

PG&E Corporation (PCG)

\$10.76 (As of 03/04/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$11.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 02/16/21)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:F

Value: D

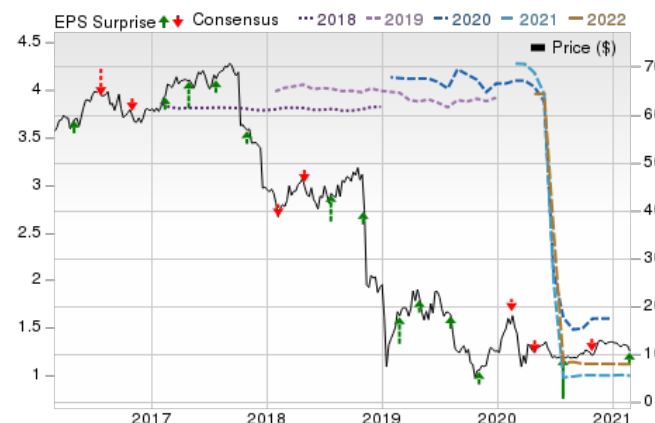
Growth: F

Momentum: D

Summary

PG&E Corp. ended the fourth quarter of 2020 with both earnings and revenues exceeding the Zacks Consensus Estimate. It continues to make considerable investments in gas-related projects, and electric system safety and reliability. Over the 2020-2022 General Rate Case (GRC) period, it plans to make average annual capital investments of approximately \$4.5 billion in electric distribution, natural gas distribution and electric generation infrastructure. PG&E Corp. outperformed the industry in the past six months. However, PG&E Corp. continues to incur higher uncollectible costs and incremental operating costs during the year. Together, the COVID-19 impacts and payouts in relation to the Chapter 11 case have put pressure on its financial position. The pandemic also caused PG&E Corp to incur increased bad debt expenses and contract costs.

Price, Consensus & Surprise

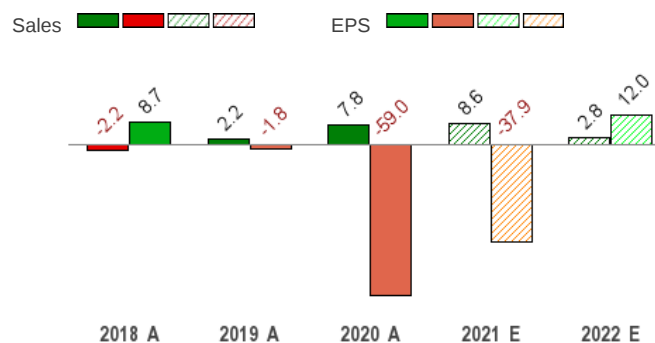


Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$15.33 - \$6.25
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	12,442,882
Market Cap	\$21.3 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-13.9%
Beta	1.38
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Utility - Electric Power
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 28% (182 out of 254)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	10.5%
Last Sales Surprise	1.6%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.7%
Expected Report Date	05/07/2021
Earnings ESP	0.0%

P/E TTM	4.6
P/E F1	10.8
PEG F1	4.8
P/S TTM	1.2

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					20,625 E
2021					20,064 E
2020	4,306 A	4,533 A	4,882 A	4,748 A	18,469 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					\$1.12 E
2021	\$0.26 E	\$0.27 E	\$0.18 E	\$0.29 E	\$1.00 E
2020	\$0.89 A	\$1.03 A	\$0.22 A	\$0.21 A	\$1.61 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, except sales and EPS estimates, is as of 03/04/2021. The report's text, and the analyst-provided sales estimates, EPS estimates and price target are as of 03/05/2021.

