

Clean Harbors, Inc. (CLH)

\$65.01 (As of 11/06/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$75.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Outperform

(Since: 11/06/20)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

1-Strong Buy

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: C

Growth: B

Momentum: A

Summary

Clean Harbors focuses on improving its efficiency and lowering operating costs through enhanced technology, process efficiencies and stringent cost management. The company continues to make capital investments to enhance its quality and comply with government and local regulations. Acquisitions have been helping the company expand its business across multiple lines of services. The company's consistency in rewarding its shareholders through share buybacks, boost investor confidence and positively impact earnings per share. On the flip side, high debt may limit Clean Harbors future expansion and worsen its risk profile. Global presence exposes the company to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Its demand cycle is highly seasonal in nature. Partly due to these negatives, the stock has declined significantly on a year-to-date basis.

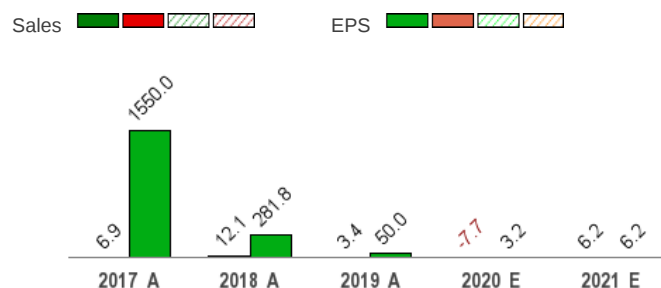
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$88.40 - \$29.45
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	257,929
Market Cap	\$3.6 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-24.2%
Beta	1.55
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Waste Removal Services
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 41% (101 out of 249)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	221.4%
Last Sales Surprise	0.1%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.9%
Expected Report Date	NA
Earnings ESP	3.5%
P/E TTM	30.7
P/E F1	33.3
PEG F1	2.2
P/S TTM	1.1

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	799 E	829 E	841 E	836 E	3,343 E
2020	859 A	710 A	779 A	798 E	3,148 E
2019	781 A	869 A	892 A	871 A	3,412 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.27 E	\$0.59 E	\$0.66 E	\$0.47 E	\$2.07 E
2020	\$0.28 A	\$0.52 A	\$0.90 A	\$0.36 E	\$1.95 E
2019	\$0.09 A	\$0.66 A	\$0.72 A	\$0.42 A	\$1.89 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 11/06/2020. The reports text is as of 11/09/2020.

Overview

Headquartered in Norwell, MA, Clean Harbors, Inc. (CLH) is a leading provider of environmental, energy and industrial services in North America, wherein it operates the largest number of hazardous waste incinerators, landfills and treatment, storage and disposal facilities ("TSDFs").

The company serves a wide array of customers, which include Fortune 500 companies and government agencies. It provides a broad range of services such as end-to-end hazardous waste management, emergency response, industrial cleaning and maintenance, and recycling services. Clean Harbors is also the largest re-refiner and recycler of used oil globally and the leading provider of parts washers and environmental services to commercial, industrial and automotive customers in North America.

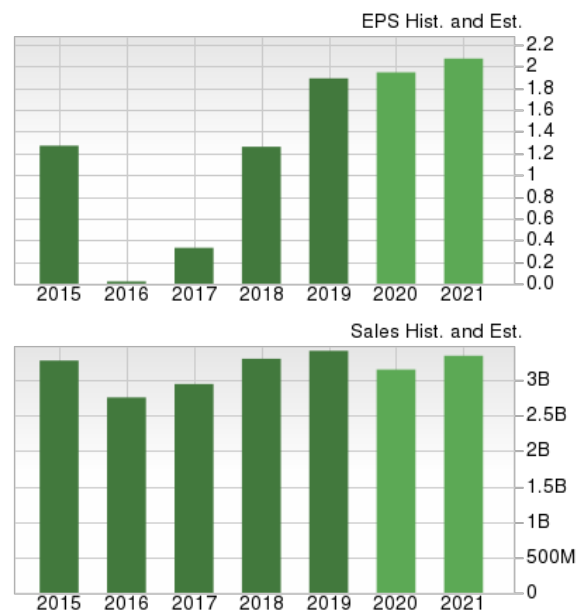
The company's strategy is to develop and maintain relationships with a diverse group of customers that seek environmental, energy or industrial services. It intends to be recognized as the premier supplier of a wide gamut of value-added services based upon quality, customer service, information technologies and cost effectiveness.

