



WE SET THE NARRATIVE

One Liberty Properties, Inc. NYSE:OLP

Peer Evaluation

Target Price

Stock Rating

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4/2/2024

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Quick Facts

Date	4/2/2024
TDR Stock Rating	Buy
Ticker Symbol	NYSE:OLP
Estimate Stock Price 1 Year	\$35.83
Potential 1 Year Return inc. Dividend	71%
Last Reported Fiscal Period	FY2023.Q4

Company Description

One Liberty Properties is a commercial real estate company focused on the acquisition, ownership, and management of long-term rental properties throughout the United States. The company specializes in a variety of property types, including retail space, shopping centers, industrial properties, offices, and distribution centers. In addition to acquiring and managing properties, One Liberty Properties also offers asset management, leasing, and property development services. properties to help maximize the value of your assets. The company is committed to maintaining high standards of integrity and business ethics in all its operations.

Rating Methodology

After carefully evaluating a company's financial health, operational efficiency, and growth prospects through various analyses, we culminate our assessment by assigning a rating of "Buy," "Hold," or "Sell." This rating is determined based on the company's performance in comparison to its peers, alongside an examination of its valuation. A "Buy" rating suggests the company outperforms its competitors and is undervalued or poised for growth, indicating a good investment opportunity. A "Hold" rating implies the company is performing on par with industry standards, and its current valuation accurately reflects its market position and future prospects, suggesting investors should maintain their positions without adding more. A "Sell" rating is given if the company underperforms relative to its peers or is overvalued, indicating a potential decline in value and advising investors to divest. This systematic approach helps investors make informed decisions by understanding a company's relative standing in its sector and its potential for future performance

List of Comparable Companies

Brandywine Realty Trust	Franklin BSP Realty Trust, Inc.	Net Lease Office Properties	Safehold Inc.
BrightSpire Capital, Inc.	Franklin Street Properties Corp.	NETSTREIT Corp.	Saul Centers, Inc.
BRT Apartments Corp.	Getty Realty Corp.	New York Mortgage Trust, Inc.	Seritage Growth Properties
CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Gladstone Commercial Corporation	NewLake Capital Partners, Inc.	Service Properties Trust
Centerspace	Gladstone Land Corporation	NexPoint Real Estate Finance, Inc.	Sila Realty Trust, Inc.
Chatham Lodging Trust	Global Medical REIT Inc.	NexPoint Residential Trust, Inc.	SmartStop Self Storage REIT, Inc.
Chicago Atlantic Real Estate Finance, Inc.	Global Net Lease, Inc.	One Liberty Properties, Inc.	Summit Hotel Properties, Inc.
Chimera Investment Corporation	Granite Point Mortgage Trust Inc.	Orchid Island Capital, Inc.	The GEO Group, Inc.
Claros Mortgage Trust, Inc.	Healthcare Trust, Inc.	Paramount Group, Inc.	Tiptree Inc.
CNL Healthcare Properties, Inc.	Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.	Peakstone Realty Trust	TPG RE Finance Trust, Inc.
Community Healthcare Trust Incorporated	Industrial Logistics Properties Trust	Pebblebrook Hotel Trust	Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc.
CoreCivic, Inc.	Inland Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.	PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	Two Harbors Investment Corp.
CTO Realty Growth, Inc.	InvenTrust Properties Corp.	Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc.	UMH Properties, Inc.
Diversified Healthcare Trust	Invesco Mortgage Capital Inc.	Plymouth Industrial REIT, Inc.	Uniti Group Inc.
Dynex Capital, Inc.	JBG SMITH Properties	Postal Realty Trust, Inc.	Universal Health Realty Income Trust
Easterly Government Properties, Inc.	KBS Real Estate Investment Trust III, Inc.	Ready Capital Corporation	Urban Edge Properties
Ellington Financial Inc.	KKR Real Estate Finance Trust Inc.	Redwood Trust, Inc.	Veris Residential, Inc.
Elme Communities	Ladder Capital Corp	Retail Opportunity Investments Corp.	Whitestone REIT
Empire State Realty Trust, Inc.	LTC Properties, Inc.	RLJ Lodging Trust	Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc.
Farmland Partners Inc.	MFA Financial, Inc.	Sachem Capital Corp.	

Peer, Estimate and Valuation Analysis

Analysis	Metric	Rating
Income Statement	Revenue Comparison (\$M USD) LTM vs Index Median	Yellow Flag
Income Statement	% Revenue Positive FY and FY-1 vs Index	Green Flag
Income Statement	Revenue Growth LTM vs Index Median	Yellow Flag
Income Statement	% NI Positive FY and FY-1 vs Index	Green Flag
Income Statement	Ni Growth LTM vs Index Median	Red Flag
Cash Flow Statement	LFCF (\$M USD) LTM / Index Median	Green Flag
Cash Flow Statement	% LFCF FY and FY-1 vs Index	Green Flag
Cash Flow Statement	LFCF Growth vs LTM Index Median	Green Flag
Balance Sheet	Altman Z Score vs Index	Red Flag
Balance Sheet	Shareholder Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Balance Sheet	Buy Back Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Balance Sheet	Debt / Tangible Equity vs Index	Green Flag
Dividend Analysis	Current Dividend Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Dividend Analysis	Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Dividend Analysis	Dividend Growth LTM vs Index	Yellow Flag
Target Analysis	Target Total Return 1 Year	Green Flag

Executive Summary

Company Name	One Liberty Properties, Inc.
Full Ticker	NYSE:OLP

One Liberty Properties, Inc. has been given a "Buy" rating with a one-year target of \$35.83, which suggests a potential increase of 71%. This rating reflects the company's performance compared to its competitors and the positive outlook on its financial health and operational efficiency.

