

Dycom Industries Inc. (DY)

\$96.74 (As of 04/26/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$82.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation: Underperform

(Since: 02/04/21)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

5-Strong Sell

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: B

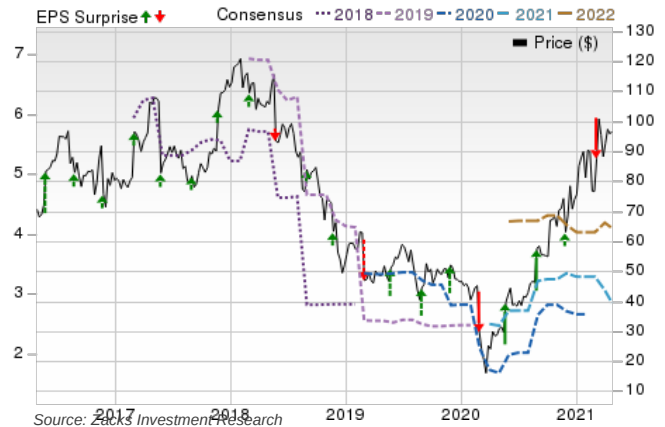
Growth: A

Momentum: F

Summary

Shares of Dycom have underperformed the industry over the past six months. Although it experienced a broad-based improvement in the services performed, Dycom has been witnessing the complexity of a large customer program. Also, the pandemic has been hurting Dycom's business as macroeconomic uncertainty resulting from the same has been influencing some of its customer plans. During the fiscal fourth quarter, the company witnessed increased demand from just one of its top five customers on a year-over-year basis. Owing to the crisis, backlog fell from 6.9% year over year. Meanwhile earnings estimates for 2022 have declined over the past 30 days depicting analysts' concern regarding the stock growth potential.

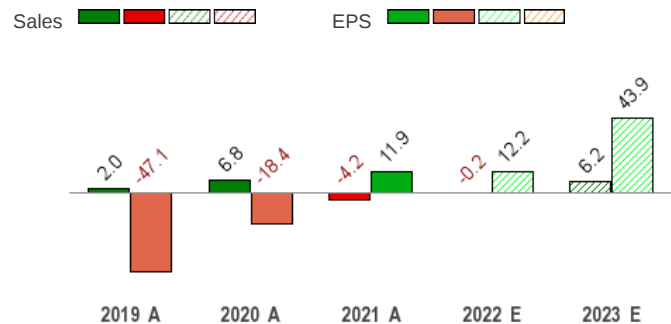
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$101.16 - \$25.15
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	324,684
Market Cap	\$3.0 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	28.1%
Beta	1.62
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Building Products - Heavy Construction
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 16% (210 out of 250)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	-240.0%
Last Sales Surprise	3.4%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-6.9%
Expected Report Date	05/18/2021
Earnings ESP	-135.4%
P/E TTM	38.2
P/E F1	33.9
PEG F1	NA
P/S TTM	0.9

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2023					3,391 E
2022	777 E	815 E	841 E	762 E	3,194 E
2021	814 A	824 A	810 A	751 A	3,199 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2023					\$4.10 E
2022	\$0.20 E	\$1.34 E	\$1.37 E	\$0.13 E	\$2.85 E
2021	\$0.36 A	\$1.18 A	\$1.06 A	-\$0.07 A	\$2.54 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 04/26/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 04/27/2021.

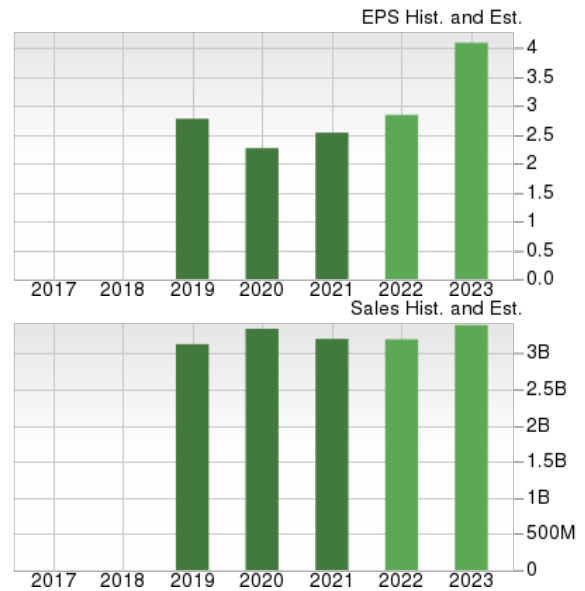
Overview

Based in North America, Dycom Industries Inc. is a specialty contracting firm operating in the telecom industry. The company provides diverse services such as engineering, construction, maintenance and installation services for the cable and telephone companies. Dycom provides specialty constructing services to the following customers:

Telecommunications (accounting for 89.1% of fiscal 2021 contract revenues): Dycom provides integrated services for designing aerial, underground and buried fiber optic, copper, and coaxial cable systems for telecom, cable and multiple system operators. It also equips telecom providers with engineering services for designing concept boxes and terminals for various activities. For the wireless network, the company's service package comprises tower construction, installation of lines and antenna, constructing foundation and equipment pad, fabrication for required equipment and materials as well as testing services at the site.

