



Invesco Unit Trusts

Dividend Strategies Commentary

The Importance of Dividend Income

2Q 2012

- 1-2** The Importance of Dividend Income and "Business Growth Potential"
- 3-5** Change in Valuations and Dividend Yield
- 6** Select 10 Industrials Portfolio (SDOW)
- 7** S&P Dividend Sustainability Portfolio (DVST)
- 8** Global High Dividend Portfolio (HDVP)
- 9** Global 45 Dividend Strategy Portfolio (GLDV)

Risk considerations

There is no assurance a trust will achieve its investment objective. An investment in a unit investment trust is subject to market risk, which is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the trust will decline and that the value of trust units may therefore be less than what you paid for them. Each trust is unmanaged and its portfolio is not intended to change during the trust's life except in limited circumstances. Accordingly, you can lose money investing in a trust.

The trust should be considered as a part of a long-term investment strategy and you should consider your ability to pursue it by investing in successive trusts, if available. You will realize tax consequences associated with investing from one series to the next.

Select 10 Industrials Portfolio (SDOW)

Because the portfolio holds a relatively small number of stocks, you may encounter more price volatility than would occur in an investment diversified among a greater number of stocks.

The SDOW122 trust is concentrated in the health care industry. There are certain risks specific to the health care companies such as governmental regulation and the risk that a product may never come to pass.

Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

S&P Dividend Sustainability Portfolio (DVST)

Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

The DVST122 trust is concentrated in the consumer staples sector. A portfolio concentrated in a single market sector may present more risk than a portfolio broadly diversified over several sectors. Companies that manufacture, distribute and provide consumer products and services face risks such as intense competition, the lack of serious barriers to entry for on-line entrants, economic recession and a slowdown in consumer spending trends.

Global High Dividend Portfolio (HDVP)

Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Investing in foreign securities involves certain risks not typically associated with investing solely in the United States. This may magnify volatility due to changes in foreign exchange rates, the political and economic uncertainties in foreign countries, and the potential lack of liquidity, government supervision and regulations.

The HDVP121 trust is concentrated in both the consumer discretionary sector and the consumer staples sector. Companies that manufacture, distribute and provide consumer products and services face risks such as intense competition, the lack of serious barriers to entry for on-line entrants, economic recession and a slowdown in consumer spending trends.

Global 45 Dividend Strategy Portfolio (GLDV)

Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Investing in foreign securities involves certain risks not typically associated with investing solely in the United States. This may magnify volatility due to changes in foreign exchange rates, the political and economic uncertainties in foreign countries, and the potential lack of liquidity, government supervision and regulation.

The GLDV122 trust is concentrated in the consumer staples sector. Companies in this sector face risks such as intense competition, the lack of serious barriers to entry for on-line entrants, economic recession and a slowdown in consumer spending trends. A portfolio concentrated in a single market sector may present more risk than a portfolio broadly diversified over several sectors.

The Importance of Dividend Income

“Investing is simple but not easy.” Our goal as intelligent investors is to maximize our long term risk-adjusted return. There is a tremendous amount of political and economic noise continuing to batter investor psyche. In times like these, it’s important to take a step back and revisit the fundamentals of investing. If our goal is to achieve a specific return target, we ought to know how an investment may potentially get us to our desired level. We can breakdown investment return into an equation made up of three critical components:

Investment Return (%) = Business Growth (%) + Change in valuation (%) + Dividend Yield (%)

Over the past several years, investors have had to deal with significant amount of uncertainty. The global economic rebound from the 2008 credit crisis has not been as sharp as the analyst community expected. The lingering effects of a decade system wide financial over-leveraging, as well as significant government intervention, and regulation, have impacted investor expectations. Even with this uncertain backdrop, we at Invesco Unit Trusts believe you can achieve satisfactory results by employing patience and focusing on long-term performance rather than on short term gains.

Returning to our equation, each one of these variables is important in its own right. However, given the global macro backdrop noted above and surveying the current investing landscape, investors should hone in on the importance of dividends and dividend yields. To show you why, let’s take a look at each component in our equation.

