

Pinnacle West Capital(PNW)

\$71.54 (As of 09/01/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$75.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 05/09/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: B

Growth: C

Momentum: B

Summary

Pinnacle West Capital's planned capital investment will enable it to make its systems clean and resilient, and bolster its transmission and distribution infrastructure. Also, investments will aid it in developing its innovative programs to support customers. The company plans to invest \$4.7 billion in the 2020-2022 period. Also, it continues to focus on enhancing its renewable capacity. Further, its efforts to reduce expenses will keep the utility service rates low for customers. The company carries investment grade ratings from the credit rating agencies. However, shares of the utility have underperformed the industry in the past year. It is subject to comprehensive guidelines set by the federal, state and local regulatory agencies, which could hamper growth. Its operations are affected by unstable commodity prices plus operational hazards.

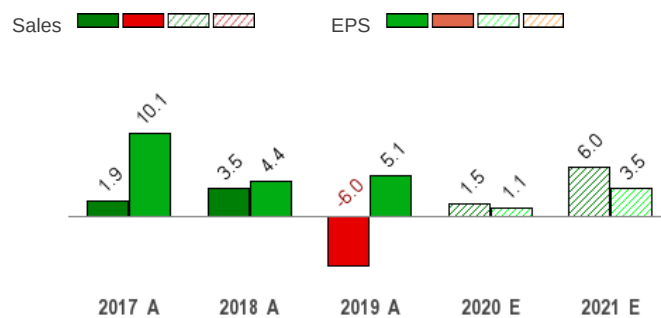
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$105.51 - \$60.05
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	920,912
Market Cap	\$8.1 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-20.5%
Beta	0.29
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$3.13 / 4.4%
Industry	Utility - Electric Power
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 20% (201 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	15.5%
Last Sales Surprise	3.1%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.2%
Expected Report Date	11/05/2020
Earnings ESP	4.3%
P/E TTM	13.5
P/E F1	14.8
PEG F1	3.2
P/S TTM	2.3

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021					3,734 E
2020	662 A	930 A	1,202 E	778 E	3,523 E
2019	741 A	870 A	1,191 A	670 A	3,471 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.32 E	\$1.55 E	\$2.85 E	\$0.10 E	\$4.99 E
2020	\$0.27 A	\$1.71 A	\$2.90 E	\$0.39 E	\$4.82 E
2019	\$0.16 A	\$1.28 A	\$2.77 A	\$0.57 A	\$4.77 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 09/01/2020. The reports text is as of 09/02/2020.

Overview

Phoenix, AZ-based Pinnacle West Capital Corporation was incorporated in 1985. The company provides electricity services (wholesale or retail) in the state of Arizona through its subsidiaries. The company is involved in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity from coal, nuclear, gas, oil and solar.

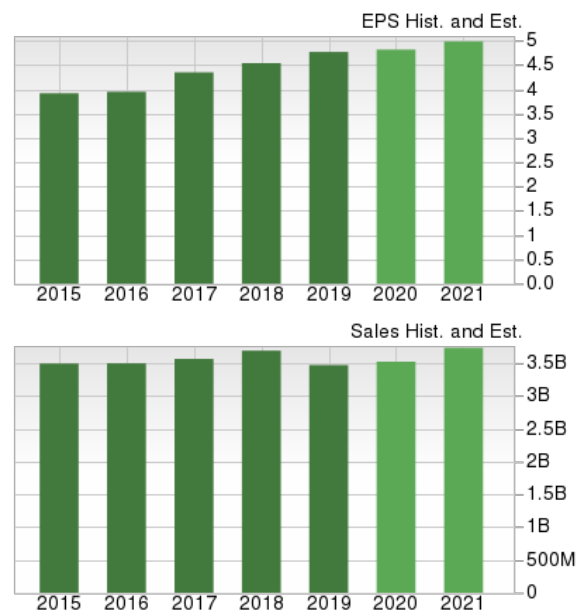
The company's only reportable segment is Regulated Electricity. The company derives 100% of its earnings from this segment. The Regulated Electricity segment consists of traditional regulated retail and wholesale electricity businesses and related activities. It includes electricity generation, transmission and distribution.

Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Arizona Public Service Company (APS), Pinnacle West transmits and distributes electricity to roughly 1.3 million residential, commercial and industrial customers. Excluding half of the Phoenix metropolitan area, the Tucson metropolitan area and Mohave County in northwestern Arizona, APS provides electric service to most of the counties in Arizona.

The company derives the majority of its revenues from APS. Pinnacle West's generation capacity owned or leased roughly 6,316 megawatts ("MW") of regulated generation and maintained a mix of both long-term and short-term power purchase agreements including purchase of renewable energy.

In 2019, the major energy sources supplied by the company were Nuclear (31.2%), followed by Gas, Oil and Other (25.5%) as well as Coal (22.7%). Meanwhile, Renewables and Purchased Power contributed 7.4% and 13.2% to the company's total power supplied, respectively.

Other subsidiaries of Pinnacle West are El Dorado Investment Company (El Dorado) and Bright Canyon Energy Corporation (BCE).



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Pinnacle West carries investment grade ratings of A3 and A- by Moody's and S&P, respectively. A higher rating denotes higher credit worthiness, thereby ensuring access to cheap financing options. The solid credit rating will allow the company to secure funds from the market at favorable conditions. The company does not have any long-term debt maturing until 2024. Pinnacle West currently has \$1.2 billion revolver capacity enough to meet its near-term obligations.

At the end of the second quarter of 2020, long-term debt was \$5,922.2 million compared with \$4,832.6 million at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019. The company's times interest earned ratio came in at 3.53 at the end of the second quarter, up from the fourth-quarter 2019 level of 3.30. The strong ratio is indicative of the firm's ability to meet its debt obligations in the near future without any difficulty. Moreover, its current debt to capital is 54.45%, lower than the industry's average of 61.61%.

- ▲ Pinnacle West's subsidiary, Arizona Public Service, is the largest and longest-serving electric utility provider in Arizona. The Metro Phoenix region continues to witness solid growth in commercial activities with new developments being announced each month. The company expects more projects to expand their business in this area in near future. For example, Red Bull announced additional 700,000-square-foot distribution center, Ball Corporation announced plans to build a second location within the Phoenix metropolitan area next to the Red Bull. White Claw/Mark Anthony Brewing Inc. announced plans to build a 916,000-square-foot facility co-located next to Red Bull in Glendale and Nacero Inc. made public plans to build a \$3.3 billion natural gas to gasoline manufacturing facility in Casa Grande. While Stack Infrastructure plans to build a 1 million-square-foot data center on the 79 acres in the West Valley.

To efficiently provide serve to increasing customer base, the company has systematic investment plans to increase generation and strengthen its transmission and distribution lines. After investing \$1,231 million in 2019, Pinnacle West has plans to invest \$1,331 million, \$1,650 million and \$1,725 million in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively to strengthen and expand its existing infrastructure. Based on the strength of economic conditions in Arizona and the United States, the company projected its annual retail customer growth in the range of 1.5-2.5% from 2020 to 2022 and weather-adjusted retail electricity sales volume growth in the 0.5-1.5% band in the same time frame.

- ▲ The ongoing investment and planned future investment will assist the company to make its systems clean, make its services affordable, reliable and developing innovative program to assist its customers.

Apart from using new technology to provide high quality services to customers, the company is working toward achieving cost savings, which will help keep customer rates low. Through the implementation of Lean Six Sigma, the company is trying to lower its O&M expenses as well as enhance its customer and shareholder value. As a result of cost-management initiatives, the company was able to reduce O&M in the first six months of 2020. In the first six months of 2020, Pinnacle West reduced its O&M expenses by 6.9% year over year under its cost-control initiatives.

- ▲ Pinnacle West continues to focus on enhancing its renewable capacity. Under the Integrated Resource Plan, the company expects to add 2,894 MW of clean energy to its portfolio. Also, it plans to retire 1,400 MW of coal while 1,600 MW of gas purchase agreements are scheduled to expire over the next decade.

