

This exchange-traded fund (ETF) seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before the fund's fees and expenses) of an index called the Dorsey Wright Dynamic Focus Five™ Index (the "index"). The First Trust Dorsey Wright Dynamic Focus 5 ETF (FVC) will invest in First Trust sector and industry ETFs and an ultra-short duration ETF, the First Trust Enhanced Short Maturity ETF (FTSM).

DORSEY, WRIGHT & ASSOCIATES

Dorsey, Wright & Associates (DWA) is a registered investment advisory firm whose business includes two areas:

- Professional management of equity portfolios for investors.
- Investment research services for numerous broker/dealers and large institutions around the world.

The cornerstone of their approach is technical analysis, and in particular, the law of supply and demand, which gives them the discipline to make timely investment decisions. In their analysis, relative strength plays a very important role.

RELATIVE STRENGTH

To put it simply, relative strength is a ranking system used to measure a security's price momentum relative to its peers. DWA believes it has refined its relative strength investment approach, creating a valuable and robust tool for portfolio selection that relies on unbiased, unemotional and objective data. When evaluating an ETF, DWA does not pay particular attention to its intraday net asset value (NAV) or bid/ask spread. Instead, they focus on its relative strength, or how its price is performing versus other ETFs within the universe. If an ETF's price consistently rises faster than its peers, DWA believes that the trend could continue.

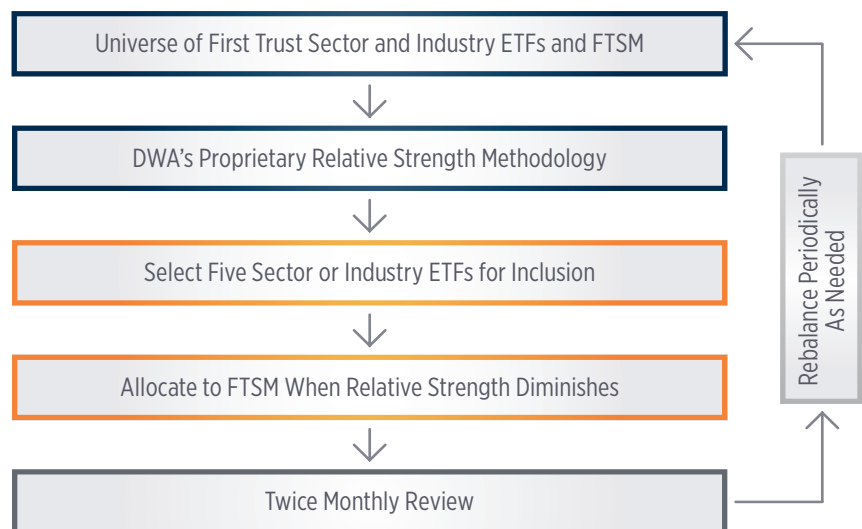
DORSEY WRIGHT DYNAMIC FOCUS FIVE INDEX

The index begins with the universe of First Trust sector and industry ETFs and FTSM. Using the DWA proprietary relative strength methodology, the sector and industry ETFs are compared to each other to determine inclusion by measuring each ETF's price momentum relative to other ETFs in the universe. Each ETF is given a score that allows the index to objectively determine where it ranks relative to all other ETFs in the universe and five ETFs that satisfy certain trading volume and liquidity requirements are selected for inclusion. The design of the index seeks to identify major themes in the market, have exposure to those sectors whose price action is superior to others in the universe and eliminate exposure to those sectors whose price action is sub-par to others in the universe. In instances where relative strength diminishes across equity sectors, the index can gain varying amounts of exposure to FTSM to position defensively as a risk management tool. Based upon its rank relative to the selection universe of First Trust sector and industry ETFs, FTSM may constitute between 0% and 95% of the index, but is limited to an increase or decrease of no more than 33% per evaluation.

INDEX CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

The universe of ETFs eligible for the index provides a diversity of investments that is potentially advantageous to trend-based tactical rotation strategies. The dispersion of returns within the universe creates the opportunity for a relative strength evaluation process to identify and attempt to capture the strongest trends, while avoiding the weakest trends.

