

Variable Funds Trust

Equity

5.1.2021

Guggenheim Variable Funds Trust Summary Prospectus

Series Name**Series Y (StylePlus—Large Growth Series)**

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Series' Prospectus, which contains more information about the Series and its risks. You may obtain the Prospectus and other information about the Series, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and most recent reports to shareholders, at no cost by visiting www.guggenheiminvestments.com/variable-insurance-funds, calling 800.820.0888 or e-mailing services@guggenheiminvestments.com.

The Series' Prospectus and SAI, each dated May 1, 2021, as supplemented from time to time, and the Series' most recent shareholder reports, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Series Y (StylePlus—Large Growth Series)

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Series Y seeks long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE SERIES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Series. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below. The table below does not take into account any of the fees, expenses or charges associated with variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies offered by participating insurance companies. If such fees, expenses or charges were reflected, the overall expenses would be higher. For more information on these fees, expenses and charges, please refer to your contract or policy prospectus.

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.39%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.02%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.37%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Operating Expenses*	1.45%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)**,**	-0.41%
Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)	1.04%

* The Total Annual Operating Expenses in this table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Series' financial highlights and financial statements because the financial highlights and financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Series and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses incurred by the Series through its investments in underlying investment companies.

** Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), has contractually agreed through May 1, 2022 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees, but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Series to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for the Series to 0.93%. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Series of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Series' Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

*** The Investment Manager has contractually agreed through May 1, 2022 to waive the amount of the Series' management fee to the extent necessary to offset the proportionate share of any management fee paid by the Series with respect to any Series investment in an underlying fund for which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates also serves as investment manager. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Series' Board of Trustees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Series with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It does not reflect fees, expenses or charges of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, which, if reflected, would increase expenses.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Series for the time periods indicated and reflects expenses whether or not you redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Series' operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$106	\$418	\$753	\$1,700

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Series 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the Series’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Series’ portfolio turnover rate was 66% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Series Y seeks to exceed the total return of the Russell 1000® Growth Index (the “Index”). The Series pursues its objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in: (i) equity securities issued by companies that have market capitalizations within the range of companies in the Index; (ii) investment vehicles that provide exposure to companies that have market capitalizations within the range of companies in the Index; and (iii) equity derivatives that, when purchased, provide exposure to (*i.e.*, economic characteristics similar to) equity securities of companies with market capitalizations usually within the range of companies in the Index and equity derivatives based on large-capitalization indices, including large-capitalization growth indices deemed appropriate by Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the “Investment Manager”). The Series will usually also invest in fixed-income instruments and cash investments to collateralize derivatives positions and to increase investment return. As of March 31, 2021, the Index consisted of securities of companies with market capitalizations that ranged from \$702.3 million to \$2.05 trillion.

Equity securities in which the Series may invest include common stocks, rights and warrants, and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). Derivatives in which the Series may invest include options, futures contracts, swap agreements (including, but not limited to, total return swap agreements), and forward contracts (some of these instruments may be traded in the over-the-counter market). Fixed-income securities and other securities in which the Series may invest include debt securities selected from a variety of sectors and credit qualities (principally, investment grade), principally, corporate bonds, participations in and assignments of syndicated bank loans, asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and other structured finance investments), U.S. government and agency securities (including those not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government), mezzanine and preferred securities, commercial paper, zero-coupon bonds, non-registered or restricted securities (consisting of securities originally issued in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S), step-up securities (such as step-up bonds) and convertible securities that Guggenheim Investments believes offer attractive yield and/or capital appreciation potential. The Series may invest in securities listed, traded or dealt in other countries. The Series may hold securities of any duration or maturity. Fixed-income securities in which the Series may invest may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. The Series may invest in a variety of investment vehicles, principally closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and other mutual funds.

Allocation decisions within the actively managed equity, passive equity and actively managed fixed-income sleeves are at the discretion of the Investment Manager and are based on the Investment Manager’s judgment of the current investment environment (including market volatility), the attractiveness of each asset category, the correlations among Index components, individual positions or each asset category, and expected returns. In selecting investments for the Series, the Investment Manager uses quantitative analysis, credit research and due diligence on issuers, regions and sectors to select the Series’ investments and other proprietary strategies to identify securities and other assets that, in combination, are expected to contribute to exceeding the total return of the Index. Derivative instruments may be used extensively by the Investment Manager to maintain exposure to the equity and fixed-income markets, to hedge the Series’ portfolio, or to increase returns. The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including the following: (1) to meet redemption requests; (2) to close-out or unwind derivatives transactions; (3) to realize gains; or (4) if market conditions change.

