

The Chemours Company(CC)

\$28.78 (As of 04/06/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$30.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 01/01/21)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

Growth: B

Momentum: F

Summary

Earnings estimates for Chemours for the first quarter of 2021 have been going down of late. The company should gain from strong adoption of the Opteon platform and its cost management actions. It is seeing higher demand for Opteon in mobile applications and is taking actions to drive adoption. Chemours' productivity and operational improvement actions across its businesses are also expected to support its margins in 2021. Chemours has also outperformed the industry it belongs to over the past year. However, the company is seeing headwind from softness in general industrial end-markets resulting from the coronavirus outbreak. Weaker automotive production due to the global semiconductor shortage may also affect its volumes. The company also faces pricing and cost pressure in the Titanium Technologies unit.

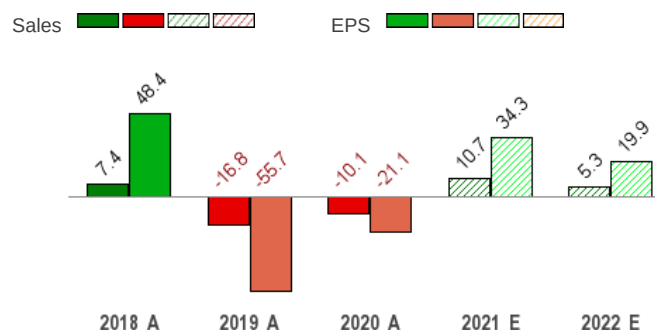
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$29.37 - \$8.55
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,615,618
Market Cap	\$4.8 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	16.9%
Beta	2.13
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$1.00 / 3.5%
Industry	Chemical - Diversified
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 34% (85 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	69.4%
Last Sales Surprise	4.0%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-1.5%
Expected Report Date	05/04/2021
Earnings ESP	-8.8%

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					5,794 E
2021	1,383 E	1,436 E	1,404 E	1,365 E	5,501 E
2020	1,305 A	1,093 A	1,233 A	1,300 A	4,969 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					\$3.19 E
2021	\$0.68 E	\$0.60 E	\$0.70 E	\$0.69 E	\$2.66 E
2020	\$0.71 A	\$0.18 A	\$0.47 A	\$0.61 A	\$1.98 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

P/E TTM	14.7
P/E F1	10.7
PEG F1	0.7
P/S TTM	1.0

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 04/06/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 04/07/2021.

Overview

Wilmington, DE-based The Chemours Company is a leading provider of performance chemicals that are key ingredients in end-products and processes across a host of industries.

Chemours started operating as an independent company in July 2015 following its separation from E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company ("DuPont"). The company offers its customers with solutions across a vast spectrum of industries including plastics and coatings, refrigeration and air conditioning, mining and general industrial manufacturing and electronics.

The company's major products include titanium dioxide (TiO₂), refrigerants, industrial fluoropolymer resins and sodium cyanide. The company has 26 manufacturing sites catering to around 4,000 customers across North America, Latin America, Asia-Pacific and Europe.

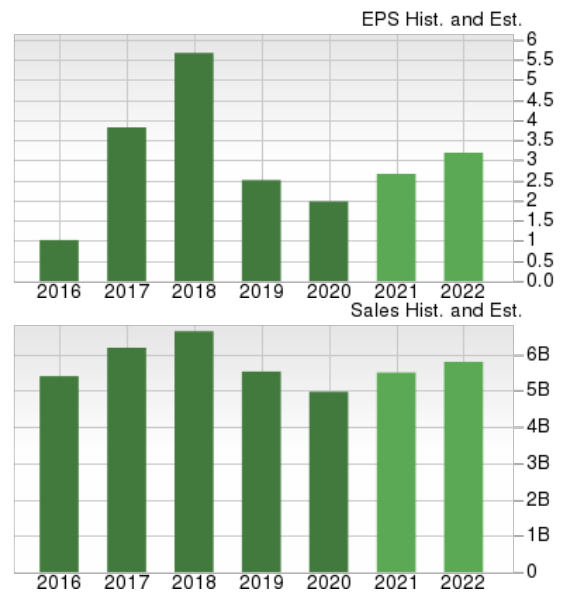
The company recorded net sales of around \$5 billion in 2020. It currently has four reportable segments – Titanium Technologies, Thermal & Specialized Solutions (formerly known as Fluoroproducts), Advanced Performance Materials (formerly known as Fluoropolymers) and Chemical Solutions.

Titanium Technologies (49% of 2020 sales) – The segment makes TiO₂ pigment, a premium white pigment used to deliver whiteness, brightness, opacity and protection in a range of applications. It is one of the biggest producers of TiO₂ globally. Chemours markets TiO₂ under the Ti-Pure brand to around 700 customers globally.

