

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 31, 2026

Retail Class
Ticker Symbol: NEEGX

Institutional Class
Ticker Symbol: NEEIX

Needham Growth Fund

Before you invest, you may want to review the Needham Growth Fund’s (the Growth Fund) prospectus, which contains more information about the Growth Fund and its risks. You can find the Growth Fund’s prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Growth Fund online at <https://www.needhamfunds.com/mutual-funds/growth-fund/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-625-7071 or by sending an e-mail request to webmail@needhamco.com. The Growth Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated March 31, 2026 (as revised or supplemented), are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Needham Growth Fund (the “Growth Fund”) seeks long-term, tax-efficient capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Growth Fund

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

	<i>Retail Class</i>	<i>Institutional Class</i>
Annual Fund Operating Expenses		
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.24%	0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.74%	1.47%
Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement ^(a)	-0.07%	-0.29%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver/ Expense Reimbursement	<u>1.67%</u>	<u>1.18%</u>

(a) Reflects a contractual agreement by Needham Investment Management LLC (the “Adviser”) to waive its fee and, if necessary, reimburse the Growth Fund until March 31, 2027 to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses exceed 1.85% and 1.18% of the average daily net assets of Retail Class shares and Institutional Class shares, respectively, of the Growth Fund (the “Expense Cap”). To the extent that it is necessary for the Adviser to waive receipt of its management fee or reimburse the Growth Fund’s common expenses, the amount of the waiver or reimbursement will be applied equally to each share class of the Fund. This agreement can only be amended or terminated by agreement of The Needham Funds, Inc. (the “Company”), upon approval of the Company’s Board of Directors and the Adviser, and will terminate automatically in the event of termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Company, on behalf of the Growth Fund. For a period of up to 36 months (the “Recoupment Period”) from the time of any waiver or reimbursement pursuant to this agreement, the Adviser may recoup from the Growth Fund fees waived and expenses reimbursed to the extent that such recoupment would not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Growth Fund to exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap in effect (i) at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) at the time of recoupment, during each 12-month period ended March 31 in the Recoupment Period. Any such recoupment will not include interest. The Expense Cap limitation on Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses excludes taxes, interest, brokerage, dividends on short positions, fees and expenses of “acquired funds” and extraordinary items but includes the management fee.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Growth Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Growth Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that all dividends and distributions have been reinvested, and that the Growth Fund's operating expenses remain the same (after giving effect to the fee waiver and expense reimbursement arrangement in year one only), if applicable. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Retail Class	\$170	\$526	\$907	\$1,976
Institutional Class	\$120	\$436	\$775	\$1,733

Portfolio Turnover

The Growth 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 Growth 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 Growth Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Growth Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal conditions, the Growth Fund invests at least 65% of its total assets in the equity securities (principally, common stock) of domestic issuers listed on a nationally recognized securities exchange. The Growth Fund considers domestic issuers of equity securities to be companies located, organized, or with a majority of assets or business in the United States. The Growth Fund may, but is not required to, invest in the securities of companies of any market capitalization and from a variety of industries included in the information technology, healthcare, energy and industrials, specialty retailing, media/leisure/cable/entertainment and business and consumer services sectors. These are some of the sectors within the economy which the Adviser believes will have significant long-term growth rates and often include the stocks of rapidly growing companies with a variety of market capitalizations. Although the Growth Fund's investments have typically been most heavily weighted in the information technology, industrials and healthcare sectors, the allocation of the Growth Fund's assets among the various sectors may change at any time. As of December 31, 2025, 55.0% of the Growth Fund's net assets were invested in securities within the information technology sector. The Growth Fund may engage in short sales. The Growth Fund may make a profit or loss depending upon whether the market price of the security sold short decreases or increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Growth Fund replaces the borrowed security.

It is the policy of the Growth Fund generally to not engage in trading for short-term gains, and the Adviser employs other measures to maximize tax efficiency to the extent consistent with the Growth Fund's investment strategies, including using: (a) the specific identification method to calculate the tax basis for shares of Growth Fund portfolio holdings to seek to minimize taxable gains or offset other gains; and (b) net short-term capital gains to offset Growth Fund expenses which would otherwise be non-deductible by the Growth Fund. During certain periods, market forces may cause the Adviser, seeking to act in the best interests of the Growth Fund, to manage the Growth Fund in a manner that may not maximize tax efficiency, such as if the Growth Fund experiences extreme inflows and outflows from an unusually high volume of purchase and redemption activity, resulting in high portfolio turnover. The Adviser seeks to balance tax efficiency with the overall best interests of the Growth Fund.

