



- Vanguard Communication Services ETF
- Vanguard Consumer Discretionary ETF
- Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF
- Vanguard Energy ETF
- Vanguard Financials ETF
- Vanguard Health Care ETF
- Vanguard Industrials ETF
- Vanguard Information Technology ETF
- Vanguard Materials ETF
- Vanguard Utilities ETF

**Supplement to the Prospectus and Summary Prospectuses
Dated December 20, 2024**

As approved by the Funds' Board of Trustees, Vanguard Communication Services ETF, Vanguard Consumer Discretionary ETF, Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF, Vanguard Energy ETF, Vanguard Financials ETF, Vanguard Health Care ETF, Vanguard Industrials ETF, Vanguard Information Technology ETF, Vanguard Materials ETF, and Vanguard Utilities ETF (each, a Fund) have reduced their expense ratios. Effective February 3, 2025, the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table and the hypothetical expenses example for each Fund are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Communication Services ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Consumer Discretionary ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical

expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Energy ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Financials ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Health Care ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Industrials ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Information Technology ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Materials ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Text Changes for Vanguard Utilities ETF

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.08%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.09%

1 The expense information shown in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$9	\$29	\$51	\$115

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

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Vanguard U.S. Sector ETFs Prospectus

December 20, 2024

Exchange-traded fund shares that are not individually redeemable and are listed on NYSE Arca

Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund ETF Shares (VOX)

Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund ETF Shares (VCR)

Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund ETF Shares (VDC)

Vanguard Energy Index Fund ETF Shares (VDE)

Vanguard Financials Index Fund ETF Shares (VFH)

Vanguard Health Care Index Fund ETF Shares (VHT)

Vanguard Industrials Index Fund ETF Shares (VIS)

Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund ETF Shares (VGT)

Vanguard Materials Index Fund ETF Shares (VAW)

Vanguard Utilities Index Fund ETF Shares (VPU)



This prospectus contains financial data for the Funds through the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Vanguard Communication Services ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of communication services stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Communication Services 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the communication services sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS communication services sector is made up of companies that facilitate communication and offer related content and information through various mediums. It includes telecommunication companies and media and entertainment companies, including producers of interactive gaming products and companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the communication services sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the communication services sector could be affected by, among other things, overall economic conditions, competition, and government regulation. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.

- *Index-related risks.* The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.
- *Index replicating risk,* which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

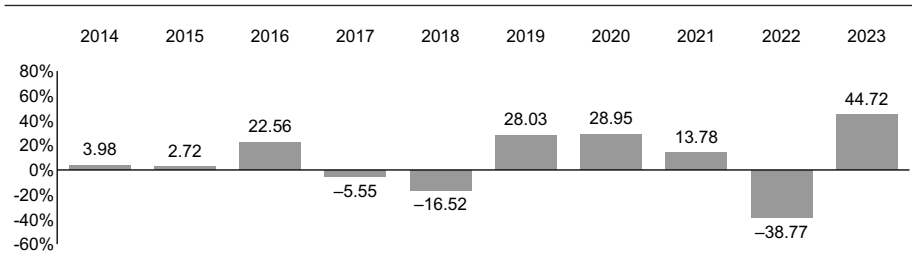
- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and other comparative indexes, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. The Communication Services Spliced Index reflects the performance of the MSCI US IMI/Telecommunication Services 25/50 through May 2, 2018; the MSCI US IMI/Communication Services 25/50 Transition Index through December 2, 2018; and the MSCI US IMI/Communication Services 25/50 thereafter. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 24.60%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	22.22%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-21.45%	June 30, 2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund			
ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	44.72%	10.73%	5.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	44.28	10.47	5.05
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	26.66	8.50	4.33
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	44.80	10.77	5.57
Communication Services Spliced Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	44.41%	10.70%	5.54%
MSCI US IMI/Communication Services 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	44.41	10.70	6.90
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Manager

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum

dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at *vanguard.com*.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Consumer Discretionary ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of consumer discretionary stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Consumer Discretionary 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the consumer discretionary sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS consumer discretionary sector is made up of those companies that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles. Its manufacturing segment includes automotive, household durable goods, textiles and apparel, and leisure equipment. The services segment includes hotels, restaurants and other leisure facilities, media production and services, and consumer retailing and services.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the consumer discretionary sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector could be affected by, among other things, overall economic conditions, interest rates, consumer confidence, and disposable income. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.

- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.
- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the

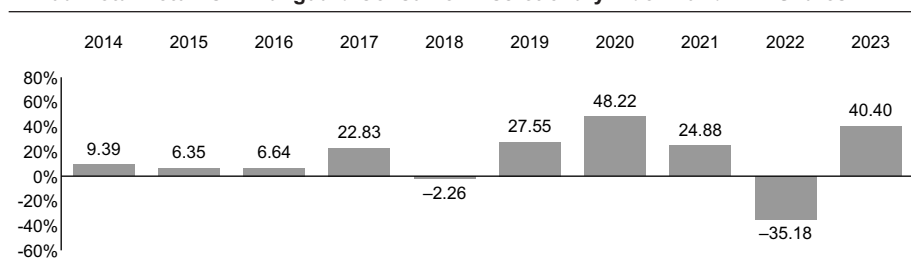
shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and other comparative indexes, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. The Consumer Discretionary Spliced Index reflects the performance of the MSCI US IMI/Consumer Discretionary 25/50 through May 2, 2018; the MSCI US IMI/Consumer Discretionary 25/50 Transition Index through December 2, 2018; and the MSCI US IMI/Consumer Discretionary 25/50 thereafter. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 12.62%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	37.76%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-25.28%	June 30, 2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund			
ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	40.40%	16.53%	12.34%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	40.08	16.14	11.97
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	24.09	13.27	10.18
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	40.45	16.54	12.34
Consumer Discretionary Spliced Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	40.48%	16.61%	12.42%
MSCI US IMI/Consumer Discretionary 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	40.48	16.61	12.59
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Manager

Nick Birkett, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum

dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at *vanguard.com*.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of consumer staples stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Consumer Staples 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the consumer staples sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS consumer staples sector is made up of companies whose businesses are less sensitive to economic cycles. It includes manufacturers and distributors of food, beverages, and tobacco, as well as producers of nondurable household goods and personal products. It also includes food and drug retailing companies as well as hypermarkets and consumer supercenters.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the consumer staples sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector could be affected by, among other things, consumer tastes, government regulation, marketing, and consumer confidence. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.

- *Index-related risks.* The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.
- *Index replicating risk,* which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

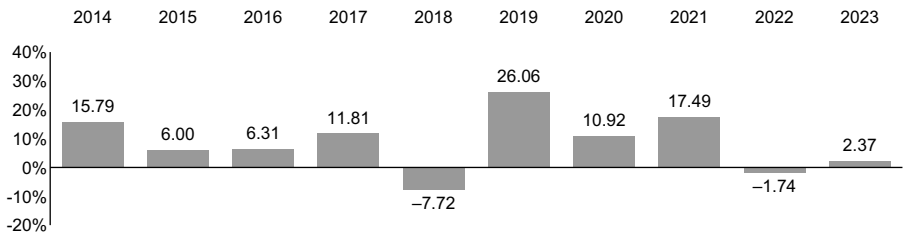
- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 16.40%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	12.43%	December 31, 2022
Lowest	-14.12%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	2.37%	10.56%	8.32%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.72	9.90	7.69
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.85	8.33	6.66
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	2.41	10.58	8.33
MSCI US IMI/Consumer Staples 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	2.42%	10.67%	8.42%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Manager

Nick Birkett, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the

Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at *vanguard.com*.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Energy ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of energy stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Energy 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the energy sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS energy sector is made up of companies engaged in exploration and production, refining and marketing, and storage and transportation of oil and gas and coal and consumable fuels. It also includes companies that offer oil and gas equipment and services.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the energy sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the energy sector could be affected by, among other things, geopolitical events, government regulation, economic cycles, and fuel prices. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the

Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

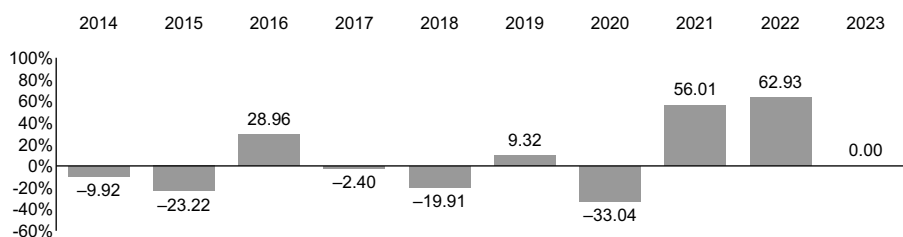
An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the

ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Energy Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 6.95%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	39.05%	March 31, 2022
Lowest	-52.43%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Energy Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	0.00	13.22%	2.64%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-0.80	12.13	1.82
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.54	10.28	1.83
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	0.03	13.24	2.64
MSCI US IMI/Energy 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.13%	13.34%	2.78%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal

income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Manager

Nick Birkett, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at vanguard.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Financials ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of financial stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Financials 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the financials sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS financials sector is made up of companies involved in banking, thrifts and mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, asset management and custody banks, investment banking and brokerage, and insurance. It also includes Financial Exchanges and Data and Mortgage REITS.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the financials sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the financials sector could be affected by, among other things, government regulation, interest rates, cost of capital funds, credit losses, and financial markets. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

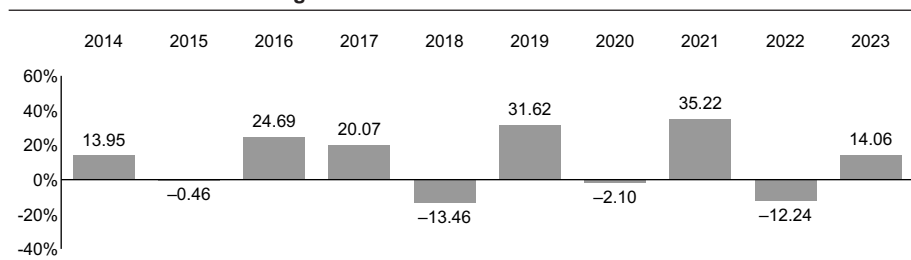
- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Financials Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 20.83%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	25.32%	December 31, 2020
Lowest	-33.12%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Financials Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	14.06%	11.77%	9.87%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	13.41	11.15	9.28
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.66	9.28	7.95
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	14.12	11.79	9.87
MSCI US IMI/Financials 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	14.17%	11.86%	9.96%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes*

on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Managers

Michelle Louie, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Principal of Vanguard. She has co-managed the Fund since 2017.

