

IDEXX Laboratories (IDXX)

\$489.46 (As of 01/15/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$563.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation: **Outperform**
(Since: 11/13/20)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5) **2-Buy**

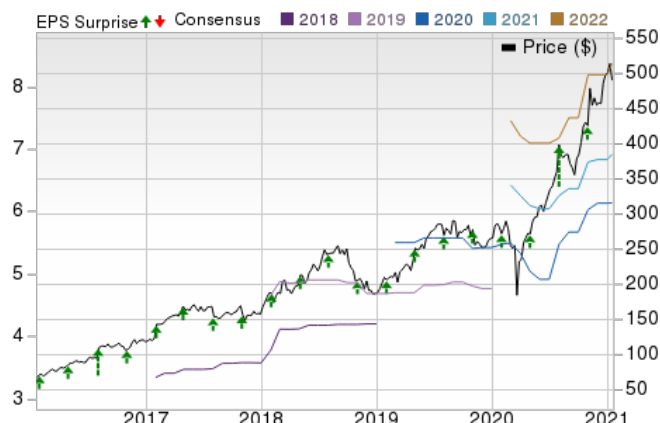
Zacks Style Scores: VGM:B

Value: D | Growth: B | Momentum: A

Summary

IDEXX's organic-revenue growth in the third quarter of 2020 was encouraging. The top line, in the quarter, was driven by strong sales at the CAG and LPD arms. IDEXX saw sturdy gains in CAG Diagnostics recurring revenues, led by high organic gains in both U.S. and International markets. Further, the company's human health business' COVID-19 human PCR testing aided the top line. Sustained strong recovery in pet healthcare and margin expansions buoy optimism. Over the past six months, IDEXX has been outperforming its industry with respect to share price movement. Yet, the pandemic has limited the new CAG instrument placement levels, which is worrying. Dismal performance by the company's Water segment is deterring as well. The company's inability to provide any financial outlook is concerning.

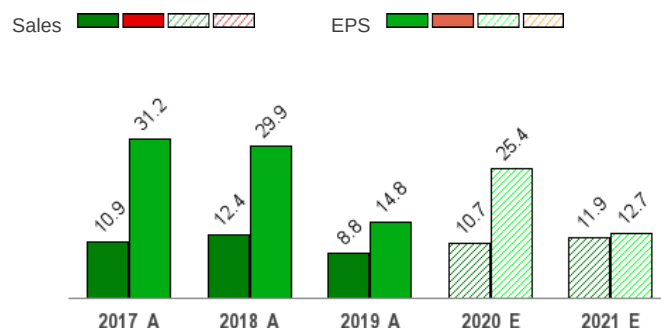
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$516.87 - \$168.65
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	330,836
Market Cap	\$41.8 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-2.1%
Beta	0.88
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Medical - Instruments
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 30% (178 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	19.0%
Last Sales Surprise	7.6%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.2%
Expected Report Date	02/02/2021
Earnings ESP	-0.9%

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	722 E	759 E	785 E	759 E	2,983 E
2020	626 A	638 A	722 A	679 E	2,665 E
2019	576 A	620 A	605 A	605 A	2,407 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$1.58 E	\$1.98 E	\$2.01 E	\$1.69 E	\$6.91 E
2020	\$1.29 A	\$1.72 A	\$1.69 A	\$1.43 E	\$6.13 E
2019	\$1.17 A	\$1.43 A	\$1.24 A	\$1.04 A	\$4.89 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

P/E TTM	85.3
P/E F1	70.8
PEG F1	4.6
P/S TTM	16.1

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 01/15/2021. The reports text is as of 01/19/2021.

Overview

Headquartered in Delaware NJ, IDEXX Laboratories, Inc. is a developer, manufacturer and distributor of products and services primarily for the companion animal veterinary, livestock and poultry, water testing and dairy markets. The company also sells a series of portable electrolytes and blood gas analyzers for the human point-of-care medical diagnostics market.

