

ClearBridge Small Cap Growth Fund

Domestic stock fund | Class IS

Fund facts

†Risk Level Low ← → High					Total net assets	‡Gross expense as of 03/01/21	§Net expense as of 03/01/21	Ticker symbol	Turnover rate	Inception date	Fund number
1	2	3	4	5	\$3,378 MM	0.78%	0.78%	LMOIX	21.00%	08/04/08	5624

Investment objective

The investment seeks long-term growth of capital.

Investment strategy

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies with small market capitalizations and related investments. The portfolio managers use a growth-oriented investment style that emphasizes small U.S. companies.

General note

An additional recordkeeping or administrative fee may be charged to participants investing plan assets in the fund. The recordkeeping fee will be deducted directly from participants' accounts. Please log on to your employer plans at Vanguard.com, or contact Participant Services at 1-800-523-1188, prior to investing, for additional fee information.

Benchmark

Russell 2000 Growth TR USD

Annual returns



Total returns

	Periods ended June 30, 2021					
	Quarter	Year to date	One year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
Fund	7.98%	12.70%	52.69%	21.49%	24.48%	16.34%
Benchmark	3.92%	8.98%	51.36%	15.94%	18.76%	13.52%

The performance data shown represent past performance, which is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, so investors' shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data cited. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, visit our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Figures for periods of less than one year are cumulative returns. All other figures represent average annual returns. Performance figures include the reinvestment of all dividends and any capital gains distributions. All returns are net of expenses.

†Morningstar Risk evaluates a mutual fund's downside volatility relative to that of other funds in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the mutual funds in its Morningstar Category. In each Morningstar Category, the 10% of funds with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (LOW), the next 22.5% Below Average (-AVG), the middle 35% Average (AVG), the next 22.5% Above Average (+AVG), and the top 10% High (HIGH). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the mutual fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

‡Gross expense ratio – The gross expense ratio is the fund's annual operating expenses as a percentage of average net assets. The gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers or reimbursements that may be in effect.

§Net expense ratio – The net expense ratio reflects the expenses you pay as a participant being charged by the fund after taking into account any applicable waivers or reimbursements, without which performance would have been less. The difference between net and gross fees includes all applicable fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

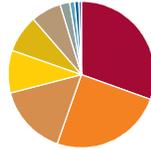
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Ten largest holdings

1	Trex Co Inc	
2	Fox Factory Holding Corp	
3	Penumbra Inc	
4	Chegg Inc	
5	BJ's Wholesale Club Holdings Inc	
6	Surgery Partners Inc	
7	National Vision Holdings Inc	
8	Syneos Health Inc Class A	
9	PagerDuty Inc	
10	CareDx Inc	
Top 10 as % of total net assets		24.9%

Sector Diversification



Technology	30.5%	Energy	2.1
Healthcare	24.9	Communication Services	1.1
Industrials	15.5	Basic Materials	0.9
Consumer Defensive	9.5	Real Estate	0.6
Consumer Cyclical	8.2	Utilities	0.0
Financial Services	6.7		

Risk terms

Emerging Markets: Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

Loss of Money: Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Growth Investing: Growth securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and future earnings expectations. These securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than do other securities and may lose value if it appears their earnings expectations may not be met.

Market/Market Volatility: The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Industry and Sector Investing: Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Restricted/Illiquid Securities: Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

Management: Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Foreign Securities: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Not FDIC Insured: The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Issuer: A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Equity Securities: The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

Other: The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

Pricing: Some investments may not have a market observed price; therefore, values for these assets may be determined through a subjective valuation methodology. Fair values determined by a subjective methodology may differ from the actual value realized upon sale. Valuation methodologies may also be used to calculate a daily net asset value.

Small Cap: Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.

Note on frequent trading restrictions

Frequent trading policies may apply to those funds offered as investment options within your plan. Please log on to vanguard.com for your employer plans or contact Participant Services at 800-523-1188 for additional information.

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For more information about any fund offered, call 800-523-1188 to obtain a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus. Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information about a fund are contained in the prospectus; read and consider it carefully before investing.