Kenny Narzikul, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has co-managed the Fund since 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at vanguard.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Health Care ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of health care stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Health Care 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the health care sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS health care sector includes health care provider and services companies, companies that manufacture and distribute health care equipment and supplies, and health care technology companies. It also includes companies involved in the research, development, production, and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the health care sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the health care sector could be affected by, among other things, patent protection, government regulation, research and development costs, litigation, and competitive forces. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index

provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

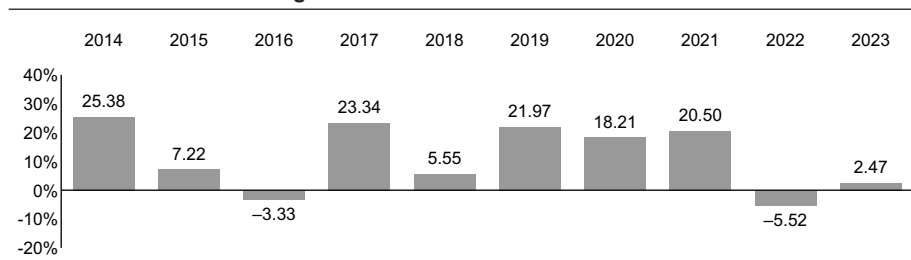
- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Health Care Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 13.77%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	16.48%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-13.15%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Health Care Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	2.47%	10.96%	11.03%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.12	10.57	10.66
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.69	8.68	9.08
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	2.55	10.98	11.03
MSCI US IMI/Health Care 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	2.56%	11.04%	11.10%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes*

on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Managers

Michelle Louie, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Principal of Vanguard. She has co-managed the Fund since 2017.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2015 (co-managed since 2017).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at *vanguard.com*.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Industrials ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of industrial stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Industrials 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the industrials sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS industrials sector is made up of companies that manufacture and distribute capital goods such as aerospace and defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction and engineering services. It also includes providers of commercial and professional services including printing, environmental and facilities services, office services and supplies, security and alarm services, human resource and employment services, and research and consulting services. It also includes companies that provide transportation services.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the industrials sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the industrials sector could be affected by, among other things, government regulation, world events and economic conditions, insurance costs, and labor relations issues. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error

risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

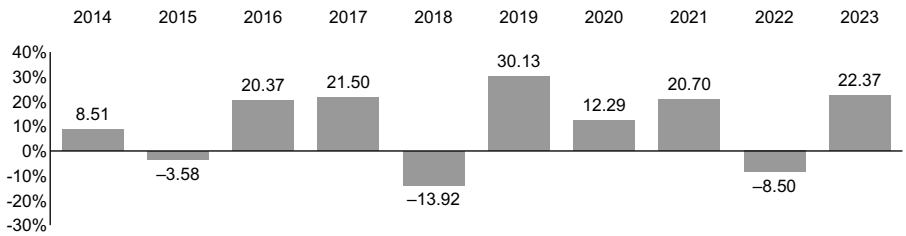
- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Industrials Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 19.02%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	18.20%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-27.89%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Industrials Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	22.37%	14.58%	10.03%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	21.94	14.16	9.60
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.50	11.66	8.15
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	22.45	14.61	10.04
MSCI US IMI/Industrials 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	22.47%	14.70%	10.13%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Managers

Michelle Louie, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Principal of Vanguard. She has co-managed the Fund since 2017.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2015 (co-managed since 2017).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy.

ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at *vanguard.com*.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Information Technology ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of information technology stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 13% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Information Technology 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the information technology sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS information technology sector is made up of companies that offer software and information technology services as well as manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment such as communications equipment, cellular phones, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments, and semiconductors.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the information technology sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the information technology sector could be affected by, among other things, overall economic conditions, short product cycles, rapid obsolescence of products, competition, and government regulation. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience

greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.

- *Index-related risks.* The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk,* which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.

- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.

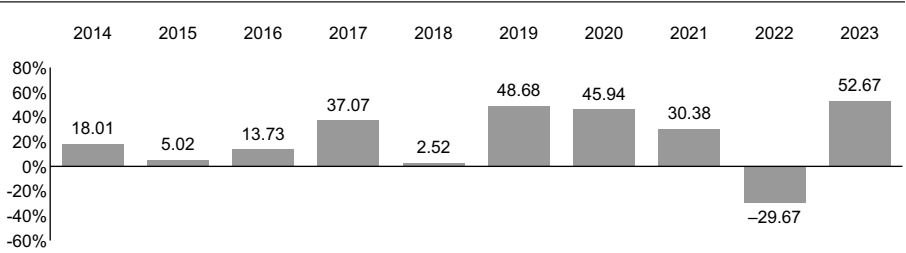
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

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

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and other comparative indexes, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. The Information Technology Spliced Index reflects the performance of the MSCI US IMI/Information Technology 25/50 through May 2, 2018; the MSCI US IMI/ Information Technology 25/50 Transition Index Through December 2, 2018; and the MSCI US IMI/Information Technology 25/50 thereafter. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 21.85%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	31.74%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-21.35%	June 30, 2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund			
ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	52.67%	24.88%	19.66%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	52.40	24.61	19.35
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	31.33	20.52	16.87
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	52.75	24.91	19.66
Information Technology Spliced Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	52.64%	25.01%	19.77%
MSCI US IMI/Information Technology 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	52.64	25.01	19.45
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Managers

Nick Birkett, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has co-managed the Fund since 2021.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2015 (co-managed since 2021).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at *vanguard.com*.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Materials ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of materials stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Materials 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the materials sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS materials sector is made up of companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass, paper, forest products, and related packaging products, as well as metals, minerals, and mining companies, including producers of steel.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the materials sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the materials sector could be affected by, among other things, commodity prices, government regulation, inflation expectations, resource availability, and economic cycles. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an

indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

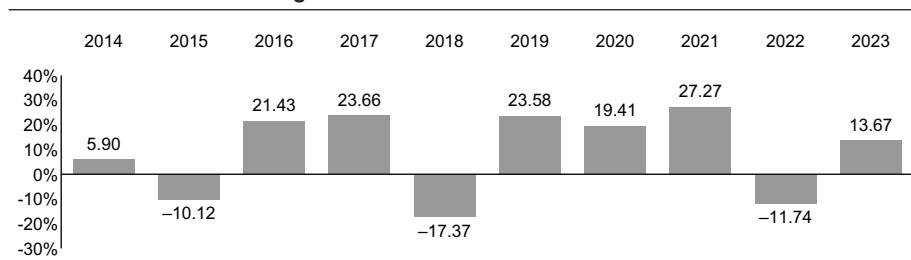
An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over

the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Materials Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 12.59%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	26.16%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-27.97%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Materials Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	13.67%	13.51%	8.33%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	13.17	13.00	7.84
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.40	10.75	6.67
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	13.72	13.53	8.33
MSCI US IMI/Materials 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.80%	13.64%	8.42%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Managers

Michelle Louie, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Principal of Vanguard. She has co-managed the Fund since 2017.

Kenny Narzikul, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has co-managed the Fund since 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at vanguard.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Vanguard Utilities ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of utilities stocks.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell ETF Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Transaction Fee on Purchases and Sales	None*
Transaction Fee on Reinvested Dividends	None*
Transaction Fee on Conversion to ETF Shares	None*

* None through Vanguard (Broker fees vary)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.09%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.10%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's ETF Shares with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. This example assumes that the shares provide a return of 5% each year and that total annual fund operating expenses remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$10	\$32	\$56	\$128

This example does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell ETF Shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in more taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Utilities 25/50 (the Index), an index made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the utilities sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The GICS utilities sector is made up of electric, gas, and water utility companies. It also includes independent power producers and energy traders and companies that engage in generation and distribution of electricity using renewable sources.

The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by seeking to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, in order to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The Fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the Fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because the Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the utilities sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Companies in the utilities sector could be affected by government regulation, overall economic conditions, and fuel prices. Sector risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Nondiversification risk*, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock. The Fund is considered nondiversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because the Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for the Fund.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks*. The Fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the Fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the Fund's performance. Because the

Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the Fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the Fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the Fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the Fund and, as a result, the Fund's shareholders.

