



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

Recap from February's Picks

Our Most Attractive Stocks (-8.9%) underperformed the S&P 500 (-7.6%) from February 6, 2020 through March 2, 2020 by 1.3%. The best performing large cap stock fell -2% and the best performing small cap stock was up 11%. Overall, 12 out of the 33 Most Attractive stocks outperformed the S&P 500.

Our Most Dangerous Stocks (-14.0%) outperformed the S&P 500 (-7.6%) as a short portfolio from February 6, 2020 through March 2, 2020 by 6.4%. The best performing large cap stock fell by 16% and the best performing small cap stock fell by 38%. Overall, 11 out of the 16 Most Dangerous stocks outperformed the S&P 500 as shorts.

The Most Attractive/Most Dangerous Model Portfolios outperformed as an equal-weighted long/short portfolio by 5.1%

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.

30 new stocks make our Most Attractive list this month, and 13 new stocks fall onto the Most Dangerous list this month. March's Most Attractive and Most Dangerous stocks were made available to members on March 4, 2020.

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

Most Attractive Stocks Feature for March: NVR Inc. (NVR: \$3,924/share)

NVR Inc. (NVR) is the featured stock from March's [Most Attractive Stocks Model Portfolio](#).

We first made NVR a [Long Idea](#) in [April 2017](#) and featured it again in [February 2019](#). Since our initial report, NVR is up 76% (S&P 500 +24%) and remains undervalued.

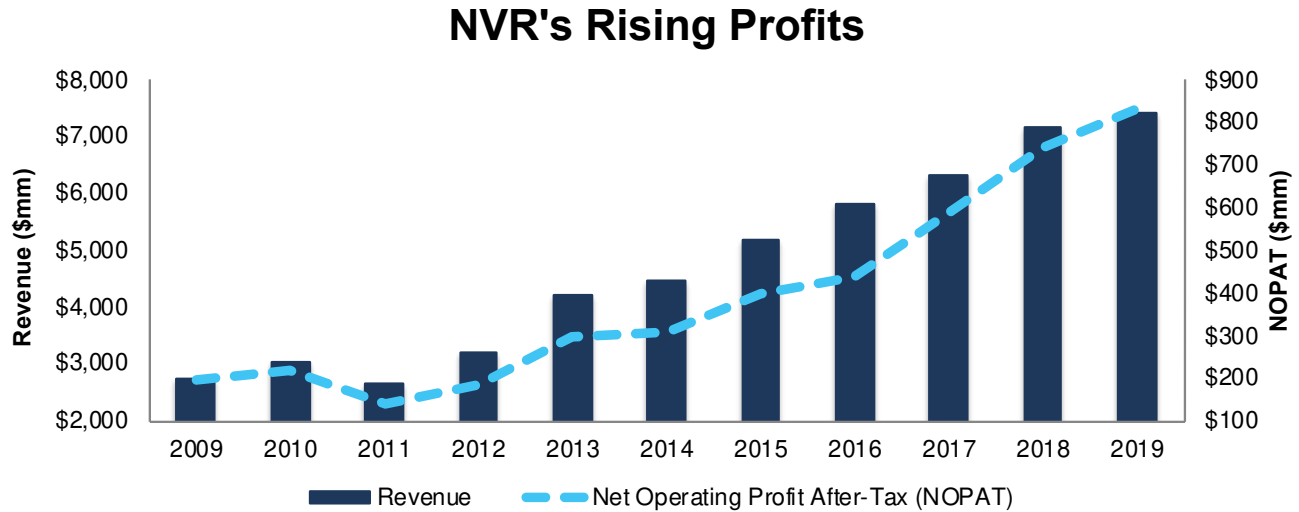
NVR has grown after-tax profit ([NOPAT](#)) by 22% compounded annually since 2014 and 16% compounded annually over the past decade. NVR's NOPAT margin increased from 7% in 2009 to 11% in 2019 while its ROIC increased from 24% to 32% over the same time.

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 This [paper](#) compares our analytics on a mega cap company to Bloomberg and Capital IQ (SPGI) in a detailed appendix.



Figure 1: NVR's Revenue & NOPAT Since 2009



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

NVR's Valuation Offers Upside Potential

At its current price of \$3,924, NVR has a price-to-economic book value ([PEBV](#)) ratio of 0.9. This ratio means that the market expects NVR's NOPAT to permanently decline by 10%. This expectation seems overly pessimistic for a firm that has grown NOPAT by 16% compounded annually over the past decade and 11% compounded annually over the past two decades.

If NVR can maintain its 2019 margin (11%) and grow NOPAT by just 5% compounded annually for the next decade, its shares are worth \$6,463/share today – a 65% 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 NVR's 2019 10-K:

Income Statement: we made \$110 million of adjustments, with a net effect of removing \$50 million in [non-operating income](#) (<1% of revenue). You can see all the adjustments made to NVR's income statement [here](#).