The Series invests a substantial portion of its assets in investment companies advised by the Investment Manager, or an affiliate of the Investment Manager, that invest in short-term fixed-income or floating rate securities. These funds are designed primarily to provide an alternative to investing directly and separately in various short-term fixed-income or floating rate securities. The Series invests in these investment companies for various portfolio management purposes, including for cash management and liquidity management purposes and to seek to obtain exposure with a higher level of return on investments used to collateralize derivatives positions and achieve greater diversification

and trading efficiency than would usually be experienced by investing directly and separately in fixed-income or floating rate securities. Investments by the Series in these investment companies significantly increase the Series' exposure to the following asset categories: (i) a broad range of high yield, high risk debt securities rated below the top four long-term rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (also known as "junk bonds") or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Manager, to be of comparable quality; (ii) CLOs, other asset-backed securities and similarly structured debt investments; and (iii) other short-term fixed or floating rate debt securities. Such investments expose the Series to the risks of these asset categories and decreases in the value of these investments may cause the Series to deviate from its investment objective.

Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances, the Series could invest some or all of its assets in cash, derivatives, fixed-income instruments, government bonds, money market instruments, repurchase agreements or securities of other investment companies. The Series may be unable to pursue or achieve its investment objective during that time and temporary investments could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Series will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Series is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency. There is no assurance that the Series will achieve its investment objective.** The principal risks of investing in the Series are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their performance based on changes in interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. In particular, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities are more likely to be called or prepaid, which can result in the Series (or an underlying fund) having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate or less advantageous terms, which would adversely affect the Series. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—CLOs bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Series' investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

CDOs are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Series invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commercial Paper Risk—The value of the Series' investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Series makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter ("OTC")-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, to hedge a position or for other investment purposes. Through these investments and related arrangements (e.g., prime brokerage or securities lending arrangements or derivatives transactions), the Series is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment or other obligations to the Series, the Series may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Series will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Series could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income or other debt instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time, defaults or otherwise fails to meet its obligations. Actual or perceived changes in economic, social, public health, financial or political conditions in general or that affect a particular type of instrument, issuer, guarantor or counterparty can reduce the ability of the party to meet its obligations, which can affect the credit quality, liquidity and/or value of an instrument. The value of an instrument also may decline for reasons that relate directly to the issuer, guarantor or counterparty, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for goods and services. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decline in credit rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Depository Receipt Risk—The Series may hold the securities of non-U.S. companies in the form of depository receipts. The underlying securities of the depository receipts in the Series' portfolio are subject to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that may affect the value of the Series' portfolio. In addition, the value of the securities underlying the depository receipts may change materially when the U.S. markets are not open for trading. Investments in the underlying foreign securities also involve political and economic risks distinct from those associated with investing in the securities of U.S. issuers.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Series' other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. Some of the derivatives in which the Series invests may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. OTC derivatives are subject to heightened counterparty, credit, liquidity and valuation risks. Certain risks also are specific to the derivatives in which the Series invests.

Futures Contracts Risk—Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying assets. In addition, there is a risk that the Series may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Series or the Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Series' strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Series' net asset value ("NAV"). Futures are also subject to leverage and liquidity risks.

Options Risk—Options and options on futures contracts give the holder of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. Options are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the markets for underlying instruments that could cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Series or the Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Series' strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Swap Agreements Risk—Swap agreements are contracts among the Series and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a futures commission merchant and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Series and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to the Series and impose added operational complexity.

Equity Securities Risk—Equity securities include common stocks and other equity and equity-related securities (and securities convertible into stocks). The prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than fixed-income investments, may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. A decline in the value of equity securities held by the Series will adversely affect the value of your investment in the Series. Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company and dividend payments (if declared) to preferred stockholders generally rank junior to payments due to a company's debtholders. The Series may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock.

Extension Risk—Certain debt instruments, including mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, are subject to the risk that payments on principal may occur at a slower rate or later than expected. In this event, the expected maturity could lengthen and the Series' investment may sharply decrease in value and the Series' income from the investment may quickly decline. These types of instruments are particularly subject to extension risk, and offer less potential for gains, during periods of rising interest rates. In addition, the Series may be delayed in its ability to reinvest income or proceeds from these instruments in potentially higher yielding investments, which would adversely affect the Series.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

Growth Stocks Risk—Growth stocks typically invest a high portion of their earnings back into their business and may lack the dividend yield that could cushion their decline in a market downturn. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions regarding the growth potential of the issuing company.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific factors, such as, operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Series' investments (directly or indirectly) can be comprised of high yield and unrated securities and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks, which may result in losses to the Series.