Thermal & Specialized Solutions (22% of 2020 sales) – The division is comprised of Opteon and Freon refrigerants, along with several other related product categories. Opteon is one of the world's lowest global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants.

Advanced Performance Materials (22% of 2020 sales) – The segment includes the Teflon, Viton, Nafion, and Krytox polymer platforms. The business delivers a vast portfolio of high-performance materials including fluoropolymers.

Chemical Solutions (7% of 2020 sales) – The segment is a leading provider of industrial chemicals that are used in gold production, industrials and consumer applications. The division has operations at three production facilities in North America.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Chemours' shares have gained 202.3% in the past year, outperforming the industry's 72.3% rise. Chemours is benefiting from increasing adoption of the Opteon platform and growing applications of fluoropolymers, especially in automotive, electronics and energy end-markets. The company remains committed to drive Opteon adoption. The company is seeing higher demand for Opteon in mobile applications. It is ramping up the new low-cost Opteon Corpus Christi facility. The facility triples the company's Opteon capacity allowing it to meet future demand. The company has also implemented price hikes for certain products, which should drive margins in this segment.
- ▲ The company stands to gain from its efforts to reduce costs. It is taking actions to cut costs by reducing overhead, discretionary spend and capital expenditure. The company, in 2020, benefited from its \$160-million cost-management program aimed at enhancing financial flexibility. Chemours also lowered its capital expenditure from \$481 million in 2019 to \$267 million in 2020. Additionally, Chemours is implementing a temporary cut in salaries of senior leadership due to the coronavirus outbreak. The company also remains focused on managing its fixed costs. It is keeping a tight lid on selling, general, and administrative expenses, which should support margins. The company's cost-reduction program along with its productivity and operational improvement actions across its businesses are expected to support margins in 2021.
- ▲ Chemours has a strong liquidity position. It ended 2020 with cash and cash equivalents of roughly \$1.1 billion and total liquidity of \$1.8 billion. Moreover, its long-term debt fell to \$4,005 million at the end of the fourth quarter from \$4,063 million at the end of the sequentially prior quarter. The company's current debt was \$21 million at the end of 2020. As such, Chemours has ample liquidity to meet its short-term debt obligations.
- ▲ The company remains focused on boosting its cash flows and returning value to shareholders. The company generated cash from operating activities of \$807 million and free cash flow of \$540 million in 2020. It also paid dividend worth \$164 million in 2020. Chemours expects to generate free cash flow of more than \$350 million in 2021 and return the majority of this to its shareholders through dividend and share repurchases.

Chemours should gain from strong demand for Opteon refrigerant. Its cost actions should also support its margins. The company also has a strong liquidity position.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Chemours is facing headwind from illegal imports of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants into the European Union from China, which is hurting its Fluoroproducts segment. These illegal imports are affecting pricing and volumes of refrigerants. The headwind is expected to continue over the near term. The company is also seeing headwind softness in general industrial end-markets resulting from the coronavirus outbreak. Demand in automotive, although rebounded from the pandemic-induced slump, remains low on a year-over-year basis. Lower demand in fluoropolymer products is also hurting volumes. The company also faces headwind from weaker automotive production due to the global semiconductor shortage as a result of the pandemic. The chip shortage is affecting all major automotive original equipment manufacturers. This is expected to hurt Chemours' automotive volumes in the first quarter of 2021.
- ▼ The company is witnessing pressure on its Chemical Solutions segment. It saw lower prices and volumes in the last reported quarter. The segment faced headwind in 2020 from mining operation shutdowns by customers in Latin America and demand softness in mining solutions in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. Lingering impacts of these headwinds are expected to continue in the first quarter of 2021, hurting sales in this segment.
- ▼ The Titanium Technologies unit is exposed to weakness in Ti-Pure pigment selling prices. Global average selling prices declined 6% year over year in the last reported quarter and also fell 6% in 2020. While the company is seeing a recovery in market conditions of late, pricing headwinds are likely to continue to impact sales in this unit moving ahead. The segment also faces some headwind from cost pressure in 2021. The company expects titanium dioxide costs to go up in 2021 due to sourcing issues and spending in support of higher operating rates.

Chemours faces headwinds from softness in general industrial end-markets and a slowdown in automotive production. It is also exposed to pricing and cost pressure.

Last Earnings Report

Chemours Tops Earnings and Revenue Estimates in Q4

Chemours swung to a profit of \$19 million or 11 cents per share in the fourth quarter of 2020 from a loss of \$317 million or \$1.94 per share in the year-ago quarter.

