



## 4Q21 Earnings: Where the Street is Too High & Who Should Miss

Wall Street analysts are too bullish on fourth quarter earnings expectations for most S&P 500 companies. In fact, the percent of companies that overstate earnings is at its [highest point since 2012](#) (earliest data available), which increases the likelihood of misses in the upcoming earnings season.

This report shows:

- the prevalence and magnitude of overstated Street Earnings<sup>1</sup> in the S&P 500
- five S&P 500 companies with overstated Street estimates likely to miss 4Q21 earnings
- how [Core Earnings](#)<sup>2</sup> and our [Earnings Distortion](#) factor provide a [new source of alpha](#).

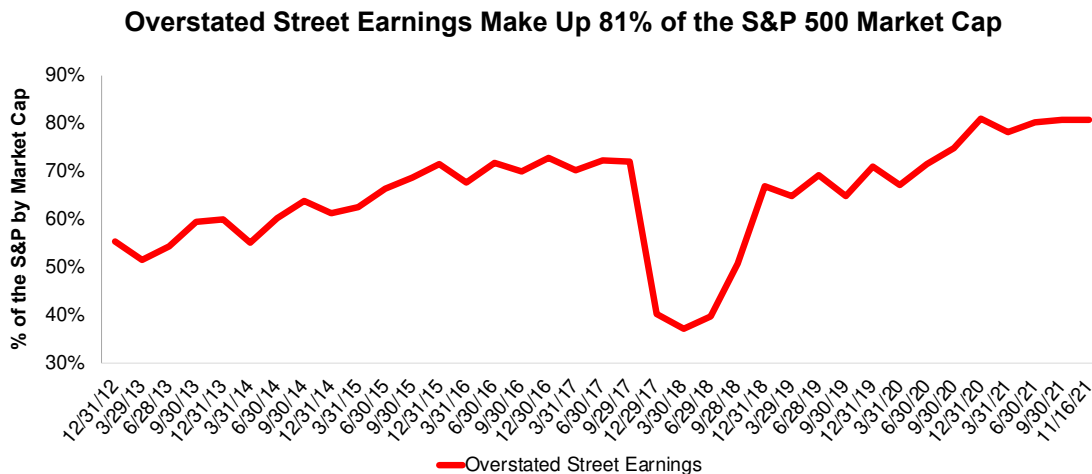
Get our report on the S&P 500 companies more likely to beat 4Q21 Street EPS estimates [here](#).

Learn more about the best fundamental research

### Street Overstates EPS for 360 S&P 500 Companies – Most Since 2012

Over the trailing twelve-months (TTM) the 360 companies with overstated Street Earnings make up 81% of the market cap of the S&P 500, which is the highest share since 2012. See Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Overstated Street Earnings as % of Market Cap: 2012 through 11/16/21**



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.

When Street Earnings overstate Core Earnings<sup>3</sup>, they do so by an average of 19% per company, per Figure 2. The overstatement was more than 10% of Street Earnings for 39% of companies.

<sup>1</sup> Street Earnings refer to [Zacks Earnings](#), which are adjusted to remove non-recurring items using standardized assumptions from the sell-side.

<sup>2</sup> Only Core Earnings enable investors to overcome the flaws in legacy fundamental data and research, as proven in [Core Earnings: New Data & Evidence](#), written by professors at Harvard Business School (HBS) & MIT Sloan for [The Journal of Financial Economics](#).

<sup>3</sup> Our Core Earnings research is based on the latest audited financial data, which is the calendar 3Q21 10-Q in most cases



**Figure 2: S&P 500 Street Earnings Overstated by 19% on Average Through 3Q21**

Overstated Street Earnings	Overstated by >10%	Average Overstated % <sup>4</sup>
360 companies	197 companies	19%

Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.

**Five S&P 500 Companies Likely to Miss Calendar 4Q21 Earnings**

Figure 3 shows five S&P 500 companies likely to miss calendar 4Q21 earnings based on overstated Street EPS estimates. Below we detail the [hidden and reported](#) unusual items that have created Street Distortion, and overstated Street Earnings, over the TTM for Valero Energy (VLO). Contact us for the same details on the other companies.

