

WBI
INVESTMENTS™

Absolute Return for Income and Growth

The WBI Difference

WBI Investments, Inc. (WBI) was founded in 1984 to create innovative portfolio strategies. One of our objectives is to offer investors a sense of confidence even when economic and market environments seem uncertain. For over 25 years, our goal has been to help investors to achieve their financial goals.

While many investment managers attempt to perform well relative to a fluctuating market index or benchmark, WBI's risk-managed investment approach attempts to provide consistent, attractive returns with potentially less volatility and risk to capital than traditional approaches, whatever market conditions may be. We call this an absolute return approach to investment management. Since the introduction of WBI's first risk-managed absolute return portfolio in 1992, our focus on value, dividends, and risk management has become fundamental to our investment process.

The objective of our absolute return process is to capture return during "up-market cycles", while limiting losses during "down-market cycles". As part of the process designed to mitigate the risk of holding the securities we buy, WBI employs a Dynamic Trailing Stop (DTS) process once stocks are purchased. This dynamic stop loss and goal setting process attempts to control the volatility of each invested position in our portfolios. If a security stays within its acceptable price channel, we will continue to hold it. If the security moves outside the acceptable price channel, a stop is triggered and WBI will sell the security. This results in a responsive process that actively adjusts portfolio allocations by causing them to become more fully invested or by raising cash to protect capital, and is an example of what we mean by a risk-managed investment approach.

WBI

WBI's Keys to Investing

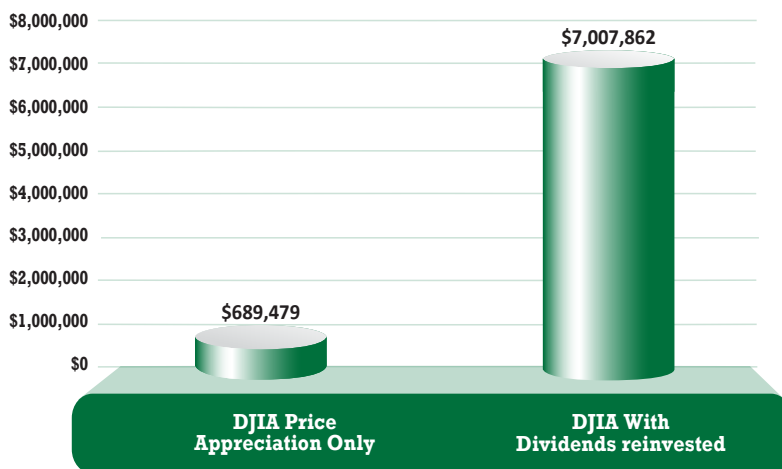
Dividends Matter

WBI believes portfolios should be designed to generate returns from interest and dividend cash flows as well as from price appreciation. Dividends can provide returns that are not dependent upon advancing prices, which can bolster portfolio performance during bear market cycles. The reinvestment of dividends unleashes two powerful forces that can be used to help build wealth: compounding and dollar cost averaging. Compounding builds shares as dividends are reinvested to buy more shares each quarter. Dollar cost averaging is the practice of systematically investing money (reinvested dividends), usually monthly or quarterly, over a long period of time. This can lead to lowering the average purchase price of shares as stock prices fluctuate. (Please see the Important Information section for a discussion of the risks of dividend investing and dollar cost averaging.)

WBI Illustrates the Importance of Dividends

Compounding with Reinvested Dividends

Hypothetical \$10,000 Investment in DJIA 1947-2011



¹Analysis by WBI Investments with data provided by Global Financial Data
Dow Jones Industrial Average Index (DJIA)
Period from January 1, 1947 to December 31, 2011

WBI's research¹ highlights the dramatic benefits that dividend compounding has provided, and insight into the potential shortcomings of more conventional growth focused investment approaches.

According to this research, a hypothetical \$10,000 invested on January 1, 1947 in an investment that performed similarly to the DJIA would have grown from price appreciation to \$689,479 by the end of 2011. Over the same time period, \$10,000 invested with dividends reinvested would have increased in value to \$7,007,862.

Performance Matters

We believe the historical performance of dividend paying stocks relative to growth stocks should not be underestimated. The chart below compares the results of the dividend-rich Dow Jones Industrial Average and the technology heavy NASDAQ Composite Index over the 35 year period ending December 31, 2010. The NASDAQ has been considered by many market observers to be a good representation of growth stock performance. Although it is widely believed that growth stocks persistently provide higher returns than dividend paying stocks, the evidence suggests that from 1975 to 2010 the combination of price appreciation and dividends from the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) provided higher returns than the NASDAQ provided through price appreciation alone.