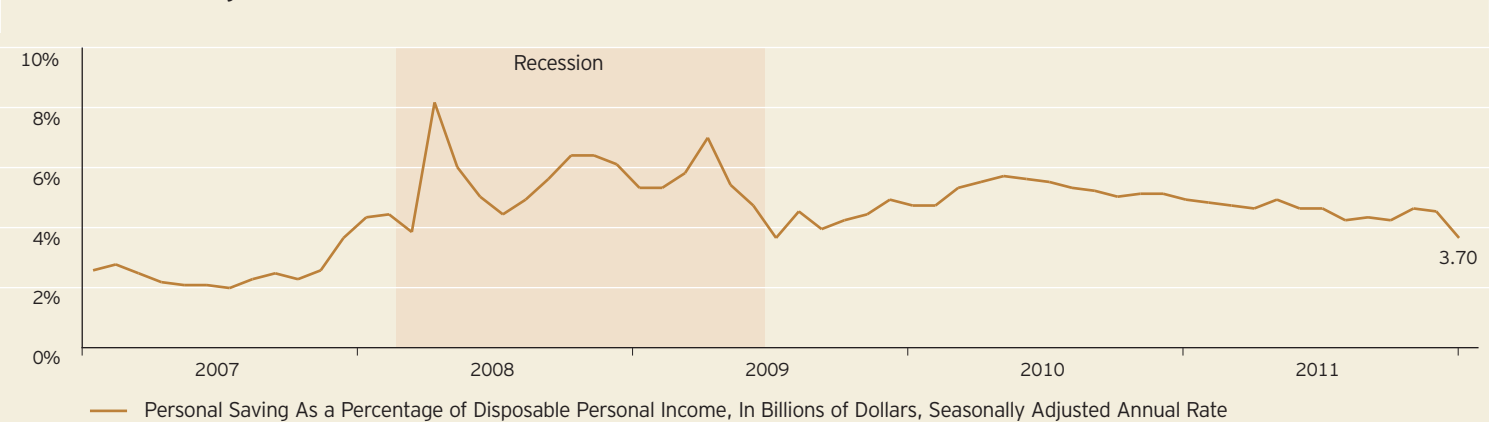
The Importance of Dividend Income

Business Growth Potential

Corporate income growth and profitability have exploded since the market bottom in March of 2009. However, with earnings season wrapping up, data shows that this growth has slowed dramatically. S&P 500 companies generated 4.99% growth year over year share weighted earnings per share (EPS). Compare this to the previous quarter's results, when companies reported year over year EPS growth of 14.21%. First quarter results in 2011 were even better, with average EPS growth of 38.52%. Source: Bloomberg L.P. As of 3/30/2012

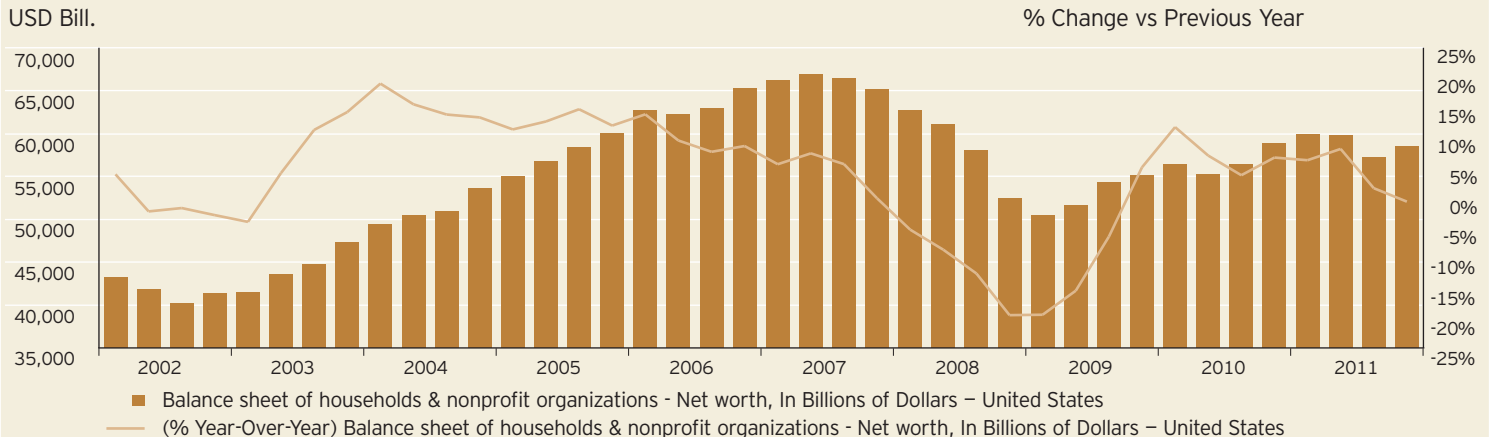
Investors may be coming to grips with the fact that a period of protracted growth is not right around the corner. Individual households were significantly exposed to the downturn in 2007 and 2008. The broad decline in asset values continues to hamper consumers. U.S. household net worth is still well below its peak in June of 2007 (see second chart below). Consumers have adjusted spending habits in light of current circumstance, spending less and saving more. We expect to see an elevated savings rate going forward, relative to rates seen during the late 1990s and early 2000s as households focus on rebuilding net worth. With less money devoted to consumption, demand for products may be negatively impacted for the foreseeable future. Given this shift in consumer behavior, businesses may be hard pressed to deliver significant levels of growth over the coming years.

