

TIME TO RAISE QUALITY EXPOSURES WITHIN MID-CAP VALUE

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It's hard to believe that we're already six months into 2021 and over a year removed from the outbreak of COVID-19. Now that the economic recovery has been in force for a few months, and as investors pile into one of this year's most popular investing trends—the "reopening" trade—we think it's a good idea to assess U.S. [mid-cap valuations](#).

We've written extensively about the reopening trade so far this year, and one area of the market that has already benefitted from the trend, and may continue to do so, is U.S. mid caps.

The thesis is intuitive. After a brief but severe recession, the [cyclical sectors](#) and market segments most leveraged to overall levels of economic activity may disproportionately benefit from pent-up demand and a corporate earnings revival.

Given their importance as cogs in the global supply chain, U.S. mid-cap equities epitomize the reopening trade.

Since we're already months into the economic recovery, it's important to be discerning about current valuations when selecting a new mid-cap allocation or choosing to retain an existing one.

Monitoring Mid Caps

As of May, the [Russell Midcap Index](#) was trading at nearly 24 times estimated earnings and more than 28% higher than its historical average dating back to early 2007. Perhaps that does not seem pricey in absolute terms, but consider that the index's [forward price-to-earnings \(P/E\) ratio](#) is ranked in the 92nd percentile over that timeframe (a higher percentile rank indicates a higher forward P/E value, with the 100th percentile as the highest on record).

There have been only 12 instances when the month-end forward P/E of the Russell Midcap Index was higher than it was at the end of May, and they've all been within the past year.

The [S&P MidCap 400 Index](#) is a bit more modest, trading at a comfortable 10% forward P/E premium compared to its historical average. But this premium remains in the 85th percentile over the same period, indicating it's still wildly high by historical standards.

Valuation Comparison

Valuation Comparison			
	WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Fund	Russell Mid Cap Index	S&P Mid Cap 400 Index
Current Fwd. P/E	14.8x	23.7x	20.0x
Historical Average	15.1x	18.4x	18.2x
Premium / Discount to Hist. Avg.	-1.8%	28.4%	9.9%
Percentile	44.3%	92.8%	84.6%

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 5/31/21. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Subject to change. You cannot invest directly in an index. The metrics referenced in this table do not represent fund performance and there is no guarantee that the metrics above are any indication of future favorable performance.

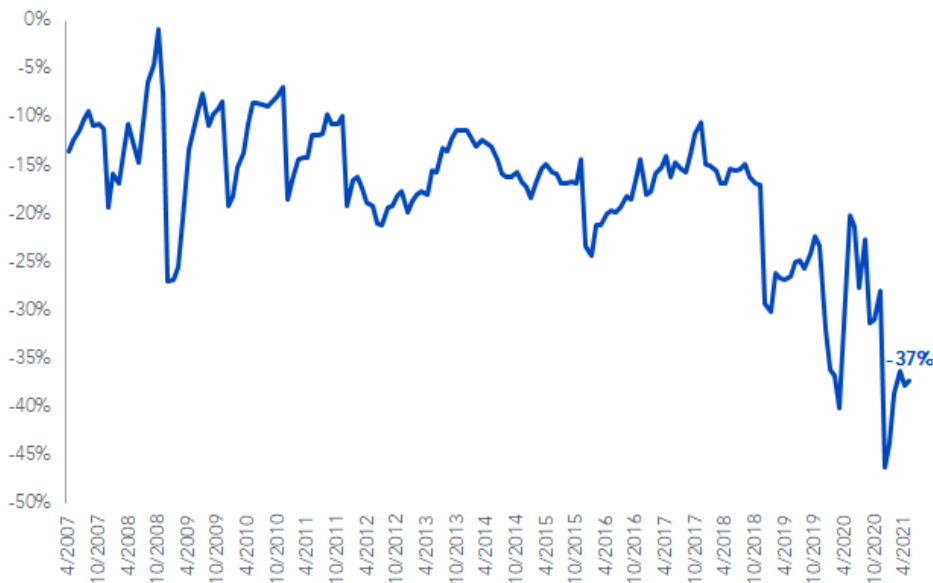
But not all mid caps are the same.

In fact, the [WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Fund \(EZM\)](#) stands out among the indexes for its forward P/E sitting close to its historical average, dating back to inception in February 2007. This is made possible by its [earnings-weighted](#) methodology, which defends against high P/E measures by favoring companies with greater earnings.