- According to the index provider, begin with the universe of First Trust sector and industry ETFs and FTSM.
- Using the DWA proprietary relative strength methodology, the ETFs are compared to each other to determine inclusion. Each ETF is given a score that allows the index to objectively determine where it ranks relative to all other ETFs in the universe and five ETFs are selected for inclusion.
- The relative strength analysis is conducted twice monthly. ETFs are replaced when they fall sufficiently out of favor, based on their relative strength, versus the other ETFs within the universe. When an ETF is added or removed, the index is rebalanced so each ETF position is equally weighted.
- The index allocates to FTSM when the relative strength of more than one-third of the universe of First Trust sector and industry ETFs begins to diminish relative to FTSM.



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.

Fund Details

Fund Ticker	FVC
Fund Inception Date	3/17/16
CUSIP	33738R878
Intraday NAV	FVCIV
Rebalance Frequency	Periodically
Primary Listing	Nasdaq

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.

The companies involved in the aerospace and defense industries are subject to fierce competition, consolidation, adverse political and government developments, substantial research and development costs, limited numbers of potential customers and excess capacity and spending trends. Their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence.

Asset-backed securities are a type of debt security and are generally not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are subject to the risk of default on the underlying asset or loan, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

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.

Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") carry additional risks, including the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, the possibility that the investments in CLOs are subordinate to other classes or tranches, and the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

A fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in a small number of ETFs. As a result, declines in the value or performance of one or more ETFs could have a significant negative impact on a fund's net asset value and your investment. A fund's performance will be largely dependent on the performance of these ETFs. In addition, if a fund holds a significant percentage of an ETF's outstanding shares, its purchases and sales may affect the ETF's size, market price, liquidity, bid/ask spreads, portfolio turnover, transaction costs, tax efficiency and ability to trade underlying securities advantageously. These risks may be greater for newer ETFs.

The fund may invest in ETFs that are advised by or affiliated with the Advisor providing a financial incentive for the fund to invest in ETFs for which it also serves as investment advisor. The Advisor may invest in an affiliated ETF even in circumstances where an unaffiliated ETF may have lower fees or better performance over certain time periods.

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.

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.

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.

Index Facts

Index Ticker	DWANQDFFT
Index Inception Date	2/29/16

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.

Stocks with growth characteristics tend to be more volatile than certain other stocks and their prices may fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market.

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.

Many internet companies have incurred large losses since their inception and may continue to incur large losses in the hope of capturing market share and generating future revenues. Accordingly, many such companies expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future, and may never be profitable.

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.

A "momentum" style of investing emphasizes selecting stocks that have had higher recent price performance compared to other stocks. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments.

Mortgage-related securities are more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory events that affect the value of real estate.

There is no government or agency guarantees of payments in securities offered by non-government issuers, therefore they are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. Non-agency securities often trade "over-the-counter" and

there may be a limited market for them making them difficult to value.

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.

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.

Semiconductor companies are significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, intense competition and global demand and securities of such issuers may underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes. The prices of the securities of semiconductor companies may fluctuate widely in response to such events.

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.

Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Utilities companies are subject to imposition of rate caps, increased competition, difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction projects, limitations on operations and increased costs attributable to environmental considerations and the capital market's ability to absorb utility debt. Utilities companies may also be affected by taxes, government regulation, international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and energy conservation.

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.

Value characteristics of a stock may not be fully recognized for a long time or a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced at a low level.

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

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.

Nasdaq® and Dorsey Wright Dynamic Focus Five™ Index ("DWANQDFFT") are registered trademarks and service marks of Nasdaq, Inc. (together with its affiliates hereinafter referred to as the "Corporations") and are licensed for use by First Trust. The Fund has not been passed on by the Corporations as to its legality or suitability. The Fund is not issued, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Corporations. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTIES AND BEAR NO LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE FUND.