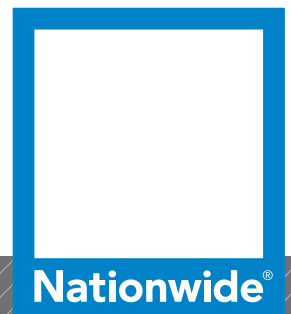


INVESTOR PROFILE

Risk tolerance questionnaire

Nationwide Investor Destinations Funds



Nationwide Investor Destinations Funds		
Class A Shares	Ticker	Cusip
Nationwide Investor Destinations Aggressive Fund	NDAAX	63867T858
Nationwide Investor Destinations Moderately Aggressive Fund	NDMAX	63867T650
Nationwide Investor Destinations Moderate Fund	NADMX	63867T726
Nationwide Investor Destinations Moderately Conservative Fund	NADCX	63867T585
Nationwide Investor Destinations Conservative Fund	NDCAX	63867T783

Investor Profile — determine your time frame and risk tolerance

How can you measure your risk tolerance? What is your time horizon? On the pages that follow, we present a series of questions to help you understand your risk profile, as well as your personality as an investor. The answers to these questions may help point you toward the Nationwide Investor Destinations Fund that is right for you.

We recommend discussing your financial goals with your investment professional, who has the experience to help you understand your profile and can help you answer the following questions. Your investment professional is an invaluable source of information and guidance when it comes to determining the right choices for you.

Risk Tolerance Questionnaire

A sound asset allocation strategy is based on your risk tolerance and consists of two key elements:

your time horizon

This weighting will vary, depending upon the number of years you can remain invested. A shorter horizon, for example, would result in a more conservative portfolio strategy, regardless of how comfortable you are with market fluctuations (risk).

your risk aversion

This weighting refines the time horizon score as it measures your tolerance for market fluctuations. For example, an aggressive portfolio may not be suitable for a person with a low tolerance for risk, even if he or she has a long-term time horizon.

For the remainder of the questionnaire, read the question and circle the letter next to the response that most closely resembles yours. Circle only one letter per question.

After you carefully answer each question, you and your investment professional can meet to discuss your personal investor profile.

Please note that the results of this questionnaire are not intended as investment advice.

Identify your time horizon

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. When do you expect to begin withdrawing money from your investment account?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Two years or lessb. Three to four yearsc. Five to seven yearsd. Eight to 10 yearse. 11 years or more | <p>2. Once you begin withdrawing money from your investment account, how long do you expect the withdrawals to last?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. I need it all in one lump sumb. For one to four yearsc. For five to seven yearsd. For eight to 10 yearse. For 11 or more years |
|---|--|

Identify your risk aversion (continued)

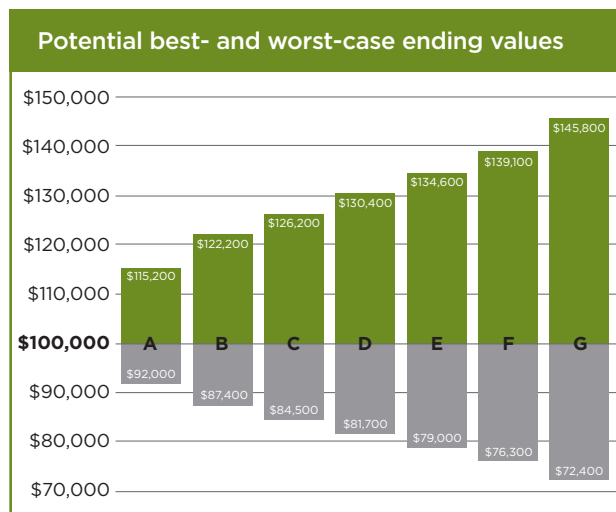
3. Inflation, the rise in prices over time, can greatly erode the return on your investments. For example, in a year with a 4% inflation rate, an investment with a 7% return before inflation would produce an increase in purchasing power of only 3%.

Please specify one of the following statements that best summarizes your attitude toward investing and inflation by identifying the portfolio that is most consistent with your investment philosophy.

- A. **Portfolio 1** with the highest degree of risk seeks to exceed long-term inflation by a significant margin.
- B. **Portfolio 2** with a high to moderate degree of risk seeks to exceed long-term inflation by a moderate margin.
- C. **Portfolio 3** with a moderate degree of risk seeks to exceed long-term inflation by a small margin.

4. The bar graph below is a representation of possible one-year returns for five hypothetical portfolios. The initial investment is \$100,000. The top of each bar represents the best potential one-year return for that portfolio. The bottom of each bar represents the worst potential one-year return for that portfolio. Which portfolio would you prefer?