Principal Investment Risks

Stock Investing and Market Risks. The Growth Fund invests primarily in equity securities that fluctuate in value. There is no guarantee that the Growth Fund will achieve its investment objective of long-term, tax-efficient capital appreciation. Fund losses may be incurred due to declines in one or more markets in which Fund investments are made. These declines may be the result of, among other things, political, regulatory, market, economic or social developments affecting the relevant market(s). In addition, turbulence and reduced

liquidity in financial markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could have an adverse effect on your Fund investment. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers worldwide. As a result, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, disputes over trade or other events could have a significant negative impact on global economic and market conditions.

Growth Investing Risks. The Growth Fund invests in stocks believed by the Adviser to have the potential for growth, but that may not realize such perceived potential for extended periods of time or may never realize such perceived growth potential. Such stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they can be more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential.

Small Company Investment Risks. The Growth Fund often invests in smaller companies that may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources. These smaller companies may trade at a lower volume than more widely held securities and may fluctuate in value more sharply than those of other securities.

Focus Risks. Although the Growth Fund is classified as "diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the Growth Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers than other, more diversified, funds. The Growth Fund's net asset value ("NAV") may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and may be relatively more susceptible to adverse effects from any single corporate, industry, economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence than if the Growth Fund's investments consisted of securities issued by a larger number of issuers.

Market Capitalization Risks. To the extent the Growth Fund emphasizes stocks of small, mid or large cap companies, it will assume the associated risks. At any given time, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Larger companies may be less responsive to changes and opportunities affecting their business than are small and mid cap companies, though small and mid cap companies tend to have less established operating histories, less predictable earnings and revenues (some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and more volatile share prices than those of larger companies.

Sector Risks. Business and economic developments affecting a market sector, such as information technology, industrials or healthcare companies, or a portion of a market sector in which the Growth Fund invests a significant portion of its assets would likely have a greater effect on the Growth Fund than those same developments would have on a fund invested in a wider spectrum of market sectors.

Companies in the information technology sector or portions of the information technology sector, such as semiconductors and/or semiconductor equipment, generally operate in intensely competitive markets. This level of competition can put pressure on the prices of their products and services, which could adversely affect their profitability. Also, because technological development in many areas increases at a rapid rate, these companies often produce products with very short life cycles and face the risk of product obsolescence. Other risks of investments in information technology companies, including semiconductor and semiconductor equipment companies, include worldwide competition, changes in consumer preferences, problems with product compatibility, the effects of economic slowdowns, and changes in government regulation.

The value of equity securities of healthcare companies may fluctuate because of changes in the regulatory and competitive environment in which they operate. Many healthcare companies offer products and services that are subject to governmental regulation and may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies or laws. Failure to obtain regulatory approvals or changes in governmental policies regarding funding or subsidies may also adversely affect the value of the equity securities of healthcare companies. Healthcare companies may also be strongly affected by scientific or technological developments and their products may quickly become obsolete. Furthermore, these companies may be adversely affected by product liability-related lawsuits. The securities of companies in these sectors may experience more price volatility than securities of companies in other sectors.

The value of equity securities issued by companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. The companies in the industrials industry may be adversely affected due to rapid technological developments and frequent new

product introduction. In addition, government regulations, trade disputes, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in this sector. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Furthermore, companies in the industrials sector may be subject to liability for environmental damage, product liability claims, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control.

Short Sales Risks. Short sales present the risk that the price of the security sold short will increase in value between the time of the short sale and the time the Growth Fund must purchase the security to return it to the lender. The Growth Fund may not be able to close a short position at a favorable price or time and the loss of value on a short sale is potentially unlimited.

Tax-Efficiency Management Risks. Because the Adviser balances investment considerations and tax-efficiency considerations, the pretax performance of the Growth Fund may be lower than the performance of similar funds that are not managed for tax-efficiency. Even though tax-efficient strategies are being used, they may not actually reduce the amount of taxable income and capital gains distributed by the Growth Fund to shareholders. For example, at times a high percentage of the Growth Fund’s net asset value may consist of unrealized capital gains, which represent a potential future tax liability to shareholders, or during certain periods market forces may cause the Adviser, seeking to act in the best interests of the Growth Fund, to manage the Growth Fund in a manner that may not maximize tax efficiency.

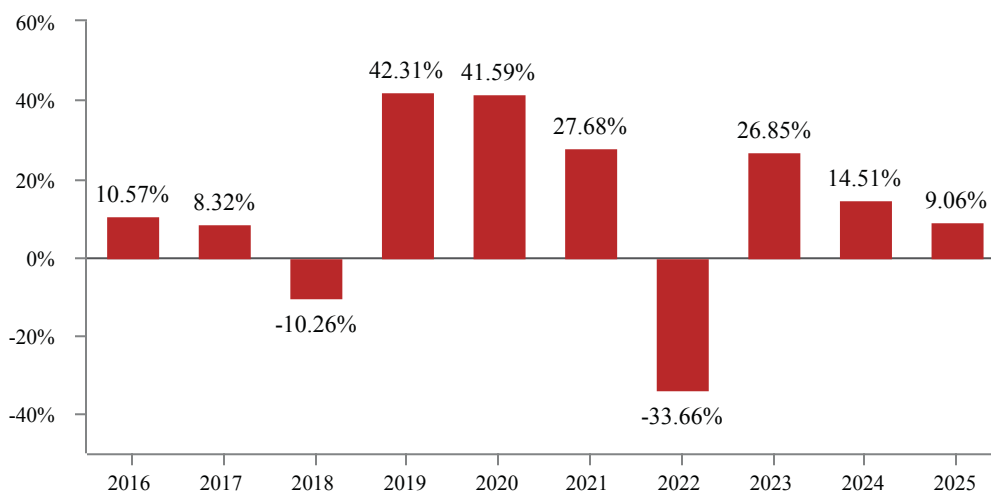
Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Growth Fund.

