



Absolute Return Balanced Portfolio

The Retired Investor's Dilemma

We are frequently asked what is the secret to building a retirement portfolio that can provide higher current income and inflation protection while sustaining capital. While there is no sure-fire secret, WBI believes investors should consider embracing absolute return approaches focused on generating retirement income from the cash flow created by interest and dividends, not by liquidating capital. One of the first things we learn as advisors is the importance of the present value of a dollar, or having the largest capital base possible working for you at all times. Investors who get to retirement with the largest capital base with which to produce income have a good shot at enjoying a decent quality of life. Yet the passive "buy-and-hold" allocation approach with no active management component inherently disregards the capital destruction caused by negative market cycles. Controlling risk can help retired investors capture a more consistent return, while also seeking to protect

the capital invested in volatile securities. A significant loss of capital while investors are withdrawing income can cause compound liquidation to occur as investors sell a greater number of shares each month as prices decline just to meet income needs.

WBI's Absolute Return Approach

WBI's absolute management process focuses on value and dividends, while attempting to capture returns during "up-market cycles," and limiting losses during "down-market cycles." WBI's Dynamic Trailing Stop/Loss System (DTS™) is designed to help control the risk to invested capital when investing in volatile securities and markets. Our process aims to control risk at the individual security level and for the entire portfolio by responsively adjusting between a fully invested allocation and raising cash to protect capital as risk increases.

WBI		Balanced Market Capture					
		January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2011					
	ROR	Best Quarter	Worst Quarter	Best 4 Quarters	Worst 4 Quarters	Upside Capture Ratio	Downside Capture Ratio
WBI Balanced	7.73%	9.60%	-8.66%	19.49%	-9.31%	93.38%	21.13%
50% S&P 500/50% BCGC	3.94%	9.80%	-8.39%	27.24%	-19.84%	100.00%	100.00%

Barclay's Corporate and Government Credit Index (BCGC)
Benchmark: 50% S&P 500/50% BCGC

Informa Investment Solutions, PSN Database 2011, Gross of Fee

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING AT: Market capture ratios compare a portfolio's performance against its benchmark (50% S&P 500/50% BCGC) in up-market and down-market periods. An up-capture ratio compares a portfolio's performance against its benchmark when performance is positive. While a down-capture ratio does just the opposite, comparing a portfolio against a benchmark in periods when the benchmarks' performance is negative. A value of 100 for either ratio implies that the portfolio fully captures the benchmarks return over the up or down market cycle. While a value of greater or less than 100 indicates that the portfolio has captured more or less return than the benchmark.

WHAT THIS MEANS: WBI's Balanced Portfolio had an up-capture ratio of 93.38% indicating a slightly lower return than the index in a positive trending market and a down-capture ratio of 21.13% indicating less loss participation in a negative trending market than the index. WBI's concept of absolute return is to achieve as close to a 100% up-capture ratio to our benchmark as possible while attempting to limit losses in down-market cycles. Our research indicates that consistent performance may be better accomplished by managing risk in an attempt to limit losses than by taking excessive risk to magnify gains.

WBI's Balanced Portfolio Spotlight

The WBI Absolute Return Balanced Portfolio's investment objectives are to seek current income and long-term capital appreciation, while also seeking to protect principal during unfavorable market conditions. Under normal market conditions, the Balanced Portfolio target allocation is 50% dividend-paying equity securities and 50% fixed income securities. Up to 10% of the Portfolio's net assets may be invested in other strategies including ETFs to hedge risk for the overall portfolio or for individual securities held. The Balanced Portfolio seeks to provide absolute returns, regardless of the performance of the overall market. WBI maintains a strict buy and sell discipline utilizing a quantitative fundamental stock screening program to buy and a dynamic stop-loss and goal setting process (DTS™) to attempt to control volatility and loss of capital.

