

JetBlue Airways(JBLU)

\$17.37 (As of 06/24/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$19.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 10/08/20)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:F

Value: D

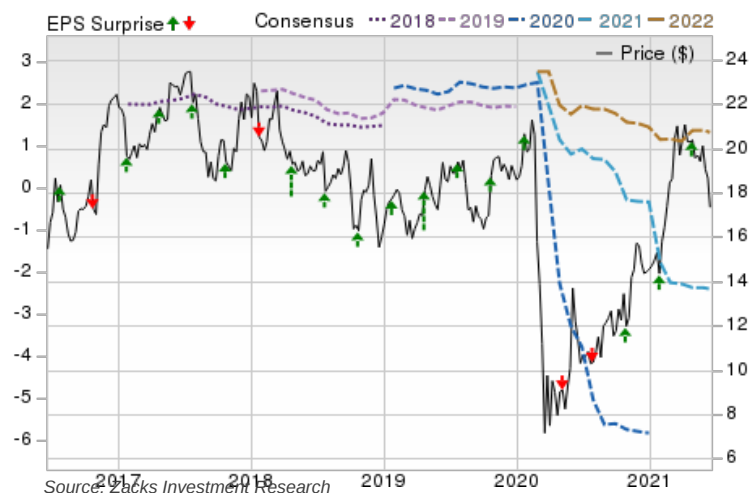
Growth: F

Momentum: F

Summary

With air-travel demand for leisure witnessing an upturn, management at JetBlue Airways gave an improved outlook for the June-quarter revenues. Also, owing to the demand uptick, JetBlue announced an expansion of its international network. The carrier aims to launch 40 more routes by Dec 31, 2021. However, the increase in fuel price per gallon is concerning. JetBlue now estimates total operating expenses to decrease approximately 7% in the second quarter of 2021 from the reading recorded in the comparable period of 2019. Previously, the airline estimated operating costs to decline around 8%. The carrier expects capacity to decline approximately 15% in the second quarter from the actuals of the comparable period in 2019. With air-travel demand still lagging the pre-pandemic levels, the company plans to keep managing its capacity on a rolling basis.

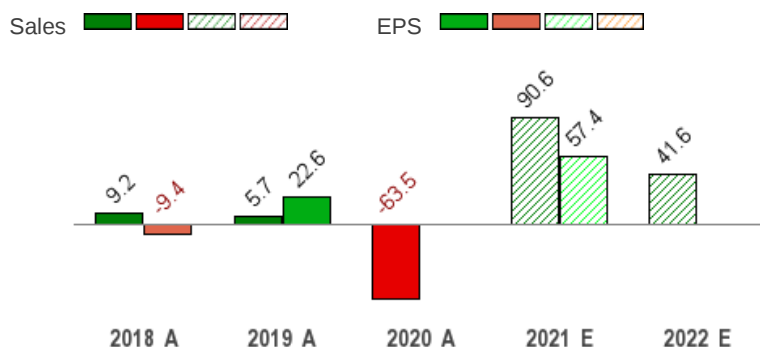
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$21.96 - \$9.72
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	6,409,996
Market Cap	\$5.5 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	19.5%
Beta	1.68
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Transportation - Airline
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 7% (234 out of 252)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	11.9%
Last Sales Surprise	2.3%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-1.4%
Expected Report Date	07/27/2021
Earnings ESP	-1.2%

P/E TTM	NA
P/E F1	NA
PEG F1	NA
P/S TTM	2.6

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,744 E	2,054 E	2,090 E	2,047 E	7,977 E
2021	733 A	1,444 E	1,651 E	1,798 E	5,635 E
2020	1,588 A	215 A	492 A	661 A	2,957 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	-\$0.19 E	\$0.42 E	\$0.50 E	\$0.44 E	\$1.31 E
2021	-\$1.48 A	-\$0.74 E	-\$0.23 E	\$0.08 E	-\$2.42 E
2020	-\$0.42 A	-\$2.02 A	-\$1.75 A	-\$1.53 A	-\$5.68 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 06/24/2021. The report's text and the

analyst-provided price target are as of 06/25/2021.

