

# WILL INTEREST RATE HEADWINDS TURN INTO TAILWINDS?

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12/21/2023

Over the past two years, [rising interest rates](#) reversed several longstanding market relationships so significantly that they defy historical precedent.

The most damning evidence is found in the equity market, where newly positive correlations between stock and bond returns eliminate the [diversification](#) benefit that existed when the historical relationship was consistently negative. Market commentary has rightfully focused on this, as it newly challenges the conventions of portfolio construction.

But other relationships have been upended as well.

Over the last two decades, equities maintained steadily positive correlations with changes in U.S. Treasury yields, as steady economic growth propelled equity markets higher and provided upward, yet not prohibitive, pressure on rates. This trend was exacerbated by the very nature of a low interest rate environment since yield changes from one period to the next contained an upward bias.

Though it fluctuated throughout the economic cycle, the relationship remained consistently positive for both large caps and small caps. The trend was consistent across all nine U.S. equity size and style combinations as well, with small caps and [value](#) styles maintaining slightly stronger relationships than large caps and [growth](#).

**Median Rolling 36M Correlation of Russell U.S. Index Family vs. 10-Year Treasury Yield (since 2005)**

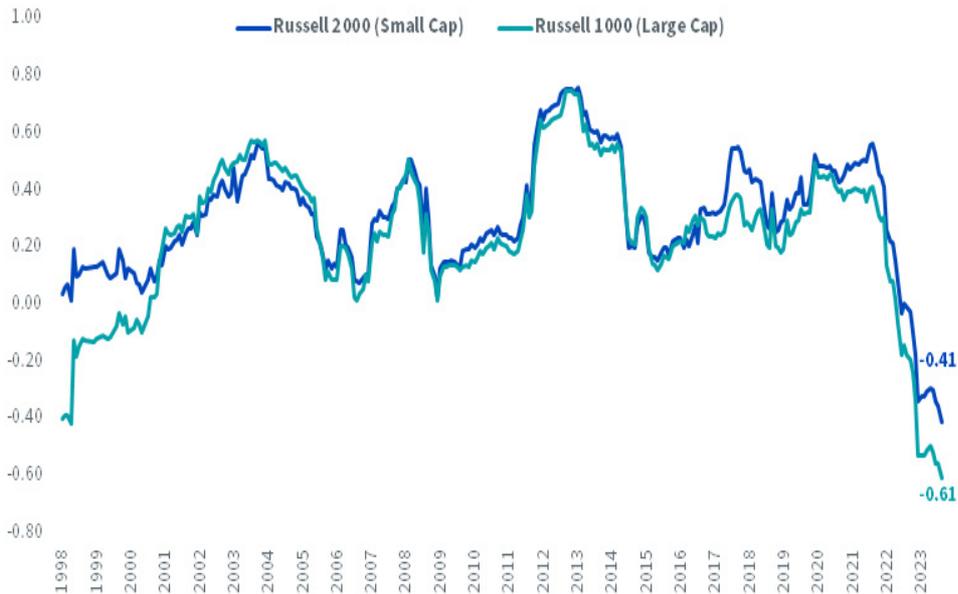
	Growth	Core	Value
Large (Russell 1000)	0.22	0.27	0.33
Mid (Russell Mid Cap)	0.24	0.25	0.25
Small (Russell 2000)	0.30	0.32	0.34

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, FRED, as of 11/30/23. You cannot invest directly in an index. Latest data available for all nine Russell size-style indexes is 2005.

For definitions of indices in the table above, please visit the [glossary](#).

But after more than 500 [basis points](#) of cumulative rate hikes over the past two years, the relationship began to break down in late 2021. Two years later, large- and small-cap equities are now deeply negatively correlated with changes in interest rates for the first time in our 25-year data history.

**Rolling 36M Correlation: Large Cap & Small Cap Returns vs. Changes in 10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield**



Sources: WisdomTree, FRED, FactSet, as of 11/30/23. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Despite the shift, these correlations may suggest near-term upside for equities in the prevailing interest rate environment.

Although [rate hikes](#) impeded risk sentiment and embedded most U.S. equity indexes in negative territory for the past two years,<sup>1</sup> an eventual [monetary policy](#) pivot may revitalize broader optimism. The Federal Reserve has insinuated that it plans to hold [interest rates](#) steady over the near term, and that its next policy rate decision is may likely be a rate *cut* versus another hike, provided there are no positive economic surprises that disrupt the recent trend of softening data.