USA Personal Saving Rate



Source: FactSet Research Systems, Inc. As of 2/29/12

U.S. Household Net Worth



Source: FactSet Research Systems, Inc. As of 12/31/11

Change in Valuations

Renowned investor Howard Marks has said that *“quality investing is not about buying good things, it’s about buying things well. The most important thing is the relationship between price and value¹.”* Buying a company at a price less than its intrinsic worth and waiting for the stock’s price to reflect this value has been an historically effective investment strategy.* The lower the price you buy a stock relative to its underlying value, the greater your potential return. The recent run up in global markets has diminished future potential price returns. The bargains found in early 2009 have been bought up and we now encounter several markets that do not appear cheap.

Often, market values relative to fundamental metrics can give us perspective on current conditions. Many major global equity indices are currently trading at a premium to 3 month, 6 month, and year to date averages on a price to earnings, price to cash flow, and price to book basis. On a technical basis, the percentage of NYSE stocks above their 200 day moving average has moved from a 12 month low of 7% on October 3rd to 70%². With the recent run up in global asset prices, investors’ potential long term returns derived from changes in market valuations seems constrained at this point in time.

¹ “Howard Mark’s Missives, Now for the Masses” DealBook 5/12/2011

² As of 3/30/2012

*Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E)	As of 3/30/12	1m avg.	3m avg.	6m avg.	YTD	1Y avg.
S&P 500 INDEX	14.57	14.35	13.92	13.59	13.93	14.03
RUSSELL 2000 INDEX	31.34	31.02	30.73	30.74	30.70	33.47
DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	13.60	13.45	13.16	12.66	13.18	12.84
MSCI EAFE	15.62	15.56	15.11	13.57	15.16	13.18
NIKKEI 225	26.30	25.98	23.88	20.35	24.24	18.90
MSCI EM	11.84	11.91	11.62	11.13	11.63	11.37
Price to Book Ratio (P/B)	As of 3/30/12	1m avg.	3m avg.	6m avg.	YTD	1Y avg.
S&P 500 INDEX	2.29	2.26	2.19	2.09	2.20	2.10
RUSSELL 2000 INDEX	1.93	1.91	1.88	1.78	1.89	1.83
DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	2.86	2.83	2.78	2.64	2.79	2.62
MSCI EAFE	1.39	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.34	1.35
NIKKEI 225	1.33	1.31	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.19
MSCI EM	1.21	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.29	1.59
Price to Cash Flow (P/CF)	As of 3/30/12	1m avg.	3m avg.	6m avg.	YTD	1Y avg.
S&P 500 INDEX	8.01	7.90	7.67	7.46	7.68	7.97
RUSSELL 2000 INDEX	12.52	12.38	12.02	11.63	12.03	10.13
DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	8.23	8.14	7.99	7.90	7.99	8.61
MSCI EAFE	6.95	6.99	6.76	6.92	6.76	7.67
NIKKEI 225	7.90	7.80	7.24	6.90	7.28	6.73
MSCI EM	10.58	10.55	10.27	9.14	10.30	9.25

Source: Bloomberg L.P. As of 3/30/12

The Importance of Dividend Income

Dividend Yield

Dividends are payments to partial owners (the stockholders) of a company after costs and taxes are deducted from residual income. Dividend yield is the relationship between a company's level of dividend payments and the price an investor must pay for that company. This means that large dividend yields can be the result of a company distributing large amounts of residual earnings, or that the company is trading at low price relative to dividends.

Dividends have been a critical component to equity investors' total return. The disbursement of dividends is often a sign of a company's financial health as well as the existence of a management team that places significant value on shareholder contentment. Companies that reward shareholders with the dividends have, on average, outperformed non-dividend payers. With that being said, please note that dividends are never assured and may vary over time. The dividend component of investors return has been critical to a buy and hold strategy. Over the past decade, inflation has outpaced the price return of the S&P 500 significantly. Without dividends, investing in the S&P 500 over the past 10 years would have diminished your purchasing power. You would have lost money in real terms.

Keeping this information in mind, Invesco offers a number of investment solutions which center around dividend oriented strategies. In order to help defend against a volatile and uncertain macroeconomic environment, Invesco Unit Trusts believes investors should consider attaining positions in large cap, quality companies which provide attractive levels of dividends. Invesco offers a wide selection of investment solutions based around dividend oriented strategies.

