

Prospectus

Dated April 30, 2020

State Street Institutional Investment Trust

State Street Equity 500 Index Fund: Service Shares (STBIX)

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund (or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank). Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund's website (www.ssgafunds.com), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted, and provided with a website link to access the report. If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by calling (800) 647-7327.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling (800) 647-7327. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

An investment in the State Street Equity 500 Index Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The Fund may offer multiple classes of shares. This Prospectus covers only the Service Shares.

STATE STREET
GLOBAL ADVISORS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fund Summary	1
State Street Equity 500 Index Fund	1
Additional Information About Investment Objective, Principal Strategies and Risks	7
Additional Information About Non-Principal Investment Strategies and Risks	12
Portfolio Holdings Disclosure	14
Management and Organization	15
Shareholder Information.....	17
Dividends, Distributions and Tax Considerations	20
Financial Intermediary Arrangements	21
Financial Highlights.....	23
Index/Trademark Licenses/Disclaimers.....	25

STATE STREET EQUITY 500 INDEX FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the State Street Equity 500 Index Fund (the “Equity 500 Index Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to replicate as closely as possible, before expenses, the performance of the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index (the “S&P 500” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Fund Shares”). The expenses shown in the table and the Example reflect the expenses of the Fund and the Fund’s proportionate share of the expenses of the State Street Equity 500 Index II Portfolio (the “Equity 500 Index II Portfolio” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Portfolio”).

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lower of the sale proceeds or the original offering price)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.02%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.39%</u>
Less Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.12)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>0.27%</u>

¹ The Fund’s investment adviser, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (the “Adviser” or “SSGA FM”), is contractually obligated until April 30, 2021, separately with respect to each of the Fund and the Portfolio, (i) to waive up to the full amount of the advisory fee payable by the Fund or the Portfolio, and/or (ii) to reimburse the Fund or the Portfolio to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of non-recurring account fees, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, and distribution, shareholder servicing, and sub-transfer agency fees) exceed 0.02% of the Fund’s or the Portfolio’s average daily net assets on an annual basis. This waiver and/or reimbursement may not be terminated prior to April 30, 2021 except with approval of the Fund/Portfolio’s Board of Trustees.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The calculation of costs for the one-year period takes into account the effect of any current contractual fee waivers and/or reimbursements; and the calculation of costs for the remaining periods takes such fee waivers and/or reimbursements into account only for the first year of each such period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$28	\$113	\$207	\$481

Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). As a shareholder of the Portfolio, the Fund bears its ratable share of the transaction costs associated with the portfolio turnover of the Portfolio. A higher portfolio turnover rate 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 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 21% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund uses a passive management strategy designed to track the performance of the S&P 500. The Index is a well-known stock market index that includes common stocks of 500 companies from a number of sectors and that measures the performance of the large-cap sector of the U.S. equities market. As of February 29, 2020, a significant portion of the Index comprised companies in the Information Technology, Health Care and Financial sectors, although this may change from time to time.

The Fund is not managed according to traditional methods of “active” investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based upon economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, the Fund, using a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the total return of the S&P 500.

The Fund generally intends to invest in all stocks comprising the S&P 500 in approximate proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the Index in proportions expected by SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM” or the “Adviser”), the investment adviser to the Fund, to match generally the performance of the Index as a whole. In addition, from time to time stocks are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index, or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will not invest less than 80% of its total assets in stocks in the Index. Shareholders will receive sixty (60) days’ notice prior to a change in the 80% investment policy. For this purpose, “total assets” means net assets plus borrowings, if any. The notional value of the Fund’s investments in derivatives or other synthetic instruments that provide exposures comparable, in the judgment of the Adviser, to investments in the Index may be counted toward satisfaction of this 80% policy. In addition, the Fund may invest in equity securities that are not included in the Index, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including money market funds advised by the Adviser).

The Fund may at times purchase or sell futures contracts, or options on those futures, in lieu of investing directly in the stocks making up the Index. The Fund might do so, for example, in order to increase its investment exposure pending investment of cash in the stocks comprising the Index. Alternatively, the Fund might use futures or options on futures to reduce its investment exposure in situations where it intends to sell a portion of the stocks in its portfolio but the sale has not yet been completed. The Fund may also enter into other derivatives transactions, including the use of options or swap transactions, in lieu of investing directly in the stocks making up the Index. The Fund may also, to the extent permitted by applicable law, invest in shares of other mutual funds whose investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Fund (including funds advised by the Adviser).

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in the Equity 500 Index II Portfolio, which has substantially similar investment policies to the Fund. When the Fund invests in this “master-feeder” structure, the Fund’s only investments are shares of the Portfolio, and it participates in the investment returns achieved by the Portfolio. Descriptions in this section of the investment activities of the “Fund” also generally describe the expected investment activities of the Portfolio.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund’s portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the Fund in their overall investment programs.

Market Risk: The Fund’s investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

Equity Investing Risk: The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Information Technology Sector Risk: Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk: The Fund is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the Index or of the actual securities comprising the Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the Index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the Fund. While the Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Index (*i.e.*, achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index), the Fund's return may not match the return of the Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested at times, generally as a result of cash flows into or out of the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions. The Adviser may attempt to replicate the Index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the Index, or in some securities not included in the Index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the Fund's return and that of the Index.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Derivatives Risk: Derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, and the Fund may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. The counterparty to a derivatives contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations. A derivatives transaction may not behave in the manner anticipated by the Adviser or may not have the effect on the Fund anticipated by the Adviser.

Financial Sector Risk: Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Health Care Sector Risk: Companies in the health care sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the health care sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Health care companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the health care sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk: Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies.

Large Shareholder Risk: To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the Portfolio are held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser has investment discretion, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Portfolio shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Adviser. These transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Portfolio to conduct its investment program.

Liquidity Risk: Lack of a ready market or restrictions on resale may limit the ability of the Fund to sell a security at an advantageous time or price or at all. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. Illiquidity of the Fund's holdings may limit the ability of the Fund to obtain cash to meet redemptions on a timely basis. In addition, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in any illiquid securities and/or the difficulty in purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain market or sector.

Master/Feeder Structure Risk: The Fund pursues its objective by investing substantially all of its assets in another pooled investment vehicle (a "master fund"). The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the master fund to meet its investment objective. The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the master fund, leading to potential conflicts of interest. The Fund will bear its pro rata portion of the expenses incurred by the master fund. Substantial redemptions by other investors in a master fund may affect the master fund's investment program adversely and limit the ability of the master fund to achieve its objective.

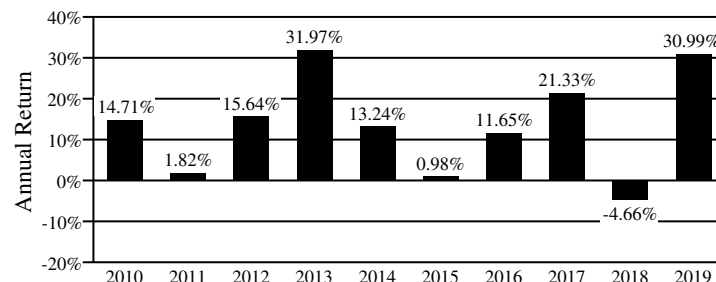
Risk of Investment in Other Pools: If the Fund invests in another pooled investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other pool will not perform as expected and is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other pool. The investment policies of the other pool may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other pool may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject. The Fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of any pool in which it invests. The Adviser or an affiliate may serve as investment adviser to a pool in which the Fund may invest, leading to potential conflicts of interest. It is possible that other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which the Fund does so.

