

Global Payments Inc.(GPN)

\$191.20 (As of 06/07/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$201.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 12/31/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: C

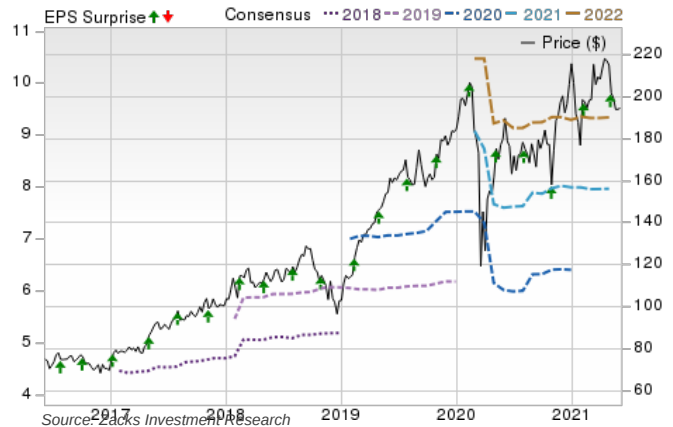
Growth: B

Momentum: C

Summary

Global Payments' agreement with AWS expands Global Payments' reach and provides a strong global marketing partnership. Its pact with Google will advance its technology-enabled distribution strategy. The buyout of Total System Services widely exposed it to the fast-evolving payments market, globally. The company's cost-cutting measures will aid its margins. Its operating cash flows have been improving over the years, which boost investments. Its shares have underperformed the industry in a year's time. Nevertheless, a strong solvency position also bodes well. However, its commercial card business is likely to remain under pressure as corporate travel is expected to remain depressed throughout 2021. Lower ROE than its industry average adds to investor woes. This shows its inefficiency in using its shareholders' funds.

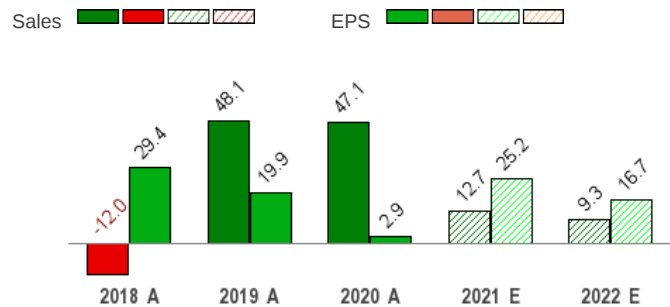
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$220.81 - \$153.33
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,550,166
Market Cap	\$56.4 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-11.2%
Beta	1.20
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.78 / 0.4%
Industry	Financial Transaction Services
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 28% (180 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	2.8%
Last Sales Surprise	2.7%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.1%
Expected Report Date	08/02/2021
Earnings ESP	1.5%
P/E TTM	28.8
P/E F1	23.9
PEG F1	1.4
P/S TTM	7.5

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,981 E	2,010 E	2,149 E	2,156 E	8,312 E
2021	1,812 A	1,847 E	1,967 E	1,980 E	7,608 E
2020	1,729 A	1,521 A	1,746 A	1,752 A	6,748 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$2.14 E	\$2.20 E	\$2.48 E	\$2.54 E	\$9.35 E
2021	\$1.82 A	\$1.87 E	\$2.13 E	\$2.19 E	\$8.01 E
2020	\$1.58 A	\$1.31 A	\$1.71 A	\$1.80 A	\$6.40 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 06/07/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 06/08/2021.

Overview

The company was incorporated in Georgia as Global Payments Inc. in 2000 and spun-off from its former parent company in 2001. Including its time as part of its former parent company, it has been in the payment technology services business since 1967. Since its spin-off, the company has expanded in existing markets and into new markets internationally by pursuing further acquisitions and joint ventures.

In 2016, it merged with Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. ("Heartland"), which significantly expanded its small and medium-sized enterprise distribution, customer base and vertical reach in the United States.

