

Silgan Holdings Inc. (SLGN)

\$38.78 (As of 02/15/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$41.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 09/21/20)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

Growth: A

Momentum: B

Summary

Silgan's fourth-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings and revenues improved on a year-over-year basis and also beat the respective Zacks Consensus Estimate. Silgan will gain on strong demand for vital products like food, beverage, consumer health and personal care products amid the pandemic. However, low demand for products not intended for stay-at-home use will weigh on near-term results. Nevertheless, focus on cutting costs will aid margins. The company expects adjusted earnings per share between \$3.30 and \$3.45 in 2021. The mid-point of the range indicates a year-over-year increase of 10.3%. The acquisition of the dispensing business of the Albéa Group is a strategic fit for the closures segment and will likely lead to cost synergies of \$20 million on an annual run rate basis. However, elevation in debt following the buyout remains a woe.

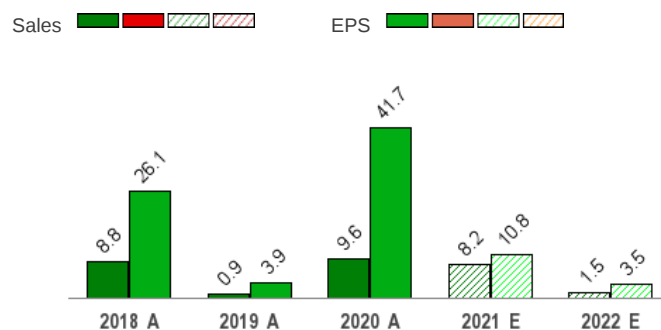
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$40.44 - \$24.65
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	495,429
Market Cap	\$4.3 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	4.6%
Beta	0.75
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.48 / 1.2%
Industry	Containers - Metal and Glass
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 19% (49 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	13.2%
Last Sales Surprise	3.8%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	10.9%
Expected Report Date	NA
Earnings ESP	0.0%

P/E TTM	12.7
P/E F1	11.4
PEG F1	1.5
P/S TTM	0.9

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,227 E	1,276 E	1,580 E	1,295 E	5,407 E
2021	1,220 E	1,274 E	1,569 E	1,279 E	5,327 E
2020	1,030 A	1,177 A	1,489 A	1,227 A	4,922 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$0.78 E	\$0.97 E	\$1.09 E	\$0.69 E	\$3.51 E
2021	\$0.72 E	\$0.90 E	\$1.10 E	\$0.69 E	\$3.39 E
2020	\$0.57 A	\$0.85 A	\$1.04 A	\$0.60 A	\$3.06 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 02/15/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 02/16/2021.

Overview

Silgan Holdings is a leading supplier of rigid packaging for consumer goods products. Its products are used in diverse end markets. It is the largest metal-container supplier for food products in North America. Silgan operates 110 manufacturing facilities in North and South America, Europe and Asia.

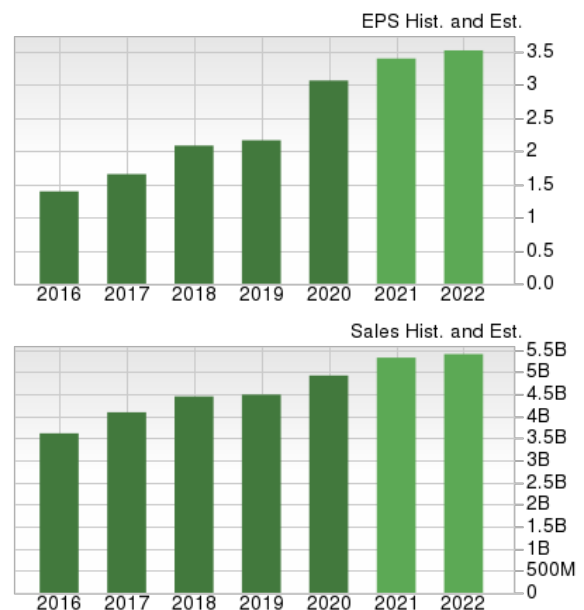
Its product lines include steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food; custom-designed plastic containers for personal care, healthcare, pharmaceutical, household, industrial chemical, food, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products; and metal, composite and plastic closures for food and beverage products.

The **Metal Food Container (MFC)** (52% of revenues in fiscal 2020) business is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel and aluminum containers used primarily by processors and packagers of food products such as metal containers for soup, vegetables, fruit, meat, coffee, pet food and other miscellaneous goods. Silgan holds around 50% of market share in the U.S. metal food container market. The segment has 44 metal container manufacturing facilities located in the United States, Europe and Asia, serving over 50 countries globally.

