

# Hartford Balanced Income Fund

March 31, 2025



## Strike Your Proper Balance

“Too much of anything isn’t good for anyone.” This saying can be used to describe a wide variety of situations, from over-eating to over-working to over-allocating. Allocating too much to any one asset class can not only leave you under-exposed to potential opportunity, but over-exposed to unintended risk. A healthy mix of stocks and bonds may help you achieve a better risk-reward balance in pursuit of your long-term investment goals.



# Cash Isn't King for Long-Term Investors

In times of volatility, it can be tempting to let your emotions drive investment decisions.

But shifting to the perceived safety of cash may be a costly mistake.

## Average Annual Returns by Decade

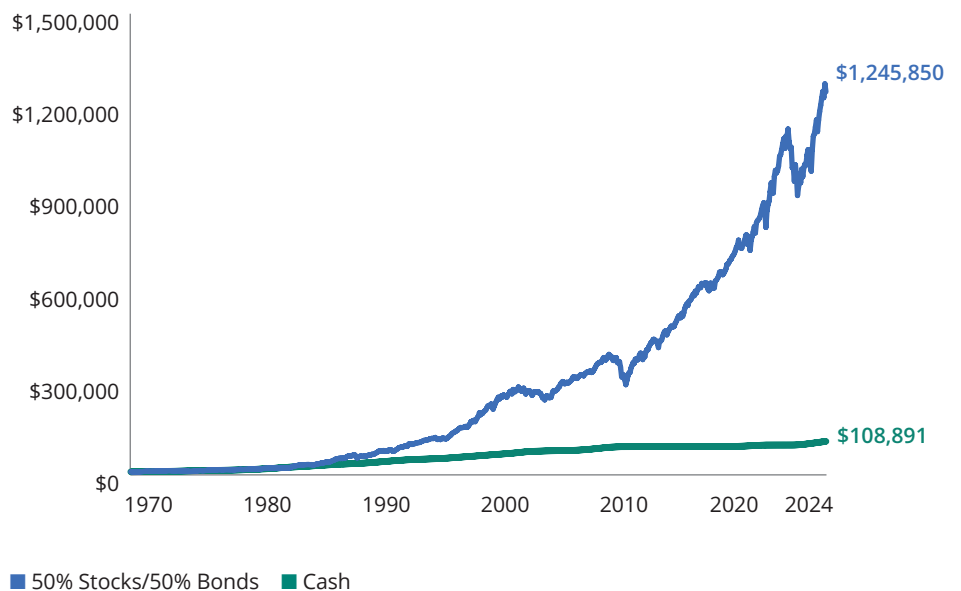
Years	Stocks	Bonds	Cash
1970s	5.9%	7.0%	6.3%
1980s	17.5%	12.4%	8.9%
1990s	18.2%	7.7%	4.9%
2000s	-0.9%	6.3%	2.8%
2010s	13.6%	3.7%	0.5%
2020s	14.5%	-0.3%	2.4%
<b>1970-2024</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

# A Balanced Approach Has Created Significantly More Wealth

Holding too much cash isn't a reliable way to build wealth over time.

History has shown that a balanced combination of stocks and bonds delivered significant gains compared to an all-cash investment.

## Growth of \$10,000 Investment



As of 1/1/70-12/31/24. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** The performance shown above is index performance shown for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of any Hartford Funds product's performance. Unless otherwise noted, throughout this brochure "Stocks" are represented by the S&P 500 Index, "Bonds" are represented by the represented by the IA SBBI LT Government Index (1970-1975) and the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (1976-2024), and "Cash" is represented by the IA SBBI US 30 Day T-Bill Index. Indices are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. See page 11 for index definitions. Source: Morningstar, 1/25.

# Hartford Balanced Income Fund

A simple strategy that offers the growth potential you need without taking excessive risk.

- **A mix of stocks and bonds**  
Takes a conservative approach to investing with a target allocation of 45% stocks and 55% bonds, with fluctuations of no more than +/-5%.
- **Companies you know and trust**  
Invests primarily in dividend-paying stocks and investment-grade corporate bonds that you can feel confident investing in for the long term.
- **Rising income stream potential**  
Allows you to engineer an income stream to help meet your specific needs.