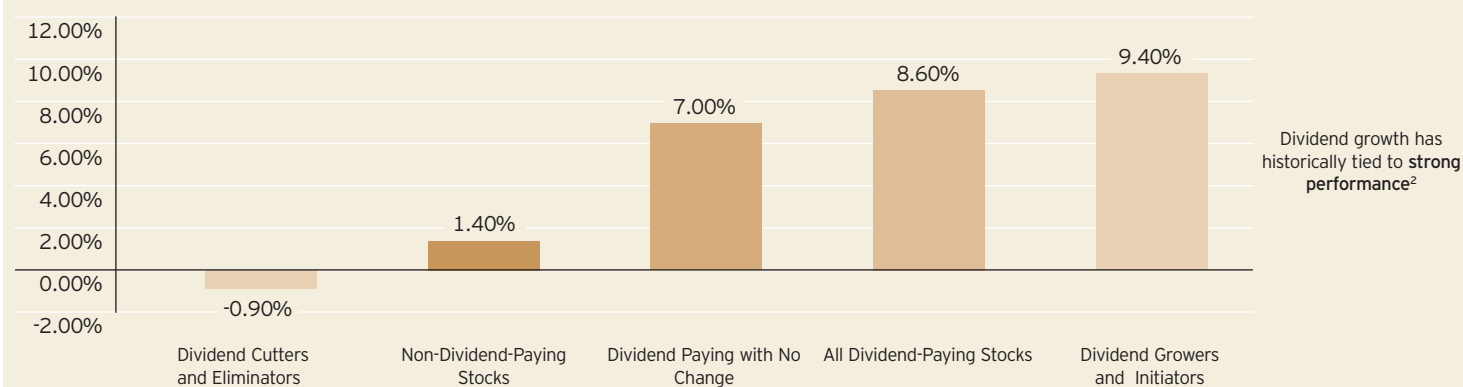
10 Year Cumulative Return	Return without Dividends	Return with Dividends Reinvested
S&P 500 Index	23.40%	50.36%
Inflation (CPI Index)	28.33%	28.33%
Real Return*	-4.93%	22.03%

³ Source: Bloomberg L.P. From 01/31/02 to 03/30/2012. Past performance cannot guarantee future results. An investment cannot be made in an index.

*Real Return signifies the return when inflation is taken into context.

