

# WHEN INFLATION IS HIGH, INVESTORS FOCUS ON HIGH PRICING POWER EQUITIES

**Pierre Debru — Head of Quantitative Research & Multi Asset Solutions at WisdomTree in Europe**  
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2022 continues to prove difficult for investors around the globe. The conjunction of heightened geopolitical risks, increasingly [hawkish central bankers](#) and runaway [inflation](#) forced many investors to change tack and modify their asset allocation significantly in the last 12 months. [Duration](#) has been lowered across asset classes, and a survey we commissioned recently revealed that 77% of European professional investors use equities to hedge against inflation<sup>1</sup>.

## Fighting Inflation by Wielding Pricing Power

Not all equity investments are equal in the face of inflation. The key differentiator is their [pricing power](#). Pricing power describes the ability of a company to increase its price without impacting demand or losing market share to competitors. In an inflationary environment, margins are under pressure because companies “import” inflation, whether they want it or not. Overall costs for the companies increase through labor, supply or energy. The only tool to mitigate the impact of inflation on margin is to increase prices. Companies with pricing power will be able to do so the most efficiently, creating tailwind versus competitors.

Certain types of companies tend to have higher pricing power:

- Companies that deliver essential services tend to wield a lot of pricing power as they have somewhat captive clients. This is the case for many companies in the Consumer Staples, Health Care, Utility or Energy sectors.
- Companies that deliver high-quality products or services and possess a distinct competitive advantage can also increase prices efficiently.
- Luxury goods companies benefit from their clientele’s relatively low price sensitivity.
- Some companies can benefit from favorable supply-demand dynamics at a particular point in time. This is, for example, the case of [semiconductors](#) in 2021 or energy companies this year.

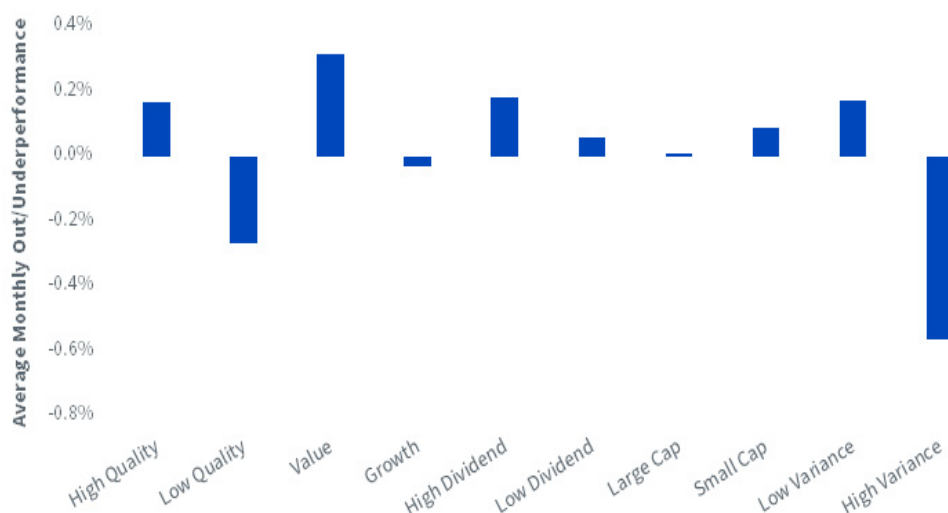
## History Is One of the Best Guides to the Future

As is our habit when trying to assess the future, we turn to the past for guidance. The below graph focuses on U.S.-listed stocks since the 1960s. It assesses the average outperformance or underperformance of different groupings of stocks since the 1960s when inflation is higher than the last five-year average. We observe that on average:

- High-quality stocks weathered inflation better than low-quality stocks
- Value stocks beat growth stocks
- High-dividend stocks outperformed low-dividend stocks
- Small cap and low volatility did better than large-cap or high-vol companies

Overall, high-quality, high-dividend and cheap stocks appeared to fare better in high-inflation environments.

