



Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, Statement of Additional Information (SAI), reports to shareholders and other information about the fund online at www.schwabfunds.com/schwabfunds_prospectus. You can also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-866-414-6349 or by sending an email request to orders@mysummaryprospectus.com. If you purchase or hold fund shares through a financial intermediary, the fund's prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders and other information about the fund are available from your financial intermediary. The fund's prospectus and SAI, both dated April 28, 2020, include a more detailed discussion of fund investment policies and the risks associated with various fund investments. The prospectus and SAI are incorporated by reference into the summary prospectus, making them legally a part of the summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. This table does not reflect the fees and expenses of any insurance company separate account or variable insurance contract issued by such insurance company. If they were reflected, fees would be higher.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Management fees	0.45
Distribution (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.06
Acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE) ¹	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses (including AFFE)¹	0.57

¹ AFFE are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal period. AFFE reflect fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds. The total annual fund operating expenses in the fee table may differ from the expense ratios in the fund's "Financial Highlights" that include only the fund's direct operating expenses and not AFFE.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures are based on total annual fund operating expenses (including AFFE) after any expense reduction. This example does not reflect the fees and expenses of any insurance company separate account or variable insurance contract issued by

such insurance company. If they were reflected, costs would be higher. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Expenses on a \$10,000 Investment

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$58	\$183	\$318	\$714

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 may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To pursue its goal, the fund aims to provide diversification across major asset classes, including domestic equity securities, international equity securities, real assets, fixed income securities and money market investments, as well as diversification across a range of sub-asset classes within the major asset classes. The fund gains exposure to these asset classes by primarily investing in affiliated exchange-traded funds (ETFs) from Schwab Funds (the Schwab ETFs). The fund may also invest in affiliated mutual funds from Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds and unaffiliated third-party ETFs and mutual funds (all such ETFs and mutual funds referred to as "underlying funds"). The fund will generally invest in a Schwab ETF that, in the investment adviser's opinion, corresponds to a sub-asset class and is competitive with unaffiliated third-party ETFs.

The term "growth" in the fund's name refers to the fund's strategy of primarily investing, through its investments in underlying funds, in equity securities (domestic and international) that seek capital growth. As of the date of this prospectus, the fund's target asset class allocation ranges are 67-97% in equity securities and 3-33% in fixed-income securities.

Each underlying fund may invest directly in equity, fixed income or other securities or investments, as appropriate, consistent with its

investment objective, strategies and policies. Through its investments in underlying funds that invest in equity securities, the fund invests principally in large-cap and small-cap stocks of U.S. and international developed-market countries and stocks of emerging market countries. The fund also invests in underlying funds that invest in fixed-income investments, principally treasury bonds, corporate bonds and securitized bonds, which are primarily of investment grade. The fund's investments in underlying funds that seek exposure to real assets include funds that invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and other companies related to the real estate industry. The fund may also invest in underlying funds that seek exposure to commodities. Finally, the fund may invest in money market investments, primarily through underlying funds that are money market funds.

The investment adviser has discretion to select the underlying fund investments and adjust the fund's underlying fund allocations within a particular asset class based on the following considerations: market trends, its outlook for a given market capitalization and sub-asset class, and the underlying funds' performance in various market conditions.

The fund intends to invest in a combination of underlying funds; however, the fund may invest directly in securities represented in the major asset classes noted above. The fund may invest in derivatives, primarily to seek returns on the fund's otherwise uninvested cash assets. By using these instruments, the fund potentially can offset the impact on its performance of keeping some assets in cash.

For temporary defensive purposes during unusual economic or market conditions or for liquidity purposes, the fund may hold a significant amount of its assets in cash, money market instruments, repurchase agreements and other short-term obligations. When the fund engages in such activities, it may not achieve its investment objective.

The fund also may lend portfolio securities to earn additional income. Any income realized through securities lending may help fund performance.

