
ENHANCING AND REBALANCING OUR CORE EQUITY STRATEGIES

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In 2006, WisdomTree launched its first family of [fundamentally weighted](#) Indexes, challenging the [market capitalization](#)-weight status quo.

Allocating weights based on dividends or earnings challenged the [efficient market hypothesis](#) by suggesting that rebalancing to fundamentals could enhance returns. Our fundamentally weighted alternative helps manage [valuation](#) risk inherent to cap-weighted strategies that give stocks with higher multiples higher weights and allow those stocks to run without rebalancing on relative value.

We weight our [Domestic Core Equity](#) Indexes by earnings because we believe it can lower the [price-to-earnings \(P/E\) ratios](#)—a key metric for guiding risk and returns expectations.

Our team is dedicated to research and new factors to improve strategies, and our Domestic Core Equity family has incorporated an extra layer of risk reduction. The enhancements aim to limit exposure to outlying companies whose earnings may not reflect higher risk and lower quality.

The Core of Our Domestic Core Equity Family Is Unchanged

Our Domestic Core Equity family, which includes the [WisdomTree U.S. LargeCap](#), [MidCap](#) and [SmallCap Indexes](#), provide broad earnings-weighted exposure to profitable U.S. companies.

The annual [rebalancing](#) mechanism still resets weights based on the concept of relative value, which helps maintain a lower P/E ratio, and to ensure investors do not overpay—a topic of importance given the market’s recent run.

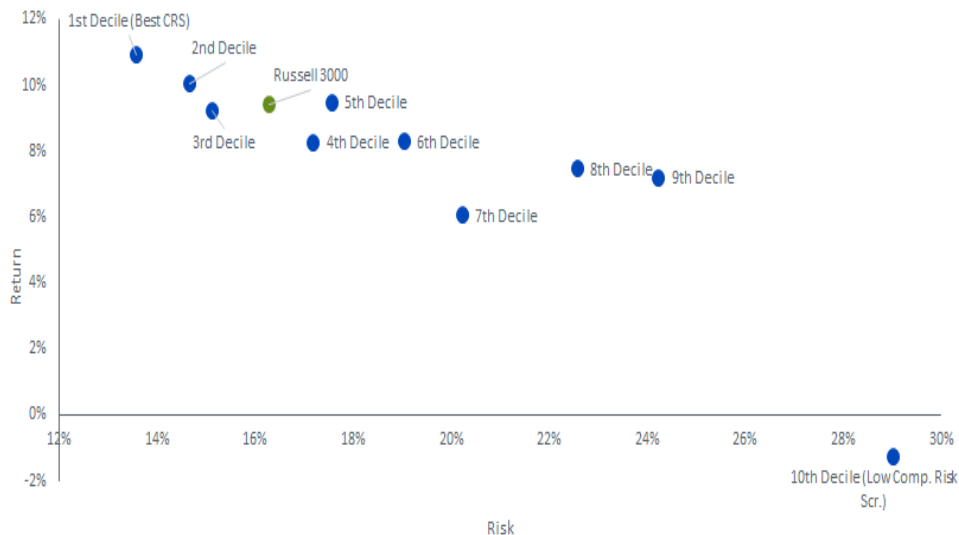
Implementing New Risk Constraints

Our risk constraints marry fundamental and technical analyses—utilizing earnings, [quality](#) and price information—to provide a more balanced view than a single metric alone.

- [Composite Risk Scores \(CRS\)](#) – constructed as 50% quality (12-month static and 3-year trends in profitability metrics) and 50% [momentum](#) (6- and 12-month returns adjusted for [volatility](#)).

Stocks (profitable or not) are ranked across two distinct U.S. universes, separated by size into a large-/mid-cap group and a small-cap group. The stocks ranking in the bottom 10%, or the worst decile, are excluded from our core equity Indexes, eliminating exposure to companies indicated to be lower quality, lower momentum and higher risk.

WisdomTree U.S. Total Market Index - CRS Deciles - Risk/Return Characteristics (2/28/2007 - 11/30/2020)



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, 2/28/07–11/30/20. Starting universe is WisdomTree U.S. Total Market Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest in an index.

- **Active Sector Constraints** – In addition to our existing 25% sector cap, we are introducing +/- 5% active sector constraints. This means sector weights will be limited within 5% of the sector exposure of a market capitalization-weighted version of our core equity Indexes.
- **Individual Security Constraints** – We are limiting the degree to which our core equity Indexes can be over-/under-weight in individual securities. Relative to the market capitalization-weighted version of our core equity Indexes, the weight of an eligible company will be equal to or between 0.33x and 3x its market cap weight.

2020 Rebalance Results

In mid-December, our Domestic Core Equity Indexes completed their annual reconstitution.

P/E ratios were decreased across the core family for the 14th consecutive year, and all Indexes are currently priced at significant discounts to their benchmarks.

As intended, the combination of earnings weighting and the exclusion of the worst-ranking CRS decile results in our core Indexes exhibiting high-quality characteristics, with aggregate return on equity (ROE) above their benchmarks.