Unconstrained Sector Risk: The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of the Index. The bar chart shows how the Service Shares' returns have varied for each full calendar year shown. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 13.56% (Q1, 2019)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -14.03% (Q3, 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/19)

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown below, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>	<u>Inception Date</u>
Service Shares				3/10/2003
Return Before Taxes	30.99%	11.31%	13.16%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions	29.65%	10.28%	12.44%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	19.16%	8.77%	10.86%	
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	31.49%	11.70%	13.56%	

The Fund will make updated performance information, including its current net asset value, available at the Fund's website: www.ssgafunds.com.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund and the Portfolio.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio and the Fund are Michael Feehily, Karl Schneider and Amy Scofield. Michael Feehily has served on the Fund and the Portfolio/the prior master portfolio in which the Fund has invested since 2014. Karl Schneider has served on the Fund and the Portfolio/the prior master portfolio in which the Fund has invested since 2002. Amy Scofield has served on the Fund and the Portfolio/the prior master portfolio in which the Fund has invested since 2012.

Michael Feehily, CFA, is a Senior Managing Director of the Adviser and the Head of Global Equity Beta Solutions in the Americas. He worked at the Adviser from 1997 to 2006 and rejoined in 2010.

Karl Schneider, CAIA, is a Managing Director of the Adviser and Deputy Head of Global Equity Beta Solutions in the Americas. He joined the Adviser in 1997.

Amy Scofield is a Principal of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Global Equity Beta Solutions Group. She joined the Adviser in 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

To establish an account	\$25,000,000
To add to an existing account	None

You may purchase or redeem Fund Shares on any day the Fund is open for business.

Written Requests and Wire Transfers. You may purchase or redeem Fund Shares by written request or wire transfer.

Written requests should be sent to:

By Mail:

State Street Funds
P.O. Box 219737
Kansas City, MO 64121-9737

By Overnight/Registered, Express, Certified Mail:

State Street Funds
430 W 7th Street Suite 219737
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

By Intermediary:

If you wish to purchase or redeem Fund Shares through a broker, bank or other financial intermediary (“Financial Intermediary”), please contact that Financial Intermediary directly. Your Financial Intermediary may have different or additional requirements for opening an account and/or for the processing of purchase and redemption orders, or may be closed at times when the Fund is open. Financial Intermediaries may contact DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. at (877) 332-6207 or via email at nsc cresearch@dstsystems.com with questions.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the Financial Intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES AND RISKS

State Street Equity 500 Index Fund Service Shares

Investment Objective

The Trust's Board of Trustees may change the Fund's investment strategies and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated. The Board of Trustees may change the Fund's investment objective without shareholder approval. If the Trustees were to approve a change to the Equity 500 Index Fund's investment objective, shareholders would receive advance notice.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund uses a passive management strategy designed to track the performance of the S&P 500. The Index is a well-known stock market index that includes common stocks of 500 companies from a number of sectors and that measures the performance of the large-cap sector of the U.S. equities market. As of February 29, 2020, a significant portion of the Index comprised companies in the Information Technology, Health Care and Financial sectors, although this may change from time to time.

The Fund is not managed according to traditional methods of "active" investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based upon economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, the Fund, using a "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the total return of the S&P 500.

The Fund generally intends to invest in all stocks comprising the S&P 500 in approximate proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the Index in proportions expected by SSGA FM to match generally the performance of the Index as a whole. In addition, from time to time stocks are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index, or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will not invest less than 80% of its total assets in stocks in the Index. Shareholders will receive sixty (60) days' notice prior to a change in the 80% investment policy. For this purpose, "total assets" means net assets plus borrowings, if any. The notional value of the Fund's investments in derivatives or other synthetic instruments that provide exposures comparable, in the judgment of the Adviser, to investments in the Index may be counted toward satisfaction of this 80% policy. In addition, the Fund may invest in equity securities that are not included in the Index, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including money market funds advised by the Adviser).

The Fund may at times purchase or sell futures contracts, or options on those futures, in lieu of investing directly in the stocks making up the Index. The Fund might do so, for example, in order to increase its investment exposure pending investment of cash in the stocks comprising the Index. Alternatively, the Fund might use futures or options on futures to reduce its investment exposure in situations where it intends to sell a portion of the stocks in its portfolio but the sale has not yet been completed. The Fund may also enter into other derivatives transactions, including the use of options or swap transactions, in lieu of investing directly in the stocks making up the Index. The Fund may also, to the extent permitted by applicable law, invest in shares of other mutual funds whose investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Fund (including funds advised by the Adviser).

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in the Equity 500 Index II Portfolio, which has substantially similar investment policies to the Fund. When the Fund invests in this "master-feeder" structure, the Fund's only investments are shares of the Portfolio, and it participates in the investment returns achieved by the Portfolio. Descriptions in this section of the investment activities of the "Fund" also generally describe the expected investment activities of the Portfolio.

Comparison Index. The S&P 500 measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the market, is comprised of the stocks of 500 industry-leading companies and is considered to be a proxy of the U.S. equity stock market in general. The S&P 500 is unmanaged and does not reflect the actual cost of investing in the instruments that compose the Index. Additionally, the returns of the S&P 500 do not reflect the effect of fees, expenses and taxes. The Index's components are reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly.

The S&P 500. Stocks in the S&P 500 are weighted according to their float adjusted market capitalizations (*i.e.*, the number of float shares outstanding multiplied by the stock's current price). The companies selected for inclusion in the S&P 500 are those of large publicly held companies which generally have large market values within their respective industries. The composition of the S&P 500 is determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices and is based on such factors as the domicile, exchange listing, organizational structure

and share type, market capitalization, liquidity, financial viability and investable weight factor of each stock and its adequacy as a representation of stocks in a particular industry group, and may be changed from time to time. “S&P” and “S&P 500” are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC (“S&P”), and have been licensed for use by the Adviser. The Fund and the Portfolio are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or marketed by S&P, and S&P makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the Fund and the Portfolio. It is not possible to invest directly in the S&P 500.

Index Futures Contracts and Related Options. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts and options on those futures contracts. An “index futures” contract is a contract to buy or sell units of an index at an agreed price on a specified future date. Depending on the change in value of the Index between the time when the Fund enters into and closes out an index future or option transaction, the Fund realizes a gain or loss. Options and futures transactions involve risks. For example, it is possible that changes in the prices of futures contracts will not correlate precisely with changes in the value of the Index. In those cases, use of futures contracts and related options might decrease the correlation between the return of the Fund and the return of the Index. In addition, the Fund incurs transaction costs in entering into, and closing out, positions in futures contracts and related options. Funds that enter into contracts with counterparties run the risk that the counterparty will be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations. This risk is typically less for exchange-traded derivatives, such as those the Fund may invest in.

These costs typically have the effect of reducing the correlation between the return of the Fund and the return of the Index. Because the secondary market for futures contracts and options may be illiquid, the Fund may have to hold a contract or option when the Adviser would otherwise have sold it, or it may only be able to sell at a price lower than what the Adviser believes is the fair value of the contract or option, thereby potentially reducing the return of the Fund.

Other Derivative Transactions. The Fund may enter into derivatives transactions involving options and swaps. These transactions involve many of the same risks as those described above under “Index Futures Contracts and Related Options.” In addition, since many of such transactions are conducted directly with counterparties, and not on an exchange or board of trade, the Fund’s ability to realize any investment return on such transactions may depend on the counterparty’s ability or willingness to meet its obligations.

