



Vanguard Institutional Index Fund Prospectus

April 29, 2010

Institutional Shares & Institutional Plus Shares

Vanguard Institutional Index Fund Institutional Shares (VINIX)

Vanguard Institutional Index Fund Institutional Plus Shares (VIIX)

This prospectus contains financial data for the Fund through the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

The Securities and Exchange Commission 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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Fund Summary

Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares or Institutional Plus Shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

	Institutional Shares	Institutional Plus Shares
Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	None	None
Purchase Fee	None ¹	None ¹
Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None

¹ The Fund reserves the right to deduct a purchase fee from future purchases of shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares	Institutional Plus Shares
Management Expenses	0.05%	0.025%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None	None
Other Expenses	0.00%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.05%	0.025%

Examples

The following examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's Institutional Shares or Institutional Plus Shares with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. They illustrate the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. These examples assume that the Shares provide a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment 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
Institutional Shares	\$5	\$16	\$28	\$64
Institutional Plus Shares	\$3	\$8	\$14	\$32

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 higher 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, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

Primary Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management"—or indexing—investment approach designed to track the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, a widely recognized benchmark of U.S. stock market performance that is dominated by the stocks of large U.S. companies. The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, holding each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

Primary Risks

An investment in the Fund could lose money over short or even long periods. You should expect the Fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range, like the fluctuations of the overall stock market. The Fund's performance could be hurt by:

- *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 may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular sector,

category, or group of companies. Because the Fund seeks to track its target index, the Fund may underperform the overall stock market.

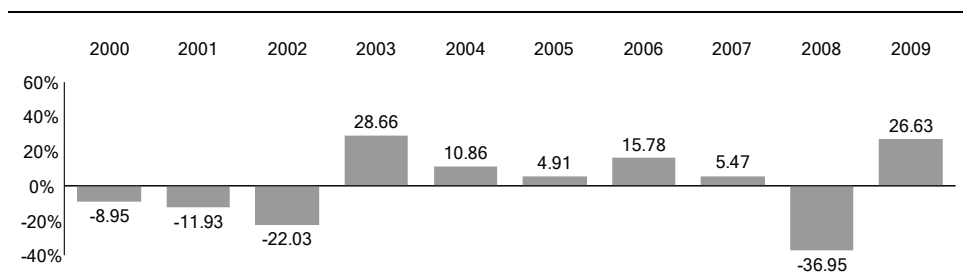
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from large-capitalization stocks will trail returns from the overall stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better—or worse—than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

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 Institutional Shares has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the share classes presented compare with those of the Fund's target index. 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 www.vanguard.com/performance or by calling Vanguard toll-free at 800-662-7447.

Annual Total Returns—Institutional Shares



During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 16.01% (quarter ended June 30, 2009), and the lowest return for a quarter was -21.91% (quarter ended December 31, 2008).

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2009

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund Institutional Shares			
Return Before Taxes	26.63%	0.45%	-0.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	26.16	0.14	-1.28
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	17.81	0.39	-0.88
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund Institutional Plus Shares			
Return Before Taxes	26.66%	0.48%	-0.89%
Standard & Poor's 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.46%	0.42%	-0.95%

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 shown only for the Institutional Shares and may differ for each share class. 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* will 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.

Portfolio Manager

Donald M. Butler, CFA, Principal of Vanguard. He has managed the Fund since 2000.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares online through our website at www.vanguard.com, by mail (The Vanguard Group, P.O. Box 1110, Valley Forge, PA 19482-1110), or by telephone (800-662-2739). The following table provides the Fund's minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements.

Account Minimums	Institutional Shares	Institutional Plus Shares
To open and maintain an account	\$5 Million	\$200 Million
To add to an existing account	\$100 (other than by Automatic Investment Plan, which has no established minimum).	\$100 (other than by Automatic Investment Plan, which has no established minimum).


Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gain.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

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

More on the Fund

This prospectus describes the primary risks you would face as a Fund shareholder. It is important to keep in mind one of the main axioms of investing: 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 mutual fund, you should take into account your personal tolerance for fluctuations in the securities markets. Look for this  symbol throughout the prospectus. It is used to mark detailed information about the more significant risks that you would confront as a Fund shareholder. To highlight terms and concepts important to mutual fund investors, we have provided Plain Talk® explanations along the way. Reading the prospectus will help you decide whether the Fund is the right investment for you. We suggest that you keep this prospectus for future reference.

Share Class Overview

This prospectus offers the Fund's Institutional Shares and Institutional Plus Shares. The Fund is for investors who do not require special employee benefit plan services and who invest a minimum of \$5 million for the Institutional Shares or \$200 million for the Institutional Plus Shares. The Fund generally is not available through financial intermediaries.

Plain Talk About Fund Expenses

All mutual funds have operating expenses. These expenses, which are deducted from a fund's gross income, are expressed as a percentage of the net assets of the fund. Vanguard Institutional Index Fund's expense ratios in fiscal year 2009 were as follows: for Institutional Shares, 0.05%, or \$0.50 per \$1,000 of average net assets; for Institutional Plus Shares, 0.025%, or \$0.25 per \$1,000 of average net assets. The average expense ratio for large-cap core funds in 2009 was 1.27%, or \$12.70 per \$1,000 of average net assets (derived from data provided by Lipper Inc., which reports on the mutual fund industry). Management expenses, which are one part of operating expenses, include investment advisory fees as well as other costs of managing a fund—such as account maintenance, reporting, accounting, legal, and other administrative expenses.

Plain Talk About Costs of Investing

Costs are an important consideration in choosing a mutual fund. That's because you, as a shareholder, pay the costs of operating a fund, plus any transaction costs incurred when the fund buys or sells securities. 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 primary investment strategies and policies that the Fund uses in pursuit of its objective. The Fund's board of trustees, which oversees the 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. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in the stocks that make up its target index. The Fund may change its 80% policy only upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Market Exposure



The 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. The Fund's target index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular sector, category, or group of companies. Because the Fund seeks to track its target index, the Fund may underperform the overall stock market.

To illustrate the volatility of stock prices, the following table shows the best, worst, and average annual total returns for the U.S. stock market over various periods as measured by the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, a widely used barometer of market activity. (Total returns consist of dividend income plus change in market price.) Note that the returns shown do not include the costs of buying and selling stocks or other expenses that a real-world investment portfolio would incur.

