



Featured Stocks in October's Most Attractive/Most Dangerous Model Portfolios

Recap from September's Picks

Our Most Attractive Stocks (-0.6%) outperformed the S&P 500 (-1.3%) from September 3, 2020 through October 5, 2020 by 0.7%. The best performing large cap stock gained 20% and the best performing small cap stock was up 19%. Overall, 15 out of the 40 Most Attractive stocks outperformed the S&P 500.

Our Most Dangerous Stocks (+2.6%) underperformed the S&P 500 (-1.3%) as a short portfolio from September 3, 2020 through October 5, 2020 by 3.9%. The best performing large cap stock fell by 7% and the best performing small cap stock fell by 22%. Overall, 13 out of the 35 Most Dangerous stocks outperformed the S&P 500 as shorts.

The Most Attractive/Most Dangerous Model Portfolios underperformed as an equal-weighted long/short portfolio by 1.6%.

Get the best fundamental research

Only our research utilizes the superior data and earnings adjustments featured by the HBS & MIT Sloan paper, "[Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#)." The successes of these model portfolios highlight the value of our machine learning and AI [Robo-Analyst technology](#)¹, which helps clients fulfill the [fiduciary duty of care](#) and make smarter investments².

Eight new stocks make our Most Attractive list this month, and three new stocks fall onto the Most Dangerous list this month. October's Most Attractive and Most Dangerous stocks were made available to members on October 7, 2020.

Our Most Attractive stocks have high and rising returns on invested capital ([ROIC](#)) and low [price to economic book value ratios](#). Most Dangerous stocks have [misleading earnings](#) and long [growth appreciation periods](#) implied by their market valuations.

Most Attractive Stocks Feature for October: BJ's Wholesale Club Holdings, Inc. (BJ: \$40/share)

BJ's Wholesale Club Holdings, Inc. (BJ), is the featured stock from October's [Most Attractive Stocks Model Portfolio](#).

BJ's Wholesale Club has grown revenue by 2% compounded annually and after-tax profit ([NOPAT](#)) by 20% compounded annually over the past three years.

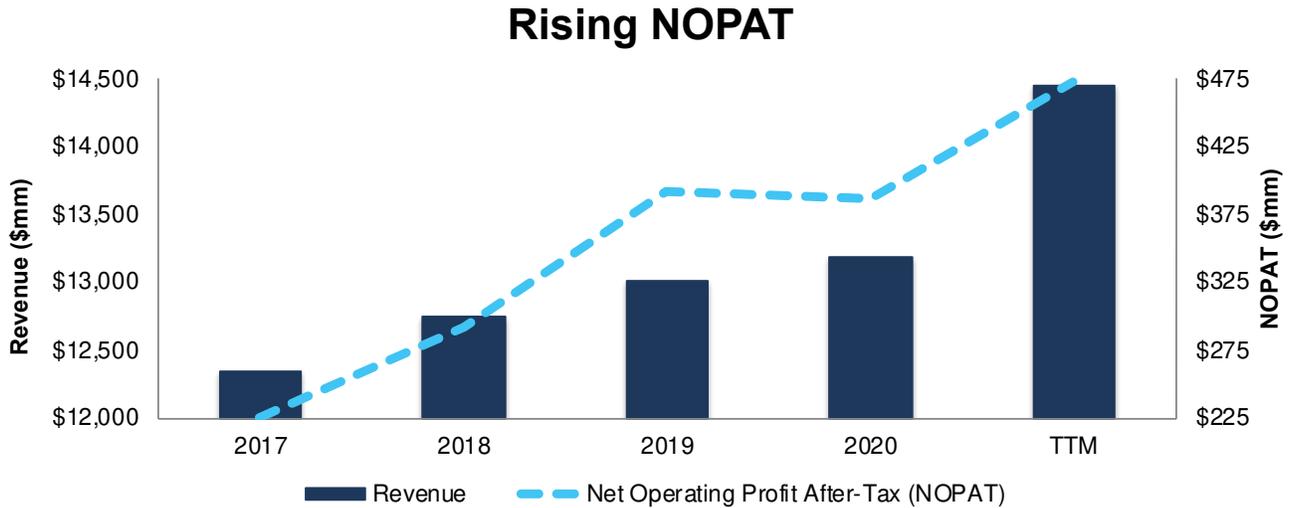
BJ's Wholesale Club's NOPAT margin increased from 1.8% in fiscal-year-ended (FYE) 2017 to 3.3% over the trailing-twelve-months (TTM) while its [invested capital turns](#) improved from 2.6 to 3.3 over the same time. The combination of rising margins and invested capital turns drive BJ's Wholesale Club's ROIC from 5% in FYE 2017 to 11% TTM.

¹ Harvard Business School features the powerful impact of our research automation technology in the case [New Constructs: Disrupting Fundamental Analysis with Robo-Analysts](#).

