

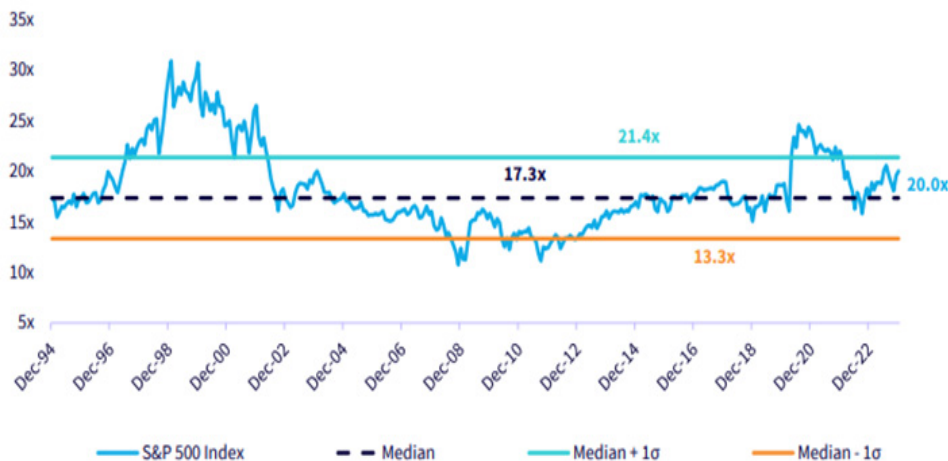
CONCERNED ABOUT VALUATIONS IN THE U.S. EQUITY MARKET?

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The current valuation of the [S&P 500 Index](#) is at 20 times [forward earnings](#). The below chart, taken from [WisdomTree’s Daily Market Snapshot](#), shows this is above the 30-year median but still within 1 standard deviation. Our Senior Economist, Jeremy Siegel, has written that 20 times forward earnings is actually a fair multiple for the S&P 500 Index over time and corresponds to a 5% earnings yield and expectation for real returns over five to seven years.

But certainly, this multiple is above the long-term average and, with fears about a potential recession bringing earnings downgrade risk, higher than normal valuations create some agita.

S&P 500 Index [Forward P/E Ratio](#)

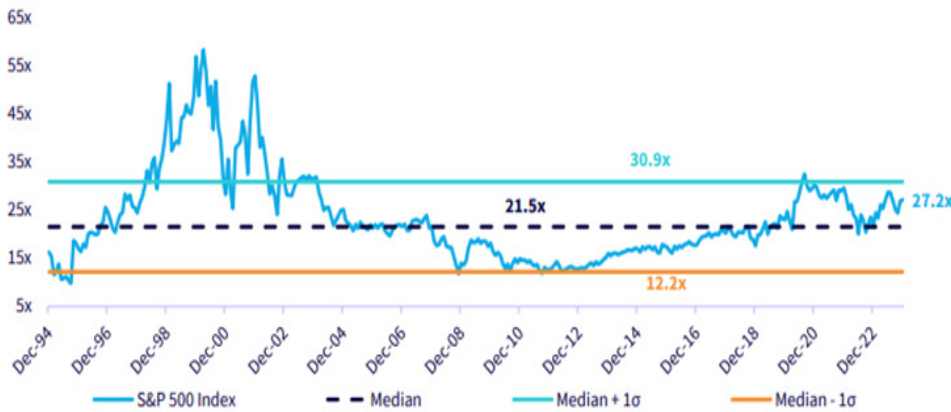


Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, S&P, as of 12/13/23. You cannot invest directly in an Index. Historical forward P/E measured since 12/31/1994.

