FundAdvisor
Quarterly Update | Q4 2022

December 31, 2022

2022 was a tough year for both stocks and bonds as higher inflation and higher interest rates ultimately took a toll on most asset classes. It was a year of transition in which we had to start paying the price for a long period of low rates and money printing intended to stimulate our economy out of the 2020 pandemic. Those were necessary steps in an unprecedented situation, but now the attention turns to whether the Federal Reserve will overcorrect, pushing the economy into recession. The key investment stories of 2022 included:

- Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February drove commodity prices much higher
- Inflation remained at the highest level in over 40 years
- In response, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates 7 times for a total of 4.3%
- Europe's dependence on Russia caused huge increases in energy prices that many thought would cripple their economies
- China was ultimately forced to ease their strict Covid restrictions, resulting in skyrocketing case counts and relatively slow Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth
- Inflation began to slowly decline accompanied by normalization in commodity prices, housing price declines, used car stabilization, and the resolution of many of last year's supply chain issues

Asset Category	Q4 2022	2022
U.S. Large Cap Stocks	7.6	-18.1
U.S. Mid Cap Stocks	9.2	-17.3
U.S. Small Cap Stocks	6.2	-20.4
Developed International Stock	17.3	-14.5
Emerging Markets	9.7	-20.1
Aggregate Bond	1.9	-13.0
U.S Value Stocks	12.4	-7.5
U.S Growth Stocks	2.2	-29.1
Commodities	2.2	16.1

Source: Morningstar Direct. Please see Important Disclosures on page 4 for index definitions.

Market Recap

The "Santa Clause Rally" appears to have come early this year. The S&P 500® Index rallied more than 14% in October/November before falling 5.8% in December. Despite a 7.6% gain for the quarter, the full calendar year ended with a decline of 18.1%. In overseas markets, less hawkish remarks from the Fed led to a weaker dollar as fewer interest rate hikes are now expected. In response, developed international markets gained 17.3% while emerging markets rallied 9.7% in the quarter. Here in the U.S., the resulting pullback in the 10-year Treasury rate from early November to mid-December helped bonds squeak out decent gains in the fourth quarter after four straight quarters of declines. The combination of higher rates and low starting yields, however, resulted in the worst year for bonds in the 97 years of available data. From a style perspective, investor preference for value stocks over growth stocks was strong in the fourth quarter, mainly due to strength in energy, materials, and industrial stocks and weakness in the consumer discretionary and communications sectors. The Russell 1000 Value® Index gained 12.4% in Q4 and declined 7.5% in 2022, while the Russell 1000 Growth® Index returns were 2.2% and -29.1%, respectively. A recap of how our models are allocated among these asset classes is on page 2.

A possible shift toward fundamentals

After several years of dominance from high growth companies and "story stocks" with no regard for profits and valuation, 2022 was dominated primarily by Federal Reserve expectations and inflation. Now that we are likely nearing the end of Fed rate hikes, investors will likely turn toward the ultimate impact of those hikes on the fundamentals of individual companies. Those will include the effect of borrowing costs, labor costs, raw materials prices, and potentially slowing demand on corporate profitability. The days of leadership from high growth companies without regard for profitability are likely behind us, which we believe should benefit actively managed investment strategies. Our screening process focuses on managers who invest in high quality companies with established businesses, disciplined strategies and an ability to pass on higher prices. Their performance is outlined on page 3.

Bad years often lead to brighter times

We used the chart at right last quarter, but wanted to reiterate its message again here. It is easy to convince oneself that what just happened is likely to repeat itself, but history says otherwise. The chart at right shows that, historically, calendar years with market declines of more than 10% have typically been followed by strong 1 and 3 year returns. Since 1935, there have been only 9 years in which the S&P 500 has declined more than 10%. Seven of those nine years were followed by positive calendar year returns that ranged from +20.2% to +43.2%. Looking out three years, all nine periods posted positive returns in the 3 years following a decline of -10% or more. Even the periods in the 1970's (see 1973 and 1974 in chart to the right), which many people are comparing to today, notched positive returns within three years of difficult calendar years.