Principal Risks

The fund is subject to risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The fund's principal risks include:

Asset Allocation Risk. The fund is subject to the risk that the selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets among the various asset classes and market segments may cause the fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Conflicts of Interest Risk. The investment adviser's authority to select and substitute underlying funds from a variety of affiliated and unaffiliated mutual funds and ETFs may create a conflict of interest because the fees paid to it and its affiliates by some underlying funds are higher than the fees paid by other underlying funds. The investment adviser also may have an incentive to select an affiliated underlying fund for other reasons, including to increase assets under management or to support new investment strategies. In addition, other conflicts of interest may exist where the best

interests of the affiliated underlying fund may not be aligned with those of the fund. However, the investment adviser is a fiduciary to the fund and is legally obligated to act in the fund's best interests when selecting underlying funds.

Market Risk. Financial markets rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Markets may be impacted by economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, including economic sanctions and other government actions. In addition, the occurrence of global events, such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters, and epidemics may also negatively affect the financial markets. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of an investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that an investor could lose money over short or long periods.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in, or delay in recovery of, the loaned securities if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

ETF Risk. When the fund invests in an ETF, it will bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses. In addition, lack of liquidity in the market for an ETF's shares can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities.

Direct Investment Risk. The fund may invest directly in cash, cash equivalents and equity and fixed-income securities, including money market securities, to maintain its allocations. The fund's direct investment in these securities is subject to the same or similar risks as an underlying fund's investment in the same securities.

Underlying Fund Investment Risk. Before investing in the fund, investors should assess the risks associated with the underlying funds in which the fund may invest, which include any combination of the risks described below.

- **Equity Risk.** The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, the equity market tends to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.** Securities issued by companies of different market capitalizations tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when securities of a particular market capitalization fall behind other types of investments, an underlying fund's performance could be impacted.
- **Foreign Investment Risk.** An underlying fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers involve certain risks that may be greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); the imposition of economic sanctions or other government restrictions; differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market

structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may negatively impact the value or liquidity of an underlying fund's investments, and could impair the underlying fund's ability to meet its investment objective or invest in accordance with its investment strategy. There is a risk that investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged, resulting in the dollar value of an underlying fund's investment being adversely affected. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets or securities of issuers that conduct their business in emerging markets.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and greater risk associated with the custody of securities. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in developed countries. As a result, there may be an increased risk of illiquidity and price volatility associated with an underlying fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, and, at times, it may be difficult to value such investments.
- **Growth Investing Risk.** Certain of the underlying funds pursue a "growth style" of investing. Growth investing focuses on a company's prospects for growth of revenue and earnings. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks also can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than other types of stocks. Since growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. Growth stocks may also be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Certain of the underlying funds may pursue a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies whose stocks appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If an underlying fund's investment adviser's (or sub-adviser's) assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the underlying fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Interest rates rise and fall over time, which will affect an underlying fund's yield and share price. A change in a central bank's monetary policy or economic conditions, among other things, may result in a change in interest rates, which could have sudden and unpredictable effects on the markets and significantly impact the value of debt securities in which an

underlying fund invests. A rise in interest rates could cause an underlying fund's share price to fall. The credit quality of a portfolio investment could also cause an underlying fund's share price to fall. An underlying fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment or the counterparty to a derivatives contract fails to make timely principal or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected. Either situation could cause an underlying fund to hold securities paying lower-than-market rates of interest, which could hurt an underlying fund's yield or share price. Below investment-grade bonds (junk bonds) involve greater credit risk, are more volatile, involve greater risk of price declines and may be more susceptible to economic downturns than investment-grade securities.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rates rise and fall over time. As with any investment whose yield reflects current interest rates, an underlying fund's yield will change over time. During periods when interest rates are low, an underlying fund's yield (and total return) also may be low. Changes in interest rates also may affect an underlying fund's share price: a rise in interest rates generally causes an underlying fund's share price to fall. The longer an underlying fund's portfolio duration, the more sensitive to interest rate movements its share price is likely to be. Also, a change in a central bank's monetary policy or economic conditions, among other things, may result in a change in interest rates, which could have sudden and unpredictable effects on the markets and significantly impact the value of fixed-income securities in which the underlying fund invests.
- **Credit Risk.** A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment could cause an underlying fund to lose money or underperform. An underlying fund could lose money if, due to a decline in credit quality, the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment fails to make, or is perceived as being unable or unwilling to make, timely principal or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** Certain fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected, especially during periods of falling or rising interest rates, respectively. Prepayments of obligations could cause an underlying fund to forgo future interest income on the portion of the security's principal repaid early and force the underlying fund to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. Extensions of obligations could cause the fund to exhibit additional volatility and hold securities paying lower-than-market rates of interest. Either case could hurt the underlying fund's performance.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** Some of the U.S. government securities that the underlying funds invest in are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which means they are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Issuers such as the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB) maintain limited access to credit lines from the U.S. Treasury. Certain securities, such as obligations issued by the Federal Farm Credit