The analysis starts with the company's income statement, showing revenue of \$210 million. Although slightly below the industry average, this far exceeds its closest competitor's revenue of \$89.74 million, indicating a competitive advantage. However, the company has shown inconsistency in revenue growth over the last two years, achieving a 50% positive revenue growth rate compared to the industry's 92.4%, raising questions about its revenue stability. Despite these concerns, One Liberty Properties has shown impressive growth in net income, with a 103% increase that significantly outperforms its competitor's 33% decline and the industry's average, indicating strong profitability improvement.

Looking at the company's cash flow, the Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF) is \$29.95 million, which is below the industry average, pointing to difficulties in generating cash after financial costs. Nonetheless, the company has managed to maintain a 100% positive LFCF rate over the last two years. This shows stability, despite a 67% decrease in LFCF over the past year, suggesting operational and financial challenges.

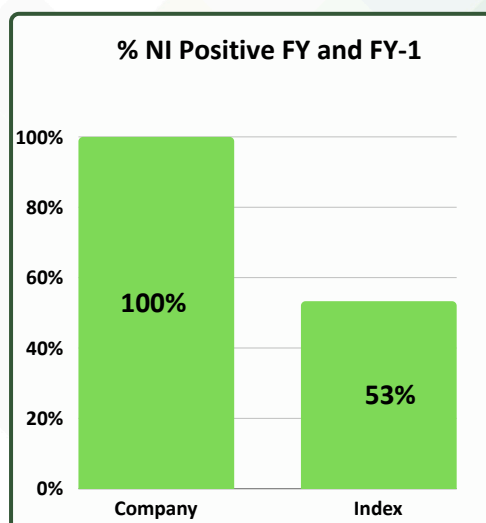
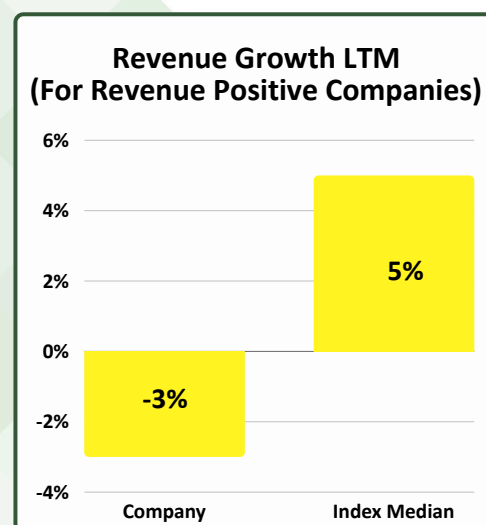
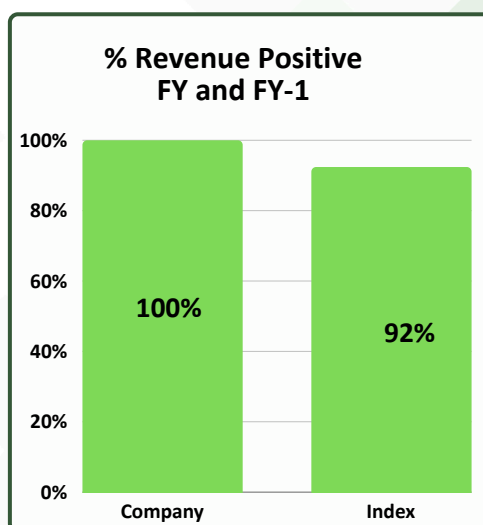
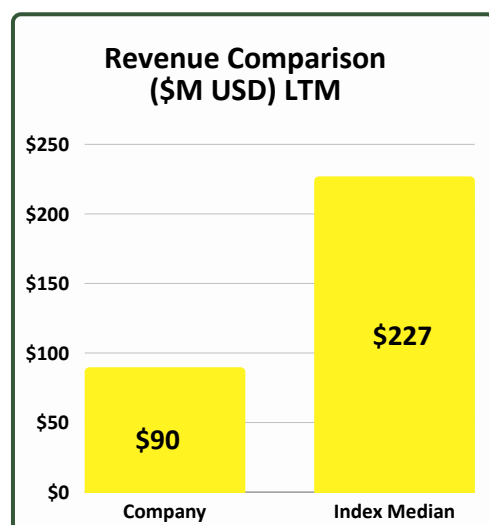
Further analysis highlights the company's strong position against financial distress, as seen in its Altman Z-Score of 6.16, which is well above the industry average. However, the negative Shareholder Yield of -268.5% indicates disappointing returns to shareholders. Additionally, the company's high Debt to Tangible Equity Ratio suggests a heavy reliance on debt, which could pose challenges in managing shareholder returns and leveraging.

The dividend analysis shows an 11.2% yield, exceeding the sector and industry averages, which points to a strong current performance. However, the Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio raises concerns about the sustainability of dividends, especially with a notable decrease in dividend growth over the last year, questioning the future of dividend distributions.

Share valuation includes the Dividend Target, based on 45% of LFCF, and applies a 15X Dividend Multiple, demonstrating the company's dividend payout capacity and investment potential. The Current Valuation, when compared to market price, suggests One Liberty Properties, Inc. is undervalued, with a promising return outlook.

The expected one-year performance predicts a substantial increase in stock value to \$35.83, with a 71% return potential, based on stock price movements and dividend forecasts. This outlook, combined with a projected dividend of \$1.91, emphasizes the company's solid cash flow and effective payout strategy.

