Spirit AeroSystems (SPR)

$47.61 (As of 04/12/21)

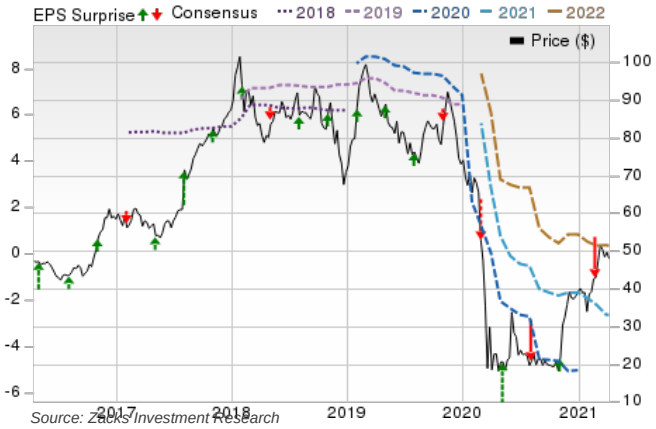
Price Target (6-12 Months): **$50.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 04/01/21) Prior Recommendation: Underperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5)	**3-Hold**
	Zacks Style Scores:	VGM:D
	Value: F | Growth: D | Momentum: A	

Summary

Spirit AeroSystems is currently focusing on executing its supply-chain strategy and improving productivity. Defense aerospace market offers immense growth opportunities ahead for this stock. Spirit AeroSystems also outperformed the industry over the past year. Additionally, Spirit AeroSystems strives to become more innovative by investing in technology and automation. These investments will be aimed at reducing costs and also allow Spirit AeroSystems to meet increasing production rates on many of its programs. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has created significant uncertainty for Spirit AeroSystems, with the company witnessing poor quarterly delivery figures that might hurt its operational results, over the near future. Also, the fact that the Boeing 737 MAX jets are still being produced at lower rates is going to affect the company.

Price, Consensus & Surprise

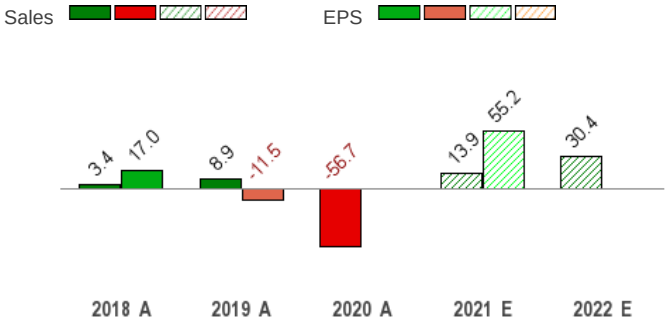


Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$53.63 - $15.66**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**2,338,880**
Market Cap	**$5.1 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**22.6%**
Beta	**2.17**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$0.04 / 0.1%**
Industry	**Aerospace - Defense Equipment**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Top 35% (90 out of 254)**
Last EPS Surprise	**-95.5%**
Last Sales Surprise	**-3.6%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**2.8%**
Expected Report Date	**05/05/2021**
Earnings ESP	**-30.1%**
P/E TTM	**NA**
P/E F1	**NA**
PEG F1	**NA**
P/S TTM	**1.5**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					5,060 E
2021	867 E	893 E	1,012 E	1,071 E	3,879 E
2020	1,077 A	645 A	806 A	877 A	3,405 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022					$0.34 E
2021	-$0.92 E	-$0.70 E	-$0.59 E	-$0.29 E	-$2.56 E
2020	-$0.79 A	-$2.28 A	-$1.34 A	-$1.31 A	-$5.72 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, except sales and EPS estimates, is as of 04/12/2021. The report's text, and the analyst-provided sales estimates, EPS estimates and price target are as of 04/13/2021.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see important disclosures and definitions at the end of this report.

