

Leidos Holdings, Inc. (LDOS)

\$89.71 (As of 10/12/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$95.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 04/22/20)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: B

Growth: A

Momentum: C

Summary

Leidos Holdings has solid backlog trends that indicate impressive revenue growth prospects for the company in the quarters ahead. The company has outperformed its industry in the past year. With the current U.S. administration being in favor of increased defense spending, macroeconomic environment in the nation has been boosting the company's growth prospects. Its recent acquisitions should boost inorganic growth. However, the company does not hold a very strong solvency position, as is evident from its sequentially deteriorating financial ratios. Due to COVID-19, the company may incur increasing costs, which may not be fully recoverable, thereby impacting its profitability. Also, Leidos fears that fiscal 2021 budget cycle might get delayed with U.S. government focusing on mitigating COVID-19's impact.

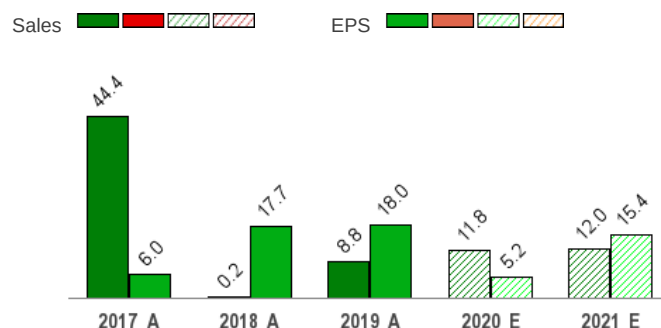
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$125.84 - \$68.00
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	873,948
Market Cap	\$12.8 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-8.4%
Beta	1.07
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$1.36 / 1.5%
Industry	Aerospace - Defense
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 18% (208 out of 254)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	44.9%
Last Sales Surprise	-4.2%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	11/02/2020
Earnings ESP	-2.0%

P/E TTM	16.0
P/E F1	16.5
PEG F1	2.2
P/S TTM	1.1

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	3,295 E	3,407 E	3,537 E	3,716 E	13,899 E
2020	2,889 A	2,914 A	3,176 E	3,419 E	12,405 E
2019	2,577 A	2,728 A	2,835 A	2,954 A	11,094 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$1.42 E	\$1.50 E	\$1.67 E	\$1.79 E	\$6.28 E
2020	\$1.19 A	\$1.55 A	\$1.25 E	\$1.45 E	\$5.44 E
2019	\$1.13 A	\$1.16 A	\$1.36 A	\$1.51 A	\$5.17 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 10/12/2020. The reports text is as of 10/13/2020.

Overview

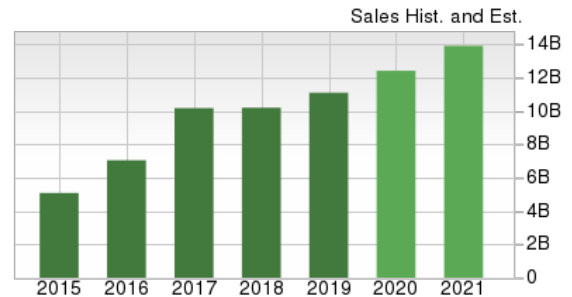
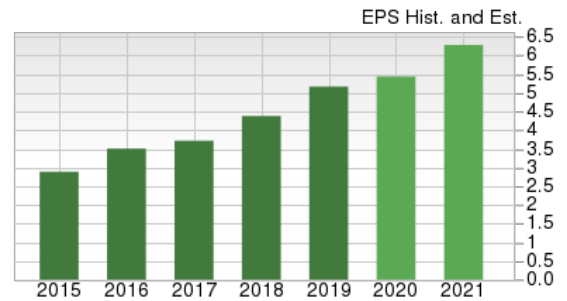
Founded in 1969, Delaware-based Leidos Holdings, Inc. is a global science and technology leader that serves the defense, intelligence, civil and health markets. Its core capabilities include providing solutions in the fields of cybersecurity; data analytics; enterprise IT modernization; operations and logistics; sensors, collection and phenomenology; software development; and systems engineering. Outside the United State, the company's international customers include foreign governments and their agencies, primarily located in the United Kingdom, the Middle East and Australia.

Leidos Holdings currently operates through three business segments namely — Defense Solutions, Civil and Health.

