

An underappreciated equity approach hiding in plain sight

Often overlooked, High Dividend equity strategies deserve full consideration for a strategic allocation in diversified portfolios. These strategies are a time-tested and novel addition to the equity strategies commonly incorporated into a diversified portfolio. A High Dividend strategy is not only a fundamentally sound approach employed by generations of investors, but also a strategy that provides a diversifying return stream that is distinct from broad equity market indexes.

High dividends make for low correlations

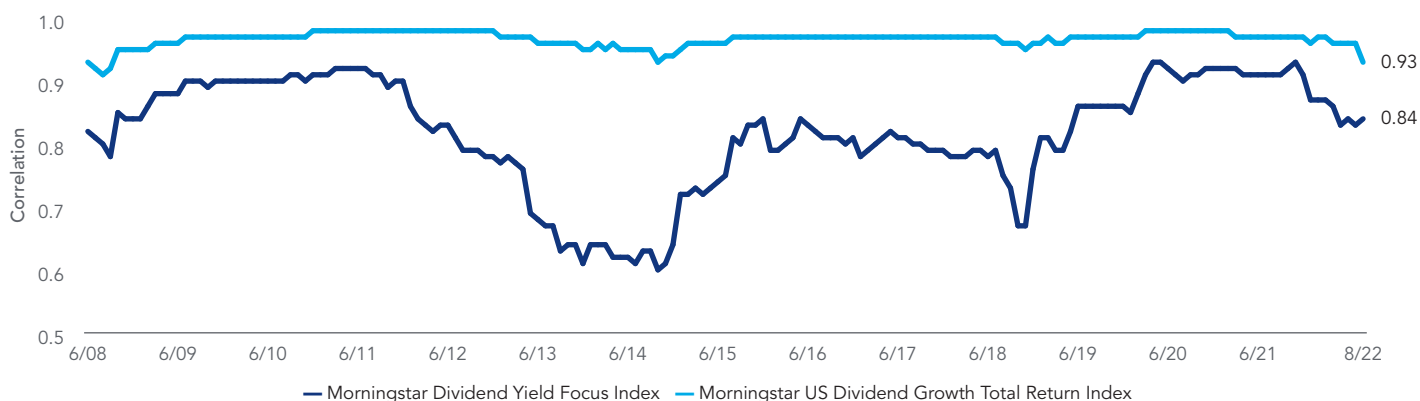
Not all dividend strategies are created equal. For example, the High Dividend strategy described below is distinct from a Dividend Growth strategy. A Dividend Growth strategy concentrates less on the level of dividend and more on its consistency of payout and growth. We believe that investors may miss out on substantial portfolio diversification benefits by not carefully selecting an appropriate yield or equity income strategy.

Exhibit 1 illustrates the rolling 3-year correlation between the Russell 1000® Index and the Morningstar US Dividend Growth Index,¹ which had a yield of 2.61% (as of 8/31/22), and a correlation to the Russell 1000® averaging 0.97 over the period.

Compare it to the Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index,¹ which had a yield of 4.58% (as of 8/31/22) and a correlation to the Russell 1000® Index that averaged 0.82 over the time frame.

Exhibit 1: Dividend strategies' rolling 3-year return correlation to the Russell 1000® Index

Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index and Morningstar US Dividend Growth Index 6/30/2008 - 8/31/2022

