

American Water Works(AWK)

\$146.13 (As of 02/25/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$153.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 08/25/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:D

Value: D

Growth: D

Momentum: A

Summary

American Water Works' fourth-quarter earnings were in line with estimates. The company is benefiting from new rates and capital expenditure to strengthen its infrastructure, which in turn will enable it to provide efficient water as well as wastewater services to customers. The company continues to expand operations through acquisitions and organic means. Cost management is lowering operating expenses and boosting margins. It has ample current liquidity to meet near-term debt obligations. Shares of American Water Works have outperformed the industry in the past 12 months. However, fluctuating weather conditions, lower demand for water and the pandemic-led decline in demand will adversely impact profitability. Its operations are subject to stringent regulations, risk of accidents and contamination due to soiling of old pipelines.

Price, Consensus & Surprise

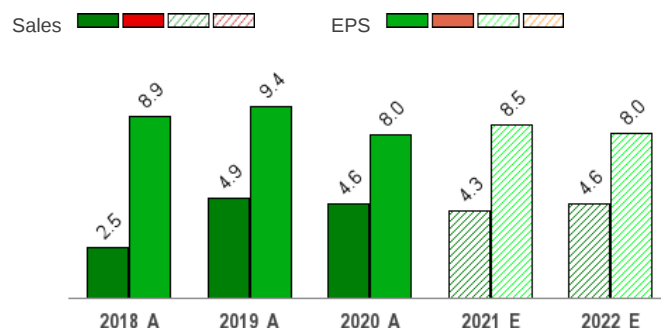


Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$172.56 - \$92.00
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	768,710
Market Cap	\$26.4 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-5.1%
Beta	0.23
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$2.20 / 1.5%
Industry	Utility - Water Supply
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 26% (186 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	0.0%
Last Sales Surprise	-0.3%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.5%
Expected Report Date	05/05/2021
Earnings ESP	-1.4%

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	908 E	1,013 E	1,133 E	1,018 E	4,120 E
2021	865 E	965 E	1,079 E	969 E	3,940 E
2020	844 A	931 A	1,079 A	923 A	3,777 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$0.71 E	\$1.15 E	\$1.66 E	\$1.04 E	\$4.57 E
2021	\$0.71 E	\$1.04 E	\$1.51 E	\$0.93 E	\$4.23 E
2020	\$0.67 A	\$0.97 A	\$1.46 A	\$0.80 A	\$3.90 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

P/E TTM	37.3
P/E F1	34.6
PEG F1	4.3
P/S TTM	7.0

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 02/25/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 02/26/2021.

Overview

Water supply and wastewater service provider American Water Works Company was founded in 1886. The company provides essential water services to over 15 million customers in 47 states, the District of Columbia and Ontario, Canada. It has employee strength of 6,800. The company also intermittently acquires small water service providers to expand its customer base. In 2020, the company added 37,800 water and wastewater customer connections through acquisitions.

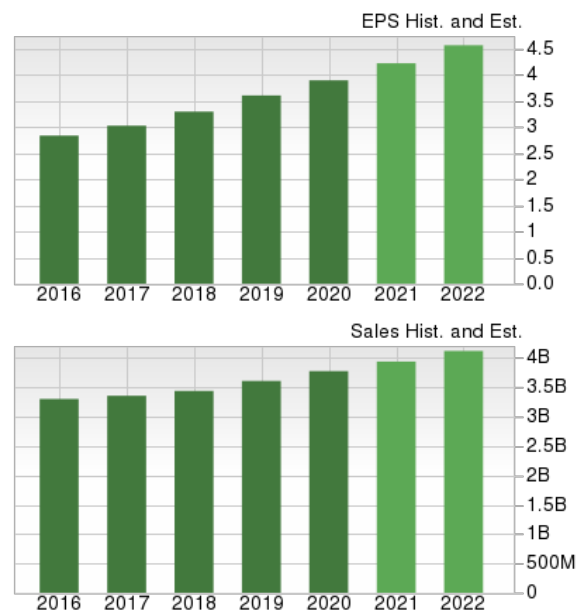
American Water Works operates a large water and wastewater infrastructure to efficiently serve the expanding customer base in the United States. It operates 79 surface water treatment plants; 609 groundwater treatment plants; 150 wastewater treatment plants; 53,200 miles of transmission, distribution, and collection mains and pipes; 1,100 groundwater wells; 1,600 water and wastewater pumping stations; 1,300 treated water storage facilities; as well as 75 dams. The company has plans to invest \$22-\$25 billion of capital over the 2021-2030 time period to strengthen, and expand its water and wastewater infrastructure.