One Liberty Properties, Inc. shows strong recovery and growth potential. Its significant net income growth, consistent cash flows, and solid financial health, along with an attractive dividend yield and share valuation, support the "Buy" rating and the expectation of considerable returns. Investors should consider the company's strong performance prospects in light of its operational challenges and market volatility.

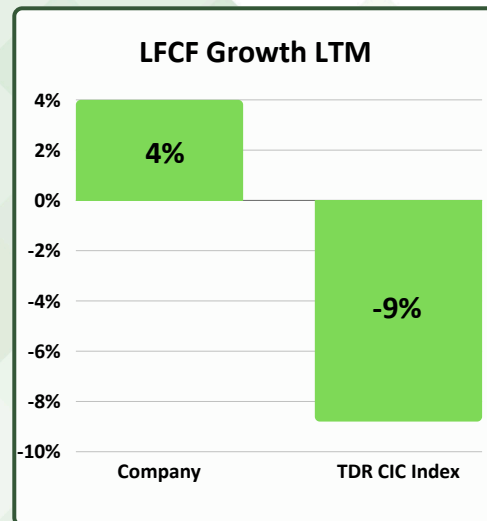
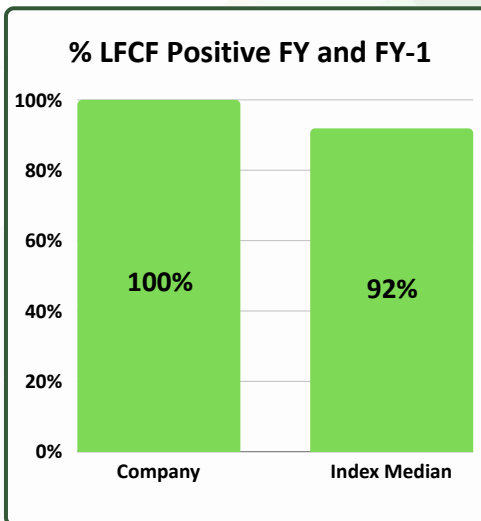
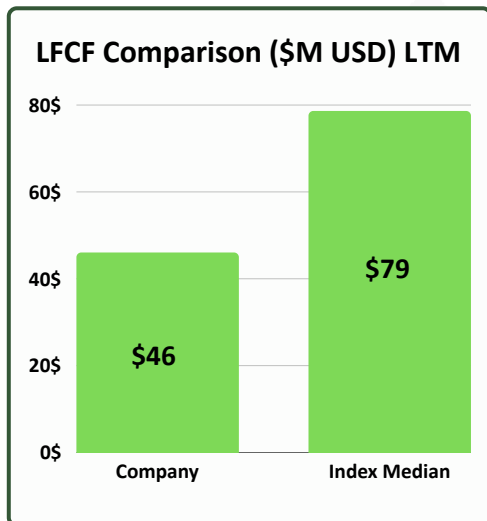


TDR Two Key Takeaway for the Income Statement Peer Analysis

1. The company's \$210 million revenue falls short of the index median, showing competitiveness but outpaces its competitor's \$89.74 million. Its 50% positive revenue rate over two years is below the index's 92.4%, indicating inconsistency.
2. Despite a 50% positive net income (NI) rate matching its competitor, the company's 103% NI surge notably exceeds the competitor's 33% drop and the index's 18.3% decline, highlighting a strong recovery.

Income Statement Analysis

Analyzing the company's income statement in comparison to its competitors highlights several critical areas: its revenue at \$210 million is marginally below the index median, suggesting competitiveness, yet it's significantly higher than its competitor's \$89.74 million. However, the company reported positive revenue in only half of the last two years, underperforming against the competitor's perfect record and the index's 92.4% rate. This shortfall in consistency is a concern, especially as the company's LTM revenue growth remains undisclosed due to negative revenue previously, contrasting with the competitor's 3% revenue decrease yet below the 5% index growth. Equally, the company and its competitor report 50% NI rate over two years, trailing the 53.3% index average. The company's NI surged by 103%, significantly outpacing the competitor's 33% drop and defying the index's 18.3% median decline, indicating a strong recovery and profitability improvement compared to its peers.

