## Asset Class Returns (%) During Periods of Rising Inflation Since 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commodities</strong></td>
<td>58.34</td>
<td>41.96</td>
<td>14.46</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>17.91</td>
<td>US Small Cap 15.65</td>
<td>Commodities 27.75</td>
<td>Commodity 18.64</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>US Large Value</strong></td>
<td>-7.36</td>
<td>US Large Growth 21.40</td>
<td>US Large Value -1.79</td>
<td>IG Corporates 8.19</td>
<td>US Large Value 5.18</td>
<td>Commodities 9.48</td>
<td>High Yield 8.13</td>
<td>International 0.44</td>
<td>Treasuries 4.47</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>US Small Cap</strong></td>
<td>-13.44</td>
<td>Treasuries 6.57</td>
<td>Commodity -3.22</td>
<td>Treasuries 7.86</td>
<td>Commodity 3.02</td>
<td>High Yield 7.68</td>
<td>IG Corporates 6.57</td>
<td>High Yield -0.03</td>
<td>International 4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Large Growth</strong></td>
<td>-17.17</td>
<td>IG Corporates 2.09</td>
<td>US Small Cap -8.83</td>
<td>US Small Cap 7.00</td>
<td>High Yield -0.45</td>
<td>TIPS 4.70</td>
<td>Treasuries 4.77</td>
<td>TIPS -1.87</td>
<td>High Yield 3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US Large Growth -10.90</td>
<td>High Yield 4.11</td>
<td>International -17.48</td>
<td>IG Corporates 3.62</td>
<td>International -0.96</td>
<td>Treasuries -7.29</td>
<td>IG Corporates -3.78</td>
<td>US Large Growth 1.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past performance does not guarantee future results.** As of 12/31/22. Indices are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. See last page for representative index definitions. For illustrative purposes only. Note: Historical data unavailable for some asset classes. Inflation is measured by Core CPI. CPI, or consumer price index, is defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. Rising CPI periods defined as increases of approximately 1% or more. TIPS, Treasury inflation protected securities, are Treasury bonds that are adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation on interest and principal payments, as measured by the CPI. Source: Hartford Funds.
Hartford Schroders Commodity Strategy ETF
HIPIX TIPS may provide a conservative approach to help address inflation.

Hartford Inflation Plus Fund
HQIIX

Hartford Equity Income Fund
HRLIX

Hartford Dividend and Growth Fund
HDGIX

Hartford Multifactor Small Cap ETF
ROSC

Hartford Real Asset Fund

Hartford Schroders International Stock Fund
SCIEX

Hartford Inflation Plus Fund
HIPX

Hartford Schroders Commodity Strategy ETF
HCOM

Talk to your financial professional to make sure your portfolio is prepared for rising inflation.

Investors should carefully consider a fund’s investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the fund’s prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained by visiting hartfordfunds.com. Please read it carefully before investing.

Important Risks: Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. • Investments in the commodities market may increase liquidity risk, volatility, and risk of loss if adverse developments occur. • For dividend-paying stocks, dividends are not guaranteed and may decrease without notice. • Small-cap securities can have greater risks, including liquidity risk, and volatility than large-cap securities. • Different investment styles may go in and out of favor, which may cause a fund to underperform the broader stock market. • 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. These risks may be greater, and include additional risks, for investments in emerging markets.  • Fixed income security risks include credit, liquidity, call, duration, and interest-rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. • The value of inflation-protected securities (IPS) generally fluctuates with changes in real interest rates, and the market for IPS may be less developed or liquid, and more volatile, than other securities markets. • Obligations of US Government agencies are supported by varying degrees of credit but are generally not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. • Investments in high-yield (“junk”) bonds involve greater risk of price volatility, illiquidity, and default than higher-rated debt securities. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss.

Commodities are represented by the Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index, an index composed of futures contracts and reflects the returns on a fully collateralized investment in the BCOM. This combines the returns of the BCOM with the returns on cash collateral invested in 13 week (3 Month) US Treasury Bills. High Yield is represented by the Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Total Return Index, 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. International is represented by the MSCI World ex USA Index, a free float-adjusted market-capitalization index that captures large- and mid-cap representation across developed-markets countries excluding the United States. Investment-Grade (IG) Corporates are represented by the Bloomberg US Corporate Index, a market-weighted index of investment-grade corporate fixed-rate debt issues with maturities of one year or more. Treasuries are represented by the Bloomberg Treasury Index, an unmanaged index of prices of US Treasury bonds with maturities of one to 30 years. US Large Value is represented by the top 30% of the top 1000 US stocks based on a value score that equally weights multiple valuation metrics to arrive at an aggregated valuation metric. Valuation metrics include: Earnings Yield, Operating Cash Flow/Enterprise Value (EV), EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization)/EV, Sales/EV, Dividend Yield, and Equity Yield. US Large Growth is represented by the top 30% of the top 1000 US Stocks based on 50% year-over-year total earnings growth and 50% year-over-year revenue growth. US Small Cap is represented by the universe of small-cap stocks as identified by US stocks between the 85th and 98th percentiles of market cap. TIPS are represented by the Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series L), which measures the performance of the US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) market. Federal Reserve holdings of US TIPS are not index eligible and are excluded from the face amount outstanding of each bond in the index.

ETFs are not mutual funds. Unlike traditional open-ended mutual funds, ETF shares are bought and sold in the secondary market through a stockbroker. ETFs trade on major stock exchanges and their prices will fluctuate throughout the day. Both ETFs and mutual funds are subject to risk and volatility.

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