Additional Information About Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. The risks are described in alphabetical order and not in the order of importance or potential exposure.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts and other transactions such as repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund’s ability to profit from these types of investments and transactions will depend on the willingness and ability of its counterparty to perform its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding involving its counterparty (including recovery of any collateral posted by it) and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Under applicable law or contractual provisions, including if the Fund enters into an investment or transaction with a financial institution and such financial institution (or an affiliate of the financial institution) experiences financial difficulties, then the Fund may in certain situations be prevented or delayed from exercising its rights to terminate the investment or transaction, or to realize on any collateral and may result in the suspension of payment and delivery obligations of the parties under such investment or transactions or in another institution being substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the Fund. Further, the Fund may be subject to “bail-in” risk under applicable law whereby, if required by the financial institution’s authority, the financial institution’s liabilities could be written down, eliminated or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of its securities and, if the Fund holds such securities or has entered into a transaction with such a financial security when a bail-in occurs, the Fund may also be similarly impacted.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, or index. Derivative transactions typically involve leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, and the Fund may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. Risks associated with derivative instruments include potential changes in value in response to interest rate changes or other market developments or as a result of the counterparty’s credit quality; the potential for the derivative transaction not to have the effect the Adviser anticipated or a different or less favorable effect than the Adviser anticipated; the failure of the counterparty to the derivative transaction to perform its obligations under the transaction or to settle a trade; pos-

sible mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument; imperfect correlation in the value of a derivative with the asset, rate, or index underlying the derivative; the risk that the Fund may be required to post collateral or margin with its counterparty, and will not be able to recover the collateral or margin in the event of the counterparty's insolvency or bankruptcy; the risk that the Fund will experience losses on its derivatives investments and on its other portfolio investments, even when the derivatives investments may be intended in part or entirely to hedge those portfolio investments; the risks specific to the asset underlying the derivative instrument; lack of liquidity for the derivative instrument, including without limitation absence of a secondary trading market; the potential for reduced returns to the Fund due to losses on the transaction and an increase in volatility; the potential for the derivative transaction to have the effect of accelerating the recognition of gain; and legal risks arising from the documentation relating to the derivative transaction.

Equity Investing Risk. The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Financial Sector Risk. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Health Care Sector Risk. Companies in the health care sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the health care sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Health care companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the health care sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk. The Fund is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. The Fund will seek to replicate Index returns, regardless of the current or projected performance of the Index or of the actual securities comprising the Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. The Fund generally will buy and will not sell a security included in the Index as long as the security is part of the Index regardless of any sudden or material decline in value or foreseeable material decline in value of the security, even though the Adviser may make a different investment decision for other actively managed accounts or portfolios that hold the security. As a result, the Fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the Index (in absolute terms and by comparison with other indices) and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the Fund. While the Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index), the Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the return on the sample of securities purchased by the Fund (or the return on securities not included in the Index) to replicate the performance of the Index may not correlate precisely with the return of the Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into or out of the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions. The Adviser may attempt to replicate the Index return by investing in fewer than all of the

securities in the Index, or in some securities not included in the Index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the Fund's return and that of the Index. Changes in the composition of the Index and regulatory requirements also may impact the Fund's ability to match the return of the Index. The Adviser may apply one or more "screens" or investment techniques to refine or limit the number or types of issuers included in the Index in which the Fund may invest. Application of such screens or techniques may result in investment performance below that of the Index and may not produce results expected by the Adviser. Index tracking risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk. Securities issued by large-capitalization companies may present risks not present in smaller companies. For example, larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies, especially during strong economic periods. Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Large Shareholder Risk. To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the Portfolio are highly concentrated or held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser has investment discretion, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Portfolio shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Adviser. These transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Portfolio to conduct its investment program. For example, they could require the Portfolio to sell portfolio securities or purchase portfolio securities unexpectedly and incur substantial transaction costs and/or accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains to shareholders, or the Portfolio may be required to sell its more liquid portfolio investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Portfolio's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. The Portfolio may hold a relatively large proportion of its assets in cash in anticipation of large redemptions, diluting its investment returns.

Leveraging Risk. Borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, certain derivatives transactions, securities lending transactions and other investment transactions such as when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions may create investment leverage. If the Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's investment portfolio, the value of the Fund will be potentially more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. This is because leverage generally creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and so magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's underlying assets. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in losses to the Fund. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy repayment, interest payment, or margin obligations or to meet asset segregation or coverage requirements.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to dispose of securities or close out derivatives transactions readily at a favorable time or prices (or at all) or at prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. For example, certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for the Fund to value illiquid securities accurately. The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Disposal of illiquid securities may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities. The Fund may seek to borrow money to meet its obligations (including among other things redemption obligations) if it is unable to dispose of illiquid investments, resulting in borrowing expenses and possible leveraging of the Fund. In some cases, due to unanticipated levels of illiquidity the Fund may choose to meet its redemption obligations wholly or in part by distributions of assets in-kind.

The term "illiquid securities" for this purpose means securities that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the securities. If any Fund determines at any time that it owns illiquid securities in excess of 15% of its net assets, it will cease to undertake new commitments to acquire illiquid securities until its holdings are no longer in excess of 15% of its NAV, report the occurrence in compliance with Rule 30b1-10 under the 1940 Act and, depending on circumstances, may take additional steps to reduce its holdings of illiquid securities.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. War, terrorism, and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters, pandemics and epidemics, and systemic market dislocations may be highly dis-

ruptive to economies and markets. Those events as well as other changes in foreign and domestic economic and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. Any partial or complete dissolution of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union, or any increased uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund's investments. At a referendum in June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "U.K.") voted to leave the European Union ("E.U.") thereby initiating the British exit from the E.U. (commonly known as "Brexit"). In March 2017, the U.K. formally notified the European Council of the U.K.'s intention to withdraw from the EU pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. This formal notification began a multi-year period of negotiations regarding the terms of the U.K.'s exit from the E.U., which formally occurred on January 31, 2020. A transition period will take place following the U.K.'s exit where the U.K. will remain subject to E.U. rules but will have no role in the E.U. law-making process. During this transition period, U.K. and E.U. representatives will be negotiating the precise terms of their future relationship. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences associated with the exit, how the negotiations for the withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the U.K.'s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the E.U. Brexit may have a significant impact on the U.K., Europe, and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth for these economies that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments. Securities and financial markets may be susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent trade practices, which could disrupt the orderly functioning of these markets or adversely affect the values of investments traded in these markets, including investments held by the Fund. To the extent the Fund has focused its investments in the market or index of a particular region, adverse geopolitical and other events could have a disproportionate impact on the Fund.

Market Risk. Market prices of investments held by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile, and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers and general market liquidity. Even if general economic conditions do not change, the value of an investment in the Fund could decline if the particular industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests do not perform well or are adversely affected by events. Further, legal, political, regulatory and tax changes also may cause fluctuations in markets and securities prices. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

An outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus (known as COVID-19) first detected in China in December 2019 has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruptions to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. The impact of these measures, and whether they will be effective to mitigate the economic and market disruption, will not be known for some time. In addition, the outbreak of COVID-19, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the Fund by its service providers.

