



Lincoln
Financial GroupSM

FOR RETIREMENT

Funds Prospectus

Lincoln Group Variable Annuity Account L

variable funds

New York Version

May 1, 2012

Hello future.[®]

Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York

Not a deposit	Not FDIC-insured	May go down in value
Not insured by any federal government agency		
Not guaranteed by any bank or savings association		

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AllianceBernstein Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

Global Thematic Growth Portfolio—Class B

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Portfolio's Prospectus and other information about the Portfolio, go to <http://www.alliancebernstein.com/links/variable>, email a request to prorequest@alliancebernstein.com, call (800) 227-4618, or ask any insurance company that offers shares of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The operating expenses information below is designed to assist Contractholders of variable products that invest in the Portfolio in understanding the fees and expenses that they may pay as an investor. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

N/A

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

Management Fees	.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	.25%
Other Expenses	.19%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses	<u>1.19%</u>

Examples

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After 1 Year	\$ 121
After 3 Years	\$ 378
After 5 Years	\$ 654
After 10 Years	\$1,443

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 163% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

The Portfolio pursues opportunistic growth by investing in a global universe of companies in multiple industries that may benefit from innovation.

The Adviser employs a combination of “top-down” and “bottom-up” investment processes with the goal of identifying the most attractive securities worldwide, fitting into broader themes, which are developments that have broad effects across industries and companies. Drawing on the global fundamental and quantitative research capabilities of the Adviser, and its economists’ macro-economic insights, the Adviser seeks to identify long-term economic or business trends that will affect multiple industries. The Adviser will assess the effects of these trends, in the context of the business cycle, on entire industries and on individual companies. Through this process, the Adviser intends to identify key investment themes, which will be the focus of the Portfolio’s investments and which are expected to change over time based on the Adviser’s research.

In addition to this “top-down” thematic approach, the Adviser will also use a “bottom-up” analysis of individual companies that focuses on prospective earnings growth, valuation and quality of company management. The Adviser normally considers a universe of approximately 2,600 mid- to large-capitalization companies worldwide for investment.

The Portfolio invests in securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies from multiple industry sectors in an attempt to maximize opportunity, which should also tend to reduce risk. The Portfolio invests in both developed and emerging market countries. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests significantly (at least 40%—unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Adviser) in securities of non-U.S. companies. In addition, the Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, in the equity securities of companies located in at least three countries. The percentage of the Portfolio’s assets invested in securities of companies in a particular country or denominated in a particular currency varies in accordance with the Adviser’s assessment of the appreciation potential of such securities.

The Portfolio may invest in any company and industry and in any type of equity security, listed and unlisted, with potential for capital appreciation. It invests in well-known, established companies as well as new, smaller or less-seasoned companies. Investments in new, smaller or less-seasoned companies may offer more reward but may also entail more risk than is generally true of larger, established companies. The Portfolio may also invest in synthetic foreign equity securities, which are various types of warrants used internationally that entitle a holder to buy or sell underlying securities, real estate investment trusts and zero-coupon bonds. Normally, the Portfolio invests in about 60-80 companies.

Currencies can have a dramatic impact on equity returns, significantly adding to returns in some years and greatly diminishing them in others. Currency and equity positions are evaluated separately. The Adviser may seek to hedge the currency exposure resulting from securities positions when it finds the currency exposure unattractive. To hedge all or a portion of its currency risk, the Portfolio may, from time to time, invest in currency-related derivatives, including forward currency exchange contracts, futures, options on futures, swaps and options. The Adviser may also seek investment opportunities by taking long or short positions in currencies through the use of currency-related derivatives.

The Portfolio may enter into derivatives transactions, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps. The Portfolio may use options strategies involving the purchase and/or writing of various combinations of call and/or put options, including on individual securities and stock indexes, futures contracts (including futures contracts on individual securities and stock indexes) or shares of exchange-traded funds. These transactions may be used, for example, to earn extra income, to adjust exposure to individual securities or markets, or to protect all or a portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio from a decline in value, sometimes within certain ranges.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

- **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio’s assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as value, may underperform the market generally.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be less liquid due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors.
- **Emerging Market Risk:** Investments in emerging market countries may have more risk because the markets are less developed and less liquid as well as being subject to increased economic, political, regulatory or other uncertainties.
- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments or reduce its returns.
- **Capitalization Risk:** Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than investments in large-capitalization companies. Investments in small-capitalization companies may have additional risks because these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources.

- **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.
- **Leverage Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's investments.
- **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

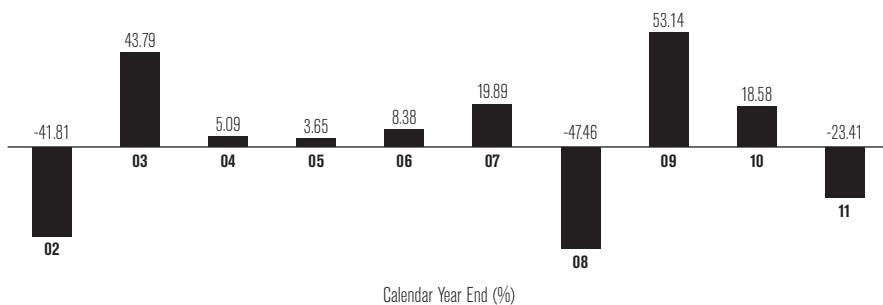
BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

- how the Portfolio's performance changed from year to year over ten years; and
- how the Portfolio's average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor's return would be lower. The Portfolio's past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

Bar Chart



During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio's:

Best Quarter was up 21.23%, 2nd quarter, 2009; and Worst Quarter was down -27.60%, 3rd quarter, 2002.

Performance Table

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Portfolio	-23.41%	-2.61%	-1.44%
MSCI AC World Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes except the reinvestment of dividends net of non-U.S. withholding taxes)	-7.35%	-1.93%	4.24%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the persons responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio's portfolio:

Employee	Length of Service	Title
Joseph G. Carson	Since 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Amy P. Raskin	Since 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Catherine D. Wood	Since 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Vadim Zlotnikov	Since 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of life insurance companies ("Insurers"). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio's shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

AllianceBernstein Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

Growth Portfolio—Class B

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Portfolio's Prospectus and other information about the Portfolio, go to <http://www.alliancebernstein.com/links/variable>, email a request to prorequest@alliancebernstein.com, call (800) 227-4618, or ask any insurance company that offers shares of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The operating expenses information below is designed to assist Contractholders of variable products that invest in the Portfolio in understanding the fees and expenses that they may pay as an investor. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

N/A

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

Management Fees	.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	.25%
Other Expenses	.25%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses	<u>1.25%</u>

Examples

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After 1 Year	\$ 127
After 3 Years	\$ 397
After 5 Years	\$ 686
After 10 Years	\$1,511

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 97% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

The Portfolio invests primarily in a domestic portfolio of equity securities of companies selected by the Adviser for their growth potential within various market sectors. Examples of the types of market sectors in which the Portfolio may invest include, but are

not limited to, information technology (which includes telecommunications), health care, financial services, infrastructure, energy and natural resources, and consumer groups. The Adviser's growth analysts use proprietary research to seek to identify companies or industries that other investors have underestimated, overlooked or ignored—for example, some hidden earnings driver (including, but not limited to, reduced competition, market share gain, better margin trend, increased customer base, or similar factors) that would cause a company to grow faster than market forecasts.

In consultation with the Portfolio's Investment Advisory Members (oversight group composed of senior investment professionals), senior sector analysts are responsible for the construction of the portfolio. This investment team allocates the Portfolio's investments among broad sector groups based on the fundamental company research conducted by the Adviser's large internal research staff, assessing the current and forecasted investment opportunities and conditions, as well as diversification and risk considerations. The investment team may vary the percentage allocations among market sectors and may change the market sectors in which the Portfolio invests as companies' potential for growth within a sector matures and new trends for growth emerge.

In addition to working with the senior sector analysts to review and assess the Portfolio's portfolio characteristics, the Investment Advisory Members' responsibility includes cross-fertilizing best practices and insight across the firm.

The Portfolio emphasizes investments in large- and mid-capitalization companies; however, the Portfolio has the flexibility to invest across the capitalization spectrum. The Portfolio is designed for those seeking exposure to companies of various sizes. Normally, the Portfolio invests in approximately 65-120 companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

- **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio's assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as growth, may underperform the market generally.
- **Capitalization Risk:** Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than investments in large-capitalization companies. Investments in small-capitalization companies may have additional risks because these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources.
- **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.
- **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

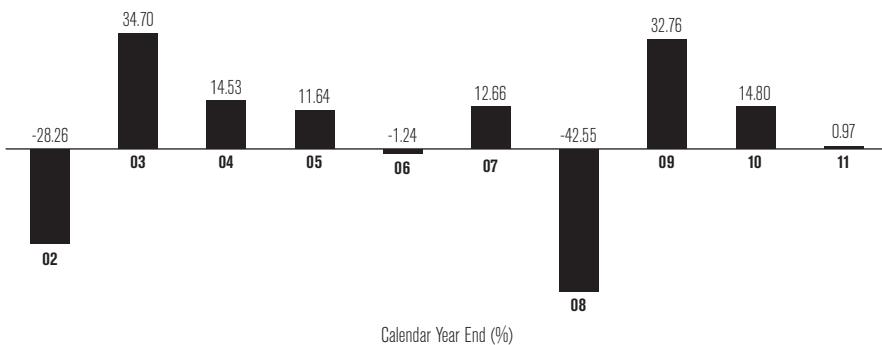
BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

- how the Portfolio's performance changed from year to year over ten years; and
- how the Portfolio's average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor's return would be lower. The Portfolio's past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

Bar Chart



During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio's:

Best Quarter was up 15.25%, 2nd quarter, 2003 and Worst Quarter was down -22.13%, 4th quarter, 2008.

Performance Table

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Portfolio	0.97%	-0.08%	1.97%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	2.64%	2.50%	2.60%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the persons responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio's portfolio:

Employee	Length of Service	Title
Frank V. Caruso	Since 2008	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Vadim Zlotnikov	Since 2008	Senior Vice President of the Adviser

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

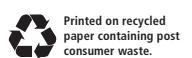
The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of life insurance companies ("Insurers"). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio's shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



Printed on recycled
paper containing post
consumer waste.

AllianceBernstein Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

Growth and Income Portfolio—Class B

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Portfolio's Prospectus and other information about the Portfolio, go to <http://www.alliancebernstein.com/links/variable>, email a request to prorequest@alliancebernstein.com, call (800) 227-4618, or ask any insurance company that offers shares of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The operating expenses information below is designed to assist Contractholders of variable products that invest in the Portfolio in understanding the fees and expenses that they may pay as an investor. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

N/A

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

Management Fees	.55%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	.25%
Other Expenses	.05%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses	<u>.85%</u>

Examples

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After 1 Year	\$ 87
After 3 Years	\$ 271
After 5 Years	\$ 471
After 10 Years	\$1,049

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 76% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

The Portfolio invests primarily in the equity securities of U.S. companies that the Adviser believes are undervalued, focusing on dividend-paying securities. The Adviser believes that, over time, a company's stock price will come to reflect its intrinsic economic value. The Portfolio may invest in companies of any size and in any industry.

The Adviser depends heavily upon the fundamental analysis and research of its large internal research staff in making investment decisions for the Portfolio. The research staff follows a primary research universe of approximately 500 largely U.S. companies.

In determining a company's intrinsic economic value, the Adviser takes into account many fundamental and financial factors that it believes bear on the company's ability to perform in the future, including earnings growth, prospective cash flows, dividend growth and growth in book value. The Adviser then ranks each of the companies in its research universe in the relative order of disparity between their intrinsic economic values and their current stock prices, with companies with the greatest disparities receiving the highest rankings (*i.e.*, being considered the most undervalued). The Adviser anticipates that the Portfolio's portfolio normally will include approximately 60-90 companies, with substantially all of those companies ranking in the top three deciles of the Adviser's valuation model.

The Adviser recognizes that the perception of what is a "value" stock is relative and the factors considered in determining whether a stock is a "value" stock may, and often will, have differing relative significance in different phases of an economic cycle. Also, at different times, and as a result of how individual companies are valued in the market, the Portfolio may be attracted to investments in companies with different market capitalizations (*i.e.*, large-, mid- or small-capitalization) or companies engaged in particular types of business (*e.g.*, banks and other financial institutions), although the Portfolio does not intend to concentrate in any particular industries or businesses. The Portfolio's portfolio emphasis upon particular industries or sectors will be a by-product of the stock selection process rather than the result of assigned targets or ranges.

The Portfolio may enter into derivatives transactions, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps. The Portfolio may use options strategies involving the purchase and/or writing of various combinations of call and/or put options, including on individual securities and stock indexes, futures contracts (including futures contracts on individual securities and stock indexes) or shares of exchange-traded funds. These transactions may be used, for example, to earn extra income, to adjust exposure to individual securities or markets, or to protect all or a portion of the Portfolio's portfolio from a decline in value, sometimes within certain ranges.

The Portfolio also invests in high-quality securities of non-U.S. issuers.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

- **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio's assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be less liquid due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors.
- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio's investments or reduce its returns.
- **Derivatives Risk:** Investments in derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.
- **Industry/Sector Risk:** Investments in a particular industry or group of related industries may have more risk because market or economic factors affecting that industry could have a significant effect on the value of the Portfolio's investments.
- **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

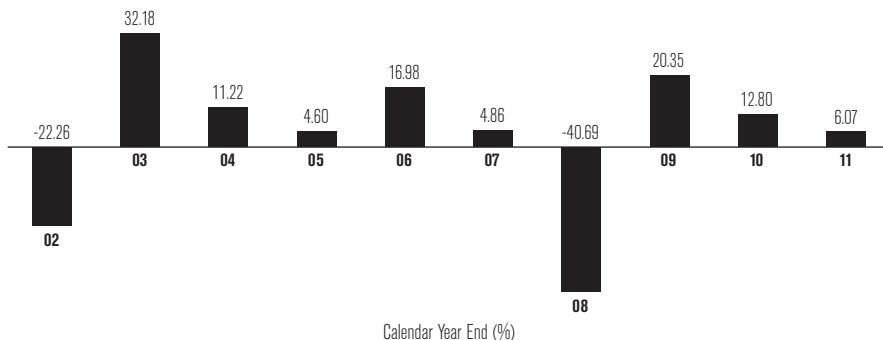
BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

- how the Portfolio's performance changed from year to year over ten years; and
- how the Portfolio's average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor's return would be lower. The Portfolio's past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

Bar Chart



During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio's:

Best Quarter was up 17.52%, 2nd quarter, 2003; and Worst Quarter was down -20.14%, 4th quarter, 2008.

Performance Table

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Portfolio	6.07%	-2.18%	2.27%
Russell 1000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.39%	-2.64%	3.89%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the person responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio's portfolio:

Employee	Length of Service	Title
Frank V. Caruso	Since 2001	Senior Vice President of the Adviser

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

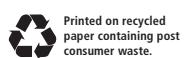
The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of life insurance companies ("Insurers"). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio's shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



Printed on recycled
paper containing post
consumer waste.

American Century Investments®

VP Balanced Fund

Class I: AVBIX



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 and other information about the fund online at the web addresses listed below. You can also get this information at no cost by calling or sending an email request. The fund's prospectus and other information are also available from insurance companies through which shares of the fund may be purchased or sold.

Retail Investors

americancentury.com/funds/vp_fund_reports.jsp
1-800-378-9878 or 816-531-5575
prospectus@americancentury.com

Financial Professionals

americancentury.com/ipro/funds/fund_reports_vp.jsp
1-800-345-6488
advisor_prospectus@americancentury.com

This summary prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information (SAI), each dated May 1, 2012 (as supplemented at the time you receive this summary prospectus), as well as the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and the financial statements included in the fund's annual report to shareholders, dated December 31, 2011. The fund's SAI and annual report may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the prospectus.

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term capital growth and current income by investing approximately 60% of its assets in equity securities and the remainder in bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not include the fees and expenses associated with your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Had they been included, fees and expenses presented below would have been higher.

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

	<i>Class I</i>
Management Fee	0.90%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.91%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example does not include fees and expenses associated with your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Had they been included, fees and expenses would have been higher. 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 periods, that you earn a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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
Class I	\$93	\$291	\$504	\$1,120

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 74% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

For the equity portion of VP Balanced, the portfolio managers select stocks using quantitative management techniques in a two-step process. First, the managers rank stocks, primarily those of large (those with a market cap greater than \$2 billion), publicly-traded U.S. companies from most attractive to least attractive based on each stock's value as well as its growth potential. Second, the portfolio managers use a quantitative model to build a portfolio of stocks from the ranking described above that they believe will provide the optimal balance between risk and expected return. The portfolio managers generally sell a stock when they believe it has become less attractive relative to other opportunities, its risk characteristics outweigh its return opportunity or specific events alter its prospects.

For the fixed-income portion of the fund, the portfolio managers invest in a diversified portfolio of high- and medium-grade non-money market debt securities. These securities, which may be payable in U.S. or foreign currencies, may include corporate bonds and notes, government securities and securities backed by mortgages or other assets. Shorter-term debt securities round out the portfolio.

Principal Risks

- **Style Risk** — If at any time the market is not favoring the quantitative investment style used to manage the fund's equity portion, that portion's gains may not be as big as, or its losses may be bigger than, those of other equity funds using different investment styles.
- **Investment Process Risk** — Stocks selected by the portfolio managers using quantitative models may perform differently than expected due to the portfolio managers' judgments regarding the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues with the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems and/or software or other implementation issues). There is no guarantee that the use of the quantitative models will result in effective investment decisions for the fund. Additionally, the commonality of portfolio holdings across quantitative investment managers may amplify losses.
- **Benchmark Correlation** — The performance of the fund's equity portion will be tied to the performance of the S&P 500 Index. If the S&P 500 goes down, it is likely that the fund's performance will go down.
- **Market Risk** — The value of the fund's shares will go up and down based on the performance of the companies whose securities it owns and other factors generally affecting the securities market.
- **Interest Rate Risk** — Investments in debt securities are sensitive to interest rate changes. Generally, the value of debt securities and the funds that hold them decline as interest rates rise. The fund's fixed-income investments are designed to reduce this risk. Interest rate risk, however, is generally higher for the fixed-income portion of VP Balanced than for funds that have shorter-weighted maturities, such as money market funds and short-term bond funds.
- **Credit Risk** — Debt securities, even investment-grade debt securities, are subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the inability or perceived inability of the issuer to make interest and principal payments will cause the value of the securities to decrease. As a result the fund's share price could also decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the fund could have a similar effect.
- **Prepayment Risk** — The fund may invest in debt securities backed by mortgages or other assets. If these underlying assets are prepaid, the fund may benefit less from declining interest rates than funds of similar maturity that invest less heavily in mortgage- and asset-backed securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk** — Foreign securities have certain unique risks, such as currency risk, social, political and economic risk, and foreign market and trading risk. Securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid, more volatile and harder to value than U.S. securities.
- **Derivative Risk** — The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and correlation risk.
- **Liquidity Risk** — The fund may also be subject to liquidity risk. During periods of market turbulence or unusually low trading activity, in order to meet redemptions it may be necessary for the fund to sell securities at prices that could have an adverse effect on the fund's share price.
- **Price Volatility** — The value of the fund's shares may fluctuate significantly in the short term.
- **Principal Loss** — At any given time your shares may be worth less than the price you paid for them. In other words, it is possible to lose money by investing in the fund.

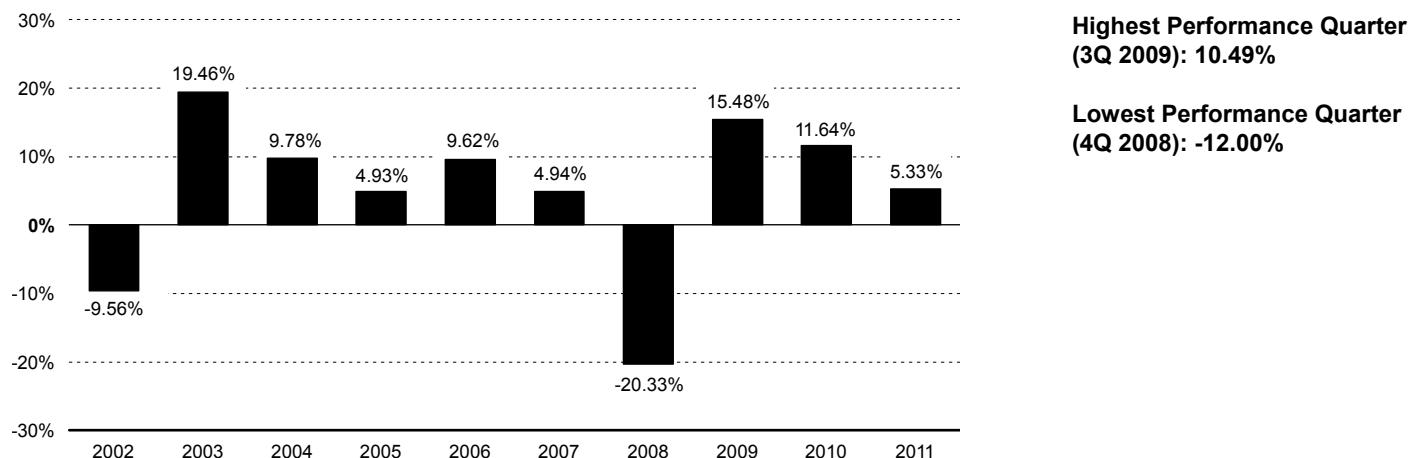
An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year for Class I shares. The table shows how the fund's average annual returns for the periods shown compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. Fees associated with your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract are not reflected in the chart or table below. Had they been included, returns presented below would have been lower. The fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

The blended index is considered the benchmark for VP Balanced. It combines two widely known indices in proportion to the asset mix of the fund. Accordingly, 60% of the index is represented by the S&P 500 Index, which reflects the approximately 60% of the fund's assets invested in stocks. The blended index's remaining 40% is represented by the Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index, which reflects the roughly 40% of the fund's assets invested in fixed-income securities.

Annual Total Returns



Average Annual Total Returns

For the calendar year ended December 31, 2011	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class I	5.33%	2.57%	4.47%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.11%	-0.25%	2.92%
Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.84%	6.50%	5.78%
Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.69%	2.84%	4.40%

Portfolio Management

Investment Advisor

American Century Investment Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

William Martin, CFA, Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has been a member of the team that manages the fund since 2001.

Claudia Musat, Portfolio Manager and Quantitative Analyst, has been a member of the team that manages the fund since 2010.

G. David MacEwen, Chief Investment Officer – Fixed Income, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 1991.

Robert V. Gahagan, Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 1983.

Brian Howell, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 1987.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund only offers shares through insurance company separate accounts. For instructions on how to purchase and redeem shares through your separate account, read the prospectus provided by your insurance company. Orders for fund shares will be priced at the net asset value next determined after the order is received in the form required by the agreement between the fund, its investment advisor and/or its distributor and the insurance company from which you have purchased your separate account. There are no sales commissions or redemption charges. However, certain sales or deferred sales charges and other charges may apply to the variable annuity or life insurance contracts. Those charges are disclosed in the separate account prospectus.

Tax Information

Consult the prospectus of your insurance company separate account for a discussion of the tax status of your variable contract.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or life insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies pay the sponsoring insurance company and its related companies for distribution and other services. These payments may influence the insurance company to include the fund over another investment as an option in its products. Ask your salesperson or visit your insurance company's website for more information.

American Century Investments®

VP Inflation Protection Fund

Class I: APTIX

Class II: AIPTX



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 and other information about the fund online at the web addresses listed below. You can also get this information at no cost by calling or sending an email request. The fund's prospectus and other information are also available from insurance companies through which shares of the fund may be purchased or sold.

Retail Investors

americancentury.com/funds/vp_fund_reports.jsp
1-800-378-9878 or 816-531-5575
prospectus@americancentury.com

Financial Professionals

americancentury.com/ipro/funds/fund_reports_vp.jsp
1-800-345-6488
advisor_prospectus@americancentury.com

This summary prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information (SAI), each dated May 1, 2012 (as supplemented at the time you receive this summary prospectus), as well as the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and the financial statements included in the fund's annual report to shareholders, dated December 31, 2011. The fund's SAI and annual report may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the prospectus.

Investment Objective

VP Inflation Protection pursues long-term total return using a strategy that seeks to protect against U.S. inflation.

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. The table does not include the fees and expenses associated with your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Had they been included, fees and expenses presented below would have been higher.

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

	Class I	Class II
Management Fee	0.47%	0.47%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.48%	0.73%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example does not include fees and expenses associated with your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Had they been included, fees and expenses would have been higher. 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 periods, that you earn a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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
Class I	\$49	\$154	\$269	\$604
Class II	\$75	\$234	\$407	\$907

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 63% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund invests substantially all of its assets in investment-grade debt securities. An investment-grade security is one that has been rated by an independent rating agency in its top four credit quality categories or, if unrated, determined by the advisor to be of comparable credit quality. To help protect against U.S. inflation, under normal conditions the fund will invest over 50% of its assets in inflation-adjusted debt securities. These securities include inflation-indexed U.S. Treasury securities, inflation-indexed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities other than the U.S. Treasury, and inflation-indexed securities issued by other entities such as corporations and foreign governments. Inflation-indexed securities are designed to protect the future purchasing power of the money invested in them. The fund also may invest in debt securities that are not inflation-indexed.

The fund also may invest in derivative instruments, or in mortgage- or asset-backed securities, provided that such investments are in keeping with the fund's investment objective. For example, the fund may use inflation swaps to help protect against U.S. inflation. The fund also may enter into foreign currency exchange transactions for hedging purposes or to enhance returns.

The portfolio managers are not limited to a specific weighted average maturity range. However, the portfolio managers monitor the fund's weighted average maturity and seek to adjust it as appropriate, taking into account market conditions, the current inflation rate and other relevant factors.

Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and certain U.S. government agencies, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Securities issued by other U.S. government agencies, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and the Federal Home Loan Bank are not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. However, these agencies are authorized to borrow from the U.S. Treasury to meet their obligations. Inflation-indexed securities issued by non-U.S. government entities are backed only by the credit of the issuer.

Principal Risks

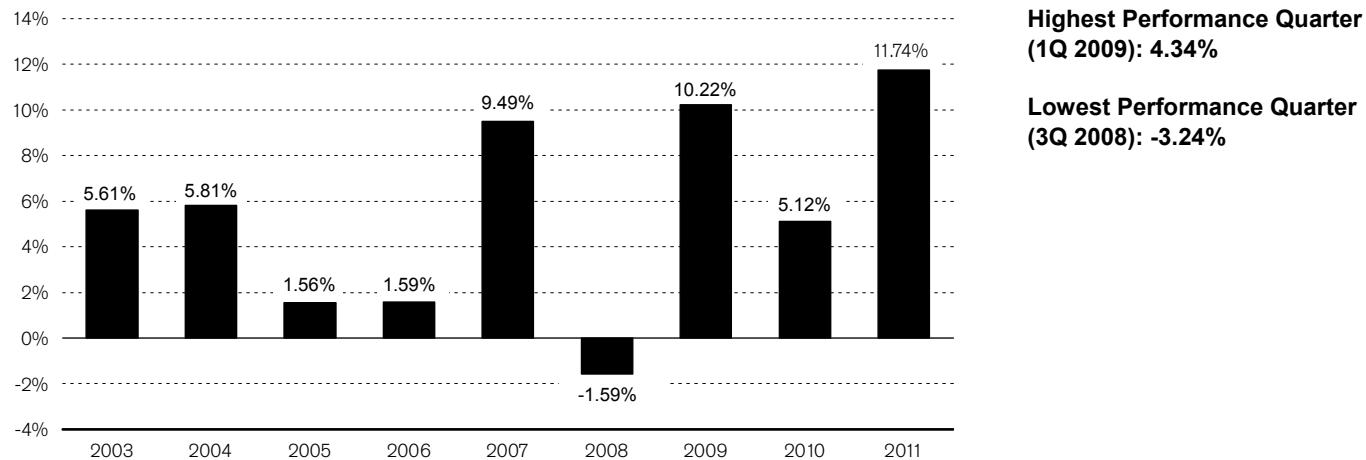
- **Real Interest Rate Risk** – Inflation-indexed securities trade at prevailing real, or after-inflation, interest rates. The real interest rate is the current market interest rate minus the market's inflation expectations. Generally, when real interest rates rise, the value of the fund's debt securities will decline. The opposite is true when real interest rates decline.
- **Credit Risk** – The value of the fund's debt securities will be affected adversely by the inability or perceived inability of the issuers of these securities to make interest and principal payments as they become due. As a result, the fund's share price also could decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the fund could have a similar effect.
- **Inflation Risk** – Due to Internal Revenue Code provisions governing insurance product funds, no more than 55% of the fund's assets may be invested in securities issued by the same entity, such as the U.S. Treasury. Because the number of inflation-adjusted debt securities issued by other entities is limited, the fund may have a substantial position in non-inflation-adjusted securities. To the extent that this is the case, that portion of the portfolio will not be automatically protected from inflation.
- **Prepayment Risk** – The fund may invest in debt securities backed by mortgages or other assets. If these underlying assets are prepaid, the fund may benefit less from declining interest rates than other funds.
- **Liquidity Risk** – During periods of market turbulence or unusually low trading activity, in order to meet redemptions it may be necessary for the fund to sell securities at prices that could have an adverse effect on the fund's share price.
- **Derivative Risk** – The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and correlation risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the risk of default or bankruptcy of the other party to the swap agreement.
- **Foreign Securities Risk** – Foreign securities have certain unique risks, such as currency risk, social, political and economic risk, and foreign market and trading risk. Securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid, more volatile and harder to value than U.S. securities.
- **Market Risk** – The value of the securities owned by the fund may go up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably.
- **Principal Loss** – It is possible to lose money by investing in the fund.

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year for Class II shares. The table shows how the fund's average annual returns for the periods shown compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Fees associated with your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract are not reflected in the chart or table below. Had they been included, returns presented below would have been lower. The fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Annual Total Returns



Average Annual Total Returns

For the calendar year ended December 31, 2011	1 year	5 years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class I	12.09%	7.15%	6.10%	05/07/2004
Class II	11.74%	6.88%	5.42%	12/31/2002
Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.56%	7.95%	6.62%	12/31/2002

Portfolio Management

Investment Advisor

American Century Investment Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

Robert V. Gahagan, Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 1983.

Alejandro H. Aguilar, CFA, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 2003.

Jeffrey L. Houston, CFA, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 1990.

Brian Howell, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 1987.

James E. Platz, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, has served on teams managing fixed-income investments for American Century since joining the advisor in 2003.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund only offers shares through insurance company separate accounts. For instructions on how to purchase and redeem shares through your separate account, read the prospectus provided by your insurance company. Orders for fund shares will be priced at the net asset value next determined after the order is received in the form required by the agreement between the fund, its investment advisor and/or its distributor and the insurance company from which you have purchased your separate account. There are no sales commissions or redemption charges. However, certain sales or deferred sales charges and other charges may apply to the variable annuity or life insurance contracts. Those charges are disclosed in the separate account prospectus.

Tax Information

Consult the prospectus of your insurance company separate account for a discussion of the tax status of your variable contract.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or life insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies pay the sponsoring insurance company and its related companies for distribution and other services. These payments may influence the insurance company to include the fund over another investment as an option in its products. Ask your salesperson or visit your insurance company's website for more information.

Global Growth FundSM

American Funds Insurance Series®

Summary prospectus

Class 2 shares

May 1, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the fund online at www.americanfunds.com/afis. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800/421-9900, ext. 65413 or by sending an email request to afisclass2@americanfunds.com. The current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital.

Fees and expenses of the fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold an interest in Class 2 shares of the fund. It does not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class 2
Management fee	0.53%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.80

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem your shares at the end of the 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 example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. 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
Class 2	\$82	\$255	\$444	\$990

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 example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 28% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies around the world that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in common stocks and other securities of companies located in emerging and developing countries. The fund expects to be invested in numerous countries. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio counselors in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual counselors who decide how their respective segments will be invested.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is through fundamental analysis, which may include meeting with company executives and employees, suppliers, customers and competitors. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks

This section describes the principal risks associated with the fund's principal investment strategies.

You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

Market conditions — The prices of, and income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline due to market conditions and other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of securities held by the fund.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented stocks may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, or with significant operations outside the United States, may lose value because of political, social, economic or market developments or instability in the countries or regions in which the issuer operates. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different settlement and accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging and developing countries.

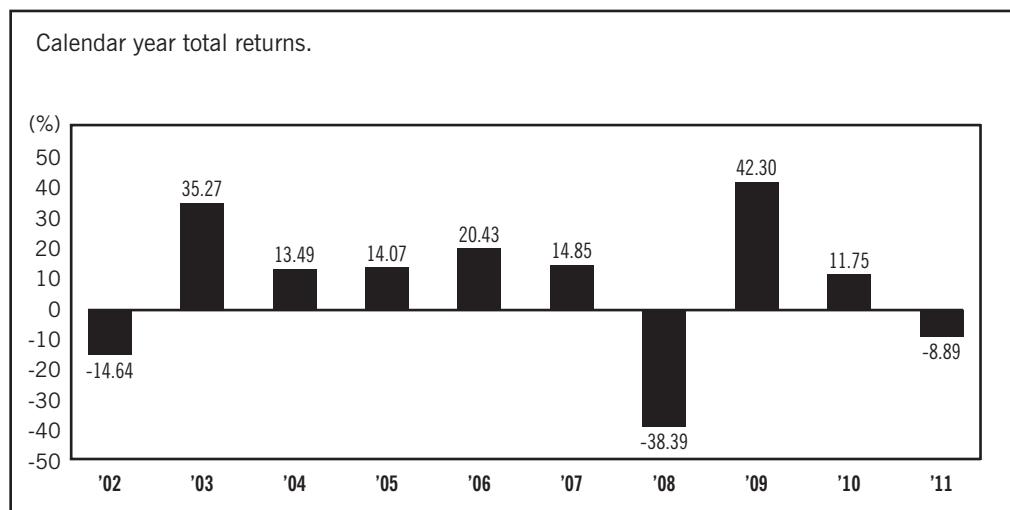
Investing in emerging and developing countries — Investing in countries with developing economies and/or markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in developed countries. For instance, emerging and developing countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems than those in developed countries. The governments of these countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, and may be more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies or markets. Additionally, because these markets may not be as mature, there may be increased settlement risks for transactions in local securities.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the investment adviser in this process may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, entity or person.

Investment results

The following information shows how the investment results of the Class 2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year and how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with different broad measures of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund has selected the MSCI All Country World Index to replace the MSCI World Index as its broad-based securities market index. The fund's investment adviser believes that the MSCI All Country World Index better reflects the market sectors and securities in which the fund primarily invests than the MSCI World Index. The Lipper Global Funds Index includes mutual funds that disclose investment objectives and/or strategies reasonably comparable to those of the fund. Past results are not predictive of future results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower.



The fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest 22.11% (quarter ended June 30, 2009)
Lowest -20.15% (quarter ended December 31, 2008)

For periods ended December 31, 2011:

Average annual total returns	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime (from fund inception)
Fund (inception date — 4/30/97)	-8.89%	0.50%	6.32%	7.87%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or taxes)	-6.86	-1.41	4.76	4.71
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or taxes)	-5.02	-1.82	4.15	4.53
Lipper Global Funds Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees or taxes)	-9.96	-2.19	3.91	4.54

Management

Investment adviser

Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio counselors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund are:

Portfolio counselor Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio counselor experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Robert W. Lovelace Vice President	15 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Martin Jacobs	3 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Steven T. Watson	10 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Paul A. White	8 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors

Tax information

See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the contracts and distributions to the separate accounts.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and the fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. In addition to payments described above, the fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) 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 in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.



American Funds®

The right choice for the long term®

Growth FundSM

American Funds Insurance Series®

Summary prospectus

Class 2 shares

May 1, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the fund online at www.americanfunds.com/afis. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800/421-9900, ext. 65413 or by sending an email request to aficlass2@americanfunds.com. The current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective is to provide you with growth of capital.

Fees and expenses of the fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold an interest in Class 2 shares of the fund. It does not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class 2
Management fee	0.32%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.59

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem your shares at the end of the 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 example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. 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
Class 2	\$60	\$189	\$329	\$738

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 example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in common stocks and seeks to invest in companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for growth of capital. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in common stocks and other securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio counselors in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual counselors who decide how their respective segments will be invested.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is through fundamental analysis, which may include meeting with company executives and employees, suppliers, customers and competitors. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks

This section describes the principal risks associated with the fund's principal investment strategies.

You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

Market conditions — The prices of, and income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline due to market conditions and other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of securities held by the fund.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented stocks may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

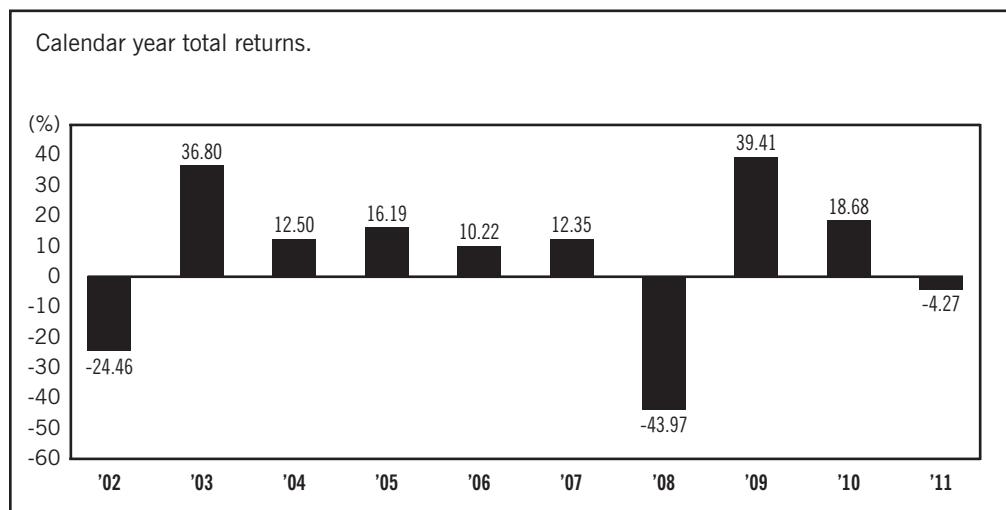
Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, or with significant operations outside the United States, may lose value because of political, social, economic or market developments or instability in the countries or regions in which the issuer operates. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different settlement and accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging and developing countries.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the investment adviser in this process may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, entity or person.

Investment results

The following information shows how the investment results of the Class 2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year and how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with different broad measures of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The Lipper Capital Appreciation Funds Index and the Lipper Growth Funds Index include mutual funds that disclose investment objectives and/or strategies are reasonably comparable to those of the fund. Past results are not predictive of future results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower.



The fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest 20.94% (quarter ended June 30, 2003)

Lowest -26.05% (quarter ended December 31, 2008)

For periods ended December 31, 2011:

Average annual total returns	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime*
Fund	-4.27%	-0.06%	4.03%	11.70%
S&P 500 (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or taxes)	2.09	-0.25	2.92	10.47
Lipper Capital Appreciation Funds Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees or taxes)	-5.32	1.23	3.48	8.77
Lipper Growth Funds Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees or taxes)	-3.02	-0.94	1.82	8.50

* Lifetime results are from February 8, 1984, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 2 shares were first offered on April 30, 1997; therefore, results for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, reduced by the .25% annual expense that applies to Class 2 shares and is described in the "Plans of distribution" section of this prospectus. Results for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 2 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser

Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio counselors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund are:

Portfolio counselor Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio counselor experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Donnalisa Parks Barnum	9 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Gregg E. Ireland	6 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Gregory D. Johnson	5 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Michael T. Kerr	7 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors
Ronald B. Morrow	9 years	Senior Vice President – Capital World Investors

Tax information

See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the contracts and distributions to the separate accounts.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and the fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. In addition to payments described above, the fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) 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 in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

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Growth-Income FundSM American Funds Insurance Series[®]

Summary prospectus
Class 2 shares
May 1, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the fund online at www.americanfunds.com/afis. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800/421-9900, ext. 65413 or by sending an email request to aficlass2@americanfunds.com. The current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment objective

The fund's investment objectives are to achieve long-term growth of capital and income.

Fees and expenses of the fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold an interest in Class 2 shares of the fund. It does not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class 2
Management fee	0.27%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.53

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem your shares at the end of the 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 example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. 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
Class 2	\$54	\$170	\$296	\$665

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 example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in common stocks or other securities that demonstrate the potential for appreciation and/or dividends. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets, at the time of purchase, in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States. The fund is designed for investors seeking both capital appreciation and income.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio counselors in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual counselors who decide how their respective segments will be invested.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is through fundamental analysis, which may include meeting with company executives and employees, suppliers, customers and competitors. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks

This section describes the principal risks associated with the fund's principal investment strategies.

You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

Market conditions — The prices of, and income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline due to market conditions and other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of securities held by the fund.

Investing in income-oriented stocks — Income provided by the fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available at, the companies in which the fund invests.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented stocks may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

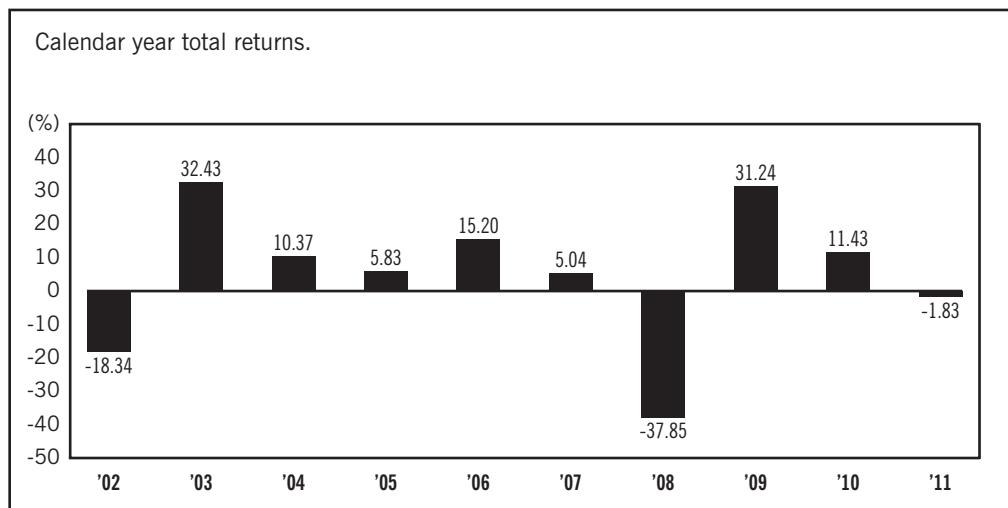
Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, or with significant operations outside the United States, may lose value because of political, social, economic or market developments or instability in the countries or regions in which the issuer operates. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different settlement and accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging and developing countries.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the investment adviser in this process may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, entity or person.

Investment results

The following information shows how the investment results of the Class 2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year and how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with different broad measures of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The Lipper Growth & Income Funds Index includes mutual funds that disclose investment objectives and/or strategies reasonably comparable to those of the fund. Past results are not predictive of future results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower.



The fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest 16.90% (quarter ended June 30, 2003)

Lowest -21.98% (quarter ended December 31, 2008)

For periods ended December 31, 2011:

Average annual total returns	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime*
Fund	-1.83%	-1.29%	3.15%	10.19%
S&P 500 (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or taxes)	2.09	-0.25	2.92	10.47
Lipper Growth & Income Funds Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees or taxes)	-1.82	-1.17	3.12	9.19

* Lifetime results are from February 8, 1984, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 2 shares were first offered on April 30, 1997; therefore, lifetime results for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, reduced by the .25% annual expense that applies to Class 2 shares and is described in the "Plans of distribution" section of this prospectus. Results for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 2 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser

Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio counselors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund are:

Portfolio counselor Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio counselor experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Donald D. O'Neal Vice Chairman of the Board	7 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
J. Blair Frank	6 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Claudia P. Huntington	18 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
William L. Robbins	Less than 1 year	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Dylan J. Yolles	7 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors

Tax information

See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the contracts and distributions to the separate accounts.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and the fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. In addition to payments described above, the fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) 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 in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.



International FundSM

American Funds Insurance Series®

Summary prospectus

Class 2 shares

May 1, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the fund online at www.americanfunds.com/afis. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800/421-9900, ext. 65413 or by sending an email request to aficlass2@americanfunds.com. The current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital.

Fees and expenses of the fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold an interest in Class 2 shares of the fund. It does not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class 2
Management fee	0.49%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.04
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.78

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem your shares at the end of the 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 example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. 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
Class 2	\$80	\$249	\$433	\$966

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 example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies located outside the United States, including in emerging and developing countries, that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio counselors in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual counselors who decide how their respective segments will be invested.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is through fundamental analysis, which may include meeting with company executives and employees, suppliers, customers and competitors. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks

This section describes the principal risks associated with the fund's principal investment strategies.

You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

Market conditions — The prices of, and income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline due to market conditions and other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of securities held by the fund.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented stocks may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, or with significant operations outside the United States, may lose value because of political, social, economic or market developments or instability in the countries or regions in which the issuer operates. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different settlement and accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging and developing countries.

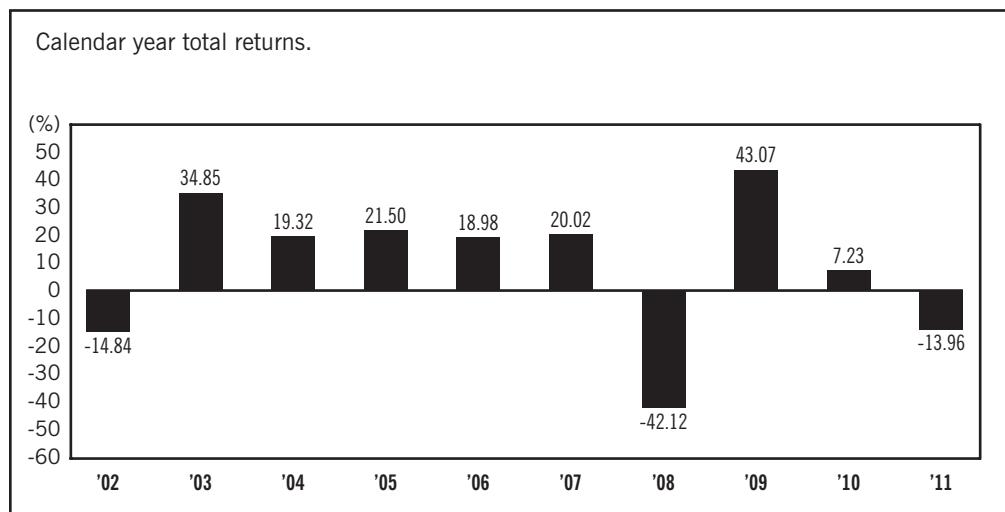
Investing in emerging and developing countries — Investing in countries with developing economies and/or markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in developed countries. For instance, emerging and developing countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems than those in developed countries. The governments of these countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, and may be more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies or markets. Additionally, because these markets may not be as mature, there may be increased settlement risks for transactions in local securities.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the investment adviser in this process may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, entity or person.

Investment results

The following information shows how the investment results of the Class 2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year and how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with different broad measures of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The Lipper International Funds Index includes mutual funds that disclose investment objectives and/or strategies reasonably comparable to those of the fund. Past results are not predictive of future results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower.



The fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest 24.47% (quarter ended June 30, 2009)

Lowest -21.89% (quarter ended September 30, 2011)

For periods ended December 31, 2011:

Average annual total returns	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime*
Fund	-13.96%	-1.72%	6.15%	7.66%
MSCI All Country World ex USA Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.33	-2.48	6.76	5.69
Lipper International Funds Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees or taxes)	-14.48	-3.72	5.29	5.81

* Lifetime results are from May 1, 1990, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 2 shares were first offered on April 30, 1997; therefore, results for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, reduced by the .25% annual expense that applies to Class 2 shares and is described in the "Plans of distribution" section of this prospectus. Results for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 2 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser

Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio counselors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund are:

Portfolio counselor Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio counselor experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Sung Lee Vice President	6 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
L. Alfonso Barroso	3 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Jesper Lyckeus	5 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Christopher M. Thomsen	6 years	Senior Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors

Tax information

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Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and the fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. In addition to payments described above, the fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) 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 in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

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Prospectus

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.

- BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund (Class I)

This Prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference.

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.

Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee

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Fund Overview

Key Facts about BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek high total investment return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The expenses below do not include separate account fees and expenses, and would be higher if these fees and expenses were included. Please refer to your variable annuity or insurance contract (the “Contract”) prospectus for information on the separate account fees and expenses associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

The Fund is not subject to any shareholder fees.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.15%	0.25%
Other Expenses ¹	0.14%	0.26%	0.26%
Other Expenses of the Fund	0.14%	0.26%	0.26%
Other Expenses of the Subsidiary	—%	—%	—%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ²	0.80%	1.07%	1.17%

¹ Other Expenses have been restated to reflect current fees.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses or the restatement of Other Expenses to reflect current fees.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 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 Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Contract. See the Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I Shares	\$ 82	\$255	\$444	\$ 990
Class II Shares	\$109	\$340	\$590	\$1,306
Class III Shares	\$119	\$372	\$644	\$1,420

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 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 31% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests in a portfolio of equity, debt and money market securities. Generally, the Fund's portfolio will include both equity and debt securities. Equity securities include common stock, preferred stock, securities convertible into common stock, rights and warrants, or securities or other instruments whose price is linked to the value of common stock. At any given time, however, the Fund may emphasize either debt securities or equity securities. In selecting equity investments, the Fund mainly seeks securities that Fund management believes are undervalued. The Fund may buy debt securities of varying maturities, debt securities paying a fixed or fluctuating rate of interest, and debt securities of any kind, including, by way of example, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, by foreign governments or international agencies or supranational entities, or by domestic or foreign private issuers, debt securities convertible into equity securities, inflation-indexed bonds, structured notes, loan assignments and loan participations. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in "junk bonds," corporate loans and distressed securities. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

When choosing investments, Fund management considers various factors, including opportunities for equity or debt investments to increase in value, expected dividends and interest rates. The Fund generally seeks diversification across markets, industries and issuers as one of its strategies to reduce volatility. The Fund has no geographic limits on where it may invest. This flexibility allows the Fund management to look for investments in markets around the world, including emerging markets, that it believes will provide the best asset allocation to meet the Fund's objective. The Fund may invest in the securities of companies of any market capitalization.

Generally, the Fund may invest in the securities of corporate and governmental issuers located anywhere in the world. The Fund may emphasize foreign securities when Fund management expects these investments to outperform U.S. securities. When choosing investment markets, Fund management considers various factors, including economic and political conditions, potential for economic growth and possible changes in currency exchange rates. In addition to investing in foreign securities, the Fund actively manages its exposure to foreign currencies through the use of forward currency contracts and other currency derivatives. The Fund may own foreign cash equivalents or foreign bank deposits as part of the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund will also invest in non-U.S. currencies. The Fund may underweight or overweight a currency based on the Fund management team's outlook.

The Fund's composite Reference Benchmark has at all times since the Fund's formation included a 40% weighting in non-U.S. securities. The Reference Benchmark is an unmanaged weighted index comprised as follows: 36% of the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index; 24% FTSE World (ex US) Index; 24% BofA Merrill Lynch Current 5-year US Treasury Index; and 16% Citigroup Non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index. Throughout its history, the Fund has maintained a weighting in non-U.S. securities, often exceeding the 40% Reference Benchmark weighting and rarely falling below this allocation. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will continue to allocate a substantial amount (approximately 40% or more — unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by Fund management, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30%) — of its total assets in securities of (i) foreign government issuers, (ii) issuers organized or located outside the United States, (iii) issuers which primarily trade in a market located outside the United States, or (iv) issuers doing a substantial amount of business outside the United States, which the Fund considers to be companies that derive at least 50% of their revenue or profits from business outside the United States, or have at least 50% of their sales or assets outside the United States. The Fund will allocate its assets among various regions and countries, including the United States (but in no less than three different countries). For temporary defensive purposes the Fund may deviate very substantially from the allocation described above.

The Fund may seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investment in commodity-linked derivative instruments and investment vehicles that exclusively invest in commodities such as exchange traded funds, which are designed to provide this exposure without direct investment in physical commodities. The Fund may also gain exposure to commodity markets by investing up to 25% of its total assets in BlackRock Cayman Global Allocation V.I. Fund I, Ltd. (the "Subsidiary"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Fund formed in the Cayman Islands, which invests primarily in commodity-related instruments. The Subsidiary (unlike the Fund) may invest without limitation in commodity-related instruments. However, the Subsidiary is otherwise subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund.

- **Commodities Related Investments Risks** — Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.
- **Convertible Securities Risk** — The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock.
- **Corporate Loans Risk** — Commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make corporate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on corporate loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or the prime rates of U.S. banks. As a result, the value of corporate loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. The market for corporate loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.
- **Credit Risk** — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer.
- **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately. Derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation is not yet known and may not be known for some time. New regulation may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.
- **Distressed Securities Risk** — Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.
- **Emerging Markets Risk** — Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.
- **Equity Securities Risk** — Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

■ **Foreign Securities Risk** — Foreign investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. These risks include:

- The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.
- Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.
- The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.
- The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investments in their capital markets or in certain industries.
- Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws.
- Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.

■ **Interest Rate Risk** — Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall, and decrease as interest rates rise.

■ **Junk Bonds Risk** — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

■ **Mid Cap Securities Risk** — The securities of mid cap companies generally trade in lower volumes and are generally subject to greater and less predictable price changes than the securities of larger capitalization companies.

