# AnalystSalutions

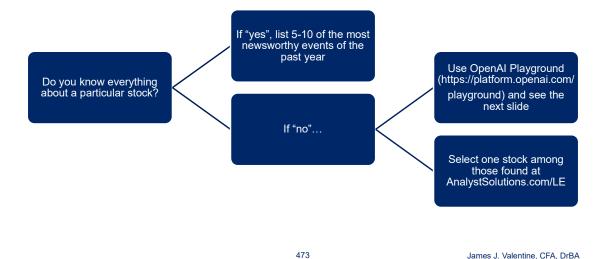
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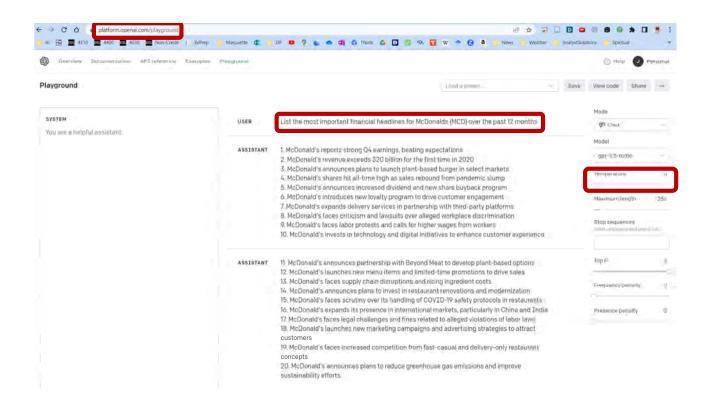
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## Identify and Monitor a Stock's Critical Factors



## **Choose Your Option**





## **Complete Your TAP**

Section 1, Part 1

### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**

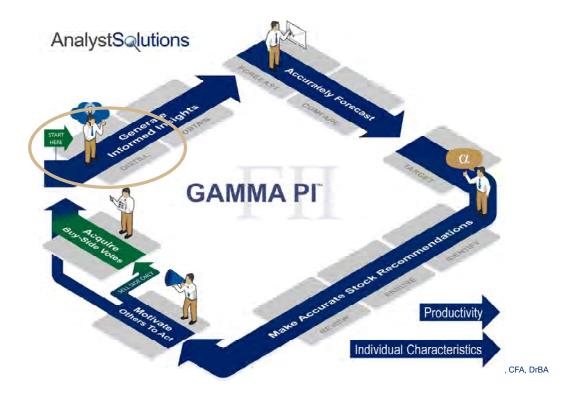


- Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

  Throughout this workshop complete the TAP below
  Apply the key points after the workshop to help you improve your
  - performance
    This will not be collected and so write in a manner that will help you utilize the concepts being learned

## Exercise: "List Everything"

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### **Best of Breed**

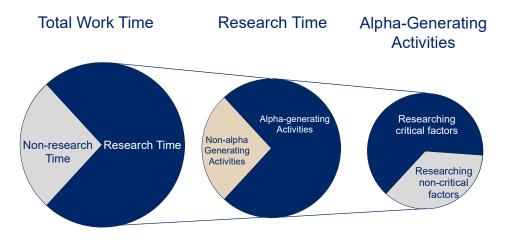
- · Above average intelligence
- Inquisitive
- · Good time managers
- Good influencers
- Focus on just 1-4 critical factors per stock



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## Make the Alpha-Generating Time Matter



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## Fish Where There's Alpha



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## Is It a Critical Factor? (Scenario 1)

- The government just awarded a contract to Yellow Mobile Corp (YMC), a mobile telephone company, to exclusively provide service for all government employees in the country
- Is it a critical factor for YMC?



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## Is It a Critical Factor? (Scenario 2)

- All unionized truckers who serve the largest port in the area are calling for a twoday strike
- Is it a critical factor for Tortoise Trucking?



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### Scenario 1: YMC Telecom



#### New information...

 The government just awarded a contract to Yellow Mobile Corp (YMC), a mobile telephone company, to exclusively provide service for all government employees in the country

#### Is it a critical factor?

Potentially yes, if the company...

- Priced the service at reasonable margins
- Has capacity to accommodate the additional demand

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## Scenario 2: Tortoise Trucking

#### New information...

 All unionized truckers who serve the largest port in the area are calling for a two-day strike



#### Is it a critical factor?

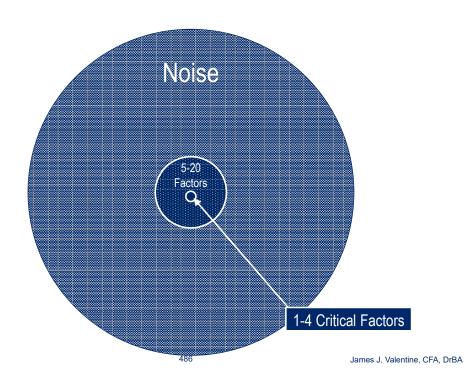
Potentially yes, if the...

- Strike will have an impact beyond two days; and
- TT's employees are unionized (part of the strike); and
- TT has significant exposure to the port

## **Examples of Critical Factors**

Stock	Critical Factor					
Amazon.com	Market share shift from traditional retailers					
IBM	Migration to cloud-based solutions					
Nike	Top line growth rate keeping up with historical trends					
NVIDIA (graphics tech)	Growth of virtual reality as mainstream product					
The Gap	Apparel pricing deflation					
T-Mobile	Competitive pricing among the wireless carriers					
VMware (software)	Growth of open source software vs. traditional vendors					
Walgreens (drug retailer)	Generic drug price inflation					

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## Sea of Mediocrity



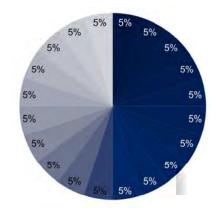
- "90% of everything is crap"
  - Sturgeon's Law (1951)
- "Four-fifths of everybody's work must be bad. But the remnant is worth the trouble for its own sake."
  - Rudyard Kipling (1890)

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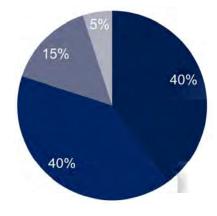
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## What Will Your Day Look Like?

#### **Critical Factors Not Defined**

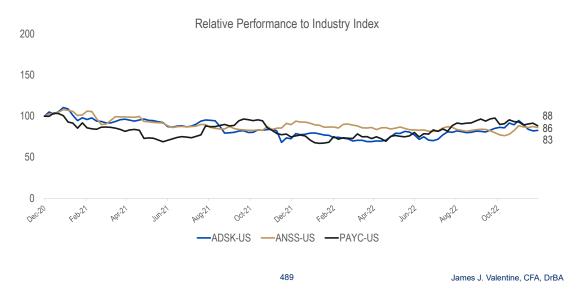


#### **Critical Factors Defined**

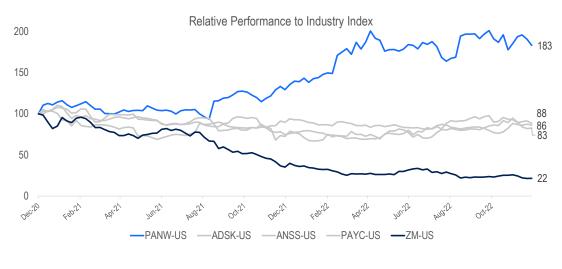


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## Generate Alpha...

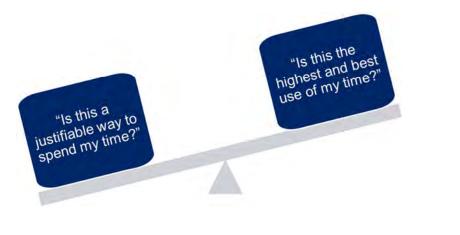


## Generate Alpha...



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## What Gets An Analyst Paid?



