John Hancock

Invesco Equity and Income Fund (Class Y)

AS OF 2021-03-31

INVESTMENT STRATEGY: The investment seeks current income and, secondarily, capital appreciation. The fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity and income securities, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. It invests, under normal circumstances, at least 65% of its net assets in income-producing equity investments. The fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in securities of foreign issuers.

Fund Category: **Balanced/Asset Allocation**

Morningstar Category[c24]: **Allocation--50% to 70% Equity**

PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	ACETX
Inception Date	2004-12-22
Gross Expense Ratio[f1] (%)	0.55
Net Expense Ratio[f1] (%)	0.54
Waiver Type	Contractual (2022-06-30)
Fund Total Net Assets ($M)	843.49
Management Company	Invesco Advisers, Inc.
Portfolio Managers	Charles E. Burge Matthew Titus Brian Jurkash Sergio Marcheli
Blackout Holding Period (Days)	30
Blackout Minimum Amount ($)	50,000.00

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2020-12-31

	% of Assets
General Motors Co	2.30
Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp A	1.97
Morgan Stanley	1.87
Invesco Shrt-Trm Inv Treasury Instl	1.87
Philip Morris International Inc	1.82
Wells Fargo & Co	1.79
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	1.71
Invesco Shrt-Trm Inv Gov&Agcy Instl	1.64
Corteva Inc	1.59
CSX Corp	1.55

KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	133
Sharpe Ratio[b54] (3y)	0.58
# of Stock Holdings	70
# of Bond Holdings	219

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Active Management, Convertible Securities, Depositary Receipts, Derivatives, Fixed-Income Securities, Foreign Securities, High Portfolio Turnover, Industry and Sector Investing, Loss of Money, Market/Market Volatility, Mid-Cap, Not FDIC Insured, Other, Preferred Stocks, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Small Cap, Value Investing, Warrants and Zero-Coupon Bond. See disclosure for details.

Average Annual Total Returns %

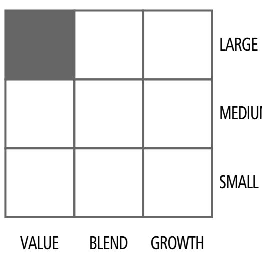
As of 2021-03-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Invesco Equity and Income Fund	8.50	49.30	9.98	10.99	9.13	--
Russell 1000 Value Index[i20]	11.26	56.09	10.96	11.74	10.99	--
Allocation--50% to 70% Equity[b26]	4.21	36.90	9.72	9.70	7.99	--

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Due to market volatility, current performance may be less or higher than the figures shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that upon redemption, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data does not reflect deduction of redemption fee, which, if such fee exists, would lower performance. For current to the most recent month-end performance information, please visit www.jhrps.com.

Morningstar Category

EQUITY STYLE BOX



MORNINGSTAR RATING[m1]

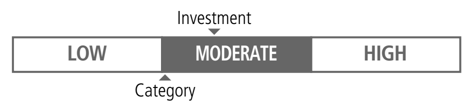
OVERALL (Out of 641 Funds) ★★★

3 YEAR (Out of 641 Funds) ★★★

5 YEAR (Out of 574 Funds) ★★★

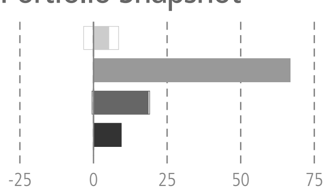
10 YEAR (Out of 412 Funds) ★★★

Morningstar Volatility Analysis



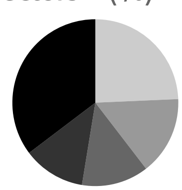
This investment has shown a relatively moderate range of price fluctuations in the past. For this reason, it currently lands in the middle third of all investments with records of at least three years. However, this investment may experience larger or smaller price declines or price increases depending on market conditions. To offset some of the investment's risk, investors may wish to own investments with different portfolio makeups or investment strategies.