U.S. Stock Market Returns (1926–2009)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years
Best	54.2%	28.6%	19.9%	17.8%
Worst	-43.1	-12.4	-1.4	3.1
Average	11.8	10.1	10.7	11.3

The table covers all of the 1-, 5-, 10-, and 20-year periods from 1926 through 2009. You can see, for example, that although the average return on common stocks for *all* of the 5-year periods was 10.1%, average returns for *individual* 5-year periods ranged from -12.4% (from 1928 through 1932) to 28.6% (from 1995 through 1999). These average returns reflect *past* performance of common stocks; you should not regard them as an indication of *future* performance of either the stock market as a whole or the Fund in particular.

Stocks of publicly traded companies and funds that invest in stocks are often classified according to market value, or market capitalization. These classifications typically include small-cap, mid-cap, and large-cap. It's important to understand that, for both companies and stock funds, market-capitalization ranges change over time. Also, interpretations of size vary, and there are no "official" definitions of small-, mid-, and large-cap, even among Vanguard fund advisors. The asset-weighted median market capitalization of the Fund as of December 31, 2009, was \$42.7 billion.



The Fund is subject to investment style risk, which is the chance that returns from large-capitalization stocks will trail returns from the overall stock market. Large-cap stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better—or worse—than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Security Selection

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

Other Investment Policies and Risks

The 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 sponsor 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 measure the same market segment as the current index.

The Fund may 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 the Fund will invest more than 5% of its assets in foreign securities.

To track its target index as closely as possible, the Fund attempts to remain fully invested in stocks. To help stay fully invested and to reduce transaction costs, the Fund may invest, to a limited extent, in derivatives. Generally speaking, a derivative is

a financial contract whose value is based on the value of a financial asset (such as a stock, bond, or currency), a physical asset (such as gold), or a market index (such as the S&P 500 Index). Investments in derivatives may subject the Fund to risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of the underlying securities, assets, or market indexes. The Fund will not use derivatives for speculation or for the purpose of leveraging (magnifying) investment returns.

Cash Management

The Fund's daily cash balance may be invested in one or more Vanguard CMT Funds, which are very low-cost money market funds. When investing in a Vanguard CMT Fund, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the at-cost expenses of the CMT Fund in which it invests.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when doing so is believed to be in the Fund's best interest, so long as the alternative is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. For instance, the Fund may invest beyond the normal limits in derivatives or ETFs that are consistent with the Fund's 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.

Frequent Trading or Market-Timing

Background. Some investors try to profit from strategies involving frequent trading of mutual fund shares, such as market-timing. For funds holding foreign securities, investors may try to take advantage of an anticipated difference between the price of the fund's shares and price movements in overseas markets, a practice also known as time-zone arbitrage. Investors also may try to engage in frequent trading of funds holding investments such as small-cap stocks and high-yield bonds. As money is shifted into and out of a fund by a shareholder engaging in frequent trading, a fund incurs costs for buying and selling securities, resulting in increased brokerage and administrative costs. These costs are borne by *all* fund shareholders, including the long-term investors who do not generate the costs. In addition, frequent trading may interfere with an advisor's ability to efficiently manage the fund.

Policies to Address Frequent Trading. The Vanguard funds (other than money market funds and short-term bond funds) do not knowingly accommodate frequent trading. Vanguard ETF® Shares are not subject to the frequent-trading policies. The board of trustees of each Vanguard fund has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to detect and discourage frequent trading and, in some cases, to compensate the fund for the costs associated with it. Although there is no assurance

that Vanguard will be able to detect or prevent frequent trading or market-timing in all circumstances, the following policies have been adopted to address these issues:

- Each Vanguard fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request—including exchanges from other Vanguard funds—without notice and regardless of size. For example, a purchase request could be rejected if Vanguard determines that such purchase may negatively affect a fund's operation or performance or because of a history of frequent trading by the investor.
- Each Vanguard fund (other than money market funds and short-term bond funds) generally prohibits, except as otherwise noted in the **Investing With Vanguard** section, an investor's purchases or exchanges into a fund account for 60 calendar days after the investor has redeemed or exchanged out of that fund account.
- Certain Vanguard funds charge shareholders purchase and/or redemption fees on transactions.

See the **Investing With Vanguard** section of this prospectus for further details on Vanguard's transaction policies.

Each fund (other than money market funds), in determining its net asset value, will, when appropriate, use fair-value pricing, as described in the **Share Price** section. Fair-value pricing may reduce or eliminate the profitability of certain frequent-trading strategies.

Do not invest with Vanguard if you are a market-timer.

Turnover Rate

Although the Fund normally seeks to invest for the long term, it may sell securities regardless of how long they have been held. Generally, an index fund sells securities only in response to redemption requests or to adjust the number of shares held to reflect a change in the fund's target index. Turnover rates for large-cap stock index funds tend to be very low because large-cap indexes—such as the S&P 500 Index—typically do not change much from year to year. The **Financial Highlights** section of this prospectus shows historical turnover rates for the Fund. A turnover rate of 100%, for example, would mean that the Fund had sold and replaced securities valued at 100% of its net assets within a one-year period. The average turnover rate for domestic stock funds was approximately 106%, as reported by Morningstar, Inc., on December 31, 2009.

Plain Talk About Turnover Rate

Before investing in a mutual fund, you should review its turnover rate. This gives an indication of how transaction costs, which are not included in the fund's expense ratio, could affect the fund's future returns. In general, the greater the volume of buying and selling by the fund, the greater the impact that brokerage commissions and other transaction costs will have on its return. Also, funds with high turnover rates may be more likely to generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as taxable income.

The Fund and Vanguard

The Vanguard Group is a family of 37 investment companies with more than 160 funds holding assets of approximately \$1.3 trillion. All of the funds that are members of The Vanguard Group (other than funds of funds) share in the expenses associated with administrative services and business operations, such as personnel, office space, equipment, and advertising. The Institutional Index Fund is not a member of The Vanguard Group, but is administered by Vanguard and pays Vanguard a fee to provide management, advisory, marketing, accounting, transfer agency, and other services.

Plain Talk About Vanguard's Unique Corporate Structure

The Vanguard Group is truly a *mutual* mutual fund company. It 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 may be owned by one person, by a private group of individuals, or by public investors who own the management company's stock. The management fees charged by these companies include a profit component over and above the companies' cost of providing services. By contrast, Vanguard provides services to its member funds on an at-cost basis, with no profit component, which helps to keep the funds' expenses low.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard), P.O. Box 2600, Valley Forge, PA 19482, which began operations in 1975, serves as the advisor to the Fund through its Quantitative Equity Group. As of December 31, 2009, Vanguard served as advisor for approximately \$1.1 trillion in assets.

The Fund has two agreements with Vanguard.