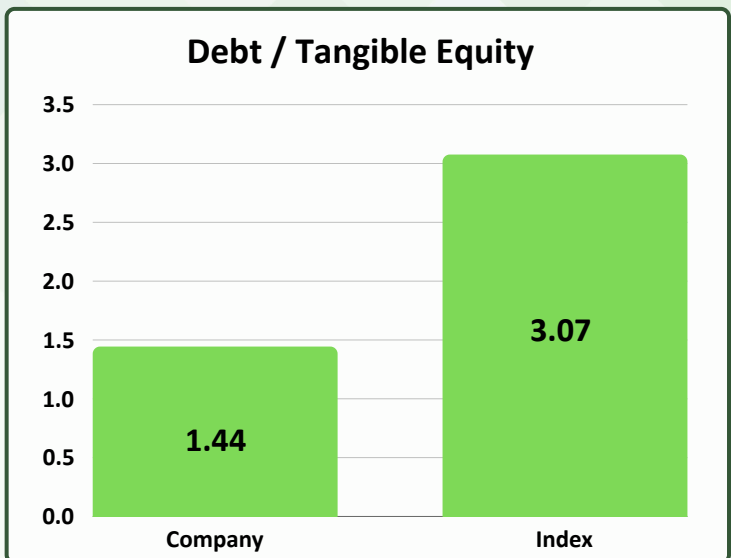
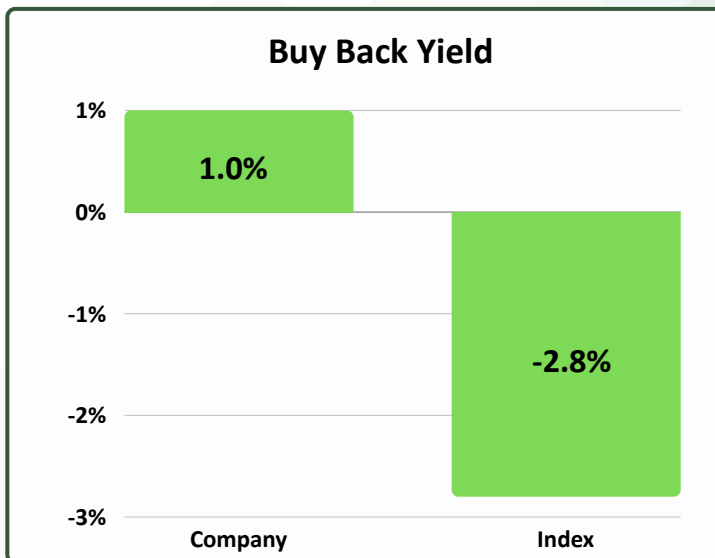
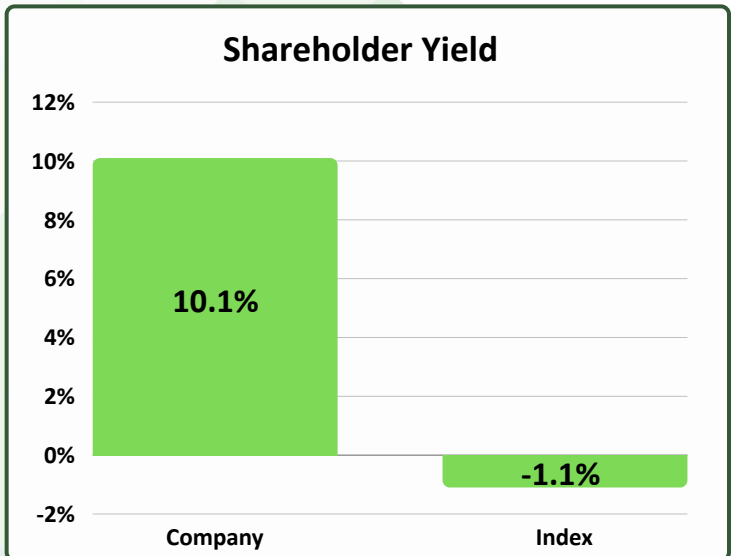
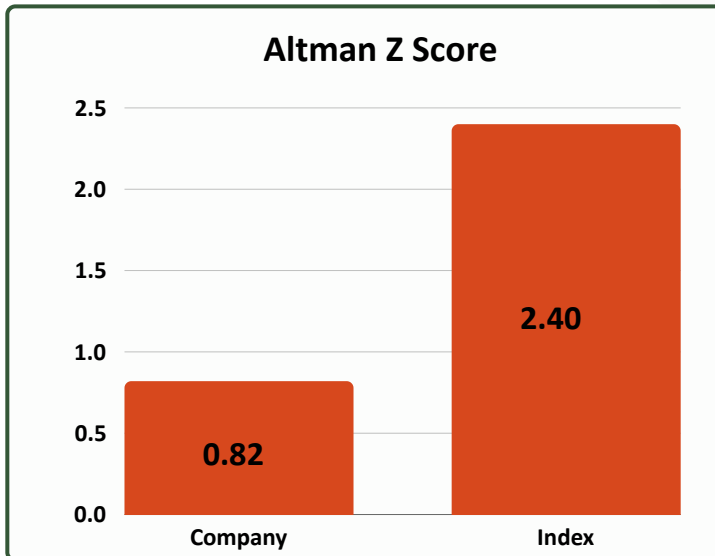


TDR Two Key Takeaways for Cash Flow Statement Peer Analysis

1. The company's LFCF is \$29.95 million, below the industry median of \$78.64 million. However, it maintained a 100% rate of positive LFCF over two years.
2. Despite matching the industry's positive LFCF occurrence rate, the company's LFCF fell by 67% over the LTM, a significant drop compared to the industry's 8.80% decline.

Cash Flow Statement Analysis

To evaluate the company's financial health through its cash flow, we focus on three areas: the Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF) in comparison to the industry, the incidence of positive LFCF over the last two years, and the trend in LFCF growth. The company's LFCF for the Last Twelve Months (LTM) stands at \$29.95 million, significantly lower than the industry median of \$78.64 million. The firm achieved a 100% rate of positive LFCF for the previous two fiscal years, matching the industry standard and exceeding the competitor average of 91.9%. This indicates a consistent ability to maintain positive cash flows, an important marker of stability in an industry where negative LFCF occurrences are not rare. However, the company's LFCF saw a drastic 67% decline over the LTM, a much steeper fall compared to the index median decline of 8.80%, indicating significant operational and financial hurdles when compared with the broader market trend.