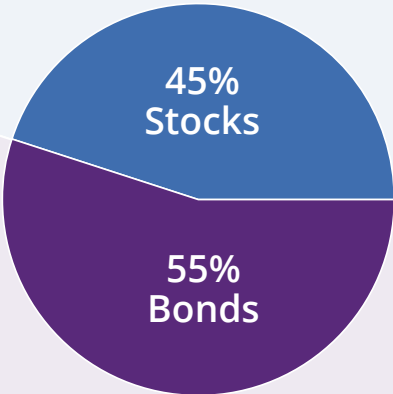
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## World-Class Sub-Adviser

**WELLINGTON  
MANAGEMENT®**

Tracing their roots to the launch of the first US balanced mutual fund in 1928, Wellington Management is one of the world's largest investment-management firms. With more than \$1.2 trillion assets under management,\* the firm serves as a trusted adviser to over 3,000 clients in more than 60 countries.

\* As of 12/31/24. Wellington Management refers to Wellington Management Company LLP and its affiliates. Firm assets include assets under management and non-discretionary assets.



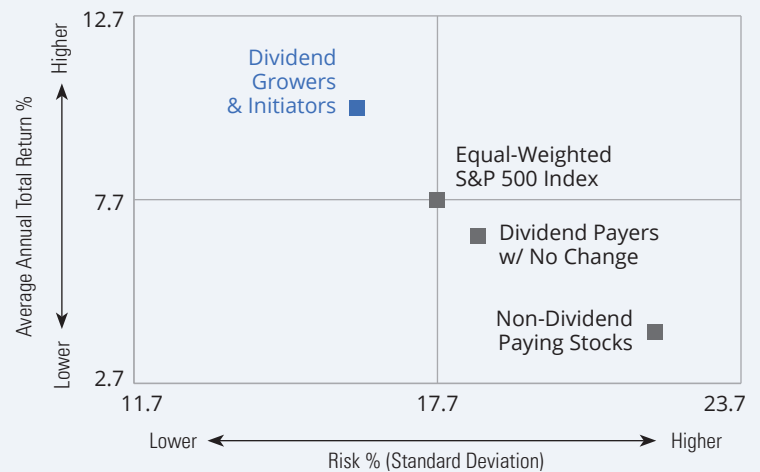
Target Allocations  
(+/- 5%)

## Dividend-Paying Stocks for Growth Potential

The Fund targets stocks of high-quality companies that pay above-average dividends and/or companies that are expected to increase their dividends.

Research has shown that companies that initiate or grow dividends delivered the highest returns relative to other dividend-paying companies—with less overall risk.

Return and Risk of S&P 500 Stocks by Dividend Policy



*For dividend-paying stocks, dividends are not guaranteed and may decrease without notice.*

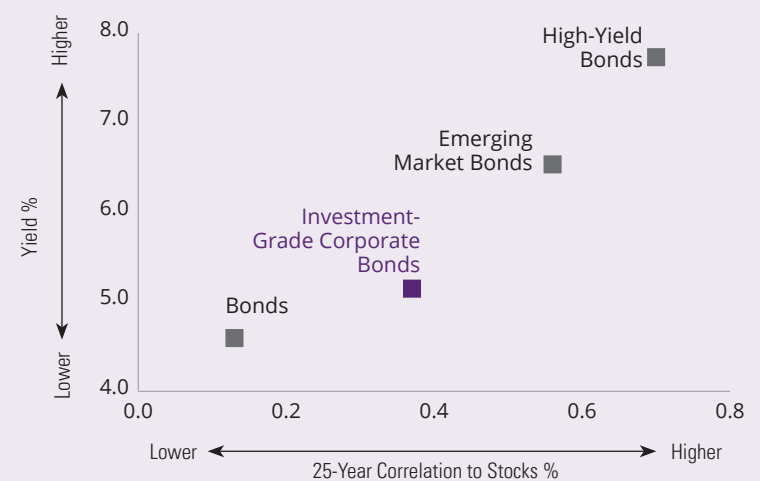
As of 1/1/73-3/31/25. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** For illustrative purposes only. The chart is not representative of any Hartford Funds product's performance and does not take into account fees and charges associated with actual investments. See page 11 for descriptions of the Dividend Policy Categories. Standard deviation measures the portfolio's total-return volatility. A higher standard deviation indicates greater historical volatility. Sources: Ned Davis Research and Hartford Funds, 4/25.

