenses 0.04%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$) 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF 4 13 23 51

Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

¹ Index ownership — "Standard & Poor's®" and "S&P®" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and "Dow Jones®" is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones") and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The "Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index" is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective

affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the largest 2,500 publicly traded U.S. companies for which pricing information is readily available. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that reflects the shares of securities actually available to investors in the marketplace. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 2,510 stocks.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, capitalization, dividend yield, price/earnings ratio, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective. The fund generally expects that its industry weightings, dividend yield and price/earnings ratio will be similar to those of the index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Both large- and mid-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. However, stocks of mid-cap companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger more established companies. During a period when large- and mid-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large- and mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely

affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund’s net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

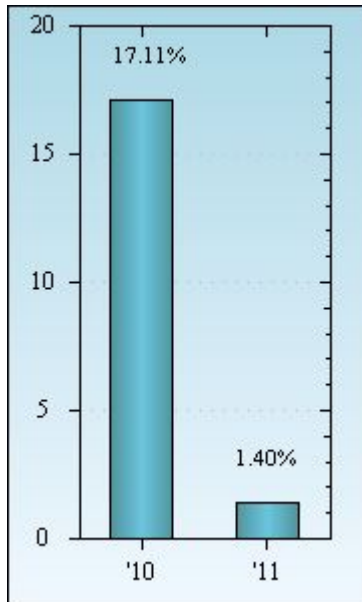
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 12.08% Q4 2011 Worst quarter: (15.03%) Q3 2011 Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 15.96%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

Average Annual Total Returns	1 year Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF	1.40% 12.19%	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF After taxes on distributions	1.10% 11.89%	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	1.27% 10.43%	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Broad Market ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index	1.18% 12.24%	Nov. 03, 2009

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF

[Management fees](#) 0.10%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.10%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$) 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	10	32	57	128
---------------------------	----	----	----	-----

Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

¹ Index ownership — "Standard & Poor's" and "S&P" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and "Dow Jones" is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones") and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The "Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index" is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates

make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the small-cap portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 751-2500 by full market capitalization. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 1,760 stocks.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund's weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index's weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The adviser typically seeks to track the price and yield performance of the index by replicating the index. This means that the fund generally expects that it will hold the same securities as those included in the index. However, the adviser may use statistical sampling techniques if the adviser believes such use will best help the fund to track its index or is otherwise in the best interest of the fund. Statistical sampling techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities that, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, capitalization, dividend yield, price/earnings ratio, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective. The fund generally expects that its industry weightings, dividend yield and price/earnings ratio will be similar to those of the index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio

and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. To the extent the fund uses statistical sampling techniques, the fund will not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund will be subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more

susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

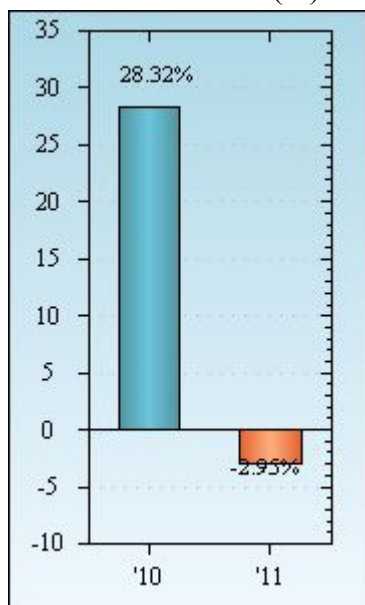
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 16.17% Q4 2010 Worst quarter: (21.51%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 14.92%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

Average Annual Total Returns

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF

1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
(2.95%)	16.53%	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF After taxes on distributions	(3.19%) 16.26%	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	(1.75%) 14.15%	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index	(2.91%) 16.74%	Nov. 03, 2009

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF TM
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

8.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year \[Caption\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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The index includes the large-cap growth portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 1-750 by full market capitalization and that are classified as “growth” based on a number of factors. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 426 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal

from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of

correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

[Risk](#)
[\[Heading\]](#)
[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_RiskHeading

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

extended periods of time.

