

Ryanair Holdings plc (RYAAY)

\$81.71 (As of 09/25/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$86.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:
Neutral

(Since: 05/26/20)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:F

Value: D

Growth: F

Momentum: C

Summary

Coronavirus-led travel-demand woes are weighing on Ryanair's operations. The carrier's fiscal 2020 profits were hurt by over €40 million due to coronavirus-led low demand. Moreover, traffic decreased to 107.2 million in the period. In August, traffic plunged 53% to 7 million passengers. Due to travel restrictions by European Union governments, the airline anticipates its October capacity to be only 40% of its 2019 level. Due to coronavirus-related woes, shares of the company have declined 5.7% since the beginning of February. However, the company's cost-reduction efforts to combat the coronavirus-induced challenges are impressive. Ryanair's operating expenses fell 85% in first-quarter fiscal 2021 due to stringent cost controls as well as reduced capacity. The company's sound liquidity position is another positive.

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$96.79 - \$44.44
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	673,154
Market Cap	\$18.4 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-6.7%
Beta	1.39
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Transportation - Airline
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 6% (236 out of 250)

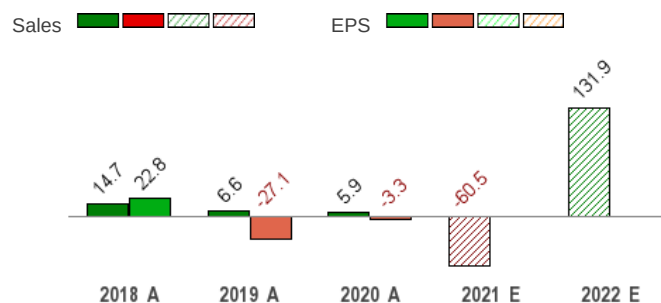
Last EPS Surprise	35.9%
Last Sales Surprise	-0.6%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	11/02/2020
Earnings ESP	0.0%

P/E TTM	28.7
P/E F1	NA
PEG F1	NA
P/S TTM	2.6

Price, Consensus & Surprise



Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					8,655 E
2021	138 A	1,382 E	1,136 E	949 E	3,733 E
2020	2,599 A	3,422 A	2,111 A	1,323 A	9,444 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					\$5.39 E
2021	-\$0.93 A	-\$0.10 E	-\$0.85 E	-\$1.30 E	-\$4.30 E
2020	\$1.20 A	\$4.51 A	\$0.43 A	-\$1.16 A	\$4.97 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 09/25/2020. The reports text is as of 09/28/2020.

Overview

Ryanair Holdings is the parent company of Ryanair Designated Activity Company (formerly known as Ryanair Limited). Ryanair, which commenced its flight operations in 1985, is based in Swords, Ireland.

This ultra-low fare carrier offers scheduled-passenger airline service in Ireland, the UK, Continental Europe, Morocco and Israel. Also, it serves short-haul, point-to-point routes. In fact, Ryanair is growing steadily in Germany, Italy and the UK.

Ryanair's new Polish charter airline, Ryanair Sun (now rebranded as Buzz), commenced operations in April 2018. In December 2018, it purchased the remaining 25% of Austrian airline Laudamotion.

In Jun 2019, Ryanair purchased Malta Air — a start-up carrier — in a bid to expand its presence in Malta. Apart from strengthening the carrier's foothold in Malta, the acquisition has allowed the company to operate flights from Malta to non-EU markets (North Africa).

The company is also making constant efforts to expand its fleet size. The carrier boasts of more than 460 planes in its fleet. As of Mar 31, 2020, Ryanair's operating fleet consisted of 440 Boeing 737 aircraft and 26 Airbus A320 aircraft compared with 455 and 16 respectively in 2019. Moreover, the company has agreed to buy up to 210 (130 firm and 75 options) Boeing 737-Max-200 planes from Boeing in the next few years.