- *Index replicating risk*, which is the chance that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF Shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the Fund's ETF Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the Fund's ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

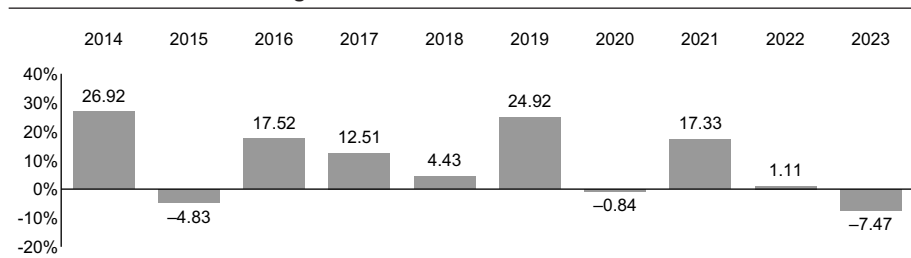
An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's ETF Shares (based on NAV) has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the

ETF Shares compare with those of the Fund's target index and another comparative index, which have investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Utilities Index Fund ETF Shares¹



¹ The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended on September 30, 2024, was 29.97%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	15.24%	March 31, 2016
Lowest	-14.10%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Utilities Index Fund ETF Shares			
<i>Based on NAV</i>			
Return Before Taxes	-7.47%	6.34%	8.53%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-8.23	5.55	7.71
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-3.89	4.93	6.84
<i>Based on Market Price</i>			
Return Before Taxes	-7.43	6.36	8.55
MSCI US IMI/Utilities 25/50			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-7.37%	6.46%	8.64%
MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.26	15.33	11.58

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal

income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Manager

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

ETF Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a brokerage firm. The price you pay or receive for ETF Shares will be the prevailing market price, which may be more (premium) or less (discount) than the NAV of the shares. The brokerage firm may charge you a commission to execute the transaction. Unless imposed by your brokerage firm, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of shares you must buy. ETF Shares of the Fund cannot be directly purchased from or redeemed with the Fund, except by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), typically in exchange for baskets of securities.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at vanguard.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Fund shares.

Investing in Vanguard ETF[®] Shares

What Are Vanguard ETF Shares?

Vanguard ETF Shares are an exchange-traded class of shares issued by certain Vanguard funds. ETF Shares represent an interest in the portfolio of stocks or bonds held by the issuing fund. The following ETF Shares are offered through this prospectus:

Vanguard Fund	Vanguard ETF Shares
Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund	Vanguard Communication Services ETF
Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund	Vanguard Consumer Discretionary ETF
Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund	Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF
Vanguard Energy Index Fund	Vanguard Energy ETF
Vanguard Financials Index Fund	Vanguard Financials ETF
Vanguard Health Care Index Fund	Vanguard Health Care ETF
Vanguard Industrials Index Fund	Vanguard Industrials ETF
Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund	Vanguard Information Technology ETF
Vanguard Materials Index Fund	Vanguard Materials ETF
Vanguard Utilities Index Fund	Vanguard Utilities ETF

In addition to ETF Shares, each Fund offers one conventional (i.e., not exchange-traded) class of shares. This prospectus, however, relates only to ETF Shares.

How Are Vanguard ETF Shares Different From Conventional Mutual Fund Shares?

Conventional mutual fund shares can be directly purchased from and redeemed with the issuing fund for cash at the net asset value (NAV), typically calculated once a day. ETF Shares, by contrast, cannot be purchased directly from or redeemed directly with the issuing fund by an individual investor. Rather, ETF Shares can only be purchased or redeemed directly from the issuing fund by certain authorized broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may purchase and redeem ETF Shares only in large blocks (Creation Units), usually in exchange for baskets of securities and not for cash (although some funds issue and redeem Creation Units in exchange for cash or a combination of cash and securities).

An organized secondary trading market is expected to exist for ETF Shares, unlike conventional mutual fund shares, because ETF Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange. Individual investors can purchase and sell ETF Shares on the secondary market through a broker. Secondary-market transactions occur not at NAV, but at market prices that are subject to change throughout the day based on the supply of and demand for ETF Shares, changes in the prices of the fund's portfolio holdings, and other factors.


The market price of a fund's ETF Shares typically will differ somewhat from the NAV of those shares. The difference between market price and NAV is expected to be small most of the time, but in times of market disruption or extreme market volatility, the difference may become significant.

How Do I Buy and Sell Vanguard ETF Shares?

ETF Shares of the Funds are listed for trading on NYSE Arca. You can buy and sell ETF Shares on the secondary market in the same way you buy and sell any other exchange-traded security—through a broker. Your broker may charge a commission to execute a transaction. You will also incur the cost of the “bid-ask spread,” which is the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market. Because secondary-market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more (premium) or less (discount) than NAV when you buy ETF Shares and receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread and premiums/discounts can increase significantly. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of ETF Shares you must buy.

Your ownership of ETF Shares will be shown on the records of the broker through which you hold the shares. Vanguard will not have any record of your ownership. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of ETF Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for ensuring that you receive income and capital gains distributions, as well as shareholder reports and other communications from the fund whose ETF Shares you own. You will receive other services (e.g., dividend reinvestment and average cost information) only if your broker offers these services.

More on the Funds and ETF Shares

This prospectus describes the principal risks you would face as a Fund shareholder. It is important to keep in mind one of the main principles of investing: generally, the higher the risk of losing money, the higher the potential reward. The reverse, also, is generally true: the lower the risk, the lower the potential reward. As you consider an investment in any fund, you should take into account your personal tolerance for fluctuations in the securities markets. When considering an investment in sector funds, you should be aware that fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme than fluctuations in the overall securities markets. Throughout the prospectus, this  symbol is used to mark detailed information about some of the risks that you would confront as a Fund shareholder. To highlight terms and concepts important to fund investors, we have provided Plain Talk[®] explanations along the way. Reading the prospectus will help you decide whether a Fund is the right investment for you. We suggest that you keep this prospectus for future reference.

Share Class Overview

This prospectus offers the Funds' ETF Shares, an exchange-traded class of shares. A separate prospectus offers the Funds' Admiral[™] Shares, which are generally for investors who invest a minimum of \$100,000.

Both share classes offered by a Fund have the same investment objective, strategies, and policies. However, because different share classes can have different expenses, their investment returns may differ.

A Note to Investors

Vanguard ETF Shares can be purchased directly from the issuing Fund only by certain authorized broker-dealers in exchange for a basket of securities (or, in some cases, for cash or a combination of cash and securities). Individual investors generally will not be able to purchase ETF Shares directly from a Fund. Instead, these investors will purchase ETF Shares on the secondary market through a broker.

Plain Talk About Costs of Investing

Costs are an important consideration in choosing an ETF. That is because you, as a shareholder, pay a proportionate share of the costs of operating a fund and any transaction costs incurred when the fund buys or sells securities, including costs generated by shareholders of other share classes offered by the fund. These costs can erode a substantial portion of the gross income or the capital appreciation a fund achieves. Even seemingly small differences in expenses can, over time, have a dramatic effect on a fund's performance.

The following sections explain the principal investment strategies and policies that each Fund uses in pursuit of its investment objective. The Funds' board of trustees, which oversees each Fund's management, may change investment strategies or policies in the interest of shareholders without a shareholder vote, unless those strategies or policies are designated as fundamental. Note that each Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without a shareholder vote. Under normal circumstances, each Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in the stocks that make up its target index. A Fund may change its 80% policy only upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

What are Vanguard U.S. Sector Index Funds?

Vanguard U.S. Sector Index Funds (Vanguard Sector Index Funds) are a group of ten index funds that seek to track the performance of the following distinct components—or “sectors”—of the U.S. economy:

Communication Services	Health Care
Consumer Discretionary	Industrials
Consumer Staples	Information Technology
Energy	Materials
Financials	Utilities

For their benchmarks, the Funds use ten sector indexes licensed to Vanguard by MSCI. Each of these indexes measures the performance of a separate group of industries, as classified under the *Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)*. Together, the Funds' target indexes make up the MSCI US IMI/2500, a broad market index covering companies and industries across the entire U.S. economy.

What does the “25/50” in the name of the index mean?

To qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), an investment company must, among other things, meet certain diversification standards under the Code. Those standards require an investment company to invest no more than 25% of its assets in any one security and at least 50% in securities that each represent no more than 5% of the fund's assets. The 25/50 in the name of the index denotes that the index's construction rules take into account the diversification standards for investment companies covered under the Code.


The 25/50 indexes were adopted by Vanguard Sector Index Funds on February 26, 2010. Prior to that date, some of the Funds' former indexes became so concentrated that funds replicating them would have failed the Code's diversification standards. To ensure that this did not happen, some of the Funds' portfolios differed significantly from the composition of the target indexes, leading


to considerable tracking error. By adopting the 25/50 indexes, the Funds can better achieve their objectives of tracking their target indexes while continuing to provide exposure to the relevant market sectors.

Note that although Vanguard Sector Index Funds continue to comply with the diversification standards of the Code, each Fund still invests a high percentage of assets in a small number of issuers and thus may not comply with the diversification standards of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Consequently, Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund, Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund, Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund, Vanguard Energy Index Fund, Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund, Vanguard Materials Index Fund, and Vanguard Utilities Index Fund (collectively, Nondiversified Funds) are subject to nondiversification risk, which is the chance that a Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock.

Market Exposure

The Funds seek to invest mainly in common stocks of companies within designated market sectors. As a result, the Funds are subject to certain risks.