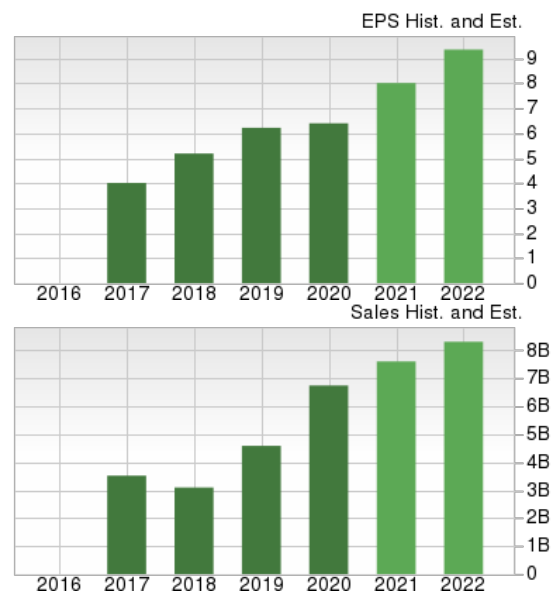
On September 18, 2019, the company completed the merger with Total System Services for total purchase consideration of \$24.5 billion.

The company operates via three reportable segments: Merchant Solutions (62% of 2020 adjusted revenue,); Issuer Solutions (26%); Business and Consumer Solutions (12%).

Merchant Solutions provides payments technology and software solutions to customers, globally. The payment technology solutions enable its customers to accept card, electronic, check and digital-based payments. Its software solutions streamline business operations to customers in numerous vertical markets. Via this business, the company provides a variety of value-added services including specialty point-of-sale solutions, analytic and customer engagement tools, payroll and human capital management services and reporting that assist its customers with driving demand and operating their businesses more efficiently.

Issuer Solutions provides services that enable financial institutions and other financial service providers to manage their card portfolios, reduce technical complexity and overhead and offer a seamless experience for cardholders on a single platform.

Business and Consumer Solutions provides general purpose reloadable prepaid debit and payroll cards, demand deposit accounts and other financial service solutions to the underbanked and other consumers plus businesses in the United States through its Netspend and other brands.



Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Guidance:** Based on the current expectations for a constant rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide, the company lifted its 2021 guidance for adjusted net revenues to the \$7.55-\$7.625 billion range, indicating 12-13% growth from the 2020 reported figure. It expects adjusted operating margin expansion of up to 250 basis points from the 2020 reported levels. However, this will be partially offset by the reinstatement of certain expenses in 2021 that were temporarily reduced at the onset of COVID-19 for the most part of 2020. Adjusted net revenue growth for the company's Merchant Solutions segment is expected in the high teens, assuming that the current pace of recovery is sustained worldwide. Adjusted net revenue growth for its Business and Consumer segment is expected in the mid to high-single digits for 2021, which is consistent with the long-term expectations for this business.

The company's investments for future growth, a number of acquisitions and successfully refinancing its credit facilities bodes well for the long term growth.

▲ **Acquisition of Total System:** Global Payments completed the acquisition of Total System Services in 2019. The deal has given it a significant exposure to fast growing markets globally with physical and virtual presence in more than 100 countries. The highly complementary nature of these leading payments-focused businesses provides significant revenue enhancement opportunities. The company expects to realize \$400 million of expense synergies by September 2022 and \$150 million worth annual run rate revenue benefits by the same period (2019-2022).

▲ **Other Acquisition:** The company announced two strategic acquisitions for approximately \$1 billion in total that further its software-driven technology-enabled strategy and deepen its presence in the most attractive markets, globally. First is the agreement to acquire Zego, a leading software and payments technology company, which will help Global Payments provide seamless digital property management, best-in-class resident engagement and omni-channel experiences. It will expose the company to a market worth \$1 trillion. Second is the company's deal to purchase Worldline's PAYONE business in Austria consisting of roughly 8,000, primarily SMB merchant customers, in the Erste banks home market. This pending buyout will enable Global Payments to bring its distinctive distribution and marketing technology to add scale to another attractive market.