Adjusted earnings were 61 cents per share for the quarter, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 36 cents.

Net sales fell around 1% year over year to \$1,300 million. It beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$1,250.6 million. Sales for the quarter included a 2% portfolio impact from the divested MAP business.

Sales rose 8% on a sequential comparison basis as a global macroeconomic recovery led to higher sales in Titanium Technologies, Advanced Performance Materials and Chemicals Solutions units. Strong sequential volume growth was partly offset by lower global average prices.

Segment Highlights

The Titanium Technologies division raked in revenues of \$691 million in the quarter, up around 13% year over year. Volumes rose 17% year over year on a demand recovery in architectural coatings, laminates and plastics markets. Global average selling prices fell 6% year over year.

Revenues in the Thermal & Specialized Solutions (formerly known as Fluoroproducts) segment fell roughly 6% year over year to \$272 million in the reported quarter. Volumes were flat while prices declined 7% year over year. The company saw higher Opteon volume from sustained adoption in stationary applications and in the automotive aftermarket.

Revenues in the Advanced Performance Materials unit (formerly known as Fluoropolymers) were \$279 million, down around 14% year over year. Volume fell 10% while price dropped 6% year over year. The company witnessed sustained demand weakness as a result of the pandemic. However, the impact moderated as the recovery gained momentum in its major end markets.

The Chemical Solutions unit recorded sales of \$95 million, down 26% year over year. Prices and volumes fell year over year. The divestiture of the MAP business led to a 21% impact on a year-over-year basis.

FY20 Results

Earnings (as reported) for full-year 2020 were \$1.32 per share, compared with a loss of 32 cents per share a year ago. Revenues dropped roughly 10% year over year to \$5 billion for the full year.

Financials

Chemours ended 2020 with cash and cash equivalents of \$1,105 million, up roughly 17% year over year. Long-term debt was \$4,005 million, down around 1% year over year.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$807 million in 2020 while free cash flow was \$540 million.

Outlook

Chemours expects adjusted EBITDA in the band of \$1-\$1.15 billion in 2021. It also sees adjusted earnings per share of between \$2.40 and \$3.12 for the year. Capital expenditures are forecast to be roughly \$350 million in 2021. The company also expects free cash flow of more than \$350 million for the year.

Quarter Ending 12/2020

Report Date	Feb 11, 2021
Sales Surprise	3.95%
EPS Surprise	69.44%
Quarterly EPS	0.61
Annual EPS (TTM)	1.97

Recent News

Chemours Starts Strategic Review of Mining Solutions Unit

Chemours, on **Mar 22, 2021**, announced the initiation of a strategic review to assess the potential divestment of its Mining Solutions business. This is the next step for its growth and repositioning, which is intended to boost shareholders' value and enhance portfolio.

Mining Solutions is a part of Chemours' Chemical Solutions segment. It is one of the biggest North American producers of solid sodium cyanide, which is an important component for the safe, efficient, environmentally friendly and cost-effective extraction of gold and silver from mined ores.

Optimizing its portfolio continues to be a top strategic priority for Chemours. The overall goal and intent are to position each of its businesses including Mining Solutions to deliver the highest level of profitable growth for the benefit of its shareholders, Chemours noted.

Chemours also stated that the recent investments in production capability and infrastructure at its Memphis plant along with supply chain optimization will enable Mining Solutions to maximize growth and expand margins. This is expected to further increase the value of this highly-successful business. Mining Solutions is focused on meeting the ever-changing needs of the precious metals mining industry, throughout and following the strategic review, per the company.

Valuation

Chemours' shares are up 202.3% over the trailing 12-month period. Over the past year, the Zacks Chemical - Diversified industry and the Zacks Basic Materials sector are up 72.3% and up 75.5%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 51.2% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 10.14X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 16.56X for the Zacks sub-industry, 11X for the Zacks sector and 22.97X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 17.43X and as low as 2.48X, with a 5-year median of 9.43X.

Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$30 price target reflects 10.56X forward 12-month earnings per share.

