

Perrigo Company plc (PRGO)

\$51.36 (As of 09/01/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$54.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:
Neutral

(Since: 05/28/19)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

Growth: B

Momentum: D

Summary

Perrigo reported mixed second-quarter results wherein earnings beat estimates but revenues missed the same. The company's constant focus on pursuing additional branded OTC opportunities in the United States is impressive. The acquisition of Ranir in 2019 has boosted the topline significantly. Moreover, the ongoing restructuring initiatives and operating expense discipline support its bottom line. Perrigo's plan to separate its Rx segment is encouraging as the segment faces a challenging pricing environment for generics, which is hurting sales. However, Perrigo faces competition in OTC markets from other generic drug producers and branded pharmaceutical companies. Moreover, the company is facing a \$1.9-billion tax notice in Ireland related to transactions done by Elan Pharma, which is an overhang on the stock.

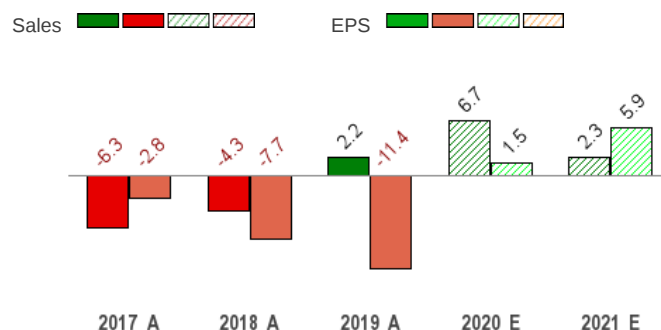
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$63.86 - \$40.01
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	845,374
Market Cap	\$7.0 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-0.6%
Beta	1.16
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.90 / 1.8%
Industry	Medical - Products
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 26% (186 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	18.4%
Last Sales Surprise	-0.7%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.5%
Expected Report Date	11/04/2020
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	12.0
P/E F1	12.6
PEG F1	5.0
P/S TTM	1.4

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021					5,278 E
2020	1,341 A	1,219 A	1,236 E	1,363 E	5,160 E
2019	1,175 A	1,149 A	1,191 A	1,323 A	4,837 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021					\$4.33 E
2020	\$1.14 A	\$1.03 A	\$0.87 E	\$1.07 E	\$4.09 E
2019	\$1.07 A	\$0.86 A	\$1.04 A	\$1.06 A	\$4.03 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

Dublin, Ireland-based Perrigo Company plc was formed following the December 2013 merger of Allegan, MI-based Perrigo Company with Elan Corporation. The merged entity, with a diversified revenue stream, has a presence in the over-the-counter (OTC) market and sells infant formulas for the store brand market, generic extended topical prescription (Rx) products and specialty pharmaceutical drugs. The company is focusing on self-care products as part of its transformation into a self-care company from a healthcare company.

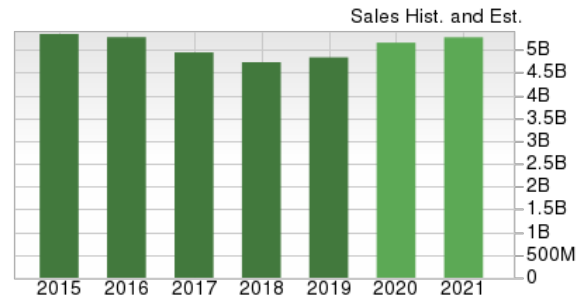
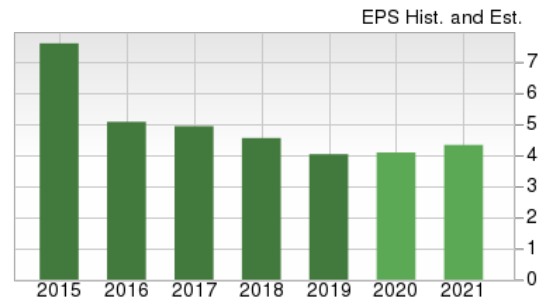
In May 2019, the company updated its reporting segments as part of its self-care transformation strategy. The company's reporting segments are:

Consumer Self Care Americas (CSCA) – The segment comprises the U.S., Mexico and Canada CHC business, including OTC, contract manufacturing, infant formula and animal health categories. The segment accounted for approximately 51.4% of the company's total revenues in 2019.