The company announced its goal to deliver 100% clean carbon-free electricity to customers by 2050, which includes a near-term target of 65% clean energy by 2030 with 45% renewable energy. The company also committed to exit coal by 2031.

Pinnacle West's investments in clean power generation, transmission & distribution lines will help it to serve customers efficiently. New commercial development is also driving demand.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ The company's operations are exposed to fluctuations in commodity price and transportation cost of electricity and natural gas. Potential volatility in market prices of fuel, electricity and other renewable energy commodities could create operational risks for the company. In addition, deregulation or restructuring of the electric industry may result in increased competition for the company. In the past year, shares of Pinnacle West have lost 25.2%, compared with the industry's 12.6% decline.
- ▼ Since the company's operations are fully regulated, it has to count upon regulatory authorities for the timely recovery of investments through rate relief. Moreover, the company has nuclear generation facilities which need to undergo scrupulous safety, security and other licensing requirements. The company will be affected by unplanned outage in nuclear plants stemming from safety reasons and unexpected production stoppage.
- ▼ The company, along with its subsidiaries, is subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations, and changes in, or liabilities under, existing or new laws or regulations. Cost of complying with new regulations could increase cost of operations while failure to meet the same might impact its business.

Pinnacle West's growth could be deterred by fluctuations in commodity prices, stringent environmental regulations and unplanned outages in nuclear generation facilities.

Last Earnings Report

Pinnacle West Q2 Earnings and Revenues Beat Estimates

Pinnacle West delivered adjusted earnings per share of \$1.71 in the second quarter of 2020, which beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$1.48 by 15.6%.

The bottom line also improved from the year-ago quarter's adjusted earnings of \$1.28. The result reflects the impact of hotter-than-normal weather, which boosted demand.

Total Revenues

In the quarter under review, total revenues of \$929.6 million improved 6.9% on a year-over-year basis. The top line also surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$902 million by 3.1%.

Operational Highlights

In the second quarter, total operating expenses were \$661.7 million, down 1.7% from the year-ago quarter.

Operating income improved 33.2% year over year to \$261.9 million.

Interest expenses were \$62.7 million, up 9% year over year.

Financial Highlights

Cash and cash equivalents worth \$6.7 million as of Jun 30, 2020 were down from \$10.3 million on Dec 31, 2019.

Total long-term debt was \$5,922.2 million as of Jun 30, 2020, higher than \$4,832.6 million at 2019 end.

Cash flow from operating activities for first-half 2020 was \$369 million compared with \$345.9 million in the comparable year-ago period. For the first six months of 2020, capital expenditure of the company was \$676.9 million compared with \$541.4 million in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Guidance

Management reaffirmed 2020 EPS in the range of \$4.75-\$4.95, the midpoint of which is \$4.85, higher than the current Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$4.83.

The company is going to invest \$4.7 billion in Arizona Public Service Company (APS) over the 2020-2022 time period. Pinnacle West Capital expects retail customer growth of 1.5-2% annually over the same time frame.

Quarter Ending 06/2020

Report Date	Aug 06, 2020
Sales Surprise	3.06%
EPS Surprise	15.54%
Quarterly EPS	1.71
Annual EPS (TTM)	5.32

Valuation

Pinnacle West Capital shares are down 20.5% in the year to date period, and down 25.2% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Utility sector was down 15.3% and 15.6% in the year to date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is down 12.6% and Zacks Utility sector is down 13.2%.