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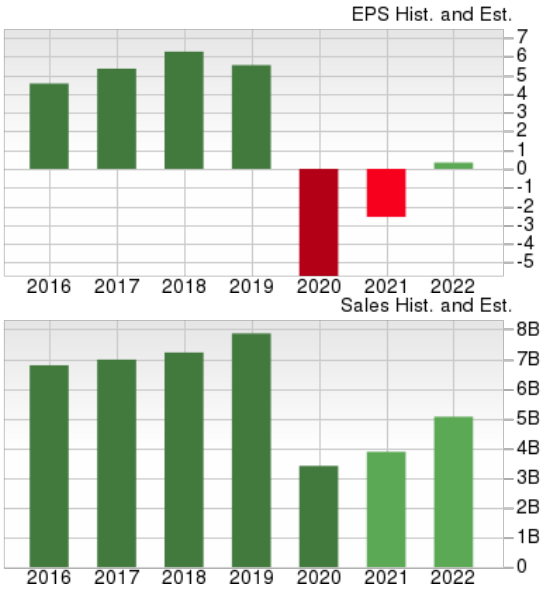
Overview

Spirit AeroSystems Holdings, Inc. is one of the largest independent non-OEM aircraft parts designers and manufacturers of commercial aerostructures in the world, in terms of annual revenues. The company's core products include fuselages, pylons, nacelles and wing components. It has long-term agreements in place with our largest customers, Boeing and Airbus. Other major customers include Bell Helicopter, Bombardier, Mitsubishi, Northrop Grumman, Rolls-Royce, and Sikorsky. Incorporated in 2005, it is also the largest independent supplier of aerostructures to Boeing and Airbus —the two largest aircraft OEMs — globally. Aerostructures are structural components such as fuselages, propulsion systems and wing systems for commercial and military aircraft. The company also provides aftermarket services, including MRO services, through its Global Customer Support & Services organization.



The company operates through three business segments namely — Fuselage Systems, Propulsion Systems and Wing Systems.

Fuselage Systems includes development, production and marketing of forward, mid and rear fuselage sections and systems, mainly aircraft OEMs, as well as related spares and MRO. The segment generated sales of $1,725.9 million in 2020, representing 51% of total business sales.

Propulsion Systems includes development, production and marketing of struts/pylons, nacelles (including thrust reversers), and related engine structural components. This division generated sales of $784.5 million in 2020, representing 23% of total sales.

Wing Systems segment includes development, production and marketing of wings and wing components (including flight control surfaces), and other miscellaneous structural parts. It generated sales of $798.6 million in 2020, representing 23% of total sales.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

Strategic acquisitions and investments in technology are expected to benefit Spirit AeroSystems

- Spirit AeroSystems is currently focusing on executing its supply-chain strategy, improving productivity and meeting its customers' requirements for production rate changes. Additionally, it strives to become more innovative by investing in technology and automation. These investments will be aimed at reducing costs and also allow the company to meet increasing production rates on many of its programs as well as ensuring its competitiveness for the next generation of aircraft.

- Moreover, the novel coronavirus-led uncertainty has dealt a huge blow to the global aviation industry. Big house jet makers like Boeing and Airbus have reduced their production rates. Spirit AeroSystems continues to take full advantage of this period of reduced production to implement initiatives that are harder to achieve at full run rates and to improve quality and efficiency. These initiatives include optimizing product flows, streamlining factories, accelerating automation, digitizing projects and completing the transition to its Global Digital Logistics Center. These initiatives are projected to boost the company's future production rates with increased productivity and improved quality. In the long term, the company believes that the aviation industry will return to robust growth, as projections for long-term air traffic are still strong and both Boeing and Airbus are retaining their respective significant backlogs. The company remains confident about the ultimate recovery of commercial air travel, thereby maintaining its position as a leading aerostructure supplier to both Boeing and Airbus.