Consumer Self Care International (CSCI) – The segment comprises the branded consumer healthcare (BCH) segment mainly in Europe and the company's consumer-focused businesses in the UK and Australia. This segment includes UK liquids licensed products business. The segment accounted for 28.6% of total revenues in 2019.

RX Segment – The segment comprises the U.S. Prescription Pharmaceuticals business and the company's diagnostic business in Israel, which was previously reported under the CSCI segment. The segment accounted for 20% of total revenues in 2019. The company is planning to divest this segment in the future.

Perrigo generated revenues of \$4.84 billion in 2019, up 2.2%.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Acquisitions Driving Growth:** Perrigo has expanded its business through several acquisitions, which drives inorganic growth. In July 2019, the company acquired Ranir Global Holdings LLC, the global leader in private label oral self-care market as part of its transformation into a self-care company. The acquisition has boosted Perrigo's position as a global leader in consumer self-care solutions. In April 2020, the company acquired oral care assets of High Ridge Brands, which is estimated to bring additional \$100 million in 2021. In January 2020, Perrigo acquired leading toothbrush accessory brand, Steripod from Bonfit America, followed by oral self-care assets of High Ridge Brands in April. These deals also boosted Perrigo's oral self-care leadership position. In June 2020, the company made a strategic investment in and long-term supply agreement with Kazmira to enter the growing cannabidiol market.

We are positive on the company's growth-by-acquisition strategy. Restructuring initiatives bode well for the company's growth.

Other interesting acquisitions by Perrigo include Omega Pharma, one of the largest OTC companies in Europe, which strengthened the company's OTC leadership position into continental Europe. The purchase of a portfolio of women's healthcare products from Lumara Health widened its women's health offerings portfolio within the Rx segment while the acquisition of a portfolio of generic dosage forms and Retin-A (a topical prescription acne treatment) from Matawan Pharmaceuticals broadened its Rx portfolio. The acquisition of a product portfolio from Fera Pharmaceuticals expanded ophthalmic offerings and strengthened Perrigo's position within the Rx. Moreover, purchase of the controlling interest in Cobrek Pharmaceuticals strengthened its position in foam-based technologies for the U.S. Rx products. Going forward, management aims to make more of such deals & acquisition activities.

▲ **Focus on the OTC Market:** Perrigo expanded its product offerings in the OTC market through a number of targeted acquisitions since 2015. These include: Omega Pharma, Patheon's Mexican operations, ScarAway, Naturwohl Pharma and acquisition of a portfolio of certain established OTC brands from Glaxo, J&J and Merck

With growth in the OTC market on track as consumer demographics and dynamics drive the use of OTC products, Perrigo has identified potential Rx-to-OTC switches worth multibillion dollars, a key one being the OTC version of AstraZeneca's heartburn drug Nexium in September 2017. These deals boost the company's leading position.

▲ **Encouraging Restructuring Initiatives:** In 2019, Perrigo initiated a transformation process to change itself from a healthcare company to a self-care company. The transformation is anticipated to support and accelerate future growth at the company. The company has reconfigured its marketed portfolio and is accelerating its innovation pipeline. The company has also initiated cost savings program as part of the transformation process, which should generate \$100 million in annualized cost.

In May 2019, the company sold its animal health unit to PetIQ as part of the transformation process. In August 2018, the company announced its plan to divest its RX segment to unlock shareholder value. The segment has been facing pricing pressure amid competition and the separation is likely to help Perrigo focus on expanding its leading consumer business. The company has plans to divest the segment. However, it is yet to determine a timeline for completion.