## Bonds for Diversification and Additional Yield

The Fund invests in a foundation of corporate bonds and adds smaller, opportunistic allocations to high-yield bonds and emerging-market debt.

Investment-grade corporate bonds have provided higher income potential while offering historically low correlation to stocks to help counterbalance equity risk within a diversified portfolio.

Yield and Correlation of Stocks to Income-Generating Bonds



*Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss.*

A correlation of 1.0 indicates the investments have historically moved in the same direction; -1.0 means the investments have historically moved in opposite directions. Yield is represented by yield to worst which is the minimum yield that can be received on a bond assuming the issuer doesn't default on any of its payments.

As of 4/1/00-3/31/25. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** For illustrative purposes only. Income-generating bonds are represented by the following indices: Bonds (Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index); Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index); Emerging Markets Bonds (Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate Index); High-Yield Bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate High-Yield Bond Index). See page 11 for index definitions. Source: Morningstar, 4/25.

# Investing for Income—and Growth

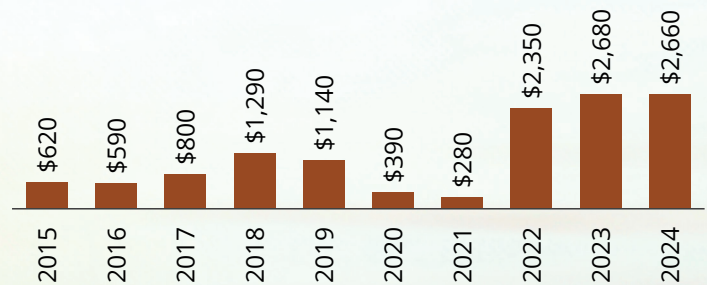
While CDs and bonds have recently offered attractive yields, the likelihood of future rate cuts has added a layer of uncertainty for income investors. The Hartford Balanced Income Fund offers the opportunity to not only tailor an income stream to meet future needs, but also grow your investment regardless of how much interest rates move.

## Unpredictable Income

### 12-Month CD

CDs create income that fluctuates with interest rates. Rolling over a CD to the current rate leads to an unpredictable income stream that may not keep up with the higher cost of goods and services.

Initial Investment on 1/1/15: .....	\$100,000
Total Income Received: .....	\$12,800
<b>Value of Investment on 3/31/25: .....</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>



**Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. For more current performance information to the most recent month ended, please visit [hartfordfunds.com](http://hartfordfunds.com).**

Hypothetical investment examples and the results for other time periods could differ substantially from that shown above. CD rate is based on the average 12-month CD rate at 12/31/15 and each December 31 thereafter. Bonds are based on a 2.30% coupon rate of the 10-year Treasury Bond at 12/31/15 and assumes the bond is held until maturity. Hartford Balanced Income Fund assumes a systematic withdrawal plan. The increasing amounts withdrawn do not represent dividends or income, but rather the proceeds from Fund shares sold. The ending value of the Hartford Balanced Income Fund assumes the continued reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and is for illustrative purposes only. Negative fund performance could result in the loss of the initial investment. Source: Morningstar, Bloomberg, FactSet and Hartford Funds, 4/25.

## Flat Income, No Growth

### 10-Year US Treasury Bond

Treasury bonds provide a stable source of income over a fixed number of years. However, there's no guarantee that the same rate will be available when the bond matures and money needs to be reinvested.

Initial Investment on 1/1/15: .....	\$100,000
Total Income Received: .....	\$23,000
<b>Value of Investment on 3/31/25: .....</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>



## Rising Income With Growth Potential

### Hartford Balanced Income Fund I

By establishing a systematic withdrawal plan—taking \$4,000 and increasing by 5% annually to adjust for inflation—you would have received more total income and grown the overall value of your investment.

