



January 31, 2024

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

SIMT U.S. Managed Volatility Fund (SEVIX) Class I

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's Statement of Additional Information and annual and semi-annual reports, online at seic.com/fundprospectuses. You can also get this information at no cost by dialing 1-800-DIAL-SEI. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, dated January 31, 2024, as may be supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

Investment Goal

Capital appreciation with less volatility than the broad U.S. equity markets.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell Fund shares. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in this table and examples below.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class I Shares
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.83%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.48%

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 or hold 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
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund — Class I Shares	\$151	\$468	\$808	\$1,768

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% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the U.S. Managed Volatility Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of U.S. companies of all capitalization ranges. These securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and warrants. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), real estate investment trusts (REITs) and securities of non-U.S. companies.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on a number of sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SEI Investments Management Corporation, the Fund's adviser (SIMC or the Adviser). The Fund seeks to achieve an absolute return of the broad U.S. equity markets, but with a lower absolute volatility. Over the long term, the Fund seeks to achieve a return similar to that of the Russell 3000 Index, but with a lower level of volatility. However, given that the Fund's investment strategy focuses on absolute return and risk, the Fund's sector and market capitalization exposures will typically vary from the index and may cause significant performance deviations relative to the index over shorter-term periods. The Fund seeks to achieve lower volatility by constructing a portfolio of securities that effectively weighs securities based on their total expected risk and return without regard to market capitalization and industry.

Principal Risks

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole. Equity markets may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term.

Large Capitalization Risk — The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk — The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter (OTC). OTC stocks may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than exchange-listed stocks and may have more price volatility than that of exchange-listed stocks.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that securities selected as part of a managed volatility strategy may underperform other segments of the equity markets or the equity markets as a whole.

Preferred Stock Risk — Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the Fund invests in an ETF, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the ETF's expenses.

Warrants Risk — Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Depository Receipts Risk — Depository receipts, such as ADRs, are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market. Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and audit environments.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund's investments in REITs will be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

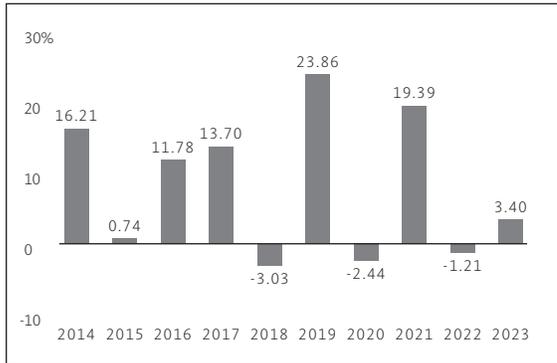
Foreign Investment Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and audit environments.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Due to the Fund's investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies, it will be subject to the risk that currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Investing in the Fund involves risk, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, just as you could with other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past ten calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 years, and since the Fund's inception, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For current performance information, please call 1-800-DIAL-SEI.



Best Quarter: 13.30% (12/31/2022)

Worst Quarter: -23.24% (03/31/2020)

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2023)

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. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases, the Fund's return after taxes may exceed the Fund's return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

U.S. Managed Volatility Fund*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (10/28/2004)
Return Before Taxes	3.40%	8.06%	7.84%	8.04%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.43%	5.65%	5.52%	6.50%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.09%	6.12%	5.88%	6.43%
Russell 3000 Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.96%	15.16%	11.48%	9.92%

* The Fund's Class I Shares commenced operations on June 29, 2007. Therefore, the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods prior to that time are based on the average annual total returns of the Class F Shares, adjusted for the higher expenses of the Class I Shares.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Jason Collins	Since 2016	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advised Equity
Dante D'Orazio	Since 2022	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Allspring Global Investments, LLC	Harindra de Silva, Ph.D., CFA	Since 2004	Portfolio Manager, Co-Head of Systematic Research, Systematic Edge Equity
	Ryan Brown, CFA	Since 2007	Portfolio Manager, Systematic Edge Equity
LSV Asset Management	Josef Lakonishok, Ph.D.	Since 2010	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Partner, Portfolio Manager
	Menno Vermeulen, CFA	Since 2010	Partner, Portfolio Manager
	Puneet Mansharamani, CFA	Since 2010	Partner, Portfolio Manager
	Greg Sleight	Since 2014	Partner, Portfolio Manager
	Guy Lakonishok, CFA	Since 2014	Partner, Portfolio Manager
	Jason Karceski, Ph.D.	Since 2014	Partner, Portfolio Manager

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The minimum initial investment for Class I Shares is \$100,000 with minimum subsequent investments of \$1,000. Such minimums may be waived at the discretion of SIMC. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (a Business Day). You may sell your Fund shares by contacting your authorized financial institution or intermediary directly. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may redeem Fund shares on behalf of their clients by contacting the Fund's transfer agent (the Transfer Agent) or the Fund's authorized agent, using certain SEI Investments Company (SEI) or third party systems or by calling 1-800-858-7233, as applicable.

Tax Information

The distributions made by the Fund generally are taxable and will be taxed as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account, you will generally not be subject to federal taxation on Fund distributions until you begin receiving distributions from your tax-deferred arrangement. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the rules governing your tax-deferred arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares 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.