Underground Facility Locating (7.2%): The company provides underground facility-locating services to a number of utility companies to avoid damage of the underground facilities like telephone, cable television, power, water, sewer and gas lines. Dycom's expertise in these not only minimizes the damage but also controls its impact on people in the surrounding areas.

Electric and Gas Utilities (3.7%): Dycom also offers services to electric and gas utility companies for both construction and maintenance of gas pipelines and power distribution network. These services are generally provided on a stand-alone basis. However, at times the company is required to provide comprehensive services for deploying both telecom and electric infrastructure at new constructions. Dycom is also adept in installation and maintenance of natural gas transmission networks.



Reasons To Sell:

▼ **Coronavirus-led Disruptions Weigh on Results:** The novel coronavirus outbreak is hurting Dycom's business as macroeconomic uncertainty resulting from the same has been influencing some of its customer plans. During the fiscal fourth quarter, organic revenues declined 6.2%. The quarter reflected an increase in demand from only one of its top five customers. During the fiscal third quarter as well, the company witnessed increased demand from just one of its top five customers. Owing to the crisis, the company's fiscal third-quarter revenues declined 9.4% organically. Meanwhile, Dycom's backlog at the end of fourth quarter of fiscal 2021 totaled \$6.810 billion, comparing unfavorably with \$7.314 billion at the end of fiscal 2020.

Challenges surrounding a large customer program, economic uncertainty, intense competition and customer concentration are adding to Dycom's woes.

▼ **Cyclical Nature of Business:** Dycom's services are highly cyclical and remain vulnerable to economic downturns. During times of economic downturn volatility in credit and equity markets reduce the availability of debt or equity financing which in turn reduces capital spending on the part of clients. Other macroeconomic factors like currency exchange rates can impact the business as the company has considerable business presence in Canada. Although the foreign currency exchange rate risk did not have significant impact on Dycom's top line recently, it could hurt the company financial in coming quarters. Hence, such factors remain a matter of concern for Dycom.

Also, fluctuations in the price of oil can pose significant headwinds for the company as cost of conducting business is directly linked with increase in fuel price. As majority of contracts do not allow the company to adjust pricing for higher fuel costs during a contract term, Dycom's inability to accommodate price increases adds to its woes and directly hurts margins.

▼ **Sales Concentrated Around Few Customers:** A significant portion of Dycom's sales comes from its top five customers. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, Dycom's largest customer Comcast contributed 18.8% to total revenues. While AT&T (the second-largest customer) added 16.8% to total revenues, Verizon made up 15.7% of revenues. Lumen made up 13.4% of revenues, while Windstream contributed 4.8%. The company's top five customers combined produced 69.4% of revenues in the quarter, decreasing 15.5% organically, which is a concern.

▼ **Competitive Pressure in Telecommunications Industry:** The U.S. telecommunications industry is facing intense pricing competition. Severe spectrum crunch, coupled with gradual Smartphone and tablet adoption, are compelling wireless operators to seek other options for raising revenues. Massive promotional expenditure and cut-throat pricing competition are major concerns presently plaguing the industry. Moreover, the telecommunication industry is highly dynamic in nature which continues to experience rapid technological, structural and competitive changes and may reduce the service requirements from Dycom thereby impacting financial performance adversely.

Risks

- **Strong Growth Prospects in Telecommunication Business:** Dycom's business primarily benefits from increased demand for network bandwidth and mobile broadband, given the proliferation of smart phones. As telecommunications networks face increased demand, customers need to expand the capacity and improve the performance of existing networks and in certain instances deploy new networks. Presently, a number of major industry participants are deploying significant wireline networks to offer bandwidth-enabling 1-gigabit speeds, thereby creating significant opportunities for Dycom.

In the past few quarters, the company's top line benefited immensely from extensive deployment of 1-gigabit wireline networks by major customers. Dycom remains optimistic about the strengthening industry environment, given strong end-market drivers. Although the recent market trend is a concern for the company, telecommunication networks that are crucial infrastructure for the country will gain momentum post pandemic.