Average Annual Total Returns of S&P 500 Stocks by Dividend Policy¹

30-Year Period Ended December 31, 2011

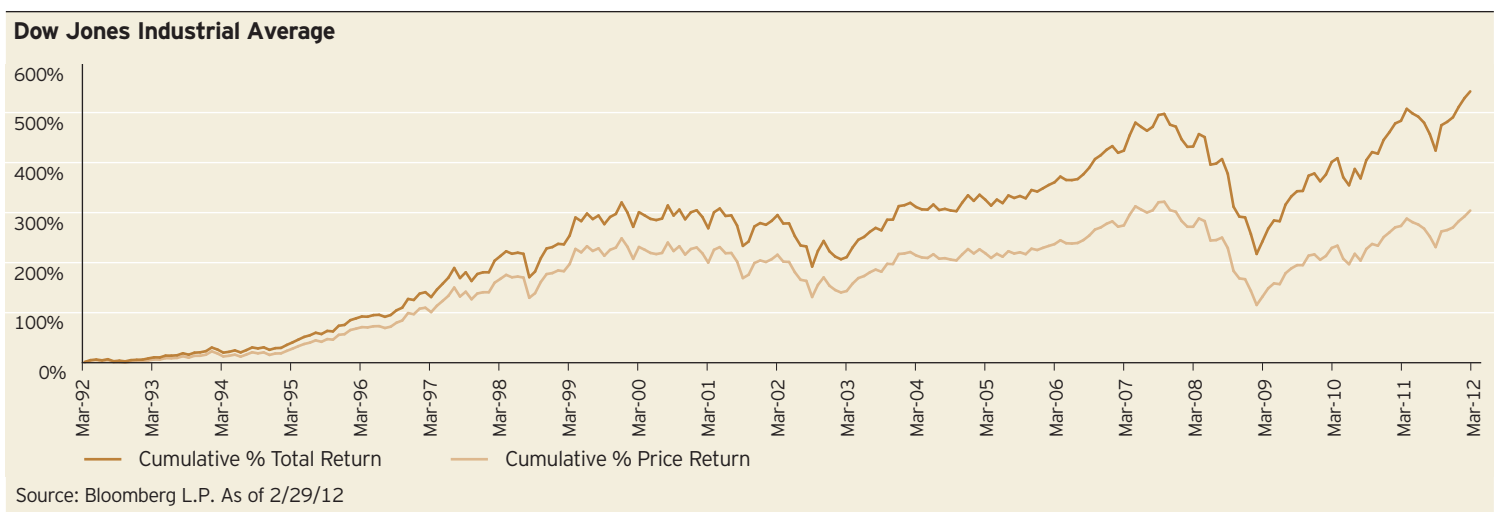
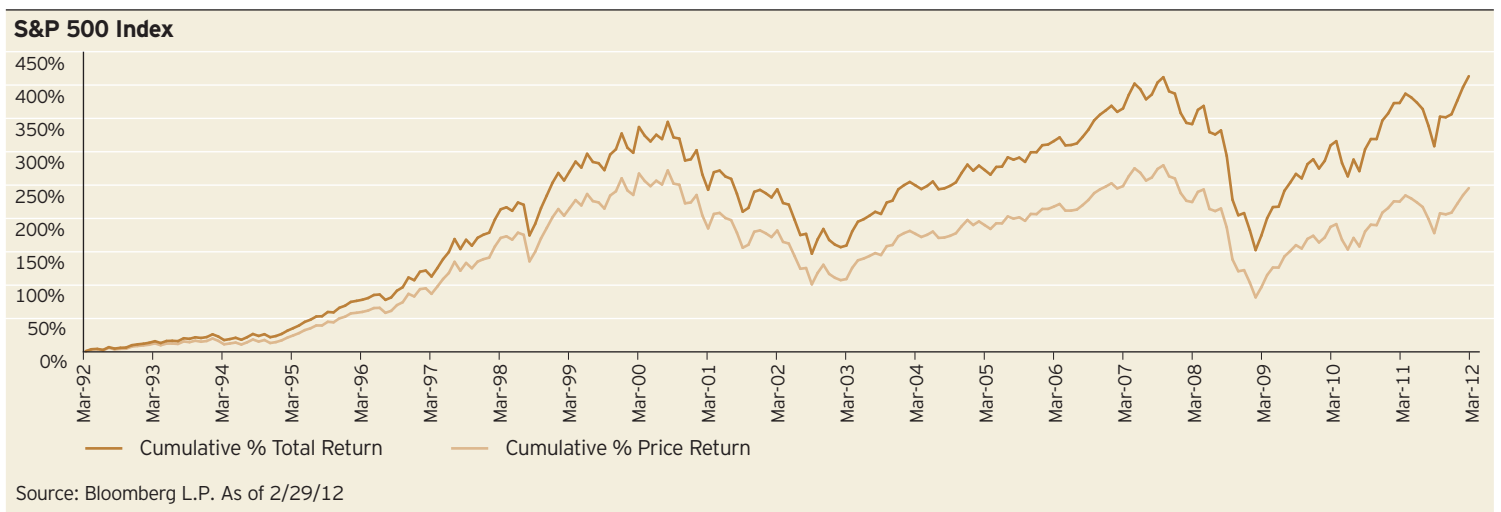
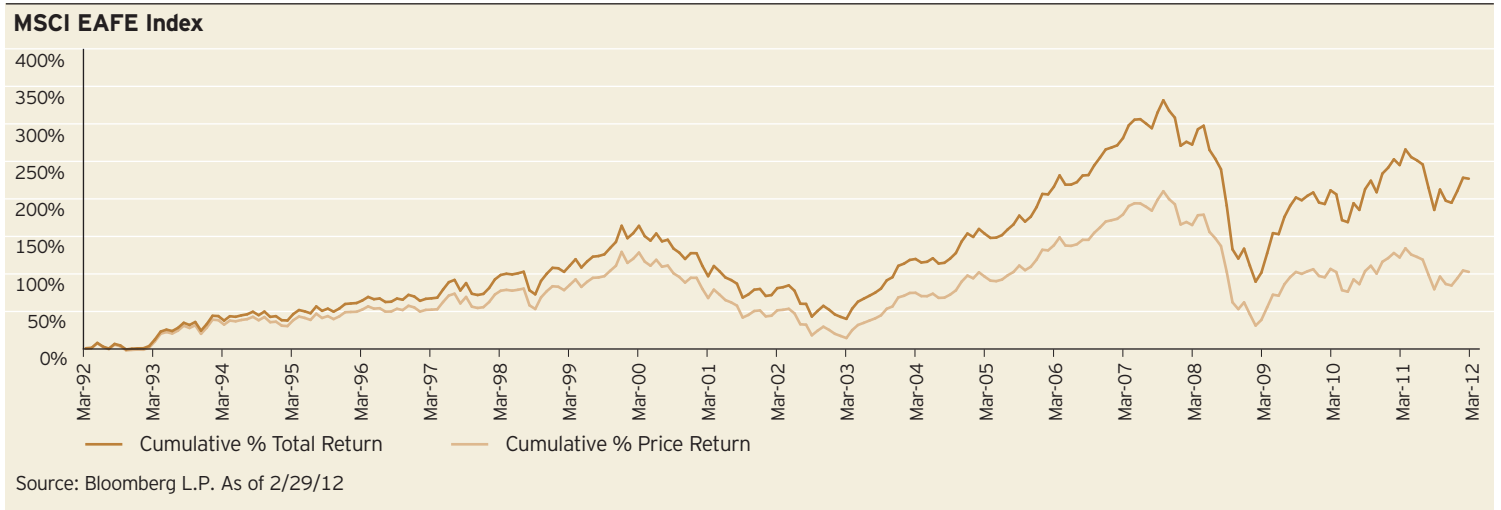