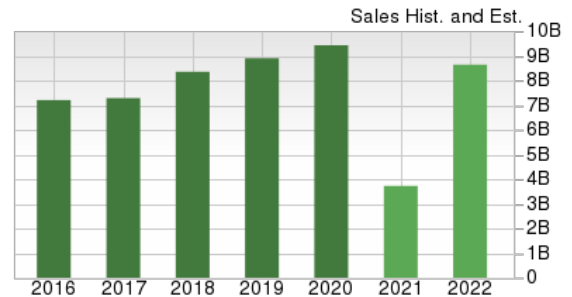
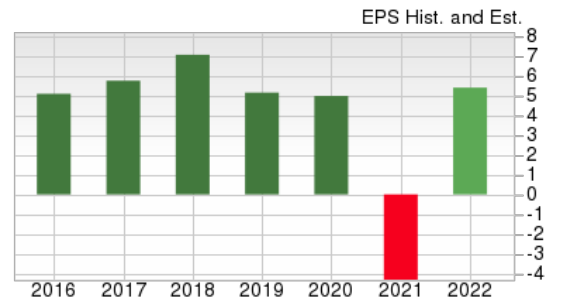
Despite coronavirus woes, Ryanair's fiscal 2020 traffic increased 4% to 149 million. However, the carrier expects to transport less than 80 million passengers in fiscal 2021 due to weak travel demand amid coronavirus concerns.

Revenues increased 10% to €8.5 billion in fiscal 2020, with scheduled revenues accounting for bulk (65.5%) of the top line. Ancillary revenues accounted for the balance.

In February 2019, Ryanair announced a structural overhaul. The carrier announced that it is moving to a group structure with each group having its own CEO and management team.

Michael O'Leary is the group's CEO. Eddie Wilson is the CEO of the group's biggest airline, Ryanair DAC.

The company's fiscal year ends on Mar 31.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Although Ryanair failed to achieve its targeted traffic of 154 million for fiscal 2020 despite being very close to it even till early March, its traffic of 149 million (up 4%) was impressive given the low capacity from the grounding of the more fuel-efficient B737 MAX jets and the coronavirus outbreak. Additionally, the company's cost-cutting measures to combat coronavirus-related adversities are encouraging. Notably, Ryanair's operating expenses fell 85% year over year in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. Apart from cost-reduction efforts, low capacity led to the significant drop in operating expenses.
- ▲ The company's initiatives to expand operations are commendable too. Its acquisition of Malta Air — a start-up carrier — in 2019, is an example in this respect. Malta Air's fleet consists of around 120 aircraft. Since becoming a part of Ryanair, the airline has been able to establish a strong presence in France, Germany, Italy and Malta. Coming back to the acquisitions, previously in 2018, Ryanair purchased Austrian airline, Laudamotion.
- ▲ Following months of fleet groundings amid coronavirus concerns, Ryanair resumed operations across 90% of its routes in July. The carrier operated approximately 40% of its normal schedule in July. Flying schedules gradually increased to 60% in August. With this resumption in operations, the carrier estimates second-quarter fiscal 2021 loss to be smaller than the first (incurred a loss of 93 cents per share). Additionally, Ryanair's cash and cash equivalents at the end of first-quarter fiscal 2021 stood at \$4.33 billion, way above the current debt of \$2.11 billion, implying that the company has enough cash to meet its current debt burden. This indicates the company's sound financial position.

Ryanair's cost-cutting measures to combat coronavirus-related woes are appreciative.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Due to the coronavirus-led reduced demand, the company's fiscal 2020 profits were hurt by more than €40 million. Additionally, the airline's traffic decreased to 107.2 million in the period due to travel restrictions and aircraft groundings. During first-quarter fiscal 2021, traffic dropped 99% year over year to 0.5 million. The carrier regarded first-quarter fiscal 2021 as the most challenging in its 35 years of history with EU governments' travel restrictions and lockdowns across several nations. More than 99% of the airline's fleet was grounded from mid-March to June-end. With coronavirus concerns continuing, the company is likely to remain under pressure.
- ▼ A spike in coronavirus cases in some European Union countries has upset Ryanair's capacity-expansion plans. The carrier, which had planned to operate 70% of its normal schedule in September, reduced capacity by 20% in September due to a drop in bookings following re-imposition of quarantine rules by the United Kingdom and travel restrictions by Ireland. Capacity for October has also been reduced twice successively by 20% each due to coronavirus-related travel restrictions by European Union governments, which are affecting forward bookings. With the additional cuts, the carrier's October capacity is expected to decrease from 50% to approximately 40% of October 2019 levels. Ryanair further warned that "if current trends and EU governments' mismanagement of the return of air travel and normal economic activity continue," then there might be similar capacity cuts in its winter schedule (November-March).
- ▼ Due to suppressed travel demand amid coronavirus concerns, Ryanair expects to fly approximately 60 million passengers in fiscal 2021, indicating a fall of 60% from fiscal 2020. Additionally, the company is taking a hit from the Boeing 737 MAX groundings. Due to delivery delays of the aircraft, the company expects to receive its first MAX aircraft towards the end of this year. Delivery delays have continued for more than a year.
- ▼ Continued below-par performance of the carrier's Laudamotion unit is quite concerning. The unit performed poorly in fiscal 2020 due to weak fares amid intense price competition in the Austrian and German markets. Additionally, to address the COVID-19 situation, management has put a check on Laudamotion's fleet growth into the foreseeable future. The unit's fleet, which was expected to consist of 38 aircraft for the summer of 2020, has been limited to only 30.