Return to Lesson 3A James J. Valentine, CFA, DrBA

## Workshop Flow

- Define a Critical Factor (using EPIC™ framework)
- Steps to Identify Critical Factors (using HELP™ framework)
- Process to Monitor Critical Factors

### **Definition of Critical Factor**

- An under-appreciated stock-related factor that can be forecast with reasonable accuracy to occur during the investor's investment time horizon, leading a stock to out- or under-perform an index or absolute level
- Everything that can move a stock is not automatically a critical factor

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## EPIC™ Stock Calls Require Critical Factors Meet All Four Criteria



### Is It Material?

- Apple will be adding a new color option to the current version of its iPhone
- Toyota is going to move a manufacturing plant from Japan to Vietnam
- Amazon is going to raise the price of its Amazon Prime

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## **Exceeds Materiality Threshold?**

- · Material changes in earnings or cash flow growth
- Material changes in returns
- Material changes in the probability:
  - The company makes an acquisition
  - The company is purchased by another entity
  - There is a change in senior management
- Material change in the volatility profile of the stock



## **Exceeds Materiality Threshold?**

- "Materiality" can mean different things to different people:
  - A hedge fund that turns over its portfolio every month may need only a 5% relative move in a stock to make a trade
  - A large long-only fund that builds large positions may need at least a 15% relative move to invest in a stock



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## Does It Matter Where It Hits the Income Statement?

1% change in revenue from volume

Need to include the associated costs for the incremental revenue

1% change in revenue from pricing

 No associated costs and so aside from taxes, it drops to the bottom line

1% change in expenses

Aside from taxes, it drops to the bottom line

1 point change to tax rate

 Drops to the bottom line, but taxes tend to be less than a third of EBIT

1% change in share count

Causes corresponding change to EPS

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## What's "Material" To You?

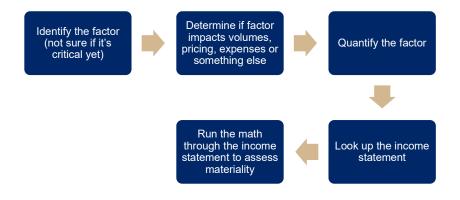
Ticker	Revenue from volume	Revenue from pricing	Expenses
1. ABC	\$24 million	\$3.6 million (or 0.5% change in overall pricing)	\$3.6 million
2.			
3.			

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# EXERCISE: COMPUTE EBIT CHANGE TO EXCEED EPS THRESHOLD ("MAGIC NUMBER")

## Standard Process to Assess "Materiality"



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## Wonut History



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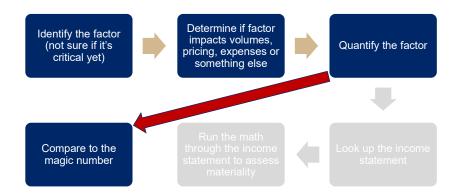
## EXERCISE: PART 1 OF COMPUTE IMPACT ZONE THRESHOLDS FOR MCD

Open corresponding Excel file

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## Using the Magic Number to Assess "Materiality"



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## **Create Tool to Compute Materiality**

Create a template to help conceptualize "materiality" for the companies in your sector. It generally comes from 3 places:



- Change in revenue from <u>volume</u> (simplistically assuming margins remain constant)
- Change in revenue from <u>pricing</u>
- Change in <u>expenses</u> (without a corresponding change in revenues)

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## Your "Materiality" Threshold

To illustrate the concept, we use 5% as



 Earnings per share (EPS) or cash flow per share (CFPS) need to change by more than 5 percent

## **Example: Computing Materiality**

Example Company	
Revenues	\$698
Expenses	\$593
EBIT margin	15%
EBIT	\$105
Int Exp, net (MM)	\$33
Pre-tax income	\$72
Tax rate	34%
Tax expense	\$24
Net Income	\$48
EPS	\$0.88
Share count	53.9

To cause EPS to move by 5%, what will need to occur on each of these line items (in isolation):

- Change in revenue from:
  - Volume
  - Pricing
- Change in expenses

Start by computing how much EBIT will need to change to cause a 5% change to EPS

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## **Example: Computing Materiality**

Example Company	
Revenues	\$698
Expenses	\$593
EBIT margin	15%
EBIT	\$105
Int Exp, net (MM)	\$33
Pre-tax income	\$72
Tax rate	34%
Tax expense	\$24
Net Income	\$48
EPS	\$0.88
Share count	53.9

1. Compute backwards, starting with 5% change to EPS:

 $$0.88 \times 5\% = $0.04$ 

2. Compute net income impact:

 $$0.04 \times 53.9 = $2.4 \text{ million}$ 

3. Convert after-tax to pre-tax:

 $$2.4 \div (1 - 0.34) = $3.6 \text{ million}$ 

\$3.6 million is our threshold EBIT value that equates to a 5% change



## Details for Computing the Magic Number

Step	Math	Example Using Company in Prior Slide and 5% Materiality Threshold
1. Derive a material change to EPS by multiplying EPS by the materiality threshold (e.g. 5%)	(Annual EPS) x (Materiality threshold %) = Required per share change to be material	\$0.88 x 0.05 = \$0.04
2. Derive the material change in net income by multiplying the material change in EPS by the share count	(Material EPS impact from above) x (share count) = Material change in net income that would cause material change to EPS	\$0.04 x 53.9 = \$2.4 million (this is the same as 5% of net income)
3. Derive the material change in pre-tax income (or EBIT) by dividing the material change in net income by (1 - tax rate)	(Answer from above) ÷ (1 – tax rate) = Material change in pre-tax income that would cause material change to EPS	\$2.4 million ÷ (1 - 0.34) = \$3.6 million Magic Number!
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## Compute Impact Zone Thresholds

Example Company	
Revenues	\$698
Expenses	\$593
EBIT margin	15%
EBIT	\$105
Int Exp, net (MM)	\$33
Pre-tax income	\$72
Tax rate	34%
Tax expense	\$24
Net Income	\$48
EPS	\$0.88
Share count	53.9

1. EPS changes materially when revenue from volume exceeds \$24 million, or 3.4%. Here is the math:

 $3.6MM \div 0.15 = 24MM$ 

2. EPS changes materially when revenue from pricing exceeds 0.5% across all revenue. Here is the math:

 $3.6MM \div $698MM = 0.5\%$ 

3. EPS changes materially when a change in **expenses** exceeds \$3.6 million

## **Details for Computing Impact Zone Thresholds**

Step	Math	Example Using Company Above and 5% Materiality Threshold
Compute the amount of revenue from <u>volumes</u> that would need to change to cause EPS to move by the materiality threshold	(Magic number) ÷ (EBIT margin) = The amount a revenue change from volume that would cause a material change to EPS	\$3.6 million ÷ 0.15 = \$24 million of revenue (3.4%) from <u>volume</u> would cause a material change to EPS
Compute the amount of revenue from <u>pricing</u> that would need to change to cause EPS to move by materiality threshold	(Magic number) ÷ (Annual Revenue) = The amount a revenue change from <u>pricing</u> that would cause a material change to EPS	\$3.6 million + \$698 million = 0.5% change in revenue from pricing would cause a material change to EPS
Expense threshold	Just use the magic number	\$3.6 million change in expenses would cause a material change to EPS

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## EXERCISE: PART 2 OF COMPUTE IMPACT ZONE THRESHOLDS FOR MCD

Open corresponding Excel file

### **Compute Impact Zones**

- Using the skills you have learned, compute the magic number for your company, assuming a 5% materiality threshold
- Then, using the magic number from above, compute the minimum change from the following to cause a 5% change in your company's EPS
  - Change in revenue from
    - Volume
    - Pricing
  - Change in expenses

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### Is It Worth Your Time?



Compute level of materiality to determine if it's worth spending any more research time on this factor

## **Materiality Tool**

Ticker: Period (year) Amount EPS needs to change to be "material":	FDX F2022 10%	IBM F2021 10%	SBUX F2021 10%	WMT F2021 10%
Company name:	FedEx	IBM	Starbucks	Walmart
Step 1: Compute 10% of net income				
10% change to EPS	1.44	0.53	0.36	0.49
Materiality threshold as measured in net income	\$382	\$471	\$420	\$1,367
Step 2: Convert to pre-tax EBIT (MAGIC NUMBER)				
Materiality threshold as measured in pre-tax EBIT	\$490	\$486	\$536	\$1,870
Step 3: Compute threshold for changes from pricing and	expenses			
Materiality threshold as measured in changes to pricing <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.3%
Materiality threshold as measured in changes in expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.6%	1.0%	2.2%	0.3%
Step 4: Compute threshold for change in revenue from sa Materiality threshold as measured in changes from	les/volume			
sales/volume <sup>3</sup>	\$7,019	\$3,965	\$3,337	\$37,649
As a percent of revenue	7.5%	6.9%	11.5%	6.6%

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## **Complete Your TAP**

Section 1, Part 2 **Questions #1 & #2** 

### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

- Throughout this workshop complete the TAP below
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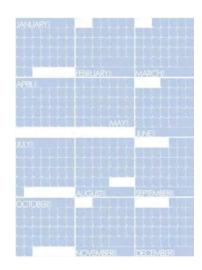
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## EPIC™ Stock Calls Require Critical Factors Meet All Four Criteria



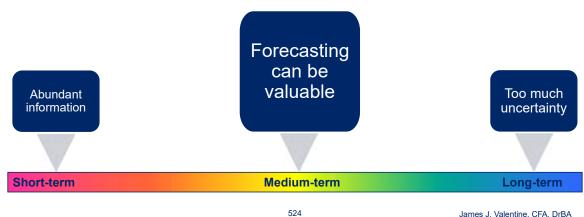
## Probably Going to Occur?