¹ Source: 2011 Ned Davis Research, Inc. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. All stocks were categorized by the following methodology for the 12 month period ended 12/31/2011: Dividend Cutters and Eliminators represents stocks in the S&P 500 that have lowered or eliminated their dividend; Non-Dividend-Paying Stocks represents non-dividend paying stocks of the S&P 500; Dividend Payers With No Change represents all dividend-paying stocks of the S&P 500 that have maintained their existing dividend rate; All Dividend-Paying Stocks represents all dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500; and Dividend Growers and Initiators represents all dividend-paying stocks of the S&P 500 that raised their existing dividend or initiated a new dividend.

² Past performance does not guarantee future results. The payment of dividends by a company are never assured and may vary over time.

The Importance of Dividend Income

Below is a graphical depiction of the importance of dividend income. Reinvesting cash dividends across multiple markets has historically outperformed over a long term investment horizon.* Total and Price Returns for the MSCI EAFE Index, S&P 500 Index and Dow Jones Industrial Average are shown below.



Total return assumes reinvestment of dividends.

***Past performance cannot guarantee future results. An investment cannot be made in an index.**

Select 10 Industrials Portfolio (SDOW122)

(Deposited on 3/1/12) Please note that SDOW123 is scheduled for deposit on May 1, 2012.

Objective: Invesco Unit Trusts offers a portfolio that seeks to provide above-average total return by investing in a portfolio of stocks. The Select 10 Industrial Portfolio includes the 10 highest dividend-yielding stocks in the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM (DJIASM), a nationally recognized market indicator.

With increased demand for higher levels of income in this low interest rate environment and a propensity to invest in Large Cap companies with the belief that these well capitalized companies can withstand the constant change we are seeing in the market, Invesco believes that the SDOW unit trust is an attractive option. The “Dogs of the Dow” strategy has garnered much attention as of late. It is a classic value investment strategy that invests in the 10 highest dividend-yielding stocks in the Dow Jones Industrial Average (“DJIA”). The strategy calls for holding the stocks for approximately one year, selling the stocks, and repeating the strategy on an annual basis.

SDOW122 Company Names*	Ticker	Price \$ (3/30/12)	Dividend Yield (3/30/12)	YTD Total Return (thru 3/30/12)
DU PONT (E I) DE NEMOURS	DD	\$52.90	3.08%	16.70%
INTEL CORP.	INTC	\$28.11	3.01	16.80
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	GE	\$20.07	3.55	13.01
AT&T INC.	T	\$31.23	5.73	4.73
KRAFT FOODS INC.	KFT	\$38.01	3.04	2.52
PFIZER INC.	PFE	\$22.64	3.94	5.66
MERCK & CO.	MRK	\$38.40	4.38	2.97
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	PG	\$67.21	3.38	1.54
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	JNJ	\$65.96	3.62	1.45
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC.	VZ	\$38.23	5.24	-3.46
DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE			2.48	8.91
S&P 500 INDEX			1.99	12.59

*Does not represent the performance of any trust. An investment cannot be made in an index.

There are three key components to the strategy that makes it compelling as a portion of an investor’s core allocation.

- **Quality**—The strategy owns some of the biggest “blue chip” names of the world from the marquee index. These are quality large cap companies with good fundamentals and strong market franchise.
- **Value**—The strategy buys companies that may have well established businesses but their stocks may have fallen out of favor relative to the broader index.
- **Dividend yield**—The strategy consists of the 10 highest dividend-yielding stocks in the DJIA. The dividends paid by the companies selected in the strategy are often above average and may provide an attractive source of investment income.

In 2011, The DJIA well outpaced other broad market indices as its price appreciated by 5.5%. On a total return basis, the index was up by 8.4%. In comparison, the S&P 500’s price return was flat for the year with total return up by 2.1%. The tech-heavy NASDAQ Composite’s price declined by -1.6% while the Russell 2000 index of small-cap stocks fell 5.4%.

The “Dogs of the Dow” strategy had an even better year providing strong relative performance to the Dow Index. The outperformance came as no surprise as investors piled into high-yielding stocks to offset the market’s volatile swings with the advantage of fairly reliable dividend streams.

Past performance of companies included in any previously deposited portfolio is not indicative of future results. Furthermore, the payment of dividends is never assured and may vary over time.

Past performance cannot guarantee future results. An investment cannot be made in an index.