Defense Solutions: This business segment offers surveillance and reconnaissance, integrated systems solutions and global services for the U.S. Intelligence Community, military commands as well as other government and commercial customers. It provides multi-spectral, airborne, ground and maritime ISR collection as well as processing systems, advanced sensor design, command and control solutions, and training systems. In 2019, this division generated sales of \$5,367 million, contributing 48.4% to total business sales.

Civil: This segment provides aviation solutions, security products, enterprise IT services, federal environment and infrastructure solutions as well as logistics. While aviation solutions provide systems integration for Air Navigation Service Providers, including the FAA and airport operators, security products include Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System, explosive detection systems as well as radiation detection systems. The unit realized sales of \$3,729 million in 2019, accounting for 33.6% of total business sales.

Health: This unit offers affordable solutions to federal and commercial customers, which are responsible for the health and well-being of people worldwide comprising service members and veterans. Its primary capabilities include providing complex systems integration, managed health services, enterprise IT transformation and life sciences. Sales at this division totaled \$1,998 million in 2019, representing 18% of the entire business sales.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Increased contract wins for its cost-effective defense solutions from the Pentagon as well as other U.S. allies have been serving as a primary growth driver for Leidos Holdings. In fact, these contract wins bolster the company's bookings and consequently its backlog count. During the second quarter of 2020, the company recorded net bookings worth \$4.6 billion compared with \$3 billion during the second quarter of 2019. Leidos Holdings' total backlog was \$30.7 billion compared with \$28.3 billion in the prior quarter. Notably, large new business wins in the defense solutions segment and the Human Lander System program contributed to the record backlog in the reported quarter. Such solid backlog trends indicate impressive revenue growth prospects for the company in the quarters ahead.
- ▲ With the current U.S. administration being in favor of increased defense spending, macroeconomic environment in the nation has been boosting the company's growth prospects. In this regard, it is imperative to mention that the fiscal 2021 defense budget reflects a 3% improvement in spending levels from fiscal 2020 budget. Such increased spending levels are expected to drive order growth for defense players like Leidos Holdings. This has also made the company's investors optimistic about its growth trajectory. Evidently, the company's shares have gained 8.7% in the past year against its industry's decline of 33.8%.
- ▲ While steady contract wins boost organic growth for Leidos Holdings, notable acquisitions also bolster this defense major's operating results. During the second quarter, the company completed the acquisition of L3Harris' security detection and automation businesses for \$968 million. The addition of these businesses has expanded the scope and scale of Leidos Holdings' global security detection and automation offerings. In January, the company closed the acquisition of Dynetics, an industry-leading applied research and national security solutions company. The integration activities are progressing per plan. Notably, during the second quarter, Leidos Holdings' revenues grew 6.8% year over year, driven by the acquisitions of Dynetics and the L3Harris security detection and automation businesses.

Favorable Budgetary revisions, solid contract inflows and strategic buyouts should keep Leidos' momentum alive

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Leidos Holdings' cash and cash equivalents were \$588 million at the end of second-quarter 2020, compared with \$445 million as of Mar 31, 2020. Its long-term debt was \$4,677 million as of Jul 3, 2020 and current debt was \$854 million. Therefore, both its long-term debt and current debt are much higher than its cash reserve. This reflects the fact that the company does not have a very strong solvency position, further evident from the deterioration in financial ratios. Evidently, the company's second-quarter 2020 interest coverage of 6.1 was lower than the prior-quarter figure and the lowest in the last four quarters.

Additionally, the company's debt-to-capital ratio of 0.61 as of Jul 3, 2020 increased sequentially from 0.59 and was the highest in the last four quarters. Further, its current ratio of 0.89 at the end of second-quarter 2020 being less than 1 indicates that the firm might not be able to meet debt obligations in the near future.

- ▼ During the second quarter, COVID-19 adversely impacted Leidos Holdings' revenues by approximately \$132 million and operating income by approximately \$68 million compared with the prior-year results. The company experienced delays on certain contracts as a result of standby leave absences, which caused a portion of its contracts to be less profitable. Since the pandemic is still ongoing, these delays are expected to continue in the near future. Hence, Leidos Holdings might continue to witness such weak performance in its operational results in the next few quarters.
- ▼ Moreover, the company fears that the fiscal 2021 budget cycle might get delayed as the U.S. government focuses on mitigating the impact of COVID-19, which may result in a re-evaluation of U.S. government spending levels and priorities. If that happens and the U.S. administration makes a contractionary change in budget, Leidos Holdings will be hurt. Even after COVID-19 subsides, the company will experience materially adverse impacts on its business as a result of the outbreak's global economic impact, including any recession that is occurring or may occur in the future. In addition, Leidos Holdings may incur increasing costs as a result of COVID-19, and these cost increases may not be fully recoverable or adequately covered by insurance, which might impact its profitability.