Overview

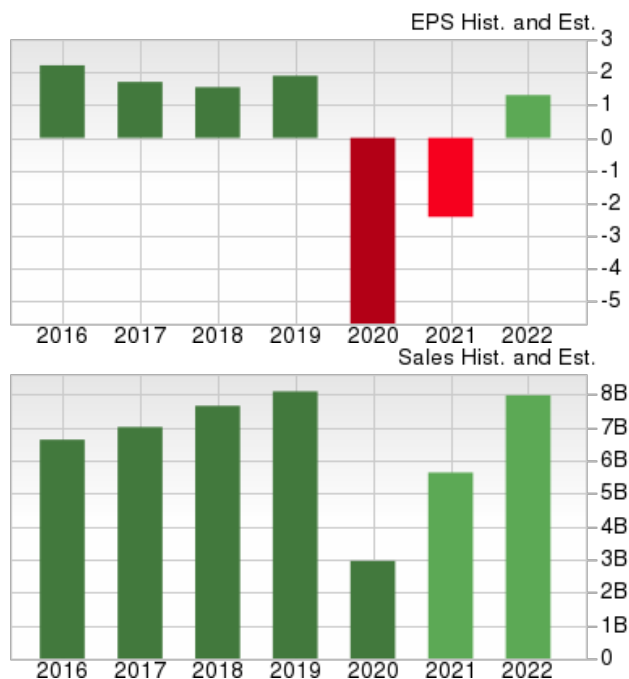
JetBlue Airways Corporation, incorporated in Delaware in Aug 1998, is a passenger airline that focuses on providing high-quality customer service. JetBlue started operations on Feb 11, 2000. The low-cost carrier operates primarily on point-to-point routes. In the coronavirus-ravaged 2020, the carrier transported multiple customers to 98 cities in the United States, Caribbean and Latin America. Its six focus cities are New York, Boston, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Orlando, Los Angeles, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. As of Dec 31, 2020, JetBlue had 48 airline commercial partnerships.

Air-travel demand was very weak in 2020 due to the pandemic. Demand started declining from February-end. As a result of the fall in demand, the Long Island City, New York based company's capacity and operating revenues in 2020 declined 48.8% and 63.5% year-over-year, respectively. Bulk (92.4%) of the total revenues in 2020, came from passenger revenues. The balance came from other sources. Due to weak demand, passenger revenues declined 64.9% in 2020.

Passenger travel accounted for 93.3% of passenger revenues in 2020. Notably, revenues from passenger travel declined 65.5% in 2020. The remaining portion of passenger revenues came from loyalty revenues (air transportation). Bulk of the total revenues recorded in 2020 (63.9%) came from domestic markets. The balance came from Caribbean and Latin American markets.

JetBlue currently operates Airbus A321, Airbus A320 and Embraer E190 planes. In 2020, the average age of the carrier's fleet was 11.3 years. In Dec 2020, JetBlue took delivery of its first Airbus A220 aircraft. The total fleet-size at the end of 2020 was 267 (of which 201 planes were owned). The fleet at 2020-end included one Airbus A220 aircraft, 63 Airbus A321 aircraft, 13 Airbus A321neo aircraft, 130 Airbus A320 aircraft and 60 Embraer E190 aircraft. As of December 31, 2020, JetBlue had 141 jets on order and scheduled for delivery through 2027. Notably, 72 Airbus A321neo and 69 Airbus A220 are on the contractual order book. In order to reduce the environmental impact of its operations, JetBlue aims to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2040, including carbon offsets.