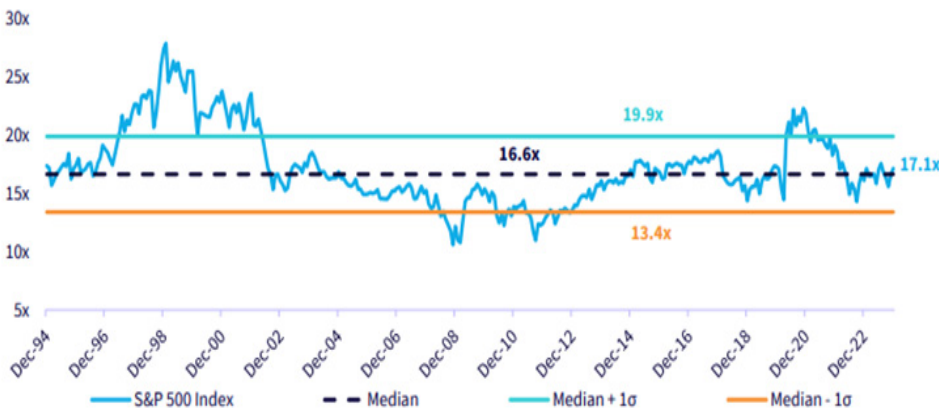
If we break out the S&P 500 into an Expanded Tech basket, which includes the Information Technology sector, Interactive Home Entertainment subindustry, Interactive Media & Services subindustry, Amazon, E-Bay, Etsy and Netflix, and an Ex-Tech basket, we can see that most of the value premium multiple is driven by the Expanded Tech stocks. The Ex-Tech part of the market has been trading around 10 P/E points below the tech basket.

This is important as the current market capitalization weight of the Expanded Tech basket in the S&P 500 is at an historical high of 39%.

S&P 500 Expanded Tech Forward P/E Ratio



S&P 500 Ex-Tech Forward P/E Ratio



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, S&P, as of 12/13/23. You cannot invest directly in an Index. Historical forward P/E measured since 12/31/1994. Expanded Tech includes the Information Technology sector, Interactive Home Entertainment subindustry, Interactive Media & Services subindustry, Amazon, E-Bay, Etsy and Netflix. Ex-Tech excludes the Expanded Tech companies.

Concerns about valuations have caused some to focus on strategies like equal weighting the S&P 500, which brings with it a greater size bias toward mid-cap companies.

WisdomTree is a pioneer in fundamentally weighting strategies. We seek to manage risks like valuation and profitability inherent with market cap-weighted strategies.

In 2007, wisdomTree launched its [Domestic Core Equity family of Funds](#), seeking to give investors broad exposure to the different size cuts in the U.S. markets by selecting profitable companies and weighting them by their earnings.

WisdomTree Core Equity Family

Index Name	Ticker	Tracking ETF	Ticker
WisdomTree U.S. LargeCap Index	WTPEPS	WisdomTree U.S. LargeCap Fund	EPS
WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Index	WTMEI	WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Fund	EZM
WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Index	WTSEI	WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Fund	EES

In rebalancing these strategies annually, the [WisdomTree U.S. LargeCap \(EPS\)](#), [MidCap \(EZM\)](#) and [SmallCap \(EES\)](#) Funds maintain lower valuations than the broad market and ensure investors are not overpaying as markets rise.

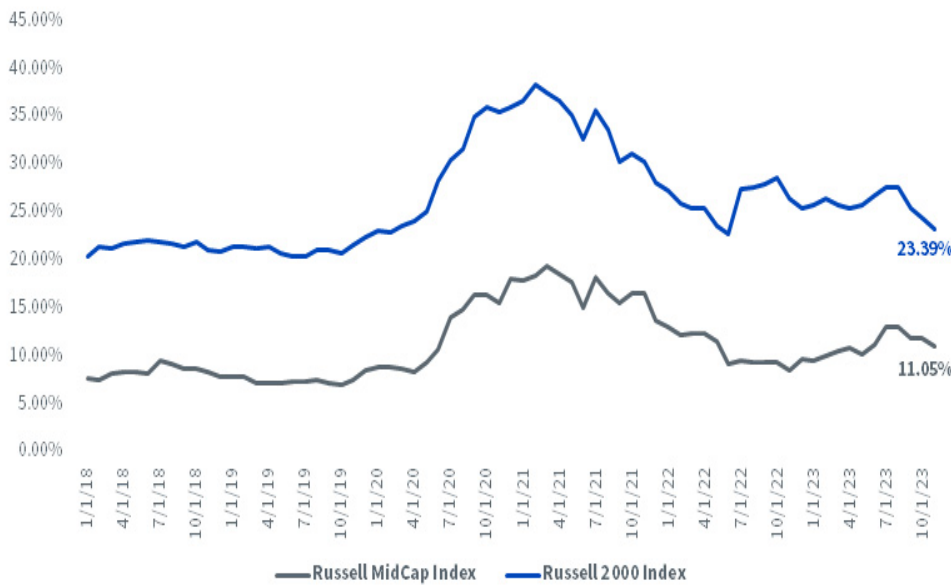
Filtering Out Negative Earners

Screening out unprofitable names can have a meaningful impact depending on size cut.