² Compare our analytics on a mega cap company to Bloomberg and Capital IQ's (SPGI) analytics in the [detailed appendix of this paper](#).



Figure 1: Revenue & NOPAT Since FYE 2017



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

BJ Is Undervalued

At its current price of \$40/share, BJ has a price-to-economic book value ([PEBV](#)) ratio of 0.7. This ratio means the market expects BJ's Wholesale Club's NOPAT to permanently decline by 30%. This expectation seems overly pessimistic for a firm that grew NOPAT by 20% compounded annually since FYE 2017.

Even if BJ's Wholesale Club's NOPAT margin falls to 2.9% (equal to FYE 2020 margin vs. 3.3% TTM) and the firm grows NOPAT by just 2% compounded annually for the next decade, the stock is worth \$57/share today – a 43% upside. [See the math behind this reverse DCF scenario.](#)

Critical Details Found in Financial Filings by Our [Robo-Analyst Technology](#)

As investors [focus more](#) on fundamental research, research automation technology is needed to analyze all the critical financial [details in financial filings](#) as shown in the Harvard Business School and MIT Sloan paper, "[Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#)".

Below are specifics on the adjustments we make based on Robo-Analyst findings in BJ's Wholesale Club's FYE 2020 10-K:

Income Statement: we made \$325 million of adjustments, with a net effect of removing \$199 million in [non-operating expenses](#) (1% of revenue). You can see all the adjustments made to BJ's Wholesale Club's income statement [here](#).

Balance Sheet: we made \$998 million of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net increase of \$894 million. One of the largest adjustments was \$522 million in [operating leases](#). This adjustment represented 15% of reported net assets. You can see all the adjustments made to BJ's Wholesale Club's balance sheet [here](#).

Valuation: we made \$4.1 billion of adjustments with a net effect of decreasing shareholder value by \$4.1 billion. There were no adjustments that increased shareholder value. Apart from [total debt](#), which includes the operating leases noted above, the most notable adjustment to shareholder value was \$108 million in [outstanding employee stock options](#). This adjustment represents 2% of BJ's Wholesale Club's market cap. See all adjustments to BJ's Wholesale Club's valuation [here](#).

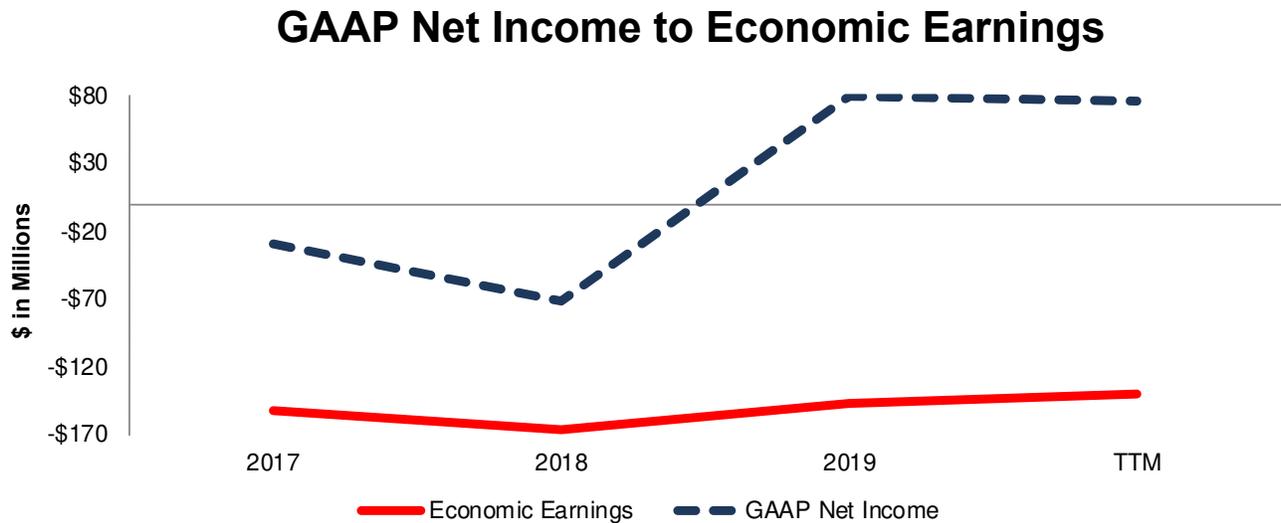


Most Dangerous Stocks Feature: Ceridian HCM Holding Inc (CDAY: \$90/share)

Ceridian HCM Holding Inc (CDAY) is the featured stock from October's [Most Dangerous Stocks Model Portfolio](#).

