

# AIMING FOR HIGH INCOME WITH A QUALITY SCREEN

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08/24/2022

With U.S. [interest rates](#) rising this year, and in some cases from near-zero levels, investors have been faced with a fixed income landscape that hasn't been witnessed in several years. I wrote about this in a blog post a little more than a month ago and wanted to update the story.

This post is going to highlight specific developments within the U.S. [high-yield \(HY\)](#) arena this year. Heading into 2022, a definitive argument could have been made that HY fixed income was on the expensive side, with spread levels finishing last year at a narrow +300 [basis points \(bps\)](#). Since then, HY differentials have been on the rise, and at one point in early July, came in just under +600 bps, or almost doubling in a little more than a six-month span.

## High-Yield Credit Spreads, 1/2/15–8/17/22



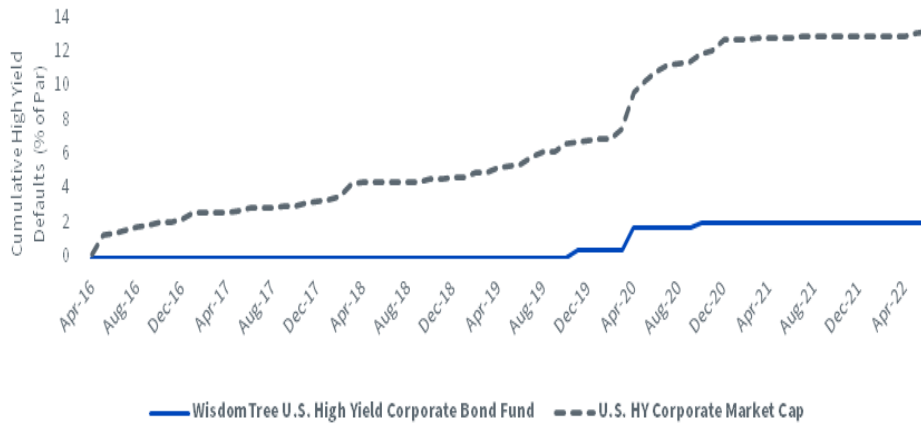
Source: WisdomTree, FRED. High Yield Credit Spreads measured by ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Since then, the HY market has gone from being one of the worst performers in the U.S. fixed income space to one of the better ones. To provide perspective, HY was posting a year-to-date return of -14% in early July, but that has since improved by almost half to -7.7%, as of this writing. Compare that to the benchmark Agg, where year-to-date performance during this same period has remained in the roughly -9% to -10% range.

Back to the 'income' part of the equation. HY's [yield to worst \(YTW\)](#) is now roughly 7.60%, up nearly +340 bps year-to-date. As recently as July of last year, the YTW was only about 3.50%. Interestingly, the U.S. high-yield market has rallied in the wake of

softer data that suggested the economy is in a ‘technical recession.’ This yield level places HY in its more well-known traditional role of an ‘income provider’ in [bond](#) portfolios, and could help explain this recent rally, as well as being a sign that unless there is a deep downturn, the HY market has already discounted [Fed](#)-induced economic softness. It should be noted that even with this recent outperformance, HY spreads are still moderately above the median level of +404 bps over the last 7.5 year period.

**Cumulative High Yield Defaults, 3/31/16–6/30/22**



Sources: Bloomberg, ICE, WisdomTree, as of 6/30/22. HY Market Cap is proxied by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index after 3/31/20. Prior to this date, HY Market Cap is proxied by the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index. HY Market Cap was spliced due to data availability. S.I. is since fund inception on 4/28/16. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

With concerns about recession, and potential [risk-off](#), remaining a prevalent part of the investment landscape discussion, a HY solution that recognizes this factor is an important consideration for investors. The [WisdomTree U.S. High Yield Corporate Bond Fund \(WFHY\)](#) employs a ‘screen for [quality](#)’ approach which focuses on only public issuers and their attendant [balance sheets](#). We found that eliminating the public issuer universe with negative cash flow can serve as an important quality screen and helps to address the elevated [credit risk](#) apparent in the [market cap-weighted](#) approach, with the goal being to mitigate credit concerns, i.e., default risk, that can arise from risk-off periods (recessions). As the above graph highlights, the U.S. HY [market cap](#) default rate has been 13.2%, while for [WFHY](#) it has been only 2% since inception.

**Conclusion**

The bottom-line message is that “[there’s income back in fixed income](#)”, but the current market environment has made it clear that a strategy that emphasizes fundamentally sound companies with strong cash flows is prudent in a time of economic uncertainty.

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## DEFINITIONS

**Interest rates**: The rate at which interest is paid by a borrower for the use of money.

**High Yield**: Sometimes referred to as “junk bonds,” these securities have a higher risk of default than investment-grade securities.

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

**Yield to worst**: The rate of return generated assuming a bond is redeemed by the issuer on the least desirable date for the investor.

**Bond**: A fixed-income instrument that represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower (typically corporate or governmental).

**Federal Reserve**: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

**Risk-on/risk-off**: refers to changes in investment activity in response to perceived risk. During periods when risk is perceived as low, investors tend to engage in higher-risk investments. When risk is perceived as high, investors tend to gravitate toward lower-risk investments.

**Quality**: Characterized by higher efficiency and profitability. Typical measures include earnings, return on equity, return on assets, operating profitability as well as others. This term is also related to the Quality Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

**Balance sheet**: refers to the cash and cash equivalents part of the Current Assets on a firm's balance sheet and cash available for purchasing new positions.

**Credit risk**: The risk that a borrower will not meet their contractual obligations in conjunction with an investment.

**Market capitalization-weighting**: Market cap = share prices x number of shares outstanding. Firms with the highest values receive the highest weights in approaches designed to weight firms by market cap.

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