

The background of the slide is a dark teal color with a faint, semi-transparent grid. Overlaid on this grid are several financial data visualizations: a line graph with a white line and blue shaded area, a candlestick chart with white and blue bars, and a bar chart with blue bars. The overall aesthetic is professional and data-driven.

 First Trust
CLIENT RESOURCE KIT
ALTERNATIVES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Alternative Investment Solutions	3
	Allocation to Alternative Investments	4
	Investment Innovation: Endowment Style Investing	5
	15-Year Annualized Risk and Return by Asset Class	6
	The Efficiency of Adding Alternatives	7
	Alternatives Enhance Risk/Return Metrics	8
	The Compounding Power Behind Reduced Volatility	9
	Manager Selection is Critical in Private Markets	10
	Private Equity vs. Public Equity	11

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS



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.

Not FDIC Insured | Not Bank Guaranteed | May Lose Value

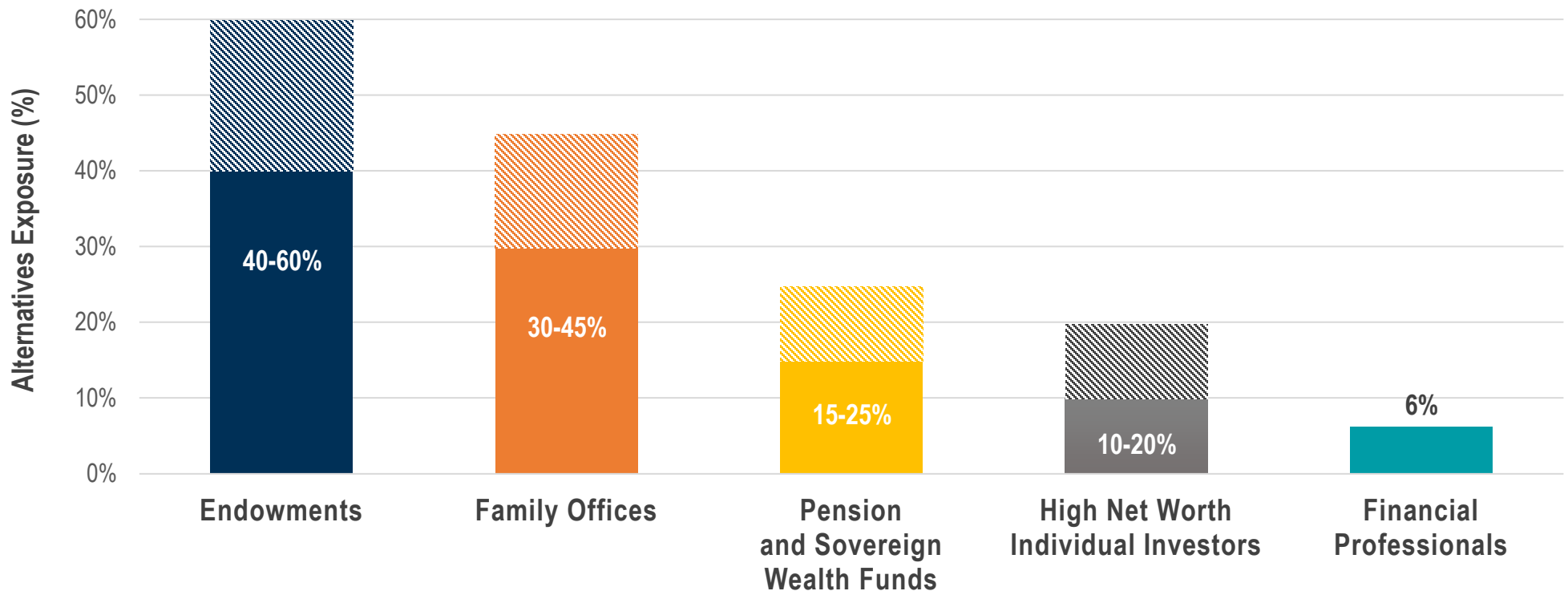
First Trust Portfolios L.P. | Member SIPC | Member FINRA | 1-800-621-1675 | www.ftportfolios.com

First Trust

ALLOCATION TO ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

For many years, alternative investments have been limited to certain investors, but access to these types of solutions is growing. Exposure to alternative investments among wealth management clients is expected to grow by 50% in North America in the next few years.¹

Institutional vs. Individual Alternatives Exposure



Sources: Endowments, Family Offices, Pension and Sovereign Wealth Funds data from UBS Alternative Investments, December 2020 and UBS Global Family Office Report 2021. High Net Worth Individual Investors data from Statista. Financial Professionals data from FundFire.

