

## Snapshot

Benchmark	DJ Moderate Portfolio TR USD
Overall Morningstar Rating	★★★
Morningstar Category	US Fund Allocation--50% to 70% Equity

**An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.**

## Investment Objective & Strategy

The investment seeks regular income, conservation of principal, and an opportunity for long-term growth of principal and income. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities and debt securities. Under normal circumstances no less than 25% and no more than 75% of the fund's total assets will be invested in equity securities. It may invest up to 20% of its total assets in U.S. dollar-denominated equity or debt securities of non-U.S. issuers traded in the United States that are not in the S&P 500 Index.

## Fees and Expenses

Redemption Fee	N/A
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.53
Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio	0.53
Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio Per \$1000	5.30

## Operations and Management

Inception Date	6/26/1931
Portfolio Manager	Dana M. Emery
Advisor	Dodge & Cox
Telephone	415-274-9398
Web Site	www.dodgeandcox.com
Annual Turnover Ratio %	35
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	12,931.60
Issuer	Dodge & Cox

## Principal Risks

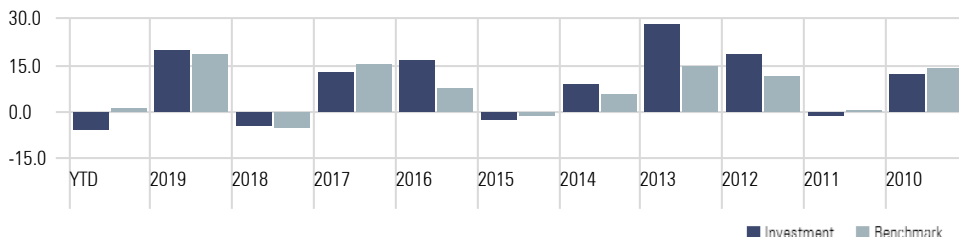
Credit and Counterparty, Prepayment (Call), Currency, Foreign Securities, Loss of money, Not FDIC insured, Interest Rate/Interest Rate Changes, Market/Market Volatility, Equity Securities, High Yield Securities, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, Derivatives, Sovereign Debt

## 5 Yr Risk Metrics

Standard Deviation	12.38
Beta	1.21
Information Ratio	0.04
Up Capture Ratio	116.65
Down Capture Ratio	127.92

## Performance

Currency: US Dollar



	YTD	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Dodge & Cox Balanced	-5.72	19.61	-4.62	12.59	16.56	-2.87	8.87	28.37	18.32	-1.66	12.22
DJ Moderate TR USD	1.02	18.60	-5.21	15.15	7.67	-1.21	5.35	14.46	11.24	0.28	13.95
US Fund Allocation--50% to 70% Equity	1.16	18.89	-5.86	13.22	7.37	-1.98	5.83	16.10	11.85	-0.40	11.73

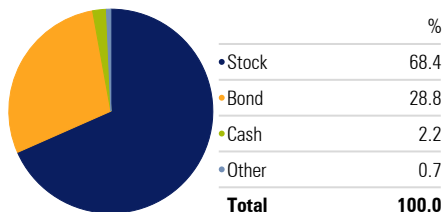
**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the return data quoted herein. For more current information including month-end performance, please call 1-888-401-5722 or visit KOHLER.voya.com.**

## Trailing Returns

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
Dodge & Cox Balanced	0.91	3.68	7.81	9.23	9.46
DJ Moderate TR USD	6.48	5.68	7.59	7.06	—
US Fund Allocation--50% to 70% Equity	6.28	5.39	7.13	6.98	7.95

## Portfolio Analysis

Portfolio Date: 9/30/2020



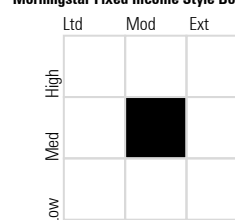
## Top 10 Holdings

Portfolio Date: 9/30/2020

	% Assets
FedEx Corp	2.91
Capital One Financial Corp	2.56
Comcast Corp Class A	2.50
Alphabet Inc Class C	2.49
Charles Schwab Corp	2.46
HP Inc	2.18
Bank of America Corp	2.11
Microsoft Corp	2.06
Wells Fargo & Co	2.06
Charter Communications Inc A	1.99
Total Number of Holdings	410

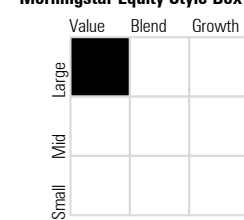
Portfolio Date: 9/30/2020

## Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box™



Portfolio Date: 9/30/2020

## Morningstar Equity Style Box™



## Fixed Income Sectors

Portfolio Date: 9/30/2020

Government %	5.96
Municipal %	2.46
Corporate %	46.84
Securitized %	37.88
Cash & Equivalents %	6.87
Derivative %	0.00

## Morningstar Equity Super Sectors

Portfolio Date: 9/30/2020

Cyclical %	30.64
Defensive %	18.42
Sensitive %	50.94

Ticker: DODBX

## Important Disclosures

The Investment Profile may be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus or summary prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

### Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index.