Market Volatility; Government Intervention Risk. Market dislocations and other external events, such as the failures or near failures of significant financial institutions, dislocations in investment or currency markets, corporate or governmental defaults or credit downgrades, or poor collateral performance, may subject the Fund to significant risk of substantial volatility and loss. Governmental and regulatory authorities have taken, and may in the future take, actions to provide or arrange credit supports to financial institutions whose operations have been compromised by credit market dislocations and to restore liquidity and stability to financial systems in their jurisdictions; the implementation of such governmental interventions and their impact on both the markets generally and the Fund's investment program in particular can be uncertain. In recent periods, governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or have been forced to restructure, their debts, and many other issuers have faced difficulties obtaining credit. These market conditions may continue, worsen or spread, including, without limitation, in Europe or Asia. Defaults or restructurings by governments or others of their debts could have substantial adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world. Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases or contrary actions by different governments, or investor perception that these efforts are not succeeding, could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities.

Master/Feeder Structure Risk. The Fund pursues its objective by investing substantially all of its assets in another pooled investment vehicle (a “master fund”). The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the master fund to meet its investment objective. The ability of the Fund to meet its objective may be adversely affected by the purchase and redemption activities of other investors in the master fund. The ability of the Fund to meet redemption requests will depend on its ability to redeem its interest in the master fund. The Adviser or an affiliate serves as investment adviser to the master fund, leading to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates will receive fees based on the amount of assets invested in the master fund. Investment by the Fund in the master fund may be beneficial in the management of the master fund, by helping to achieve economies of scale or enhancing cash flows. Due to this and other factors, the Adviser may have an incentive to invest the Fund’s assets in a master fund sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or may have an incentive to invest in such master fund over a master fund sponsored or managed by others. Similarly, the Adviser may have an incentive to delay or decide against the sale of interests held by the Fund in a master fund sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. It is possible that other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a master fund sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which the Fund does so. The Fund will bear its pro rata portion of the expenses incurred by the master fund.

Risk of Investment in Other Pools. If the Fund invests in another pooled investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other pool will not perform as expected. The Fund is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other pool. In addition, lack of liquidity in the underlying pool could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities, and may limit the ability of the Fund to sell or redeem its interest in the pool at a time or at a price it might consider desirable. The investment policies and limitations of the other pool may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks, or may achieve a reduced investment return, as a result of its investment in another pool. If a pool is an exchange-traded fund or other product traded on a securities exchange or otherwise actively traded, its shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV, an effect that might be more pronounced in less liquid markets. The Fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of any pool in which it invests. The Adviser or an affiliate may serve as investment adviser to a pool in which the Fund may invest, leading to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates may receive fees based on the amount of assets invested in the pool. Investment by the Fund in the pool may be beneficial to the Adviser or an affiliate in the management of the pool, by helping to achieve economies of scale or enhancing cash flows. Due to this and other factors, the Adviser may have an incentive to invest the Fund’s assets in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or may have an incentive to invest in the pool over a pool sponsored or managed by others. Similarly, the Adviser may have an incentive to delay or decide against the sale of interests held by the Fund in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. It is possible that other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which the Fund does so.

Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Unconstrained Sector Risk. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. When the Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Fund than if it had not focused its assets in that industry, market, or economic sector, which may increase the volatility of the Fund. Any such investment focus may also limit the liquidity of the Fund. In addition, investors may buy or sell substantial amounts of the Fund’s shares in response to factors affecting or expected to affect an industry, market, or economic sector in which the Fund focuses its investments, resulting in extreme inflows or outflows of cash into and out of the Fund. Such extreme cash inflows or outflows might affect management of the Fund adversely.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Conflicts of Interest Risk. An investment in the Fund will be subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates may provide services to the Fund, such as securities lending agency services, custodial, admin-

istrative, bookkeeping, and accounting services, transfer agency and shareholder servicing, securities brokerage services, and other services for which the Fund would compensate the Adviser and/or such affiliates. The Fund may invest in other pooled investment vehicles sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser. There is no assurance that the rates at which the Fund pays fees or expenses to the Adviser or its affiliates, or the terms on which it enters into transactions with the Adviser or its affiliates will be the most favorable available in the market generally or as favorable as the rates the Adviser or its affiliates makes available to other clients. Because of its financial interest, the Adviser will have an incentive to enter into transactions or arrangements on behalf of the Fund with itself or its affiliates in circumstances where it might not have done so in the absence of that interest, provided that the Adviser will comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

The Adviser and its affiliates serve as investment adviser to other clients and may make investment decisions that may be different from those that will be made by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. For example, the Adviser may provide asset allocation advice to some clients that may include a recommendation to invest in or redeem from particular issuers while not providing that same recommendation to all clients invested in the same or similar issuers. The Adviser may (subject to applicable law) be simultaneously seeking to purchase (or sell) investments for the Fund and to sell (or purchase) the same investment for accounts, funds, or structured products for which it serves as asset manager, or for other clients or affiliates. The Adviser and its affiliates may invest for clients in various securities that are senior, *pari passu* or junior to, or have interests different from or adverse to, the securities that are owned by the Fund. The Adviser or its affiliates, in connection with its other business activities, may acquire material nonpublic confidential information that may restrict the Adviser from purchasing securities or selling securities for itself or its clients (including the Fund) or otherwise using such information for the benefit of its clients or itself.

The foregoing does not purport to be a comprehensive list or complete explanation of all potential conflicts of interests which may affect the Fund. The Fund may encounter circumstances, or enter into transactions, in which conflicts of interest that are not listed or discussed above may arise.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as the Fund and the Portfolio) and their service providers (including the Adviser) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund, the Portfolio, the Adviser or a custodian, transfer agent, or other affiliated or third-party service provider may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. The Fund may also incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and systems designed to minimize the risk of cyber-attacks through the use of technology, processes and controls, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, given the evolving nature of this threat. The Fund relies on third-party service providers for many of its day-to-day operations, and will be subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Fund from cyber-attack. The Adviser does not control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Adviser or the Fund. Similar types of cybersecurity risks or technical malfunctions also are present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

Index Construction Risk. A security included in the Index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which it was selected and consequently the Fund's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

Index Licensing Risk. It is possible that the license under which the Adviser or the Fund is permitted to replicate or otherwise use the Index will be terminated or may be disputed, impaired or cease to remain in effect. In such a case, the Adviser may be required to replace the Index with another index which it considers to be appropriate in light of the investment strategy of the Fund. The use of any such substitute index may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance. In the event that the Adviser is unable to identify a suitable replacement for the Index, it may determine to terminate the Fund.