Management Agreement. Vanguard serves as the Fund’s advisor and provides a range of administrative services to the Fund under the terms of the Management Agreement. As part of this agreement, the Fund pays Vanguard a monthly fee based on an annual rate of 0.02% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Shareholder Services Agreement. Vanguard provides a range of transfer agency and shareholder services to the Fund under the terms of the Shareholder Services Agreement. As part of this agreement, the Fund pays Vanguard a monthly fee based on the following annual rates:

	Percentage of Daily Net Assets
Institutional Index Fund Institutional Shares	0.03%
Institutional Index Fund Institutional Plus Shares	0.005

For a discussion of why the board of trustees approved the Fund’s investment advisory arrangement, see the most recent semiannual report to shareholders covering the fiscal period ended June 30.

Vanguard’s Quantitative Equity Group is overseen by:

George U. Sauter, Chief Investment Officer and Managing Director of Vanguard. As Chief Investment Officer, he is responsible for the oversight of Vanguard’s Quantitative Equity and Fixed Income Groups. The investments managed by these two groups include active quantitative equity funds, equity index funds, active bond funds, index bond funds, stable value portfolios, and money market funds. Since joining Vanguard in 1987, Mr. Sauter has been a key contributor to the development of Vanguard’s stock indexing and active quantitative equity investment strategies. He received his A.B. in Economics from Dartmouth College and an M.B.A. in Finance from the University of Chicago.

Sandip A. Bhagat, CFA, Principal of Vanguard and head of Vanguard’s Quantitative Equity Group. He has oversight responsibility for all active quantitative equity funds and all equity index funds managed by the Quantitative Equity Group. He has managed investment portfolios since 1987 and has been with Vanguard since 2009. He received his B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Bombay, India, and an M.S. in Chemical Engineering and an M.B.A. from the University of Connecticut.

The manager primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund is:

Donald M. Butler, CFA, Principal of Vanguard. He has been with Vanguard since 1992; has managed investment portfolios since 1997; and has managed the Fund since 2000. Education: B.S.B.A., Shippensburg University.

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

Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes

Fund Distributions

The Fund distributes to shareholders virtually all of its net income (interest and dividends, less expenses) as well as any net capital gains realized from the sale of its holdings. Income dividends generally are distributed quarterly in March, June, September, and December; capital gains distributions generally occur annually in December. In addition, the Fund may occasionally make a supplemental distribution at some other time during the year. You can receive distributions of income or capital gains in cash, or you can have them automatically reinvested in more shares of the Fund.

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.

Basic Tax Points

Vanguard will send you a statement each year showing the tax status of all your distributions. In addition, 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 Fund shares.
- Distributions declared in December—if paid to you by the end of January—are taxable as if received in December.
- Any dividend and short-term capital gains distributions that you receive are taxable to you as ordinary income. If you are an individual and meet certain holding-period requirements with respect to your Fund shares, you may be eligible for reduced tax rates on "qualified dividend income," if any, distributed by the Fund.
- Any distributions of net long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, no matter how long you've owned shares in the Fund.

- Capital gains distributions may vary considerably from year to year as a result of the Fund's normal investment activities and cash flows.
- A sale or exchange of Fund 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.
- Any conversion between classes of shares of the *same* fund is a nontaxable event. By contrast, an exchange between classes of shares of *different* funds *is* a taxable event.

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

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

Plain Talk About 'Buying a Dividend'

Unless you are investing through a tax-deferred retirement account (such as an IRA), you should consider avoiding a purchase of fund shares shortly before the fund makes a distribution, because doing so can cost you money in taxes. This is known as "buying a dividend." For example: On December 15, you invest \$5,000, buying 250 shares for \$20 each. If the fund pays a distribution of \$1 per share on December 16, its share price will drop to \$19 (not counting market change). You still have only \$5,000 (250 shares x \$19 = \$4,750 in share value, plus 250 shares x \$1 = \$250 in distributions), but you owe tax on the \$250 distribution you received—even if you reinvest it in more shares. To avoid "buying a dividend," check a fund's distribution schedule before you invest.

General Information

Backup withholding. By law, Vanguard must withhold 28% of any taxable distributions or redemptions from your account if you do not:

- Provide us with your correct taxpayer identification number;
- Certify that the taxpayer identification number is correct; and
- Confirm that you are not subject to backup withholding.

Similarly, Vanguard must withhold taxes from your account if the IRS instructs us to do so.

Foreign investors. Vanguard funds generally are not sold outside the United States, except to certain qualified investors. If you reside outside the United States, please consult our website at www.vanguard.com and review "Non-U.S. investors." Foreign

investors should be aware that U.S. withholding and estate taxes may apply to any investments in Vanguard funds.

Invalid addresses. If a dividend or capital gains distribution check mailed to your address of record is returned as undeliverable, Vanguard will automatically reinvest all future distributions until you provide us with a valid mailing address.

Share Price

Share price, also known as *net asset value* (NAV), is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, generally 4 p.m., Eastern time. Each share class has its own NAV, which is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, of the share class by the number of Fund shares outstanding for that class. On holidays or other days when the Exchange is closed, the NAV is not calculated, and the Fund does not transact purchase or redemption requests. However, on those days the value of the Fund's assets may be affected to the extent that the Fund holds foreign securities that trade on foreign markets that are open.

Stocks held by a Vanguard fund are valued at their *market value* when reliable market quotations are readily available. Certain short-term debt instruments used to manage a fund's cash are valued on the basis of amortized cost. 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. The values of any mutual fund shares held by a fund are based on the NAVs of the shares. The values of any ETF or closed-end fund shares held by a fund are based on the market value of the shares.

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 its *fair value* (the amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive upon the current sale of the security). 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 primary markets or exchanges 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); country-specific (e.g., natural disaster, economic or political news, act of terrorism, interest rate change); or global. Intervening events include price movements in U.S. markets that are 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 if 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.

Vanguard fund share prices are published daily on our website at www.vanguard.com/prices.

Financial Highlights

The following financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the periods shown, and certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in each table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost each period on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report—along with the Fund's financial statements—is included in the Fund's most recent annual report to shareholders. You may obtain a free copy of the latest annual or semiannual report online at www.vanguard.com or by contacting Vanguard by telephone or mail.

Plain Talk About How to Read the Financial Highlights Tables

This explanation uses the Fund's Institutional Shares as an example. The Institutional Shares began fiscal year 2009 with a net asset value (price) of \$82.54 per share. During the year, each Institutional Share earned \$2.207 from investment income (interest and dividends) and \$19.441 from investments that had appreciated in value or that were sold for higher prices than the Fund paid for them.