 *Each Fund is subject to stock market risk, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Each Fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently from the overall stock market.*

 *Each Fund is subject to sector risk, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because each Fund seeks to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in a specific sector, the Fund's performance largely depends—for better or for worse—on the general condition of that sector. Sector risk is expected to be high for each Fund.*

A variety of circumstances and events can affect the overall performance of a given market sector. In addition, a sector's sensitivity to specific factors tends to change over time, so it is impossible to identify in advance the exact circumstances and events that will be most important to the future performance of that sector. Examples of factors that have proven important to the past performance of each Fund's targeted market sector are shown in the following table.

Sectors and Key Past Performance Factors

Communication Services Sector:

Overall economic conditions, competition, and government regulation.

Consumer Discretionary Sector:

Overall economic conditions, interest rates, consumer confidence, and disposable income.

Consumer Staples Sector:

Consumer tastes, government regulation, marketing, and consumer confidence.

Energy Sector:

Geopolitical events, government regulation, economic cycles, and fuel prices.

Financials Sector:

Government regulation, interest rates, cost of capital funds, credit losses, and financial markets.

Health Care Sector:

Patent protection, government regulation, research and development costs, litigation, and competitive forces.

Industrials Sector:

Government regulation, world events and economic conditions, insurance costs, and labor relations issues.

Information Technology Sector:

Overall economic conditions, short product cycles, rapid obsolescence of products, competition, and government regulation.

Materials Sector:

Commodity prices, government regulation, inflation expectations, resource availability, and economic cycles.

Utilities Sector:

Government regulation, overall economic conditions, and fuel prices.

Each Fund invests across large-, mid-, and small-capitalization stocks, depending on the composition of its target index. The chart that follows provides a market capitalization breakdown for each Fund's target index as of August 31, 2024. For purposes of this chart, we have used market capitalization ranges determined by FactSet Analytics. It is important to understand that there are no "official" definitions of large-, mid-, and small-cap, even among Vanguard fund advisors, and that market capitalization ranges can change over time.

Target Index¹	Large-Cap >\$56.11 billion	Mid-Cap \$9.42–\$56.11 billion	Small-Cap <\$9.42 billion
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Communication Services 25/50	68.43%	20.22%	11.35%
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Consumer Discretionary 25/50	62.20	21.50	16.29
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Consumer Staples 25/50	63.85	27.47	8.68
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Energy 25/50	56.62	30.53	12.85
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Financials 25/50	68.93	20.61	10.46
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Health Care 25/50	74.63	16.94	8.43
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Industrials 25/50	50.33	35.46	14.21
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Information Technology 25/50	79.38	11.26	9.35
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Materials 25/50	44.42	37.84	17.75
MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI)/Utilities 25/50	32.40	59.98	7.62

¹ Due to rounding, the total percentage of each target index may not be equal to 100%.

Market disruptions can adversely affect local and global markets as well as normal market conditions and operations. Any such disruptions could have an adverse impact on the value of a Fund's investments and Fund performance.

Security Selection


Each Fund attempts to track the investment performance of a benchmark index that measures the return of a particular market sector. Each Fund uses the *replication method* of indexing, meaning that each Fund generally holds the same stocks as its target index and in approximately the same proportions.

As described previously, each Fund's current target index (25/50 index) is constructed to comply with diversification standards applicable to investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code. These standards require an investment company to invest no more than 25% of its assets in any one security and at least 50% in securities that each represent no more than 5% of the fund's assets. Each 25/50 index is rebalanced quarterly as a float-adjusted, market-capitalization-weighted index; however, if the diversification standards are not met, the 25/50 index will be capped to comply with these standards. Any

changes made in connection with the quarterly rebalancing process are implemented as of the last business day of February, May, August, and November to coincide with a quarterly review performed by the index provider.

The following table shows the number of stocks in each Fund's target index as of August 31, 2024, along with the percentage of each index represented by its top ten holdings as of the same date.

Vanguard Fund	Number of Stocks in Target Index	Percentage of Index Holdings in Top 10 Stocks
Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund	116	70.1%
Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund	303	56.9
Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund	105	64.8
Vanguard Energy Index Fund	112	64.0
Vanguard Financials Index Fund	403	44.2
Vanguard Health Care Index Fund	412	50.4
Vanguard Industrials Index Fund	384	26.8
Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund	317	58.0
Vanguard Materials Index Fund	119	52.5
Vanguard Utilities Index Fund	66	53.8

 *Nondiversified Funds are subject to nondiversification risk, which is the chance that the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks or even a single stock.*

Nondiversified Funds are considered nondiversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which means that each Nondiversified Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers as compared with diversified mutual funds. Because each Nondiversified Fund tends to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in its ten largest holdings, fluctuations in the market value of a single Fund holding could cause significant changes to the Fund's share price. Nondiversification risk is expected to be high for each Nondiversified Fund.



Each Fund is subject to investment style risk, which is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which the Fund invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks each tend to go through cycles of doing better or worse than other segments of the stock market or the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than large-cap stocks. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.

Index investing and risks. Each Fund is an index fund. Index funds attempt to track—not outperform—the performance of a specified market index (target index). An index is a group of securities whose overall performance is used as a standard to measure the investment performance of a particular market. Some indexes represent entire markets, such as the U.S. stock market, while others cover a segment of a market, such as short-term bonds. As an index fund, each Fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how the target index is performing. The advisor’s use of an indexing, or passive, approach to select and maintain investments for a Fund means that the advisor will select securities based on their inclusion in the target index and will not use strategies to reduce negative impacts to the Fund during periods of market volatility. As a result, a Fund’s performance may be lower than it would be if the Fund were actively managed.

One cannot invest directly in an index. Instead, an index fund’s advisor will typically seek to hold all, or substantially all, of the securities that make up the fund’s target index (often referred to as “replicating” an index or a “full replication” approach) or a representative sample of the securities that make up a fund’s target index (often referred to as “sampling” an index).



Each Fund is subject to index replicating risk, which is the change that the Fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as its target index

As an index fund, each Fund is subject to tracking error. It is important to understand that an index fund will never perform exactly the same as its target index because, among other things, an index fund will have operating expenses and transaction costs and its target index will not. Beyond these inherent differences between the operation of an index fund and the operation of its target index, there are a variety of other factors that can cause or result in tracking error. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Price differences between the securities held by an index fund and those included in its target index

- Cash flows into or out of an index fund
- The size of an index fund
- Compliance with new or existing regulatory requirements
- Portfolio transactions carried out by an index fund's advisor to minimize the distribution of capital gains
- Changes to the underlying securities that make up an index fund's target index
- Errors made by the index provider

Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. An index fund that samples its target index may be more likely to experience tracking error than an index fund that replicates its target index.

Each Fund is subject to risks associated with the provider of its target index. The index provider determines which securities to include in the target index and how the securities are weighted. The index provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability with respect to the quality, accuracy, or completeness of the target index or any data used to compile the target index. Under normal circumstances, the index provider will rebalance (update) the target index on a regular schedule. The index provider may rebalance the target index outside of the regular schedule or delay or cancel a scheduled rebalance, which could result in added costs for a Fund or cause a Fund to experience tracking error. The index provider may make errors, and it is possible that such errors may not be identified by the index provider for a period of time or at all. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by a Fund and, as a result, a Fund's shareholders. Vanguard does not provide any warranty or guarantee against errors made by the index provider.

Ownership Limitations

As the assets managed by Vanguard and its external advisors continue to grow, the securities held by Vanguard funds increasingly are impacted by ownership limitations. Ownership limitations restrict the amount that funds can invest in certain securities, due to either regulatory limits that apply to certain industries (for example, banking and utilities) or mechanisms that some issuers have in place to deter takeover attempts (for example, poison pills). These restrictions can have negative impacts on funds, including the inability of an index fund to track its index, the inability of a fund to meet its investment objectives, negative performance impacts, and unanticipated tax consequences. The impact of a particular ownership limitation on a Vanguard fund will vary based on several factors, including, but not limited to, the industry to which the limitation applies,

the country or region of a particular issuer, and the regulatory body imposing the limitation. In addition to the impacts of specific ownership limitations, Vanguard is also subject to the risk of multiple ownership limitations applying at one time, which could increase the likelihood of a fund experiencing the negative impacts listed above. Vanguard attempts to mitigate the impacts of ownership limitations on Vanguard funds through the various methods discussed below in *Methods to Address Ownership Limits*. However, it is possible that these methods will be unsuccessful.

Impacts of ownership limitations. When an ownership limitation applies, Vanguard may need to tell the Vanguard funds how much of impacted securities each fund can buy and hold. When this occurs, a Vanguard fund may not be able to buy additional securities or continue to hold existing securities above its allocated amounts. For index funds, this can result in tracking error if a fund cannot buy or hold the securities it needs in order to replicate or sample its target index. For active funds, this can result in a fund's advisor not being able to take advantage of favorable opportunities to invest in securities that are subject to limitations. For both index and active funds, the inability to buy or hold securities could prevent a fund from being able to meet its investment objective or invest in accordance with its investment strategy, and/or could negatively impact the fund's performance. In addition, the steps Vanguard and the Vanguard funds take to address ownership limitations could result in additional costs and/or unanticipated tax consequences to a fund that affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to the fund's shareholders. The more assets Vanguard and its third-party advisors manage, the more likely it is that ownership limitations could affect Vanguard funds negatively.

