

# Peculiar Stock Leadership in 2016

BY TRAVIS FAIRCHILD, CFA: JULY 2016

Bank of America started tracking the performance of active managers in 2003, and 2016 has—thus far—been the most difficult year on record for active managers: only 18 percent of large cap managers have outperformed the Russell 1000® through June 30.<sup>1</sup> The Russell 1000 Value has beaten the Russell 1000 Growth, but the companies with the highest returns this year have had a peculiar profile. The top-performing names in the Russell 1000 Value make up more than half the return, but on average they are not cheap and have negative growth. You don't see many pitchbooks that say "We buy stagnating or low growth businesses trading at average prices"—but that is the profile of the stocks which have led the market in 2016. Let's explore.

## Most Value Factors are Underperforming Price-to-Book: Russell's Definition of Value

Figure 1 below shows the year-to-date cumulative excess return for various value factors (measured by the performance of the highest decile for each factor) versus an equal-weighted U.S. Large Stocks benchmark.<sup>2</sup> Every factor except dividend yield is negative and price-to-book is beating all other factors. Any active manager with a focus on cheap valuation (based on something other than dividend yield) is likely seeing that focus detract from performance. Dividend managers likely represent a large portion of those 18 percent of managers that are outperforming. Further, price-to-book is Russell's key valuation-based factor when building the style indices—so a manager using one of the other factors will have a hard time keeping up with Russell's value benchmark.

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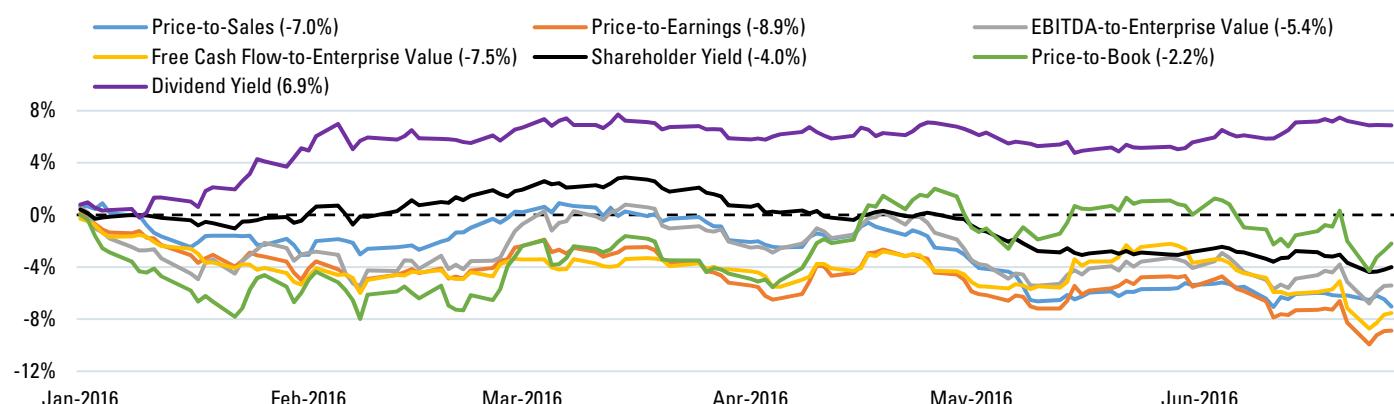
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**Figure 1: Cumulative Excess Return — Value Factors vs. U.S. Large Stocks (YTD, as of 6/30/16)**



