

Sherwin-Williams (SHW)

\$725.94 (As of 03/23/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$762.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 09/28/20)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: C

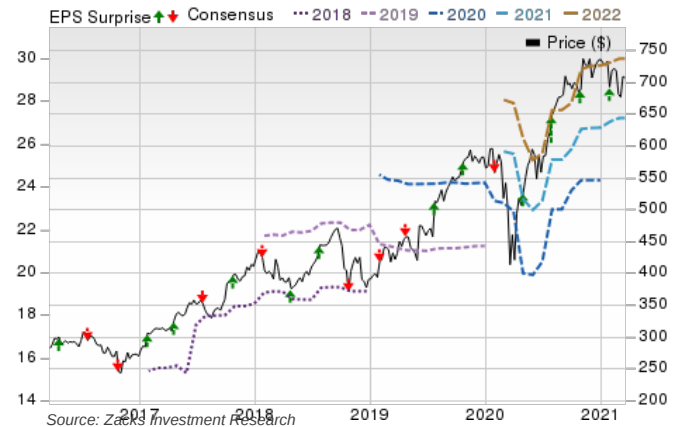
Growth: A

Momentum: D

Summary

Earnings estimates for Sherwin-Williams for the first quarter of 2021 have been stable over the past month. The company is expected to gain from synergies of the Valspar acquisition and its operational improvement actions. It is also gaining from strong demand in architectural paint markets in North America. Sherwin-Williams is also focused on growth through expansion of operations. The company's cost-control actions, working capital reductions, supply chain optimization as well as productivity improvement are also expected to support its margins. However, the company is seeing weakness in protective & marine and commercial businesses. Demand also remains somewhat weak in non-domestic regions amid the coronavirus pandemic. The company also faces headwinds from higher input costs and acquisition-related charges.

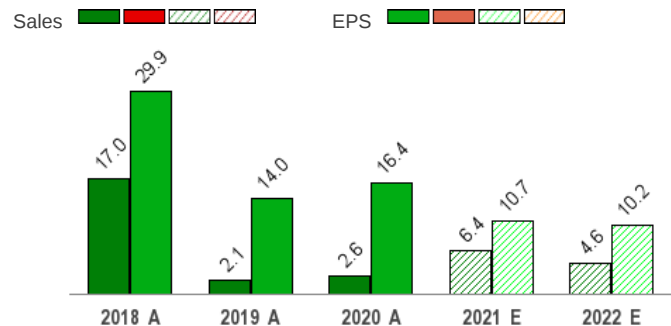
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$758.00 - \$412.01
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	587,844
Market Cap	\$65.0 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-1.2%
Beta	1.04
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$6.60 / 0.9%
Industry	Paints and Related Products
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 19% (206 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	5.0%
Last Sales Surprise	3.4%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	05/05/2021
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	29.6
P/E F1	26.7
PEG F1	2.3
P/S TTM	3.5

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	4,657 E	5,354 E	5,602 E	4,880 E	20,435 E
2021	4,529 E	5,049 E	5,342 E	4,660 E	19,534 E
2020	4,147 A	4,604 A	5,122 A	4,489 A	18,362 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$5.42 E	\$8.70 E	\$9.47 E	\$6.04 E	\$29.98 E
2021	\$4.95 E	\$8.08 E	\$8.80 E	\$5.57 E	\$27.21 E
2020	\$4.08 A	\$7.10 A	\$8.29 A	\$5.09 A	\$24.58 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 03/23/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 03/24/2021.

