

T. Rowe Price Real Estate Fund

Supplement to Prospectus and Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2023

In the Summary Prospectus and Section 1 of the Prospectus, the portfolio manager table under “Management” is supplemented as follows:

Effective January 1, 2024, Gregg Korondi will succeed Nina P. Jones as the fund’s portfolio manager and chair of the fund’s Investment Advisory Committee.

Mr. Korondi joined T. Rowe Price in 2020.

In Section 2 of the Prospectus, the disclosure under “Portfolio Management” is supplemented as follows:

Effective January 1, 2024, Gregg Korondi will succeed Nina P. Jones as the fund’s portfolio manager and chair of the fund’s Investment Advisory Committee.

Mr. Korondi joined the Firm in 2020, and his investment experience dates from 1999. During the past five years, he has served as an investment analyst in the U.S. Equity Division with the Firm for three years and prior to that as a managing director in the real estate investment trust industry.

The date of this supplement is May 25, 2023.

F122-041 5/25/23



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2023

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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.

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, shareholder reports, and other information about the fund online at troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling **1-800-638-5660**, by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com, or by contacting your financial intermediary. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus, dated May 1, 2023, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated May 1, 2023, as amended or supplemented.

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks to provide long-term growth through a combination of capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. You may also incur brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the fund, which are not reflected in the table or example below.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

	Investor Class	I Class	Advisor Class
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)			
Maximum account fee	\$20 ^a	—	—
Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management fees	0.59 %	0.59 %	0.59 %
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	—	—	0.25
Other expenses	0.23	0.05	0.25
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.82	0.64	1.09

^a Subject to certain exceptions, accounts with a balance of less than \$10,000 are charged an annual \$20 fee.

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, 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
Investor Class	\$ 84	\$ 262	\$ 455	\$ 1,014
I Class	65	205	357	798
Advisor Class	111	347	601	1,329

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 the fund’s 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 35.5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in the equity securities of real estate companies. The fund's definition of real estate companies is broad and includes those companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from, or commit at least 50% of their assets to, real estate activities. The fund defines the real estate industry broadly. It includes (but is not limited to) the following:

- REITs;
- real estate operating companies;
- brokers, developers, and builders of residential, commercial, and industrial properties;
- property management firms;
- finance, mortgage, and mortgage servicing firms;
- construction supply and equipment manufacturing companies; and
- firms dependent on real estate holdings for revenues and profits, including lodging, leisure, timber, mining, and agriculture companies.

The fund is likely to maintain a significant portion of assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs). REITs pool money to invest in properties (equity REITs) or mortgages (mortgage REITs). The fund generally invests in equity REITs.

The fund will not own real estate directly and will have no restrictions on the size of companies selected for investment. Up to 20% of the fund's total assets may be invested in companies that either derive a substantial portion of revenues or profits from servicing real estate firms, or that are unrelated to the real estate business.

Stock selection is based on fundamental, bottom-up analysis that generally seeks to identify high-quality companies with both good appreciation prospects and income-producing potential. Factors considered by the portfolio manager in selecting real estate companies include one or more of the following: relative valuation; free cash flow; undervalued assets; quality and experience of management; type of real estate owned; and the nature of a company's real estate activities.

While most assets will typically be invested in U.S. common stocks, including REITs, the fund may invest in foreign stocks in keeping with its objective(s).

The fund is "nondiversified," meaning it may invest a greater portion of its assets in fewer issuers than is permissible for a "diversified" fund.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). 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, which may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions, are summarized as follows:

Real estate companies A fund that focuses its investments in specific industries or sectors is more susceptible to adverse developments affecting those industries and sectors than a more broadly diversified fund. Because the fund invests significantly in real estate companies, the

fund may perform poorly during a downturn in the real estate industry. Real estate companies can be adversely affected by, among other things, general and local economic conditions, interest rate movements, changes in zoning or tax laws or other government regulations, overbuilding, intense competition, and demographic trends such as population shifts.

REIT investing REITs must satisfy specific requirements for favorable tax treatment and can involve unique risks in addition to the risks generally affecting the real estate industry. REITs are dependent upon the quality of their management, may have limited financial resources and heavy cash flow dependency, may be highly leveraged, may not be diversified geographically or by property type, or may own a limited number of properties.

Market conditions The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including political or regulatory developments, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war, military conflict, or acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues such as the coronavirus pandemic and related governmental and public responses (including sanctions). Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Interest rates The fund is subject to greater interest rate risk when compared to other stock funds due to the chance that periods of rising interest rates will cause the overall cost of borrowing to increase, which could cause declines in the prices of stocks of real estate companies.

