

THE FED HIKE RATES: WHAT'S NEXT FOR STOCKS?

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The [Federal Reserve's \(Fed\)](#) decision to raise its policy rate for the first time in a year has been baked into the market for some time. Questions for 2017 will be, how fast does the Fed raise rates from here, and at what point do investors need to begin worrying about the Fed inverting the [yield curve](#)? My best guess is that will not be a concern in 2017, as expectations for faster [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) growth and a pickup in [inflation](#) are likely to keep longer-dated rates higher than they have been for the past few years. This, I believe, will continue to create a benign environment for stocks to levitate higher.

Three of my favorite equity asset classes for the year ahead continue to be Japan and U.S. [small](#) and [mid-caps](#).

Impact on Equities and the Dollar

With the election of Donald Trump, 10-year and 30-year [interest rates](#) have continued to back up in the U.S., accelerating sector rotation shifts in the [S&P 500 Index](#). From November 8 to December 9, Financials and Consumer Discretionary stocks have outperformed the market, while Utilities and Consumer Staples underperformed the S&P 500—reversing the 10-month trend in place before the election. As the market resets and adjusts to higher rates, Financials may continue to show relative strength in the rising interest rate environment.

Overseas, we have seen the U.S. dollar, as measured by the [Bloomberg Dollar Total Return Index](#) rally 4% since the election. I expect this recent dollar strength will continue, given that interest rate differentials and recent price momentum favor the dollar versus many major developed world currencies.

We believe the yen, which rallied 16% year-to-date through the first three quarters, did so in part because expectations for Fed rate hikes were lowered in the first six weeks of this year. That has changed dramatically since the election, as prospects for future inflation and future GDP growth have picked up with the election of Trump. The yen has weakened as U.S. rates and the U.S. dollar have risen. This is providing a tailwind for Japanese stocks and for the earnings expectations for Japanese multinationals and Japanese banks in 2017. If one were neutralizing the currency, Japanese stocks have been one of the best performing asset classes since Trump's victory—up more than 13%. Given the current differential in interest rates, we believe investors wishing to gain exposure to the Japanese or even European equity markets should consider doing so in a [currency-hedged](#) fashion.

As shown in the chart below, the Japanese yen has been extraordinarily sensitive to the direction of [10-Year U.S. Treasury yields](#). As yields have headed higher (green), the yen (magenta) has weakened, depreciating from 100 to 115 compared to the dollar. And as rates have risen and the yen has weakened, the WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index has moved in lock step with rising U.S. interest rates. Although the Index is roughly flat for the year, it is up 37% since interest rates bottomed July 8. In fact, the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index](#) is up more than any of the sectors of the S&P 500 over that period. *(Visit the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index page for standardized performance.](#))*

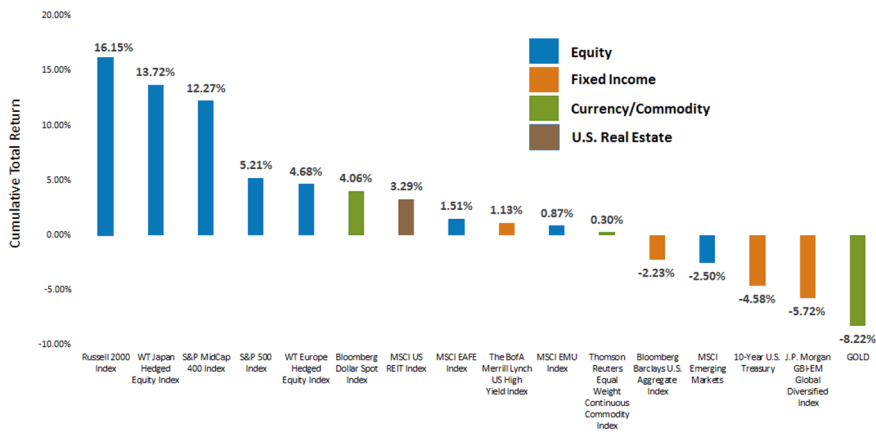


Source: Bloomberg, as of 12/9/16. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Here in the U.S., mid- and small-cap stocks have led the market rally since November 8 and have outperformed most of the major asset classes as shown below. Given the large outperformance of mid- and small-cap companies, is this an area of the market that investors should continue to focus on in 2017? I believe it is, if one can manage for the valuation risk of buying into these asset classes after 2016's large run-up.