Money Market Risk. An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Certain money market funds seek to preserve the value of their shares at \$1.00 per share, although there can be no assurance that they will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause the share price of such a money market fund to fall below \$1.00. It is possible that such a money market fund will issue and redeem shares at \$1.00 per share at times when the fair value of the money market fund's portfolio per share is more or less than \$1.00. None of State Street Corporation, State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA"), SSGA FM or their affiliates ("State Street Entities") guarantee the value of an investment in a money market fund at \$1.00 per share. Investors should have no expectation of capital support to a money market fund from State Street Entities. Other money market funds price and transact at a "floating" NAV that will fluctuate along with changes in the market-based value of fund assets. Shares sold utilizing a floating NAV may be worth more or less than their original purchase price. Recent changes in the regulation of money market funds may affect the operations and structures of money market funds. A money market fund may be permitted or required to impose redemption fees or to impose limitations on redemptions during periods of high illiquidity in the markets for the investments held by it.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. For these purposes, net assets shall exclude the value of all assets received as collateral for the loan. Such loans may be terminated at any time. Any such loans must be continuously secured by collateral (either cash or other obligations as may be permitted under the Fund's securities lending program) maintained on a current basis in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned by the Fund, marked to market each trading day. In a loan transaction, as compensation for lending its securities, the Fund will receive a portion of the dividends or interest accrued on the securities held as collateral or, in the case of cash collateral, a portion of the income from the investment of such cash. In addition, the Fund will receive the amount of all dividends, interest and other distributions on the loaned securities. However, the borrower has the right to vote the loaned securities. The Fund will call loans to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the investment is to be voted upon. Efforts to recall such securities promptly may be unsuccessful, especially for foreign securities or thinly traded securities, and may involve expenses to the Fund. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Should the borrower of the securities fail financially, the Fund may experience delays in recovering the securities or exercising its rights in the collateral. Loans are made only to borrowers that are deemed by the securities lending agent to be of good financial standing. In a loan transaction, the Fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral. The Fund expects to invest cash collateral in a pooled investment vehicle advised by the Adviser. With respect to index funds, to the extent the collateral provided or investments made with cash collateral differ from securities included in the relevant Index, such collateral or investments may have a greater risk of loss than the securities included in the Index. In addition, the Fund will be subject to the risk that any income generated by reinvesting cash collateral is lower than any fees the Fund has agreed to pay a borrower.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Fund's portfolio holdings disclosure policy is described in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Fund is a separate, diversified series of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust (the “Trust”), which is an open-end management investment company organized as a business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Fund invests as part of a “master/feeder” structure. The Fund currently seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in the Portfolio, a separate mutual fund, that has substantially identical investment objective, investment policies, and risks as the Fund. All discussions about the Fund’s investment objective, policies and risks should be understood to refer also to the investment objectives, policies and risks of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio’s shares are offered exclusively to investors (including without limitation, registered investment companies, private investment pools, bank collective funds, and investment separate accounts) that, like the Fund, pay fees to SSGA FM or its affiliates. The fees paid by those investment vehicles to SSGA FM (or its affiliates) vary depending on a number of factors, including by way of example, the services provided, the risks borne by SSGA FM (or its affiliates), fee rates paid by competitive investment vehicles, and in some cases direct negotiation with investors in the Portfolio.

The Fund can withdraw its investment in the Portfolio if, at any time, the Fund’s Board of Trustees determines that it would be in the best interests of the Fund’s shareholders, or if the investment objectives of the Portfolio changed so that they were inconsistent with the objectives of the Fund. If the Fund withdraws its investment from the Portfolio, the Fund may invest all of its assets in another mutual fund that has the same investment objective as the Fund, the Adviser may directly manage the Fund’s assets, or the Board may take such other action it deems appropriate and in the best interests of shareholders of the Fund, which may include liquidation of the Fund.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund and Portfolio and, subject to the oversight of the Board, is responsible for the investment management of the Fund. The Adviser provides an investment management program for the Fund and manages the investment of the Fund’s assets. The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Global Advisors, Inc., which itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation. The Adviser is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser and certain other affiliates of State Street Corporation make up SSGA. SSGA is one of the world’s largest institutional money managers and the investment management arm of State Street Corporation. As of December 31, 2019, the Adviser managed approximately \$586.30 billion in assets and SSGA managed approximately \$3.12 trillion in assets. The Adviser’s principal business address is One Iron Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement with the Adviser pursuant to which the Adviser will manage the Fund’s assets, for compensation paid at an annual rate of 0.02% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Fund’s effective management fee paid was 0.00% of average daily net assets. The Adviser places all orders for purchases and sales of the Portfolio’s investments. The Portfolio pays no investment advisory fees to SSGA FM.

Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Waiver. SSGA FM, as the investment adviser to the Fund, is contractually obligated, through April 30, 2021, (i) to waive up to the full amount of the advisory fee payable by the Fund, and/or (ii) to reimburse the Fund to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of non-recurring account fees, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, and distribution, shareholder servicing and sub-transfer agency fees) exceed 0.02% of average daily net assets on an annual basis. This waiver and/or reimbursement arrangement may not be terminated prior to April 30, 2021 except with approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

A discussion regarding the Board’s consideration of the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement is provided in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2019.

The Adviser manages the Fund and the Portfolio using a team of investment professionals. The team approach is used to create an environment that encourages the flow of investment ideas. The portfolio managers within the team work together in a cohesive manner to develop and enhance techniques that drive the investment process for the respective investment strategy. This approach requires portfolio managers to share a variety of responsibilities including investment strategy and analysis while retaining responsibility for the implementation of the strategy within any particular portfolio. The approach also enables the team to draw upon the resources of other groups within SSGA. The portfolio management team is overseen by the SSGA Investment Committee.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Equity 500 Index II Portfolio and the Equity 500 Index Fund include the following:

Michael Feehily, CFA, is a Senior Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser and the Head of Global Equity Beta Solutions in the Americas. He is also a member of the Senior Leadership Team and is a voting member on the firm's Trade Management Oversight Committee and the North America Product Committee. Mr. Feehily rejoined SSGA in 2010 after spending four years in State Street Global Markets, LLC, where he helped to build the Global Exposure Solutions business. This group created and managed portfolios that were designed to meet the short-term market exposure needs of institutional clients. Prior to this, Mr. Feehily had been Head of the U.S. Passive Equity Team within SSGA, which he originally joined in 1997. He began his career at State Street within the Global Services division in 1992. Mr. Feehily received a Bachelor of Science from Babson College in Finance, Investments, and Economics. He received a Master of Business Administration in Finance from Bentley College and also earned the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. Mr. Feehily is a member of the CFA Institute and CFA Society Boston, Inc. He is also a former member of the Russell Index Client Advisory Board.

Karl Schneider, CAIA, is a Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser and Deputy Head of Global Equity Beta Solutions (GEBS) in the Americas, where he also serves as a Senior Portfolio Manager for a number of the group's passive equity portfolios. Previously within GEBS, he served as a portfolio manager and product specialist for U.S. equity strategies and synthetic beta strategies, including commodities, buy/write, and hedge fund replication. He is also a member of the S&P Dow Jones U.S. Equities Index Advisory Panel. Prior to joining the GEBS group, Mr. Schneider worked as a portfolio manager in SSGA's Currency Management Group, managing both active currency selection and traditional passive hedging overlay portfolios. He joined SSGA in 1997. Mr. Schneider holds a Bachelor of Science in Finance and Investments from Babson College and a Master of Science in Finance from the Carroll School of Management at Boston College. He has earned the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) designation and is a member of the CAIA Association.

Amy Scofield is a Principal of SSGA and the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Global Equity Beta Solutions Group. She is responsible for the management of various equity index funds, with domestic and international strategies. Ms. Scofield rejoined SSGA in November of 2010, after spending two years at Atlantic Trust Company, a private wealth management firm. In her role at Atlantic Trust Company, she specialized in asset allocation and performance analysis for high net worth clients. Prior to Atlantic Trust Company, Ms. Scofield was a compliance officer at SSGA, where she was responsible for ensuring equity portfolios met specified guidelines. She also worked as an operations associate in SSGA's International Structured Products Group. Ms. Scofield holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Boston College.

Additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of the Fund is available in the SAI.

Other Fund Services

The Administrator, Sub-Administrator and Custodian

The Adviser serves as administrator of the Fund. The amount of the fee paid to the Adviser for administrative services may vary by share class. The Fund currently pays the Adviser an administrative fee at the annual rate of 0.05% with respect to each of its share classes. State Street, a subsidiary of State Street Corporation, serves as sub-administrator for the Fund for a fee that is paid by the Adviser. State Street also serves as custodian of the Fund for a separate fee that is paid by the Fund. SSGA FM serves as administrator of the Portfolio and State Street serves as sub-administrator and custodian of the Portfolio.

The Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. is the Fund's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent (the "Transfer Agent").

The Distributor

State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC serves as the Fund's distributor ("SSGA FD") pursuant to the Distribution Agreement between SSGA FD and the Trust.

Additional Information

The Trustees of the Trust oversee generally the operations of the Fund and the Trust. The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Fund's investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, and accountants, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them directly against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them directly against the service providers.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Trust and the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. Neither this Prospectus, nor the related SAI, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund determines its net asset value (“NAV”) per share once each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”). Pricing does not occur on NYSE holidays. A business day is one on which the NYSE is open for regular trading. The Federal Reserve is closed on certain holidays on which the NYSE is open. These holidays are Columbus Day and Veterans Day. On these holidays, you will not be able to purchase shares by wiring Federal Funds because Federal Funds wiring does not occur on days when the Federal Reserve is closed. In unusual circumstances, such as an emergency or an unscheduled close or halt of trading on the NYSE, the time at which share prices are determined may be changed. The NAV per share is based on the market value of the investments held in the Fund. The NAV of the Fund’s Service Shares is calculated by dividing the value of the assets of the Fund attributable to its Service Shares less the liabilities of the Fund attributable to its Service Shares by the number of Service Shares outstanding. As noted in this Prospectus, the Fund may invest in securities listed on foreign exchanges, or otherwise traded in a foreign market, and those securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. Consequently, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s shares. Purchase and redemption orders for Fund Shares are processed, respectively, at the NAV next determined after the Fund accepts a purchase order or receives a redemption request in good form. The Fund values each security or other investment pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Securities or other investments may be valued at fair value, as determined in good faith and pursuant to procedures approved by the Portfolio’s Board of Trustees, under certain limited circumstances. For example, fair value pricing may be used when market quotations are not readily available or reliable, such as when (i) trading for a security is restricted; or (ii) a significant event, as determined by the Adviser, that may affect the value of one or more securities or other investments held by the Fund occurs after the close of a related exchange but before the determination of the Fund’s NAV. Attempts to determine the fair value of securities or other investments introduce an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities or other investments. As a result, the price of a security or other investment determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the price the Fund would have received had it sold the investment. To the extent that the Fund invests in the shares of other registered open-end investment companies that are not traded on an exchange (mutual funds), such shares are valued at their published net asset values per share as reported by the funds. The prospectuses of these funds explain the circumstances under which the funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Investing in State Street Institutional Investment Trust Shares

Mutual funds advised by SSGA FM (the “State Street Funds”) and their service providers have a legal obligation to collect from you certain personal information about you at the time you open an account in order to verify your identity and the source of your payment. If you do not provide this information, you may not be able to open an account with the State Street Funds. If the State Street Funds believe that they have uncovered unlawful activity, the State Street Funds and their service providers may close your account and take any action they deem reasonable or required by law. The State Street Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase order.

This section of the Prospectus explains the basics of doing business with the State Street Funds. Carefully read each topic. The policies set forth below regarding the purchase, redemption and exchange of State Street Fund shares are in addition to the “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares” section contained in the “Fund Summary” portion of this Prospectus. The State Street Funds reserve the right to change the following policies, without notice to shareholders; except that any modification or termination of the exchange privileges described in this Prospectus will be preceded by 60 days’ advance notice to shareholders. Please call or check online for current information. Requests for transactions in the State Street Funds will be processed when they are received in “good order.” “Good order” means that the request is in an accurate and complete form, and all applicable documents have been received in such accurate and complete form (including typically, a signed application and medallion-guaranteed documents), and, for a purchase request, the check or wired funds have cleared.

Purchasing Shares

Investors pay no sales load to invest in the Service Shares of the Fund. The price for Fund shares is the NAV per share. Orders received in good form (a purchase order is in good form if it meets the requirements implemented from time to time by the Fund or its Transfer Agent, and for new accounts includes submission of a completed and signed application and all documentation necessary to open an account) will be priced at the NAV next calculated after the order is accepted by the Fund.

The minimum initial investment in the Service Shares is \$25 million, although the Adviser may waive the minimum in its discretion. There is no minimum subsequent investment. The Fund intends to be as fully invested as is practicable; therefore, investments must be made either in Federal Funds (*i.e.*, monies credited to the account of the Fund's custodian bank by a Federal Reserve Bank) or securities ("in-kind") acceptable to the Adviser. (Please consult your tax adviser regarding in-kind transactions.) (If you purchase shares by check, your order will not be in good form until the Transfer Agent receives federal funds for the check.) The Fund reserves the right to cease accepting investments at any time or to reject any purchase order.

In accordance with certain federal regulations, the Trust is required to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each entity that applies to open an account. For this reason, when you open (or change ownership of) an account, the Trust will request certain information, including your name, address and taxpayer identification number, which will be used to verify your identity. If you are unable to provide sufficient information to verify your identity, the Trust will not open an account for you. As required by law, the Trust may employ various procedures, such as comparing your information to fraud databases or requesting additional information and documentation from you, to ensure that the information supplied by you is correct. The Trust reserves the right to reject any purchase order for any reason, including failure to provide the Trust with information necessary to confirm your identity as required by law.

If you are purchasing through a Financial Intermediary, please contact your Financial Intermediary as their requirements may differ.

Redeeming Shares

An investor may redeem all or any portion of its investment at the NAV next determined after it submits a redemption request, in proper form, to the Fund. Regardless of the method the Fund uses to make a redemption payment, the Fund typically expects to pay out redemption proceeds on the next business day after a redemption request is received in good order. If you purchased State Street Fund shares by check or an automatic investment program and you elect to redeem shares within 15 days of the purchase, you may experience delays in receiving redemption proceeds. In this case, the State Street Funds generally will postpone sending redemption proceeds until it can verify that the check or automatic investment program investment has been collected, but in no event will this delay exceed 15 days. There will be no such delay for redemptions following purchases paid by federal funds wire or by bank cashier's check, certified check or treasurer's check. The State Street Funds reserve the right to pay for redeemed shares within seven days after receiving a redemption order if, in the judgment of the Adviser, an earlier payment could adversely affect a Fund. The State Street Funds reserve the right to suspend the right of shareholder redemption or postpone the date of payment for more than seven days to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio and/or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. The Fund also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through borrowing arrangements (including under the Fund's line of credit, which is shared across all registered funds advised by SSGA FM (other than money market funds)) that may be available from time to time.

The Fund may pay all or a portion of your redemption proceeds by giving you securities (for example, if the Fund reasonably believes that a cash redemption may have a substantial impact on the Fund and its remaining shareholders). You may pay transaction costs to dispose of the securities, and you may receive less for them than the price at which they were valued for purposes of the redemption. In addition, you will be subject to the market risks associated with such securities until such time as you choose to dispose of the security.

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of the Fund's portfolio may be comprised of less liquid investments, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, the Fund may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through short-term borrowing arrangements (if available) or by giving you securities.

If your account is held through an Intermediary, please contact them for additional assistance and advice on how to redeem your shares.

Cost Basis Reporting Upon the redemption of your shares in the Fund, the Fund or, if you purchase your shares through a Financial Intermediary, your Financial Intermediary, generally will be required to provide you and the IRS with cost basis and certain other related tax information about the Fund shares you redeemed. Please contact the Fund or consult your Financial Intermediary, as appropriate, for more information regarding available methods for cost basis reporting and how to select or change a particular method. Please consult your tax advisor to determine which available cost basis method is best for you.