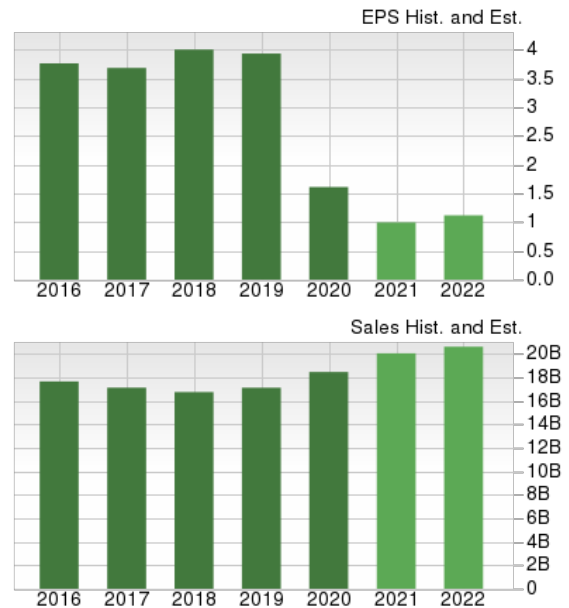
Overview

San Francisco, CA-based PG&E Corporation is the parent holding company of California's largest regulated electric and gas utility, Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The company was incorporated in 1905. The utility generates revenues mainly through the sale and delivery of electricity and natural gas to customers. It engages in the business of electricity and natural gas distribution; electricity generation, procurement, and transmission; and natural gas procurement, transportation and storage. The utility also operates hydro-electric, nuclear and fossil fuel power plants.

At 2020-end, the utility owned approximately 18,000 circuit miles of interconnected transmission lines operating at voltages ranging from 60 kV to 500 kV. The Utility also operated 35 electric transmission substations with a capacity of approximately 65,000 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The utility is interconnected with electric power systems in the Western Electricity Coordinating Council, which includes several western states, Alberta and British Columbia, Canada, and parts of Mexico.

The utility's electricity distribution network consists of roughly 108,000 circuit miles of distribution lines, 68 transmission switching substations and 75 distribution substations, with a capacity of nearly 32,00 MVA. In 2020, the **Electric segment** reported revenues of \$13.86 billion, accounting for 75% of total revenues.

At 2020 end, the utility's natural gas system consisted of around 43,500 miles of distribution pipelines, more than 6,300 miles of backbone and local transmission pipelines, and various storage facilities. It procures natural gas directly from producers and marketers, both in Canada and the United States. **Natural gas** segment revenues in 2020 were \$4.61 billion, comprising 25% of total revenues.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ PG&E Corp has a solid portfolio of regulated utility assets that offer a stable earnings base and substantial long-term growth potential. The company strives to optimize generation margins by improving its cost structure, performance and reliability of its nuclear and fossil fuel-fired units. Going forward, its bottom line will be driven by favorable decisions from the CPUC as well as long-term supply agreements, diversification into alternative power sources and infrastructure improvement programs, resulting in rate base growth.
- ▲ PG&E Corp continues to make considerable investments in gas-related projects, and electric system safety and reliability. The company's capital expenditure at the end of 2020 was \$7.69 billion. Over the 2020-2022 General Rate Case (GRC) period, the company plans to make average annual capital investments of approximately \$4.5 billion in electric distribution, natural gas distribution and electric generation infrastructure. Such a significant investment pattern might have encouraged the stock's investors. Evidently, PG&E Corp.'s shares have gained 16.8% in the past six months compared with the industry's growth of 0.3%.
- ▲ On Dec 3, 2020, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approved the final decision for the company's 2020 GRC. The final decision approved a 2020 authorized revenue requirement of \$9.102 billion, an increase of \$585 million over the 2019 authorized revenue requirement, effective Jan 1, 2020. The CPUC also approved the revenue requirements for 2021 and 2022 included in the settlement agreement as follows: an additional increase of 3.5% in 2021 over the authorized 2020 revenue requirement and an additional increase of 3.9% in 2022. The final decision also approved the settlement agreement provision that allows the utility to recover the annual cost of excess liability insurance for coverage of up to \$1.4 billion. Further, PG&E Corp.'s electric and natural gas operating revenues increased 5% in 2020 compared to 2019, primarily due to the increased base revenues authorized in the 2020 GRC and 2019 GT&S rate cases, additional revenues recorded pursuant to the TO20 rate case, and CEMA interim rate relief. Such favorable rate base decisions are expected to boost PG&E Corp.'s operational performance, in coming years.

Emergence from Chapter 11 reorganization and investments in infrastructure projects will drive PG&E Corp's future growth.

Reasons To Sell:

▼ PG&E Corp. and the utility has been taking aggressive steps to mitigate the threat and spread of catastrophic wildfires. The company incurred approximately \$2.6 billion in connection with the 2019 Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) and incurred approximately \$2.9 billion in 2020 in connection with the 2020-2022 WMP. Notably, PG&E Corp. and the Utility expect additional financial impacts in the future in connection with the execution of wildfire mitigation efforts. Such costs might weigh on the company's operational results, in the coming days.

