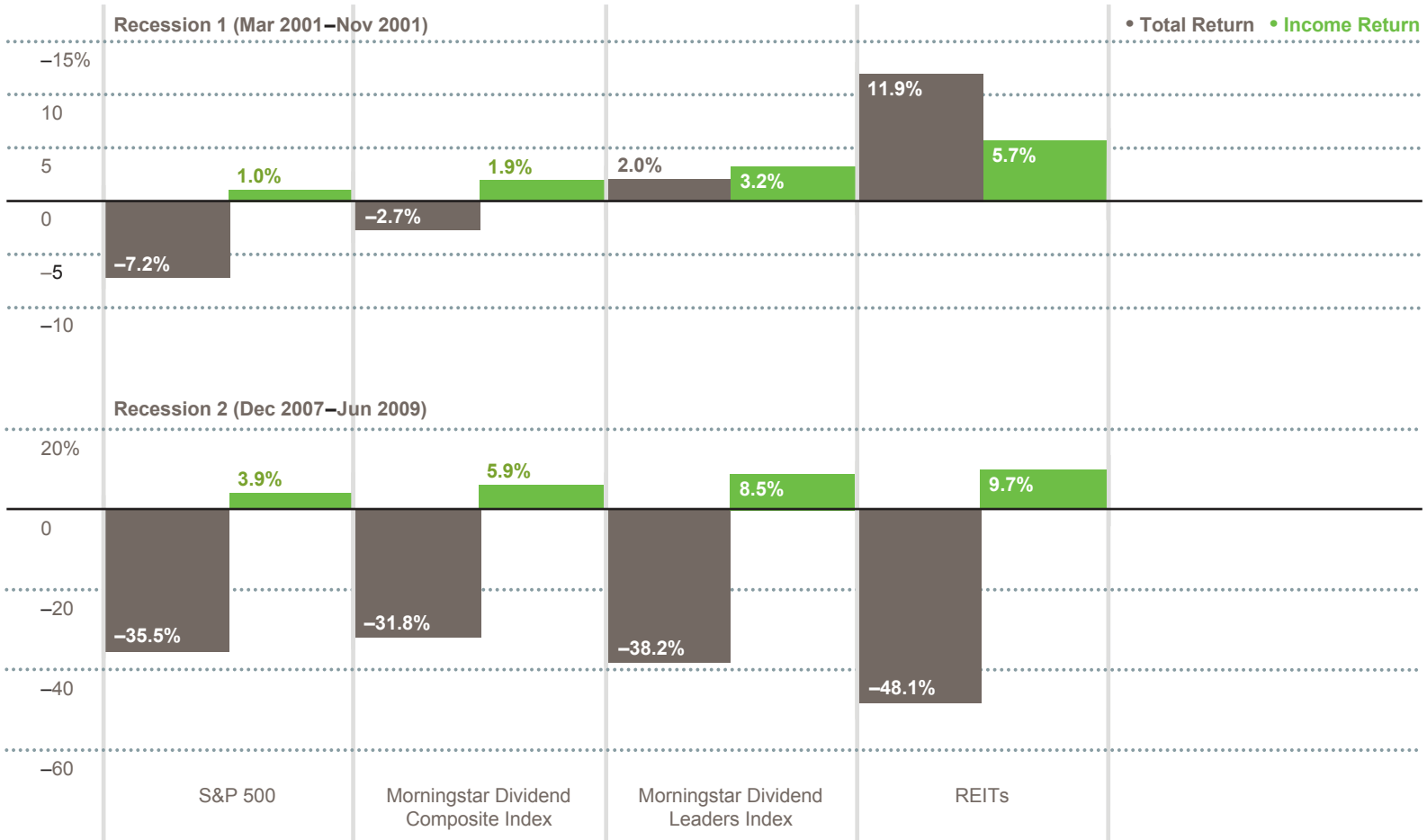


Dividend Income During Downturns

Returns of the S&P 500®, dividend-paying stocks and REITs



Dividend Income During Downturns

During a recession, the stock market can lose significant value. This could have a large impact on portfolio returns. Predicting the duration and extent of recessionary periods is almost impossible. During such times, income-producing investments such as dividend-paying stocks and REITs may soften losses, particularly when investors incur negative returns. This means that, if and when dividends are paid out, they have the potential to act as a cushion and are positive whether stock returns are positive or negative.

The image compares the total return and income return for the S&P 500 index, Dividend Composite index, Dividend Leaders index, and REITs for the past two recessions in 2001 and 2007. As seen in the image, dividend-paying stocks and REITs produced higher income returns relative to the S&P 500 over the given time periods (however, keep in mind that REITs are far more risky than their typical common stock counterparts). Stocks that pay dividends may serve as an income source while also providing investors with exposure to the growth potential of the stock market.

The Funds are distributed by Unified Financial Securities, Inc., 2960 North Meridian Street, Suite 300, Indianapolis, IN 46208. (Member FINRA)

For more complete information about Huntington Funds, please call 1-800-253-0412 for a prospectus or log onto our website at www.huntingtonfunds.com. You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks charges and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the Funds' prospectus, which you should read carefully before investing. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Dividends are not guaranteed and are paid at the discretion of the stock-issuing company. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses. This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. Government bonds are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government as to the timely payment of principal and interest, while stocks and REITs are not guaranteed and have been more volatile than the other asset classes. REITs are subject to certain risks, such as risks associated with general and local economic conditions, interest rate fluctuation, credit risks, liquidity risks and corporate structure. Income return and total return are represented by the compound annual return over the given time period.

About the data
S&P 500 is represented by the Standard & Poor's 500®, which is an unmanaged group of securities and considered to be representative of the stock market in general. REITs are represented by the FTSE NAREIT All Equity REIT Index®. REITs must distributed at least 90% of taxable income annually to shareholders. Morningstar Dividend Composite is represented by the Morningstar Dividend Composite Index, and Morningstar Dividend Leaders by the Morningstar Dividend Leaders Index. The Morningstar Dividend Composite Index captures the performance of all stocks in the U.S. Market Index that have a consistent record of dividend payment and have the ability to sustain their dividend payment. Stocks in the index are weighted in proportion to the total pool of dividends available to investors. The Morningstar Dividend Leaders Index captures the performance of the 100 highest yielding stocks that have a consistent record of dividend payment and have the ability to sustain their dividend payments. Stocks in the index are weighted in proportion to the total pool of dividends available to investors. Recession data is from National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and defined by the periods March 2001–November 2001 and December 2007–June 2009. NBER does not define a recession in terms of two consecutive quarters of decline in real GDP. Rather, a recession is a recurring period of decline in total output, income, employment, and trade usually lasting from six months to a year and marked by widespread contractions in many sectors of the economy.