



All Cap Index & Sectors: Free Cash Flow Yield Climbs Through 11/25/22 (Free, Abridged)

The free cash flow (FCF) yield for the NC 2000 is at its highest level since 12/31/14 and remains well above average levels on a trailing basis.

This report is an abridged and free version of [All Cap Index & Sectors: Free Cash Flow Yield Climbs Through 11/25/22](#), one of our quarterly reports on [fundamental market and sector trends](#).

The full version of this report analyzes^{1,2} free cash flow, [enterprise value](#), and the trailing FCF yield for the NC 2000 and each of its sectors (last quarter's analysis is [here](#)). The full report is available to our new Professional (previously known as [Unlimited](#)) and [Institutional](#) members.

This report leverages our cutting-edge [Robo-Analyst technology](#) to deliver [proven-superior](#)³ fundamental research and support more cost-effective fulfillment of the [fiduciary duty of care](#).

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NC 2000 Trailing FCF Yield Rises in 3Q22

The trailing FCF yield for the NC 2000 rose from 1.8% as of 9/30/22 to 2.1% as of 11/25/22.

See Figure 1 in the [full version](#) of our report for the chart of FCF Yield for the NC 2000 from December 1998 through 11/25/22.

Only four out of eleven NC 2000 sectors saw an increase in trailing FCF yield from 9/30/22 to 11/25/22.

Key Details on Select NC 2000 Sectors

With a 10.0% FCF Yield, investors are getting the most FCF for their investment dollar in the Telecom Services sector as of 11/25/22. On the flip side, the Real Estate sector currently has the lowest trailing FCF yield of all NC 2000 sectors at -4.1%.

The Financials, Consumer Cyclical, Healthcare, and Real Estate sectors each saw an increase in trailing FCF yield from 9/30/22 to 11/25/22.

Below, we analyze the Healthcare sector's trailing FCF yield.

The full version of this report provides a complete analysis of all other sectors of the NC 2000.

Sample Sector Analysis: Healthcare

Figure 1 shows the trailing FCF yield for the Healthcare sector rose from 2.1% as of 9/30/22 to 2.5% as of 11/25/22. The Healthcare sector FCF rose from \$128.4 billion in 2Q22 to \$167.8 billion in 3Q22, while enterprise value rose from \$6.1 trillion as of 9/30/22 to \$6.6 trillion as of 11/25/22.

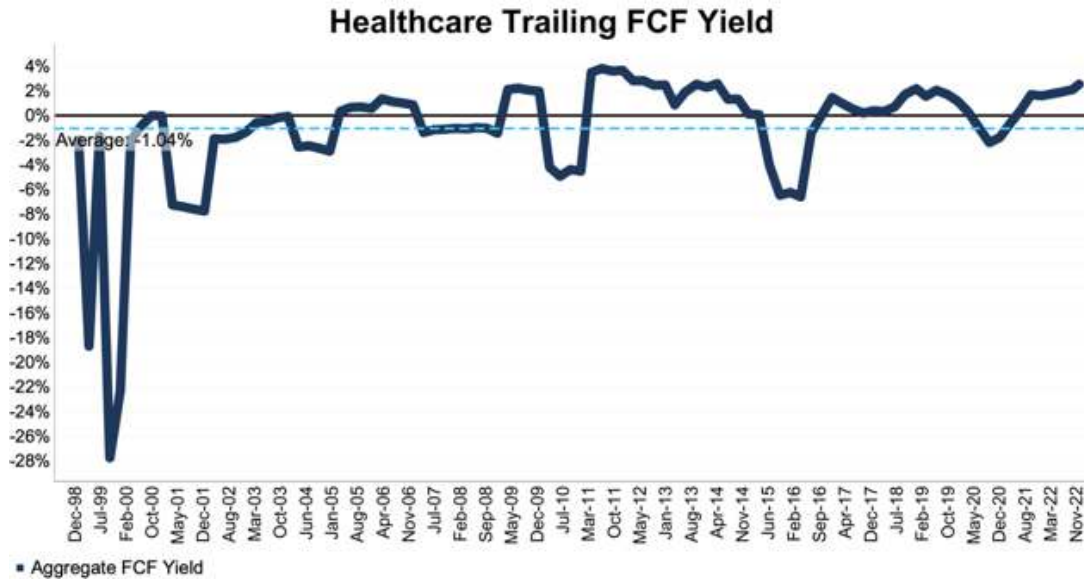
¹ We calculate these metrics based on [S&P Global's](#) (SPGI) methodology, which sums up the individual NC 2000 constituent values for free cash flow and enterprise value before using them to calculate the metrics. We call this the "Aggregate" methodology.