- Toward the end of October 2019, Spirit AeroSystems announced its plans to acquire select assets of Bombardier aerostructures and aftermarket services businesses in Belfast, Casablanca and Dallas. In spite of the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on production rates, Spirit AeroSystems completed its acquisition of Bombardier's aerostructures and aftermarket services businesses toward the end of October 2020, for a cash consideration to sellers of $275 million, down from the earlier set contract value of $500 million. The acquisition aligns well with the company's priorities of capturing more business from aircraft manufacturing giant, Airbus, and expanding its low-cost country footprint and scaling aftermarket businesses with good long-term shareholder returns. Overall, the company expects the Bombardier assets to generate about $700 million of revenues in 2021 and further anticipates the business to grow at approximately 15% annually with future margins north of 10%. This might have resulted in the Spirit AeroSystems' stock outperforming the industry in the past year. The stock has gained 138.1% compared with the industry's growth of 40.6% during this time period.

  The deal will also strengthen Spirit AeroSystems' relationship as a key supplier to Airbus through the A220 wing and the A320neo thrust reverser. The acquired business also brings in a world-class aftermarket business, which more than doubles the company's geographic reach on a global scale.

Reasons To Sell:

Uncertainty revolving around Boeing's 737 Max may hamper the stock's growth. Its unfavorable financial ratios also pose risk

- In response to the prolonged COVID-19 impacts, the company's customers, including Boeing and Airbus, have decreased production rates across many programs and might further adjust production rates or suspend production in the future. At Boeing's direction, Spirit suspended all B737 MAX production beginning Jan 1, 2020.This has affected Spirit AeroSystems as well, as the company makes 70% of the structure for the 737 MAX aircraft. Before the suspension, Boeing had started to lower its production rate for the 737 program. This resulted in the company incurring disruption costs, along with costs associated with quality improvement in the recent past. Although, Boeing's deliveries of the B737 MAX resumed in December 2020, but the rate at which deliveries will continue and the continued impacts of the grounding still remain uncertain. Moreover, the 737 Max production rate still remains lower than what it was before the twin crash in March 2019 took place. Therefore, stark improvement in Spirit AeroSystems' operating results from Boeing 737 Max is unlikely in the near future.

- In June 2020, Boeing directed Spirit AeroSystems to produce 72 units for 2020, drastically down from the previous rate of 125 for 2020 and the 606 units produced in 2019. Consequently, Spirit AeroSystems' deliveries decreased to 256 shipsets in 2020 compared to 867 shipsets in 2019, including Boeing 737 MAX deliveries of 71 shipsets compared to 606 shipsets in the same period of the prior year. Such poor deliveries, notably, had a negative impact on its financial condition. As the pandemic is still ongoing and its impacts are here to stay, the company expects to witness a very challenging 2021, which in turn makes us skeptic about the stock's growth from the commercial aerospace business.

- Spirit AeroSystems had long-term debt of $3532.9 million as of Dec 31, 2020, while its current debt value was $340.7 million. However, the company's cash and equivalents as of Dec 31 were $1,873.3 million, considerably lower than its long-term debt value, although higher than its current debt. This indicates a weak solvency position for the stock over the long run.

  Further, the company's debt-to-capital ratio at the end of fourth-quarter 2020 was 0.72, which was one of the highest over the trailing eight quarters. Further, the company had a negative times interest earned ratio as of Dec 31, 2020. Such unfavorable financial ratios are a concern for this stock amid the uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, the company fears that if Boeing is unable to return its 737 MAX to service in one or more jurisdictions and begin timely deliveries to customers, and if production levels of Boeing or Airbus are reduced beyond current expectations due to depressed demand on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, the company's liquidity position may further worsen.

Last Earnings Report

Spirit AeroSystems Q4 Earnings Miss, Revenues Slump Y/Y

Quarter Ending	12/2020
Report Date	Feb 23, 2021
Sales Surprise	-3.62%
EPS Surprise	-95.52%
Quarterly EPS	-1.31
Annual EPS (TTM)	-5.72

Spirit AeroSystems Holdings reported fourth-quarter 2020 adjusted loss of $1.31 per share, wider than the Zacks Consensus Estimates of a loss of 67 cents. In the fourth quarter of 2019, the company had reported adjusted earnings of 79 cents per share.