■ **REIT Investment Risk** — Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities.

■ **Small Cap and Emerging Growth Securities Risk** — Small cap or emerging growth companies may have limited product lines or markets. They may be less financially secure than larger, more established companies. They may depend on a more limited management group than larger capitalized companies.

■ **Sovereign Debt Risk** — Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies.

■ **Structured Notes Risk** — Structured notes and other related instruments purchased by the Fund are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate ("reference measure"). The purchase of structured notes exposes the Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured product. Structured notes may be leveraged, increasing the volatility of each structured note's value relative to the change in the reference measure. Structured notes may also be less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities.

■ **Subsidiary Risk** — By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The commodity-related instruments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund (see "Commodities Related Investment Risks" above). There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. However, the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and the Fund and the Subsidiary are both managed by BlackRock, making it

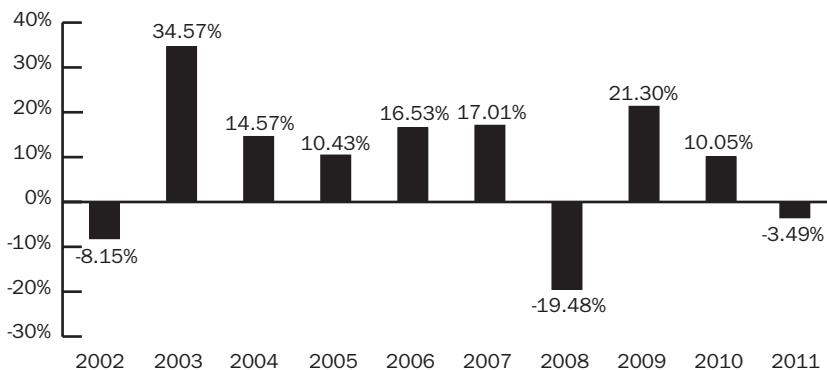
unlikely that the Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) and could adversely affect the Fund.

- **Warrants Risk** — If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and the Fund loses any amount it paid for the warrant. Thus, investments in warrants may involve substantially more risk than investments in common stock. Warrants may trade in the same markets as their underlying stock; however, the price of the warrant does not necessarily move with the price of the underlying stock.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund's performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund's performance to that of the FTSE World Index, the S&P 500 Index, the FTSE World (ex US) Index, the BofA Merrill Lynch Current 5-Year U.S. Treasury Index, the Citigroup Non-U.S. Dollar World Government Bond Index and the Reference Benchmark, which are relevant to the Fund because they have characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. As with all such investments, past performance is not an indication of future results. The bar chart and table do not reflect separate account fees and expenses. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. The returns for Class II and Class III Shares prior to November 24, 2003 and November 18, 2003, the commencement of offering of Class II and Class III Shares respectively, are based upon performance of the Fund's Class I Shares. The returns for Class II and Class III Shares, however, are adjusted to reflect the distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees applicable to Class II and Class III Shares. This information may be considered when assessing the performance of Class II and Class III Shares, but does not represent the actual performance of Class II and Class III Shares. If the Fund's investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund's returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's performance can be obtained by phone at 800-882-0052.

Class I Shares
ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund
As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 17.20% (quarter ended June 30, 2003) and the lowest return for a quarter was -13.56% (quarter ended September 30, 2002).

As of 12/31/11 Average Annual Total Returns	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund: Class I Shares	(3.49)%	3.95%	8.26%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund: Class II Shares	(3.63)%	3.79%	8.14%
BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund: Class III Shares	(3.64)%	3.70%	8.01%
FTSE World Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(6.48)%	(1.40)%	4.71%
S&P 500 Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.11%	(0.25)%	2.92%
FTSE World (ex US) Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(12.86)%	(2.52)%	6.66%
BofA Merrill Lynch Current 5-Year U.S. Treasury Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.21%	7.52%	5.71%
Citigroup Non-U.S. Dollar World Government Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.17%	7.23%	8.36%
Reference Benchmark (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.77%	2.83%	5.84%

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC ("BlackRock"). The Fund's sub-advisers are BlackRock Investment Management, LLC and BlackRock International Limited. Where applicable, the use of the term BlackRock also refers to the Fund's sub-advisers.

Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Dennis Stattman, CFA	2001	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Dan Chamby, CFA	2003	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Aldo Roldan, PhD	2006	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund currently are sold only to separate accounts of insurance companies (the "Insurance Companies") and certain accounts administered by the Insurance Companies (the "Accounts") to fund benefits under the Contracts issued by the Insurance Companies. Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open.

The Fund does not have any initial or subsequent investment minimums. However, your Contract may require certain investment minimums. See your Contract prospectus for more information.

Tax Information

Distributions made by the Fund to an Account, and exchanges and redemptions of Fund shares made by an Account, ordinarily do not cause the corresponding Contract holder to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. See the Contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to Accounts and the holders of the Contracts.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

BlackRock and its affiliates may make payments relating to distribution and sales support activities to the Insurance Companies and other financial intermediaries for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurance Company or other financial intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Visit your Insurance Company's website, which may have more information.

Details about the Fund

Included in this prospectus are sections that tell you about buying and selling shares, management information, shareholder features of the Fund and your rights as a shareholder.

How the Fund Invests

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek high total investment return.

Should the Board of Directors determine that the investment objective of the Fund should be changed, shareholders of the Fund will be given notice before any such change is effective. However, such change can be effected without shareholder approval.

Investment Process

In making investment decisions, Fund management tries to identify the long term trends and changes that could benefit particular markets and/or industries relative to other markets and industries. Fund management will consider a variety of factors when selecting the markets, such as the rate of economic growth, natural resources, capital reinvestment and the social and political environment.

In deciding between equity and debt investments, Fund management looks at a number of factors, such as the relative opportunity for capital appreciation, capital recovery risk, dividend yields and the level of interest rates paid on debt securities of different maturities. Dividend yield is a common stock's annualized dividend stream divided by the stock's current price, which represents the stock's current expected rate of current income.

Fund management will invest in "junk" bonds, corporate loans and distressed securities only when it believes that they will provide an attractive total return, relative to their risk, as compared to higher quality debt securities.

Fund management will invest in distressed securities when Fund management believes they offer significant potential for higher returns or can be exchanged for other securities that offer this potential. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will generally achieve these returns or that the issuer will make an exchange offer or adopt a plan of reorganization.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in both equity and debt securities, including money market securities and other short-term securities or instruments, of issuers located around the world. There is no limit on the percentage of assets the Fund can invest in a particular type of security. Generally, the Fund seeks diversification across markets, industries and issuers as one of its strategies to reduce volatility. Except as described below, the Fund has no geographic limits on where its investments may be located. This flexibility allows Fund management to look for investments in markets around the world that it believes will provide the best relative asset allocation to meet the Fund's objective.

Fund management uses the Fund's investment flexibility to create a portfolio of assets that, over time, tends to be relatively balanced between equity and debt securities and that is widely diversified among many individual investments. The Fund may invest in both developed and emerging markets. As of December 31, 2011, the Fund was invested in 42 different countries with approximately 48% of its net assets invested outside of the United States. In addition to investing in foreign securities, the Fund actively manages its exposure to foreign currencies through the use of forward currency contracts and other currency derivatives. From time to time, the Fund may own foreign cash equivalents or foreign bank deposits as part of the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund will also invest in non-U.S. currencies, however, the Fund may underweight or overweight a currency based on the Fund management team's outlook.

The Fund may also invest in REITs. REITs are companies that own interests in real estate or in real estate related loans or other interests, and have revenue primarily consisting of rent derived from owned, income producing real estate properties and capital gains from the sale of such properties. REITs can generally be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive

their income primarily from rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity REITs and mortgage REITs. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”).

The Fund’s composite Reference Benchmark has at all times since the Fund’s formation included a 40% weighting in non-U.S. securities. Throughout its history, the Fund has maintained a weighting in non-U.S. securities, often exceeding the 40% Reference Benchmark weighting and rarely falling below this allocation. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will continue to allocate a substantial amount (approximately 40% or more — unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by Fund management, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30%) — of its total assets in securities of (i) foreign government issuers, (ii) issuers organized or located outside the United States, (iii) issuers which primarily trade in a market located outside the United States, or (iv) issuers doing a substantial amount of business outside the United States, which the Fund considers to be companies that derive at least 50% of their revenue or profits from business outside the United States, or have at least 50% of their sales or assets outside the United States. The Fund will allocate its assets among various regions and countries, including the United States (but in no less than three different countries). For temporary defensive purposes the Fund may deviate very substantially from the allocation described above.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities related to real assets (like real estate or precious metals-related securities) such as stock, bonds or convertible bonds issued by real estate investment trusts or companies that mine precious metals.

The Fund may seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investment in commodity-linked derivative instruments and investment vehicles that exclusively invest in precious metals, which are designed to provide this exposure without direct investment in physical commodities. The Fund may also gain exposure to commodity markets by investing in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary invests primarily in commodity-related instruments. BlackRock is the manager of the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary (unlike the Fund) may invest without limitation in commodity-related instruments. However, the Subsidiary is otherwise subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Fund. The Fund will limit its investments in the Subsidiary to 25% of its net assets.

The Subsidiary is managed pursuant to compliance policies and procedures that are the same, in all material respects, as the policies and procedures adopted by the Fund. As a result, BlackRock, in managing the Subsidiary’s portfolio, is subject to the same investment policies and restrictions that apply to the management of the Fund, and, in particular, to the requirements relating to portfolio leverage, liquidity, brokerage, and the timing and method of the valuation of the Subsidiary’s portfolio investments and shares of the Subsidiary. These policies and restrictions are described in detail in the SAI. The Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Subsidiary’s policies and procedures, and makes periodic reports to the Board of Directors regarding the Subsidiary’s compliance with its policies and procedures. The Fund and Subsidiary test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that with respect to its investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, the Subsidiary complies with asset segregation requirements to the same extent as the Fund.

BlackRock provides investment management and other services to the Subsidiary. BlackRock does not receive separate compensation from the Subsidiary for providing it with investment management or administrative services. However, the Fund pays BlackRock based on the Fund’s assets, including the assets invested in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will also enter into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, and audit services with the same or with affiliates of the same service providers that provide those services to the Fund.

The financial statements of the Subsidiary will be consolidated with the Fund’s financial statements in the Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual Reports. The Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual Reports are distributed to shareholders, and copies of the reports are provided without charge upon request as indicated on the back cover of this prospectus. Please refer to the SAI for additional information about the organization and management of the Subsidiary.

■ **Equity Securities** — The Fund can invest in all types of equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock, warrants, convertible securities and stock purchase rights of companies of any market capitalization. A warrant gives the Fund the right to buy stock. The warrant specifies the amount of underlying stock, the purchase (or “exercise”) price, and the date the warrant expires. The Fund has no obligation to exercise the warrant and buy the stock. Fund management may seek to invest in the stock of smaller or emerging growth companies that it expects will provide a higher total return than other equity investments. Investing in smaller or emerging growth companies involves greater risk than investing in more established companies.

■ **Debt Securities** — The Fund can invest in all types of debt securities, including U.S. and foreign government bonds, corporate bonds and convertible bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by certain international organizations such as the World Bank.

The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in “junk” bonds, corporate loans and distressed securities. Junk bonds are bonds that are rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or are bonds that are not rated but which Fund management considers to be of comparable quality. Corporate loans are direct obligations of U.S. or foreign companies, which may include corporations, partnerships, trusts or other corporate-like entities. Distressed securities are securities, including loans purchased in the secondary market, that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default or in risk of being in default as to the repayment of principal and/or interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund or that are rated in the lower rating categories by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (for example, Ca or lower by Moody’s and CC or lower by S&P or Fitch or, if unrated, are in the judgment of BlackRock of equivalent quality (“Distressed Securities”). These securities offer the possibility of relatively higher returns but are significantly riskier than higher rated debt securities.

■ **Derivatives** — The Fund may use derivatives, including options, futures, indexed securities, inverse securities, swaps and forward contracts both to seek to increase the return of the Fund and to hedge (or protect) the value of its assets against adverse movements in currency exchange rates, interest rates and movements in the securities markets. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security, a commodity (such as oil or gas), a currency or an index, including but not limited to the S&P 500 Index and the VIX. The use of options, futures, indexed securities, inverse securities, swaps and forward contracts can be effective in protecting or enhancing the value of the Fund’s assets.

Other Strategies

In addition to the main strategies discussed above, the Fund may use certain other investment strategies. The Fund may also invest or engage in the following investments/strategies:

■ **Borrowing** — The Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemptions, for the payment of dividends, for share repurchases or for the clearance of transactions.

■ **Depository Receipts** — The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depository receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers. American Depository Receipts are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depository Receipts (issued in Europe) and Global Depository Receipts (issued throughout the world) each evidence a similar ownership arrangement. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts.

■ **Illiquid/Restricted Securities** — The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities that it cannot sell within seven days at approximately current value. The Subsidiary will also limit its investment in illiquid securities to 15% of its net assets. In applying the illiquid securities restriction to the Fund, the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is considered to be liquid. Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale (i.e., certain Rule 144A securities). They may include private placement securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws. Restricted securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that can be resold to qualified institutional buyers but not to the general public, and will be considered liquid if they can be sold within seven days at approximately current value.

■ **Indexed and Inverse Securities** — The Fund may invest in securities that provide a return based on fluctuations in a stock or other financial index. For example, the Fund may invest in a security that increases in value with the price of a particular securities index. In some cases, the return of the security may be inversely related to the price of the index. This means that the value of the security will rise as the price of the index falls and vice versa. Although these types of securities can make it easier for the Fund to access certain markets or hedge risks of other assets held by the Fund, these securities are subject to the risks related to the underlying index or other assets.

■ **Investment Companies and Trusts** — The Fund has the ability to invest in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds, unit investment trusts, and open-end and closed-end funds. The Fund may invest in affiliated investment companies, including affiliated money market funds and affiliated exchange-traded funds, and affiliated trusts.

■ **Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities** — The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed or other asset-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust.

- **Non-U.S. Dollar Cash Investments** — The Fund may hold non-U.S. dollar cash investments.
- **Repurchase Agreements, Purchase and Sale Contracts** — The Fund may enter into certain types of repurchase agreements or purchase and sale contracts. Under a repurchase agreement, the seller agrees to repurchase a security at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. A purchase and sale contract is similar to a repurchase agreement, but purchase and sale contracts also provide that the purchaser receives any interest on the security paid during the period.
- **Securities Lending** — The Fund may lend securities with a value up to 33½% of its total assets to financial institutions that provide cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government as collateral.
- **Short Sales** — The Fund may engage in short sales. The Fund may make short sales of securities, either as a hedge against potential declines in value of a portfolio security or to realize appreciation when a security that the Fund does not own declines in value. The Fund will not make a short sale if, after giving effect to such sale, the market value of all securities sold short exceeds 20% of the value of its total assets. However, the Fund may make short sales “against the box” without being subject to this limitation. In this type of short sale, at the time of the sale, the Fund owns or has the immediate and unconditional right to acquire the identical securities at no additional cost.
- **Short-Term Securities or Instruments** — The Fund can invest in high quality short-term U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated fixed-income securities or other instruments, such as U.S. or foreign government securities, commercial paper and money market instruments issued by U.S. or foreign commercial banks or depository institutions. Fund management may increase the Fund's investment in these instruments in times of market volatility or when it believes that it is prudent or timely to be invested in lower yielding but less risky securities. Large investments in such securities or instruments may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.
- **Standby Commitment Agreements** — Standby commitment agreements commit the Fund, for a stated period of time, to purchase a stated amount of securities that may be issued and sold to the Fund at the option of the issuer.
- **Temporary Defensive Strategies** — For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may restrict the markets in which it invests and may invest without limitation in cash, cash equivalents, money market securities (including affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds), U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, other U.S. Government securities, short-term debt obligations of corporate issuers, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper (short term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes of a domestic or foreign issuer) or other high quality fixed-income securities. Temporary defensive positions may affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments** — The purchase or sale of securities on a when-issued basis or on a delayed delivery basis or through a forward commitment involves the purchase or sale of securities by the Fund at an established price with payment and delivery taking place in the future. The Fund enters into these transactions to obtain what is considered an advantageous price to the Fund at the time of entering into the transaction.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Dennis Stattman, CFA, Dan Chamby, CFA, and Aldo Roldan, PhD are the Fund's portfolio managers, and are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the Fund. Please see “Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information” for additional information on the portfolio management team.

Investment Risks

This section contains a summary discussion of the general risks of investing in the Fund. The Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) also includes more information about the Fund, its investments and the related risks. As with any fund, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its objective or that the Fund’s performance will be positive for any period of time. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or governmental agency.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund:

Commodities Related Investments Risks — Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Convertible Securities Risk — The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of the issuer’s creditworthiness. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock.

Corporate Loans Risk — Commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make corporate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on corporate loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) or the prime rates of U.S. banks. As a result, the value of corporate loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. However, because the trading market for certain corporate loans may be less developed than the secondary market for bonds and notes, the Fund may experience difficulties in selling its corporate loans. Leading financial institutions often act as agent for a broader group of lenders, generally referred to as a syndicate. The syndicate’s agent arranges the corporate loans, holds collateral and accepts payments of principal and interest. If the agent develops financial problems, the Fund may not recover its investment or recovery may be delayed. By investing in a corporate loan, the Fund may become a member of the syndicate.

The corporate loans in which the Fund invests are subject to the risk of loss of principal and income. Although borrowers frequently provide collateral to secure repayment of these obligations they do not always do so. If they do provide collateral, the value of the collateral may not completely cover the borrower’s obligations at the time of a default. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit the Fund’s rights to its collateral. In addition, the value of collateral may erode during a bankruptcy case. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a corporate loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of derivatives may reduce the Fund’s returns and/or increase volatility. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund’s use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. In addition, some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately. The Fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. Finally, BlackRock may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors, which could cause the Fund’s derivatives positions to lose value. When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the

underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The income from certain derivatives may be subject to Federal income tax. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty). Forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of non-U.S. securities but rather allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. This strategy can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation is not yet known and may not be known for some time. New regulation may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.

Distressed Securities Risk — Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

Emerging Markets Risk — The risks of foreign investments are usually much greater for emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets include those in countries defined as emerging or developing by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Since these markets are often small, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the United States, such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject.

Many emerging markets have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies. As a result, their governments are more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment than those of more developed countries, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, high rates of inflation or unfavorable diplomatic developments. In the past, governments of such nations have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and most claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that such expropriations will not reoccur. In such an event, it is possible that the Fund could lose the entire value of its investments in the affected market. Some countries have pervasiveness of corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth. National policies that may limit the Fund's investment opportunities include restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests.

Emerging markets may also have differing legal systems and the existence or possible imposition of exchange controls, custodial restrictions or other foreign or U.S. governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. Sometimes, they may lack or be in the relatively early development of legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose differential capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties that are less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by the issuer or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging

markets, and, along with other factors, could result in ownership registration being completely lost. The Fund would absorb any loss resulting from such registration problems and may have no successful claim for compensation. In addition, communications between the United States and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates.

Equity Securities Risk — Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a portfolio investing in equities. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies the Fund invests in decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, they may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment.

Foreign Securities Risk — Securities traded in foreign markets have often (though not always) performed differently from securities traded in the United States. However, such investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. In particular, the Fund is subject to the risk that because there may be fewer investors on foreign exchanges and a smaller number of securities traded each day, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may go up and down more than prices of securities traded in the United States.

Certain Risks of Holding Fund Assets Outside the United States — The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories. Some foreign banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In addition, there may be limited or no regulatory oversight of their operations. Also, the laws of certain countries limit the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, goes bankrupt. In addition, it is often more expensive for the Fund to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets reduces the amount the Fund can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio for the Fund than for investment companies invested only in the United States.

Currency Risk — Securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. For this reason, changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk, generally known as "currency risk," means that, to the extent the Fund is invested in securities denominated in a foreign currency, a strong U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns.

Foreign Economy Risk — The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position. Certain foreign economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes. In addition, the governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investments in their capital markets or in certain industries. Any of these actions could severely affect securities prices or impair the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer the Fund's assets or income back into the United States, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations.

Other potential foreign market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing legal judgments in foreign courts and political and social instability. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Governmental Supervision and Regulation/Accounting Standards — Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as such regulations exist in the United States. They also may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. For example, some foreign countries may have no laws or rules against insider trading. Insider trading occurs when a person buys or sells a company's securities based on material non-public information about that company. In addition, some countries may have legal systems that may make it difficult for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the United States. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for Fund management to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition.

Settlement Risk — Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically associated with the settlement of U.S. investments.

At times, settlements in certain foreign countries have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions. These problems may make it difficult for the Fund to carry out transactions. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable for any losses incurred.

Interest Rate Risk — Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed-income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. Prices of longer-term securities generally change more in response to interest rate changes than prices of shorter-term securities. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply or otherwise change in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

Junk Bonds Risk — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. The major risks of junk bond investments include:

- Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders.
- Prices of junk bonds are subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed-income securities.
- Issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.
- Junk bonds may be less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, even under normal economic conditions. There are fewer dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted for junk bonds by the dealers. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of the Fund's securities than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer.

The credit rating of a high yield security does not necessarily address its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer.

Market Risk and Selection Risk — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

Mid Cap Securities Risk — The securities of mid cap companies generally trade in lower volumes and are generally subject to greater and less predictable price changes than the securities of larger capitalization companies.

REIT Investment Risk — In addition to the risks facing real estate-related securities, such as a decline in property values due to increasing vacancies, a decline in rents resulting from unanticipated economic, legal or technological developments or a decline in the price of securities of real estate companies due to a failure of borrowers to pay their loans or poor management, investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities.

Small Cap and Emerging Growth Securities Risk — Small cap or emerging growth companies may have limited product lines or markets. They may be less financially secure than larger, more established companies. They may depend on a small number of key personnel. If a product fails or there are other adverse developments, or if management changes, the Fund's investment in a small cap company may lose substantial value. In addition, it is more difficult to get information on smaller companies, which tend to be less well known, have shorter operating histories, do not have significant ownership by large investors and are followed by relatively few securities analysts.

The securities of small cap or emerging growth companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger cap securities or the market as a whole. In addition, small cap securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings. Investing in small cap securities requires a longer term view.

Sovereign Debt Risk — Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

Structured Notes Risk — Structured notes and other related instruments purchased by the Fund are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate ("reference measure"). The interest rate or the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption may increase or decrease, depending upon changes in the value of the reference measure. The terms of a structured note may provide that, in certain circumstances, no principal is due at maturity and, therefore, may result in a loss of invested capital by the Fund. The interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured product may vary widely, depending on a variety of factors, including the volatility of the reference measure.

Structured notes may be positively or negatively indexed, so the appreciation of the reference measure may produce an increase or a decrease in the interest rate or the value of the principal at maturity. The rate of return on structured notes may be determined by applying a multiplier to the performance or differential performance of reference measures. Application of a multiplier involves leverage that will serve to magnify the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

The purchase of structured notes exposes the Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured product. Structured notes may also be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities.

Subsidiary Risk — By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The commodity-related instruments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund (see "Commodities Related Investment Risks" above). These risks are described elsewhere in this prospectus. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. However, the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and the Fund and the Subsidiary are both managed by BlackRock, making it unlikely that the Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Subsidiary, and the Fund's role as sole shareholder of the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently

impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

Warrants Risk — If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and the Fund loses any amount it paid for the warrant. Thus, investments in warrants may involve substantially more risk than investments in common stock. Warrants may trade in the same markets as their underlying stock; however, the price of the warrant does not necessarily move with the price of the underlying stock.

The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks associated with its investments and investment strategies, including:

Borrowing Risk — Although the Fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the return on the Fund's portfolio. Borrowing will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations.

Depositary Receipts Risk — The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is, in the United States, considered material. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.

Expense Risk — Fund expenses are subject to a variety of factors, including fluctuations in the Fund's net assets. Accordingly, actual expenses may be greater or less than those indicated. For example, to the extent that the Fund's net assets decrease due to market declines or redemptions, the Fund's expenses will increase as a percentage of Fund net assets. During periods of high market volatility, these increases in the Fund's expense ratio could be significant.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Indexed and Inverse Securities Risk — Certain indexed and inverse securities have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates or index levels than other securities, and the Fund's investment in such instruments may decline significantly in value if interest rates or index levels move in a way Fund management does not anticipate.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk — As with other investments, investments in other investment companies are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, including ones affiliated with the Fund, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies. To the extent the Fund is held by an affiliated fund, the ability of the Fund itself to hold other investment companies may be limited.

Leverage Risk — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. As an open-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act, the rules thereunder, and various SEC and SEC staff interpretive positions. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Fund must "set aside" liquid assets (often referred to as "asset segregation"), or engage in other SEC- or staff-approved measures, to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of instruments. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

Liquidity Risk — Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell

these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks — Mortgage-backed securities (residential and commercial) and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Although asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) generally experience less prepayment than residential mortgage-backed securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, like traditional fixed-income securities, are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks.

Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. The Fund’s investments in asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Certain CMBS are issued in several classes with different levels of yield and credit protection. The Fund’s investments in CMBS with several classes may be in the lower classes that have greater risks than the higher classes, including greater interest rate, credit and prepayment risks.

Mortgage-backed securities may be either pass-through securities or collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”). Pass-through securities represent a right to receive principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages, which are passed through to security holders. CMOs are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Certain CMO tranches may represent a right to receive interest only (“IOs”), principal only (“POs”) or an amount that remains after floating-rate tranches are paid (an inverse floater). These securities are frequently referred to as “mortgage derivatives” and may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates. Interest rates on inverse floaters, for example, vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which may be reset periodically). Interest rates on inverse floaters will decrease when short-term rates increase, and will increase when short-term rates decrease. These securities have the effect of providing a degree of investment leverage. In response to changes in market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund invests in CMO tranches (including CMO tranches issued by government agencies) and interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by Fund management, it is possible that the Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment.

The mortgage market in the United States recently has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Fund’s mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on mortgage loans (including subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally have increased recently and may continue to increase, and a decline in or flattening of real-estate values (as has recently been experienced and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Also, a number of mortgage loan originators have recently experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

Asset-backed securities entail certain risks not presented by mortgage-backed securities, including the risk that in certain states it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain asset-backed securities. In addition, certain asset-backed securities are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults. Certain mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest may also provide a degree of investment leverage, which could cause the Fund to lose all or substantially all of its investment.

Precious Metal Related Securities Risk — Prices of precious metals and of precious metal related securities historically have been very volatile. The high volatility of precious metal prices may adversely affect the financial condition of companies involved with precious metals. The production and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks or other larger holders can be affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant impact on the prices of precious metals. Other factors that may affect the prices of precious metals and securities related to them include changes in inflation, the outlook for inflation and changes in industrial and commercial demand for precious metals.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay

off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

Real Estate Related Securities Risk — The main risk of real estate related securities is that the value of the underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate values. These factors include both the general and local economies, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning and tax laws) affecting real estate and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. If the Fund's real estate related investments are concentrated in one geographic area or in one property type, the Fund will be particularly subject to the risks associated with that area or property type.

Repurchase Agreements, Purchase and Sale Contracts Risks — If the other party to a repurchase agreement or purchase and sale contract defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement. If the seller fails to repurchase the security in either situation and the market value of the security declines, the Fund may lose money.

Securities Lending Risk — Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, the Fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. The Fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Short Sales Risk — Because making short sales in securities that it does not own exposes the Fund to the risks associated with those securities, such short sales involve speculative exposure risk. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security sold short. The Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. As a result, if the Fund makes short sales in securities that increase in value, it will likely underperform similar funds that do not make short sales in securities they do not own. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out a short sale position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the amount at which it sold a security short, its potential loss is limited only by the maximum attainable price of the security, less the price at which the security was sold. The Fund may also pay transaction costs and borrowing fees in connection with short sales.

Standby Commitment Agreements Risk — Standby commitment agreements involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery to the Fund and will no longer be worth what the Fund has agreed to pay for it. These agreements also involve the risk that if the security goes up in value, the counterparty will decide not to issue the security. In this case, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risks — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions). The information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's consolidated financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is available upon request.

	Class I				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011 ¹	2010 ¹	2009 ¹	2008	2007
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 16.15	\$ 14.92	\$ 12.52	\$ 16.03	\$ 14.78
Net investment income ²	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.32
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.84)	1.24	2.39	(3.39)	2.19
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	(0.56)	1.50	2.66	(3.12)	2.51
Dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.33)	(0.47)
Net realized gain	(0.36)	(0.08)	—	(0.06)	(0.79)
Tax return of capital	—	—	(0.02)	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.72)	(0.27)	(0.26)	(0.39)	(1.26)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 14.87	\$ 16.15	\$ 14.92	\$ 12.52	\$ 16.03
Total Investment Return:³					
Based on net asset value	(3.49)%	10.05%	21.30%	(19.48)%	17.01%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Total expenses	0.69%	0.71%	0.74%	0.80%	0.78%
Total expenses after fees waived	0.69%	0.71%	0.74%	0.80%	0.78%
Total expenses after fees waived and excluding dividend expense	0.69%	0.71%	0.74%	0.80%	0.78%
Net investment income	1.75%	1.75%	1.99%	1.81%	2.03%
Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$1,737,294	\$1,403,484	\$855,977	\$589,326	\$755,675
Portfolio turnover	31%	28%	26%	31%	34%

¹ Consolidated Financial Highlights.

² Based on average shares outstanding.

³ Where applicable, total investment returns exclude insurance-related fees and expenses and include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Financial Highlights (continued)

	Class II				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011¹	2010¹	2009¹	2008	2007
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 16.13	\$ 14.91	\$12.53	\$ 16.03	\$14.78
Net investment income ²	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.84)	1.23	2.39	(3.39)	2.19
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	(0.58)	1.47	2.63	(3.14)	2.49
Dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.34)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.45)
Net realized gain	(0.36)	(0.08)	—	(0.06)	(0.79)
Tax return of capital	—	—	(0.03)	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.70)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.36)	(1.24)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 14.85	\$ 16.13	\$14.91	\$ 12.53	\$16.03
Total Investment Return:³					
Based on net asset value	(3.63)%	9.88%	21.05%	(19.57)%	16.82%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Total expenses	0.84%	0.86%	0.89%	0.95%	0.93%
Total expenses after fees waived	0.84%	0.86%	0.89%	0.95%	0.93%
Total expenses after fees waived and excluding dividend expense	0.84%	0.86%	0.89%	0.95%	0.93%
Net investment income	1.60%	1.60%	1.76%	1.69%	1.90%
Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$25,768	\$19,019	\$7,843	\$ 1,544	\$1,521
Portfolio turnover	31%	28%	26%	31%	34%

¹ Consolidated Financial Highlights.

² Based on average shares outstanding.

³ Where applicable, total investment returns exclude insurance-related fees and expenses and include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Financial Highlights (concluded)

	Class III				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011¹	2010¹	2009¹	2008	2007
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.42	\$ 11.30	\$ 14.53	\$ 13.51
Net investment income ²	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.74)	1.10	2.15	(3.07)	2.02
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	(0.52)	1.30	2.36	(2.86)	2.26
Dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.33)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.31)	(0.45)
Net realized gain	(0.36)	(0.08)	—	(0.06)	(0.79)
Tax return of capital	—	—	(0.02)	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.69)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.37)	(1.24)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 13.28	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.42	\$ 11.30	\$ 14.53
Total Investment Return:³					
Based on net asset value	(3.64)%	9.76%	20.92%	(19.67)%	16.75%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Total expenses	0.94%	0.96%	0.99%	1.03%	1.04%
Total expenses after fees waived	0.94%	0.96%	0.99%	1.03%	1.04%
Total expenses after fees waived and excluding dividend expense	0.94%	0.96%	0.99%	1.03%	1.04%
Net investment income	1.50%	1.50%	1.75%	1.66%	1.67%
Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$ 7,704,593	\$ 6,483,920	\$ 4,547,181	\$ 1,820,988	\$ 333,475
Portfolio turnover	31%	28%	26%	31%	34%

¹ Consolidated Financial Highlights.

² Based on average shares outstanding.

³ Where applicable, total investment returns exclude insurance-related fees and expenses and include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

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Your Account

The Insurance Companies

Shares of the BlackRock Balanced Capital V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Global Opportunities V.I. Fund, the BlackRock High Yield V.I. Fund, the BlackRock International V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Large Cap Core V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Large Cap Value V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Money Market V.I. Fund, the BlackRock S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund, the BlackRock Total Return V.I. Fund, the BlackRock U.S. Government Bond V.I. Fund and the BlackRock Value Opportunities V.I. Fund (each a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”) are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies (the “Insurance Companies”) to fund certain variable life insurance contracts and/or variable annuities (the “Contracts”) issued by the Insurance Companies.

Shares of the Funds are owned by the Insurance Companies, not Contract owners. A Contract owner has no direct interest in the shares of a Fund, but only in the Contract. A Contract is described in the prospectus for that Contract. That prospectus describes the relationship between changes in the value of shares of a Fund, and the benefits provided under a Contract. The prospectus for a Contract also describes various fees payable to the Insurance Company and charges to the separate account made by the Insurance Company with respect to the Contract. Because shares of the Funds will be sold only to the Insurance Companies for the separate accounts, the terms “you,” “your,” “shareholder” and “shareholders” in this prospectus refer to the Insurance Companies.

More than one Insurance Company may invest in each Fund. It is possible that a difference may arise among the interests of Insurance Companies that invest in a Fund or the holders of different types of Contracts — for example, if applicable state insurance law or Contract owner instructions prevent an Insurance Company from continuing to invest in a Fund following a change in the Fund’s investment policies, or if different tax laws apply to variable life insurance contracts and variable annuities. The Funds and the Insurance Companies will attempt to monitor events to prevent such differences from arising. If a conflict between Insurance Companies occurs, or between life insurance policies and annuity contracts, however, a Fund may be required to take actions that are adverse to the interests of a particular Insurance Company and its Contract owners, or to the interests of holders of a particular type of Contract.

If approved by the BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.’s (the “Company”) Board of Directors, BlackRock, on behalf of the Funds, may enter into agreements with a Service Organization, as defined below, pursuant to which a Fund will pay a Service Organization for administrative, networking, recordkeeping, subtransfer agency and shareholder services. These payments are based on a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a Service Organization. The aggregate amount of these payments may be substantial.

BlackRock, BlackRock Investments, LLC (the “Distributor”) and its affiliates may make payments relating to distribution and sales support activities to Insurance Companies and other financial intermediaries (“Service Organizations”) out of their past profits or other sources available to them (and not as an additional charge to the Funds). From time to time, BlackRock, the Distributor and their affiliates may compensate affiliated and unaffiliated Service Organizations for the sale and distribution of shares of the Funds. These payments would be in addition to the Fund payments described above, if approved by the Board, and may be a fixed dollar amount, may be based on the number of customer accounts maintained by the Service Organization, or may be based on a percentage of the value of shares sold to, or held by, customers of the Service Organization. The aggregate amount of these payments by BlackRock, the Distributor and their affiliates may be substantial. Payments by BlackRock may include amounts that are sometimes referred to as “revenue sharing” payments. In some circumstances, these revenue sharing payments may create an incentive for a Service Organization, its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of the Funds to you. Please contact your Service Organization for details about payments it may receive from the Funds or from BlackRock, the Distributor or their affiliates. For more information, see the Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Company is offering through this prospectus Class I Shares in each of its Funds to the Insurance Companies. The price of shares purchased by the Insurance Companies is based on the next calculation of the per share net asset value of a Fund after an order is placed. The Company may reject any order to buy shares and may suspend the sale of

shares at any time. The Company will redeem all full and fractional shares of the Funds for cash. The price of redeemed shares is based on the next calculation of net asset value after a redemption order is placed. The value of shares at the time of redemption may be more or less than the shareholder's cost, depending in part on the net asset value of such shares at such time.

Short-Term Trading Policy

The Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") has determined that the interests of long-term shareholders and a Fund's ability to manage its investments may be adversely affected when shares are repeatedly bought, sold or exchanged in response to short-term market fluctuations — also known as "market timing." The Funds are not designed for market timing organizations or other entities using programmed or frequent purchases and sales or exchanges. The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term trading. Excessive purchase and sale or exchange activity may interfere with portfolio management, increase expenses and taxes and may have an adverse effect on the performance of a Fund and its shareholders. For example, large flows of cash into and out of a Fund may require the management team to allocate a significant amount of assets to cash or other short-term investments or sell securities, rather than maintaining such assets in securities selected to achieve a Fund's investment objective. Frequent trading may cause a Fund to sell securities at less favorable prices, and transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions, can reduce a Fund's performance.

A Fund that invests in non-U.S. securities is subject to the risk that an investor may seek to take advantage of a delay between the change in value of such Fund's portfolio securities and the determination of the Fund's net asset value as a result of different closing times of U.S. and non-U.S. markets by buying or selling Fund shares at a price that does not reflect their true value. A similar risk exists for Funds that invest in securities of small capitalization companies, securities of issuers located in emerging markets or high yield securities ("junk bonds") that are thinly traded and therefore may have actual values that differ from their market prices. This short-term arbitrage activity can reduce the return received by long-term shareholders. Each Fund will seek to eliminate these opportunities by using fair value pricing, as described in "Valuation of Fund Investments" below.

The Funds discourage market timing and seeks to prevent frequent purchases and sales or exchanges of Fund shares that it determines may be detrimental to the Fund or long-term shareholders. The Board has approved the policies discussed below to seek to deter market timing activity. The Board has not adopted any specific numerical restrictions on purchases, sales and exchanges of Fund shares because certain legitimate strategies will not result in harm to a Fund or shareholders.

If as a result of its own investigation, information provided by a financial intermediary or other third party, or otherwise, a Fund believes, in its sole discretion, that your short-term trading is excessive or that you are engaging in market timing activity, it reserves the right to reject any specific purchase or exchange order. If a Fund rejects your purchase or exchange order, you will not be able to execute that transaction, and such Fund will not be responsible for any losses you therefore may suffer. For transactions placed directly with a Fund, such Fund may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control for the purpose of enforcing these policies. Transactions placed through the same financial intermediary on an omnibus basis may be deemed part of a group for the purpose of this policy and may be rejected in whole or in part by a Fund. Certain accounts, such as omnibus accounts and accounts at financial intermediaries, however, include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide a Fund with net purchase or redemption and exchange requests on any given day where purchases, redemptions and exchanges of shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers, redeemers and exchangers whose orders are aggregated may not be known by a Fund. While the Funds monitor for market timing activity, the Funds may be unable to identify such activities because the netting effect in omnibus accounts often makes it more difficult to locate and eliminate market timers from the Funds. The Distributor has entered into agreements with respect to financial professionals, and other financial intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the transfer agent pursuant to which such financial professionals and other financial intermediaries undertake to cooperate with the Distributor in monitoring purchase, exchange and redemption orders by their customers in order to detect and prevent short-term or excessive trading in the Funds' shares through such accounts. Identification of market timers may also be limited by operational systems and technical limitations. In the event that a financial intermediary is determined by a Fund to be engaged in market timing or other improper trading activity, the Funds' Distributor may terminate such financial intermediary's agreement with the Distributor, suspend such financial intermediary's trading privileges or take other appropriate actions.

There is no assurance that the methods described above will prevent market timing or other trading that may be deemed abusive.

The Funds may from time to time use other methods that they believe are appropriate to deter market timing or other trading activity that may be detrimental to a fund or long-term shareholders.

Management of the Funds

BlackRock

BlackRock, each Fund's investment adviser, manages each Fund's investments and its business operations subject to the oversight of the Board of each of the Funds. While BlackRock is ultimately responsible for the management of the Funds, it is able to draw upon the trading, research and expertise of its asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management with respect to certain portfolio securities. BlackRock is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc.

BlackRock, a registered investment adviser, was organized in 1994 to perform advisory services for investment companies. BlackRock and its affiliates had approximately \$3.513 trillion in investment company and other portfolio assets under management as of December 31, 2011.

Each Fund has entered into a management agreement (the "Management Agreement") with BlackRock under which BlackRock receives for its services to the Funds a fee at an annual rate described below. The fee is computed daily on a Fund-by-Fund basis and payable monthly.

BlackRock Balanced Capital V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.55%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.52%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.50%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.48%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.47%

BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.60%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.56%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.54%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.52%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.51%

BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.61%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.59%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.57%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.55%

BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.60%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.56%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.54%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.52%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.51%

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$6 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$6 billion but not more than \$8 billion	0.61%
In excess of \$8 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.59%
In excess of \$10 billion but not more than \$15 billion	0.57%
In excess of \$15 billion	0.55%

BlackRock Global Opportunities V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.75%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.71%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.68%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.64%

BlackRock International V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.75%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.71%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.68%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.64%

BlackRock Large Cap Core V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$250 million	0.500%
In excess of \$250 million but not more than \$300 million	0.450%
In excess of \$300 million but not more than \$400 million	0.425%
In excess of \$400 million	0.400%

BlackRock Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.61%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.59%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.57%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.55%

BlackRock Large Cap Value V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.75%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.71%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.68%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.64%

BlackRock Money Market V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.500%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$2 billion	0.450%
In excess of \$2 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.400%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$4 billion	0.375%
In excess of \$4 billion but not more than \$7 billion	0.350%
In excess of \$7 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.325%
In excess of \$10 billion but not more than \$15 billion	0.300%
In excess of \$15 billion	0.290%

BlackRock S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund

Management Fee
0.300%

BlackRock U.S. Government Bond V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.50%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.47%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.45%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.44%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.43%

BlackRock Value Opportunities V.I. Fund

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$1 billion	0.75%
In excess of \$1 billion but not more than \$3 billion	0.71%
In excess of \$3 billion but not more than \$5 billion	0.68%
In excess of \$5 billion but not more than \$10 billion	0.65%
In excess of \$10 billion	0.64%

BlackRock High Yield V.I. Fund and BlackRock Total Return V.I. Fund

Portion of Aggregate Average Daily Value of Net Assets of both Funds:	Management Fee	
	BlackRock High Yield V.I. Fund	BlackRock Total Return V.I. Fund
Not exceeding \$250 million	0.55%	0.50%
In excess of \$250 million but not exceeding \$500 million	0.50%	0.45%
In excess of \$500 million but not exceeding \$750 million	0.45%	0.40%
In excess of \$750 million	0.40%	0.35%

The fee rates for the High Yield V.I. Fund and the Total Return V.I. Fund are applied to the average daily net assets of each Fund, with the reduced rates shown below applicable to portions of the assets of each Fund to the extent that the aggregate average daily net assets of the High Yield V.I. Fund and Total Return V.I. Fund combined exceed \$250 million, \$500 million and \$750 million (each such amount being a “breakpoint level”). The portion of the assets of a Fund to which the rate at each breakpoint level applies will be determined on a “uniform percentage” basis. The uniform percentage applicable to a breakpoint level is determined by dividing the amount of the aggregate average daily net assets of the combined Funds that falls within that breakpoint level by the aggregate average daily net assets of the combined Funds. The amount of the fee for a Fund at each breakpoint level is determined by multiplying the average daily net assets of that Fund by the uniform percentage applicable to that breakpoint level and multiplying the product by the advisory fee rate.

For the Money Market V.I. Fund, the Manager has voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of its fees and/or reimburse operating expenses to enable the Fund to maintain a minimum daily net investment income dividend. The Manager may discontinue this waiver and/or reimbursement at any time without notice. Taking into account this voluntary waiver and/or reimbursement of fees, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may be lower than shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table.

For the S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund, the management fee applicable to portions of the assets of the Fund to the extent that the average daily net assets of the Fund exceed \$500 million and \$1 billion may be voluntarily reduced to the rates shown below. Any voluntary management fee reductions may be terminated by the Manager without notice at any time.

Portion of Average Daily Value of Net Assets	Management Fee
Not exceeding \$500 million	0.300%
In excess of \$500 million but not exceeding \$1 billion	0.275%
In excess of \$1 billion	0.250%

BlackRock has voluntarily agreed to cap net expenses (excluding (i) interest, taxes, dividends tied to short sales, brokerage commissions, and other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (ii) expenses incurred directly or indirectly by a Fund as a result of investments in other investment companies and pooled investment vehicles; (iii) other expenses attributable to, and incurred as a result of, a Fund’s investments; and (iv) other extraordinary expenses (including litigation expenses) not incurred in the ordinary course of a Fund’s business, if any), of each share class of certain Funds at the levels shown below. (Items (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) in the preceding sentence are referred to in this prospectus as “Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses.”) To achieve these expense caps, BlackRock has agreed to waive or reimburse fees or expenses if these operating expenses exceed a certain limit.

With respect to Class I shares of each fund, as set forth in the table below, BlackRock has i) voluntarily agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees and/or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements; and ii) voluntarily reimburse fees in order to limit operational and recordkeeping fees to the amounts noted in the table below.

	Voluntary Caps¹ on Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses* (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses)	Voluntary Caps¹ on fees paid by Fund for operational and recordkeeping services	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses* after giving effect to all applicable expense limitation provisions (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses)
Balanced Capital V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	1.13%
Basic Value V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.06%	0.73%
Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.07%	0.79%
Equity Dividend V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	1.02%
Global Allocation V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.07%	0.76%
Global Opportunities V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	1.09%
High Yield V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.06%	0.73%
International V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.08%	0.96%
Large Cap Core V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.05%	0.61%
Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.07%	0.85%
Large Cap Value V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	0.88%
Money Market V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.02%	0.58%
S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	0.43%
Total Return V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	0.64%
U.S. Government Bond V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.00%	0.66%
Value Opportunities V.I. Fund	1.25%	0.07%	0.91%

* As a percentage of average daily net assets.

¹ Voluntary waivers or reimbursements may be reduced or discontinued at any time without notice.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, BlackRock received a fee, net of applicable waivers, at the annual rate of each Fund's average daily net assets as described below.

Fund Name	Management Fee
Balanced Capital V.I. Fund	0.53%
Basic Value V.I. Fund	0.60%
Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund	0.65%
Equity Dividend V.I. Fund	0.60%
Global Allocation V.I. Fund	0.64%
Global Opportunities V.I. Fund	0.75%
High Yield V.I. Fund	0.54%
International V.I. Fund	0.75%
Large Cap Core V.I. Fund	0.49%
Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund	0.65%
Large Cap Value V.I. Fund	0.75%
Money Market V.I. Fund	0.16%
S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund	0.30%
Total Return V.I. Fund	0.49%
U.S. Government Bond V.I. Fund	0.50%
Value Opportunities V.I. Fund	0.75%

BlackRock has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (“BFM”), an affiliate of BlackRock, under which BlackRock pays BFM a monthly fee for services it provides at an annual rate equal to a percentage of the management fee paid to BlackRock under the Management Agreement. BFM is responsible for the day-to-day management of the High Yield V.I. Fund, U.S. Government Bond V.I. Fund and Total Return V.I. Fund. BFM is responsible for the day-to-day management of a portion of the Balanced Capital V.I. Fund.

BlackRock has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with BlackRock Investment Management, LLC (“BIM”), an affiliate of BlackRock, under which BlackRock pays BIM a monthly fee for services it provides at an annual rate equal to a percentage of the management fee paid to BlackRock under the Management Agreement. BIM is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Basic Value V.I. Fund, Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund, Global Opportunities V.I. Fund, S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund, Large Cap Core V.I. Fund, Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund, Large Cap Value V.I. Fund, Value Opportunities V.I. Fund and Equity Dividend V.I. Fund. BIM is responsible for the day-to-day management of a portion of the Balanced Capital V.I. Fund and the Global Allocation V.I. Fund.

BlackRock has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with BlackRock International Limited (“BIL”), an affiliate of BlackRock, under which BlackRock pays BIL a monthly fee for services it provides at an annual rate equal to a percentage of the management fee paid to BlackRock under the Management Agreement. BIL is responsible for the day-to-day management of the International V.I. Fund and a portion of the Global Allocation V.I. Fund.

A discussion of the basis for the Board’s approval of the Management Agreement with BlackRock and each sub-advisory agreement between BlackRock and each sub-adviser is included in each Fund’s semi-annual shareholder report for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2011.

From time to time, a manager, analyst, or other employee of BlackRock or its affiliates may express views regarding a particular asset class, company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of BlackRock or any other person within the BlackRock organization. Any such views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and BlackRock disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied on as investment advice and, because investment decisions for a Fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of a Fund.

Portfolio Manager Information

Information regarding the portfolio managers of each Fund is set forth below. Further information regarding the portfolio managers, including other accounts managed, compensation, ownership of Fund shares, and possible conflicts of interest, is available in the Funds’ SAI.

BlackRock Balanced Capital V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Robert Doll, CFA, CPA, Daniel Hanson, CFA and Peter Stournaras, CFA are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the equity portion of the Fund’s portfolio. Rick Rieder, Bob Miller, Eric Pellicciaro and Matthew Marra are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fixed-income portion of the Fund’s portfolio. Philip Green is responsible for the asset allocation of the equity and fixed-income portions of the Fund’s portfolio.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Robert Doll, CFA, CPA, Senior Portfolio Manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the equity portion of the Fund’s portfolio including setting the overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2008	Senior Managing Director and Chief Equity Strategist of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Vice Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer for Equities of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2010; President and Chief Investment Officer of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. (“MLIM”) and its affiliate, Fund Asset Management, L.P. from 2001 to 2006; President and a member of the Board of the funds advised by MLIM and its affiliates from 2005 to 2006.
Daniel Hanson, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the equity portion of the Fund’s portfolio including setting the overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2008	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2007 to 2008; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. in 2006.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Peter Stournaras, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the equity portion of the Fund's portfolio including setting the overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2010	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Director at Northern Trust Company from 2006 to 2010; Portfolio Manager at Smith Barney/Legg Mason from 2005 to 2006.
Rick Rieder	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to- day management of the fixed- income portion of the Fund's portfolio.	2010	Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Fundamental Portfolios of BlackRock Inc. and Head of its Global Credit Business and Credit Strategies, Multi-Sector, and Mortgage groups since 2010; Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; President and Chief Executive Officer of R3 Capital Partners from 2008 to 2009; Managing Director of Lehman Brothers from 1994 to 2008.
Bob Miller	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fixed-income portion of the Fund's portfolio.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2011; Co-Founder and Partner of Round Table Investment Management Company from 2007 to 2009; Managing Director of Bank of America from 1999 to 2007.
Eric Pellicciaro	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to- day management of the fixed- income portion of the Fund's portfolio.	2010	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2005; Head of the Global Rates Investment team within BlackRock's Fundamental Fixed Income Portfolio Management Group.
Matthew Marra	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to- day management of the fixed- income portion of the Fund's portfolio.	2006	Managing Director of Black Rock, Inc. since 2006; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2002 to 2005.
Philip Green	Primarily responsible for the asset allocation of the equity and fixed-income portions of the Fund's portfolio.	2008	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006; Managing Director of MLIM from 1999 to 2006.

BlackRock Basic Value V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Kevin Rendino and Carrie King, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Rendino is the senior portfolio manager and Ms. King is the associate portfolio manager.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Kevin Rendino	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2002	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. and Head of BlackRock's Basic Value Equity team since 2006.
Carrie King	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2011; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2007 to 2010; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. in 2006.

BlackRock Capital Appreciation V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Jeffrey Lindsey, CFA and Edward Dowd, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Jeffrey Lindsey, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2008	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2005; Head of BlackRock's Large Cap Growth Equity team.
Edward Dowd	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2008	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006; Director of BlackRock, Inc. in 2005.

BlackRock Equity Dividend V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Kathleen M. Anderson, Robert M. Shearer, CFA, and David J. Cassese, CFA, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Kathleen M. Anderson	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2001	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2007; Director of BlackRock, Inc. in 2006; Director of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. ("MLIM") from 2000 to 2006.
Robert M. Shearer, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2010	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006; Managing Director of MLIM from 2000 to 2006.
David J. Cassese, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2011; Senior Vice President of Oppenheimer Capital from 2008 to 2011; Vice President of Oppenheimer Capital from 2005 to 2007.

BlackRock Global Allocation V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Dennis Stattman, CFA, Dan Chamby, CFA and Aldo Roldan, PhD are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Dennis Stattman, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2001	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006 and Head of BlackRock's Global Allocation team.
Dan Chamby, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2003	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2007; Director of BlackRock, Inc. in 2006.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Aldo Roldan, PhD	Jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2006	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2008; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2007.

BlackRock Global Opportunities V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Thomas Callan, CFA, Michael Carey, CFA, and Ian Jamieson, CFA, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Thomas Callan, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	1998	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 1998; Head of BlackRock's Global Opportunities Equity team.
Michael Carey, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	1998	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2007; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2004 to 2006.
Ian Jamieson, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2012; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2007 to 2011; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2004 to 2006.

BlackRock High Yield V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by James Keenan, CFA, Mitchell Garfin, CFA, Derek Schoenhofen and Charlie McCarthy, CFA, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
James Keenan, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2007	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2008 and Head of the Leveraged Finance Portfolio team; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2007.
Mitchell Garfin, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2005 to 2008.
Derek Schoenhofen	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2000 to 2005.
Charlie McCarthy, CFA	Responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2012	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Founding Partner and Portfolio Manager of Pride Capital, LLC from 2004 to 2010.

BlackRock International V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Richard Turnill, James Bristow, CFA and Gareth Williams, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Richard Turnill	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006 and Head of BlackRock's Global Equity team.
James Bristow, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2009.
Gareth Williams	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Associate of BlackRock, Inc. from 2008 to 2009; Analyst with BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2007.