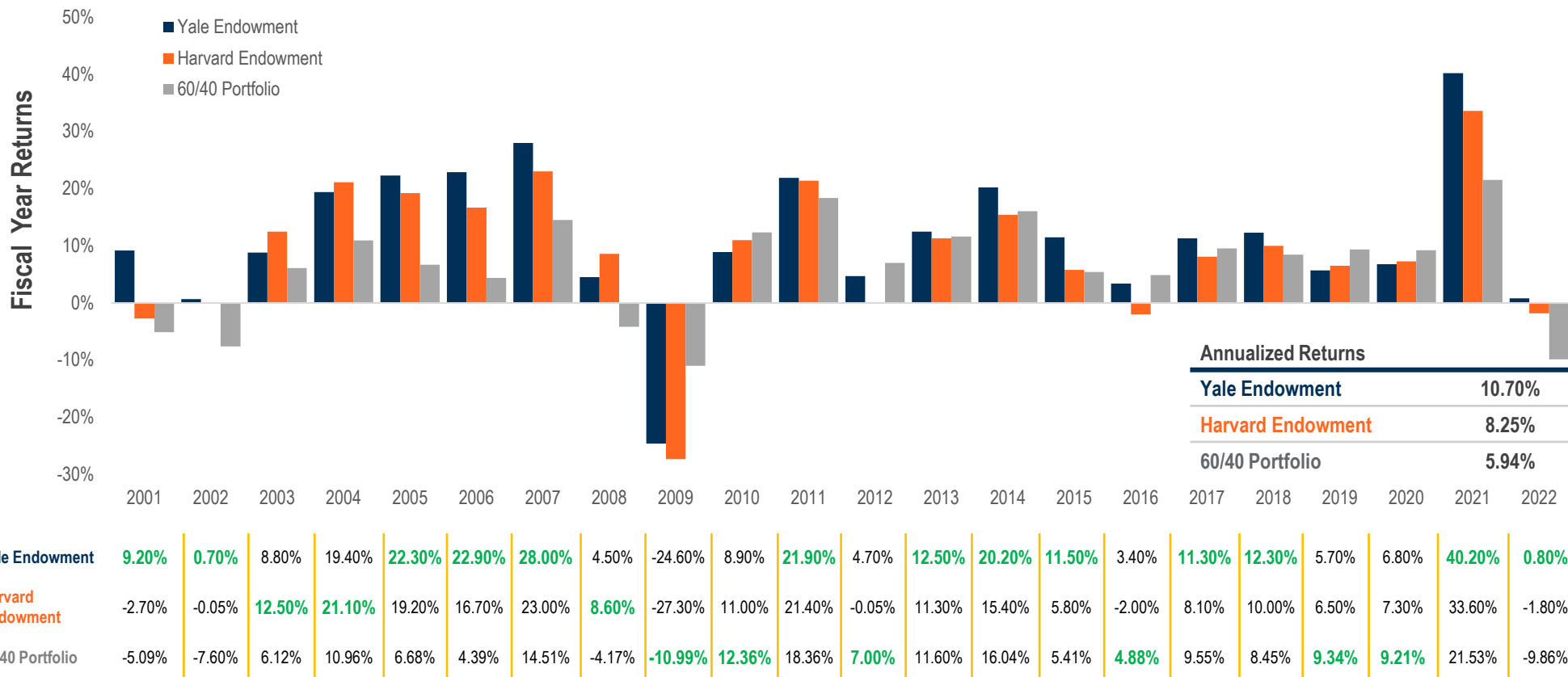
¹Source: Statista, 2021. Based on a survey of 2,500 wealth management respondents.

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.

INVESTMENT INNOVATION: ENDOWMENT STYLE INVESTING

Endowments look to alternatives as an option to diversify their portfolios, enhance returns, and generate income.