The divestiture of Tysabri royalty stream to RPI Finance Trust generated \$2.2 billion in cash, which was partly used to reduce debt. The company is eligible to receive additional income in royalties.

▲ **Favorable Debt Profile:** Perrigo has a favorable debt profile. The company's debt to capital was 37.4% as of Jun 30, 2020, unfavorable compared with 35.5% at the end of first quarter 2020. However, Perrigo has no debt maturing in the next 12 months as of June quarter end. Moreover, the company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.46 billion as of June quarter end. Overall, the company's debt profile looks good enough to avoid an insolvency.

Reasons To Sell:

▼ **Regulatory Investigations:** The U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division has conducted several investigations at Perrigo seeking information about its drug pricing practices. Several investigations are underway. In February 2018, a trial was set to investigate monopolization of bacitracin ophthalmic ointment in the United States. Although the case was finally settled, any such allegation in the future will impact the company's goodwill. In December 2018, the company received a notice from the Irish tax authorities for a tax liability of \$1.9 billion (€1.636 billion) related to Elan Pharma. The company has appealed against the decision and a judicial review is underway.

In March 2017, Perrigo received a notice of delisting from NYSE, as the company was unable to comply with the continued listing requirements under the timely filing criteria. Though the company filed its financial reports before the expiry of the extension period, such warnings always hurt a company's goodwill/reputation.

▼ **Pricing & Other Macro-Economic Pressures:** The pricing pressure and changing dynamics in the U.S. businesses, particularly in the Rx segment, is hurting the company's sales. The reduced pricing is attributable to a variety of factors including a shift in focus from customers to capturing supply chain productivity savings, low raw material pricing, loss of exclusivity on certain products and consolidation of certain customers in the Rx segment. The segment continues to experience a significant year-over-year reduction in pricing due to competitive pressure.

Meanwhile, the Rx segment is facing intense competition from other generic drug producers as well as brand-name pharmaceutical companies launching their own generic version of their branded products. These include Par Pharmaceuticals, Apotex Corp., Glenmark Generics Inc., Impax Laboratories, Inc., Mylan, Prasco, LLC, Sandoz, Sun Pharmaceuticals, Taro Pharmaceuticals, Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., and Akorn.

▼ **Competition in OTC Market:** Although the markets for OTC pharmaceuticals and infant formula hold potential, these are subject to higher competition from brand-name pharmaceutical and consumer product companies. Perrigo's primary competitors include LNK International, Inc., PL Developments, Dr. Reddy's Labs, Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, Bayer AG, GSK, Abbott Nutrition and Mead Johnson Nutrition Co.

Perrigo's businesses continue to be impacted by pricing and other macro-economic pressures. Stiff competition remains a threat as well.

Last Earnings Report

Perrigo Q2 Earnings Surpass Estimates, Revenues Miss

Perrigo reported second-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings of \$1.03 per share, which beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 87 cents. The bottom line increased 19.8% year over year.

Net sales increased 6.1% year over year to \$1.22 billion, missing the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$1.23 billion by a slight margin. The year-over-year growth was driven by the addition of products from the recently closed Ranir acquisition, launch of generic albuterol sulfate and higher sales of OTC products. These were partially offset by a loss of \$11 million in sales from discontinued products, \$26 million from divested businesses and adverse impact of COVID-19 on international sales. Sales rose 10% excluding exited businesses and the impact of foreign currency movement. Organic net sales (excludes sales of Ranir products, exited businesses and the impact of currency) were up 2.6% year over year.

Moreover, the company's business received a boost with lower-than-expected consumer pantry de-load in U.S. OTC market. Please note that demand for self-care products and drugs had increased in March due to stockpiling by customers amid COVID-19 pandemic.