BlackRock Large Cap Core V.I. Fund, BlackRock Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund and BlackRock Large Cap Value V.I. Fund

Each Fund is managed by Robert Doll, CFA, CPA, Daniel Hanson, CFA, and Peter Stournaras, CFA who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund. Mr. Doll is each Fund's senior portfolio manager and Mr. Hanson is each Fund's associate portfolio manager.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Robert Doll, CFA, CPA, Senior Portfolio Manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio, including setting each Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Funds.	2001 (Large Cap Core V.I. Fund and Large Cap Value V.I. Fund) and 1999 (Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund)	Senior Managing Director and Chief Equity Strategist of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Vice Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer for Equities of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2010; President and Chief Investment Officer of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. ("MLIM") and its affiliate, Fund Asset Management, L.P. from 2001 to 2006; President and member of the Board of the funds advised by MLIM and its affiliates from 2005 to 2006.
Daniel Hanson, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio, including setting each Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Funds.	2003 (Large Cap Growth V.I. Fund) and 2004 (Large Cap Core V.I. Fund and Large Cap Value V.I. Fund)	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2007 to 2008; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. in 2006.
Peter Stournaras, CFA, Portfolio Manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio including setting each Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Funds.	2010	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Director at Northern Trust Company from 2006 to 2010; Portfolio Manager at Smith Barney/Legg Mason from 2005 to 2006.

BlackRock Money Market V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Thomas Kolimago and Coleen Gasiewski, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Thomas Kolimago	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2006	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2007; Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2004 to 2006.
Coleen Gasiewski	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2008; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2007; Vice President of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. from 2000 to 2006.

BlackRock S&P 500 Index V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Edward Corallo, Christopher Bliss, CFA, CPA, and Greg Savage, CFA, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Edward Corallo	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2010	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Director of BlackRock, Inc. in 2009; Head of Portfolio Management in the Index Equity group at BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Principal of Barclays Global Investors from 1998 to 2009.
Christopher Bliss, CFA, CPA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Principal of Barclay's Global Investors ("BGI") from 2005 to 2009.
Greg Savage, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Director of BlackRock, Inc. in 2009; Principal of Barclay's Global Investors ("BGI") from 2007 to 2009; Associate of BGI from 1999 to 2007.

BlackRock Total Return V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Rick Rieder, Bob Miller, Eric Pellicciaro and Matthew Marra are the portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Rick Rieder	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2010	Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Fundamental Portfolios of BlackRock, Inc., and Head of its Global Credit Business and Credit Strategies, Multi-Sector and Mortgage Groups since 2010; Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; President and Chief Executive Officer of R3 Capital Partners from 2008 to 2009; Managing Director of Lehman Brothers from 1994 to 2008.
Bob Miller	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2011	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2011; Co-Founder and Partner of Round Table Investment Management Company from 2007 to 2009; Managing Director of Bank of America from 1999 to 2007.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Eric Pellicciaro	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2010	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2005; Head of the Global Rates Investment Team within BlackRock's Fixed Income Portfolio Management Group.
Matthew Marra	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2006	Managing Director of Black Rock, Inc. since 2006; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2002 to 2005.

BlackRock U.S. Government Bond V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by Eric Pellicciaro and Matthew Marra, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Eric Pellicciaro	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2006	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2005; Head of the Global Rates Investment Team within BlackRock's Fixed Income Portfolio Management Group.
Matthew Marra	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2002 to 2005.

BlackRock Value Opportunities V.I. Fund

The Fund is managed by John Coyle, CFA and Murali Balaraman, CFA, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
John Coyle, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2008; Director of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. ("MLIM") in 2006.
Murali Balaraman, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2008; Director of MLIM in 2006.

Conflicts of Interest

The investment activities of BlackRock and its affiliates (including BlackRock, Inc. and PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. and their affiliates, directors, partners, trustees, managing members, officers and employees (collectively, the "Affiliates")) and of BlackRock, Inc.'s significant shareholder, Barclays Bank PLC and its affiliates, including Barclays PLC (each a "Barclays Entity" and collectively, the "Barclays Entities") in the management of, or their interest in, their own accounts and other accounts they manage, may present conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Funds and their shareholders. BlackRock and its Affiliates or the Barclays Entities provide investment management services to other funds and discretionary managed accounts that follow an investment program similar to that of the Funds. BlackRock and its Affiliates or the Barclays Entities are involved worldwide with a broad spectrum of financial services and asset management activities and may engage in the ordinary course of business in activities in which their interests or the interests of their clients may

conflict with those of a Fund. One or more Affiliates or Barclays Entities act or may act as an investor, investment banker, research provider, investment manager, financier, advisor, market maker, trader, prime broker, lender, agent and principal, and have other direct and indirect interests, in securities, currencies and other instruments in which a Fund directly and indirectly invests. Thus, it is likely that a Fund will have multiple business relationships with and will invest in, engage in transactions with, make voting decisions with respect to, or obtain services from entities for which an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity performs or seeks to perform investment banking or other services. One or more Affiliates or Barclays Entities may engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and funds that have investment objectives similar to those of a Fund and/or that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities, currencies and other instruments as a Fund. The trading activities of these Affiliates or Barclays Entities are carried out without reference to positions held directly or indirectly by a Fund and may result in an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity having positions that are adverse to those of a Fund. No Affiliate or Barclays Entity is under any obligation to share any investment opportunity, idea or strategy with a Fund. As a result, an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity may compete with a Fund for appropriate investment opportunities. The results of a Fund's investment activities, therefore, may differ from those of an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity and of other accounts managed by an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity, and it is possible that a Fund could sustain losses during periods in which one or more Affiliates or Barclays Entities and other accounts achieve profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. The opposite result is also possible. In addition, a Fund may, from time to time, enter into transactions in which an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity or its other clients have an adverse interest. Furthermore, transactions undertaken by Affiliate-advised clients may adversely impact a Fund. Transactions by one or more Affiliate- or Barclays Entity-advised clients or BlackRock may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of a Fund. A Fund's activities may be limited because of regulatory restrictions applicable to one or more Affiliates or Barclays Entities, and/or their internal policies designed to comply with such restrictions. In addition, a Fund may invest in securities of companies with which an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity has or is trying to develop investment banking relationships or in which an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity has significant debt or equity investments. A Fund also may invest in securities of companies for which an Affiliate or a Barclays Entity provides or may some day provide research coverage. An Affiliate or a Barclays Entity may have business relationships with and purchase or distribute or sell services or products from or to distributors, consultants or others who recommend a Fund or who engage in transactions with or for a Fund, and may receive compensation for such services. A Fund may also make brokerage and other payments to Affiliates or Barclays Entities in connection with a Fund's portfolio investment transactions.

Under a securities lending program approved by the Funds' Board, the Funds have retained an Affiliate of BlackRock to serve as the securities lending agent for the funds to the extent that the Funds participate in the securities lending program. For these services, the lending agent will receive a fee from the Funds, including a fee based on the returns earned on the Funds' investment of the cash received as collateral for the loaned securities. In addition, one or more Affiliates may be among the entities to which the Funds may lend its portfolio securities under the securities lending program.

The activities of Affiliates may give rise to other conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Funds and their shareholders. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential conflicts of interest. See the SAI for further information.

Valuation of Fund Investments

Each Fund other than Money Market V.I. Fund

When an Insurance Company purchases shares, the Insurance Company pays the net asset value. This is the offering price. Shares are also redeemed at their net asset value. Each Fund calculates its net asset value of each class of its shares (generally by using market quotations) each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open, as of the close of business on the NYSE, based on prices at the time of closing. The NYSE generally closes at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The net asset value used in determining your share price is the next one calculated after your purchase or redemption order is placed.

The Funds' assets and liabilities are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations. Equity investments and other instruments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value, which is generally determined using the last reported sale price on the exchange or market on which the security is primarily traded at the time of valuation. The Funds value fixed income portfolio securities and non-exchange traded derivatives using market prices provided directly from one or more broker-dealers, market makers, or independent third-party pricing services, which may use matrix pricing and valuation models to derive values, each in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board. Short-term debt securities with remaining maturities of sixty days or less are valued on the basis of amortized cost.

Foreign currency exchange rates are generally determined as of the close of business on the NYSE. Foreign securities owned by the Funds may trade on weekends or other days when a Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the Funds' net asset value may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem a Fund's shares. Generally, trading in foreign securities, U.S. government securities and money market instruments, and certain fixed income securities is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of business on the NYSE. The values of such securities used in computing the net asset value of a Fund's shares are determined as of such times.

When market quotations are not readily available or are not believed by BlackRock to be reliable, a Fund's investments are valued at fair value. Fair value determinations are made by BlackRock in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. BlackRock may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of liquidity, if BlackRock believes a market quotation from a broker-dealer or other source is unreliable, where the security or other asset or other liability is thinly traded (e.g., municipal securities, certain small cap and emerging growth companies and certain non-U.S. securities) or where there is a significant event subsequent to the most recent market quotation. For this purpose, a "significant event" is deemed to occur if BlackRock determines, in its business judgment prior to or at the time of pricing a Fund's assets or liabilities, that it is likely that the event will cause a material change to the last closing market price of one or more assets or liabilities held by the Fund. For instance, significant events may occur between the foreign market close and the close of business on the Exchange that may not be reflected in the computation of the Funds' net assets. If such event occurs, those instruments may be fair valued. Similarly, foreign securities whose values are affected by volatility that occurs in U.S. markets on a trading day after the close of foreign securities markets may be fair valued.

For certain foreign securities, a third-party vendor supplies evaluated, systematic fair value pricing based on the movement of a proprietary multi-factor model after the relevant foreign markets have closed. This systematic fair value pricing methodology is designed to correlate the prices of foreign securities following the close of the local markets to the price that might have prevailed as of a Fund's pricing time.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of a security. The fair value of one or more securities may not, in retrospect, be the price at which those assets could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used in determining a Fund's net asset value.

A Fund may accept orders from certain authorized Financial Intermediaries or their designees. A Fund will be deemed to receive an order when accepted by the intermediary or designee, and the order will receive the net asset value next computed by the Fund after such acceptance. If the payment for a purchase order is not made by a designated later time, the order will be canceled and the financial intermediary could be held liable for any losses.

Money Market V.I. Fund

When an Insurance Company purchases shares, the Insurance Company pays the net asset value (normally \$1.00 per share). This is the offering price. Shares are also redeemed at their net asset value.

The Fund calculates the net asset value (generally by using market quotations) each day the NYSE is open, as of the close of business on the NYSE, based on prices at the time of closing. The NYSE generally closes at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The net asset value used in determining your share price is the next one calculated after your purchase or redemption order becomes effective. Share purchase orders are effective on the date Federal Funds become available to the Fund.

The amortized cost method is used in calculating net asset value, meaning that the calculation is based on a valuation of the assets held by the Fund at cost, with an adjustment for any discount or premium on a security at the time of purchase.

Foreign currency exchange rates are generally determined as of the close of business on the NYSE. Foreign securities owned by the Funds may trade on weekends or other days when a Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the Funds' net asset value may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem a Fund's shares. Generally, trading in foreign securities, U.S. government securities and money market instruments and certain fixed income securities is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of business on the NYSE. The values of such securities used in computing the net asset value of a Fund's shares are determined as of such times.

The Fund may accept orders from certain authorized financial intermediaries or their designees. The Fund will be deemed to receive an order when accepted by the intermediary or designee, and the order will receive the net asset value next computed by the Fund after such acceptance. If the payment for a purchase order is not made by a designated later time, the order will be canceled and the Financial Intermediary could be held liable for any losses.

Dividends and Taxes

The Money Market V.I., High Yield V.I., Total Return V.I. and U.S. Government Bond V.I. Funds declare dividends daily and reinvest dividends monthly in additional full and fractional shares of the respective Fund. The Balanced Capital V.I., Basic Value V.I., Capital Appreciation V.I., Equity Dividend V.I., Global Opportunities V.I., Global Allocation V.I., S&P 500 Index V.I., International V.I., Large Cap Core V.I., Large Cap Growth V.I., Large Cap Value V.I., and Value Opportunities V.I. Funds declare dividends at least annually and reinvest dividends at least annually in additional shares of the respective Funds.

Each Fund has elected to be treated, and intends to qualify each year, as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In order to qualify to be taxed as a regulated investment company, each Fund must meet certain income and asset diversification tests and distribution requirements. As regulated investment companies, the Funds will not be subject to federal income tax on their net investment income and net capital gains that they distribute to their shareholders.

In addition, each Fund intends to meet certain diversification and investor control requirements applicable to regulated investment companies underlying variable insurance products. The requirements generally provide that, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter, no more than 55% of the total assets of a Fund may be represented by any one investment, no more than 70% by any two investments, no more than 80% by any three investments, and no more than 90% by any four investments. For this purpose, all securities of the same issuer are considered a single investment, but in the case of Government securities, each Government agency or instrumentality is considered to be a separate issuer. An alternative diversification test may be satisfied under certain circumstances.

If a Fund should fail to comply with the diversification or investor control requirements or were to otherwise fail to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies under the Code, Contracts invested in the Fund would not be treated as annuity, endowment, or life insurance contracts for federal tax purposes, and income and gain earned inside the Contracts in current and prior years would be taxed currently to the Contract holders and would remain taxable in future years as well, even if the Fund were to become adequately diversified.

Dividends paid by the Company may be included in a Insurance Company’s gross income. The tax treatment of these dividends depends on the Insurance Company’s tax status. A description of an Insurance Company’s tax status is contained in the prospectus for the Contract.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax will be imposed on the net investment income (which includes taxable dividends and redemption proceeds) of certain individuals, trusts and estates, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

A 30% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends paid after December 31, 2013, and redemption proceeds paid after December 31, 2014, to (i) foreign financial institutions, including non-U.S. investment funds, unless they agree to collect and disclose to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other foreign entities, unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions will need to enter into agreements with the IRS that state that they will provide the IRS information, including the name, address and taxpayer identification number of direct and indirect U.S. account holders; comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts; report to the IRS certain information with respect to U.S. accounts maintained; agree to withhold tax on certain payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to account holders who fail to provide the required information; and determine certain other information as to their account holders. Other foreign entities will need to provide the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner or certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership, unless certain exceptions apply.

General Information

Shareholder Documents

Please contact your Insurance Company for a copy of the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports.

Certain Fund Policies

Anti-Money Laundering Requirements

The Funds are subject to the USA PATRIOT Act (the "Patriot Act"). The Patriot Act is intended to prevent the use of the U.S. financial system in furtherance of money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities. Pursuant to requirements under the Patriot Act, the Funds may request information from shareholders to enable it to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of its shareholders. This information will be used to verify the identity of investors or, in some cases, the status of financial professionals; it will be used only for compliance with the requirements of the Patriot Act.

The Funds reserve the right to reject purchase orders from persons who have not submitted information sufficient to allow the Funds to verify their identity. The Funds also reserve the right to redeem any amounts in the Funds from persons whose identity it is unable to verify on a timely basis. It is the Funds' policy to cooperate fully with appropriate regulators in any investigations conducted with respect to potential money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities.

BlackRock Privacy Principles

BlackRock is committed to maintaining the privacy of its current and former fund investors and individual clients (collectively, "Clients") and to safeguarding their nonpublic personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information BlackRock collects, how we protect that information and why in certain cases we share such information with select parties. If you are located in a jurisdiction where specific laws, rules or regulations require BlackRock to provide you with additional or different privacy-related rights beyond what is set forth below, then BlackRock will comply with those specific laws, rules or regulations.

BlackRock obtains or verifies personal nonpublic information from and about you from different sources, including the following: (i) information we receive from you or, if applicable, your Financial Intermediary, on applications, forms or other documents; (ii) information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others; (iii) information we receive from a consumer reporting agency; and (iv) from visits to our website.

BlackRock does not sell or disclose to nonaffiliated third parties any nonpublic personal information about its Clients, except as permitted by law, or as is necessary to respond to regulatory requests or to service Client accounts. These nonaffiliated third parties are required to protect the confidentiality and security of this information and to use it only for its intended purpose.

We may share information with our affiliates to service your account or to provide you with information about other BlackRock products or services that may be of interest to you. In addition, BlackRock restricts access to nonpublic personal information about its Clients to those BlackRock employees with a legitimate business need for the information. BlackRock maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that are designed to protect the nonpublic personal information of its Clients, including procedures relating to the proper storage and disposal of such information.

Statement of Additional Information

If you would like further information about the Funds, including how the Funds invest, please see the SAI.

For a discussion of the Funds' policies and procedures regarding the selective disclosure of their portfolio holdings, please see the SAI.

Glossary

This glossary contains an explanation of some of the common terms used in this prospectus. For additional information about the Funds, please see the SAI.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses — fees and expenses charged by other investment companies in which a Fund invests a portion of its assets.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses — expenses that cover the costs of operating a Fund.

Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index — a widely recognized unmanaged market-weighted index, is comprised of investment-grade corporate bonds rated BBB or better, mortgages and U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency issues with at least one year to maturity.

Barclays Mortgage-Backed Securities Index — a widely recognized unmanaged index that includes the mortgage-backed pass through securities of the Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac that meet certain maturity and liquidity criteria.

Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index — an unmanaged index comprised of issues that meet the following criteria: at least \$150 million par value outstanding; maximum credit rating of Ba1; at least one year to maturity; and no issuer represents more than 2% of the index.

Barclays U.S. Government/Mortgage Index — measures debt issued by the U.S. Government, and its agencies, as well as mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year Treasury Index — a widely recognized unmanaged one security index that consists of the current “on-the-run” 10-Year Treasury issue.

BofA Merrill Lynch Current 5-Year U.S. Treasury Index — an unmanaged index designed to track the total return of the current coupon five-year U.S. Treasury bond.

Citigroup Non-U.S. Dollar World Government Bond Index — an unmanaged, market capitalization-weighted index that tracks 22 government bond indices, excluding the United States.

Contract — the Fund offers its shares only to participating insurance companies. These insurance companies write variable annuity and/or variable life insurance contracts that allow the contract owner to choose the Fund as an investment option. The contract owner does not become a Fund shareholder.

Distribution Fees — fees used to support a Fund’s marketing and distribution efforts, such as compensating financial professionals and other financial intermediaries, advertising and promotion.

FTSE World Index — this unmanaged market capitalization-weighted Index is comprised of 2,458 equities from 35 countries in 4 regions, including the United States.

FTSE World (ex US) Index — an unmanaged, capitalization-weighted index comprised of 1,844 companies in 34 countries, excluding the United States.

Management Fee — a fee paid to BlackRock for managing the Fund.

MSCI EAFE Index — an unmanaged index that measures the total returns of developed foreign stock markets in Europe, Australasia and the Far East (in U.S. dollars).

MSCI All Country World Index — a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index, calculated by Morgan Stanley Capital International, that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The index consists of 45 country indexes comprising 24 developed and 21 emerging market country indexes.

MSCI All Country World Index Ex-U.S. — is a market capitalization weighted index maintained by MSCI, Inc. that is designed to provide a broad measure of stock performance throughout the world, with the exception of U.S.-based companies. The MSCI All Country World Index Ex-U.S. includes both developed and emerging markets.

Other Expenses — include accounting, transfer agency, custody, professional fees and registration fees.

Reference Benchmark — an unmanaged weighted index comprised as follows: 36% of the S&P 500 Index; 24% FTSE World Index (ex US); 24% BofA Merrill Lynch Current 5-Year U.S. Treasury Index; and 16% Citigroup Non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index.

Russell 1000® Index — an unmanaged broad-based index that measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 91% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000® Index.

Russell 1000® Growth Index — a subset of the Russell 1000® Index that consists of those Russell 1000® securities with a greater than average growth orientation.

Russell 1000® Value Index — a subset of the Russell 1000® Index that consists of those Russell 1000® securities with lower price to book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000® Index — this unmanaged index is comprised of approximately 2,000 smaller-capitalization common stocks from various industrial sectors.

S&P 500 Index — this unmanaged index covers 500 industrial, utility, transportation and financial companies of the U.S. markets (mostly NYSE issues), representing about 75% of NYSE market capitalization and 30% of NYSE issues. S&P 500 is a registered trademark of The McGraw-Hill Companies.

S&P SmallCap 600 Value Index — a subset of the S&P 600 Index that consists of those stocks in the S&P 600 Index exhibiting the strongest value characteristics.

Service Fees — fees used to compensate securities dealers and other financial intermediaries for certain shareholder servicing activities.

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For More Information

Funds and Service Providers

THE FUNDS

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.
100 Bellevue Parkway
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

Written Correspondence:
P.O. Box 9819
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8019

Overnight Mail:
4400 Computer Drive
Westborough, Massachusetts 01588
(800) 441-7762

MANAGER

BlackRock Advisors, LLC
100 Bellevue Parkway
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

SUB-ADVISERS

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10055

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
1 University Square Drive
Princeton, New Jersey 08540-6455

BlackRock International Limited
40 Torphichen Street
Edinburgh, EH3 8JB, United Kingdom

TRANSFER AGENT

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc.
301 Bellevue Parkway
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP
200 Berkeley Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

ACCOUNTING SERVICES PROVIDER

State Street Bank and Trust Company
100 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

DISTRIBUTOR

BlackRock Investments, LLC
40 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022

CUSTODIANS

The Bank of New York Mellon
One Wall Street
New York, New York 10286

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
40 Water Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

COUNSEL

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP
787 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019-6099

Additional Information

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Read it carefully and keep it for future reference. More information about the Funds is available at no charge upon request. This information includes:

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports

These reports contain additional information about each of the Fund's investments. The annual report describes each Fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings, and discusses recent market conditions, economic trends and Fund investment strategies that significantly affected a Fund's performance for the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

A Statement of Additional Information, dated May 1, 2012 has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI, which includes additional information about each Fund, may be obtained free of charge, along with the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, by calling (800) 441-7762 or visiting www.blackrock.com/prospectus/insurance. The SAI, as supplemented from time to time, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

BlackRock Investor Services

Representatives are available to discuss mutual fund prospectuses, literature, programs and services available. Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Eastern time), Monday-Friday. Call: (800) 441-7762.

Purchases and Redemptions

Call your financial professional or BlackRock Investment Services at (800) 441-7762.

General Fund Information

General fund information and specific fund performance, including SAI and annual/semi-annual reports, mutual fund prospectuses and literature, can be obtained by calling (800) 441-7762.

Written Correspondence

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.
PO Box 9819
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8019

Overnight Mail

BlackRock Variable Series Funds, Inc.
4400 Computer Drive
Westborough, Massachusetts 01588

Internal Wholesalers/Broker Dealer Support

Available to support investment professionals 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Eastern time), Monday-Friday. Call: (800) 882-0052

Portfolio Characteristics and Holdings

A description of each Fund's policies and procedures related to disclosure of portfolio characteristics and holdings is available in the SAI.

For information about portfolio holdings and characteristics, BlackRock fund shareholders and prospective investors may call (800) 882-0052.

Securities and Exchange Commission

You may also view and copy public information about each Fund, including the SAI, by visiting the EDGAR database on the SEC website (<http://www.sec.gov>) or the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information about the operation of the public reference room can be obtained, for a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. Information about obtaining documents on the SEC's website without charge may be obtained by calling (800) SEC-0330.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. No one is authorized to provide you with information that is different from information contained in this prospectus.

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.

BLACKROCK VARIABLE SERIES FUNDS, INC.
INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE NO. 811-03290



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Delaware VIP® Diversified Income Series — Standard Class

April 29, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the Series' statutory prospectus, which contains more information about the Series and its risks. You can find the Series' statutory prospectus and other information about the Series, including its statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders online at www.delawareinvestments.com/vip/literature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800 523-1918 or by sending an e-mail request to service@delinvest.com. The Series' statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 29, 2012, are each incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

WHAT IS THE SERIES' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

Delaware VIP Diversified Income Series seeks maximum long-term total return consistent with reasonable risk.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' FEES AND EXPENSES?

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Series. The fee table and example do not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they did, the expenses would be higher.

CLASS	STANDARD
Annual series operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Management fees 0.59%
	Distribution and service (12b-1) fees none
	Other expenses 0.09%
	Total annual series operating expenses 0.68%

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Series with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Series for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Series' operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

CLASS	STANDARD
1 year	\$ 69
3 years	\$218
5 years	\$379
10 years	\$847

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Series 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Series' performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Series' portfolio turnover rate was 233% of the average value of its portfolio.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Series allocates its investments principally among the following four sectors of the fixed income securities markets: the U.S. investment grade sector, the U.S. high yield sector, the international developed markets sector, and the emerging markets sector. Under normal circumstances, the Series will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities (the 80% policy). The Series' investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager or we), will determine how much of the Series to allocate

to each of the four sectors, based on our evaluation of economic and market conditions and our assessment of the returns and potential for appreciation that can be achieved from investments in each of the four sectors. We will periodically reallocate the Series' assets, as deemed necessary.

The Series' investments in emerging markets will, in the aggregate, be limited to no more than 15% of the Series' total assets. We will limit non-U.S.-dollar-denominated securities to no more than 50% of net assets, but total non-U.S.-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets.

The Series may hold a substantial portion of its assets in cash or short-term fixed income obligations in unusual market conditions to meet redemption requests, for temporary defensive purposes, and pending investment. The Series may also use a wide range of derivative instruments, typically including options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps. The Series will use derivatives for both hedging and nonhedging purposes. For example, the Series may invest in: futures and options to manage duration and for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, or to stay fully invested; forward foreign currency contracts to manage foreign currency exposure; interest rate swaps to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes; credit default swaps to hedge against bond defaults, to manage credit exposure or to enhance total return; and index swaps to enhance return or to affect diversification. The Series will not use derivatives for reasons inconsistent with its investment objective.

The Series' 80% policy described above may be changed without shareholder approval. However, shareholders will be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE SERIES?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Series will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Series' portfolio. Principal risks include:

Risk	Definition
Investments not guaranteed by the Manager or its affiliates	Investments in the Series are not and will not be deposits with or liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 and its holding companies, including their subsidiaries or related companies (Macquarie Group), and are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested. No Macquarie Group company guarantees or will guarantee the performance of the Series, the repayment of capital from the Series, or any particular rate of return.
Market risk	The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.
Credit risk	The risk that a bond's issuer will be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal. Investing in so-called "junk" or "high yield" bonds entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds.
Interest rate risk	The risk that securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise. The risk is generally associated with bonds; however, because companies often borrow money to finance their operations, they may be adversely affected by rising interest rates.
Bank loans and other direct indebtedness risk	The risk that the portfolio will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and the lending institution.
Prepayment risk	The risk that the principal on a bond that is held by a portfolio will be prepaid prior to maturity at a time when interest rates are lower than what that bond was paying. A portfolio may then have to reinvest that money at a lower interest rate.

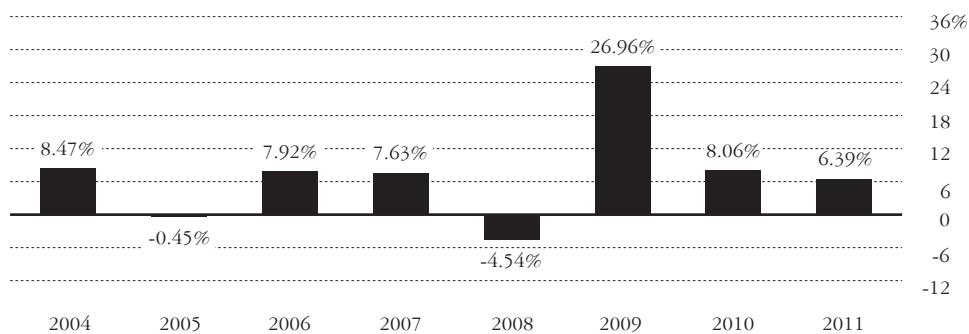
Risk	Definition
Foreign risk	The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.
Derivatives risk	Derivative contracts, such as options, futures, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, or a securities index to which a derivative contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. Derivative contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).
Liquidity risk	The possibility that securities cannot be readily sold within seven days at approximately the price at which a portfolio has valued them.
Valuation risk	The risk that a less liquid secondary market may make it more difficult for a series to obtain precise valuations of certain securities in its portfolio. During periods of reduced liquidity, judgment plays a greater role in valuing high yield securities. As a result, a series' performance may be affected during periods when it is difficult to value portfolio securities.
Government and regulatory risk	The risk that governments or regulatory authorities have, from time to time, taken or considered actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures.

HOW HAS THE DELAWARE VIP® DIVERSIFIED INCOME SERIES PERFORMED?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Series by showing changes in the Series' performance from year to year and by showing how the Series' average annual returns for the 1-year, 5-year, and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Series' past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. The returns reflect expense caps in effect during certain of these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps. You may obtain the Series' most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at www.delawareinvestments.com/institutional/performance.

Performance reflects all Series expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus for more information.

Year-by-year total return (Standard Class)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, the Class' highest quarterly return was 10.87% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and its lowest quarterly return was -4.10% for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2011

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Delaware VIP® Diversified Income Series – Standard Class (lifetime: 5/16/03-12/31/11)	6.39%	8.44%	7.31%
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) (lifetime: 5/30/03-12/31/11)	7.84%	6.50%	5.06%

WHO MANAGES THE SERIES

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Delaware Management Business Trust.

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Series
Paul Grillo, CFA	Senior Vice President, Co-Chief Investment Officer — Total Return Fixed Income Strategy	May 2000
Roger A. Early, CPA, CFA, CFP	Senior Vice President, Co-Chief Investment Officer — Total Return Fixed Income Strategy	May 2007
Wen-Dar Chen, Ph.D.	Vice President, Portfolio Manager — International Debt	May 2007
Thomas H. Chow, CFA	Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager	May 2007
Kevin P. Loome, CFA	Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, Head of High Yield Investments	August 2007
J. David Hillmeyer, CFA	Vice President, Portfolio Manager, Head of Investment Grade Corporate Trading	February 2011

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SERIES SHARES

Shares are sold only to separate accounts of life companies at net asset value (NAV). Please refer to the variable annuity or variable life insurance product contract prospectus for more information about the purchase and redemption of shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The dividends and distributions paid from the Series to the insurance company separate accounts will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. Because shares of the Series must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts (variable contracts), such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. You should refer to your variable contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Series through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Series and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to a recommend the Series over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Delaware VIP® High Yield Series — Standard Class

April 29, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the Series' statutory prospectus, which contains more information about the Series and its risks. You can find the Series' statutory prospectus and other information about the Series, including its statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders online at www.delawareinvestments.com/vip/literature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800 523-1918 or by sending an e-mail request to service@delinvest.com. The Series' statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 29, 2012, are each incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES?

Delaware VIP High Yield Series seeks total return and, as a secondary objective, high current income.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' FEES AND EXPENSES?

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Series. The fee table and example do not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they did, the expenses would be higher.

	CLASS	STANDARD
Annual series operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Management fees	0.65%
	Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	none
	Other expenses	0.09%
	Total annual series operating expenses	0.74%

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Series with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Series for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Series' operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	CLASS	STANDARD
	1 year	\$ 76
	3 years	\$237
	5 years	\$411
	10 years	\$918

PORFOLIO TURNOVER

The Series 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Series' performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Series' portfolio turnover rate was 78% of the average value of its portfolio.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Series will invest primarily in corporate bonds rated BBB- or lower by Standard & Poor's (S&P), Baa3 or lower by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. (Moody's), or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). These are commonly known as high yield bonds or junk bonds and involve greater risks than investment grade bonds. The Series will also invest in unrated bonds that the Series' investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager or we), judges to be of comparable quality. Unrated bonds may be more speculative in nature than rated bonds. The Series may also invest in U.S. and foreign government securities and corporate bonds of foreign issuers. The Series may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities. In selecting bonds for the portfolio, we evaluate the income provided by the bond and the bond's appreciation potential as well as the issuer's ability to make income and principal payments.

Under normal circumstances, the Series will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated at the time of purchase BBB- or lower by S&P, Baa3 or lower by Moody's, or similarly rated by another NRSRO or, if unrated, judged to be of comparable quality. This policy is not a fundamental investment policy and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, shareholders will be given notice at least 60 days prior to any such change.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE SERIES?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Series will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Series' portfolio. Principal risks include:

Risk	Definition
Investments not guaranteed by the Manager or its affiliates	Investments in the Series are not and will not be deposits with or liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 and its holding companies, including their subsidiaries or related companies (Macquarie Group), and are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested. No Macquarie Group company guarantees or will guarantee the performance of the Series, the repayment of capital from the Series, or any particular rate of return.
Market risk	The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.
High yield junk bond risk	The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers; increased risk of default and a more limited and less liquid secondary market; and greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities with less financial strength and therefore less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.
Interest rate risk	The risk that securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise. The risk is generally associated with bonds.
Credit risk	The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer, may be unable to make interest payments and repay principal in a timely manner.
Derivatives risk	Derivatives may involve additional expenses and are subject to the risk that a swap agreement, security or a securities index to which the derivative is associated moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. Another risk of derivative transactions is the creditworthiness of the counterparty because the transactions rely upon the counterparty's ability to fulfill its contractual obligations.
Foreign risk	The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

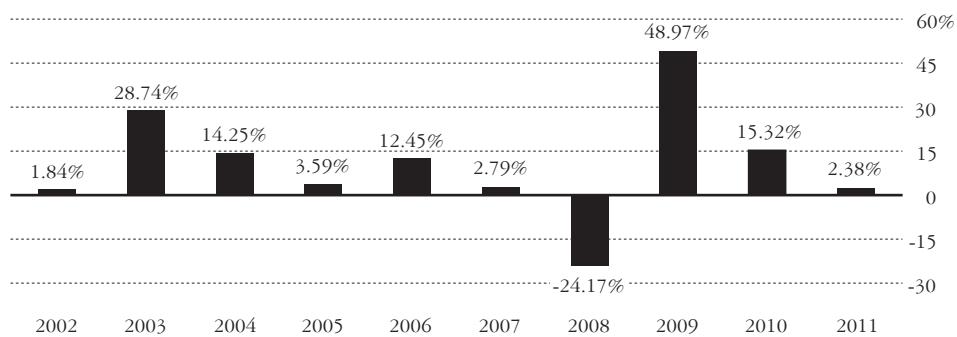
Risk	Definition
Bank loans and other indebtedness risk	The risk that the portfolio will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and the lending institution.
Liquidity risk	The possibility that securities cannot be readily sold within seven days at approximately the price at which a portfolio has valued them.
Valuation risk	The risk that a less liquid secondary market may make it more difficult for a series to obtain precise valuations of the certain securities in its portfolio.
Redemption risk	If investors redeem more shares of a series than are purchased for an extended period of time, a series may be required to sell securities without regard to the investment merits of such actions. This could decrease a series' asset base, potentially resulting in a higher expense ratio.
Counterparty risk	The risk that a counterparty to a derivative contract (such as a swap, futures or options contract) or a repurchase agreement, may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).
Government and regulatory risk	The risk that governments or regulatory authorities have, from time to time, taken or considered actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets.

HOW HAS THE DELAWARE VIP® HIGH YIELD SERIES PERFORMED?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Series by showing changes in the Series' performance from year to year and by showing how the Series' average annual returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Series' past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. The returns reflect expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps. You may obtain the Series' most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at www.delawareinvestments.com/institutional/performance.

Performance reflects all Series expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus for more information.

Year-by-year total return (Standard Class)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, the Class' highest quarterly return was 18.50% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and its lowest quarterly return was -16.87% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2011

	1 year	5 years	10 years
Delaware VIP® High Yield Series – Standard Class	2.38%	6.51%	9.11%
BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Constrained Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	4.37%	7.55%	8.74%

WHO MANAGES THE SERIES

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Delaware Management Business Trust.

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Series
Kevin P. Loome, CFA	Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, Head of High Yield Investments	August 2007
Chuck M. Devereux	Senior Vice President, Director of Credit Research	May 2007

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SERIES SHARES

Shares are sold only to separate accounts of life companies at net asset value (NAV). Please refer to the variable annuity or variable life insurance product contract prospectus for more information about the purchase and redemption of shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The dividends and distributions paid from the Series to the insurance company separate accounts will consist primarily of ordinary income. Because shares of the Series must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts (variable contracts), such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. You should refer to your variable contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Series through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Series and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to a recommend the Series over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Delaware VIP® REIT Series — Service Class

April 29, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the Series' statutory prospectus, which contains more information about the Series and its risks. You can find the Series' statutory prospectus and other information about the Series, including its statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders online at www.delawareinvestments.com/vip/literature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800 523-1918 or by sending an e-mail request to service@delinvest.com. The Series' statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 29, 2012, are each incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES?

Delaware VIP REIT Series seeks maximum long-term total return, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' FEES AND EXPENSES?

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Series. The fee table and example do not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they did, the expenses would be higher.

	CLASS	SERVICE
Annual series operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Management fees	0.75%
	Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.30%
	Other expenses	0.10%
	Total annual series operating expenses	1.15%
	Fee waivers and expense reimbursements ¹	(0.05%)
	Total annual series operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.10%

¹ The Series' distributor, Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor), has contracted to limit the 12b-1 fees to no more than 0.25% of average daily net assets from April 30, 2012 through April 30, 2013. The waiver may be terminated only by agreement of the Distributor and the Series.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Series with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Series for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the waiver for the 1-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without the waiver for years 2 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	CLASS	SERVICE
	1 year	\$ 112
	3 years	\$ 360
	5 years	\$ 628
	10 years	\$1,393

PORTRFOIO TURNOVER

The Series 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Series’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Series’ portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES’ PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Series invests primarily in securities of companies that are principally engaged in the real estate industry. Under normal circumstances, the Series will invest at least 80% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs) (80% policy).

In managing the Series, the Series’ investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager or we), strives to include REITs that represent a variety of different sectors in the real estate industry. As we consider individual REITs for the portfolio, we carefully evaluate each REIT’s management team. We generally look for those that:

- retain a substantial portion of the properties’ cash flow;
- effectively use capital to expand;
- have a strong ability to raise rents; and
- can create a franchise value for the REIT.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE SERIES?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Series will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Series’ portfolio. Principal risks include:

Risk	Definition
Investments not guaranteed by the Manager or its affiliates	Investments in the Series are not and will not be deposits with or liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 and its holding companies, including their subsidiaries or related companies (Macquarie Group), and are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested. No Macquarie Group company guarantees or will guarantee the performance of the Series, the repayment of capital from the Series, or any particular rate of return.
Market risk	The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.
Real estate industry risk	This risk includes among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition; property taxes and operating expenses; changes in or zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.
Interest rate risk	The risk that securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise. The risk is generally associated with bonds; however, because small- and medium-sized companies and companies in the real estate sector often borrow money to finance their operations, they may be adversely affected by rising interest rates.
Foreign risk	The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

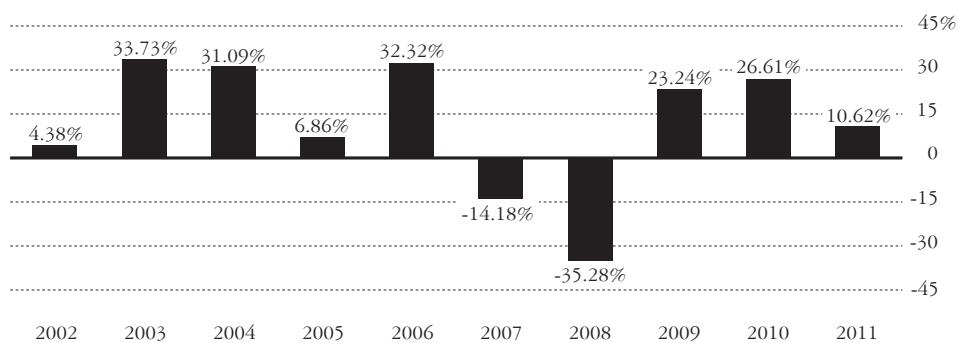
Risk	Definition
Derivatives risk	Derivative contracts, such as options and futures, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security or a securities index to which a derivative contract is associated moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated.
Liquidity risk	The possibility that securities cannot be readily sold within seven days at approximately the price at which a series has valued them.
Counterparty risk	The risk that a counterparty to a derivative contract (such as a futures or options contract) or a repurchase agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).
Government and regulatory risk	The risk that governments or regulatory authorities have, from time to time, taken or considered actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets.

HOW HAS THE DELAWARE VIP® REIT SERIES PERFORMED?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of risks of investing in the Series by showing changes in the Series' performance from year to year and by showing how the Series' average annual returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Series' past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. The returns reflect expense caps in effect during certain of these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps. You may obtain the Series' most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at www.delawareinvestments.com/institutional/performance.

Performance reflects all Series expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus for more information.

Year-by-year total return (Service Class)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, the Class's highest quarterly return was 30.42% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 and its lowest quarterly return was -36.71% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2011

	1 year	5 years	10 years
Delaware VIP® REIT Series – Service Class	10.62%	-0.84%	9.51%
FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.29%	-1.42%	10.20%

WHO MANAGES THE SERIES

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Delaware Management Business Trust.

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Series
Babak "Bob" Zenouzi	Senior Vice President, Chief Investment Officer – Real Estate Securities and Income Solutions (RESIS)	May 2006
Damon J. Andres, CFA	Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager	January 1997

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SERIES SHARES

Shares are sold only to separate accounts of life companies at net asset value (NAV). Please refer to the variable annuity or variable life insurance product contract prospectus for more information about the purchase and redemption of shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The dividends and distributions paid from the Series to the insurance company separate accounts will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. Because shares of the Series must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts (variable contracts), such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. You should refer to your variable contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Series through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Series and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to a recommend the Series over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Delaware VIP® Small Cap Value Series — Service Class

April 29, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the Series' statutory prospectus, which contains more information about the Series and its risks. You can find the Series' statutory prospectus and other information about the Series, including its statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders online at www.delawareinvestments.com/vip/literature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800 523-1918 or by sending an e-mail request to service@delinvest.com. The Series' statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 29, 2012, are each incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

WHAT IS THE SERIES' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

Delaware VIP Small Cap Value Series seeks capital appreciation.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' FEES AND EXPENSES?

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Series. The fee table and example do not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they did, the expenses would be higher.

CLASS	SERVICE
Annual series operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.73%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.30%
Other expenses	0.08%
Total annual series operating expenses	1.11%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements ¹	(0.05%)
Total annual series operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.06%

¹ The Series' distributor, Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor), has contracted to limit the 12b-1 fees to no more than 0.25% of average daily net assets from April 30, 2012 through April 30, 2013. The waiver may be terminated only by agreement of the Distributor and the Series.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Series with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Series for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the waiver and reimbursements for the 1-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without the waiver for years 2 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

CLASS	SERVICE
1 year	\$ 108
3 years	\$ 348
5 years	\$ 607
10 years	\$1,347

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Series 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Series’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Series’ portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES’ PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Series invests primarily in investments of small companies whose stock prices appear low relative to their underlying value or future potential. Among other factors, the Series’ investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager or we), considers the financial strength of a company, its management, the prospects for its industry, and any anticipated changes within the company that might suggest a more favorable outlook going forward. We focus on free cash flow in our individual stock selection, seeking companies that we believe have a sustainable ability to buy back shares, lower debt, and/or increase or initiate dividends. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Series’ net assets will be in investments of small-capitalization companies (the 80% policy). The Series considers small-capitalization companies to be companies with a market capitalization generally less than 3.5 times the dollar-weighted, median market capitalization of the Russell 2000® Index at the time of purchase. The Series’ 80% policy can be changed without shareholder approval. However, shareholders would be given notice at least 60 days prior to any change.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE SERIES?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Series will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Series’ portfolio. Principal risks include:

Risk	Definition
Investments not guaranteed by the Manager or its affiliates	Investments in the Series are not and will not be deposits with or liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 and its holding companies, including their subsidiaries or related companies (Macquarie Group), and are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested. No Macquarie Group company guarantees or will guarantee the performance of the Series, the repayment of capital from the Series, or any particular rate of return.
Market risk	The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.
Industry risk	The risk that the value of securities in a particular industry (such as financial services or manufacturing) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry.
Small company risk	The risk that prices of small- and medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.
Interest rate risk	The risk that securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise. The risk is generally associated with bonds; however, because small- and medium -sized companies and companies in the real estate sector often borrow money to finance their operations, they may be adversely affected by rising interest rates.
Foreign risk	The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

Risk	Definition
Liquidity risk	The possibility that securities cannot be readily sold within seven days at approximately the price at which a series has valued them.
Counterparty risk	The risk that a counterparty to a derivative contract (such as a swap, futures or options contract) or a repurchase agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).
Government and regulatory risk	The risk that governments or regulatory authorities have, from time to time, taken or considered actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets.

HOW HAS THE DELAWARE VIP® SMALL CAP VALUE SERIES PERFORMED?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Series by showing changes in the Series' performance from year to year and by showing how the Series' average annual returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Series' past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. The returns reflect expense caps in effect during certain of these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps. You may obtain the Series' most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at www.delawareinvestments.com/institutional/performance.

Performance reflects all Series expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus for more information.

Year-by-year total return (Service Class)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, the Class's highest quarterly return was 22.71% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 and its lowest quarterly return was -24.37% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2011

	1 year	5 years	10 years
Delaware VIP Small Cap Value Series – Service Class	-1.59%	2.16%	8.58%
Russell 2000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-5.50%	-1.88%	6.40%

WHO MANAGES THE SERIES

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Delaware Management Business Trust.

Portfolio manager	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Series
Christopher S. Beck, CFA	Senior Vice President, Chief Investment Officer — Small-Cap Value/Mid-Cap Value Equity	May 1997

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SERIES SHARES

Shares are sold only to separate accounts of life companies at net asset value (NAV). Please refer to the variable annuity or variable life insurance product contract prospectus for more information about the purchase and redemption of shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The dividends and distributions paid from the Series to the insurance company separate accounts will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. Because shares of the Series must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts (variable contracts), such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. You should refer to your variable contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Series through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Series and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to a recommend the Series over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Delaware VIP® Smid Cap Growth Series — Service Class

April 29, 2012

Before you invest, you may want to review the Series' statutory prospectus, which contains more information about the Series and its risks. You can find the Series' statutory prospectus and other information about the Series, including its statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders online at www.delawareinvestments.com/vip/literature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800 523-1918 or by sending an e-mail request to service@delinvest.com. The Series' statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 29, 2012, are each incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

WHAT IS THE SERIES' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

Delaware VIP Smid Cap Growth Series seeks long-term capital appreciation.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES' FEES AND EXPENSES?

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Series. The fee table and example do not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they did, the expenses would be higher.

CLASS	SERVICE
Annual series operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Management fees 0.75%
	Distribution and service (12b-1) fees 0.30%
	Other expenses 0.08%
	Total annual series operating expenses 1.13%
	Fee waivers and expense reimbursements ¹ (0.05%)
	Total annual series operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements 1.08%

¹ The Series' distributor, Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor), has contracted to limit the 12b-1 fees to no more than 0.25% of the Series' average daily net assets from February 27, 2012 through April 30, 2013 or, if longer, until the Series is offered under new participation agreements or under new contracts with existing insurance companies (other than the update and modification of existing contracts in the normal course of business that may require registration or re-registration under state insurance laws as a new insurance contract, provided the new insurance contract effectively replaces the current insurance contract). The waiver may only be terminated by agreement of the Distributor and the Series.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Series with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Series for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the waiver for the 1-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without the waiver for years 2 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

CLASS	SERVICE
1 year	\$ 110
3 years	\$ 354
5 years	\$ 617
10 years	\$ 1,370

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Series 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Series’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Series’ portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

WHAT ARE THE SERIES’ PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Series invests primarily in common stocks of growth-oriented companies that its investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), believes have long-term capital appreciation potential and expect to grow faster than the U.S. economy. The Manager generally focuses on small- to mid-sized companies. The Manager will generally consider small- to mid-sized companies to be companies that, at the time of purchase, have total market capitalizations within the range of market capitalizations of companies in the Russell 2500™ Growth Index. As of the latest reconstitution on June 24, 2011, the average market capitalization of a company in the Russell 2500 Growth Index was approximately \$1.411 billion and the median market capitalization was approximately \$843 million. At that time, the Index had a total market capitalization range of approximately \$31 million to \$7.475 billion.

Under normal circumstances, the Series will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies (80% policy). The Series’ 80% policy may be changed without shareholder approval. However, shareholders will be given notice at least 60 days prior to any such change.

Using a bottom-up approach, the Manager seeks to select securities of companies that it believes have attractive end market potential, dominant business models, and strong free cash flow generation that are attractively priced compared to intrinsic value of the securities. The Manager also considers a company’s operational efficiencies, management’s plans for capital allocation, and the company’s shareholder orientation. All of these factors give the Manager insight into the outlook for a company, helping it identify companies poised for sustainable free cash flow growth. The Manager believes that sustainable free cash flow growth, if it occurs, may result in price appreciation for the company’s stock.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE SERIES?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Series will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Series’ portfolio. Principal risks include:

Risk	Definition
Investments not guaranteed by the Manager or its affiliates	Investments in the Series are not and will not be deposits with or liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 and its holding companies, including their subsidiaries or related companies (Macquarie Group), and are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested. No Macquarie Group company guarantees or will guarantee the performance of the Series, the repayment of capital from the Series, or any particular rate of return.
Market risk	The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.
Limited number of stocks risk	The possibility that a single security’s increase or decrease in value may have a greater impact on the fund’s value and total return because the fund may hold larger positions in fewer securities than other funds.
Small company risk	The risk that prices of small- and medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.
Interest rate risk	The risk that securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise. The risk is generally associated with bonds; however, because small- and medium-sized companies often borrow money to finance their operations, they may be adversely affected by rising interest rates.

Risk	Definition
Credit risk	The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer, may be unable to make interest payments and repay principal in a timely manner
Futures and options risk	The possibility that a fund may experience a loss if it employs an options or futures strategy related to a security or a market index and that security or index moves in the opposite direction from what the Manager anticipated. Futures and options also involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums), which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss that a fund gains from using the strategy.
Foreign risk	The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.
Liquidity risk	The possibility that securities cannot be readily sold within seven days at approximately the price at which a portfolio has valued them.
Counterparty risk	The risk that a counterparty to a derivative contract (such as a futures or options contract) or a repurchase agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

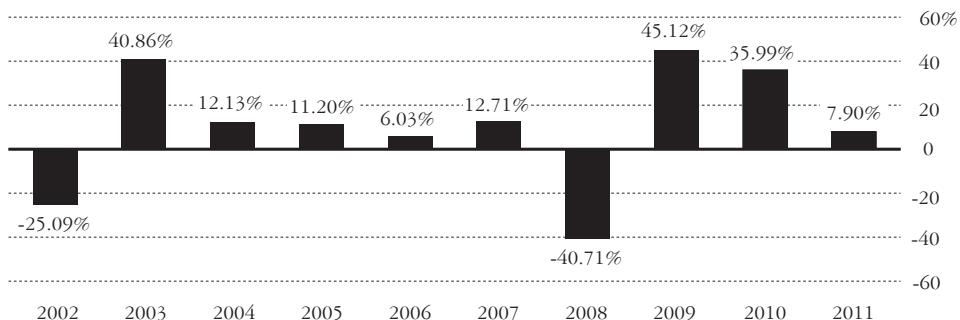
HOW HAS THE DELAWARE VIP® SMID CAP GROWTH SERIES PERFORMED?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Series by showing changes in the Series' performance from year to year and by showing how the Series' average annual returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Series' past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. The returns reflect expense caps in effect during certain of these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps. You may obtain the Series' most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at www.delawareinvestments.com/institutional/performance.

Performance reflects all Series expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus for more information.

As of January 21, 2010, the Series transitioned to invest primarily in common stocks of small- to medium-sized, growth-oriented companies whose total market capitalization at the time of investment is within the range of the Russell 2500 Growth Index. Prior to that time, the Series invested primarily in stocks of medium-sized companies whose total market capitalization at the time of investment was within the range of the Russell Midcap® Growth Index. The returns reflected in the bar chart may not be indicative of future performance.

Year-by-year total return (Service Class)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, the Class' highest quarterly return was 19.43% for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and its lowest quarterly return was -26.03% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2011

	1 year	5 years	10 years
Delaware VIP® Smid Cap Growth Series – Service Class	7.90%	7.31%	7.10%
Russell 2500 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-1.57%	2.88%	5.22%

WHO MANAGES THE SERIES

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Delaware Management Business Trust.

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Series
Christopher J. Bonavico, CFA	Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, Equity Analyst	January 2010
Kenneth F. Broad, CFA	Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, Equity Analyst	January 2010

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SERIES SHARES

Shares are sold only to separate accounts of life companies at net asset value (NAV). Please refer to the variable annuity or variable life insurance product contract prospectus for more information about the purchase and redemption of shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The dividends and distributions paid from the Series to the insurance company separate accounts will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. Because shares of the Series must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts (variable contracts), such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. You should refer to your variable contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Series through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Series and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to a recommend the Series over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Dreyfus Variable Investment Fund: Opportunistic Small Cap Portfolio



Prospectus
May 1, 2012

**Initial Shares
Service Shares**

As with all mutual funds, 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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For More Information

See back cover.

Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The fund seeks capital growth.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. These figures do not reflect any fees or charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their Variable Annuity contracts (VA contracts) or Variable Life Insurance policies (VLI policies).