Unfavorable valuation and COVID-19 pandemic led impacts pose threat to this stock's growth

Last Earnings Report

Leidos Holdings Q2 Earnings Beat, 2020 EPS View Up

Leidos Holdings second-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings of \$1.55 per share beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$1.07 by 44.9%. Moreover, the bottom line grew 33.6% from \$1.16 per share registered in the year-ago period.

Further, the company's GAAP earnings of \$1.06 per share improved from the year-ago quarter's 93 cents.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Aug 04, 2020
Sales Surprise	-4.21%
EPS Surprise	44.86%
Quarterly EPS	1.55
Annual EPS (TTM)	5.61

Total Revenues

Leidos Holdings generated total revenues of \$2,914 million in the quarter under consideration, which missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$3,042 million by 4.2%. The top line however improved 6.8% year over year, backed by growth across all segments, except Health.

Backlog

At the end of the reported quarter, the company's total backlog was \$30.7 billion compared with \$28.3 billion at first-quarter 2020 end. Of this total backlog, \$7 billion was funded.

Operational Statistics

Total cost of revenues in the quarter increased 7.8% to \$2,531 million. Operating income totaled \$249 million, up 18.6% from the year-ago quarter's figure.

Adjusted operating income margin for the quarter was 11.2% compared with 9.4% in the prior-year quarter, primarily attributable to a net gain recognized upon the receipt of proceeds related to the VirnetX legal matter and program wins.

Interest expenses were \$41 million compared with \$33 million in the prior-year quarter.

Segmental Performance

Defense Solutions: Net revenues at this segment improved 12.6% to \$1,757 million from the prior-year quarter's \$1,560 million. This upside can be primarily attributed to revenues related to the acquisition of Dynetics, program wins and a net increase in program volumes.

Moreover, the segment's operating income improved to \$119 million from the year-ago quarter's \$113 million while the operating margin contracted 40 basis points (bps) to 6.8%.

Health: The segment recorded revenues of \$399 million in the second quarter, down 20.4% year over year. The improvement was primarily driven by a net increase in program volumes, program wins and the impact of the acquisition of IMX Medical Management Services, Inc.

Operating income slumped 98.4% to \$1 million, while operating margin contracted 1190 bps to 0.3%.

Civil: Revenues at this segment amounted to \$758 million, up 13.6%. This uptick was primarily attributable to program wins and a net increase in program volumes.

While operating income rose 39.3% to \$78 million, operating margin expanded 190 bps to 10.3%.

Financials

Cash and cash equivalents, as of Jul 3, 2020, was \$588 million compared with \$668 million, as of Jan 3, 2020.

Long-term debt, net of current portion, amounted to \$4,148 million, as of Apr 3, 2020, compared with \$2,925 million, as of Jan 3, 2020.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the second quarter of 2020 was \$794 million compared with \$474 million a year ago.

2020 Guidance

Leidos Holdings revised its outlook for 2020. The company currently expects adjusted earnings in the \$5.25-\$5.55 range, up from \$5.00-\$5.30 per share anticipated earlier. The Zacks Consensus Estimate for 2020 earnings, pegged at \$5.24 per share, is below the company's projection.

Leidos Holdings currently expects revenues in the range of \$12.2-\$12.6 billion this year, down from \$12.5-\$12.9 billion anticipated earlier. The Zacks Consensus Estimate for 2020 revenues, pegged at \$12.67 billion, is above the company-guided range.

The company's cash flow from operating activities is now anticipated to be at or above \$1.2 billion compared with \$1 billion projected earlier.

Recent News

On **Aug 25, 2020**, Leidos announced that it won a prime contract worth \$292 million by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to design and develop a system to provide real-time access to essential weather, aeronautical, and National Airspace System (NAS) information through a common, NAS-wide Enterprise - Information Display System (E-IDS). The scalable, cloud-ready solution will replace five legacy systems as part of FAA's Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) modernization project.

Valuation

Leidos Holdings' shares are down 8.4% in the year-to-date period and up 8.7% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Aerospace sector are down 24.5% and 33.6% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is down 33.8% while the sector is down 37.3%.