Large-Cap Risk. The fund will principally invest in large-cap segments of the U.S. stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — mid- or small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Growth Investing Risk. Growth stocks can be volatile. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks may also be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets

invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay

more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

[Risk Lose](#)

[Money](#)

[Text]

[Risk Not](#)

[Insured](#)

[Depository](#)

[Institution](#)

[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Bar Chart](#)

[and](#)

[Performance](#)

[Table](#)

[Heading]

[Performance](#)

[Narrative](#)

[Text Block]

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance](#)

[Information](#)

[Illustrates](#)

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following

[Variability of Returns](#)

[Text]

[Performance Availability](#)

[Website Address](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

[Text]

[Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future](#)

rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

[Text]

[Bar Chart](#)

[Heading] rr_BarChartHeading

[Bar Chart Closing](#)

[Text Block] rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

[Performance Table Heading](#)

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

[Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate](#)

rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

[Performance Table Not Relevant to Tax Deferred](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

[Performance Table Narrative](#)

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

Best quarter: 12.86% Q3 2010

Worst quarter: (15.48%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 17.95%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
Growth ETF

| Schwab
U.S. Large-
Cap Growth
ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	rr_ShareholderFeeOther	none
Management fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.07%
Other expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	none
Total annual operating expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.07%
1 year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	7
3 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	23
5 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	40
10 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	90
2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	16.84%
2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(0.67%)
Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	17.95%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2010
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	12.86%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(15.48%)
1 year Since Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(0.67%)
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	8.92%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF | After taxes on distributions | Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year Since Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(0.83%)
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	8.77%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF | After taxes on distributions and sale of shares | Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF

Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year Since Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(0.24%)
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	7.62%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Dec. 11, 2009

Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
Growth ETF

|
Comparative
Index

(reflect no
deduction
for expenses
or taxes)

Dow Jones
U.S. Large-
Cap Growth
Total Stock
Market
Index

**Risk/
Return:**

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

1 year

rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01

(0.56%)

Since

rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

9.07%

Inception

Inception
Date

rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Dec. 11, 2009

Label	Element	Value
<u>Risk/Return:</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Registrant Name</u>	dei_EntityRegistrantName	SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST
<u>Prospectus Date</u>	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
<u>Document Creation Date</u>	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 27, 2012

**Document and Entity
Information**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 28, 2012**

Risk/Return:

<u>Document Type</u>	485BPOS
<u>Document Period End Date</u>	Aug. 31, 2012
<u>Registrant Name</u>	Schwab Strategic Trust
<u>Central Index Key</u>	0001454889
<u>Amendment Flag</u>	false
<u>Document Creation Date</u>	Dec. 27, 2012
<u>Document Effective Date</u>	Dec. 28, 2012
<u>Prospectus Date</u>	Dec. 28, 2012

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF

[Management fees](#) 0.07%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.07%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$) 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF	7	23	40	90
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Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the large-cap value portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 1-750 by full market capitalization and that are classified as “value” based on a number of factors. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 324 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund’s otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund’s performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund’s ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund’s portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund’s principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to

reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap Risk. The fund will principally invest in large-cap segments of the U.S. stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — mid- or small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Value Investing Risk. The fund emphasizes a "value" style of investing, which targets undervalued companies with characteristics for improved valuations. This style of investing is subject to the risk that the valuations never improve or that the returns on "value" securities may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the stock market in general.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

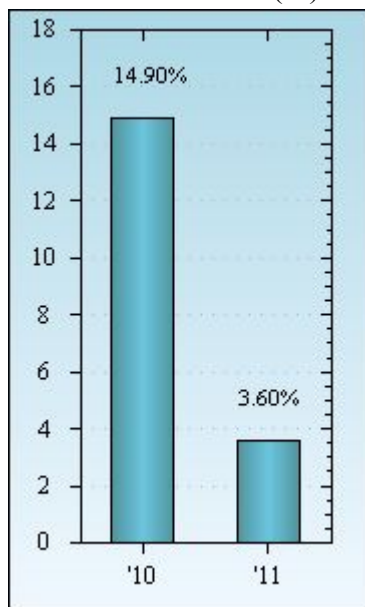
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 12.62% Q4 2011 Worst quarter: (13.38%) Q3 2011 Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 14.45%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