American Water Works Company primarily operates through the **Regulated Businesses** segment. The Regulated Businesses segment's operating revenues were \$3,255 million, \$3,094 million and \$2,984 million, accounting for 86%, 86% and 87% of the company's total operating revenues in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The company also has **Market-Based Businesses**. Through this business, the company provides services to military bases, municipalities, exploration and production companies, commercial, industrial and residential customers that are not subject to economic regulation by state PUCs and do not require substantial infrastructure investment. Market-based businesses' operating revenues were \$540 million in 2020, \$539 million in 2019 and \$476 million in 2018.

Other had a negative impact of \$18 million on 2020 revenues.

At 2020-end, it provided water and wastewater services to 3,244,000 and 252,000 customers, respectively. The figures were higher than the 2019 level as the company expanded the customer base through acquisitions and organic growth during the period. At 2019-end, it provided water and wastewater services to 3,205,000 and 229,000 customers, respectively.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ American Water Works has plans to invest \$10.4 billion in the 2021-2025 time period and \$22-\$25 billion in the next decade. American Water maintained the five-year adjusted EPS compound annual growth rate of 7-10%. More than 85% of its net income is generated from regulated operations. In 2020, the company made capital investments of nearly \$1.9 billion, with a major portion utilized for infrastructure improvements in Regulated Businesses. Shares of American Water Works have gained 14% in the past 12 months against with the Zacks Utility Water Supply industry's 1% decline.

Focus on regulated operation is yielding stable returns, which allowed the company to increase shareholders' value. The board of directors raised its dividend rate by 10% on an annual basis for five consecutive years. Over the 2021-2025 period, American Water Works' dividend growth rate will be at the high end of the projected EPS growth rate of 7-10%, subject to approval of the board of directors.

- ▲ The company continues to optimize market-based businesses. At the end of the first nine months of 2020, it provided services to 17 military bases under 50-year contracts. This is expected to contribute 1% to earnings growth from 2021 through 2025. Remaining performance obligations associated with the contracts with the U.S. government were nearly \$6.3 billion as of Dec 31, 2020, which ensures a steady flow of earnings for the company. Its knowledge and expertise in providing services to the U.S. military installation could create opportunities for more military orders in the future.

The company is also working on its Environment Social Responsibility and Governance principles, as well as aims to lower greenhouse gas emissions to 40% by 2025 from 2007 levels. The company was involved in more than 5,000 hours of community services in 2019.

- ▲ It has been benefiting from rate increase since the beginning of 2020. The new water rates (effective Jan 1, 2020) will increase American Water Works' total revenues by \$151 million. It still has rate cases worth \$208 million pending in various jurisdictions, awaiting final order. The ongoing expansion of the rate base will have a positive impact on its earnings over the long term.

The company continues to improve operational efficiency. It has been successful in lowering the O&M efficiency ratio through systematic cost savings and increase in revenues. Notably, the O&M efficiency ratio is a company's regulated O&M expenses divided by operating revenues. It lowered the O&M efficiency from 46.1% in 2010 to 34.3% in 2020. The improvement was primarily due to an increase in operating revenues and persistent focus on operating costs of Regulated businesses. Efficient cost management will have a positive impact on the company's margins. It targets to lowers O&M efficiency to 30.4% in 2025.

- ▲ The company is expanding the customer base through organic initiatives and acquisitions. From 2015 the company successfully acquired 62 water utilities and 44 wastewater utilities which added 211,000 customers to its existing customer base. In 2020, it successfully closed 23 acquisitions via adding 37,800 customers to the customer base and expanding operations in the United States.

Consolidation is the need of the hour in the fragmented U.S. water utility space and American Water Works continues to widen market footprint through strategic acquisitions. The pending 27 acquisitions (as of Jan 31), when completed, will add another 29,800 customers to the customer base. The company remains committed to expand the business through inorganic and organic ways. American Water continues to focus on the acquisition of utilities that provide services to 5,000-50,000 customers. The company is also open to large acquisitions, if opportunity arises.

- ▲ Amid the unprecedented economic crisis, American Water Works has ample liquidity to meet debt obligations. As of Dec 31, 2020, the company had a total liquidity of \$1,935 million, which is enough to meet near-term obligations. Long-term debt as of Dec 31, 2020 was \$9,329 million, up from \$8,6439 million in the corresponding period of 2019. Total debt to capital was 59.1% at fourth quarter-end, up marginally from 58.6% at the end of 2019.

The times interest earned ratio at second quarter-end was 3.3, up 10 basis points sequentially. This indicates that it has enough liquidity to meet debt obligations without any difficulty. At a time when every entity is looking forward to preserve liquidity amid uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, the stable times interest earned ratio is reassuring for investors.