More importantly, it is trading at almost its highest discount in history compared to the Russell Midcap Index on a forward P/E basis. Since inception, EZM has always traded at a forward P/E discount due to its earnings weighting, but

the current gap is almost as steep as it has ever been.

EZM Forward P/E Discount to Russell Midcap Index



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 5/31/21. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Subject to change. You cannot invest directly in an index.

We think this signals an important value opportunity for two reasons.

If markets continue to run up alongside the economic recovery, then we would expect that a mid-cap fund with an earnings focus could potentially benefit from renewed growth.

Likewise, mid caps tend to perform better in cyclical economic sectors compared to larger market benchmarks such as the [S&P 500](#).

Cyclicals have already started to enjoy the benefits of the reopening trade. If they have more room to rally, then there's reason to believe EZM's cyclical overweight may be additive.

Sector Composition		
Fund/Index	Cyclicals	Growth / Defensives
EZM	53.24%	46.76%
Russell Midcap Index	37.55%	62.45%
S&P 500	26.46%	73.54%

Source: WisdomTree, FactSet as of 5/31/2021. Subject to change. You cannot invest directly in an index. Cyclical sectors classified as Financials, Industrials, Materials and Energy. Growth/Defensive sectors classified as all remaining GICS® sectors.

On the other hand, if markets sour, there's a possibility that the high valuation companies within the Russell MidCap Index could be the first to suffer. Fortunately, since EZM has been able to resist the valuations run-up thus far, it may potentially be more insulated from a reversal.

Low Valuations + Good Fundamentals = Quality Value

Let's elaborate on the last scenario.

The U.S. economy has been in recovery since the end of the second quarter last year, which leaves market participants wondering when the next slowdown will materialize.

Whenever that may be, it's important to never sacrifice quality exposures during the middle of an economic cycle. Lower-quality companies may stand to lose more than gain going forward, especially since they've already performed well since the recovery took hold late last year.

Therefore, it's important to emphasize both the quality and value factors in your mid-cap allocations. In fact, we tend to think of EZM and its exposure to both as a "quality value" allocation.

Where Does Quality Come From?

To help protect against major volatility, we introduced a new composite risk scoring mechanism in the creation of the [WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Index](#), which EZM tracks.

We introduced four quality factor measurements and a [momentum](#) factor component to help defend against companies that may technically be eligible for inclusion, but also introduce disproportionate risk.

The quality pickup in the portfolio implies that EZM can potentially seek to mitigate risk from a swift market reversal as the underlying companies are fundamentally healthier. Both [return on equity \(ROE\)](#) and [return on assets \(ROA\)](#) improve significantly compared to the Russell and S&P mid-cap indexes.

Quality Comparison			
Fund/Index	Return-on-Equity (ROE)	Return-on-Assets (ROA)	Leverage
EZM	14.26%	3.07%	4.65x
Russell Mid Cap Index	8.73%	1.86%	4.68x
S&P MidCap 400	9.24%	2.06%	4.49x

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 5/31/21. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Subject to change. You cannot invest directly in an index.

A Quality Value Allocation for Market Uncertainty

Preparing for tomorrow’s market environment is already challenging, especially since [bull](#) and [bear](#) views have direct implications for mid-cap allocations.

During a year where lower-quality mid-cap companies have already rallied and booked attractive gains, we think it’s now time to prepare for higher-quality leadership.

No matter your economic forecast for the near future, we think the WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Fund (EZM) could be a part of it.

Important Risks Related to this Article

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.

There are risks of investing in value stocks such as the potential that a particular stock may not rise to its anticipated intrinsic value and could decline further in value.

For more investing insights, check out our [Economic & Market Outlook](#)

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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.

There are risks involved with investing, including possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves currency, political and economic risk. Funds focusing on a single country, sector and/or funds that emphasize investments in smaller companies may experience greater price volatility. Investments in emerging markets, currency, fixed income and alternative investments include additional risks. Please see prospectus for discussion of risks.

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

Cyclical sectors : Consumer Discretionary, Energy, Industrials, Materials, Financials and Information Technology sectors.

Russell Midcap Index : The Russell Midcap Index measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell Midcap is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

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.

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.

Earnings-weighted : Earnings for all constituents in an index are added together, and individual constituents are subsequently weighted by their proportional contribution to that total.

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.

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.

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 term is also related to the Value Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

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

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.

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.

Bullish : a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

Bear market : A sustained downturn in market prices, increasing the chances of negative portfolio returns.