² Our research is based on the latest audited financial data, which is the 3Q22 10-Q in most cases. Price data is as of 11/25/22.

³ Our research utilizes our [Core Earnings](#), a more reliable measure of profits, as proven in [Core Earnings: New Data & Evidence](#), written by professors at Harvard Business School (HBS) & MIT Sloan and published in [The Journal of Financial Economics](#).



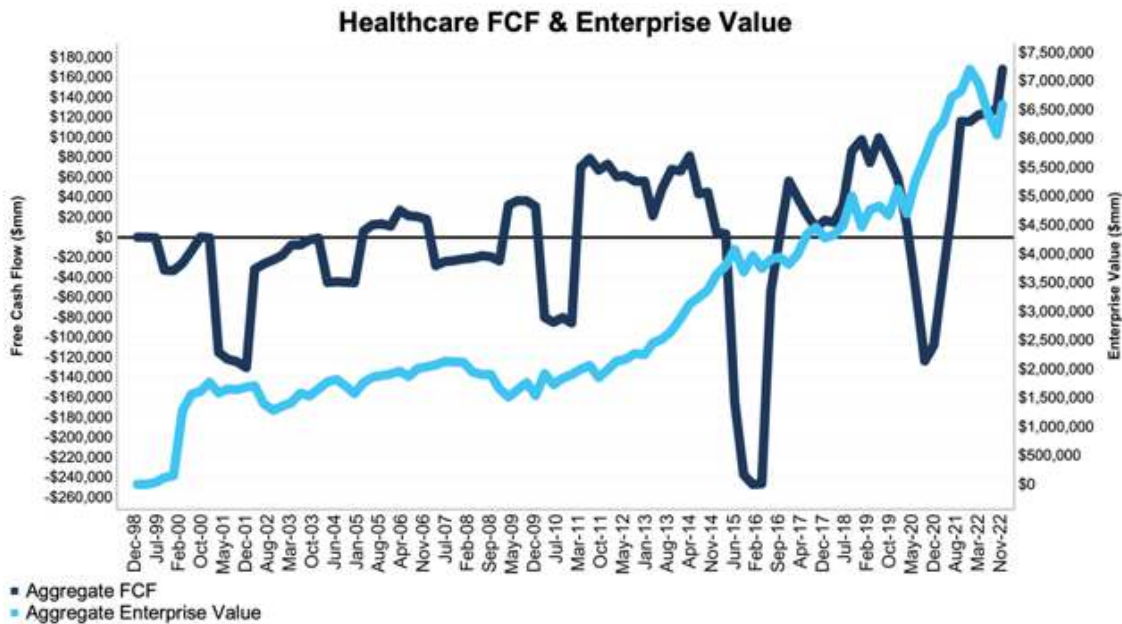
Figure 1: Healthcare Trailing FCF Yield: Dec 1998 – 11/25/22



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.
 The November 25, 2022 measurement period uses price data as of that date and incorporates the financial data from 3Q22 10-Qs, as this is the earliest date for which all of the 3Q22 10-Qs for the NC 2000 constituents were available.

Figure 2 compares the trends in FCF and enterprise value for the Healthcare sector since 1998. We sum up the individual NC 2000/sector constituent values for free cash flow and enterprise value. We call this approach the “Aggregate” methodology, and it matches S&P Global’s (SPGI) methodology for these calculations.