The S&P 500 index is up 3.8% in the year to date period and 15.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 14.51X of forward 12 months earnings, which compares to 13.36X for the Zacks sub-industry, 12.38X for the Zacks sector and 23.20X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 21.18X and as low as 12.79X, with a 5-year median of 18.19X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$75 price target reflects 15.21X of forward 12 months earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for PNW

Valuation Multiples -PNW					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	14.51	13.36	12.38	23.2
	5-Year High	21.18	15.36	15.28	23.2
	5-Year Low	12.79	11.07	11.3	15.25
	5-Year Median	18.19	13.2	13.73	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	2.2	2.25	2.63	3.95
	5-Year High	3.15	2.46	3.29	3.95
	5-Year Low	1.76	1.55	1.75	2.53
	5-Year Median	2.47	1.92	2.08	3.07
P/B TTM	Current	1.44	2.22	4.11	4.53
	5-Year High	2.1	2.32	4.29	4.76
	5-Year Low	1.27	1.29	2.01	2.83
	5-Year Median	1.76	1.6	2.64	3.76

As of 9/1/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 20% (201 out of 251)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
The AES Corporation (AES)	Neutral	3
Companhia Paranaense de Energia COPEL (ELP)	Neutral	3
Entergy Corporation (ETR)	Neutral	3
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HE)	Neutral	2
Alliant Energy Corporation (LNT)	Neutral	3
Pampa Energia S.A. (PAM)	Neutral	3
Portland General Electric Company (POR)	Neutral	3
Pacific GasElectric Co. (PCG)	Underperform	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Utility - Electric Power				Industry Peers		
	PNW	X Industry	S&P 500	ELP	LNT	POR
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	B	-	-	B	C	C
Market Cap	8.05 B	8.30 B	23.95 B	3.19 B	13.35 B	3.33 B
# of Analysts	3	3	14	1	2	2
Dividend Yield	4.38%	3.44%	1.61%	4.18%	2.84%	4.14%
Value Score	B	-	-	A	D	B
Cash/Price	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.02	0.09
EV/EBITDA	9.37	9.37	13.32	3.39	13.49	7.50
PEG F1	3.23	3.47	3.05	NA	3.97	5.13
P/B	1.44	1.60	3.21	0.87	2.41	1.26
P/CF	6.42	7.44	12.92	4.43	11.37	5.33
P/E F1	15.18	16.98	21.84	11.01	22.01	25.63
P/S TTM	2.33	1.78	2.52	0.81	3.76	1.56
Earnings Yield	6.74%	5.80%	4.39%	9.08%	4.54%	3.90%
Debt/Equity	1.06	1.03	0.70	0.49	1.18	1.06
Cash Flow (\$/share)	11.14	4.27	6.93	2.64	4.70	6.97
Growth Score	C	-	-	B	C	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	6.28%	5.32%	10.41%	10.68%	7.93%	4.49%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	1.05%	0.36%	-4.75%	-33.75%	5.19%	-39.33%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-2.09%	6.78%	5.22%	23.90%	10.43%	4.88%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	6.02%	6.02%	8.49%	2.44%	6.17%	5.53%
Current Ratio	0.77	0.86	1.35	1.43	0.86	0.96
Debt/Capital	51.35%	50.68%	42.92%	32.87%	53.34%	51.49%
Net Margin	17.37%	9.66%	10.25%	17.67%	18.37%	11.07%
Return on Equity	10.69%	9.28%	14.66%	15.62%	12.30%	9.04%
Sales/Assets	0.18	0.22	0.50	0.44	0.21	0.25
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	1.48%	0.00%	-1.40%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.34%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	F	C	F
Daily Price Change	-2.47%	-0.74%	0.29%	3.18%	-1.24%	-2.57%
1-Week Price Change	-1.05%	0.00%	2.59%	7.11%	0.44%	-7.49%
4-Week Price Change	-12.32%	-2.18%	3.53%	2.01%	-0.59%	-12.31%
12-Week Price Change	-10.70%	-2.52%	2.09%	-15.13%	5.34%	-21.88%
52-Week Price Change	-25.15%	-12.00%	4.31%	-8.33%	-0.15%	-36.01%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	920,912	299,971	1,816,754	551,905	1,060,012	927,596
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.21%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.83%	-39.71%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	0.63%	0.00%	3.86%	0.00%	0.83%	-38.95%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	7.42%	-0.31%	0.00%	NA	NA	-130.00%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

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	C
Momentum Score	B
VGM Score	B

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

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, this ratio can vary widely from industry to industry, the ideal amount of required debt being different. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-capital ratio should be compared with the same for its industry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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