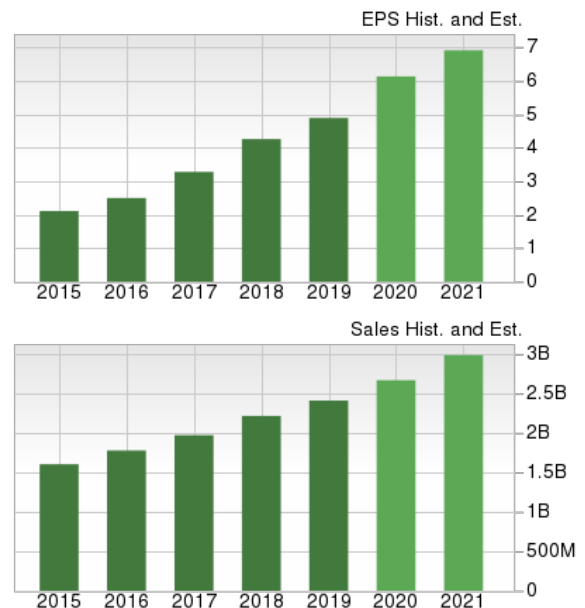
IDEXX operates through four segments:

Companion Animal Group (CAG) (87.5% of revenues in 2019): This segment provides veterinarians with diagnostic capabilities and information management solutions that enhance the health and well-being of pets. The complementary nature of these products and services provides a unique competitive advantage known as the IDEXX Diagnostic Advantage, providing vets with tools and services necessary to offer advanced veterinary medical care. In 2019, this segment grew 9.5% from 2018.

Water (5.4%): Through this segment, IDEXX provides innovative testing solutions for easy, rapid and accurate detection and quantification of various microbiological parameters in water, helping to ensure water safety for people around the world. In 2019, this segment grew 6.1% from 2018.

Livestock, Poultry and Dairy (LPD) (5.4%): Within this segment, IDEXX provides diagnostic tests and related instrumentation required to manage the health status of livestock and poultry, to improve bovine reproductive efficiency, and to ensure the quality and safety of milk and food. These products are purchased by government and private laboratories that provide testing services to cattle, swine and poultry veterinarians, producers and processors. this segment) In 2019, this segment grew 1.6% from 2018.

Other (0.8%): The company's OPTI Medical operating segment has been combined and presented with the remaining pharmaceutical product line and the out-licensing arrangements in an 'Other' category, primarily because they do not meet the quantitative or qualitative thresholds for reportable segments. In 2019, this segment rose 0.9% from 2018.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ **Share Price Movement:** Over the past six months, IDEXX has been outperforming its industry with respect to share price movement. The stock has gained 35.6% compared with the 11.1% rise of the industry. IDEXX exited the third quarter with better-than-expected results. Solid organic-revenue growth is encouraging. The top line, in the quarter, was driven by strong sales at the CAG and LPD businesses.

The company witnessed sturdy gains in CAG Diagnostics recurring revenues, supported by high organic gains in both U.S. and International markets in the quarter under review. Further, the company's human health business, OPTI Medical Systems' COVID-19 human Polymerase Chain Reaction ("PCR") testing also contributed to the top line. Management is also upbeat about the sustained strong recovery in pet healthcare. Margin expansions look encouraging.

- ▲ **Strong Global Performance:** IDEXX continues to demonstrate solid growth globally. International revenues in the third quarter of 2020 were up 19% organically, aided by a 21% rise in CAG Diagnostics recurring revenues. This reflected robust gains across the United States as well as international markets. This growth in CAG Diagnostics recurring revenues resulted from strong gains across the company's major modalities.

Global Reference Lab revenues increased 24% organically, reflecting more than 20% growth in the United States and mid-teen organic gains in international markets. Notably, the company's newest reference lab in Kornwestheim, Germany, is fully functional now and is currently serving across Europe. Further, the announcement of ProCyt One Hematology Analyzer has been favorably received by customers.

Notably, LPD segment continues to derive benefit from strong demand for diagnostic testing programs for African swine fever and an improvement in core swine testing volumes in China supported by large producer efforts to rebuild swine herds. Continued solid growth for poultry testing has been observed globally.

Rapid assay products' revenues grew 20% both on a reported and organic basis, led by high growth in SNAP 4Dx Plus sales volumes in U.S. markets benefiting from strong overall market conditions including high demand for wellness testing.