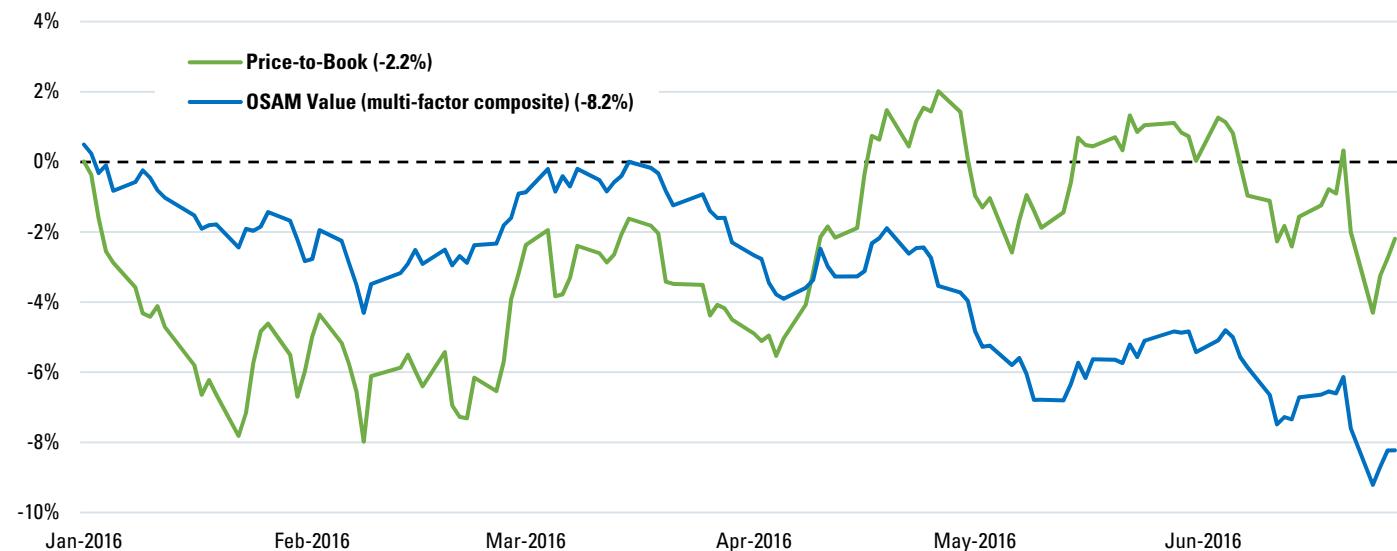
Source: OSAM calculations

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. Equity and Quant Research. They began tracking performance of active managers in 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Defined as all publicly traded U.S. companies that have market caps greater than average, excluding ADRs.

Our preferred definition of Value uses a combined measure, incorporating price-to-sales, price-to-earnings, free cash flow-to-enterprise value, EBITDA-to-enterprise value, and shareholder yield. As shown in Figure 2 (below), the gap between the performance of this multi-factor value composite and the single-factor price-to-book is six percent year to date. This is a significant gap and a very uncommon one.