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE vs. NASDAQ* 1975-2010

Period	Number of Years	DJIA Price Return	DJIA Dividend Yield	DJIA Total Return	NASDAQ Price Return	Annual Return Dividend Advantage
1975-2010	35	7.70%	3.43%	11.13%	10.62%	0.51%
1980-2010	30	8.59%	3.16%	11.75%	8.95%	2.80%
1985-2010	25	8.33%	2.68%	11.01%	8.76%	2.25%
1990-2010	20	7.62%	2.43%	10.05%	10.29%	-0.24%
1995-2010	15	5.53%	2.20%	7.73%	6.36%	1.37%
2000-2010	10	0.70%	2.28%	2.98%	0.71%	2.27%

* Since its inception in 1971, the technology heavy NASDAQ Composite Index has been considered by many market observers to be a good representation of growth stock performance. Many of the index's 2753 issues didn't pay a dividend but instead chose to reinvest all profits. Evidence suggests growth stocks don't outperform table analysis, NASDAQ Composite's yield as of 12/31/2010 was .76% according to Thomson Reuters Baseline.

*Data provided by Global Financial Data
Dow Jones Industrial Average Index (DJIA)*

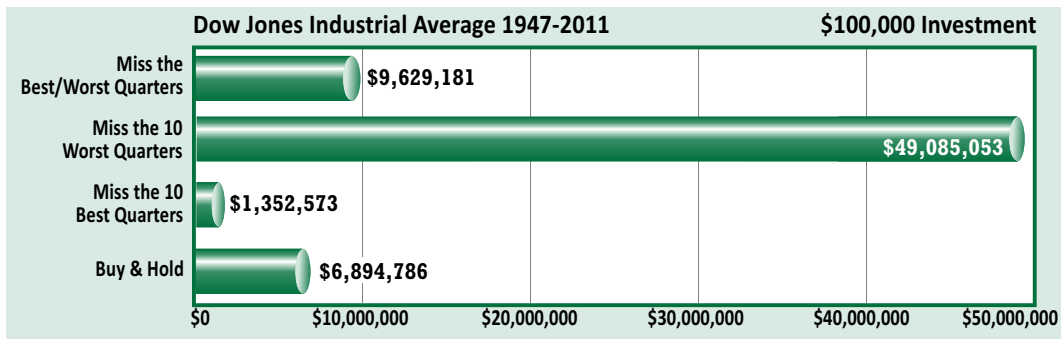
Risk Matters

Buy and hold theorists suggest that investors can't time the markets. They insist that by trying to avoid down days investors are likely to miss the few major up days that they believe account for most of the positive return investments offer.

Our research indicates that over the period starting January 1, 1947 through December 31, 2011 avoiding the worst market days would have significantly magnified the returns of a theoretical \$100,000 investment in the Dow Jones Industrial Average. The results demonstrate the dramatic effect missing the ten worst quarters would have had on the accumulation of capital in this example. While conventional wisdom suggests that attempting to avoid losses can diminish performance, in this case avoiding the worst market declines results in a theoretical ending value more than \$2.7 million higher than the buy and hold alternative – even if it meant also missing the ten best quarters of gains.

WBI believes successful investing starts with a buy low and sell high approach. Our experience suggests that normal price fluctuation can take a stock's price from undervalued to overvalued and back again over an average period of approximately 18 months. Instead of buy and hold, we think it is more effective to buy low when a stock is cheap and then sell high once it has appreciated, but before it falls again.

RISK TO CAPITAL MATTERS



WBI's research indicates that performance can be enhanced by controlling the loss of capital in bear market declines over buy-and-hold. Data provided by Global Financial Data.

Period from January 1, 1947 to December 31, 2011

The Human Factor

Investors face the challenge of facing the “human factor” – the natural emotional response caused by the rise and fall of investment markets. Many conventional approaches assume investors have the emotional tolerance to stay with passive buy and hold allocations, even in the face of declining markets and plunging account values. Individual risk tolerances vary, but it's our experience that bear market losses often trigger a fear response that causes many investors to flee from their investment strategy. Unfortunately, the urge to sell may become irresistible only after significant losses have already occurred. Rather than helping to assure the survival of an account's value, these instincts may leave investors predisposed to repeatedly losing the buy and hold battle.

It's Time for Absolute Return Strategies

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. If you are ready for a divided-based, risk-managed, responsive approach to investing, WBI may have an absolute return portfolio strategy that's right for you.

Please consult your financial advisor to determine the WBI portfolio(s) that best fits your risk tolerance and financial goals.

Important Information

Performance shown is not indicative of any investment. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

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.

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.

Because dollar cost averaging involves continuous periodic investment in securities regardless of fluctuating price levels of such securities, investors planning to pursue this strategy should consider their ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels. Dollar cost averaging does not assure a profit, and does not protect against loss in declining markets.

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.

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.

WBI Investments is the investment advisor to mutual funds distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.

Index Definitions – You cannot invest directly in an index.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 of the largest blue chip issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

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

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



34 Sycamore Avenue
Suite 1-E
Little Silver, NJ 07739
800.772.5810