▲ **Investment in Technology:** Ongoing investments in technology have led to the shift of the company's business mix toward technology enablement, which represented 60% of the company's revenues (up from 30% in 2015) coming from technology enabled platform. Further, about 25% of adjusted revenues is likely to come from e-commerce/omnichannel. The acquisitions of APT in 2012, PayPros in 2014 and Heartland in 2016 have expanded the company's technology platform. Very recently, the company expanded its open software portfolio with the acquisitions of AdvancedMD and SICOM. The company's robust technology solutions will continue to differentiate it in the marketplace and position it for continued growth. It recently announced a new multiyear strategic partnership with Google and the tie-up is expected to meaningfully enhance the company's ability to deliver new, innovative cloud-based products and capabilities, advance its technology-enabled distribution strategy and deliver significant operational efficiencies while improving speed-to-market and the scalability of its Merchant Solutions business.

The company also entered into an agreement with Amazon Web Services to provide a cloud-based issuer processing platform to financial institutions around the world.

▲ **Increasing Cash Flows:** The company's operating cash flows have been increasing over the years. The company estimates to generate more than \$2 billion for 2021. A strong financial flexibility will help the company to make investments in business, which will drive long-term growth. The company expects capital expenditures in the range \$500-\$600 million for the full year.

▲ **Cost-Control Measures:** The company implemented additional cost initiatives to help address the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on its business. It is focusing on streamlining discretionary spend that includes cuts to G&E and marketing budgets, reductions in executive pay and other salary initiatives and additional targeted actions across the organization.

Cost of service as a percentage of revenues decreased to 46.5% for the three months ending Mar 31, 2021 from 49.1% reported for the prior-year period. Lower cost of service is primarily owing to the favorable effects of merger-related cost synergies and cost-saving actions taken to mitigate the adverse financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

▲ **Strong Solvency Position:** The company's strong investment-grade balance sheet in combination with its stable free cash flow generation provides it with ample capital and financial flexibility to navigate these challenging times. Its long term debt is 36.1% of its total equity as of Mar 31, 2021, lower than the industry average of 60.5%. With \$2.1 billion of cash and cash equivalents and no significant debt maturities until 2023, the company's financial position looks pretty strong.

▲ **Price Performance:** The company's shares have underperformed its industry in a year's time. Nevertheless, its strong fundamentals are likely to help the stock bounce back going forward.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ **Issuing Business to Remain Under Pressure:** The company is not anticipating any recovery in its commercial card business and expects corporate travel to remain depressed throughout 2021. Further, it will be absorbing the impact of a portfolio sale by one of its customers, which will affect it for the remainder of the year. Taking these two items into account, the company is forecasting its Issuing business to deliver adjusted net revenue growth in the low single-digit range for 2021.
 - ▼ **Return on Equity (ROE):** The company's ROE of 7.2% is way lower than the industry average of 25.6%. This shows its inefficiency in using its shareholders' funds.
-

Suspension of share repurchase and exposure to currency volatility are some offsetting factors to the company's growth.

Last Earnings Report

Global Payments'Q1 Earnings Beat Estimates, Rise Y/Y

Global Payments earnings of \$1.82 per share beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 2.8%. Also, the bottom line improved 15% year over year on the back of better revenues.

Additionally, adjusted net revenues increased 5% year over year to \$1.81 billion. Moreover, the top line beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 2.7%.

Total expenses were up 3.3% year over year to \$1.71 billion due to higher selling, general and administrative costs.

The company's results reflect constant market recovery and better performances by its Merchant Solutions, and Business and Consumer Solution segments.

Favorable Segmental Performances

Merchant Solutions: Adjusted revenues of \$1.1 billion increased 4.4% year over year. Operating income of \$532.1 million was up 6.3% year over year.

Issuer Solutions: Adjusted net revenues of \$439.3 million slid 0.6% year over year. Operating income of \$189.7 million increased 8.7% year over year.