Overview

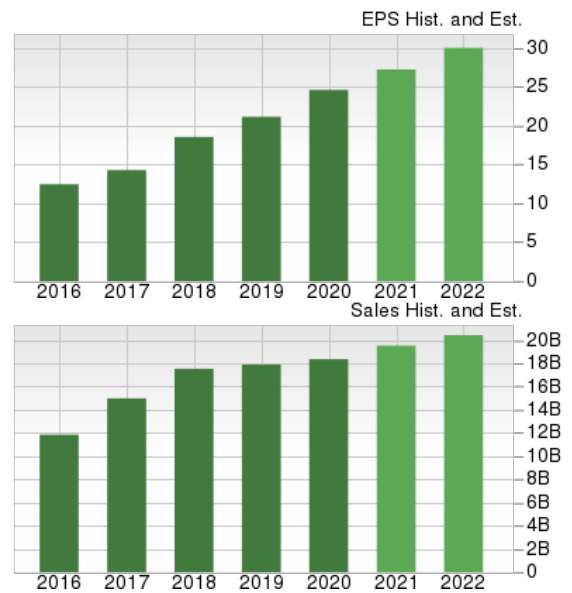
Founded in 1866 and headquartered in Cleveland, OH, The Sherwin-Williams Company is into manufacturing and sales of paints, coatings and related products, primarily in the North and South America. It also has operations in the Caribbean region, Europe and Asia. Sherwin-Williams is one of the biggest paint companies in the United States and in the world. Its well-known brands include Dutch Boy, Minwax and Krylon. The company, on Jun 1, 2017, completed the purchase of rival paints maker Valspar in an all-cash transaction, creating a premier global paints and coatings company.

Sherwin-Williams made changes to its reporting structure as a result of its acquisition of Valspar that led to the formation of three new reportable operating segments – The Americas Group, The Consumer Brands Group and The Performance Coatings Group. Earlier, the company had four operating segments – The Paint Stores Group, The Consumer Group, The Global Finishes Group and The Latin America Coatings Group.

The Americas Group: This segment includes the company's earlier Paint Stores Group and Latin America Coatings Group. The group produces and sells a wide array of industrial coatings, architectural paint and related products across Latin America through dedicated dealers and company-operated stores. The segment accounted for around 57% of Sherwin-Williams' 2020 sales.

The Consumer Brands Group: The division includes the company's Consumer Group and Valspar's Consumer Paints segment, barring Valspar's Automotive Refinishes products business. The segment operates highly efficient supply chain for paints and coatings related products across the globe. The segment accounted for around 17% of Sherwin-Williams' 2020 sales.

The Performance Coatings Group: The unit includes the company's Global Finishes Group and Valspar's Coatings Group coupled with Valspar's Automotive Refinishes products business. It sells a wide array of industrial coatings and finishes for industrial wood, general industrial, protective and marine, packaging and automotive, coil and extrusion customers. The segment accounted for around 26% of Sherwin-Williams' 2020 sales.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Sherwin-Williams' philosophy is to diversify its customer base and expand its operations into various geographies. The company follows a method of growing through acquisitions and also through internal initiatives such as efficient working capital management and innovation. This enables the company to somewhat reduce its dependency upon prevailing market conditions.
- ▲ The acquisition of Valspar has enabled Sherwin-Williams to strengthen its position as a leading paints and coatings provider globally, leveraging highly complementary offerings, strong brands and technologies. The buyout extends Sherwin-Williams' brand portfolio and customer relationships in North America, and bolster its global finishes business. In addition to expanding Sherwin-Williams' global platform in Asia-Pacific and Europe, the Middle East and Africa regions, the buyout adds new capabilities in the packaging and coil segments. The company realized benefits worth around \$315 million from synergies in 2019. It has identified another opportunity of nearly \$100 million, mainly related to the supply-chain optimization efforts in Europe and Asia. The company expects to realize the majority of the benefits in 2021 and 2022 as projects are completed.
- ▲ Sherwin-Williams is seeing favorable demand in domestic markets and remains committed to expand its retail operations. It is seeing higher architectural paint sales volumes. The company witnessed strong demand for architectural DIY (Do It Yourself) paint in North America in the last reported quarter. It also witnessed strong demand in new residential and double-digit growth in residential repaint. The momentum is likely to continue in 2021. The company is focused on capturing a larger share of its end-markets, as is evident in the increasing number of retail stores. The company added 54 net new stores in 2020 in its Americas Group unit. It plans to add around 80 new stores in 2021 in the United States and Canada.
- ▲ Sherwin-Williams' aggressive cost control initiatives, working capital reductions, supply chain optimization and productivity improvement should continue to yield margin benefits. Robust working capital management and efforts to cut operating costs helped the company to generate strong net cash flows from operations of around \$3.4 billion in 2020, up around 47% year over year. Sherwin-Williams is also using its cash strategically. The company purchased 3,900,000 shares of its common stock in 2020. It had remaining authorization to purchase 4.55 million shares through open market purchases at the end of the year. Sherwin-Williams also hiked its quarterly dividend by 18.6% to \$1.34 per share during the first quarter of 2020. It remains committed to maintain this dividend payout. The company returned around \$2.9 billion to its shareholders through dividend and share buybacks in 2020.
- ▲ The company retired debt worth \$400 million in 2020. It has \$25 million of long-term debt due in 2021. Moreover, its cash and cash equivalents were \$226.6 million as of Dec 31, 2020. The company also ended 2020 with \$3.5 billion in available liquidity. Thus, it has adequate liquidity to meet its short-term debt obligations. Moreover, the company's time-interest-earned ratio at the end of fourth-quarter 2020 was 8.4, higher than 7.8 at the end of third-quarter 2020, indicating lower default risk.