The carrier, whose fiscal year coincides with the calendar year, is also looking to remove outdated planes from its fleet as part of the modernization process.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ With air-travel demand for leisure witnessing an upturn, management at JetBlue recently gave an improved outlook for the June-quarter revenues. Notably, the carrier now anticipates revenues to decline 30-33% in the June quarter of 2021 from the same-period actual in 2019. This is narrower than the previous guided range of a 30-35% decrease. The company forecasts second-quarter EBITDA in the range of (\$115 million) – (\$165 million), compared with the past guidance in the band of (\$100 million) – (\$200 million).
- ▲ JetBlue's liquidity position is impressive. The carrier's current ratio (a measure of liquidity) at the end of the first-quarter of 2021 was 1.15, comparing favorably to the 0.61 reading a year-ago. Notably, JetBlue exited the first quarter of 2021 with cash and cash equivalents of \$2,358 million compared with \$1,918 million at the end of 2020.
- ▲ With air-travel demand (especially for leisure) picking up following a sharp rise in the number of people getting vaccinated, JetBlue launched additional round trip flights, in line with its objective to rebuild international demand. As part of its expansion strategy, the carrier has started operating two new routes from New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport and Los Angeles International Airport to one of Mexico's Los Cabos International Airport. Flights on the routes are operating on a daily basis. We believe that this new service to the tourist-friendly city of Los Cabos in Mexico will boost JetBlue's top line by attracting substantial traffic. With growing air travel demand, JetBlue expects to operate 3% more flights in October than the 2019 levels.

JetBlue's liquidity position is impressive. The improving air-travel demand scenario also bodes well.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Despite improving, air-travel demand continues to be substantially below the pre-pandemic levels. This weakness is weighing on passenger revenues, the largest component of the top line. While air-travel demand for leisure has improved, demand for business travel continues to be weak. Due to this weakness, total revenues in second-quarter 2021 are likely to lag the second-quarter 2019 actuals.
- ▼ Due to low capacity, operating cost per available seat mile (CASM) increased more than 25% in 2020 to 14.29 cents. Moreover, CASM, excluding fuel, increased 36% in first-quarter 2021 due to the same reason. With capacity still at a low level, CASM is likely to be high in the second quarter as well. Notably, capacity in second-quarter 2021 is expected to decline approximately 15% from the comparable period in 2019
- ▼ The increase in fuel price per gallon is concerning. JetBlue now estimates total operating expenses to decrease approximately 7% in the second quarter of 2021 from the reading recorded in the comparable period of 2019. This forecast is unfavorable as far as the bottom line is concerned.

Demand for business travel continues to be weak. Due to this weakness, total revenues in second-quarter 2021 are likely to lag the second-quarter 2019 actuals.

Last Earnings Report

JetBlue Posts Loss in Q1

JetBlue incurred a loss (excluding 70 cents from non-recurring items) of \$1.48 per share, comparing favorably with the Zacks Consensus Estimate of a loss of \$1.62. Results were hurt by the coronavirus-induced weakness in air-travel demand. In the first quarter of 2020, JetBlue reported a quarterly loss of 42 cents per share.

Moreover, in first-quarter 2021, operating revenues of \$733 million plunged 53.8% year over year due to the 55.7% decrease in passenger revenues, which accounted for bulk (91.4%) of the top line. Revenues from other sources also declined 18% to \$63 million. The top line, however, surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$716.4 million.

Other Details

All comparisons are presented on a year-over-year basis. Revenue per available seat mile (RASM: a key measure of unit revenues) in the reported quarter dropped 24.5% to 8.06 cents. Passenger revenue per available seat mile (PRASM) fell 27.5% to 7.36 cents. Average fare at JetBlue during the quarter declined 19.1% to \$149.97. Yield per passenger mile dropped 20.8% year over year to 11.52 cents.

Capacity, measured in available seat miles, contracted 39%. Traffic, measured in revenue passenger miles, plummeted 44.1% due to softness in air-travel demand. Load factor (percentage of seats filled by passengers) fell to 63.9% from 69.8% a year ago as traffic decline was more than the capacity reduction in the reported quarter.