One of the ways to do this is by using exchange-traded funds (ETFs) whose underlying indexes [rebalance](#) equity markets back to a measure of relative value. WisdomTree does this in both its [dividend-weighted](#) and [earnings-weighted](#) Indexes. For example, when WisdomTree rebalances the [WisdomTree SmallCap Earnings Index](#) and the [WisdomTree MidCap Earnings Index](#) each December, the [price to earnings \(P/E\)](#) (both [trailing](#) and [forward](#)) ratio for the Indexes is typically lowered relative to where it was before the rebalance and relative to comparable [cap-weighted](#) Indexes. That means those who invest in their tracking ETFs, the [WisdomTree SmallCap Earnings Fund \(EES\)](#) and the [WisdomTree MidCap Earnings Fund \(EZM\)](#), may have an opportunity to buy into the small- and mid-cap space at a more reasonable market multiple while still gaining broad exposure to the asset class. Moreover, because both Indexes include only profitable companies at the annual rebalance and weight components based on the earnings they've generated, the two WisdomTree ETFs tracking these Indexes may benefit from cuts in corporate tax rates more than other small-cap indexes that include a greater percentage of unprofitable companies. For example, around 20% of the weight of the [Russell 2000 Index](#) is typically in companies that generate no profits.

**Cumulative Total Return Since Presidential Election
November 8—December 8**



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, as of 12/8/16. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns.

For definitions of indexes in the chart, visit our [glossary](#).

Conclusion

With the investment landscape looking very different from a year ago, it may be time for investors to shift portfolios and rebalance accordingly. I believe key differentiators for this decision-making process are rising interest rates, GDP growth expectations and domestic tax cut expectations, meaning, in my view, potentially tilting toward Japanese hedged equities and U.S. small and mid-caps. For Japanese hedged equities, WisdomTree offers the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Fund \(DXJ\)](#).¹ And for U.S. small and mid-caps, fresh off an earnings weighted rebalance that becomes effective December 19, WisdomTree offers the WisdomTree SmallCap Earnings Fund (EES) and the WisdomTree MidCap Earnings Fund (EZM).

Unless otherwise noted, data source is Bloomberg, as of December 8, 2016.

¹The WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Fund seeks to track the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index](#).

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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.

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

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

Yield curve : Graphical Depiction of interest rates on government bonds, with the current yield on the vertical axis and the years to maturity on the horizontal axis.

Gross domestic product (GDP) : The sum total of all goods and services produced across an economy.

Inflation : Characterized by rising price levels.

Small caps : new or relatively young companies that typically have a market capitalization between \$200 million to \$2 billion.

Mid-Cap : Characterized by exposure to the next 20% of market capitalization (after the top 70% have been removed) within the Value, Blend or Growth style zones with the majority of the fund's weight.

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

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.

Bloomberg Dollar Total Return Index : The index seeks to provide exposure to the U.S. dollar against a broad basket of developed and emerging market currencies based on global trade flows and liquidity measures.

Currency hedging : Strategies designed to mitigate the impact of currency performance on investment returns.

Treasury yield : The return on investment, expressed as a percentage, on the debt obligations of the U.S. government.

WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index : Index designed to provide exposure to Japanese equity markets while at the same time neutralizing exposure to fluctuations of the Japanese yen movements against the U.S. dollar. Constituents are dividend-paying companies incorporated in Japan that derive less than 80% of their revenue from sources in Japan. Weighting is by cash dividends paid.

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.

Dividend : A portion of corporate profits paid out to shareholders.

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.

Trailing Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio : 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.

Forward P/E ratio : Share price divided by compilation of analyst estimates for earnings-per-share over the coming 12-month period. These are estimates that may be subject to revision or prove to be incorrect over time.

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.

Russell 2000 Index : Measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.