

Encompass Health (EHC)

\$80.61 (As of 01/28/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$84.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 01/08/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

4-Sell

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:C

Value: B

Growth: C

Momentum: D

Summary

Encompass Health's earnings of 93 cents per share beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 8.1% and grew 9.4% year over year, primarily on higher revenues and lower costs. Shares have outperformed the industry in the past six months. The top line has been consistently rising since 2010, driven by better revenues from its inpatient rehabilitation. Though the metric suffered in the earlier part of the year due to COVID-19, the situation is improving now. It is looking for options to sell its home health and hospice business to streamline operations. It actively pursues mergers and acquisitions to increase its market density and build scale in hospice. Its solvency position is strong. However, elevated costs due to labor supply shortage can weigh on its margins. Suspension of share buybacks due to the pandemic can affect its bottom line.

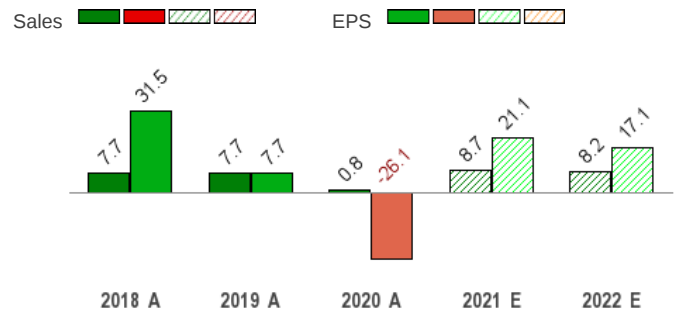
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$88.42 - \$48.01
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	557,980
Market Cap	\$8.2 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-0.4%
Beta	1.10
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$1.12 / 1.4%
Industry	Medical - Outpatient and Home Healthcare
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 23% (194 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	8.1%
Last Sales Surprise	0.6%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-9.1%
Expected Report Date	04/27/2021
Earnings ESP	-1.2%
P/E TTM	28.5
P/E F1	21.3
PEG F1	2.4
P/S TTM	1.8

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,329 E	1,366 E	1,373 E	1,400 E	5,462 E
2021	1,227 E	1,255 E	1,271 E	1,295 E	5,048 E
2020	1,182 A	1,074 A	1,174 A	1,214 A	4,644 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$0.94 E	\$1.00 E	\$1.04 E	\$1.10 E	\$4.10 E
2021	\$0.79 E	\$0.83 E	\$0.89 E	\$0.97 E	\$3.50 E
2020	\$0.87 A	\$0.31 A	\$0.78 A	\$0.93 A	\$2.89 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 01/28/2021. The reports text is as of 01/29/2021.

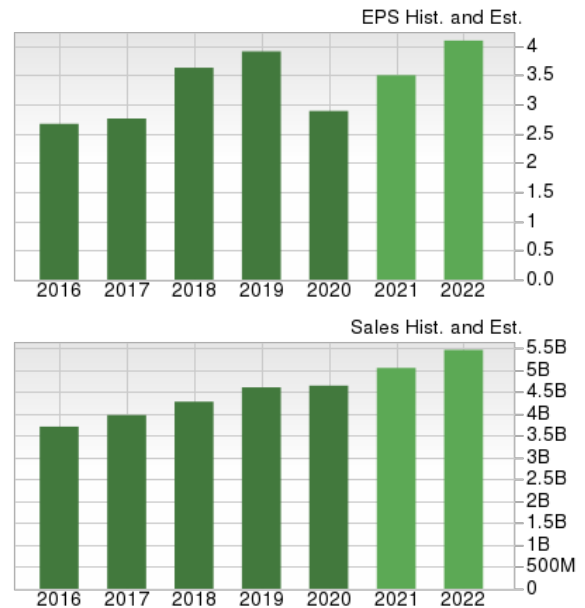
Overview

Encompass Health Corporation is a provider of integrated healthcare services. It offers both facility-based and home-based patient care through its network of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, home health agencies and hospice agencies. With a national footprint that includes 130 hospitals and 278 home health plus hospice locations across 36 states and Puerto Rico, the company delivers high-quality, cost-effective, integrated care in the healthcare space. It provides a continuum of facility-based and home-based post-acute services for its patients and their families, which will gain more prevalence as coordinated care and integrated delivery payment models, such as accountable care organizations and bundled payment arrangements.