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Initial Shares	Service Shares
Management fees	.75	.75
Distribution and/or service (Rule 12b-1) fees	none	.25
Other expenses	.13	.13
Total annual fund operating expenses	.88	1.13

Example

The Example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses incurred under VA contracts and VLI policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. 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
Initial Shares	\$90	\$281	\$488	\$1,084
Service Shares	\$115	\$359	\$622	\$1,375

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 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 91.45% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in the stocks of small-cap companies. The fund considers small cap companies to be those companies with market capitalizations that fall within the range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index at the time of purchase. Stocks are selected for the fund's portfolio based primarily on bottom-up fundamental analysis. The fund's portfolio managers use a disciplined investment process that relies, in general, on proprietary fundamental research and valuation. Generally, elements of the process include analysis of mid-cycle business prospects, estimation of the intrinsic value of the company and the identification of a revaluation catalyst. In general, the fund seeks exposure to securities and sectors that the fund's portfolio managers perceive to be attractive from a valuation and fundamental standpoint.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect the company or its particular industry.
- *Small and midsize company risk.* Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for a security, the fund may not be able to sell the security in a timely manner at its perceived value, which could cause the fund's share price to fall.

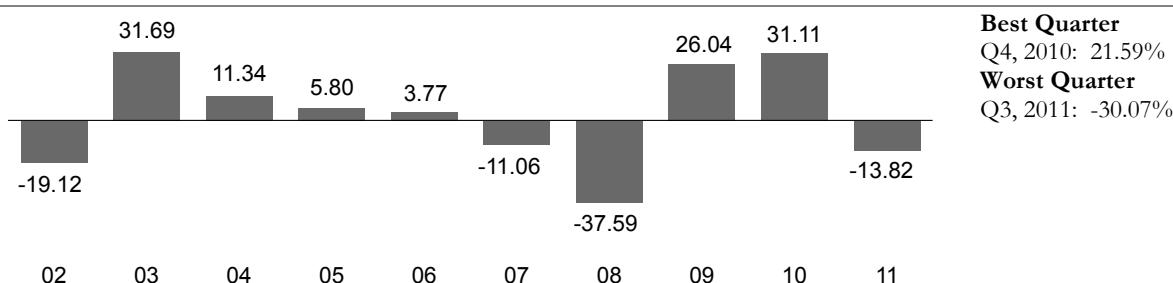
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Initial shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance is no guarantee of future results. More recent performance information may be available at www.dreyfus.com.

Performance information reflects the fund's expenses only and does not reflect the fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their VA contracts or VLI policies. Because these fees and charges will reduce total return, policyholders should consider them when evaluating and comparing the fund's performance. Policyholders should consult the prospectus for their contract or policy for more information.

Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)

Initial Shares



Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/11)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Shares	-13.82%	-4.59%	0.29%
Service Shares	-14.03%	-4.83%	0.04%
Russell 2000 Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes	-4.18%	0.15%	5.62%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is The Dreyfus Corporation. The fund is managed since June 2011 by a team of portfolio managers employed by The Dreyfus Corporation and The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC (TBCAM), an affiliate of The Dreyfus Corporation. The team consists of David Daglio, the lead portfolio manager, James Boyd, Dale Dutile and Creighton Kang. Mr. Daglio, a senior vice president at TBCAM, has been the fund's primary or lead

portfolio manager since February 2010. Messrs. Boyd, Dutille and Kang are each equity research analysts and portfolio managers at TBCAM and have been portfolio managers of the fund since February 2010, February 2010 and June 2011, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying, selling (redeeming), or exchanging fund shares.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Details

Introduction

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Conflicts may arise between the interests of VA contract holders and VLI policyholders (collectively, policyowners). The board will monitor events to identify any material conflicts and, if such conflicts arise, determine what action, if any, should be taken.

The fund currently offers two classes of shares: Initial shares and Service shares. Policyowners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company to determine which class of fund shares may be purchased by the separate account.

While the fund's investment objectives and policies may be similar to those of other funds managed by the investment adviser(s), the fund's investment results may be higher or lower than, and may not be comparable to, those of the other funds.

Goal and Approach

The fund seeks capital growth. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in the stocks of small-cap companies. The fund currently considers small-cap companies to be those companies with market capitalizations within the range of those in the Russell 2000® Index at the time of purchase. As of February 29, 2012, the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2000 Index was approximately \$3.56 billion, and the weighted average and median market capitalizations of the Russell 2000 Index were \$1.33 billion and \$508 million, respectively. These capitalization ranges and other measures vary with market changes and periodic reconstitution of the Russell 2000 Index. Because the fund may continue to hold a security whose market capitalization increases or decreases, a substantial portion of the fund's holdings can have market capitalizations outside the range of the Russell 2000 Index at any given time. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its stock investments also may include preferred stocks and convertible securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, including those purchased in initial public offerings (IPOs). The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in common stock of foreign companies, but currently intends to invest no more than 20% of its assets in foreign securities.

Stocks are selected for the fund's portfolio based primarily on bottom-up fundamental analysis. The fund's portfolio managers use a disciplined investment process that relies, in general, on proprietary fundamental research and valuation. Generally, elements of the process include analysis of mid-cycle business prospects, estimation of the intrinsic value of the company and the identification of a revaluation catalyst. Intrinsic value is based on the combination of the valuation assessment of the company's operating divisions with its economic balance sheet. Mid-cycle estimates, growth prospects and competitive advantages are some of the factors used in the valuation assessment. A company's stated and hidden liabilities and assets are included in the portfolio managers' economic balance sheet calculation. Sector overweights and underweights are a function of the relative attractiveness of securities within the fund's investable universe. The fund's portfolio managers invest in stocks that they believe have attractive reward to risk opportunities and may actively adjust the fund's portfolio to reflect new developments.

In general, the fund's portfolio managers seek exposure to securities and sectors that are perceived to be attractive from a valuation and fundamental standpoint. The fund's sector weightings and risk characteristics are a result of bottom-up fundamental analysis and may vary from those of the Russell 2000 Index, the fund's benchmark, at any given time. The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of the small capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market.

The fund typically sells a stock when it approaches intrinsic value, a significant deterioration of fundamental expectations develops, the revaluation catalyst becomes impaired or a better risk/reward opportunity is presented in the marketplace.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to stocks, indexes, foreign currencies and interest rates), forward contracts and swaps, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, or as part of a

hedging strategy. The fund also may engage in short-selling, typically for hedging purposes, such as to limit exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities. The fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and similarly structured pooled investments in order to provide exposure to certain equity markets.

Investment Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry, or factors that affect a particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the company's products or services.
- *Small and midsize company risk.* Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Some of the fund's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors. Other investments are made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically.

In addition to the principal risks described above, the fund is subject to the following additional risks.

- *Foreign investment risk.* The fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards.
- *Derivatives risk.* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the fund's other investments. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Many of the regulatory protections afforded participants on organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, are not available in connection with over-the-counter derivative transactions. Certain types of derivatives, including over-the-counter transactions, involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the

volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument. The fund may be required to segregate liquid assets in connection with the purchase of derivative instruments.

- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund.
- *IPO risk.* The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the fund invests in relative to the size of the fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As a fund's asset base increases, IPOs often have a diminished effect on such fund's performance.
- *Exchange-traded fund (ETF) risk.* ETFs typically trade on a securities exchange and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting or number of instruments held by the ETF. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses.
- *Leverage risk.* The use of leverage, such as lending portfolio securities, entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.
- *Other potential risks.* The fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of loaned securities. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

At times, the fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs.

The participating insurance companies and their separate accounts are the shareholders of the fund. From time to time, a shareholder may own a substantial number of fund shares. The sale of a large number of shares could hurt the fund's net asset value.

Management

The investment adviser for the fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$274 billion in 187 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus an investment advisory fee at the annual rate of 0.69% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's investment advisory agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's semi-annual report for the period ended June 30, 2011. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 36 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, offering investment management and investment services through a worldwide client-focused team. It has \$25.8 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.26 trillion in assets under management, services \$11.8 trillion in outstanding debt and processes global payments averaging \$1.5 trillion per day. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon Asset Management is the umbrella organization for BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Investment decisions for the fund are made by a team of portfolio managers. The team members are David Daglio, the lead portfolio manager, James Boyd, Dale Dutille and Creighton Kang. The team has managed the fund since June 2011. Mr. Daglio has been the primary or lead portfolio manager of the fund since February 2010 and is a senior vice president at The Boston Company Asset Management Company LLC (TBCAM), an affiliate of Dreyfus, where he has been employed since 1998. He has been a dual employee of TBCAM and Dreyfus since April 2001. Mr. Boyd has been a portfolio manager of the fund since February 2010 and is an equity research analyst and portfolio manager at TBCAM,

where he has been employed since 2005. He has been a dual employee of TBCAM and Dreyfus since December 2008. Mr. Dutile has been a portfolio manager of the fund since February 2010 and is an equity research analyst and portfolio manager at TBCAM, where he has been employed since July 2006. He has been a dual employee of TBCAM and Dreyfus since December 2008. Mr. Kang has been a portfolio manager of the fund since June 2011 and is an equity research analyst and portfolio manager at TBCAM, where he has been employed since January 2007. He has been a dual employee of TBCAM and Dreyfus since May 2011.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional portfolio manager information including compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of fund shares.

MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, serves as distributor of the fund and of the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees, as applicable, are paid to MBSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund share and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. Dreyfus or MBSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be paid by a fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources to intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorships; support for recognition programs; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Each code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the respective codes is to ensure that personal trading by employees does not disadvantage any fund managed by Dreyfus or its affiliates.

Shareholder Guide

Your Investment

Fund shares may be purchased or sold (redeemed) by separate accounts of participating insurance companies. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying or selling fund shares.

Service shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of 0.25% paid to the fund's distributor for distribution, advertising and marketing, and servicing and/or maintaining accounts of holders of Service shares. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Dreyfus generally calculates fund NAVs as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is open for regular business. Your order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. When calculating NAVs, Dreyfus values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Dreyfus generally values fixed-income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to accurately reflect fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Forward currency contracts will be valued at the current cost of offsetting the contract. ETFs will be valued at their market price. Funds that seek tax-exempt income are not recommended for purchase in IRAs or other qualified retirement plans. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell (redeem) fund shares.

Investments in certain types of thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors of the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Shareholder Guide — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

General Policies

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, Dreyfus and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. Dreyfus and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading.

The fund also reserves the right to:

- change its minimum or maximum investment amounts
- delay sending out redemption proceeds for up to seven days (generally applies only during unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading)

- "redeem in kind," or make payments in securities rather than cash, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund's assets)
- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any participating insurance company, individual or group who, in Dreyfus' view, is likely to engage in frequent trading

Transactions in fund shares are processed by the participating insurance companies using omnibus accounts that aggregate the trades of multiple policyowners. Dreyfus' ability to monitor the trading activity of these policyowners is limited because their individual transactions in fund shares are not disclosed to the fund. Accordingly, Dreyfus relies to a significant degree on the participating insurance company to detect and deter frequent trading. The agreement with the participating insurance company includes obligations to comply with all applicable federal and state laws. All participating insurance companies have been sent written reminders of their obligations under the agreements, specifically highlighting rules relating to trading fund shares. Further, all participating insurance companies have been requested in writing to notify Dreyfus immediately if, for any reason, they cannot meet their commitment to make fund shares available in accordance with the terms of the prospectus and relevant rules and regulations.

Dreyfus supplements the surveillance processes in place at participating insurance companies by monitoring total purchases and redemptions of fund shares on a periodic basis. If Dreyfus identifies patterns that may be indicative of frequent trading of large amounts, Dreyfus contacts the participating insurance company for assistance in disaggregating selected omnibus trades into their component parts. When this process identifies multiple roundtrips (i.e., an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days), Dreyfus instructs the participating insurance company to temporarily or permanently bar such policyowner's future purchases of fund shares if Dreyfus concludes the policyowner is likely to engage in frequent trading. Dreyfus also may instruct the participating insurance company to apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these determinations to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests.

In addition to applying restrictions on future purchases or exchanges, Dreyfus or the participating insurance company may cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the business day following the transaction if the participating insurance company's surveillance system identifies the account as one that is likely to engage in frequent trading. Dreyfus may also instruct the participating insurance company to cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the following business day if the trade represents a significant amount of the fund's assets and Dreyfus has concluded that the account is likely to engage in frequent trading.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the fund calculates its NAV, events that influence the value of these foreign securities may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the fund calculates its NAV. As a result, certain policyowners may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these foreign securities at the time the fund calculates its NAV (referred to as price arbitrage). This type of frequent trading may dilute the value of fund shares held by other policyowners. The fund has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign equity securities under certain circumstances to reflect what it believes to be their fair value.

Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Distributions and Taxes

The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends and capital gains distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the participating insurance company instructs otherwise.

Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Participating insurance companies should consult their tax advisers about federal, state and local tax consequences.

Exchange Privilege

Policyowners may exchange shares of a class for shares of other funds offered by the VA contracts or VLI policies through the insurance company separate accounts subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the prospectuses of such VA contracts or VLI policies. Policyowners should refer to the applicable insurance company prospectus for more information on exchanging fund shares.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request. Keep in mind that fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies, which are not reflected in the tables, would reduce the investment returns that are shown.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Initial Shares	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period					
Investment Operations:					
Investment income (loss)--net ^a	(.10)	.12	.17	.26	.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(4.10)	7.16	4.63	(11.87)	(4.29)
Total from Investment Operations	(4.20)	7.28	4.80	(11.61)	(4.05)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.12)	(.19)	(.32)	(.25)	(.31)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	-	-	-	(1.47)	(5.33)
Total Distributions	(.12)	(.19)	(.32)	(1.72)	(5.64)
Net asset value, end of period	26.26	30.58	23.49	19.01	32.34
Total Return (%)	(13.82)	31.11	26.04	(37.59)	(11.06)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.88	.86	.86	.83	.81
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.82	.70	.71	.75	.81
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	(.36)	.46	.88	.95	.66
Portfolio Turnover Rate	91.45	192.88	69.73	77.65	90.75
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	165,656	194,105	163,322	144,777	447,447

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Service Shares	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period					
Investment Operations:					
Investment income (loss)--net ^a	(.17)	.06	.12	.20	.15
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(4.05)	7.06	4.60	(11.75)	(4.25)
Total from Investment Operations	(4.22)	7.12	4.72	(11.55)	(4.10)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.09)	(.16)	(.25)	(.15)	(.19)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	-	-	-	(1.47)	(5.33)
Total Distributions	(.09)	(.16)	(.25)	(1.62)	(5.52)
Net asset value, end of period	25.89	30.20	23.24	18.77	31.94
Total Return (%)	(14.03)	30.77	25.77	(37.77)	(11.28)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.06
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.07	.95	.96	.99	1.06
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	(.61)	.22	.63	.75	.42
Portfolio Turnover Rate	91.45	192.88	69.73	77.65	90.75
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	12,902	15,414	12,422	10,077	18,299

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

For More Information

Opportunistic Small Cap Portfolio

A series of Dreyfus Variable Investment Fund

SEC file number: 811-5125

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Report

Describes the fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings and contains a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.dreyfus.com and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose their complete schedule of portfolio holdings monthly with a 30-day lag at www.dreyfus.com under Products and Performance. Complete holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter are disclosed 15 days after the end of such quarter. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose their complete schedule of holdings daily. The schedule of holdings for a fund will remain on the website until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings.

A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI.

To Obtain Information

By telephone. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or 516-338-3300

By mail.

The Dreyfus Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144
Attn: Institutional Services Department

On the Internet. Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC: <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus: <http://www.dreyfus.com>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.



Dreyfus Stock Index Fund, Inc.



Prospectus
May 1, 2012

Initial Shares
Service Shares

As with all mutual funds, 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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For More Information

See back cover.

Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The fund seeks to match the total return of the Standard & Poor's® 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500® Index).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. These figures do not reflect any fees or charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their Variable Annuity contracts (VA contracts) or Variable Life Insurance policies (VLI policies).

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Initial Shares	Service Shares
Management fees	.25	.25
Distribution and/or service (Rule 12b-1) fees	none	.25
Other expenses (<i>including shareholder services fees</i>)	.02	.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	.27	.52

Example

The Example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses incurred under VA contracts and VLI policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. 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
Initial Shares	\$28	\$87	\$152	\$343
Service Shares	\$53	\$167	\$291	\$653

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 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 3.27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund generally is fully invested in stocks included in the S&P 500® Index and in futures whose performance is tied to the index. The fund generally invests in all 500 stocks in the S&P 500 Index in proportion to their weighting in the index. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 common stocks chosen to reflect the industries of the U.S. economy and is often considered a proxy for the stock market in general. S&P weights each company's stock in the index by its market capitalization, adjusted by the number of available float shares divided by the company's total shares outstanding, which means larger companies with more available float shares have greater representation in the index than smaller ones. The fund attempts to have a correlation between its performance and that of the S&P 500 Index of at least .95 before fees and expenses. A correlation of 1.00 would mean that the fund and the index were perfectly correlated.

"Standard & Poor's®," "S&P®," "Standard & Poor's® 500," and "S&P 500®" are trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC and have been licensed for use by the fund. The fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard & Poor's and Standard and Poor's makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the fund.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect the company or its particular industry.
- *Indexing strategy risk.* The fund uses an indexing strategy. It does not attempt to manage market volatility, use defensive strategies or reduce the effects of any long-term periods of poor index performance. The correlation between fund and index performance may be affected by the fund's expenses, changes in securities markets, changes in the composition of the index and the timing of purchases and redemptions of fund shares.
- *Non-diversification risk.* The fund is non-diversified, which means that the fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

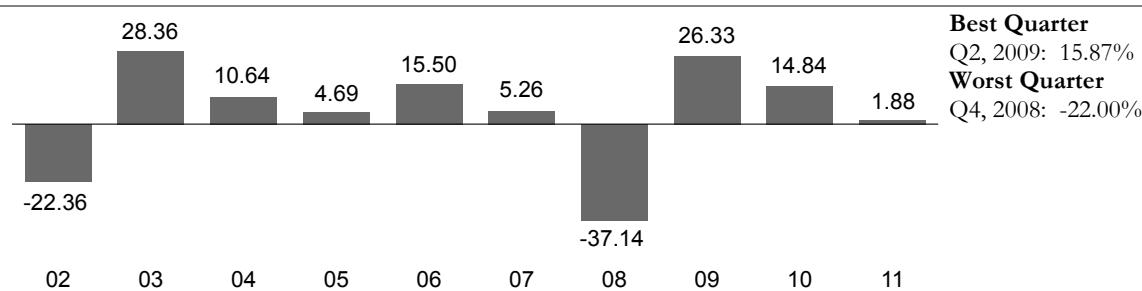
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Initial shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance is no guarantee of future results. More recent performance information may be available at www.dreyfus.com.

Performance information reflects the fund's expenses only and does not reflect the fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their VA contracts or VLI policies. Because these fees and charges will reduce total return, policyowners should consider them when evaluating and comparing the fund's performance. Policyowners should consult the prospectus for their contract or policy for more information.

Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)

Initial Shares



Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/11)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Shares	1.88%	-0.45%	2.69%
Service Shares	1.62%	-0.70%	2.43%
S&P 500 Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes	2.09%	-0.25%	2.92%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is The Dreyfus Corporation. The Dreyfus Corporation has engaged its affiliate, Mellon Capital Management Corporation (Mellon Capital), to serve as the fund's index fund manager. Thomas J. Durante, Karen Q. Wong and Richard A. Brown are the fund's primary portfolio managers. Thomas Durante has been the primary portfolio manager of the fund since March 2000. Mr. Durante is a senior portfolio manager with Mellon Capital, and an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation. Ms. Wong and Mr. Brown have been primary portfolio managers of the fund since June 2010. Ms. Wong is a managing director of equity index strategies with Mellon Capital, and Mr. Brown is a director of equity portfolio management with Mellon Capital. Ms. Wong and Mr. Brown also are employees of The Dreyfus Corporation.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying, selling (redeeming), or exchanging fund shares.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Details

Introduction

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Conflicts may arise between the interests of VA contract holders and VLI policyholders (collectively, policyowners). The board will monitor events to identify any material conflicts and, if such conflicts arise, determine what action, if any, should be taken.

The fund currently offers two classes of shares: Initial shares and Service shares. Policyowners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company to determine which class of fund shares may be purchased by the separate account.

While the fund's investment objectives and policies may be similar to those of other funds managed by the investment adviser(s), the fund's investment results may be higher or lower than, and may not be comparable to, those of the other funds.

Goal and Approach

The fund seeks to match the total return of the Standard & Poor's® 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500® Index). To pursue this goal, the fund generally is fully invested in stocks included in the S&P 500® Index and in futures whose performance is tied to the index.

The fund does not rely on the professional judgment of the portfolio managers for decisions about asset allocation or securities selections, as do actively managed funds. Instead, the fund looks to the S&P 500 Index in determining which securities to hold, and in what proportion, using an indexing approach. Indexing has the potential to eliminate some of the risks of active management. At the same time, indexing also means that the fund does not have the option of changing its strategy, even at times when it may appear advantageous to do so.

The fund attempts to have a correlation between its performance and that of the S&P 500 Index of at least .95 before fees and expenses. A correlation of 1.00 would mean that the fund and the index were perfectly correlated.

The fund generally invests in all 500 stocks in the S&P 500 Index in proportion to their weighting in the index. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 common stocks chosen to reflect the industries of the U.S. economy and is often considered a proxy for the stock market in general. S&P weights each company's stock in the index by its market capitalization (i.e., the share price times the number of shares outstanding), adjusted by the number of available float shares (i.e., those shares available to public investors) divided by the company's total shares outstanding, which means larger companies with more available float shares have greater representation in the index than small companies. The fund also may use stock index futures as a substitute for the sale or purchase of securities.

The fund is non-diversified.

Investment Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry, or factors that affect a

particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the company's products or services.

- *Indexing strategy risk.* The fund uses an indexing strategy. It does not attempt to manage market volatility, use defensive strategies or reduce the effects of any long-term periods of poor index performance. The correlation between fund and index performance may be affected by the fund's expenses, changes in securities markets, changes in the composition of the index and the timing of purchases and redemptions of fund shares.
- *Non-diversification risk.* The fund is non-diversified, which means that the fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

In addition to the principal risks described above, the fund is subject to the following additional risks.

- *Other potential risks.* The fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of loaned securities. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

The fund may invest in stock index futures contracts whose performance is tied to the S&P 500 Index. While used primarily as a substitute for the sale or purchase of securities, such investments can increase the fund's volatility and lower its return. Derivatives, such as futures contracts, can be illiquid, and a small investment in certain derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance.

The participating insurance companies and their separate accounts are the shareholders of the fund. From time to time, a shareholder may own a substantial number of fund shares. The sale of a large number of shares could hurt the fund's net asset value.

Management

The investment adviser for the fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$274 billion in 187 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.245% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's management agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's semi-annual report for the period ended June 30, 2011. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 36 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, offering investment management and investment services through a worldwide client-focused team. It has \$25.8 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.26 trillion in assets under management, services \$11.8 trillion in outstanding debt and processes global payments averaging \$1.5 trillion per day. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon Asset Management is the umbrella organization for BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, Mellon Capital Management Corporation (Mellon Capital), to serve as the fund's index fund manager. As of February 29, 2012, Mellon Capital, located at 500 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15258, managed approximately \$239.9 billion in assets (including \$8.8 billion in overlay assets) and provided investment advisory services for 122 other investment companies.

Thomas J. Durante, Karen Q. Wong and Richard A. Brown are the fund's primary portfolio managers. Thomas Durante has been the primary portfolio manager of the fund since March 2000. Mr. Durante is a senior portfolio manager with Mellon Capital where he has been employed since January 2000. He has been an employee of Dreyfus since August 1982. Ms. Wong and Mr. Brown have been primary portfolio managers of the fund since June 2010. Ms. Wong is a managing director of equity index strategies with Mellon Capital, where she has been employed since 2000. Mr. Brown is a director of equity portfolio management with Mellon Capital, where he has been employed since 1995. Ms. Wong and Mr. Brown have been employees of Dreyfus since April 2005.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional portfolio manager information, including compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of fund shares.

MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, serves as distributor of the fund and of the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees, as applicable, are paid to MBSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund share and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. Dreyfus or MBSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be paid by a fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources to intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorships; support for recognition programs; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

The fund, Dreyfus, Mellon Capital, and MBSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Each code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the respective codes is to ensure that personal trading by employees does not disadvantage any fund managed by Dreyfus or its affiliates.

Shareholder Guide

Your Investment

Fund shares may be purchased or sold (redeemed) by separate accounts of participating insurance companies. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying or selling fund shares.

Initial shares are subject to an annual shareholder services fee of up to 0.25% to reimburse the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance expenses. Service shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of 0.25% paid to the fund's distributor for distribution, advertising and marketing, and servicing and/or maintaining accounts of holders of Service shares. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Dreyfus generally calculates fund NAVs as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is open for regular business. Your order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. When calculating NAVs, Dreyfus values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Dreyfus generally values fixed-income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to accurately reflect fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Funds that seek tax-exempt income are not recommended for purchase in IRAs or other qualified retirement plans. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell (redeem) fund shares.

Investments in certain types of thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors of the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Shareholder Guide — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

General Policies

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, Dreyfus and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. Dreyfus and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading.

The fund also reserves the right to:

- change its minimum or maximum investment amounts
- delay sending out redemption proceeds for up to seven days (generally applies only during unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading)

- "redeem in kind," or make payments in securities rather than cash, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund's assets)
- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any participating insurance company, individual or group who, in Dreyfus' view, is likely to engage in frequent trading

Transactions in fund shares are processed by the participating insurance companies using omnibus accounts that aggregate the trades of multiple policyowners. Dreyfus' ability to monitor the trading activity of these policyowners is limited because their individual transactions in fund shares are not disclosed to the fund. Accordingly, Dreyfus relies to a significant degree on the participating insurance company to detect and deter frequent trading. The agreement with the participating insurance company includes obligations to comply with all applicable federal and state laws. All participating insurance companies have been sent written reminders of their obligations under the agreements, specifically highlighting rules relating to trading fund shares. Further, all participating insurance companies have been requested in writing to notify Dreyfus immediately if, for any reason, they cannot meet their commitment to make fund shares available in accordance with the terms of the prospectus and relevant rules and regulations.

Dreyfus supplements the surveillance processes in place at participating insurance companies by monitoring total purchases and redemptions of fund shares on a periodic basis. If Dreyfus identifies patterns that may be indicative of frequent trading of large amounts, Dreyfus contacts the participating insurance company for assistance in disaggregating selected omnibus trades into their component parts. When this process identifies multiple roundtrips (i.e., an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days), Dreyfus instructs the participating insurance company to temporarily or permanently bar such policyowner's future purchases of fund shares if Dreyfus concludes the policyowner is likely to engage in frequent trading. Dreyfus also may instruct the participating insurance company to apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these determinations to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests.

In addition to applying restrictions on future purchases or exchanges, Dreyfus or the participating insurance company may cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the business day following the transaction if the participating insurance company's surveillance system identifies the account as one that is likely to engage in frequent trading. Dreyfus may also instruct the participating insurance company to cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the following business day if the trade represents a significant amount of the fund's assets and Dreyfus has concluded that the account is likely to engage in frequent trading.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the fund calculates its NAV, events that influence the value of these foreign securities may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the fund calculates its NAV. As a result, certain policyowners may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these foreign securities at the time the fund calculates its NAV (referred to as price arbitrage). This type of frequent trading may dilute the value of fund shares held by other policyowners. The fund has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign equity securities under certain circumstances to reflect what it believes to be their fair value.

Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Distributions and Taxes

The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends quarterly and capital gains distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the participating insurance company instructs otherwise.

Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Participating insurance companies should consult their tax advisers about federal, state and local tax consequences.

Exchange Privilege

Policyowners may exchange shares of a class for shares of other funds offered by the VA contracts or VLI policies through the insurance company separate accounts subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the prospectuses of such VA contracts or VLI policies. Policyowners should refer to the applicable insurance company prospectus for more information on exchanging fund shares.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request. Keep in mind that fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies, which are not reflected in the tables, would reduce the investment returns that are shown.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Initial Shares	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period					
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net ^a	.54	.48	.48	.64	.64
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.02	3.37	4.85	(14.40)	1.26
Total from Investment Operations	.56	3.85	5.33	(13.76)	1.90
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.55)	(.49)	(.48)	(.66)	(.65)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(.20)	-	(1.52)	-	-
Total Distributions	(.75)	(.49)	(2.00)	(.66)	(.65)
Net asset value, end of period	29.48	29.67	26.31	22.98	37.40
Total Return (%)	1.88	14.84	26.33	(37.14)	5.26
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.27	.27	.29	.28	.27
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.27	.27	.29	.28	.27
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.81	1.78	2.12	2.04	1.70
Portfolio Turnover Rate	3.27	4.46	5.42	4.69	4.54
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	1,487,417	1,635,095	1,593,165	1,464,344	2,702,209

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Service Shares	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period					
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net ^a	.47	.41	.43	.57	.55
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.02	3.38	4.85	(14.42)	1.26
Total from Investment Operations	.49	3.79	5.28	(13.85)	1.81
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.48)	(.43)	(.42)	(.56)	(.56)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(.20)	-	(1.52)	-	-
Total Distributions	(.68)	(.43)	(1.94)	(.56)	(.56)
Net asset value, end of period	29.51	29.70	26.34	23.00	37.41
Total Return (%)	1.62	14.54	26.05	(37.32)	4.99
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.52	.52	.54	.53	.52
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.52	.52	.54	.53	.52
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.56	1.53	1.86	1.72	1.45
Portfolio Turnover Rate	3.27	4.46	5.42	4.69	4.54
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	168,177	168,782	150,369	124,614	532,711

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

NOTES

For More Information

Dreyfus Stock Index Fund, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-5719

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Report

Describes the fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings and contains a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.dreyfus.com and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose their complete schedule of portfolio holdings monthly with a 30-day lag at www.dreyfus.com under Products and Performance. Complete holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter are disclosed 15 days after the end of such quarter. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose their complete schedule of holdings daily. The schedule of holdings for a fund will remain on the website until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings.

A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI.

To Obtain Information

By telephone. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or 516-338-3300

By mail.

The Dreyfus Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144
Attn: Institutional Services Department

On the Internet. Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC: <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus: <http://www.dreyfus.com>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

DWS ALTERNATIVE ASSET ALLOCATION VIP

(formerly DWS Alternative Asset Allocation Plus VIP)

Class A

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 and other information about the fund online at www.dws-investments.com/vipros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to inquiry.info@dws.com, calling (800) 728-3337 or by contacting your insurance company. The prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, as supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. This information does not reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will increase expenses.

SHAREHOLDER FEES

(paid directly from your investment)	None
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ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

	A
Management fee	0.27
Distribution/service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.34
Acquired funds (underlying funds) fees and expenses	1.30
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.91
Less fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.24
Net annual fund operating expenses (after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)	1.67

The Advisor has contractually agreed through April 30, 2013 to waive all or a portion of its management fee and reimburse or pay certain operating expenses of the fund to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding certain expenses such as extraordinary expenses, taxes, brokerage, interest expense and acquired funds (underlying funds) fees and expenses (estimated at 1.30%)) at a ratio no higher than 0.37% for Class A shares. The agreement may only be terminated with the consent of the fund's Board.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses) remain the same. This example does not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by a variable contract for which the fund is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

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
\$170	\$577	\$1,009	\$2,213

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 are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, but can affect the fund's performance.

Portfolio turnover rate for fiscal year 2011: 39%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Main Investments. The fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in alternative (or non-traditional) asset categories and investment strategies. Investments may be made in other DWS funds or directly in the securities and derivative instruments in which such DWS funds could invest. The fund may also invest in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) to gain a desired economic exposure to a particular asset category that is not available through a DWS fund. The fund's allocations among direct investments and other DWS funds may vary over time.

Management process. Portfolio management allocates the fund's assets among the following strategies and/or asset categories: market neutral, inflation-protection, commodities, real estate, floating rate loans, infrastructure, emerging markets and other alternative strategies.

Portfolio management may make allocations ranging from 0% to 30% of its assets in a particular strategy or asset category. In addition, the fund may seek exposure to hedge funds through warrants, swaps and similar derivative instruments.

Global Tactical Asset Allocation Overlay Strategy (GTAA).

In addition to the fund's main investment strategy, portfolio management may from time to time seek to enhance returns by employing a GTAA overlay strategy. This strategy attempts to take advantage of inefficiencies within global equity, bond, commodity and currency markets. The strategy is implemented through the use of derivatives, which are contracts or other instruments whose value is based on, for example, indices, currencies or securities. The strategy primarily uses exchange-traded futures contracts and over-the-counter forward currency contracts. Certain DWS funds in which the fund invests may also use the GTAA strategy.

Derivatives. Outside of the GTAA strategy, the fund and the underlying funds in which the fund invests, may also use various types of derivatives (i) for hedging purposes; (ii) for risk management; (iii) for non-hedging purposes to seek to enhance potential gains; or (iv) as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions.

Securities Lending. The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions.

MAIN RISKS

There are several risk factors that could hurt the fund's performance, cause you to lose money or cause the fund's performance to trail that of other investments. The fund may not achieve its investment objective, and is not intended to be a complete investment program. 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 governmental agency.

Because the fund invests in underlying funds, the risks listed here include those of the various underlying funds as well as those of the fund itself. Therefore, in these risk descriptions the term "the fund" may refer to the fund itself, one or more underlying funds, or both.

Asset allocation risk. Portfolio management may favor one or more types of investments or assets that underperform other investments, assets, or securities markets as a whole. Anytime portfolio management buys or sells securities in order to adjust the fund's asset allocation this will increase portfolio turnover and generate transaction costs.

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock's issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. In addition, movements in financial

markets may adversely affect a stock's price, regardless of how well the company performs. To the extent the fund invests in a particular capitalization or market sector, the fund's performance may be proportionately affected by that segment's general performance.

Underlying funds risk. Because the fund may invest in underlying funds, the fund's performance will be directly related to the performance of the underlying funds. To the extent that a given underlying fund underperforms its benchmark or its fund peer group, it may contribute to underperformance by the fund.

In addition, the fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses incurred by the underlying funds, which lowers performance. To the extent that the fund's allocations favor underlying funds with higher expenses, the overall cost of investing paid by the fund will be higher.

Concentration risk – underlying funds. Any underlying fund that concentrates in a particular segment of the market (such as commodities, gold-related investments, infrastructure-related companies and real estate securities) will generally be more volatile than a fund that invests more broadly. Any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting the particular market segment in which the underlying fund concentrates will have a significant impact on the underlying fund's performance.

While the fund does not concentrate in a particular industry, it may concentrate in an underlying DWS fund, and there is risk for the fund with respect to the aggregation of holdings of underlying funds. The aggregation of holdings of underlying funds may result in the fund indirectly having concentrated assets in a particular industry or group of industries, or in a single issuer. Such indirect concentration may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the fund's returns. The fund does not control the investments of the underlying funds, and any indirect concentration occurs as a result of the underlying funds following their own investment objectives and strategies.

Non-diversification risk – underlying funds. While the fund is diversified, certain underlying funds may be classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. This means that the underlying fund may invest in securities of relatively few issuers. Thus, the performance of one or a small number of portfolio holdings can affect overall performance of the underlying fund.

Foreign investment risk. The fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the fund's investments or prevent the fund from realizing their full value. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the US. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than US markets. To the extent that the fund invests in non-US dollar denominated foreign securities,

changes in currency exchange rates may affect the US dollar value of foreign securities or the income or gain received on these securities.

Emerging markets risk. Foreign investment risks are greater in emerging markets than in developed markets. Investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

GTAA risk. The success of the GTAA strategy depends, in part, on portfolio management's ability to analyze the correlation between various global markets and asset classes. If portfolio management's correlation analysis proves to be incorrect, losses to the fund may be significant and may substantially exceed the intended level of market exposure for the GTAA strategy.

Derivatives risk. Risks associated with derivatives include the risk that the derivative is not well correlated with the security, index or currency to which it relates; the risk that derivatives may result in losses or missed opportunities; the risk that the fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market; the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to meet its obligation; and the risk that the derivative transaction could expose the fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses.

Interest rate risk. When interest rates rise, prices of debt securities generally decline. The longer the duration of the fund's debt securities, the more sensitive it will be to interest rate changes. (As a general rule, a 1% rise in interest rates means a 1% fall in value for every year of duration.)

Commodities-related investments risk. The commodities-linked derivatives instruments in which the fund invests tend to be more volatile than many other types of securities and may subject the fund to special risks that do not apply to all derivatives transactions.

Inflation-indexed bond risk. Any rise in interest rates may cause inflation-indexed bonds to decline in price, hurting fund performance. If interest rates rise owing to reasons other than inflation, the fund's investment in these securities may not be fully protected from the effects of rising interest rates. The performance of any bonds that are indexed to non-US rates of inflation may be higher or lower than those indexed to US inflation rates. The fund's actual returns could fail to match the real rate of inflation.

Real estate securities. Real estate companies can be affected by the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as general or local economic conditions, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, liabilities or losses due to environmental problems, falling rents (whether due to poor demand, increased competition, overbuilding, or limitations on rents), zoning changes, rising interest rates, and losses from casualty or condemnation. In addition, many real estate companies, including REITs,

utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and may not be diversified.

Gold-related investments. Prices of gold or other precious metals and minerals-related stocks may move up and down rapidly, and have historically offered lower long-term performance than the stock market as a whole. Gold and other precious metals prices can be influenced by a variety of economic, financial and political factors, especially inflation: when inflation is low or expected to fall, prices tend to be weak.

Infrastructure-related companies. Infrastructure-related companies can be affected by general or local economic conditions and political developments, changes in regulations, environmental problems, casualty losses, and changes in interest rates.

Credit risk. The fund's performance could be hurt if an issuer of a debt security suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default, security downgrade or inability to meet a financial obligation. Credit risk is greater for lower-rated securities.

Because the issuers of high-yield debt securities or junk bonds (debt securities rated below the fourth highest credit rating category) may be in uncertain financial health, the prices of their debt securities can be more vulnerable to bad economic news or even the expectation of bad news, than investment-grade debt securities.

Small company risk. Small company stocks tend to be more volatile than medium-sized or large company stocks. Small companies are less widely followed by stock analysts and less information about them is available to investors. Industry-wide reversals may have a greater impact on small companies, since they may lack the financial resources of larger companies. Small company stocks are typically less liquid than large company stocks.

Senior loans risk. Senior loans may not be rated by a rating agency, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission or listed on any national securities exchange. Therefore, there may be less publicly available information about them than for registered or exchange-listed securities. Also, because portfolio management relies mainly on its own evaluation of the creditworthiness of borrowers, the fund is particularly dependent on portfolio management's analytical abilities. Senior loans involve other risks, including conflict of interest risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and prepayment and extension risk.

Focus risk. To the extent that the fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors will have a significant impact on the fund's performance.

Short sale risk. If the fund sells a security short and subsequently has to buy the security back at a higher price, the fund will lose money on the transaction. Any loss will be increased by the amount of compensation, interest or dividends and transaction costs the fund must pay to a lender of the security. The amount the fund could lose on a short sale is theoretically unlimited (as compared to a long position, where the maximum loss is the amount invested). The use of short sales, which has the effect of leveraging the fund, could increase the exposure of the fund to the market, increase losses and increase the volatility of returns.

Security selection risk. The securities in the fund's portfolio may decline in value. Portfolio management could be wrong in its analysis of industries, companies, economic trends, the relative attractiveness of different securities or other matters.

Borrowing risk. Borrowing creates leverage. It also adds to fund expenses and at times could effectively force the fund to sell securities when it otherwise might not want to.

Conflict of interest risk. Affiliates of the Advisor may participate in the primary and secondary market for senior loans. Because of limitations imposed by applicable law, the presence of the Advisor's affiliates in the senior loan market may restrict the fund's ability to participate in a restructuring of a senior loan or to acquire some senior loans, or affect the timing or price of such acquisition.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments, which could cause losses for the fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the fund.

Currency strategies risk. The success of the currency strategies depends, in part, on the effectiveness and implementation of portfolio management's proprietary models. If portfolio management's analysis proves to be incorrect, losses to the fund may be significant and may substantially exceed the intended level of market exposure for the currency strategies.

As part of the currency strategies, the fund will have substantial exposure to the risks of non-US currency markets. Foreign currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and economic or political developments in the US or abroad. As a result, the fund's exposure to foreign currencies could cause lower returns or even losses to the fund. Although portfolio management seeks to limit these risks through the aggregation of various long and short positions, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

ETF risk. Because ETFs trade on a securities exchange, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. An ETF is subject to the risks of the assets in which it invests as well as those of the investment strategy it follows. The fund incurs brokerage costs when it buys and sells shares of an ETF and also bears its proportionate share of the ETF's fees and expenses, which are passed through to ETF shareholders.

Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment in an orderly fashion at an acceptable price.

Prepayment and extension risk. When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the fund's share price and yield and could hurt fund performance.

Pricing risk. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different than the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling fund shares.

Tax status risk. Income from certain commodity-linked investments does not constitute "qualifying income" to the fund. If such income were determined not to constitute qualifying income and caused the fund's nonqualifying income to exceed 10% of the fund's gross income, the fund would be subject to a tax at the fund level or tax on all its income.

Securities lending risk. Any decline in the value of a portfolio security that occurs while the security is out on loan is borne by the fund and will adversely affect performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the security.

PAST PERFORMANCE

How a fund's returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk; so can comparing fund performance to overall market performance (as measured by an appropriate market index). Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends were reinvested. For more recent performance figures, go to www.dws-investments.com (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the phone number for your share class included in this prospectus.

This information doesn't reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will reduce returns.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (Class A)



Best Quarter: 9.13%, Q3 2010 Worst Quarter: -8.30%, Q3 2011
Year-to-Date as of 3/31/2012: 4.83%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2011 expressed as a %)

	Class Inception	1 Year	Since Inception
Class A	2/2/2009	-2.87	11.68
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		-5.54	15.02
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		7.84	7.29

Class A index comparisons began on 1/31/2009.

The Advisor believes the additional index (Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) reflects the various asset categories the fund may invest in.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.

Subadvisor

QS Investors, LLC (QS Investors)

Subadvisor

RREEF America L.L.C.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Robert Wang, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading, QS Investors. Began managing the fund in 2009.

Inna Okounkova, Head of Strategic Asset Allocation

Portfolio Management, QS Investors. Began managing the fund in 2009.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The fund is intended for use in a variable insurance product.

You should contact the sponsoring insurance company for information on how to purchase and sell shares of the fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The fund normally distributes its net investment income and realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, the separate accounts of participating insurance companies. These distributions may not be taxable to the holders of variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. For information concerning federal income tax consequences for the holders of such contracts or policies, holders should consult the prospectus used in connection with the issuance of their particular contracts or policies.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the fund through selected affiliated and unaffiliated brokers, dealers, participating insurance companies or other financial intermediaries, the fund and its related companies may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your insurance company's web site for more information.

DWS EQUITY 500 INDEX VIP

Class A

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 and other information about the fund online at www.dws-investments.com/vipros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to inquiry.info@dws.com, calling (800) 728-3337 or by contacting your insurance company. The prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, as supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks to replicate, as closely as possible, before the deduction of expenses, the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (the "S&P 500® Index"), which emphasizes stocks of large US companies.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. This information does not reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will increase expenses.

SHAREHOLDER 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)

	A
Management fee	0.20
Distribution/service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.13
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.33

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by a variable contract for which the fund is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

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
\$34	\$106	\$185	\$418

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 are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, but can affect the fund's performance.

Portfolio turnover rate for fiscal year 2011: 6%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Main investments. Under normal circumstances, the fund intends to invest at least 80% of assets, determined at the time of purchase, in stocks of companies included in the S&P 500® Index and in derivative instruments, such as futures contracts and options, that provide exposure to the stocks of companies in the index. The fund's securities are weighted to attempt to make the fund's total investment characteristics similar to those of the index as a whole. The fund may also hold short-term debt securities and money market instruments.

The **S&P 500® Index** is a well-known stock market index that includes common stocks of 500 companies from several industrial sectors representing a significant portion of the market value of all stocks publicly traded in the US. Stocks in the S&P 500® Index are weighted according to their total market value. The fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Standard & Poor's (S&P) Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. While the market capitalization range of the S&P 500 Index® changes throughout the year, as of the most recent reconstitution date of the index (March 19, 2012), companies in the index had a median market capitalization of approximately \$12.00 billion.

Management process. Portfolio management uses quantitative analysis techniques to structure the fund to seek to obtain a high correlation to the index while seeking to keep the fund as fully invested as possible in all market

environments. Portfolio management seeks a long-term correlation between fund performance, before expenses, and the index of 98% or better (perfect correlation being 100%). The fund uses an optimization strategy, buying the largest stocks in the index in approximately the same proportion they represent in the index, then investing in a statistically selected sample of the smaller securities found in the index.

Derivatives. Portfolio management generally may use futures contracts, which are a type of derivative (a contract whose value is based on, for example, indices, currencies or securities), as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions.

The fund may also use various types of derivatives (i) for hedging purposes; (ii) for risk management; (iii) for non-hedging purposes to seek to enhance potential gains; or (iv) as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions.

Securities Lending. The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions.

MAIN RISKS

There are several risk factors that could hurt the fund's performance, cause you to lose money or cause the fund's performance to trail that of other investments. The fund may not achieve its investment objective, and is not intended to be a complete investment program. 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 governmental agency.

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock's issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. In addition, movements in financial markets may adversely affect a stock's price, regardless of how well the company performs. To the extent the fund invests in a particular capitalization or market sector, the fund's performance may be proportionately affected by that segment's general performance.

Indexing risk. An index fund's performance may not exactly replicate the performance of its target index, for several reasons. For example, the fund incurs fees, administrative expenses and transaction costs that the index itself does not. The fund may use sampling techniques (investing in a representative selection of securities included in the index rather than all securities in the index), or the composition of its portfolio may diverge from that of the index. Also, while the exposure of the index to its component securities is by definition 100%, the fund's effective exposure to index securities may be greater or lesser than 100%, and may vary over time.

Because an index fund is designed to maintain a high level of exposure to its target index at all times, it will not take any steps to invest defensively or otherwise reduce the risk of loss during market downturns.

Derivatives risk. Risks associated with derivatives include the risk that the derivative is not well correlated with the security, index or currency to which it relates; the risk that derivatives may result in losses or missed opportunities; the risk that the fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market; the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to meet its obligation; and the risk that the derivative transaction could expose the fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments, which could cause losses for the fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the fund.

Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment in an orderly fashion at an acceptable price.

Pricing risk. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different than the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling fund shares.

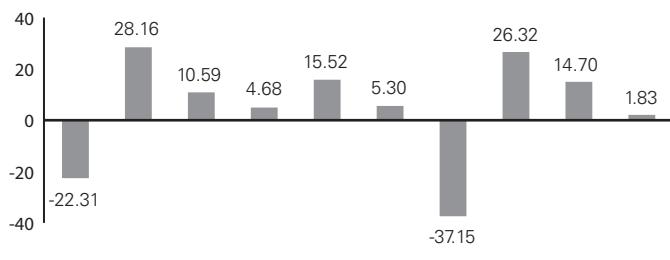
Securities lending risk. Any decline in the value of a portfolio security that occurs while the security is out on loan is borne by the fund and will adversely affect performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the security.

PAST PERFORMANCE

How a fund's returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk; so can comparing fund performance to overall market performance (as measured by an appropriate market index). Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends were reinvested. For more recent performance figures, go to www.dws-investments.com (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the phone number for your share class included in this prospectus. This information doesn't reflect fees associated with the

separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will reduce returns.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (Class A)



Best Quarter: 15.95%, Q2 2009 Worst Quarter: -21.98%, Q4 2008
Year-to-Date as of 3/31/2012: 12.50%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2011 expressed as a %)

	Class Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	10/1/1997	1.83	-0.47	2.66
Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		2.11	-0.25	2.92

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.

Subadvisor

Northern Trust Investments, Inc.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Brent Reeder. Senior Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Joined the fund in 2007.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The fund is intended for use in a variable insurance product. You should contact the sponsoring insurance company for information on how to purchase and sell shares of the fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The fund normally distributes its net investment income and realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, the separate accounts of participating insurance companies. These distributions may not be taxable to the holders of variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. For information concerning federal income tax

consequences for the holders of such contracts or policies, holders should consult the prospectus used in connection with the issuance of their particular contracts or policies.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the fund through selected affiliated and unaffiliated brokers, dealers, participating insurance companies or other financial intermediaries, the fund and its related companies may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your insurance company's web site for more information.

DWS SMALL CAP INDEX VIP

Class A

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 and other information about the fund online at www.dws-investments.com/vipros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to inquiry.info@dws.com, calling (800) 728-3337 or by contacting your insurance company. The prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, as supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks to replicate, as closely as possible, before the deduction of expenses, the performance of the Russell 2000® Index, which emphasizes stocks of small US companies.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. This information does not reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will increase expenses.

SHAREHOLDER FEES

(paid directly from your investment)	None
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ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

	A
Management fee	0.35
Distribution/service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.17
Acquired funds fees and expenses	0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.57
Less fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.02
Net annual fund operating expenses (after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)	0.55

The Advisor has contractually agreed through April 30, 2013 to waive and/or reimburse fund expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding extraordinary expenses, taxes, brokerage, interest expenses, and acquired funds fees and expenses) at a ratio no higher than 0.50% for Class A. The agreement may only be terminated with the consent of the fund's Board.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. This example does not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by a variable contract for which the fund is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

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
\$56	\$181	\$316	\$712

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 are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, but can affect the fund's performance.

Portfolio turnover rate for fiscal year 2011: 15%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Main investments. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets, determined at the time of purchase, in stocks of companies included in the Russell 2000 Index® and in derivative instruments, such as stock index futures contracts and options that provide exposure to the stocks of companies in the index. The fund's securities are weighted to attempt to make the fund's total investment characteristics similar to those of the index as a whole. Portfolio management may limit or avoid exposure to any stock in the index if it believes the stock is illiquid or that extraordinary conditions have cast doubt on its merits. Conversely, portfolio management may gain

exposure to a stock not included in the index when it believes such exposure is consistent with the fund's goal (for example, in anticipation of a stock being added to the index). The fund may also hold short-term debt securities and money market instruments for liquidity purposes.

The **Russell 2000® Index** is a well-known stock market index that measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represent approximately 8% of the market capitalization of the Russell 3000® Index. Stocks in the Russell 2000® Index are weighted according to their total market value. While the market capitalization range of the Russell 2000® Index changes throughout the year, as of the most recent reconstitution date of the index (June 27, 2011), companies in the index had a median market capitalization of approximately \$517 million.

Management process. Portfolio management uses quantitative analysis techniques to structure the fund to obtain a high correlation to the index while seeking to keep the fund as fully invested as possible in all market environments. Portfolio management seeks a long-term correlation between fund performance, before expenses, and the index of 98% or better (perfect correlation being 100%). The fund uses an optimization strategy, buying the largest stocks in the index in approximately the same proportion they represent in the index, then investing in a statistically selected sample of the smaller securities found in the index. This process is intended to produce a portfolio whose industry weightings, market capitalizations and fundamental characteristics (price-to-book ratios, price-to-earnings ratios, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely replicate those of the index. This approach attempts to maximize the fund's liquidity and returns while minimizing its costs.

Derivatives. Portfolio management generally may use futures contracts, which are a type of derivative (a contract whose value is based on, for example, indices, currencies or securities), as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions.

The fund may also use various types of derivatives (i) for hedging purposes; (ii) for risk management; (iii) for non-hedging purposes to seek to enhance potential gains; or (iv) as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions.

Securities Lending. The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions.

MAIN RISKS

There are several risk factors that could hurt the fund's performance, cause you to lose money or cause the fund's performance to trail that of other investments. The fund may not achieve its investment objective, and is not

intended to be a complete investment program. 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 governmental agency.

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock's issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. In addition, movements in financial markets may adversely affect a stock's price, regardless of how well the company performs. To the extent the fund invests in a particular capitalization or market sector, the fund's performance may be proportionately affected by that segment's general performance.

Indexing risk. An index fund's performance may not exactly replicate the performance of its target index, for several reasons. For example, the fund incurs fees, administrative expenses and transaction costs that the index itself does not. The fund may use sampling techniques (investing in a representative selection of securities included in the index rather than all securities in the index), or the composition of its portfolio may diverge from that of the index. Also, while the exposure of the index to its component securities is by definition 100%, the fund's effective exposure to index securities may be greater or lesser than 100%, and may vary over time.

Because an index fund is designed to maintain a high level of exposure to its target index at all times, it will not take any steps to invest defensively or otherwise reduce the risk of loss during market downturns.

Small company risk. Small company stocks tend to be more volatile than medium-sized or large company stocks. Small companies are less widely followed by stock analysts and less information about them is available to investors. Industry-wide reversals may have a greater impact on small companies, since they may lack the financial resources of larger companies. Small company stocks are typically less liquid than large company stocks.

Securities lending risk. Any decline in the value of a portfolio security that occurs while the security is out on loan is borne by the fund and will adversely affect performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the security.

Derivatives risk. Risks associated with derivatives include the risk that the derivative is not well correlated with the security, index or currency to which it relates; the risk that derivatives may result in losses or missed opportunities; the risk that the fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market; the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to meet its obligation; and the risk that the derivative transaction could expose

the fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments, which could cause losses for the fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the fund.

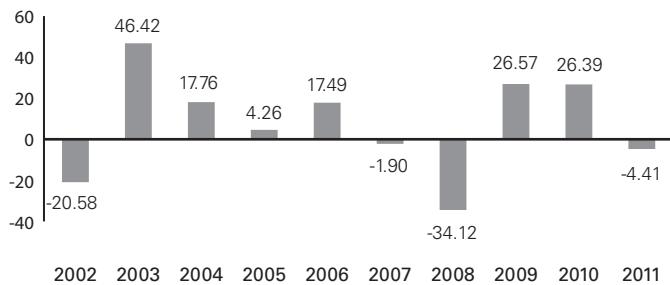
Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment in an orderly fashion at an acceptable price.