20+ Years of Fiscal Year Endowment Returns vs. the 60/40 Portfolio



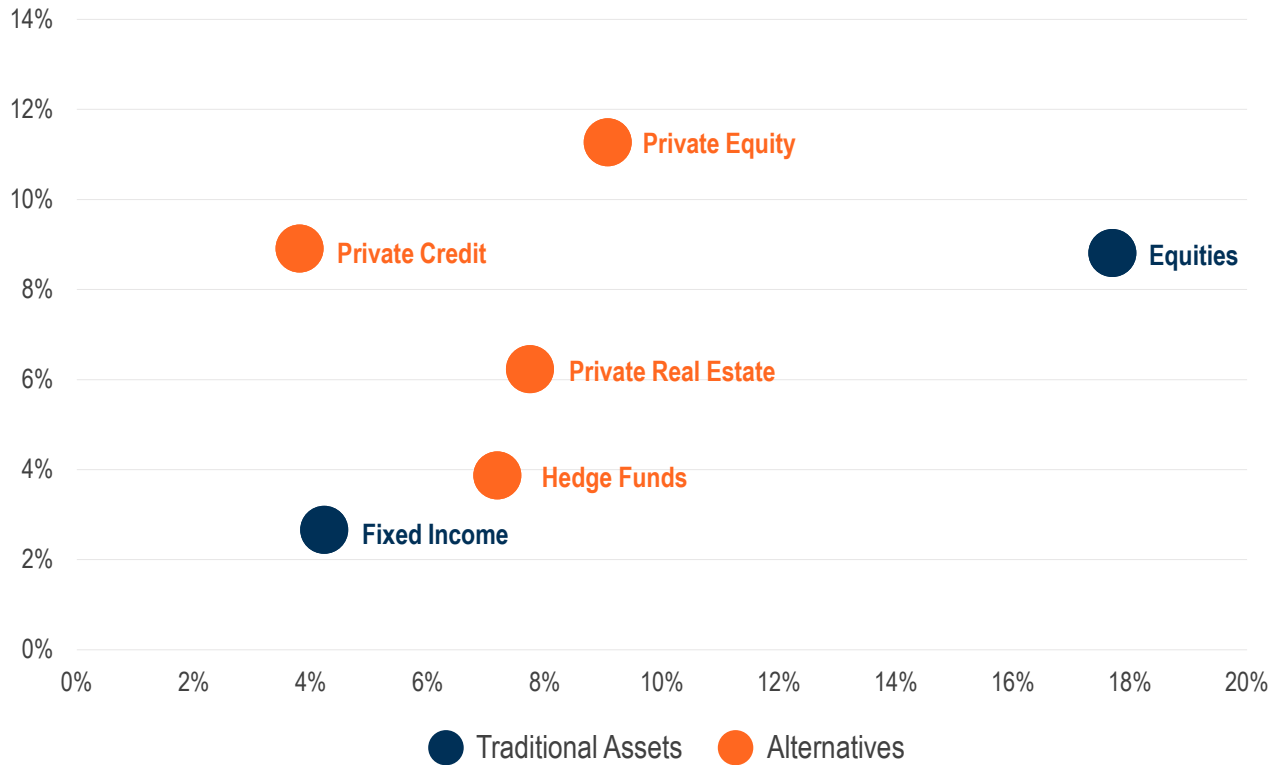
Source: Morningstar, The Harvard Crimson, Yale.Edu. Performance based on fiscal year ending June 30th. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

The **Yale Endowment** seeks to provide high risk-adjusted returns to support current and future needs of the University. Yale's portfolio is structured with an overweight exposure to nontraditional assets due to their return potential and diversifying power. The **Harvard Endowment** is the largest academic endowment in the world dedicated as a source of support to continue to maintain the teaching and research mission within the University. The portfolio consists of over 14,000 individual funds and is heavily skewed toward alternative investments allocations. The **60/40 Portfolio** refers to a portfolio invested in 60% stocks and 40% bonds.

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.