- **Continuous Contract Flows:** The company continues to book new contracts and renew existing ones. Dycom has secured new contracts from AT&T, Comcast, Verizon and Charter, which will boost the company's growth momentum. Over the last few years, Dycom has successfully increased the long-term value of its maintenance business, which is expected to complement its deployment of 1-gigabit and wireless-wireline converged-networks.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, although Dycom's backlog declined from the year-ago level, the backlog level grew sequentially to \$6.810 billion from \$5.412 billion at the end of the October-end quarter. Of the backlog, \$2.787 billion is projected to be completed in the next 12 months.

Going forward, we expect the company's string of contract wins and strong customer relationships to act as growth drivers. The company remains positive about substantial opportunities across a broad array, despite prevailing market uncertainties.

- **Engineering & Construction Work Gains Momentum:** Dycom expects engineering and construction work to gain strong momentum in the coming quarters, given solid market prospects. Several large programs have gained momentum in recent times, and many new contracts have commenced meaningful activity, thus propelling Dycom's growth. Although it expects upcoming results to be impacted from uncertain economic conditions and challenges surrounding a large customer program, the business is likely to gain momentum post pandemic as most of its works are deemed essential for economy.
 - **Enough Liquidity:** Dycom had a strong liquidity of \$570.5 million at fiscal fourth quarter end to overcome near-term obligations. As of Jan 30, 2021, it had cash and equivalents of \$11.8 million, with more than \$558.7 million available under the \$750-million credit facility. At the end of the fiscal fourth quarter of 2021, long-term debt was \$501.6 million, down from \$844.4 million at the end of fiscal 2020. Its short-term obligations — including current portion of debt and operating lease liabilities — were \$106.5 million compared with the fiscal third quarter's \$104.2 million. Notably, the company has no significant debt maturity until September 2021 and the available liquidity is more than enough to meet short-term obligations.
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Last Earnings Report

Dycom (DY) Reports Q4 Loss, Surpasses Revenue Estimates

Dycom Industries reported mixed results for fourth-quarter fiscal 2021 (ended Jan 30, 2021). Although its earnings missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate, the top line surpassed the same.

Earnings & Revenue Discussion

Dycom reported an adjusted loss of 7 cents per share, missing the Zacks Consensus Estimate of earnings of 5 cents. However, the reported loss was narrower than the year-ago loss of 23 cents per share. Dycom experienced a broad-based improvement in the services performed despite the complexity of a large customer program. Also, lower-than-expected disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic helped it record improved performance.

Contract revenues of \$750.7 million rose 1.8% year over year and surpassed the consensus mark of \$726.3 million by 3.4%. Organically, revenues (excluding \$5.7 million of storm-restoration services in the quarter) fell 6.2% year over year. Nonetheless, the company witnessed solid demand from one of its top five customers.

Its top five customers contributed 69.4% to total contract revenues, which decreased 15.5% organically. Revenues from all other customers grew 25.3% organically for the quarter.

Dycom's largest customer Comcast accounted for 18.8% of total revenues. AT&T (the second-largest customer) added 16.8% to total revenues, while Verizon made up 15.7% of revenues. Lumen Technologies accounted for 13.4%, while Windstream represented 4.8% of total revenues.

Dycom's backlog at the end of the reported quarter totaled \$6.810 billion, comparing unfavorably with \$7.314 billion at the end of fiscal 2020. Nonetheless, the backlog level grew sequentially from \$5.412 billion at the end of the October-end quarter. Of the backlog, \$2.787 billion is projected to be completed in the next 12 months.

Operating Highlights

Adjusted EBITDA margin of 6.1% expanded 10 bps from the year-ago level. Non-GAAP adjusted gross margin was 14.3% in the quarter, up 10 bps a year ago.

General and administrative expenses increased 25 bps year over year in the quarter, reflecting higher performance-based compensation, offset in part by lower administrative costs.

Financials

As of Jan 30, 2021, Dycom had cash and cash equivalents worth \$11.8 million compared with \$54.6 million as of Jan 25, 2020. Long-term debt was \$501.6 million at the end of the reported quarter compared with \$844.4 million at the end of fiscal 2020.

Fiscal 2021 Highlights

Total revenues were \$3,199.2 million, down 4.2% from \$3,339.7 million in 2020. Adjusted EBITDA was \$311 million compared with \$310 million in 2020. Adjusted earnings per share were \$2.54 compared with \$2.27 in 2020.

Q1 Outlook

For first-quarter fiscal 2022, the company expects contract revenues to be in line to modestly lower. Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA, as a percentage of contract revenues, is anticipated to be in line to modestly higher. The company expects its results to be impacted by the adverse impacts of winter weather conditions experienced in many regions of the country.

