

Vanguard Institutional Index Instl



Investment Objective & Strategy

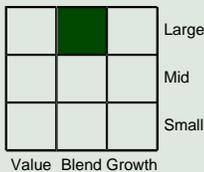
The investment seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of large-capitalization stocks. The fund attempts to replicate the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up Standard & Poor's 500 Index, which is a widely recognized benchmark of U.S. stock market performance that is dominated by the stocks of large U.S. companies.

Fund Management

Donald Butler

Morningstar Style

Stock
Style / Capitalization
Large Blend



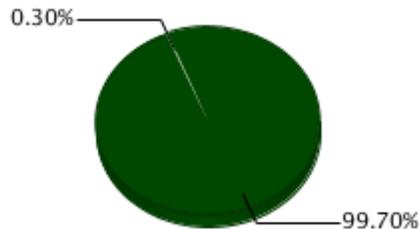
Asset Category

Large Blend

Risk Statistics (3 Year)

Alpha	.06
Beta	1
R-Squared	100
Sharpe Ratio	.2
Standard Deviation	21.88

Asset Allocation



	% of Assets
U.S. Stock	99.70
Cash	0.30

Geographic Diversification

	% of Assets
United States	100.00

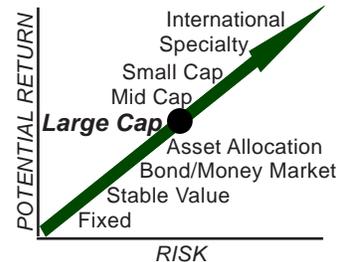
Equity Sector Diversification

	% of Assets
Technology	17.29
Financial Svc	15.02
Industrials	12.20
Energy	11.79
Consumer Defensive	11.20
Healthcare	10.72
Consumer Cyclical	9.42
Communication Svc	4.21
Basic Materials	3.38
Utilities	3.24
Real Estate	1.53

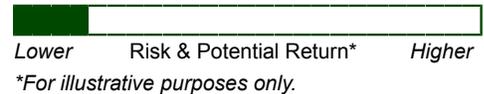
Risk & Potential Return*

Generally, increased Risk coincides with increased potential Return.

Broad Asset Classes



This Investment's general risk profile within the Asset Class illustrated above:



Largest Holdings

	% of Assets
ExxonMobil Corporation	3.22
Apple, Inc.	2.58
Microsoft Corporation	1.83
General Electric Company	1.70
Chevron Corporation	1.60
International Business Machines Corp.	1.59
Procter & Gamble Company	1.57
AT&T, Inc.	1.51
Johnson & Johnson	1.48
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	1.45
Percent of Total Net Assets	18.54%
Number of Holdings	508
Portfolio Turnover (%)	4.00%

Large Cap

Period Ending: 03/31/2011

Net Expense Ratio	Gross Expense Ratio	Total Net Assets (MM)	Inception Date	Portfolio Date	Ticker
.04%	.04%	\$58,419.976	07/31/1990	12/31/2010	VINIX

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses carefully before investing. For this and other important information you may obtain mutual fund prospectuses for registered investment options and/or disclosure documents from your registered representative. Read them carefully before investing.

The Net expense ratio shown is net of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

Glossary (source: Morningstar)

Alpha	Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive Alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative Alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta.
Beta	Beta is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing a portfolio's excess return over T-bills to the benchmark's excess return over T-bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the portfolio has performed 10% better than its benchmark in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the portfolio's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the benchmark's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.
Equity Style Box	The Morningstar U.S. Equity Style Box™ is a grid that provides a graphical representation of the investment style of stocks and portfolios. It classifies securities according to market capitalization (the vertical axis) and 10 growth and value factors (the horizontal axis) and allows us to provide analysis on a 5-by-5 Style Box - as well as providing the traditional style box assignment, which is the basis for the Morningstar Category. Two of the style categories, value and growth, are common to both stocks and portfolios. However, for stocks, the central column of the style box represents the core style (those stocks for which neither value or growth characteristics dominate); for portfolios, it represents the blend style (a mixture of growth and value stocks or mostly core stocks). Furthermore, the core style for stocks is wider than the blend style for portfolios.
Portfolio Turnover	Portfolio turnover is a measure of the portfolio manager's trading activity which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding all securities with maturities of less than one year) and dividing by average monthly net assets. A turnover ratio of 100% or more does not necessarily suggest that all securities in the portfolio have been traded. In practical terms, the resulting percentage loosely represents the percentage of the portfolio's holdings that have changed over the past year.
R² R-squared	R ² , also known as the Coefficient of Determination, reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movement that can be explained by the movement of its primary benchmark over the past three years. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movement of a fund can be explained by the movement of the index.
Sharpe Ratio	A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund's annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund's annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.
Standard Deviation	Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over the past three years. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Standard deviation is most appropriate for measuring risk if it is for a fund that is an investor's only holding. The figure can not be combined for more than one fund because the standard deviation for a portfolio of multiple funds is a function of not only the individual standard deviations, but also of the degree of correlation among the funds' returns. If a fund's returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the fund, and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

Regarding the Risk Statistics: rating, risk, and return values are relative to each fund's Asset Category.

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A benchmark index is not actively managed, does not have a defined investment objective, and does not incur fees or expenses. Therefore, performance of an Index Fund will generally be less than its benchmark index. You cannot invest directly in a benchmark index.

Funds may impose redemption fees, and/or transfer restrictions, on certain transfers, redemptions or exchanges if assets are held less than the period stated in the fund's prospectus or other disclosure documents. For more information, please refer to the fund's prospectus and/or disclosure documents.

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Holdings and composition of holdings are subject to change. Due to rounding or other factors, asset allocations and/or largest holdings may not equal 100.0%.

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¹The "Risk & Potential Return" graphics are for illustrative purposes only, and are subject to change as market conditions fluctuate. The positions illustrated for this investment option are based generally on the broad asset class and the risk/potential return level within the broad asset class. The actual risk for this investment option may differ. Please review the prospectus and/or disclosure documents for more information regarding risk and potential return of the investment option. The broad asset classes and the asset category's placement within its broad asset class as determined by Advised Assets Group, LLC © 2005 (AAG), a federally registered investment adviser and a wholly owned subsidiary of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company and an affiliate of First Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company, White Plains, New York, GWFS, Equities, Inc. and FAScore, LLC.

Risk Profile

Large-cap investments may be most appropriate for someone willing to accept some degree of market volatility in return for potential long-term capital growth. Stock investments tend to be more volatile than bond, stable value or money market investments.

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