15-YEAR ANNUALIZED RISK AND RETURN BY ASSET CLASS

15-Year Annualized Risk and Return by Asset Class



Asset Class	Volatility	Annualized Return
Equities	17.70%	8.81%
Fixed Income	4.23%	2.66%
Private Equity	9.08%	11.27%
Private Real Estate	7.75%	6.23%
Hedge Funds	7.19%	3.87%
Private Credit	3.81%	8.91%

Source: Cliffwater, Evestment, Preqin. Time period from 10/1/2007-12/30/2022, most recent data available. Equities: S&P 500 Index, Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, Private Real Estate: NCREIF Open-End Diversified Core Equity Fund Index (NFI-ODCE), Hedge Funds: HFN Aggregate Hedge Fund Index, Private Equity: Preqin Capital Quarterly Index, Private Credit: Cliffwater Direct Lending Index. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. The NCREIF Open End Diversified Core Equity Fund Index is an equal-weighted index of the investment returns from a collection of open-end commingled funds which focus on core real estate investment strategy. The HFN Aggregate Hedge Fund Index is an equal weighted average of all single-manager hedge funds and CTA/managed futures products. The Preqin Private Capital Quarterly Index is an average of private capital portfolios, based on the actual amount of money invested in private capital. The Cliffwater Direct Lending Index is comprised of over 10,000 directly originated middle market loans, providing a benchmark for private debt. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Indices do not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Standard Deviation is a measure of price variability (risk).

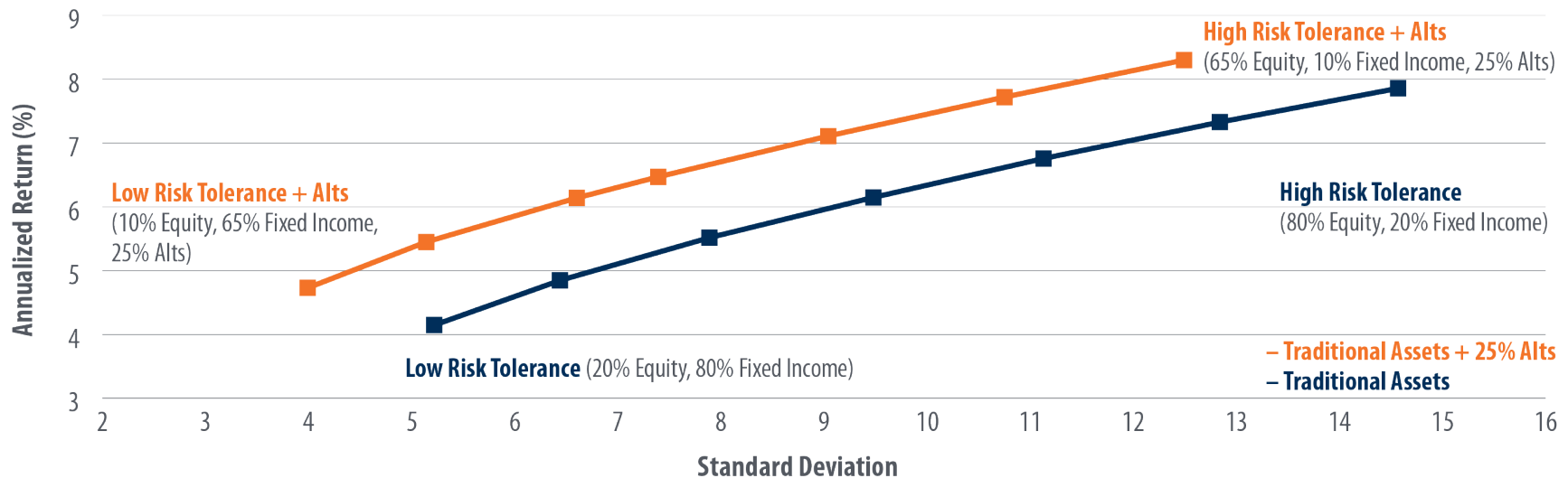
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

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.

THE EFFICIENCY OF ADDING ALTERNATIVES

When paired with traditional asset classes, alternative investments may add value to an overall portfolio that leads to more efficient outcomes. Consider the following hypothetical examples that show the risk/return effects of adding alternative strategies to traditional asset allocation models over the 15-year period ending 12/30/22:

15-Year Portfolio Effect of Adding Alternatives



Source: Morningstar Direct, as of 12/30/2022, most recent data available. Traditional Assets composed of Equity (S&P 500 Index) and Fixed Income (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index). 25% Alts composed of equally weighted portfolio across the HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index, HFRI 500 Equity Hedge Index, NCREIF Open-End Diversified Core Equity Fund Index (NFI-ODCE), Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Index and Refinitiv Venture Capital Research Index. This mix was used to capture alternative investments broadly across the major alternative asset classes: Private Equity, Private Real Estate, and Hedge Funds. Indices do not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. The HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index® is comprised of funds representing all main hedge fund strategies. The underlying strategies are asset weighted based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry. The HFRI 500 Equity Hedge Index is a global, equal-weighted index of the largest hedge funds that report to the HFR Database which are open to new investments and offer quarterly liquidity or better. The NCREIF Open End Diversified Core Equity Fund Index is an equal-weighted index of the investment returns from a collection of open-end commingled funds which focus on core real estate investment strategy. The Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Index seeks to replicate the performance of the Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Benchmark Index through a combination of liquid, publicly listed assets. The Index is calculated from the performance of the individual private equity sector portfolios. The Refinitiv Venture Capital Research Index is calculated using Refinitiv data on financial rounds and other valuations of venture capital-funded firms.

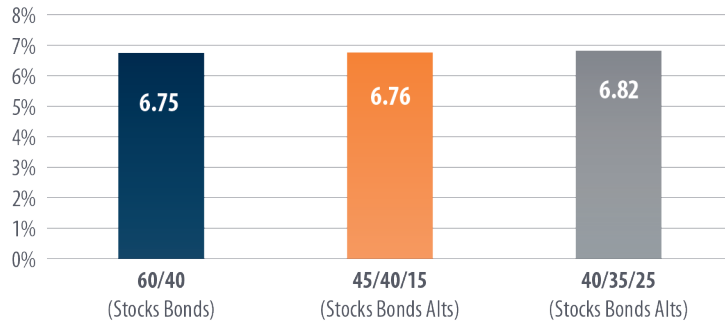
Note: Graph illustrates a 15-year investing period from 10/01/2007 through 12/30/2022. The returns of each sample portfolio identified above represent the weighted average on the different asset mixes. The sample portfolios are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual portfolios for investors. Therefore, no investors experienced these returns. In addition, the returns do not account for the reduction of any fees, which would reduce the noted returns. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results and there can be no assurance that any index or fund will achieve comparable results or avoid substantial losses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

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.

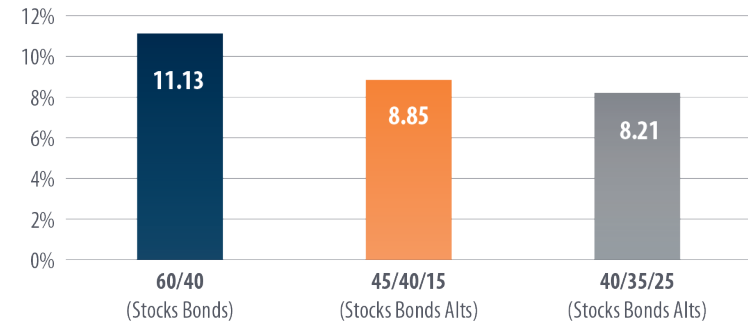
ALTERNATIVES ENHANCE RISK/RETURN METRICS

Historically, adding alternative investments to traditional portfolios has been beneficial in a number of ways including increased diversification, lower volatility, and reduced drawdowns. Below you will find the risk/return effects of adding different percentages to alternative strategies over the 15-year period ending 12/30/22.

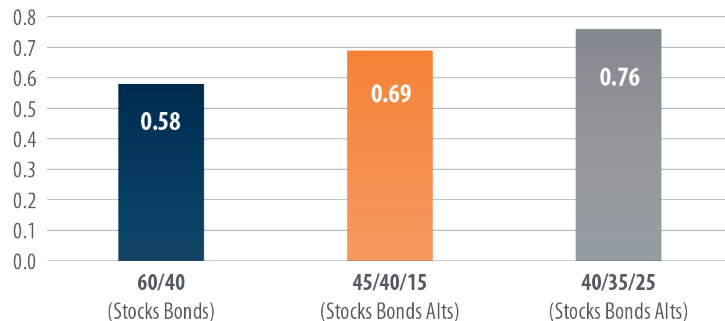
AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (%)



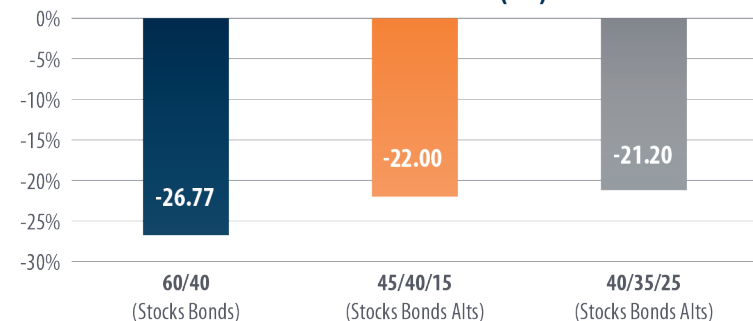
STANDARD DEVIATION (%)