COVID-19 impacts and poor financial position pose risk for the stock's growth

▼ As a result of the outbreak of COVID-19, PG&E's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows could continue to be significantly affected. Notably, the company continues to incur higher uncollectible costs during the year as well as incremental operating costs. The pandemic also resulted in PG&E Corp incurring increased bad debt expenses along with labor and contract costs during the fourth quarter, on a year-over-year basis. Also, due to COVID-19-induced reduction in energy demand and the resultant business restrictions across the United States, the company has experienced average reductions of approximately 2% in electric load and approximately 2% in core gas load on a weather-adjusted basis from mid-March 2020 through December 2020, resulting in an estimated \$430 million reduction in billed revenues for the mid-March 2019 to the December 2020 period. Since the pandemic is still ongoing, such impacts might continue to hover around the stock.

▼ Together, the COVID-19 impacts and payouts in relation to the Chapter 11 case have put pressure on PG&E Corp.'s financial position. As of Dec 31, 2020, the company's cash and cash equivalents were \$0.48 billion. Meanwhile, its long-term debt as of Dec 31, 2020, was \$37.29 billion, up sequentially from \$31.66 billion, while its short-term borrowings were \$3.54 billion, both being much higher than its cash reserve. This makes us skeptical about the company's ability to pay off its debt obligations in time.

Moreover, its current ratio of 0.71 at the end of fourth-quarter 2020, being less than 1, indicates that the company may not have sufficient cash in hand to meet its obligations. Such unfavorable balance sheet figures and ratios are indicative of the poor financial position this stock currently boasts. Since the pandemic is still ongoing, it is difficult to assert the severity, extent and duration of the global COVID-19 and its impact on PG&E Corp.'s financial position in the coming days. To this end, management also expects the outbreak of COVID-19 and the resulting economic conditions to continue to have a significant adverse impact on the company's customers and in turn affect its operational results in the near term.

Last Earnings Report

PG&E Corporation Q4 Earnings Miss, Revenues Up Y/Y

PG&E Corporation reported adjusted operating earnings per share of 21 cents in fourth-quarter 2020, which exceeded the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 19 cents by 10.5%. The bottom line, however, declined 69.1% from the year-ago quarter's figure.

Including one-time items, the company recorded GAAP earnings of 9 cents per share in the fourth quarter against a loss of \$1.05 in the prior-year quarter.

For 2020, PG&E Corp.'s adjusted operating EPS came in at \$1.61 per share, down 59% from the prior-year quarter's \$3.93. The figure however just exceeded the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$1.60 by 0.6%.

Quarter Ending 12/2020

Report Date	Feb 25, 2021
Sales Surprise	1.56%
EPS Surprise	10.53%
Quarterly EPS	0.21
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.35

Revenue Update

PG&E Corp's total revenues of \$4,748 million surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$4,675 million by 1.6%. The top line also rose 0.1% from the year-ago quarter.

For 2020, PG&E Corp.'s revenues were \$18,469 million, up 7.8% from the prior-year quarter's \$17,129 million. The figure however declined the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$18,790 million by 1.7%.

Operational Highlights

Total operating expenses, as of Dec 31, 2020, totaled \$16,714 million, which declined 38.6% from \$27,223 million as of Dec 31, 2019. The decrease was due to lower wildfire-related claims, net of insurance recoveries.

The company reported operating income of \$1,755 million, as of Dec 31, 2020, against the operating losses of \$10,094 million as of Dec 31, 2019.

Interest expenses, as of Dec 31, 2020, summed \$1,260 million compared with \$934 million as of Dec 31, 2019.

2021 Guidance

PG&E Corporation issued 2021 guidance for consolidated GAAP losses of \$0.52-\$0.38 per share, which includes non-core items.

On a non-GAAP basis, the guidance range for 2021 core earnings was reaffirmed at \$0.95-\$1.05 per share. The Zacks Consensus Estimate for the company's 2021 earnings, pegged at \$1.00 per share, lies at the mid-point of the company's guided range.

Valuation

PG&E Corporation's shares are up 16.8% in the past six months period but down 28.8% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Utilities sector are up 0.3% and 3.8% in the past six months period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is down 16.1%, whereas the sector is down 11.8%.