The S&P 500 index is up 9.8% in the year-to-date period and 19.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 14.7X of forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 19.4X for the Zacks sub-industry, 19.9X for the Zacks sector and 23X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 22.4X and as low as 10.7X, with a 5-year median of 15.8X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$95 price target reflects 15.6X earnings value.

The table below shows summary valuation data for LDOS

Valuation Multiples - LDOS					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	14.7	19.38	19.87	22.97
	5-Year High	22.35	22.54	20.96	23.47
	5-Year Low	10.67	14.52	14.17	15.27
	5-Year Median	15.81	17.8	17.54	17.68
P/S F12M	Current	0.94	1.26	1.63	4.1
	5-Year High	1.48	1.64	1.68	4.3
	5-Year Low	0.32	0.95	0.93	3.18
	5-Year Median	0.88	1.28	1.24	3.67
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	12.19	31.24	15.95	14.91
	5-Year High	24.85	32.58	16.69	15.66
	5-Year Low	9.11	8.42	7.61	9.53
	5-Year Median	12	11.86	10.7	13.07

As of 10/12/2020 Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 18% (208 out of 254)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Air Industries Group (AIRI)	Neutral	3
Bae Systems PLC (BAESY)	Neutral	4
CurtissWright Corporation (CW)	Neutral	3
Heico Corporation (HEI)	Neutral	3
L3Harris Technologies Inc (LHX)	Neutral	3
Lockheed Martin Corporation (LMT)	Neutral	3
Transdigm Group Incorporated (TDG)	Neutral	3
Teledyne Technologies Incorporated (TDY)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Aerospace - Defense				Industry Peers		
	LDOS	X Industry	S&P 500	AIRI	CW	LHX
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	B	A	B
Market Cap	12.76 B	11.21 B	23.69 B	33.38 M	4.10 B	37.84 B
# of Analysts	9	6	13	1	4	9
Dividend Yield	1.52%	0.01%	1.59%	0.00%	0.69%	1.94%
Value Score	B	-	-	C	A	C
Cash/Price	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.05
EV/EBITDA	13.12	13.00	13.64	7.18	9.01	95.19
PEG F1	2.17	2.33	2.95	NA	NA	1.06
P/B	3.60	2.98	3.55	2.84	2.40	1.70
P/CF	12.76	9.72	13.58	23.50	10.14	18.22
P/E F1	16.27	16.12	22.44	NA	14.49	15.30
P/S TTM	1.10	1.08	2.67	0.68	1.69	2.06
Earnings Yield	6.06%	4.07%	4.29%	-2.75%	6.90%	6.54%
Debt/Equity	1.17	0.75	0.70	0.38	0.49	0.28
Cash Flow (\$/share)	7.03	2.73	6.93	0.05	9.72	9.61
Growth Score	A	-	-	B	B	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	14.85%	14.85%	10.41%	NA	18.25%	16.25%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	5.20%	-7.43%	-2.99%	66.67%	-6.43%	13.50%
Current Cash Flow Growth	6.19%	11.64%	5.49%	-136.97%	7.60%	23.01%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	6.45%	7.38%	8.51%	-22.72%	7.51%	7.97%
Current Ratio	0.89	1.31	1.35	1.26	1.91	1.51
Debt/Capital	53.90%	47.91%	42.91%	27.55%	32.76%	22.01%
Net Margin	5.26%	4.38%	10.28%	-3.25%	10.52%	7.21%
Return on Equity	23.81%	10.92%	14.79%	-12.21%	16.75%	10.92%
Sales/Assets	1.11	0.79	0.51	0.94	0.67	0.48
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	11.82%	0.00%	-0.59%	-10.32%	-4.10%	171.93%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	A	B	B
Daily Price Change	-1.28%	-0.12%	0.65%	0.00%	0.73%	-0.23%
1-Week Price Change	0.53%	1.83%	4.06%	-3.54%	2.46%	1.38%
4-Week Price Change	1.55%	-2.66%	3.76%	-1.36%	3.19%	-3.63%
12-Week Price Change	1.21%	-2.27%	8.70%	-8.40%	10.31%	4.75%
52-Week Price Change	8.79%	-17.25%	6.31%	-8.40%	-22.12%	-15.29%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	873,948	605,614	2,117,216	56,681	304,363	1,170,752
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	3.71%	0.00%	3.69%	0.00%	5.79%	1.21%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	-0.09%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

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

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

Disclosures

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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