Sherwin-Williams should gain from strong domestic demand, growth through expansion of operations and synergies from the Valspar acquisition. The company is also benefiting from cost control actions.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Sherwin-Williams is exposed to challenges in the protective and marine business and commercial construction projects. Protective and marine remains a challenging business in terms of demand. The business was down by double-digit percentage in the most recent quarter. Demand is particularly depressed in oil and gas, which is the segment's largest single-end market. Moreover, the resumption of selected commercial construction projects remains sluggish. The company is not seeing a meaningful recovery in its commercial business and expects it to remain challenging moving ahead. Also, the property maintenance unit is under pressure as turnover in multifamily remains sluggish.
- ▼ The company's businesses remain impacted by weakness across certain economies. Although domestic demand of architectural paint is strong, it remains weak outside North America due to sluggish market conditions, exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic. Demand remains somewhat sluggish in Europe and Asia. The company saw slower growth in Europe and weak results in Asia in its Consumer Brands Group in the most recent quarter. The recent surge in coronavirus cases in Europe is a concern.
- ▼ Sherwin-Williams faces headwinds from raw material cost inflation in 2021. The company expects raw material costs to be up low to mid-single-digits on a year-over-year basis this year. Inflation is expected in all four quarters of 2021 with the biggest impact anticipated in second and third quarters. The rate of inflation is forecast to be more pronounced on the petrochemical side of the raw material basket.
- ▼ Sherwin-Williams faces earnings headwinds from sizable charges related to the Valspar acquisition. Notably, the company recorded charges for acquisition-related costs of \$2.50 per share in 2020. Moreover, it expects acquisition-related expenses of around \$2.53 per share in 2021. This may weigh on the company's earnings.

Sherwin-Williams faces demand weakness in protective & marine and commercial markets and earnings headwinds from acquisition charges. It is also exposed to challenges from higher input costs.

Last Earnings Report

Sherwin-Williams Beats Earnings & Sales Estimates in Q4

Sherwin-Williams logged earnings (as reported) of \$4.46 per share in fourth-quarter 2020, up 67.7% from \$2.66 in the year-ago quarter.

Barring one-time items, adjusted earnings in the reported quarter were \$5.09 per share, which topped the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$4.85.

Sherwin-Williams posted revenues of \$4,488.8 million, up 9.1% year over year. The figure also beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$4,342.5 million.

