

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

1973–1975	1977–1980	1983–1984	1987–1991	2000–2001	2004–2006	2010–2012	2020–2021	Average
Commodities 58.34	Commodities 41.96	International 9.08	Commodities 14.46	TIPS 10.50	International 17.91	US Small Cap 15.53	US Small Cap 38.63	Commodities 19.25
Treasuries 6.77	US Large Value 22.18	Treasuries 3.85	US Large Value 11.63	Treasuries 10.08	US Large Value 14.96	US Large Value 15.51	US Large Growth 33.29	US Large Value 11.49
IG Corporates 2.05	International 22.06	High Yield 1.53	US Large Growth 10.93	IG Corporates 9.69	US Small Cap 13.39	US Large Growth 11.84	Commodities 32.65	US Small Cap 10.14
International -5.30	US Small Cap 21.71	IG Corporates 1.31	International 8.43	US Small Cap 7.11	US Large Growth 10.61	TIPS 8.55	US Large Value 31.70	TIPS 7.73
US Large Value -8.83	US Large Growth 21.40	US Large Value -1.84	IG Corporates 8.19	US Large Value 6.62	Commodities 9.48	High Yield 8.13	International 23.29	International 7.13
US Small Cap -13.44	Treasuries 6.57	Commodities -3.22	Treasuries 7.86	Commodities 3.02	High Yield 7.68	IG Corporates 6.57	High Yield 11.17	High Yield 5.36
US Large Growth -17.22	IG Corporates 2.09	US Small Cap -8.84	US Small Cap 7.01	High Yield -0.45	TIPS 4.70	Treasuries 4.77	TIPS 7.17	Treasuries 5.13
		US Large Growth -10.90	High Yield 4.11	International -17.48	IG Corporates 3.62	International -0.96	IG Corporate 2.35	US Large Growth 4.71
				US Large Growth -22.24	Treasuries 3.16	Commodities -2.66	Treasuries -1.99	IG Corporate 4.48

**Past performance does not guarantee future results.** As of 12/31/21. 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 Funds Strategies That May Help Address Inflation

Fund	Ticker	Inflation Protection Qualities
Hartford Dividend and Growth Fund	HDGIX	Large-cap companies typically have larger profit margins, margins that tend to expand during inflationary periods. Costs can be passed on to consumers more easily without negatively affecting the bottom line.
Hartford Equity Income Fund	HQIIX	Large-cap companies typically have larger profit margins, margins that tend to expand during inflationary periods. Costs can be passed on to consumers more easily without negatively affecting the bottom line.
Hartford Multifactor Small Cap ETF	ROSC	Small-cap companies have often had historically greater economic sensitivity than mid- and large-cap companies, and have historically benefited from early to mid-stage economic recoveries.
Hartford Real Asset Fund	HRLIX	A diversified approach to inflation-focused assets may help investors address their rising inflation concerns.
Hartford Schroders International Stock Fund	SCIEX	International equity funds may benefit from the effect US inflation has on weakening the US dollar.
Hartford Inflation Plus Fund	HIPIX	TIPS may provide a conservative approach to help address inflation.
Hartford Schroders Commodity Strategy ETF	HCOM	Commodities have historically performed strongest during periods of rising inflation periods.

**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](http://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 US 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 US 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

Index Provider Notices may be found at [hartfordfunds.com/index-notices](http://hartfordfunds.com/index-notices).

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