**Figure 3: Five S&P 500 Companies Likely to Miss 4Q21 EPS Estimates**

Ticker	Name	Street EPS Estimate for 4Q21	Core EPS Estimate for 4Q21*	Street Estimate Overstated by
ILMN	Illumina Inc.	\$0.46	-\$0.01	102%
VLO	Valero Energy Corp	\$1.41	\$0.54	61%
IT	Gartner Inc.	\$2.47	\$1.93	22%
NWSA	News Corporation	\$0.16	\$0.13	18%
XEL	Xcel Energy	\$0.57	\$0.47	17%

Sources: New Constructs, LLC, company filings, and Zacks

\*Assumes Street Distortion as a percent of Core EPS is same for 4Q21 EPS as for TTM ended 3Q21.

**Valero Energy: The Street Overstates Earnings for 4Q21 by \$0.87/share**

The Street’s 4Q21 EPS estimate of \$1.41/share for Valero Energy is overstated by \$0.87/share due, at least in part, to large gains on foreign currency contracts reported in “Other Income” that are included in historical EPS.

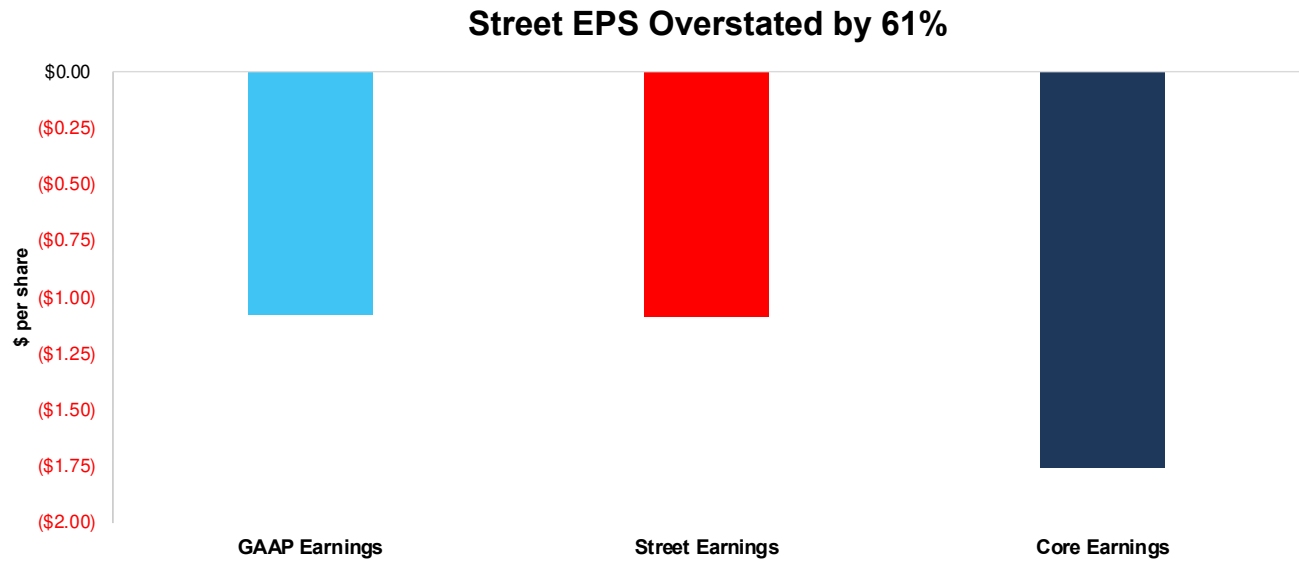
Our Core EPS estimate is \$0.54/share, which makes Valero one of the companies most likely to miss Wall Street analyst’s expectations in its 4Q21 earnings report. Valero Energy’s [Earnings Distortion Score](#) is Miss and its [Stock Rating](#) is Unattractive.

