FPEI

First Trust Institutional Preferred Securities and Income ETF

As of 9/30/22

» Fund Objective

This exchange-traded fund seeks total return and current income.

» Fund Facts

Fund Ticker	FPEI
CUSIP	33739P855
Intraday NAV	FPEIIV
Fund Inception Date	8/22/17
Expense Ratio^	0.85%
30-Day SEC Yield†	5.52%
Primary Listing	NYSE Arca

» Fund Description

» The First Trust Institutional Preferred Securities and Income ETF is an actively managed exchange-traded fund. Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including investment borrowings) in institutional preferred securities and income-producing debt securities.

» Fund Sub-Advisor

» Stonebridge Advisors LLC is the sub-advisor to the fund and will manage the fund's portfolio.

- Stonebridge is a niche asset management firm that provides highly specialized expertise in preferred and hybrid securities for institutional investors and high net worth individuals. Through years of experience, the Stonebridge team has developed a disciplined approach to managing portfolios of preferred securities.
- The cornerstone of Stonebridge's investment philosophy is built on the premise that investors must diversify their holdings in order to maintain an appropriate level of risk through all market cycles.
- By specializing in the management of preferred securities and adhering to a conservative, disciplined approach, they believe they can deliver superior returns for their clients. Their goal is to obtain an attractive total return through a diversified investment in high quality preferred securities.
- Their investment management team does not believe in market timing. Instead, Stonebridge adds value by taking advantage of market inefficiencies with an active management style. Stonebridge's conservative investment style is fundamental to their success as a provider of preferred securities management.

» Performance Summary (%)

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
Fund Performance*							
Net Asset Value (NAV)	-0.74	-11.99	-12.06	0.63	2.10	–	2.18
After Tax Held	-1.27	-13.29	-13.75	-1.34	0.02	–	0.11
After Tax Sold	-0.43	-7.05	-7.07	-0.29	0.75	–	0.81
Market Price	-1.82	-12.78	-12.86	0.40	1.91	–	2.02
Index Performance**							
Blended Benchmark	-2.17	-15.11	-15.36	-0.70	1.74	–	1.85
ICE BofA US Investment Grade Institutional Capital Securities Index	-0.95	-13.06	-13.53	-0.31	1.89	–	1.95

» Calendar Year Total Returns (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
FPEI	–	–	–	–	–	–	-5.39	17.32	6.68	4.95	-11.99
Blended Benchmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4.20	18.69	7.68	3.67	-15.11
ICE BofA US Investment Grade Institutional Capital Securities Index	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4.51	18.57	8.22	2.46	-13.06

» 3-Year Statistics

	Standard Deviation (%)	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Correlation
FPEI	11.76	1.48	1.07	0.06	0.99
Blended Benchmark	10.91	–	1.00	-0.06	1.00

Overall Morningstar Rating™ ★★★★★

Among 62 funds in the Preferred Stock category. This fund was rated 5 stars/62 funds (3 years), 5 stars/57 funds (5 years) based on risk adjusted returns.§

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.

^The Investment Advisor has implemented fee breakpoints, which reduce the fund's investment management fee at certain assets levels. Please see the fund's SAI for full 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.

*__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. On July 6, 2021, the Fund's benchmark changed from the ICE BofA US Investment Grade Institutional Capital Securities Index to the Blended Benchmark, because the Advisor believes that the Blended Benchmark better reflects the investment strategies of the Fund. The Blended Benchmark consists of a 45/40/15 blend of the ICE BofA US Investment Grade Institutional Capital Securities Index that tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade hybrid capital corporate and preferred securities publicly issued in the US domestic market, the ICE USD Contingent Capital Index that tracks the performance of investment grade and below investment grade contingent capital debt publicly issued in the major domestic and eurobond markets and the ICE BofA US High Yield Institutional Capital Securities Index that tracks the performance of US dollar denominated sub-investment grade hybrid capital corporate and preferred securities publicly issued in the US domestic market. The Blended Benchmark is intended to reflect the proportional market cap of each segment within the institutional market. The Blended Benchmark returns are calculated by using the monthly returns of the three indices during each period shown above. At the beginning of each month the three indices are rebalanced to a 45/40/15 ratio to account for divergence from that ratio that occurred during the course of each month. The monthly returns are then compounded for each period shown above, giving the performance for the Blended Benchmark for each period shown above.

Portfolio Information

Number Of Holdings	187
Weighted Average Effective Duration[1]	2.65 Years
% Institutional Securities (e.g. $1000 par)[2]	97.68%
% Retail Securities (e.g. $25 par)[3]	2.32%
Weighted Average % of Par[4]	88.30%

Security Type (%)

Fixed-to-Floating Rate and Fixed-to-Variable Rate Securities	85.44
Floating Rate Securities	7.56
Fixed Rate Securities	7.00

Top Industry Exposure (%)

Banks	42.08
Insurance	18.53
Capital Markets	11.88
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	9.86
Electric Utilities	5.08
Multi-Utilities	3.61
Trading Companies & Distributors	2.59
Consumer Finance	1.92
Food Products	1.87
Diversified Financial Services	1.30

Top Holdings (%)

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY Variable rate	1.89
CHARLES SCHWAB CORP Variable rate	1.85
HIGHLAND HOLDINGS BOND 7.625%, due 10/15/2025	1.83
BARCLAYS PLC Variable rate	1.79
ENSTAR FINANCE LLC Variable rate, due 01/15/2042	1.66
COREBRIDGE FINANCIAL INC Variable rate, due 12/15/2052	1.61
PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL INC Variable rate, due 09/01/2052	1.59
AERCAP HOLDINGS NV Variable rate, due 10/10/2079	1.42
Wells Fargo & Company, Series L, 7.50%	1.31
PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES Variable rate	1.30

Credit Quality (%)[5]

A	0.45
BBB+	13.15
BBB	26.75
BBB-	31.59
BB+	12.23
BB	8.26
BB-	6.17
B+	1.04
NR	0.36

[1]A measure of a bond's sensitivity to interest rate changes that reflects the change in a bond's price given a change in yield.

