

» Fund Objective

This exchange-traded fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before the fund's fees and expenses) of an index called the Nasdaq US Multi-Asset Diversified Income™ Index.

» Fund Facts

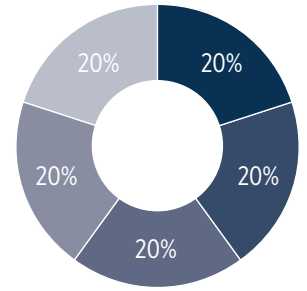
Fund Ticker	MDIV
CUSIP	33738R100
Intraday NAV	MDIVIV
Fund Inception Date	8/13/12
Total Expense Ratio [^]	0.83%
Net Expense Ratio	0.71%
30-Day SEC Yield [†]	6.98%
Unsubsidized 30-Day SEC Yield [#]	6.86%
Rebalance Frequency	Quarterly
Primary Listing	Nasdaq

» Index Facts

Index Ticker	NQMAUSX
Index Inception Date	6/20/12
Index Yield [‡]	7.97%

» Index Description According to the Index Provider

- » The index is a modified market capitalization-weighted index designed to provide exposure to multiple asset segments, each selected to result in a consistent and high yield for the index. The index is comprised of securities classified as equities (20%), real estate investment trusts (REITs) (20%), preferred securities (20%), master limited partnerships (MLPs) (20%) and a high yield corporate debt ETF (20%).
- » Each segment has its own set of eligibility criteria.
- » Every security in the index is U.S.-listed and meets stringent eligibility criteria based on liquidity, size, volatility and yield.
- » The index is rebalanced quarterly.



» Fund Description

- » The fund will normally invest at least 90% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the common stocks and/or depositary receipts, REITs, preferred securities, MLPs and an ETF that comprise each segment of the index.
- » The percentages provided above in the Index Description are the approximate index weights at each quarterly rebalance and will vary from these amounts between rebalances of the index.

» Performance Summary (%)

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
Fund Performance*							
Net Asset Value (NAV)	4.39	4.39	5.26	10.11	6.39	4.88	4.63
After Tax Held	3.69	3.69	2.57	7.29	3.71	2.25	2.02
After Tax Sold	2.60	2.60	3.06	6.55	3.71	2.52	2.32
Market Price	4.46	4.46	5.14	10.00	6.40	4.89	4.64

» Index Performance**

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
Nasdaq US Multi-Asset Diversified Income™ Index	4.56	4.56	5.89	10.72	6.98	5.48	5.27
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index	8.17	8.17	17.47	13.52	10.17	10.68	11.67
S&P 500® Index	-4.33	-4.33	17.80	18.32	12.06	14.16	13.99

» Calendar Year Total Returns (%)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD
MDIV	11.18	5.46	-5.75	18.38	-14.35	16.21	-4.20	11.43	9.97	3.94	4.39
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index	21.98	15.44	-5.94	23.11	-4.56	32.24	2.31	1.53	16.62	12.12	8.17
S&P 500® Index	11.96	21.83	-4.38	31.49	18.40	28.71	-18.11	26.29	25.02	17.88	-4.33

» 3-Year Statistics

	Standard Deviation (%)	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Correlation
MDIV	8.80	-0.46	0.45	0.62	0.62
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index	14.13	-0.44	0.73	0.64	0.62
S&P 500® Index	12.06	—	1.00	1.08	1.00

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than performance quoted. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate and shares when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. You can obtain performance information which is current through the most recent month-end by visiting www.ftportfolios.com.

*First Trust has contractually agreed to reduce management fees earned by the fund for management fees due to be paid to the underlying investment companies advised by First Trust. The agreement is expected to remain in place until at least January 31, 2027, or until its termination at the direction of the Trust's Board of Trustees, or the termination of the Investment Management Agreement. Please see the Fees and Expenses of the Fund section in the fund's prospectus for more details.

[†]30-day SEC yield is calculated by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the most recent 30-day period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period and includes the effects of fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

[#]The unsubsidized 30-day SEC yield is calculated the same as the 30-day SEC yield, however it excludes contractual fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

[‡]Index yield represents the weighted average trailing 12-month dividend of the constituents of the Nasdaq US Multi-Asset Diversified Income™ Index.