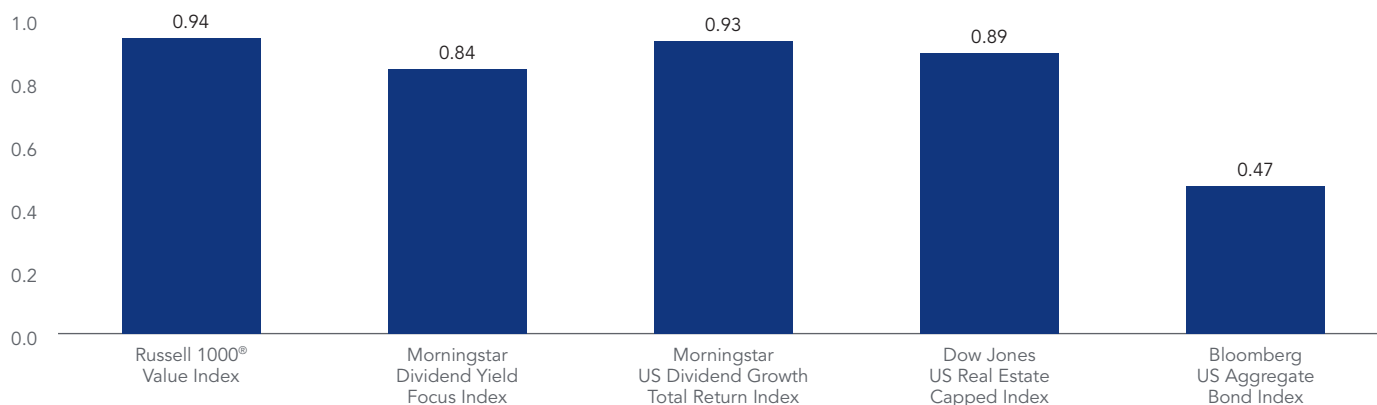


Source: Morningstar, Inc., Federated Hermes; through August 31, 2022

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

In a world where investors have been disappointed with returns from broad equity and fixed income indexes, low correlation assets are exceptionally valuable. While some investors turn to Alternatives for their perceived low correlations to equity markets, a less exotic solution has always been available: High Dividend strategies, where the fundamental driver of the low correlations is the high dividend. The return investors receive from the dividend has little to do with equity market fluctuations but is driven by the earnings power of the underlying companies, and a company's commitment to returning part of that earnings to investors in the form of dividends. The correlation profile of a High Dividend strategy is comparable to another yield-oriented asset class that commonly has a strategic allocation in diversified models. Real Estate Invest Trusts — as measured by the Dow Jones US Real Estate Capped Index — currently have a 3-year correlation to the Russell 1000® Index of 0.89, similar to the Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index correlation of 0.84.

Exhibit 2: Three-year correlation to the Russell 1000® Index



Source: Morningstar, Inc., Federated Hermes; though August 31, 2022

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Blending dividend and value indexes

We have established that a High Dividend strategy has attractive diversification qualities. However, low correlation alone may not convince investors to create a strategic position for it in their portfolios. A strategy has to earn its way into an investment portfolio by either improving returns, improving risk, or a combination of the two, by demonstrating better risk-adjusted returns.

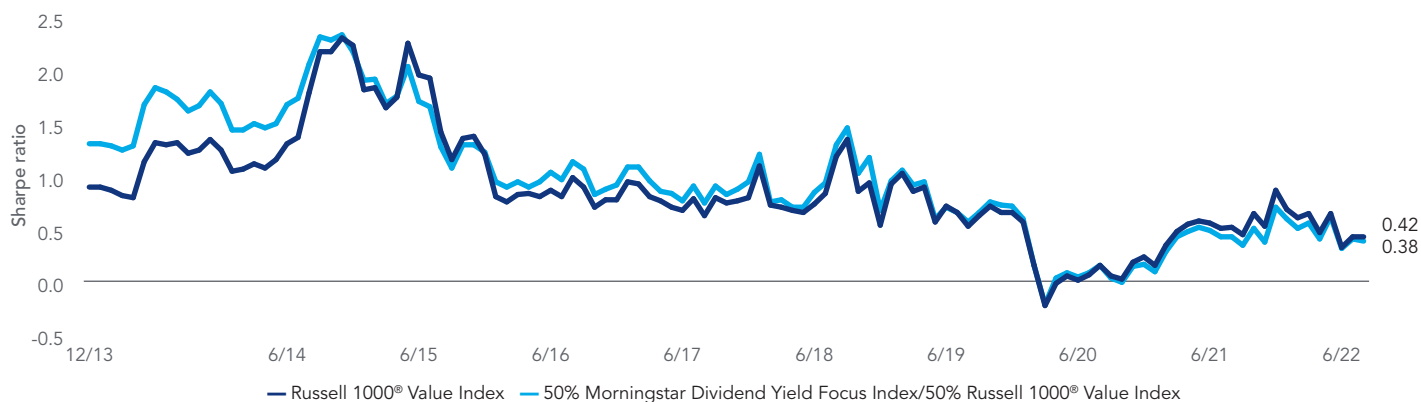
First, we will consider a High Dividend strategy as a subset of a value equities allocation and if the combination results in improved risk-adjusted returns. Rolling 3-year Sharpe ratios are a valuable tool for this, as any given point represents the 3-year experience of a hypothetical investor.