Planned capital investment, expansion of customer base through organic and inorganic initiatives, and optimization of Market-Based Businesses will drive the company's long-term growth.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Additions and improvement in the existing water infrastructure require huge capital investments. A major portion of the existing water lines and mainline are nearing the end of their effective usage life. The company plans to invest billions of dollars over the long term to maintain the integrity of its systems. If the company fails to generate the desired returns due to the ongoing economic crisis, its margins could be hampered.

Moreover, in this adverse economic condition caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, the loss of one or more large industrial or commercial customers could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations.

- ▼ It envisions improving the quality of buried water pipelines and for that, the utilities need in excess of \$1 trillion to fund their systems in the next 25 years. Any disruption in capital markets and change in the company's credit ratings might make it difficult for American Water to get the necessary or desired amount to fund capital improvements on favorable terms.
- ▼ Weather plays a significant role in the increase/decrease in demand of fresh water and wastewater services. Demand for water during the warmer months is generally higher than during cooler months due primarily to increased water usage for irrigation systems, swimming pools, cooling systems and other applications.
- ▼ The existing water system in the U.S. is getting older and is susceptible to fail at some point in time despite ongoing repairs and overhauls. The network of water and wastewater pipes and water reservoirs could result in losses and damages that may affect American Water Works' financial condition.

The risk of contamination of water supplied by the company is a concern and could lead to interruption of services provided to customers, and result in losses and damages that may affect its financial condition and reputation.

Fluctuating weather patterns, risk of failure of old and soiled pipelines, and possibility of contamination are persistent headwinds.

Last Earnings Report

American Water Q4 Earnings Match Estimates, Sales Lag

American Water Works Company posted fourth-quarter 2020 earnings of 80 cents per share, on par with the Zacks Consensus Estimate.

The bottom line improved 48.1% year over year on the back of strong contributions from Regulated businesses. The encouraging quarterly earnings reflect favorable impact of new rates and the benefits derived from its acquired assets.

Quarter Ending 12/2020

Report Date	Feb 24, 2021
Sales Surprise	-0.27%
EPS Surprise	0.00%
Quarterly EPS	0.80
Annual EPS (TTM)	3.90

Total Revenues

Total revenues of \$923 million lagged the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$926 million by 0.3% but improved 2.3% from the year-ago figure of \$902 million.

Highlights of the Release

Total operating expenses for the quarter were \$660 million, down 2.7% from the year-ago period.

Operating income was \$263 million, 17.4% higher than the year-ago figure. New rates approved in the year added \$151 million to annual revenues and the pending rate case, if approved without any change, will further increase the top line by \$208 million.

The company continues to expand operations through acquisitions and organic means. In 2020, it successfully closed 23 acquisitions via adding 37,800 customers to the customer base and expanding operations in the United States. Its pending 27 acquisitions (as of Jan 31), when completed, will add another 29,800 customers to the customer base.

For the 12-month period ended Dec 31, O&M efficiency improved to 34.3% from 34.5% in the year-ago period. The improvement was due to persistent focus on operating costs and an increase in operating revenues from Regulated businesses.

Segment Details

Regulated businesses' net income was \$154 million compared with \$152 million in the year-ago quarter. The company continues to expand operations through acquisitions, which will likely boost regulated earnings by 1.5-2.5% in the 2021-2025 time frame.

Market-Based businesses' net income was \$23 million against a loss of \$18 million in the year-ago period.

Financial Highlights

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$547 million as of Dec 31, 2020, up from \$60 million in the corresponding period of 2019.

Total long-term debt was \$9,329 million as of Dec 31, 2020, higher than \$8,644 million at 2019-end.

Cash flow from operating activities for 2020 was \$1,426 million compared with \$1,383 million in the year-ago period. For the same period, capital expenditure was \$1,822 million compared with \$1,654 million in the year-ago period.

Guidance

American Water expects 2021 earnings in the range of \$4.18-\$4.28 per share. The company's long-term earnings growth is expected in the range of 7-10% for the 2021-2025 period.

It aims to invest \$10.3-\$10.5 billion over the 2021-2025 time frame. The company has plans to invest \$22-\$25 billion of capital over the 2021-2030 time period.

Subject to approval of the board of directors, dividend growth for the 2021-2025 period is expected at the high end of the 7-10% range. Its O&M efficiency target remains at 30.4% for 2025.

Recent News

American Water's Illinois Arm Acquires Water Assets - Feb 12, 2021

American Water Works Company announced that its subsidiary, Illinois American Water has acquired the water distribution system of Concordia Water Cooperative. This acquisition will add 150 customers to its existing customer base. Illinois American Water paid \$1.7 million to acquire the distribution assets of Concordia Water Cooperative.