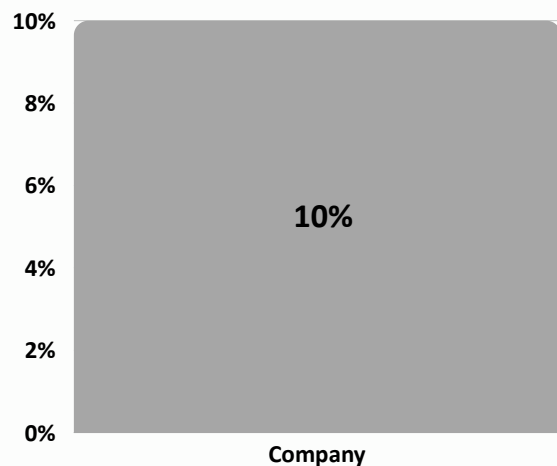
TDR Two Key Takeaways for Balance Statement Peer Analysis

1. The company's Altman Z-Score of 6.16 suggests strong financial health and low bankruptcy risk, significantly outperforming the industry average of 0.82.
2. With a -268.5% Shareholder Yield, the company indicates negative returns for shareholders, starkly contrasting with peers' average positive yield of 10.1%.

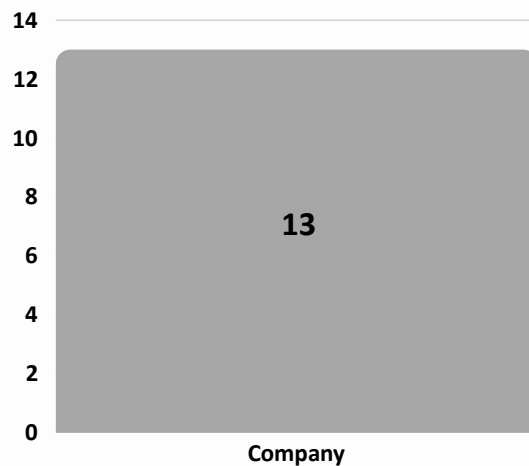
Balance Sheet Analysis

In assessing the company's financial standing relative to its competitors, we examine four principal areas: Altman Z-Score, Shareholder Yield, Buyback Yield, and Debt to Tangible Equity Ratio. The company's Altman Z-Score is significantly higher at 6.16 compared to the competitors' average of 0.82. Conversely, the Shareholder Yield presents a contrast, with the company at -268.5% versus an average positive yield of 10.1% among its peers, reflecting negative returns to shareholders. The company performs slightly better in Buyback Yield, at 1.3% against an industry average of 1.0%, showing a modest commitment to enhancing shareholder value through stock repurchases. However, the Debt-to-Tangible Equity Ratio is higher for the company, at 506.5% compared to 144.4% for its competitors, underscoring a substantial dependence on debt. This evaluation reveals a company with strong protection against financial distress but facing significant challenges in managing shareholder returns and leveraging.