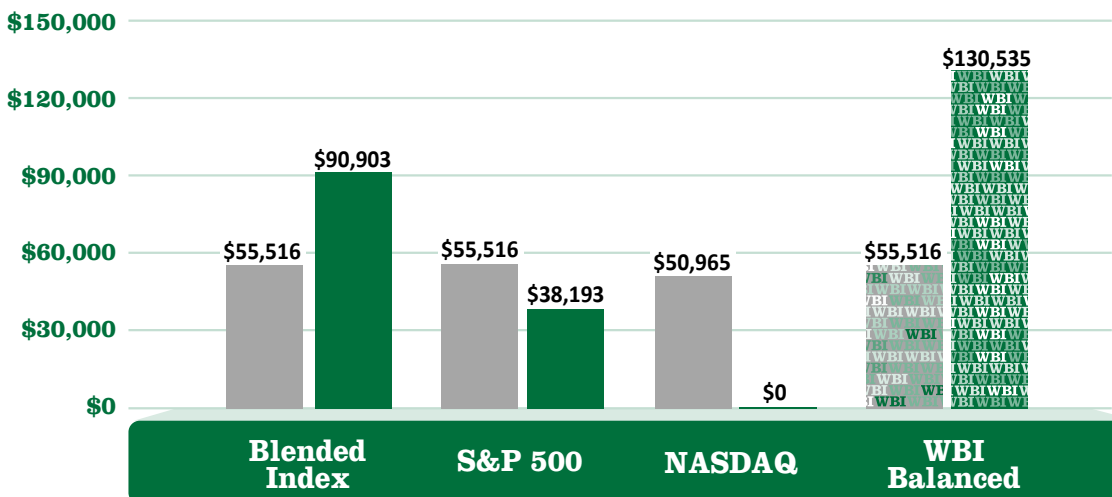
Focus on Generating Retirement Income

The Balanced Portfolio attempts to provide retired investors with high income and inflation protection. Instead of relying on systematic withdrawals for growth, the portfolio seeks to produce current income from interest and dividends generated by the portfolio's underlying investments. Fixed income positions are allocated primarily to ETFs. These positions are actively managed for duration, yield, and credit quality. Equities are allocated to individual issues with a focus on value and dividend yield. Stocks can be domestic or international and any cap size. When fully invested, the portfolio will contain approximately 30-50 different positions. Each equity position can range from 1-4% of the portfolio's total allocation at purchase cost. Stocks may not have an allocation of more than 20% in any one particular sector.

Systematic Withdrawal Plans

January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2011

\$100,000 Invested with 4% Income Withdrawals
Adjusted for 2.50% Annual Inflation



Data Provided by Thomson Reuters Baseline as of 12/31/2011, Net of Fee

Income
Ending Value

WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING AT: During secular bear markets, systematic withdrawal plans can cause investors to completely liquidate all of their capital to fund income before the next bull market begins. An investor who invested a hypothetical \$100,000 in the growth stock focused NASDAQ at the start of 2000 (the beginning of the current secular bear market trend) would have completely liquidated their account by the end of 2011 by taking a 4% systematic withdrawal adjusted for the average annual inflation rate of 2.50% for the period. Long-term bear market periods don't favor price appreciation and create the "dollar lost averaging" effect that leads to compounding liquidation of investment capital. The S&P 500 Index fared slightly better, ending 2011 at \$38,193 for a 46% loss in value.

WHAT THIS MEANS: Ideally, retirement income solutions should be designed using a balanced blend of bonds and high-yielding dividend paying stocks to generate interest and dividend income to support withdrawals. A balanced blend of 50% Dow Jones Corporate Bond Index and 50% S&P 500 stocks held up materially better at \$90,903. While the balanced blend held up better than the other two examples, it still experienced a substantial decline in value. WBI's Absolute Return Balanced Portfolio increased in value, \$100,000 grew to \$130,535 net of fees and expenses, during the second worst bear market period on record after providing an inflation adjusted income of \$55,516 to an investor.

WBI Believes Performance Matters

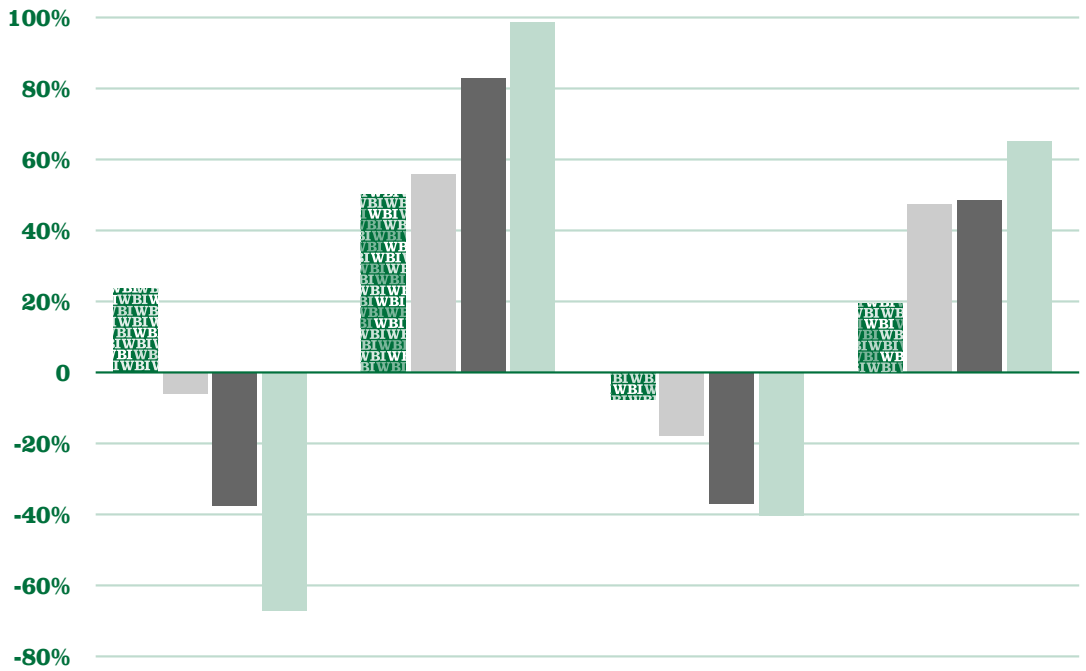
We think WBI's absolute return approach to investing is a refreshing alternative for investors who have had enough of conventional approaches that put growth ahead of dividends, underestimate the importance of reducing risk, and assume buy and hold is a realistic choice no matter how much markets decline. The goal