Shareholders received \$2.208 per share in the form of dividend distributions. A portion of each year's distributions may come from the prior year's income or capital gains.

The share price at the end of the year was \$101.98, reflecting earnings of \$21.648 per share and distributions of \$2.208 per share. This was an increase of \$19.44 per share (from \$82.54 at the beginning of the year to \$101.98 at the end of the year). For a shareholder who reinvested the distributions in the purchase of more shares, the total return was 26.63% for the year.

As of December 31, 2009, the Institutional Shares had approximately \$44.4 billion in net assets. For the year, the expense ratio was 0.05% (\$0.50 per \$1,000 of net assets), and the net investment income amounted to 2.56% of average net assets. The Fund sold and replaced securities valued at 11% of its net assets.

Institutional Index Fund Institutional Shares

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$82.54	\$134.14	\$129.59	\$114.01	\$110.70
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income	2.207	2.521	2.560	2.240	2.050
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	19.441	(51.599)	4.550	15.580	3.310
Total from Investment Operations	21.648	(49.078)	7.110	17.820	5.360
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(2.208)	(2.522)	(2.560)	(2.240)	(2.050)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(2.208)	(2.522)	(2.560)	(2.240)	(2.050)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$101.98	\$82.54	\$134.14	\$129.59	\$114.01
Total Return	26.63%	-36.95%	5.47%	15.78%	4.91%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$44,401	\$31,543	\$45,847	\$45,243	\$39,154
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	2.56%	2.28%	1.90%	1.87%	1.87%
Turnover Rate ¹	11%	7%	7%	8%	8%

¹ Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.

Institutional Index Fund Institutional Plus Shares

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$82.54	\$134.14	\$129.59	\$114.01	\$110.71
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income	2.229	2.548	2.597	2.269	2.068
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	19.441	(51.598)	4.548	15.580	3.310
Total from Investment Operations	21.670	(49.050)	7.145	17.849	5.378
Distributions					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(2.230)	(2.550)	(2.595)	(2.269)	(2.078)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	(2.230)	(2.550)	(2.595)	(2.269)	(2.078)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$101.98	\$82.54	\$134.14	\$129.59	\$114.01
Total Return	26.66%	-36.94%	5.50%	15.81%	4.93%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$24,767	\$17,643	\$25,776	\$20,294	\$17,095
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.025%	0.025%	0.025%	0.025%	0.025%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	2.59%	2.30%	1.93%	1.90%	1.90%
Turnover Rate ¹	11%	7%	7%	8%	8%

¹ Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.

Investing With Vanguard

This section of the prospectus explains the basics of doing business with Vanguard. Be sure to carefully read each topic that pertains to your relationship with Vanguard. Vanguard reserves the right to change the following policies, without notice to shareholders. Please call or check online for current information.

Each fund you hold in an account is a separate “fund account.” For example, if you hold three funds in a nonretirement account titled in your own name, two funds in a nonretirement account titled jointly with your spouse, and one fund in an individual retirement account, you have six fund accounts—and this is true even if you hold the same fund in multiple accounts.

Purchasing Shares

Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to increase or decrease the minimum amount required to open, convert shares to, or maintain a fund account, or to add to an existing fund account.

Investment minimums may differ for certain categories of investors.

Account Minimums

To open and maintain an account. Institutional Shares—\$5 million. Institutional Plus Shares—\$200 million.

Vanguard institutional clients may meet the minimum investment amount by aggregating up to three separate accounts within the same Fund. This policy does not apply to clients receiving special administrative services from Vanguard, nor does this policy apply to omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries.

Add to an existing account. \$100 by check, exchange, wire, or electronic bank transfer (other than Automatic Investment Plan, which has no established minimum).

How to Initiate a Purchase Request

Be sure to check *Exchanging Shares*, *Frequent-Trading Limits*, and *Other Rules You Should Know* before placing your purchase request.

Online. You may open certain types of accounts, request a purchase of shares, and request an exchange (the purchase of shares of one Vanguard fund using the proceeds of a simultaneous redemption of shares of another Vanguard fund) through our website at www.vanguard.com if you are a registered user.

By telephone. You may call Vanguard to begin the account registration process or request that the account-opening forms be sent to you. You may also call Vanguard to request a purchase of shares. See *Contacting Vanguard*.

By mail. You may send Vanguard your account registration form and check to open a new fund account. To add to an existing fund account, you may send your check with an Invest-by-Mail form (from your account statement), with a deposit slip (available online), or with a written request. You may also send a written request to Vanguard to make an exchange. For a list of Vanguard addresses, see *Contacting Vanguard*.

How to Pay for a Purchase

By electronic bank transfer. You may purchase shares of a Vanguard fund through an electronic transfer of money from a bank account. To establish the electronic bank transfer option on an account, you must designate the bank account online, complete a special form, or fill out the appropriate section of your account registration form. After the option is set up on your account, you can purchase shares by electronic bank transfer on a regular schedule (Automatic Investment Plan) or from time to time. Your purchase request can be initiated online (if you are a registered user of *Vanguard.com*), by telephone, or by mail.

By wire. Wiring instructions vary for different types of purchases. Please call Vanguard for instructions and policies on purchasing shares by wire. See *Contacting Vanguard*.

By check. You may send a check to make initial or additional purchases to your fund account. Also see *How to Initiate a Purchase Request: By mail*. Make your check payable to Vanguard and include the appropriate fund number (e.g., Vanguard—xx). For a list of Fund numbers (for share classes in this prospectus), see *Additional Information*.

By exchange. You may purchase shares of a Vanguard fund using the proceeds from the simultaneous redemption of shares of another Vanguard fund. You may initiate an exchange online (if you are a registered user of *Vanguard.com*), by telephone, or by mail. See *Exchanging Shares*.

Trade Date

The trade date for any purchase request received in good order will depend on the day and time Vanguard receives your request, the manner in which you are paying, and the type of fund you are purchasing. Your purchase will be executed using the NAV as calculated on the trade date. NAVs are calculated only on days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading (a business day).

For purchases by **check** into all funds other than money market funds, and for purchases by **exchange** or **wire** into all funds: If the purchase request is received by Vanguard on a business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4 p.m., Eastern time), the trade date will be the same day. If the purchase request is received on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a nonbusiness day, the trade date will be the next business day.