Bar Chart and Performance Table

The information in the bar chart and table that follows provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Growth Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Growth Fund’s Retail Class shares from year to year and by showing how the Growth Fund’s average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and for the life of the Growth Fund compare to those of a broad-based securities market index and certain style-specific indices.

The Growth Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Growth Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Growth Fund’s website at www.needhamfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31 – Retail Class



During the ten-year period shown in the above chart, the highest quarterly return was 30.69% (for the quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the lowest quarterly return was -22.34% (for the quarter ended June 30, 2022).

Average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2025

Class (Inception Date)	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (1/1/96)	Since Inception (12/30/16)
Retail Class (1/1/1996)					
Return Before Taxes	9.06%	6.06%	11.26%	12.39%	N/A
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.16%	5.09%	9.58%	11.01%	N/A
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Redemption	6.62%	4.68%	8.80%	10.55%	N/A
Institutional Class (12/30/16)					
Return Before Taxes	9.60%	6.52%	N/A	N/A	11.85%
Russell 3000® Index^{(a)(b)}	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%	10.24%	14.45%
Russell MidCap® Growth Index^{(a)(b)}	8.66%	6.65%	12.49%	9.96%	13.08%
S&P MidCap 400 Growth^{(a)(b)}	7.50%	9.12%	10.72%	11.06%	9.66%
Bloomberg US 3000 Index^{(a)(b)}	17.21%	13.09%	14.27%	10.23%	14.44%
Bloomberg US Mid Growth Index^{(a)(b)}	10.28%	6.89%	11.83%	10.22%	12.35%
Bloomberg US 400 Index^{(a)(b)}	11.22%	7.49%	10.75%	10.66%	10.40%

(a) Comparative indices reflect no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes.

(b) The Growth Fund has selected the Bloomberg indices to replace the Russell and S&P indices, effective March 31, 2026, because the Growth Fund believes the Bloomberg indices are more representative of and more suited to the Growth Fund's portfolio. Performance of the Russell and S&P indices will not be shown in the future.

Source for Russell and S&P indices: London Stock Exchange Group plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the "LSE Group"). © LSE Group 2022. All rights in the Russell 3000® Index, Russell MidCap® Growth Index, and S&P MidCap 400® Growth (each, the "Index") vest in the relevant LSE Group company which owns each Index. The Index is calculated by or on behalf of FTSE International Limited or its affiliate, agent or partner. Neither the LSE Group nor its licensors accept any liability for any errors or omissions in the Index; no party may rely on the Index returns shown; and the LSE Group makes no claim, prediction, warranty or representation about the Needham Growth Fund or the suitability of the Index with respect to the Needham Growth Fund. No further distribution of data from the LSE Group is permitted without the relevant LSE Group company's express written consent. The LSE Group is not connected to the Needham Growth Fund and does not promote, sponsor or endorse the Needham Growth Fund or the content of this prospectus.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not include the impact of state and local taxes.

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares in a tax-deferred account (including a 401(k) or IRA), or to investors who are tax-exempt. After-tax returns are shown only for Retail Class shares. After-tax returns for Institutional Class shares will vary.

Investment Adviser

Needham Investment Management LLC is the investment adviser of the Growth Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The co-portfolio managers of the Growth Fund are John O. Barr and Chris Retzler, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Growth Fund. Mr. Barr is Executive Vice President and has been Portfolio Manager of the Growth Fund since 2010. Mr. Retzler is Executive Vice President and has been Portfolio Manager of the Growth Fund since 2009.

Purchase, Exchange and Redemption of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange, or redeem shares of the Growth Fund at any time by sending a written request to The Needham Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 219252, Kansas City, MO 64121-9252, by calling 1-800-625-7071, or by wire transfer.

The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

Type of Account	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
<i>Retail Class</i>		
Individuals, Corporations, Partnerships, Trusts	\$2,000	\$100
IRAs	\$1,000	None
<i>Institutional Class</i>		
All Accounts	\$100,000	None

Tax Information

The Growth Fund intends to make distributions each year. The Growth Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Growth Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Funds' distributor and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Growth Fund shares and related services; including marketing, education or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Growth Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.