of our absolute return process is to capture return during "up-market cycles," while limiting losses during "down-market cycles." After the last 10 years of market performance, which has included a major financial crisis and two bear markets, we believe more strongly than ever that controlling loss of capital in bear market cycles is critical to investor success.

WBI Balanced vs Indexes

January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2011

\$100,000 Initial Investment
Return Net of Fee In Up-Market and Down-Market



	2000-2002	2003-2007	2008	2009-2011
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WBI Balanced Total Return	23.75%	50.10%	-7.53%	19.54%
50% S&P 500 & 50% DJCB Total Return	-6.12%	55.85%	-17.85%	47.44%
S&P 500 Total Return	-37.61%	82.86%	-37.00%	48.58%
NASDAQ Total Return	-67.18%	98.60%	-40.54%	65.19%

Data Provided by Thomson Reuters, Net of Fee

WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING AT: This chart illustrates the return of several major market indexes and WBI's Balanced Portfolio from 2000-2011, which comprises both up-market and down-market cycles. Over this time period, WBI's Balanced Portfolio outperformed the indexes in down-markets and underperformed in up-market cycles.

WHAT THIS MEANS: WBI believes controlling loss of capital in down-market cycles is critical to long-term capital growth and may lead to more consistent performance and higher capital balances when compared to passive strategies that focus on generating high returns in up-market cycles while ignoring risk and loss of capital in down-markets. We believe maintaining and compounding capital is more important than focusing only on generating return.

WBI Believes Capital Matters

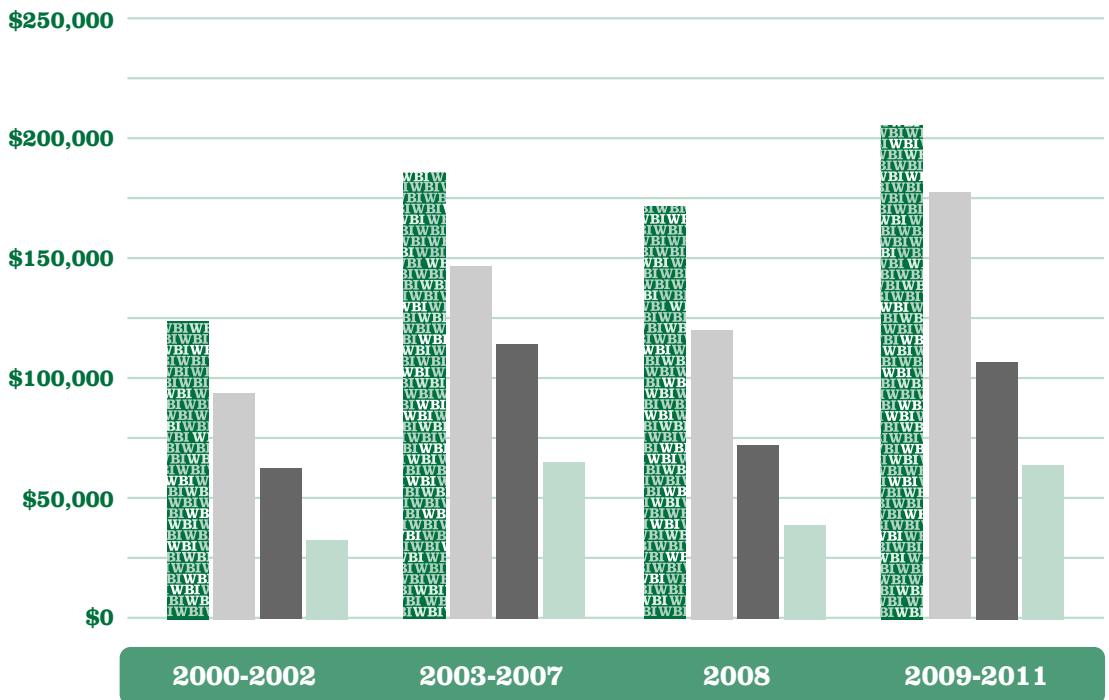
We believe the smart way to invest is to focus on developing the largest capital base to produce income in retirement to support lifestyle expenses. The amount and sequence of returns are the driver