Due to suppressed travel demand amid coronavirus concerns, Ryanair expects fiscal 2021 traffic to fall by 60% year over year.

Last Earnings Report

Ryanair's Q1 Loss Narrower Than Expected

Ryanair incurred a loss of 93 cents per share in the first quarter of fiscal 2021 (ended Jun 30, 2020), narrower than the Zacks Consensus Estimate of a loss of \$1.45. In the year-ago period, the company reported earnings of \$1.2 per share. The carrier regarded first-quarter fiscal 2021 as the most challenging in its 35 years of history with EU governments' travel restrictions and lockdowns across several nations. More than 99% of the airline's fleet was grounded from mid-March to June-end.

Quarterly revenues of \$137.8 million missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$138.6 million. Moreover, the top line plunged 94.7% year over year due to massive decline in traffic.

Ryanair's loss after tax came in at €185.1 million in first-quarter fiscal 2021, against profit after tax of €242.9 million in the year-ago period. Traffic dropped 99% year over year to 0.5 million due to weak travel demand and flight restrictions amid coronavirus concerns. Load factor deteriorated to 61% from 96% in first-quarter fiscal 2020.

Ancillary revenues fell 97% year over year in the reported quarter. The airline's fuel costs declined 99% year over year due to reduced flying amid coronavirus-related fleet groundings. Total operating expenses fell 85% year over year. Ryanair had cash of more than €3.9 billion as of Jun 30, 2020.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Jul 27, 2020
Sales Surprise	-0.55%
EPS Surprise	35.86%
Quarterly EPS	-0.93
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.85

Recent News

October Capacity Reduced Again — Sep 21, 2020

Ryanair announced that it would reduce its October capacity by a further 20% due to coronavirus-related travel restrictions by European Union governments. The airline stated that these travel restrictions, often introduced at short notices, were affecting forward bookings. In mid-August, the carrier had already announced plans to slash its October capacity by 20% due to a drop in bookings following a surge in coronavirus cases in some European Union countries.

With the additional capacity reductions, the Irish low-cost airline now expects its October capacity to decrease from 50% to approximately 40% of October 2019 levels. Even at this reduced schedule, the airline anticipates to maintain a load factor (percentage of seats filled with passengers) of more than 70% in October.

August Traffic — Sep 3, 2020

Ryanair reported a 53% year-over-year plunge in August traffic to merely 7 million guests due to weak air-travel demand stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The carrier operated approximately 60% of the normal August schedule with a load factor (% of seats filled with passengers) of 73%.

Valuation

Ryanair's shares are down 6.7% in the year-to-date period but up 23.1% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are down 43.2% in the year-to-date period, while those in the Zacks Transportation sector are up 1.1%. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is down 38.9%, while the sector is up 7.2%.

The S&P 500 index is up 2.5% and 11.1% in the year-to-date period and in the past year respectively.

The stock is currently trading at 2.98X forward 12-month price to sales, which compares to 0.67X for the Zacks sub-industry, 1.36X for the Zacks sector and 4.02X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 3.47X and as low as 1.05X, with a 5-year median of 2.64X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$86 price target reflects 3.14X forward 12-month sales.