Portfolio Snapshot[b2]



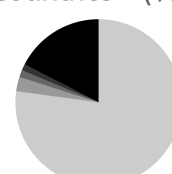
	Long %	Short %	Net %
Cash	8.54	3.34	5.20
Stocks	66.79	0.00	66.79
Bonds	19.09	0.51	18.58
Other	9.42	0.00	9.42

Top Sectors[b2] (%)



24.32	Financial Services
15.22	Healthcare
13.06	Technology
12.13	Industrials
35.29	Other

Top Countries[b2] (%)



77.15	United States
2.78	United Kingdom
1.38	Canada
1.23	Switzerland
17.46	Other

f1. The Gross Expense Ratio does not include fee waivers or expense reimbursements which result in lower actual cost to the investor. The Net Expense Ratio represents the effect of a fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change.

Marketing support services are provided by John Hancock Distributors LLC.

For more information about this investment option, call your plan's toll-free participant service line or visit www.jhrps.com for a prospectus. Investors are asked to consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the investment options carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the investment options. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing or allocating contributions.

Important Notes

Other:

m1. For each fund with at least a three-year history, Morningstar calculates a Morningstar Rating™ based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly performance(not including the effects of sales charges, loads, and redemption fees), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. Exchange traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. The top 10% of funds in each category receive five stars, then next 22.5% receive four stars, the middle 35% receive three stars, the next 22.5% receive two stars, and the bottom 10% receive one star. The Overall Morningstar Rating™ for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five- and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating™ metrics. The rating formula most heavily weights the three year rating, using the following calculation: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

b2. The portfolio composition, industry sectors, top ten holdings, and credit analysis are presented to illustrate examples of securities that the fund has bought and diversity of areas in which the fund may invest and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. The top ten holdings do not include money market instruments and/or futures contracts. The figures presented are as of date shown, do not include the fund's entire investment portfolio, and may change at any time.

b26. Allocation--50% to 70% Equity Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Allocation--50% to 70% Equity category.

b54. Sharpe ratio is a measure of excess return per unit of risk, as defined by standard deviation. A higher Sharpe ratio suggests better risk-adjusted performance.

Index Description:

i20. Russell 1000 Value Index: The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. Results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Morningstar Category Description:

c24. Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These portfolios are dominated by domestic holdings and have equity exposures between 50% and 70%.

Principal Risks

Active Management: The investment is actively managed and subject to the risk that the advisor's usage of investment techniques and risk analyses to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to lose value or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general.

Convertible Securities: Investments in convertible securities may be subject to increased interest-rate risks, rising in value as interest rates decline and falling in value when interest rates rise, in addition to their market value depending on the performance of the common stock of the issuer. Convertible securities, which are typically unrated or rated lower than other debt obligations, are secondary to debt obligations in order of priority during a liquidation in the event the issuer defaults.

Depositary Receipts: Investments in depositary receipts generally reflect the risks of the securities they represent, although they may be subject to increased liquidity risk and higher expenses and may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights. Depositary receipts cannot be directly exchanged for the securities they represent and may trade at either a discount or premium to those securities.

Derivatives: Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Fixed-Income Securities: The value of fixed-income or debt securities may be susceptible to general movements in the bond market and are subject to interest-rate and credit risk.

Foreign Securities: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

High Portfolio Turnover: Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year.

Industry and Sector Investing: Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Loss of Money: Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Market/Market Volatility: The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Mid-Cap: Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

Not FDIC Insured: The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Other: The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

Preferred Stocks: Investments in preferred stocks may be subject to the risks of deferred distribution payments, involuntary redemptions, subordination to debt instruments, a lack of liquidity compared with common stocks, limited voting rights, and sensitivity to interest-rate changes.

Real Estate/REIT Sector: Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of changes in real estate values, interest rates, and taxes, as well as changes in zoning, building, environmental, and other laws, among other factors. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk, and shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of expenses because of their management fees.

Small Cap: Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.

Value Investing: Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.

Warrants: Investments in warrants may be subject to the risk that the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price. In this event, the warrant may expire without being exercised and lose all value.

Zero-Coupon Bond: Investments in zero-coupon bonds, which do not pay interest prior to maturity, may be subject to greater price volatility and liquidity risks than are fixed-income securities that pay interest periodically. Still, interest accrued on these securities prior to maturity is reported as income and distributed to shareholders.