of capital growth or loss. More consistent positive returns have a positive effect on the growth of capital. Investors need to avoid large losses of capital to successfully develop enough capital to meet their goals.

WBI Balanced vs Indexes

January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2011

\$100,000 Initial Investment
Return Net of Fee In Up-Market and Down-Market



	2000-2002	2003-2007	2008	2009-2011
WBI Balanced Capital Value	\$123,750	\$185,777	\$171,792	\$205,337
50% S&P 500 & 50% DJCB Capital Value	\$93,880	\$146,310	\$120,190	\$177,200
S&P 500 Capital Value	\$62,390	\$114,090	\$71,880	\$106,800
NASDAQ Capital Value	\$32,820	\$65,180	\$38,750	\$64,020

Data Provided by Thomson Reuters, Net of Fee

WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING AT: This chart illustrates the effect return has from 2000-2011 on a hypothetical \$100,000 in capital invested at the beginning of 2000 through both up-market and down-market cycles. Over this time period, WBI's Balanced Portfolio's capital value outperformed the passive indexes by controlling loss of capital during the two bear market periods, not by achieving higher returns in the bull market trends.

WHAT THIS MEANS: WBI believes it's absolute return approach which attempts to control loss of capital in down-market cycles is critical to long-term capital growth. Avoiding large losses may lead to more consistent performance and higher capital then by focusing on generating high returns in up-market cycles while ignoring risk and loss of capital in down-markets. We believe maintaining and compounding capital is more important than focusing on only on generating high returns in up-market cycles.

Important Information

Past performance does not guarantee future results

All economic and performance information is historical and not indicative of future results. Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and there can be no assurance that the future performance of any specific investment, investment strategy, or product made reference to directly or indirectly in this document, will be profitable, equal any corresponding indicated historical performance level(s), or be suitable for your portfolio. Any investment strategy involves risk, including the possible loss of principal invested. Moreover, you should not assume that any discussion or information provided here serves as the receipt of, or as a substitute for, personalized investment advice from WBI Investments or from any other investment professional. To the extent that you have any questions regarding the applicability of any specific issue discussed to your individual situation, you are encouraged to consult with WBI Investments or the professional advisor of your choosing. All information, including that used to compile charts, is obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but WBI Investments does not guarantee its reliability.

Although a company may pay a dividend, prices of equity securities – including those that pay dividends – fluctuate. Investing on the basis of dividends alone may cause an investor to buy or sell certain securities when circumstances may or may not be favorable.

Upside and downside capture ratios are measurements calculated by PSN and made available to its subscribers. The Capture Ratio is not the only performance calculation methodology available, and other measurements may produce results more or less favorable to WBI.

The calculation of the Capture Ratio is based on gross of fee performance. Gross of Fee Performance excludes the effects of investment management and third-party solicitor/advisor fees, but is net of applicable account transaction and custodial charges, custodian platform charges, and the separate fees assessed directly by each unaffiliated mutual fund (including ETF) included in a portfolio's holdings. Using net-of-fee performance to determine rankings could materially change the results.

Information pertaining to WBI's advisory operations, services, and fees is set forth in WBI's current disclosure statement, as same is on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, a copy of which is available from WBI upon request.

The WBI Dynamic Trailing Stop (DTS™) is not a stop loss order or stop limit order placed with a brokerage firm, but an internal process for monitoring price movements. While the DTS™ may be used to initiate WBI's process for selling a security, it does not assure that a particular execution price will be received.

The S&P 500 Index includes a representative sample of large-cap U.S. companies in leading industries.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index measures the performance of fixed rate, non-convertible securities with a remaining maturity of 1 year or more and at least \$250 million in face value outstanding that are U.S. Treasuries, government-related, and investment grade U.S. corporate bonds.

The Dow Jones Corporate Bond Index is an index of 96 bonds issued by leading U.S. companies designed to represent the market performance, on a total-return basis, of investment-grade bonds.

The NASDAQ Composite Index (NASDAQ) is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on NASDAQ.

You cannot invest directly in an index.



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