Interest Rate Risk—Fixed-income and other debt instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could change. Changes in interest rates may adversely affect the Series' investments in these instruments, such as the value or liquidity of, and income generated by, the investments. Interest rates may change as a result of a variety of factors, and the change may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable impacts on the financial markets and the Series' investments. Fixed-income and other debt instruments with longer durations are more sensitive to changes in interest rates and, thus, subject to more volatility than similar instruments with shorter durations. Generally, when interest rates increase, the values of fixed-income and other debt instruments decline and when interest rates decrease, the values of fixed-income and other debt instruments rise. During periods of rising interest rates, because changes in interest rates on adjustable rate securities may lag behind changes in market rates, the value of such

securities may decline until their interest rates reset to market rates. During periods of declining interest rates, because the interest rates on adjustable rate securities generally reset downward, their market value is unlikely to rise to the same extent as the value of comparable fixed rate securities. During periods when interest rates are low or negative, the Series' yield and performance may be adversely affected. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the current low interest rate environment.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds, affiliated short-term funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Series to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Series and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Series' performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the NAV of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—The Series may invest in loans directly or indirectly through assignments or participations. Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk, prepayment risk and extension risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often below investment grade and may be unrated. The Series' investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Series is also subject to the risk that the value of any collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments, become insolvent or otherwise default. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods and often require consent from borrowers and/or an agent acting for the lenders, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Series to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations. The Series (or an underlying fund) thus is subject to the risk of selling other investments at disadvantageous times or prices or taking other actions necessary to raise cash to meet its redemption obligations. Participations in loans may subject the Series to the credit risk of both the borrower and the seller of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Series as legal action may have to go through the seller of the participation (or an agent acting on its behalf). Covenants contained in loan documentation are intended to protect lenders and investors by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower's operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. In addition to operational covenants, loans and other debt obligations often contain financial covenants which require a borrower to satisfy certain financial tests at periodic intervals or to maintain compliance with certain financial metrics. The Series is exposed to, including through investment in underlying funds, loans and other similar debt obligations that are sometimes referred to as "covenant-lite" loans or obligations, which generally are loans or other similar debt obligations that lack financial maintenance covenants or possess fewer or contingent financial maintenance covenants and other financial protections for lenders and investors. These "covenant-lite" loans or obligations typically are particularly subject to the risks associated with investments in loans as described above.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk—The Series is subject to the risk that large-capitalization securities may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Leverage Risk—The Series' use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements, may cause the Series to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Series to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Series' net asset value, causing the Series to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Series could sell the investment at that time. These risks are heightened for fixed-income and other debt instruments because of the current low interest rate environment.

Management Risk—The Series is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Series to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called “high turnover,” may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Series. In addition, the Series is subject to the risks associated with the Investment Manager’s allocation of assets between or among sleeves, including the timing and amount of such allocations.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the investments held by the Series may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably and the Series may incur losses as a result of factors affecting individual companies or issuers or particular industries. In addition, developments related to economic, political, social, public health, market or other conditions may cause volatility in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or debt markets, which could adversely impact the Series and its investments. Under such conditions, the Series (or an underlying fund) may experience significant redemption activity by shareholders and could be forced to sell portfolio securities or other assets at unfavorable prices in an effort to generate sufficient cash to pay redeeming shareholders. The Series’ investments may perform poorly or underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities. Governmental authorities and regulators have enacted and continue to enact significant fiscal and monetary policy changes designed to support financial markets, which present heightened risks to markets and Series investments and are resulting in low interest rates and in some cases, negative yields, and such risks could be even further heightened if these actions are discontinued, disrupted, or reversed or are ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes. It is unknown how long current circumstances will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future and whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful.

Preferred Securities Risk—A company’s preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company’s financial condition or prospects.

Prepayment Risk—Certain debt instruments, including loans and mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, are subject to the risk that payments on principal may occur more quickly or earlier than expected. If this event occurs, the Series might be forced to forego future interest income on the principal repaid early and to reinvest income or proceeds at generally lower interest rates, thus reducing the Series’ yield. These types of instruments are particularly subject to prepayment risk, and offer less potential for gains, during periods of declining interest rates.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Series, the strategies used by the Series or the level of regulation applying to the Series (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Series.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Series.