Balance Sheet: we made \$2.0 billion of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net increase of \$166 million. One of the largest adjustments was \$396 million in [cumulative asset write-downs](#). This adjustment represented 17% of reported net assets. You can see all the adjustments made to NVR's balance sheet [here](#).

Valuation: we made \$2.5 billion of adjustments with a net effect of decreasing shareholder value by \$1.1 billion. The largest adjustment to shareholder value was \$1.1 billion in [outstanding employee stock options \(ESO\)](#) after tax. This adjustment represents 7% of NVR's market cap. See all adjustments to NVR's valuation [here](#).

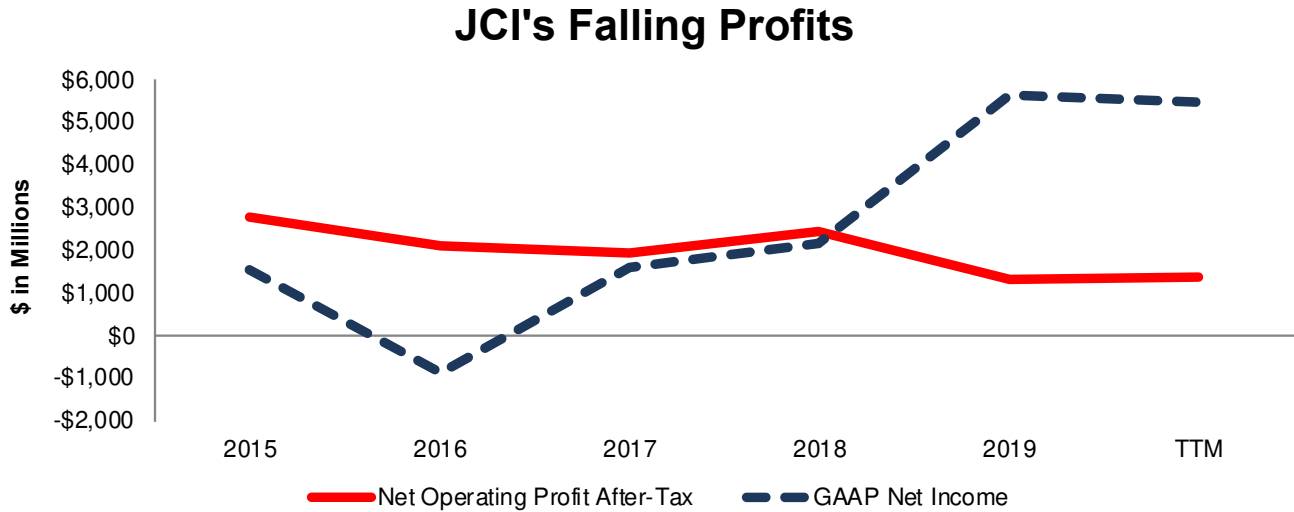
Most Dangerous Stocks Feature: Johnson Controls International (JCI: \$39/share)

Johnson Controls International (JCI) is the featured stock from March's [Most Dangerous Stocks Model Portfolio](#).

JCI's NOPAT has declined from \$2.8 billion in 2015 to \$1.4 billion TTM. Meanwhile, GAAP net income has risen from \$1.6 billion in 2015 to \$5.5 billion TTM per Figure 2. JCI's ROIC has fallen from 14% to 4% over the same period while its NOPAT margins declined from 8% in 2018 to 6%TTM.



Figure 2: JCI's NOPAT & GAAP Net Income Since 2015



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

JCI Provides Poor Risk/Reward

To justify its current price of \$39/share, JCI must achieve NOPAT margins of 7% (6% TTM) and grow NOPAT by 4% compounded annually for the next 14 years. [See the math behind this reverse DCF scenario.](#) This scenario assumes JCI grows revenue by consensus estimates for each of the next three years and by 3% each year after. This expectation seems overly optimistic given that JCI's NOPAT has fallen 17% compounded annually since 2015.

If we optimistically assume JCI can maintain TTM margins of 6% and grow NOPAT 3% compounded annually for a decade (though it has only once grown NOPAT YoY since 2015), JCI is worth \$29/share today – a 26% downside. [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 Johnson Control International's 2019 10-K:

Income Statement: we made \$6.2 billion of adjustments, with a net effect of removing \$4.3 billion in [non-operating expenses](#) (18% of revenue). You can see all the adjustments made to JCI's income statement [here](#).

Balance Sheet: we made \$8.3 billion of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net increase of \$3.5 billion. One of the largest adjustments was \$1.0 billion due to [operating leases](#). This adjustment represented 3% of reported net assets. You can see all the adjustments made to JCI's balance sheet [here](#).

Valuation: we made \$12.5 billion of adjustments with a net effect of decreasing shareholder value by \$10.2 billion. Apart from [total debt](#), the largest adjustment to shareholder value was \$1.1 billion in [minority interests](#). This adjustment represents 4% of JCI's market cap. See all adjustments to JCI's valuation [here](#).

This article originally published on [March 10, 2020](#).

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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