

EM DIVIDENDS: OPPORTUNITY FROM FACTOR TIMING

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One hot-button topic that [factor](#) investors have recently been exploring is whether various investment factors or investment strategies—such as low-[volatility](#) or [value](#) investing—can be timed so that the specific investment factor is added when it has the most potential to outperform the market or other factors.

While it's nearly impossible to predict such market turnarounds, recent discussion has focused on factors that have been out of favor and underperforming over the last three to five years but still have long-term investment merit. In other words, [mean reversion](#) of factors would suggest a factor's returns tend to revert to their average level over longer periods, even if shorter periods can exhibit wide swings.

In some ways, this is a variation of a value-oriented strategy, except that the focus is on applying that value mindset toward factors.

Being curious about which WisdomTree Indexes might show meaningful levels of underperformance relative to the market, we noticed a common asset class among the top culprits: emerging market (EM) [dividends](#).

Index	WT Index Inception	As of 10/31/2016			Average Annual Total Returns as of 10/31/2016			
		P/E Ratio	Positive Adj P/E Ratio*	YTD	3-Year	Since WT Inception	Relative 3-year Return vs the Market	Relative Return Since WT Inception
WisdomTree Emerging Markets High Dividend	6/1/2007	9.81	9.74	23.15%	-6.16%	3.03%	-4.11%	1.84%
WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend	6/1/2007	11.58	11.44	18.64%	-4.13%	2.12%	-2.08%	0.93%
MSCI Emerging Markets		14.40	13.91	16.30%	-2.04%	1.19%		
WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend	8/1/2007	12.36	11.96	19.83%	-1.21%	2.97%	-0.81%	2.56%
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap		22.56	16.71	7.46%	-0.40%	0.41%		

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, Bloomberg, as of 10/31/2016. *Positive Adj P/E Ratio is the price-to-earnings ratio, excluding companies with negative trailing 12-month earnings. 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.

Emerging Markets: Dividend Investing Has Recently Been Out of Favor

While some factor investors have suggested that U.S. high-dividend stocks such as Utilities look expensive after five years of incredibly strong performance, we'd point out that emerging market dividend stocks are on the opposite end of this spectrum.

Three of our broad EM Dividend Indexes—High Dividend, Dividend and [SmallCap Dividend](#)—have all exhibited three-year annualized returns that have meaningfully deviated from their historic outperformance relative to their benchmark. These same WisdomTree EM Dividend Indexes have beaten their [cap-weighted](#) counterparts going back nine years to the Index live inception dates as well as in our general research prior to their launch. This is evidence that these three-year trends are counter to the observed longer-run merits of their approach.

- For the Emerging Markets Dividend and Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Indexes, we observed a [spread](#) of over 300 [basis points \(bps\)](#) between their recent three-year underperformance and their average annual outperformance since inception. In the case of the Emerging Markets High Dividend Index, the spread was as large as 596 bps.
- Year-to-date, we have seen some of that momentum reverse in the opposite direction, as all three WisdomTree Indexes have bested their market cap-weighted benchmark, in some cases more than doubling the market's return.
- It is important to note that the three year annualized returns shown here include any recent outperformance of our EM Dividend Indexes, an indication that if they were to return to more historic outperformance averages, they would still have ground to cover.

We also observed that all three Indexes are trading at a discount relative to the market as measured by their [price-to-](#)

[earnings \(P/E\) ratios](#). Interestingly, the [WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index](#), which has more than doubled the [MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index's](#) total return year-to-date, is trading at the largest price-to-earnings discount (45%) relative to its "[beta](#)" index, or a 28% discount if we observe the relationship excluding companies with negative trailing 12-month earnings.

Conclusion

Since its launch in January 2001 and through October 2016, the [MSCI Emerging Markets Index](#) returned about 9.1% on an annualized basis. Over the last decade, that number shrank to about 3.5%, and over the last three years, the returns have even been negative.

For those who believe in mean reversion of asset classes—and factor investors might want to increasingly consider mean reversion of factor investing strategies—EM dividends as a value investing strategy seem to make a lot of sense.

Important Risks Related to this Article

Investments in emerging, offshore or frontier markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than investments in developed markets and are subject to additional risks, such as risks of adverse governmental regulation and intervention or political developments.

Dividends are not guaranteed, and a company currently paying dividends may cease paying dividends at any time.

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

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

Factor : Attributes that based on its fundamentals or share price behavior, are associated with higher return.

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

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 tim.

Mean reversion : The concept that a series of returns has a tendency to return to its average level over longer periods, even if shorter periods can exhibit wide swings.

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

Small-cap dividend : Refers to the universe of the WisdomTree SmallCap Dividend Index.

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.

Spread : Typically refers to a difference between a measure of yield for one asset class and a measure of yield for either a different subset of that asset class or a different asset class entirely.

Basis point : 1/100th of 1 percent.

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.

MSCI EM Small Cap Index : Includes small cap representation across 21 Emerging Markets countries. The small cap segment tends to capture more local economic and sector characteristics relative to larger Emerging Markets capitalization segments.

Beta : A measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to a benchmark. In general, a beta less than 1 indicates that the investment is less volatile than the benchmark, while a beta more than 1 indicates that the investment is more volatile than the benchmark.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index : a broad market cap-weighted Index showing performance of equities across 23 emerging market countries defined as "emerging markets" by MSCI.