For purchases by **check** into money market funds: If the purchase request is received by Vanguard on a business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4 p.m., Eastern time), the trade date will be the next business day. If the purchase request is received on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a nonbusiness day, the trade date will be the second business day following the day Vanguard receives the purchase request. Because money market instruments must be purchased with federal funds and it takes a money market mutual fund one business day to convert check proceeds into federal funds, the trade date will be one business day later than for other funds.

For purchases by electronic bank transfer using an **Automatic Investment Plan**: Your trade date generally will be one business day before the date you designated for withdrawal from your bank account.

For purchases by **electronic bank transfer** not using an Automatic Investment Plan: If the purchase request is received by Vanguard on a business day before 10 p.m., Eastern time, the trade date generally will be the next business day. If the purchase request is received on a business day after 10 p.m., Eastern time, or on a nonbusiness day, the trade date will be the second business day following the day Vanguard receives the request.

If your purchase request is not accurate and complete, it may be rejected. See *Other Rules You Should Know—Good Order*.

For further information about purchase transactions, consult our website at www.vanguard.com or see *Contacting Vanguard*.

Other Purchase Rules You Should Know

Check purchases. All purchase checks must be written in U.S. dollars and must be drawn on a U.S. bank. Vanguard does not accept cash, traveler's checks, or money orders. In addition, Vanguard may refuse "starter checks" and checks that are not made payable to Vanguard.

New accounts. We are required by law to obtain from you certain personal information that we will use to verify your identity. If you do not provide the information, we may not be able to open your account. If we are unable to verify your identity, Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to close your account or take such other steps as we deem reasonable.

Refused or rejected purchase requests. Vanguard reserves the right to stop selling fund shares or to reject any purchase request at any time and without notice, including, but not limited to, purchases requested by exchange from another Vanguard fund. This also includes the right to reject any purchase request because of a history of frequent

trading by the investor or because the purchase may negatively affect a fund's operation or performance.

Large purchases. Please call Vanguard before attempting to invest a large dollar amount.

No cancellations. Vanguard will not accept your request to cancel any purchase request once processing has begun. Please be careful when placing a purchase request.

Converting Shares

When a conversion occurs, you receive shares of one class in place of shares of another class of the same fund. At the time of conversion, the dollar value of the "new" shares you receive equals the dollar value of the "old" shares that were converted. In other words, the conversion has no effect on the value of your investment in the fund at the time of the conversion. However, the number of shares you own after the conversion may be greater than or less than the number of shares you owned before the conversion, depending on the net asset values of the two share classes.

A conversion between share classes of the same fund is a *nontaxable* event.

Trade Date

The trade date for any conversion request received in good order will depend on the day and time Vanguard receives your request. Your conversion will be executed using the NAVs of the different share classes on the trade date. NAVs are calculated only on days that the NYSE is open for trading (a business day).

For a conversion request received by Vanguard on a business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4 p.m., Eastern time), the trade date will be the same day. For a conversion request received on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a nonbusiness day, the trade date will be the next business day. See *Other Rules You Should Know*.

Conversions From Institutional Shares to Institutional Plus Shares

You may convert Institutional Shares to Institutional Plus Shares of the Fund, provided that your account balance is at least \$200 million.

Mandatory Conversions to Institutional Shares

If an account no longer meets the balance requirements for Institutional Plus Shares, Vanguard may automatically convert the shares in the account to Institutional Shares. A decline in the account balance because of market movement may result in such a conversion. Vanguard will notify the investor in writing before any mandatory conversion occurs.

Redeeming Shares

How to Initiate a Redemption Request

Be sure to check *Exchanging Shares*, *Frequent-Trading Limits*, and *Other Rules You Should Know* before placing your redemption request.

Online. You may request a redemption of shares and request an exchange (using the proceeds from the redemption of shares of one Vanguard fund to simultaneously purchase shares of a different Vanguard fund) through our website at www.vanguard.com if you are a registered user.

By telephone. You may call Vanguard to request a redemption of shares. See *Contacting Vanguard*.

By mail. You may send a written request to Vanguard to redeem from a fund account or to make an exchange. See *Contacting Vanguard*.

How to Receive Redemption Proceeds

By electronic bank transfer. You may have the proceeds of a fund redemption sent directly to a designated bank account. To establish the electronic bank transfer option on an account, you must designate a bank account online, complete a special form, or fill out the appropriate section of your account registration form. After the option is set up on your account, you can redeem shares by electronic bank transfer on a regular schedule (Automatic Withdrawal Plan) or from time to time. Your redemption request can be initiated online, by telephone, or by mail.

By wire. When redeeming from a money market fund or a bond fund, you may instruct Vanguard to wire your redemption proceeds (\$1,000 minimum) to a previously designated bank account. Wire redemptions generally are not available for Vanguard's balanced or stock funds. The wire redemption option is *not automatic*; you must designate a bank account online, complete a special form, or fill out the appropriate section of your account registration form.

By exchange. You may have the proceeds of a Vanguard fund redemption invested directly in shares of another Vanguard fund. You may initiate an exchange online (if you are a registered user of *Vanguard.com*), by telephone, or by mail.

By check. If you have not chosen another redemption method, Vanguard will mail you a redemption check, generally payable to all registered account owners, normally within two business days of your trade date.

Trade Date

The trade date for any redemption request received in good order will depend on the day and time Vanguard receives your request and the manner in which you are

redeeming. Your redemption will be executed using the NAV as calculated on the trade date. NAVs are calculated only on days that the NYSE is open for trading (a business day).

For redemptions by **check, exchange, or wire**: If the redemption request is received by Vanguard on a business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4 p.m., Eastern time), the trade date will be the same day. If the redemption request is received on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a nonbusiness day, the trade date will be the next business day.

- Note on timing of wire redemptions from money market funds: For telephone requests received by Vanguard on a business day before 10:45 a.m., Eastern time (2 p.m., Eastern time, for Vanguard Prime Money Market Fund), the redemption proceeds generally will leave Vanguard by the close of business the same day. For telephone requests received by Vanguard on a business day after those cut-off times, or on a nonbusiness day, and for all requests other than by telephone, the redemption proceeds generally will leave Vanguard by the close of business on the next business day.
- Note on timing of wire redemptions from bond funds: For requests received by Vanguard on a business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4 p.m., Eastern time), the redemption proceeds generally will leave Vanguard by the close of business on the next business day. For requests received by Vanguard on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a nonbusiness day, the redemption proceeds generally will leave Vanguard by the close of business on the second business day after Vanguard receives the request.

For redemptions by electronic bank transfer using an **Automatic Withdrawal Plan**: Your trade date generally will be the date you designated for withdrawal of funds (redemption of shares) from your Vanguard account. Proceeds of redeemed shares generally will be credited to your designated bank account two business days after your trade date. If the date you designated for withdrawal of funds from your Vanguard account falls on a weekend, holiday, or other nonbusiness day, your trade date will be the previous business day.