Pricing risk. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different than the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling fund shares.

PAST PERFORMANCE

How a fund's returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk; so can comparing fund performance to overall market performance (as measured by an appropriate market index). Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends were reinvested. For more recent performance figures, go to www.dws-investments.com (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the phone number for your share class included in this prospectus. This information doesn't reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will reduce returns.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (Class A)



Best Quarter: 23.16%, Q2 2003 Worst Quarter: -26.18%, Q4 2008
Year-to-Date as of 3/31/2012: 12.40%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2011 expressed as a %)

	Class Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	8/22/1997	-4.41	-0.24	5.18
Russell 2000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		-4.18	0.15	5.62

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.

Subadvisor

Northern Trust Investments, Inc.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Brent Reeder. Senior Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Joined the fund in 2007.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The fund is intended for use in a variable insurance product.

You should contact the sponsoring insurance company for information on how to purchase and sell shares of the fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The fund normally distributes its net investment income and realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, the separate accounts of participating insurance companies. These distributions may not be taxable to the holders of variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. For information concerning federal income tax consequences for the holders of such contracts or policies, holders should consult the prospectus used in connection with the issuance of their particular contracts or policies.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the fund through selected affiliated and unaffiliated brokers, dealers, participating insurance companies or other financial intermediaries, the fund and its related companies may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your insurance company's web site for more information.

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products
Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2
Asset Manager Portfolio

Summary Prospectus

April 28, 2012

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 and other information about the fund (including the fund's SAI) online at advisor.fidelity.com/vipfunddocuments. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-997-1254 or by sending an e-mail request to funddocuments@fmr.com. The fund's prospectus and SAI dated April 28, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.



82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

Fund Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP Asset Manager Portfolio/Initial Class, Service Class, Service Class 2

Investment Objective

The fund seeks to obtain high total return with reduced risk over the long term by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, and short-term instruments.

Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

Annual class operating expenses

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

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee ^A	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	<u>0.13%</u>	<u>0.15%</u>	<u>0.15%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^B	0.64%	0.76%	0.91%

^A The fund may invest in Fidelity® Commodity Strategy Central Fund, which in turn invests in a wholly-owned subsidiary that invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments. Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) has contractually agreed to waive the fund's management fee in an amount equal to its proportionate share of the management fee paid to FMR by the subsidiary based on the fund's proportionate ownership of the central fund. This arrangement will remain in effect for at least one year from the effective date of the prospectus, and will remain in effect thereafter as long as FMR's contract with the subsidiary is in place. If FMR's contract with the subsidiary is terminated, FMR, in its sole discretion, may discontinue the arrangement. For the fund's most recent fiscal year, the waiver rounded to less than 0.01% for each class.

^B Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns,

all of which may vary. This example does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall expenses would be higher. For every \$10,000 invested, here's how much you, as a variable product owner, would pay in total expenses if all interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

1 year
3 years
5 years
10 years

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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 56% of the average value of its portfolio.

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
\$ 1 year	\$ 65	\$ 78	\$ 93
\$ 3 years	\$ 205	\$ 243	\$ 290
\$ 5 years	\$ 357	\$ 422	\$ 504
\$ 10 years	\$ 798	\$ 942	\$ 1,120

Principal Investment Strategies

- Allocating the fund's assets among three main asset classes: the **stock class** (equity securities of all types), the **bond class** (fixed-income securities of all types, including lower-quality debt securities, maturing in more than one year), and the **short-term/money market class** (fixed-income securities of all types maturing in one year or less).

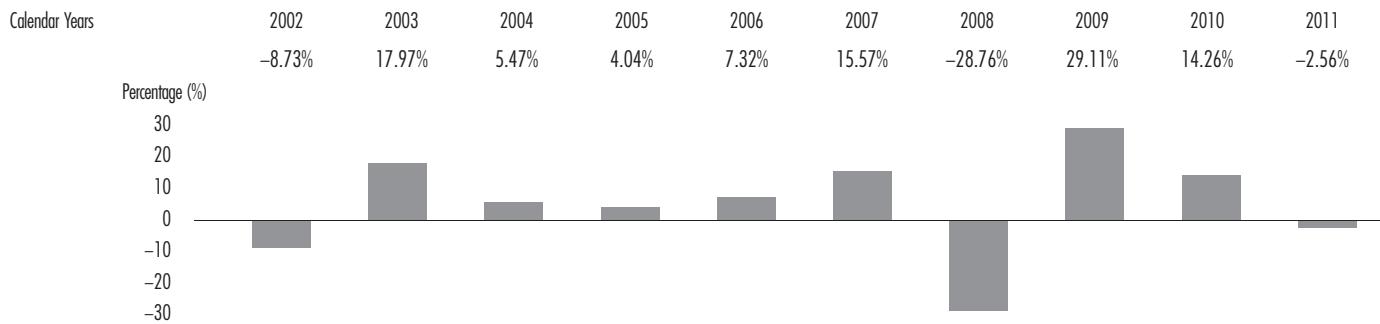
- Maintaining a neutral mix over time of 50% of assets in stocks, 40% of assets in bonds, and 10% of assets in short-term and money market instruments.

- Adjusting allocation among asset classes gradually within the following ranges: stock class (30%-70%), bond class (20%-60%), and short-term/money market class (0%-50%).
- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.
- Investing in Fidelity's central funds (specialized investment vehicles used by Fidelity funds to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines).

Principal Investment Risks

- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market. Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.
- **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
14.18%	September 30, 2009
-18.42%	September 30, 2008

- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and a hypothetical composite of market indexes over various periods of time. The indexes have characteristics relevant to the fund's investment strategies. Index descriptions appear in the Additional Information about the Indexes section of the prospectus. Returns for shares of the fund do not include the effect of any sales charges or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if they did, returns for shares of the fund would be lower. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Fund Summary – continued

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2011	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Initial Class	-2.56%	3.43%	4.14%
Service Class	-2.69%	3.30%	4.03%
Service Class 2	-2.82%	3.15%	3.87%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	2.11%	-0.25%	2.92%
Fidelity Asset Manager® 50% Composite Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	1.92%	2.57%	4.06%

Investment Advisers

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the fund's manager. Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM), FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC), and other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (lead portfolio manager) has managed the fund since June 2009.

Robert Bertelson (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2006.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares of the fund. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. A qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

Permitted Accounts – not variable product owners – are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts, including separate accounts that are shareholders of qualified funds of funds. The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

The price to buy one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

The fund has no minimum investment requirement.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable product, or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. Insurance company separate accounts generally do not pay tax on dividends or capital gain distributions from the fund.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund, FMR, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, including insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with FMR or FDC), for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

Fidelity, Fidelity Investments & Pyramid Design, and Fidelity Asset Manager are registered service marks of FMR LLC.

The third party marks appearing above are the marks of their respective owners.

The term "VIP" as used in this document refers to Fidelity Variable Insurance Products.

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products
Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2
Contrafund® Portfolio

Summary Prospectus

April 28, 2012

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 and other information about the fund (including the fund's SAI) online at advisor.fidelity.com/vipfunddocuments. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-997-1254 or by sending an e-mail request to funddocuments@fmr.com. The fund's prospectus and SAI dated April 28, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.



82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

Fund Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP Contrafund Portfolio/Initial Class, Service Class, Service Class 2

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when you, as a variable product

owner, buy, hold, or redeem interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund. The table does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall fees and expenses would be higher.

Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

Annual class operating expenses

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

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	<u>0.09%</u>	<u>0.09%</u>	<u>0.09%</u>
Total annual operating expenses	0.65%	0.75%	0.90%

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns,

all of which may vary. This example does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall expenses would be higher. For every \$10,000 invested, here's how much you, as a variable product owner, would pay in total expenses if all interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

1 year	\$ 66	\$ 77	\$ 92
3 years	\$ 208	\$ 240	\$ 287
5 years	\$ 362	\$ 417	\$ 498
10 years	\$ 810	\$ 930	\$ 1,108

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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 135% of the average value of its portfolio.

- Allocating the fund's assets across different market sectors (at present, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financials, health care, industrials, information technology, materials, telecom services, and utilities), using different Fidelity managers.
- Investing in either "growth" stocks or "value" stocks or both.
- Using fundamental analysis of factors such as each issuer's financial condition and industry position, as well as market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing primarily in common stocks.
- Investing in securities of companies whose value Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) believes is not fully recognized by the public.
- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.

Principal Investment Risks

- Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.

- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.

- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

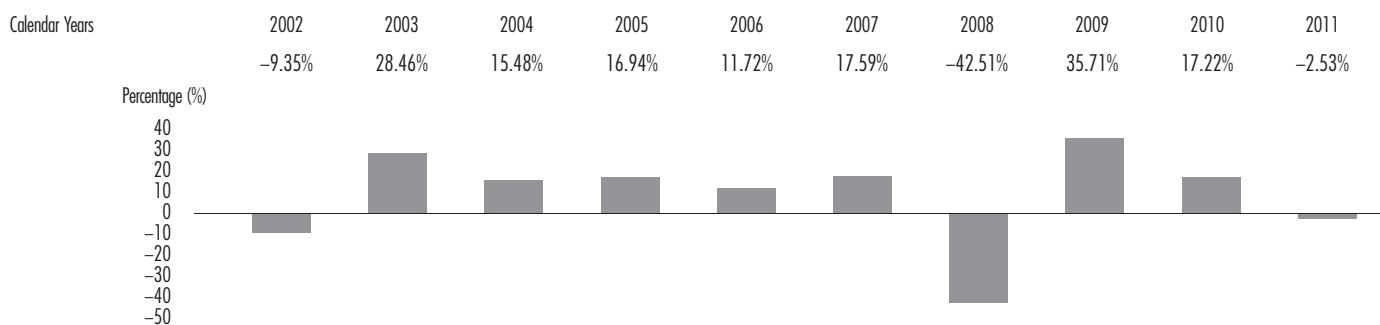
You could lose money by investing in the fund.

changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index over various periods of time. The index description appears in the Additional Information about the Index section of the prospectus. Returns for shares of the fund do not include the effect of any sales charges or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if they did, returns for shares of the fund would be lower. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
18.85%	June 30, 2009
-23.07%	December 31, 2008

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2011	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2	S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
					-2.53%	0.95%	6.30%
					-2.64%	0.85%	6.19%
					-2.78%	0.69%	6.03%
					2.11%	-0.25%	2.92%

Investment Advisers

FMR is the fund's manager. FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) and other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

The fund is managed by members of FMR's Stock Selector Large Cap Group.

Robert Stansky (co-manager), John Avery (co-manager), Adam Hetnarski (co-manager), Steven Kaye (co-manager), Robert Lee (co-manager), Douglas Simmons (co-manager), and Pierre Sorel (co-manager) have managed the fund since October 2007.

Peter Saperstone (co-manager) has managed the fund since March 2011.

Nathan Strik (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2010.

Tobias Welo (co-manager) has managed the fund since November 2011.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares of the fund. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. A

Fund Summary – continued

qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

Permitted Accounts – not variable product owners – are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts, including separate accounts that are shareholders of qualified funds of funds. The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

The price to buy one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

The fund has no minimum investment requirement.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable product, or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. Insurance company separate accounts generally do not pay tax on dividends or capital gain distributions from the fund.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund, FMR, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, including insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with FMR or FDC), for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

Fidelity, Contrafund, and Fidelity Investments & Pyramid Design are registered service marks of FMR LLC.

The third-party marks appearing above are the marks of their respective owners.

The term "VIP" as used in this document refers to Fidelity Variable Insurance Products.

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products
Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2
Equity-Income Portfolio

Summary Prospectus

April 28, 2012

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 and other information about the fund (including the fund's SAI) online at advisor.fidelity.com/vipfunddocuments. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-997-1254 or by sending an e-mail request to funddocuments@fmr.com. The fund's prospectus and SAI dated April 28, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.



82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

Fund Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP Equity-Income PortfolioSM/Initial Class, Service Class, Service Class 2

Investment Objective

The fund seeks reasonable income. The fund will also consider the potential for capital appreciation. The fund's goal is to achieve a yield which exceeds the composite yield on the securities comprising the S&P 500® Index.

Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

Annual class operating expenses

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

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>
Total annual operating expenses	0.56%	0.66%	0.81%

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns, all of which

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when you, as a variable product owner, buy, hold, or redeem interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund. The table does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall fees and expenses would be higher.

1 year
3 years
5 years
10 years

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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 96% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing at least 80% of assets in equity securities.
- Normally investing primarily in income-producing equity securities, which tends to lead to investments in large cap "value" stocks.
- Potentially investing in other types of equity securities and debt securities, including lower-quality debt securities.

may vary. This example does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall expenses would be higher. For every \$10,000 invested, here's how much you, as a variable product owner, would pay in total expenses if all interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
\$ 1 year	\$ 57	\$ 67	\$ 83
\$ 3 years	\$ 179	\$ 211	\$ 259
\$ 5 years	\$ 313	\$ 368	\$ 450
\$ 10 years	\$ 701	\$ 822	\$ 1,002

- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.
- Using fundamental analysis of factors such as each issuer's financial condition and industry position, as well as market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

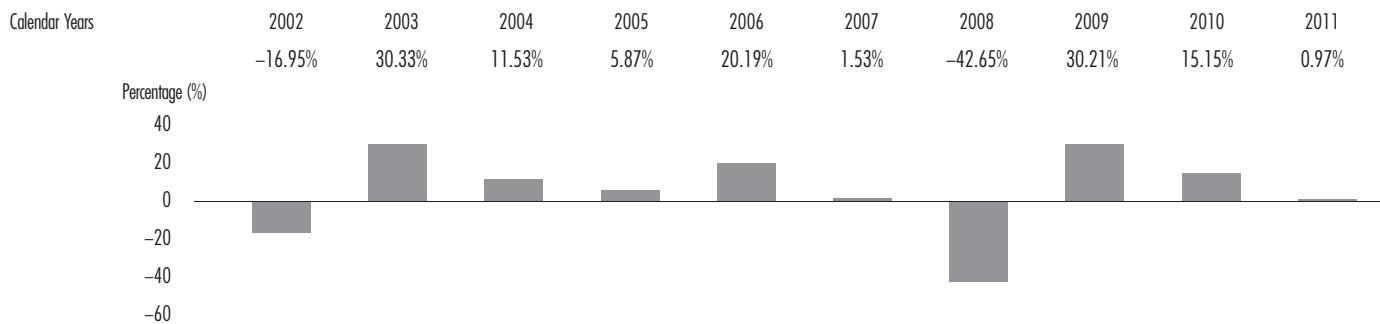
- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political,

regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.

- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

- **"Value" Investing.** "Value" stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
20.75%	June 30, 2009
-24.36%	December 31, 2008

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2011	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Initial Class	0.97%	-2.49%	3.08%
Service Class	0.86%	-2.59%	2.98%
Service Class 2	0.66%	-2.74%	2.82%
Russell 3000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-0.10%	-2.58%	4.08%

Investment Advisers

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the fund's manager. FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) and other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

James Morrow (lead portfolio manager) and Adam Kramer (co-manager) have managed the fund since April 2011.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index over various periods of time. The index description appears in the Additional Information about the Index section of the prospectus. Returns for shares of the fund do not include the effect of any sales charges or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if they did, returns for shares of the fund would be lower. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares of the fund. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. A qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

Permitted Accounts – not variable product owners – are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts, including separate accounts that are shareholders of qualified funds of funds. The terms of the offering of interests in

Fund Summary – continued

separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

The price to buy one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

The fund has no minimum investment requirement.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable product, or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. Insurance company separate accounts generally do not pay tax on dividends or capital gain distributions from the fund.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund, FMR, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, including insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with FMR or FDC), for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

Fidelity and Fidelity Investments & Pyramid Design are registered service marks of FMR LLC.

The third-party marks appearing above are the marks of their respective owners.

The term "VIP" as used in this document refers to Fidelity Variable Insurance Products.

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products
Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2
Growth Portfolio

Summary Prospectus

April 28, 2012

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 and other information about the fund (including the fund's SAI) online at advisor.fidelity.com/vipfunddocuments. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-997-1254 or by sending an e-mail request to funddocuments@fmr.com. The fund's prospectus and SAI dated April 28, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.



82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

Fund Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP Growth Portfolio/Initial Class, Service Class, Service Class 2

Investment Objective

The fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when you, as a variable product

Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

Annual class operating expenses

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

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>
Total annual operating expenses	0.66%	0.77%	0.92%

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns,

owner, buy, hold, or redeem interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund. The table does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall fees and expenses would be higher.

1 year
3 years
5 years
10 years

all of which may vary. This example does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall expenses would be higher. For every \$10,000 invested, here's how much you, as a variable product owner, would pay in total expenses if all interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
1 year	\$ 67	\$ 79	\$ 94
3 years	\$ 211	\$ 246	\$ 293
5 years	\$ 368	\$ 428	\$ 509
10 years	\$ 822	\$ 954	\$ 1,131

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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing primarily in common stocks.
- Investing in companies that Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) believes have above-average growth potential (stocks of these companies are often called "growth" stocks).
- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.

- Using fundamental analysis of factors such as each issuer's financial condition and industry position, as well as market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.
- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

- **"Growth" Investing.** "Growth" stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than other types of stocks.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
16.78%	June 30, 2003
-26.99%	December 31, 2008

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2011		
Initial Class	Past 1 year	Past 5 years
Service Class	0.20%	1.38%
Service Class 2	0.14%	1.28%
Russell 3000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-0.03%	1.12%
	2.18%	2.46%
		2.74%

Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
0.20%	1.38%	1.51%
0.14%	1.28%	1.41%
-0.03%	1.12%	1.25%
2.18%	2.46%	2.74%

Investment Advisers

FMR is the fund's manager. FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) and other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Jason Weiner (portfolio manager) has managed the fund since November 2006.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares of the fund. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. A qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index over various periods of time. The index description appears in the Additional Information about the Index section of the prospectus. Returns for shares of the fund do not include the effect of any sales charges or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if they did, returns for shares of the fund would be lower. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Permitted Accounts – not variable product owners – are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts, including separate accounts that are shareholders of qualified funds of funds. The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

The price to buy one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

The fund has no minimum investment requirement.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable product, or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. Insurance company separate accounts generally do not pay tax on dividends or capital gain distributions from the fund.

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The fund, FMR, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, including insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with FMR or FDC), for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

Fidelity and Fidelity Investments & Pyramid Design are registered service marks of FMR LLC.

The third-party marks appearing above are the marks of their respective owners.

The term "VIP" as used in this document refers to Fidelity Variable Insurance Products.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus and other information about the Portfolio online at janus.com/variable-insurance. You can also get this information at no cost by calling a Janus representative at 1-877-335-2687 or by sending an email request to prospectusrequest@janus.com.



JANUS

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS DATED MAY 1, 2012

Worldwide Portfolio

Ticker: JAWGX Institutional Shares

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Worldwide Portfolio seeks long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Portfolio. Owners of variable insurance contracts that invest in the Shares should refer to the variable insurance contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses, as the following table and examples do not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses described below.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

Management Fees (may adjust up or down)	0.66%
Other Expenses	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.71%

EXAMPLE:

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, reinvest all dividends and distributions, and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of each period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. 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	\$ 73	\$ 227	\$ 395	\$ 883

Portfolio Turnover: The Portfolio 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's turnover rate was 88% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Portfolio pursues its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities, which include, but are not limited to, common stocks, preferred stocks, and depositary receipts of companies of any size located throughout the world. The Portfolio normally invests in issuers from several different countries, including the United States. The Portfolio may, under unusual circumstances, invest in a single country. The Portfolio may have significant exposure to emerging markets. The Portfolio may also invest in U.S. and foreign debt securities.

The portfolio manager applies a "bottom up" approach in choosing investments. In other words, the portfolio manager looks at companies one at a time to determine if a company is an attractive investment opportunity and if it is consistent with the Portfolio's investment policies.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in derivatives, which are instruments that have a value derived from or directly linked to an underlying asset, such as equity securities, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates, or market indices, as substitutes for securities in which the Portfolio invests. The Portfolio has invested in and may continue to invest in derivative instruments (by taking long and/or short positions) including, but not limited to, put and call options, swaps, and forward currency contracts to increase or decrease the Portfolio's exposure to a particular market, to manage or adjust the risk profile of the Portfolio, and to earn income and enhance returns. The Portfolio may also invest in derivative

instruments for other purposes, including hedging (to offset risks associated with an investment, currency exposure, or market conditions, or to hedge currency exposure relative to the Portfolio's benchmark index). For more information on the Portfolio's use of derivatives, refer to the Portfolio's shareholder reports and Form N-Q reports, which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Portfolio may lend portfolio securities on a short-term or long-term basis, in an amount equal to up to $\frac{1}{3}$ of its total assets as determined at the time of the loan origination.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The biggest risk is that the Portfolio's returns will vary, and you could lose money. The Portfolio is designed for long-term investors seeking an equity portfolio, including common stocks. Common stocks tend to be more volatile than many other investment choices.

Foreign Exposure Risk. The Portfolio normally has significant exposure to foreign markets as a result of its investments in foreign equity and debt securities, including investments in emerging markets, which can be more volatile than the U.S. markets. As a result, its returns and net asset value may be affected to a large degree by fluctuations in currency exchange rates or political or economic conditions in a particular country. In some foreign markets, there may not be protection against failure by other parties to complete transactions. It may not be possible for the Portfolio to repatriate capital, dividends, interest, and other income from a particular country or governmental entity. In addition, a market swing in one or more countries or regions where the Portfolio has invested a significant amount of its assets may have a greater effect on the Portfolio's performance than it would in a more geographically diversified portfolio. To the extent the Portfolio invests in foreign debt securities, such investments are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Additionally, investments in securities of foreign governments involve the risk that a foreign government may not be willing or able to pay interest or repay principal when due. The Portfolio's investments in emerging market countries may involve risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed countries.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of foreign investing mentioned above are heightened when investing in emerging markets. Emerging markets securities involve a number of additional risks, which may result from less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices (including the potential lack of strict finance and accounting controls and standards), stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies, making these investments potentially more volatile in price and less liquid than investments in developed securities markets, resulting in greater risk to investors. There is a risk in developing countries that a future economic or political crisis could lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or creation of government monopolies, any of which may have a detrimental effect on the Portfolio's investments. In addition, the Portfolio's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies and therefore, changes in the value of a country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the Portfolio's investments. To the extent that the Portfolio invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of issuers in or companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region, which could have a negative impact on the Portfolio's performance. Some of the risks of investing directly in foreign and emerging market securities may be reduced when the Portfolio invests indirectly in foreign securities through various other investment vehicles including derivatives, which also involve specialized risks. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 6.1% of the Portfolio's investments were in emerging markets.

Market Risk. The value of the Portfolio's holdings may decrease if the value of an individual company or security, or multiple companies or securities, in the Portfolio decreases or if the portfolio manager's belief about a company's intrinsic worth is incorrect. Further, regardless of how well individual companies or securities perform, the value of the Portfolio's holdings could also decrease if there are deteriorating economic or market conditions. It is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, in response to changes in the market, and you could lose money.

Growth Securities Risk. The Portfolio invests in companies after assessing their growth potential. Securities of companies perceived to be "growth" companies may be more volatile than other stocks and may involve special risks. If the portfolio manager's perception of a company's growth potential is not realized, the securities purchased may not perform as expected, reducing the Portfolio's returns. In addition, because different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, "growth" stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of securities.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying referenced securities. Gains or losses from a derivative can be substantially greater than the derivative's original cost, and can therefore involve leverage. Derivatives can be complex instruments and may involve analysis that differs from that required for other investment types used by the Portfolio. If the value of a derivative does not correlate well with the particular market or other asset class to which the derivative is intended to provide exposure, the derivative may not produce the anticipated result. Derivatives can also reduce the opportunity for gain or result in losses by offsetting positive returns in other investments. Derivatives can be less liquid than other types of investments and entail the risk that the counterparty will default on its payment obligations. If the counterparty to a derivative transaction defaults, the Portfolio would risk the loss of the net amount of the payments that it contractually is entitled to receive. To the extent the Portfolio enters into short derivative positions, the Portfolio may be exposed to risks similar to those associated with short sales, including the risk that the Portfolio's losses are theoretically unlimited.

Securities Lending Risk. The Portfolio may seek to earn additional income through lending its securities to certain qualified broker-dealers and institutions. There is the risk that when portfolio securities are lent, the securities may not be returned on a timely basis, and the Portfolio may experience delays and costs in recovering the security or gaining access to the collateral provided to the Portfolio to collateralize the loan. If the Portfolio is unable to recover a security on loan, the Portfolio may use the collateral to purchase replacement securities in the market. There is a risk that the value of the collateral could decrease below the cost of the replacement security by the time the replacement investment is made, resulting in a loss to the Portfolio.

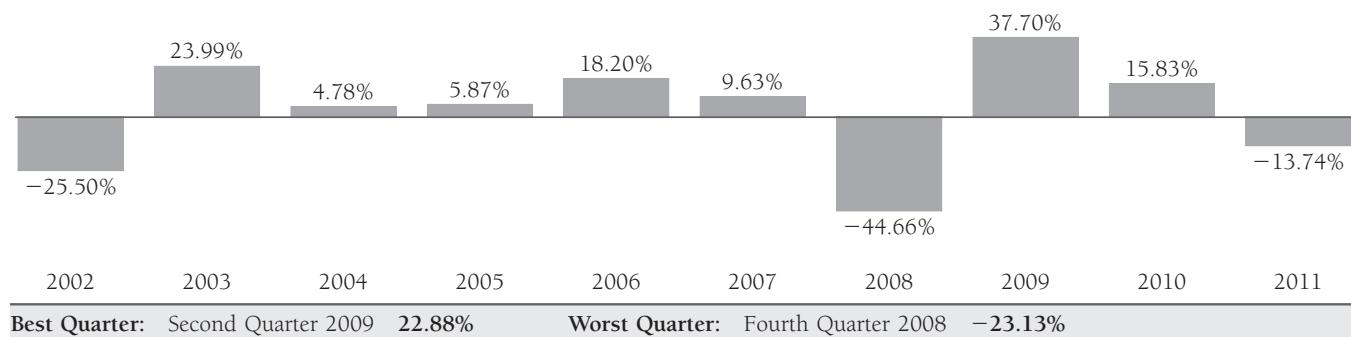
An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing how the Portfolio's performance has varied over time. The bar chart depicts the change in performance from year to year during the periods indicated, but does not include charges or expenses attributable to any insurance product, which would lower the performance illustrated. The Portfolio does not impose any sales or other charges that would affect total return computations. Total return figures include the effect of the Portfolio's expenses. The table compares the average annual returns for the Institutional Shares of the Portfolio for the periods indicated to broad-based securities market indices. The indices are not actively managed and are not available for direct investment. All figures assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For certain periods, the Portfolio's performance reflects the effect of expense waivers. Without the effect of these expense waivers, the performance shown would have been lower.

The Portfolio's past performance does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at janus.com/variable-insurance or by calling 1-877-335-2687.

Annual Total Returns for Institutional Shares (calendar year-end)



Average Annual Total Returns (periods ended 12/31/11)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (9/13/93)
Worldwide Portfolio				
Institutional Shares	-13.74%	-3.55%	0.11%	6.92%
Morgan Stanley Capital International World Index SM (net of foreign withholding taxes) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes)	-5.54%	-2.37%	3.62%	5.54%
Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index SM (net of foreign withholding taxes) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes)	-7.35%	-1.93%	4.24%	N/A

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Janus Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Manager: George P. Maris, CFA, is Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Portfolio, which he has managed since March 2011.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

Purchases of Shares may be made only by the separate accounts of insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable insurance contracts or by certain qualified plans. Redemptions, like purchases, may be effected only through the separate accounts of participating insurance companies or through qualified plans. Requests are duly processed at the NAV next calculated after your order is received in good order by the Portfolio or its agents. Refer to the appropriate separate account prospectus or plan documents for details.

TAX INFORMATION

Because Shares of the Portfolio may be purchased only through variable insurance contracts and certain qualified plans, it is anticipated that any income dividends or net capital gains distributions made by the Portfolio will be exempt from current federal income taxation if left to accumulate within the variable insurance contract or qualified plan. The federal income tax status of your investment depends on the features of your qualified plan or variable insurance contract.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS, BROKER-DEALERS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Portfolio shares are generally available only through an insurer's variable contracts, or through certain employer or other retirement plan (Retirement Products). Retirement Products are generally purchased through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary. The Portfolio or its distributor (and/or their related companies) may make payments to the insurer and/or its related companies for distribution and/or other services; some of the payments may go to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries. These payments may create a conflict of interest for an intermediary, or be a factor in the insurer's decision to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. Ask your financial advisor, visit your intermediary's website, or consult your insurance contract prospectus for more information.

LVIP Baron Growth Opportunities Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Baron Growth Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") is to seek capital appreciation through long-term investments in securities of small and mid-sized companies with undervalued assets or favorable growth prospects.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.08%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.08%	1.33%
Less Expense Reimbursement ¹	(0.04%)	(0.04%)
Net Expenses	1.04%	1.29%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses exceed 1.04% of the average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 1.29% for the Service Class). The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example reflects the net operating expenses with expense reimbursement for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without expense reimbursement for the years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$106	\$340	\$592	\$1,314
Service Class	\$131	\$417	\$725	\$1,598

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests for the long term primarily in common stocks of small and mid-sized growth companies selected for their capital appreciation potential. Small-cap companies are defined for this purpose as companies with market capitalizations at the time of purchase in the range of companies in the Russell 2000® Index. The market capitalization range of the Russell 2000 Index was \$130 million to \$3.0 billion as of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date. Mid-cap companies are defined for this purpose as companies with market capitalization at the time of purchase in the range of companies in the Russell 2500™ Index. The market capitalization range of the Russell 2500 Index was \$130 million to \$7.1 billion as of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date.

The Fund purchases stocks in businesses when the sub-adviser believes there is potential for the stock to increase significantly in value over the long term. Because of the long term approach, the Fund could have a significant percentage of its assets invested in securities that have appreciated beyond their original market cap ranges. The Fund may invest in larger companies if the sub-adviser perceives an attractive opportunity in a larger company.

In making investment decisions for the Fund, the sub-adviser seeks: (i) securities that the sub-adviser believes have favorable price-to-value characteristics based on the sub-adviser's assessment of their prospects for future growth and profitability and (ii) businesses that the sub-adviser believes are well managed, have significant long-term growth prospects and have significant barriers to competition. The Fund may make significant investments in companies in which the sub-adviser believes may double in value in four to five years, based on these criteria. Of course, there is no guarantee the Fund will be successful at achieving its investment goals.

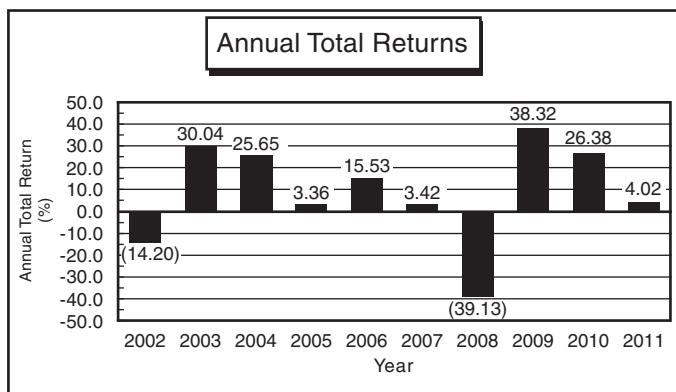
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Large Positions Risk:** The Fund may establish relatively large positions in companies which may represent a significant part of a company's outstanding stock. Sales of the stock, by the Fund or others, could adversely affect the stock's price. The Fund's return may be more volatile than that of a fund that does not establish large positions.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Service Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Standard Class for one year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Russell 2000 Growth Index. The Russell 2000 Growth Index shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects similar growth companies in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 22.03%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (27.15)%.

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Baron Growth Opportunities Fund – Standard Class	4.29%	N/A	1.40%*
Russell 2000® Index	(4.18%)	N/A	(1.54%)*
Russell 2000® Growth Index	(2.91%)	N/A	0.14%*
LVIP Baron Growth Opportunities Fund – Service Class	4.02%	2.74%	6.72%
Russell 2000® Index	(4.18%)	0.15%	5.62%
Russell 2000® Growth Index	(2.91%)	2.09%	4.48%

*Since June 5, 2007.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: BAMCO, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Ronald Baron	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman	Since September 1998

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Fund (the "Fund") is to seek to maximize real return, consistent with preservation of real capital and prudent investment management.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.45%	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.07%	0.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	0.55%	0.80%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$56	\$176	\$307	\$689
Service Class	\$82	\$255	\$444	\$990

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 657% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in inflation-indexed bonds (or securities with similar economic characteristics) of varying maturities issued by the U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, and U.S. and non-U.S. corporations. Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities that are structured to provide protection against inflation. The value of the bond’s principal or the interest income paid on the bond is adjusted to track changes in an official inflation measure.

The Fund maintains an average portfolio duration (a measure of interest rate sensitivity) that is within 20% of the average portfolio duration of the fund’s benchmark, the Barclays U.S. TIPS Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund also makes investments in residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities.

The Fund may buy or sell options or futures, or enter into total return or interest rate swaps, or foreign currency transactions (collectively, known as derivatives). The Fund uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset, as part of a strategy to reduce exposure to other risks, to satisfy diversification requirements or to enhance returns. This derivative strategy will result in active trading, which will increase fund expenses. The Fund may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as reverse repurchase agreements or dollar rolls).

The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents in order to shorten the duration of the portfolio or to otherwise implement the Fund’s investment strategy or for temporary defensive purposes.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

Principal Risks

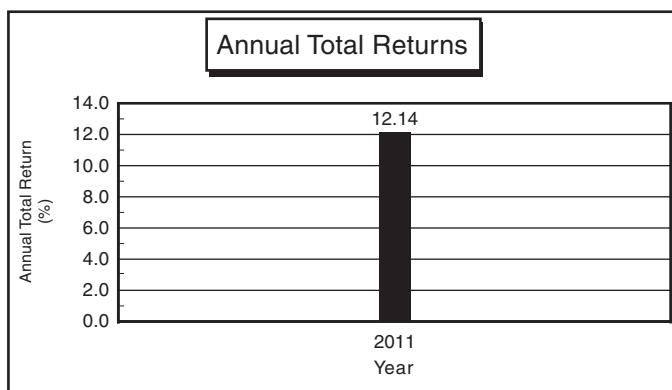
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund’s yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer’s credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund’s shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.

- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.
- **Active Trading Risk:** Active trading ("high portfolio turnover") generally results in correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The Fund may invest up to 15% of net assets in illiquid holdings. The Fund may have difficulty precisely valuing these holdings and may be unable to sell these holding at the time or price desired.
- **Deflation Risk:** Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy will decline over time - the opposite of inflation. If inflation is negative, the principal and income of an inflation-protected bond will decline and could result in losses for a fund.
- **When-Issued Securities, Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risks:** The fund may purchase or sell securities that it is entitled to receive on a when issued basis. When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's one year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2011 at: 4.39%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the first quarter of 2011 at: 1.99%.

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	Lifetime Since inception (5/3/10)
LVIP BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Fund – Standard Class	12.14%	8.58%
LVIP BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Fund – Service Class	11.88%	8.31%
Barclays Capital U.S. TIPS Index	13.56%	10.23%

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Brian Weinstein	Managing Director	Since May 2010
Martin Hegarty	Managing Director	Since July 2010

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and

may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP Cohen & Steers Global Real Estate Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Cohen & Steers Global Real Estate Fund (the "Fund") is to seek total return through a combination of current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.11%	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.06%	1.31%
Less Fee Waiver ¹	(0.22%)	(0.22%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver)	0.84%	1.09%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.22% of the first \$250 million of average daily net assets of the Fund and 0.32% of the excess over \$250 million of average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example reflects the net operating expenses with fee waiver for the one year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver for the years two through ten. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 86	\$315	\$563	\$1,274
Service Class	\$111	\$394	\$697	\$1,560

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 95% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing primarily in equity securities of companies in the real estate industry located throughout the world, including Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and other publicly traded real estate companies. The Fund is not limited in the extent to which it may invest in real estate equity securities of companies domiciled in emerging market countries.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's assets will be invested in securities of companies in the real estate industry including REITs and domestic and foreign real estate companies. A company is considered to be in the real estate industry if it (i) derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from the ownership, construction, management, financing or sale of residential, commercial or industrial real estate or (ii) has at least 50% of the fair market value of its assets invested in residential, commercial or industrial real estate. The Fund is classified as non-diversified.

The sub-adviser adheres to an integrated, relative value investment process to achieve the total return objective. In this regard, the sub-adviser utilizes a proprietary valuation model that quantifies relative valuation of real estate securities based on price-to-net asset value ("NAV") and a dividend discount model ("DDM"). Analysts incorporate both quantitative and qualitative analysis in their NAV and DDM estimates.

Principal Risks

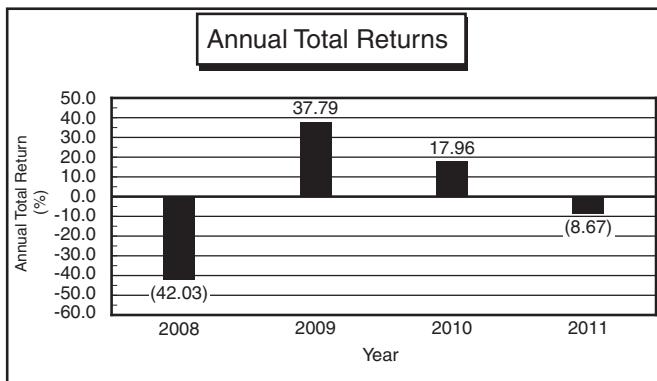
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Real Estate Sector Risk:** Since the fund is concentrated in the real estate industry, it is less diversified than other funds investing in a broad range of industries and, therefore, could experience price declines when conditions are unfavorable in the real estate industry.
- **Real Estate Risk:** Risks include the possible decline of real estate value, lack of mortgage funds availability, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, damages from natural disasters, and changes in interest rates. Foreign real estate investment presents additional risks which are not present in U.S. real estate investment.
- **Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Risk:** The value of REIT shares is affected by, among other factors, changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT, or by changes in the prospect for earnings, or cash flow of the REIT itself. Certain risks associated with general real estate ownership apply to the Fund's REIT investments, including risks related to economic conditions, lack of financing availability, or changes in interest rates.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 36.16%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (30.46%).

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		Lifetime
1 year	Since inception (4/30/07)	
(8.67%)	(7.43%)	
(8.90%)	(7.67%)	
(5.82%)	(7.00%)	

LVIP Cohen & Steers Global Real Estate Fund – Standard Class
LVIP Cohen & Steers Global Real Estate Fund – Service Class
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Joseph Harvey	President	Since April 2007
Scott Crowe	Senior Vice President	Since April 2008
Chip McKinley	Senior Vice President	Since April 2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

LVIP Cohen & Steers Global Real Estate Fund

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Bond Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Bond Fund (the "Fund") is maximum current income (yield) consistent with a prudent investment strategy.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.32%	0.32%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.07%	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.39%	0.74%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual results may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$40	\$125	\$219	\$493
Service Class	\$76	\$237	\$411	\$918

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 379% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing in a diverse group of domestic fixed-income securities (debt obligations). The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets in bond securities. The Fund invests in significant amounts of debt obligations with medium term maturities (5-15 years) and some debt obligations with short term maturities (0-5 years) and long term maturities (over 15 years).

The Fund will invest primarily in a combination of:

- investment-grade corporate bonds;
- obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and
- mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage-backed securities are issued by government agencies and other non-government agency issuers. Mortgage-backed securities include obligations backed by a mortgage or pool of mortgages and direct interests in an underlying pool of mortgages.

Mortgage-backed securities also include collateralized mortgage obligations. The mortgages involved could be those on commercial or residential real estate properties.

To pursue its investment strategy, the Fund may also invest to a lesser degree in:

- U.S. corporate bonds rated lower than medium-grade (junk bonds);
- Foreign securities, including debt of foreign corporations and debt obligations of, or guaranteed by, foreign governments or any of their instrumentalities or political subdivisions;
- Emerging market securities; and
- Derivatives, such as futures and credit default swaps, to manage risk exposure more efficiently than may be possible trading only physical securities.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund may, however, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency transactions in order to expedite settlement of fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations.

At times when adverse conditions are anticipated, the sub-adviser may want to protect gains on securities without actually selling them. The sub-adviser might use options or futures to neutralize the effect of any price declines, without selling a bond or bonds or a swap agreement or agreements, or as a hedge against changes in interest rates. The sub-adviser may also sell an option contract (often referred to as “writing” an option) to earn additional income for the Fund. The Fund may not engage in such transactions to the extent that obligations resulting from these activities exceed 25% of its assets. Use of these strategies can increase operating costs of the Fund and can lead to loss of principal.

As part of its risk management, the Fund’s portfolio of securities has an overall minimum weighted average credit rating of AA-/Aa3 as defined by Standard & Poor’s Corp. and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., respectively. This overall minimum weighted credit rating ensures that the portfolio will remain investment grade even though the Fund may invest in individual securities that present a higher level of risk. In pursuing its objective, the Fund may engage in active trading.

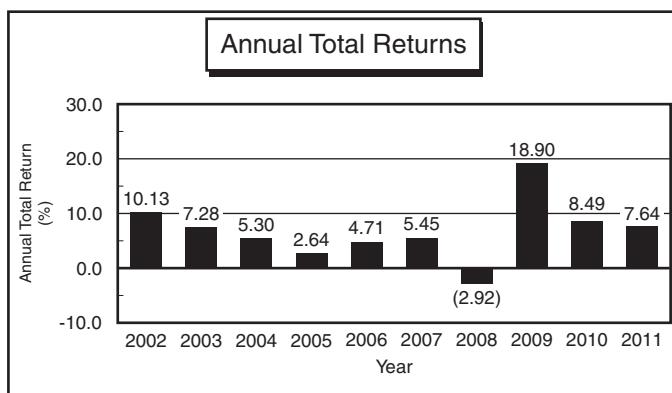
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **U.S. Treasury Risk:** Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Active Trading Risk:** Active trading ("high portfolio turnover") generally results in correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 7.79%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2004 at: (3.04%).

LVIP Delaware Bond Fund – Standard Class
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index
LVIP Delaware Bond Fund – Service Class
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
7.64%	7.29%	6.63%
7.84%	6.50%	5.77%
7.26%	6.93%	5.56%*
7.84%	6.50%	5.11%*

*Since May 15, 2003.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Thomas H. Chow	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since May 2007
Roger A. Early	Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer – Total Return Fixed Income	Since May 2007
Paul Grillo	Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer – Total Return Fixed Income	Since April 2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Diversified Floating Rate Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Diversified Floating Rate Fund (the "Fund") is to seek total return.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.60%	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.11%	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.71%	0.96%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$73	\$227	\$395	\$ 883
Service Class	\$98	\$306	\$531	\$1,178

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 80% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in floating rate securities, including but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, bank loans, high yield bonds, nonagency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, municipal bonds, securities of foreign issuers in both developed and emerging markets, and may include derivative instruments that attempt to achieve a floating rate of income for the Fund when they are combined with a group of fixed rate securities.

The instruments listed in the preceding paragraph may be variable and floating-rate fixed income securities that generally pay interest at rates that adjust whenever a specified interest rate changes and/or reset on predetermined dates (such as the last day of a month or calendar quarter). Derivative instruments may be utilized to effectively convert the fixed rate of interest payments from a group of certain fund portfolio securities into floating rate interest payments. The average portfolio duration (i.e., the sensitivity to general changes in interest rates) of the Fund will generally not exceed one year.

Up to 50% of the Fund’s total assets may be allocated to below-investment-grade securities (“junk bonds”). Investments in emerging markets will, in the aggregate, be limited to no more than 15% of the Fund’s total assets. Non-U.S.-dollar-denominated securities will be limited to no more than 50% of net assets, but total non-U.S.-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets. The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in a wide range of derivative instruments, including options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps. Derivatives may be used for hedging or non-hedging purposes, such as to enhance total return or to gain exposure to certain securities or markets. In addition, the Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents.

As a part of its risk management, the Fund’s portfolio of securities has an overall minimum weighted average credit rating of A3 or above by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. This minimum credit rating ensures that the portfolio on average will remain investment grade even though the Fund may invest in individual securities rated below investment grade that present a higher level of risk.

Principal Risks

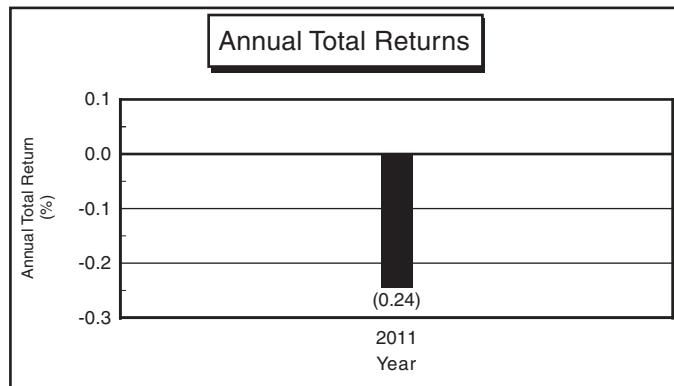
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund’s yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer’s credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund’s income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds (“junk bonds”), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The Fund may invest up to 15% of net assets in illiquid holdings. The Fund may have difficulty precisely valuing these holdings and may be unable to sell these holding at the time or price desired.
- **Loan Risk:** Bank loans (i.e. loan assignments and participations), like other high yield corporate debt obligations, have a higher risk of default and may be less liquid and/or become illiquid.
- **Active Trading Risk:** Active trading ("high portfolio turnover") generally results in correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's one year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Floating Rate Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 70% Barclays Capital U.S. Floating Rate Note Index, 25% Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield Loans Index, and 5% Bank of America ABS Master Floating Rate Index. The Floating Rate Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the first quarter of 2011 at: 1.22%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2011 at: (2.22%).

Average Annual Total Returns
For periods ended 12/31/11

LVIP Delaware Diversified Floating Rate Fund – Standard Class
LVIP Delaware Diversified Floating Rate Fund – Service Class
Band of America Merrill Lynch USD LIBOR 3-Month Index
Floating Rate Composite

	1 year	Lifetime Since inception (5/3/10)
LVIP Delaware Diversified Floating Rate Fund – Standard Class	(0.24%)	0.76%
LVIP Delaware Diversified Floating Rate Fund – Service Class	(0.49%)	0.50%
Band of America Merrill Lynch USD LIBOR 3-Month Index	0.27%	0.32%
Floating Rate Composite	(0.34%)	0.74%

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Paul Grillo	Senior Vice President, Co-Chief Investment Officer – Total Return Fixed Income Strategy	Since May 2010
Roger A. Early	Senior Vice President, Co-Chief Investment Officer – Total Return Fixed Income Strategy	Since May 2010
Kevin P. Loome	Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, Head of High Yield Investments	Since May 2010
J. David Hillmeyer	Vice President, Portfolio Manager and Trader	Since May 2010
Adam H. Brown	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	Since April 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund (the "Fund") is to seek long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.14%	0.14%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	0.92%	1.17%
Less Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.16%)	(0.16%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement)	0.76%	1.01%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

² Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.10% of average daily net assets of the Fund. The adviser has also contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.73% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.98% for the Service Class). Both agreements will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. These examples reflect the net operating expenses with fee waiver and expense reimbursement for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver and expense reimbursement for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 78	\$277	\$494	\$1,117
Service Class	\$103	\$356	\$628	\$1,406

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 81% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a "target risk fund," which bases its asset allocation around a level of risk consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of securities and exchange-traded funds of different asset classes and investment styles as it strives to attain its objective. By allocating the investments across several different asset classes and investment styles, the Fund offers broad diversification while seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The following table shows the target allocation and allowable ranges (based on percentage of net assets) that the Fund expects to invest in for each asset class. Allocations for each asset class may vary within the allowable ranges from the target percentages set for the Fund.

LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund		
	Target Allocation	Ranges
U.S. Equity	40%	15-50%
International Equity	30%	15-50%
Emerging Markets	10%	0-20%
Global Real Estate	0%	0-20%
Bonds	18%	10-40%
Cash Equivalents	2%	0-10%

An active allocation approach is used when selecting investments for the Fund. The sub-adviser has the flexibility to determine the level of investment in each asset class within the allowable range. Within each asset class the sub-adviser has flexibility to select the approximate investment styles for investment. Descriptions of the primary investment styles utilized for the Fund within each asset class are listed below:

U.S. Equity Large Cap Core: large-sized companies evaluated based on both growth potential and value.

U.S. Equity Mid and Large Cap Growth: medium and large-sized companies expected to grow faster than the U.S. economy.

U.S. Equity Large Cap Value: large-sized companies believed to be undervalued with long-term capital appreciation potential.

U.S. Equity Small Cap Core: small companies evaluated based on both growth potential and value.

International Equity Value: equity securities in any foreign country believed to be undervalued with capital appreciation potential.

International Equity Growth: equity securities in any foreign country believed to provide growth potential (includes exchange traded funds).

Emerging Markets: stocks of companies from an emerging market country with economies believed to be developing strongly.

Global Real Estate: securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S companies in the real estate sector.

Fixed Income (bonds and cash equivalents): fixed income securities principally among the U.S. Investment Grade, U.S. High Yield International Developed Markets and Emerging Markets sectors. The sub-adviser may invest up to 50% of the assets allocated to this investment sleeve in high yield bonds (aka "junk bonds").

Futures and Foreign Currency Transactions: With respect to the International Equity, Emerging Markets and Fixed Income asset classes, the Fund may invest in futures and closing transactions related thereto. These activities will be entered into for hedging purposes and to facilitate the ability to quickly deploy into the market the Fund's cash, short-term debt securities, and other money market instruments at times when the Fund's assets are not fully invested. The Fund may only enter into these transactions for hedging purposes if it is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policy. The Fund may not engage in such transactions to the extent that obligations resulting from these activities, in the aggregate, exceed 25% of its assets. In addition, the Fund may enter into futures contracts and enter into closing transactions with respect to such contracts to hedge or "cross hedge" the currency risks associated with its investments.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund may, however, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency transactions in order to expedite settlement of fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations. The Fund may also enter into forward contracts to "lock in" the price of a security it has agreed to purchase or sell, in terms of U.S. dollars or other currencies in which the transaction will be consummated.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

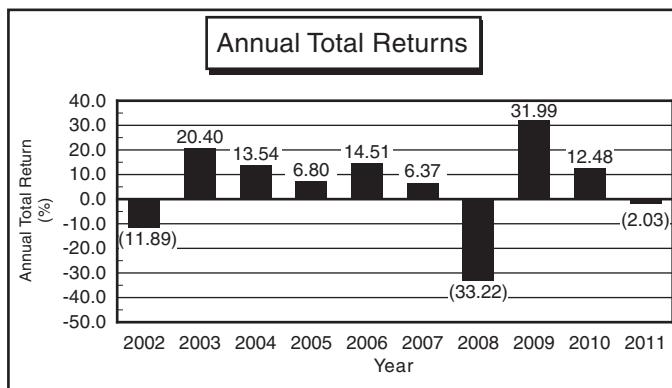
- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.

- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Global Real Estate Risk:** Risk related to global real estate securities includes possible declines in the value of real estate, lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, environmental costs and liability damages from natural disasters, and changes in interest rates. Investing in global real estate securities involves the additional risks of foreign investing which are not present when investing in U.S. real estate.
- **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk:** The risks of ETFs generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they hold, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in the price of the ETF being more volatile. In addition, ETFs have management fees that may increase their costs.

Because the Fund has a greater target percentage of assets allocated to equities and foreign investments than the LVIP Delaware Foundation[®] Moderate Allocation Fund and the LVIP Delaware Foundation[®] Conservative Allocation Fund, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with equities and foreign investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Aggressive Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 18% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index, 18% MSCI EAFE Value Index (net dividends), 12% Russell 1000 Growth Index, 12% Russell 1000 Value Index, 12% MSCI EAFE Growth Index (net dividends), 10% Russell 1000 Index, 10% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends), 6% Russell 2000 Index, and 2% Citigroup 3-month T-Bill Index. The Aggressive Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Effective June 15, 2009, the Fund changed its investment strategy in connection with a reorganization where shareholders of the LVIP UBS Global Asset Allocation Fund became shareholders of the Fund. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 21.21%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (20.02%).

LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund – Standard Class
 S&P 500 Index
 Aggressive Composite
 LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund – Service Class
 S&P 500 Index
 Aggressive Composite

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund – Standard Class	(2.03%)	0.66%	4.29%
S&P 500 Index	2.11%	(0.25%)	2.92%
Aggressive Composite	(3.79%)	0.41%	5.75%
LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund – Service Class	(2.27%)	0.41%	5.52%*
S&P 500 Index	2.11%	(0.25%)	5.44%*
Aggressive Composite	(3.79%)	0.41%	7.61%*

*Since May 15, 2003.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Michael J. Hogan	Executive Vice President, Chief Executive Officer and Head of Equity Investments	Since June 2009
Paul Grillo	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009
Sharon Hill	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009
Francis X. Morris	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer - Core Equity	Since June 2009
Babak (Bob) Zenouzi	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Foundation® Conservative Allocation Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Conservative Allocation Fund (the "Fund") is to seek a combination of current income and preservation of capital with capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.13%	0.13%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	0.90%	1.15%
Less Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.15%)	(0.15%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement)	0.75%	1.00%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

² Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.10% of average daily net assets of the Fund. The adviser has also contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.73% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.98% for the Service Class). Both agreements will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. These examples reflect the net operating expenses with fee waiver and expense reimbursement for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver and expense reimbursement for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 77	\$272	\$484	\$1,094
Service Class	\$102	\$350	\$618	\$1,384

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 146% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a "target risk fund," which bases its asset allocation around a level of risk consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of securities of different asset classes and investment styles as it strives to attain its objective. By allocating the investments across several different asset classes and investment styles, the Fund offers broad diversification while seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The following table shows the target allocation and allowable ranges (based on percentage of net assets) that the Fund expects to invest in for each asset class. Allocations for each asset class may vary within the allowable ranges from the target percentages set for the Fund.

