



Before you invest, you may want to review the Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTR<sup>SM</sup> ETF's (the "Fund") statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated April 20, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's statutory prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the Fund online at [www.paceretfs.com/media/](http://www.paceretfs.com/media/). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to [ETF@usbank.com](mailto:ETF@usbank.com).

### Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTR<sup>SM</sup> ETF (the "Fund") is an exchange traded fund that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTR<sup>SM</sup> Index (the "Index").

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated for the current fiscal year.

### Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$61	\$192

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

### Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a "passive management" (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC, the index provider (the "Index Provider"), and measures the performance of the industrial real estate sector of the U.S. equity market, which includes warehouse and self-storage real estate sub-sectors.

### *The Index*

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the industrial real estate sector (“Industrial Companies”), including companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from self-storage real estate operations (“Self-Storage Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Industrial Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of November 30, 2017, the Index consisted of 20 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Prologis Inc. (15.00%), Duke Realty Corp. (11.95%), and WP Carey Inc. (8.94%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of each March, June, September, and December based on data as of the end of the previous month (each, a “Reference Date”). Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. The sum of all Industrial Companies that are not Self-Storage Companies cannot exceed 80% of the total Index weight, and the remaining weight will be composed of Self-Storage Companies. Additionally, each Index Constituent’s weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

### *The Fund’s Investment Strategy*

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

### **Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund’s shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions,

dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.

- **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

*Risks of Investing in the Industrial Real Estate Sector.* Companies in the Industrial Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, industrial real estate may be more susceptible to changes in interest rates, macroeconomic trends, government regulation, and tax regulation than other real estate sectors. Industrial real estate may also be concentrated in logistics-related industries, which could expose industrial real estate companies to the risks of a downturn affecting logistics companies.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.** As with all ETFs, Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of Fund shares, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.
- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

### **Fund Performance**

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at [www.paceretfs.com](http://www.paceretfs.com) or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

## **Management**

### *Investment Adviser*

Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

### *Portfolio Managers*

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund’s inception.

## **Buying and Selling Fund Shares**

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares (“Creation Units”), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

## **Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

## **Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.