The acquisition not only ensures high-quality water services to customers but will also lower utility bill by \$50.25 a month for customers using 3,500 gallons per month and having a 5/8 inch meter. Illinois American Water will also make the necessary investments to upgrade the acquired water distribution system and increase resilience of the system.

American Water Arm Invests \$11M in Clear Well, Pump Station - Jan 27, 2021

American Water Works announced that its subsidiary, Missouri American Water has invested \$11 million to construct a clear well and another high-service pump station at the Jefferson City treatment plant. The objective of this investment is to provide clean, safe and reliable water services to its customers.

The well added in the system will assist Missouri American Water to maintain system pressure and meet customer water needs, especially in summer, when demand for water increases due to lawn irrigation and outdoor use.

Valuation

American Water Works Company, shares are up 3% in the past six months period, and up 9.5% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry is up 0.4% and the Zacks Utility sector was up 5.3% in the past six months period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is down 8.2% and sector was down 7.6%.

The S&P 500 index is up 10.5% in the past six period but up 30.8% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 34.05X of forward 12 months earnings, which compares to 17.34X for the Zacks sub-industry, 12.95X for the Zacks sector and 22.15X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 39.41X and as low as 22.72X, with a 5-year median of 26.57X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$153 price target reflects 35.77X of forward 12 months earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for AWK

Valuation Multiples - AWK					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	34.05	17.34	12.95	22.15
	5-Year High	39.41	25.47	15.39	23.8
	5-Year Low	22.72	17.25	11.39	15.3
	5-Year Median	26.57	19.04	13.89	17.84
P/S F12M	Current	6.65	6.84	2.62	4.47
	5-Year High	7.67	7.91	3.2	4.47
	5-Year Low	3.45	2.55	1.79	3.21
	5-Year Median	4.49	3.84	2.16	3.68
P/B TTM	Current	4.05	4.01	3.59	6.77
	5-Year High	4.61	4.51	3.88	6.97
	5-Year Low	2.3	2.52	2.26	3.84
	5-Year Median	2.83	3.1	2.6	4.97

As of 2/25/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 26% (186 out of 253)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
American States Water Company (AWR)	Neutral	3
Consolidated Water Co. Ltd. (CWCO)	Neutral	3
California Water Service Group (CWT)	Neutral	3
Global Water Resources, Inc. (GWRs)	Neutral	3
Middlesex Water Company (MSEX)	Neutral	3
Primo Water Corporation (PRMW)	Neutral	4
Essential Utilities Inc. (WTRG)	Neutral	3
SJW Group (SJW)	Underperform	4

The positions listed should not be deemed a recommendation to buy, hold or sell.

Industry Comparison Industry: Utility - Water Supply				Industry Peers		
	AWK	X Industry	S&P 500	CWCO	PRMW	WTRG
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	4	3
VGM Score	D	-	-	D	A	C
Market Cap	26.42 B	1.81 B	27.11 B	197.51 M	2.37 B	10.61 B
# of Analysts	7	1	13	2	2	7
Dividend Yield	1.51%	1.72%	1.47%	2.60%	1.62%	2.32%
Value Score	D	-	-	B	A	D
Cash/Price	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.06	0.00
EV/EBITDA	19.57	19.57	15.04	9.17	12.38	32.65
PEG F1	4.28	4.20	2.33	2.94	NA	4.13
P/B	4.09	2.26	3.81	1.17	1.74	2.26
P/CF	20.14	15.14	15.62	12.45	10.15	16.07
P/E F1	34.55	30.72	20.74	23.53	23.09	25.92
P/S TTM	7.00	5.60	3.14	2.63	1.21	7.25
Earnings Yield	2.90%	3.25%	4.76%	4.29%	4.33%	3.86%
Debt/Equity	1.45	0.88	0.68	0.00	0.96	1.18
Cash Flow (\$/share)	7.23	2.69	6.62	1.05	1.46	2.69
Growth Score	D	-	-	D	B	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	8.25%	6.90%	9.34%	NA	9.47%	5.29%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	8.39%	6.06%	14.09%	52.05%	16.36%	5.61%
Current Cash Flow Growth	6.17%	7.92%	0.52%	-8.42%	-10.46%	57.19%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	7.49%	5.46%	7.62%	5.37%	2.92%	4.29%
Current Ratio	0.66	0.91	1.39	9.27	0.86	0.63
Debt/Capital	59.12%	46.74%	41.42%	0.08%	48.97%	54.04%
Net Margin	18.77%	12.19%	10.59%	6.64%	-6.74%	19.47%
Return on Equity	11.07%	10.32%	14.65%	4.79%	4.24%	8.68%
Sales/Assets	0.16	0.18	0.51	0.41	0.53	0.11
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	4.31%	3.12%	6.75%	0.85%	6.68%	40.36%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	F	B	C
Daily Price Change	-2.87%	-2.58%	-2.12%	-1.29%	-3.52%	-1.91%
1-Week Price Change	-3.11%	-2.26%	-0.16%	-2.26%	-9.75%	-2.34%
4-Week Price Change	-8.86%	-3.85%	3.34%	4.23%	-5.74%	-6.32%
12-Week Price Change	-4.49%	-2.97%	5.96%	16.30%	-4.58%	-9.93%
52-Week Price Change	13.98%	-1.40%	21.53%	-22.08%	-1.40%	-6.67%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	768,710	154,641	2,018,241	72,252	1,916,826	892,139
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.45%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-0.11%	0.00%	1.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-1.39%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	NA	-1.04%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