As of the end of November, 23.4% of the weight in the [Russell 2000 Index](#) was made up of companies that had negative earnings over the past 12 months. Although this number is

Lower in the mid-cap universe, it is still north of 11% and peaked around 20% in the months following the Covid pandemic.

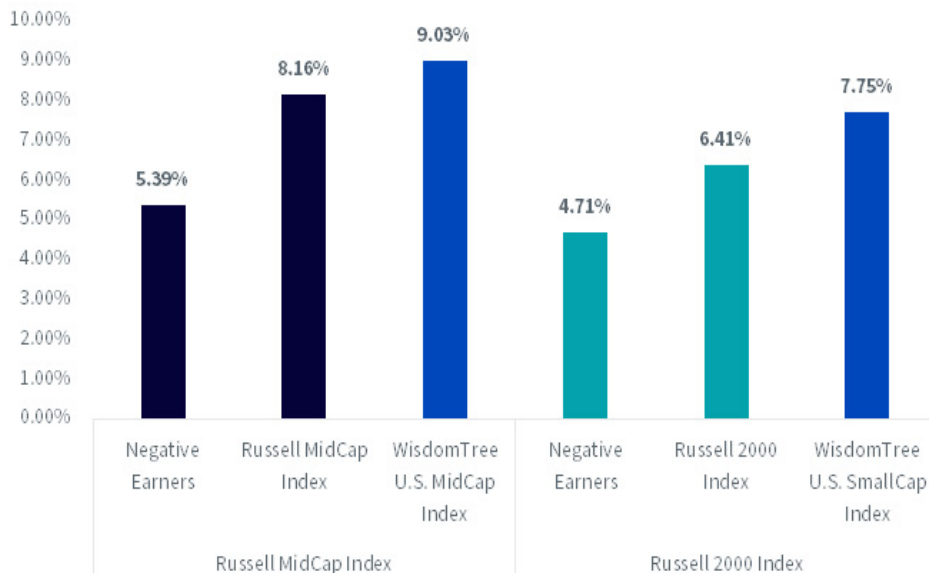
% Weight in Negative Earners



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet. You cannot invest directly in an Index. Data 11/30/18-11/30/23.

Looking back 17 years, the group of negative earners significantly underperformed the broader benchmark, thus systematically identifying and removing these companies has made a significant impact and is a contributing reason why WTMEI and WTSEI have outperformed their respective benchmarks since their inception in January 2007.

Returns since January 2007



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an Index. Data 01/31/07-11/30/23.

For definitions of indices in the graph above, please visit the [glossary](#).

Rebalance Process

In recent years, we’ve improved the Domestic Core Equity Indexes by creating the WisdomTree Core Equity Index Committee, which oversees the rebalance of these Indexes. The Committee ensures the earnings measure used as input in the annual reconstitution

properly reflect a company's recurring profitability and verifies the risk reduction components of the methodology are correctly implemented. These risk reduction components include limiting exposure to companies with higher-than-average earnings risk along with actively constraining sector and individual security biases, reducing active risk versus the market.

We believe that this systematic process represents an advantage versus other index providers, like S&P, who do not add unprofitable names to their indexes but do not screen for profitability once a company is in the index.

Improving Measure of Earnings

One of the focus areas of the Index Committee is a topic with increased academic coverage over the past few years: how traditional accounting measures fail to reflect the structure of modern businesses.

Technology and Health Care companies, among others, invest significantly in *intangible assets* such as research and development (R&D) to develop products, patents and other competitive advantages.

Since 1974, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has required that companies expense R&D, deducting it in their income statement on the fiscal year the expense is incurred. Businesses that spend on *tangible assets*, such as vehicles and factories, are allowed to capitalize these expenses and depreciate/amortize them throughout the life of the asset—basically, spreading out their expense across many reporting periods.