Initial Investment on 1/1/15: .....	\$100,000
Total Withdrawals Received: .....	\$50,312
<b>Value of Investment on 3/31/25: .....</b>	<b>\$115,671</b>

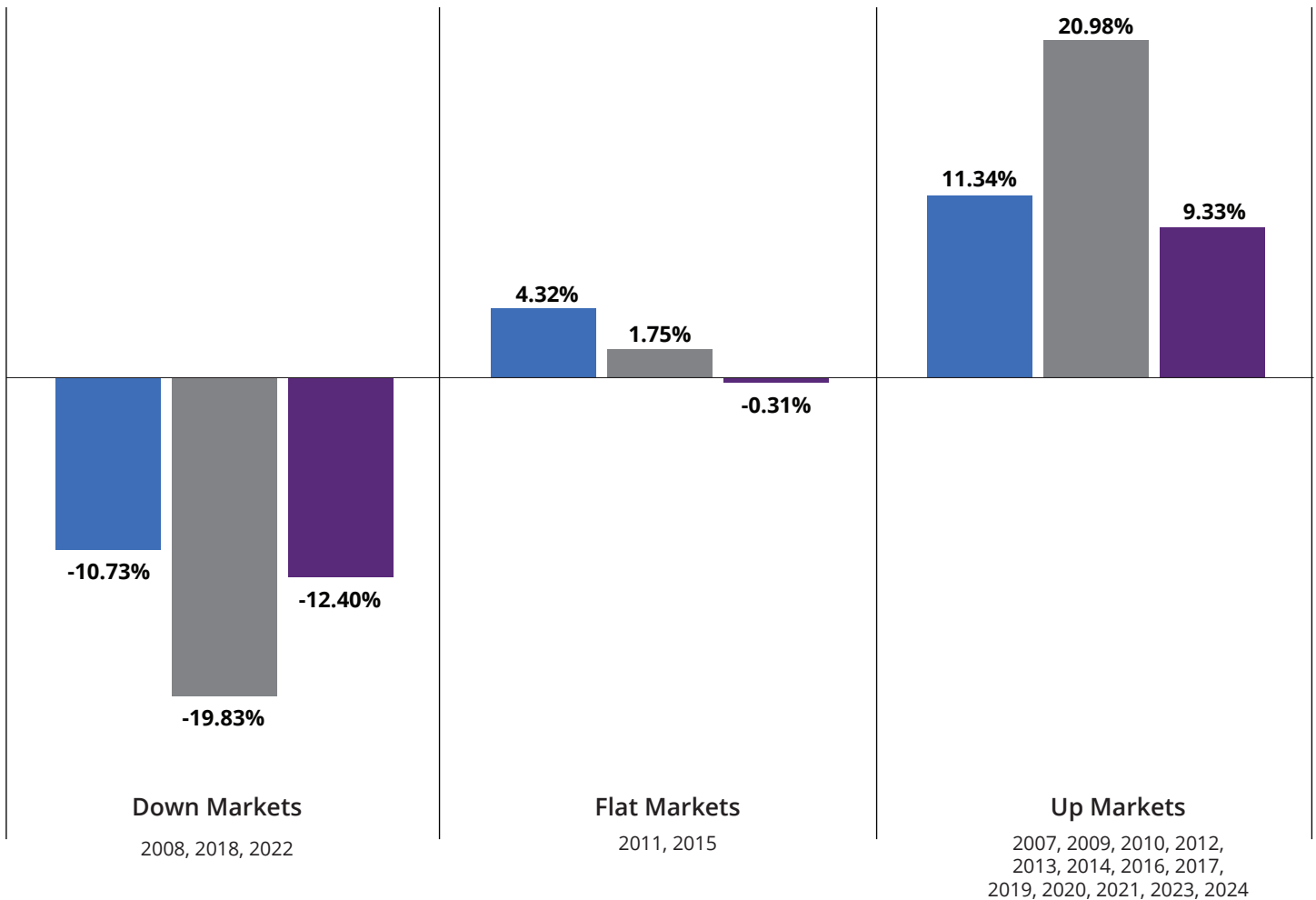


There are material differences between the products which must be considered prior to investing. **Mutual Funds:** Involves risk including the possible loss of principal; underlying security prices fluctuate in value depending on general market and economic conditions and the prospects of individual companies; investments in a mutual fund is subject to fund operating expenses which will lower fund performance; professionally managed and seeks to diversify risk; shares may be redeemed at any time. **Bonds:** Investment risk is concentrated and non-diversified; redemption of investment prior to maturity date may result in profit or loss; investments subject to inflationary, credit, and interest-rate risk; bonds may be marked up or down upon purchase or sale; absent default, an investor's principal is returned upon bond's maturity; fixed amount of income stream offered at pre-set intervals. **CDs:** Deposits up to \$250,000 are insured by the FDIC; investments offer a fixed rate of interest based on agreed upon investment period; interest income is taxable annually; early withdrawals will typically result in penalty.

# A Fund for Whatever Market Comes Next

It's easy to invest in stocks during an up market; it's much harder to stay invested when the going gets tough. Compared to its peers, the Hartford Balanced Income Fund's allocation to bonds has helped to better manage downside risk during key periods of market unrest, while its equity allocation has captured the upside potential of stocks.

## Average Returns by Market Environment



■ Hartford Balanced Income I ■ S&P 500 Index ■ Morningstar Moderately Conservative Allocation Category

As of 1/1/07-12/31/24. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Down Markets: S&P 500 Index has a negative return in a calendar year. Flat Markets: S&P 500 Index returns between 0% and 4% in a calendar year. Up Markets: S&P 500 Index has a greater than 4% return in a calendar year. Sources: Morningstar and Hartford Funds, 1/25.