Methods to address ownership limitations. Vanguard and Vanguard funds try to manage the negative impacts that ownership limitations could have on the Vanguard funds by seeking permission (relief) from regulators and/or issuers to purchase or hold more securities than the amount allowed by ownership limitations. However, it is not always possible to secure relief, and there is an increasing amount of uncertainty around how much ownership limitations relief regulators will grant to asset managers like Vanguard. Given this uncertainty, there is no guarantee that Vanguard or the Vanguard funds will be able to obtain additional relief from ownership limitations in the future. In addition, the relief upon which Vanguard and the Vanguard funds currently rely, which has allowed Vanguard to exceed certain ownership limitations, could be reduced or revoked, forcing the Vanguard funds to sell down one or more securities to comply with the ownership limitations. If a fund has to sell securities, there could be negative impacts to fund performance as well as unanticipated tax consequences that could impact the amount, timing, and character of distributions to the fund's shareholders.

When a Vanguard fund cannot buy or hold securities directly due to ownership limitations, the fund will typically try to get indirect exposure to impacted securities. The fund does this so that it can replicate as closely as possible the returns the fund would get if it directly owned the impacted securities. Indirect exposure can be accomplished through the use of derivatives, such as total return swaps, or by investing in wholly owned subsidiaries that hold the impacted securities. Both of these methods of obtaining indirect exposure increase fund costs, and, depending on the extent to which these alternatives are used by a fund to avoid exceeding ownership limits, the added costs could have a negative impact on the fund's performance. The risks of derivatives use are discussed elsewhere in the prospectus.

Other Investment Policies and Risks

Each Fund reserves the right to substitute a different index for the index it currently tracks if the current index is discontinued, if the Fund's agreement with the provider of its target index is terminated, or for any other reason determined in good faith by the Fund's board of trustees. In any such instance, the substitute index would represent the same market segment as the current index.

Each Fund has the ability to invest in foreign securities to the extent necessary to carry out its investment strategy of holding all, or substantially all, of the stocks that make up the index it tracks. It is not expected that any Fund will invest more than 5% of its assets in foreign securities.

Each Fund may invest, to a limited extent, in derivatives. A Fund may use derivatives such as total return swaps to obtain exposure to a stock, a basket of stocks, or an index. Derivatives may be used as an alternate means to obtain economic exposure if the Fund is required to limit its investment in a particular issuer or industry. Generally speaking, a derivative is a financial contract whose value is based on the value of a financial asset (such as a stock, a bond, or a currency), a physical asset (such as gold, oil, or wheat), a market index, or a reference rate. Investments in derivatives may subject the Funds to risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of investments directly in the underlying securities or assets. The Funds will not use derivatives for speculation or for the purpose of leveraging (magnifying) investment returns.

Plain Talk About Derivatives

Derivatives can take many forms. Some forms of derivatives—such as exchange-traded futures and options on securities, commodities, or indexes—have been trading on regulated exchanges for decades. These types of derivatives are standardized contracts that can easily be bought and sold and whose market values are determined and published daily. On the other hand, non-exchange-traded derivatives—such as certain swap agreements—tend to be more specialized or complex and may be more difficult to accurately value.

Cash Management

Each Fund's daily cash balance may be invested in Vanguard Market Liquidity Fund, a government money market fund, and/or Vanguard Municipal Low Duration Fund, a short-term municipal bond fund (each, a CMT Fund). When investing in a CMT Fund, each Fund bears its proportionate share of the expenses of the CMT Fund in which it invests. Vanguard receives no additional revenue from Fund assets invested in a CMT Fund.

Redemption Requests

Methods used to meet redemption requests. Redemptions of ETF Shares are typically met through a combination of cash and securities held by each Fund; see "How Are Vanguard ETF Shares Different From Conventional Mutual Fund Shares?" If cash is used to meet redemptions, the Fund typically obtains such cash through positive cash flows or the sale of Fund holdings consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy. Please consult the Funds' *Statement of Additional Information* for further information on redemptions of ETF Shares.

Under certain circumstances, including under stressed market conditions, a Fund may borrow money (subject to certain regulatory conditions and if available under board-approved procedures) through an interfund lending facility; through a bank line-of-credit, including a joint committed credit facility; or through an uncommitted line-of-credit from Vanguard in order to meet redemption requests.

Potential redemption activity impacts. Vanguard funds can be negatively impacted by certain large redemptions. These redemptions could occur due to a single shareholder or multiple shareholders deciding to sell a large quantity of shares of a Vanguard fund or a share class of a Vanguard fund. Large redemptions can occur for many reasons, either as a result of actions taken by Vanguard or its affiliates, or as a result of events unrelated to actions taken by Vanguard or its affiliates. For example, actions taken by Vanguard could include

changes to a Vanguard fund's advisor(s), portfolio manager(s), and/or the composition of its portfolio. For a Vanguard fund of funds, this could involve a withdrawal from an underlying Vanguard fund or a change in the allocation to the underlying Vanguard funds. Events unrelated to actions taken by Vanguard could include shareholders selling out of a Vanguard fund in response to market movements or regulatory changes.

A large redemption could adversely affect a Vanguard fund's liquidity and net asset value (NAV). For example, a large redemption could require a Vanguard fund's advisor(s) to sell portfolio holdings at unplanned or inopportune times. The advisor's sale of these holdings, which is a taxable event, could require a Vanguard fund to distribute any corresponding capital gains or other taxable income to the Vanguard fund's remaining shareholders; see *Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes* for additional information. The increased trading activity could also increase underlying costs for a Vanguard fund due to commissions paid by the Vanguard fund.


Temporary Investment Measures

Each Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when the advisor believes that doing so is in the Fund's best interest, so long as the strategy or policy employed is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. For instance, the Fund may invest beyond its normal limits in derivatives or exchange-traded funds that are consistent with the Fund's investment objective when those instruments are more favorably priced or provide needed liquidity, as might be the case when the Fund receives large cash flows that it cannot prudently invest immediately. A Fund may also invest beyond its normal limits in derivatives as an alternate means to obtain economic exposure if the Fund is required to limit its investment in a particular issuer or industry.


Special Risks of Exchange-Traded Shares




ETF Shares are not individually redeemable. They can be redeemed with the issuing Fund at NAV only by certain authorized broker-dealers and only in large blocks known as Creation Units. Consequently, if you want to liquidate some or all of your ETF Shares, you must sell them on the secondary market at prevailing market prices.

 *The market price of ETF Shares may differ from NAV. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more (premium) or less (discount) than NAV when you buy ETF Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares. These discounts and premiums are likely to be greatest during times of market disruption or extreme market volatility.*

Vanguard's website at vanguard.com shows the previous day's closing NAV and closing market price for each Fund's ETF Shares. The website also discloses, in the **Premium/Discount Analysis** section of the ETF Shares' Price & Performance page, how frequently each Fund's ETF Shares traded at a premium or discount to NAV (based on closing NAVs and market prices) and the magnitudes of such premiums and discounts.

 *An active trading market may not exist. Although Vanguard ETF Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained. Although this could happen at any time, it is more likely to occur during times of severe market disruption. If you attempt to sell your ETF Shares when an active trading market is not functioning, you may have to sell at a significant discount to NAV. In extreme cases, you may not be able to sell your shares at all.*

 *Trading may be halted. Trading of Vanguard ETF Shares on an exchange may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of ETF Shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from the listing exchange without first being listed on another exchange or (2) exchange officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.*

Conversion Privilege

Owners of conventional shares issued by a Fund may convert those shares to ETF Shares of equivalent value of the same fund. Please note that investors who own conventional shares through a 401(k) plan or other employer-sponsored retirement or benefit plan generally may not convert those shares to ETF Shares and should check with their plan sponsor or recordkeeper. ETF Shares, whether acquired through a conversion or purchased on the secondary market, cannot be converted to conventional shares by a shareholder. Also, ETF Shares of one fund cannot be exchanged for ETF Shares of another fund.

You must hold ETF Shares in a brokerage account. Thus, before converting conventional shares to ETF Shares, you must have an existing, or open a new, brokerage account. This account may be with Vanguard Brokerage Services[®] or with any other brokerage firm. To initiate a conversion of conventional shares to ETF Shares, please contact your broker.

Vanguard Brokerage Services does not impose a fee on conversions from Vanguard conventional shares to Vanguard ETF Shares. However, other brokerage firms may charge a fee to process a conversion. Vanguard reserves the right, in the future, to impose a transaction fee on conversions or to limit, temporarily suspend, or terminate the conversion privilege.

Converting conventional shares to ETF Shares is generally accomplished as follows. First, after your broker notifies Vanguard of your request to convert, Vanguard will transfer your conventional shares from your account to the broker's omnibus account with Vanguard (an account maintained by the broker on behalf of all its customers who hold conventional Vanguard fund shares through the broker). After the transfer, Vanguard's records will reflect your broker, not you, as the owner of the shares. Next, your broker will instruct Vanguard to convert the appropriate number or dollar amount of conventional shares in its omnibus account to ETF Shares of equivalent value, based on the respective NAVs of the two share classes.

Your Fund's transfer agent will reflect ownership of all ETF Shares in the name of the Depository Trust Company (DTC). The DTC will keep track of which ETF Shares belong to your broker, and your broker, in turn, will keep track of which ETF Shares belong to you.