- A. **Portfolio A** with a potential gain of \$15,200 and a potential loss of \$8,000
- B. **Portfolio B** with a potential gain of \$22,200 and a potential loss of \$12,600
- C. **Portfolio C** with a potential gain of \$26,200 and a potential loss of \$15,500
- D. **Portfolio D** with a potential gain of \$30,400 and a potential loss of \$18,300
- E. **Portfolio E** with a potential gain of \$34,600 and a potential loss of \$21,000
- F. **Portfolio F** with a potential gain of \$39,100 and a potential loss of \$23,700
- G. **Portfolio G** with a potential gain of \$45,800 and a potential loss of \$27,600



Identify your risk aversion

5. Consider the following statement: I understand that I must take on some additional risks in order to potentially achieve the higher returns required to meet investment goals and withdrawal needs. Therefore, I feel comfortable investing assets that have a large degree of volatility.
- A. I am comfortable with an increased amount of risk.
 - B. I am not always comfortable with the volatility of risky assets.
 - C. I feel more comfortable with investments that have lower risks.
6. Assume that you invested \$100,000 in a portfolio expected to have high long-term returns and high short-term risks. The portfolio's value grew to \$120,000 in one year. Then, the following year the portfolio's value fell to less than your original investment of \$100,000. How would you react?
- A. I would not be concerned and would increase my exposure to an even riskier portfolio.
 - B. I would not be concerned and would maintain the investment, realizing the potential for higher long-term returns.
 - C. I would be somewhat concerned and would shift to a more conservative portfolio.
 - D. I would be very concerned and would shift to the most conservative portfolio to avoid any short-term losses.
7. The table below gives the chances that three hypothetical portfolios have of earning at least 8% in a given year and the chances of losing money in a given year. For example, Portfolio A has a 26% chance of earning at least 8% in a given year, but a 25% chance of losing money in a given year. Which of the three portfolios is the investment with which you would be most comfortable?
- | | Chance of earning 8% or more in a year | Chance of losing money in a year |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Portfolio A | 26% | 25% |
| Portfolio B | 44% | 31% |
| Portfolio C | 49% | 35% |
- A. Portfolio A
 - B. Portfolio B
 - C. Portfolio C
8. Based on how often you track the performance of your investment, how long would you wait to change your investment to a more conservative strategy if it suffered a substantial loss?
- A. One week
 - B. One month
 - C. One quarter
 - D. One year
 - E. I would not become more conservative in such a scenario.
9. With which of the following investment types do you feel most comfortable?
- A. 5% a year on average over the long term, but has a 25% chance of declining in value in a given year
 - B. 7% a year on average over the long term, but has a 28% chance of declining in value in a given year
 - C. 7.5% a year on average over the long term, but has a 30% chance of declining in value in a given year
 - D. 8% a year on average over the long term, but has a 32% chance of declining in value in a given year
 - E. 9% a year on average over the long term, but has a 33% chance of declining in value in a given year
 - F. 10% a year on average over the long term, but has a 34% chance of declining in value in a given year
 - G. 11% a year on average over the long term, but has a 35% chance of declining in value in a given year
10. The statements of five investors on the subject of risk and return are listed below. Which most closely corresponds to your own attitude?
- A. The preservation of my investments is of greatest importance to me. I am willing to accept a lower return in exchange for greater stability.
 - B. The preservation of my investments is of slightly greater importance to me than the return on those investments.
 - C. Both the preservation of my investments and the return are of equal importance to me.
 - D. The return on my investments is of slightly greater importance to me than the preservation of those investments.
 - E. The return on my investments is of the greatest importance to me. I am willing to tolerate large fluctuations in value in order to have the potential of receiving greater returns.

Risk tolerance scoring system

Ibbotson Associates designed the questionnaire scoring system to assign individuals to a portfolio based on their responses from the risk tolerance questionnaire. Like the questionnaire itself, **the scoring system is divided into and determined by two distinct sections: time horizon score and risk aversion score.**

Each one is scored separately, and then combined to form a total score. Ibbotson Associates uses the total score to make the portfolio recommendation.

Time horizon score

The score on Questions 1 and 2 determines the time horizon level, which is used to assign various time horizon factors.

Each time horizon level gives the investor access to certain portfolios and restricts access to others. Investors that score into the shorter time horizon levels are not given access to the more aggressive portfolios. This is consistent with Ibbotson Associates' belief that individuals with shorter-term time horizons should hold portfolios that are more conservative.

Within each time horizon level, Ibbotson Associates allows an investor's risk tolerance to determine the appropriate portfolio. If an investor's risk tolerance suggests a portfolio that is restricted (due to the time horizon level), Ibbotson Associates recommends a more appropriate portfolio for that investor's specific time horizon level. This process allows conservative investors with short time horizons to score into a portfolio matched to their risk tolerance while at the same time helping aggressive investors with short time horizons to avoid taking excess risks.

Your time horizon score

Add the scores from Questions 1 and 2. The total score of these two questions determines the time horizon level.