- Will likely occur during your investment time horizon
- What is your investment time horizon?



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## **Sweet Spot of Forecasting**



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## Exceed Materiality vs. Probability

		Exceed Materiality								
		LOW	HIGH							
1		Potential Time Drain	Potential Critical Factor							
Probability	HIGH	Company may enter new market that is very small     Company is likely to discontinue a product that isn't generating material profit or losses	New subscriber growth likely to be 10% versus 6% historical trend     Merger synergy not likely to be realized							
Pro	Low	Company could lose frivolous lawsuit     Dissident shareholder proposal has been made to limit the company's ability to spend on political activities	Company could win away major contract from competitor that doesn't expire for 3 years     Non-union employees of well-run company may decide to unionize at some point in the future							
		Easy to Avoid	Evaluate If Monitoring Required							

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## Complete Your TAP

Section 1, Part 2 **Question #3** 

#### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

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### EPIC™ Stock Calls Require Critical Factors Meet All Four Criteria



## I'm Good at Forecasting?



- · It's not just "guesstimating"
- Can we forecast most alphagenerating events?
  - Systematic vs.
  - Unsystematic
- What other element needs to be forecast, beyond financial estimates?

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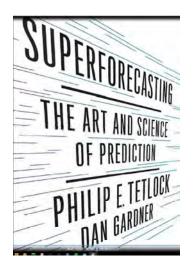
## High Quality Catalyst(s)

- Why does a great stock call need a catalyst?
- Some of the more common places to expect catalysts include:
  - Company-sponsored analyst meetings and calls
  - Earnings releases
  - The company's annual pricing, volume, or earnings guidance or projection
  - Deadlines for new legislation, regulations, or court case outcomes
  - Prescheduled announcements by the company's customers, competitors, or suppliers
  - New product releases or significant product extensions
  - Interim sales data, for the company or the sector
  - Non-deal investor roadshows



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### Exercise: Fermi-ize



#### Break down the question into:

- · Knowable; and
- Unknowable

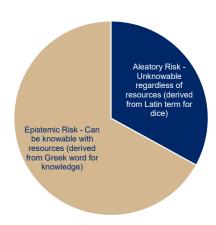
### Types of uncertainty

- Epistemic: may be unknown but can be knowable with enough resources (e.g. customer demand for a new product)
- Aleatory: Unknowable regardless of resources (timing of when an executive will leave a company)

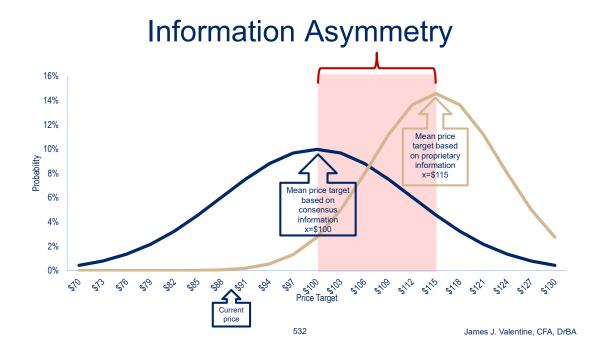
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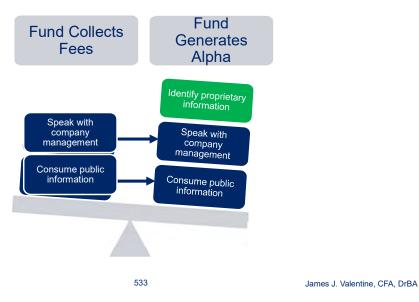
## Improving Return vs. Risk



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## Information Asymmetry = Alpha



## Methodology of Superforecasters

- · Unpack the question into components
- Distinguish as sharply as you can between the known and unknown and leave no assumptions unscrutinized
- Adopt the outside view (base rate, or statistical average) and put the problem into a comparative perspective that downplays its uniqueness and treats it as a special case of a wider class of phenomena
- Adopt the inside view (specifics to the particular case) that plays up the uniqueness of the problem
- Explore the similarities and differences between your views and those of others—and pay special attention to prediction markets and other methods of extracting wisdom from crowds
- Synthesize all these different views into a single vision
- Express your judgment as precisely as you can, using a finely grained scale of probability

Source: Superforecasting: The Art and Science of Prediction

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## **Characteristics of Superforecasters**

- In <u>philosophic outlook</u>, they tend to be:
  - Cautious: nothing is certain
  - Humble: reality is infinitely complex
  - Nondeterministic: what happens is not meant to be and does not have to happen
- In their <u>abilities</u> and thinking styles, they tend to be:
  - Actively open-minded: beliefs are hypotheses to be tested, not treasures to be protected
  - Intelligent and knowledgeable, with a "need for cognition": intellectually curious, enjoy puzzles and mental challenges
  - Reflective: introspective and self-critical
  - Numerate: comfortable with numbers

- In their <u>methods</u> of forecasting they tend to be:
  - Pragmatic: not wedded to any idea or agenda
  - Analytical: capable of stepping back from the tipof-your-nose perspective and considering other views
  - Dragonfly-eyed: value diverse views and synthesize them into their own
  - Probabilistic: judge using many grades of maybe
  - Thoughtful updaters: when facts change, they change their minds
  - Good intuitive psychologists: aware of the value of checking thinking for cognitive and emotional biases
- In their work ethic, they tend to have a:
  - Growth mindset: believe it's possible to get better
  - Grit: determined to keep at it however long it takes

Source: Superforecasting: The Art and Science of Prediction

### Methods to Reduce Intuitive Errors

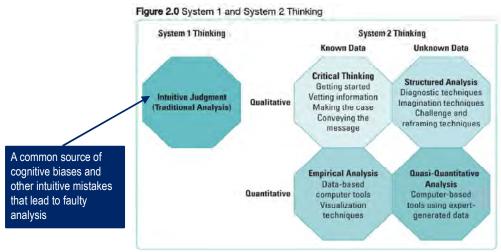
Reduce Intuitive Errors (in columns) By using Structured Techniques to Perform Key Tasks (in rows)	Ignoring the Absence of Information	Favoring First-Hand Information	Imposing Lessons Learned	Lacking Sufficient Bins	Expecting Marginal Change	Projecting Past Experiences	Presuming Patterns	Relying on First Impressions	Rejecting Evidence	Over-interpreting Small Samples	Ignoring Inconsistent Evidence	Assuming a Single Solution
Define the project	2		2	1		1						
Get Started		2			2		1	1	2	2		
Examine and make sense of the data	2	2					2		1	2	1	
Explain a recent event and assess outcomes			2		1		1				2	1
Monitor a situation to gain early warning	1		1	1					2		2	1
Generate and test hypotheses				2					1		1	1
Assess the probability of deception		1		2		1	2					
Foresee the future				2	1	2						2
Challenge your own mental model	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
See events from perspective of adversary				1		2	2	2		2	1	1
Manage conflicting mental models								2	2	1	2	
Support a decision maker		1	1			1						2

Source: Structured Analytic Techniques for Intelligence Analysis

Most prevalent mental mistakes are in blue

1 = Major Impact in Reducing Errors, 2 = Some Impact in Reducing Errors
 Source: Structured Analytic Techniques for Intelligence Analysis
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## Where Does Bias Creep In?



