

GROWTH STOCKS: WHERE'S THE BEEF?

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12/12/2018

This is Part 1 of a two-part blog series on the market's current expectations for growth and value stocks.

At the risk of making a 34-year-old pop culture reference, [growth](#) stock fundamentals remind us of the question first posed by Wendy's in 1984: "Where's the beef?"

As was the case back when war was declared on McDonald's and Burger King, there appears to be a lot of "bun" in growth stocks but not a lot of "meat."

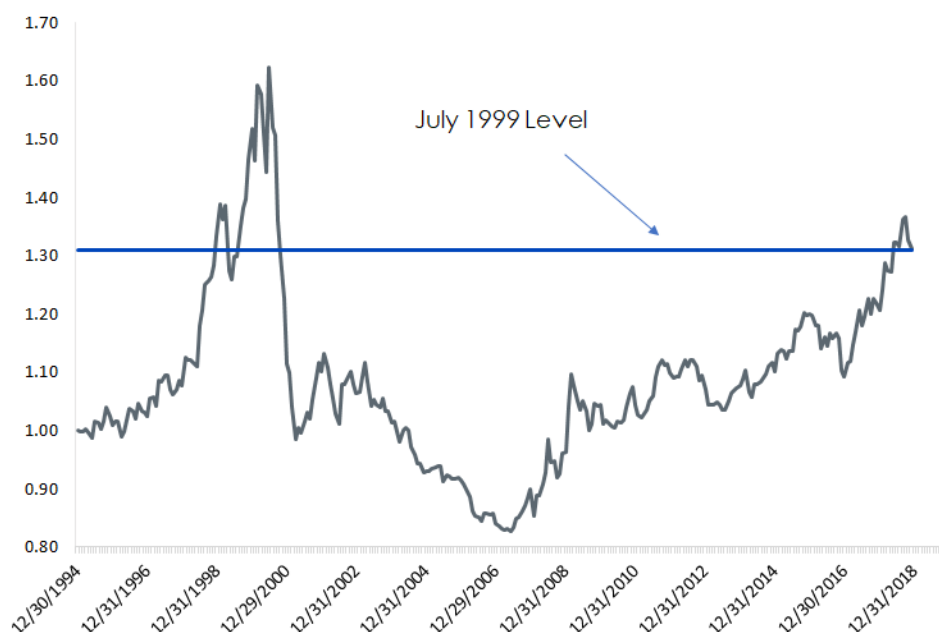
Face it: the magnitude and duration of the multiyear clobbering of value strategies by growth stocks in the current cycle is second only to the legendary 1994–2000 "new economy" years. That epic mania for growth as an investing style began about a year before the 1995 Netscape IPO,¹ at which point the tech boom began to rage. That rally took the [S&P 500 Growth Index](#) 376% higher (30.1% annualized), trouncing the [S&P 500 Value Index's](#) gain of "only" 183% (19.2% per year).² When the rug was ripped out from under the market in the 2000–2002 crash, [value](#) stocks picked up thousands of [basis points](#) of outperformance.

Today, the cumulative gap between the two indexes, which has been stretching out *since 2006*, is once again in triple digits. From July 31, 2006, through November 30, 2018—more than 12 years—the S&P 500 Growth Index returned 246% (or 10.6% annually), more than doubling the 122% appreciation of the S&P 500 Value Index (6.7% annually).

That's a difference of 124 percentage points.

Before we begin searching for the beef, consider the striking picture that figure 1 paints. As a reminder, the NASDAQ, about as "growthy" an index as can be constructed, started its crash in March 2000, while the S&P 500 topped later that summer. When they did, the rotation to value stocks was a flood.

Figure 1: S&P 500 Growth Total Return Index Relative to S&P 500 Value



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, as of 11/30/18. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Piggybacking on WisdomTree's Prior Dividend Growth Work

We received positive feedback on our white paper, "[Dividend Growth's Drivers: Picking Apart Quality](#)," and this analysis builds on many of those concepts for the debate over growth versus value. In that piece, we looked at our Quality Dividend Growth suite, diving into the interaction of [return on equity \(ROE\)](#) with earnings retention and dividend payout ratios to determine the drivers of shareholder wealth.

The interrelationship between profitability and dividend policy is critical, and these concepts are becoming core parts of second-decade WisdomTree.

Figure 2 shows profitability and growth metrics for the S&P 500 Growth, S&P 500 and S&P 500 Value Indexes.

Figure 2: S&P 500 Growth, Core and Value Metrics

| | Return on Equity (ROE) | Est. P/E Ratio | Fwd. Earnings Yield | Fwd. Div. Yield | Div. Payout Ratio | Earnings Retention (%) |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Net Income as % Equity | Next Year | Reciprocal of P/E | Next Year | Div. Yield Divided by Earnings Yield | 100% Minus Div. Payout |
| S&P 500 Growth | 24.6% | 19.6 | 5.11% | 1.40% | 27.4% | 72.6% |
| S&P 500 | 16.0% | 16.9 | 5.93% | 1.97% | 33.2% | 66.8% |
| S&P 500 Value | 12.3% | 14.5 | 6.89% | 2.64% | 38.3% | 61.7% |

Sources: WisdomTree, as of 12/4/18; forward price-to-earnings ratios and dividend yields by Bloomberg. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

The Critical Equation

"Dividend Growth's Drivers: Picking Apart Quality" identified profitability (ROE) as the driver of dividend growth, presenting the critical equation recreated in figure 3.

Figure 3: The Critical Equation



Source: WisdomTree.

Figure 4 uses the critical equation to calculate “long-term” dividend growth. We added quotation marks to “long-term” because, frankly, looking into the future involves a lot more art than science.

Figure 4: Implied Dividend Growth Estimate

| | A | B | =A x B |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Earnings Retention (%) | Return on Equity (ROE) | Implied LT Div. Growth |
| S&P 500 Growth | 72.6% | 24.6% | 17.9% |
| S&P 500 | 66.8% | 16.0% | 10.7% |
| S&P 500 Value | 61.7% | 12.3% | 7.6% |

Source: WisdomTree, using data from figure 1 and the critical equation in figure 2. Data as of 12/5/18. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Can the S&P 500 Growth Index achieve long-term dividend growth of 17.9%? And how long is long-term? No one knows. But we can engage the numbers to get a feel for whether we want to pay nearly 20x forward earnings for growth stocks when value stocks are on offer for 15x earnings.

Stay tuned for the second part of this series, where we will consider the possibility of several years of nearly 18% increases in growth stock dividends to see if that even makes sense. Spoiler alert: it doesn't. Where's the beef? Not in Growth's unsustainable ROE.

¹The famed 1995 Netscape IPO is widely regarded as one of the first newsworthy events of the dot-com boom.

²Sources: Bloomberg, WisdomTree, for the period 4/29/1994–3/31/2000

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

Growth : Characterized by higher price levels relative to fundamentals, such as dividends or earnings. Price levels are higher because investors are willing to pay more due to their expectations of future improvements in these fundamentals.

S&P 500 Growth Index : A market capitalization-weighted benchmark designed to measure the growth segment of the S&P 500 Index.

S&P 500 Value Index : A market capitalization-weighted benchmark designed to measure the value segment of the S&P 500 Index.

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.

Basis point : 1/100th of 1 percent.

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