Figure 2: Healthcare FCF & Enterprise Value: Dec 1998 – 11/25/22



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.
 The November 25, 2022 measurement period uses price data as of that date and incorporates the financial data from 3Q22 10-Qs, as this is the earliest date for which all of the 3Q22 10-Qs for the NC 2000 constituents were available.

The Aggregate methodology provides a straightforward look at the entire NC 2000/sector, regardless of market cap or index weighting, and matches how S&P Global (SPGI) calculates metrics for the S&P 500.



For additional perspective, we compare the Aggregate method for free cash flow with two other market-weighted methodologies. Each method has its pros and cons, which are detailed in the Appendix.

Figure 3 compares these three methods for calculating the Healthcare sector’s trailing FCF yields.

Figure 3: Healthcare Trailing FCF Yield Methodologies Compared: Dec 1998 – 11/25/22



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.
The November 25, 2022 measurement period uses price data as of that date and incorporates the financial data from 3Q22 10-Qs, as this is the earliest date for which all of the 3Q22 10-Qs for the NC 2000 constituents were available.

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

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Appendix: Analyzing Trailing FCF Yield with Different Weighting Methodologies

We derive the metrics above by summing the individual NC 2000/sector constituent values for free cash flow and enterprise value to calculate trailing FCF yield. We call this approach the “Aggregate” methodology.

The Aggregate methodology provides a straightforward look at the entire NC 2000/sector, regardless of market cap or index weighting, and matches how S&P Global (SPGI) calculates metrics for the S&P 500.

For additional perspective, we compare the Aggregate method for free cash flow with two other market-weighted methodologies. These market-weighted methodologies add more value for ratios that do not include market values, e.g. ROIC and its drivers, but we include them here, nonetheless, for comparison:

1. **Market-weighted metrics** – calculated by market-cap-weighting the trailing FCF yield for the individual companies relative to their sector or the overall NC 2000 in each period. Details:
 - a. Company weight equals the company’s market cap divided by the market cap of the NC 2000/ its sector
 - b. We multiply each company’s trailing FCF yield by its weight
 - c. NC 2000/Sector trailing FCF yield equals the sum of the weighted trailing FCF yields for all the companies in NC 2000/sector
2. **Market-weighted drivers** – calculated by market-cap-weighting the FCF and enterprise value for the individual companies in each sector in each period. Details:
 - a. Company weight equals the company’s market cap divided by the market cap of the NC 2000/ its sector
 - b. We multiply each company’s free cash flow and enterprise value by its weight
 - c. We sum the weighted FCF and weighted enterprise value for each company in the NC 2000/each sector to determine each sector’s weighted FCF and weighted enterprise value
 - d. NC 2000/Sector trailing FCF yield equals weighted NC 2000/sector FCF divided by weighted NC 2000/sector enterprise value

Each methodology has its pros and cons, as outlined below:

Aggregate method

Pros:

- A straightforward look at the entire NC 2000/sector, regardless of company size or weighting.
- Matches how S&P Global calculates metrics for the NC 2000.

Cons:

- Vulnerable to impact of companies entering/exiting the group of companies, which could unduly affect aggregate values. Also susceptible to outliers in any one period.

Market-weighted metrics method

Pros:

- Accounts for a firm’s market cap relative to the NC 2000/sector and weights its metrics accordingly.

Cons:

- Vulnerable to outlier results from a single company disproportionately impacting the overall trailing FCF yield.

Market-weighted drivers method

Pros:

- Accounts for a firm’s market cap relative to the NC 2000/sector and weights its free cash flow and enterprise value accordingly.
- Mitigates the disproportionate impact of outlier results from one company on the overall results.

Cons:



- More volatile as it adds emphasis to large changes in FCF and enterprise value for heavily weighted companies.



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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, 1st 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, 2nd 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, 5th 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, 2nd 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, 3rd para.
- “Our results ultimately suggest that Robo-Analysts are a valuable, alternative information intermediary to traditional sell-side analysts.” – pp. 20, 3rd para.

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