Effective Jan 1, 2018, Clean Harbors has formed a regional sales and service organization and created the Environmental Services segment. The company consolidated its historical Technical Services, Industrial and Field Services, and Oil, Gas and Lodging segments under its newly formed Environmental Services segment.

Clean Harbors now operates through the following two segments:

Environmental Services (66% of total revenues in 2019): The segment offers waste material management services, which include collection, packaging, transportation, recycling, treatment, and disposal services. It also provides industrial maintenance and specialty industrial services, and uses specialty equipment that performs field services.

Safety-Kleen (34%): This segment provides used oil collection, recycling and re-refining, parts washing and other environmental services including glass and floor cleaners, hand cleaners, degreasers, and windshield washer fluids. The segment serves industries that include repair shops, car and truck dealers, machine manufacturers, metal fabricators and fleet maintenance shops.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ The waste management industry stands to benefit from the current scenario as **proper disposal of used masks, gloves, suits, syringes and other medical equipment is of utmost importance to curb the spread of coronavirus**. Government initiatives as well as stringent rules and regulations to advance sustainable waste management mechanisms and put a check on illegal dumping are also expected to boost the industry. Rising environmental concerns, rapid industrialization, increase in population and an expected increase in non-hazardous waste as a result of rapid economic growth should enhance business opportunities for waste management companies. Growing adoption of recycling techniques, development of technologies and advanced waste collection solutions are key trends within the industry. Recycling remains a major growth area, with most industry players undertaking municipal solid waste and non-hazardous industrial waste recycling measures. Per a report by statista, the global waste management market is expected to reach \$530 billion by 2025 from \$330.6 billion in 2017, witnessing a CAGR of 6% from 2018 to 2025. All these factors bode well for Clean Harbors.
- ▲ Clean Harbors continues to focus on **improving its efficiency** and lowering operating costs through advanced technology, process efficiencies and stringent cost management. In 2019, the company managed internalization of maintenance costs, procurement and supply chain improvements and site consolidations to improve efficiency. Additionally, it eyes strategic investment in businesses, which are likely to increase productivity. By setting-up additional service locations near treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDF), the company expects to minimize capital expenditures and increase its market share. This, in turn, is likely to drive additional waste into the company's existing facilities, thereby increasing capacity utilization and enhancing overall profitability.
- ▲ Clean Harbors continues to grow with the help of multiple **acquisitions** in both new and existing markets. In 2019, Clean Harbors acquired certain assets of a privately-owned business for \$10.4 million (to boost its Safety-Kleen segment's core service offerings) and a privately-owned business for \$14.9 million (to expand its environmental services and hazardous materials management services). In 2018, the company made two acquisitions — a privately-owned company in August and the U.S. Industrial Cleaning Business of Veolia Environmental Services North America LLC (the "Veolia Business") in February. While the privately-owned company expands Clean Harbors' environmental services and waste oil capabilities, Veolia boosts the company's U.S. Industrial Services business. The company witnessed \$154 million of direct revenues from the Veolia Business in 2018. Thus, acquisitions have been helping Clean Harbors expand its business across multiple lines of services and contributing to its top-line growth, thereby acting as key growth catalyst.
- ▲ Clean Harbors continues to make **capital investments** to enhance its quality and comply with government and local regulations. The current regulatory requirements are cost intensive and complicated for in-house disposal facilities, which in turn compel most companies to outsource their hazardous waste disposal needs. This is where Clean Harbors steps in with its suitable disposal firms in Canada and the United States. Moreover, Clean Harbors has a diversified customer base ranging from Fortune 500 companies to midsize and small public and private entities, which provide it with stable and recurring sources of revenues. The company has been chosen as an authorized vendor by large and small generators of waste as it has comprehensive waste disposal and waste tracking capabilities.
- ▲ With several facilities on the Texas gulf coast, Clean Harbors provides a broad range of services such as end-to-end hazardous waste management, emergency spill response, industrial cleaning and maintenance, and recycling services. The company has earned a name for itself as a leading emergency response firm through dedicated staff and integrated facilities. Consequently, it is expected to leverage its expansive infrastructure, specialized equipment, **capital base and customer relationships**.
- ▲ We are impressed with Clean Harbors' consistent record of **returning value to shareholders** in the form of share repurchases. In 2019, 2018 and 2017, the company had repurchased shares worth \$21.4 million, \$45.1 million and \$48.9 million, respectively. Such moves indicate the company's commitment to create value for shareholders and underline its confidence in its business. These initiatives not only instill investors' confidence but also positively impact earnings per share.