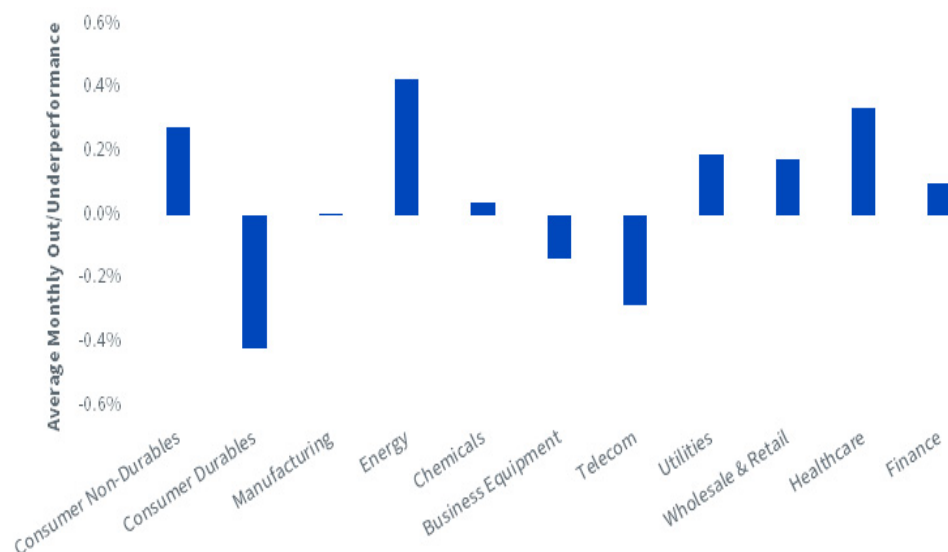
## Historical Monthly Overperformance vs. S&P 500 When Inflation Is above Five-Year Average



Source: Kenneth French data library. Data from July 1963 to September 2022. Factors are defined as the value-weighted basket of the 30% of stocks with the relevant characteristics. Min Volatility uses lower variance, High and Low Quality use operational profitability, Value uses the lowest price to earnings, Small Cap uses the lowest market cap and High Dividend uses the highest dividend yield. **Past performance is not indicative of future results. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.**

The same analysis on sectors shows that [value](#)-oriented, high-dividend sectors also tend to do better against inflation. Energy, Health Care, Consumer Non-Durables (Food, Tobacco, Textiles) and Utilities exhibit the strongest average outperformance during high inflation.

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It is clear here that the quantitative data aligns with our qualitative assessment. The factors and sectors that historically outperformed when inflation was high are those that have the most chance to harbor high-pricing-power companies. This should give investors clear indications on how they can tilt their portfolios to fight inflation.

#### Quality and Dividend Growth to Fight Inflation

In light of the unique challenges equity investors face, we believe that high-[quality](#) companies focusing on dividend growth could help strengthen portfolios. High-quality companies exhibit an “all-weather” behavior that tends to deliver a balance between building wealth over the long term and protecting the portfolio during economic downturns. Dividend-paying, highly profitable companies tend to:

- Exhibit higher pricing power, allowing them to defend their margins by passing the cost inflation to their customer
- Exhibit lower implied duration, protecting them in a rate-tightening environment, thanks to a focus on short-term cash flows
- Provide a defensive tilt and an enhanced capacity to weather uncertainty

Pierre Debru is an employee of WisdomTree UK Limited, a European subsidiary of WisdomTree Asset Management Inc.'s parent company, WisdomTree Investments, Inc.

<sup>1</sup> Source: *CoreData Research, Pan-Europe Professional Investor Survey Research, July/August 2022*

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.

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

## DEFINITIONS

**Hawkish** : Description used when worries about inflation are the primary concerns in setting monetary policy decisions.

**Central bank** : Refers to the the monetary authority of any country.

**Inflation** : Characterized by rising price levels.

**Duration** : A measure of a bond's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The weighted average accounts for the various durations of the bonds purchased as well as the proportion of the total government bond portfolio that they make up.

**Pricing power** : Describes the effect of a change in a firm's product price on the quantity demanded of that product. Pricing power is linked to the price elasticity of demand. Price elasticity is a measure of the degree to which individuals, consumers, or producers change their demand or the amount supplied in response to price changes.

**Semiconductor** : A semiconductor is a material product usually comprised of silicon, which conducts electricity more than an insulator, such as glass, but less than a pure conductor, such as copper or aluminum. Their conductivity and other properties can be altered with the introduction of impurities, called doping, to meet the specific needs of the electronic component in which it resides.

**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.

**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.