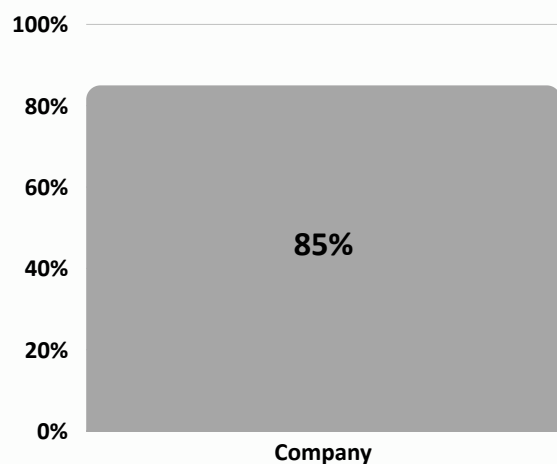
Largest Tenant % of Revenue



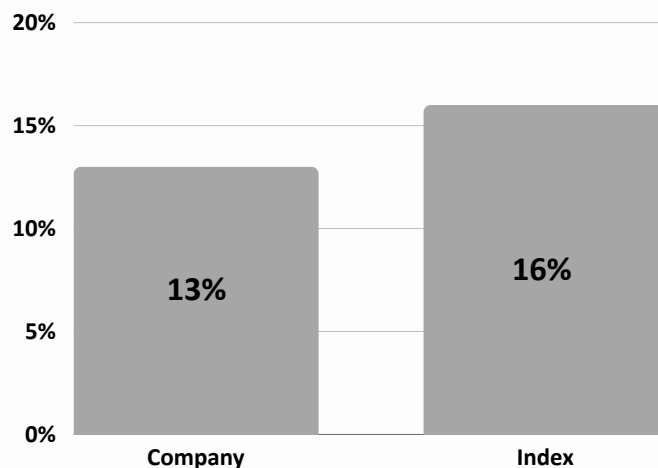
Largest Tenant WALE in Years



Occupancy Rate %



Number of Properties

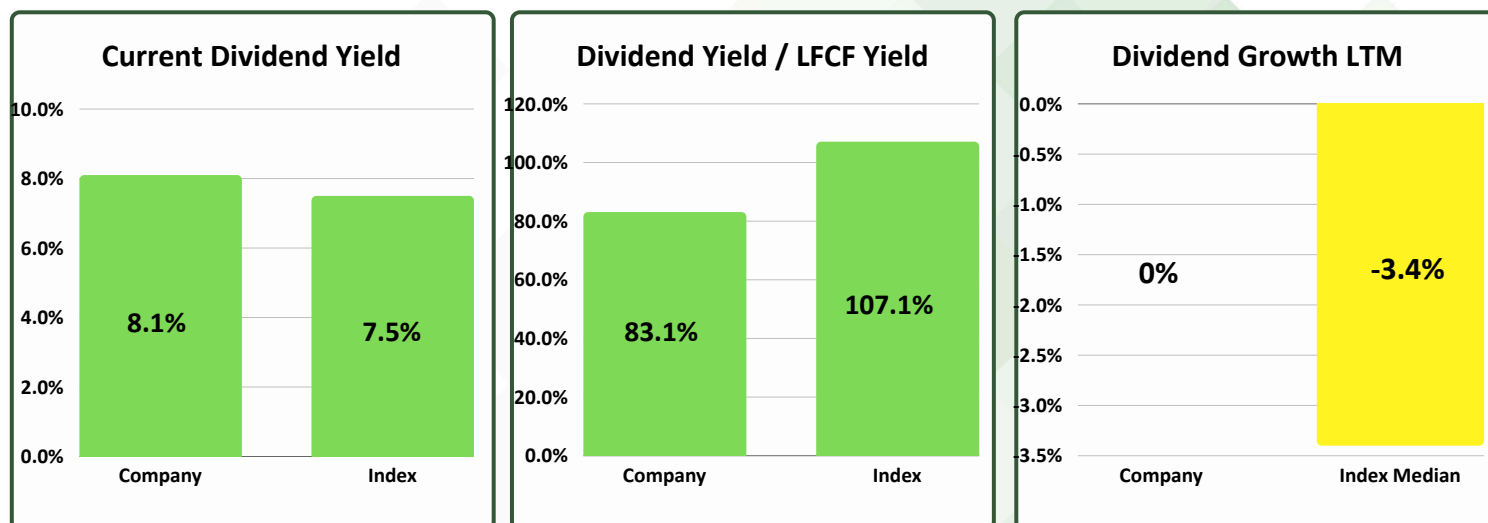


TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Real Estate Peer Analysis

1. Tilray's Altman Z Score of 1.4, higher than the index average, indicates a comparatively stronger financial position within its peer group, suggesting better asset management or profitability.
2. ThiWith a Months of Burn at 50, below the index average of 74, Tilray needs to focus on improving its financial sustainability and reducing its burn rate.

Real Estate Analysis

In the balance sheet peer analysis of Tilray compared to its competitors within the TDR CIC Index, we observe a mixed financial performance over the last 12 months. Starting with the Months of Burn, Tilray has a shorter runway of 50 months compared to the index average of 74 months, indicating more needed focus for either cost management or securing additional funding to sustain operations. In terms of Share Dilution, Tilray experienced a 20% increase in its last twelve months, slightly above the index average of 18%, suggesting a marginally higher impact on shareholder value through equity financing activities than the average company in the index. The Altman Z Score presents a brighter aspect of Tilray's financial health with a score of 1.4, despite being below the usual threshold indicating financial stability, it outperforms the index average of 0.9. This suggests that Tilray, while still at a risk of financial distress, is in a relatively better position compared to its peers in the index, potentially due to better asset management or profitability metrics. Tilray needs to focus on improving its financial sustainability and reducing its burn rate.



TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Dividend Peer Analysis

1. The company's dividend yield of 11.2% exceeds the sector average and index median, indicating strong current performance. However, a high Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio of 243.7% suggests potential unsustainability.
2. Despite a notable dividend yield, the company faced a 50% decline in dividend growth last year, contrasting with stable competitors and a minor index median drop.

Dividend Analysis

The examination of a company's dividend performance covers three principal areas: the present dividend yield, the sustainability of its dividends measured by the Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio, and its dividend growth over the last year. This company exhibits a dividend yield of 11.2%, surpassing its competitors' average of 8.1% and matching the index's median at 7.5%. Its Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio is at 243.7%, markedly higher than that of its competitors at 83.1% and the index median of 107.1%, highlighting a risk of dividend unsustainability. The company experienced a 50% reduction in dividend growth over the past year, in contrast to its competitors who saw no change, diverging significantly from the index median drop of -3.4%. This high yield, coupled with a troubling dividend sustainability ratio and a decline in dividend growth, points to potential difficulties in upholding dividend distributions without adversely affecting the company's financial health.

Current Price	\$22.13
Dividend Target - 45% of LFCF L 24 Months	\$1.91
Dividend Multiple	15
Premium or Discount for Dividend Stability	25%
Current Valuation	\$35.83

TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Valuation Analysis

1. Analyzing a company's shares involves Dividend Target based on 45% of Leveraged Free Cash Flow, setting a foundation for feasible dividend payouts and assessing a company's dividend distribution capacity.
2. Applying a 15X Dividend Multiple and adjustments for dividend stability highlights investment potential and risk, with the Current Valuation compared to the market price indicating overvaluation or investment opportunities.

Valuation Analysis

To assess the value of a company's shares, we analyze four main components: Dividend Target, Dividend Multiple, the impact of dividend stability through premiums or discounts, and the Current Valuation. The process begins with the Dividend Target, where we determine the feasible dividend payouts by using 45% of the Leveraged Free Cash Flow (LFCF) from the past two years. This measure is key to understanding a company's capability to distribute dividends. A 15X Dividend Multiple is then applied to these calculated dividends, indicating that consistently managed dividends are likely to be more valued by investors, reflecting a solid investment potential through reduced risk. Furthermore, the adjustment for dividend stability with premiums or discounts allows us to fine-tune the valuation based on dividend reliability compared to the LFCF, underlining the significance of steady shareholder returns. The final step involves deriving the Current Valuation and comparing it to the current market price of the stock. For example, a stock with a current price of \$7.16 but a valuation of \$6.75 suggests overvaluation, advising investor caution, while a stock at \$22.13, valued at \$35.83, represents a potential investment opportunity due to its underpricing.

Estimate Revenue FY 2024



Estimate Leveraged Free Cash Flow FY 2024



Estimated EPS FY 2024



TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Estimate Analysis

1. Tilray's superior FCF and LFCF margins compared to the index highlight its efficiency in generating cash from operations and after debt obligations, respectively.
2. Tilray's DIO, DPO, and DSO are either better or similar to the TDR CIC Index, demonstrating accounting transparency, with the income statement aligning with the narrative presented in the cash flow statement.