The table below shows summary valuation data for RYAA

Valuation Multiples - RYAA					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/S F 12M	Current	2.98	0.67	1.36	4.02
	5-Year High	3.47	0.94	1.41	4.3
	5-Year Low	1.05	0.37	0.85	3.11
	5-Year Median	2.64	0.74	1.2	3.66
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	9.94	10.57	9.79	14.28
	5-Year High	22.23	11.49	11.09	15.65
	5-Year Low	4.54	2.91	5.16	9.53
	5-Year Median	9.56	5.59	7.24	13.05
EV/S TTM	Current	2.43	0.8	1.84	3.75
	5-Year High	3.97	1.17	1.88	4.15
	5-Year Low	1.11	0.46	1.13	2.61
	5-Year Median	2.58	0.92	1.61	3.56

As of 09/25/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 6% (236 out of 250)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Alaska Air Group, Inc. (ALK)	Outperform	1
American Airlines Group Inc. (AAL)	Neutral	3
easyjet PLC (EJTTF)	Neutral	3
Southwest Airlines Co. (LUV)	Neutral	4
Mesa Air Group, Inc. (MESA)	Neutral	3
Controladora Vuela Compania de Aviacion, S.A.B. de C.V. (VLRS)	Neutral	3
Delta Air Lines, Inc. (DAL)	Underperform	4
JetBlue Airways Corporation (JBLU)	Underperform	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Transportation - Airline				Industry Peers		
	RYAAY	X Industry	S&P 500	ALK	EJTTF	MESA
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Outperform	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	1	3	3
VGM Score	F	-	-	F	A	A
Market Cap	18.39 B	2.36 B	23.02 B	4.54 B	2.52 B	104.83 M
# of Analysts	3	5	14	8	2	3
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Value Score	D	-	-	B	A	A
Cash/Price	0.23	0.59	0.07	0.55	0.69	0.58
EV/EBITDA	8.13	3.45	12.89	2.16	NA	3.27
PEG F1	NA	0.33	2.88	NA	NA	0.33
P/B	3.58	0.76	3.15	1.17	0.94	0.24
P/CF	9.45	2.33	12.43	3.70	2.33	0.72
P/E F1	NA	50.42	21.02	NA	NA	4.46
P/S TTM	2.63	0.50	2.38	0.68	NA	0.17
Earnings Yield	-5.26%	-31.90%	4.52%	-23.38%	-25.98%	22.30%
Debt/Equity	0.60	0.84	0.70	0.40	0.76	1.32
Cash Flow (\$/share)	8.65	4.09	6.93	9.91	2.73	4.10
Growth Score	F	-	-	F	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	9.71%	2.82%	10.41%	-7.47%	NA	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-186.59%	-261.68%	-4.56%	-233.63%	-247.32%	-59.55%
Current Cash Flow Growth	0.95%	11.77%	5.26%	28.26%	18.35%	43.79%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	0.72%	8.40%	8.49%	7.14%	2.84%	NA
Current Ratio	0.67	0.73	1.35	0.79	0.55	0.37
Debt/Capital	37.69%	52.81%	42.92%	28.63%	43.20%	56.85%
Net Margin	3.61%	-5.25%	10.25%	0.85%	NA	4.53%
Return on Equity	10.45%	-6.43%	14.59%	-0.83%	NA	6.58%
Sales/Assets	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.50	NA	0.42
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-60.52%	-46.58%	-1.44%	-55.45%	-35.56%	-25.63%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	F	A	A
Daily Price Change	0.33%	0.00%	1.35%	2.80%	0.00%	1.37%
1-Week Price Change	1.15%	0.95%	0.79%	1.76%	-1.52%	1.53%
4-Week Price Change	-5.43%	-5.41%	-4.19%	-4.68%	-29.44%	-19.13%
12-Week Price Change	22.47%	0.00%	3.17%	0.58%	-25.47%	-10.30%
52-Week Price Change	25.23%	-44.84%	-1.37%	-43.16%	-44.78%	-56.98%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	673,154	160,832	2,095,310	2,416,060	979	397,982
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-4.28%	0.00%	0.51%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-14.15%	-24.87%	4.08%	-39.19%	-1.85%	1,143.75%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	-0.21%	0.00%	-4.89%	NA	-550.00%

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	C
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 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.