Stock Valuation

PEG and Other Measures

Nov. 16, 2016

P/E and PEG

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E)

- Current Stock Price (P)
- Earnings/Share (E)
 - Trailing 12 months (TTM)
 - Forward (projected)

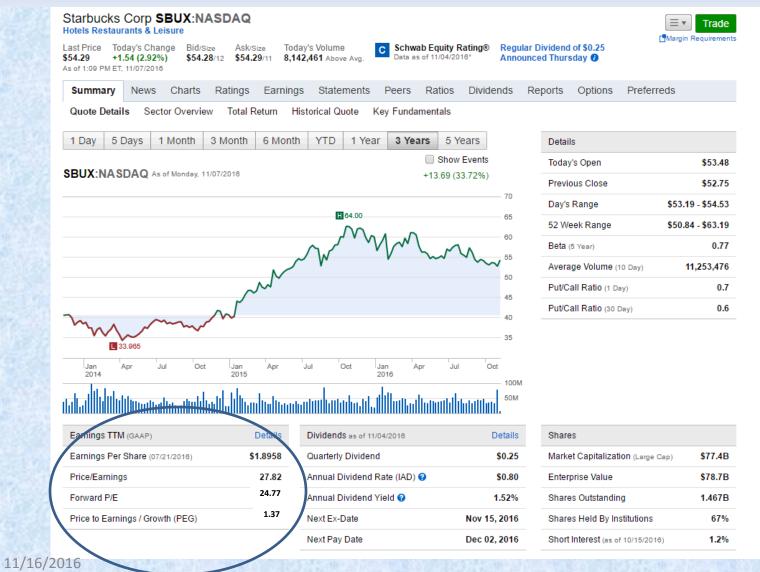
P/E to Growth Ratio (PEG)

- Current Valuation
 - − P/E _{TTM}
 - Forecasted Growth Rate (5-year)
- Projected Valuation
 - Forward P/E
 - Forecasted Growth Rate (5-year)

PEG Life-Cycle

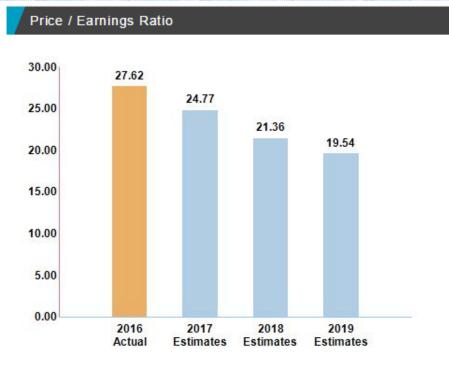
- Emerging company initially has limited earnings
 - P/E is higher than the average S&P company (currently ~17)
 - Price is bid up with the expectation of future earnings growth
 - Consequently, PEG is higher than maturing company
- Growing Company, established earnings, consistent growth
 - PEG ~1.5 to 2 range
- Maturing company, consistent earnings, limited growth outlook
 - Priced consistent with expected earnings and established growth rate
 - Fairly valued, PEG approaching 1
 - Undervalued, PEG <<1
 - Overvalued company, PEG >>1