Business and Consumer Solution: Adjusted net revenues came in at \$243.5 million, up 19.4% year over year. Operating income was \$80.8 million, up 54.1% year over year.

Balance Sheet Position (as of Mar 31, 2021)

Total cash and cash equivalents were \$2.08 billion, which rose 7% from the level as of Dec 31, 2020.

Long-term debt was \$9.6 billion, up 13.7% from the level at 2020 end.

Share Repurchase and Dividend Update

The board of directors cleared a dividend of 19.5 cents per share, payable Jun 25, 2021 to its shareholders of record as of Jun 11, 2021.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the first quarter of 2021 was \$599.4 million, up 37.3% year over year.

2021 Guidance

The company now expects 2021 adjusted net revenues in the range of \$7.550-\$7.625, up from the previous range of \$7.50-\$7.60 billion.

Adjusted earnings per share are likely to be in the \$7.87-\$8.07 band, up from the prior forecast of \$7.75-\$8.05. The midpoint reflects an upside of 24.5% from 2020's reported figure.

Quarter Ending 03/2021

Report Date	May 04, 2021
Sales Surprise	2.71%
EPS Surprise	2.82%
Quarterly EPS	1.82
Annual EPS (TTM)	6.64

Recent News

Global Payments' Processing Services to Aid Banco Carrefour – Jun 3, 2021

Global Payments unveiled that its Issuer Solutions unit Total System Services (TSYS) inked a multi-year deal with Brazil-based Banco Carrefour. However, terms of the deal have been kept under the wraps. Through the renewed relationship, TSYS will continue to offer an array of processing and support services for the credit card and digital accounts of Banco Carrefour. Further, TSYS will continue to manage Banco Carrefour's on-us acquiring transactions.

Global Payments to Offer Card Processing to UMB Bank – Mar 18, 2021

Global Payments announced that its Issuer Solutions unit Total System Services (TSYS) recently inked a multi-year deal with the Kansas City, MO-based financial services company UMB Bank. However, terms of the deal are kept under the wraps. Through the latest deal, TSYS will provide an array of processing and support services for the consumer and commercial credit, debit and healthcare card portfolios of UMB Bank. This, in turn, is likely to digitally empower the platforms of UMB Bank and also add scalability to its business.

Valuation

Global Payments shares are down 11.3% year to date but up 3.1% over the trailing 12-month period, respectively. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Business Services sector are up 0.1% and 0.3%, respectively, year to date. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector both are up 7.1% but down 1.3%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 13.2% in the year-to-date period and 34.1% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at forward 12-month earnings of 22.24x, which compares to 28.84x for the Zacks sub-industry, 30.26x for the Zacks sector and 21.84x for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 31.86x and as low as 15.4x, with a 5-year median of 23.04x. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$201 price target reflects 23.37x forward earnings.

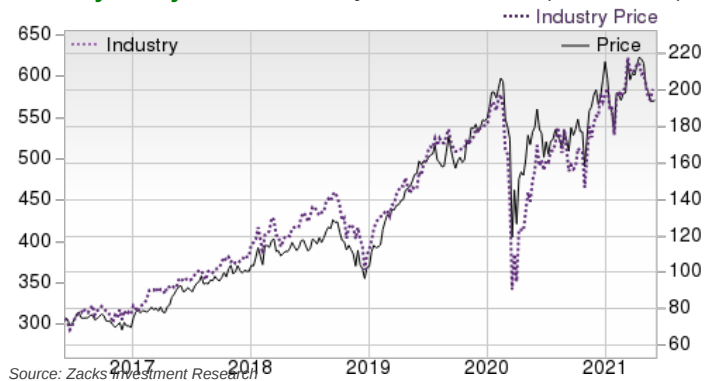
The table below shows summary valuation data for GPN