For redemptions by **electronic bank transfer** not using an Automatic Withdrawal Plan: If the redemption request is received by Vanguard on a business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4 p.m., Eastern time), the trade date will be the same day. If the redemption request is received on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a nonbusiness day, the trade date will be the next business day.

If your redemption request is not accurate and complete, it may be rejected. If we are unable to send your redemption proceeds by wire or electronic bank transfer because the receiving institution rejects the transfer, Vanguard will make additional efforts to

complete your transaction. If Vanguard is still unable to complete the transaction, we may use your proceeds to purchase new shares of the Fund from which you sold shares for the purpose of the wire or electronic bank transfer transaction. See *Other Rules You Should Know—Good Order*.

For further information about redemption transactions, consult our website at www.vanguard.com or see *Contacting Vanguard*.

Other Redemption Rules You Should Know

Documentation for certain accounts. Special documentation may be required to redeem from certain types of accounts, such as trust, corporate, nonprofit, or retirement accounts. Please call us *before* attempting to redeem from these types of accounts.

Potentially disruptive redemptions. Vanguard reserves the right to pay all or part of a redemption in kind—that is, in the form of securities—if we reasonably believe that a cash redemption would negatively affect the fund’s operation or performance or that the shareholder may be engaged in market-timing or frequent trading. Under these circumstances, Vanguard also reserves the right to delay payment of the redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days. By calling us *before* you attempt to redeem a large dollar amount, you may avoid in-kind or delayed payment of your redemption. Please see *Frequent-Trading Limits* for information about Vanguard’s policies to limit frequent trading.

Recently purchased shares. Although you can redeem shares at any time, proceeds may not be made available to you until the fund collects payment for your purchase. This may take up to ten calendar days for shares purchased by check or by electronic bank transfer. If you have written a check on a fund with checkwriting privileges, that check may be rejected if your fund account does not have a sufficient available balance.

Address change. If you change your address online or by telephone, there may be a 15-day restriction on your ability to request redemptions online and by telephone. You can request a redemption in writing at any time. Confirmations of address changes are sent to both the old and new addresses.

Payment to a different person or address. At your request, we can make your redemption check payable to a different person or send it to a different address. However, this generally requires the written consent of all registered account owners and may require a signature guarantee. You may obtain a signature guarantee from some commercial or savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or member firms of a U.S. stock exchange. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

No cancellations. Vanguard will not accept your request to cancel any redemption request once processing has begun. Please be careful when placing a redemption request.

Emergency circumstances. Vanguard funds can postpone payment of redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days. In addition, Vanguard funds can suspend redemptions and/or postpone payments of redemption proceeds beyond seven calendar days at times when the NYSE is closed or during emergency circumstances, as determined by the SEC.

Exchanging Shares

An exchange occurs when you use the proceeds from the redemption of shares of one Vanguard fund to simultaneously purchase shares of a different Vanguard fund. You can make exchange requests online (if you are a registered user of *Vanguard.com*), by telephone, or by mail. See *Purchasing Shares* and *Redeeming Shares*.

If the NYSE is open for regular trading (generally until 4 p.m., Eastern time, on a business day) at the time an exchange request is received in good order, the trade date generally will be the same day. See *Other Rules You Should Know—Good Order* for additional information on all transaction requests.

Vanguard will not accept your request to cancel any exchange request once processing has begun. Please be careful when placing an exchange request.

Please note that Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to revise or terminate the exchange privilege, limit the amount of any exchange, or reject an exchange, at any time, for any reason.

Frequent-Trading Limits

Because excessive transactions can disrupt management of a fund and increase the fund's costs for all shareholders, Vanguard places certain limits on frequent trading in the Vanguard funds. Each Vanguard fund (other than money market funds and short-term bond funds) limits an investor's purchases or exchanges into a fund account for 60 calendar days after the investor has redeemed or exchanged out of that fund account. ETF Shares are not subject to the frequent-trading limits.

For Vanguard Retirement Investment Program pooled plans, the policy applies to exchanges made online or by phone.

The frequent-trading policy *does not* apply to the following:

- Purchases of shares with reinvested dividend or capital gains distributions.
- Transactions through Vanguard's Automatic Investment Plan, Automatic Exchange Service, Direct Deposit Service, Automatic Withdrawal Plan, Required Minimum Distribution Service, and Vanguard Small Business Online®.
- Redemptions of shares to pay fund or account fees.

- Transaction requests submitted by mail to Vanguard from shareholders who hold their accounts directly with Vanguard. (Transaction requests submitted by fax, if otherwise permitted, are not mail transactions and *are* subject to the policy.)
- Transfers and reregistrations of shares within the same fund.
- Purchases of shares by asset transfer or direct rollover.
- Conversions of shares from one share class to another in the same fund.
- Checkwriting redemptions.
- Section 529 college savings plans.
- Certain approved institutional portfolios and asset allocation programs, as well as trades made by Vanguard funds that invest in other Vanguard funds. (Please note that *shareholders* of Vanguard's funds of funds *are* subject to the policy.)

For participants in employer-sponsored defined contribution plans,* the frequent-trading policy *does not* apply to:

- Purchases of shares with participant payroll or employer contributions or loan repayments.
- Purchases of shares with reinvested dividend or capital gains distributions.
- Distributions, loans, and in-service withdrawals from a plan.
- Redemptions of shares as part of a plan termination or at the direction of the plan.
- Automated transactions executed during the first six months of a participant's enrollment in the Vanguard Managed Account Program.
- Redemptions of shares to pay fund or account fees.
- Share or asset transfers or rollovers.
- Reregistrations of shares.
- Conversions of shares from one share class to another in the same fund.
- Exchange requests submitted by mail to Vanguard. (Exchange requests submitted by fax, if otherwise permitted, are not mail requests and *are* subject to the policy.)

* The following Vanguard fund accounts are subject to the frequent-trading policy: SEP-IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, certain Section 403(b)(7) accounts, and Vanguard Retirement Plans for which Vanguard Fiduciary Trust Company serves as trustee.

Accounts Held by Institutions (Other Than Defined Contribution Plans)

Vanguard will systematically monitor for frequent trading in institutional clients' accounts. If we detect suspicious trading activity, we will investigate and take appropriate action, which may include applying to a client's accounts the 60-day policy previously described, prohibiting a client's purchases of fund shares, and/or revoking the client's exchange privilege.