Because the DTC is unable to handle fractional shares, only whole shares can be converted. For example, if you owned 300.25 conventional shares, and this was equivalent in value to 90.75 ETF Shares, the DTC account would receive 90 ETF Shares. Conventional shares with a value equal to 0.75 ETF Shares (in this example, that would be 2.481 conventional shares) would remain in the broker's omnibus account with Vanguard. Your broker then could either (1) credit your account with 0.75 ETF Shares or (2) redeem the 2.481 conventional shares for cash at NAV and deliver that cash to your account. If your broker chose to redeem your conventional shares, you would realize a gain or loss on the redemption that must be reported on your tax return (unless you hold the shares in an IRA or other tax-deferred account). Please consult your broker for information on how it will handle the conversion process, including whether it will impose a fee to process a conversion.

If you convert your conventional shares to ETF Shares through Vanguard Brokerage Services, *all* conventional shares for which you request conversion will be converted to ETF Shares of equivalent value. Because no fractional shares will have to be sold, the transaction will not be taxable.

Here are some important points to keep in mind when converting conventional shares of a Vanguard fund to ETF Shares:

- The conversion process can take anywhere from several days to several weeks, depending on your broker. Vanguard generally will process conversion requests either on the day they are received or on the next business day. Vanguard imposes conversion blackout windows around the dates when a fund with ETF Shares declares dividends. This is necessary to prevent a shareholder from collecting a dividend from both the conventional share class currently held and also from the ETF share class to which the shares will be converted.
- Until the conversion process is complete, you will remain fully invested in a fund's conventional shares, and your investment will increase or decrease in value in tandem with the NAV of those shares.
- The conversion transaction is nontaxable except, if applicable, to the very limited extent previously described.

A precautionary note to investment companies: Each Fund's ETF Shares are issued by registered investment companies, and therefore the acquisition of such shares by other investment companies and private funds is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act). SEC Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits registered investment companies to invest in other registered investment companies beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain conditions, including that funds with different investment advisors must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement.

Shareholder Rights

Each Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, requires a shareholder bringing a derivative action on behalf of Vanguard World Fund (the Trust) that is subject to a pre-suit demand to collectively hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the series or class to which the demand relates and to undertake to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any counsel or advisors used when considering the merits of the demand in the event that the board of trustees determines not to bring such action. In each case, these requirements do not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws to the extent that any such federal

securities laws, rules, or regulations do not permit such application. Each Fund's Bylaws also provide that shareholders waive the right to trial by jury to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Frequent Trading and Market-Timing

Unlike frequent trading of a Vanguard fund's conventional (i.e., not exchange-traded) classes of shares, frequent trading of ETF Shares does not disrupt portfolio management or otherwise harm fund shareholders. The vast majority of trading in ETF Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because these trades do not involve the issuing fund, they do not harm the fund or its shareholders. Certain broker-dealers are authorized to purchase and redeem ETF Shares directly with the issuing fund. Because these trades typically are effected in kind (i.e., for securities and not for cash), or are assessed a transaction fee when effected in cash, they do not cause any of the harmful effects to the issuing fund (as previously noted) that may result from frequent trading. For these reasons, the board of trustees of each fund that issues ETF Shares has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter frequent trading and market-timing of ETF Shares.

Portfolio Holdings

Please consult the Funds' *Statement of Additional Information* or our website for a description of the policies and procedures that govern disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings.

Turnover Rate

Although the Funds generally seek to invest for the long term, each Fund may sell securities regardless of how long they have been held. Generally, an index fund sells securities in response to redemption requests from shareholders of conventional (i.e., not exchange-traded) shares or to changes in the composition of its target index. Turnover rates for large-cap stock index funds tend to be low because large-cap indexes typically do not change significantly from year to year. Turnover rates for mid-cap and small-cap stock index funds tend to be higher than for large-cap stock index funds (although still relatively low, compared with actively managed stock funds) because the indexes they track are more likely to change as a result of companies merging, growing, or failing. The **Financial Highlights** section of this prospectus shows historical turnover rates for the Funds. A turnover rate of 100%, for example, would mean that a Fund had sold and replaced securities valued at 100% of its net assets within a one-year period. In general, the greater the turnover rate, the greater the impact transaction costs will have on a fund's return. Also, funds with high turnover rates may be more

likely to generate capital gains, including short-term capital gains, that must be distributed to shareholders and will be taxable to shareholders investing through a taxable account.

The Funds and Vanguard

Each Fund is a member of The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard), a family of over 200 funds. All of the funds that are members of Vanguard (other than funds of funds) share in the expenses associated with administrative services and business operations, such as personnel, office space, and equipment.

Vanguard Marketing Corporation provides marketing services to the funds. Although fund shareholders do not pay sales commissions or 12b-1 distribution fees, each fund (other than a fund of funds) or each share class of a fund (in the case of a fund with multiple share classes) pays its allocated share of the Vanguard funds' marketing costs.

Plain Talk About Vanguard's Unique Corporate Structure

Vanguard is owned jointly by the funds it oversees and thus indirectly by the shareholders in those funds. Most other mutual funds are operated by management companies that are owned by third parties—either public or private stockholders—and not by the funds they serve.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc., P.O. Box 2600, Valley Forge, PA 19482, which began operations in 1975, serves as advisor to the Funds through its Equity Index Group. As of August 31, 2024, Vanguard served as advisor for approximately \$8.3 trillion in assets. Vanguard provides investment advisory services to the Funds pursuant to the Funds' Service Agreement and subject to the supervision and oversight of the trustees and officers of the Funds.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, the advisory expenses represented an effective annual rate of less than 0.01% of each Fund's average net assets.

Under the terms of an SEC exemption, the Funds' board of trustees may, without prior approval from shareholders, change the terms of an advisory agreement with a third-party investment advisor or hire a new third-party investment advisor—either as a replacement for an existing advisor or as an additional

advisor. Any significant change in a Fund's advisory arrangements will be communicated to shareholders in writing. As the Funds' sponsor and overall manager, Vanguard may provide investment advisory services to a Fund at any time. Vanguard may also recommend to the board of trustees that an advisor be hired, terminated, or replaced or that the terms of an existing advisory agreement be revised. The Funds have filed an application seeking a similar SEC exemption with respect to investment advisors that are wholly owned subsidiaries of Vanguard. If the exemption is granted, the Funds may rely on the new SEC relief.

For a discussion of why the board of trustees approved each Fund's investment advisory arrangement, see the Financial Statements and Other Information covering the fiscal year ended August 31.

The managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds are:

Nick Birkett, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has worked in investment management since 2005; has been with Vanguard since 2017; and has managed Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund and Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund since 2021, co-managed Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund since 2021, and managed Vanguard Energy Index Fund since 2023. Education: B.S., University of Bath.

Michelle Louie, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Principal of Vanguard. She has been with Vanguard since 2010; has worked in investment management since 2011; has managed investment portfolios since 2016; and has co-managed Vanguard Financials Index Fund, Vanguard Health Care Index Fund, Vanguard Industrials Index Fund, and Vanguard Materials Index Fund since 2017. Education: B.S., The American University; M.B.A., Georgia Institute of Technology.

Kenny Narzikul, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has been with Vanguard since 2012, has worked in investment management since 2016, has managed investment portfolios since 2023, and has co-managed Vanguard Financials Index Fund and Vanguard Materials Index Fund since 2023. Education: B.B.A., James Madison University.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has been with Vanguard since 2005; has worked in investment management since 2008; and has managed Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund since 2015, managed Vanguard Health Care Index Fund and Vanguard Industrials Index Fund since 2015 (co-managed since 2017), managed Vanguard Information Technology

Index Fund since 2015 (co-managed since 2021), and managed Vanguard Utilities Index Fund since 2021. Education: B.A., Arcadia University; M.B.A., Villanova University.

The Funds' *Statement of Additional Information* provides information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts under management, and ownership of shares of the Funds.

Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes

Fund Distributions

Each Fund distributes to shareholders virtually all of its net income (interest and dividends, less expenses) as well as any net short-term or long-term capital gains realized from the sale of its holdings. From time to time, each Fund may also make distributions that are treated as a return of capital. Income dividends generally are distributed quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Capital gains distributions, if any, generally occur annually in December. In addition, each Fund may occasionally make a supplemental distribution at some other time during the year.

Plain Talk About Distributions

As a shareholder, you are entitled to your portion of a fund's income from interest and dividends as well as capital gains from the fund's sale of investments. Income consists of both the dividends that the fund earns from any stock holdings and the interest it receives from any money market and bond investments. Capital gains are realized whenever the fund sells securities for higher prices than it paid for them. These capital gains are either short-term or long-term, depending on whether the fund held the securities for one year or less or for more than one year.

Reinvestment of Distributions

In order to reinvest dividend and capital gains distributions, investors in a Fund's ETF Shares must hold their shares at a broker that offers a reinvestment service. This can be the broker's own service or a service made available by a third party, such as the broker's outside clearing firm or the Depository Trust Company (DTC). If a reinvestment service is available, distributions of income and capital gains can automatically be reinvested in additional whole and fractional ETF Shares of the Fund. If a reinvestment service is not available, investors will

receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether a reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker.

As with all exchange-traded funds, reinvestment of dividend and capital gains distributions in additional ETF Shares will occur two business days or more after the ex-dividend date (the date when a distribution of dividends or capital gains is deducted from the price of a Fund's shares). The exact number of days depends on your broker. During that time, the amount of your distribution will not be invested in the Fund and therefore will not share in the Fund's income, gains, and losses.