In the first quarter, total operating expenses (on a reported basis) decreased 46.6% year over year, mainly owing to a 47% fall in aircraft fuel and related taxes. With major part of the fleet remaining grounded/under-utilized, fuel gallons consumed tanked 42.8% to \$112 million.

Average fuel cost per gallon (including fuel taxes) declined 7.4% to \$1.72. JetBlue's operating expenses per available seat mile (CASM) fell 12.5% to 11.30 cents. Excluding fuel, the metric escalated 36% to 12.25 cents.

JetBlue exited the first quarter of 2021 with cash and cash equivalents of \$2,358 million compared with \$1,918 million at the end of 2020. Total debt at the end of the reported quarter was \$5,082 million compared with \$4,863 million at 2020 end.

The carrier exited the March quarter with \$3.2 billion in unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Outlook

Revenues for the second quarter of 2021 are expected to decline in the 30-35% range from the second-quarter 2019 actuals. Capacity is anticipated to contract at least 15% in the June quarter from the figure reported in the second quarter of 2019. Operating expenses are expected to be roughly 8% down from the recorded second-quarter 2019 levels. Average fuel cost per gallon in the June quarter is estimated to be \$1.87. EBITDA is expected in the range of a negative \$100-\$200 million. The company expects to reach breakeven in the third quarter of 2021, on an EBITDA basis.

Quarter Ending	03/2021
Report Date	Apr 27, 2021
Sales Surprise	2.31%
EPS Surprise	11.90%
Quarterly EPS	-1.48
Annual EPS (TTM)	-6.78

Recent News

New Chief People Officer Appointed — May 25, 2021

JetBlue announced that Laurie Villa will be its Chief People Officer this June onward. Villa will be replacing the long-serving Mike Elliott, who will step down in August.

Plans To Fly London This Year — May 19, 2021

JetBlue recently unveiled the long-anticipated details of its planned service between the United States and London. The carrier will fly daily from New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport to London's Heathrow Airport from Aug 11, 2021 and to London's Gatwick Airport from Sep 29, 2021.

Appoints Acting CFO — May 17, 2021

JetBlue appointed Ursula Hurley (current head of treasury and investor relations in JetBlue) as an acting chief financial officer (CFO), following incumbent Steve Priest's resignation.

Valuation

Shares of JetBlue are up 19.5% and 62.8% in the year-to-date period and over the trailing 12-month period, respectively. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Transportation sector are up 10.6% and 6.2% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 56.8% and 44.7% respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 14.4% and 44.1% in the year-to-date period and in the past year respectively.

The stock is currently trading at 0.81X forward 12-month price to sales, which compares to 0.85X for the Zacks sub-industry, 1.53X for the Zacks sector and 4.71X for the S&P 500 Index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 1.22X and as low as 0.24X, with a 5-year median of 0.76X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$19 price target reflects 0.89X forward 12-month sales.

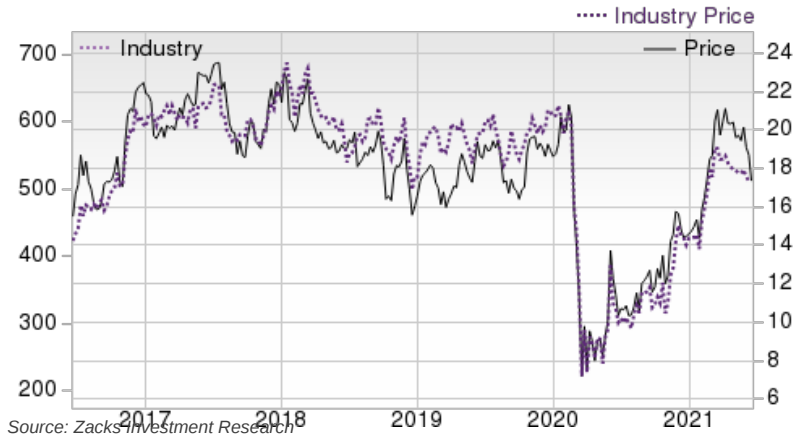
The table below shows summary valuation data for JBLU