Barring one-time adjustments, the company incurred GAAP loss of $2.85 per share against earnings of 65 cents in the year-ago quarter.

For 2020, the company reported adjusted loss of $5.72 per share, which came in wider than the Zacks Consensus Estimate of a loss of $5.03. The full-year bottom line figure deteriorated from earnings of $5.54 recorded in 2019.

Highlights of the Release

Total revenues of $877 million missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $910 million by 3.6%. Moreover, the top line plunged 55% from $1,959 million in the year-ago period. The decline in revenues was primarily due to significantly lower 737 MAX production resulting from the program's grounding and also due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

For 2020, the company generated revenues worth $3.41 billion, which missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $3.46 billion by 1.4%. The full-year revenue figure also deteriorated 57% from the year-ago period.

Backlog at the end of fourth-quarter 2020 was $34 billion, lower than $40 billion in the prior quarter.

Segment Performance

Fuselage Systems: Revenues in the segment declined 58.8% year over year to $426 million, primarily due to lower production volumes of Boeing 737 and 787 as well as Airbus A350 programs.

Propulsion Systems: The segment recorded revenues of $218.9 million in the reported quarter, down 58.9% from $532.3 million a year ago. The downside can be attributed to lower production volumes on the Boeing 737 program.

Wing Systems: Revenues in the segment deteriorated 44.6% to $216.4 million from $390.9 million in the prior-year quarter. The downside was primarily due to lower production volumes on the Boeing 737 and Airbus A320 and A350 programs.

Operational Highlights

Total operating costs and expenses declined 47.5% year over year to $978 million on account of lower cost of sales; decreased selling, general and administrative expenses; and reduced research and development expenses.

The company incurred an operating loss of $101.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2020 against operating earnings of $95.7 million in the prior-year quarter.

Financial Position

As of Dec 31, 2020, Spirit AeroSystems had $1,873.7 million in cash and cash equivalents compared with $2,350.5 million as of Dec 31, 2019.

At the end of 2020, long-term debt totaled $3,532.9 million compared with $2,984.1 million at the end of 2019.

Net cash used in operating activities came in at $744.9 million at the end of 2020 against net cash inflow of $922.7 million at the end of 2019.

Capital expenditures totaled $119 million during 2020, down from $232 million in the prior-year.

Valuation

Spirit AeroSystems' shares have gained 21.7% in the year-to-date period and 138.1% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Aerospace sector are up 6.2% and 11% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is up 40.6%, while the sector is up 22.2%.

The S&P 500 index is up 10.5% in the year-to-date period and 48.1% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 1.2X forward 12-month sales, which compares to 1.8X for the Zacks sub-industry, 2X for the Zacks sector and 4.8X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 1.6X and as low as 0.4X, with a 5-year median of 1.1X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our $50 price target reflects 1.26X forward 12-month sales.

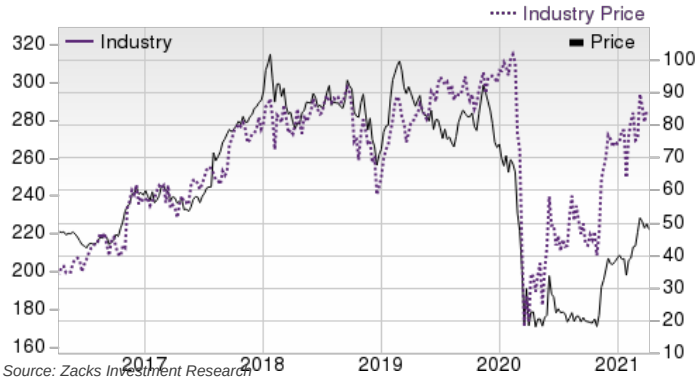
The table below shows summary valuation data for SPR