We offer two rating systems that take into account investors' holding horizons: Zacks Rank and Zacks Recommendation. Each provides valuable insights into the future profitability of the stock and can be used separately or in combination with each other depending on your investment style.

Zacks Recommendation

The Zacks Recommendation aims to predict performance over the next 6 to 12 months. The foundation for the quantitatively determined Zacks Recommendation is trends in the company's estimate revisions and earnings outlook. The Zacks Recommendation is broken down into 3 Levels; Outperform, Neutral and Underperform. Unlike many Wall Street firms, we maintain a balance between the number of Outperform and Neutral recommendations. Our team of 70 analysts are fully versed in the benefits of earnings estimate revisions and how that is harnessed through the Zacks quantitative rating system. But we have given our analysts the ability to override the Zacks Recommendation for the 1200 stocks that they follow. The reason for the analyst over-rides is that there are often factors such as valuation, industry conditions and management effectiveness that a trained investment professional can spot better than a quantitative model.

Zacks Rank

The Zacks Rank is our short-term rating system that is most effective over the one- to three-month holding horizon. The underlying driver for the quantitatively-determined Zacks Rank is the same as the Zacks Recommendation, and reflects trends in earnings estimate revisions.

Zacks Style Scores

The Zacks Style Score is as a complementary indicator to the Zacks rating system, giving investors a way to focus on the highest rated stocks that best fit their own stock picking preferences.

Academic research has proven that stocks with the best Value, Growth and Momentum characteristics outperform the market. The Zacks Style Scores rate stocks on each of these individual styles and assigns a rating of A, B, C, D and F. We also produce the VGM Score (V for Value, G for Growth and M for Momentum), which combines the weighted average of the individual Style Scores into one score. This is perfectly suited for those who want their stocks to have the best scores across the board.

Value Score	D
Growth Score	D
Momentum Score	A
VGM Score	D

As an investor, you want to buy stocks with the highest probability of success. That means buying stocks with a Zacks Recommendation of Outperform, which also has a Style Score of an A or a B.

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Returns quoted represent past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown.

Investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee that companies that can issue dividends will declare, continue to pay or increase dividends.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

52-Week High-Low: The range of the highest and lowest prices at which a stock has traded during the past year. This range is determined based on the stock's daily closing price which may differ from the intra-day high or low. Many investors use it as a technical indicator to determine a stock's current value and future price movement. The idea here is that if price breaks out from the 52-week range, in either direction, the momentum may continue in the same direction.

20-Day Average Volume (Shares): The average number of shares of a company traded in a day over the last 20 days. It is a direct indication of a security's overall liquidity. The higher the average daily trading volume, the easier it is to enter or exit the stock at a desired price with more buyers and sellers being available.

Daily Price Change: This is the percentage difference between a trading day's closing price and the prior trading day's closing price. This item is updated at 9 p.m. EST each day.

1-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 5 trading days. This change reflects the collective buying and selling sentiment over the 1-week period.

A strong weekly price increase for the stock, especially when accompanied by increased volume, is an indication of it gaining momentum.

4-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 20 trading days or past 4 weeks. This is a medium-term price change metric and an indication of the stock gaining momentum.

12-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change of a stock's closing price over the last 60 trading days or past 12 weeks. Similar to 4-week price change, this is a medium-term price change metric. It shows whether a stock has been enjoying strong investor demand, or if it has been in consolidation, or distress over this period.

52-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 260 trading days or past 52 weeks. This long-term price change metric is a good reference point for investors. Some investors seek stocks with the best percentage price change over the last 52 weeks, expecting the momentum to continue.

Market Cap: The number of outstanding common shares of a company times its latest price per share. This figure represents a company's size, which indicates various characteristics, including price stability and risk, in which investors could be interested.

Year-To-Date Price Change: Change in a stock's daily closing price in the period of time beginning the first day of the current calendar year through to the previous trading day.

of Analysts: Number of EPS estimates used in calculating the current-quarter consensus. These estimates come from the brokerage analysts tracking this stock. However, the number of such analysts tracking this stock may not match the number of estimates, as all brokerage analysts may not come up with an estimate or provide it to us.