Valuation Multiples - JBLU					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/S F12M	Current	0.81	0.85	1.53	4.71
	5-Year High	1.22	1.01	1.67	4.74
	5-Year Low	0.24	0.37	0.91	3.21
	5-Year Median	0.76	0.74	1.36	3.72
EV/S TTM	Current	3.28	2.92	2.56	4.87
	5-Year High	3.86	3.1	2.75	4.88
	5-Year Low	0.27	0.45	1.18	2.65
	5-Year Median	0.85	0.94	1.73	3.64

As of 6/24/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 7% (234 out of 252)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Allegiant Travel Company (ALGT)	Neutral	3
Alaska Air Group, Inc. (ALK)	Neutral	3
easyjet PLC (EJTTF)	Neutral	3
Gol Linhas Aereas Inteligentes S.A. (GOL)	Neutral	4
Spirit Airlines, Inc. (SAVE)	Neutral	3
SkyWest, Inc. (SKYW)	Neutral	4
United Airlines Holdings Inc (UAL)	Neutral	3
Ryanair Holdings PLC (RYAAY)	Underperform	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Transportation - Airline				Industry Peers		
	JBLU	X Industry	S&P 500	ALK	EJTTF	SKYW
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	4
VGM Score	F	-	-	D	F	A
Market Cap	5.50 B	3.68 B	29.99 B	7.91 B	NA	2.33 B
# of Analysts	8	5	12	8	1	3
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Value Score	D	-	-	D	D	A
Cash/Price	0.59	0.41	0.06	0.45	NA	0.36
EV/EBITDA	-5.78	-4.10	17.12	-5.06	NA	7.19
PEG F1	NA	16.04	2.06	NA	NA	NA
P/B	1.48	2.31	4.11	2.75	2.18	1.07
P/CF	NA	4.99	17.50	NA	NA	4.98
P/E F1	NA	31.39	21.14	NA	NA	23.97
P/S TTM	2.62	1.85	3.40	2.90	NA	1.21
Earnings Yield	-13.93%	-6.97%	4.66%	-3.93%	-23.55%	4.16%
Debt/Equity	1.24	0.94	0.66	0.81	0.92	1.26
Cash Flow (\$/share)	-3.31	-0.78	6.86	-6.76	-0.71	9.30
Growth Score	F	-	-	F	F	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-9.43%	-3.88%	9.59%	-10.36%	NA	14.51%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	57.44%	62.37%	21.79%	75.43%	-37.89%	1,237.24%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-195.24%	-128.60%	1.02%	-168.47%	-126.14%	-32.32%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	NA%	4.36%	7.28%	NA	NA	4.91%
Current Ratio	1.15	0.89	1.39	0.90	0.67	1.05
Debt/Capital	55.43%	55.01%	41.51%	44.71%	47.87%	55.75%
Net Margin	-63.83%	-55.43%	12.06%	-44.22%	NA	-0.13%
Return on Equity	-49.78%	-33.46%	16.59%	-48.26%	NA	-0.12%
Sales/Assets	0.15	0.23	0.51	0.19	NA	0.28
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	90.64%	18.64%	9.56%	69.17%	-42.72%	21.80%
Momentum Score	F	-	-	A	F	B
Daily Price Change	0.29%	0.00%	0.58%	-0.36%	0.00%	0.91%
1-Week Price Change	-7.18%	-3.31%	1.06%	-3.31%	-4.51%	-6.14%
4-Week Price Change	-15.47%	-4.39%	1.56%	-9.77%	-3.59%	-6.50%
12-Week Price Change	-14.73%	-5.68%	6.14%	-8.55%	-6.54%	-15.85%
52-Week Price Change	62.79%	58.49%	38.35%	79.11%	56.15%	47.96%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	6,409,996	204,702	1,811,241	1,598,169	95	302,381
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.30%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-1.36%	0.00%	0.01%	2.20%	-0.64%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-5.40%	-30.07%	3.54%	23.26%	-40.99%	76.16%

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see important disclosures and definitions at the end of this report.

EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-1.19%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%	NA	0.00%
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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	F
Momentum Score	F
VGM Score	F

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

Disclosures

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

proportionate to its market value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EV/CF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-cash flow ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-

term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by the trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow. It's a measure of how long it would take to buy the entire business if you were able to use all the company's operating cash flow.

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

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

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

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

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as the per share market value of a company divided by the value of its tangible assets (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks – intangible assets) per share. Tangible book value is the same thing as book value except it excludes the value of intangible assets to get a step closer to the baseline value of the company.

P/CF Ratio: The price-to-cash flow ratio measures a company's per share market price relative to its trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow per share. This metric is used to determine whether a company is undervalued or overvalued relative to another stock, industry or sector. And like the P/E ratio, a lower number is typically considered better from the value perspective.

One of the reasons why P/CF ratio is often preferred over P/E ratio is the fact that operating cash flow adds back non-cash expenses such as depreciation and amortization to net income. This feature helps valuing stocks that have positive cash flow but are not profitable because of large noncash charges.

P/FCF Ratio: The price-to-free cash flow ratio is an extension of P/CF ratio, which uses trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow per share instead of operating cash flow per share. This metric is considered a more exact measure than P/CF ratio, as free cash flow subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding activities that generate additional revenues.

Earnings Yield: The earnings yield is calculated as current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by the company's current share price. The ratio, which is the inverse of the P/E ratio, measures the anticipated yield (or return) from earnings for each dollar invested in a stock today.

For example, earnings yield for a stock, which is trading at \$35 and expected to earn \$3 per share in the current fiscal year (F1), would be 0.0857 ($3/35 = 0.0857$) or 8.57%. In other words, for \$1 invested in the stock today, the yield from earnings is anticipated to be 8.57 cents.

Investors most commonly compare the earnings yield of a stock to that of a broad market index (such as the S&P 500) and prevailing interest rates, such as the current 10-year Treasury yield. Since bonds and stocks compete for investors' dollars, stock investors typically demand a higher yield for the extra risk they assume compared to investors of U.S. Treasury-backed securities that offer virtually risk-free returns. This additional return is referred to as the risk premium.

Debt/Equity Ratio: The debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as a company's total liabilities divided by its shareholder equity. This metric is used to gauge a company's financial leverage. In other words, it is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus its own funds. The higher the ratio, the higher the risk for shareholders.

However, this ratio is difficult to compare across industry groups where ideal amounts of debt vary. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-equity ratio should be compared with other companies in the same industry.

Cash Flow (\$/share): Cash flow per share is calculated as operating cash flow (after-tax earnings + depreciation + other non-cash charges) divided by common shares outstanding. It is used by many investors as a measure of a company's financial strength. Since cash flow per share takes into consideration a company's ability to generate cash by adding back non-cash expenses, it is regarded by some as a more accurate measure of a company's financial situation than earnings per share, which could be artificially deflated.

Current Ratio: The current ratio or liquidity ratio is a company's current assets divided by its current liabilities. It measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations. A current ratio that is in line with the industry average or slightly higher is generally considered acceptable. A current ratio that is lower than the industry average would indicate a higher risk of distress or default. A higher number is usually better. However, a very high current ratio compared to the industry average could be an indication of inefficient use of assets by management.

Debt/Capital Ratio: Debt-to-capital ratio is a company's total debt (interest-bearing debt + both short- and long-term liabilities) divided its total capital (interest-bearing debt + shareholders' equity). It is a measure of a company's financial leverage. All else being equal, the higher the debt-to-capital ratio, the riskier the stock.