The argument behind this is that tangible assets have a value that can be easily assessed, whereas intangible assets are more difficult (or impossible) to value. In a conservative approach by the FASB, intangible assets are not assigned a value on the balance sheet, unlike tangible assets.

All else equal, this distinction results in higher earnings for asset-heavy businesses operating in the Industrials, Materials and Energy sectors and lower measures for asset-light businesses in the Information Technology and Health Care sectors. This can have important implications in terms of eligibility and weighting for the WisdomTree Domestic Core Equity Funds.

Rebalance Results

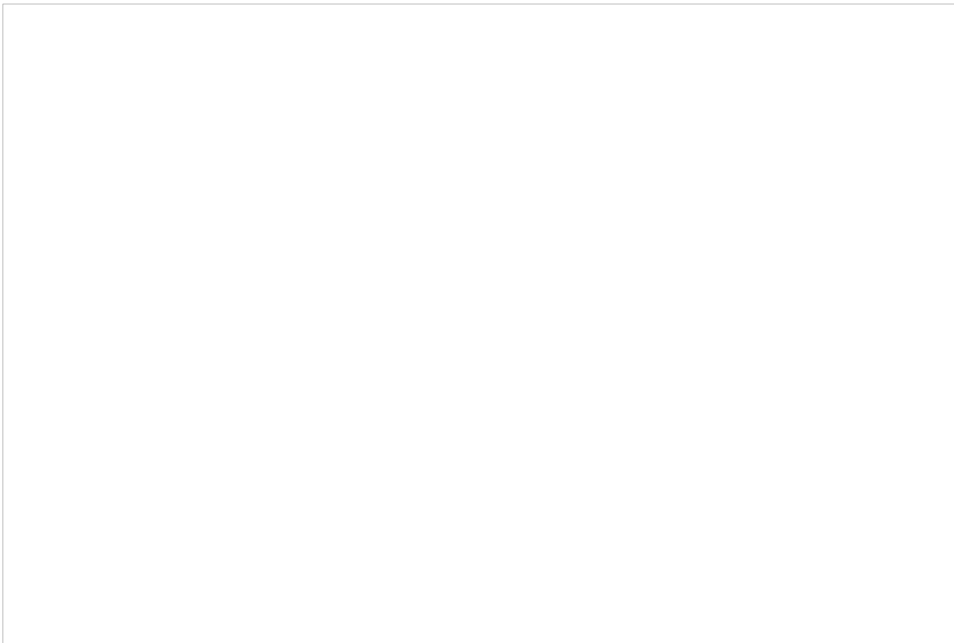
WisdomTree rebalanced its Domestic Core Equity Funds after the close on December 13. As a result of their annual reconstitution, these portfolios are trading at significant discounts to their broad-based benchmarks (even their value benchmarks).

As intended, the combination of earnings weighting, along with the previously mentioned risk-reduction layer, results in higher quality characteristics, with aggregate [return on equity \(ROE\)](#) above their benchmarks and significantly above the value Indexes, even though they have competitive or significantly lower P/E metrics.