Unusual gains, which we detail below, materially increased Valero Energy’s 3Q21 TTM Street and GAAP earnings and makes profits look better than Core EPS. When we adjust for all unusual items, we find that Valero Energy’s 3Q21 TTM Core EPS are -\$1.76/share, which is worse than 3Q21 TTM Street EPS of -\$1.09/share and 3Q21 TTM GAAP EPS of -\$1.08/share.

<sup>4</sup> Average overstated % is calculated as Street Distortion, which is the difference between Street Earnings and Core Earnings.



**Figure 4: Comparing Valero Energy’s GAAP, Street, and Core Earnings: TTM as of 3Q21**



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.

Below, we detail the differences between Core Earnings and GAAP Earnings so readers can audit our research. We would be happy to reconcile our Core Earnings with Street Earnings but cannot because we do not have the details on how analysts calculate their Street Earnings.

Figure 5 details the differences between Valero Energy’s Core Earnings and GAAP Earnings.

**Figure 5: Valero Energy’s GAAP Earnings to Core Earnings Reconciliation: 3Q21**

	TTM (\$ per share)
GAAP Net Income	(\$1.08)
– Hidden Unusual Gains, Net	\$0.08
– Reported Unusual Gains Pre-Tax, Net	\$0.44
– Tax Distortion	\$0.16
– Reported Unusual Expenses After-Tax, Net	(\$0.01)
<b>= Core Earnings</b>	<b>(\$1.76)</b>

Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.

More details:

Total Earnings Distortion of \$0.68/share is comprised of the following:

Hidden Unusual Gains, Net = \$0.08/per share, which equals \$33 million and is comprised of

- \$26 million in prior service credits in the TTM period based on [\\$26 million](#) reported in the 2020 10-K
- \$7 million in the TTM period based on [\\$31 million](#) in sublease rental income in the 2020 10-K.

Reported Unusual Gains Pre-Tax, Net = \$0.44/per share, which equals \$178 million and is comprised of

- \$204 million in “Other Income”<sup>5</sup> in the TTM period based on
  - [\\$32 million](#) in 3Q21
  - [\\$102 million](#) in 2Q21
  - [\\$45 million](#) in 1Q21
  - [\\$25 million](#) in 4Q20

<sup>5</sup> Valero Energy reports Other Income directly on the Income Statement but provides additional details in the footnotes of its financial filings. For instance, in 2Q21, Other Income includes, among other items, a \$53 million gain due to foreign currency contract derivatives and a \$62 million gain on the sale of a 24.99% membership interest in MVP.



- \$26 million contra adjustment for [recurring pension costs](#). These recurring expenses are reported in non-recurring line items, so we add them back and exclude them from Earnings Distortion.

Tax Distortion = \$0.16/per share, which equals \$66 million

- We remove the tax impact of unusual items on reported taxes when we calculate Core Earnings. It is important that taxes get adjusted so they are appropriate for adjusted pre-tax earnings.

Reported Unusual Expenses After-Tax, Net = -\$0.01/per share, which equals -\$3 million and is comprised of

- -\$3 million in income allocated to participating securities in the TTM period based on
  - [-\\$1 million](#) in income in 3Q21
  - [-\\$2 million](#) in income in 2Q21
  - [-\\$1 million](#) in income in 1Q21
  - [\\$1 million](#) in expense in 4Q20

Given the similarities between Street Earnings for Valero Energy and GAAP Earnings, our research shows both Street and GAAP earnings fail to capture significant unusual items in Valero Energy's financial statements.

### How to Make Money with Core Earnings & Earnings Distortion

As demonstrated above, Core Earnings do a better job of excluding unusual gains and losses and provide a [more reliable](#) earnings measure. All Core Earnings adjustments are [100% transparent](#); so users can audit and trust the research.

To enable you to easily monetize our new [Earnings Distortion factor](#) we present multiple trading strategies that drive alpha. Learn more below.