Asset Class	LVIP Delaware Foundation® Conservative Allocation Fund	
	Target Allocation	Ranges
U.S. Equity	20%	5-30%
International Equity	15%	5-30%
Emerging Markets	5%	0-10%
Global Real Estate	0%	0-15%
Bonds	58%	30-70%
Cash Equivalents	2%	0-20%

An active allocation approach is used when selecting investments for the Fund. The sub-adviser has the flexibility to determine the level of investment in each asset class within the allowable range. Within each asset class the sub-adviser has flexibility to select the approximate investment styles for investment. Descriptions of the primary investment styles utilized for the Fund within each asset class are listed below:

U.S. Equity Large Cap Core: large-sized companies evaluated based on both growth potential and value.

U.S. Equity Mid and Large Cap Growth: medium and large-sized companies expected to grow faster than the U.S. economy.

U.S. Equity Large Cap Value: large-sized companies believed to be undervalued with long-term capital appreciation potential.

International Equity Value: equity securities in any foreign country believed to be undervalued with capital appreciation potential.

International Equity Growth: equity securities in any foreign country believed to provide growth potential (includes exchange traded funds).

Emerging Markets: stocks of companies from an emerging market country with economies believed to be developing strongly.

Global Real Estate: securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies in the real estate sector.

Fixed Income (bonds and cash equivalents): fixed income securities principally among the U.S. Investment Grade, U.S. High Yield International Developed Markets and Emerging Markets sectors. The sub-adviser may invest up to 50% of the assets allocated to this investment sleeve in high yield bonds (aka "junk bonds").

Futures and Foreign Currency Transactions: With respect to the International Equity, Emerging Markets and Fixed Income asset classes, the Fund may invest in futures and closing transactions related thereto. These activities will be entered into for hedging purposes and to facilitate the ability to quickly deploy into the market the Fund's cash, short-term debt securities, and other money market instruments at times when the Fund's assets are not fully invested. The Fund may only enter into these transactions for hedging purposes if it is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policy. The Fund may not engage in such transactions to the extent that obligations resulting from these activities, in the aggregate, exceed 25% of its assets. In addition, the Fund may enter into futures contracts and enter into closing transactions with respect to such contracts to hedge or "cross hedge" the currency risks associated with its investments.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund may, however, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency transactions in order to expedite settlement of fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations. The Fund may also enter into forward contracts to "lock in" the price of a security it has agreed to purchase or sell, in terms of U.S. dollars or other currencies in which the transaction will be consummated.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

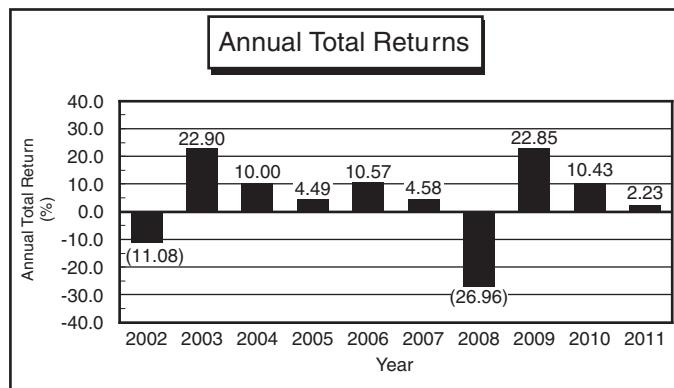
- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in medium-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Medium-cap company stocks generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which Fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- Global Real Estate Risk:** Risk related to global real estate securities includes possible declines in the value of real estate, lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, environmental costs and liability damages from natural disasters, and changes in interest rates. Investing in global real estate securities involves the additional risks of foreign investing which are not present when investing in U.S. real estate.

Because the Fund has a greater target percentage of assets allocated to fixed income investments and high yield bonds than the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Moderate Allocation Fund and the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with fixed income investments and high yield bonds.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Conservative Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 58% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index, 9% MSCI EAFE Value Index (net dividends), 6% Russell 1000 Growth Index, 6% Russell 1000 Value Index, 6% MSCI EAFE Growth Index (net dividends), 5% Russell 1000 Index, 5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends), 3% Russell 2000 Index, and 2% Citigroup 3-month T-Bill Index. The Conservative Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Effective June 15, 2009, the Fund changed its investment strategy in connection with a reorganization where shareholders of the LVIP Delaware Managed Fund became shareholders of the Fund. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 13.45%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (15.82%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Delaware Foundation® Conservative Allocation Fund Standard Class	2.23%	1.16%	3.94%
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index	7.84%	6.50%	5.77%
Conservative Composite	2.08%	3.74%	6.01%
LVIP Delaware Foundation® Conservative Allocation Fund Service Class	1.98%	0.88%	3.87%*
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index	7.84%	6.50%	5.89%*
Conservative Composite	2.08%	3.74%	6.20%*

*Since May 19, 2004.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Michael J. Hogan	Executive Vice President, Chief Executive Officer and Head of Equity Investments	Since June 2009
Paul Grillo	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009
Sharon Hill	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009
Francis X. Morris	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer - Core Equity	Since June 2009
Babak (Bob) Zenouzi	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Foundation® Moderate Allocation Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Moderate Allocation Fund (the "Fund") is to seek capital appreciation with current income as a secondary objective.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and sell shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (fees that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.22%	0.22%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	1.00%	1.25%
Less Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.24%)	(0.24%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement)	0.76%	1.01%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

² Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.10% of average daily net assets of the Fund. The adviser has also contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.73% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.98% for the Service Class). Both agreements will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example reflects the net operating expenses with fee waiver and expense reimbursement for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver and expense reimbursement for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 78	\$295	\$529	\$1,203
Service Class	\$103	\$373	\$663	\$1,490

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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year end, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 143% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a "target risk fund," which bases its asset allocation around a level of risk consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of securities of different asset classes and investment styles as it strives to attain its objective. By allocating the investments across several different asset classes and investment styles, the Fund offers broad diversification while seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The following table shows the target allocation and allowable ranges (based on percentage of net assets) that the Fund expects to invest in for each asset class. Allocations for each asset class may vary within the allowable ranges from the target percentages set for the Fund.

Asset Class	LVIP Delaware Foundation® Moderate Allocation Fund	
	Target Allocation	Ranges
U.S. Equity	30%	10-40%
International Equity	22.5%	10-40%
Emerging Markets	7.5%	0-15%
Global Real Estate	0%	0-15%
Bonds	38%	20-50%
Cash Equivalents	2%	0-15%

An active allocation approach is used when selecting investments for the Fund. The sub-adviser has the flexibility to determine the level of investment in each asset class within the allowable range. Within each asset class the sub-adviser has flexibility to select the approximate investment styles for investment. Descriptions of the primary investment styles utilized for the Fund within each asset class are listed below:

U.S. Equity Large Cap Core: large-sized companies evaluated based on both growth potential and value.

U.S. Equity Mid and Large Cap Growth: medium and large-sized companies expected to grow faster than the U.S. economy.

U.S. Equity Large Cap Value: large-sized companies believed to be undervalued with long-term capital appreciation potential.

International Equity Value: equity securities in any foreign country believed to be undervalued with capital appreciation potential.

International Equity Growth: equity securities in any foreign country believed to provide growth potential (includes exchange traded funds).

Emerging Markets: stocks of companies from an emerging market country with economies believed to be developing strongly.

Global Real Estate: securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S companies in the real estate sector.

Fixed Income (bonds and cash equivalents): fixed income securities principally among the U.S. Investment Grade, U.S. High Yield International Developed Markets and Emerging Markets sectors. The sub-adviser may invest up to 50% of the assets allocated to this investment sleeve in high yield bonds (aka "junk bonds").

Futures and Foreign Currency Transactions: With respect to the International Equity, Emerging Markets and Fixed Income asset classes, the Fund may invest in futures and closing transactions related thereto. These activities will be entered into for hedging purposes and to facilitate the ability to quickly deploy into the market the Fund's cash, short-term debt securities, and other money market instruments at times when the Fund's assets are not fully invested. The Fund may only enter into these transactions for hedging purposes if it is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policy. The Fund may not engage in such transactions to the extent that obligations resulting from these activities, in the aggregate, exceed 25% of its assets. In addition, the Fund may enter into futures contracts and enter into closing transactions with respect to such contracts to hedge or "cross hedge" the currency risks associated with its investments.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund may, however, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency transactions in order to expedite settlement of fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations. The Fund may also enter into forward contracts to "lock in" the price of a security it has agreed to purchase or sell, in terms of U.S. dollars or other currencies in which the transaction will be consummated.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

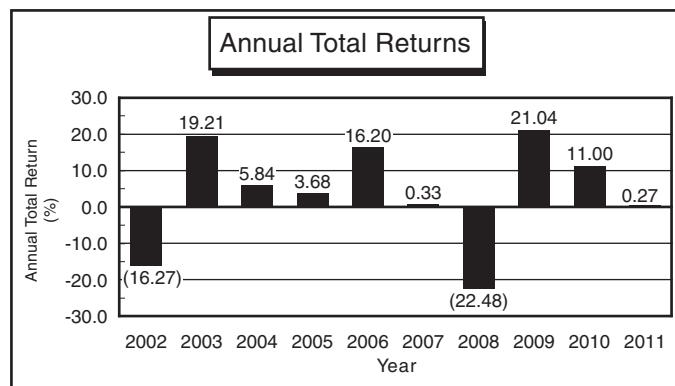
- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in medium-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Medium-cap company stocks generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which Fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- Global Real Estate Risk:** Risk related to global real estate securities includes possible declines in the value of real estate, lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, environmental costs and liability damages from natural disasters, and changes in interest rates. Investing in global real estate securities involves the additional risks of foreign investing which are not present when investing in U.S. real estate.

Because the Fund has a greater target percentage of assets allocated to equities and foreign investments than the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Conservative Allocation Fund, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with equities and foreign investments. Because the Fund has a greater target percentage of assets allocated to fixed income investments and high yield bonds than the LVIP Delaware Foundation® Aggressive Allocation Fund, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with fixed income investments and high yield bonds.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's one year, five year and ten year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Moderate Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 38% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index, 13.5% MSCI EAFE Value Index (net dividends), 9% Russell 1000 Growth Index, 9% Russell 1000 Value Index, 9% MSCI EAFE Growth Index (net dividends), 7.5% Russell 1000 Index, 7.5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends), 4.5% Russell 2000 Index, and 2% Citigroup 3-month T-Bill Index. The Moderate Composite shows how the fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Effective June 15, 2009, the Fund changed its investment strategy in connection with a reorganization where shareholders of the Delaware VIP Balanced Series became shareholders of the Fund. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2009 at: 13.18%.

The fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2002 at: (12.59%).

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
1 year	5 years	10 years
0.27%	0.94%	2.92%
0.02%	1.00%	2.83%
2.11%	(0.25%)	2.92%
(0.83%)	2.16%	5.95%

LVIP Delaware Foundation® Moderate Allocation Fund – Standard Class
LVIP Delaware Foundation® Moderate Allocation Fund – Service Class
S&P 500 Index
Moderate Composite

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Michael J. Hogan	Executive Vice President, Chief Executive Officer and Head of Equity Investments	Since June 2009
Paul Grillo	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009
Sharon Hill	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009
Francis X. Morris	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer - Core Equity	Since June 2009
Babak (Bob) Zenouzi	Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since June 2009

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Growth and Income Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Growth and Income Fund (the "Fund") is to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.35%	0.35%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.07%	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.42%	0.77%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$43	\$135	\$235	\$530
Service Class	\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 36% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of stocks primarily of large-sized U.S. companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, similar to the market capitalization of companies in the Russell 1000® Index. The market capitalization range of the Russell 1000 Index was \$1.6 billion to \$411.2 billion as of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date. The Fund will also place some emphasis on stocks of medium-sized companies.

The Fund’s management style focuses on seeking growth companies at a reasonable price by blending:

- a growth oriented management style, which seeks companies with earnings and/or revenue that are growing equal to or faster than the industry average; and
- a value oriented management style, which seeks companies within an industry with current stock prices that do not reflect the stocks’ true worth; and are believed to be undervalued in the market relative to the companies’ industry peers.

The sub-adviser has access to research and proprietary technical models and will apply quantitative and qualitative analysis in determining the appropriate allocations among categories of issuers and types of securities.

The companies sought typically have a long history of profit growth and dividend payment, and a reputation for quality management, products and services.

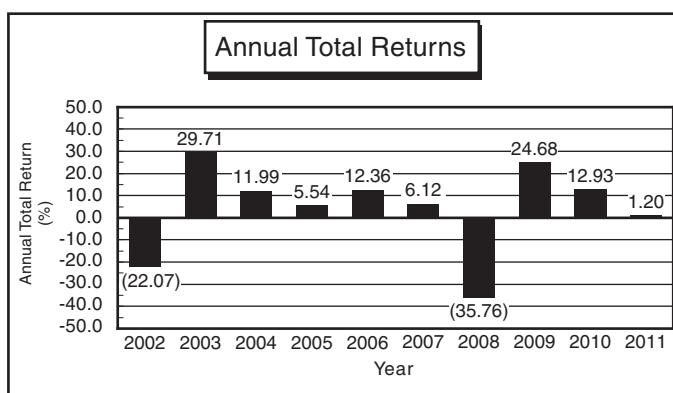
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in medium-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Medium-cap company stocks generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund’s performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Income Stocks Risk:** Income provided by the Fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of the companies in which the Fund invests and the capital resources available for such payments at such companies.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 15.83%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (21.32%).

Average Annual Total Returns
For periods ended 12/31/11

LVIP Delaware Growth and Income – Standard Class
Russell 1000® Index
LVIP Delaware Growth and Income – Service Class
Russell 1000® Index

	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Delaware Growth and Income – Standard Class	1.20%	(0.58%)	2.69%
Russell 1000® Index	1.50%	(0.02%)	3.34%
LVIP Delaware Growth and Income – Service Class	0.84%	(0.91%)	3.35%*
Russell 1000® Index	1.50%	(0.02%)	4.39%*

*Since May 19, 2004.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Francis X. Morris	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2004
Christopher S. Adams	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Senior Equity Analyst	Since May 2004
Michael S. Morris	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Senior Equity Analyst	Since May 2004
Donald G. Padilla	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Senior Equity Analyst	Since May 2004
Parshv A. Shah	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Equity Analyst	Since April 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Delaware Social Awareness Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Delaware Social Awareness Fund (the "Fund") is to maximize long-term capital appreciation (as measured by the change in the value of Fund shares over a period of three years or longer).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.39%	0.39%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.08%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.47%	0.82%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$48	\$151	\$263	\$ 591
Service Class	\$84	\$262	\$455	\$1,014

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 41% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of stocks primarily of large-sized U.S. companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, similar to the market capitalization of companies in the Russell 1000® Index. The market capitalization range of the Russell 1000 Index was \$1.6 billion to \$411.2 billion as of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date. The Fund will also place some emphasis on stocks of medium-sized companies.

The Fund’s management style focuses on seeking growth companies at a reasonable price by blending:

- a growth oriented management style, which seeks companies with earnings and/or revenue that are growing equal to or faster than the industry average; and
- a value oriented management style, which seeks companies within an industry with current stock prices that do not reflect the stocks’ true worth; and are believed to be undervalued in the market relative to the companies’ industry peers.

The sub-adviser has access to research and proprietary technical models and will apply quantitative and qualitative analysis in determining the appropriate allocations among categories of issuers and types of securities.

The companies sought typically have a long history of profit growth and dividend payment, and a reputation for quality management, products and service.

The Fund seeks to invest in companies that demonstrate positive environmental, social and governance standards by investing in companies that meet the Fund’s social standards. The Fund seeks to avoid investing in companies that primarily engage in:

- activities that result, or are likely to result, in damage to the natural environment;
- production of nuclear power, design or construction of nuclear power plants, or manufacture of equipment for the production of nuclear power;
- manufacture of, or contracting for, military weapons;
- liquor, tobacco or gambling businesses;
- the use of animals for testing when developing new cosmetics and personal care products;
- egregious human rights violations, including labor controversies, or that have been involved in multiple human rights controversies related to their operations in the U.S. or abroad; and/or
- poor corporate governance or engage in harmful or unethical business practices.

The Fund and its sub-adviser do not determine which stocks meet the Fund’s social standards. Instead, they rely on the social investment research provided by RiskMetrics Group (formerly KLD Research & Analytics, Inc.), located in Boston, Massachusetts. The Fund may modify its social standards at any time, without prior shareholder approval or notice.

At times, the Fund may hold stocks that do not meet the Fund’s social standards, because either the stocks ceased meeting the social standards after the Fund bought them or the Fund bought the stocks without realizing that they did not meet the social standards. The Fund will seek to sell these stocks in an orderly manner to minimize any adverse effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. Ordinarily, the Fund will sell the stocks within 90 days of determining that the stocks do not meet the social standards. However, the Fund will sell the stocks within a longer period if the adviser believes that it would avoid a significant loss to the overall value of the Fund’s investments.

Principal Risks

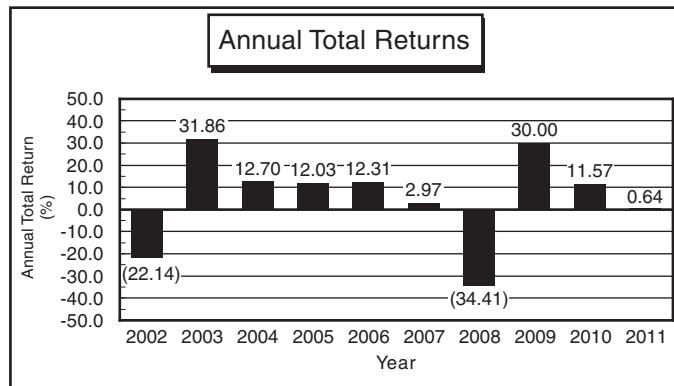
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in medium-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Medium-cap company stocks generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.

- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Income Stocks Risk:** Income provided by the Fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of the companies in which the Fund invests and the capital resources available for such payments at such companies.
- **Social Standards Screen Risk:** The Fund's social standards strategy prohibits the Fund from investing in certain types of companies, industries and segments of the U.S. economy. The Fund may miss opportunities to invest in companies that are providing superior performance relative to the market as a whole and may become invested in companies that are providing inferior performance relative to the market as a whole. These consequences may at times adversely affect Fund performance when compared to broad market indices or to similar funds managed without the social standards strategy.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2003 at: 17.06%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (22.67%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Delaware Social Awareness Fund – Standard Class	0.64%	(0.29%)	3.68%
Russell 1000® Index	1.50%	(0.02%)	3.34%
LVIP Delaware Social Awareness Fund – Service Class	0.29%	(0.61%)	5.98%*
Russell 1000® Index	1.50%	(0.02%)	5.85%*

*Since May 15, 2003.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Delaware Management Company

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Francis X. Morris	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2004
Christopher S. Adams	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Senior Equity Analyst	Since May 2004
Michael S. Morris	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Senior Equity Analyst	Since May 2004
Donald G. Padilla	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Senior Equity Analyst	Since May 2004
Parshv A. Shah	Vice President/Portfolio Manager and Equity Analyst	Since April 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Global Income Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Global Income Fund (the "Fund") is to seek current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.13%	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.78%	1.03%
Less Fee Waiver ¹	(0.05%)	(0.05%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver)	0.73%	0.98%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.05% of average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example reflects the net operating expenses with fee waiver for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 75	\$244	\$428	\$ 961
Service Class	\$100	\$323	\$564	\$1,255

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 42% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests mainly in fixed income securities of governments and their political subdivisions and agencies, supranational organizations, and companies located anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. A supranational organization is an entity established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development.

Fixed income securities may be of any maturity, and include bonds, notes, bills and debentures. The Fund focuses on investment grade bonds, which are issues rated in the top four rating categories by independent rating organizations such as Standard & Poor's ("S&P®") or Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), or if unrated determined by the Fund's sub-advisers to be of comparable quality. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in bonds that are rated below investment grade including high yield bonds ("junk bonds") and bonds that are in default at time of purchase. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than higher rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in emerging markets.

The Fund may enter into various derivative strategies for hedging purposes, or for non-hedging purposes such as to increase liquidity, as a substitute for taking a position directly in the underlying asset, or to enhance returns or generate income for the Fund. These strategies include forward currency contracts, cross currency forwards, financial futures contracts, currency futures contracts, options on currencies, options on currency futures contracts and swap agreements. The results of these strategies may represent, at times, a significant component of the Fund's investment returns. The successful use of derivative currency transactions will usually depend on the ability of the sub-adviser to accurately forecast currency exchange rate movements. Swap agreements may include interest rate, index, total return, currency and credit default swaps. Interest rate futures and swaps may be used to implement the sub-adviser's views on interest rates, quickly adjust portfolio duration or efficiently handle cash flows. The use of derivatives may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposures to selected currencies, interest rates, countries, duration or credit risks.

The adviser, Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The adviser has selected Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian") and Franklin Advisers, Inc. ("Franklin") to serve as the Fund's sub-advisers. Each sub-adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Fund's assets that the adviser allocates to the sub-adviser. The adviser may change the allocation at any time, and the percentage of each sub-adviser's share of the Fund's assets may change over time.

Mondrian's approach in selecting investments for the Fund is oriented to country selection and is value driven. In selecting fixed-income instruments for the Fund, Mondrian identifies those countries' fixed income markets that it believes will provide the United States domiciled investor the highest yield over a market cycle while also offering the opportunity for capital gain and currency appreciation.

Franklin employs a research-driven approach focused on identifying potential sources of high current income worldwide and seeking to capitalize on global interest rate and currency trends. Franklin selects investments based upon its assessment of changing market, political and economic conditions.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

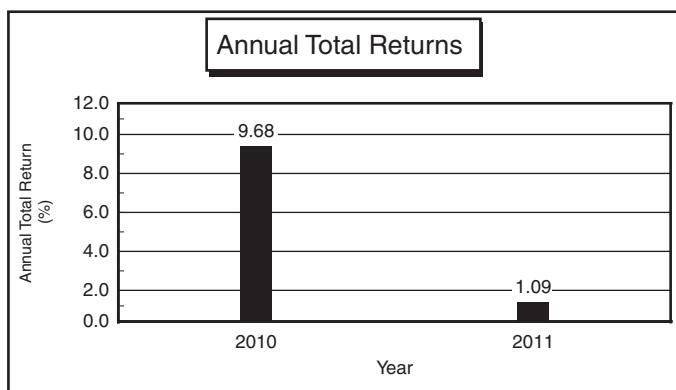
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options and swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives can be volatile and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the derivatives contract and the price of the underlying securities. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's one year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2010 at: 8.72%.

The fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2011 at: (3.52%).

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	Lifetime (Since inception 5/4/09)
LVIP Global Income Fund – Standard Class	1.09%	7.71%
LVIP Global Income Fund – Service Class	0.83%	7.49%
Citigroup World Government Bond Index non-U.S.	5.17%	7.64%

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Franklin Advisers, Inc.

Investment Sub-Adviser: Mondrian Investment Partners Limited

<u>Franklin Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Michael Hasenstab, PH.D	Co-Director and Senior Vice President	Since May 2009
Canyon Chan	Senior Vice President	Since January 2011
<u>Mondrian Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Christopher Moth	Director and Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2009
David Wakefield	Senior Portfolio Manager	Since May 2009
Matthew Day	Portfolio Manager	Since April 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Janus Capital Appreciation Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Janus Capital Appreciation Fund (the "Fund") is long-term growth of capital in a manner consistent with the preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.09%	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.84%	1.09%
Less Fee Waiver ¹	(0.08%)	(0.08%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver)	0.76%	1.01%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.15% on the first \$100 million of average daily net assets of the Fund; and 0.10% on the next \$150 million of average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example reflects the net operating expenses with fee waiver for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver for the years two through ten. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 78	\$260	\$458	\$1,030
Service Class	\$103	\$339	\$593	\$1,322

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing its assets in stocks that are selected for their long-term growth potential. The Fund primarily invests in stocks of large-sized U.S. companies: companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, in the range of the companies included in the Russell 1000® Growth Index. The market capitalization range of the Russell 1000 Growth Index was \$1.6 billion to \$411.2 billion as of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date.

The Fund seeks to invest in companies believed to have:

- a strong business model with predictable and sustainable growth,
- flexible cost structure,
- efficient capital structure, and
- attractive risk/reward.

The Fund has the flexibility to purchase some medium-sized U.S. companies that have qualities consistent with the key investment criteria, as described above. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign stocks, including investments in emerging markets. These stocks may be traded on U.S. or foreign stock markets.

The Fund's sub-adviser uses a "bottom up" approach to selecting stocks. In other words, the sub-adviser uses fundamental research to identify individual companies with earnings growth potential that may not be recognized by the market at large. As part of this process, the sub-adviser considers the valuation and risk traits of individual stocks, as well as the characteristics of the underlying companies — such as the nature of a company's business and its growth potential.

Principal Risks

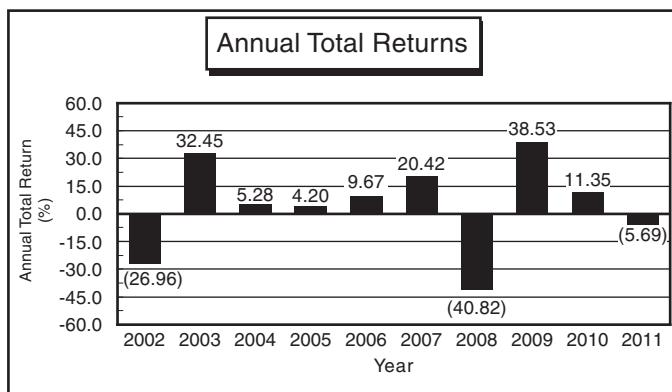
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in medium-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Medium-cap company stocks generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 16.09%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (22.84%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Janus Capital Appreciation Fund – Standard Class	(5.69%)	0.72%	1.90%
Russell 1000® Growth Index	2.64%	2.50%	2.59%
LVIP Janus Capital Appreciation Fund – Service Class	(5.92%)	0.47%	4.50%*
Russell 1000® Growth Index	2.64%	2.50%	5.79%*

*Since May 15, 2003.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation
Investment Sub-Adviser: Janus Capital Management LLC

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Jonathan Coleman	Co-Chief Investment Officer	Since November 2007
Burton H. Wilson	Assistant Director of Equity Research	Since June 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Mondrian International Value Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Mondrian International Value Fund (the "Fund") is long-term capital appreciation as measured by the change in the value of Fund shares over a period of three years or longer.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.10%	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%	1.10%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 87	\$271	\$471	\$1,049
Service Class	\$112	\$350	\$606	\$1,340

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 41% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing primarily in foreign equity securities (principally foreign stocks). Foreign equity securities are securities of companies organized, or having a majority of their assets, or earning a majority of their operating income, outside of the United States. Foreign equity securities may trade on U.S. or foreign markets. The Fund also holds some foreign equity securities of companies in developing and less developed foreign countries (emerging markets). An emerging market country is defined as an emerging or developing economy by the International Monetary Fund or defined as such by MSCI. The Fund may buy foreign stocks directly or indirectly using, among other instruments, depository receipts.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 65% of its total assets in the foreign equity securities of companies located in at least five different countries. For this purpose, a company is “located” in that country where its equity securities principally trade.

The Fund’s sub-adviser selects individual foreign stocks using a value style of investment, which means that the sub-adviser attempts to invest in stocks believed to be undervalued. The sub-adviser’s value-oriented approach places emphasis on identifying well-managed companies that are undervalued in terms of such factors as assets, earnings, dividends and growth potential. Dividend yield plays a central role in this selection process.

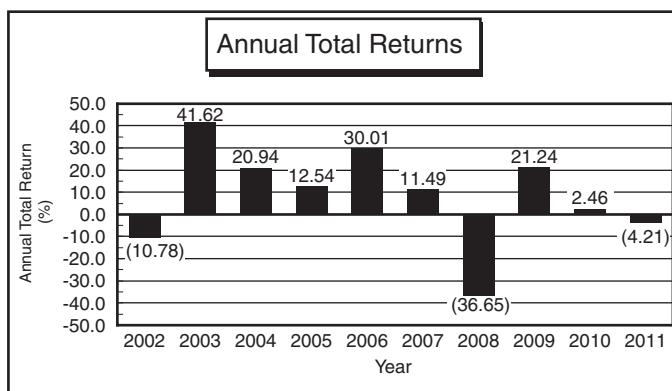
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund’s performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Income Stocks Risk:** Income provided by the Fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of the companies in which the Fund invests and the capital resources available for such payments at such companies.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund’s shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for one year, five year and ten year periods and the Fund's Service Class for one year, five year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2003 at: 22.76%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2002 at: (19.86%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP Mondrian International Value Fund – Standard Class	(4.21%)	(3.42%)	6.51%
MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends)	(12.14%)	(4.72%)	4.66%
LVIP Mondrian International Value Fund – Service Class	(4.45%)	(3.66%)	7.78%*
MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends)	(12.14%)	(4.72%)	6.97%*

* Since May 15, 2003.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: Mondrian Investment Partners Limited

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Clive A. Gillmore	Chief Executive Officer	Since May 1998
Elizabeth A. Desmond	Director and Chief Investment Officer	Since May 1998
Melissa J. A. Platt	Portfolio Manager	Since April 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP SSgA Bond Index Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP SSgA Bond Index Fund (the "Fund"), is to seek to match as closely as practicable, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index*.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.40%	0.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.09%	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.49%	0.74%
Less Fee Waiver ¹	(0.10%)	(0.10%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver)	0.39%	0.64%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.07% of the first \$500 million of average daily net assets of the Fund and 0.12% of average daily net assets of the Fund in excess of \$500 million. This agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example reflects the net operating expenses with the fee waiver for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$40	\$147	\$264	\$606
Service Class	\$65	\$226	\$402	\$909

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 79% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objectives by investing in a well-diversified portfolio that is representative of the domestic investment grade bond market. These investments include U.S. Treasury, agency, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities. Overall sector and quality weightings are also closely replicated to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index, with individual security selection based upon criteria generated by the sub-adviser's credit and research group, security availability, and the sub-adviser's analysis of the impact on the portfolio's weightings. The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 90% of its assets, determined at time of purchase, in bond securities that are held in the Index. In pursuing its objective, the Fund may engage in active trading.

The Fund may at times purchase or sell futures contracts on fixed-income securities, interest rates, and fixed-income securities indices in lieu of investment directly in fixed-income securities. The Fund might do so, for example, in order to adjust the interest-rate sensitivity of the Fund to bring it more closely in line with that of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index. It might also do so to increase its investment exposure pending investment of cash in the bonds comprising the Index or to reduce its investment exposure in situations where it intends to sell a portion of the securities in its portfolio but the sale has not yet been completed.

*Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index is a trademark of Barclays Capital and has been licensed for use in connection with the management of the Fund. The Fund is not sponsored by, endorsed, sold or promoted by Barclays Capital and Barclays Capital makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the Fund.

Principal Risks

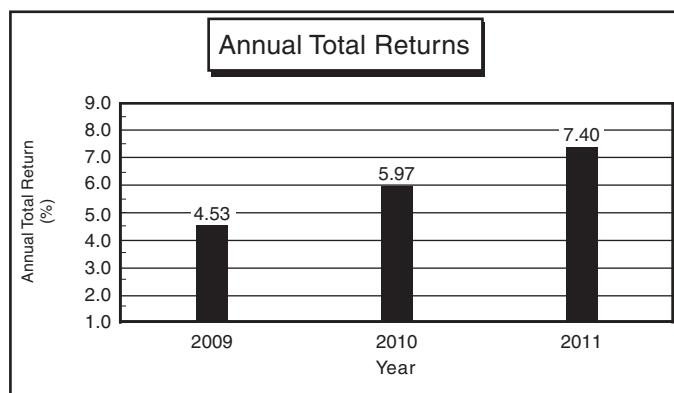
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund uses an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The Fund does not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce the Fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.

- **U.S. Treasury Risk:** Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Active Trading Risk:** Active trading (“high portfolio turnover”) generally results in correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund’s Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund’s Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2011 at: 3.73%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2010 at: (1.41%).

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	Lifetime (Since inception 5/1/08)
LVIP SSgA Bond Index Fund – Standard Class	7.40%	5.77%
LVIP SSgA Bond Index Fund – Service Class	7.13%	5.51%
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index	7.84%	6.38%

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: SSgA Funds Management, Inc.

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Mike Brunell	Vice President	Since May 2008
Max DeSantis	Principal	Since February 2012
Mahesh Jayakumar	Principal	Since February 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP SSgA Emerging Markets 100 Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP SSgA Emerging Markets 100 Fund (the "Fund") is to seek to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	1.09%	1.09%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.17%	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.26%	1.51%
Less Fee Waiver ¹	(0.74%)	(0.74%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver)	0.52%	0.77%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.69% on the first \$100 million of average daily net assets of the Fund and 0.76% of average daily net assets of the Fund in excess of \$100 million. The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example reflects the net operating expenses with fee waiver for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$53	\$326	\$620	\$1,457
Service Class	\$79	\$404	\$753	\$1,738

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 58% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing in approximately 100 equity securities of issuers from emerging foreign countries. Stocks are selected from the list of stocks that represents the 500 largest companies by market capitalization in the MSCI Emerging Market Index (market capitalization to be determined as of the last trading day of March, i.e. rebalance date). An emerging market country is defined as an emerging or developing economy by the International Monetary Fund or defined as such by MSCI. The Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

The Fund's portfolio construction rules are as follows:

- identify the top 500 stocks in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index by market capitalization;
- rank the stocks in each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)* sector by average valuation ranking using three equally-weighted measures: Price/Earnings ratio, Price/Book ratio and Dividend Yield;
- select the 20% of stocks within each GICS sector with the lowest average valuation ranking;
- equally-weight each stock; and
- rebalance the portfolio annually as of the last trading day of March.

*GICS is a widely recognized global standard for categorizing companies into sectors and industries.

The target number of stocks is 20% of the number of stocks within each GICS sector. On an annual basis, the sub-adviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the portfolio construction rules. Between annual rebalancing, when cash inflows and outflows require, the sub-adviser will make new purchases and sales of common stock of the selected companies in the same proportion that such securities are then held in the Fund based on current value. While securities will be equally-weighted on the annual rebalancing date, such weightings may fluctuate throughout the year based on market conditions.

The Fund may invest in stock index futures as a substitute for a comparable market position in the securities underlying the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Stock index futures are used by the Fund to equitize cash so that the Fund may remain invested in the equity market while facilitating shareholder redemptions.

Principal Risks

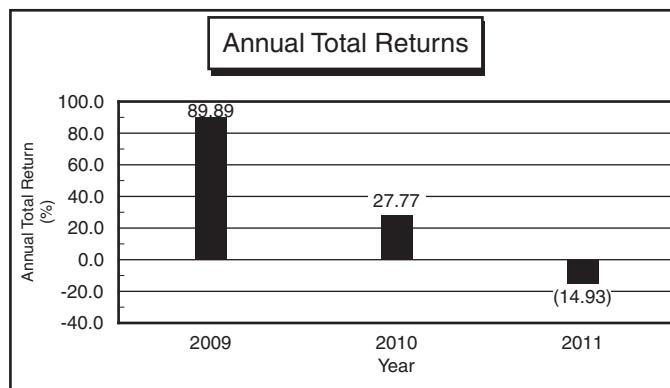
- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Rules-Based Strategy Risk:** The Fund uses a rules-based strategy and does not individually select securities. The Fund does not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effect of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions.

Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which a Fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 43.60%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2011 at: (24.40%).

LVIP SSgA Emerging Markets 100 Fund – Standard Class
LVIP SSgA Emerging Markets 100 Fund – Service Class
MSCI Emerging Market Index (net dividends)

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	Lifetime	
	1 year	(Since inception 6/18/08)
LVIP SSgA Emerging Markets 100 Fund – Standard Class	(14.93%)	5.86%
LVIP SSgA Emerging Markets 100 Fund – Service Class	(15.15%)	5.60%
MSCI Emerging Market Index (net dividends)	(18.42%)	(3.72%)

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: SSgA Funds Management, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Lynn Blake	Managing Director	Since June 2008
John Tucker	Managing Director	Since June 2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP SSgA Global Tactical Allocation Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP SSgA Global Tactical Allocation Fund (the "Fund") is to seek long-term growth of capital. Current income is not a consideration.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.08%	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.33%	0.33%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	0.66%	0.91%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$67	\$211	\$368	\$ 822
Service Class	\$93	\$290	\$504	\$1,120

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure with an active allocation strategy. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in other mutual funds (“underlying funds”) which, in turn, invest in equity securities (stocks), and/or fixed income securities (bonds). The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests approximately 60% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in equity securities (stocks) and approximately 40% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in fixed income securities (bonds).

The sub-adviser develops the Fund’s asset allocation strategy based on the Fund’s investment strategy. The Fund’s investment strategy is to allocate a large percentage of assets in underlying funds that invest in equity securities (stocks), including medium-cap stocks, with growth and value styles. The securities may be foreign equity securities, including emerging market equity securities. Through the investment in underlying funds, the sub-adviser may invest a large percentage of the Fund’s assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

A smaller percentage of assets will be allocated to underlying funds that invest in domestic fixed income securities (bonds), including mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Treasury securities, and inflation-indexed bonds. The underlying funds will include but are not limited to funds that employ a passive investment style (i.e., index funds), rules-based funds, and exchange traded funds (ETFs), including underlying funds or ETFs advised by the Fund’s investment adviser (“Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation” or “LIA”) or sub-adviser (“SSgA Funds Management, Inc.” or “SSgA”). The Fund’s allocation to ETFs may range from 30-50%.

On at least an annual basis, the sub-adviser will reassess and may make revisions in the Fund’s asset allocation strategy consistent with the Fund’s investment strategy and objective, including revising the weightings among the investments described above and adding underlying funds to or removing underlying funds from the asset allocation strategy. The sub-adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds held by the Fund to the current asset allocation strategy.

To determine the relative attractiveness of broad asset classes and national markets, the sub-adviser’s asset allocation models use a disciplined, systematic process. The sub-adviser generates and then combines expected return forecasts for a wide variety of asset classes and reassess value across countries. This set of resulting SSgA forecasts is the primary influence in determining the asset allocation over-weights and under-weights in the Fund. Within the global markets, the sub-adviser uses a structured bottom up, two-step process to evaluate asset classes. First, the sub-adviser evaluates asset classes relative to each other in a risk premium analysis. Second, the sub-adviser expands the asset class evaluation to compare countries within each class.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

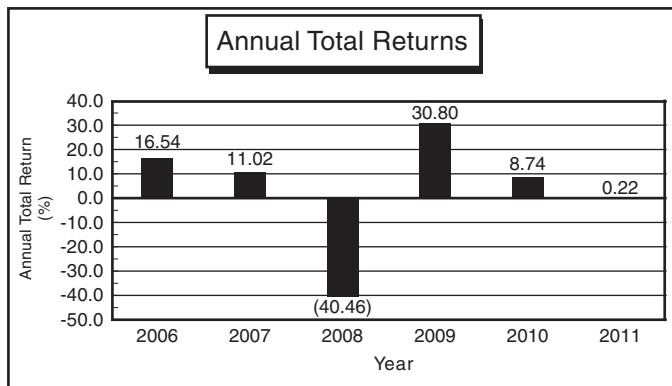
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund’s investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser’s decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund’s assets among the underlying funds.
- **Rules-Based Strategy Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use a rules-based strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effect of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.

- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in medium-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Medium-cap company stocks generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.
- **U.S. Treasury Risk:** Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk:** The risks of ETFs generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they hold, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in the price of the ETF being more volatile. In addition, ETFs have management fees that may increase their costs.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year, five year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Global Tactical Allocation Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser and is constructed as follows: 30% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index, 26% S&P 500 Index, 20% MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends), 10% Barclays Capital U.S. TIPS Index, 8% Russell 2000 Index and 6% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends). The Global Tactical Allocation Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 18.31%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (21.69%).

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11			
	1 year	5 years	Lifetime (Since inception 5/3/05)
LVIP SSgA Global Tactical Allocation Fund – Standard Class	0.22%	(1.18%)	3.42%
LVIP SSgA Global Tactical Allocation Fund – Service Class	(0.04%)	(1.43%)	3.16%
S&P 500 Index	2.11%	(0.25%)	3.34%
Global Tactical Allocation Composite	0.79%	2.69%	5.44%

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: SSgA Funds Management, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Daniel Farley	Senior Managing Director	Since August 2010
Chris Goolgasian	Vice President	Since August 2010

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP SSgA International Index Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP SSgA International Index Fund (the "Fund"), is to seek to approximate as closely as practicable, before fees and expenses, the performance of a broad market index of non-U.S. foreign securities.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.40%	0.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.18%	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.58%	0.83%
Less Fee Waiver ¹	(0.04%)	(0.04%)
Net Expenses (After Fee Waiver)	0.54%	0.79%

¹ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to waive the following portion of its advisory fee for the Fund: 0.03% on the first \$500 million of average daily net assets of the Fund and 0.05% of average daily net assets of the Fund in excess of \$500 million. The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example intends to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example reflects the net operating expenses with fee waiver for the one-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without fee waiver for years two through ten. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$55	\$182	\$320	\$ 722
Service Class	\$81	\$261	\$457	\$1,022

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing primarily in the securities of companies located in developed countries outside the United States. When evaluating the Fund's performance, the MSCI EAFE® Index is used as the benchmark. The MSCI EAFE® Index is a stock market index of foreign stock from 21 developed markets, but excludes those from the U.S. and Canada. The index targets coverage of 85% of the market capitalization of the equity market of all countries that are part of the index. The Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 90% of its assets, determined at the time of purchase, in stocks held by the benchmark.

The sub-adviser invests in stock index futures to maintain market exposure and manage cash flow. The Fund may purchase other types of securities that are not primarily investments vehicles, for example American Depository Receipts, Global Depository Receipts, European Depository Receipts, and international equity exchange-traded funds (ETFs), cash equivalents. Although the Fund may employ foreign currency hedging techniques, it normally maintains the currency exposure of the underlying equity investments.

Principal Risks

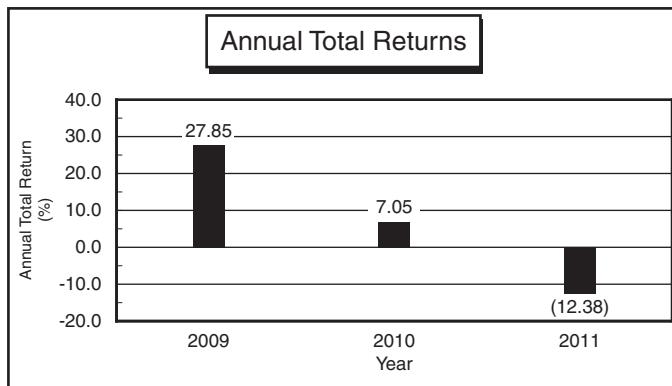
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund uses an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The Fund does not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which a Fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk:** The risks of ETFs generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they hold, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in the price of the ETF being more volatile. In addition, ETFs have management fees that may increase their costs.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.

- Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 24.95%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the third quarter of 2011 at: (20.15%).

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11	
1 year	Lifetime (Since inception 5/1/08)
(12.38%)	(8.48%)
(12.59%)	(8.70%)
(12.14%)	(7.88%)

LVIP SSgA International Index Fund – Standard Class
LVIP SSgA International Index Fund – Service Class
MSCI EAFE® Index (net dividends)

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: SSgA Funds Management, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Lynn Blake	Managing Director	Since May 2008
John Tucker	Managing Director	Since May 2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP SSgA S&P 500 Index Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP SSgA S&P 500 Index Fund (the "Fund"), is to seek to approximate as closely as practicable, before fees and expenses, the total rate of return of common stocks publicly traded in the United States, as represented by the S&P 500 Index*.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.20%	0.20%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.08%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.28%	0.53%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$29	\$ 90	\$157	\$356
Service Class	\$54	\$170	\$296	\$665

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing in the securities that make up the S&P 500 Index, although the Fund may not invest in every security in the S&P 500 Index if it is not practical to do so under the circumstances (such as when the transaction costs are too high, there is a liquidity issue, or there is a pending corporate action). 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. The Fund, under normal market conditions, invests at least 90% of its assets in the securities of issuers included in the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is a widely used measure of large US company stock performance. The market capitalization range of the S&P 500 Index was \$1.2 billion to \$406.3 billion as of December 31, 2011. The stocks in the S&P 500 account for nearly three-quarters of the value of all US stocks. The S&P 500 Index consists of the common stocks of 500 major corporations selected according to:

- size;
- frequency and ease by which their stocks trade; and
- range and diversity of the American economy.

The Fund may invest in stock index futures as a substitute for a comparable market position in the securities underlying the S&P 500 Index. An index futures contract commits one party to sell and the other party to buy a stipulated quantity of a market index at a set price on or before a given date. This tactic can reduce the costs associated with direct investing. It also allows the Fund to approach the returns of a fully invested portfolio while keeping cash on hand, either in anticipation of shareholder redemptions or because the Fund has not yet invested new shareholder money.

* “Standard & Poor’s®”, “S&P 500®”, “Standard & Poor’s 500®” and “500” are trademarks of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and have been licensed for use by Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust and its affiliates. The product is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard & Poor’s and Standard & Poor’s makes no representation regarding the advisability of purchasing the product.

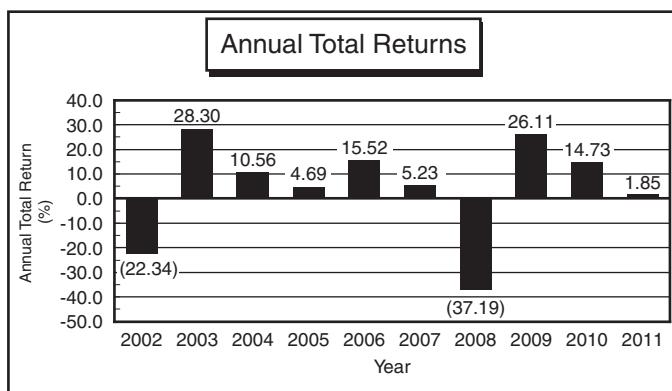
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund uses an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The Fund does not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for the one year, five year and lifetime periods, and the Fund's Service Class for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 15.77%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (22.34%).

Average Annual Total Returns
For periods ended 12/31/11

LVIP SSgA S&P 500 Index Fund – Standard Class
S&P 500 Index
LVIP SSgA S&P 500 Index Fund – Service Class
S&P 500 Index

	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP SSgA S&P 500 Index Fund – Standard Class	1.85%	(0.53%)	2.64%
S&P 500 Index	2.11%	(0.25%)	2.92%
LVIP SSgA S&P 500 Index Fund – Service Class	1.60%	N/A	(1.84%)*
S&P 500 Index	2.11%	N/A	(1.32%)*

*Since April 30, 2007

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: SSgA Funds Management, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Lynn Blake	Managing Director	Since May 2008
John Tucker	Managing Director	Since May 2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP SSgA Small Cap Index Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP SSgA Small-Cap Index Fund (the "Fund"), is to seek to approximate as closely as practicable, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Russell 2000® Index*, which emphasizes stocks of small U.S. companies.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.32%	0.32%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.10%	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.42%	0.67%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$43	\$135	\$235	\$530
Service Class	\$68	\$214	\$373	\$835

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objectives by investing primarily in the securities that make up the Russell 2000 Index, although the Fund may not invest in every security in the Russell 2000 Index if it is not practical to do so under the circumstances (such as when the transaction costs are too high, there is a liquidity issue, or there is a pending corporate action). When evaluating the Fund’s performance, the Russell 2000 Index is used as the benchmark. The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index which represents approximately 8% of the market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. Stocks in the Russell 2000 Index are weighted according to their market capitalization (the number of shares outstanding multiplied by the stock’s current price). As of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date, the market capitalization range of the Russell 2000 Index was \$130 million to \$3 billion.

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets, determined at the time of purchase, in stocks of companies included in the Russell 2000 Index and in derivative instruments, such as stock index futures contracts, that provide exposure to the stocks of companies in the Russell 2000. The Russell 2000 Index is a widely used measure of small U.S. company stock performance.

The Fund may invest in stock index futures as a substitute for a comparable market position in the securities underlying the Russell 2000 Index. An index futures contract commits one party to sell and the other party to buy a stipulated quantity of a market index at a set price on or before a given date. This tactic can reduce the costs associated with direct investing. It also allows the Fund to approach the returns of a fully invested portfolio while keeping cash on hand, either in anticipation of shareholder redemptions or because the Fund has not yet invested new shareholder money.

*Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell 2000® and Russell 3000® are trademarks of Russell Investment Group.

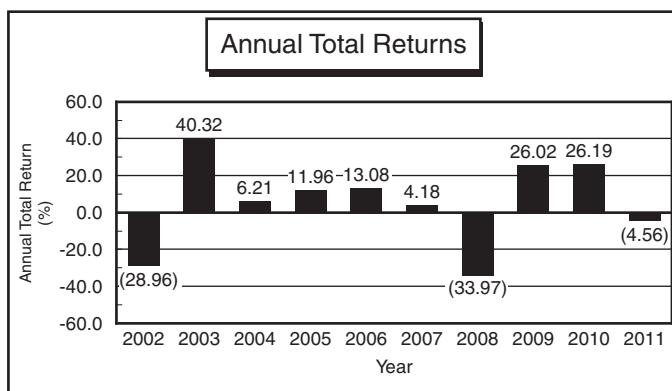
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund uses an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The Fund does not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Small-Cap Companies Risk:** Investments in small companies may be subject to more abrupt market movements and may involve greater risks than investments in larger companies. Small company securities generally trade less frequently and in lower volumes, and the Fund may experience difficulty closing out positions at prevailing market prices.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for the one year, five year and ten year periods, and the Fund's Service Class for the one year and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2003 at: 21.35%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (26.14%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP SSgA Small-Cap Index Fund – Standard Class	(4.56%)	0.86%	3.42%
Russell 2000® Index	(4.18%)	0.15%	5.62%
LVIP SSgA Small-Cap Index Fund – Service Class	(4.80%)	N/A	(1.42%)*
Russell 2000® Index	(4.18%)	N/A	(0.63%)*

*Since April 30, 2007

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: SSgA Funds Management, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Lynn Blake	Managing Director	Since May 2008
John Tucker	Managing Director	Since May 2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Fund (the "Fund") is to seek the highest total return over time with an increased emphasis on capital preservation as the target date approaches. Thereafter, an emphasis will be placed on high current income with a secondary focus on capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.37%	0.37%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.44%	0.44%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	1.06%	1.31%
Less Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.32%)	(0.32%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Reimbursement)	0.74%	0.99%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

² Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.30% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.55% for the Service Class). The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 76	\$305	\$554	\$1,265
Service Class	\$101	\$384	\$688	\$1,551

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 56% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest 80% or more of its net assets in underlying funds ("underlying funds").

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets will be invested in underlying funds that employ a passive investment style i.e., index funds. The Fund's largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-, medium- and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign equity securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in developed markets. An underlying fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and global fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed and inflation-indexed bonds.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay ("protection sub-strategy") using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchange-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund's portfolio securities. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the Fund's investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund's equity exposure. The Fund will sell (short) futures contracts on these indices to decrease the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities based on the adviser's evaluation of market volatility and downside equity market risk. The short futures contracts increase in value as equity markets decline.

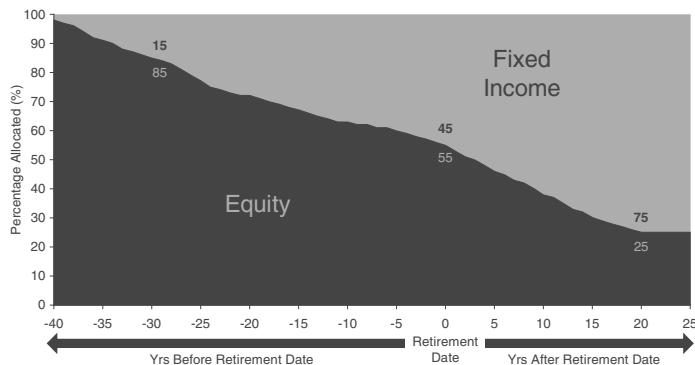
The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. The Fund's target volatility of returns for the Fund will adjust over time in relation to the target date. The protection sub-strategy would allow for more volatility of the Fund's returns the further the Fund is from the target date, but seeks to more tightly control the volatility of the Fund's returns as the investor reaches retirement and as the investor ages. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions.

The Fund's investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to unhedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund's net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

The Fund is designed for investors planning to retire close to the year 2010 (target date). The target date refers to the approximate year an investor in the Fund would plan to retire and likely stop making new investments in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, an investor should consider in addition to age and retirement date, other factors such as the investor's risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation.