Worst Years		Next Year		3 Years	
Year	Return	Year	Return	Period	Return
2008	-37.0%	2009	26.5%	2009-2011	48.6%
1937	-34.7%	1938	30.8%	1938-1940	17.5%
1974	-26.5%	1975	37.2%	1975-1977	57.6%
2002	-22.1%	2003	28.7%	2003-2005	49.7%
1973	-14.7%	1974	-26.5%	1974-1976	25.1%
2001	-11.9%	2002	-22.1%	2002-2004	11.2%
1941	-11.6%	1942	20.2%	1942-1944	80.4%
1957	-10.7%	1958	43.2%	1958-1960	61.0%
1966	-10.0%	1967	23.9%	1967-1969	26.0%

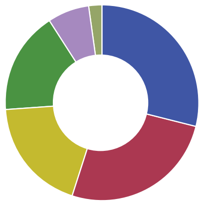
Source: Morningstar Direct

More volatility is possible but the future is starting to look better for those with long term time horizons.

The average recessionary bear market results in about a 35% decline in the S&P 500, so being down 20% at this point could mean more downside ahead in the short term. However, for long-term investors, the outlook from today seems quite a bit better than it did a year ago as stock valuations have declined and bond yields have moved up significantly. The S&P 500 currently trades at a price-to-earnings (P/E) multiple of roughly 17x forward earnings estimates, down from 21.4x at the beginning of 2022. In general, forward returns are higher from a point of lower starting valuations. At the same time, expectations for economic and profit growth have been adjusted downward and sentiment is quite dour. Alternatively, bonds now yield more than 4%, which should imply better forward return expectations assuming that inflation does not go through another unexpected spike. As such, we would still argue that investors could attain decent returns in coming years, but with a moderation from the turbo-charged "cheap money" era of the last few years.

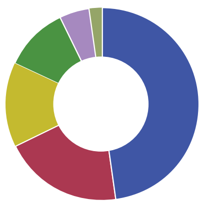
The next couple of pages provide a look at how our portfolios are currently allocated and which funds are being utilized. We will likely be making some changes to this accounts prior to our next report and look forward to reporting those to you in the coming months.

Aggressive Growth Portfolio



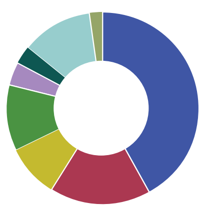
Asset Class	%	Fund
U.S. Large Cap	8%	William Blair Large Cap Growth I
	7%	Hartford Core Equity Y
	7%	Diamond Hill Large Cap I
	7%	JPMorgan US Value I
U.S. Mid Cap	26%	Vanguard Mid Cap Index
U.S. Small Cap	11%	Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small Cap Equity
	8%	Schwab Small Cap Index
International	7%	MFS International Diversification I
	10%	Harding Loevner Intl Small Coms Instl
Emerging Markets	7%	Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock Idx Adm
Cash	2%	Money Market

Growth Portfolio



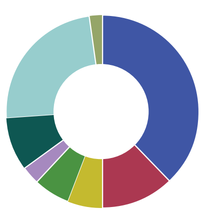
Asset Class	%	Fund
U.S. Large Cap	12%	William Blair Large Cap Growth I
	12%	Hartford Core Equity Y
	12%	Diamond Hill Large Cap I
	12%	JPMorgan US Value I
U.S. Mid Cap	20%	Vanguard Mid Cap Index
U.S. Small Cap	8%	Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small Cap Equity
	6%	Schwab Small Cap Index
International	5%	MFS International Diversification I
	6%	Harding Loevner Intl Small Coms Instl
Emerging Markets	5%	Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock Idx Adm
Cash	2%	Money Market