Banks Funding Corporation, are supported solely by the credit of the issuer. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government will provide financial support to securities of its agencies and instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so under law. Also, any government guarantees on securities the underlying funds own do not extend to shares of the underlying funds themselves.

- **Real Estate Investment Risk.** An underlying fund in which the fund may invest may have a policy of concentrating its investments in real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry. As such, an underlying fund is subject to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate securities and the fund's investment in such an underlying fund is subject to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate securities and an investment in the underlying fund will be closely linked to the performance of the real estate markets. These risks include, among others, declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds or other limits to accessing the credit or capital markets; defaults by borrowers or tenants, particularly during an economic downturn; and changes in interest rates.
- **Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Risk.** An underlying fund may invest in REITs. An underlying fund's investments in REITs will be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions. REITs are also subject to certain additional risks. For example, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs may have their investments in relatively few properties, a small geographic area or a single property type. In addition, REITs have their own expenses, and the underlying fund will bear a proportionate share of those expenses.
- **Mortgage-Backed and Mortgage Pass-Through Securities Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities tend to increase in value less than other debt securities when interest rates decline, but are subject to similar or greater risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. Certain of the mortgage-backed securities in which an underlying fund may invest are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it was not obligated to do so which can cause an underlying fund to lose money or underperform. The risks of investing in mortgage-backed securities include, among others, interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and extension risk. Transactions in mortgage pass-through securities often occur through to be announced (TBA) transactions. An underlying fund could lose money or underperform if a TBA counterparty defaults or goes bankrupt.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Certain of the underlying funds may buy and sell portfolio securities actively. If they do, their portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs will rise, which may lower the underlying fund's performance and may increase the likelihood of capital gains distributions.
- **Liquidity Risk.** An underlying fund may be unable to sell certain securities, such as illiquid securities, readily at a favorable time or price, or the underlying fund may have to sell them at a loss.
- **Derivatives Risk.** An underlying fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. An underlying fund's use of derivatives could reduce the underlying fund's performance, increase volatility, and could cause the underlying fund to lose more than the initial amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately large impact on an underlying fund.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** Certain underlying funds engage in securities lending, which involves the risk of loss of rights in, or delay in recovery of, the loaned securities if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.
- **Management Risk.** An underlying fund may be an actively managed mutual fund. Any actively managed mutual fund is subject to the risk that its investment adviser (or sub-adviser(s)) will make poor security selections. An underlying fund's adviser applies its own investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the underlying fund, but there can be no guarantee that they will produce the desired results.
- **Investment Style Risk.** Certain underlying funds seek to track the performance of various segments of the stock market, as measured by their respective indices. Such underlying funds follow these stocks during upturns as well as downturns. Because of their indexing strategy, these underlying funds do not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of an underlying fund's expenses, the underlying fund's performance is normally below that of the index.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** An underlying fund may seek to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of a fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called "tracking error." Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.
- **Concentration Risk.** To the extent that an underlying fund's portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the underlying fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more vulnerable to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.
- **Commodity Risk.** To the extent that an underlying fund invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments, it may subject the underlying fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Also, commodity-linked investments may

be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and other regulatory and market developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