Stock Profile - Starbucks

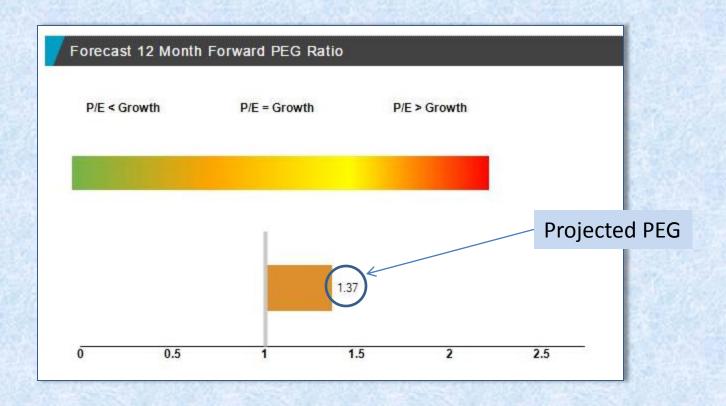


Starbucks P/E Growth Forecast

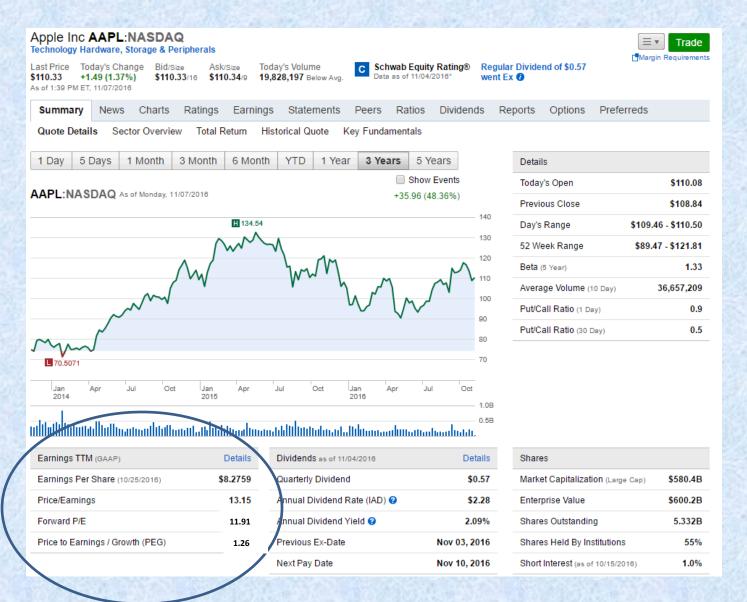




Starbucks PEG Analysis



Stock Profile - APPLE



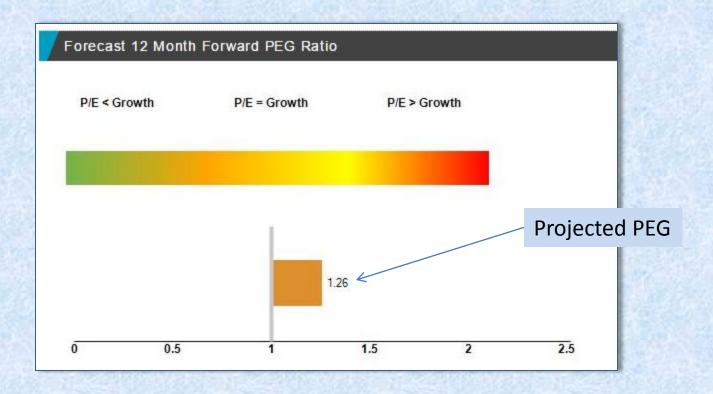
11/16/2016 Source: Charles Schwab 7

Apple P/E Growth Forecast

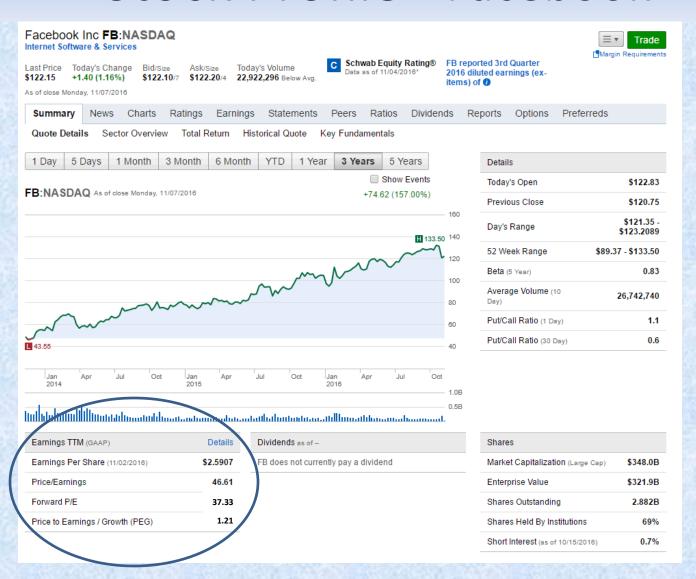




Apple PEG Analysis

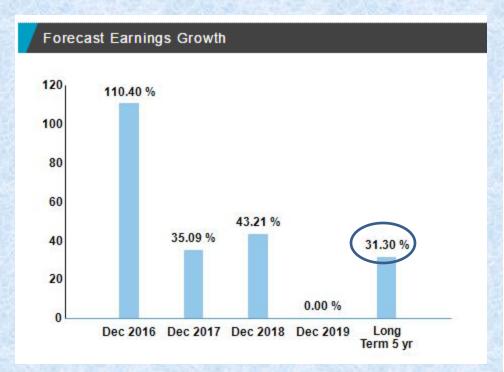


Stock Profile - Facebook



11/16/2016 Source: Charles Schwab 10

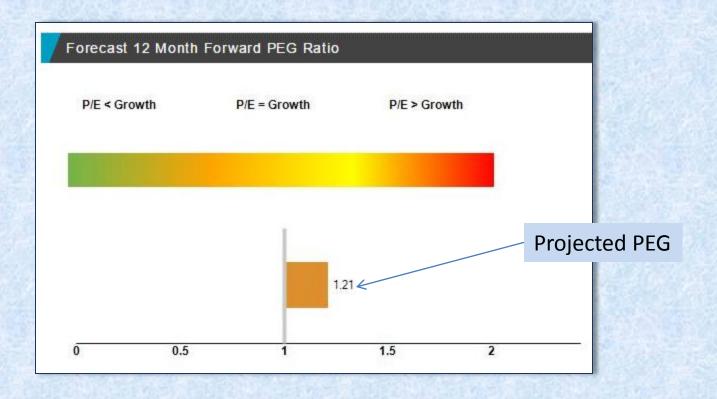
Facebook P/E Growth Forecast



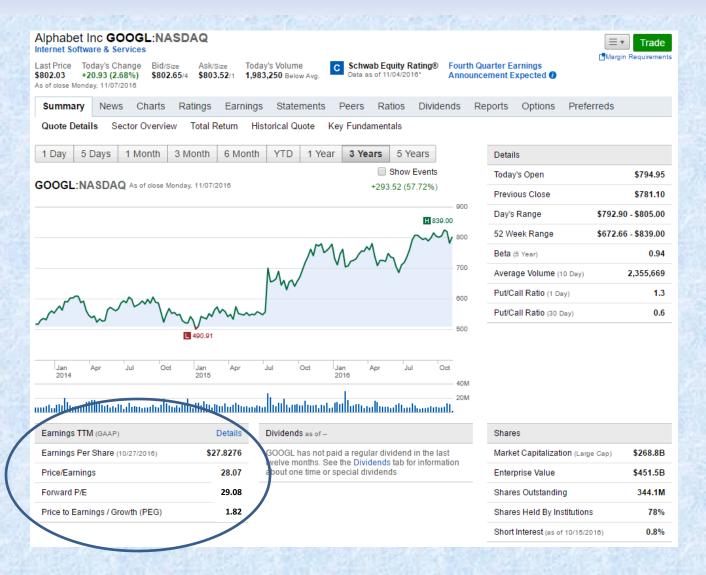


11

Facebook PEG Analysis



Stock Profile - GOOGL



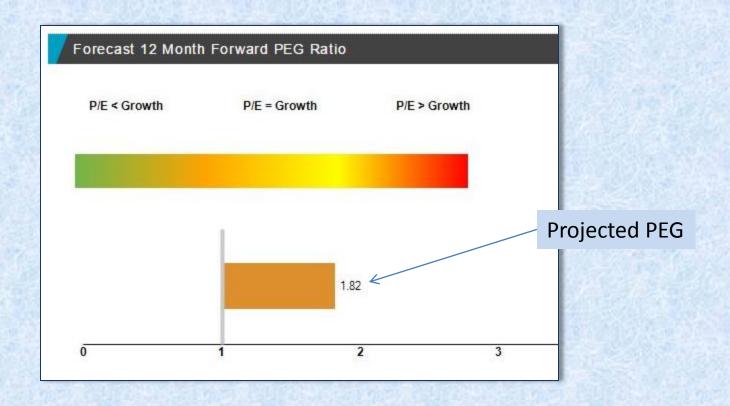
11/16/2016 Source: Charles Schwab 13

GOOGL P/E Growth Forecast

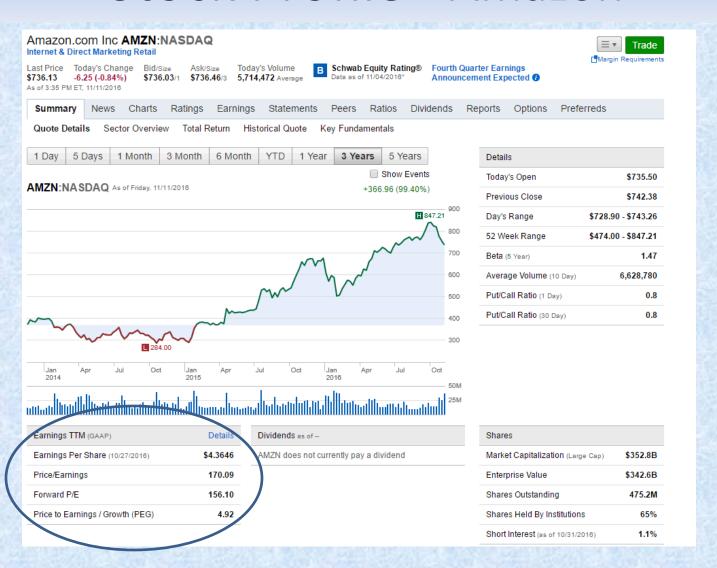




GOOGL PEG Analysis



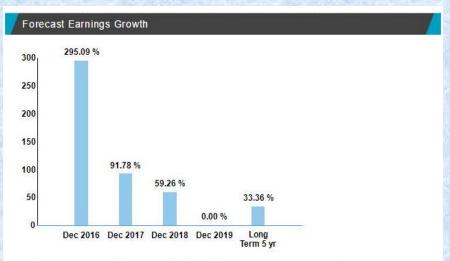
Stock Profile - Amazon



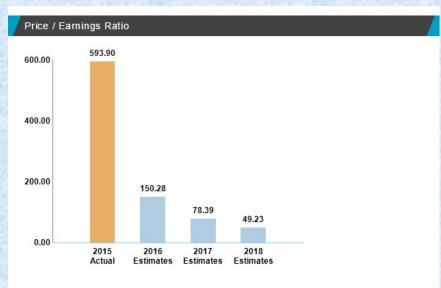
Source: Charles Schwab

16

P/E Growth Forecast Amazon



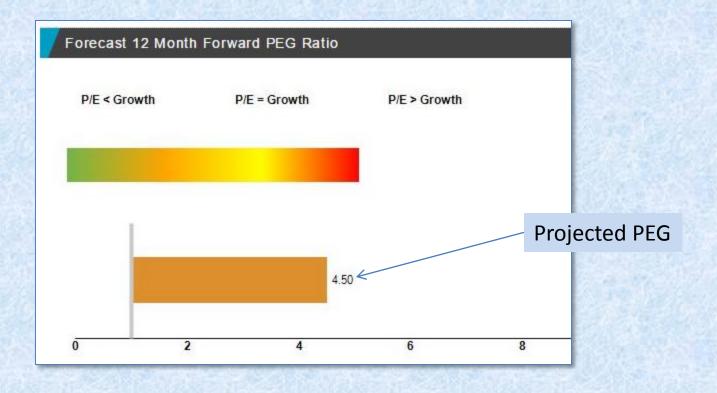
Over the next five years, the analysts that follow this company are expecting it to grow earnings at an average annual rate of 33.36%. This year, analysts are forecasting earnings increase of 295.09% over last year. Analysts expect earnings growth next year of 91.78% over this year's forecasted earnings.



Price/Earnings Ratio is a widely used stock evaluation measure. For a security, the Price/Earnings Ratio is given by dividing the Last Sale Price by the Average EPS (Earnings Per Share) Estimate for the specified fiscal time period.

11/16/2016 Source: NASDAQ.com 17

Amazon PEG Analysis



Other Valuation Measures

- Price to Book (P/B)
- Price to Sales (P/S)
- Price to Cash Flow (P/CF)
- Price to Free Cash Flow (P/FCF)

Price to Book Ratio (P/B)

- What does it tell you?
- "Book value" refers to the net worth of the company's property, buildings, equipment, cash, and other assets, minus bills outstanding, wages owed to employees, debt, and other liabilities. Book value is what the company would be worth if liquidated. Most companies sell at a premium to book value because the company can generate profits from these assets.
- How do you calculate it?
- Stock Price / Book Value Per Share (most recent quarter)
- What's good or bad?
- Price to book is most useful for valuing companies where growth in assets is the goal of the business. Banks, insurance companies, and investment firms are good examples. It is a poor statistic for valuing companies where assets are primarily non-physical, like software and media companies. A price-to-book value under 1.0 is cheap, and under 2 is considered a favorable valuation.
- Example
- Johnson and Johnson's reported net equity (same as book value) was about \$15 per share for 2007. Using a stock price of 62.63, this gives us a price to book ratio of (62.63 / 15) = 4.18.