S&P Dividend Sustainability Portfolio (DVST):

Objective: The DVST portfolio seeks above-average capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of stocks derived from the S&P 500[®] Dividend Aristocrats Index (Aristocrats).

When constructing a diversified portfolio, investors should keep in mind the importance of dividend income. From 1925 thru December 2011, compounded dividends constituted 45% of the total return of the S&P 500 Index*. Dividends are also a signal of an enterprise's fundamental health. Keeping these points in mind, investors should consider taking a closer look at the S&P Dividend Sustainability Portfolio (DVST).

- The companies that comprise the DVST portfolio are derived from the *S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index*. Each company within this index has increased its dividend for at least 25 consecutive years.
- Putting those 25 years into perspective, that means that each of the companies within DVST was able to sustain and increase dividend payouts through such challenging periods as the credit crisis of 2008, the tech bubble in the early 2000s, and the Savings and Loan crisis of the late 1980s and early 1990s.
- The 30 companies in DVST122 increased their dividend distribution by an average of 12% in 2011.
- 14 out of the 30 companies in DVST122 increased dividend distributions by 10% or more in 2011 (Walgreen, Lowe's, Grainger (WW), Wal-Mart, Stanley Black & Decker, Target, Air Products & Chemicals, Emerson Electric, McDonald's, Dover, Ecolab, VF Corp, McCormick & Co. and Aflac).
- Thru 4/25/12, 12 out of the 30 companies in DVST122 have increased dividend distributions in 2012 (Air Products & Chemicals, Wal-Mart, Coca-Cola, 3M, Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive, Abbott Laboratories, Kimberly-Clark, Chubb Corp., PPG Industries, AT&T and Consolidated Edison).
- 28 of the 30 companies in the DVST122 portfolio have debt ratings of A- or higher (Ecolab Inc. & PPG Industries have BBB+ debt ratings).
- 25 of the 30 companies in DVST122 have stock quality ratings of A- or higher (Franklin Resources, Stanley Black & Decker, AT&T, Consolidated Edison and PPG Industries have stock quality ratings of B+).

Source: Bloomberg L.P. As of Apr. 25, 2012

*Source: Ned Davis Research Inc. as of Dec. 31, 2011

Past performance cannot guarantee future results. An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Why Invest Globally

At the end of 2011, the United States accounted for approximately 46% of the global equity market, which compares to 56% of the total market just 10 years earlier. In addition, there may be growth opportunities overseas that do not exist in the United States. Looking back over a ten year period (as of 12/31/11) the MSCI World Index has outperformed the S&P 500 Index during 7 out of 10 years, or 70% of the time, though past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Global High Dividend Portfolio (HDVP121)

Objective: Invesco Unit Trusts offers a portfolio that seeks to provide above-average total return by investing in a portfolio of domestic stocks and American Depository Receipts (ADRs) of companies with the potential to pay attractive dividend distributions.

Invesco believes that sustainable high dividend income and capital appreciation potential are both important to total return expectations. With U.S. corporations, on average, holding more cash on their balance sheets today than they have since the 1950s¹, a positive dividend momentum may be sustainable in the years to come. Dividend-paying stocks have historically offered solid performance. Of course, there is no guarantee of future results and the payment of stock dividends is not assured and may vary over time.

¹ Dividends: The 2012 Guide to Dividend Policy Trends and Best Practices – JP Morgan, January 2012.

■ Dividend Growth

- The companies in the HDVP121 portfolio have an average 3-year percentage dividend growth rate of 6.7% and a 1-year percentage dividend growth rate of 13.8% as of 3/14/12.
- As of 3/14/2012, 15 out of the 35 companies in HDVP121 have raised their dividend distributions Year-to-Date. 7 out of the 15 companies have increased their dividend distributions by 5% or more.

■ Dividend Yield

- 25 out of the 35 companies in HDVP121 have dividend yields of 4% or greater (as of 3/14/12)
- A dividend-payout ratio can be used to help determine the sustainability and a company's ability to grow future dividend distributions. The companies in the HDVP121 portfolio have an average dividend payout ratio of approximately 72.5% as of 3/14/12.

■ Fundamentals & Quality

- Companies that pay dividends need to have the ability to generate cash. The average 1-year free cash-flow per share growth of the companies included in the HDVP121 portfolio is approximately 30% as of 3/14/12.
- Companies considered for the HDVP portfolio must have either a S&P stock rating of "B" or higher, or a S&P debt rating of "BBB-" or higher at the time of selection.

■ Value

- The companies that make up the HDVP121 portfolio have an average Estimated 2013 P/E ratio of 11.4. Companies with lower P/E ratios are generally considered to be undervalued and may present a potential buying opportunity.