However, this ratio can vary widely from industry to industry, the ideal amount of required debt being different. Some businesses are more capital

intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-capital ratio should be compared with the same for its industry.

Net Margin: Net margin is calculated as net income divided by sales. It shows how much of each dollar in sales generated by a company translates into profit. For example, if a company's net margin is 15%, its net income is 15 cents for every \$1 of sales it makes.

A change in margin can reflect either a change in business conditions, or a company's cost controls, or both. If a company's expenses are growing faster than sales, its net margin will decline. However, different net margin rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare net margin rates of companies in the same industry group.

Return on Equity: Return on equity (ROE) is calculated as trailing-12-month net income divided by trailing-12-month average shareholder equity (including reinvested earnings). This metric is considered a measure of how effectively management is using a company's assets to generate profits. For example, if a company's ROE is 10%, it creates 10 cents profits for every \$1 shareholder equity, which is basically the company's assets minus debt. A company's ROE deemed good or bad depends on what's normal for its peers or industry group.

Sales/Assets Ratio: The sales-to-assets ratio or asset utilization ratio or asset turnover ratio is calculated as a company's annual sales divided by average assets (average of assets at the beginning of the year and at the year's end). This metric helps investors understand how effectively a company is using its assets to generate sales. For example, a sales-to-assets ratio of 2.5 indicates that the company generated \$2.50 in sales for every \$1 of assets on its books.

The higher the sales-to-assets ratio, the better the company is performing. However, similar to many other ratios, the asset turnover ratio tends to be higher for companies in certain industries/sectors than in others. So, a company's sales-to-assets ratio should be compared with the same for its industry/sector.

Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years): This is the average annual (trailing-12-month) EPS growth rate over the last 3-5 years. This metric helps investors see how a company's EPS has grown from a long-term perspective.

Note: There are many factors that can influence short-term numbers — a recession will reduce this number, while a recovery will inflate it. The longterm perspective helps smooth out short-term events.

Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0): This is the estimated EPS growth rate for the current financial year. It is calculated as the consensus estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported EPS for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Current Cash Flow Growth: It measures the latest year-over-year change in operating cash flow. Cash flow growth tells an investor how quickly a company is generating inflows of cash from operations. A positive change in the cash flow is desired and shows that more 'cash' is coming in than going out.

Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years): This is the annualized change in cash flow over the last 3-5 years. The change in a longer period helps put the current reading into proper perspective. By looking at the rate, rather than the actual dollar value, the comparison across the industry and peers becomes easier.

Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0): This metric looks at the estimated sales growth for the current year. It is calculated as sales estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported sales for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Like EPS growth, a higher rate is better for sales growth. A look at a company's projected sales growth instantly tells you what the outlook is for their products and services. However, different sales growth rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare sales growth rates of companies in the same industry group.

EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past week. The change in a company's consensus EPS estimate (or earnings estimate revision) has proven to be strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares. It is an integral part of the Zacks Rank.

If a stock's consensus EPS estimate is \$1.10 now versus \$1.00 a week ago, that will be reflected as a 10% upward revision. If, on the other hand, it went from \$1.00 to 90 cents, that would be a 10% downward revision.

EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past four weeks.

A stock's earnings estimate revision in a 1-week period is important. But it's more meaningful to look at the longer-term revision. And, of course, the 4-week change helps put the 1-week change into proper perspective.

EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past 12 weeks.

This metric essentially shows how the consensus EPS estimate has changed over a period longer than 1 week or 4 weeks.

EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal quarter over the past four weeks.

While the revision in consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year is strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares, the estimate revision for the current fiscal quarter is an important metric as well, especially over the short term, and particularly as a stock approaches its earnings date. If a stock's Q1 EPS estimate decreases ahead of its earnings release, it's usually a negative sign, whereas an increase is a positive sign.