Beta: A measure of risk commonly used to compare the volatility of a stock to the overall market. The S&P 500 Index is the base for calculating beta and carries a value of 1. A stock with beta below 1 is less risky than the market as a whole. And a stock with beta above 1 is riskier.

Dividend: The portion of earnings a company is expected to distribute to its common shareholders in the next 12 months for each share they own. Dividends are usually paid quarterly. Dividend payments reflect positively on a company and help maintain investors' trust. Investors typically find dividend-paying stocks appealing because the dividend adds to any market price appreciation to result in higher return on investment (ROI). Moreover, a steady or increasing dividend payment provides investors a cushion in a down market.

Dividend Yield: The ratio of a company's annual dividend to its share price. The annual dividend used in the ratio is calculated based on the most recent dividend paid by the company. Dividend yield is an estimate of the dividend-only return from a stock in the next 12 months. Since dividend itself doesn't change frequently, dividend yield usually changes with a stock's price movement. As a result, often an unusually high dividend yield is a result of weak stock price.

S&P 500 Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. It is a market-capitalization-weighted index of stocks of the 500 largest U.S. companies. Each stock's weight in the index is proportionate to its market value.

Industry: One of the 250+ groups that Zacks classifies all stocks into based on the nature of business. These groups are termed as expanded (aka "X") industries and map to their respective (economic) sectors; Zacks has 16 sectors.

Zacks Industry Rank: The Zacks Industry Rank is determined by calculating the average Zacks Rank for all stocks in the industry and then assigning an ordinal rank to it. For example, an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 1.6 is better than an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 2.3. So, the industry with the better average Zacks Rank would get a better Zacks Industry Rank. If an industry has the best average Zacks Rank, it would be considered the top industry (1 out of 250+), which would place it at the top 1% of Zacks-ranked industries. Studies have shown that roughly half of a stock's price movement can be attributed to the industry group it belongs to. In fact, the top 50% of Zacks-ranked industries outperforms the bottom 50% by a factor of more than 2 to 1.

Last EPS Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported earnings per share from the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Companies with a positive earnings surprise are more likely to surprise again in the future (or miss again if they recently missed).

Last Sales Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported sales from the Zacks Consensus Estimate.

Expected Report Date: This is an estimated date of a company's next earnings release. The information originated or gathered by Zacks Investment Research from its information providers or publicly available sources is the basis of this estimate.

Earnings ESP: The Zacks Earnings ESP compares the Most Accurate Estimate to the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the yet-to-be reported quarter. The Most Accurate Estimate is the most recent version of the Zacks Consensus EPS Estimate. The idea here is that analysts revising their estimates closer to an earnings release have the latest information, which could potentially be more accurate than what they and others contributing to the consensus had predicted earlier. Thus, a positive or negative Earnings ESP reading theoretically indicates the likely deviation of the actual earnings from the consensus estimate. However, the model's predictive power is significant for positive ESP readings only. A positive Earnings ESP is a strong predictor of an earnings beat, particularly when combined with a Zacks Rank #1 (Strong Buy), #2 (Buy) or #3 (Hold). Our research shows that stocks with this combination produce a positive surprise nearly 70% of the time.

Periods:

TTM: Trailing 12 months. Using TTM figures is an effective way of analyzing the most-recent financial data in an annualized format that helps neutralize the effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variation.

F1: Current fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the ongoing full fiscal year.

F2: Next fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the next full fiscal year.

F12M: Forward 12 months. Using F12M figures is an effective way of analyzing the near-term (the following four unreported quarters) estimates in an annualized manner. Instead of typically representing estimates for the full fiscal year, which may not represent the nitty-gritty of each quarter, F12M figures suggest an all-inclusive annualized estimate for the following four quarters. The annualization helps neutralize the potential effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variations.

P/E Ratio: The price-to-earnings ratio measures a company's current market price per share relative to its earnings per share (EPS). Usually, the trailing-12-month (TTM) EPS, current-fiscal-year (F1) EPS estimate, or forward-12-month (F12M) EPS estimate is used as the denominator. In essence, this ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of EPS. In other words, this ratio gives a sense of what the relative value of the company is at the already reported level of earnings or at a future level of earnings.

It is one of the most widely-used multiples for determining the value of a company and helps comparing its valuation with that of a competitor, the industry group or a benchmark.

PEG Ratio: The price/earnings to growth ratio is a stock's P/E ratio using current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by its expected EPS growth rate over the coming 3 to 5 years. This ratio essentially determines a stock's value by factoring in the company's expected earnings growth and is thus believed to provide a more complete picture than just the P/E ratio, particularly for faster-growing companies.