The **Closures** business (35%) manufactures and sells metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. This segment also provides sealing/capping equipment to complement its closure product offering. It has 33 manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, which helps it serve across 70 countries.

The **Plastic Container** business (13%) is one of the leading North American manufacturers of custom-designed high-density polyethylene (HDPE) for personal care, healthcare and household and industrial chemical products. The segment also makes polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers for the personal care market. It produces plastic containers from a full range of resin materials, and offers a wide array of molding and decorating capabilities.

Silgan has acquired Albea's dispensing business for \$900 million. Albea's dispensing business is a leading global supplier of highly engineered pumps, sprayers and foam dispensing solutions.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Given the surge in demand for vital products like food, beverage and consumer health and personal care products amid the coronavirus crisis, Silgan Holdings has been witnessing strong volumes in all of its segments. Demand levels remain high and the company is witnessing strong volume gains even in regions where stay-at-home requirements have been eased. Backed by the ongoing momentum in demand for shelf-stable metal food packaging and health and hygiene products, The company's ongoing focus on cost reduction will continue to aid margins. Silgan expects adjusted earnings per share in the range of \$3.30 to \$3.45 in 2021. The mid-point of the guided range indicates a 10.3% improvement over the record earnings per share of \$3.06 in 2020. For the first quarter of 2021, Silgan expects adjusted earnings per share in the range of 65 to 75 cents. The mid-point of the range suggests 23% year-over-year growth from the 57 cents reported in the first quarter of 2020.
- ▲ The metal container segment's income in 2021 is expected to modestly improve year over year on the current solid demand, manufacturing improvement efforts and higher pension income. Segment income in the closures business is expected to increase significantly in 2021 compared to the prior year primarily due to the inclusion of the dispensing operations of Albéa. Also, anticipated recovery in beauty and fragrance market in the second half of the year will be conducive to the segment. New business gains, improved manufacturing efficiencies and higher pension income will also drive the segment's income. The plastic container segment's income is expected to benefit from anticipated higher volumes backed by new business awards and continued manufacturing efficiencies.
- ▲ For 2021, Silgan's free cash flow is estimated at \$380 million. The company projects capital expenditures in 2021 to be approximately \$230 million. It has initiated several capacity expansion projects for dispensing triggers and pumps to support significant customer growth in health and hygiene product offerings and increased need for more local production.
- ▲ In June 2020, Silgan closed the previously-announced acquisition of Albea's dispensing business. It is a strategic fit for the closures business. This buyout is likely to strengthen its position in the dispensing markets. The company expects to realize operational cost synergies of \$20 million, on an annual run rate basis, within 18 months following the acquisition. These synergies would be achieved primarily through reductions in general and administrative expenses, procurement savings and manufacturing efficiencies. This buyout is expected to become more accretive as synergies are phased in over the next 18 months and customer buying patterns for the beauty and personal care markets return to more normal levels. Silgan Holdings also acquired Cobra Plastics, Inc., in a bid to expand closures franchise into new markets.

Silgan Holdings will benefit from the surge in demand for food, beverage and consumer health and personal care products amid the coronavirus pandemic. Acquisitions will also drive growth.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Certain products generally not intended for stay-at-home use, such as gallon, food cans for restaurants, sports drinks and some beauty products are likely to witness volume declines this year. Further, weakness in certain beauty products due to shift in consumers' buying patterns as a result of the coronavirus crisis will weigh on results. Beauty and personal care products account for around 25-30% of the company's sales. Further, the exposure to the fragrance market of the dispensing business Albéa Group remains a concern. The fragrance market is heavily retail-based and travel-based. Volumes of this business will likely be strained in the first half of fiscal 2021 and are anticipated to recover thereafter.
- ▼ Silgan Holdings' metal food can and closures businesses has been witnessing decline in volumes over the past three years. The recent surge in volumes has been triggered by the coronavirus induced crisis. Once the crisis is over, it might impact the company's volumes again.
- ▼ Following the completion of the acquisition of Albea's dispensing business, Silgan Holdings' total debt to total capital ratio has gone up to 0.72 as of the 2020 end compared to 0.69 at the end of 2019. High debt levels and the consequent higher interest expense remain concerns. The company is however taking proactive measures to strengthen its balance sheet amid the ongoing uncertainty.

Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on certain of products, ongoing weakness in metal food can and closures businesses and high debt level remain a concern.

Last Earnings Report

Silgan Q4 Earnings and Revenues Surpass Estimates

Silgan reported fourth-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings of 60 cents per share, beating the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 53 cents. The bottom line also improved 58% year over year and exceeded the company's adjusted earnings guidance of 47-52 cents. Solid demand from food, consumer health, hygiene and personal care products, and contributions from the recent acquisitions of Cobra Plastics and the dispensing operations of Albéa led to the improved results.

Including one-time items, earnings for the manufacturer of sustainable rigid packaging solutions for consumer goods was 54 cents per share compared with 31 cents reported in the prior-year quarter.

Total revenues improved 17% year over year to \$1,227 million on higher sales across its business segments. Further, the top line surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$1,182 million. The company witnessed solid volume growth of 15% in both metal containers and closures segments, and 8% in plastic containers.

The inclusion of the acquired dispensing operations of Albéa and Cobra Plastics, and continued high demand for food, consumer health, hygiene and personal care products led to improvement in volumes. Gains from higher volumes, more favorable mix of products sold in the closures business and favorable foreign currency translation were partially offset by the pass through of lower raw material costs and a continued shift toward smaller metal packages sold in the metal container business.

Cost and Margins

During fourth quarter-2020, cost of goods sold climbed 15% to \$1,027 million from the prior-year quarter. Gross profit improved 28% year over year to \$200 million. Gross margin came in at 16.3% compared with the year-ago quarter's 14.9%.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 17% year over year to \$96 million during the fourth quarter. Adjusted operating income was up 40% year over year to \$104 million. Operating margin improved to 8.5% in the reported quarter compared with 7.1% in the prior-year period.

Segment Performance

Revenues in the Metal Containers segment were up 5% year over year to \$596 million. The segment's adjusted operating income increased 15% year over year to \$38 million.

The Closures segment's revenues surged 41% year over year to \$470 million. Adjusted operating income for the segment amounted to \$60 million compared with the prior-year quarter's \$42 million.

In the Plastic Containers segment, revenues were \$161 million compared with the year-ago quarter's \$147 million. The segment reported an adjusted operating profit of \$21 million, reflecting an improvement of 75% from the year-ago quarter.

Financial Updates

The company had cash and cash equivalents of \$409.5 million at the end of 2020 compared with \$204 million at the end of fiscal 2019. The company generated cash flow of around \$603 million from operating activities in 2020 compared with the \$507 million in the prior year. Free cash flow generated through the year was a record of \$383.5 million

2020 Results

Silgan reported adjusted record earnings per share of \$3.06 in 2020, up 42% from the prior year's \$2.16. Earnings beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$2.98 and came ahead of management's guidance of adjusted earnings per share between \$2.92 and \$2.97. Including one-time items, the bottom line came in at \$2.77, up 59% from the \$1.74 in 2019.

Sales rose 10% year over year to a record \$4.92 billion from the prior year's \$4.49 billion driven by higher net sales in all of the businesses. The top-line figure also outpaced the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$4.88 billion.

2021 Outlook

Backed by the ongoing strong demand for shelf-stable metal food packaging and health and hygiene products, the company expects strong volumes in 2021. Silgan projects adjusted earnings per share in 2021 between \$3.30 and \$3.45. The mid-point of the range indicates a 10.3% year-over-year improvement. The company expects to continue generating significant free cash flow of approximately \$380 million in 2021.

Silgan anticipates adjusted earnings per share between 65 cents and 75 cents in first-quarter 2021. Modest volume growth in all businesses is anticipated to be partially offset by the unfavorable impact from the lagged pass through of recently announced resin cost increases. The mid-point of the range reflects a 22.8% increase over adjusted earnings per share of 57 cents in first-quarter 2020.

Quarter Ending	12/2020
Report Date	Jan 26, 2021
Sales Surprise	3.75%
EPS Surprise	13.21%
Quarterly EPS	0.60
Annual EPS (TTM)	3.06

Valuation

Silgan Holdings' shares are up 2.1% over the trailing 6-month period and 20.1% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks Containers - Metals and Glass industry and the Industrial Products sector are up 19.2% and 27.2% in the trailing 6-month period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector are up 18.5% and 25.2%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 17.5% in the trailing 6-month period and 18.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 11.38X forward 12-month earnings, which compares with 19.25X for the Zacks sub-industry, 23.37X for the Zacks sector and 22.93X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 19.00X and as low as 10.05X, with a 5-year median of 13.45X.

Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$41 price target reflects 12.03X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for SLGN:

Valuation Multiples - SLGN					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	11.38	19.25	23.37	22.93
	5-Year High	19	21.13	23.37	23.8
	5-Year Low	10.05	11.41	12.64	15.3
	5-Year Median	13.45	16.13	17.94	17.84
P/S F12M	Current	0.8	1.72	3.55	4.59
	5-Year High	0.92	1.83	3.55	4.59
	5-Year Low	0.56	0.89	1.62	3.21
	5-Year Median	0.77	1.19	2.12	3.68
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	12.75	14.89	23.87	16.67
	5-Year High	12.75	16.66	23.87	16.99
	5-Year Low	7.33	8.9	11.1	9.56
	5-Year Median	10.23	12.74	15.23	13.26

As of 02/12/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 19% (49 out of 253)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
AptarGroup, Inc. (ATR)	Outperform	2
Berry Global Group, Inc. (BERY)	Neutral	3
Ball Corporation (BLL)	Neutral	3
Crown Holdings, Inc. (CCK)	Neutral	2
Graphic Packaging Holding Company (GPK)	Neutral	3
Sealed Air Corporation (SEE)	Neutral	3
Sonoco Products Company (SON)	Neutral	3
Amcort PLC (AMCR)	Underperform	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Containers - Metal And Glass				Industry Peers		
	SLGN	X Industry	S&P 500	ATR	BLL	CCK
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Outperform	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	2	3	2
VGM Score	A	-	-	C	B	B
Market Cap	4.29 B	13.34 B	28.13 B	9.36 B	29.34 B	13.34 B
# of Analysts	7	7	13	8	9	8
Dividend Yield	1.24%	0.67%	1.4%	1.00%	0.67%	0.00%
Value Score	A	-	-	D	C	C
Cash/Price	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.05
EV/EBITDA	9.59	12.37	14.95	17.78	21.40	12.37
PEG F1	1.48	2.96	2.36	4.98	5.25	2.96
P/B	3.42	5.75	3.85	5.32	8.79	5.75
P/CF	7.60	11.14	15.17	20.28	17.73	11.14
P/E F1	11.33	14.82	20.78	34.88	26.24	14.82
P/S TTM	0.87	1.15	3.05	3.28	2.49	1.15
Earnings Yield	8.74%	6.75%	4.73%	2.87%	3.81%	6.75%
Debt/Equity	2.52	2.52	0.68	0.59	2.33	3.47
Cash Flow (\$/share)	5.11	5.11	6.76	7.13	5.06	8.88
Growth Score	A	-	-	B	A	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	17.43%	12.41%	9.27%	5.70%	12.41%	9.53%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	10.83%	16.52%	14.04%	14.38%	15.08%	12.80%
Current Cash Flow Growth	25.31%	7.54%	3.29%	5.66%	7.54%	7.40%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	11.44%	12.67%	7.74%	5.76%	16.35%	12.67%
Current Ratio	0.41	1.05	1.38	1.69	1.05	1.19
Debt/Capital	72.19%	72.19%	41.33%	37.14%	69.99%	77.62%
Net Margin	6.27%	5.00%	10.58%	7.34%	4.97%	5.00%
Return on Equity	29.78%	33.40%	14.86%	14.24%	33.40%	36.27%
Sales/Assets	0.79	0.75	0.51	0.76	0.69	0.75
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	8.23%	8.23%	6.33%	7.12%	10.30%	5.07%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	D	C	A
Daily Price Change	1.49%	1.49%	0.39%	1.16%	1.30%	2.34%
1-Week Price Change	3.46%	2.88%	4.58%	5.78%	1.56%	2.88%
4-Week Price Change	6.89%	3.35%	1.47%	3.71%	-0.28%	3.35%
12-Week Price Change	12.47%	2.84%	9.09%	13.68%	-8.41%	2.84%
52-Week Price Change	20.92%	20.92%	8.71%	24.47%	16.21%	23.75%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	495,429	1,148,948	2,105,275	187,375	1,642,966	1,148,948
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	5.79%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	10.89%	6.14%	0.62%	0.70%	2.81%	6.14%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	11.50%	6.84%	1.93%	0.97%	2.81%	6.84%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	8.44%	7.50%	0.30%	1.30%	-0.91%	7.50%

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	A
Growth Score	A
Momentum Score	B
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.