Strategic capital investments with improved business efficiency, diversified service offerings and buyouts should drive Clean Harbors' prospects.

Risks

- Clean Harbors' **demand cycle is highly seasonal** in nature as customers' spending pattern is affected by weather and budgetary cycles. The company typically sees a decrease in demand for its products, oil collection, recycling and environmental services in the first quarter owing to freezing weather, mainly in the Northern and Midwestern United States and Canada. Cold weather hampers customers' activity levels. As a result, reduction in volumes of waste and higher operating costs associated with operating in sub-zero temperatures with high levels of snowfall impair the smooth functioning of the business. Factory closings for year-end holidays also reduce the volume of waste generation. All these seasonal factors lower revenue generation and increase operating risks.
 - Clean Harbors is highly exposed to **foreign exchange rate risk**. The primary exposure relates to operating expenses in Canada, where a large extent of the company's manufacturing facilities are located. The lodging operations of the company are also located entirely in Canada. Notably, foreign currency translation had an unfavorable impact on the company's segmental growth during the first nine months of 2019. This might have weighed on the share price which has declined 24.2% year-to-date.
 - Clean Harbors has a **debt-laden balance sheet**. The company's cash and cash equivalent of \$532 million at the end of the third quarter was well below the total debt level \$1.55 billion, underscoring that it doesn't have enough cash to meet this debt burden.
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Last Earnings Report

Clean Harbors Surpasses Q3 Earnings & Revenue Estimates

Clean Harbors reported better-than-expected third-quarter 2020 results.

Adjusted earnings (excluding 9 cents from non-recurring items) per share of 90 cents outpaced the Zacks Consensus Estimate by more than 100% and increased 25% year over year.

Total revenues of \$779.3 million also beat the consensus mark marginally. However, the figure declined 12.6% year over year due to the unprecedented market conditions.

Quarter Ending 09/2020

Report Date	Nov 04, 2020
Sales Surprise	0.11%
EPS Surprise	221.43%
Quarterly EPS	0.90
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.12

Revenues by Segment

Environmental Services revenues of \$527.97 million declined 10.1% year over year owing to lower utilization rate of 80% at incinerators during the quarter due to the timing of turnarounds and a production lag.

Safety-Kleen revenues of \$251.6 million fell 17.8% year over year.

Profitability Performance

Adjusted EBITDA of \$161.17 million increased 2.9% year over year. Adjusted EBITDA margin increased 310 basis points (bps) year over year to 20.7%.

Adjusted EBITDA includes \$13.3 million of assistance from government programs.

Segment wise, Environmental Services' adjusted EBITDA was \$140.85 million, up 15.8% year over year. The uptick was backed by cost-reduction efforts, productivity improvements, healthy mix of higher margin work and the two government programs that accounted for \$10 million in this segment.

Safety-Kleen's adjusted EBITDA of \$68.76 million declined 15.5% primarily due to lower revenues, partly offset by cost-reduction efforts as well as government-assistance programs that provided \$2.5 million to this segment during the third quarter.

Balance Sheet & Cash Flow

Clean Harbors exited third-quarter 2020 with cash and cash equivalents of \$475.7 million compared with \$447.4 million at the end of the prior quarter. Inventories and supplies were \$220.9 million, up from \$219.81 million in the prior quarter. Long-term debt was \$1.55 billion compared with \$1.63 billion in the prior quarter.

The company generated \$143.9 million in cash from operating activities in the reported quarter.

Raised 2020 Guidance

Clean Harbors expects adjusted EBITDA of \$530-\$550 million (previous guidance: \$470-\$500 million).

Segment wise, adjusted EBITDA for Environmental Services is anticipated to rise in the low-teens percentage above 2019's level of \$446 million. Safety-Kleen's adjusted EBITDA is expected to decline in the high-teens percentage from 2019's \$282 million.

Net income is anticipated to be \$104-\$130 million (previous guidance: \$53-\$84 million). Adjusted free cash flow is expected between \$250 million and \$270 million (previous guidance: \$200 million and \$230 million). Net cash from operating activities is projected between \$405 million and \$445 million (previous guidance: \$355 million and \$405 million).