Moderate Growth Portfolio



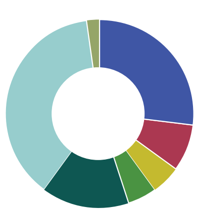
Asset Class	%	Fund
U.S. Large Cap	11%	William Blair Large Cap Growth I
	12%	Hartford Core Equity Y
	11%	Diamond Hill Large Cap I
	8%	JPMorgan US Value I
U.S. Mid Cap	17%	Vanguard Mid Cap Index
U.S. Small Cap	6%	Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small Cap Equity
	5%	Schwab Small Cap Index
International	8%	MFS International Diversification I
	3%	Harding Loevner Intl Small Coms Instl
Emerging Markets	4%	Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock Idx Adm
Intermediate Gov't/Credit	3%	Vanguard Interm-Term Bond Index Adm
Short Term Bond	6%	Lord Abbett Short Duration Income F
	6%	Vanguard Short-Term Investment-Grade
Cash	2%	Money Market

Growth & Income Portfolio



Asset Class	%	Fund
U.S. Large Cap	9%	American Funds AMCAP F3
	9%	Hartford Core Equity Y
	8%	Diamond Hill Large Cap I
	12%	Vanguard Equity-Income Adm
U.S. Mid Cap	12%	Vanguard Mid Cap Index
U.S. Small Cap	3%	Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small Cap Equity
	3%	Schwab Small Cap Index
International	6%	MFS International Diversification I
Emerging Markets	3%	Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock Idx Adm
Intermediate Gov't/Credit	9%	Vanguard Interm-Term Bond Index Adm
Short Term Bond	12%	Lord Abbett Short Duration Income F
	12%	Vanguard Short-Term Investment-Grade
Cash	2%	Money Market

Conservative Income Portfolio



Asset Class	%	Fund
U.S. Large Cap	6%	American Funds AMCAP
	6%	Hartford Core Equity
	6%	Diamond Hill Large Cap
	9%	Vanguard Equity-Income Adm
U.S. Mid Cap	8%	Vanguard Mid Cap Index
U.S. Small Cap	5%	Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small Cap Equity
International	5%	MFS Intl Diversification I
Intermediate Gov't/Credit	15%	Vanguard Intermediate Term
Short Term Bond	19%	Vanguard Short Term
	19%	Lord Abbett Short Duration Income
Cash	2%	Money Market

Fund / Index Name	Fund / Index Performance at Net Asset Value**					Up Capture	Down Capture	Expense Ratio	
	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*			Gross	Net[5]
Large Cap									
American Funds AMCAP F3	-28.54	-28.54	2.60	6.13	10.76	96.73	98.39	0.33	0.33
Diamond Hill Large Cap I	-13.38	-13.38	5.88	7.23	11.36	97.90	100.29	0.67	0.67
Hartford Core Equity Y[2]	-18.70	-18.70	6.23	9.57	13.11	98.08	95.09	0.45	0.45
JPMorgan US Value I	-2.33	-2.33	9.11	9.02	12.06	97.92	100.66	0.76	0.69
Vanguard Equity-Income Adm	0.00	0.00	9.02	8.91	11.79	89.77	85.40	0.19	0.19
William Blair Large Cap Growth I	-32.46	-32.46	5.81	11.19	14.09	103.80	99.12	0.75	0.65
Benchmark 1: S&P 500 TR USD	-18.11	-18.11	7.66	9.42	12.56	100.00	100.00	-	-
Mid Cap and Small Cap									
Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Sm-Cp Eq Inst[3]	-7.48	-7.48	10.12	8.23	12.68			0.75	0.75
Schwab Small Cap Index	-20.42	-20.42	3.15	4.19	9.05	110.69	122.06	0.04	0.04
Vanguard Mid Cap Index Admiral	-18.71	-18.71	6.17	7.32	11.10	106.25	110.57	0.05	0.05
Benchmark 1: Russell 2500 TR USD	-18.37	-18.37	5.00	5.89	10.03	108.91	117.22	-	-
International									
Harding Loevner Intl Small Coms Instl	-24.32	-24.32	0.55	1.75	6.29	-	-	1.12	1.12
MFS Intl Diversification I[4]	-17.10	-17.10	0.95	2.89	5.68	84.85	101.26	0.84	0.82
Benchmark 1: MSCI EAFE NR USD	-14.45	-14.45	0.87	1.54	4.67	83.97	109.89	-	-
Emerging Markets									
Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock Idx Adm	-17.78	-17.78	-1.50	-0.36	1.55	84.82	108.85	0.14	0.14
Benchmark 1: MSCI EM NR USD	-20.09	-20.09	-2.69	-1.40	1.44	84.06	108.15	-	-
Intermediate Gov't/Credit									
Vanguard Interm-Term Bond Index Adm	-13.27	-13.27	-2.40	0.45	1.34	10.86	-4.51	0.07	0.07
Benchmark 1: BBgBarc US Govt/Credit Index	-8.23	-8.23	-1.26	0.73	1.12	7.30	-4.56	-	-
Short-Term Bond									
Lord Abbett Short Duration Income	-4.65	-4.65	-0.26	1.19	1.67	14.77	3.35	0.48	0.48
Vanguard Short-Term Investment-Grade Adm	-5.75	-5.75	-0.38	1.10	1.45	10.83	1.89	0.10	0.10
Benchmark 1: BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr	-3.69	-3.69	-0.32	0.92	0.88	4.31	-4.10	-	-