The adviser invests the Fund in underlying funds in accordance with an asset allocation between equity securities and fixed income securities. Over time, the asset allocation model will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the chart below. As the glide path shows, the Fund's asset mix becomes more conservative as time elapses. In addition, the Fund's target volatility of

returns under the protection sub-strategy also becomes more conservative as time elapses. These factors reflect the desire to reduce investment risk and volatility as retirement approaches.



After the Fund reaches its designated retirement year, it will continue to be managed according to an asset allocation model that becomes increasingly conservative over time, until approximately twenty years after retirement (landing date) when the Fund is expected to maintain a static allocation of approximately 25% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities. At the landing date, as a result of the protection sub-strategy, the Fund's net economic exposure to equities may vary between a low of 0% in extreme market conditions and a high of 25% in more benign markets. Under normal market conditions, the adviser expects the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities at the landing date to be between 15% and 25%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and make any necessary revisions in the Fund's asset allocation model, including revising the asset class weightings in the model. At that time, the level of exchange-traded futures held will be adjusted for any changes to the asset allocation model. This will ensure that the overall risk level of the Fund remains aligned with the protection sub-strategy and the current level of the adviser's assessment of overall market risk and general economic climate. The maximum amount of change to the model's asset class allocations that would be made in one year is plus or minus 10%.

On a quarterly basis, the adviser will evaluate the need to add, remove and/or re-weight the underlying funds in the Fund's asset allocation model. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds held by the Fund to the asset allocation model. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation model and will not attempt to time the market. The amount of exchange-traded futures in the Fund will fluctuate daily based upon market conditions. During extreme market conditions, exchange-traded futures could reduce or even eliminate the Fund's equity exposure that is shown in the chart above.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

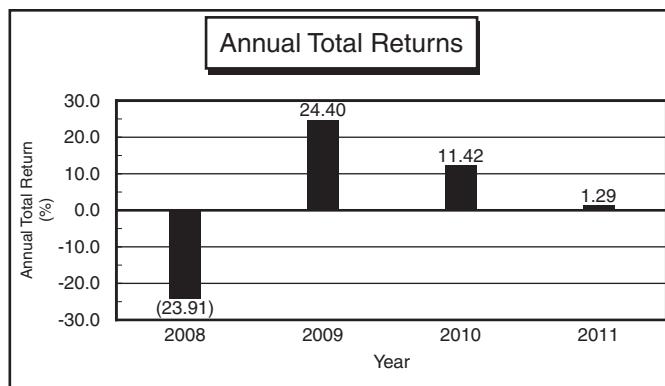
- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The underlying funds use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the

underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.

- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 35% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 13% Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury U.S. TIPS Index, 37% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 14% MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends) and 1% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends). The LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown above in the chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 12.78%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (12.77%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11	
	1 year	Lifetime (Since inception 4/30/07)
LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Fund – Standard Class	1.29%	2.82%
LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Fund – Service Class	1.03%	2.56%
Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index SM	0.98%	(1.19%)
LVIP Protected Profile 2010 Composite	3.91%	2.44%

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Fund (the "Fund") is to seek the highest total return over time with an increased emphasis on capital preservation as the target date approaches. Thereafter, an emphasis will be placed on high current income with a secondary focus on capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (fees that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.16%	0.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.46%	0.46%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	0.87%	1.12%
Less Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.11%)	(0.11%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Reimbursement)	0.76%	1.01%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

² Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.30% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.55% for the Service Class). The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 78	\$267	\$471	\$1,062
Service Class	\$103	\$345	\$606	\$1,353

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 51% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest 80% or more of its net assets in underlying funds ("underlying funds").

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets will be invested in underlying funds that employ a passive investment style i.e., index funds. The Fund's largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-, medium- and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign equity securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in developed markets. An underlying fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and global fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed and inflation-indexed bonds.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay ("protection sub-strategy") using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchange-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund's portfolio securities. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the Fund's investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund's equity exposure. The Fund will sell (short) futures contracts on these indices to decrease the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities based on the adviser's evaluation of market volatility and downside equity market risk. The short futures contracts increase in value as equity markets decline.

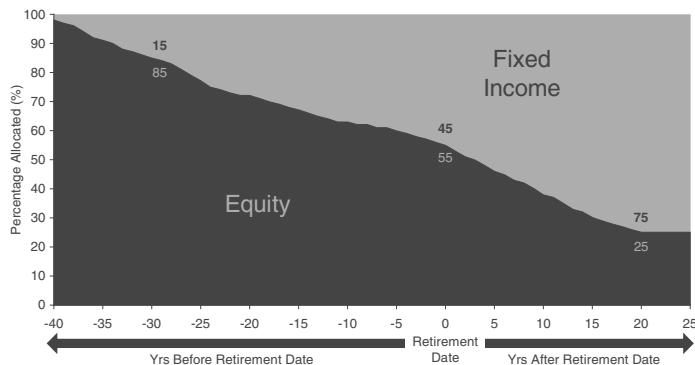
The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. The Fund's target volatility of returns for the Fund will adjust over time in relation to the target date. The protection sub-strategy would allow for more volatility of the Fund's returns the further the Fund is from the target date, but seeks to more tightly control the volatility of the Fund's returns as the investor reaches retirement and as the investor ages. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions.

The Fund's investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to unhedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund's net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

The Fund is designed for investors planning to retire close to the year 2020 (target date). The target date refers to the approximate year an investor in the Fund would plan to retire and likely stop making new investments in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, an investor should consider in addition to age and retirement date, other factors such as the investor's risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation.

The adviser invests the Fund in underlying funds in accordance with an asset allocation between equity securities and fixed income securities. Over time, the asset allocation model will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the chart below. As the glide path shows, the Fund's asset mix becomes more conservative as time elapses. In addition, the Fund's target volatility of

returns under the protection sub-strategy also becomes more conservative as time elapses. These factors reflect the desire to reduce investment risk and volatility as retirement approaches.



After the Fund reaches its designated retirement year, it will continue to be managed according to an asset allocation model that becomes increasingly conservative over time, until approximately twenty years after retirement (landing date) when the Fund is expected to maintain a static allocation of approximately 25% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities. At the landing date, as a result of the protection sub-strategy, the Fund's net economic exposure to equities may vary between a low of 0% in extreme market conditions and a high of 25% in more benign markets. Under normal market conditions, the adviser expects the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities at the landing date to be between 15% and 25%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and make any necessary revisions in the Fund's asset allocation model, including revising the asset class weightings in the model. At that time, the level of exchange-traded futures held will be adjusted for any changes to the asset allocation model. This will ensure that the overall risk level of the Fund remains aligned with the protection sub-strategy and the current level of the adviser's assessment of overall market risk and general economic climate. The maximum amount of change to the model's asset class allocations that would be made in one year is plus or minus 10%.

On a quarterly basis, the adviser will evaluate the need to add, remove and/or re-weight the underlying funds in the Fund's asset allocation model. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds held by the Fund to the asset allocation model. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation model and will not attempt to time the market. The amount of exchange-traded futures in the Fund will fluctuate daily based upon market conditions. During extreme market conditions, exchange-traded futures could reduce or even eliminate the Fund's equity exposure that is shown in the chart above.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

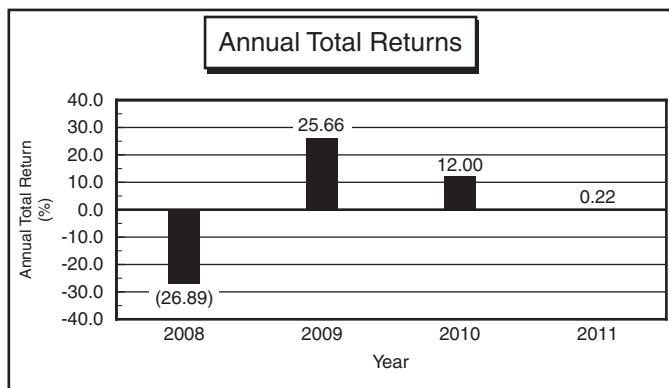
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The underlying funds use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.

- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 11% Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury U.S. TIPS Index, 29% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 40% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 18% MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends) and 2% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends). The LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown above in the chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 13.73%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (14.15%).

LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Fund – Standard Class
 LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Fund – Service Class
 Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM
 LVIP Protected Profile 2020 Composite

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		Lifetime
1 year	(Since inception 4/30/07)	
0.22%	1.80%	
(0.02%)	1.54%	
0.98%	(1.19%)	
2.73%	1.73%	

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Fund (the "Fund") is to seek the highest total return over time with an increased emphasis on capital preservation as the target date approaches. Thereafter, an emphasis will be placed on high current income with a secondary focus on capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (fees that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.18%	0.18%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ¹	0.51%	0.51%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ²	0.94%	1.19%
Less Expense Reimbursement ³	(0.13%)	(0.13%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Reimbursement)	0.81%	1.06%

¹ The AFFE has been restated to reflect the current expenses of the Fund.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

³ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.30% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.55% for the Service Class). The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 83	\$287	\$507	\$1,143
Service Class	\$108	\$365	\$642	\$1,432

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 56% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest 80% or more of its net assets in underlying funds ("underlying funds").

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets will be invested in underlying funds that employ a passive investment style i.e., index funds. The Fund's largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-, medium- and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign equity securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in developed markets. An underlying fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and global fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed and inflation-indexed bonds.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay ("protection sub-strategy") using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchange-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund's portfolio securities. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the Fund's investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund's equity exposure. The Fund will sell (short) futures contracts on these indices to decrease the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities based on the adviser's evaluation of market volatility and downside equity market risk. The short futures contracts increase in value as equity markets decline.

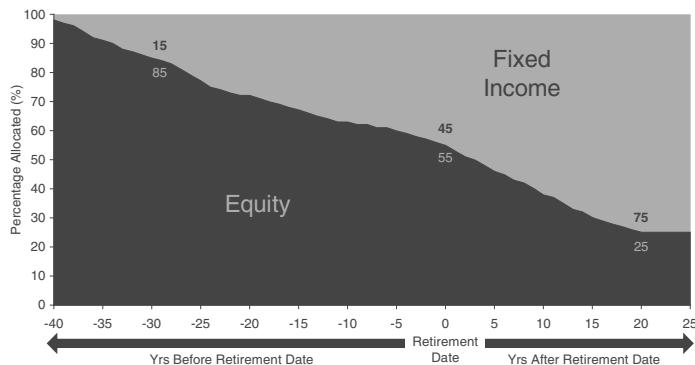
The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. The Fund's target volatility of returns for the Fund will adjust over time in relation to the target date. The protection sub-strategy would allow for more volatility of the Fund's returns the further the Fund is from the target date, but seeks to more tightly control the volatility of the Fund's returns as the investor reaches retirement and as the investor ages. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions.

The Fund's investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to unhedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund's net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

The Fund is designed for investors planning to retire close to the year 2030 (target date). The target date refers to the approximate year an investor in the Fund would plan to retire and likely stop making new investments in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, an investor should consider in addition to age and retirement date, other factors such as the investor's risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation.

The adviser invests the Fund in underlying funds in accordance with an asset allocation between equity securities and fixed income securities. Over time, the asset allocation model will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the chart below. As the glide path shows, the Fund's asset mix becomes more conservative as time elapses. In addition, the Fund's target volatility of

returns under the protection sub-strategy also becomes more conservative as time elapses. These factors reflect the desire to reduce investment risk and volatility as retirement approaches.



After the Fund reaches its designated retirement year, it will continue to be managed according to an asset allocation model that becomes increasingly conservative over time, until approximately twenty years after retirement (landing date) when the Fund is expected to maintain a static allocation of approximately 25% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities. At the landing date, as a result of the protection sub-strategy, the Fund's net economic exposure to equities may vary between a low of 0% in extreme market conditions and a high of 25% in more benign markets. Under normal market conditions, the adviser expects the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities at the landing date to be between 15% and 25%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and make any necessary revisions in the Fund's asset allocation model, including revising the asset class weightings in the model. At that time, the level of exchange-traded futures held will be adjusted for any changes to the asset allocation model. This will ensure that the overall risk level of the Fund remains aligned with the protection sub-strategy and the current level of the adviser's assessment of overall market risk and general economic climate. The maximum amount of change to the model's asset class allocations that would be made in one year is plus or minus 10%.

On a quarterly basis, the adviser will evaluate the need to add, remove and/or re-weight the underlying funds in the Fund's asset allocation model. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds held by the Fund to the asset allocation model. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation model and will not attempt to time the market. The amount of exchange-traded futures in the Fund will fluctuate daily based upon market conditions. During extreme market conditions, exchange-traded futures could reduce or even eliminate the Fund's equity exposure that is shown in the chart above.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

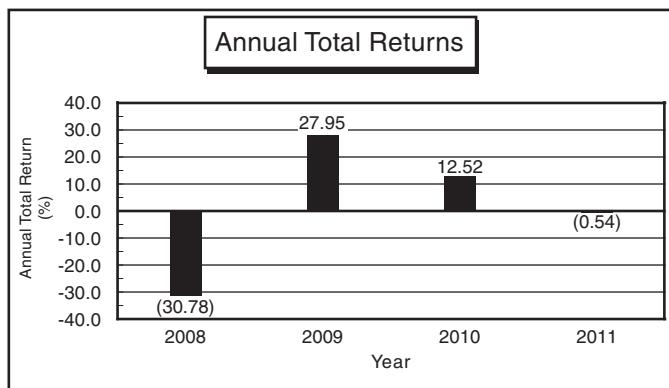
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The underlying funds use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.

- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 7% Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury U.S. TIPS Index, 26% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 43% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 21% MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends) and 3% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends). The LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown above in the chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 15.20%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (16.05%).

LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Fund – Standard Class
 LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Fund – Service Class
 Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM
 LVIP Protected Profile 2030 Composite

Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		Lifetime
1 year	(Since inception 4/30/07)	
(0.54%)	1.27%	
(0.79%)	1.02%	
0.98%	(1.19%)	
1.01%	0.44%	

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Fund (the "Fund") is to seek the highest total return over time with an increased emphasis on capital preservation as the target date approaches. Thereafter, an emphasis will be placed on high current income with a secondary focus on capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (fees that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.22%	0.22%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ¹	0.53%	0.53%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ²	1.00%	1.25%
Less Expense Reimbursement ³	(0.17%)	(0.17%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Reimbursement)	0.83%	1.08%

¹ The AFFE has been restated to reflect the current expenses of the Fund.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

³ Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.30% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.55% for the Service Class). The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 85	\$301	\$536	\$1,209
Service Class	\$110	\$380	\$670	\$1,496

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 65% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest 80% or more of its net assets in underlying funds ("underlying funds").

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets will be invested in underlying funds that employ a passive investment style i.e., index funds. The Fund's largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-, medium- and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign equity securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in developed markets. An underlying fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and global fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed and inflation-indexed bonds.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay ("protection sub-strategy") using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchange-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund's portfolio securities. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the Fund's investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund's equity exposure. The Fund will sell (short) futures contracts on these indices to decrease the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities based on the adviser's evaluation of market volatility and downside equity market risk. The short futures contracts increase in value as equity markets decline.

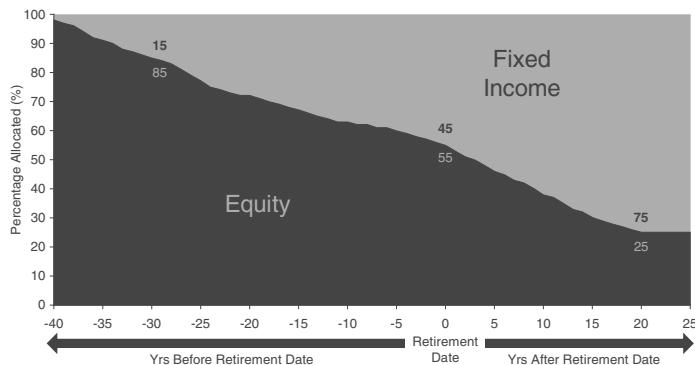
The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. The Fund's target volatility of returns for the Fund will adjust over time in relation to the target date. The protection sub-strategy would allow for more volatility of the Fund's returns the further the Fund is from the target date, but seeks to more tightly control the volatility of the Fund's returns as the investor reaches retirement and as the investor ages. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions.

The Fund's investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to unhedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund's net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

The Fund is designed for investors planning to retire close to the year 2040 (target date). The target date refers to the approximate year an investor in the Fund would plan to retire and likely stop making new investments in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, an investor should consider in addition to age and retirement date, other factors such as the investor's risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation.

The adviser invests the Fund in underlying funds in accordance with an asset allocation between equity securities and fixed income securities. Over time, the asset allocation model will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the chart below. As the glide path shows, the Fund's asset mix becomes more conservative as time elapses. In addition, the Fund's target volatility of

returns under the protection sub-strategy also becomes more conservative as time elapses. These factors reflect the desire to reduce investment risk and volatility as retirement approaches.



After the Fund reaches its designated retirement year, it will continue to be managed according to an asset allocation model that becomes increasingly conservative over time, until approximately twenty years after retirement (landing date) when the Fund is expected to maintain a static allocation of approximately 25% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities. At the landing date, as a result of the protection sub-strategy, the Fund's net economic exposure to equities may vary between a low of 0% in extreme market conditions and a high of 25% in more benign markets. Under normal market conditions, the adviser expects the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities at the landing date to be between 15% and 25%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and make any necessary revisions in the Fund's asset allocation model, including revising the asset class weightings in the model. At that time, the level of exchange-traded futures held will be adjusted for any changes to the asset allocation model. This will ensure that the overall risk level of the Fund remains aligned with the protection sub-strategy and the current level of the adviser's assessment of overall market risk and general economic climate. The maximum amount of change to the model's asset class allocations that would be made in one year is plus or minus 10%.

On a quarterly basis, the adviser will evaluate the need to add, remove and/or re-weight the underlying funds in the Fund's asset allocation model. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds held by the Fund to the asset allocation model. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation model and will not attempt to time the market. The amount of exchange-traded futures in the Fund will fluctuate daily based upon market conditions. During extreme market conditions, exchange-traded futures could reduce or even eliminate the Fund's equity exposure that is shown in the chart above.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

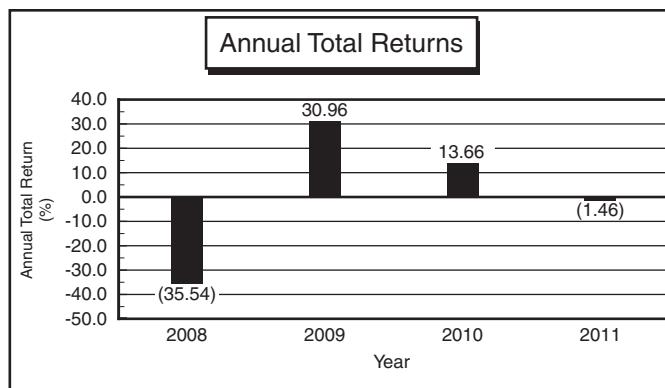
- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The underlying funds use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the

underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.

- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Classes for the one year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 1% Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury U.S. TIPS Index, 18% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 49% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 29% MSCI EAFE Index (net dividends) and 3% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net dividends). The LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown above in the chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 17.73%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (18.64%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11	
	1 year	Lifetime (Since inception 4/30/07)
LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Fund – Standard Class	(1.46%)	0.01%
LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Fund – Service Class	(1.71%)	(0.24%)
Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index SM	0.98%	(1.19%)
LVIP Protected Profile 2040 Composite	(1.68%)	(1.43%)

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile 2050 Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile 2050 Fund (the "Fund") is to seek the highest total return over time with an increased emphasis on capital preservation as the target date approaches. Thereafter, an emphasis will be placed on high current income with a secondary focus on capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses ¹	4.53%	4.53%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.52%	0.52%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ¹	5.30%	5.55%
Less Expense Reimbursement ²	(4.48%)	(4.48%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Reimbursement)	0.82%	1.07%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

² Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (the "adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to the extent that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE) exceed 0.30% of average daily net assets for the Standard Class of the Fund (and 0.55% for the Service Class). The agreement will continue at least through April 30, 2013 and cannot be terminated before that date without the mutual agreement of the Trust's board of trustees and the adviser.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 84	\$1,185	\$2,279	\$4,987
Service Class	\$109	\$1,256	\$2,391	\$5,174

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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. From May 2, 2011 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2011, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 68% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest 80% or more of its net assets in underlying funds ("underlying funds").

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets will be invested in underlying funds that employ a passive investment style i.e., index funds. The Fund's largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-, medium- and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign equity securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in developed markets. An underlying fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and global fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed and inflation-indexed bonds.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay ("protection sub-strategy") using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchange-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund's portfolio securities. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the Fund's investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund's equity exposure. The Fund will sell (short) futures contracts on these indices to decrease the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities based on the adviser's evaluation of market volatility and downside equity market risk. The short futures contracts increase in value as equity markets decline.

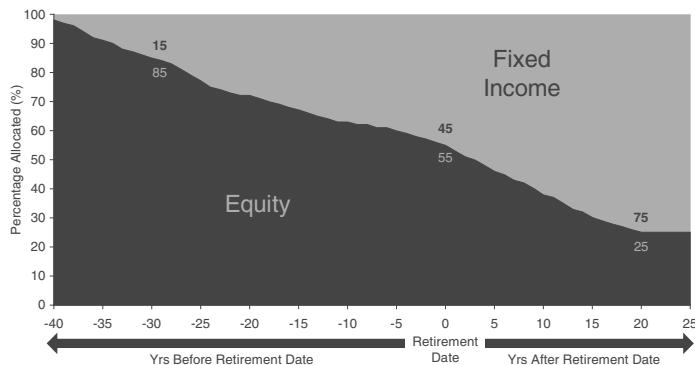
The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. The Fund's target volatility of returns for the Fund will adjust over time in relation to the target date. The protection sub-strategy would allow for more volatility of the Fund's returns the further the Fund is from the target date, but seeks to more tightly control the volatility of the Fund's returns as the investor reaches retirement and as the investor ages. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions.

The Fund's investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to unhedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund's net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

The Fund is designed for investors planning to retire close to the year 2050 (target date). The target date refers to the approximate year an investor in the Fund would plan to retire and likely stop making new investments in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, an investor should consider in addition to age and retirement date, other factors such as the investor's risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation.

The adviser invests the Fund in underlying funds in accordance with an asset allocation between equity securities and fixed income securities. Over time, the asset allocation model will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the chart below. As the glide path shows, the Fund's asset mix becomes more conservative as time elapses. In addition, the Fund's target volatility of

returns under the protection sub-strategy also becomes more conservative as time elapses. These factors reflect the desire to reduce investment risk and volatility as retirement approaches.



After the Fund reaches its designated retirement year, it will continue to be managed according to an asset allocation model that becomes increasingly conservative over time, until approximately twenty years after retirement (landing date) when the Fund is expected to maintain a static allocation of approximately 25% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities. At the landing date, as a result of the protection sub-strategy, the Fund's net economic exposure to equities may vary between a low of 0% in extreme market conditions and a high of 25% in more benign markets. Under normal market conditions, the adviser expects the Fund's aggregate economic exposure to equities at the landing date to be between 15% and 25%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and make any necessary revisions in the Fund's asset allocation model, including revising the asset class weightings in the model. At that time, the level of exchange-traded futures held will be adjusted for any changes to the asset allocation model. This will ensure that the overall risk level of the Fund remains aligned with the protection sub-strategy and the current level of the adviser's assessment of overall market risk and general economic climate. The maximum amount of change to the model's asset class allocations that would be made in one year is plus or minus 10%.

On a quarterly basis, the adviser will evaluate the need to add, remove and/or re-weight the underlying funds in the Fund's asset allocation model. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds held by the Fund to the asset allocation model. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation model and will not attempt to time the market. The amount of exchange-traded futures in the Fund will fluctuate daily based upon market conditions. During extreme market conditions, exchange-traded futures could reduce or even eliminate the Fund's equity exposure that is shown in the chart above.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The underlying funds use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. The underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Inflation Indexed Bond Risk:** If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward and the interest payable will be reduced. The adjusted principal value of an inflation-related bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed bonds may decrease. Inflation-indexed securities may not be protected from short-term increases in inflation.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the

underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.

- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The Fund commenced operations on May 2, 2011. Once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance, a bar chart and performance table will be included in the prospectus. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile Conservative Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile Conservative Fund (the "Fund"), formerly the LVIP Conservative Profile Fund, is to seek a high level of current income with some consideration given to growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.05%	0.05%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ¹	0.50%	0.50%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ²	0.80%	1.05%

¹ The AFFE has been restated to reflect the current expenses of the Fund.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 82	\$255	\$444	\$ 990
Service Class	\$107	\$334	\$579	\$1,283

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds (“underlying funds”). The underlying funds invest primarily in equity securities and/or fixed income securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests approximately 40% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in equity securities (stocks) and approximately 60% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in fixed income securities (bonds).

The adviser develops the Fund’s asset allocation strategy based on the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will have a substantial portion of its allocation to underlying funds invested in funds employing a passive investment style (i.e., index funds). The Fund’s largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign fixed-income securities, including mortgage-backed securities and high yield (junk) bonds, and derivatives.

A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities (stocks) including large-cap, medium-cap and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in both developed and emerging markets. The Fund, through the underlying funds, may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay (“protection sub-strategy”) using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchanged-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund’s portfolio securities. The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund’s equity exposure. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract.

The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. “Volatility” in this context means variance in the Fund’s investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The Fund’s investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to unhedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund’s net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

Under certain circumstances, the Fund’s use of exchange-traded futures in the protection sub-strategy may increase its economic exposure to equity securities up to a maximum of 50% of the Fund’s assets. Consequently, the Fund’s minimum exposure to fixed income securities is 50%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and may make revisions in the Fund’s asset allocation strategy consistent with the Fund’s investment strategy and objective, including revising the weightings among the investments described below and adding or removing underlying funds from the asset allocation strategy. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds to the current asset allocation strategy. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation strategy and will not attempt to time the market.

The adviser uses various analytical tools and proprietary and third party research to construct the portfolio in ways that seek to outperform the Protected Profile Conservative Composite. The underlying fund selection is made based on the Fund’s particular asset allocation strategy, the adviser’s desired asset class exposures, and the investment styles and performance of the underlying funds. The adviser also considers the portfolio characteristics and risk profile for each underlying fund over various periods and market environments to assess each underlying fund’s suitability as an investment.

The Protected Profile Conservative Composite, an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund’s adviser, is constructed as follows: 30% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 60% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and 10% MSCI EAFE NR Index. The Fund’s protection sub-strategy may cause the Fund’s return to trail the return of the un-hedged composite in strong, increasing markets.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

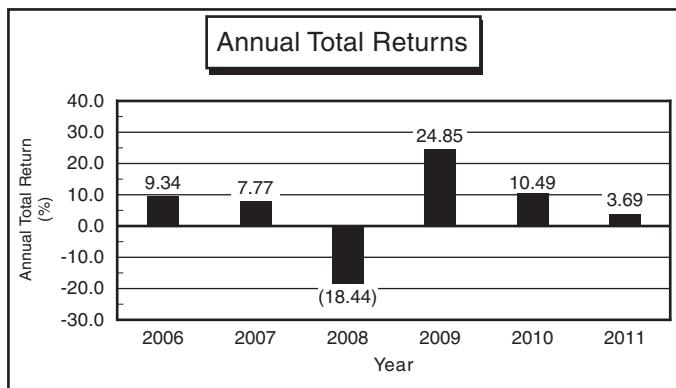
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.

- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Class for the one year, five year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Protected Profile Conservative Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 30% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 60% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and 10% MSCI EAFE NR Index. The Protected Profile Conservative Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 11.89%.

The Fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (8.03%)

Average Annual Total Returns
For periods ended 12/31/11

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime (Since inception 5/3/05)
LVIP Protected Profile Conservative Fund – Standard Class	3.69%	4.69%	5.80%
LVIP Protected Profile Conservative Fund – Service Class	3.45%	4.43%	5.54%
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	7.84%	6.50%	5.75%
Protected Profile Conservative Composite	4.00%	3.98%	5.19%

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts (“variable accounts”) that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract (“variable contract”), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund’s principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile Moderate Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile Moderate Fund (the "Fund"), formerly the LVIP Moderate Profile Fund, is to seek a balance between a high level of current income and growth of capital, with an emphasis on growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.03%	0.03%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ¹	0.52%	0.52%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ²	0.80%	1.05%

¹ The AFFE has been restated to reflect the current expenses of the Fund.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 82	\$255	\$444	\$ 990
Service Class	\$107	\$334	\$579	\$1,283

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 74% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds (“underlying funds”). The underlying funds invest primarily in equity securities and/or fixed income securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests approximately 60% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in equity securities (stocks) and approximately 40% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in fixed income securities (bonds).

The adviser develops the Fund’s asset allocation strategy based on the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will have a substantial portion of its allocation to underlying funds invested in funds employing a passive investment style (i.e., index funds) or rules-based strategy. The Fund’s largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-cap, medium-cap and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign securities held by the underlying fund generally will be from issuers in developed and emerging markets. The Fund, through the underlying funds, may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in global and domestic fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed bonds and high yield (junk) bonds, and derivatives.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay (“protection sub-strategy”) using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchanged-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund’s portfolio securities. The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund’s equity exposure. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract.

The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. “Volatility” in this context means variance in the Fund’s investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The Fund’s investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to un-hedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund’s net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

Under certain circumstances, the Fund’s use of exchange-traded futures in the protection sub-strategy may increase its economic exposure to equity securities up to a maximum of 70% of the Fund’s assets. Consequently, the Fund’s minimum exposure to fixed income securities is 30%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and may make revisions in the Fund’s asset allocation strategy consistent with the Fund’s investment strategy and objective, including revising the weightings among the investments described below and adding or removing underlying funds from the asset allocation strategy. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds to the current asset allocation strategy. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation strategy and will not attempt to time the market.

The adviser uses various analytical tools and proprietary and third party research to construct the portfolio in ways that seek to outperform the Protected Profile Moderate Composite. The underlying fund selection is made based on the Fund’s particular asset allocation strategy, the adviser’s desired asset class exposures, and the investment styles and performance of the underlying funds. The adviser also considers the portfolio characteristics and risk profile for each underlying fund over various periods and market environments to assess each underlying fund’s suitability as an investment.

The Protected Profile Moderate Composite, an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund’s adviser, is constructed as follows: 41% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 40% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 15% MSCI EAFE NR Index and 4% MSCI Emerging Markets NR Index. The Fund’s protection sub-strategy may cause the Fund’s return to trail the return of the un-hedged composite in strong, increasing markets.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

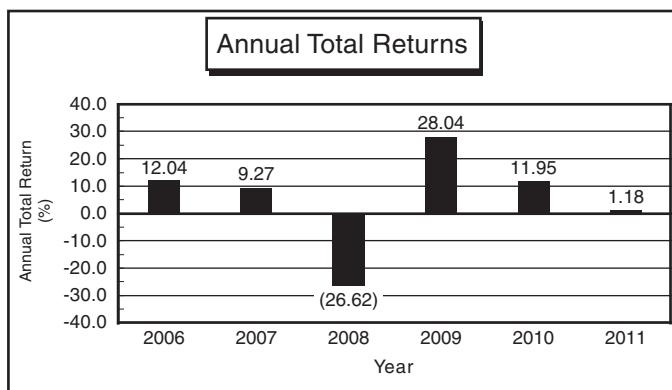
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.

- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Rules-Based Strategy Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use a rules-based strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effect of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Class for the one year, five year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Protected Profile Moderate Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 41% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 40% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 15% MSCI EAFE NR Index and 4% MSCI Emerging Markets NR Index. The Protected Profile Moderate Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 14.53%.

The fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (12.57%).

Average Annual Total Returns
For periods ended 12/31/11

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime (Since inception 5/3/05)
LVIP Protected Profile Moderate Fund – Standard Class	1.18%	3.06%	5.35%
LVIP Protected Profile Moderate Fund – Service Class	0.92%	2.81%	5.09%
Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index SM	0.98%	0.12%	3.89%
Protected Profile Moderate Composite	1.12%	2.67%	5.18%

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Portfolio Manager(s)	Company Title	Experience w/Fund
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP Protected Profile Growth Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP Protected Profile Growth Fund (the "Fund"), formerly the LVIP Moderately Aggressive Profile Fund, is to seek a balance between a high level of current income and growth of capital, with a greater emphasis on growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.03%	0.03%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ¹	0.52%	0.52%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (including AFFE) ²	0.80%	1.05%

¹ The AFFE has been restated to reflect the current expenses of the Fund.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to the average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights table which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include AFFE.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 82	\$255	\$444	\$ 990
Service Class	\$107	\$334	\$579	\$1,283

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 80% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund operates under a fund of funds structure. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds (“underlying funds”). The underlying funds invest primarily in equity securities and/or fixed income securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests approximately 70% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in equity securities (stocks) and approximately 30% of its assets in underlying funds which invest primarily in fixed income securities (bonds).

The adviser develops the Fund’s asset allocation strategy based on the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will have a substantial portion of its allocation to underlying funds invested in funds employing a passive investment style (i.e., index funds) or rules-based strategy. The Fund’s largest allocation will be to underlying funds that primarily invest in domestic and foreign equity securities, including large-cap, medium-cap and small-cap equities and both growth and value equity securities. The foreign securities held by the underlying funds generally will be from issuers in both developed and emerging markets. The Fund, through the underlying funds, may invest a large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

A smaller allocation will be made to underlying funds that primarily invest in global and domestic fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed bonds and high yield (junk) bonds, and derivatives.

The Fund will also employ an actively managed risk-management overlay (“protection sub-strategy”) using up to 20% of its net assets. The protection sub-strategy consists of using hedging instruments (short positions in exchanged-traded futures contracts) to manage overall portfolio volatility and to protect the majority of the Fund’s portfolio securities. The adviser selects individual futures contracts on equity indices of domestic and foreign markets that it believes will have prices that are negatively correlated to the Fund’s equity exposure. The protection sub-strategy is separate and distinct from any riders or features of your insurance contract.

The adviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to manage the overall net risk level of the Fund. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the adviser will continue to use the hedging techniques to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and reduce losses in adverse market conditions. Futures contracts can be purchased or sold by the Fund for less than their contract value, allowing an efficient use of Fund assets for the protection sub-strategy. “Volatility” in this context means variance in the Fund’s investment returns. The adviser will seek to hedge currency risk involved in foreign futures contracts.

The Fund’s investment in exchange-traded futures and their resulting costs could limit the upside participation of the Fund in strong, increasing markets relative to un-hedged funds. In situations of extreme market volatility, the exchange-traded futures could potentially reduce the Fund’s net economic exposure to equity securities to 0%.

Under certain circumstances, the Fund’s use of exchange-traded futures in the protection sub-strategy may increase its economic exposure to equity securities up to a maximum of 80% of the Fund’s assets. Consequently, the Fund’s minimum exposure to fixed income securities is 20%.

On at least an annual basis, the adviser will reassess and may make revisions in the Fund’s asset allocation strategy consistent with the Fund’s investment strategy and objective, including revising the weightings among the investments described below and adding or removing underlying funds from the asset allocation strategy. The adviser will also periodically rebalance the weightings in the underlying funds to the current asset allocation strategy. In general, the adviser does not anticipate making frequent changes in the asset allocation strategy and will not attempt to time the market.

The adviser uses various analytical tools and proprietary and third party research to construct the portfolio in ways that seek to outperform the Protected Profile Growth Composite. The underlying fund selection is made based on the Fund’s particular asset allocation strategy, the adviser’s desired asset class exposures, and the investment styles and performance of the underlying funds. The adviser also considers the portfolio characteristics and risk profile for each underlying fund over various periods and market environments to assess each underlying fund’s suitability as an investment for the Fund.

The Protected Profile Growth Composite, an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund’s adviser, is constructed as follows: 46% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 30% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 20% MSCI EAFE NR Index and 4% MSCI Emerging Markets NR Index. The Fund’s protection sub-strategy may cause the Fund’s return to trail the return of the un-hedged composite in strong, increasing markets.

The Fund is non-diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act, and as a result may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. However, through the underlying funds, the Fund has exposure to a diversified mix of equity securities (stocks) and fixed income securities (bonds).

Principal Risks

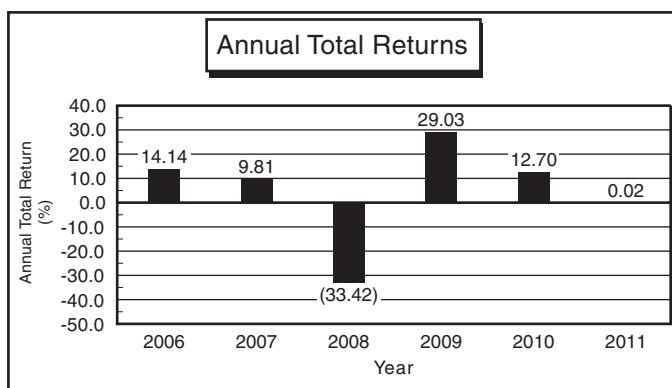
All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund maintains an asset allocation strategy and the amount invested in various asset classes of securities may change over time. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** Because the Fund invests in shares of the underlying funds, the Fund is exposed to the same investments as those made by the various underlying funds. By investing in the Fund, therefore, you indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in those underlying funds. The Fund's investment performance is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the adviser's decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds.
- **Passive Management Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use an indexing strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effects of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Value Stocks Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what is believed to be their full value, or may even go down in price. Value stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions, and as a result the Fund's performance may sometimes be lower than that of other types of funds.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund's shares.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The value of debt obligations will typically fluctuate with interest rate changes. These fluctuations can be greater for debt obligations with longer maturities. When interest rates rise, debt obligations will generally decline in value and you could lose money as a result. Periods of declining or low interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's yield.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt obligation will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A decrease in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decline in the value of the debt obligations held.
- **Call Risk:** Call risk is the risk that a bond issuer will redeem its callable bonds before they mature. Call risk is greater during periods of falling interest rates because the bond issuer can call the debt and reissue the debt at a lower rate. This action may reduce an underlying fund's income because it may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The value of the mortgage-backed securities (commercial and residential) may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates. In periods of falling interest rates, underlying mortgages may be paid early, lowering the potential total return, and, during periods of rising interest rates, the rate at which the underlying mortgages are pre-paid may slow unexpectedly, causing the maturity of the mortgage-backed securities to increase and their value to decline.
- **Below Investment Grade Bond Risk:** Investing in below investment grade bonds, including high yield bonds ("junk bonds"), entails greater risk of principal loss than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. These bonds are often considered speculative and involve significantly higher credit risk. The value of these bonds may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt obligations, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or periods of rising interest rates. A liquid security market may not always exist for positions in below investment grade bonds.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. Further, derivatives could result in loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.

- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund's shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** The Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which an underlying fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- **Futures Risk:** A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile, and futures contracts may be illiquid. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities. Losses on futures contracts may exceed the amount invested.
- **Hedging Risk:** Futures contracts held in short positions may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indices because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indices they are intended to hedge.
- **Rules-Based Strategy Risk:** The Fund will invest in underlying funds that use a rules-based strategy and do not individually select securities. These underlying funds do not attempt to manage volatility, use defensive strategies, or reduce the effect of any long-term period of poor investment performance.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is non-diversified, and, as a result may invest a greater portion of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund's value may decrease because of a single investment or a small number of investments.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard and Service Class for the one year, five year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Information has also been included for the Protected Profile Growth Composite, which is an unmanaged index compiled by LIA, the Fund's adviser, and is constructed as follows: 46% Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM, 30% Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 20% MSCI EAFE NR Index and 4% MSCI Emerging Markets NR Index. The Protected Profile Growth Composite shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index that reflects a similar asset allocation to the market sectors in which the Fund invests. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 16.65%.

The fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (16.85%).

	Average Annual Total Returns For periods ended 12/31/11		
	1 year	5 years	Lifetime (Since inception 5/3/05)
LVIP Protected Profile Growth Fund – Standard Class	0.02%	1.24%	4.57%
LVIP Protected Profile Growth Fund – Service Class	(0.24%)	0.99%	4.31%
Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index SM	0.98%	0.12%	3.89%
Protected Profile Growth Composite	(0.28%)	0.58%	4.27%

Investment Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Kevin J. Adamson	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011
David A. Weiss	Vice President, Chief Investment Officer	Since May 2011

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

LVIP T. Rowe Price Structured Mid-Cap Growth Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2012

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 and other information about the Fund online at www.LincolnFinancial.com/lvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877 ASK LINCOLN (877-275-5462) or by sending an e-mail request to callcenter@LFG.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP T. Rowe Price Structured Mid-Cap Growth Fund (the "Fund") is to maximize the value of your shares (capital appreciation).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

	Standard Class	Service Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	N/A	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	0.73%	0.73%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.09%	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.82%	1.07%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 84	\$262	\$455	\$1,014
Service Class	\$109	\$340	\$590	\$1,306

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. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in a diversified group of domestic stocks of medium-sized companies: companies traded on U.S. securities markets with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, in the range of companies included in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index or the S&P MidCap 400 Index. As of May 31, 2011, the index reconstitution date, the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap® Growth Index was \$1.6 billion to \$18.3 billion. The range of the S&P MidCap 400 Index was \$490 million to \$7.5 billion, as of December 30, 2011. The Fund may also invest in large and small-cap companies. In addition, the Fund may invest in foreign stocks, including those in emerging markets, up to 10% of its total assets.

Stock selection is based on a combination of fundamental, bottom-up analysis and top-down quantitative strategies in an effort to identify companies with superior long-term appreciation prospects. The companies sought typically have:

- a demonstrated ability to consistently increase revenues, earnings, and cash flow;
- capable management;
- attractive business niches; and
- a sustainable competitive advantage.

When selecting investments, valuation measures, such as a company’s price/earnings (P/E) ratio relative to the market and its own growth rate are also considered. Holdings of high-yielding stocks will typically be limited, but the payment of dividends — even above-average dividends — does not disqualify a stock from consideration. However, holdings are expected to have relatively low dividend yields.

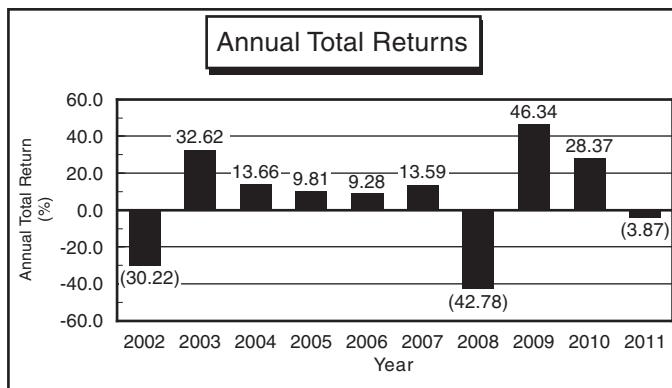
Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Here are specific principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** Prices of securities held by the Fund may fall. As a result, your investment may decline in value and you could lose money.
- **Growth Stocks Risk:** The growth style may, over time, go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other funds that use different investment styles.
- **Small and Medium-Cap Companies Risk:** Investing in the stock of medium and small-sized companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. Historically, the price of small and medium capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have fluctuated more than larger capitalization stocks. Medium and small company stocks may trade less frequently and in limited volume resulting in fluctuating net asset values of the Fund’s shares.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign currency fluctuations and economic or financial instability could cause the value of foreign investments to fluctuate. Investing in foreign securities involves the risk of loss from foreign government or political actions. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks resulting from the reduced availability of public information. Foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. issuers.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Risk of loss is typically higher for issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have especially unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Investments located in emerging markets tend to be less liquid, have more volatile prices and have significant potential for loss.
- **Currency Risk:** The value of the Fund’s shares may change as a result of changes in exchange rates, reducing the U.S. dollar value of foreign investments.
- **Fund of Funds Risk:** The Fund may accept investments from fund of funds. From time to time these fund of funds may change or rebalance underlying holdings. This could result in large inflows into the Fund or large redemptions from the Fund, which may increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Fund Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest your contract assets in the Fund. The information shows: (a) how the Fund's Standard Class from year to year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Standard Class for the one year, five year and ten year periods, and the Fund's Service Class for the one year, five year, and lifetime periods, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Please note that the past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Further, the returns shown do not reflect variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the returns shown would be lower.



During the periods shown in the above chart, the fund's highest return for a quarter occurred in the second quarter of 2009 at: 19.98%.

The fund's lowest return for a quarter occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008 at: (27.33%).

Average Annual Total Returns
For periods ended 12/31/11

LVIP T. Rowe Price Structured Mid-Cap Growth Fund – Standard Class
Russell Midcap® Growth Index
LVIP T. Rowe Price Structured Mid-Cap Growth Fund – Service Class
Russell Midcap® Growth Index

	1 year	5 years	10 years or Life of class
LVIP T. Rowe Price Structured Mid-Cap Growth Fund – Standard Class	(3.87%)	3.26%	4.01%
Russell Midcap® Growth Index	(1.65%)	2.44%	5.28%
LVIP T. Rowe Price Structured Mid-Cap Growth Fund – Service Class	(4.11%)	3.00%	7.68%*
Russell Midcap® Growth Index	(1.65%)	2.44%	8.67%*

*Since May 15, 2003

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation

Investment Sub-Adviser: T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

<u>Portfolio Manager(s)</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience w/Fund</u>
Donald J. Peters	Vice President	Since January 2004
Donald J. Easley	Vice President	Since May 2009

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund sells its shares directly or indirectly to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and to unaffiliated insurance companies. The insurance companies hold the Fund shares in separate accounts ("variable accounts") that support various variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contract ("variable contract"), or refer to their variable contract prospectus. Because all the shares of the Fund sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by Lincoln Life, LNY and unaffiliated insurance companies, this prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The Fund intends to make distributions to its insurance company shareholders that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties that are related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts which offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

May 1, 2012

MID CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Class I

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 and other information about the Fund (including the Fund's SAI) online at <https://www.nb.com/VariableAnnuityLiterature.aspx?id=1278>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-877-9700 or by sending an e-mail request to fundinfo@nb.com. You can also get this information from your investment provider or any investment provider authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The Fund's prospectus and SAI, each dated May 1, 2012 (as each may be amended or supplemented), are incorporated herein by reference.

GOAL

The Fund seeks growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. These tables do not reflect any expenses or charges that are, or may be, imposed under a variable annuity or variable life insurance separate account or a qualified pension or retirement plan. For information on these expenses and charges, please refer to the applicable variable contract prospectus, prospectus summary or disclosure statement, or if you purchased shares through a qualified plan, please consult the plan administrator.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment) ¹	
Management fees	0.85
Distribution (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.16
Total annual operating expenses	1.01

The **expense example** can help you compare costs among mutual funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund's expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Expenses	\$103	\$322	\$558	\$1,236

¹ Neuberger Berman Management LLC ("NBM") has contractually undertaken to limit the Fund's expenses through December 31, 2015 by waiving fees and/or reimbursing certain expenses of the Fund so that its total operating expenses (excluding the compensation of NBM, taxes, interest, extraordinary expenses, brokerage commissions and transaction costs), in the aggregate, are limited to 1.00% per annum of the Fund's average daily net asset value. These fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement are subject to recoupment by NBM within three years.

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 distributions causing higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 35% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue its goal, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks of mid-capitalization companies, which it defines as those with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Index at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Index will fluctuate with changes in market conditions and changes in composition of the Index. As of December 31, 2011, the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Index was approximately between \$36 million and

\$20.4 billion. The Fund may continue to hold or add to a position in a stock after the issuer is no longer in the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Index. The Fund seeks to reduce risk by diversifying among many companies, sectors and industries.

The Portfolio Manager employs a disciplined investment strategy when selecting growth stocks. Using fundamental research and quantitative analysis, the Portfolio Manager looks for fast-growing companies with above average sales and competitive returns on equity relative to their peers. In doing so, the Portfolio Manager analyzes such factors as:

- financial condition (such as debt to equity ratio)
- market share and competitive leadership of the company's products
- earnings growth relative to competitors
- market valuation in comparison to a stock's own historical norms and the stocks of other mid-cap companies.

The Portfolio Manager follows a disciplined selling strategy and may sell a stock if a company's business fails to perform as expected, or when other opportunities appear more attractive.

At times, the Portfolio Manager may emphasize certain sectors that he believes will benefit from market or economic trends. In an effort to achieve its goal, the Fund may engage in active or frequent trading.

The Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in mid-capitalization companies without providing shareholders at least 60 days' advance notice. This test is applied at the time the Fund invests; later percentage changes caused by a change in Fund assets, market values or company circumstances will not require the Fund to dispose of a holding.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the stock market. The market's behavior is unpredictable, particularly in the short term. A company's stock can also be affected by the company's financial condition. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

The Fund is a mutual fund, not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The following factors can significantly affect the Fund's performance:

Market Volatility. Markets are volatile and values of individual securities and other instruments can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments that may cause broad changes in market value. To the extent that the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for higher performance.

Mid-Cap Stock Risk. Mid-cap stocks may fluctuate more widely in price than the market as a whole and may underperform other types of stocks or be difficult to sell when the economy is not robust, during market downturns, or when mid-cap stocks are out of favor.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

Arbitrage Risk. Investing in thinly-traded securities may involve a greater risk for excessive trading due to potential arbitrage opportunities. For example, to the extent that the Fund's net asset value does not immediately reflect changes in market conditions or the true market value of these securities, an investor may seek to benefit from the pricing differences caused by this delay.

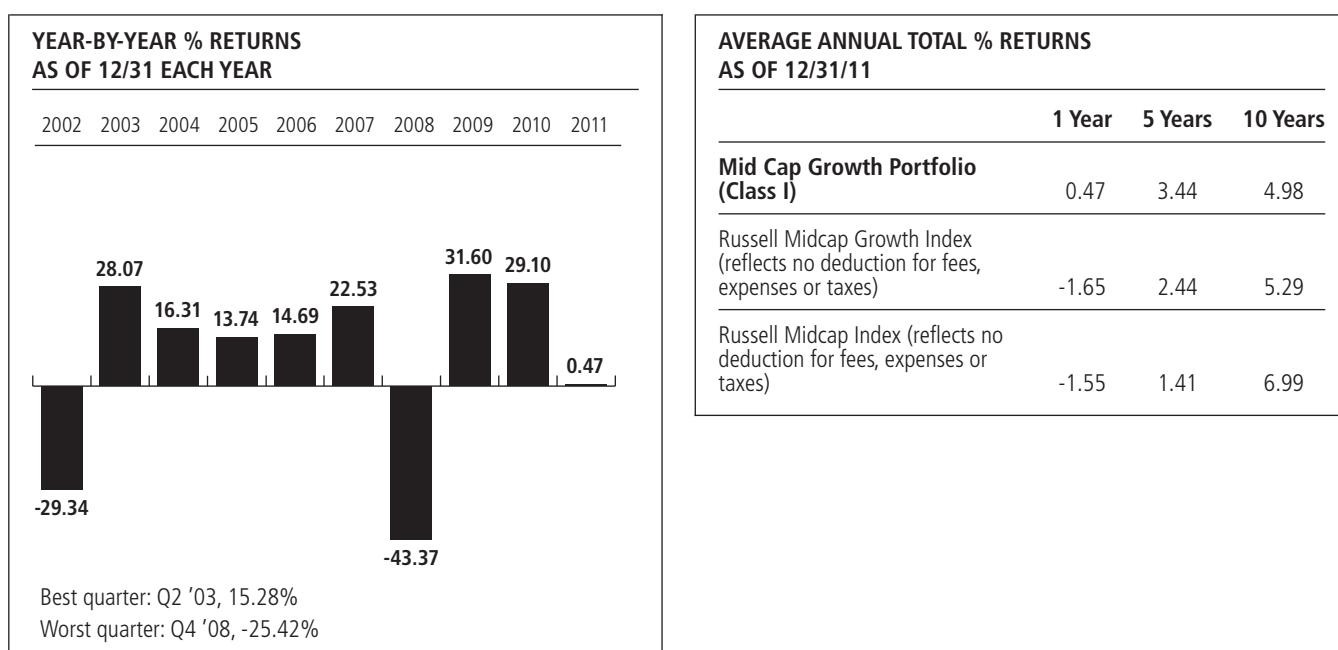
Growth Investing Risk. Because the prices of most growth stocks are based on future expectations, these stocks tend to be more sensitive than value stocks to bad economic news and negative earnings surprises. Bad economic news or changing investor perceptions can negatively affect growth stocks across several industries and sectors simultaneously. Growth stocks may underperform during periods when the market favors value stocks.

Recent Market Conditions. The financial crisis in the U.S. and global economies over the past several years, including the European sovereign debt crisis, has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and in the net asset values of many mutual funds, including to some extent the Fund. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Because the situation is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions. The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund's performance has varied from year to year. The table next to the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of a broad-based market index, which appear immediately below the Fund's returns. The table also compares the Fund's performance to the returns of an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy, which appear in the last row of the table. The performance information does not reflect insurance product or qualified plan expenses. If such information were reflected, returns would be less than those shown.

Past performance is not a prediction of future results. Visit www.nb.com or call 800-877-9700 for updated performance information.



INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Neuberger Berman Management LLC (NBM) is the Fund's investment manager. Neuberger Berman LLC (NB) is the Fund's sub-adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Fund is managed by Kenneth J. Turek (Managing Director of NBM and NB). Mr. Turek has managed the Fund's assets since January 2003.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The Fund is designed for use with certain variable insurance contracts and qualified plans. Because shares of the Fund are held by the insurance company or qualified plans involved, you will need to follow the instructions provided by your insurance company or qualified plan for matters involving allocations to this Fund.