P/S Ratio: The price-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by trailing 12 months (TTM) sales or revenues per share. This ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of TTM sales per share. The P/S ratio is at times the only valuation metric when the company has yet to become profitable.

Cash/Price Ratio: The cash-to-price ratio or Cash Yield is calculated as cash and marketable securities per share divided by the company's current share price. Like the earnings yield, which shows the anticipated yield (or return) on a stock from earnings for each dollar invested, the cash yield does the same, with cash being the source of return instead of earnings. For example, a cash/price ratio of 0.08 suggests a return of 8% or 8 cents for every \$1 investment.

EV/EBITDA Ratio: The EV/EBITDA ratio, also known as Enterprise Multiple, is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization). Usually, trailing-12-month (TTM) or forward-12-month (F12M) EBITDA is used as the denominator.

EV/Sales Ratio: The enterprise value-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by annual sales. It is an expansion of the P/S valuation, which uses market value instead of enterprise value. The EV/Sales ratio is perceived as more accurate than P/S, in part, because the market capitalization does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/CF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-cash flow ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by the trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow. It's a measure of how long it would take to buy the entire business if you were able to use all the company's operating cash flow.

The EV/CF ratio is perceived as more accurate than the P/CF ratio, in part, because the market price does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/FCF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-free cash flow metric compares a company's enterprise value to its trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow (FCF). This metric is very similar to the EV/CF ratio, but is considered a more exact measure owing to the fact that it uses free cash flow, which subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding growth activities and payments to shareholders.

P/EBITDA Ratio: The P/EBITDA ratio is calculated as a company's per share market value divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization). This metric is very similar to the EV/EBITDA ratio, but is considered a little less exact measure as it uses market price, which does not take a company's debt into account. However, since EBITDA is often considered a proxy for cash income, the metric is used as a measure of what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of the company's cash profitability in the trailing 12 months (TTM) or forward 12 months (F12M).

P/B Ratio: The price-to-book ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by its book value (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks) per share. In short, the book value is how much a company is worth. In other words, it reflects the total value of a company's assets that its common shareholders would receive if it were to be liquidated. So, the P/B ratio indicates whether you're paying higher or lower than what would remain if the company went bankrupt immediately. Investors typically use this metric to determine how a company's stock price stacks up to its intrinsic value.

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as the per share market value of a company divided by the value of its tangible assets (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks – intangible assets) per share. Tangible book value is the same thing as book value except it excludes the value of intangible assets to get a step closer to the baseline value of the company.

P/CF Ratio: The price-to-cash flow ratio measures a company's per share market price relative to its trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow per share. This metric is used to determine whether a company is undervalued or overvalued relative to another stock, industry or sector. And like the P/E ratio, a lower number is typically considered better from the value perspective.

One of the reasons why P/CF ratio is often preferred over P/E ratio is the fact that operating cash flow adds back non-cash expenses such as depreciation and amortization to net income. This feature helps valuing stocks that have positive cash flow but are not profitable because of large noncash charges.

P/FCF Ratio: The price-to-free cash flow ratio is an extension of P/CF ratio, which uses trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow per share instead of operating cash flow per share. This metric is considered a more exact measure than P/CF ratio, as free cash flow subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding activities that generate additional revenues.

Earnings Yield: The earnings yield is calculated as current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by the company's current share price. The ratio, which is the inverse of the P/E ratio, measures the anticipated yield (or return) from earnings for each dollar invested in a stock today.

For example, earnings yield for a stock, which is trading at \$35 and expected to earn \$3 per share in the current fiscal year (F1), would be 0.0857 ($3/35 = 0.0857$) or 8.57%. In other words, for \$1 invested in the stock today, the yield from earnings is anticipated to be 8.57 cents.

Investors most commonly compare the earnings yield of a stock to that of a broad market index (such as the S&P 500) and prevailing interest rates, such as the current 10-year Treasury yield. Since bonds and stocks compete for investors' dollars, stock investors typically demand a higher yield for the extra risk they assume compared to investors of U.S. Treasury-backed securities that offer virtually risk-free returns. This additional return is referred to as the risk premium.

Debt/Equity Ratio: The debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as a company's total liabilities divided by its shareholder equity. This metric is used to gauge a company's financial leverage. In other words, it is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus its own funds. The higher the ratio, the higher the risk for shareholders.

However, this ratio is difficult to compare across industry groups where ideal amounts of debt vary. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-equity ratio should be compared with other companies in the same industry.