Estimate Analysis

Tilray demonstrates a strong Cash Flow financial performance when evaluated against its peers in the TDR CIC Index. Notably, its Free Cash Flow (FCF) margin of -3% outperforms the index average of -8%, indicating a superior ability to convert sales into cash after accounting for capital expenditures. This is a significant strength, suggesting that Tilray is more efficient at generating cash from its operations compared to its competitors. Similarly, with a Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF) margin of -6.4% against the index average of -18%, Tilray exhibits a stronger capacity to generate cash after servicing its debt obligations, underlining its effective management and operational efficiency. In inventory management, Tilray's Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO) at 166 days is better than the index's 179 days, indicating quicker inventory turnover. Tilray's Days Payables Outstanding (DPO) at 55 days is considerably lower than the index average of 90 days, suggesting Tilray pays its suppliers more quickly than its peers, which leads to strong relationships. Finally, its Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) is in line with the index average of 47 days, showing that its collection times are comparable to those of its competitors.

Current Stock Price 1 Year



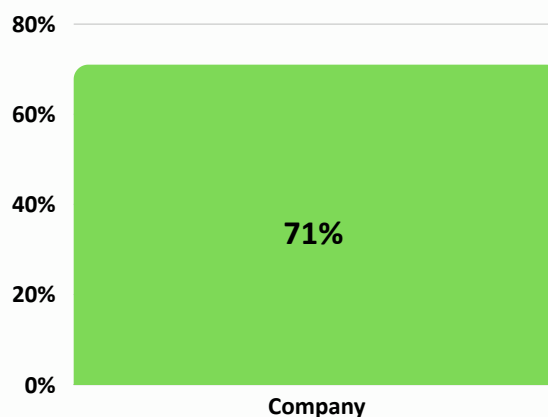
Target Stock Price 1 Year



Target Dividend 1 Year



Target Total Return 1 Year



TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Price Target Analysis

1. Anticipated 1-year performance: Company 1 may see a decrease in stock value to \$6.75 with a modest 3% return. Company 2 expects a stock increase to \$35.83 with a 71% return.
2. Dividends play a key role in the total return, with Company 1's expected dividend at \$0.60 and Company 2's at \$1.91, reflecting their cash flow and a 90% payout strategy.

Price Target Analysis

Our analysis focuses on comparing the financial outlook of two companies for the coming year. Starting with their current stock prices at \$7.16 and \$22.13, we project their values in one year to be \$6.75 and \$35.83, indicating a decrease for the former and a substantial gain for the latter. We anticipate future dividends to be \$0.60 and \$1.91, calculated from each company's historical cash flow with a 90% payout assumption. The expected total returns are 3% for the first and 71% for the second, based on stock price movements and dividend projections. These figures are estimates, emphasizing that actual outcomes may differ.

Metric	Teaching Lesson
Revenue Comparison (\$M USD) LTM	Comparing a company's revenue with its competitors' average reveals its market position. Higher revenue indicates a strong position, possibly due to better products or brand strength, while lower revenue suggests areas for improvement. This comparison helps identify market share shifts, showing who is gaining or losing ground. It's a straightforward way for investors and managers to understand a company's competitive standing and growth potential, guiding strategic decisions and investments. This metric is essential for evaluating performance and planning future actions.
% Revenue Positive FY and FY-1	Analyzing the percentage of years with positive revenue compared to competitors over the last two years helps assess a company's performance and competitiveness. A higher percentage indicates that the company outperformed its rivals, suggesting strong market positioning and operational effectiveness. Conversely, a lower percentage might highlight areas for improvement or strategic challenges. This analysis is important because it provides a snapshot of how well a company is doing in generating sales relative to its peers, offering insights into its financial health, competitive advantages, and potential areas of concern.
Revenue Growth LTM	Revenue growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors measures a company's sales increase over the past year against that of its peers. This metric is vital for assessing a firm's performance relative to its industry, indicating market share dynamics and competitive vitality. Higher revenue growth than competitors often signals strong market demand for a company's products or services, effective strategies, and operational excellence. Conversely, lagging growth may identify areas needing improvement or strategic realignment.
% NI Positive FY and FY-1	Analyzing the percentage of years with positive net income compared to competitors over the last two years is essential for understanding a company's profitability and financial stability. A higher percentage indicates better performance and efficiency in managing expenses against revenue, suggesting financial health and operational success. Conversely, a lower percentage can signal financial challenges or inefficiencies. This metric is crucial for stakeholders to assess the company's profit-generating capability and competitive standing.
Ni Growth LTM	Net income growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors quantifies how much a company's net profit has increased over the past year relative to its industry peers. This comparison is critical for understanding a company's profitability efficiency and its position within the competitive landscape. A higher net income growth suggests that the company is not only increasing its revenues but is also effectively managing its expenses and operational challenges, enhancing its financial health and shareholder value. Conversely, lower growth or a decline signals potential issues in revenue generation, cost management, or both.
LFCF (\$M USD) LTM	Levered free cash flow (LFCF) refers to the amount of cash a company has after paying all its financial obligations, including interest and principal payments on debt. Comparing a company's LFCF to that of its competitors is important because it indicates how much cash is available for dividends, share repurchases, and investments in growth opportunities after meeting debt obligations. A higher LFCF relative to peers suggests a company is generating more cash from its operations, has a strong financial position, and possesses greater flexibility in funding its growth or returning value to shareholders. Conversely, a lower LFCF can signal financial stress or less efficient operations, potentially impacting the company's competitiveness and attractiveness to investors.