Valuation Multiples - SPR

		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/S F12M	Current	1.2	1.79	1.96	4.78
	5-Year High	1.64	1.79	1.96	4.78
	5-Year Low	0.35	0.78	0.96	3.21
	5-Year Median	1.05	1.08	1.27	3.71
EV/EBITDA F12M	Current	26.97	13.9	16.92	17.21
	5-Year High	172.4	78.86	16.92	18.81
	5-Year Low	5.17	5.85	7.13	13.02
	5-Year Median	8.17	7.42	9.18	15.76
EV/SALES TTM	Current	1.96	2.89	2.95	4.94
	5-Year High	2.1	4.63	2.95	4.94
	5-Year Low	0.33	1.29	1.14	2.64
	5-Year Median	1.16	1.67	1.69	3.62

As of 04/12/2021 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Top 35% (90 out of 254)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
AAR Corp. **(AIR)**	Outperform	1
Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings, Inc. **(AJRD)**	Neutral	3
Astronics Corporation **(ATRO)**	Neutral	3
CurtissWright Corporation **(CW)**	Neutral	3
Heico Corporation **(HEI)**	Neutral	3
Hexcel Corporation **(HXL)**	Neutral	3
Teledyne Technologies Incorporated **(TDY)**	Neutral	3
Triumph Group, Inc. **(TGI)**	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Aerospace - Defense Equipment

	SPR	X Industry	S&P 500	ATRO	CW	HEI
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	D	-	-	D	A	D
Market Cap	5.05 B	2.70 B	29.81 B	567.22 M	5.11 B	17.77 B
# of Analysts	6	2	12	2	4	4
Dividend Yield	0.08%	0.00%	1.33%	0.00%	0.54%	0.12%
Value Score	F	-	-	D	A	D
Cash/Price	0.37	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.02
EV/EBITDA	-11.27	13.93	16.97	-9.45	14.30	38.85
PEG F1	NA	4.32	2.38	NA	NA	7.76
P/B	5.90	2.57	4.01	2.10	2.90	8.54
P/CF	NA	16.06	17.10	48.78	12.97	44.32
P/E F1	NA	30.81	22.05	NA	17.46	61.52
P/S TTM	1.48	1.88	3.42	1.13	2.14	10.46
Earnings Yield	-5.51%	2.73%	4.47%	-0.65%	5.73%	1.62%
Debt/Equity	4.12	0.25	0.66	0.64	0.54	0.32
Cash Flow ($/share)	-2.80	2.10	6.78	0.37	9.74	2.98
Growth Score	D	-	-	D	A	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	6.48%	8.67%	9.34%	-21.82%	15.94%	20.84%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	53.88%	9.85%	15.26%	96.94%	4.08%	-6.77%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-135.42%	-0.19%	0.61%	-81.51%	-2.59%	0.76%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	NA%	7.00%	7.37%	-34.02%	7.00%	17.30%
Current Ratio	2.62	2.62	1.39	3.38	1.61	4.90
Debt/Capital	80.48%	28.88%	41.26%	39.02%	34.90%	29.98%
Net Margin	-25.56%	2.11%	10.59%	-23.04%	8.42%	15.47%
Return on Equity	-49.96%	7.86%	14.86%	-6.95%	16.57%	13.25%
Sales/Assets	0.47	0.64	0.51	0.73	0.63	0.49
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	13.32%	0.00%	7.37%	-7.66%	3.57%	3.96%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	C	F	D
Daily Price Change	-0.63%	0.00%	0.24%	-0.38%	1.15%	0.53%
1-Week Price Change	-3.39%	1.17%	1.54%	0.66%	4.10%	2.63%
4-Week Price Change	-8.28%	-0.32%	2.84%	2.35%	2.26%	-0.32%
12-Week Price Change	22.80%	9.53%	10.11%	29.35%	8.85%	-2.24%
52-Week Price Change	130.56%	70.78%	55.81%	105.51%	29.64%	69.64%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	2,338,880	158,248	1,992,726	232,419	235,248	317,877
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	2.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	2.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-33.41%	1.20%	2.05%	43.90%	-2.16%	-2.51%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	5.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.16%	0.00%

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

Value Score	F
Growth Score	D
Momentum Score	A
VGM Score	D

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.

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.

Disclosures

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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 mediumterm 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 mostrecent 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.