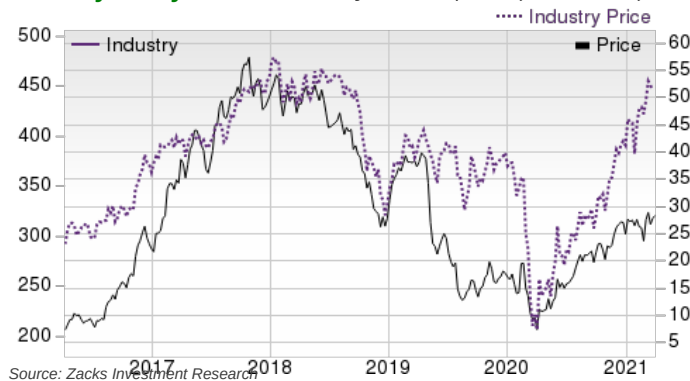
The table below shows summary valuation data for CC:

Valuation Multiples - CC					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F 12M	Current	10.14	16.56	11	22.97
	5-Year High	17.43	19.31	21.08	23.83
	5-Year Low	2.48	8.97	10.23	15.3
	5-Year Median	9.43	13.39	13.15	18
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	9.52	12	9.62	18.19
	5-Year High	24.57	13.45	18.32	18.19
	5-Year Low	3.85	5.19	6.54	9.62
	5-Year Median	7.49	7.71	9.58	13.35
P/B TTM	Current	5.83	2.1	2.88	6.9
	5-Year High	66.72	2.82	3.09	6.9
	5-Year Low	1.8	0.87	1.22	3.83
	5-Year Median	7.06	1.75	2.27	4.98

As of 04/06/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 34% (85 out of 253)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Celanese Corporation (CE)	Outperform	2
Dow Inc. (DOW)	Outperform	1
Olin Corporation (OLN)	Outperform	1
Huntsman Corporation (HUN)	Neutral	3
Kronos Worldwide Inc (KRO)	Neutral	2
Tronox Holdings PLC (TROX)	Neutral	3
Univar Solutions Inc. (UNVR)	Neutral	3
Venator Materials PLC (VNTR)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Chemical - Diversified				Industry Peers		
	CC	X Industry	S&P 500	HUN	KRO	TROX
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	2	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	B	C	A
Market Cap	4.79 B	4.05 B	29.96 B	6.45 B	1.83 B	3.09 B
# of Analysts	3	3	12	9	1	2
Dividend Yield	3.45%	1.36%	1.29%	2.23%	4.55%	1.56%
Value Score	A	-	-	A	B	A
Cash/Price	0.24	0.10	0.06	0.24	0.20	0.22
EV/EBITDA	10.66	12.68	16.88	8.93	12.34	9.25
PEG F1	0.69	1.64	2.38	1.49	NA	NA
P/B	5.85	2.28	3.99	1.75	2.30	1.57
P/CF	7.19	11.50	16.85	12.66	14.31	7.45
P/E F1	10.64	16.45	22.08	13.20	19.56	14.71
P/S TTM	0.97	1.21	3.42	1.07	1.12	1.12
Earnings Yield	9.31%	6.01%	4.45%	7.59%	5.11%	6.77%
Debt/Equity	4.91	0.56	0.66	0.42	0.67	1.74
Cash Flow (\$/share)	4.00	3.00	6.78	2.27	1.11	2.75
Growth Score	B	-	-	C	D	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	22.83%	1.05%	9.39%	-11.23%	-12.56%	61.73%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	36.53%	34.43%	15.29%	125.06%	47.27%	149.11%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-10.96%	-10.14%	0.44%	-19.58%	-9.51%	11.58%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	9.50%	2.01%	7.37%	-8.71%	36.12%	165.40%
Current Ratio	1.83	1.93	1.39	1.80	4.68	3.14
Debt/Capital	83.09%	36.62%	41.26%	29.38%	40.28%	63.56%
Net Margin	4.44%	4.12%	10.59%	17.18%	3.90%	35.13%
Return on Equity	45.87%	9.52%	14.86%	6.34%	8.03%	6.52%
Sales/Assets	0.70	0.69	0.51	0.72	0.84	0.47
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	12.20%	9.73%	7.36%	18.47%	10.28%	16.38%
Momentum Score	F	-	-	A	D	D
Daily Price Change	-0.72%	0.00%	0.05%	-1.30%	0.44%	-0.15%
1-Week Price Change	1.95%	-0.11%	0.35%	2.22%	-0.32%	8.91%
4-Week Price Change	11.72%	2.87%	5.11%	4.09%	6.07%	15.44%
12-Week Price Change	5.81%	5.81%	8.79%	-0.52%	-0.25%	31.60%
52-Week Price Change	233.49%	86.26%	60.17%	90.96%	91.23%	329.56%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,615,618	118,897	2,103,543	2,411,852	188,935	1,566,837
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	-1.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-1.48%	0.00%	0.00%	1.95%	12.50%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-0.75%	7.37%	2.24%	15.01%	12.50%	4.10%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-1.65%	0.00%	0.00%	4.25%	NA	0.00%

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	A
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	F
VGM Score	A

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.

Disclosures

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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 a 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.