- [ExtractAlpha](#) presents a long/short market-neutral strategy that generates 9.3% annualized return net of Fama-French 5 factors, momentum, short-term reversal, and 12 sectors. More details [here](#).
- [CloudQuant](#) presents two strategies to monetize the alpha in Earnings Distortion:
  - the long-only portfolio outperformed the S&P 500 by an average of 4% per annum over 10 years
  - the dollar-neutral long-short portfolio returned 60% over 10 years with a Sharpe Ratio of ~1 over the last five years. More details [here](#).
- [AltHub](#) presents three strategies to monetize the alpha in Earnings Distortion:
  - Earnings Distortion S&P 500 Smart Beta Portfolio: 10-yr annualized return of 13.9% vs 12.1% for the S&P 500 with a Sharpe Ratio of 0.97.
  - Earnings Distortion ML Model S&P 500 Smart Beta Portfolio: 3-yr annualized return of 18.2% vs 13.7% for the S&P 500 with a Sharpe Ratio of 0.82.
  - Truth Stocks (Companies without Earnings Distortion) Portfolios:
    - S&P 500 Universe: 10-yr annualized return of 16.8% vs 12.8% for the S&P 500 with a Sharpe Ratio of 0.7.
    - Russell 3000 Universe: 9.5-yr annualized return of 28.4% vs 12.6% for the S&P 500 with a Sharpe Ratio of 1.
  - More details [here](#).

*This article originally published on [January 10, 2022](#).*

*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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## ***It's Official: We Offer the Best Fundamental Data in the World***

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Many firms claim their research is superior, but none of them can prove it with independent studies from highly-respected institutions as we can. Three different papers from both the public and private sectors show:

1. Legacy fundamental datasets suffer from significant inaccuracies, omissions and biases.
2. Only our “novel database” enables investors to overcome these flaws and apply [reliable](#) fundamental data in their research.
3. Our proprietary measures of [Core Earnings](#) and [Earnings Distortion](#) materially improve stock picking and forecasting of profits.

### **Best Fundamental Data in the World**

Forthcoming in [The Journal of Financial Economics](#), a top peer-reviewed journal, [Core Earnings: New Data & Evidence](#) proves our Robo-Analyst technology overcomes material shortcomings in legacy firms’ data collection processes to provide superior [fundamental data](#), [earnings](#) models, and [research](#). More [details](#).

Key quotes from the paper:

- “[New Constructs’] *Total Adjustments* differs significantly from the items identified and excluded from Compustat’s adjusted earnings measures. For example... 50% to 70% of the variation in *Total Adjustments* is not explained by *S&P Global’s (SPGI) Adjustments* individually.” – pp. 14, 1<sup>st</sup> para.
- “A final source of differences [between New Constructs’ and S&P Global’s data] is due to data collection oversights...we identified cases where Compustat did not collect information relating to firms’ income that is useful in assessing core earnings.” – pp. 16, 2<sup>nd</sup> para.

### **Superior Models**

A top accounting firm features the superiority of our ROIC, NOPAT and Invested Capital research to Capital IQ & Bloomberg’s in [Getting ROIC Right](#). See the [Appendix](#) for direct comparison details.

Key quotes from the paper:

- “...an accurate calculation of ROIC requires more diligence than often occurs in some of the common, off-the-shelf ROIC calculations. Only by scouring the footnotes and the MD&A [ as New Constructs does] can investors get an accurate calculation of ROIC.” – pp. 8, 5<sup>th</sup> para.
- “The majority of the difference...comes from New Constructs’ machine learning approach, which leverages technology to calculate ROIC by applying accounting adjustments that may be buried deeply in the footnotes across thousands of companies.” – pp. 4, 2<sup>nd</sup> para.

### **Superior Stock Ratings**

Robo-Analysts’ stock ratings outperform those from human analysts as shown in this [paper](#) from Indiana’s Kelley School of Business. Bloomberg features the paper [here](#).

Key quotes from the paper:

- “the portfolios formed following the buy recommendations of Robo-Analysts earn abnormal returns that are statistically and economically significant.” – pp. 6, 3<sup>rd</sup> para.
- “Our results ultimately suggest that Robo-Analysts are a valuable, alternative information intermediary to traditional sell-side analysts.” – pp. 20, 3<sup>rd</sup> para.

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