Valuation Multiples - GPN					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	22.24	28.84	30.26	21.84
	5-Year High	31.86	32.19	30.6	23.83
	5-Year Low	15.4	20.78	19.03	15.31
	5-Year Median	23.04	24.08	22.11	18.05
P/S F12M	Current	7.13	10.16	5.49	4.72
	5-Year High	11.02	11.26	5.49	4.74
	5-Year Low	2.92	7.13	2.9	3.21
	5-Year Median	4.54	9.23	3.5	3.72
P/B TTM	Current	2.1	7.43	6.52	7.03
	5-Year High	6.56	12.49	7.03	7.03
	5-Year Low	1.24	5.08	3.23	3.84
	5-Year Median	4.21	7.96	4.99	5.02

As of 06/07/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 28% (180 out of 251)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Discover Financial Services (DFS)	Outperform	1
American Express Company (AXP)	Neutral	3
Bank of America Corporation (BAC)	Neutral	3
Diebold Nixdorf, Incorporated (DBD)	Neutral	4
Fiserv, Inc. (FISV)	Neutral	3
FleetCor Technologies, Inc. (FLT)	Neutral	3
Mastercard Incorporated (MA)	Neutral	3
U.S. Bancorp (USB)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Financial Transaction Services				Industry Peers		
	GPN	X Industry	S&P 500	BAC	MA	USB
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	B	-	-	F	D	B
Market Cap	56.45 B	2.26 B	30.32 B	369.51 B	360.82 B	90.19 B
# of Analysts	15	5	12	8	16	11
Dividend Yield	0.41%	0.00%	1.29%	1.67%	0.48%	2.78%
Value Score	C	-	-	D	D	C
Cash/Price	0.04	0.09	0.06	2.35	0.02	0.48
EV/EBITDA	24.33	11.35	17.33	-7.21	37.35	11.78
PEG F1	1.42	1.32	2.13	1.98	2.13	1.97
P/B	2.10	5.44	4.17	1.48	56.16	1.96
P/CF	16.36	16.12	17.93	15.65	44.64	16.62
P/E F1	24.05	23.81	21.52	13.86	46.98	12.83
P/S TTM	7.52	5.90	3.52	4.06	23.36	3.71
Earnings Yield	4.19%	4.17%	4.55%	7.21%	2.13%	7.80%
Debt/Equity	0.36	0.36	0.66	1.01	2.06	0.81
Cash Flow (\$/share)	11.68	1.85	6.83	2.76	8.16	3.64
Growth Score	B	-	-	F	C	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	18.89%	12.08%	9.44%	14.31%	18.21%	2.95%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	25.18%	23.33%	21.30%	66.31%	20.53%	54.16%
Current Cash Flow Growth	65.58%	-4.38%	0.98%	-27.77%	-15.47%	-28.76%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	49.12%	11.24%	7.28%	2.68%	10.03%	-2.86%
Current Ratio	1.19	1.19	1.39	0.76	1.43	0.76
Debt/Capital	26.40%	35.77%	41.53%	47.83%	67.34%	41.70%
Net Margin	8.49%	2.50%	11.95%	24.09%	42.38%	24.16%
Return on Equity	6.91%	7.16%	16.36%	8.90%	100.68%	12.52%
Sales/Assets	0.17	0.47	0.51	0.03	0.47	0.04
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	12.74%	9.11%	9.30%	3.11%	19.78%	-2.80%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	D	F	B
Daily Price Change	-1.54%	0.00%	-0.33%	-0.35%	-0.53%	-0.38%
1-Week Price Change	0.25%	1.38%	0.58%	2.08%	1.51%	-0.02%
4-Week Price Change	-2.10%	0.15%	0.12%	2.54%	-0.62%	-1.03%
12-Week Price Change	-11.30%	-4.63%	6.91%	14.23%	-4.63%	12.15%
52-Week Price Change	0.75%	14.48%	29.97%	51.09%	17.29%	39.14%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,550,166	443,250	1,799,698	38,014,976	3,017,947	5,705,835
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.12%	0.00%	0.01%	-0.21%	-0.63%	0.42%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	0.73%	0.00%	3.36%	25.25%	-3.10%	20.89%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.10%	-2.28%	-0.83%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

Value Score	C
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	C
VGM Score	B

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.