WTEPS		WTMEI		WTSEI ¹	
P/E before Rebalance	24.2x	P/E before Rebalance	25.0x	P/E before Rebalance	32.7x
P/E after Rebalance	20.3x	P/E after Rebalance	15.5x	P/E after Rebalance	12.6x
P/E Reduction	3.9x	P/E Reduction	9.5x	P/E Reduction	20.2x
P/E S&P 500 Index	29.9x	P/E S&P 400 Index	33.9x	P/E S&P 600 Index	48.2x
P/E Russell 1000 Index	32.1x	P/E Russell MidCap Index	38.2x	P/E Russell 2000 Index	337.0x
P/E Russell 1000 Value Index	26.3x	P/E Russell MidCap Value Index	30.7x	P/E Russell 2000 Value Index	118.1x
ROE before Rebalance	11.9%	ROE before Rebalance	7.0%	ROE before Rebalance	4.4%
ROE after Rebalance	15.3%	ROE after Rebalance	12.1%	ROE after Rebalance	10.9%
ROE Improvement	3.4%	ROE Improvement	5.1%	ROE Improvement	6.5%
ROE S&P 500 Index	12.4%	ROE S&P 400 Index	7.2%	ROE S&P 600 Index	3.0%
ROE Russell 1000 Index	11.6%	ROE Russell MidCap Index	7.8%	ROE Russell 2000 Index	1.0%
ROE Russell 1000 Value Index	8.3%	ROE Russell MidCap Value Index	7.0%	ROE Russell 2000 Value Index	0.9%

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, NewConstructs, S&P Global, FTSE Russell. P/E is the ratio of share price to trailing 12-month earnings. ROE is the ratio of trailing 12-month earnings to shareholder's equity. Before rebalance metrics calculated using index constituents and weight prior to the rebalance as of December 18, 2020. After rebalance metrics calculated using index constituents and weights at the rebalance after the close on December 18, 2020. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

1. The Russell 2000 Index and Russell 2000 Value Index currently hold 34% and 26% of their weights, respectively, in unprofitable companies, which significantly increases their price-to-earnings ratios. Excluding unprofitable companies, the Russell 2000 Index and Russell 2000 Value Index are valued at 32x and 21x, respectively.

2021 Positioning

2020 was a banner year for expensive, unprofitable stocks. Negative earners and the highest P/E stocks within the Information Technology (e.g., cloud computing stocks Twilio +244% and DocuSign +200%), Consumer Discretionary (e.g., Overstock +580%, Tesla +743%, Etsy +302%) and Communication Services (e.g., Pinterest +253%) sectors were the top-performing subsets of the [Russell 3000 Index](#).¹

According to Bloomberg, the 502 unprofitable and cash-burning companies within the Russell 3000 Index have returned 40.6% year-to-date, while the average return of the subset of companies with positive profits and cash flow was only 15.6% on average.²

These groups benefited from the “stay-at-home trade” at the expense of cyclical stocks linked to the reopening of the U.S. economy.

But that may be changing.

Since September 2020, value outperformed growth by 5.3%, as profitable and lower-valuation Financials, Utilities and Materials stocks rebounded.³

Looking ahead into 2021, these valuation-sensitive, earnings-weighted strategies are better positioned for the reopening of the U.S. economy than their market capitalization-weighted peers, and they bring nice valuations to boost.

¹Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, for the period 12/31/19–12/31/20. As of December 31, 2020, WTEPS, WTMEI and WTSEI did not hold Twilio, DocuSign, Overstock or Tesla. As of December 31, 2020, WTEPS held a 0.02% of its total weight in Etsy.

²Sophie Caronello, “It’s Profitable to Be Unprofitable in a Boon for DoorDash: Chart,” Bloomberg, 12/9/20. <https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/QL3DSHT1UM1D>. Accessed 12/18/2020.

³As measured by the performance of the Russell 3000 Value Index and the Russell 3000 Growth Index for the period August 30, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

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](#)

view the online version of this article [here](#).

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U.S. investors only: Click [here](#) to obtain a WisdomTree ETF prospectus which contains investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other information; read and consider carefully before investing.

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DEFINITIONS

Fundamental weighting: A type of equity index in which components are chosen based on fundamental criteria as opposed to market capitalization. Fundamentally weighted indexes may be based on fundamental metrics such as revenue, dividend rates, earnings or book value.

Market Capitalization: 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.

Efficient Market Hypothesis: Current share prices correctly reflect all available information about publicly traded firms and continually incorporate the emergence of new information on a nearly instantaneous basis; there are no bubbles, and firms are neither expensive nor inexpensive.

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.

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.

Rebalance: An index is created by applying a certain set of selection and weighting rules at a certain frequency. WisdomTree rebalances, or re-applies its rules based selection and weighting process on an annual basis.

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.

Composite risk score: A term that refers to combining multiple factors—for example quality and momentum—to quantify the potential riskiness of a security relative to comparable companies.

Momentum: Characterized by assets with recent price increase trends over time. This term is also associated with the Momentum Factor which associates these stock characteristics with excess return vs the market over time.

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

Discount: When the price of an ETF is lower than its NAV.

Return on Equity (ROE): Measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.

Russell 3000 Index: Measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.