Basic Tax Points

Investors in taxable accounts should be aware of the following basic federal income tax points:

- Distributions are taxable to you whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional ETF Shares.
- Distributions declared and recorded in December—if paid to you by the end of January—are taxable as if received in December.
- Any dividend distribution or short-term capital gains distributions that you receive is taxable to you as ordinary income. If you are an individual and meet certain holding-period requirements with respect to your ETF Shares, you may be eligible for reduced tax rates on “qualified dividend income,” if any, or a special tax deduction on “qualified REIT dividends,” if any, distributed by the Fund.
- Any distribution of net long-term capital gains is taxable to you as long-term capital gains, no matter how long you have owned ETF Shares.
- Capital gains distributions can occur when a Fund sells assets at a gain. Capital gains distributions vary from year to year as a result of the Fund's investment activities and cash flows, including those due to redemption activity by Fund shareholders.
- Capital gains distributions may occur if Vanguard makes changes that would impact a Fund directly or indirectly, including if Vanguard makes changes to the Fund's portfolio or to any other Vanguard fund or product that would involve the redemption of shares of the Fund and the related sale of the Fund's investments.
- Your cost basis in the Fund will be decreased by the amount of any return of capital that you receive. This, in turn, will affect the amount of any capital gain or loss that you realize when selling your ETF shares.

- Return of capital distributions generally are not taxable to you until your cost basis has been reduced to zero. If your cost basis is at zero, return of capital distributions will be treated as capital gains.
- A sale of ETF Shares is a taxable event. This means that you may have a capital gain to report as income, or a capital loss to report as a deduction, when you complete your tax return.

Individuals, trusts, and estates whose income exceeds certain threshold amounts are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on “net investment income.” Net investment income takes into account distributions paid by the Fund and capital gains from any sale of ETF Shares.

Dividend distributions and capital gains distributions that you receive, as well as your gains or losses from any sale of ETF Shares, may be subject to state and local income taxes.

This prospectus provides general tax information only. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. Please consult your tax advisor for detailed information about any tax consequences for you.

Share Price and Market Price

Share price, also known as NAV, is typically calculated as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), generally 4 p.m., Eastern time, on each day that the NYSE is open for business (a business day). In the rare event the NYSE experiences unanticipated disruptions and is unavailable at the close of the trading day, NAVs will be calculated as of the close of regular trading on the Nasdaq (or another alternate exchange if the Nasdaq is unavailable, as determined at Vanguard’s discretion), generally 4 p.m., Eastern time. Each share class has its own NAV, which is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, allocated to the share class by the number of Fund shares outstanding for that class. On U.S. holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated, and the Funds do not sell or redeem shares. However, on those days the value of a Fund’s assets may be affected to the extent that the Fund holds securities that change in value on those days (such as foreign securities that trade on foreign markets that are open).

Remember: If you buy or sell ETF Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Your transaction will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem your ETF Shares in Creation Unit blocks (an option available only to certain authorized broker-dealers), or if you convert your conventional fund shares to ETF Shares.

Stocks held by a Vanguard fund are valued at their *market value* when reliable market quotations are readily available from the principal exchange or market on which they are traded. Such securities are generally valued at their official closing price, the last reported sales price, or if there were no sales that day, the mean between the closing bid and asking prices. When a fund determines that market quotations either are not readily available or do not accurately reflect the value of a security, the security is priced at *fair value* (the amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive upon the current sale of the security).

The values of any foreign securities held by a fund are converted into U.S. dollars using an exchange rate obtained from an independent third party as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The values of any mutual fund shares, including institutional money market fund shares, held by a fund are based on the NAVs of the shares. The values of any ETF shares or closed-end fund shares held by a fund are based on the market value of the shares.

A fund also will use fair-value pricing if the value of a security it holds has been materially affected by events occurring before the fund's pricing time but after the close of the principal exchange or market on which the security is traded. This most commonly occurs with foreign securities, which may trade on foreign exchanges that close many hours before the fund's pricing time. Intervening events might be company-specific (e.g., earnings report, merger announcement) or country-specific or regional/global (e.g., natural disaster, economic or political news, interest rate change, act of terrorism). Intervening events include price movements in U.S. markets that exceed a specified threshold or that are otherwise deemed to affect the value of foreign securities.

Fair-value pricing may be used for domestic securities—for example, if (1) trading in a security is halted and does not resume before the fund's pricing time or a security does not trade in the course of a day and (2) the fund holds enough of the security that its price could affect the NAV.

Fair-value prices are determined by Vanguard according to procedures adopted by the board of trustees. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a fund to calculate the NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

Each Fund has authorized certain financial intermediaries and their designees, and may, from time to time, authorize certain funds of funds for which Vanguard serves as the investment advisor (Vanguard Funds of Funds), to accept orders to buy or sell fund shares on its behalf. The Fund will be deemed to receive an order when accepted by the financial intermediary, its designee, or one of the Vanguard Funds of Funds, and the order will receive the NAV next computed by the Fund after such acceptance.

Vanguard's website will show the previous day's closing NAV and closing market price for each Fund's ETF Shares.

Additional Information

Each Fund's Bylaws designate Delaware courts as the sole and exclusive forum for certain claims against or related to the Trust, a trustee, an officer, or other employee of the Trust, provided that, unless the Trust otherwise consents in writing, the U.S. Federal District Courts be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of complaints under the Securities Act of 1933 or the 1940 Act. These provisions may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a different forum and may result in increased shareholder costs in pursuing such a claim.

Vanguard Fund	Inception Date	Vanguard Fund Number	CUSIP Number
Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund			
ETF Shares	9/23/2004	959	92204A884
Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	954	92204A108
Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	955	92204A207
Vanguard Energy Index Fund			
ETF Shares	9/23/2004	951	92204A306
Vanguard Financials Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	957	92204A405
Vanguard Health Care Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	956	92204A504
Vanguard Industrials Index Fund			
ETF Shares	9/23/2004	953	92204A603
Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	958	92204A702
Vanguard Materials Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	952	92204A801
Vanguard Utilities Index Fund			
ETF Shares	1/26/2004	960	92204A876

Certain affiliates of the Funds and the advisor may purchase and resell ETF Shares pursuant to the prospectus.

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ALTHOUGH MSCI SHALL OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDEXES FROM SOURCES WHICH MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES WARRANTS OR GUARANTEES THE ORIGINALITY, ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, LICENSEE'S CUSTOMERS OR COUNTERPARTIES, ISSUERS OF THIS FUND, OWNERS OF THIS FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE RIGHTS LICENSED HEREUNDER OR FOR ANY OTHER USE. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHER, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, AND THE MSCI PARTIES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO ANY MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL ANY OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Financial Highlights

Financial highlights information is intended to help you understand a fund's performance for the past five years (or, if shorter, its period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. Total return represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost each period on an investment in a fund or share class (assuming reinvestment of all distributions). This information has been obtained from the financial statements audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in a fund's most recent annual Financial Statements and Other Information. You may obtain a free copy of a fund's latest disclosure documents upon request.