Accounts Held by Intermediaries

When intermediaries establish accounts in Vanguard funds for the benefit of their clients, we cannot always monitor the trading activity of the individual clients. However, we review trading activity at the intermediary (omnibus) level, and if we detect suspicious activity, we will investigate and take appropriate action. If necessary, Vanguard may prohibit additional purchases of fund shares by an intermediary, including for the benefit of certain of the intermediary's clients. Intermediaries also may monitor their clients' trading activities with respect to Vanguard funds.

For those Vanguard funds that charge purchase or redemption fees, intermediaries will be asked to assess purchase and redemption fees on client accounts and remit these fees to the funds. The application of purchase and redemption fees and frequent-trading policies may vary among intermediaries. There are no assurances that Vanguard will successfully identify all intermediaries or that intermediaries will properly assess purchase and redemption fees or administer frequent-trading policies. If you invest with Vanguard through an intermediary, please read that firm's materials carefully to learn of any other rules or fees that may apply.

Other Rules You Should Know

Prospectus and Shareholder Report Mailings

Vanguard attempts to eliminate the unnecessary expense of duplicate mailings by sending just one prospectus and/or report when two or more shareholders have the same last name and address. You may request individual prospectuses and reports by contacting our Client Services Department in writing, by telephone, or by e-mail.

Vanguard.com

Registration. If you are a registered user of *Vanguard.com*, you can use your personal computer to review your account holdings; to buy, sell, or exchange shares of most Vanguard funds; and to perform most other transactions. You must register for this service online.

Electronic delivery. Vanguard can deliver your account statements, transaction confirmations, and fund financial reports electronically. If you are a registered user of *Vanguard.com*, you can consent to the electronic delivery of these documents by logging on and changing your mailing preference under "Account Profile." You can revoke your electronic consent at any time online, and we will begin to send paper copies of these documents within 30 days of receiving your revocation.

Telephone Transactions

Automatic. When we set up your account, we'll automatically enable you to do business with us by telephone, *unless you instruct us otherwise in writing.*

Tele-Account®. To conduct account transactions through Vanguard's automated telephone service, you must first obtain a Personal Identification Number (PIN). Call Tele-Account at 800-662-6273 to obtain a PIN.

Proof of a caller's authority. We reserve the right to refuse a telephone request if the caller is unable to provide the requested information or if we reasonably believe that the caller is not an individual authorized to act on the account. Before we allow a caller to act on an account, we may request the following information:

- Authorization to act on the account (as the account owner or by legal documentation or other means).
- Account registration and address.
- Fund name and account number, if applicable.

Other information relating to the caller, the account owner, or the account.

Good Order

We reserve the right to reject any transaction instructions that are not in "good order." Good order generally means that your instructions include:

- The fund name and account number.
- The amount of the transaction (stated in dollars, shares, or percentage).

Written instructions also must include:

- Signatures of all registered owners.
- Signature guarantees, if required for the type of transaction. (Call Vanguard for specific signature-guarantee requirements.)
- Any supporting documentation that may be required.

The requirements vary among types of accounts and transactions.

Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to revise the requirements for good order.

Future Trade-Date Requests

Vanguard does not accept requests to hold a purchase, conversion, redemption, or exchange transaction for a future date. All such requests will receive trade dates as previously described in *Purchasing Shares, Converting Shares, and Redeeming Shares*. Vanguard reserves the right to return future-dated purchase checks.

Accounts With More Than One Owner

If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, Vanguard will accept telephone or online instructions from any one owner or authorized person.

Responsibility for Fraud

Vanguard will not be responsible for any account losses because of fraud if we reasonably believe that the person transacting business on an account is authorized to do so. Please take precautions to protect yourself from fraud. Keep your account information private, and immediately review any account statements that we provide to you. It is important that you contact Vanguard immediately about any transactions or changes to your account that you believe to be unauthorized.

Uncashed Checks

Please cash your distribution or redemption checks promptly. Vanguard will not pay interest on uncashed checks.

Unusual Circumstances

If you experience difficulty contacting Vanguard online, by telephone, or by Tele-Account, you can send us your transaction request by regular or express mail. See *Contacting Vanguard* for addresses.

Investing With Vanguard Through Other Firms

You may purchase or sell shares of most Vanguard funds through a financial intermediary, such as a bank, broker, or investment advisor. Please consult your financial intermediary to determine which, if any, shares are available through that firm and to learn about other rules that may apply.

Please see *Frequent-Trading Limits—Accounts Held by Intermediaries* for information about the assessment of redemption fees and monitoring of frequent trading for accounts held by intermediaries.

Low-Balance Accounts

The Fund reserves the right to convert an investor's Institutional Plus Shares to Institutional Shares of the Fund if the investor's fund account balance falls below the minimum initial investment for any reason, including market fluctuation. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to liquidate an investor's Institutional Shares if the investor's fund account balance falls below the minimum initial investment for that share class. Any such conversion or redemption will be preceded by written notice to the investor.

Right to Change Policies

In addition to the rights expressly stated elsewhere in this prospectus, Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to (1) alter, add, or discontinue any conditions of purchase (including eligibility requirements), redemption, exchange, conversion, service, or privilege at any time; (2) accept initial purchases by telephone; (3) freeze any account and/or suspend account services if Vanguard has received reasonable notice of a dispute regarding the assets in an account, including notice of a dispute between the registered or beneficial account owners, or if we reasonably believe a fraudulent transaction may occur or has occurred; (4) temporarily freeze any account and/or suspend account services upon initial notification to Vanguard of the death of the shareholder until Vanguard receives required documentation in good order; (5) alter, impose, discontinue, or waive any redemption fee, account service fee, or other fees charged to a group of shareholders; and (6) redeem an account or suspend account privileges, without the owner's permission to do so, in cases of threatening conduct or activity Vanguard believes to be suspicious, fraudulent, or illegal. Changes may affect any or all investors. These actions will be taken when, at the sole discretion of Vanguard management, we reasonably believe they are deemed to be in the best interest of a fund.

Share Classes

Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to change the eligibility requirements of its share classes, including the types of clients who are eligible to purchase each share class.

Fund and Account Updates

Confirmation Statements

We will send (or provide online, whichever you prefer) a confirmation of your trade date and the amount of your transaction when you buy, sell, exchange, or convert shares. However, we will not send confirmations reflecting only checkwriting redemptions or the reinvestment of dividend or capital gains distributions. For any month in which you had a checkwriting redemption, a Checkwriting Activity Statement will be sent to you itemizing the checkwriting redemptions for that month. Promptly review each confirmation statement that we provide to you by mail or online. It is important that you contact Vanguard immediately with any questions you may have about any transaction reflected on a confirmation statement, or Vanguard will consider the transaction properly processed.