Source: Structured Analytic Techniques for Intelligence Analysis

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## ASPIRE™ to Gain Insight



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## Complete Your TAP

Section 1, Part 2
Questions #4, #5 and #6

### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

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## EPIC™ Stock Calls Require Critical Factors Meet All Four Criteria



## An Analyst's Goal...

# Identify where consensus is wrong

## Consensus is Poor at Forecasting?

- · Tough to generate alpha when others have done work in the same area
- · Does consensus have the answer already...
  - If not, why not?
- How can you determine if consensus will be poor at forecasting?



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## **Complete Your TAP**

Section 1, Part 2 **Question #7** 

### Transformation Action Plan (TAP)



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

- Throughout this workshop complete the TAP below
   Apply the key points after the workshop to help you improve your performance
- This will not be collected and so write in a manner that will help you utilize the concepts being learned

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### **EPIC™** Conclusion



### Not a Critical Factor

- These are not critical factors (can you base a stock call on any?)
  - Changes of most macro-economic factors
  - Changes in most commodity prices
  - Most market-moving events (e.g. Fed policy change, Brexit, unexpected political leadership change)

## **Exploit Non-factors**

 If you are well-versed on why a factor is "not critical", there may be times to exploit a short-term trade when the market overreacts by treating it as a critical factor

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## **Hunting for Critical Factors**





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# HELP™ Framework for Identifying Critical Factors



Research **H**istorical data & documents



Explore Emerging data & documents



Validate/refute assumptions with **L**ive sources



Prioritize factors using EPIC™ framework

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## Industry and Company Research



- Work backwards based on factors most likely to move stocks
- May need to "un-learn" existing processes

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## Agree or Disagree?

 "Most of the factors that drive stock prices in the current marketplace are similar to factors in the past"



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# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors



## Tomorrow's Critical Factors May Resemble Critical Factors of the Past

- Most applicable for companies in an industry with a long trading history
- Review relative performance for at least the past 10 years
- Go back even further (20-30 years) to explore how the stock performs at the trough and peak of multiple cycles



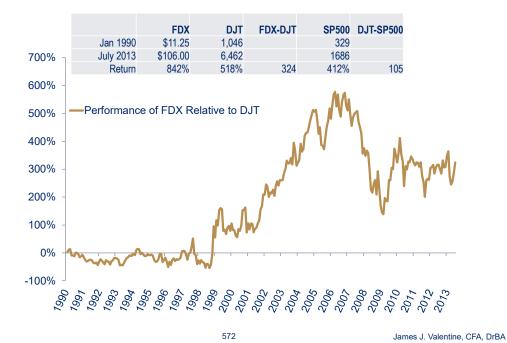
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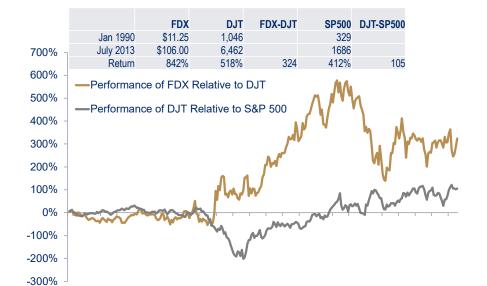
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## The Goal Is To Identify Specific Periods of Time When...

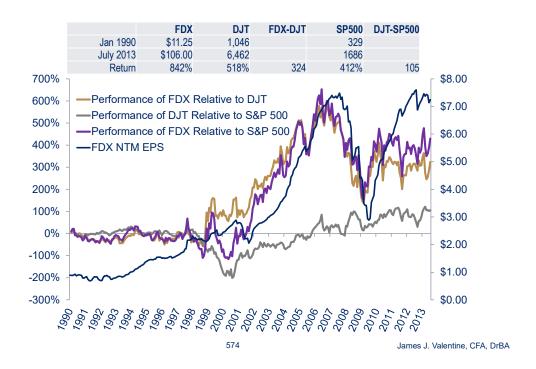
- An individual stock materially outperforms or underperforms its peers
- A sector index materially outperforms or underperforms a broader index



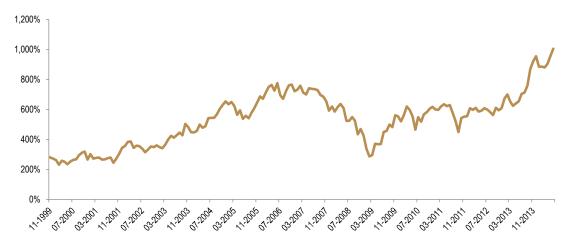




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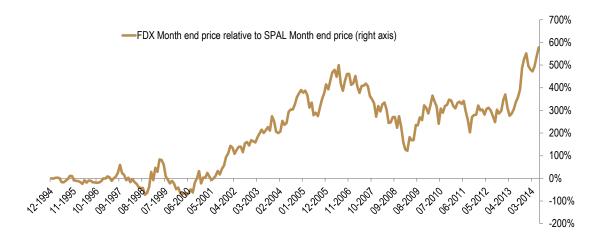


## FedEx – UPS Performance Spread



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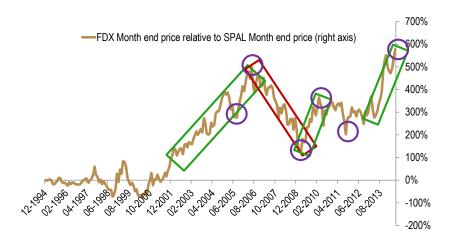
### Where Should We Fish?



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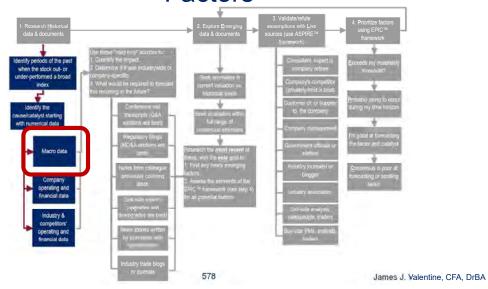
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## **Good Fishing Ground**

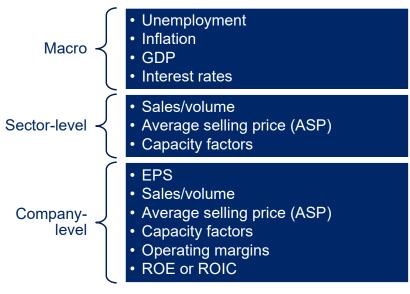


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# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors

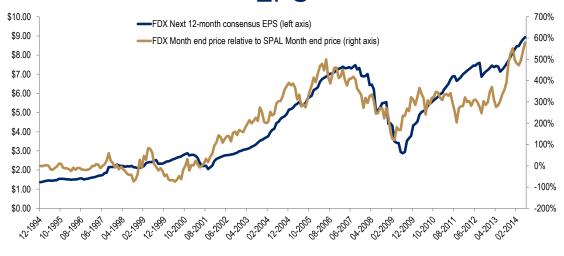


#### **Data to Uncover Critical Factors**



579

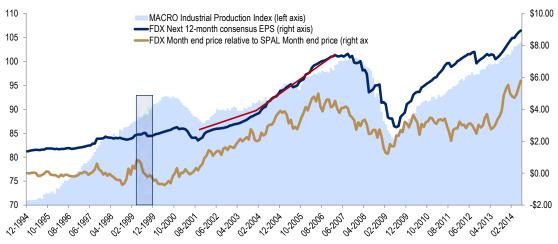
## FDX Relative Performance and Consensus EPS



580

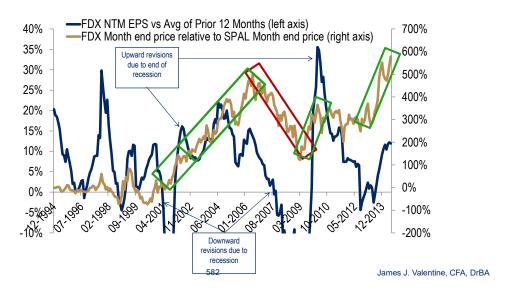
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# FDX Relative Performance, Consensus EPS and Industrial Production



581

## FDX Relative Performance and Consensus EPS Growth Rate

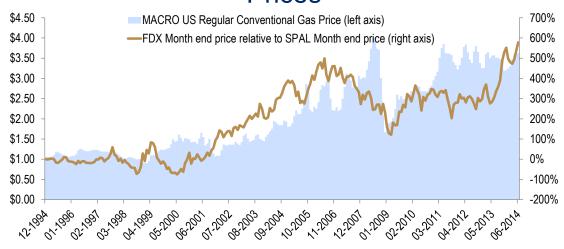


## Correlation Using Excel's PEARSON Function

Stock's relative performance vs. economic data series (monthly data over 10 years)