Cash Flow (\$/share): Cash flow per share is calculated as operating cash flow (after-tax earnings + depreciation + other non-cash charges) divided by common shares outstanding. It is used by many investors as a measure of a company's financial strength. Since cash flow per share takes into consideration a company's ability to generate cash by adding back non-cash expenses, it is regarded by some as a more accurate measure of a company's financial situation than earnings per share, which could be artificially deflated.

Current Ratio: The current ratio or liquidity ratio is a company's current assets divided by its current liabilities. It measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations. A current ratio that is in line with the industry average or slightly higher is generally considered acceptable. A current ratio that is lower than the industry average would indicate a higher risk of distress or default. A higher number is usually better. However, a very high current ratio compared to the industry average could be an indication of inefficient use of assets by management.

Debt/Capital Ratio: Debt-to-capital ratio is a company's total debt (interest-bearing debt + both short- and long-term liabilities) divided its total capital (interest-bearing debt + shareholders' equity). It is a measure of a company's financial leverage. All else being equal, the higher the debt-to-capital ratio, the riskier the stock.

However, this ratio can vary widely from industry to industry, the ideal amount of required debt being different. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-capital ratio should be compared with the same for its industry.

Net Margin: Net margin is calculated as net income divided by sales. It shows how much of each dollar in sales generated by a company translates into profit. For example, if a company's net margin is 15%, its net income is 15 cents for every \$1 of sales it makes.

A change in margin can reflect either a change in business conditions, or a company's cost controls, or both. If a company's expenses are growing faster than sales, its net margin will decline. However, different net margin rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare net margin rates of companies in the same industry group.

Return on Equity: Return on equity (ROE) is calculated as trailing-12-month net income divided by trailing-12-month average shareholder equity (including reinvested earnings). This metric is considered a measure of how effectively management is using a company's assets to generate profits. For example, if a company's ROE is 10%, it creates 10 cents profits for every \$1 shareholder equity, which is basically the company's assets minus debt. A company's ROE deemed good or bad depends on what's normal for its peers or industry group.

Sales/Assets Ratio: The sales-to-assets ratio or asset utilization ratio or asset turnover ratio is calculated as a company's annual sales divided by average assets (average of assets at the beginning of the year and at the year's end). This metric helps investors understand how effectively a company is using its assets to generate sales. For example, a sales-to-assets ratio of 2.5 indicates that the company generated \$2.50 in sales for every \$1 of assets on its books.

The higher the sales-to-assets ratio, the better the company is performing. However, similar to many other ratios, the asset turnover ratio tends to be higher for companies in certain industries/sectors than in others. So, a company's sales-to-assets ratio should be compared with the same for its industry/sector.

Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years): This is the average annual (trailing-12-month) EPS growth rate over the last 3-5 years. This metric helps investors see how a company's EPS has grown from a long-term perspective.

Note: There are many factors that can influence short-term numbers — a recession will reduce this number, while a recovery will inflate it. The longterm perspective helps smooth out short-term events.

Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0): This is the estimated EPS growth rate for the current financial year. It is calculated as the consensus estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported EPS for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Current Cash Flow Growth: It measures the latest year-over-year change in operating cash flow. Cash flow growth tells an investor how quickly a company is generating inflows of cash from operations. A positive change in the cash flow is desired and shows that more 'cash' is coming in than going out.

Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years): This is the annualized change in cash flow over the last 3-5 years. The change in a longer period helps put the current reading into proper perspective. By looking at the rate, rather than the actual dollar value, the comparison across the industry and peers becomes easier.

Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0): This metric looks at the estimated sales growth for the current year. It is calculated as sales estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported sales for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Like EPS growth, a higher rate is better for sales growth. A look at a company's projected sales growth instantly tells you what the outlook is for their products and services. However, different sales growth rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare sales growth rates of companies in the same industry group.

EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past week. The change in a company's consensus EPS estimate (or earnings estimate revision) has proven to be strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares. It is an integral part of the Zacks Rank.

If a stock's consensus EPS estimate is \$1.10 now versus \$1.00 a week ago, that will be reflected as a 10% upward revision. If, on the other hand, it went from \$1.00 to 90 cents, that would be a 10% downward revision.

EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past four weeks.

A stock's earnings estimate revision in a 1-week period is important. But it's more meaningful to look at the longer-term revision. And, of course, the 4-week change helps put the 1-week change into proper perspective.

EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past 12 weeks.

This metric essentially shows how the consensus EPS estimate has changed over a period longer than 1 week or 4 weeks.

EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal quarter over the past four weeks.

While the revision in consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year is strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares, the estimate revision for the current fiscal quarter is an important metric as well, especially over the short term, and particularly as a stock approaches its earnings date. If a stock's Q1 EPS estimate decreases ahead of its earnings release, it's usually a negative sign, whereas an increase is a positive sign.