

# Sector Intellect

## Trend Analysis – Debt Analysis

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### The Debt Burden Exposed

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#### Rising Debt Level Goes Hand-in-Hand with Recessions

When credit goes bad, recessions and sharp market downturns typically follow. Debt has a long history of rising ahead of, and sometimes causing, an economic crisis. The increase could come from households or corporations. Ahead of the financial crisis a decade ago, household debt as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP) rose to levels far above the historical trend. When credit dried up, recession set in. Given the track record of credit ahead of crises, we decided to examine the current status of household and corporate debt to determine if there are signals for a potential downturn. Current Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell, former Fed Chair Janet Yellen and former Chairwoman of the FDIC Sheila Bair, have all highlighted a concern for corporate debt levels recently.

At CFRA, we started with a look at the driver of the last downturn, households. The consumer has been vigilant about deleveraging over the past decade. Household debt as a percent of GDP is now well below levels recorded ahead of the Great Recession. Growth in debt at the household level has been in line with income and GDP growth, despite all the headlines about auto loans and student debt loans reaching new highs. The reality is that most borrowing has been done by borrowers with high credit scores. Though student loan and auto loan delinquencies rates in the subprime category are elevated, they are moderating and, while worth monitoring, are not likely to drive the country into a recession.

Just like the Fed heads and former FDIC chair warned, we found some red flags with regards to corporate debt levels. However, the concerns aren't as intuitive as you would think. It's been well reported that corporate debt is on the rise. There was \$9.6 trillion in outstanding corporate debt at the end of the third quarter of 2018, 75% higher than the \$5.5 trillion outstanding ten years ago. Corporate debt as a percent of GDP (a measure we aren't big proponents of, but that is a conversation for another time) is at an all-time high, approaching 46% (the last peak was 45% in Q1 2009). The quality of this debt is of key concern as it is anticipated that the credit ratings system may be deteriorating. Much of the investment-grade debt in the market is rated in the lowest rungs of the investment-grade credit scale. The percentage of BBB (lowest tier of investment grade or one notch above junk) corporate bonds by value now represents well over 40% of all corporate debt, much higher than ever before. Some investors have expressed concern that there might be subtle "grade inflation" by the credit rating agencies and that some of these lowest-tier investment grade bonds actually do not deserve to be investment grade. Indeed, ratings agency Moody's described the amount of investment-grade debt outstanding as "riskier now that it was prior to each recession since 1981 and possibly all downturns through late 1940."

Despite the quality concern, amid rising debt levels, defaults have remained at lows. Improvements in profitability, lower tax rates and a strong economic environment have likely been drivers of this trend. A swift change in that environment could put corporations at the center of a new crisis. That said, not all corporations are the same.

Upon a closer look, we found large-cap companies, classified as members of the S&P 500 index, are best positioned to weather a credit-induced storm. Their ability to pay off the debt on the books is much better than it was heading into the financial crisis. From a leverage perspective, the amount of net debt outstanding versus EBITDA, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, is 1.6x or almost half the rate it was in 2009.

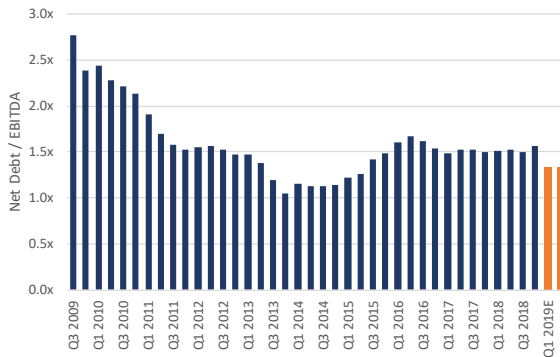
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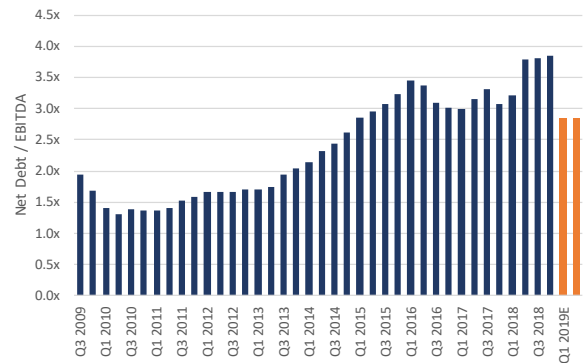
Additionally, due to the tax reform policies of 2018, S&P 500 companies have 63% more cash on hand now than they did at the end of 2016.

**Chart 1: S&P 500 Index Net Debt / EBITDA**



Source: CFRA.

**Chart 2: S&P 600 Small Cap Index Net Debt / EBITDA**

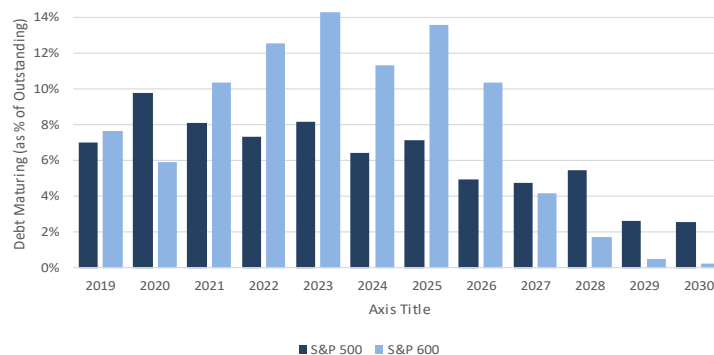


Source: CFRA.

For small-cap companies, those in the S&P 600 Small Cap index, the opposite is true. Because smaller business loaded up on debt in the low interest rate environment of the past decade, their ability to pay down debt quickly has eroded. The net debt to EBITDA ratio has more than doubled since 2009, and while they have about 8% more cash than in 2016, the increase won't be as influential on easing credit concerns for these smaller companies. Net debt / EBITDA at the end of 2018 stood at 3.9x, 1.5x higher than that of the large cap index.

Taking a look at the debt maturity schedule for each index, the S&P 500 has more of its debt expiring in the next two years than the S&P 600, but over the next five years, the small-cap index will see half of its debt expire versus 40% of the debt held by large caps. Given small-cap companies have increased cash balances at a slower rate than large-cap companies over the past two years, they will have few options outside of accessing the debt markets to roll over existing debt when it comes due. If interest rates increase over the next few years, these companies will be rolling over debt at a much higher rate and that will cut into bottom-line profitability.

**Chart 3: Debt Maturity Schedule for the S&P 500 and S&P 600 Indices**



Source: CFRA.

While investors spent much of 2018 flocking to small, domestically-based companies that were expected to be more immune from trade tensions and other international risks, operating risks have increased for these companies and their stocks. That said, the risk of small-cap debt leading to the next crisis may not be extremely high. The good news is that the total amount of debt held by S&P 600 companies amounts to only 3.5% of that held by the S&P 500, so alone it isn't likely to tip the economy overboard. Regardless, small caps should work on deleveraging while the economy is still strong, because there is one reality about history, it repeats itself. We will keep an eye on the debt situation as an indicator of good or bad things to come.

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