[^]NAV returns are based on the fund's net asset value which represents the fund's net assets (assets less liabilities) divided by the fund's outstanding shares. **After Tax Held** returns represent return after taxes on distributions. Assumes shares have not been sold. **After Tax Sold** returns represent the return after taxes on distributions and the sale of fund shares. Returns do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. **Market Price** returns are determined by using the midpoint of the national best bid offer price ("NBBO") as of the time that the fund's NAV is calculated. Returns are average annualized total returns, except those for periods of less than one year, which are cumulative. 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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The 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.

**Performance information for each listed index is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual fund performance. Indexes do not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Indexes are unmanaged and an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

» Portfolio Information

Number Of Holdings	124
Maximum Market Cap.	\$211.73 Billion
Median Market Cap.	\$6.64 Billion
Minimum Market Cap.	\$695 Million
Price/Earnings	13.13
Price/Book	1.45
Price/Cash Flow	7.84
Price/Sales	1.14

» Top Holdings (%)

First Trust Tactical High Yield ETF	20.26
Mach Natural Resources LP	1.76
TXO Partners, L.P.	1.65
Icahn Enterprises, L.P.	1.54
ARMOUR Residential REIT, Inc.	1.53
AGNC Investment Corp.	1.32
Annaly Capital Management, Inc.	1.29
Chimera Investment Corporation	1.29
Kimbell Royalty Partners LP	1.25
Alliance Resource Partners, L.P.	1.19

» Fund Composition (%)

Dividend Paying Equities	21.02
High Yield Corporate Bond ETFs	20.37
Preferred Securities	20.11
REITS	19.08
MLPs	18.16
Other	1.26

You should consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. Contact First Trust Portfolios L.P. at 1-800-621-1675 or visit www.ftportfolios.com to obtain a prospectus or summary prospectus which contains this and other information about the fund. The prospectus or summary prospectus should be read carefully before investing.

Risk Considerations

You could lose money by investing in a fund. An investment in a fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed. There can be no assurance that a fund's objective(s) will be achieved. Investors buying or selling shares on the secondary market may incur customary brokerage commissions. Please refer to each fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for additional details on a fund's risks. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Unlike mutual funds, shares of the fund may only be redeemed directly from a fund by authorized participants in very large creation/redemption units. If a fund's authorized participants are unable to proceed with creation/redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to a fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting and the bid/ask spread may widen.

During periods of falling interest rates if an issuer calls higher-yielding debt instruments, a fund may be forced to invest the proceeds at lower interest rates, likely resulting in a decline in the fund's income.

An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due and the value of a security may decline as a result.

Ratings assigned by a credit rating agency are opinions of such entities, not absolute standards of credit quality and they do not evaluate risks of securities. Any shortcomings or inefficiencies in the process of determining credit ratings may adversely affect the credit ratings of the securities held by a fund and their perceived or actual credit risk.

Current market conditions risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the fund in general, may fall in value due to current market conditions. For example, changes in governmental fiscal and regulatory policies, disruptions to banking and real estate markets, actual and threatened international armed conflicts and hostilities, and public health crises, among other significant events, could have a material impact on the value of the fund's investments.

A fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. Such events could cause a fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss.

Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer and the value of debt securities will generally change inversely with changes in interest rates. In addition, debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them less liquid and more difficult to value.

Depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and distributions may be subject to a fee. Holders may have limited voting rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact their value.

Companies that issue dividend-paying securities are not required to continue to pay dividends on such securities. Therefore, there is a possibility that such companies could reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends in the future.

Equity securities may decline significantly in price over short or extended periods of time, and such declines may occur in the equity market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular country, company, industry or sector of the market.

A fund may invest in the shares of other ETFs, which involves additional expenses that would not be present in a direct investment in the underlying funds. In addition, a fund's investment performance and risks may be related to the investment performance and risks of the underlying funds.

Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Financial services companies are subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, currency exchange rates, government regulation, decreases in the availability of capital, volatile interest rates, portfolio concentration in geographic markets, industries or products, and competition from new entrants in their fields of business.

Floating rate securities are structured so that the security's coupon rate fluctuates based upon the level of a reference rate. As a result, the coupon on floating rate securities will generally decline in a falling interest rate environment, causing a fund to experience a reduction in the income it receives from the security. A floating rate security's coupon rate resets periodically according to the terms of the security. Consequently, in a rising interest rate environment, floating rate securities with coupon rates that reset infrequently may lag behind the changes in market interest rates.