U.S. Government Securities Risk—U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Value Stocks Risk—Value stocks are subject to the risk that the intrinsic value of the stock may never be realized by the market or that the price goes down.

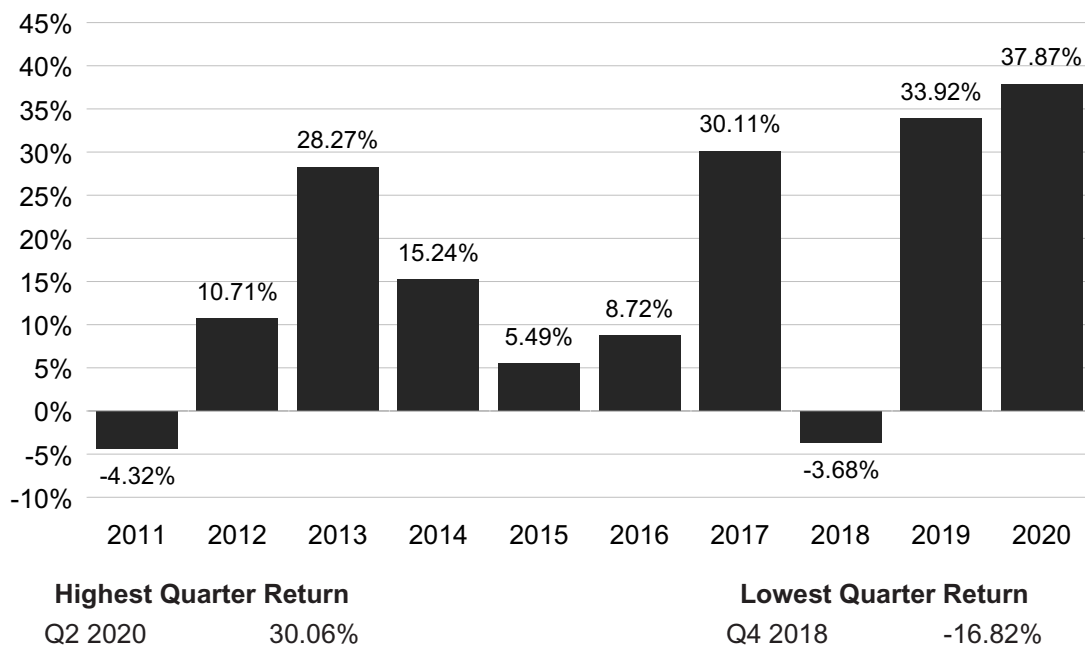
Zero Coupon and Payment-In-Kind Securities Risk—Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities pay no cash interest income and usually are sold at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities are subject to greater market value fluctuations from changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make current cash-pay interest payments.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Series by showing the Series' calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one, five, and ten year periods compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Series will perform in the future.

The performance figures in the following chart and table do not reflect fees, expenses or charges associated with variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies that offer the Series as an underlying investment option, and, if such fees, expenses or charges were reflected, the performance figures would be lower.

Effective April 30, 2013, certain changes were made to the Series' principal investment strategies. Performance information prior to that date reflects the Series' prior principal investment strategies.



AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For the periods ended December 31, 2020)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Series Y	37.87%	20.27%	15.31%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	38.49%	21.00%	17.21%

MANAGEMENT OF THE SERIES

Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Series. Guggenheim Investments utilizes a team-based approach that follows a disciplined investment process. The portfolio managers for the Series are:

Name*	Experience with the Series	Primary Title with Investment Manager
Qi Yan	Since 2016	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager
Adam J. Bloch	Since 2018	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager
Farhan Sharaff	Since 2013	Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Equities, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager

* Each portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Series.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SERIES SHARES

Shares of the Series are purchased primarily by insurance companies for their separate accounts to fund variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts. Investors do not deal directly with the Series to purchase and redeem shares. Please refer to the prospectus for the applicable variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy for information on the allocation of premiums and transfers of accumulated value.

TAX INFORMATION

Shares of the Series are owned by the insurance companies offering the variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies for which the Series is an investment option. Please see the applicable prospectus for the variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the annuity contract or insurance policy.

PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Series shares through an insurance company, broker/dealer, financial representative or other financial intermediary, the Series and its related companies may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Series shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy and the Series over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.