The points assigned to each question are as follows:

Question 1	Question 2
A 0	A 0
B 4	B 2
C 7	C 4
D 10	D 6
E 11	E 8

Time Horizon Score
(Sum of values of Questions 1 & 2)

Risk aversion score

The risk aversion portion of the scoring is taken from Questions 3 through 10. The score on these questions helps determine the risk tolerance level. The primary purpose of the time horizon score is to find the investor's ability to take on risk. The main goal of the risk tolerance portion of the questionnaire is to capture how much risk the investor is willing to accept.

The risk aversion level is composed of many different concepts uncovered by behavioral economists in recent decades, including loss aversion, risk-reward trade-off, inflation risk and the ability to stay the course. An investor who feels uncomfortable with extreme volatility or the possibility of large losses to his or her portfolio is placed in a more conservative option, while an investor who is willing to accept greater risk is placed in a more aggressive option.

Your risk aversion score

Take the risk aversion score from Questions 3 through 10. Ibbotson Associates assigns a point value to each response that corresponds to the investor's risk tolerance. The highest points are awarded to the most aggressive answer choices. The risk tolerance score ranges from zero (most conservative) to 100 (most aggressive).

Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6
A 10	A 0	A 11	A 12
B 5	B 3	B 5	B 8
C 0	C 6	C 0	C 4
	D 8		D 0
	E 10		
	F 12		
	G 16		
Question 7	Question 8	Question 9	Question 10
A 0	A 0	A 0	A 0
B 5	B 3	B 3	B 3
C 11	C 7	C 6	C 7
	D 10	D 8	D 10
	E 12	E 10	E 12
		F 12	
		G 16	

Risk Aversion Score
(Sum of values of Questions 3-10)

Your Investor Profile: Results

Recommending a portfolio based on your score

This questionnaire provides a scoring system to help you assess your personal risk tolerance. The summary scoring table below makes a final portfolio recommendation by combining the time horizon and risk aversion scores. To use the scoring table, first calculate your time horizon score and risk aversion score. Next, find the time horizon score on the horizontal axis and the risk aversion score on the vertical axis. Take your score and work with your investment professional to determine which portfolio is appropriate for your situation. Recommended portfolios for each risk score are listed below.

NOTE: If you have a time horizon score of 0-2 or a risk aversion score of 0-14, for example, even the most conservative portfolio may not be appropriate as an overall portfolio solution for you. However, you may want to consider talking to your investment professional about whether a portion of your portfolio may be suitably supplemented with one of the Nationwide Investor Destinations Funds. In addition, please discuss other investment alternatives with your investment professional.

Summary Scoring Table

Risk Aversion Score	Time Horizon Score				
	0-2	3-4	5-7	8-9	10+
0-14	Conservative	Conservative	Conservative	Conservative	Conservative
15-38	Conservative	Mod-Conservative	Mod-Conservative	Mod-Conservative	Mod-Conservative
39-65	Conservative	Mod-Conservative	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
66-90	Conservative	Mod-Conservative	Moderate	Mod-Aggressive	Mod-Aggressive
91-100	Conservative	Mod-Conservative	Moderate	Mod-Aggressive	Aggressive

Source: ©Ibbotson Associates, Inc.

CLIENT APPROVAL OF RISK TOLERANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Client Signature

Date

Investment Professional Signature

Date

To find the investment choices that may be best for you, talk to your investment professional today.

Investors should carefully consider a fund's (and each of its underlying funds') investment objectives, risks, fees, charges and expenses before investing any money. To obtain this and other information on Nationwide Funds, please call 1-800-848-0920 to request a summary prospectus and/or a prospectus, or download a summary prospectus and/or a prospectus at nationwide.com/mutualfunds. Please read it carefully before investing any money.

The Nationwide Investor Destinations Funds are designed to provide diversification across a variety of asset classes, primarily by investing in underlying funds. Therefore, in addition to the expenses of the Nationwide Investor Destinations Funds, each investor is indirectly paying a proportionate share of the applicable fees and expenses of the underlying funds.

Asset allocation is the process of spreading assets across several different investment styles and asset classes. The purpose is to potentially reduce long-term risk and capture potential profits across various asset classes.

There is no assurance that the investment objective of any fund (or that of any underlying fund) will be achieved or that a diversified portfolio will produce better results than a nondiversified portfolio. Diversification does not guarantee returns or insulate an investor from potential losses, including the possible loss of principal.

Each Fund is subject to different levels of risk, based on the types and sizes of its underlying asset class allocations and its allocation strategy. In addition, each Fund's underlying funds may be subject to specific investment risks such as those associated with: (i) bonds and short-term instruments, (ii) small companies, (iii) mid-sized companies, (iv) international securities, (v) real estate investment trusts (REITs), and (vi) initial public offerings (IPOs).

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Because each asset class has target allocation ranges based on research conducted by Ibbotson for Nationwide Funds Group, these allocations will vary. Day-to-day market activity will likely cause a Fund's asset allocations to fluctuate from the stated target. Under ordinary circumstances, the Adviser will periodically rebalance the assets of each Fund in order to conform its actual allocations to those stated in the then-current prospectus. The asset class target allocations are subject to change at any time and without notice.

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