Reviewing 40 quarters (10 years) of rolling 3-year Sharpe ratios and 11 combinations of the Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index and Russell 1000® Value Indexes has led us to the following conclusions:

1. A blend of the Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index and Russell 1000® Value Index is superior to either index on a stand-alone basis.
2. The optimal blend is near 50/50, with a range of +/-20%. Over any given period, either index may outperform. However, the portfolio with the fewest negative outcomes relative to the stand-alone indexes was 50/50.

A 50/50 blend of the Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index and Russell 1000® Value Index had better risk-adjusted performance than a stand-alone Russell 1000® Value Index in 70% of rolling three-year time frames examined, as measured by the Sharpe ratio (Exhibit 3 below.)

Exhibit 3: Rolling three-year Sharpe ratios



Source: Morningstar, Inc., Federated Hermes; though August 31, 2022

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Expanding the blend

Do the same benefits of a High Dividend strategy we see above apply at the portfolio level, as well? Our research indicates that the 50/50 value portfolio does improve the return profile of a "60/40" portfolio.

In the time frames below, we see that a High Dividend strategy in a 50/50 mix with a Large Capitalization Value approach (represented by the Russell 1000® Value Index) improves: risk metrics; risk-adjusted returns; and annualized total returns in two of the four time periods. The improvements are distinctive in that returns are sufficient, but risks, as measured by standard deviation and maximum drawdown, are substantially improved.

Over the longest period (from the Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index performance start date), which captures the period of the Great Financial Crisis, the benefits of this type of strategy are most evident. While over shorter periods a High Dividend approach may appear lackluster or "last century," we believe it remains a durable long-term investment option for investors.

Exhibit 4: Blended index returns - through 8/31/2022

	Annualized total return (%)	Standard deviation	Maximum drawdown (%)	Sharpe ratio	Sortino ratio
Trailing three-year					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	6.89	12.85	-16.50	0.53	0.74
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	6.61	12.42	-14.56	0.53	0.74
Trailing five-year					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.53	11.28	-16.50	0.60	0.84
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.50	10.89	-14.56	0.61	0.87
Trailing ten-year					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	8.49	8.94	-16.50	0.88	1.37
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	8.31	8.63	-14.56	0.89	1.40
Since Inception (7/1/2005)					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.28	9.47	-32.13	0.66	0.99
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.48	8.92	-28.79	0.72	1.09

Source: Morningstar, Inc., Federated Hermes; through August 31, 2022.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. For illustrative purposes only and not representative of any specific investment.

High Dividend strategies implementation considerations

The goals of portfolio construction can be described as maximizing return for a given level of risk.

As shown above, High Dividend strategies may consistently reduce risk. In practice, this means two things: that an investor may reduce the risk exposure of the current portfolio by maintaining the current allocations; or that an investor can increase the current equity allocation—and with it, the potential for higher returns—while holding risk at or near the current level. The increase in expected returns can add substantial value over time while maintaining a comparable amount of risk.

Our research indicates that the simple 60/40 portfolio can be scaled to the equal risk at a 63/37 portfolio with improved long-run returns. Referencing the 10-year box below, we see an additional 16 bps of annualized return with only 6 bps of additional volatility, and substantially improved drawdown statistics.