[2]Institutional Securities are predominantly $1000 par securities and only trade over-the-counter.

[3]Retail Securities are predominantly $25 par securities but also include exchange-traded $20, $50, and $100 par securities.

[4]The weighted average % of par reflects the average price of the fixed income securities within the portfolio as a % of the underlying face value. This is calculated as a weighted average using the market values of each security within the portfolio. A value above 100 indicates that the underlying securities are trading at a premium, on average, and a value below 100 indicates that the underlying securities are trading at a discount, on average. The face value of a bond is typically $100 or $1000 and the face value of an exchange-traded retail security is typically $25.

[5]The credit quality and ratings information presented reflect the ratings assigned by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs), including S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Ratings, or a comparably rated NRSRO. For situations in which a security is rated by more than one NRSRO and the ratings are not equivalent, the highest ratings are used. Sub-investment grade ratings are those rated BB+/Ba1 or lower. Investment grade ratings are those rated BBB-/Baa3 or higher. The credit ratings shown relate to the creditworthiness of the issuers of the underlying securities in the fund, and not to the fund or its shares. Credit ratings are subject to change.

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 SAI 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.

Banks are especially subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, currency exchange rates, government regulation, decreases in the availability of capital, volatile interest rates, portfolio concentrations in geographic markets and in commercial and residential real estate loans, as well as competition from new entrants. In addition, banks are subject to extensive regulation at both the federal and state level, which may affect permissible activities, profitability and the amount of capital that they must maintain.

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.

A fund that effects all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind may be less tax-efficient.

Contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") may provide for mandatory conversion into common stock of the issuer under certain circumstances. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero; and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, hence worsening standing in a bankruptcy.

A convertible security is exposed to risks associated with both equity and debt securities. The value of convertibles may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or vary with changes in interest rates and credit quality of the issuer.

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.

The differences in yield between debt securities of different credit quality may increase which may reduce the market value of a fund's debt securities.

Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-US currencies may affect the value of a fund's investments and the value of a fund's shares.

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.

Depositary 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.

The use of derivatives instruments involves different and possibly greater risks than investing directly in securities including counterparty risk, valuation risk, volatility risk, and liquidity risk. Further, losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, index or rate may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives.

Political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which a fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus the fund's holdings. A significant number of countries in Europe are member states in the European Union, and the member states no longer control their own monetary policies. In these member states, the authority to direct monetary policies, including money supply and official interest rates for the Euro, is exercised by the European Central Bank. The implications of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union are difficult to gauge and cannot yet be fully known.

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.

Fixed-to-floating rate securities are securities that have a fixed dividend rate for an initial term that converts to a floating dividend rate upon the expiration of the initial term. While fixed-to- floating rate securities can be less sensitive to interest rate risk than fixed-rate securities they generally carry lower yields than similar fixed- rate securities.

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.

The risk of a position in a futures contract may be very large compared to the relatively low level of margin a fund is required to deposit and a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss relative to the size of margin deposit.

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.

Hybrid capital securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and debt securities. The claims of holders of hybrid capital securities are generally subordinated to those of holders of traditional debt securities in bankruptcy, and thus hybrid capital securities may be more volatile and subject to greater risk than traditional debt securities.

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

Please see additional risks on the following page.

Risk Considerations (continued)

A fund may be a constituent of one or more indices or models which could greatly affect a fund's trading activity, size and volatility.

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.

If the fund invests in securities of another investment company, the fund may bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses as well as the fund's advisory and administrative fees, which may result in duplicative expenses. The fund may also incur brokerage costs if purchasing or selling shares of exchange-traded investment companies.

To the extent a fund invests in floating or variable rate obligations that use the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as a reference interest rate, it is subject to LIBOR Risk. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has ceased making LIBOR available as a reference rate over a phase-out period that began December 31, 2021. There is no assurance that any alternative reference rate, including the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that instruments using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity. The unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on a fund or on certain instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain, and they may vary depending on a variety of factors, and they could result in losses to a fund.

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.

The portfolio managers of an actively managed portfolio will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not have the desired result.

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, or other events could have significant negative impact on a fund. In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine which has caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, and the United States. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities could have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance. The COVID-19 global pandemic and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets. While the U.S. has resumed "reasonably" normal business activity, many countries continue to impose lockdown measures. Additionally, there is no guarantee that vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease.

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.

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.

The prices of options are volatile and the effective use of options depends on a fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that a fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

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 risks 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.

A fund may be unable to sell a restricted security on short notice or only sell them at a price below current value.

A fund with significant exposure to a single asset class, country, region, industry, or sector may be more affected by an adverse economic or political development than a broadly diversified fund.

Subordinated debt has lower credit ratings and lower priority than other obligations of an issuer during bankruptcy, presenting a greater risk of nonpayment.

Swap agreements may involve greater risks than direct investment in securities and could result in losses if the underlying reference or asset does not perform as anticipated. In addition, many swaps trade over-the-counter and may be considered illiquid.

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 Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods. ©2022 Morningstar, Inc. All Rights Reserved. The Morningstar Rating™ information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.