Source: Bloomberg L.P. as of 3/30/12 unless otherwise noted.

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Global 45 Dividend Strategy Portfolio (GLDV):

Objective: The portfolio seeks above-average total return. The portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of stocks. The Global 45 Dividend Strategy Portfolio is an enhanced index unit investment trust that invests in stocks of foreign and domestic companies. The strategy contains three approximately equally weighted dividend oriented strategies: the Select 10 Industrial Strategy, the Select S&P Industrial Strategy, and the EAFESM Select 20 Strategy.

During this historically low interest rate environment, the portfolio can play an important role by potentially generating a high level of current income.

By design, the portfolio identifies quality companies by combining the 3 following strategies –

- **EAFE Select 20** – The companies identified by this strategy have demonstrated the ability to grow their business by generating one- and 3-years sales and earnings growth even during the financial crisis following 2008/2009.
- **Select 10 Industrial** – The strategy owns some of the biggest “blue chip” names, which have historically demonstrated more resiliency to short-term market volatility, had the cash flows to pay out higher dividends with consistency and delivered positive earnings surprise that exceed consensus estimates.
- **Select S&P Industrial** – The strategy picks quality stocks ranked A or A+ by S&P Earnings and Dividend ranking. These companies have shown the ability to grow their earnings over different market cycles while providing earnings and dividend stability though the payment of dividends is never assured and may vary over time.
- It is very important to maintain diversification across the different markets to potentially decrease portfolio volatility. By investing in large cap quality companies from the U.S. and from developed markets from the MSCI EAFE index, the portfolio provides domestic and foreign exposure.
- The portfolio can potentially be a source of relatively higher income. Out of the 45 stocks in GLDV122 portfolio, all of them have higher dividend yields than the S&P 500's dividend yield of 1.97% and the Dow Jones Industrial Average's dividend yield of 2.47%. 29 of the 45 stocks have a higher dividend yield than the MSCI EAFE's 3.50% according to Bloomberg L.P. as of 3/14/12.
- The stocks in GLDV122 portfolio have shown the ability to grow their dividends over time. On average, the stocks have grown their dividend between 6-8% over the previous 1-, 3- and 5-years as of 3/14/12. Source: Bloomberg, L.P.

Past performance cannot guarantee future results. An investment cannot be made in an index.

For more information

Call your advisor or contact Invesco at 800 959 4246 from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Central time on weekdays.
You can also visit us at www.invesco.com/us

S&P Quality Rankings reflect the long-term growth and stability of a company's earnings and dividends in a range from A+ (highest) to C (lowest), with a ranking of D reflecting in reorganization and LIQ represents liquidation. See standardandpoors.com for additional information.

A credit rating is an assessment provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) of the creditworthiness of an issuer with respect to debt obligations, including specific securities, money market instruments or other debts. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest); ratings are subject to change without notice. For more information on Standard and Poor's rating methodology, including equity ratings, please visit standardandpoors.com and select "Understanding Ratings" under Rating Resources on the homepage.

Price-Earnings Ratio – P/E Ratio is a valuation ratio of a company's current share price compared to its per-share earnings.

Price-To-Cash-Flow Ratio is a measure of the market's expectations of a firm's future financial health. Because this measure deals with cash flow, the effects of depreciation and other non-cash factors are removed. Similar to the price-earnings ratio, this measure provides an indication of relative value.

Price-To-Book Ratio – P/B Ratio is a ratio used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value per share.

Dividend Payout Ratio is the percentage of earnings paid to shareholders in dividends.

Free Cash Flow Per Share is a measure of a company's financial flexibility that is determined by dividing free cash flow by the total number of shares outstanding. This measure serves as a proxy for measuring changes in earnings per share.

NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NO BANK GUARANTEE

Before investing, investors should carefully read the prospectus and consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. For this and more complete information about the trusts, investors should ask their advisers for a prospectus or download one at invesco.com/unittrust.

The MSCI EAFE Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of stocks of Europe, Australia, and the Far East.

The Russell 2000 Index is an index measuring the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which is made up of 3,000 of the biggest U.S. stocks. The Russell 2000 serves as a benchmark for small cap stocks in the United States. Japan's Nikkei 225 Stock Average, the leading and most-respected index of Japanese stocks. It is a price-weighted index comprised of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index (MSCI EM) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted average of 30 significant stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges.

The opinions expressed are those of the author, are based on current market conditions and are subject to change without notice. These opinions may differ from those of other Invesco investment professionals.

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The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is an unmanaged index generally representative of the U.S. stock market.

Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a product of Dow Jones Indexes, a CME Group company (CME), and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by Invesco and the trust. The trust, based on the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dow Jones, CME, and their respective affiliates. Dow Jones, CME, and their respective affiliates make no representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.