Segment Discussion

CSCA: Net sales of the segment in the second quarter of 2020 came in at \$628 million, up 7.8% year over year, driven by higher sales of OTC and nutrition businesses, increased demand related to COVID-19 and \$63 million of net sales from oral self-care portfolio. These were partially offset by de-prioritization of certain products amid COVID-19 and normal pricing pressure on specific products. Net sales at CSCA increased approximately 1.6%, organically. The company lost sales of \$22 million during the quarter from the exited animal health business.

CSCI: The segment reported net sales of \$231 million, down 2% from the year-ago period. The decline was due to lower category sales owing to COVID-19 related bans and consumer pantry de-stocking. These were partially offset by new product sales of \$23 million, especially weight loss product XLS Forte 5, and \$19 million of net sales from Ranir's products. Organic sales decreased 3%.

Rx Segment: Net sales of the segment increased 12.9% to \$270 million. The upside can be attributed to new product sales of \$58 million, led by the launch of generic version of Teva's inhaler — ProAir HFA — partially offset by lower dermatology volumes. The company lost \$9 million in sales from discontinued products.

2020 Guidance

Perrigo maintained its outlook for 2020 that it had provided on its fourth-quarter 2019 earnings call.

Perrigo expects adjusted earnings in the range of \$3.95 to \$4.15 per share. It anticipates net sales to grow 6-7% year over year in 2020. Organic growth in net sales is expected to be approximately 3%.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Aug 05, 2020
Sales Surprise	-0.69%
EPS Surprise	18.39%
Quarterly EPS	1.03
Annual EPS (TTM)	4.27

Recent News

Acquires OTC Self-Care Brands In Eastern Europe – Aug 11

Perrigo announced that it has will acquire three Eastern European OTC skincare and hair loss treatment brands (Emolium, Iwostin and Loxon) from Sanofi.

Divests Generic Prescription Pharmaceuticals Business in United Kingdom – Jun 19

Perrigo announced that it has entered into an agreement with a private equity firm headquartered in the United Kingdom to sell its Rosemont Pharmaceuticals business for £156 million or approximately \$195 million in cash. Rosemont Pharmaceuticals is a generic prescription pharmaceuticals manufacturer focused on liquid medicines based in the United Kingdom

The deal was signed and closed on the same day. The deal is a part of Perrigo's plan to transform into to a consumer-focused self-care company.

Partners to Enter CBD Market – Jun 17

Perrigo announced that it has entered long-term supply agreement with Kazmira LLC to enter the cannabidiol market. Perrigo will also make a strategic investment in Kazmira by buying a minority equity stake.

FDA Approval for Store Brand Equivalent of Voltaren – Apr 6

Perrigo announced that the FDA has granted approval to its ANDA for OTC diclofenac sodium topical gel 1% or Voltaren Arthritis Pain. Per IQVIA, the drug's sales in the 12 months ending February 2020 were \$550 million.

Completes Acquisition of High Ridge Brands' Oral Care Assets – Apr 2

Perrigo announced that it has completed the acquisition of the oral care assets of High Ridge Brands for \$113 million in cash. The deal is expected to boost its oral self-care portfolio.

Valuation

Perrigo's shares are down 0.6% in the year-to-date period and up 11.2% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and sector are down 1.1% and up 0.2%, respectively, in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, stocks in the sub-industry and sector are down 1.2% and up 8.9%, respectively.

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 12.09X forward 12-month earnings per share, which compares to 29.03X for the Zacks sub-industry, 22.08X for the Zacks sector and 23.2X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 21.4X and as low as 7.83X, with a 5-year median of 13.09X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$54.00 price target reflects 12.71X forward 12-month earnings per share.