- ▲ **Regulatory Approvals:** IDEXX's subsidiary OPTI Medical Systems achieved the CE mark for its OPTI SARS-CoV-2 Reverse Transcription PCR (RT-PCR) laboratory test kit, which is aimed at detecting the SARS-CoV-2, in June. This development came on the heels of the validation of the test by the Institute Pasteur of France as well as Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) by the FDA in the United States. These regulatory validations buoy optimism on the stock.

- ▲ **CAG Continues to Perform Well Despite Coronavirus:** IDEXX derives the lion's share of its revenues from the CAG segment. The company registered stellar second-quarter revenue growth within CAG.

In the third quarter, CAG revenues rose 19.7% (up 18% organically) year over year, driven by 23% reported and 21% organic growth in global CAG Diagnostics recurring revenues. This reflects 22% organic growth in the United States and 19% organic growth in the international markets. Global recovery in the CAG business was boosted by strong revenue growth in Europe and other key Asia markets. Strength in clinical visits continued to aid CAG Diagnostics recurring revenues.

IDEXX placed 3,173 premium instruments during the quarter, supporting a 14% expansion of the company's global premium instrument installed base. IDEXX VetLab consumables generated revenue growths of 23% and 22% on reported and organic basis, respectively. This was supported by ongoing expansion of the company's global premium instrument installed base, continued strong customer retention, increases in testing utilization and moderate net price gains.

Veterinary software, services and diagnostic imaging systems' revenues also grew 4% both on a reported as well as an organic basis, driven by double-digit growth in subscription-based service revenues and strong growth in new veterinary software system placements. Strong overall market conditions, including high demand for wellness testing, significantly contributed to the high growth in SNAP 4Dx Plus sales volumes in U.S. markets.

OPTI Medical Systems' COVID-19 human PCR testing contributed about 1% to the third-quarter top line.

IDEXX maintained its momentum in CAG instrument placements, reflecting 303 catalyst placements at new and competitive accounts in North America and 860 new and competitive placements in international markets. The company also gained from 372 second-catalyst placements, driven by momentum from the North American customers. These new placements and high customer retention levels supported a 15% year-on-year growth on IDEXX's global catalyst install base.

The company also achieved 978 premium hematology replacements and 495 SediVue Dx placements, bringing the global SediVue Dx install base to over 10,000 instruments, up 22% year-on-year.

IDEXX's robust worldwide commercial capabilities and best-in-class products, which include the next-generation chemistry analyzer – Catalyst One, are the key growth drivers over the near term.

Risks

- **Impact of Third-Party Distribution:** The instrument consumables and rapid assay products in the company's CAG segment are sold domestically and in certain other geographies by third party distributors, who purchase products from IDEXX and sell them to veterinary practices, which are the end users. As a result, distributor purchasing dynamics have an impact on the company's reported sales of these products. Distributor purchasing dynamics can be affected by many factors which may not be directly related to the underlying end-user demand for the products. Consequently, reported results may reflect fluctuations in inventory levels held by distributors and may not necessarily mirror changes in the underlying end-user demand.
- **Foreign Exchange Headwind:** Majority of IDEXX's consolidated revenues are derived from sale of products in international markets. Thus, the strengthening of the rate of exchange for the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies had a negative impact on the company's revenues derived in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and on profits from products manufactured in the U.S. and sold internationally.
- **Dull Segmental Revenues:** Although IDEXX's third quarter segmental revenues were impressive, the Water segment continued with its dismal performance. The segment's revenues were down 4.7% (down 4% organically) year over year, reflecting continued pressures in non-compliance testing volumes impacted by the pandemic.

Further, despite a robust performance by the CAG segment, the constraints on new IDEXX VetLab and diagnostic imaging systems placements have moderated the overall segmental gains.

- **Weak Solvency and Capital Structure:** IDEXX exited the third quarter with cash and cash equivalents of \$176 million compared with \$105 million at the end of the second quarter. Meanwhile, total debt was \$903 million for the period, reflecting a decline from \$1.02 billion in the preceding quarter. This figure, however, was much higher than the year-end cash and cash equivalent level.