Metric	Teaching Lesson
% LFCF FY and FY-1	Analyzing the percentage of years with positive levered free cash flow compared to competitors over the last two years is key for evaluating a company's financial health and operational efficiency. A higher percentage indicates a strong ability to generate cash after meeting financial obligations, suggesting robust financial management and operational effectiveness. Conversely, a lower percentage may point to challenges in cash generation or managing debt, which could signal financial distress. This metric is vital for stakeholders to understand the company's capacity for sustaining operations, repaying debt, and funding growth initiatives.
LFCF Growth LTM	Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF) growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors measures the increase in the cash a company generates for its shareholders after servicing its debt, over the past year relative to similar firms. This metric is crucial for gauging a company's ability to grow its cash flows after fulfilling financial obligations, which is a key indicator of financial health and operational efficiency within its competitive landscape. A higher LFCF growth rate than that of peers signifies a company's stronger cash generation capability and financial management, suggesting potential for reinvestment, debt reduction, and shareholder returns. In contrast, lower growth or a decrease in LFCF may highlight challenges in operational performance or capital structure efficiency.
Altman Z Score	Comparing a company's Altman Z-score to its competitors involves analyzing the financial health of a firm relative to others in the same industry. The Altman Z-score is a formula that predicts the likelihood of a company going bankrupt within the next two years by assessing five key financial ratios. This comparison is important because it provides insights into a company's stability, efficiency, and financial management compared to its peers. A higher Z-score indicates stronger financial health and lower bankruptcy risk, suggesting a competitive advantage. Conversely, a lower Z-score relative to competitors might signal financial distress or underperformance, requiring strategic adjustments.
Shareholder Yield	Shareholder yield measures the total amount of returns shareholders receive from a company, including dividends and share repurchases, relative to its market value. When compared to competitors, this metric can illuminate a company's attractiveness to investors and its capital allocation efficiency. A higher shareholder yield suggests that a company is more effectively returning value to its shareholders compared to its peers, possibly indicating better financial health or confidence by management in the company's future. Conversely, a lower yield might signal cautious or poor capital management practices. Analyzing shareholder yield in the context of an industry allows investors to identify companies that are potentially undervalued or are better at distributing profits to shareholders.
Buy Back Yield	Buyback yield is a financial metric that measures the percentage of a company's market capitalization that it repurchases from shareholders over a specific period. It is important because it offers investors insight into how a company is using its cash to return value to shareholders, in addition to dividends. A higher buyback yield can indicate that a company believes its shares are undervalued and it is confident in its future prospects, making it an attractive metric for investors assessing a company's shareholder value policies. Conversely, it might also reflect a lack of profitable investment opportunities within the company.

Metric	Teaching Lesson
Debt / Tangible Equity	Debt to tangible equity ratio measures a company's total amount of debt compared to its tangible equity, which is the shareholders' equity minus intangible assets like patents or goodwill. This financial metric is important because it indicates how much a company relies on debt to finance its assets, excluding the value of intangible assets. A high ratio suggests that a company has taken on a significant amount of debt compared to its tangible net worth, which could mean higher risk if the company faces financial difficulties. Conversely, a low ratio indicates a company is less leveraged and potentially in a stronger financial position. This ratio helps investors and creditors assess the risk level associated with a company's debt structure.
Dividend Yield	Comparing a company's dividend yield with its competitors assesses the dividend income relative to its share price and against similar companies. It's crucial for indicating a company's financial health and investment appeal. A high yield can suggest strong profitability or an undervalued stock, especially if the dividends are well covered by cash flow, showing the company can sustain its payouts. However, it's vital to compare this yield to ensure it's not just high in isolation but also competitive, offering insights into the company's standing in the industry. A lower yield might indicate financial strains or a strategy focused on reinvesting profits. This comparison helps investors identify lucrative investments, considering both the dividend yield's attractiveness and its sustainability.
Dividend Yield / Levered Free Cash Flow	Comparing dividends to levered free cash flow as a ratio against competitors assesses the sustainability of a company's dividend payments in relation to its cash available after debt obligations. A lower ratio is favorable as it indicates that dividends are well-covered by free cash flow, suggesting a safer and more sustainable dividend unlikely to be cut. In contrast, a higher ratio can signal that a company's dividend payments might be unsustainable, posing a risk of future reductions if the company cannot maintain sufficient cash flow to cover both its leverage costs and shareholder dividends. This metric is crucial for investors looking to gauge the financial health and dividend reliability of a company, providing insights into how effectively a firm balances rewarding shareholders and managing financial liabilities.
Dividend Growth LTM	Dividend growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors assesses the increase in a company's dividend payments over the past year against those of its peers. This metric is important because it indicates the company's financial health, sustainability of profits, and dedication to rewarding shareholders. Higher dividend growth can suggest a strong financial condition and confidence in future earnings, potentially leading to increased stock values as it attracts investors interested in income and long-term growth. In contrast, lower or stagnant dividend growth compared to competitors may signal financial issues or a different capital management strategy. This comparison helps investors evaluate a company's appeal for dividend-focused investment strategies.
Total Target Return	Analyst's total target return, when compared to competitors, assesses a stock's value by combining the analyst's projected stock price and the expected dividend for the next year, then comparing this sum to the current stock price to express it as a percentage. This metric is important because it provides investors with a concise indicator of the stock's potential return, considering both capital appreciation and income through dividends. Comparing this percentage to those of competitors helps investors understand how the stock stands in terms of return potential within its industry.

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