Portfolio Summaries

We will send (or provide online, whichever you prefer) quarterly portfolio summaries to help you keep track of your accounts throughout the year. Each summary shows the market value of your account at the close of the statement period, as well as all distributions, purchases, redemptions, exchanges, transfers, and conversions for the current calendar year. Promptly review each summary that we provide to you by mail or online. It is important that you contact Vanguard immediately with any questions you may have about any transaction reflected on the summary, or Vanguard will consider the transaction properly processed.

Tax Statements

For most accounts, we will send annual tax statements to assist you in preparing your income tax returns. These statements, which are generally mailed in January, will report the previous year's dividends, capital gains distributions, proceeds from the sale of shares from taxable accounts, and distributions from IRAs and other retirement plans. Registered users of *Vanguard.com* can view these statements online.

Average-Cost Review Statements

For most taxable accounts, an average-cost review statement will accompany the annual Form 1099-B. This statement shows the average cost of shares that you redeemed during the previous calendar year, using the average-cost single-category method, one of the methods established by the IRS and the only method used by Vanguard. You may want to consult a tax professional to determine if a different method is best for you.

Annual and Semiannual Reports

We will send (or provide online, whichever you prefer) comprehensive reports about Vanguard Institutional Index Fund twice a year, in February and August. These reports include overviews of the financial markets and provide the following specific Fund information:

- Performance assessments and comparisons with industry benchmarks.
- Financial statements with listings of Fund holdings.

Portfolio Holdings

We generally post on our website at *www.vanguard.com*, in the **Portfolio** section of the Fund's Portfolio & Management page, a detailed list of the securities held by the Fund, as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter. This list is generally updated within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Vanguard may exclude any portion of these portfolio holdings from publication when deemed in the best interest of the Fund. We also generally post the ten largest stock portfolio holdings of the Fund

and the percentage of the Fund's total assets that each of these holdings represents, as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter. This list is generally updated within 15 calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter. Please consult the Fund's *Statement of Additional Information* or our website for a description of the policies and procedures that govern disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Contacting Vanguard

Web

Vanguard.com 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	For the most complete source of Vanguard news For fund, account, and service information For most account transactions For literature requests
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Phone

Vanguard Tele-Account® 800-662-6273 (ON-BOARD)	For automated fund and account information For exchange transactions (subject to limitations) Toll-free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Investor Information 800-662-7447 (SHIP) (Text telephone for people with hearing impairment at 800-749-7273)	For fund and service information For literature requests Business hours only: Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Eastern time; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Eastern time
Client Services 800-662-2739 (CREW) (Text telephone for people with hearing impairment at 800-749-7273)	For account information For most account transactions Business hours only: Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Eastern time; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Eastern time
Institutional Division 888-809-8102	For information and services for large institutional investors Business hours only: Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Eastern time
Intermediary Sales Support 800-997-2798	For information and services for financial intermediaries including broker-dealers, trust institutions, insurance companies, and financial advisors Business hours only: Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m., Eastern time

Vanguard Addresses

Please be sure to use the correct address, depending on your method of delivery. Use of an incorrect address could delay the processing of your transaction.

Regular Mail (Individuals)	The Vanguard Group P.O. Box 1110 Valley Forge, PA 19482-1110
Regular Mail (Institutions)	The Vanguard Group P.O. Box 2900 Valley Forge, PA 19482-2900
Registered, Express, or Overnight	The Vanguard Group 455 Devon Park Drive Wayne, PA 19087-1815

Additional Information

	Inception Date	Newspaper Abbreviation	Vanguard Fund Number	CUSIP Number
Institutional Index Fund				
Institutional Shares	7/31/1990	InstIdx	94	922040100
Institutional Plus Shares	7/7/1997	InstPlus	854	922040209

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Glossary of Investment Terms

Active Management. An investment approach that seeks to exceed the average returns of the financial markets. Active managers rely on research, market forecasts, and their own judgment and experience in selecting securities to buy and sell.

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

Cash Investments. Cash deposits, short-term bank deposits, and money market instruments that include U.S. Treasury bills and notes, bank certificates of deposit (CDs), repurchase agreements, commercial paper, and banker's acceptances.

Common Stock. A security representing ownership rights in a corporation. A stockholder is entitled to share in the company's profits, some of which may be paid out as dividends.

Dividend Distribution. Payment to mutual fund shareholders of income from interest or dividends generated by a fund's investments.

Expense Ratio. The percentage of a fund's average net assets used to pay its expenses during a fiscal year. The expense ratio includes management expenses—such as advisory fees, account maintenance, reporting, accounting, legal, and other administrative expenses—and any 12b-1 distribution fees. 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 measured from the inception date.

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.

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.

Passive Management. A low-cost investment strategy in which a mutual fund attempts to track—rather than outperform—a specified market benchmark or “index”; also known as indexing.

Principal. The face value of a debt instrument or the amount of money put into an investment.

Securities. Stocks, bonds, money market instruments, and other investment vehicles.

Total Return. A percentage change, over a specified time period, in a mutual 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.

Yield. Income (interest or dividends) earned by an investment, expressed as a percentage of the investment's price.



Vanguard®

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For More Information

If you would like more information about Vanguard Institutional Index Fund, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semiannual Reports to Shareholders

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Fund.

The SAI and portions of the current annual and semiannual reports are incorporated by reference into (and are thus legally a part of) this prospectus.

To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semiannual report or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Fund or other Vanguard funds, please visit www.vanguard.com or contact us as follows:

If you are an individual investor:

The Vanguard Group
Investor Information Department
P.O. Box 2900
Valley Forge, PA 19482-2900
Telephone: 800-662-7447 (SHIP); Text telephone for people with hearing impairment: 800-749-7273

If you are a client of Vanguard's Institutional Division:

The Vanguard Group
Institutional Investor Information Department
P.O. Box 2900
Valley Forge, PA 19482-2900
Telephone: 888-809-8102; Text telephone for people with hearing impairment: 800-749-7273

If you are a current Vanguard shareholder and would like information about your account, account transactions, and/or account statements, please call:

Client Services Department
Telephone: 800-662-2739 (CREW); Text telephone for people with hearing impairment: 800-749-7273

Information Provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

You can review and copy information about the Fund (including the SAI) at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. To find out more about this public service, call the SEC at 202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available in the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, or you can receive copies of this information, for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

Fund's Investment Company Act file number: 811-6093

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