**Figure 2: Cumulative Excess Return — OSAM Value & Price-to-Book vs. U.S. Large Stocks** (YTD, as of 6/30/16)

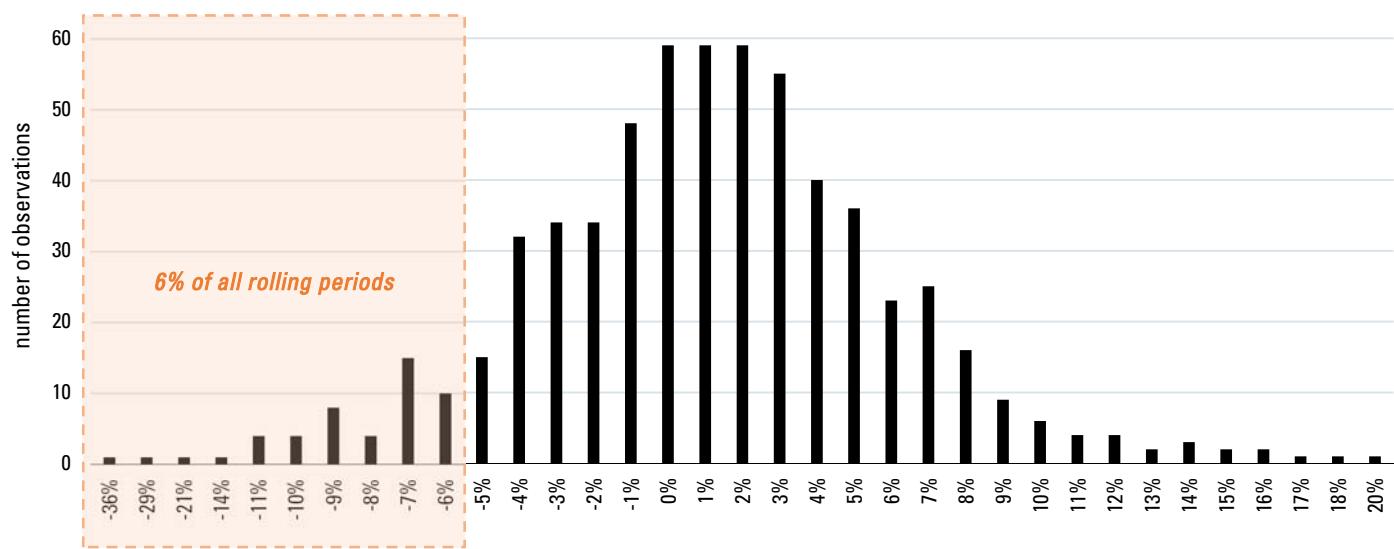


Source: OSAM calculations

The histogram below (Figure 3) shows just how uncommon this gap is; in only six percent of all rolling six-month observations on record have we seen a gap this large.<sup>3</sup> Since 1963, our Value composite has outperformed price-to-book in 57 percent of six-month rolling periods and in over 70 percent of rolling one-year periods.

**Figure 3: Rolling 6-Month Excess — OSAM Value Composite vs. Price-to-Book (Highest Deciles)**

(U.S. Large Stocks 1964-2015)



Source: OSAM calculations

<sup>3</sup> All rolling periods from 1963 to 2015, using all investable U.S. Large Stocks in the COMPUSTAT database.

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## Low-Growth Companies are Driving the Outperformance of Value Indices

Year to date, the Russell 1000 Value is beating the Russell 1000 Growth by a margin of almost five percent.<sup>4</sup> But as we saw above, most measures of “value” are doing poorly so far this year, so why the large gap between Russell’s value and growth indexes?

The answer lies in how Russell defines value versus growth. Russell uses a ranking formula which is 50 percent value (price-to-book) and 50 percent growth (EPS growth and 5-year sales growth) to decide where each stock falls on the value/growth spectrum. Anything cheap **and/or with horrible growth** is considered value and anything with great growth **and/or that is extremely expensive** is considered growth. This methodology creates a dynamic where a portion of the Russell Value index actually includes slightly expensive stocks that have very bad trailing sales growth and expected EPS growth. Likewise, a portion of the growth index will include stocks with below average or negative growth but defined as growth due to their extremely expensive valuations.

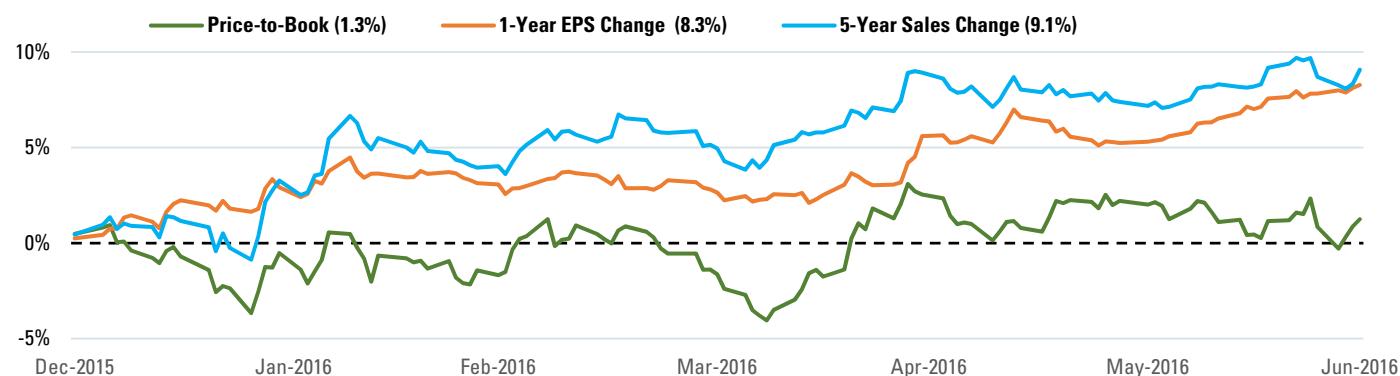
In rare occasions, these little talked about groups of stocks can drive performance of the style indices, which is exactly what we are seeing this year in the Russell 1000 Value. Figure 4 (below) shows the excess return of value versus growth for each of the factors used in Russell’s methodology. Whereas we used *decile* portfolios to highlight different value factors above, we now tailor the analysis to more closely match Russell’s method (which carves the market into thirds). We start with the constituents of the Russell 1000 and calculate the return difference between the top third and bottom third by each factor. For example, the return of +1.3 percent for price-to-book is the result of:

1. Ranking the cheapest third of stocks by price-to-book in the Russell 1000 to build our portfolio,
2. Calculating the return (weighted by market capitalization) of that portfolio for the year,
3. Doing the same for the most expensive third, and
4. Subtracting one from the other.