When you buy and sell shares of the Fund, the share price is the Fund's net asset value per share. When you buy shares, you will receive the next share price to be calculated after your order has been accepted. The Fund is open for business every day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions made by the Fund to a variable annuity or variable life insurance separate account or a qualified pension or retirement plan, and exchanges and redemptions of Fund shares made by a separate account or qualified plan ordinarily do not cause the corresponding contract holder or plan participant to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. Please see your variable contract prospectus or the governing documents of your qualified plan for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to separate accounts or qualified plans and the holders of the contracts or plan participants.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

NBM and/or its affiliates may pay insurance companies or their affiliates, qualified plan administrators, broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, for services they provide respecting the Fund to current and prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants who choose the Fund as an investment option. These payments may create a conflict of interest as they may be made to the intermediaries participating in the Fund to render services to variable contract owners and qualified plan participants, and may also provide incentive for the intermediaries to recommend the Fund's shares or make them available to their current or prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants, and therefore promote distribution of the Fund's shares.

May 1, 2012

LARGE CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY PARTNERS PORTFOLIO)

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Class I

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 and other information about the Fund (including the Fund's SAI) online at <https://www.nb.com/VariableAnnuityLiterature.aspx?id=1278>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-877-9700 or by sending an e-mail request to fundinfo@nb.com. You can also get this information from your investment provider or any investment provider authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The Fund's prospectus and SAI, each dated May 1, 2012 (as each may be amended or supplemented), are incorporated herein by reference.

GOAL

The Fund seeks growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. These tables do not reflect any expenses or charges that are, or may be, imposed under a variable annuity or variable life insurance separate account or a qualified pension or retirement plan. For information on these expenses and charges, please refer to the applicable variable contract prospectus, prospectus summary or disclosure statement, or if you purchased shares through a qualified plan, please consult the plan administrator.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	N/A
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.85
Distribution (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.28
Total annual operating expenses	1.13

The **expense example** can help you compare costs among mutual funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund's expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Expenses	\$115	\$359	\$622	\$1,375

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 distributions causing higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 102% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue its goal, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large-capitalization companies, which it defines as those with a market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the Russell 1000 Value Index at the time of purchase.

The Portfolio Manager looks for what he believes to be well-managed companies whose stock prices are undervalued. The Portfolio Manager seeks to identify companies with catalysts that he believes have the potential to improve the companies' earnings from depressed levels. Such catalysts may include: management changes, restructurings, new products, new services, or new markets. The Portfolio Manager may also look for other characteristics in a company, such as a strong market position relative to competitors, a high level of stock ownership among management, and a recent sharp decline in stock price that appears to be the result of a short-term market overreaction to negative news.

Although the Fund invests primarily in domestic stocks, it may also invest in stocks of foreign companies.

The Fund seeks to reduce risk by diversifying among many companies and industries. However, at times, the Portfolio Manager may emphasize certain sectors or industries that he believes are undervalued relative to their historical valuations.

The Portfolio Manager follows a disciplined selling strategy and may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, if a company's business fails to perform as expected, or when other opportunities appear more attractive.

In an effort to achieve its goal, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading.

The Fund may change its goal without shareholder approval, although it does not currently intend to do so. The Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large capitalization companies, without providing shareholders at least 60 days' notice. This test is applied at the time the Fund invests; later percentage changes caused by a change in Fund assets, market values or company circumstances will not require the Fund to dispose of a holding.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the stock market. The market's behavior is unpredictable, particularly in the short term. A company's stock can also be affected by the company's financial condition. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

The Fund is a mutual fund, not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The following factors can significantly affect the Fund's performance:

Market Volatility. Markets are volatile and values of individual securities and other instruments can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments that may cause broad changes in market value. To the extent that the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for higher performance.

Mid- and Large-Cap Stock Risk. Compared to smaller companies, large-cap companies may be less responsive to changes and opportunities. At times, the stocks of larger companies may lag other types of stocks in performance. The stocks of mid-cap companies are often more volatile and less liquid than the stocks of larger companies and may be more affected than other types of stocks by the underperformance of a sector or during market downturns. Compared to larger companies, mid-cap companies may have a shorter history of operations, and may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources. To the extent the Portfolio Manager commits a portion of the Fund's assets to stocks of mid-cap companies, the Fund will be subject to their risks.

Value Investing Risk. With a valuation sensitive approach, there is the risk that stocks may remain undervalued during a given period, because value stocks, as a category, lose favor with investors, or because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

Catalyst Risk. Investing in companies with potential catalysts carries the risk that certain of such catalysts may not happen or the market may react differently than expected to such catalysts, in which case the Fund may experience losses.

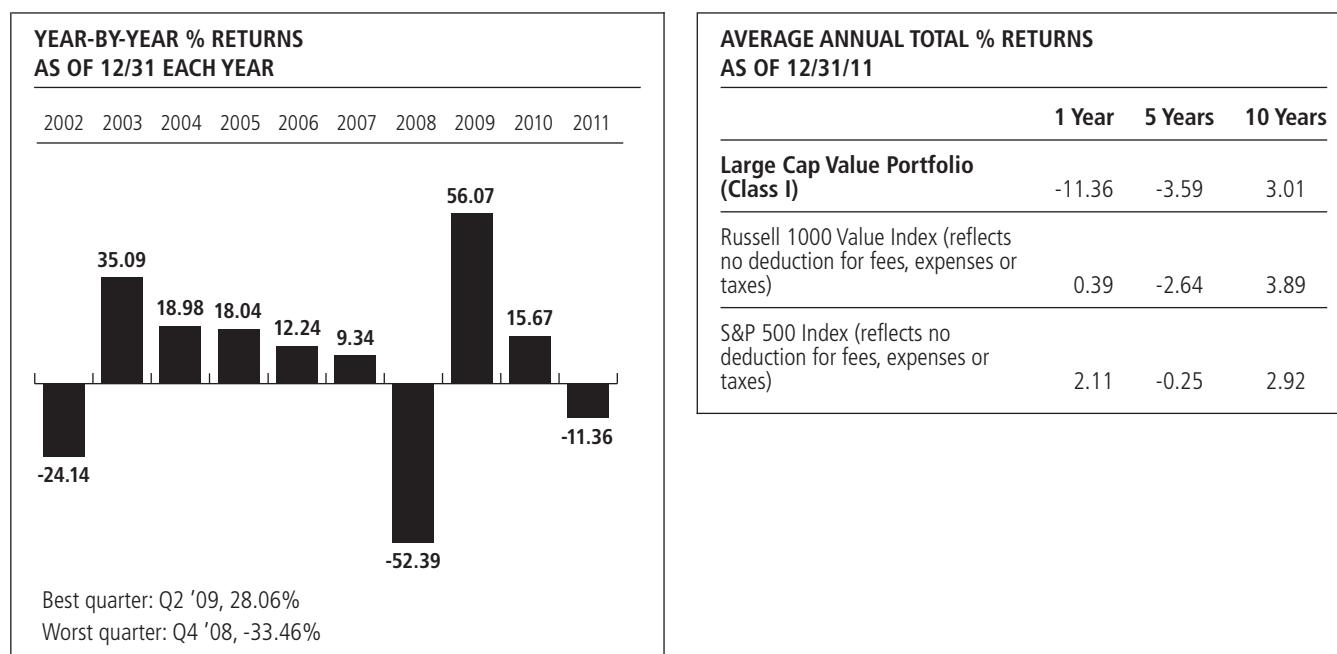
Arbitrage Risk. Investing in foreign stocks or thinly-traded securities may involve a greater risk for excessive trading due to potential arbitrage opportunities. For example, to the extent that the Fund's net asset value does not immediately reflect changes in market conditions or the true market value of these securities, an investor may seek to benefit from the pricing differences caused by this delay.

Recent Market Conditions. The financial crisis in the U.S. and global economies over the past several years, including the European sovereign debt crisis, has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and in the net asset values of many mutual funds, including to some extent the Fund. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Because the situation is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions. The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund's performance has varied from year to year. The table next to the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of a broad-based market index, which appear immediately below the Fund's returns. The table also compares the Fund's performance to the returns of an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy, which appear in the last row of the table. The performance information does not reflect insurance product or qualified plan expenses. If such information were reflected, returns would be less than those shown.

Past performance is not a prediction of future results. Visit www.nb.com or call 800-877-9700 for updated performance information.



INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Neuberger Berman Management LLC (NBM) is the Fund's investment manager. Neuberger Berman LLC (NB LLC) is the Fund's sub-adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Fund is managed by Eli M. Salzmann (Managing Director of NBM and NB LLC). He has managed the Fund since December 2011.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The Fund is designed for use with certain variable insurance contracts and qualified plans. Because shares of the Fund are held by the insurance company or qualified plans involved, you will need to follow the instructions provided by your insurance company or qualified plan for matters involving allocations to this Fund.

When you buy and sell shares of the Fund, the share price is the Fund's net asset value per share. When you buy shares, you will receive the next share price to be calculated after your order has been accepted. The Fund generally is open for business every day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions made by the Fund to a variable annuity or variable life insurance separate account or a qualified pension or retirement plan, and exchanges and redemptions of Fund shares made by a separate account or qualified plan ordinarily do not cause the corresponding contract holder or plan participant to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. Please see your variable contract prospectus or the governing documents of your qualified plan for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to separate accounts or qualified plans and the holders of the contracts or plan participants.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

NBM and/or its affiliates may pay insurance companies or their affiliates, qualified plan administrators, broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, for services they provide respecting the Fund to current and prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants who choose the Fund as an investment option. These payments may create a conflict of interest as they may be made to the intermediaries participating in the Fund to render services to variable contract owners and qualified plan participants, and may also provide incentive for the intermediaries to recommend the Fund's shares or make them available to their current or prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants, and therefore promote distribution of the Fund's shares.

PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2012

T. ROWE PRICE

International Stock Portfolio

A stock fund seeking long-term capital growth through investments in non-U.S. companies.



The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) 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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Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by, any depository institution. Shares are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve, or any other government agency, and are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of the principal amount invested.

SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital through investments primarily in the common stocks of established, non-U.S. companies.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. There may be additional expenses that apply as described in your insurance contract prospectus.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

	<i>Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>
Management fees	1.05%
Other expenses	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.05%

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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
\$107	\$334	\$579	\$1,283

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 example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49.6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies The fund expects to invest substantially all of its assets in stocks outside the U.S. and to diversify broadly among developed and emerging countries throughout the world. The fund may purchase the stocks of companies of any size, but its focus will typically be on large-sized companies and, to a lesser extent, medium-sized companies. Normally, at least 80% of the fund's net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in stocks.

While the fund invests with an awareness of the global economic backdrop and the outlook for industry sectors and individual countries, bottom-up stock selection is the focus of our decision-making. Country allocation is driven largely by stock selection, though we may limit investments in markets that appear to have poor overall prospects.

Security selection reflects a growth style. The fund relies on a global team of investment analysts dedicated to in-depth fundamental research in an effort to identify companies capable of achieving and sustaining above-average, long-term earnings growth. We seek to purchase stocks of such companies at reasonable prices in relation to present or anticipated earnings, cash flow, or book value.

In selecting investments, the fund generally favors companies with one or more of the following characteristics:

- leading or improving market position;
- attractive business niche;
- attractive or improving franchise or industry position;
- seasoned management;
- stable or improving earnings and/or cash flow; and
- sound or improving balance sheet.

The fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

Principal Risks As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective. The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this fund are summarized as follows:

Active management risk The fund is subject to the risk that the investment adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the securities selected and strategies employed by the fund fail to produce the intended results, the fund could underperform other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

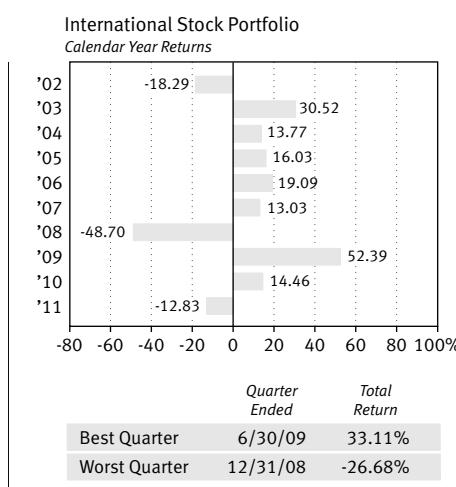
Risks of stock investing Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The value of a stock in which the fund invests may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect a company or a particular industry.

Foreign investing risk Investing in the securities of non-U.S. companies involves special risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. Foreign securities tend to be more volatile and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities, and may lose value because of adverse political, social or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, foreign investments are subject to settlement practices, and regulatory and financial reporting standards, that differ from those of the U.S. These risks are heightened for the fund's investments in emerging markets.

Investment style risk Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. The fund's growth approach to investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that employ a different investment style. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks and their prices usually fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. A stock with growth characteristics can have sharp price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends that can help cushion its share price in a declining market.

Performance The bar chart showing calendar year returns and the average annual total returns table indicate risk by illustrating how much returns can differ from one year to the next and how fund performance compares with that of a comparable market index. The fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance.

The fund can also experience short-term performance swings, as shown by the best and worst calendar quarter returns during the years depicted.



Average Annual Total Returns

	<i>Periods ended December 31, 2011</i>		
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
International Stock Portfolio	-12.83 %	-2.49 %	3.98 %
MSCI All Country World Index ex USA	-13.33	-2.48	6.76
Lipper Variable Annuity Underlying International Growth Funds Average	-13.42	-3.60	5.22

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com or may be obtained by calling 1-800-469-6587.

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price)

Investment Sub-advisers T. Rowe Price International Ltd (T. Rowe Price International) and T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd. (Price Singapore)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Robert W. Smith	Chairman of Investment Advisory Committee	2007	1992

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund is not sold directly to the general public but is instead offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchases of the fund.

You may purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares through your insurance company.

Tax Information

Any dividends or capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account. A redemption or exchange of fund shares may be taxable.

Payments to Insurance Companies, Broker-Dealers, and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is generally available only through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. The fund and/or its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company or other financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment option or by influencing an insurance company to include the fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your insurance company or financial intermediary, or visit your insurance company's or financial intermediary's website, for more information.

As an investor in a T. Rowe Price fund through your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract, you will want to know about the following policies and procedures that apply to the funds (Variable Insurance Portfolios). For instructions on how to purchase and redeem shares, read the insurance contract prospectus.

PRICING SHARES AND RECEIVING SALE PROCEEDS

Shares of the Variable Insurance Portfolios are designed to be offered to insurance company separate accounts established for the purpose of funding variable annuity and life insurance contracts. Variable annuity and variable life contract holders or participants are not the shareholders of the funds. Rather, the separate account of the insurance company is the shareholder. The variable annuity and variable life contracts are described in separate prospectuses issued by the insurance companies. The funds assume no responsibility for such prospectuses, or variable annuity or variable life contracts.

Shares of the funds are sold and redeemed without the imposition of any sales commissions or redemption charges. However, certain other charges may apply to annuity or life contracts. Those charges are disclosed in the insurance contract prospectus.

Your ability to exchange from these funds to any other T. Rowe Price fund that serves as an investment option under your insurance contract is governed by the terms of that contract and the insurance contract prospectus, as well as the funds' excessive and short-term trading policy described in this section.

How and When Shares Are Priced

The share price, also called "net asset value," for the funds is calculated at the close of the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4 p.m. ET) each day that the exchange is open for business. To calculate the net asset value, the fund's assets are valued and totaled; liabilities are subtracted; and the balance, called net assets, is divided by the number of shares outstanding. Market values are used to price portfolio holdings for which market quotations are readily available. Market values represent the prices at which securities actually trade or evaluations based on the judgment of the fund's pricing services. If a market value for a security is not available or normal valuation procedures are deemed to be inappropriate, the fund will make a good faith effort to assign a fair value to the security by taking into account various factors that have been approved by the fund's Board of Directors. This value may differ from the value the fund receives upon sale of the securities. Amortized cost is used to price securities held by money funds and certain other debt securities held by a fund. Investments in other mutual funds are valued at the closing net asset value per share of the mutual fund on the day of valuation.

Non-U.S. equity securities are valued on the basis of their most recent closing market prices at 4 p.m. ET except under the circumstances described below. Most foreign markets close before 4 p.m. ET. For securities primarily traded in the Far East, for example, the most recent closing prices may be as much as 15 hours old at 4 p.m. ET. If a fund determines that developments between the close of a foreign market and the close of the New York Stock Exchange will, in its judgment, materially affect the value of some or all of the fund's securities, the fund will adjust the previous closing prices to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of 4 p.m. ET. In deciding whether to make these adjustments, the fund reviews a variety of factors, including developments in foreign markets, the performance of U.S. securities markets, and the performance of instruments trading in U.S. markets that represent foreign securities and baskets of foreign securities. The fund may also fair value certain securities or a group of securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the fund is open. The fund uses outside pricing services to provide it with closing market prices and information used for adjusting those prices. The fund cannot predict how often it will use closing prices and how often it will adjust those prices. As a means of evaluating its fair value process, the fund routinely compares closing market prices, the next day's opening prices in the same markets, and adjusted prices. The fund also evaluates a variety of factors when assigning fair values to private placements and other restricted securities. Other mutual funds may adjust the prices of their securities by different amounts.

How the Funds' Purchase, Sale, or Exchange Price Is Determined

Purchases

The insurance companies purchase shares of the fund for their separate accounts, using premiums allocated by the contract holders or participants. Shares are purchased at the net asset value next determined after the insurance company receives the premium payment in acceptable form. Initial and subsequent payments allocated to the fund are subject to the limits stated in the insurance contract prospectus issued by the insurance company.

When authorized by the fund, certain financial institutions or retirement plans purchasing fund shares on behalf of customers or plan participants through Financial Institution Services or Retirement Plan Services may place a purchase order unaccompanied by payment. Payment for these shares must be received by the time designated by the fund (not to exceed the period established for settlement under applicable regulations). If payment is not received by this time, the order may be canceled. The financial institution or retirement plan is responsible for any costs or losses incurred by the fund or T. Rowe Price if payment is delayed or not received.

All purchases must be paid for in U.S. dollars. Purchases may be canceled for any payments that are not received in full. The responsible party may be responsible for any losses or expenses incurred by the fund or its transfer agent, and the fund can redeem shares as reimbursement. The fund and its agent have the right to reject or cancel any purchase due to nonpayment.

Redemptions

The insurance companies redeem shares of the fund to make benefit or surrender payments under the terms of its contracts. Redemptions are processed on any day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open and are priced at the fund's net asset value next determined after the insurance company receives a surrender request in acceptable form.

Note: The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time until which orders are accepted may be changed in case of an emergency or if the New York Stock Exchange closes at a time other than 4 p.m. ET. In the event of an emergency closing, a fund's shareholders will receive the next share price calculated by the fund. There may be times when you are unable to contact us by telephone or access your account online due to extreme market activity, the unavailability of the T. Rowe Price website, or other circumstances. Should this occur, your order must still be placed and accepted by T. Rowe Price prior to the time the New York Stock Exchange closes to be priced at that business day's net asset value.

Large redemptions can adversely affect a portfolio manager's ability to implement a fund's investment strategy by causing the premature sale of securities that would otherwise be held longer. Therefore, the fund reserves the right (without prior notice) to pay all or part of redemption proceeds with securities from the fund's portfolio rather than in cash ("redemption in-kind"). If this occurs, the securities will be selected by the fund in its absolute discretion, and the redeeming shareholder or account will be responsible for disposing of the securities and bearing any associated costs.

How To Receive the Proceeds From a Sale

Payment for redeemed shares will be made promptly, but in no event later than seven calendar days after receipt of your redemption order. However, the right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed in accordance with the Investment Company Act of 1940. The amount received upon redemption of the shares of the fund may be more or less than the amount paid for the shares, depending on the fluctuations in the market value of the assets owned by the fund.

Under certain limited circumstances, the Board of Directors of a money fund may elect to suspend redemptions and postpone payment of redemption proceeds in order to facilitate an orderly liquidation of the money fund.

Excessive and Short-Term Trading

T. Rowe Price may bar excessive and short-term traders from purchasing shares.

Excessive transactions and short-term trading can be harmful to fund shareholders in various ways, such as disrupting a fund's portfolio management strategies, increasing a fund's trading costs, and negatively affecting its performance. Short-term traders in funds that invest in foreign securities may seek to take advantage of developments overseas that could lead to an anticipated difference between the price of the funds' shares and price movements in foreign markets. While there is no assurance that T. Rowe Price can prevent all excessive and short-term trading, the Boards of Directors/Trustees of the T. Rowe Price funds have adopted the following trading limits that are designed to deter such

activity and protect the funds' shareholders. The funds may revise their trading limits and procedures at any time as the Boards of Directors/Trustees deem necessary or appropriate to better detect short-term trading that may adversely affect the funds, to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, or to impose additional or alternative restrictions. The excessive and short-term trading policy for the T. Rowe Price funds applies to contract holders notwithstanding any provisions in your insurance contract.

Subject to certain exceptions, each T. Rowe Price fund restricts a shareholder's purchases (including through exchanges) into a fund account for a period of 30 calendar days after the shareholder has redeemed or exchanged out of that same fund account (the "30-Day Purchase Block"). The calendar day after the date of redemption is considered Day 1 for purposes of computing the period before another purchase may be made.

General Exceptions As of the date of this prospectus, the following types of transactions generally are not subject to the 30-Day Purchase Block (some of these exceptions may not be applicable to Variable Insurance Portfolios):

- Shares purchased or redeemed in money funds;
- Shares purchased or redeemed through a systematic purchase or withdrawal plan;
- Checkwriting redemptions from bond and money funds;
- Shares purchased through the reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions;
- Shares redeemed by the fund to pay fund fees or shareholder account fees;
- Transfers and changes of account registration within the same fund;
- Shares purchased by asset transfer or direct rollover;
- Shares purchased or redeemed through IRA conversions and recharacterizations;
- Shares redeemed to return an excess contribution from a retirement account;
- Transactions in Section 529 college savings plans;
- Shares converted from one share class to another share class in the same fund; and
- Shares of T. Rowe Price funds that are purchased by another T. Rowe Price fund, including shares purchased by T. Rowe Price fund-of-funds products, and shares purchased by discretionary accounts managed by T. Rowe Price or one of its affiliates (please note that shareholders of the investing T. Rowe Price fund are still subject to the policy).

Transactions in certain rebalancing, asset allocation, wrap programs, and other advisory programs, as well as non-T. Rowe Price fund-of-funds products, may also be exempt from the 30-Day Purchase Block, subject to prior written approval by T. Rowe Price.

In addition to restricting transactions in accordance with the 30-Day Purchase Block, T. Rowe Price may, in its discretion, reject (or instruct an intermediary or insurance company to reject) any purchase or exchange into a fund from a person (which includes individuals and entities) whose trading activity could disrupt the management of the fund or dilute the value of the fund's shares, including trading by persons acting collectively (e.g., following the advice of a newsletter). Such persons may be barred, without prior notice, from further purchases of T. Rowe Price funds for a period longer than 30 calendar days or permanently.

Omnibus Accounts Intermediaries and insurance companies may maintain their underlying accounts directly with the fund, although they often establish an omnibus account (one account with the fund that represents multiple underlying shareholder accounts or underlying contract holder accounts) in the fund on behalf of their customers. When insurance companies establish omnibus accounts in the T. Rowe Price funds, T. Rowe Price is not able to monitor the trading activity of the underlying contract holders. However, T. Rowe Price monitors aggregate trading activity at the insurance company (omnibus account) level in an attempt to identify activity that indicates potential excessive or short-term trading. If it detects suspicious trading activity, T. Rowe Price contacts the insurance company and may request personal identifying information and transaction histories for some or all of the underlying contract holders. If T. Rowe Price believes that excessive or short-term trading has occurred, it will instruct the insurance company to impose restrictions to discourage such practices and take appropriate action with respect to the underlying contract holder, including restricting purchases for 30 calendar days or longer. There is no assurance that T. Rowe Price will be able to properly enforce its excessive and short-term trading policy for omnibus accounts. Because T. Rowe Price generally relies on intermediaries and insurance companies to provide information and impose restrictions for omnibus accounts, its ability to monitor and deter excessive trading will be dependent upon the intermediaries' and insurance companies' timely performance of their responsibilities. There may be limitations on the ability of insurance companies to impose

restrictions on the trading practices of certain contract holders. As a result, T. Rowe Price's ability to discourage excessive trading practices in the Variable Insurance Portfolios may be limited.

T. Rowe Price may allow an intermediary or insurance company to maintain restrictions on trading in the T. Rowe Price funds that differ from the 30-Day Purchase Block. An alternative excessive and short-term trading policy would be acceptable to T. Rowe Price if it believes that the policy would provide sufficient protection to the T. Rowe Price funds and their shareholders that is consistent with the excessive and short-term trading policy adopted by the funds' Boards of Directors/Trustees.

The terms of your insurance contract may further restrict your ability to trade between investment options available under your contract. You should carefully review your insurance contract or consult with your insurance company directly to determine the trading policy, as well as any rules or conditions on transactions, that will apply to your trades in the T. Rowe Price funds and any other investment options available under your contract.

There is no guarantee that T. Rowe Price will be able to identify or prevent all excessive or short-term trades or trading practices.

RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE FUNDS

T. Rowe Price funds and their agents, in their sole discretion, reserve the following rights: (1) to waive or lower investment minimums; (2) to accept initial purchases by telephone; (3) to refuse any purchase or exchange order; (4) to cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order placed through an intermediary, no later than the business day after the order is received by the intermediary (including, but not limited to, orders deemed to result in excessive trading, market timing, or 5% ownership); (5) to cease offering fund shares at any time to all or certain groups of investors; (6) to freeze any account and suspend account services when notice has been received of a dispute regarding the ownership of the account or a legal claim against an account or if there is reason to believe a fraudulent transaction may occur; (7) to otherwise modify the conditions of purchase and modify or terminate any services at any time; (8) to waive any wire fees charged to a group of shareholders; (9) to act on instructions reasonably believed to be genuine; (10) to involuntarily redeem an account at the net asset value calculated the day the account is redeemed, in cases of threatening conduct, suspected fraudulent or illegal activity, or if the fund or its agent is unable, through its procedures, to verify the identity of the person(s) or entity opening an account; and (11) for money funds seeking a stable share price, to suspend redemptions and postpone the payment of proceeds to facilitate an orderly liquidation of the fund.

In an effort to protect T. Rowe Price funds from the possible adverse effects of a substantial redemption in a large account, as a matter of general policy, no contract holder or participant or group of contract holders or participants controlled by the same person or group of persons will knowingly be permitted to purchase in excess of 5% of the outstanding shares of the fund, except upon approval of the fund's management.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

Each fund intends to qualify to be treated each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In order to qualify, a fund must satisfy certain income, diversification, and distribution requirements. A regulated investment company is not subject to U.S. federal income tax at the portfolio level on income and gains from investments that are distributed to shareholders. However, if a fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, and was ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, the result would be fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to the fund's shareholders.

For a discussion of the tax status of your variable annuity contract, please refer to the insurance contract prospectus.

The policy of the funds is to distribute, to the extent possible, all net investment income and realized capital gains to its shareholders, which are the separate accounts established by the various insurance companies in connection with their issuance of variable annuity and variable life contracts. Any dividends from net investment income are declared daily

and paid monthly for the Limited-Term Bond and Prime Reserve Portfolios; declared and paid quarterly for the Equity Income, Equity Index 500, and Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolios; and declared and paid annually for all other Variable Insurance Portfolios. Shares of the Limited-Term Bond and Prime Reserve Portfolios will normally earn dividends through the date of redemption. The funds do not pay dividends in fractional cents. Any dividend amount earned for a particular day on all shares held that is one-half of one cent or greater (for example, \$0.016) will be rounded up to the next whole cent (\$0.02), and any amount that is less than one-half of one cent (for example, \$0.014) will be rounded down to the nearest whole cent (\$0.01). Please note that if the dividend payable on all shares held is less than one-half of one cent for a particular day, no dividend will be earned for that day.

If a fund has net capital gains for the year (after subtracting any capital losses), they are usually declared and paid in December. If a second distribution is necessary, it is paid the following year.

All fund distributions made to a separate account will be reinvested automatically in additional fund shares, unless a shareholder (separate account) elects to receive distributions in cash. Under current law, dividends and distributions made by the fund to separate accounts generally are not taxable to the separate accounts, the insurance company, or the contract holder, provided that the separate account meets the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code), and other tax-related requirements are satisfied. The fund intends to diversify its investments in the manner required under Code Section 817(h).

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

How is the fund organized?

T. Rowe Price International Series, Inc. (the “corporation”) was incorporated in Maryland in 1994. Currently, the corporation consists of one series, the International Stock Portfolio.

The International Stock Portfolio is managed in a manner similar to the T. Rowe Price International Stock Fund, a fund with the same objective and investment program as the International Stock Portfolio but offered to the general public and not to insurance company separate accounts. However, investors should be aware that the International Stock Portfolio is not the same as the T. Rowe Price International Stock Fund and will not have the same performance. Investments made by the International Stock Portfolio at any given time may not be the same as those made by the T. Rowe Price International Stock Fund. Different performance will result due to factors such as differences in the cash flows into and out of the funds, different fees and expenses, and differences in net assets and size of holdings.

What is meant by “shares”?

Contract holders and participants indirectly (through the insurance company separate account) purchase shares when they put money in a fund offered as an investment option in their insurance contracts. These shares are part of a fund’s authorized capital stock, but share certificates are not issued.

Each share and fractional share entitles the shareholder (the insurance company separate account) to cast one vote per share on certain fund matters, including the election of fund directors, changes in fundamental policies, or approval of changes in the fund’s management contract.

The shares of the fund have equal voting rights. The various insurance companies own the outstanding shares of the fund in their separate accounts. These separate accounts are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or are exempted from registration thereunder. Under current law, the insurance companies must vote the shares held in registered separate accounts in accordance with voting instructions received from variable contract holders or participants having the right to give such instructions.

Do T. Rowe Price funds have annual shareholder meetings?

The funds are not required to hold annual meetings and, to avoid unnecessary costs to fund shareholders, do not do so except when certain matters, such as a change in fundamental policies, must be decided. In addition, shareholders representing at least 10% of all eligible votes may call a special meeting for the purpose of voting on the removal of any fund director. If a meeting is held and you cannot attend, you can vote by proxy. Before the meeting, the insurance company will send or make available to you the fund’s proxy materials that explain the issues to be decided and include instructions on voting.

Who runs the fund?

General Oversight

The fund is governed by a Board of Directors that meets regularly to review fund investments, performance, expenses, and other business affairs. The Board elects the fund’s officers. At least 75% of Board members are independent of T. Rowe Price and its affiliates (the “Firm”).

All decisions regarding the purchase and sale of fund investments are made by T. Rowe Price or an affiliated investment adviser—specifically by the fund’s portfolio manager.

Investment Adviser

T. Rowe Price is the fund’s investment adviser and oversees the selection of the fund’s investments and management of the fund’s portfolio. T. Rowe Price is a SEC-registered investment adviser that provides investment management services to individual and institutional investors, and sponsors and serves as adviser and sub-adviser to registered investment companies, institutional separate accounts, and common trust funds. The address for T. Rowe Price is 100 East Pratt

Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. As of December 31, 2011, the Firm managed approximately \$489 billion for more than 11 million individual and institutional investor accounts.

T. Rowe Price has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with T. Rowe Price International under which T. Rowe Price International is authorized to trade securities and make discretionary investment decisions on behalf of the fund. T. Rowe Price International is an investment adviser registered or licensed with the SEC, United Kingdom Financial Services Authority, Financial Services Agency of Japan, and other non-U.S. regulatory authorities. T. Rowe Price International sponsors and serves as adviser to foreign collective investment schemes and provides investment management services to investment companies and other institutional investors. T. Rowe Price International is headquartered in London and has several branch offices around the world. T. Rowe Price International is a direct subsidiary of T. Rowe Price and its address is 60 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TZ, United Kingdom. T. Rowe Price has also entered into a sub-advisory agreement with Price Singapore under which Price Singapore is authorized to facilitate securities trading and make limited discretionary investment decisions on behalf of the fund. Price Singapore is licensed with the Monetary Authority of Singapore and is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Price Singapore serves as a sub-adviser to investment companies and foreign collective investment schemes and may provide investment management services to other institutional clients. Price Singapore is a direct subsidiary of T. Rowe Price International, and its address is No. 290 Orchard Road, #14-04 Paragon, Singapore 238859. T. Rowe Price may pay T. Rowe Price International or Price Singapore up to 60% of the management fee that T. Rowe Price receives from the fund.

Portfolio Management

T. Rowe Price has established an Investment Advisory Committee with respect to the fund. The committee chairman has day-to-day responsibility for managing the fund's portfolio and works with the committee in developing and executing the fund's investment program. The members of the committee are as follows: Robert W. Smith, Chairman, Richard N. Clattenburg, David J. Eiswert, Robert N. Gensler, M. Campbell Gunn, Gonzalo Pangaro, Sebastian Schrott, and Dean Tenerelli. The following information describes the chairman's experience during the past five years and provides the year that the chairman first joined the Firm. Mr. Smith has been chairman of the committee since 2007. He joined the Firm in 1992, and his investment experience dates from 1987. He has served as a portfolio manager throughout the past five years. The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

The Management Fee

The fund pays the investment adviser an annual all-inclusive management fee of 1.05% based on the fund's average daily net assets. The management fee is calculated and accrued daily and it includes investment management services and ordinary, recurring operating expenses, but does not cover interest, taxes, brokerage, or nonrecurring extraordinary expenses.

In addition, from time to time, T. Rowe Price may make payments from its own resources to eligible insurance companies for recordkeeping and administrative services they provide to the fund for contract holders. These payments range from 0.15% to 0.25% of the average annual total assets invested by the separate accounts of the insurance company in the fund. T. Rowe Price may also reimburse insurance companies, broker-dealers, and other distributors for certain bona fide selling expenses associated with distribution of the insurance contracts in which the fund serves as an investment option. All payments described by this paragraph are paid by T. Rowe Price and not by the fund. As a result, the total expense ratio of the fund will not be affected by any such payments.

A discussion about the factors considered by the Board and its conclusions in approving the fund's investment management contract with T. Rowe Price appears in the fund's semiannual report to contract holders for the period ended June 30.

Variable Annuity Contracts and Variable Life Insurance Charges

Variable annuity and variable life fees and charges imposed on contract holders and participants by the insurance companies are in addition to those described previously and are described in the variable annuity and variable life contract prospectuses.

Variable Annuity Contracts and Variable Life Insurance Conflicts

The fund may serve as an investment medium for both variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. Shares of the fund may be offered to separate accounts established by any number of insurance companies. The fund currently does not foresee any disadvantages to variable annuity contract owners due to the fact that the fund may serve as an investment medium for both variable life insurance policies and annuity contracts; however, due to differences in tax treatment or other considerations, it is theoretically possible that the interests of owners of annuity contracts and insurance policies for which the fund serves as an investment medium might at some time be in conflict. The fund's Board of Directors is required to monitor events to identify any material conflicts between variable annuity contract owners and variable life policy owners, and will determine what action, if any, should be taken in the event of such a conflict. If such a conflict were to occur, an insurance company participating in the fund might be required to redeem the investment of one or more of its separate accounts from the fund. This might force the fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND AND ITS INVESTMENT RISKS

Consider your investment goals, your time horizon for achieving them, and your tolerance for risk. If you want to diversify your domestic stock portfolio by adding a fund with investments mainly in foreign stocks and are comfortable with the risks that accompany foreign investments, the fund could be an appropriate part of your overall investment strategy.

Investing abroad increases the opportunities available to you. Some foreign countries may have greater potential for economic growth than the U.S. Investing a portion of your overall portfolio in foreign stock funds can enhance your diversification while providing the opportunity to increase long-term returns.

Portfolio managers keep close watch on individual investments as well as on political and economic trends in each country and region. Holdings are adjusted according to the manager's analysis and outlook. The impact of unfavorable developments in a particular country may be reduced when investments are spread among many countries. However, the economies and financial markets of countries in a certain region may be influenced heavily by one another.

As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee the fund will achieve its objective. The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money in the fund. Some particular risks affecting the fund include the following:

As with all stock funds, a fund's share price can fall because of weakness in one or more of its primary equity markets, a particular industry, or specific holdings. Stock markets can decline for many reasons, including adverse political or economic developments, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling. The prospects for an industry or company may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings or changes in the competitive environment. In addition, our assessment of companies held in a fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance, even in rising markets.

Funds that invest overseas generally carry more risk than funds that invest strictly in U.S. assets.

Currency risk This refers to a decline in the value of a foreign currency versus the U.S. dollar, which reduces the dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency. The overall impact on a fund's holdings can be significant, unpredictable, and long-lasting, depending on the currencies represented in the fund's portfolio and how each foreign currency appreciates or depreciates in relation to the U.S. dollar and whether currency positions are hedged. Under normal conditions, the fund does not engage in extensive foreign currency hedging programs. Further, since exchange rate movements are volatile, a fund's attempts at hedging could be unsuccessful, and it is not possible to effectively hedge the currency risks of many emerging market countries.

Other risks of foreign investing Risks can result from varying stages of economic and political development, differing regulatory environments, trading days and accounting standards, uncertain tax laws, and higher transaction costs of non-U.S. markets. Investments outside the U.S. could be subject to governmental actions such as capital or currency controls, nationalization of a company or industry, expropriation of assets, or imposition of high taxes. A trading market may close without warning for extended time periods, preventing a fund from buying or selling securities in that market.

Emerging markets risk To the extent the fund invests in emerging markets, it is subject to greater risk than a fund investing only in developed markets. The economic and political structures of developing countries, in most cases, do not compare favorably with the U.S. or other developed countries in terms of wealth and stability, and their financial markets often lack liquidity. Fund performance will likely be hurt by exposure to countries in the midst of hyperinflation, currency devaluation, trade disagreements, sudden political upheaval, or interventionist government policies. Significant buying or selling by a few major investors may also heighten the volatility of emerging markets. These factors make investing in such countries significantly riskier than investing in other countries, and any one of these factors could cause the fund's share price to decline.

Some of the principal tools we use to try to reduce overall risk include intensive research when evaluating a company's prospects and limiting exposure to any one industry or company.

While most assets will be invested in common stocks, other strategies may be employed that are not considered part of the fund's principal investment strategies. For instance, the fund may invest, to a limited extent, in derivatives such as futures and forward foreign currency exchange contracts. Any investments in futures would typically serve as an efficient means of gaining exposure to certain markets or as a cash management tool to maintain liquidity while being invested in the market. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts would primarily be used to settle trades in a foreign currency or to help protect a fund's holdings from unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates, although other currency hedging techniques may be used from time to time. To the extent the fund uses futures and foreign currency exchange contracts, it is exposed to potential volatility and losses greater than direct investments in the contract's underlying assets, and the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted.

Recent legislation calls for a new regulatory framework for the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of new regulations are not certain at this time. New regulations may make the use of derivatives by funds more costly, may limit the availability of certain types of derivatives, and may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives used by funds.

The Statement of Additional Information contains more detailed information about the fund and its investments, operations, and expenses.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

This section takes a detailed look at some of the types of fund securities and the various kinds of investment practices that may be used in day-to-day portfolio management. Fund investments are subject to further restrictions and risks described in the Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder approval is required to substantively change fund objectives. Shareholder approval is also required to change certain investment restrictions noted in the following section as "fundamental policies." Portfolio managers also follow certain "operating policies" that can be changed without shareholder approval. Shareholders will receive at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the policy requiring the fund to normally invest at least 80% of net assets in common stocks of non-U.S. companies.

Fund holdings of certain kinds of investments cannot exceed maximum percentages of total assets, which are set forth in this prospectus. For instance, fund investments in certain derivatives are limited to 10% of total assets. While these restrictions provide a useful level of detail about fund investments, investors should not view them as an accurate gauge of the potential risk of such investments. For example, in a given period, a 5% investment in derivatives could have significantly more of an impact on a fund's share price than its weighting in the portfolio. The net effect of a particular investment depends on its volatility and the size of its overall return in relation to the performance of all other fund investments.

Certain investment restrictions, such as a required minimum or maximum investment in a particular type of security, are measured at the time a fund purchases a security. The status, market value, maturity, credit quality, or other characteristics of a fund's securities may change after they are purchased, and this may cause the amount of a fund's assets invested in such securities to exceed the stated maximum restriction or fall below the stated minimum restriction. If any of these changes occur, it would not be considered a violation of the investment restriction and will not require

the sale of an investment if it was proper at the time it was made (this exception does not apply to a fund's borrowing policy). However, purchases by a fund during the time it is above or below the stated percentage restriction would be made in compliance with applicable restrictions.

Changes in fund holdings, fund performance, and the contribution of various investments are discussed in the shareholder reports sent to you by your insurance company.

Portfolio managers have considerable discretion in choosing investment strategies and selecting securities they believe will help achieve fund objectives.

Types of Portfolio Securities

In seeking to meet its investment objective, fund investments may be made in any type of security or instrument (including certain potentially high-risk derivatives described in this section) whose investment characteristics are consistent with its investment program. The following pages describe various types of fund holdings and investment management practices.

Diversification As a fundamental policy, the fund will not purchase a security if, as a result, with respect to 75% of its total assets, more than 5% of the fund's total assets would be invested in securities of a single issuer or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer would be held by the fund.

Fund investments are primarily in common stocks and, to a lesser degree, other types of securities as described below.

Common and Preferred Stocks

Stocks represent shares of ownership in a company. Generally, preferred stock has a specified dividend and ranks after bonds and before common stock in its claim on income for dividend payments and on assets should the company be liquidated. After other claims are satisfied, common stockholders participate in company profits on a pro-rata basis; profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price, so common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not ordinarily carry voting rights. While most preferred stocks pay a dividend, a fund may decide to purchase preferred stock where the issuer has omitted, or is in danger of omitting, payment of its dividend. The fund may purchase American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts, which are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts trade on established markets and are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their local markets and currencies. Such investments are subject to many of the same risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Convertible Securities and Warrants

Investments may be made in debt or preferred equity securities that are convertible into, or exchangeable for, equity securities at specified times in the future and according to a certain exchange ratio. Convertible bonds are typically callable by the issuer, which could in effect force conversion before the holder would otherwise choose. Traditionally, convertible securities have paid dividends or interest at rates higher than common stocks but lower than nonconvertible securities. They generally participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the underlying stock into which they are convertible, but to a lesser degree than common stock. Some convertible securities combine higher or lower current income with options and other features. Warrants are options to buy, directly from the issuer, a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants (generally, two or more years). Warrants can be highly volatile, have no voting rights, and pay no dividends.

Participation Notes (P-notes)

The fund may gain exposure to securities traded in foreign markets through investments in P-notes. P-notes are generally issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to an underlying common stock or other security. An investment in a P-note involves additional risks beyond the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying security. While the holder of a P-note is entitled to receive from the broker-dealer or bank any dividends paid by the underlying security, the holder is not entitled to the same rights (e.g., voting rights) as a direct owner of the underlying security. P-notes are considered general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them as the counterparty. As such, the fund must rely on the creditworthiness of the counterparty for its investment returns on the P-notes and would have no rights against the issuer of the underlying

security. Additionally, there is no assurance that there will be a secondary trading market for a P-note or that the trading price of a P-note will equal the value of the underlying security.

Operating policy Fund investments in P-notes are limited to 20% of total assets.

Fixed Income Securities

From time to time, a fund may invest in corporate and government fixed income securities as well as below investment-grade bonds, commonly referred to as “junk” bonds. These securities would be purchased in companies that meet fund investment criteria. The price of a fixed income security fluctuates with changes in interest rates, generally rising when interest rates fall and falling when interest rates rise. Below investment-grade bonds, or “junk” bonds, can be more volatile and have greater risk of default than investment-grade bonds.

Futures and Options

Futures, a type of potentially high-risk derivative, are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable the investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options, another type of potentially high-risk derivative, give the investor the right (when the investor purchases the option), or the obligation (when the investor “writes” or sells the option), to buy or sell an asset at a predetermined price in the future. Futures and options contracts may be bought or sold for any number of reasons, including to manage exposure to changes in securities prices and foreign currencies; as an efficient means of increasing or decreasing a fund’s exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities; and to serve as a cash management tool. Call or put options may be purchased or sold on securities, futures, and financial indexes.

Futures contracts and options may not always be successful hedges; their prices can be highly volatile; using them could lower a fund’s total return; and the potential loss from the use of futures can exceed a fund’s initial investment in such contracts.

Operating policies Initial margin deposits on futures and premiums on options used for non-hedging purposes will not exceed 5% of a fund’s net asset value. The total market value of securities covering call or put options may not exceed 25% of total assets. No more than 5% of total assets will be committed to premiums when purchasing call or put options.

Hybrid Instruments

These instruments (a type of potentially high-risk derivative) can combine the characteristics of securities, futures, and options. For example, the principal amount, redemption, or conversion terms of a security could be related to the market price of some commodity, currency, securities, or securities index. Such securities may or may not bear interest or pay dividends. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid could be zero.

Hybrids can have volatile prices and limited liquidity, and their use may not be successful.

Operating policy Fund investments in hybrid instruments are limited to 10% of total assets.

Currency Derivatives

The fund will normally conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions, if any, either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. The fund will generally not enter into a forward contract with a term greater than one year.

The fund will generally enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts only under two circumstances. First, the fund may “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security when it enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency. Second, when the fund believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may move substantially against another currency, it may enter into a forward contract to sell or buy the former foreign currency (or another currency that acts as a proxy for that currency). The contract may approximate the value of some or all of the fund’s portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. Under unusual circumstances, the fund may commit a substantial portion or the entire value of its portfolio to the consummation of these contracts. T. Rowe Price will consider the effect such a commitment to forward contracts would have on the fund’s investment program and the flexibility of the fund to purchase additional securities. Although forward contracts will be used primarily to protect the fund from adverse currency movements, they also involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted, and a fund’s total return could be adversely affected as a result.

There are some markets where it is not possible to engage in effective foreign currency hedging. This is generally true, for example, for the currencies of various emerging markets where the foreign exchange markets are not sufficiently developed to permit hedging activity to take place.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

A fund may invest in other investment companies, including open-end funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds.

A fund may purchase the securities of another investment company to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular asset class. The fund might also purchase shares of another investment company to gain exposure to the securities in the investment company's portfolio at times when the fund may not be able to buy those securities directly. Any investment in another investment company would be consistent with the fund's objective and investment program.

The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investing directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the fund's performance. In addition, because closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual net asset value of their portfolio securities and their shares may have greater volatility because of the potential lack of liquidity.

As a shareholder of an investment company not sponsored by T. Rowe Price, the fund must pay its pro-rata share of that investment company's fees and expenses. The fund's investments in non-T. Rowe Price investment companies are subject to the limits that apply to investments in other funds under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or under any applicable exemptive order.

A fund may also invest in certain other T. Rowe Price funds as a means of gaining efficient and cost-effective exposure to certain asset classes, provided the investment is consistent with the fund's investment program and policies. Such an investment could allow the fund to obtain the benefits of a more diversified portfolio than might otherwise be available through direct investments in the asset class, and will subject the fund to the risks associated with the particular asset class. Examples of asset classes in which other T. Rowe Price mutual funds concentrate their investments include high yield bonds, floating rate loans, international bonds, emerging market bonds, and emerging market stocks. If the fund invests in another T. Rowe Price fund, the management fee paid by the fund will be reduced to ensure that the fund does not incur duplicate management fees as a result of its investment.

Illiquid Securities

Some fund holdings may be considered illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued. The determination of liquidity involves a variety of factors. Illiquid securities may include private placements that are sold directly to a small number of investors, usually institutions. Unlike public offerings, such securities are not registered with the SEC. Although certain of these securities may be readily sold, for example under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, others may have resale restrictions and can be illiquid. The sale of illiquid securities may involve substantial delays and additional costs, and a fund may only be able to sell such securities at prices substantially less than what it believes they are worth.

Operating policy Fund investments in illiquid securities are limited to 15% of net assets.

Types of Investment Management Practices

Reserve Position

A certain portion of fund assets will be held in reserves. Fund reserve positions can consist of: 1) shares of a T. Rowe Price internal money fund; 2) short-term, high-quality U.S. and foreign dollar-denominated money market securities, including repurchase agreements; and 3) U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar currencies. For temporary, defensive purposes, there is no limit on a fund's holdings in reserves. If a fund has significant holdings in reserves, it could compromise the fund's ability to achieve its objectives. The reserve position provides flexibility in meeting redemptions, paying expenses and in the timing of new investments, and can serve as a short-term defense during periods of unusual market volatility. Non-U.S. dollar reserves are subject to currency risk.

Tax Consequences of Hedging

Hedging may result in the application of the mark-to-market and straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These provisions could result in an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the fund and could affect whether dividends paid are classified as capital gains or ordinary income.

Borrowing Money and Transferring Assets

A fund may borrow from banks, other persons, and other T. Rowe Price funds for temporary emergency purposes to facilitate redemption requests, or for other purposes consistent with fund policies as set forth in this prospectus. Such borrowings may be collateralized with fund assets, subject to restrictions.

Fundamental policy Borrowings may not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of total assets.

Operating policy A fund will not transfer portfolio securities as collateral except as necessary in connection with permissible borrowings or investments, and then such transfers may not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of total assets. A fund will not purchase additional securities when borrowings exceed 5% of total assets.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

A fund may lend its securities to broker-dealers, other institutions, or other persons to earn additional income. Risks include the potential insolvency of the broker-dealer or other borrower that could result in delays in recovering securities and capital losses. Additionally, losses could result from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that default or do not perform as well as expected.

Fundamental policy The value of loaned securities may not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of total assets.

Portfolio Turnover

Turnover is an indication of frequency of trading. A fund will not generally trade in securities for short-term profits, but when circumstances warrant, securities may be purchased and sold without regard to the length of time held. Each time a fund purchases or sells a security, it incurs a cost. This cost is reflected in its net asset value but not in its operating expenses. The higher the turnover rate, the higher the transaction costs and the greater the impact on a fund's total return. Higher turnover can also increase the possibility of taxable capital gain distributions. The fund's portfolio turnover rates are shown in the Financial Highlights table.

DISCLOSURE OF FUND PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

Each T. Rowe Price fund's portfolio holdings are disclosed on a regular basis in its semiannual and annual shareholder reports, and on Form N-Q, which is filed with the SEC within 60 days of the fund's first and third fiscal quarter-end. The money funds also file detailed month-end portfolio holdings information with the SEC each month. Such information will be made available to the public 60 days after the end of the month to which the information pertains. In addition, the funds disclose their calendar quarter-end portfolio holdings on troweprice.com 15 calendar days after each quarter. Under certain conditions, up to 5% of a fund's holdings may be included in this portfolio list without being individually identified. Generally, securities would not be individually identified if they are being actively bought or sold and it is determined that the quarter-end disclosure of the holding could be harmful to the fund. A security will not be excluded for these purposes from a fund's quarter-end holdings disclosure for more than one year. Money funds also disclose their month-end portfolio holdings on troweprice.com five business days after each month. The quarter-end portfolio holdings will remain on the website for one year and the month-end money fund portfolio holdings will remain on the website for six months. Each fund also discloses its 10 largest holdings on troweprice.com on the seventh business day after each month-end. These holdings are listed in alphabetical order along with the aggregate percentage of the fund's total assets that these 10 holdings represent. Each monthly top 10 list will remain on the website for six months. A description of T. Rowe Price's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio information is in the Statement of Additional Information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table, which provides information about the fund's financial history, is based on a single share outstanding throughout the periods shown. The table is part of the fund's financial statements, which are included in its annual report and are incorporated by reference into the Statement of Additional Information (available upon request). The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and no payment of any applicable account or redemption fees). The financial statements in the annual report were audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Financial Highlights

	<i>Year ended December 31</i>				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$17.97	\$17.71	\$8.24	\$12.27	\$13.88
Income From Investment Operations					
Net investment income*	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.12	0.20
Net gains or losses on securities (both realized and unrealized)	2.01	(8.88)	4.07	1.65	(1.99)
Total from investment operations	2.27	(8.62)	4.31	1.77	(1.79)
Less Distributions					
Dividends (from net investment income)	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.12)	(0.21)
Distributions (from capital gains)	(2.25)	(0.56)	—	(0.04)	—
Returns of capital	—	—	—	—	—
Total distributions	(2.53)	(0.85)	(0.28)	(0.16)	(0.21)
Net asset value, end of period	\$17.71	\$8.24	\$12.27	\$13.88	\$11.88
Total return	13.03%	(48.70)%	52.39%	14.46%	(12.83)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$483,184	\$202,480	\$297,698	\$320,758	\$257,439
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.05 %	1.05 %	1.05 %	1.05 %	1.05 %
Ratio of net income to average net assets	1.34 %	1.83 %	2.39 %	0.96 %	1.51 %
Portfolio turnover rate	73.4 %	60.4 %	66.8 %	57.4 %	49.6 %

* Per share amounts calculated using average shares outstanding method.

A Statement of Additional Information for the T. Rowe Price family of funds, which includes additional information about the funds, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Further information about fund investments, including a review of market conditions and the manager's recent investment strategies and their impact on performance during the past fiscal year, is available in the annual and semiannual shareholder reports. To obtain free copies of any of these documents, or for shareholder inquiries, contact your insurance company. Certain documents and updated performance information are available through troweprice.com.

Fund information and Statements of Additional Information are also available from the Public Reference Room of the SEC. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Fund reports and other fund information are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Room, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.



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Part 2 – Funds Prospectus enclosed

Part 1 – Product Prospectus under separate cover

Both prospectuses must be presented. Please read them carefully.

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