High yield securities, or "junk" bonds, are less liquid and are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss than securities with higher ratings, and therefore, are considered to be highly speculative.

A fund's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio.

An index fund will be concentrated in an industry or a group of industries to the extent that the index is so concentrated. A fund with significant exposure to a single asset class, or the securities of issuers within the same country, state, region, industry, or sector may have its value more affected by an adverse economic, business or political development than a broadly diversified fund.

There is no assurance that the index provider or its agents will compile or maintain the index accurately. Losses or costs associated with any index provider errors generally will be borne by a fund and its shareholders.

A fund may own a significant portion of the First Trust ETFs included in a fund. Any such ETF may be removed from the Index if it does not comply with the Index's eligibility requirements. A fund may be forced to sell shares of certain First Trust ETFs at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values or may elect not to sell such shares on the day that they are removed from the Index, due to market conditions or otherwise. Due to these factors, the variation between a fund's annual return and the return of the Index may increase significantly. As inflation increases, the present value of a fund's assets and distributions may decline.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in a fund's portfolio will decline because of rising interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities.

Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate than the overall market.

Certain fund investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or shares of a fund in general may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as general economic conditions, political events, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of a fund could decline in value or underperform other investments as a result. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious disease or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters or other events could have significant negative impact on a fund.

A fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for fund shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of a fund's portfolio securities and a fund's market price.

Master limited partnerships ("MLPs") are subject to certain risks, including price and supply fluctuations caused by international politics, energy conservation, taxes, price controls, and other regulatory policies of various governments. In addition, there is the risk that MLPs could be taxed as corporations, resulting in decreased returns from such MLPs.

The benefit a fund derives from its investment in MLPs is largely dependent on their being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A change in current tax law or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for income tax purposes which would result in the MLP being required to pay income tax at the applicable corporate tax rate.

An index fund's return may not match the return of the index for a number of reasons including operating expenses, costs of buying and selling securities to reflect changes in the index, and the fact that a fund's portfolio holdings may not exactly replicate the index.

Securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to additional risks, including currency fluctuations, political risks, withholding, lack of liquidity, lack of adequate financial information, and exchange control restrictions impacting non-U.S. issuers.

A fund and a fund's advisor may seek to reduce various operational risks through controls and procedures, but it is not possible to completely protect against such risks. The fund also relies on third parties for a range of services, including custody, and any delay or failure related to those services may affect the fund's ability to meet its objective.

A fund that invests in securities included in or representative of an index will hold those securities regardless of investment merit and the fund generally will not take defensive positions in declining markets.

High portfolio turnover may result in higher levels of transaction costs and may generate greater tax liabilities for shareholders.

Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both common stocks and bonds. Preferred stocks are typically subordinated to other debt instruments in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

The market price of a fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the fund's net asset value ("NAV") as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the exchange, and a fund's investment advisor cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV.

Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as a fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are subject to the risks of investing in real estate, including, but not limited to, changes in the real estate market, vacancy rates and competition, volatile interest rates and economic recession. Increases in interest rates typically lower the present value of a REIT's future earnings stream and may make financing property purchases and improvements more costly. The value of a fund will generally decline when investors in REIT stocks anticipate or experience rising interest rates.

Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may experience greater price volatility and be less liquid than larger, more established companies.

Trading on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or other reasons. There can be no assurance that a fund's requirements to maintain the exchange listing will continue to be met or be unchanged.

A fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. There is no assurance that a fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time.

First Trust Advisors L.P. is the adviser to the fund. First Trust Advisors L.P. is an affiliate of First Trust Portfolios L.P., the fund's distributor.

The information presented is not intended to constitute an investment recommendation for, or advice to, any specific person. By providing this information, First Trust is not undertaking to give advice in any fiduciary capacity within the meaning of ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any other regulatory framework. Financial professionals are responsible for evaluating investment risks independently and for exercising independent judgment in determining whether investments are appropriate for their clients.

Definitions

Standard Deviation is a measure of price variability (risk). **Alpha** is an indication of how much an investment outperforms or underperforms on a risk-adjusted basis relative to its benchmark. **Beta** is a measure of price variability relative to the market. **Sharpe Ratio** is a measure of excess reward per unit of volatility. **Correlation** is a measure of the similarity of performance. **The Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index** consists of 100 widely-traded, dividend-paying stocks derived from the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market IndexSM. **The S&P 500[®] Index** is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance.