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Growth vs. Value: What's the Difference?

With the wide variety of stocks in the market, figuring out which ones you want to invest in can be a daunting task. Many investors feel it's useful to have a system for finding stocks that are worth buying, deciding what price to pay, and realizing when a stock should be sold. Bull markets--periods in which prices as a group tend to rise--and bear markets--periods of declining prices--can lead investors to make irrational choices. Having objective criteria for buying and selling can help you avoid emotional decision-making.

Even if you don't want to select stocks yourself--and many people would much prefer to have a professional do the work of researching specific investments--it can be helpful to understand the concepts that professionals use in evaluating and buying stocks.

There are generally two schools of thought about how to choose stocks that are worth investing in. Value

investors focus on buying stocks that appear to be bargains relative to the company's intrinsic worth. Growth investors prefer companies that are growing quickly, and are less concerned with undervalued companies than with finding companies and industries that have the greatest potential for appreciation in share price. Either approach can help you better understand just what you're buying--and why--when you choose a stock for your portfolio.

Value investing



Value investors look for stocks with share prices that don't fully reflect the value of the companies, and that are effectively trading at a discount to their true worth. A stock can have a low valuation for many reasons. The company may be struggling with business challenges such as legal problems, management difficulties, or tough competition. It may be in an industry that is

currently out of favor with investors. It may be having difficulty

expanding. It may have fallen on hard times. Or it may simply have been overlooked by other investors.

A value investor believes that eventually the share price will rise to reflect what he or she perceives as the stock's fair value. Value investing takes into account a company's prospects, but is equally focused on whether it's a good buy. A stock's price-earnings (P/E) ratio--its share price divided by its earnings per share--is of particular interest to a value investor, as are the price-to-sales ratio, the dividend yield, the price-to-book ratio, and the rate of sales growth.

Value-oriented data

Here are some of the questions a value investor might ask about a company:

- What would the company be worth if all its assets were sold?
- Does the company have hidden assets the market is ignoring?
- What would the

business be worth if another company acquired it?

- Does the company have intangible assets, such as a high level of brand-name recognition, strong new management, or dominance in its industry?
- Is the company on the verge of a turnaround?

Contrarians: marching to a different drummer

A contrarian investor is perhaps the ultimate example of a value investor. Contrarians believe that the best way to invest is to buy when no one else wants to, or to focus on stocks or industries that are temporarily out of favor with the market.

The challenge for any value investor, of course, is figuring out how to tell the difference between a company that is undervalued and one whose stock price is low for good reason. Value investors who do their own stock research comb the company's financial reports, looking for clues about the company's management, operations, products, and services.

Growth investing

A growth-oriented investor looks for companies that are expanding rapidly. Stocks of newer companies in emerging

Value Stocks	Growth Stocks
Relatively low P/E ratio	High P/E ratio
Low price-to-book ratio	High price-to-book ratio
Relatively slow earnings growth	Rapid earnings growth
High dividend yield	Low or no dividend yield
Sluggish sales growth	Rapid sales growth

industries are often especially attractive to growth investors because of their greater potential for expansion and price appreciation despite the higher risks involved. A growth investor would give more weight to increases in a stock's sales per share or earnings per share (EPS) than to its P/E ratio, which may be irrelevant for a company that has yet to produce any meaningful profits. However,



some growth investors are more sensitive to a stock's valuation and look for what's called "Growth At a Reasonable Price" (GARP). A growth investor's challenge is to avoid overpaying for a stock in anticipation of earnings that eventually prove disappointing.

Growth-oriented data

A growth investor might ask some of these questions about a stock:

- Has the stock's price been rising recently?
- Is the stock reaching new highs?
- Are sales and earnings per share accelerating from quarter to quarter and year to year?
- Is the volume of trading in the stock rising or falling?
- Is there a recent or impending announcement from or about the company that might generate investor interest?
- Is the industry going up as a whole?

Momentum investing: growth to the max

A momentum investor looks not just for growth but for accelerating growth that is attracting a lot of investors and causing the share price to rise. Momentum investors believe you should buy a stock only when earnings growth is accelerating and the price is moving up. They often buy even when a stock is richly valued, assuming that the stock's price will go even higher. If a stock falls, momentum theory suggests that you sell it quickly to prevent further losses, then buy more of what's working.

The most extreme momentum investors are day traders, who may hold a stock for only a few minutes or hours then sell before the market closes that day. Momentum investing

obviously requires frequent monitoring of the fluctuations in each of your stock holdings, however. A momentum strategy is best suited to investors who are prepared to invest the time necessary to be aware of those price changes.

Why understand investing styles?

Growth stocks and value stocks often alternate in popularity. One style may be favored for a while but then give way to the other. Also, a company can be a growth stock at one point and later become a value stock. Some investors buy both types, so their portfolio has the potential to benefit regardless of which is doing better at any given time. Investing based on data rather than stock tips or guesswork can not only assist you as you evaluate a possible purchase; it also can help you know when to sell because your reasons for buying are no longer valid.

Two research types: fundamentals vs. price history

Whether the growth or value approach appeals to you--and you may prefer a combination of the two--you'll need criteria for implementing it. There's no shortage of data for investors. The challenge is figuring out which data seems most meaningful.

Many investors prefer to analyze a company's fundamentals: data about the company and its operations. Fundamental analysts sift through figures to try to assess the company's prospects and determine just what its shares are worth given its potential. Buy-and-hold investors tend to focus on fundamental data, which doesn't change as quickly as price charts. Whether you prefer a growth or value approach to investing, understanding fundamentals can help you make more informed choices.

Technical analysts focus on a company's stock price rather than its business operations. They attempt to identify trading patterns on charts that show price history or trading volume for a particular stock. Investors who use technical analysis believe examining those patterns can help them identify when a stock is trending higher or lower. Technical analysis also is used to analyze trends in markets as a whole. It requires more day-to-day attention than does fundamental analysis. Many investors like to combine both types of research.

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