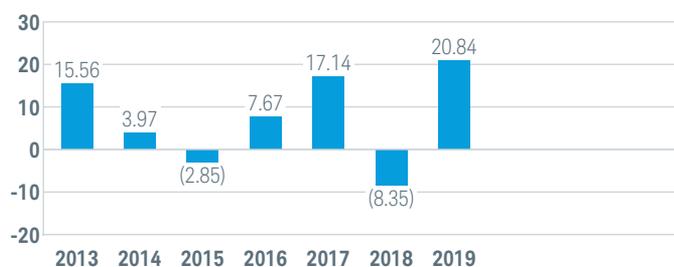
- **Money Market Fund Risk.** The fund may invest in underlying money market funds that either seek to maintain a stable \$1 net asset value (“stable share price money market funds”) or that have a share price that fluctuates (“variable share price money market funds”). Although an underlying stable share price money market fund seeks to maintain a stable \$1 net asset value, it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. Because the share price of an underlying variable share price money market fund will fluctuate, when the fund sells the shares it owns they may be worth more or less than what the fund originally paid for them. In addition, neither type of money market fund is designed to offer capital appreciation. Certain underlying money market funds may impose a fee upon the sale of shares or may temporarily suspend the ability to sell shares if such fund’s liquidity falls below required minimums.

For more information on the risks of investing in the fund, please see the “Fund Details” section in the prospectus.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compared to those of certain broad based indices and a composite index based on the fund’s target allocation. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. All figures assume distributions were reinvested. The figures do not reflect the fees and expenses of any insurance company separate account or variable insurance contract issued by such insurance company. Such expenses, if included, would lower the figures shown. Keep in mind that future performance may differ from past performance. For current performance information, please see www.schwabfunds.com/schwabfunds_prospectus.

Annual Total Returns (%) as of 12/31



Best Quarter: 10.33% Q1 2019

Worst Quarter: (10.54%) Q4 2018

Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/19

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (7/25/12)
VIT Growth Portfolio	20.84%	6.29%	8.10%
Comparative Indices (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes)			
S&P 500 Index	31.49%	11.70%	14.95%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	8.72%	3.05%	2.60%
VIT Growth Composite Index ¹	21.68%	6.90%	8.79%

¹ The VIT Growth Composite Index is a custom blended index developed by Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. based on a comparable portfolio asset allocation and calculated using the following portion allocations effective June 8, 2016: 12% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 5% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Bills: 1-3 Months Index, 1% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. TIPS Index (Series-L), 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index, 6% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 29% Dow Jones U.S. Large Cap Total Stock Market Index, 7% Dow Jones U.S. Small Cap Total Stock Market Index, 8% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 21% FTSE Developed ex-U.S. Index (Net), 5% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-U.S. Liquid Index (Net), 2% Russell Microcap[®] Index. Prior to June 8, 2016, the composite index was derived using the following allocations: 29% Dow Jones U.S. Large Cap Total Stock Market Index, 7% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 2% Russell Microcap Index, 21% FTSE Developed ex-US Index (Net), 5% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex-US Liquid Index (Net), 8% FTSE Emerging Index (Net), 6% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 4% Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index, 1% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. TIPS Index (Series-L), 5% Bloomberg Barclays 3-10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Index, 2% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit Index, 5% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. MBS: Agency Fixed Rate MBS Index, 5% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Bills: 1-3 Month Index. The components that make up the composite index may vary over time.

Investment Adviser

Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

Zifan Tang, Ph.D., CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, is responsible for the day-to-day co-management of the fund. She has managed the fund since its inception.

Patrick Kwok, CFA, Portfolio Manager, is responsible for the day-to-day co-management of the fund. He has managed the fund since 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the fund are sold on a continuous no load basis and are currently available exclusively for variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts, and in the future may be offered to tax-qualified retirement plans (tax qualified plans). Variable life insurance and variable annuity contract (variable contract(s)) investors should review the variable contract prospectus prepared by their insurance company for information on how to allocate premiums to the fund and to transfer to, and redeem amounts from, the fund.

The fund is open for business each day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. If the NYSE is closed due to weather or other extenuating circumstances on a day it would typically be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders

and calculate its share price as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day.

Tax Information

The fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to the participating insurance companies' separate accounts each year in June. Distributions are normally reinvested pursuant to elections by the separate accounts. Since the fund's shareholders are insurance company separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included about the personal income tax consequences to variable contract holders. For this information, such persons should consult the appropriate variable contract prospectus.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The fund is currently available solely as an underlying investment for variable contracts issued by insurance companies. The fund and its related companies may make payments to insurance companies (or their affiliates), and to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, for distribution and/or other services. These payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the fund as an underlying investment option for its variable contracts. Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary to recommend a variable contract and the fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit the website of the insurance company or the financial intermediary for more information. The disclosure document for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments.

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