SHARPE RATIO



DRAWDOWN (%)



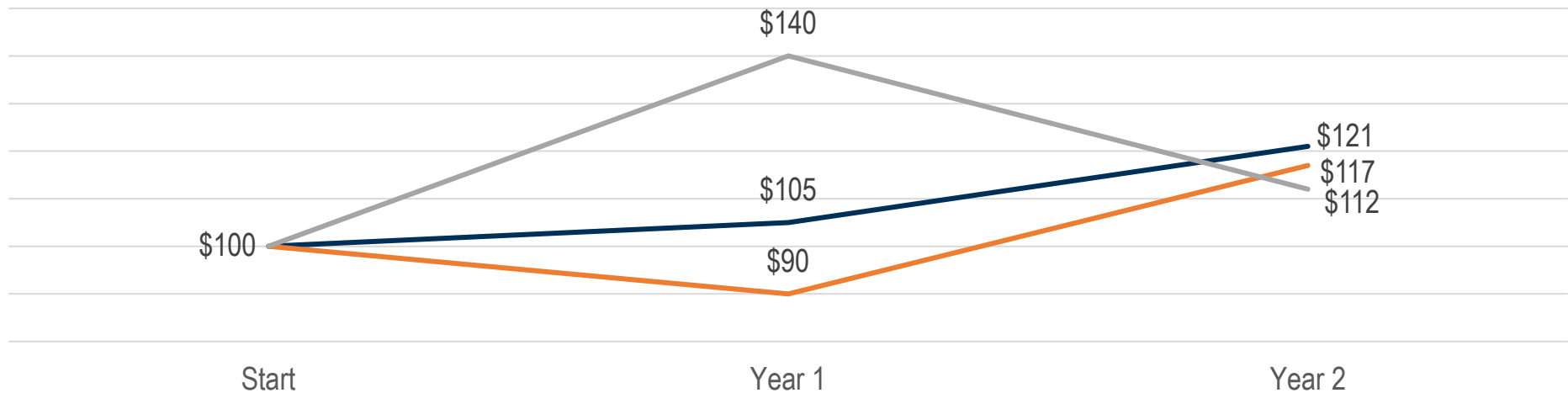
Source for charts: Morningstar Direct, data from 10/01/2007 through 12/30/2022, most recent data available. The returns of each sample portfolio identified above represent the weighted average on the different asset mixes. The sample portfolios are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual portfolios for investors. Therefore, no investors experienced these returns. In addition, the returns do not account for the reduction of any fees, which would reduce the noted returns. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. **Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results and there can be no assurance that any index or fund will achieve comparable results or avoid substantial losses.** Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss. Stocks are represented by the **S&P 500 Index**, which is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Bonds are represented by the **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index**, which represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. Alternatives are represented by an equally weighted portfolio across the HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index, HFRI 500 Equity Hedge Index, NCREIF Open-End Diversified Core Equity Fund Index (NFI-ODCE), Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Index and Refinitiv Venture Capital Index. The **HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index®** is comprised of funds representing all main hedge fund strategies. The underlying strategies are asset weighted based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry. The **HFRI 500 Equity Hedge Index** is a global, equal-weighted index of the largest hedge funds that report to the HFR Database which are open to new investments and offer quarterly liquidity or better. The **NCREIF Open End Diversified Core Equity Fund Index** is an equal-weighted index of the investment returns from a collection of open end commingled funds which focus on core real estate investment strategy. The **Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Index** seeks to replicate the performance of the Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Benchmark Index through a combination of liquid, publicly listed assets. The Index is calculated from the performance of the individual private equity sector portfolios. The **Refinitiv Venture Capital Research Index** is calculated using Refinitiv data on financial rounds and other valuations of venture capital-funded firms.

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.

THE COMPOUNDING POWER BEHIND REDUCED VOLATILITY

Shown below are hypothetical scenarios of three portfolios. As you can see, the greater the dispersion of yearly returns, the lower the compound return. The less volatile portfolio would achieve better long-term results due to the power of compounding.