Valuation

Clean Harbors shares are down 24.2% in the year-to-date period and 21.5% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Business Services sector are down 11.3% and 10.5% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are down 8.8% and 8.6%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 9.4% in the year-to-date period and 14.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 8.34X forward 12-month price-to-earnings, which compares to 11.06X for the Zacks sub-industry, 16.32X for the Zacks sector and 15.52X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 14.34X and as low as 5.25X, with a 5-year median of 10.02X. Our Outperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform better than the market. Our \$75.00 price target reflects 36.51X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for CLH

Valuation Multiples - CLH					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	8.34	11.06	16.32	15.52
	5-Year High	14.34	12.58	16.66	15.63
	5-Year Low	5.25	8.41	8.51	9.52
	5-Year Median	10.02	10.72	10.84	13.09
P/E F 12M	Current	31.65	29.26	29.41	22.24
	5-Year High	NA	32.22	30.84	23.47
	5-Year Low	13.45	20.17	18.68	15.27
	5-Year Median	47	23.87	21.07	17.72
P/S F12M	Current	1.08	2.47	5.17	4.12
	5-Year High	1.4	2.59	5.17	4.3
	5-Year Low	0.49	1.72	3.05	3.17
	5-Year Median	1.03	2.21	3.61	3.67

As of 11/06/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 41% (101 out of 249)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Aqua Metals, Inc. (AQMS)	Neutral	2
US Ecology, Inc. (ECOL)	Neutral	3
GFL Environmental Inc. (GFL)	Neutral	3
Republic Services, Inc. (RSG)	Neutral	3
Sims Metal Management Ltd. (SMSMY)	Neutral	3
Stericycle, Inc. (SRCL)	Neutral	3
Waste Connections, Inc. (WCN)	Neutral	3
Waste Management, Inc. (WM)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Waste Removal Services				Industry Peers		
	CLH	X Industry	S&P 500	SMSMY	SRCL	WM
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Outperform	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	1	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	C	A	B
Market Cap	3.59 B	452.68 M	23.64 B	1.41 B	6.72 B	50.41 B
# of Analysts	4	4	13	1	8	9
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.56%	0.89%	0.00%	1.83%
Value Score	C	-	-	C	C	C
Cash/Price	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.06
EV/EBITDA	8.56	13.52	13.75	-8.26	33.37	13.85
PEG F1	2.22	4.09	2.71	NA	5.09	4.09
P/B	2.75	1.61	3.33	1.06	2.88	7.04
P/CF	8.63	9.57	13.32	NA	9.03	14.24
P/E F1	33.34	33.21	21.18	116.33	33.21	30.10
P/S TTM	1.12	2.54	2.63	NA	2.39	3.36
Earnings Yield	3.00%	3.00%	4.53%	0.86%	3.01%	3.32%
Debt/Equity	1.19	0.75	0.70	0.06	0.80	1.43
Cash Flow (\$/share)	7.54	0.09	6.92	-0.19	8.14	8.38
Growth Score	B	-	-	A	A	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	43.37%	12.98%	10.07%	NA	-10.99%	14.03%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	640.28%	-7.14%	0.26%	-98.46%	79.98%	261.77%
Current Cash Flow Growth	9.79%	-9.09%	5.29%	-132.95%	-27.67%	4.96%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	-3.62%	6.52%	8.38%	NA	9.45%	6.90%
Current Ratio	2.33	1.45	1.38	1.82	0.82	1.20
Debt/Capital	54.31%	51.09%	41.97%	5.57%	44.55%	58.90%
Net Margin	3.72%	-11.53%	10.44%	NA	-11.53%	10.03%
Return on Equity	9.35%	2.47%	14.96%	NA	9.42%	24.96%
Sales/Assets	0.78	0.45	0.50	NA	0.47	0.56
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-7.74%	0.00%	0.00%	10.66%	-19.06%	-2.29%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	F	A	B
Daily Price Change	-0.44%	0.00%	-0.23%	4.49%	-1.32%	-0.34%
1-Week Price Change	-10.13%	-3.23%	-5.63%	2.20%	-7.53%	-7.53%
4-Week Price Change	10.06%	0.00%	0.00%	17.11%	13.99%	3.99%
12-Week Price Change	1.90%	1.80%	2.80%	17.51%	12.37%	7.13%
52-Week Price Change	-21.38%	-20.44%	2.05%	4.49%	17.82%	8.09%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	257,929	81,091	1,955,785	4,595	371,222	1,641,236
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.91%	0.00%	1.27%	-25.00%	0.00%	3.48%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-0.91%	5.75%	3.13%	-57.14%	8.34%	3.48%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	9.49%	2.08%	0.51%	NA	0.00%	2.99%

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	C
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	A
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 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.