Price-to-Earnings Ratio



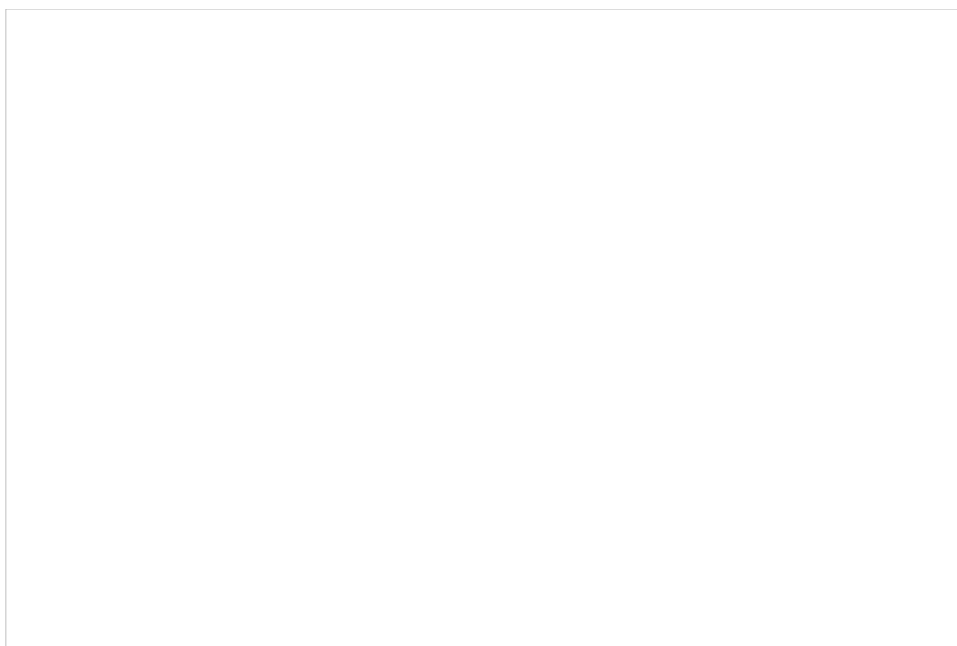
Return on Equity



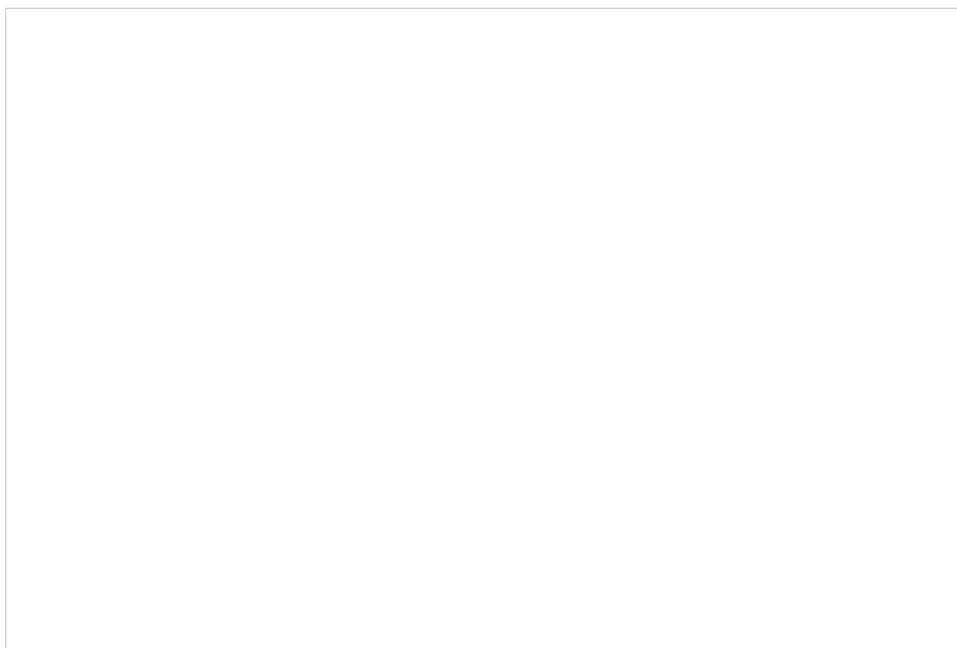
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Outlook for 2024

Going into 2024 and due to their earnings focus, WTMEI and WTSEI remain over-weight in cyclical sectors compared to their broad benchmarks. Although lower rates have historically benefited companies with lower or even negative earnings, we don't see rates going back to zero, which makes the focus on profitability and valuation important.



Meanwhile WTEPS's sector biases are contained except for its slight over-weight in Financials and under-weight in Information Technology, seeking to provide investors with a core exposure at constrained valuations and increased quality.



Important Risks Related to this Article

For current Fund holdings, please click the respective fund ticker: [EPS](#), [EZM](#), [EES](#). Holdings are subject to risk and change.

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. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

For the top 10 holdings of EPS please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/equity/eps>

For the top 10 holdings of EZM please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/equity/ezm>

For the top 10 holdings of EES please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/equity/ees>

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.

Related Funds

+ [WisdomTree U.S. LargeCap Fund](#)

+ [WisdomTree U.S. MidCap Fund](#)

+ [WisdomTree U.S. SmallCap Fund](#)

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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DEFINITIONS

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.

Forward earnings: Forward earnings are an estimate of the next period's earnings of a company, usually till the completion of the current fiscal year and sometimes to the following fiscal year.

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.

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.

Return on Equity (ROE): Measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.