Returns for periods prior to share class inception represent extended performance returns from an older share class or composite and have been linked to actual share class performance. The performance history is adjusted to reflect any differences in fees between the share classes. Additionally, since inception performance is based on the inception of the strategy.

### Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period.

### Sales Fees

Also known as loads, sales fees list the maximum level of initial (front-end) and deferred (back-end) sales charges imposed by a fund. The scales of minimum and maximum charges are taken from a fund's prospectus. Because fees change frequently and are sometimes waived, it is wise to examine the fund's prospectus carefully for specific information before investing.

### Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

### Fees

The Prospectus Gross/Net Expense Ratio is the operating cost and includes management fees and other expenses. The investment results listed are net of the Expense Ratio.

### Morningstar Rating™

Often simply called the Star Rating, the Morningstar Rating brings load-adjustments, performance (returns) and risk together into one evaluation. To determine a fund's star rating for a given time period (three, five, or 10 years), the fund's risk-adjusted return is plotted on a bell curve: If the fund scores in the top 10% of the category, it receives 5 stars (Highest); if it falls in the next 22.5% it receives 4 stars (Above Average); a place in the middle 35% earns 3 stars (Average); those lower still, in the next 22.5%, receive 2 stars (Below Average); and the bottom 10% get only 1 star (Lowest). The Overall Morningstar Rating is a weighted average of the available three-, five-, and 10-year ratings.

### Risk & Return Statistics

*Standard Deviation* is the statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which depicts how widely a stock or portfolio's returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that is most likely for a given investment. When a stock or portfolio has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

*Beta* is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing a fund's excess return over Treasury bills to the market's excess return over Treasury bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the fund has performed 10% better than its benchmark index in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the fund's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the market's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

*Information Ratio* is a risk-adjusted performance measure. The information ratio is a special version of the Sharpe Ratio in that the benchmark doesn't have to be the risk-free rate. The Israelson method is an adjustment of the Information Ratio to take into account the inconsistency of the IR when excess returns are negative.

*Upside Capture Ratio* measures a manager's performance in up markets relative to the market (benchmark) itself. It is calculated by taking the security's upside capture return and dividing it by the benchmark's upside capture return.

*Downside Capture Ratio* measures manager's performance in down markets. A down-market is defined as those periods (months or quarters) in which market return is less than 0. In essence, it tells you what percentage of the down-market was captured by the manager. For example, if the ratio is 110%, the manager has captured 110% of the down-market and therefore underperformed the market on the downside.

### Excessive Trading and/or Short Term Trading

This designated investment alternative may maintain a policy limiting excessive trading and/or short term trading. Frequent short-term trades within a mutual fund increase the administrative costs associated with processing transactions and in certain circumstances could dilute the returns earned by other fund shareholders. Excessive trading policies provide for the monitoring of trading activity and will restrict a shareholder's trading privileges after a certain number of "round-trip" transactions. A "round trip" is typically defined as a purchase followed by a sale (or the opposite) within a specified period of time.

### Benchmark Description

The Dow Jones Moderate Portfolio is a benchmark designed for asset allocation strategists who are willing to take 60% of the risk of the global securities market. It is a total returns index that is a time-varying weighted average of stocks, bonds, and cash. The DJModPI is the efficient allocation of stocks, bonds, and cash in a portfolio whose semideviation is 60% of the annualized 36 month historic semideviation of the Dow Jones Aggressive Portfolio Index (DJAggPI). Stocks are represented by the DJAggPI. Bonds are represented by an equal weighting of the following four bond indexes with monthly rebalancing: Barclays Government Bonds Index, Barclays Corporate Bonds Index, Barclays Mortgage-backed Bonds Index, and Barclays Majors (ex U.S.) Bonds Index. Cash is represented by the 91-Day T-Bill Auction Average. The efficient portfolio is updated monthly.