Quarter Ending 12/2020

Report Date	Jan 28, 2021
Sales Surprise	3.37%
EPS Surprise	4.95%
Quarterly EPS	5.09
Annual EPS (TTM)	24.56

Segmental Review

The Americas Group segment registered net sales of \$2.58 billion in the fourth quarter, up 9% year over year. The upside was mainly owing to DIY and residential repaint businesses that, which delivered strong double-digit growth, and new residential paint that delivered high-single digit growth.

Net sales in the Consumer Brands Group segment increased 13.6% year over year to \$612.8 million. Weak results in Asia business were more than offset by strong North American DIY business.

Net sales in the Performance Coatings Group rose 7.3% year over year to \$1.3 billion in the reported quarter. The upside was mainly driven by double-digits growth in coil, industrial wood and packaging businesses. Strong recovery was witnessed in the general industrial business in the quarter, delivering high single digit growth. The automotive business had a more modest growth, as miles driven were dismal.

FY20 Results

Earnings (as reported) for full-year 2020 were \$22.08 per share compared with \$16.49 per share a year ago. Net sales increased 2.6% to roughly \$18.4 billion.

Financials and Shareholder Returns

At the end of the fourth quarter, Sherwin-Williams had cash and cash equivalents of \$226.6 million, up 40% year over year. Long-term debt increased 2.7% year over year to \$8,266.9 million.

The company purchased 3,900,000 shares of its common stock in 2020.

Outlook

Sherwin-Williams expects demand for North American new residential and residential repaint to remain strong. The commercial end market is expected to stay choppy while the DIY business is likely to face challenging comparisons. The industrial business is expected to be in the best position and industrial demand is forecast to improve moving ahead.

The consolidated net sales for the first quarter of 2021 are projected to increase high single digits compared with prior-year quarter's levels. For 2021, it is expected to increase mid-to-high single digits. The company expects adjusted earnings per share for 2021 to be between \$26.40 and \$27.20 compared with \$24.58 per share in 2020.

Recent News

Sherwin-Williams Declares Stock Split

The board of Sherwin-Williams, on **Feb 3, 2021**, approved and declared a three-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend to make the stock more accessible a broader investor base and employees.

Each Sherwin-Williams shareholder of record at the close of business as of Mar 23, 2021 will get two additional common shares for each then-held common share. This will be distributed after close of trading on Mar 31, 2021. The company's common shares will start trading on a stock split-adjusted basis on Apr 1, 2021.

Valuation

Sherwin-Williams' shares are up 60.7% over the trailing 12-month period. Over the past year, the Zacks Paints and Related Products industry and the Zacks Construction sector are up 57.4% and 99.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 61.2% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 26.08X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 24.66X for the Zacks sub-industry, 16.37X for the Zacks sector and 22.31X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 29.27X and as low as 16.48X, with a 5-year median of 21.91X.

Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$762 price target reflects 27.37X forward 12-month earnings per share.

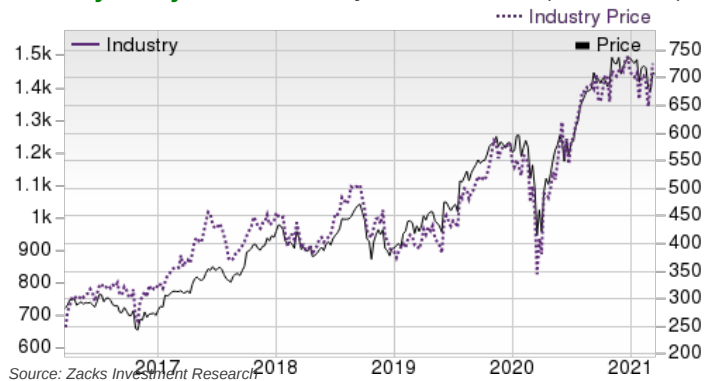
The table below shows summary valuation data for SHW:

Valuation Multiples - SHW					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F 12M	Current	26.08	24.66	16.37	22.31
	5-Year High	29.27	27.01	19.01	23.8
	5-Year Low	16.48	17.7	10.78	15.3
	5-Year Median	21.91	21.08	16.21	17.9
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	20.1	21.52	25.47	17.51
	5-Year High	27.36	25.43	26.16	17.68
	5-Year Low	11.89	13.25	12.18	9.62
	5-Year Median	18.43	19.45	18.17	13.33
P/B TTM	Current	18.26	16.54	4.21	6.65
	5-Year High	30.64	16.93	6.78	6.71
	5-Year Low	8.7	8.37	1.74	3.83
	5-Year Median	13.45	11.71	3.36	4.97

As of 03/23/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 19% (206 out of 253)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
BASF SE (BASFY)	Outperform	2
D.R. Horton, Inc. (DHI)	Outperform	2
Akzo Nobel NV (AKZOY)	Neutral	3
Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. (AXTA)	Neutral	3
Ferro Corporation (FOE)	Neutral	3
Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. (NPCPF)	Neutral	3
PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG)	Neutral	3
RPM International Inc. (RPM)	Neutral	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Paints And Related Products				Industry Peers		
	SHW	X Industry	S&P 500	AKZOY	PPG	RPM
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	4
VGM Score	B	-	-	B	B	A
Market Cap	65.05 B	11.58 B	28.73 B	21.56 B	34.94 B	11.58 B
# of Analysts	11	7	13	3	8	7
Dividend Yield	0.91%	0.91%	1.4%	0.67%	1.46%	1.71%
Value Score	C	-	-	B	B	B
Cash/Price	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.02
EV/EBITDA	21.18	20.32	15.72	14.67	19.01	20.32
PEG F1	2.34	1.93	2.32	1.56	1.20	1.36
P/B	18.26	6.21	3.83	3.17	5.99	7.46
P/CF	23.13	22.56	15.77	17.11	18.71	20.76
P/E F1	26.84	26.68	21.31	21.02	19.55	21.03
P/S TTM	3.54	3.54	3.24	2.21	2.53	2.02
Earnings Yield	3.75%	3.75%	4.62%	4.77%	5.11%	4.75%
Debt/Equity	2.29	1.05	0.67	0.47	0.89	1.43
Cash Flow (\$/share)	31.39	4.73	6.78	2.17	7.88	4.29
Growth Score	A	-	-	A	A	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	18.04%	6.06%	9.32%	NA	-1.04%	6.06%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	10.69%	11.91%	14.55%	19.37%	32.32%	37.79%
Current Cash Flow Growth	6.37%	8.08%	0.61%	10.28%	-6.48%	9.79%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	17.82%	5.67%	7.32%	-6.81%	-1.43%	5.67%
Current Ratio	1.00	2.11	1.39	1.64	1.41	2.17
Debt/Capital	69.60%	49.49%	41.42%	31.77%	47.07%	58.93%
Net Margin	11.06%	9.28%	10.59%	7.42%	7.66%	7.50%
Return on Equity	60.37%	23.97%	14.75%	12.24%	25.75%	35.72%
Sales/Assets	0.89	0.83	0.51	0.65	0.75	1.01
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	6.38%	4.86%	6.95%	11.59%	16.18%	8.36%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	F	D	B
Daily Price Change	0.79%	0.00%	-1.28%	-1.20%	-0.32%	0.24%
1-Week Price Change	-0.27%	0.00%	-0.30%	1.41%	1.46%	0.54%
4-Week Price Change	4.21%	2.84%	1.57%	6.72%	9.26%	9.09%
12-Week Price Change	-0.64%	-0.64%	7.30%	1.89%	3.20%	-0.92%
52-Week Price Change	59.89%	59.89%	65.01%	90.75%	79.73%	64.06%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	587,844	25,124	2,451,869	98,381	1,382,512	612,404
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.75%	0.00%	-0.24%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	1.71%	1.71%	2.17%	3.11%	9.61%	2.53%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%

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	C
Growth Score	A
Momentum Score	D
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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This material represents an assessment of the market and economic environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Any statements that refer to expectations, projections or characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. Actual results, performance, or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied.

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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