Price to Sales Ratio (P/S)

- What does it tell you?
- Compares the stock price to the amount of Sales_{TTM} per share
- How do you calculate it?
- Stock Price / Sales per Share (trailing twelve months)
- What's good or bad?
- The P/S ratio is best used to compare a company against other companies in the same business, or against historical averages of the stock being considered.
- Example
- Johnson and Johnson earned about \$20.99 in sales per share of stock for 2007. Using the stock price of 62.63, this gives us a price to sales ratio of (62.63 / 20.99) = 2.96.

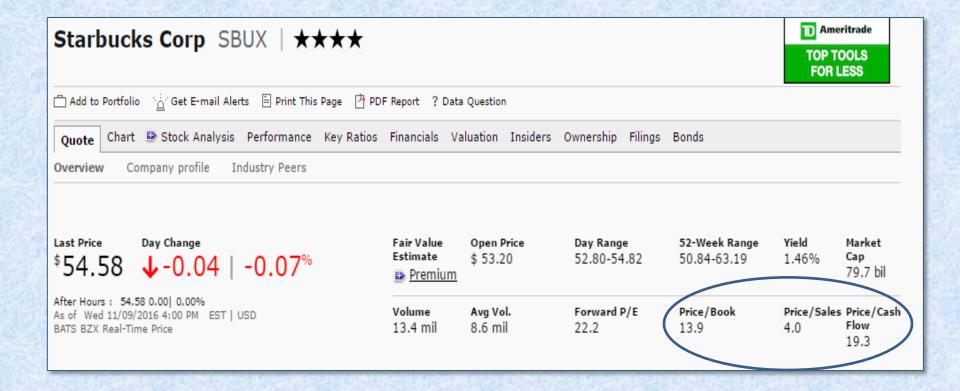
Price to Cash Flow (P/CF)

- What does it tell you?
- This ratio is very similar to P/E, except it uses the cash flow per share instead of earnings. This
 cuts out non-cash earnings and charges like depreciation. Cash flow is normally defined as
 earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). This is a better
 measure of the actual dollars being generated by the business.
- How do you calculate it?
- Stock Price / Cash Flow per Share (trailing twelve months)
- What's good or bad?
- Companies with higher cash flow than earnings are better performers over the long run.
 Compare P/CF with P/E and if it is a lower number, consider this a positive sign.
- Simple example
- Johnson and Johnson delivered 5.28 of cash flow per share in 2007, well over it's 3.63 of reported earnings. This is because the company accounted for depreciation of it's equipment, amortization of it's intangible assets, and other accounting tricks that allow the company to pay lower taxes. But the actual amount of cash the business raked in was significantly higher, giving a P/CF of (62.63 / 5.28) = 11.86, well under the P/E of 17.24. This is a positive sign the company may be undervalued, as Wall Street focuses on P/E to a much larger extent.

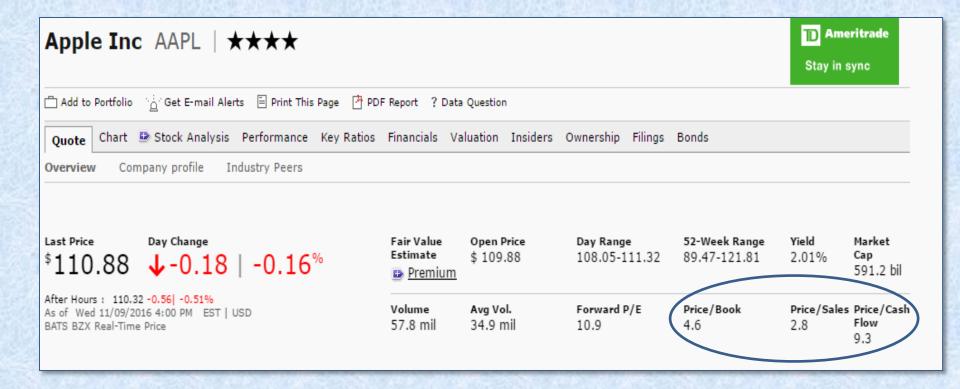
Price to Free Cash Flow (P/FCF)