	FDX	SBUX	WMT	INTC	BMW
U.S. Existing Home Sales	13%	-5%	-11%	18%	26%
U.S. Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls	12%	47%	-63%	1%	21%
U.S. Industrial Production	51%	65%	-70%	-44%	3%
ISM Non-manufacturing	25%	35%	-43%	14%	36%
U.S. Personal Consumption	-15%	2%	-41%	46%	26%
S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price	80%	50%	-53%	-61%	-8%
S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite City Home Price NSA	-1%	14%	-7%	27%	58%
Census Bureau US Construction Spending	59%	37%	-55%	-42%	-25%
University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index	-27%	-2%	-36%	51%	9%
Adjusted Retail & Food Services Sales	0%	10%	-36%	23%	31%

## FDX Relative Performance and Gasoline Prices



584

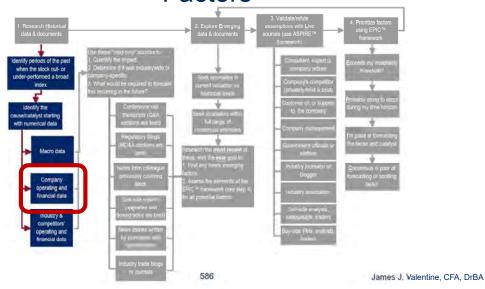
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### **FDX Relative Performance**

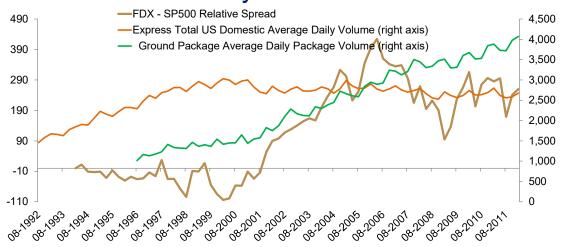


585

# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors

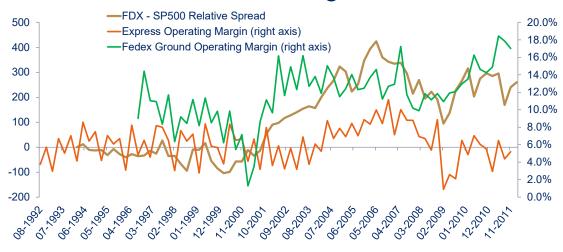


# FedEx - S&P 500 and Daily Volumes



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# FedEx - S&P 500 and FedEx Margins



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## **Earnings Surprises**

Announcement date	Fiscal Quarter	Period Ending	Reported	Adjusted	Consensus	Surprise
03/22/2012	Q3 12	02/12	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$1.35	15%
12/15/2011	Q2 12	11/11	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.53	3%
09/22/2011	Q1 12	08/11	\$1.46	\$1.46	\$1.44	1%
06/22/2011	Q4.11	05/11	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.72	2%
03/17/2011	Q3 11	02/11	\$0.85	\$0.81	\$0.82	-1%
12/16/2010	Q2 11	11/10	\$1.30	\$1.16	\$1.31	-11%
09/16/2010	Q1 11	08/10	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.21	-1%
06/16/2010	Q4 10	05/10	\$1.33	\$1,37	\$1.33	3%
03/18/2010	Q3 10	02/10	\$0.76	\$0.76	\$0.73	5%
12/17/2009	Q2 10	11/09	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10	0%
09/17/2009	Q1 10	08/09	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.58	0%
06/17/2009	Q4 09	05/09	-\$0.30	\$0.64	\$0.51	27%
03/19/2009	Q3 09	02/09	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.46	-33%
12/18/2008	Q2 09	11/08	\$1.58	\$1.58	\$1.58	0%
09/18/2008	Q1 09	08/08	\$1.23	\$1.23	\$1.23	0%
07/16/2008	Q4 08	05/08	\$1.47	\$1.45	\$1.47	-1%
03/20/2008	Q3 08	02/08	\$1.26	\$1.26	\$1.23	3%
20.00.000	00.00	4000	Arre	***	20.24	-005

- Bloomberg
  - [Ticker] Equity SURP
- FactSet
  - Company/Security>Reports> Estimates>Surprise History
- Refinitiv
  - [Ticker] HSUP

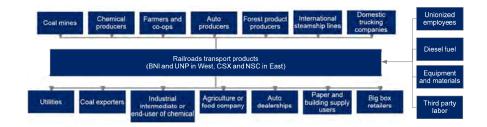
# Research If Corporate Actions Impact Performance



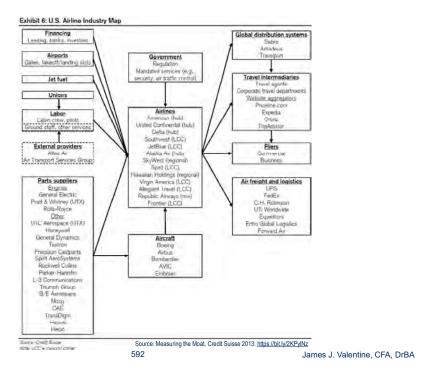
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## Food Chain Analysis

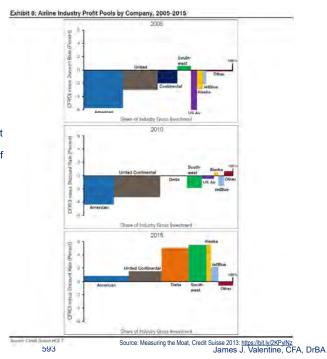


#### **Industry Map**



#### **Profitability Pool**

"We can also construct a profit pool of the leading companies within an industry. Exhibit 8 shows profit pools for the U.S. airline companies for 2005, 2010, and 2015. The horizontal axis represents 100 percent of the capital invested in the industry by public companies. These charts provide a bottom-up view of the industry's migration from value destruction to value creation."



## Food Chain Analysis



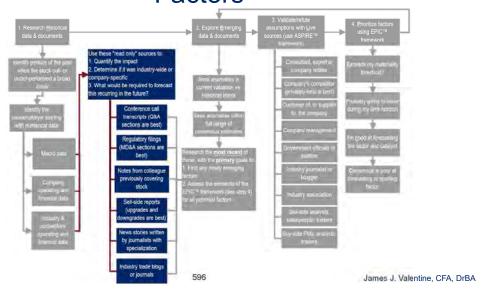
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# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors



### **Searching for Historical Factors**

	<b>O</b>
Information Type	Good Source to Start With
News story	<ul><li>Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv</li><li>News service</li></ul>
Sell-side research	<ul><li>Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv</li><li>Sell-side website</li></ul>
Company quarterly call transcripts (focus on the Q&A section)	Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv
Company press release	<ul><li>Company website</li><li>Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv</li></ul>
Regulatory filing	<ul> <li>Try using Bloomberg's Redline or FactSet's Blackline functions, which identify text that has changed since the last filing</li> <li>FDGAR</li> </ul>

### VIDEO: <u>'H' OF HELP™ - DOWNLOADING</u> <u>HISTORICAL TEXT FILES FROM BLOOMBERG</u>

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### Self-Assess Your Historical Tool Kit

1.	I possess the data that shows the primary factor(s) that cause ROIC to change for my sector for at least the past 10 years.	
2.	I know the factor(s) that caused each of my stocks to substantially out- or under- perform their peers for at least the past 10 years.	
3.	I know the factor(s) that caused each of my sectors to substantially out- or under-perform my broader benchmark for at least the past 10 years.	
4.	I have industry-level data that provides a good gauge of supply/capacity and demand/units/revenue going back at least 10 years.	
5.	I have built or could quickly build a comprehensive food chain analysis for my sector, showing the upstream and downstream players for the companies in my universe.	
6.	When forecasting revenue for my individual companies I ensure their combined revenue growth is within a realistic industry growth rate based on historical trends.	
7.	I know the high, low and mid-point of longer-term historical valuations ranges for each of my stocks for at least the past 10 years.	
	Total:	

599

### Complete Your TAP

#### Section 2

#### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

- Throughout this workshop complete the TAP below Apply the key points after the workshop to help you improve your performance
- This will not be collected and so write in a manner that will help you utilize the concepts being learned

