

# POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS FOR CUTTING DOWNSIDE RISK

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Amid market [volatility](#) last year and now again in 2021, many investors are interested in funds that may dull the pain if the market declines. With the [S&P 500](#) trading at 31 times [trailing earnings](#), it is on more than just a few minds. Go back to “early COVID-19.” Here are some of the Funds whose declines were less than 1-for-1 with the U.S. stock market.

**Figure 1: Some WisdomTree ETFs with Peak-to-Trough NAV Declines Less Than the S&P 500, Q1/2020**

Ticker	Name	Max Decline Q4/2019 - Q1/2020	Decline Dates
IHDG	WisdomTree International Hedged Quality Dividend Growth Fund	-26.6%	2/12/2020 - 3/16/2020
DWMF	WisdomTree International MultiFactor Fund	-27.4%	2/19/2020 - 3/16/2020
PUTW	WisdomTree CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Strategy Fund	-28.9%	2/21/2020 - 3/23/2020
DGRW	WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Fund	-29.8%	1/17/2020 - 3/23/2020
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P 500 Index</b>	<b>-33.8%</b>	<b>2/19/2020 - 3/23/2020</b>

Source: WisdomTree. WisdomTree Past performance is not indicative of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor’s shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Please see standardized performance for [IHDG](#), [DWMF](#), [PUTW](#) and [DGRW](#).

In the U.S. specifically, the [WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Fund \(DGRW\)](#) had a “good” COVID-19 crash—if good means plunging less than the broad market. Most of the reason DGRW and “cousin” Funds like the [WisdomTree International Hedged Quality Dividend Growth Fund \(IHDG\)](#) held up was their explicit screening for highly profitable stocks, which was critical when sellers pounded low-quality stocks in early COVID-19 days.

Another idea is the [WisdomTree CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Strategy Fund \(PUTW\)](#). The plan with this one is to participate in a chunk, but not all, of the market’s upside, while not capturing all of the [downside](#), owing to the buffer you get from the monthly option premium on written puts. For example, the correction before COVID-19—which took place from January 26, 2018 to February 8, 2018—saw its [NAV](#) decline 6.2% amid a 10.1% decline in the S&P 500. If you want to look into it further the CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index goes back to the 1980s.

Considering we are entertaining the possibility of a sustained rally in commodities amid the Fed’s money printing, a deflationary crash is not part of our thesis. Nevertheless, with four big crashes since 1987, I have given plenty of thought over the years to the psychological effect of such big events.

Consider this old warning: “A 50% decline kills your portfolio; you need to double your money to get back to even.” Actually, it’s worse.

Very few people witness a serious plunge and still stay the course. Many quit stocks forever. Or they allocate a smaller proportion to stocks than before their psyche took a hit. Very few people witness a serious plunge and still stay the course. Many quit stocks forever. Or they allocate a smaller proportion to stocks than before their psyche took a hit.

Think about the dot-com [bubble](#), the second of the four most recent crashes (October 1987, the global financial crisis and COVID-19 being the other three). An investor who “got in” when the [NASDAQ](#) touched 2,000 in the late 1990s felt like a genius as that Index touched 5,049. Two years later, the NASDAQ bottomed at 1,114.

**Figure 2: NASDAQ Composite Index**



Source: KoyFin, 12/31/1990–12/31/2010. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

How long did it take them to “get back to even?” Depends on the person. The answer lies in whether their fear was so entrenched that they never came back.

Take two fictitious investment assets in figure 3. In [bull](#) markets, investors *think* they prefer the green one, the volatile asset.

Until the declines come. Compare each asset’s *average* and *compound* returns. Which investor is more likely to be shaken out in year 4?

**Figure 3: A Volatile Asset vs. a Less Volatile Asset**

Period	Volatile Asset		Less Volatile Asset	
	Return	Investment	Return	Investment
Today		\$1.000		\$1.000
Year 1	6.0%	\$1.060	3.0%	\$1.030
Year 2	6.0%	\$1.124	3.0%	\$1.061
Year 3	6.0%	\$1.191	3.0%	\$1.093
Year 4	-15.0%	\$1.012	-7.5%	\$1.011
	<b>Average</b>	<b>Compound Return</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Compound Return</b>
	<b>0.75%</b>	<b>0.31%</b>	<b>0.38%</b>	<b>0.27%</b>

Source: WisdomTree. For illustrative purposes only.

Or go back to the 1929 stock market bust. Say you got into the market when the Dow Industrials was around 200. Happy times by 1929, but not by 1931.

How long did it take to get “back to even?”

**Figure 4: Dow Jones Industrial Average**



Source: Thomson Reuters Refinitiv, 12/31/1921–12/31/1945. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Forever, possibly.

Because there is a very real chance you would have sworn off stocks for life. One bear market and it was game over for the Class of 1929.

Is a crash coming? It's not my base case, but then again, a global pandemic locking us down for more than a year also wasn't in anyone's forecast.

Here is the list again. Will they work out if the declines that started a few weeks ago persist? Maybe, maybe not. But you can start here if you are looking for ideas that helped dull the pain a bit when COVID-19 struck.

**Figure 5: Some WisdomTree ETFs with High-to-Low Declines Less Than the S&P 500, Q1/2020**

Ticker	Name	Max Decline Q4/2019 - Q1/2020	Decline Dates
IHDG	WisdomTree International Hedged Quality Dividend Growth Fund	-26.6%	2/12/2020 - 3/16/2020
DWMF	WisdomTree International MultiFactor Fund	-27.4%	2/19/2020 - 3/16/2020
PUTW	WisdomTree CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Strategy Fund	-28.9%	2/21/2020 - 3/23/2020
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Please see standardized performance for [IHDG](#), [DWMF](#), [PUTW](#) and [DGRW](#).

**Important Risks Related to this Article**

There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Funds focusing their investments on certain sectors increase their vulnerability to any single economic or regulatory development. This may result in greater share price volatility.

PUTW invest in derivatives, including S&P 500 Index put options ("SPX Puts"). Derivative investments can be volatile, and these investments may be less liquid than securities, and more sensitive to the effects of varied economic conditions. The value of the SPX Puts in which PUTW invests is partly based on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (i.e., implied volatility). The options values are partly based on the volatility used by dealers to price such options, so increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase, which will

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Due to the investment strategy of these Funds, it may make higher capital gain distributions than other ETFs. Please read each Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

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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You cannot invest directly in an index.

## DEFINITIONS

**Volatility** : A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level.&nbsp;.

**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.

**Trailing Earnings** : The amount of profit that a company produces during prior fiscal year.

**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.

**Downside** : Currency depreciation.

**Net Asset Value (NAV)** : The calculated assets minus liabilities divided by shares outstanding. NAV is the straightforward account of the actual assets in the fund.

**Bubble** : when market participants drive stock prices above their "fair value" in relation to some system of stock valuation.

**Nasdaq 100 Index** : Includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalization. The Index reflects companies across major industry groups including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade and biotechnology. It does not contain securities of financial companies, including investment companies.