Vanguard Communication Services Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$109.41	\$94.12	\$149.87	\$108.04	\$87.24
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	1.366	1.128	1.110	1.018	1.005
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	29.757	15.127	(55.695)	41.708	20.743
Total from Investment Operations	31.123	16.255	(54.585)	42.726	21.748
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(1.283)	(.965)	(1.165)	(.896)	(.948)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(1.283)	(.965)	(1.165)	(.896)	(.948)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$139.25	\$109.41	\$94.12	\$149.87	\$108.04
Total Return	28.62%	17.46%	-36.61%	39.75%	25.15%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$3,990	\$3,424	\$2,717	\$4,787	\$2,914
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.10%	1.19%	0.92%	0.80%	1.09%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	15%	15%	16%	15%	15%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Consumer Discretionary Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$286.85	\$256.97	\$320.99	\$246.86	\$178.51
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	2.485	2.493	2.329	1.724	1.998
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	34.277	29.853	(63.227)	76.697	68.603
Total from Investment Operations	36.762	32.346	(60.898)	78.421	70.601
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(2.612)	(2.466)	(3.122)	(4.291)	(2.251)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(2.612)	(2.466)	(3.122)	(4.291)	(2.251)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$321.00	\$286.85	\$256.97	\$320.99	\$246.86
Total Return	12.89%	12.75%	-19.11%	32.39%	39.98%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$5,543	\$5,187	\$4,638	\$6,658	\$4,026
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.83%	0.99%	0.78%	0.60%	1.06%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	6%	11%	9%	8%	10%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Consumer Staples Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$192.42	\$188.63	\$187.61	\$167.31	\$154.72
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	5.155	4.909	4.356	4.385	3.992
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	25.308	3.705	.907	20.341	12.658
Total from Investment Operations	30.463	8.614	5.263	24.726	16.650
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(5.223)	(4.824)	(4.243)	(4.427)	(4.060)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(5.223)	(4.824)	(4.243)	(4.427)	(4.060)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$217.66	\$192.42	\$188.63	\$187.61	\$167.31
Total Return	16.19%	4.65%	2.83%	15.01%	11.01%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$7,260	\$6,940	\$6,747	\$5,908	\$5,712
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	2.63%	2.57%	2.27%	2.50%	2.58%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	9%	9%	5%	8%	3%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Energy Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$124.62	\$113.45	\$67.99	\$47.90	\$75.75
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	3.930	4.205	3.625	2.802	2.957
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	2.670	11.554	45.526	19.789	(28.064)
Total from Investment Operations	6.600	15.759	49.151	22.591	(25.107)
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(3.830)	(4.589)	(3.691)	(2.501)	(2.743)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(3.830)	(4.589)	(3.691)	(2.501)	(2.743)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$127.39	\$124.62	\$113.45	\$67.99	\$47.90
Total Return	5.37%	14.51%	74.07%	48.07%	-33.87%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$8,331	\$8,440	\$7,862	\$4,806	\$2,720
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	3.16%	3.58%	3.80%	4.54%	4.91%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	8%	9%	6%	5%	8%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Financials Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$83.49	\$81.31	\$94.79	\$61.18	\$67.31
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	1.778	1.924	1.852	1.676	1.652
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	27.448	2.219	(13.457)	33.519	(6.081)
Total from Investment Operations	29.226	4.143	(11.605)	35.195	(4.429)
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(1.906)	(1.963)	(1.875)	(1.585)	(1.701)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(1.906)	(1.963)	(1.875)	(1.585)	(1.701)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$110.81	\$83.49	\$81.31	\$94.79	\$61.18
Total Return	35.49%	5.27%	-12.43%	58.26%	-6.73%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$10,177	\$8,711	\$8,676	\$10,946	\$6,140
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.89%	2.34%	2.03%	2.09%	2.53%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	5%	20%	6%	4%	5%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Health Care Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$244.43	\$231.59	\$262.41	\$207.65	\$169.74
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	3.660	3.418	3.157	2.893	2.702
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	43.617	12.859	(30.771)	54.714	37.758
Total from Investment Operations	47.277	16.277	(27.614)	57.607	40.460
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(3.557)	(3.437)	(3.206)	(2.846)	(2.550)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(3.557)	(3.437)	(3.206)	(2.846)	(2.550)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$288.15	\$244.43	\$231.59	\$262.41	\$207.65
Total Return	19.55%	7.07%	-10.60%	27.99%	24.05%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$19,012	\$16,976	\$15,829	\$16,894	\$11,724
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.43%	1.41%	1.27%	1.25%	1.45%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	4%	4%	3%	5%	7%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Industrials Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$207.59	\$175.75	\$199.27	\$146.89	\$142.53
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	3.029	2.829	2.432	2.264	2.366
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	45.268	31.869	(23.486)	52.318	4.554
Total from Investment Operations	48.297	34.698	(21.054)	54.582	6.920
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(3.097)	(2.858)	(2.466)	(2.202)	(2.560)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(3.097)	(2.858)	(2.466)	(2.202)	(2.560)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$252.79	\$207.59	\$175.75	\$199.27	\$146.89
Total Return	23.48%	19.99%	-10.62%	37.41%	4.96%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$5,439	\$4,493	\$3,461	\$5,438	\$3,090
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.35%	1.50%	1.29%	1.25%	1.69%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	4%	10%	4%	5%	4%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$444.81	\$349.23	\$426.48	\$328.54	\$213.66
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	3.039	3.090	3.003	2.634	2.926
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	129.708	95.573	(77.272)	97.919	114.955
Total from Investment Operations	132.747	98.663	(74.269)	100.553	117.881
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(3.697)	(3.083)	(2.981)	(2.613)	(3.001)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(3.697)	(3.083)	(2.981)	(2.613)	(3.001)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$573.86	\$444.81	\$349.23	\$426.48	\$328.54
Total Return	29.98%	28.47%	-17.50%	30.80%	55.72%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$75,456	\$53,653	\$43,558	\$51,238	\$38,711
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10% ²	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.60%	0.83%	0.76%	0.73%	1.17%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ³	13%	15%	6%	4%	5%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Materials Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$182.61	\$166.09	\$187.02	\$134.84	\$122.80
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	3.241	3.253	3.213	2.801	2.522
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	23.940	16.513	(20.893)	52.014	12.053
Total from Investment Operations	27.181	19.766	(17.680)	54.815	14.575
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(3.251)	(3.246)	(3.250)	(2.635)	(2.535)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(3.251)	(3.246)	(3.250)	(2.635)	(2.535)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$206.54	\$182.61	\$166.09	\$187.02	\$134.84
Total Return²	15.08%	12.09%	-9.55%	41.00%	12.12%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$3,039	\$3,070	\$2,889	\$3,924	\$1,676
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ³	0.10% ³	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.72%	1.87%	1.76%	1.66%	2.05%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁴	12%	5%	4%	5%	4%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 Total returns do not include account service fees that may have applied in the periods shown. Fund prospectuses provide information about any applicable account service fees.

3 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

4 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Vanguard Utilities Index Fund ETF Shares

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$136.43	\$161.46	\$149.52	\$129.35	\$139.09
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income ¹	4.835	4.708	4.393	4.310	4.306
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	28.640	(25.005)	11.897	20.048	(9.802)
Total from Investment Operations	33.475	(20.297)	16.290	24.358	(5.496)
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(4.865)	(4.733)	(4.350)	(4.188)	(4.244)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(4.865)	(4.733)	(4.350)	(4.188)	(4.244)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$165.04	\$136.43	\$161.46	\$149.52	\$129.35
Total Return²	25.31%	-12.75%	11.18%	19.19%	-4.08%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$6,351	\$5,071	\$6,030	\$5,126	\$4,014
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.10% ³	0.10% ³	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	3.41%	3.19%	2.87%	3.09%	3.18%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁴	5%	4%	3%	6%	5%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 Total returns do not include account service fees that may have applied in the periods shown. Fund prospectuses provide information about any applicable account service fees.

3 The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period net of reduction from custody fee offset arrangements was 0.10%.

4 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the fund's capital shares, including ETF Creation Units.

Glossary of Investment Terms

Authorized Participant. Institutional investors that are permitted to purchase Creation Units directly from, and redeem Creation Units directly with, the issuing fund. To be an Authorized Participant, an entity must be a participant in the Depository Trust Company and must enter into an agreement with the fund's Distributor.

Bid-Ask Spread. The difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase ETF Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for ETF Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market.

Capital Gains Distributions. Payments to fund shareholders of gains realized on securities that a fund has sold at a profit, minus any realized losses.

Common Stock. A security representing ownership rights in a corporation.

Creation Unit. A large block of a specified number of ETF Shares. Certain broker-dealers known as "Authorized Participants" may purchase and redeem ETF Shares from the issuing fund in Creation Unit size blocks.

Dividend Distributions. Payments to fund shareholders of income from interest or dividends generated by a fund's investments.

Ex-Dividend Date. The date when a distribution of dividends and/or capital gains is deducted from the share price of a mutual fund, ETF, or stock. On the ex-dividend date, the share price drops by the amount of the distribution per share (plus or minus any market activity).

Expense Ratio. A fund's total annual operating expenses expressed as a percentage of the fund's average net assets. The expense ratio includes management and administrative expenses, but it does not include the transaction costs of buying and selling portfolio securities.

Inception Date. The date on which the assets of a fund (or one of its share classes) are first invested in accordance with the fund's investment objective. For funds with a subscription period, the inception date is the day after that period ends. Investment performance is generally measured from the inception date.

Joint Committed Credit Facility. Each Fund participates, along with other funds managed by Vanguard, in a committed credit facility provided by a syndicate of lenders pursuant to a credit agreement that may be renewed annually; each Vanguard fund is individually liable for its borrowings, if any, under the credit

facility. The amount and terms of the committed credit facility are subject to approval by the Funds' board of trustees and renegotiation with the lender syndicate on an annual basis.

Median Market Capitalization. An indicator of the size of companies in which a fund invests; the midpoint of market capitalization (market price x shares outstanding) of a fund's stocks, weighted by the proportion of the fund's assets invested in each stock. Stocks representing half of the fund's assets have market capitalizations above the median, and the rest are below it.

MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index. An index that tracks the stocks of approximately 2,500 companies representing virtually all of U.S. stock market capitalization.

Mutual Fund. An investment company that pools the money of many people and invests it in a variety of securities in an effort to achieve a specific objective over time.

New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). A stock exchange based in New York City that is open for regular trading on business days, Monday through Friday, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Eastern time.

Return of Capital. A return of capital occurs when a fund's distributions exceed its earnings in a fiscal year. A return of capital is a return of all or part of your original investment or amounts paid in excess of your original investment in a fund. In general, a return of capital reduces your cost basis in a fund's shares and is not taxable to you until your cost basis has been reduced to zero.

Securities. Stocks, bonds, money market instruments, and other investments.

Total Return. A percentage change, over a specified time period, in a fund's net asset value, assuming the reinvestment of all distributions of dividends and capital gains.

Volatility. The fluctuations in value of a mutual fund or other security. The greater a fund's volatility, the wider the fluctuations in its returns.



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For More Information

If you would like more information about Vanguard U.S. Sector ETFs, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semiannual Reports to Shareholders and Form N-CSR

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semiannual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during their last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semiannual financial statements.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Funds' ETF Shares and is incorporated by reference into (and thus legally a part of) this prospectus.

To obtain a free copy of the latest annual or semiannual report, financial statements, or the SAI, or to request additional information about Vanguard ETF Shares, please visit <https://vgi.vg/fund-literature> or contact us as follows:

Telephone: 866-499-8473; Text telephone for people with hearing impairment: 800-749-7273

Information Provided by the SEC

Reports and other information about the Funds are available in the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at sec.gov, or you can receive copies of this information, for a fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Funds' Investment Company Act file number: 811-01027