Quarter Ending	01/2021
Report Date	Mar 03, 2021
Sales Surprise	3.35%
EPS Surprise	-240.00%
Quarterly EPS	-0.07
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.53

Valuation

Dycom's shares are up 28.1% in the year-to-date period and 203.8% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 34.8% and the Zacks Construction sector is up by 22.9% in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry was up by 128.7% while the sector was up by 86.1%.

The S&P 500 index is up 12.4% in the year-to-date period and 49.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 30.79X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 17.46X for the Zacks sub-industry, 17.83X for the Zacks sector and 22.99X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 33.59X and as low as 6.74X, with a 5-year median of 17.42X. Our Underperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform worse-than the market. Our \$82 price target reflects 26.17X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for DY

Valuation Multiples - DY					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	30.79	17.46	17.83	22.99
	5-Year High	33.59	18.31	19.03	23.83
	5-Year Low	6.74	7.52	10.82	15.3
	5-Year Median	17.42	14.25	16.21	18.01
P/S F12M	Current	0.91	0.58	2.42	4.82
	5-Year High	1.27	0.58	2.42	4.82
	5-Year Low	0.13	0.22	1.23	3.21
	5-Year Median	0.75	0.43	1.66	3.71
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	10.31	8.45	26.36	18.8
	5-Year High	126.1	13.3	26.36	18.8
	5-Year Low	NA	3.62	11.56	9.62
	5-Year Median	8.2	8.42	17.6	13.37

As of 04/26/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 16% (210 out of 250)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation (GLDD)	Neutral	3
Granite Construction Incorporated (GVA)	Neutral	3
MasTec, Inc. (MTZ)	Neutral	3
North American Construction Group Ltd. (NOA)	Neutral	3
Orion Group Holdings, Inc. (ORN)	Neutral	4
Primoris Services Corporation (PRIM)	Neutral	3
Sterling Construction Company Inc (STRL)	Neutral	3
Tutor Perini Corporation (TPC)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Building Products - Heavy Construction				Industry Peers		
	DY	X Industry	S&P 500	GVA	PRIM	TPC
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Underperform	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	5	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	A	A	A
Market Cap	2.96 B	1.72 B	30.22 B	1.79 B	1.66 B	849.90 M
# of Analysts	4	2.5	12	1	2	2
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.26%	1.33%	0.71%	0.00%
Value Score	B	-	-	B	A	A
Cash/Price	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.24	0.20	0.63
EV/EBITDA	10.52	6.98	16.96	-81.69	6.44	3.48
PEG F1	NA	0.68	2.38	NA	NA	NA
P/B	3.81	2.17	4.13	1.84	2.27	0.55
P/CF	9.62	9.75	17.22	10.06	8.46	3.94
P/E F1	33.94	17.01	22.45	34.28	13.91	8.24
P/S TTM	0.93	0.83	3.40	0.50	0.47	0.16
Earnings Yield	2.95%	5.92%	4.40%	2.92%	7.19%	12.16%
Debt/Equity	0.62	0.55	0.66	0.33	0.38	0.60
Cash Flow (\$/share)	10.05	2.81	6.78	3.89	3.98	4.24
Growth Score	A	-	-	A	A	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-17.69%	19.93%	9.70%	-11.74%	28.45%	-5.99%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	12.11%	7.71%	16.71%	-12.31%	8.04%	-4.48%
Current Cash Flow Growth	12.93%	10.55%	0.72%	88.83%	14.13%	-55.12%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	8.54%	13.35%	7.37%	7.80%	13.31%	16.43%
Current Ratio	2.61	1.44	1.38	1.54	1.46	1.80
Debt/Capital	38.20%	35.40%	41.19%	25.00%	27.33%	37.49%
Net Margin	1.07%	2.95%	11.07%	-4.07%	3.01%	2.04%
Return on Equity	9.49%	10.60%	15.32%	-0.20%	16.39%	7.28%
Sales/Assets	1.43	1.25	0.50	1.46	1.80	1.09
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-0.16%	3.57%	7.53%	0.00%	8.95%	-3.32%
Momentum Score	F	-	-	B	C	D
Daily Price Change	0.12%	0.00%	0.06%	-0.46%	-0.65%	0.91%
1-Week Price Change	0.86%	0.00%	0.47%	-0.86%	-2.89%	-5.38%
4-Week Price Change	13.78%	5.73%	4.37%	3.55%	6.65%	-4.25%
12-Week Price Change	11.03%	11.90%	15.10%	27.17%	11.90%	9.44%
52-Week Price Change	219.27%	119.01%	51.64%	134.15%	138.79%	143.29%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	331,100	150,848	1,756,496	393,227	554,612	238,010
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-6.94%	0.00%	0.15%	NA	-1.63%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-13.38%	-1.60%	2.11%	NA	7.08%	-16.50%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-42.75%	0.00%	0.02%	NA	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	B
Growth Score	A
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 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.