While Ceridian's GAAP net income improved from -\$30 million in 2017 to \$75 TTM, the firm's [economic earnings](#), the true cash flows of the business, only slightly improved from -\$152 million to -\$140 million over the same time. Ceridian's NOPAT margin fell from 9% in 2019 to 8% TTM while the firm's ROIC fell from 2.6% to 2.3% over the same time.

Figure 2: GAAP Net Income vs. Economic Earnings



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

CDAY Provides Poor Risk/Reward

Despite its deteriorating fundamentals, CDAY is still priced for significant profit growth and is overvalued.

To justify its current price of \$90/share, Ceridian must achieve an 18% NOPAT margin (twice its all-time high of 9%) and grow NOPAT by 32% compounded annually over the next decade. [See the math behind this reverse DCF scenario](#). This expectation seems overly optimistic given that Ceridian's NOPAT has grown much slower, at just 20% compounded annually, since 2017.

Even if Ceridian can achieve margins of 12% (vs. 8% TTM) and continue growing NOPAT by 20% compounded annually for the next 10 years, the stock is worth just \$27/share today, a 70% downside to the current stock price. [See the math behind this reverse DCF scenario](#).

Each of these scenarios also assumes Ceridian is able to grow revenue, NOPAT, and FCF without increasing working capital or fixed assets. This assumption is unlikely, but allows us to create best-case scenarios that demonstrate how high expectations embedded in the current valuation are. For reference, Ceridian's [invested capital](#) has increased by 13% since 2017.

Critical Details Found in Financial Filings by Our [Robo-Analyst Technology](#)

As investors [focus more](#) on fundamental research, research automation technology is needed to analyze all the critical financial [details in financial filings](#) as shown in the Harvard Business School and MIT Sloan paper, "[Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#)".

Below are specifics on the adjustments we make based on Robo-Analyst findings in Ceridian's 2019 10-K:

Income Statement: we made \$132 million of adjustments, with a net effect of removing \$6 million in in [non-operating income](#) (1% of revenue). You can see all the adjustments made to Ceridian's income statement [here](#).

Balance Sheet: we made \$737 million of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net increase of \$6 million. One of the largest adjustments was \$359 million in [other comprehensive income](#). This adjustment



represented 13% of reported net assets. You can see all the adjustments made to Ceridian's balance sheet [here](#).

Valuation: we made \$2.4 billion of adjustments with a net effect of decreasing shareholder value by \$1.5 billion. Apart from total debt, the most notable adjustment to shareholder value was \$779 million in employee stock options. This adjustment represents 6% of Ceridian's market cap. See all adjustments to Ceridian's valuation [here](#).

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Disclosure: David Trainer, Kyle Guske II, and Matt Shuler receive no compensation to write about any specific stock, style, or theme.

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Footnotes adjustments matter. We are the ONLY source.

We provide ratings, models, reports & screeners on U.S. 3,000 stocks, 700 ETFs and 7,000 mutual funds.

[HBS & MIT Sloan research](#) reveals that:

- **Markets are inefficiently assessing earnings because no one reads the footnotes.**
- **Corporate managers hide gains/losses in footnotes to manage earnings.**
- **Our technology brings the material footnotes data to market for the first time ever.**

Combining human expertise with NLP/ML/AI technologies ([featured by Harvard Business School](#)), we shine a light in the dark corners (e.g. footnotes) of hundreds of thousands of financial filings to unearth critical details.

The HBS & MIT Sloan paper, [Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#), shows how our superior data drives uniquely comprehensive and independent debt and equity research.

This [paper](#) compares our analytics on a mega cap company to other major providers. The Appendix details exactly how we stack up.

Learn [more](#).

Quotes from HBS & MIT Sloan professors on our research:

Get better research:

“...the NC dataset provides a novel opportunity to study the properties of non-operating items disclosed in 10-Ks, and to examine the extent to which the market impounds their implications.” – page 20

Pick better stocks:

“Trading strategies that exploit cross-sectional differences in firms’ transitory earnings produce abnormal returns of 7-to-10% per year.” – Abstract

Avoid losses from using other firms’ data:

“...many of the income-statement-relevant quantitative disclosures collected by NC do not appear to be easily identifiable in Compustat...” – page 14

Build better models:

“Core Earnings [calculated using New Constructs’ novel dataset] provides predictive power for various measures of one-year-ahead performance...that is incremental to their current-period counterparts.” – page 4

Exploit market inefficiencies:

“These results ... suggest that the adjustments made by analysts and Compustat to better capture core earnings are incomplete. Moreover, the non-core items identified by NC produce a measure of core earnings that is incremental to alternative measures of operating performance in predicting an array of future income measures.” – page 26

Fulfill fiduciary duties:

“An appropriate measure of accounting performance for purposes of forecasting future performance requires detailed analysis of all quantitative performance disclosures detailed in the annual report, including those reported only in the footnotes and in the MD&A.” – page 33-34



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