The company operates through two segments: Inpatient Rehabilitation as well as Home Health and Hospice business

The company's **Inpatient Rehabilitation** hospitals (81% of 2020 revenues) offer specialized rehabilitative care over a wide array of diagnoses and deliver comprehensive, high-quality, cost-effective patient care services. The company provides specialized rehabilitative treatment on both inpatient and outpatient basis. It operates hospitals in 32 states and Puerto Rico with concentrations on the eastern half of the United States and Texas. As of Dec 31, 2018, the company runs 130 inpatient rehabilitation hospitals including one operating as a joint venture. In addition to its hospitals, the company regulates five inpatient rehabilitation units via management contracts.

The company's **Home Health and Hospice** (19%) business is the nation's fourth largest provider of Medicare-certified skilled home health services in terms of revenues. It operates home health and hospice agencies in 30 states focusing on the Southeast and Texas. The company acquired a significant portion of its home health and hospice business when it purchased EHHI Holdings, Inc. ("EHHI") on Dec 31, 2014. This segment provides a range of Medicare-certified home care services, which comprise skilled nursing, physical, occupational and speech therapy, medical social work plus home health aide services.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Strong Earnings Guidance:** For 2021, net operating revenues for the current year are projected in the range of \$5-\$5.2 billion, indicating a 10.9% rise from the 2020 reported levels. Adjusted earnings per share from continuing operations are anticipated to be \$3.31-\$3.53 for 2021, suggesting 18.3% growth from the 2020 actuals. This favorable annual guidance implying both top and bottom-line growth instills investors' confidence in the stock.

▲ **Growing Revenues:** The company's top line has been consistently increasing, since 2010 at a 10-year CAGR of 9.6%. Revenues have been gaining on strong contributions from its inpatient rehabilitation, and home health and hospice segments. The healthcare provider has been witnessing revival in patient volumes at both of its segments from low volumes in April, which was hit by pandemic related decline in business. We believe that an ageing population should continue to boost demand for the company's services. For 2020-2025 the company expects to achieve revenue growth of 8% to 10%.

▲ **Acquisitions:** The company's mergers and acquisition (M&A) strategy is aimed to increase market density, increase overlap with the company's in-patient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) and build scale in hospice. The buyout of Alacare Home Health & Hospice (in 2019) is in sync with the strategy. This deal has expanded Encompass Health's services into new markets and complements three markets in which it has existing IRFs in Alabama.

The company aims to address demand for facility-based and home-based post-acute care services in markets where it is not currently present by constructing or acquiring new hospitals and purchasing or opening home health and hospice agencies in those extremely fragmented industries. The company is particularly focussed on its Inpatient Rehabilitation segment. Notably in 2020, its Inpatient Rehabilitation segment opened four new hospitals and expanded the existing ones by 117 beds. In 2021, the company expects to open eight new hospitals and add 100-150 beds to its present portfolio. It will also continue developing 10 new hospitals that are expected to open in 2022. The company has a robust development pipeline and expects more growth-related announcements throughout the year. Expansion of the company's facilities will aid revenue growth over the long term.

▲ **Decision to Divest Business for Streamlining Operations:** The company announced in 2020 that it is exploring strategic alternatives for selling its home health and hospice business. It is mulling over its options via various alternatives, such as full or partial separation of the home health and hospice business from its parent company through an initial public offering, spin-off, merger, sale or other forms of transaction. Though the company's home health business has been the fourth largest provider of Medicare-certified skilled home health services across the United States in terms of revenues, the same declined 1.2% during 2020. With the spin-off of this unit, the company plans to focus and grow its core business — inpatient rehabilitation, which is set to witness consistent growth backed by its planned bed additions at a number of existing hospitals, acquisitions and construction of new hospitals.