That means markets are likely atop the interest rate plateau and eagerly await the descent. Once the pivot to policy easing commences, we think a fresh injection of risk appetite will be swift and pronounced.

In that scenario, we surmise that traditional risk-on darlings like small cap equities may catch an overdue tailwind. Small-cap value, in particular, has an impressive record of outperformance over large-cap value once the [FOMC](#) initially pivots to accommodative policy.

Over the past two decades, the Fed cut rates after prolonged periods of high, or steady, rates on five occasions. During the one- and two-year periods following those reductions, small-cap value outperformed large cap value in nine of ten observations to a compelling extent.

Day of Rate Cut	Did Small Value Outperform Large Value?			
	1-Year Post-Cut	Cumulative Outperformance	2-Years Post-Cut	Cumulative Outperformance
1/3/01	Yes	19.9%	Yes	20.3%
9/18/07	Yes	14.2%	Yes	8.8%
10/8/08	Yes	0.9%	Yes	5.2%
7/31/19	No	-9.9%	Yes	6.7%
3/3/20	Yes	21.4%	Yes	10.8%

Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, as of 12/7/23. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Small-cap value returns are represented by the Russell 2000 Value Total Return Index, while large-cap value returns are represented by the Russell 1000 Value Total Return Index.

The [WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Fund \(EES\)](#) recorded even better success over the latter

four cuts shown above, outperforming broad small-cap value over the subsequent one- and two-year periods in six of eight observations.

Day of Rate Cut	Did EES Outperform Small Value?			
	1-Year Post-Cut	Cumulative NAV Outperformance	2-Years Post-Cut	Cumulative NAV Outperformance
9/18/07	No	-5.8%	Yes	11.8%
10/8/08	Yes	26.6%	Yes	32.3%
7/31/19	No	-1.3%	Yes	0.9%
3/3/20	Yes	5.5%	Yes	11.3%

Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, as of 12/7/23. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Small-cap value returns are represented by the Russell 2000 Value Total Return Index. EES was launched in February 2007, which eliminates the January 2001 interest rate cut from this analysis. **The performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. 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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.**

*For the most recent month-end performance, standardized performance, and 30-day standardized yield click [here](#).*

Three of the four observations across the two-year subsequent returns also notched double-digit outperformance over broader small-cap value.

It also trades at a similar valuation to the broader market,<sup>2</sup> which may create an attractive entry point for potential allocations. It currently has an 11.0 times estimated [price-to-earnings](#) (excluding negative earners) multiple versus 13.8 times for the Russell 2000 and 11.4 times for the [Russell 2000 Value](#).

Overall, we're encouraged by the historical track record for small-cap value in the policy environment immediately before and after rate cuts and think the [WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Fund \(EES\)](#) may be in a suitable position to consider.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg, as of 12/7/23, covering the period 12/31/21–12/7/23.

<sup>2</sup> Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 12/7/23. You cannot invest directly in an index.

**Important Risks Related to this Article**

There are risks associated with investing, including the possible loss of principal. Funds focusing their investments on certain sectors and/or smaller companies increase their vulnerability to any single economic or regulatory development. This may result in greater share price volatility. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

For the top 10 holdings of EES please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/equity/ees>

For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click [here](#) NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

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## DEFINITIONS

**Diversification**: A risk management strategy that mixes a wide variety of investments within a portfolio.

**Value**: Characterized by lower price levels relative to fundamentals, such as earnings or dividends. Prices are lower because investors are less certain of the performance of these fundamentals in the future. This term is also related to the Value Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

**Growth**: Characterized by higher price levels relative to fundamentals, such as dividends or earnings. Price levels are higher because investors are willing to pay more due to their expectations of future improvements in these fundamentals.

**Basis point**: 1/100th of 1 percent.

**Rate Hike**: refers to an increase in the policy rate set by a central bank. In the U.S., this generally refers to the Federal Funds Target Rate.

**Monetary policy**: Actions of a central bank or other regulatory committee that determine the size and rate of growth of the money supply, which in turn affects interest rates.

**Real interest rate**: Interest rate accounting for the impact of inflation. From the nominal interest rate, which does not account for the impact of inflation, the rate of inflation is subtracted to get to the real interest rate.

**Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)**: The branch of the Federal Reserve Board that determines the direction of monetary policy.

**Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio**: Share price divided by earnings per share. Lower numbers indicate an ability to access greater amounts of earnings per dollar invested.

**Russell 2000 Value Index**: measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.