# Steady Contributions Can Add Up Over Time

Consistently investing smaller amounts of cash over time can help take the pressure off of getting the timing just right and help you stick to your long-term plan. Systematic investing allows you to invest a fixed amount into the Hartford Balanced Income Fund on a set schedule to help build long-term wealth.

Talk to your financial professional to see if a systematic investment plan is right for you.

*You can easily adjust the amount you contribute each month if your budget or long-term goals change.*

Initial Investment	Monthly Investment	After 5 Years	After 10 Years	Since Fund Inception
\$10,000	—	\$13,413	\$20,795	\$34,285
\$10,000	\$250	\$31,824	\$67,713	\$145,045

As of 3/31/25. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Hypothetical example is based on an initial \$10,000 investment into the Hartford Balanced Income Class I shares at Fund Inception on 7/31/06, with and without a \$250 monthly investment thereafter. Example assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. For illustrative purposes only. Systematic investing does not ensure that your investment will make a profit and it does not protect you against losses in a declining stock or bond market. Source: Morningstar, 4/25.



# Hartford Balanced Income Fund

I: HBLIX F: HBLFX A: HBLAX C: HBLCX R3: HBLRX R4: HBLSX R5: HBLTX R6: HBLVX Y: HBLYX

Based on Class I shares for the 10-year period ended 3/31/25

▶ Ranked in the **TOP DECILE** of its Morningstar peer group<sup>1</sup>

**4th percentile rank**  
out of 289 funds

▶ **OUTPERFORMED** bonds

**5.99% vs. 1.46%**  
annualized return

▶ Provided **LOWER RISK** than stocks

**8.99% vs. 15.38%**  
standard deviation

## Morningstar Ratings Class I



**Overall Morningstar Rating™ 2**

426 products | Moderately Conservative Allocation Category Based on Risk-Adjusted Returns as of 3/31/25

<sup>1</sup> Class I-Share 1-year percentile rank was 8 out of 438 products and the 5-year percentile rank was 16 out of 390 products for the period herein. Morningstar rankings are based on average total returns of all products in the peer group and do not take into account sales charges.

<sup>2</sup> Class I-Share 3-year rating was 4 stars out of 426 products, the 5-year rating was 4 stars out of 390 products, and the 10-year rating was 5 stars out of 289 products for the period herein. Other share classes may have different ratings. See page 11 for other important rating information.