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### HELP™ Framework for Identifying Critical **Factors**



Research <u>H</u>istorical data & documents



Explore Emerging data & documents



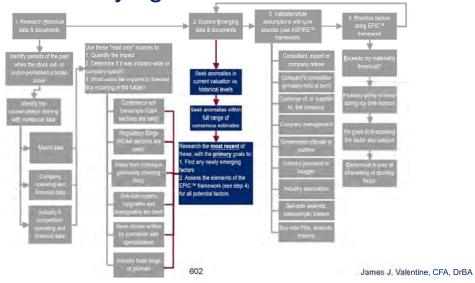
Validate/refute assumptions with Live sources



Prioritize factors using EPIC™ framework

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# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors



## Critical Factors Often Are Embedded in Current Market Expectations

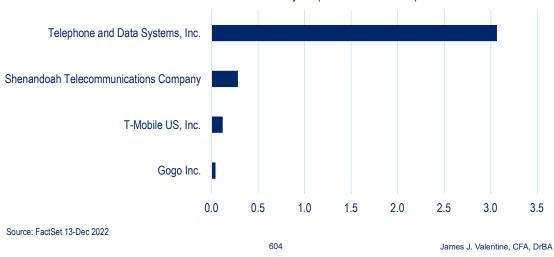
Seek to understand "what's in the stock" in terms of the market's current expectations



- · Monitor trading data
- Know consensus
- Survey market sentiment
- Monitor technical indicators
- Evaluate current and historical valuation levels

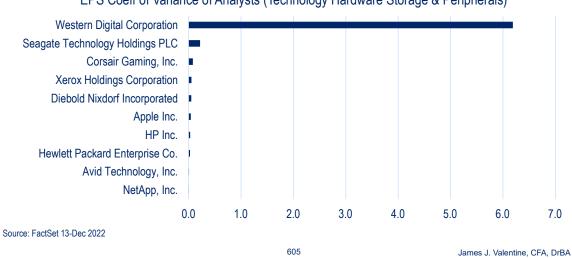
### Investigate "Consensus"

EPS Coeff of Variance of Analysts (Wireless Telecom)



## Investigate "Consensus"

EPS Coeff of Variance of Analysts (Technology Hardware Storage & Peripherals)



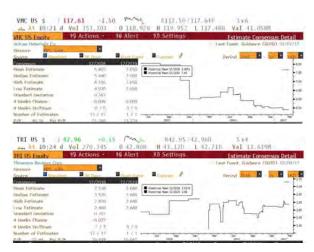
### **COEFFICIENT OF VARIANCE**

Stocks with high coefficients of variance may be more influenced by a critical factor

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## Investigate "Consensus"



Source: Bloomberg 9-March 2017

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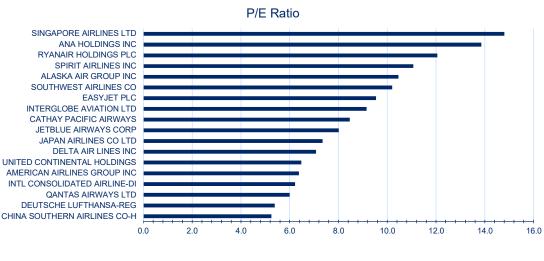
# Understand the Comp Table and Consensus Expectations

- Review a valuation comp table to:
  - Identify where there are discrepancies between each company's current valuation and its historical valuation
  - Understand why companies are trading at a significant premium or discount to their peers
- Review a full range of sell-side earnings estimates to identify where earnings or cash flow expectations are the widest

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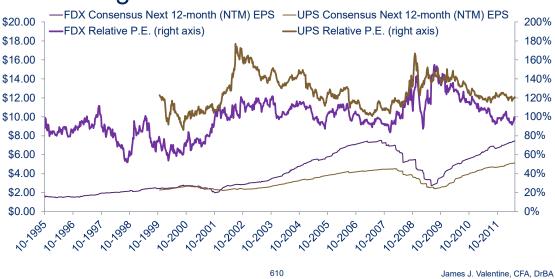
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## Why Premiums or Discounts?



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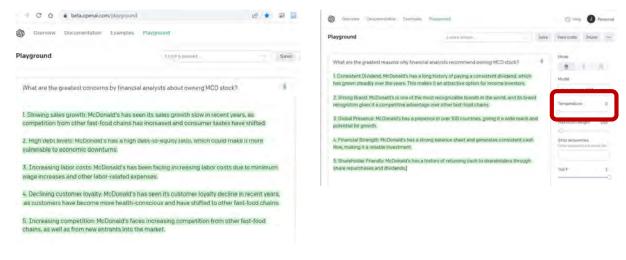
## FDX and UPS Relative P/E; Rolling Forward Consensus Estimates



### **EXAMPLE COMP TABLE**

**Review Data Validation** 

### Al Can Be a Starting Point



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## Start with the Most Recent Version of These...



- Transcripts and related material from recent company presentations
- The MD&A and risks sections of company regulatory filings
- Trade journals/websites/news
- Notes from a colleague(s) who has participated in recent company calls and meetings
- Sell-side reports (for buy-side analysts)

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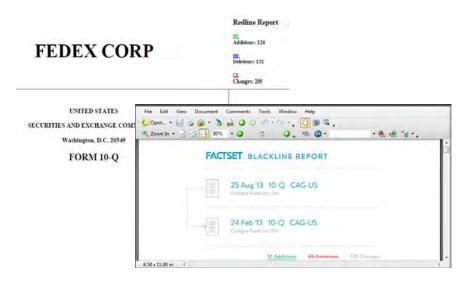
## Searching for Emerging Factors

Information Type	Good Source to Start With
Company's most recent analyst meeting or conference presentation transcript (focus on the Q&A section)	<ul><li>Company website (Investor Relations section)</li><li>Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv</li></ul>
Most recent company press releases	<ul><li>Company website</li><li>Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv</li></ul>
Most recent 10-Q or 10-K	<ul> <li>Try using Bloomberg's Redline or FactSet's Blackline functions, which identify text that has changed since the last filing</li> <li>EDGAR</li> </ul>
News stories in the financial press that provide a critical look at anything found from the above documents	Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv
Sell-side research focused on the events above	<ul><li>Bloomberg/FactSet/Refinitiv</li><li>Sell-side firm websites</li></ul>

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### Blackline & Redline



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### **Example "Emerging" Information**

FedEx Express Segment Operating Income

□,118 FedEx Express operating income and operating margin increased in the second quarter and the first half of 2014 driven by stronger base U.S. and international business and lower aircraft maintenance and pension expense, partially offset by higher depreciation expense. In addition, operating income in the second quarter of 2014 compared to 2013 benefited from the negative impact of Superstorm Sandy in the prior year. In the first half of 2014, operating income reflects a significant negative impact of the timing lag which exists between when fuel prices change and when indexed fuel surcharges automatically adjust and one fewer operating day. The demand shift from our priority international services to our economy international services continued to impact our overall business. □

□,119 In the <u>second quarter and the first half</u> of 2014, salaries and employee benefits <u>included</u> lower pension expense and the delayed timing or absence of annual merit increases for many of our <u>employees</u>. Intercompany charges decreased 4% in the second quarter and 6% in the first half of 2014 due to lower allocated sales and information technology costs. Purchased transportation costs increased 9% in the <u>second quarter and 11% in the first half of 2014</u> due to costs associated with the expansion of our freight-forwarding business at FedEx Trade Networks and higher utilization of third-party transportation providers. Purchased transportation costs in the first half of 2014 were also negatively impacted by international acquisitions. Depreciation and amortization expense increased 11% during the second quarter and 13% during the first half of 2014 as a result of accelerated depreciation due to the shortened life of certain aircraft, and aircraft recently placed into service. □

Q.111 Our results for the FedEx Express segment for the flux quarter of 2014 trees significantly constrained by the net megative impact of find and one force operating day. Despite the negative impact of these factors, FedEx Express operating income increased by 11% and operating margin increased by 19% and operating margin increased by 19% observed points in the first quarter of 2014, driven by tronger have U.S. under other control of the control of t

2) It is the first quarter of 2014, calaries and emplayes benefit benefited from lower pension expense, use flow superainted for an ideology and the feltay mining or active from the form superainted for the first the first pension of principal deposition of the first the first pension of principal deposition of the formation technology core. Purchased framportation cortificated and continuous deposition of the first pension of first pension of first pension of the first pension of first pension of first pension of the first pension of first