▲ **Sound Debt Position:** The company's primary sources of liquidity are cash in hand, cash flow from operations and borrowings under its revolving credit facility. As of Sep 30, 2020, the company had approximately \$224 million in cash and nearly \$963 million available to it under its \$1 billion revolving credit facility. It has modified its revolving credit facility in a bid to tide over the adverse pandemic effects by the end of 2021. Its long term debt \$3.3 billion was up 7.5% year over year. The company's leverage ratio at the end of fourth quarter was 3.6x lower than 4.2x at the end of third quarter. The company does not face any near-term refinancing risk as the amounts outstanding under its credit agreement do not mature until 2024 and its bonds all mature in 2023 and beyond. Its interest coverage ratio of 3.57 is better than the industry average of 3.32.

▲ **Free Cash Flow Generation:** The company has been successfully generating free cash from operations since the past many years. This free cash flow recognition provides financial flexibility. For the 2020-2025 forecast period, the company expects a 5-7% CAGR for free cash flow

▲ **Share Price Performance:** The stock has outperformed the industry in the past six months. Moreover, the company's strong fundamentals is likely to aid the stock in sustaining its rally in the days ahead.

Increasing revenues, inorganic growth via mergers and acquisitions and consistent cash flow generation should aid growth.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ **High Labor Cost:** Salaries and benefits forming nearly 60-65% of the company's total cost are on a rise for the past many years. The trend was similar in the first nine months of 2020 with salaries and benefits accounting for 67.3% of total operating costs. The company is witnessing an escalation in labor costs, which is outpacing general inflation rate growth. To address this challenge, the company will continue focusing on maintaining the competitiveness of its compensation and benefit programs and improving its recruitment, retention and productivity. Shortages of nurses and other medical personnel including therapists may from time to time require the company to ramp up usage of more expensive temporary personnel, generally called contract labor. Labor supply scarcity is an acute problem hounding the healthcare companies and an elevation in this cost will exert pressure on the margins.
- ▼ **Increase in Development Expenses:** The company expects to incur \$15-\$20 million of pre-opening and ramp-up costs associated with new hospitals as its development activities continue to accelerate. This increase in cost will weigh on its bottom line.

Increasing labor cost and other development expenses are likely to weigh on bottomline.

Last Earnings Report

Encompass Health Q4 Earnings Beat Estimates, Rise Y/Y

Encompass Health reported fourth-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings of 93 cents per share, which beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 8.1%. The bottom line also improved 9.4% year over year primarily owing to higher revenues and lower costs. However, shares of the company suffered a decline of 4.1% on Jan 27 due to a fall in broader markets.

Operational Update

The company's operating revenues of \$1.2 billion not only surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 0.6% but also improved 2.5% year over year. The top line was driven by favorable pricing in the inpatient rehabilitation segment.

The revenue growth was partly offset by lower volumes in both the inpatient rehabilitation, and home health and hospice segments coupled with a pricing decrease in the latter segment.

Adjusted EBITDA of \$239.9 million inched up 0.7% year over year.

General and administrative expenses, excluding stock-based compensation, declined 7.9% year over year to \$33.6 million. The decline can be attributed to reduced costs related to incentive compensation.

Segmental Results

Inpatient rehabilitation

The segment's revenues of \$933.1 million were up 4.1% year over year attributable to a 4.7% uptick in revenues from Inpatient business. However, the increase was partially offset by a decline of 21.6% in revenues from Outpatient and other business.

While the Inpatient business benefited from favorable pricing, the Outpatient and other business was hurt by addition of business interruption insurance recoveries worth \$2.5 million in fourth-quarter 2019 stemming from Hurricane Michael and temporary suspension of hospital-based outpatient services in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Adjusted EBITDA of \$218 million decreased 3.2% year over year due to higher bad debt expense, group medical expense and usage of personal protective equipment.

