SOLVING TODAY'S BIGGEST ISSUE WITH U.S. SMALL CAPS

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Let's be honest—we live in a world that is dominated by home bias. Almost 100% of clients that we have spoken to over the past few years agree that the U.S. market is approaching the upper end of the valuation spectrum. There can be debates over whether the <u>fundamentals</u> support the <u>valuations</u> and discussions about whether the U.S. is that much less <u>risky</u> than all other global markets, but the fact is that very few, if any, clients have been telling us that the U.S. represents a valuation opportunity.

Small Caps-Even More Expensive

We can use the S&P U.S. indexes to illustrate this point¹:

- The <u>S&P 500 Index</u> had a <u>trailing 12-month price/earnings (P/E) ratio</u> of 21.7x.
- The <u>S&P MidCap 400 Index</u> had a trailing 12-month P/E ratio of 24.5x.
- The <u>S&P SmallCap 600 Index</u> had a trailing 12-month P/E ratio of 26.4x.

As one dips down the <u>market capitalization</u> spectrum, the <u>P/E ratios</u> seen today tend to rise. One reason for this is that as one dips down the market capitalization spectrum, the percentage weight in speculative companies that may have had negative earnings over the prior 12 months also rises, pushing up the P/E ratio.

Quality in U.S. Small Caps-A Distinct Opportunity

We think this creates a unique opportunity: small-cap strategies that are focused on quality. Many assume that there are two ways to go about U.S. small caps: 1) Own them all, typically with a market capitalization-weighted index, or 2) use an <u>active manager</u> to screen out the less-than-desirable companies.

This is where WisdomTree entered the picture in 2013 with its quality dividend growth methodology.

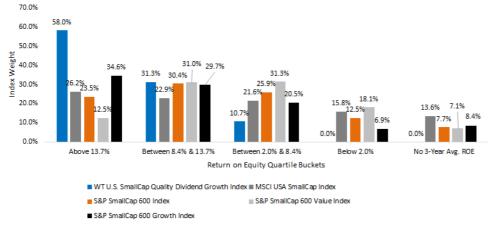
WisdomTree's Quality Focus

Quality is one of those investment terms that can mean many different things depending on who is saying it. At WisdomTree, we focus on three-year average <u>return on equity (ROE)</u> and three-year average <u>return on assets (ROA)</u>. By breaking the very broad <u>MSCI USA Small Cap Index</u> into quartiles based on these metrics, we can see what this means in terms



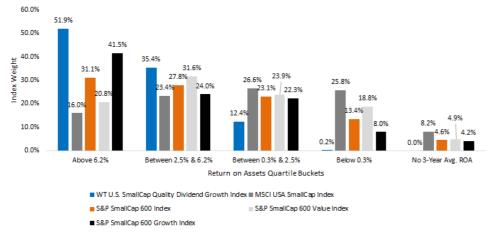
of a holistic quality exposure.





Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, with data as of 11/30/16, the most recent screening data for the WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Quality Dividend Growth Index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

The WidomTree U.S. SmallCap Quality Dividend Growth Index: More than Half of Exposure to Firms with ROA above 6.2%



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, with data as of 11/30/16, the most recent screening data for the WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Quality Dividend Growth Index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

• It's important to note how WisdomTree combines average three-year ROE and ROA for its quality focus. This leads to firms utilizing high <u>leverage</u> to achieve high returns on equity to not actually qualify for the Index. None of the other indexes shown has such a focus on quality, and while they may include more companies, the <u>WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Quality Dividend Growth Index</u> is straddling between what a passive, beta index and a small-cap active manager could deliver.

But Quality at What Price?

OK, so usually if someone is getting more of something desirable, it costs more. Think of typical, traditional active managers. For the perception of expertise, there tends to be a greater cost than what is associated with a passive index-tracking strategy. It's the same with quality-if higher quality is thought to be better than lower quality, the



stocks should typically, in some fashion, cost more. Let's check the trailing 12-month P/E ratios.

Highest Quality and Lowest P/E Ratio	
Highest Quality and Lowest P/E Ratio	

• We saw how WisdomTree's approach tilts weight to higher-quality stocks-both from a perspective of ROE and ROA. That was achieved with a trailing 12-month P/E ratio below that of the S&P 500 Index.

Ongoing Focus on Quality and Valuation

Another thing that people tend to like about small-cap active managers is that there is ongoing monitoring of the positions. If market conditions change, there can be a response. Market capitalization-weighted indexes focus on one thing: market capitalization.

WisdomTree is different in that it incorporates a systematic, disciplined rebalancing process. This refreshes both the quality attributes and the valuation attributes. As market conditions change, the rebalance brings the focus back to the fundamentals. We have seen in WisdomTree's strategies that have been around for more than 10 years that this has been very tough to beat within U.S. markets.

 1 Source for all bullets: Bloomberg, with data as of 7/14/17.

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DEFINITIONS

<u>Fundamentals</u>: Attributes related to a company's actual operations and production as opposed to changes in share price.

<u>Valuation</u>: 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.

<u>Risk</u>: Also standard deviation, which measures the spread of actual returns around an average return during a specific period. Higher risk indicates greater potential for returns to be farther away from this average.

<u>S&P 500 Index</u>: 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.

<u>Trailing Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio</u>: Trailing Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio: Share price divided by trailing 12-month earnings per share. Lower numbers indicate an ability to access greater amounts of earnings per dollar invested.

S&P MidCap 400 Index: provides investors with a benchmark for mid-sized companies. The index covers over 7% of the U.S. equity market, and seeks to remain an accurate measure of mid-sized companies, reflecting the risk and return characteristics of the broader mid-cap universe on an on-going basis.

<u>S&P SmallCap 600 Index</u>: Market capitalization-weighted measure of the performance of small cap equities within the United States, with constituents required to demonstrate profitability prior to gaining initial inclusion.

 ${f Market}$ 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.

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

<u>Active manager</u>: Portfolio managers who run funds that attempt to outperform the market by selecting those securities they believe to be the best.

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

Return on assets (ROA): Firm profits (after accounting for all expenses) divided by the firm's total assets. Higher numbers indicate greater profits relative to the level of assets utilized to generate them.

Leverage: Total assets divided by equity. Higher numbers indicate greater borrowing to finance asset purchases; leverage can tend to make positive performance more positive and negative performance more negative.

<u>Passive</u>: Indexes that take a rules-based approach with regular rebalancing schedules that are not changed due to market conditions.

<u>Beta</u>: A measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to a benchmark. In general, a beta less than 1 indicates that the investment is less volatile than the benchmark, while a beta more than 1 indicates that the investment is more



volatile than the benchmark.