About Mail Transactions

If you choose to purchase or redeem shares by sending instructions by regular mail, they will not be deemed received in good order until they are released by the post office and redelivered to the Transfer Agent's physical location at 430 W 7th Street Suite 219737 in Kansas City, MO 64105-1407. There will be a time lag, which may be one or more days, between regular mail receipt at the post office box and redelivery to such physical location and a Fund's net asset value may change over those days. You might consider using express rather than regular mail if you believe time of receipt of your transaction request to be sensitive.

Frequent-Trading Limits

Frequent, short-term trading, abusive trading practices and market timing (together, "Excessive Trading"), often in response to short-term fluctuations in the market, are not knowingly permitted by the State Street Funds. The State Street Funds do not accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares by Fund shareholders. Excessive Trading into and out of a State Street Fund may harm a Fund's performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. These expenses are borne by all Fund shareholders, including long-term investors who do not generate such costs.

Excessive Trading activity is generally evaluated based on roundtrip transactions in an account. A "roundtrip" transaction is defined generally as a purchase or exchange into a Fund followed, or preceded, by a redemption or exchange out of the same Fund within 30 days. A State Street Fund may, in its discretion, determine to apply a time period other than 30 days in connection with identifying roundtrip transactions. Shareholders with one or more roundtrip transactions may, in the discretion of a State Street Fund, be blocked from making additional purchases or exchanges in any State Street Fund for a period of time. A State Street Fund has discretion to determine that action is not necessary if it determines that a pattern of trading is not abusive or harmful to the affected Fund in a material way. Fund size and/or transaction size may be considered in evaluating any roundtrip transaction.

The Board of Trustees of the State Street Funds has adopted a "Market Timing/Excessive Trading Policy" (the "Policy") to discourage Excessive Trading. Under the Policy, the State Street Funds reserve the right to reject any exchanges or purchase orders by any shareholder engaging in Excessive Trading activities.

As a means to protect each State Street Fund and its shareholders from Excessive Trading:

- The State Street Funds' transfer agent compiles, monitors and reports account-level information on omnibus and underlying shareholder/participant activity. Depending on the account type, monitoring will be performed on a daily, monthly, quarterly and/or annual basis;
- The State Street Funds' distributor has obtained information from each Financial Intermediary holding shares in an omnibus account with the State Street Funds regarding whether the Financial Intermediary has adopted and maintains procedures that are reasonably designed to protect the Funds against harmful short-term trading; and
- With respect to State Street Funds that invest in securities that trade on foreign markets, pursuant to the State Street Funds' fair valuation procedures, pricing adjustments may be made based on information received from a third-party, multi-factor fair valuation pricing service.

The State Street Funds' distributor has detailed procedures that document the transparency oversight and monitoring processes performed by the State Street Funds' transfer agent.

While the State Street Funds attempt to discourage Excessive Trading, there can be no guarantee that it will be able to identify investors who are engaging in Excessive Trading or limit their trading practices. Additionally, frequent trades of small amounts may not be detected. The State Street Funds recognize that it may not always be able to detect or prevent Excessive Trading or other activity that may disadvantage the Funds or their shareholders.

A State Street Fund shareholder's right to purchase shares through an automatic investment plan or redeem shares in full (or in part through a systematic withdrawal plan) are unaffected by Excessive Trading restrictions.

Delivery of Documents to Accounts Sharing an Address

To reduce expenses, we may mail only one copy of the Fund's Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual report to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call us at (800) 997-7327, or contact your financial institution. We will begin sending you individual copies thirty (30) days after receiving your request.

Unclaimed Property

Many states have unclaimed property rules that provide for transfer to the state (also known as "escheatment") of unclaimed property under various circumstances. These circumstances include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office as undeliverable), or a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. If a State Street Fund identifies property as unclaimed, it will attempt to contact the shareholder, but if that attempt is unsuccessful, the account may be considered abandoned and escheated to the state after the passage of a certain period of time (as required by applicable state law).

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications by completing and submitting a designation form, which you can find on the website of the Texas Comptroller. Designating such a representative may be beneficial, since Texas law provides that the escheatment period will cease if the representative, after receiving an escheatment notification regarding your account, communicates knowledge of your location and confirms that you have not abandoned your account. You can mail a completed designation form to the Fund (if you hold shares directly with the Fund) or to your financial intermediary (if you do not hold shares directly with the Fund).

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Income and capital gains dividends of the Fund will be declared and paid at least annually. Any income and capital gains that have not been distributed by December of each calendar year are generally distributed at such time. When the Fund distributes income or capital gains, the NAV per share is reduced by the amount of the distribution. Income and capital gains dividends will be paid in additional shares on the record date unless you have elected to receive them in cash.

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about federal, state, local, foreign or other tax laws applicable to you. Investors, including non-U.S. investors, may wish to consult the SAI tax section for additional disclosure.

The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Portfolio, which is expected to be treated as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, and so substantially all of the Fund's income will result from distributions or deemed distributions from the Portfolio. Therefore, as applicable, and except as otherwise stated, references in this section to the assets owned or income earned by the Fund will include such assets and income of the Portfolio. The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company and intends each year to qualify and to be eligible to be treated as such. A regulated investment company generally is not subject to tax at the corporate level on income and gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify and be eligible for treatment as a regulated investment company, the Fund must, among other things, satisfy diversification, 90% gross income and distribution requirements. The Fund's failure to qualify and be eligible for treatment as a regulated investment company would result in corporate level taxation, and consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

The Fund generally expects to satisfy the requirements to qualify and be eligible to be treated as a regulated investment company, provided that the Portfolio also meets these requirements; the Fund currently expects that the Portfolio will meet these requirements. Because the Fund will invest substantially all its assets in the Portfolio, if the Portfolio were to fail to satisfy the diversification, 90% gross income, or distribution requirement and were not to cure that failure, the Fund itself would be unable to satisfy the diversification requirement. Such a failure to qualify and be eligible for treatment as a regulated investment company could subject the Fund or the Portfolio to regular corporate income taxes.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains generally are determined by how long the Fund or the Portfolio owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long you have owned your Fund Shares. Distributions of net capital gains (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) from the sale of investments that the Fund or the Portfolio owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year that are properly reported by the Fund, or the Portfolio and the Fund, as capital gain dividends generally will be treated as long-term capital gain includible in your net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of gains from investments that the Fund or the Portfolio owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income when distributed to you by the Fund. Distributions of investment

income properly reported by the Fund, or the Portfolio and the Fund, as derived from “qualified dividend income,” which will not include income from the Fund’s or the Portfolio’s portfolio securities on loan, are taxed to individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met by the shareholder, the Fund, and if applicable, the Portfolio. Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund or the Portfolio before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your shares). Distributions may also be subject to state and local taxes and are taxable whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.

Any gain resulting from the redemption or other taxable disposition of Fund Shares generally will also be taxable to you as either short-term or long-term capital gain, depending upon how long you held such Fund Shares.

An additional 3.8% Medicare contribution tax is imposed on the “net investment income” of individuals, estates and trusts to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends paid by the Fund, including any capital gain dividends, and net gains recognized on the redemption of Fund Shares.

Certain of the Fund’s or the Portfolio’s investment practices, including derivative transactions and investments in debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount, will be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions. These special rules may affect the timing, character, and/or amount of the Fund’s distributions, or Portfolio’s distributions to the Fund, and, in turn, the Fund’s distributions to shareholders, and may require the Fund or the Portfolio to sell its investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so.