Average Annual Total Returns	1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF	3.60%	8.94%	Dec. 11, 2009
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF After taxes on distributions	3.17%	8.51%	Dec. 11, 2009
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	2.84%	7.61%	Dec. 11, 2009
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Value Total Stock Market Index	3.79%	9.17%	Dec. 11, 2009

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF™
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

4.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year. Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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certain purposes by CSIM. The “Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index” is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the large-cap portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 1-750 by full market capitalization. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 750 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the

index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index,

[Risk](#)
[Heading]
[Risk](#)
Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap Risk. The fund will

principally invest in large-cap segments of the U.S. stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — mid- or small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is

concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus. The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

[Risk Lose
Money
\[Text\]](#)

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution](#) rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution
[Text]

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
[Performance Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns](#) rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns
[Text]

[Performance Availability Website Address](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress
[Text]

[Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future](#) rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture
[Text]

[Bar Chart](#) rr_BarChartHeading
[Heading]

[Bar Chart Closing](#) rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock
[Text Block]

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

Best quarter: 11.74% Q4 2011

Worst quarter: (14.34%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 16.19%

Performance Table Heading	rr_PerformanceTableHeading	Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11
Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate	rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate	The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.
Performance Table Not Relevant to Tax Deferred	rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred	Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.
Performance Table Narrative	rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock	The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	rr_ShareholderFeeOther	none
Management fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.04%
Other expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	none
Total annual operating expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.04%
1 year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	4
3 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	13

5 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	23
10 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	51
2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	15.89%
2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	1.61%
Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	16.19%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Dec. 31, 2011
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	11.74%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(14.34%)
1 year Since Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.61%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	11.53%
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
ETF | After
taxes on
distributions
| Schwab
U.S. Large-
Cap ETF

<u>Risk/</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Return:</u>		
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.30%
<u>Since</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	11.23%
<u>Inception</u>		
<u>Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
ETF | After
taxes on
distributions
and sale of
shares |
Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
ETF

<u>Risk/</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Return:</u>		
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.40%
<u>Since</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	9.86%
<u>Inception</u>		
<u>Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Schwab U.S.
Large-Cap
ETF |
Comparative
Index
(reflect no
deduction
for expenses
or taxes)
Dow Jones
U.S. Large-
Cap Total
Stock
Market
Index

<u>Risk/</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Return:</u>		
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.71%
<u>Since</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	11.68%
<u>Inception</u>		
<u>Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF SCHWAB STRATEGIC TRUST
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF™
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-US Liquid Index.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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

[Portfolio
Turnover
Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25% of the average value of its portfolio.

25.00%

[Expense
Example
\[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense
Example
Narrative
\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense
Example by
Year
Caption
\[Text\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy
\[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy
Narrative
\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-US Liquid Index¹.

¹ Index ownership — "FTSE" is a trademark of The Financial Times Limited ("FT") and the London Stock Exchange plc (the "Exchange") and is used by the fund under license. The Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FT or the Exchange and FT

and the Exchange do not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in shares of the fund. Fees payable under the license are paid by the Adviser.

The index is comprised of small capitalization companies in developed countries outside the United States, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the small capitalization universe as approximately the bottom 10% of the eligible universe with a minimum free float capitalization of \$150 million. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 1,834 stocks in 31 developed market countries.

It is the fund's policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks, including depositary receipts representing securities of the index; such depositary receipts may be in the form of American Depositary receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary receipts ("EDRs"). The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index. The fund generally expects that its country weightings will be similar to those of the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various

corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index. The fund does not hedge its exposure to foreign currencies.

