
WITH EUROPEAN SENTIMENT UP, MARKET CAP FOCUS SHOULD BE DOWN

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The first three quarters of 2017 have started to see the long-awaited passing of the baton from U.S. markets to overseas markets. Year-to-date through September 30, the [MSCI Europe](#), [Japan](#) and [EM Indexes](#) all outpaced the [S&P 500](#).¹ Given the younger ages of their respective rallies (consider this: if the U.S. [bull](#) market that was born in March 2009 were a person, it would have just started third grade), [valuations](#) generally remain more attractive in the international markets.

While there is reason for optimism in all three international equity regions, for the purposes of this blog post, we'll focus on Europe.

Investors have added \$14.4 billion to broad-based European ETFs in 2017,² and it is easy to see why. Looking beyond the market-friendly election results across the region, sentiment indicators reached their highest levels in more than a decade. Encouragingly, measures of leading indicators have also hit their highest levels since before the financial crisis.³ Couple these economic developments with a compelling valuation opportunity, and one can reasonably ask—what's not to like?

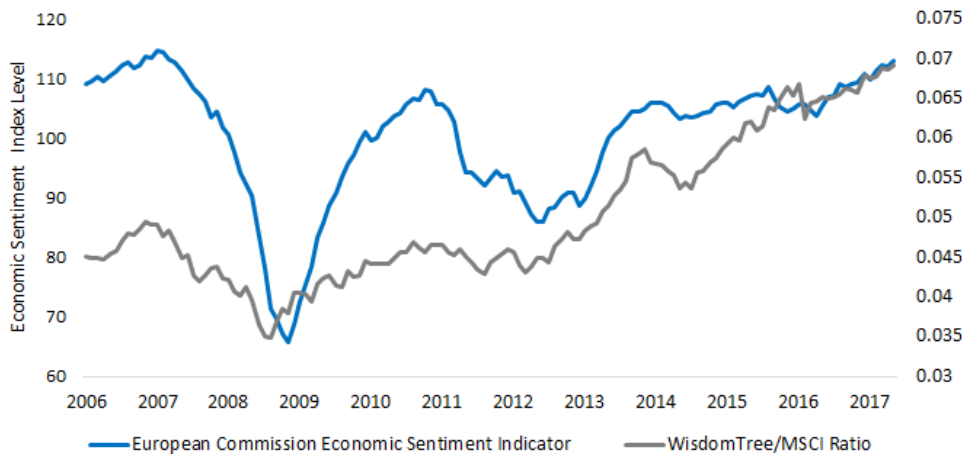
Perhaps the only thing not to like could be the vehicles in which many investors are allocating.

European Stocks Not Reflective of European Economies

Unlike the U.S. market (where the S&P 500 derives 62% of its underlying revenue from within the U.S.), the European market tends to be more export-oriented, with the MSCI Europe Index deriving only 44% of its underlying revenue from within broad Europe.⁴ So if investors are turning optimistic on Europe because of what is happening on the economic front, wouldn't a smarter investment be something more closely tied to the economies themselves?

[We've written in the past about how European small caps conduct much more of their business in Europe](#), and our [Europe SmallCap Dividend Index](#) derives 74% of its revenues from within Europe⁵ - 30% more than the MSCI Europe Index. Given its local ties, it should be no surprise that the performance of the WisdomTree Index performance relative to the MSCI index is closely tied to economic sentiment.

Strong [Correlation](#) between Sentiment and [Small-Cap](#) Relative Performance



Sources: European Commission, Bloomberg, WisdomTree, as of 9/30/17. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

There is a 0.58 correlation between the [European Commission’s Economic Sentiment Indicator](#) and the performance of the WisdomTree Index compared to the MSCI Europe Index. On the surface, this may sound intuitive: Small caps outperform large caps when sentiment is rising (and vice versa). However, for bullish investors allocating to Europe, this message appears to be getting lost in translation.

Of the \$14.4 billion that has gone into European ETFs this year, only \$278 million—less than 2%—has gone into small-cap strategies.

If investors believe Europe is trending upward, wouldn’t a targeted approach be preferred to a more globally reliant one? Clearly, there has been a misalignment between thesis and implementation.

The “Problem” with Small Caps

The natural criticism to this thesis may be that investors are worried about extra [volatility](#) typically associated with small caps. Admittedly, this is true—European small caps have historically been more volatile than large caps. However, the incremental returns have more than made up for the incremental volatility.

Since its inception, the WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend Index has not only had more than double the total returns of the MSCI Europe Index, it has had more than double the [risk-adjusted returns](#) of the MSCI Europe Index.

From June 1, 2006 to September 30, 2017			
Index	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend Index	7.63%	22.21%	0.30
MSCI Europe Index	3.67%	19.44%	0.14

Source: Zephyr StyleADVISOR, as of 9/30/17. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns.

Since small caps are closely tied to the local economy, the performance of the small-cap Index is even more impressive given the backdrop of middling-at best-economic conditions in Europe since 2006. If the European economies sustain their upward momentum, the potential for small-cap outperformance could certainly continue from here.

¹Source: Bloomberg, as of 9/30/17.

²Source: Bloomberg, as of 9/30/17.

³Source: DZ Bank, 10/2/17.

⁴Source: FactSet, as of 9/30/17.

⁵Source: FactSet, as of 9/30/17.

Important Risks Related to this Article

Investments focused in Europe increase the impact of events and developments associated with the region, which can adversely affect performance.

Investments focusing on certain sectors and/or smaller companies increase their vulnerability to any single economic or regulatory development.

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.

For more investing insights, check out our [Economic & Market Outlook](#)

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DEFINITIONS

MSCI Europe Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed equity markets in Europe.

MSCI Japan Index: A market cap-weighted subset of the MSCI EAFE Index that measures the performance of the Japanese equity market.

MSCI Emerging Market Index: The MSCI Em (Emerging Markets) Index is a free-float weighted equity index that captures large and mid cap representation across Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

S&P 500 Index: Market capitalization-weighted benchmark of 500 stocks selected by the Standard and Poor's Index Committee designed to represent the performance of the leading industries in the United States economy.

Bullish: a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

Valuation: Refers to metrics that relate financial statistics for equities to their price levels to determine if certain attributes, such as earnings or dividends, are cheap or expensive.

Correlation: Statistical measure of how two sets of returns move in relation to each other. Correlation coefficients range from -1 to 1. A correlation of 1 means the two subjects of analysis move in lockstep with each other. A correlation of -1 means the two subjects of analysis have moved in exactly the opposite direction.

Small caps: new or relatively young companies that typically have a market capitalization between \$200 million to \$2 billion.

European Commission Economic Sentiment Indicator: refers to a composite indicator made up of five sectoral confidence indicators with different weights: Industrial confidence indicator, Services confidence indicator, Consumer confidence indicator, Construction confidence indicator Retail trade confidence indicator.

Volatility: A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level.

Risk-adjusted returns: Returns measured in relation to their own variability. High returns with a high level of risk indicate a lower probability that actual returns were close to average returns. High returns with a low level of risk would be more desirable, as they indicate a higher probability that actual returns were close to average returns.