The Fund’s investments in the Portfolio may cause the tax treatment of the Fund’s gains, losses and distributions to differ from the tax treatment that would apply if the Fund invested directly in the types of securities held by the Portfolio. As a result, investors may receive taxable distributions earlier and recognize higher amounts of capital gain or ordinary income than they otherwise would.

If you are not a U.S. person, dividends paid by the Fund that the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, or interest-related dividends, each as further defined in the SAI, are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax, provided that certain requirements are met. The Fund is permitted, but is not required, to report any part of its dividends as are eligible for such treatment. The Fund’s dividends other than those the Fund so reports as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, or interest-related dividends generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate (or lower applicable treaty rate). See the Fund’s SAI for further information.

The U.S. Treasury and IRS generally require the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each shareholder under sections 1471-1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, the “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act” or “FATCA”) or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign government. Please see the SAI for more information on FATCA reporting requirements.

Cost Basis Reporting. Department of the Treasury regulations mandate cost basis reporting to shareholders and the IRS for redemptions of Fund Shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 (“Post Effective Date Shares”). If you acquire and hold shares directly through the Fund and not through a Financial Intermediary, DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. will use a default average cost basis methodology for tracking and reporting your cost basis on Post Effective Date Shares, unless you request, in writing, another cost basis reporting methodology.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY ARRANGEMENTS

Distribution Arrangements and Rule 12b-1 Fees

The Fund has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act under which the Fund may compensate SSGA FD (or others) for services in connection with the distribution of the Fund’s Service Shares and for services provided to Fund shareholders (the “Plan”). The Plan calls for payments at an annual rate (based on average daily net assets) of 0.25% of the Fund’s net assets attributable to its Service Shares. Because these fees are paid out of the assets of the Fund attributable to its Service Shares on an ongoing basis, they will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more over time than paying other types of sales charges.

The Fund may pay distribution fees and other amounts described in this Prospectus at a time when shares of the Fund are unavailable for purchase.

Other Payments to Financial Intermediaries

In addition to payments under the Plan described above, the Fund may reimburse SSGA FD or its affiliates for payments made to Financial Intermediaries that provide certain administrative, recordkeeping, and account maintenance services. The amount of the reimbursement and the manner in which it is calculated are reviewed by the Trustees periodically.

Financial Intermediaries are firms that sell shares of mutual funds, including the Fund, and/or provide certain administrative and account maintenance services to mutual fund investors. Financial Intermediaries may include, among others, brokers, financial planners or advisers, banks, retirement plan recordkeepers and insurance companies.

In some cases, a Financial Intermediary may hold its clients' Fund Shares in nominee or street name and may utilize omnibus accounts. Shareholder services provided by a Financial Intermediary may (though they will not necessarily) include, among other things: establishing and maintaining shareholder account registrations; receiving and processing purchase and redemption orders, including aggregated orders and delivering orders to the Fund's transfer agent; processing and mailing trade confirmations, periodic statements, prospectuses, annual reports, semiannual reports, shareholder notices, and other SEC-required communications; capturing and processing tax data; issuing and mailing dividend checks to shareholders who have selected cash distributions; preparing record date shareholder lists for proxy solicitations; and collecting and posting distributions to shareholder accounts.

The Financial Intermediary is often compensated by SSGA FD or its affiliates for the services it performs and in such cases is typically paid continually over time, during the period when the Financial Intermediary's clients hold investments in the Fund. The amount of continuing compensation paid by SSGA FD or its affiliates to different Financial Intermediaries for distribution and/or shareholder services varies. Any compensation is typically a percentage of the value of the Financial Intermediary's clients' investments in the Fund or a per account fee. The variation in compensation may, but will not necessarily, reflect enhanced or additional services provided by the Financial Intermediary.

If you invest through a Financial Intermediary and meet the eligibility criteria for more than one share class, you should discuss with your Financial Intermediary which share class is appropriate for you. Your financial adviser and the Financial Intermediary employing him or her may have an incentive to recommend one share class over another, when you are eligible to invest in more than one share class. Please speak with your financial adviser to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial adviser and his or her firm by the Fund or its affiliates with respect to the different share classes offered by the Fund.

SSGA FD and its affiliates (including SSGA FM), at their own expense and out of their own assets, may also provide other compensation to Financial Intermediaries in connection with sales of the Fund's shares or the servicing of shareholders or shareholder accounts. Such compensation may include, but is not limited to, financial assistance to Financial Intermediaries in connection with conferences, sales, or training programs for their employees; seminars for the public; advertising or sales campaigns; or other Financial Intermediary-sponsored special events. In some instances, this compensation may be made available only to certain Financial Intermediaries whose representatives have sold or are expected to sell significant amounts of shares. Dealers may not use sales of the Fund's shares to qualify for this compensation to the extent prohibited by the laws or rules of any state or any self-regulatory agency, such as Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

If payments to Financial Intermediaries by the distributor or adviser for a particular mutual fund complex exceed payments by other mutual fund complexes, your financial adviser and the Financial Intermediary employing him or her may have an incentive to recommend that fund complex over others. Please speak with your financial adviser to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial adviser and his or her firm by SSGA FD and its affiliates and by sponsors of other mutual funds he or she may recommend to you. You should also consult disclosures made by your Financial Intermediary at the time of purchase.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlight tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's Service Shares financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects the performance results for a single Fund Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial highlights and financial statements, is included in the annual report to shareholders, which is available upon request. Any references to Notes in these financial highlight tables refer to the "Notes to Financial Statements" section of the Fund's financial statements, and the financial information included in these tables should be read in conjunction with the financial statements incorporated by reference in the SAI.

**STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST
STATE STREET EQUITY 500 INDEX FUND
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period

	Service Shares				
	Year Ended 12/31/19	Year Ended 12/31/18	Year Ended 12/31/17	Year Ended 12/31/16	Year Ended 12/31/15
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 19.62	\$ 21.60	\$ 18.81	\$ 17.15	\$ 17.25
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) (a)	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.26	0.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.77	(1.33)	3.87	1.74	(0.05)
Total from investment operations	6.08	(1.01)	4.02	2.00	0.17
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.44)	(0.26)	(0.27)
Net realized gains	(0.62)	(0.60)	(0.79)	(0.08)	—
Total distributions	(1.03)	(0.97)	(1.23)	(0.34)	(0.27)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 24.67	\$ 19.62	\$ 21.60	\$ 18.81	\$ 17.15
Total return (b)	30.99%	(4.66)%	21.33%	11.65%	0.98%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)	\$20,457	\$20,897	\$27,876	\$124,591	\$104,730
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Total expenses	0.37%(c)	0.37%(c)	0.36%(c)	0.37%(c)	0.41%(c)
Net expenses	0.27%(c)	0.27%(c)	0.28%(c)	0.27%(c)	0.28%(c)
Net investment income (loss)	1.36%	1.44%	0.73%	1.46%	1.25%
Portfolio turnover rate	21%(d)	8%(d)	30%(d)	5%(d)	5%(d)

(a) Net investment income per share is calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of shares at net asset value on the first day and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each period reported.

Distributions are assumed, for the purpose of this calculation, to be reinvested at net asset value per share on the respective payment dates. Total return for periods of less than one year is not annualized. Results represent past performance and are not indicative of future results.

(c) Ratio does not include the expenses of the State Street Equity 500 Index II Portfolio.

(d) Portfolio turnover rate is from the State Street Equity 500 Index II Portfolio.

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Reports and other information about the Fund are available free of charge on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information also may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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