Because it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the stocks in the index, the Adviser seeks to track the total return of the index by using statistical sampling techniques. These techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities which, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, country weightings, capitalization, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered

to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

[Risk](#)
[\[Heading\]](#)
[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Foreign Investment Risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities also include ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs, which are receipts issued by U.S. and foreign banks that represent shares of foreign-based corporations. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many

of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. The fund may not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, the fund is subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Because the fund utilizes a sampling approach it may not track the return of the index as well as it would if the fund purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights

in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

[Risk Lose](#)

[Money](#)

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[\[Text\]](#)

[Risk Not](#)

[Insured](#)

[Depository](#)

[Institution](#)

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[\[Text\]](#)

[Bar Chart](#)

[and](#)

[Performance](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Table](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Performance](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance](#)

[Information](#)

[Illustrates](#)

[Variability](#)

[of Returns](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

[Performance](#)

[Availability](#)

[Website](#)

[Address](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

[Performance](#)

[Past Does](#)

[Not Indicate](#)

rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Future		
[Text]		
Bar Chart		
[Heading]	rr_BarChartHeading	Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31
Bar Chart		Best quarter: 3.98% Q1 2011
Closing		Worst quarter: (20.93%) Q3 2011
[Text Block]	rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock	Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 11.73%
Performance		
Table	rr_PerformanceTableHeading	Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11
Heading		
Performance		
Table Uses		The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.
Highest	rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate	Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.
Federal Rate		
Performance		
Table Not		
Relevant to		
Tax	rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred	The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.
Deferred		
Performance		
Table		
Narrative		
	rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock	
Schwab		
International		
Small-Cap		
Equity ETF		
Schwab		
International		
Small-Cap		
Equity ETF		
Risk/		
Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Shareholder		
fees (fees	rr_ShareholderFeeOther	none
paid directly		

from your investment)		
Management fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.20%
Other expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	none
Total annual operating expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.20%
1 year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	20
3 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	64
5 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	113
10 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	255
2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(16.26%)
Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	11.73%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Mar. 31, 2011
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	3.98%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(20.93%)
1 year Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(16.26%)
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(0.44%)

Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF After Taxes on Distributions Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(16.83%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(1.02%)
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(10.13%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(0.50%)
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction		

for expenses
or taxes)
FTSE
Developed
Small Cap
ex-US
Liquid Index

<u>Risk/ Return:</u>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>1 year</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(16.36%)
<u>Since Inception</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	(0.12%)
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jan. 14, 2010

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETFTM

Investment objective

The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market IndexSM.

Fund fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees (USD \$)

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF

[Management fees](#) 0.07%

[Other expenses](#) none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) 0.07%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years

Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF	7	23	40	90
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Portfolio turnover

The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

¹ Index ownership — "Standard & Poor's" and "S&P" are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and "Dow Jones" is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones") and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by CSIM. The "Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index" is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow

Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the large-cap growth portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 1-750 by full market capitalization and that are classified as “growth” based on a number of factors. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 426 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund’s otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund’s performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund’s ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund’s portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund’s principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in

the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Large-Cap Risk. The fund will principally invest in large-cap segments of the U.S. stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap U.S. stocks fall behind other types of investments — mid- or small-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's large-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Growth Investing Risk. Growth stocks can be volatile. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks may also be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary

significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

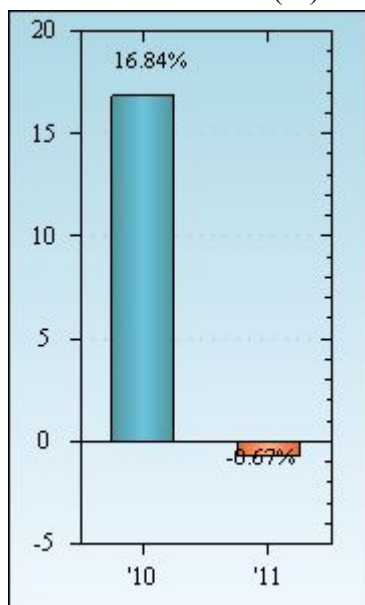
Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31



Best quarter: 12.86% Q3 2010

Worst quarter: (15.48%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 17.95%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

Average Annual Total Returns	1 year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF	(0.67%)	8.92%	Dec. 11, 2009
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF After taxes on distributions	(0.83%)	8.77%	Dec. 11, 2009
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	(0.24%)	7.62%	Dec. 11, 2009
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Growth Total Stock Market Index	(0.56%)	9.07%	Dec. 11, 2009

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation.