Home Health and Hospice

Revenues of \$281.3 million was down 2.2% year over year due to 3.9% lower revenues from Home Health sub-segment. Nevertheless, the decline was partly mitigated by 5.5% growth in Hospice sub-segment.

While the Home Health business suffered a blow due to lower episodic admissions, the Hospice business gained momentum from rise in same-store admissions.

Adjusted EBITDA of \$55.5 million improved 11.9% year over year courtesy of higher cost per visit, which resulted from changes implemented in the clinician compensation model changes in May 2020.

Financial Update

As of Dec 31, 2020, Encompass Health's cash and cash equivalents totaled \$224 million, which more than doubled from the level at 2019 end.

As of Dec 31, 2020, its long-term debt, net of current portion increased 7.5% to \$3.3 billion from the level at 2019 end.

Adjusted free cash flow in the fourth quarter surged 55.6% year over year to \$213 million.

Full-Year Update

For 2020, operating revenues totaled \$4.6 billion, up 0.9% year over year. Full-year adjusted earnings per share was \$2.89, which plunged 26.1% year over year.

Adjusted free cash flow of the year improved 12.3% year over year to \$579.9 million.

Following the company's fourth-quarter results, Encompass Health issued its guidance for 2021. It also unveiled long-term growth targets for 2020 through 2025. Since no final decision related to the home health and hospice business has been arrived at yet, the company has presumed with the existing business structure while laying down expectations.

Guidance for 2021

Net operating revenues for the current year is projected in the range of \$5 billion to \$5.2 billion.

While adjusted earnings per share from continuing operations is forecasted to be \$3.31-\$3.53 for 2021, adjusted EBITDA is expected to lie in the range of \$925-\$955 million.

Long-Term Growth Expectations

Quarter Ending 12/2020

Report Date	Jan 26, 2021
Sales Surprise	0.59%
EPS Surprise	8.14%
Quarterly EPS	0.93
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.89

Over the 2020-2025 period, both net operating revenues and adjusted EBITDA are expected to witness a CAGR of 8-10% each. Also, adjusted free cash flow are anticipated to see a CAGR of 5-7% during the same time period.

Recent News

Encompass Health Forms JV to Boost Presence in Illinois - Jan 6, 2021

Encompass Health announced that it has formed a joint venture (JV) with UnityPoint Health – Trinity for construction of an inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Moline, IL. The hospital, which will be named as The Quad Cities Rehabilitation Institute, will house 40 beds.

Encompass Health to Spin Off Unit to Streamline Business – Dec 9, 2020

Encompass Health announced that it is exploring strategic alternatives for its home health and hospice business. The company is mulling over its options via various alternatives, such as full or partial separation of the home health and hospice business from its parent company through an initial public offering, spin-off, merger, sale or other forms of transaction.

Encompass Health to Build Rehabilitation Hospital in Illinois – Nov 10, 2020

The company has announced that its plans to build a 40-bed inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Shiloh Illinois. The new unit will operate as a joint venture between Encompass Health and BJC HealthCare. The new hospital will care for patients recovering from debilitating illnesses and injuries including strokes and other neurological disorders, brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, amputations and complex orthopedic conditions.

Valuation

Encompass Health shares are up 15.5% and 2.6% in the past six months and the trailing 12-month period, respectively. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and Zacks Medical sector are up 11.8% and 6.4%, respectively, in the past six months. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 10.2% and 8%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 17.7% in the past six months and 17.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 20.96x forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 24.67x for the Zacks sub-industry, 22.98x for the Zacks sector and 23.34x for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 23.07x and as low as 12.26x, with a 5-year median of 16.82x. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$84 price target reflects 22x forward earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for EHC