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## HELP™ Framework for Identifying Critical Factors



Research <u>H</u>istorical data & documents



Explore Emerging data & documents



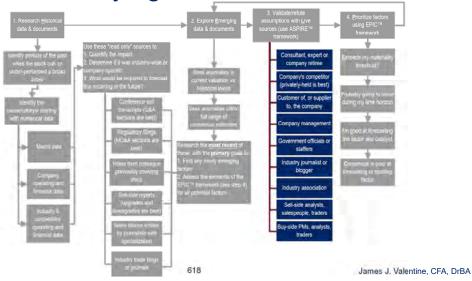
Validate/refute assumptions with **L**ive sources



Prioritize factors using EPIC™ framework

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# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors



## Speak with Live Sources to Understand Anomalies

#### Goals

- Confirm or refute conclusions from research conducted to identify historical critical factors ("H" of HELP™)
- Assess new or emerging critical factors ("E" of HELP™)
- Assess materiality and probability surrounding potential critical factors ("E" and "P" of EPIC™)
- Determine if consensus will be good at forecasting ("C" of EPIC™)
- For historical factors, ensure the individual was closely involved with the stock or sector for the time period you are analyzing



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#### **Understand What's in Consensus**

#### **Speak with market participants:**

- Experienced buy-side analysts or PMs who currently own or have owned the stock in the fund
- Sell-side salespeople who have interest in the stock
- Sell-side traders who trade the stock
- The company's investor relations contact
- Sell-side analysts (if you're a buy-side analyst)



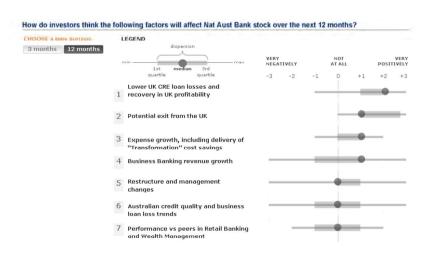


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## **Example of Consensus Expectations**

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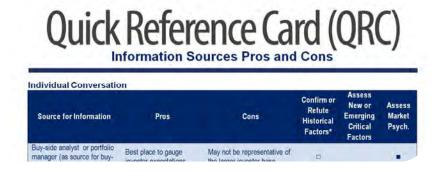
## Live Sources of Unique Insights

Live Information Source to be Interviewed	Confirm or Refute Historical Factors*	Assess New or Emerging Critical Factors	Assess Market Psychology
Company's competitor (privately held are best)			п
Industry consultant, expert, or company retiree			
Knowledgeable representative of forecasting service or trade association			
Customer of, or supplier to, company (privately held are best)			
Industry journalist or blogger		D.	
Government official, staffer, lobbyist or association executive		п	
Sell-side analysts (for buy-side analysts)			
Sell-side salesperson	D		
Buy-side analyst/portfolio manager/desk trader familiar with stock	п		
Investor relations contact	п	п	п
Company management (other than investor relations)	E .	B	П
Legend: ■ = best first source, rr = good source			
* Source must have been active with the stock/company at time of his	storical anomaly		

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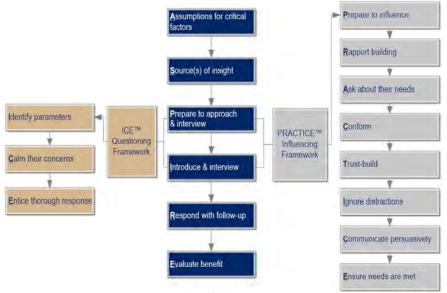
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### **Review QRC**



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## **Key Frameworks**



From workshop: Generate Differentiated Insights Through Better Discovery, Questioning and Influencing

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## ASPIRE™ Best Practices (1 of 2)

- Excerpts from our Detailed Reference Card "Generating Sustainable Sources of Insight with ASPIRE™"
- Identify the Assumptions that need answering for the 1-4 critical factors per stock
- Seek Sources of insight such as:
  - Reviewing industry trade journal, website, or blog
  - Interviewing:

    - Consultant, expert, or company retiree who is not in an expert network

      Management from customer of, or supplier to, or competitor of the stock being researched (can be publically-traded or privately-held company)
    - Government official, staffer, lobbyist or association executive
    - Journalist, blogger or noted book author
    - Industry award-winners (e.g. best salesperson) Consultant, expert, or company retiree who is part of an expert network
  - Analyzing information from private forecasting service in a manner other than for which it was intended
  - Conducting survey, formal or informal
- Prepare to approach and interview
  - Prepare questions, ensuring they have these elements (from our ICE™ framework):
    - Identifiable parameters
    - Calm their concerns
    - Entice a response
  - Identify "What's in it for them?" (WIIFT)

From workshop: Generate Differentiated Insights Through Better Discovery, Questioning and Influencing

### ASPIRE™ Best Practices (2 of 2)

- Excerpts from our Detailed Reference Card "Generating Sustainable Sources of Insight with ASPIRE™"
- · Introduce and interview
  - Use good influencing skill techniques (explained in our PRACTICE™ framework):
    - · Build rapport by showing interest in them
    - Ask about their needs
    - · Conform to their style and do not openly reject their view (even if you disagree with it)
    - Use "linking & building" to get from their view to your question
    - · Use the rule of reciprocity, social proof, scarcity and authority figure to motivate them to help
  - Explain you won't quote or attribute their thoughts
  - Start by asking easiest questions first
  - Don't allow interviewee to take control or use their influencing skills to derail the interview
  - Convey and read body language to be effective
  - End with purpose by asking for commitment to follow-up and referrals to other information sources
- Respond quickly with follow-up to build trust and improve ability to influence
- Evaluate the benefits of spending time cultivating each contact

From workshop: Generate Differentiated Insights Through Better Discovery, Questioning and Influencing 626 James J. Valentine. CFA. DrBA

### Complete Your TAP

#### Section 3

#### Transformation Action Plan (TAP)



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

- Throughout this workshop complete the TAP below
- Apply the key points after the workshop to help you improve your performance
- This will not be collected and so write in a manner that will help you utilize the concepts being learned

# HELP™ Framework for Identifying Critical Factors



Research <u>H</u>istorical data & documents



Explore **E**merging data & documents



Validate/refute assumptions with **L**ive sources



**P**rioritize factors using EPIC™ framework

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Factor to Potentially Be Researched	If this factor were to occur or change from trend, it would cause changes in consensus' expectations to Exceed my materiality threshold	This factor will Probably deviate materially from consensus expectations during my investment time horizon	Based on my research on the factor, I'm good at forecasting this factor and its catalyst (it's not just a guess)	The overall <u>C</u> onsensus will be poor at accurately forecasting or spotting an anomaly for this factor	Total
Cost management/productivity/Improved network efficiency	5	4	4	5	18
Level of fuel surcharge collected	5	4	4	4	17
Acquisition(s)	5	3	2	5	15
Ground package volume growth	3	4	4	4	15
Domestic Express package pricing/yield	4	3	4	3	14
Ground package pricing/yield	4	3	3	4	14
International Priority package pricing/yield	3	4	3	4	14
International Priority package volume growth	2	4	4	4	14
Service levels other than during the holiday season	3	2	4	5	14
Change in senior management	5	2	2	4	13
Electronic documents reducing need for overnight envelopes	2	4	3	4	13
GDP growth	5	3	2	3	13
Labor cost trends	3	3	3	4	13
Domestic Express package volume growth	2	3	4	3	12
Service levels at holiday season	2	2	3	5	12
Asia-Pacific volume growth	2	3	4	2	11
Change in level of tech shippers vs. non-tech shippers	4	2	3	2	11
Purchase of new aircraft	1	3	3	4	11
Level of major weather disruptions	1	3	1	5	10
Depreciation rate	1	2	2	4	9

### Complete Your TAP

Section 1, Part 2 **Question #8** 

#### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

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### **DEBRIEF: WHERE IS THE MARKET WASTING ITS TIME?**

## Digesting Inbound Information is Like Drinking From a Fire Hose



- Information flow never stops
- Take command with a process
- "He who processes information efficiently will be a happier analyst"

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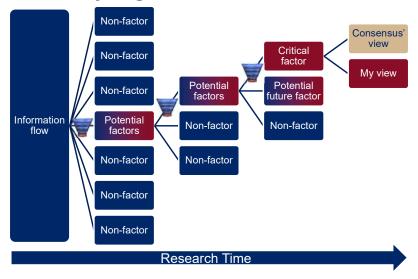
#### New Information Starts the Process



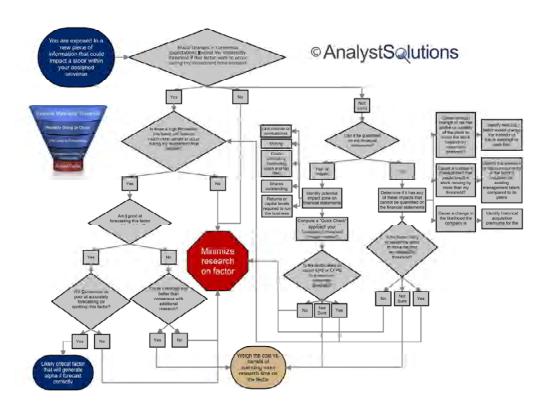
- You are exposed to a new piece of information that could impact a stock within your assigned universe
- What do you do next?