You can see that, while the cheapest third of stocks by price-to-book has outperformed the most expensive third within the Russell 1000, the difference is relatively small. The real story is the outperformance of low growth over high growth. Companies with the lowest sales and earnings growth have outperformed those with the highest growth by eight to nine percent so far this year. **The gap of value versus growth indices is more a surge in stocks with terrible sales and earnings growth and less a triumph of traditional cheap over expensive.**

Any active manager seeking to avoid companies with dismal growth will also avoid the companies driving returns in the benchmark.

**Figure 4: Cumulative Excess Return of Value vs. Growth** (Russell 1000® Constituents YTD, as of 6/30/16)



Source: OSAM calculations

<sup>4</sup> From 1/1/2016 to 6/30/2016 the Russell 1000 Value returned 6.3 percent while the Russell 1000 Growth is up 1.35 percent.

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## Top 10 Contributors in Russell 1000 Value are *not Cheap* and have *Negative Growth*

This becomes even more apparent when you look at the profile of the top performers in the Russell 1000 Value Index.

**The 10 names in the table below—the top contributors to the benchmark return—make up 20 percent of the benchmark and contributed 3.5 percent to the benchmark's return of 6.3 percent; over half of the year to date return.**

For each stock in Table 1, we show the percentile rank at the start of the year within the Russell 1000 of the price-to-book ratio, EPS growth, and five-year sales growth numbers (where 1 would be the cheapest/highest growth percentile and 100 the most expensive/lowest growth). Only three of the 10 stocks are even in the cheapest third of U.S. companies by price-to-book and the average is just under the median. Further, nine of the 10 names had negative earnings growth (*i.e.*, shrinking earnings) to start the year and more than half had shrinking sales numbers. The average of these 10 names had earnings that shrunk -27.5 percent over the last year, a reduction in total sales of -8.5 percent over the last five years and they were only slightly less expensive than the market median. Names with similar characteristics—negative earnings growth companies near the median by price-to-book—underperform the market 65 percent of the time.<sup>5</sup>

Using Russell style benchmarks to build a market narrative makes sense: they are widely-followed benchmarks. But, so far this year, the returns of value versus growth are misleading. Cheap is not beating expensive, on average, but low growth is crushing strong growth. Over the longer term, a strong strategy is to be long *cheap* stocks—not long *low growth* businesses. But being long cheap stocks has thus far failed in 2016.

**Table 1: Top 10 Contributors to the Russell 1000® Value (1/1/2016-6/30/2016)**

Name	R1000V Weight (%)	Return (%)	Contribution to Return (%)	Price-to-Book Percentile*	EPS Change Percentile*	5-Year Sales Change Percentile*
EXXON MOBIL	3.64	22.38	0.80	34	84	89
AT&T	2.05	28.93	0.58	31	90	59
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	2.70	19.78	0.53	66	68	58
CHEVRON	1.82	19.25	0.36	15	88	93
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY	2.48	9.66	0.26	20	37	23
WAL-MART STORES	1.10	20.90	0.22	45	55	56
PROCTER & GAMBLE	2.28	8.43	0.21	60	76	82
PFIZER	2.02	11.18	0.20	54	72	93
PHILIP MORRIS INT'L	0.79	18.11	0.16	99	59	69
SCHLUMBERGER	0.90	14.92	0.15	42	86	21
Total / Average	19.79	17.35	3.49	47	71	67

Source: OSAM calculations

<sup>5</sup> Measured using a portfolio of every stock that ranks in the middle one third of the Large Stocks Universe by price-to-book and also has negative earnings growth. The annualized return of this portfolio was lower than the equally weighted large stocks portfolio in 65% of all rolling 12 month period from 1964-2015.

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