Debt comparison with the industry is, however, favorable as industry's total debt of \$2.93 billion is much higher than the company's debt level.

The quarter's total debt-to-capital ratio of 0.67 indicates a leveraged balance sheet. However, it represents a sequential decrease from 0.77 at the end of the second quarter. This compares unfavorably with the total debt-to-capital of the industry, which stands at a lower level of 0.33. The overall data shows a difficult solvency position for IDEXX.

The times interest earned for the company stands at 19.1%, representing a sequential increase from 18.7% at the end of second-quarter 2020. This, however, compares favorably with the times interest earned for the industry which stands at a lower level (7.2%).

Last Earnings Report

IDEXX Earnings Beat Estimates in Q3, Margins Rise

IDEXX posted third-quarter 2020 earnings per share of \$1.69, reflecting a 36.3% year-over-year rise. The figure surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 19%.

Comparable-constant-currency earnings per share growth was 47%, which excludes a 24 cents per share impact from an ongoing litigation matter and tax benefits from share-based compensation of 18 cents per share.

Quarter Ending 09/2020

Report Date	Oct 29, 2020
Sales Surprise	7.62%
EPS Surprise	19.01%
Quarterly EPS	1.69
Annual EPS (TTM)	5.74

Revenues in Detail

Third-quarter revenues grew 19.2% year over year to \$721.8 million. Organically, growth was 17.8%. The metric exceeded the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 7.6%.

The year-over-year upside was primarily driven by 23% reported and 21% organic growth in global CAG Diagnostics recurring revenue. High organic gains in the United States and international markets, along with revenue growth of 18% in the LPD business also drove the top line. OPTI Medical Systems' COVID-19 human PCR testing contributed about 1% to the third-quarter top line.

However, third-quarter results were impacted by a fall in new CAG instrument placement levels and Water business revenues, including pressure on non-compliance water testing, impacted by factors related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Segmental Analysis

IDEXX derives revenues from four operating segments — CAG, Water, LPD, and Other.

In the third quarter, **CAG** revenues rose 19.7% (up 18% organically) year over year to \$638 million. The **Water** segment's revenues were down 4.7% (down 4% organically) year over year to \$33.3 million. **LPD** revenues rose 17.8% (up 17.5% organically) to \$36.9 million. Revenues at the **Other** segment grew 129.5% on reported and organic basis to \$13.5 million.

Margins

Gross profit in the third quarter rose 22.5% to \$422.6 million. Gross margin expanded 156 basis points (bps) to 58.5% despite a 14.9% rise in cost of revenues to \$299.2 million.

Sales and marketing expenses rose 3.5% to \$108.2 million, while general and administrative expenses moved up 58.3% to \$105 million. Additionally, research and development expenses improved 9.5% to \$37.5 million.

Operating profit in the reported quarter was \$171.9 million, reflecting an improvement of 22.9% year over year. Operating margin in the quarter expanded 71 bps to 23.8%.

Financial Position

IDEXX exited the third quarter with cash and cash equivalents of \$175.6 million compared with \$105.3 million at the end of the second quarter. Long-term debt (including current portion) for the company at the end of the third quarter was \$903.3 million compared with long-term debt (no current portion of debt present) of \$899.6 million at the end of the second quarter.

Cumulative net cash provided by operating activities at the end of the third quarter was \$429.1 million compared with \$303.7 million in the year-ago period.

2020 Outlook

Uncertainties regarding the duration and impact of the coronavirus pandemic on veterinary service providers have compelled IDEXX Laboratories to refrain from providing any guidance for the year. It did not provide any guidance for the fourth quarter as well.

Valuation

IDEXX shares are up 35.6% over the past six months and up 71.3% in the trailing 12-month periods. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 11.1% while the Zacks Medical sector rose 5.3% over the past six months. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is up 22.4% and sector is up 4.9%.

The S&P 500 index is up 16.4% over the past six months and rose 14.9% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 70X Forward 12-months earnings, which compares to 36.9X for the Zacks sub-industry, 23.2X for the Zacks sector and 22.9X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 73.9X and as low as 29.9X, with a 5-year median 47.2X. Our Outperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform above the market. Our \$563 price target reflects 80.6X forward 12-months earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for IDEXX.