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## Identifying the Critical Factors



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### Set Up Networks to Monitor Critical Factors

Critical Factor	Issue to Explore	Potential Catalysts	Contact Source	Frequency
Price of western region coal	Supply and demand	Publicized discussions from upcoming industry conference	Bill Smith, industry consultant	Monthly
Salary and wage expenses	Inflation level for upcoming labor contract	Outcome from upcoming union negotiations	Jenny Thompson, union officer	Monthly
Size of fall grain harvest	Impact from weather conditions during growing season	Release of monthly government crop condition reports	Dawn Johnson, agriculture consultant	Weekly, from early June to early September
Financial community sentiment about a potential change in management	Is it priced into the stock that the CEO will leave soon?	Upcoming sell-side hosted dinner with CEO	Ken Lee, sell-side analyst	Monthly

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# Your Information Gathering Strategy Should Revolve Around Collecting Critical Factors



- Dedicate a Portion of Your Note-taking System to factors and their catalysts
  - Company factors/catalysts
  - Sector factors/catalysts

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#### **Best Practices for Monitoring Critical Factors**

- Create and use a spreadsheet or Word file:
  - List and rank your critical factors (and high-ranking non factors)
  - Update after quarterly earnings season
- · Follow the flowchart as quickly as possible
- · Continually refine news filters
- Use OneNote tags to organize critical factors
- Buy-side: Routinely remind sell-side of your:
  - Interest in critical factors; and
  - Lack of interest in non-factors (tell them "DON'T WASTE MY TIME!")
- Sell-side: Keep your team focused only on critical factors
  - Focus of weekly meetings
  - Core theme of future reports
  - Don't write or speak if it's not about a critical factor
  - Make them the central emphasis of marketing handouts

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### Complete Your TAP

Sections 4 & 5

#### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

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### Reference Card

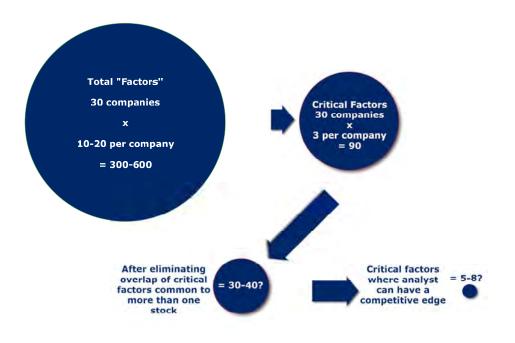
## Detailed Reference Card (DRC)

Identify a Stock's Critical Factors

Seek Factors That Meet All Four Criteria Below

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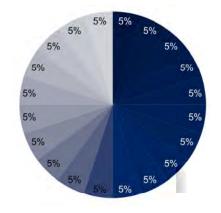
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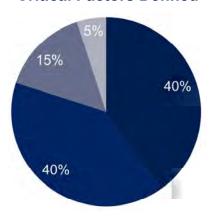
642

## What Will Your Day Look Like?

#### **Critical Factors Not Defined**



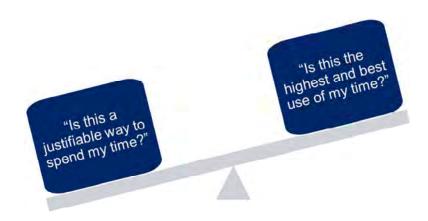
#### **Critical Factors Defined**



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## What Gets An Analyst Paid?

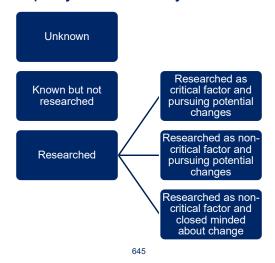
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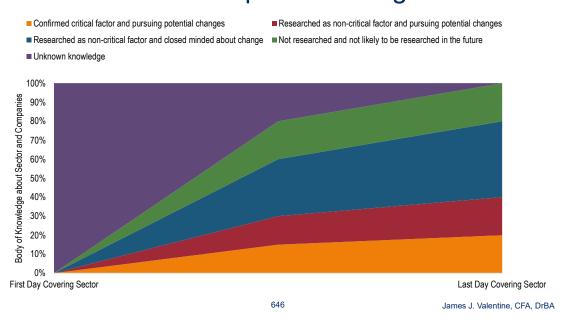
#### How Wide and Far to Research?

#### Company and Industry Information



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### Are You Open to Change?



### Benefits of Focusing on Critical Factors

- Reviewing information becomes more efficient because as much as 90% can be ignored
- Greater focus on seeking the **best** information sources with expertise around critical factors
- Financial modeling is focused on forecasting the areas that will most impact EPS and cash flows
- Stock calls are predicated on a change in the consensus thinking surrounding a factor that will move the stock
- Presentations and reports are easier to produce and more appreciated by recipients because they focus on the most important issue likely to move a stock
- Sell-side analysts are more impactful when helping clients because they're focused on important issues

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### Complete Your TAP

#### Section 6

#### **Transformation Action Plan (TAP)**



Instructions for the Transformation Action Plan (TAP):

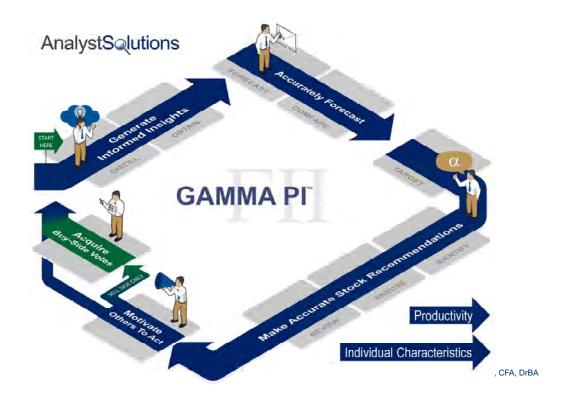
- Throughout this workshop complete the TAP below
- Apply the key points after the workshop to help you improve your performance
- This will not be collected and so write in a manner that will help you utilize the concepts being learned

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#### Identifying & Monitoring Critical Factors Will Give You More Resources Than Your Competitors



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# Follow through by continually practicing these three steps...



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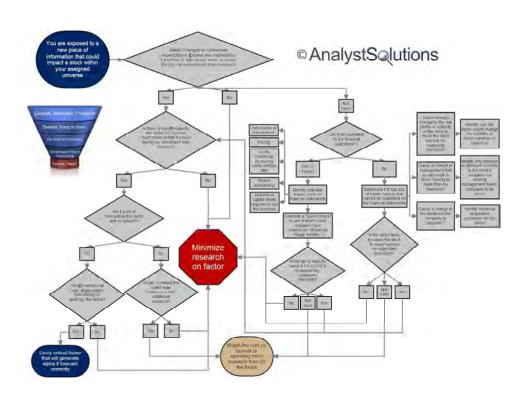
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## EPIC™ Stock Calls Require Critical Factors Meet All Four Criteria



# HELP™ Framework For Identifying Critical Factors





### **Our Tools**



Workshops



One-on-one coaching



Assessments



Consulting



Keynote/offsite presentations

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#### Workshops that Address Universal Analyst Needs



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#### **Best Practices Bulletins**



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## Thank You for Participating!



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