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## Looking for Value with P/E Ratios

Many factors might go into evaluating a stock, but the price/earnings (P/E) ratio offers a helpful starting point. The P/E ratio is calculated by dividing a stock's current price per share by the company's earnings per share over a 12-month period. This ratio quantifies what investors may be willing to pay for one dollar of earnings.

For example, a P/E of 20 means an investor would pay \$20 for every \$1 the company earns over the 12-month period. By this standard, a stock with a P/E of 25 could be considered more "expensive" than a stock with a P/E of 20, regardless of the share price.

## Past and Future

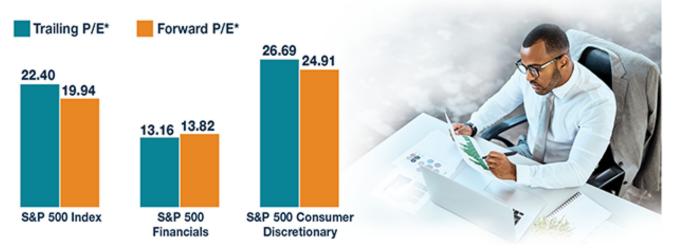
The most commonly referenced type of P/E ratio is *trailing P/E*, based on the official reported earnings per share for the previous 12 months (abbreviated ttm for trailing 12 months).

Forward P/E uses projected earnings over the next 12 months, based on information released by the company. Although this is important information for investors, the actual earnings could turn out to be very different from the projection. A stock's share price might fall if a company misses its earnings target. On the other hand, a company that exceeds its earnings projection may see a boost in share price.

Earnings are typically reported on a quarterly basis, so the earnings part of the trailing P/E equation will generally remain the same for each three-month period, but the stock price may change every trading day, making the trailing P/E a moving target even though it measures past performance. The forward P/E will also change with stock prices and updated earnings projections.

## **DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES, DIFFERENT RATIOS**

Some industries tend to have higher P/E ratios than others over an extended period of time, but ratios can also change as an industry faces challenges, takes advantage of opportunities, or goes in or out of favor with investors.



\*Trailing P/E as of September 30, 2019; Forward P/E as of December 31, 2019

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices, 2020. The S&P 500 is an unmanaged group of securities that is considered to be representative of the U.S. stock market in general. The performance of an unmanaged index is not indicative of the performance of any specific investment. Individuals cannot invest directly in an index. A portfolio invested only in companies in a particular industry or market sector may not be sufficiently diversified and could be subject to a significant level of volatility and risk.

## Meaningful Comparisons

Knowing a company's P/E ratio is valuable only if you use it to make appropriate comparisons. P/E ratios can vary widely among industries, so it is generally more meaningful to compare ratios of companies in the same industry or one company against the industry average. You might also compare a company's current and past performance, but keep in mind that P/E ratios typically rise and fall with stock prices; if prices rise and earnings stay about the same, P/E ratios increase, and vice versa. So an increase or decrease in a company's P/E ratio that moves with the broader market may not tell you much about the company.

On the other hand, a substantial change in a company's P/E ratio that is not in step with the market could be caused by an unexpected increase or decrease in reported or projected earnings, or by a shift in investor confidence in the company. The same is true of a change in the P/E ratio of an industry that does not reflect broader market trends.

The return and principal value of stocks fluctuate with changes in market conditions. Shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

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