Performance	Year 1	Year 2	Average Annual Return	Dollar Growth	Initial Investment	Year 1 Year-End Value	Year 2 Year-End Value
Portfolio A	5%	15%	10%	Portfolio A	\$100	\$105	\$121
Portfolio B	-10%	30%	10%	Portfolio B	\$100	\$90	\$117
Portfolio C	40%	-20%	10%	Portfolio C	\$100	\$140	\$112



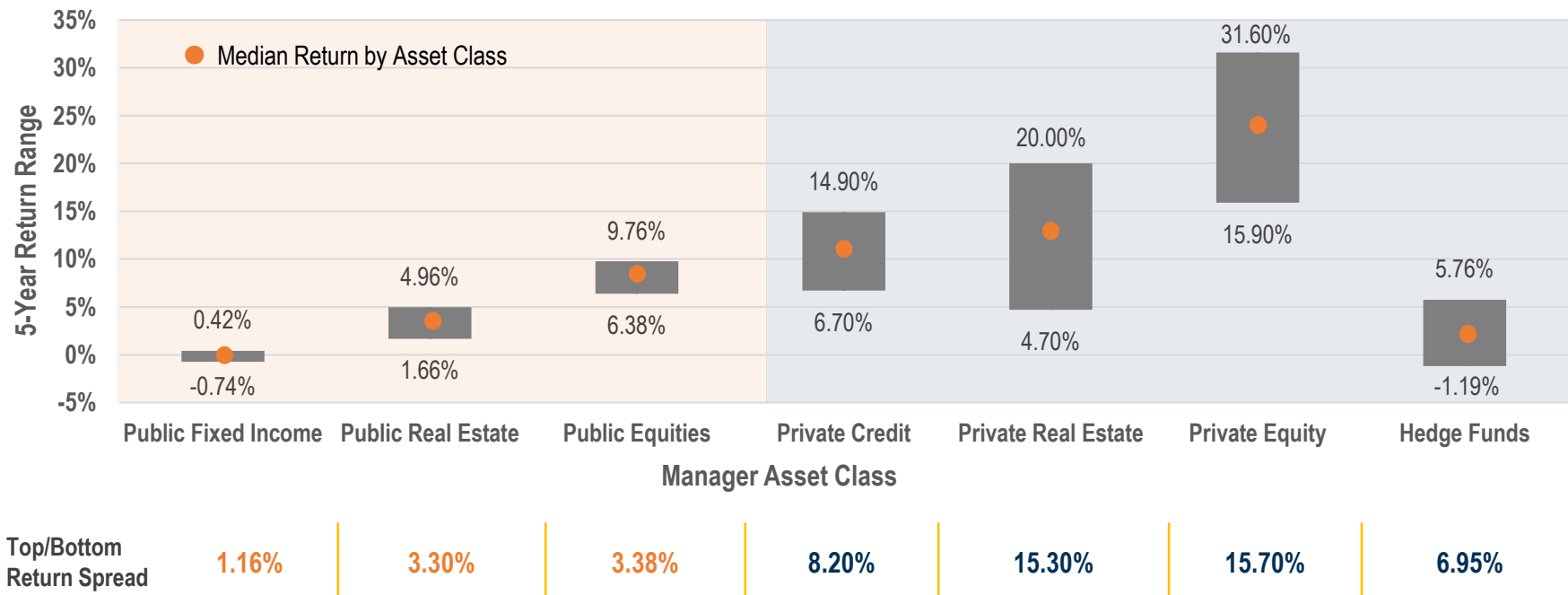
The hypothetical results shown do not reflect actual investment results and are not a guarantee of future results. For illustrative purposes only and not indicative of actual results. The example excludes the effects of dividends, taxes, and fees and expenses associated with investing.

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.

MANAGER SELECTION IS CRITICAL IN PRIVATE MARKETS

Over the past 5 years private assets have outperformed public markets. However, the dispersion between top and bottom managers show a wide range of outcomes. Manager selection and access to top-tier managers can have a significant impact in alternative asset class performance.

Top Quartile/Bottom Quartile Fund Performance



Source for public funds and hedge funds is Morningstar, returns are calculated over a five-year period from 1/01/2018-12/30/2022 using open-end funds. Public Equities are represented by Morningstar US Large Blend category. Public Fixed Income is represented by Morningstar US Intermediate Core Bond category. Public Real Estate is represented by Morningstar US Real Estate category. Hedge Funds are represented by the Morningstar Unlisted Closed-End Hedge Fund category.