The table below shows summary valuation data for PRGO

Valuation Multiples - PRGO					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	12.09	29.03	22.08	23.2
	5-Year High	21.4	31.01	23.2	23.2
	5-Year Low	7.83	17.09	15.89	15.25
	5-Year Median	13.09	20.31	18.99	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	1.34	3.91	2.8	3.95
	5-Year High	4.17	3.92	3.25	3.95
	5-Year Low	1.03	2.9	2.23	2.53
	5-Year Median	2.07	3.3	2.89	3.07
P/B TTM	Current	1.18	3.19	3.87	4.53
	5-Year High	2.51	3.48	5.07	4.76
	5-Year Low	0.88	2.2	2.94	2.83
	5-Year Median	1.65	2.83	4.28	3.76

As of 09/01/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 26% (186 out of 251)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Abbott Laboratories (ABT)	Neutral	3
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft (BAYRY)	Neutral	4
GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK)	Neutral	3
JohnsonJohnson (JNJ)	Neutral	3
Mallinckrodt public limited company (MNK)	Neutral	3
Mylan N.V. (MYL)	Neutral	3
Novartis AG (NVS)	Neutral	3
Dr. Reddys Laboratories Ltd (RDY)	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Medical - Products				Industry Peers		
	PRGO	X Industry	S&P 500	MNK	MYL	RDY
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	2
VGM Score	A	-	-	A	A	C
Market Cap	7.01 B	352.02 M	23.95 B	126.88 M	8.01 B	9.80 B
# of Analysts	6	3	14	8	8	2
Dividend Yield	1.75%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.46%
Value Score	A	-	-	A	A	C
Cash/Price	0.20	0.12	0.07	5.86	0.04	0.04
EV/EBITDA	13.27	-0.27	13.32	-13.68	6.53	22.82
PEG F1	5.06	4.27	3.05	0.02	2.07	NA
P/B	1.18	3.41	3.21	0.13	0.68	4.57
P/CF	7.42	17.22	12.92	0.07	1.86	15.59
P/E F1	12.65	39.63	21.84	0.24	3.49	30.71
P/S TTM	1.38	5.38	2.52	0.05	0.70	3.97
Earnings Yield	7.96%	-1.19%	4.39%	422.00%	28.65%	3.25%
Debt/Equity	0.60	0.13	0.70	5.39	0.84	0.04
Cash Flow (\$/share)	6.92	-0.00	6.93	20.20	8.33	3.79
Growth Score	B	-	-	B	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-14.14%	10.79%	10.41%	1.65%	0.16%	9.95%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	1.36%	4.88%	-4.75%	-28.74%	0.40%	-31.00%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-9.84%	4.10%	5.22%	10.71%	-3.91%	40.31%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	-1.06%	7.74%	8.49%	10.87%	16.74%	5.28%
Current Ratio	2.05	2.97	1.35	1.48	0.93	1.66
Debt/Capital	37.43%	14.85%	42.92%	84.35%	45.72%	4.03%
Net Margin	4.73%	-23.64%	10.25%	-89.95%	2.35%	10.26%
Return on Equity	10.05%	-8.55%	14.66%	34.26%	20.43%	18.88%
Sales/Assets	0.44	0.51	0.50	0.23	0.38	0.77
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	6.66%	0.00%	-1.40%	-16.15%	3.66%	2.80%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	D	A	D
Daily Price Change	-1.80%	-0.33%	0.29%	-5.06%	-5.37%	1.63%
1-Week Price Change	0.80%	0.03%	2.59%	5.10%	1.50%	-1.10%
4-Week Price Change	-6.82%	-2.39%	3.53%	-7.41%	-5.02%	-3.74%
12-Week Price Change	-8.22%	-1.84%	2.09%	-50.00%	-15.99%	8.18%
52-Week Price Change	11.12%	2.63%	4.31%	-41.18%	-19.56%	67.62%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	845,374	271,283	1,816,754	5,136,968	5,046,616	118,211
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.53%	0.01%	0.20%	7.09%	2.54%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	0.97%	2.07%	3.86%	7.16%	2.22%	4.90%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-8.63%	0.00%	0.00%	-2.52%	1.80%	NA

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	A
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	D
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.

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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.