In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETFTM
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

19.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year. Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in securities that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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certain purposes by CSIM. The “Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market Index” is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the mid-cap portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Mid-Cap Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 501-1000 by full market capitalization. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 499 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in securities included in the index. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given security as the index does. However, when the adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a security, the adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a security to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the security. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in

anticipation of their addition to the index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the adviser anticipates will be added to or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index,

[Risk](#)
[Heading]
[Risk](#)
Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, timing variances, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs) and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Mid-Cap Risk. Historically, mid-cap

stocks have been riskier than large-cap stocks. Mid-cap companies themselves may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. Stock prices of mid-sized companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements and may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. During a period when mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — bonds or large-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's mid-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which

means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

[Risk Lose Money](#) rr_RiskLoseMoney
[Text]

[Risk Not Insured Depository Institution](#) rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution
[Text]

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
[Performance Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns](#) rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns
[Text]

[Performance One Year or Less](#) rr_PerformanceOneYearOrLess
[Text]

Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF | Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF

[Risk/Return:](#) rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly](#) rr_ShareholderFeeOther

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the “Fund details” section in the prospectus. The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history. Once the fund has completed a full calendar year of operations a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing the variability of the fund’s returns and comparing the fund’s performance to the index.

Once the fund has completed a full calendar year of operations a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing the variability of the fund’s returns and comparing the fund’s performance to the index.

The fund does not have a full calendar year of performance history.

none

from your investment)		
Management fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.07%
Other expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	none
Total annual operating expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.07%
1 year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	7
3 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	23
5 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	40
10 years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	90

Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Schwab Strategic Trust
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 28, 2012
		Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF TM
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The fund's goal is to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index SM .
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fund fees and expenses
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not reflect brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio turnover
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

[Portfolio Turnover Rate](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

12.00%

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any brokerage commissions you may incur when buying or selling fund shares. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

[Expense Example by Year. Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

Expenses on a \$10,000 investment

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

Principal investment strategies

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

To pursue its goal, the fund generally invests in stocks that are included in the Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index^{SM1}.

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certain purposes by CSIM. The “Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index” is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates, and has been licensed for use by CSIM. The Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, or their respective affiliates and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P, nor their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The index includes the small-cap portion of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index actually available to investors in the marketplace. The Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index includes the components ranked 751-2500 by full market capitalization. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index. As of August 31, 2012, the index was composed of 1,760 stocks.

It is the fund’s policy that under normal circumstances it will invest at least 90% of its net assets in these stocks. The fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing this policy. The fund will generally give the same weight to a given stock as the index does. However, when the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, such as to avoid purchasing odd-lots (i.e., purchasing less than the usual number of shares traded for a security), for tax considerations, or to address liquidity considerations with respect to a stock, the Adviser may cause the fund’s weighting of a stock to be more or less than the index’s weighting of the stock. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index in anticipation of their removal from the index, or buy securities that are not yet represented in the index in anticipation of their addition to the

index.

Under normal circumstances, the fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities not included in its index. The principal types of these investments include those that the Adviser believes will help the fund track the index, such as investments in (a) securities that are not represented in the index but the Adviser anticipates will be added to the index or as necessary to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), (b) other investment companies, and (c) derivatives, principally futures contracts. The fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets to help it better track the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents, and may lend its securities to minimize the difference in performance that naturally exists between an index fund and its corresponding index.

The adviser typically seeks to track the price and yield performance of the index by replicating the index. This means that the fund generally expects that it will hold the same securities as those included in the index. However, the adviser may use statistical sampling techniques if the adviser believes such use will best help the fund to track its index or is otherwise in the best interest of the fund. Statistical sampling techniques involve investing in a limited number of index securities that, when taken together, are expected to perform similarly to the index as a whole. These techniques are based on a variety of factors, including performance attributes, tax considerations, capitalization, dividend yield, price/earnings ratio, industry factors, risk factors and other characteristics. The fund generally expects that its portfolio

will hold less than the total number of securities in the index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the fund's investment objective. The fund generally expects that its industry weightings, dividend yield and price/earnings ratio will be similar to those of the index.