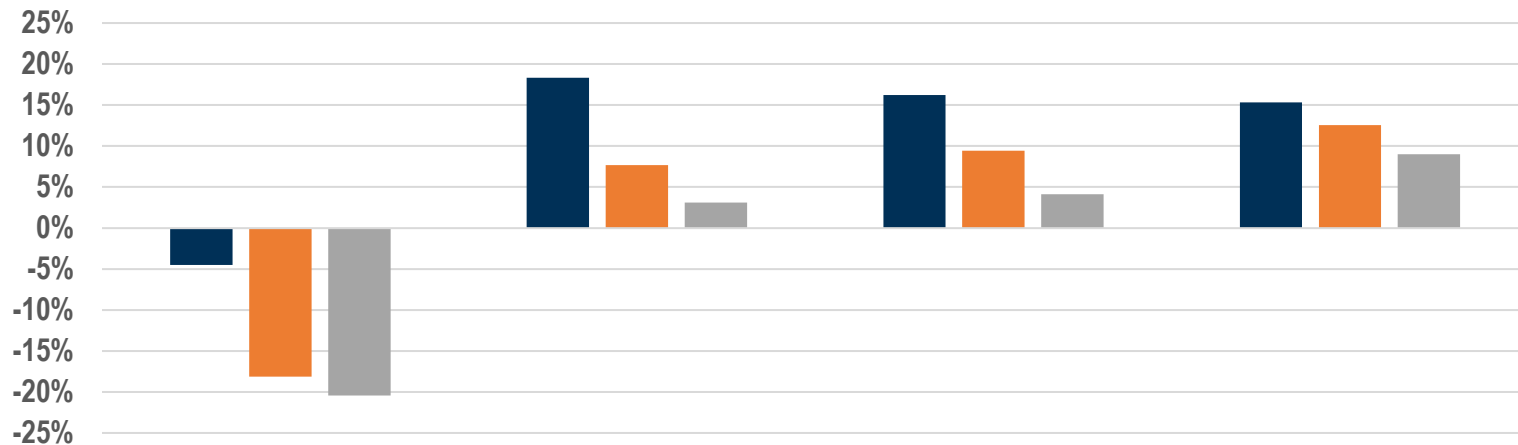
Source for private funds is Preqin, returns are for all open and closed private funds in North America with 2018 vintages that have last reported on 12/30/2022, most recent data available. Private Equity represents all private equity as classified by Preqin, Private Credit represents all private debt strategies as classified by Preqin; Private Real Estate represent all co-investment, core, core+, debt, value added, and fund of fund real estate strategies. Investments in less liquid private market strategies are by nature risky and typically involve a high degree of leverage. The returns indicated above are long-term and represent well-known asset class indices and are not meant to be predictive of future performance of any particular fund, nor are they meant to suggest that all private funds result in positive returns or would avoid loss of principal. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

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.

PRIVATE EQUITY VS. PUBLIC EQUITY

There may be a broader opportunity set in private equity than public markets: in the United States there were approximately 16,000 private equity backed companies and 4,000 public companies in 2020.¹ Over the last 10 years, private equity has outperformed both the S&P 500 Index and the Russell 2000 Index.

Historical Trailing Returns as of 12/30/2022



US Private Equity

-4.49%

18.34%

16.17%

15.25%

S&P 500 Index

-18.11%

7.66%

9.42%

12.56%

Russell 2000 Index

-20.44%

3.10%

4.13%

9.01%

¹Source for private companies: Ernst & Young, *Economic contribution of the US private equity sector in 2020*. May 2021. Source for public companies: McKinsey & Company, *Reports of corporates' demise have been greatly exaggerated*. October 21, 2021.

Source for historical returns is eVestment Analytics. The US Private Equity Universe is represented by the **Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Index** which is made up of independent portfolios intended to track the return of the private equity universe by replicating movements in the Refinitiv Private Equity Buyout Research Index which tracks the performance of private equity-owned firms across a number of economic sectors.

The **S&P 500 Index** is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The **Russell 2000 Index** is a small-cap stock market index that makes up the smallest 2,000 stocks in the Russell 3000 Index. Indices do not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. For illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment.

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.