## Average Annual Total Returns (%) as of 3/31/25

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception	Expenses (%) <sup>3</sup> Net	Gross
Hartford Balanced Income Fund								
Class I	3.01	7.30	3.81	7.75	5.99	6.76	0.65	0.65
Class F	3.03	7.31	3.87	7.83	6.06	6.79	0.56	0.56
Class A	2.88	6.97	3.53	7.47	5.72	6.54	0.89	0.89
Class A with 5.5% Max Sales Charge	—	1.09	1.60	6.26	5.13	6.22	0.89	0.89
Morningstar Moderately Conservative Allocation Category	0.73	5.15	3.01	6.66	4.36	—		

Fund Inception: 7/31/06. Share Class Inception: I – 2/26/10; F – 2/28/17; A – 7/31/06. Performance shown prior to the inception of a class reflects performance and operating expenses of another class(es) (excluding sales charges, if applicable). Had fees and expenses of a class been reflected for the periods prior to the inception of that class, performance would be different. Performance and expenses for other share classes will vary. Since Inception performance is calculated from 7/31/06. Only Class A assesses a sales charge. Performance for periods of less than one year is not annualized.

**Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. For more current performance information to the most recent month ended, please visit [hartfordfunds.com](http://hartfordfunds.com).**

<sup>3</sup> Expenses are the total annual operating expenses from the Fund's most recent prospectus at the time of publication.

**Important Risks:** Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Security prices fluctuate in value depending on general market and economic conditions and the prospects of individual companies. • The portfolio managers may allocate a portion of the Fund's assets to specialist portfolio managers, and among different asset classes, each of which may not work as intended. • Fixed income security risks include credit, liquidity, call, duration, event and interest-rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. • For dividend-paying stocks, dividends are not guaranteed and may decrease without notice. • Value investing style may go in and out of favor, which may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that use different investing styles. • Foreign investments may be more volatile and less liquid than U.S. investments and are subject to the risk of currency fluctuations and adverse political, economic and regulatory developments. • Restricted securities may be more difficult to sell and price than other securities. • Derivatives are generally more volatile and sensitive to changes in market or economic conditions than other securities; their risks include currency, leverage, liquidity, index, pricing, valuation, and counterparty risk..

This content is provided as general information about Hartford Funds' products and is not intended to constitute a recommendation or investment advice.

### How Morningstar Rates Funds

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds and separate accounts with at least a 3-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. Star rating based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance (without adjusting for any sales load, if applicable), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. 5 stars are assigned to the top 10%, 4 stars to the next 22.5%, 3 stars to the next 35%, 2 stars to the next 22.5%, and 1 star to the bottom 10%. Overall Morningstar Rating is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its 3-, 5-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. For more information about the Morningstar Fund Ratings, including their methodology, please go to [global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures](http://global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures). ©2025 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

### Dividend Policy Categories

Ned Davis Research conducted a study in which they divided companies into two groups based on whether they paid a dividend during the previous 12 months: dividend-paying stocks or non-dividend paying stocks. The dividend-paying stocks were then divided into groups based on their dividend payout behavior during the previous 12 months. Dividend Growers and Initiators include stocks that increased their dividend anytime in the last 12 months. Once an increase occurs, it remains classified as a grower for 12 months or until another change in dividend policy. Dividend Payers with No-Change stocks include stocks that maintained their existing indicated annual dividend for the last 12 months.

### Index Definitions

**Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate Index** is a hard currency Emerging Markets debt benchmark that includes fixed and floating-rate US dollar-denominated debt issued from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers.

**Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index** is composed of securities that cover the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities.

**Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index** measures the investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. The index includes US dollar-denominated securities that are publicly issued by industrial, utility, and financial issuers.

**Bloomberg US Corporate High-Yield Bond Index** is an unmanaged broad-based market-value-weighted index that tracks the total return performance of non-investment grade, fixed-rate, publicly placed, dollar denominated and nonconvertible debt registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

**IA SBBI US 30 Day T-Bill Index** measures the performance of US 30-day Treasury bills.

**IA SBBI LT Government Index** measures the performance of a single issue of outstanding US Treasury note with a maturity term of around 5.5 years.

**S&P 500 Index** is a market capitalization-weighted price index composed of 500 widely held common stocks.

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# Hartford Funds: Our benchmark is the investor.®

When you build everything around the investor, you build an asset manager clients can trust.

**HF**

Investors should carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in a fund's full prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained by visiting [hartfordfunds.com](http://hartfordfunds.com). Please read it carefully before investing.

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