Performance shown is historical and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the data quoted. To obtain performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (800) 846-6666. *Returns greater than one year are annualized.

Mutual funds are offered in the FundAdvisor program at net asset value, but are subject to an annual investment advisory fee of up to **1.25%. The Davenport wrap fee includes investment advice and brokerage execution. In addition to the FundAdvisor fee, clients will bear a proportionate share of each mutual fund's management and administrative expenses, including advisory fees paid to the mutual fund's investment advisors. The performance shows the actual performance of the shares at net asset value, and does not represent individual account performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the data quoted. To obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end, please visit the following web sites: www.americanfunds.com, www.touchstoneinvestments.com, www.diamond-hill.com, www.dodgeandcox.com, www.eatonvance.com, www.fiduciarymgt.com, www.jhinvestments.com, www.mfs.com, www.vanguard.com. The investment and principal value of an investment will fluctuate. An investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Mutual Fund and Index returns are provided by Morningstar and Zephyr StyleADVISOR.

You should consider each mutual fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. Each mutual fund's prospectus contains this and other important information, should be read carefully before investing or sending money, and can be obtained by contacting your Investment Executive, or by calling (800) 846-6666. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate. An investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Investing in securities carries risk including the possible loss of principal.

Important Disclosures:

In June 2020, the names of the FundAdvisor composites were made due to a rebranding of the program. Maximum Growth composite was changed to Aggressive Growth, the Conservative Growth to Moderate Growth, Balanced to Growth & Income and the Conservative Balanced to Conservative Income.

[2] Hartford Administrative Services Company ("HASCO"), the Fund's transfer agent, has contractually agreed to waive its transfer agency fee and/or reimburse transfer agency-related expenses to the extent necessary to limit the transfer agency fee for Class Y as follows: 0.06%. This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2023 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.[3] The Fund's investment adviser, Fuller & Thaler Asset Management, Inc. ("Fuller & Thaler" or the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses so that total annual operating expenses do not exceed 1.30%, 1.80% 1.25%, 0.99%, and 0.90% for A Shares, C Shares, Investor Shares, Institutional Shares and R6 Shares, respectively, of the Fund's average daily net assets through January 31, 2023. [4] Massachusetts Financial Services Company has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs, and investment-related expenses (such as interest and borrowing expenses incurred in connection with the fund's investment activity), such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 0.74% of the class' average daily net assets annually for each of Class A and Class R3 shares, 1.49% of the class' average daily net assets annually for each of Class B, Class C, and Class R1 shares, 0.49% of the class' average daily net assets annually for each of Class I and Class R4 shares, 0.99% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Class R2 shares, and 0.42% of the class' average daily net assets annually for Class R6 shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least January 31, 2023. [5] Investors pay the net expense ratio of the fund.