Valuation Multiples - IDEXX					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	70.04	36.94	23.20	22.85
	5-Year High	73.90	41.61	23.20	23.79
	5-Year Low	29.98	22.91	15.90	15.30
	5-Year Median	47.22	29.60	19.13	17.83
P/S F12M	Current	13.93	4.84	2.88	4.48
	5-Year High	14.65	4.84	3.17	4.48
	5-Year Low	3.40	2.56	2.26	3.20
	5-Year Median	7.39	3.33	2.85	3.68
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	59.09	20.29	10.44	17.07
	5-Year High	61.91	22.22	11.75	17.37
	5-Year Low	16.34	13.47	8.43	9.53
	5-Year Median	32.51	17.32	10.26	13.23

As of 01/15/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 30% (178 out of 253)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co. KGaA (FMS)	Outperform	3
Hologic, Inc. (HOLX)	Outperform	1
Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation (IART)	Neutral	3
Semler Scientific Inc. (SMLR)	Neutral	3
SONOVA HOLDING (SONVY)	Neutral	2
STERIS plc (STE)	Neutral	3
Teleflex Incorporated (TFX)	Neutral	4
Varian Medical Systems, Inc. (VAR)	Underperform	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Medical - Instruments				Industry Peers		
	IDXX	X Industry	S&P 500	HOLX	SONVY	TFX
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Outperform	-	-	Outperform	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	2	-	-	1	2	4
VGM Score	B	-	-	B	C	C
Market Cap	41.75 B	266.60 M	27.23 B	19.56 B	16.16 B	18.09 B
# of Analysts	4	2	13	8	1	7
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%
Value Score	D	-	-	C	D	C
Cash/Price	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.02
EV/EBITDA	66.16	-2.99	14.76	14.45	NA	30.97
PEG F1	4.62	3.82	2.58	0.61	NA	2.56
P/B	94.65	5.49	3.73	7.28	6.54	5.59
P/CF	81.41	25.72	14.32	13.79	23.73	24.19
P/E F1	70.83	45.13	20.57	10.62	34.14	30.77
P/S TTM	16.11	6.57	2.98	5.18	NA	7.21
Earnings Yield	1.41%	-0.85%	4.78%	9.42%	2.93%	3.25%
Debt/Equity	1.93	0.06	0.70	1.01	0.69	0.63
Cash Flow (\$/share)	6.01	-0.14	6.92	5.52	2.11	16.06
Growth Score	B	-	-	B	B	D
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	24.61%	7.61%	9.72%	10.91%	NA	13.39%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	12.72%	33.83%	12.26%	80.06%	-1.34%	20.66%
Current Cash Flow Growth	12.06%	5.66%	5.20%	27.33%	14.96%	9.60%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	14.54%	10.01%	8.37%	7.92%	NA	14.47%
Current Ratio	1.65	3.24	1.38	1.79	2.57	2.99
Debt/Capital	65.92%	9.42%	41.97%	50.22%	40.86%	38.62%
Net Margin	19.20%	-22.43%	10.44%	29.53%	NA	14.66%
Return on Equity	198.91%	-22.78%	15.40%	45.24%	NA	16.33%
Sales/Assets	1.34	0.51	0.50	0.56	NA	0.38
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	11.94%	19.52%	6.01%	38.16%	-4.21%	13.03%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	B	D	A
Daily Price Change	0.11%	-0.14%	-0.59%	-0.50%	-0.48%	0.18%
1-Week Price Change	2.67%	3.95%	2.23%	10.52%	-1.22%	0.44%
4-Week Price Change	2.44%	5.11%	2.58%	1.33%	-1.55%	-3.61%
12-Week Price Change	15.55%	22.04%	11.96%	11.96%	-4.31%	5.47%
52-Week Price Change	68.83%	17.33%	5.71%	40.35%	7.62%	1.04%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	330,836	221,884	1,749,628	1,531,790	17,405	184,620
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.25%	0.00%	0.06%	2.08%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	8.26%	0.47%	2.44%	65.41%	3.52%	-5.50%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	1.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	NA	0.00%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

Value Score	D
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	A
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.