Foreign investing Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers may be adversely affected by local, political, social, and economic conditions overseas; greater volatility; reduced liquidity; or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. The risks of investing outside the U.S. are heightened for any investments in emerging markets, which are susceptible to greater volatility than investments in developed markets.

Active management The fund's overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund's investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

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 and falling prices. The value of stocks held by the fund may decline due to general weakness or volatility in the stock markets in which the fund invests or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry.

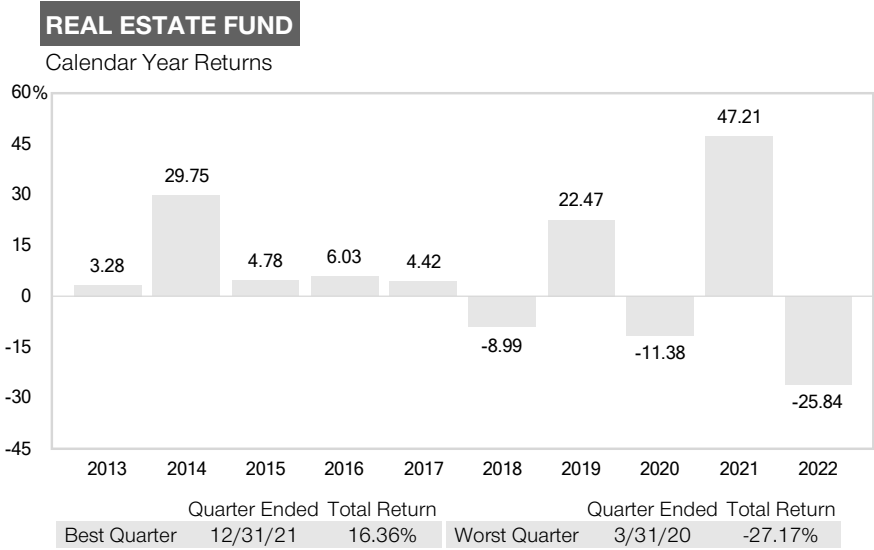
Nondiversification As a nondiversified fund, the fund has the ability to invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, poor performance by a single issuer could adversely affect fund performance more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers. The fund’s share price can be expected to fluctuate more than that of a similar fund that is more broadly diversified.

Cybersecurity breaches The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund’s assets, customer data and confidential shareholder information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund’s service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund’s performance information represents only past performance (before and after taxes) and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund’s Investor Class. Returns for other share classes vary since they have different expenses.



The following table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the fund that has been in operation for at least one full calendar year, and also compares the returns with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund, if applicable.

In addition, the table shows hypothetical after-tax returns to demonstrate how taxes paid by a shareholder may influence returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) account or an IRA. After-tax returns are shown only for the Investor Class and will differ for other share classes.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2022				Inception date
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since inception	
Investor Class					10/31/1997
Returns before taxes	-25.84 %	1.52 %	5.30 %	—%	
Returns after taxes on distributions	-29.44	-2.78	2.52	—	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	-12.71	1.05	3.91	—	
I Class					12/17/2015
Returns before taxes	-25.76	1.68	—	2.82	
Advisor Class					12/31/2004
Returns before taxes	-26.05	1.25	5.03	—	
FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)					
	-24.95	4.43	7.10	5.73 ^a	
Lipper Real Estate Funds Index					
	-25.93	3.55	6.18	4.61 ^a	

^a Return since 12/17/15.

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price or Price Associates)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Nina P. Jones	Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2019	2008

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Investor Class and Advisor Class generally require a \$2,500 minimum initial investment (\$1,000 minimum initial investment if opening an IRA, a custodial account for a minor, or a small business retirement plan account). Additional purchases generally require a \$100 minimum. These investment minimums generally are waived for financial intermediaries and

certain employer-sponsored retirement plans submitting orders on behalf of their customers. Advisor Class shares may generally only be purchased through a financial intermediary or retirement plan.

The I Class requires a \$500,000 minimum initial investment per fund per account registration, although the initial investment minimum generally is waived or reduced for financial intermediaries, eligible retirement plans, certain client accounts for which T. Rowe Price or its affiliate has discretionary investment authority, qualifying directly held accounts, and certain other types of accounts.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, redeem, or exchange fund shares by mail; by telephone (1-800-225-5132 for IRAs and nonretirement accounts; 1-800-492-7670 for small business retirement plans; and 1-800-638-8790 for institutional investors and financial intermediaries); or, for certain accounts, by accessing your account online through troweprice.com.

If you hold shares through a financial intermediary or retirement plan, you must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan. You should check with your intermediary or retirement plan to determine the investment minimums that apply to your account.

Tax Information

Any dividends are declared and paid quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Any capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, generally may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (in which case you will be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

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 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.

T.RowePrice®

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