Exhibit 5: Blended index returns w/dividend yield - through 8/31/2022

	Annualized total return (%)	Standard deviation	Maximum drawdown (%)	Sharpe ratio	Sortino ratio
Trailing three-year					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	6.89	12.85	-16.50	0.53	0.74
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	6.61	12.42	-14.56	0.53	0.74
15.75% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15.75% Russell 1000® Value Index, 31.50% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 37% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.01	12.91	-14.78	0.54	0.76
Trailing five-year					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.53	11.28	-16.50	0.60	0.84
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.50	10.89	-14.56	0.61	0.87
15.75% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15.75% Russell 1000® Value Index, 31.50% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 37% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.83	11.35	-14.78	0.62	0.88
Trailing ten-year					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	8.49	8.94	-16.50	0.88	1.37
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	8.31	8.63	-14.56	0.89	1.40
15.75% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15.75% Russell 1000® Value Index, 31.50% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 37% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	8.64	9.00	-14.78	0.89	1.40
Since Inception (7/1/2005)					
30% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.28	9.47	-32.13	0.66	0.99
15% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15% Russell 1000® Value Index, 30% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.48	8.92	-28.79	0.72	1.09
15.75% Morningstar Dividend Yield Index, 15.75% Russell 1000® Value Index, 31.50% Russell 1000® Growth Index, 37% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	7.67	9.31	-30.27	0.71	1.08

Source: Morningstar, Inc., Federated Hermes; through August 31, 2022.

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Selecting a high dividend manager

The efficient markets we face do not hand out free lunches. If a High Dividend strategy offers such compelling benefits, why haven't these securities been repriced higher, resulting in a lower yield (and lower total returns) to investors?

A thorough analysis of this issue is outside the scope of this white paper. It should be noted that high dividend securities are often priced to reflect particular risks, and the primary threat to a dividend-focused strategy is dividend cuts. Dividend cuts are problematic for those managing income expectations, and are often associated with a negative re-pricing of securities, impacting total return on two fronts. A thoughtful approach rooted in fundamentals may successfully navigate the high dividend space.

The Federated Hermes Portfolio Construction Solutions team is available to review your current models and propose approaches that can help improve the risk/return profile of your portfolios.

¹ **Morningstar Dividend Yield Focus Index** holds U.S. companies with a screen for financial health and an ability to sustain above average dividend payouts. The index consists of 75 stocks. **Morningstar US Dividend Growth Index** is focused on companies that have raised their dividends consistently, but also maintain a payout ratios below a certain threshold. The highest yielding stocks are eliminated from consideration, to avoid dividend cuts.

Note: Both of these strategies employ a rules-based approach to address the nemesis of dividend investing: unsustainable dividends, which can lead to dividend cuts. While rules-based approaches can address basic concerns, they cannot incorporate new information the way a season investment team considers the information present in the market.

Views are as of the dates indicated and are subject to change based on market conditions and other factors. These views should not be construed as a recommendation for any specific security or sector.

Diversification and asset allocation do not assure a profit nor protect against loss.

There is no guarantee that the use of long and short positions will succeed in limiting a strategy's exposure to domestic stock market movements, capitalization, sector-swings or other risk factors.

Definitions

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index composed of securities from the Bloomberg Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-backed Securities Index and the Asset-backed Securities Index. Total return comprises price appreciation/depreciation and income as a percentage of the original investment. Indices are rebalanced monthly by market capitalization.

Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Capped Index is designed to track the performance of real estate investment trusts (REITs) and other companies that invest directly or indirectly in real estate.

Russell 1000[®] Growth Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000[®] Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000[®] Growth Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap growth segment.

Russell 1000[®] Index: The Russell 1000[®] Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000[®] Index and includes approximately 1,000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000[®] Index represents approximately 92% of the U.S. market.

Russell 1000[®] Value Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000[®] Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values.

Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion which depicts how widely the returns varied--or their volatility--over a certain time period. The higher the standard deviation of returns, the greater the volatility.

Sharpe Ratio is calculated by dividing a portfolio's annualized return, minus the risk-free rate of return, by its annualized standard deviation. A higher Sharpe Ratio, represents better historical risk-adjusted performance.

Sortino Ratio is calculated by dividing a portfolio's annualized returns, minus the risk free rate, by its annualized standard deviation of negative returns. A higher Sortino ratio represents better historical risk-adjusted returns.

Indexes are unmanaged and investments cannot be made in an index.