The S&P 500 index is up 10.9% in the past six months period and 27.1% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 10.6X of forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 14.3X for the Zacks sub-industry, 12.9X for the Zacks sector and 21.7X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 19X and as low as 0.9X, with a 5-year median of 11.4X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$11 price target reflects 10.8X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for PCG

Valuation Multiples - PCG					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	10.56	14.25	12.91	21.72
	5-Year High	18.98	15.4	15.39	23.8
	5-Year Low	0.93	11.83	11.39	15.3
	5-Year Median	11.36	13.52	13.91	17.87
P/S F12M	Current	1.06	2.13	2.62	4.4
	5-Year High	1.99	2.56	3.2	4.4
	5-Year Low	0.12	1.79	1.79	3.21
	5-Year Median	1.23	2.09	2.16	3.68
EV/EBITDA F12M	Current	0.62	9.87	9.49	17.25
	5-Year High	7.7	11.23	14.82	18.85
	5-Year Low	0.14	8.56	7.19	13.05
	5-Year Median	5.95	10.04	8.89	15.8

As of 03/04/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 28% (182 out of 254)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
The AES Corporation (AES)	Neutral	3
Brookfield Infrastructure Partners LP (BIP)	Neutral	3
CMS Energy Corporation (CMS)	Neutral	3
CenterPoint Energy, Inc. (CNP)	Neutral	3
Alliant Energy Corporation (LNT)	Neutral	4
NiSource, Inc (NI)	Neutral	3
NRG Energy, Inc. (NRG)	Neutral	3
OGE Energy Corporation (OGE)	Underperform	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Utility - Electric Power				Industry Peers		
	PCG	X Industry	S&P 500	AES	CMS	CNP
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	F	-	-	B	C	C
Market Cap	21.30 B	9.48 B	26.64 B	17.29 B	15.58 B	10.96 B
# of Analysts	4	2	13	3	5	5
Dividend Yield	0.00%	3.35%	1.43%	2.33%	3.23%	3.22%
Value Score	D	-	-	B	C	B
Cash/Price	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.09
EV/EBITDA	-8.42	10.73	15.34	21.86	11.65	26.98
PEG F1	4.76	2.95	2.27	2.18	2.72	2.79
P/B	1.00	1.56	3.76	3.65	2.56	1.81
P/CF	3.88	7.48	15.31	7.44	8.60	5.06
P/E F1	10.76	16.54	20.37	16.48	18.92	13.93
P/S TTM	1.15	1.84	3.15	1.79	2.33	1.48
Earnings Yield	9.32%	6.02%	4.82%	6.07%	5.29%	7.20%
Debt/Equity	1.75	1.10	0.67	3.91	2.25	1.92
Cash Flow (\$/share)	2.77	4.33	6.78	3.48	6.27	3.93
Growth Score	F	-	-	B	D	D
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-0.41%	4.78%	9.32%	8.38%	7.59%	8.39%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-38.20%	6.01%	14.54%	9.03%	6.74%	1.86%
Current Cash Flow Growth	3.12%	5.57%	0.74%	1.31%	6.59%	-4.19%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	5.85%	6.81%	7.37%	3.05%	7.32%	7.93%
Current Ratio	0.71	0.81	1.39	1.01	0.78	0.61
Debt/Capital	63.70%	52.08%	41.42%	79.63%	69.26%	57.99%
Net Margin	-7.10%	8.99%	10.59%	0.48%	11.30%	-10.42%
Return on Equity	15.60%	9.61%	14.75%	27.48%	13.61%	14.84%
Sales/Assets	0.19	0.21	0.51	0.28	0.23	0.23
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	8.63%	4.16%	7.02%	5.32%	3.20%	4.34%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	B	B	B
Daily Price Change	-0.19%	0.00%	-1.49%	-3.76%	0.06%	2.16%
1-Week Price Change	-9.71%	-3.75%	-1.51%	-6.18%	-3.34%	-9.29%
4-Week Price Change	-10.58%	-4.71%	0.04%	-1.11%	-5.19%	-7.28%
12-Week Price Change	-10.73%	-4.40%	3.94%	24.13%	-9.30%	-8.85%
52-Week Price Change	-28.85%	-15.09%	22.81%	54.69%	-20.41%	-12.35%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	12,442,882	421,087	2,051,279	7,007,976	1,880,831	4,687,747
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.75%	0.00%	0.04%	0.32%	0.07%	0.71%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-0.25%	0.00%	2.17%	0.80%	0.21%	5.01%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	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	F
Momentum Score	D
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.

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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.