Diversification and Asset Allocation does not ensure a profit or guarantee protection against a loss. It is important to note that short-term and trailing performance will fluctuate. We expect all of the funds at some point to experience underperformance versus their benchmarks and peer groups. However, we believe that our research process has helped us identify funds that are likely to perform well over the long term. Our decision to remove a fund is not based on short-term performance, but on in-depth analysis using our Monitoring Criteria. The mutual fund categories are determined by Davenport using a combination of Morningstar categories and a returns-based style analysis provided by Zephyr StyleADVISOR.

Any opinions expressed here are statements of judgment on this date and are subject to future change without notice. This information may contain forward looking predictions that are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those currently anticipated or projected. The information contained herein has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable; however, there is no guarantee of its accuracy or completeness. There is no guarantee that a company will continue to pay a dividend. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Small and mid cap company stocks may be more volatile than stocks of larger, more established companies. The portfolios may invest in foreign securities which are subject to additional risks such as currency fluctuations, political instability, differing financial standards and the potential for illiquid markets.

Bonds are subject to market and interest risk; values expect to decline as interest rates rise. Bonds may not be suitable for all investors and you should consider specific risks such as credit risk, default risk and volatility prior to investing.

Index Definitions: U.S. Large Caps represented by the S&P 500 Index. U.S. Mid Caps represented by the Russell Midcap Index. U.S. Small Caps represented by the Russell 2000 Index. U.S. Growth Stocks represented by the Russell 1000 Growth Index. U.S. Value Stocks represented by the Russell 1000 Value Index. International Stocks represented by the MSCI EAFE Index. Int'l Small Stocks represented by the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Index. Intermediate Term Bonds represented by the Bloomberg Intermediate Government/Credit Index. Bank Loans represented by the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan index definition Index. High Yield Bonds represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index. Corporate Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index. Government Bonds represented by the Bloomberg s U.S. Government Index. Cash represented by the Federated Govt Obligations. Commodities are represented by the S&P GSCI Index. Emerging Market Stocks is represented by the MSCI Emerging Markets (MSCI EM) Index. Aggregate Bond is represented by Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD Index. Performance shown is historical and is no guarantee of future results. Investing in securities carries risk including the possible loss of principal.

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An index is not available for direct investment; therefore its performance does not reflect the expenses, fees and taxes generally paid with the active management of an actual portfolio.

Risk Considerations: International funds invest primarily in equity securities of issuers outside the United States. International investments are subject to additional risks such as currency fluctuations, political instability, and the potential for illiquid markets. Funds that invest in foreign securities may involve greater risks, including political and economic uncertainties, as well as risk of currency fluctuations. Investments in emerging markets come with much greater risk due to political instability, domestic infrastructure problems, currency volatility and limited equity opportunities, as many large companies may still be "state-run" or private. Small and mid cap company stocks may be more volatile than stocks of larger, more established companies. Investments in bonds and other fixed income securities may fall in value if interest rates change. Generally, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, while their prices fall when interest rates rise. Longer term debt securities are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could see the credit quality of its securities deteriorate, leading to greater price volatility of the security. Funds investing in lower quality debt securities are more susceptible to these problems and their value may be more volatile.

Gross Expense Ratio is the total annual operating expenses of a fund divided by its average net assets. **Net Expense Ratio** is the total annual operating expenses of a fund, less any fee waivers, divided by its average net assets. This is the expense ratio actually charged by the fund for the previous fiscal year. The **mean reversion**, or reversion to the mean, is a theory used in finance that suggests that asset price volatility and historical returns eventually will revert to the long-run mean or average level of the entire dataset.

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