Valuation Multiples - EHC					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	20.96	24.67	22.98	23.34
	5-Year High	23.07	25	22.98	23.79
	5-Year Low	12.26	14.49	15.9	15.3
	5-Year Median	16.82	18.27	19.13	17.83
P/S F12M	Current	1.71	3.55	2.92	4.59
	5-Year High	1.84	3.55	3.17	4.59
	5-Year Low	0.78	0.71	2.26	3.2
	5-Year Median	1.28	1.21	2.85	3.68
P/B TTM	Current	4.59	4.46	4.58	6.63
	5-Year High	5.42	4.47	5.11	6.63
	5-Year Low	2.88	1.91	3.02	3.73
	5-Year Median	4.02	2.75	4.36	4.94

As of 01/28/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 23% (194 out of 253)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Hanger Inc. (HNGR)	Outperform	3
Amedisys, Inc. (AMED)	Neutral	3
Chemed Corporation (CHE)	Neutral	3
Quest Diagnostics Incorporated (DGX)	Neutral	3
RadNet, Inc. (RDNT)	Neutral	3
American Renal Associates Holdings, Inc (ARA)	Underperform	NA
Elanco Animal Health Incorporated (ELAN)	Underperform	5
The Ensign Group, Inc. (ENSG)	Underperform	5

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Medical - Outpatient And Home Healthcare				Industry Peers		
	EHC	X Industry	S&P 500	CHE	ELAN	ENSG
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Underperform	Underperform
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	4	-	-	3	5	5
VGM Score	C	-	-	A	D	A
Market Cap	8.19 B	1.59 B	26.41 B	8.28 B	14.08 B	4.42 B
# of Analysts	8	5	13	2	7	3
Dividend Yield	1.36%	0.00%	1.45%	0.26%	0.00%	0.26%
Value Score	B	-	-	C	D	B
Cash/Price	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.04
EV/EBITDA	11.38	11.73	14.73	26.26	39.94	23.55
PEG F1	2.38	2.97	2.43	2.84	3.94	1.59
P/B	4.16	4.00	3.66	10.33	1.43	5.77
P/CF	14.89	15.53	14.44	30.17	15.53	25.72
P/E F1	21.03	32.48	19.77	28.66	33.04	23.78
P/S TTM	1.76	1.89	2.84	4.00	4.82	1.89
Earnings Yield	4.60%	3.02%	4.98%	3.49%	3.02%	4.20%
Debt/Equity	1.65	0.62	0.69	0.00	0.67	0.15
Cash Flow (\$/share)	5.41	2.18	6.85	17.24	1.90	3.16
Growth Score	C	-	-	A	F	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	10.39%	8.37%	9.69%	23.70%	NA	19.73%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	31.23%	23.06%	12.80%	0.19%	107.22%	11.87%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-12.21%	8.57%	4.88%	14.93%	-2.65%	18.22%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	13.00%	13.14%	8.07%	14.21%	NA	16.88%
Current Ratio	1.32	1.37	1.38	0.82	1.75	1.00
Debt/Capital	62.49%	38.87%	41.57%	0.00%	40.10%	12.88%
Net Margin	6.12%	4.65%	10.44%	13.11%	-8.45%	6.49%
Return on Equity	15.39%	13.30%	15.37%	38.13%	3.43%	21.65%
Sales/Assets	0.72	0.80	0.51	1.59	0.25	0.96
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	8.92%	11.82%	5.98%	3.10%	43.24%	10.54%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	A	B	B
Daily Price Change	-2.15%	0.00%	1.38%	0.22%	-1.11%	-0.05%
1-Week Price Change	4.78%	2.95%	-0.02%	3.58%	-3.33%	0.57%
4-Week Price Change	-2.52%	4.25%	0.04%	-2.35%	-3.81%	11.57%
12-Week Price Change	22.58%	20.87%	8.96%	3.07%	-9.45%	30.55%
52-Week Price Change	4.36%	37.29%	7.48%	7.93%	-7.00%	75.61%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	557,980	113,238	1,962,643	92,393	2,300,001	261,940
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	-9.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-9.07%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-9.05%	0.98%	1.63%	0.00%	-21.76%	0.00%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-8.35%	0.00%	0.05%	3.11%	0.00%	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	C
Momentum Score	D
VGM Score	C

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

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as 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.