The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry, group of industries or sector to approximately the same extent that its index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Adviser seeks to achieve, over time, a correlation between the fund's performance and that of its index, before fees and expenses, of 95% or better. However, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the index. A number of factors may affect the fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its index, including the degree to which the fund utilizes a sampling technique. The correlation between the performance of the fund and its index may also diverge due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the fund's portfolio and the index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the fund but not to the index.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

[Risk](#)
[\[Heading\]](#) rr_RiskHeading

[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[\[Text Block\]](#) rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Market Risk. Stock markets rise and fall daily. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Style Risk. The fund is not actively managed. Therefore, the fund follows the securities included in the index during upturns as well as downturns. Because of its indexing strategy, the fund does not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of the fund's expenses, the fund's performance is normally below that of the index.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Small-Cap Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks, and their prices may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap and mid-cap stocks, for instance — the fund's small-cap holdings could reduce performance.

Sampling Index Tracking Risk. To the extent the fund uses statistical sampling techniques, the fund will not fully replicate the index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a

result, the fund will be subject to the risk that the adviser's investment management strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Tracking Error Risk. As an index fund, the fund seeks to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of the fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.

Derivatives Risk. The fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the fund.

Liquidity Risk. A particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the fund's or the index's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the fund

may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Market Trading Risk. Although fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell fund shares.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the fund will approximate the fund's net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of the fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund please see the "Fund details" section in the prospectus. The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured

[Risk Lose Money](#)

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[\[Text\]](#)

[Risk Not Insured](#)

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Depository](#)

[Institution](#)
[Text]

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
[Performance Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns](#) rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns
[Text]

[Performance Availability Website Address](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress
[Text]

[Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future](#) rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture
[Text]

[Bar Chart](#) rr_BarChartHeading
[Heading]

[Bar Chart Closing](#) rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock
[Text Block]

[Performance Table](#) rr_PerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]

or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus.

The bar chart below shows how the fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compared to that of an index.

www.schwabetfs.com/prospectus

Keep in mind that future performance (both before and after taxes) may differ from past performance.

Annual total returns (%) as of 12/31

Best quarter: 16.17% Q4 2010 Worst quarter: (21.51%) Q3 2011

Year-to-date performance (before taxes) as of 9/30/12: 14.92%

Average annual total returns (%) as of 12/31/11

[Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate](#)
rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

[Performance Table Not Relevant to Tax Deferred](#)
rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

[Performance Table Narrative](#)
rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

The after-tax figures reflect the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect during the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation. In addition, after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your fund shares through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account.

Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF | Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF

[Risk/Return:](#) rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Shareholder fees \(fees paid directly from your investment\)](#) rr_ShareholderFeeOther none

[Management fees](#) rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.10%

[Other expenses](#) rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets none

[Total annual operating expenses](#) rr_ExpensesOverAssets 0.10%

[1 year](#) rr_ExpenseExampleYear01 10

[3 years](#) rr_ExpenseExampleYear03 32

[5 years](#) rr_ExpenseExampleYear05 57

[10 years](#) rr_ExpenseExampleYear10 128

2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	28.32%
2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(2.95%)
Year to Date Return, Label	rr_YearToDateReturnLabel	Year-to-date performance (before taxes)
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return, Date	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2012
Bar Chart, Year to Date Return	rr_BarChartYearToDateReturn	14.92%
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Best quarter:
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Dec. 31, 2010
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	16.17%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	Worst quarter:
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate	Sep. 30, 2011
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(21.51%)
1 year Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(2.95%)
Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	16.53%
Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF After taxes on distributions Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(3.19%)

Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	16.26%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF After taxes on distributions and sale of shares Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(1.75%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	14.15%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF Comparative Index (reflect no deduction for expenses or taxes) Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
1 year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(2.91%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	16.74%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 03, 2009