

A GROWTH STYLE FOR TWO WISDOMTREE DIVIDEND ETFS

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In the summer of 2013, WisdomTree launched two new exchange-traded Funds (ETFs) to generate exposure to a specific segment of the U.S. dividend-paying equity market: stocks with [growth](#) characteristics. Each tracks the performance of an underlying Index focused on a different size segment of the U.S. equity market: large caps and small caps. One question that has been asked: Isn't the U.S. dividend-focused ETF market a crowded and saturated market, with a lot of big ETFs, which makes it tough for newer funds to gain traction? To some extent, parts of the dividend market are indeed very crowded. But there are also segments of the dividend market—particularly those focused on growth-oriented investment strategies—where there is little or no other competition. **In the Large Growth and Small Growth Style Boxes** Nearly half of U.S. dividend-focused ETF assets and half of the dividend-focused ETFs by number (12 out of 24) are categorized as "[Large Value](#)" funds by Morningstar. This classification for most of the assets implies a high degree of overlap with various dividend strategies—meaning that their underlying methodologies end up generating portfolios with similar [style](#) characteristics. For this analysis, our initial universe consisted of ETFs listed on U.S. exchanges that track the performance of indexes that consist only of U.S. dividend payers. Any ETFs utilizing [leverage](#) or [sector-specific exposures](#) were excluded because we wanted to focus only on options that were broad based¹.

U.S. Equity ETFs Focusing on Dividend Payers: 24 total, with \$61.71 billion in assets under management

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	12 funds \$28.43 billion 46.1% of assets	6 funds \$18.59 billion 30.1% of assets	1 fund \$35.28 million 0.1% of assets
Mid	3 funds \$13.85 billion 22.5% of assets	0 Funds	0 Funds
Small	1 fund \$797.02 million 1.3% of assets	0 Funds	1 fund \$2.50 million 0.0% of assets

Source: Morningstar Direct, July 30, 2013.

The Morningstar style box is a nine-square grid that classifies securities by size along the vertical axis and by style (Value and Growth Characteristics) along the horizontal axis. Morningstar's equity style methodology uses a building block, holdings-based approach. Funds are classified as large, mid, or small based on the market capitalization of its portfolio holdings. Style is determined at the stock level and then those attributes are rolled up to determine the overall investment style of a fund.

For definitions of terms and

indexes, visit our [Glossary](#). • There were 24 funds in the universe of broad-based U.S.-listed ETFs, and these had a total of more than \$61 billion in total assets. • Approximately 99% of the assets in these 24 ETFs were classified by Morningstar as [Large Value](#), [Large Blend](#) or [Mid-Cap Value](#). If new broad-based dividend ETFs come into existence that are classified in these areas of the style box, they might have a more difficult time differentiating themselves from the options already in existence. • The style boxes that are notably “light” fall within the small-cap row as well as along the growth column. The singular funds represented in these areas are both WisdomTree Funds, the [WisdomTree SmallCap Dividend Fund \(DES\)](#) in the Small Value box, the [WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Growth Fund \(DGRW\)](#) in the Large Growth box, and the newest addition to WisdomTree’s lineup of U.S. dividend Funds, the [WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Dividend Growth Fund \(DGRS\)](#) in the Small Growth box. We believe a major reason asset levels are currently smaller in the small-cap row and the growth column is that investors aren’t aware that dividend-focused options actually exist in these areas of the style box. DGRS was created with a methodology to select dividend-paying stocks with growth characteristics across the spectrum of U.S. small caps. The selection factors of DGRS include a multi-factor ranking process based on [long-term earnings growth expectations](#), historical three-year average [return on equity](#) and historical three-year average [return on assets](#). Historically, these variables tend to coincide largely with growth stocks—and stocks we believe have the most potential to grow dividends over time. We believe that many investors may not realize that small-cap U.S. equities are a viable pond in which to fish for companies with dividend growth potential. **Conclusion** As people try to make sense of the myriad investment options that exist within ETFs, our hope is that the above chart might help simplify the dividend-focused picture of U.S. equities. Many options exist, but most of them are categorized within a very limited portion of the style box. We’d encourage investors to recognize that U.S. dividend payers (and ETFs focused on them) can exist within the small-cap row as well as the growth column of the style box, giving the potential to offer differentiated exposure to complement existing dividend-focused strategies.¹The style box classifications and asset levels were sourced from Morningstar Direct, current as of July 30, 2013.

Important Risks Related to this Article

Dividends are not guaranteed, and a company’s future ability to pay dividends may be limited. A company paying dividends may cease paying dividends at any time. There are risks associated with investing, including 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. You cannot invest directly in an Index.

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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.

Large 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 is achieved while focusing on relatively larger companies.

Style : Morningstar defines its style box along two axes—large, mid-cap and small, as well as value, blend and growth. If two strategies are in the same style box, it does not mean that they hold the exact same portfolios, but it means that it might be harder to generate significantly different returns, as compared to strategies in different style boxes.

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.

Sector-specific exposures : Strategies that specifically generate exposure to a single industry or sector rather than diversifying across all sectors.

Large Blend : Characterized by exposure spanning across stocks exhibiting both value and growth attributes. This is achieved while focusing on relatively larger companies.

Mid-Cap 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 is achieved while focusing on mid-cap companies.

Long-Term Earnings Growth Expectations : Compilation of analyst estimates of the growth in operating earnings expected to occur over the next full business cycle, typically 3 to 5 years, sourced from Bloomberg.

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.