- What does it tell you?
- Same as P/CF, except we subtract out cash needed to replace obsolete equipment and
 ongoing maintenance expenses. This is considered "free cash flow", that the company can
 use however it sees fit to reward shareholders. Examples of use of this free cash can be share
 buybacks, dividend payouts, or investment in growth opportunities.
- How do you calculate it?
- Free Cash Flow = Operating Cash Flow Depreciation
- Price to Free Cash Flow = Stock Price / Free Cash Flow per Share (ttm)
- What's good or bad?
- Again, if a company can generate more free cash than it reports in earnings, this is the sign of
 a very well run business. Companies that generate free cash flow well under earnings
 generally require a lot of capital investment to sustain the business an undesirable trait.
- Example
- From Johnson and Johnson's 5.28 of cash flow per share, we deduct 0.96 per share of depreciation expense, which is roughly equivalent to maintenance costs. This leaves us with a free cash flow per share of 4.32. Therefore P/FCF is (62.63 / 4.32) = 14.51. This is still well under the P/E of 17.24, a positive sign.

Other Measures Starbucks



Other Measures APPLE

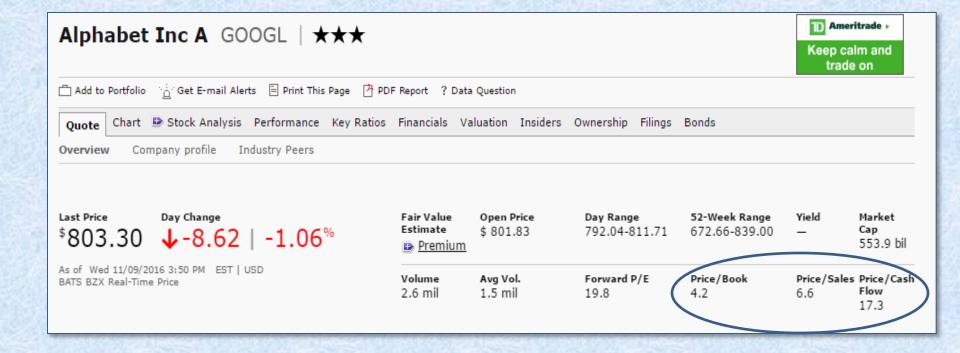


Other Measures Facebook



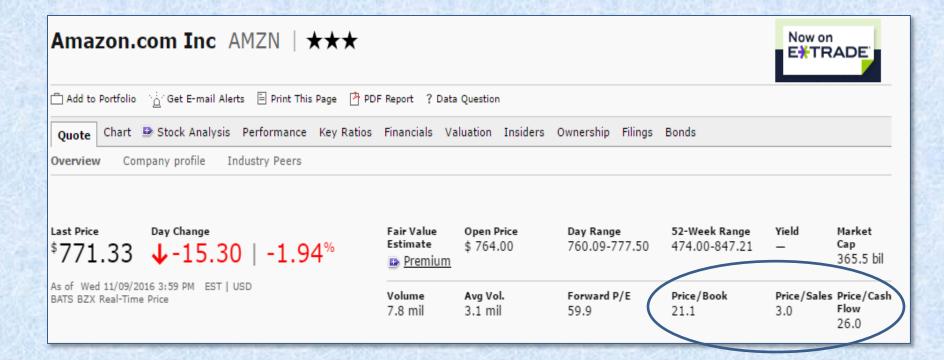
11/16/2016 Source: Morningstar 26

Other Measures Google



11/16/2016 Source: Morningstar 27

Other Measures Amazon



11/16/2016 Source: Morningstar 28

P/E Valuation

Stock	Price (\$/shr)	P/S	P/B	P/E (Forward)	Growth Rate % (5-yr)	PEG (Forecasted)	Valuation
Starbucks	54	4.0	13.9	24.8	18.1	1.37	Fairly
Apple	110	2.8	4.6	11.9	9.6	1.26	Fairly
Facebook	122	14.6	6.6	37.3	31.3	1.21	Fairly ?
Google	802	6.6	4.2	29.1	16.0	1.82	Fully → Over
Amazon	771	3.0	21.1	150	33.4	4.5	>> Over

P/CF Valuation

Stock	Price (\$/shr)	P/S	P/B	Growth Rate % (5-yr)	P/CF	PCF/G	Valuation
Starbucks	54	4.0	13.9	18.1	19.3	1.1	Fairly
Apple	110	2.8	4.6	9.6	9.3	1.0	Under
Facebook	122	14.6	6.6	31.3	28.6	0.9	Fairly
Google	802	6.6	4.2	16.0	17.3	1.1	Fairly
Amazon	771	3.0	21.1	33.4	26	.8	Fairly