

UFP Industries (UFPI)

\$60.82 (As of 08/28/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$70.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation: Outperform

(Since: 06/30/20)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

2-Buy

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: B

Growth: A

Momentum: D

Summary

UFP Industries' shares have outperformed the industry in the year-to-date period. Greater-than-expected demand for home improvement products have been benefiting the company. Although virus-related shutdowns negatively impacted the Industrial and Construction segments in the last reported quarter, the increase in home improvement activity resulting from stay-at-home orders benefited its Retail segment. Notably, it has been expanding the product portfolio and leveraging new business opportunities with the recent buyouts. The latest T&R acquisition enhances its agricultural product offerings and customer base across the country. Also, a solid liquidity position and shareholders' rewards are adding to its bliss. UFP Industries' shares have outperformed the industry in the year-to-date period.

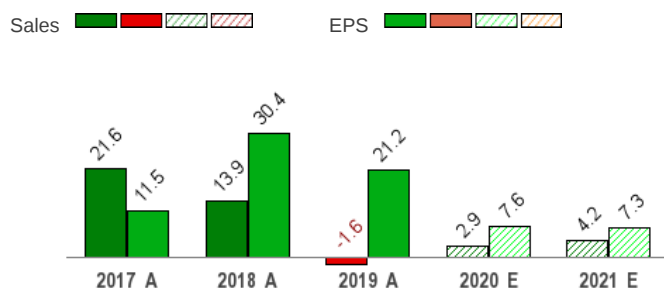
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$64.20 - \$29.17
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	287,934
Market Cap	\$3.7 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	27.5%
Beta	1.62
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.50 / 0.8%
Industry	Building Products - Wood
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 2% (6 out of 252)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	71.4%
Last Sales Surprise	13.8%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	NA
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	19.1
P/E F1	19.4
PEG F1	3.9
P/S TTM	0.8

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	1,084 E	1,267 E	1,282 E	1,100 E	4,733 E
2020	1,032 A	1,242 A	1,221 E	1,048 E	4,543 E
2019	1,015 A	1,240 A	1,163 A	998 A	4,416 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.66 E	\$0.99 E	\$0.97 E	\$0.75 E	\$3.36 E
2020	\$0.65 A	\$1.08 A	\$0.80 E	\$0.60 E	\$3.13 E
2019	\$0.58 A	\$0.88 A	\$0.84 A	\$0.61 A	\$2.91 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, except sales and EPS estimates, is as of 08/28/2020. The reports text and the analyst-provided sales and EPS estimates are as of 08/31/2020.

Overview

Headquartered in Grand Rapids, MI, UFP Industries, Inc. is a holding company with its subsidiaries throughout North America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. The company supplies wood, wood composite and other products in retail, industrial, and construction market.

The company currently has approximately 204 facilities and parcels of land located throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe, Asia, and Australia. Of these facilities, approximately 8 facilities are closed and are currently listed for sale or are being leased.

The company classifies its top-line results based on its end markets. A brief snapshot of the end market sales has been provided below:

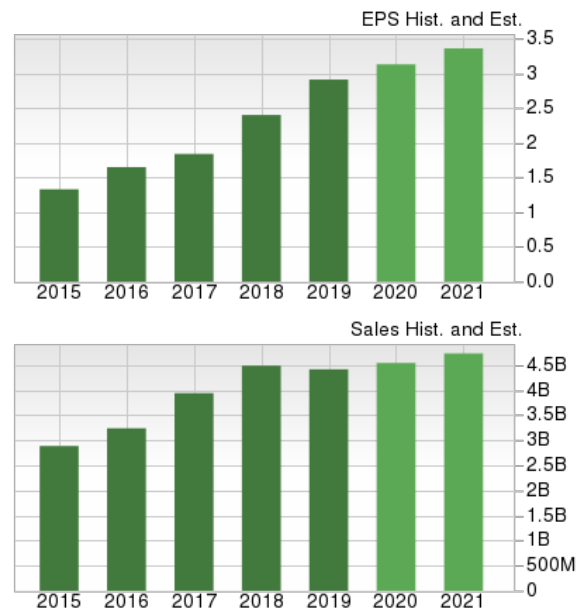
UFP Retail (accounting for 31.9% of 2019 gross sales) includes Do-It-Yourself retailers, and distributors, pro-dealers and other retail customers.

UFP Industrial (30.6%) consists of packaging, crating and other products for manufacturers.

UFP Construction (37.5%) comprises Residential Construction, Commercial Construction and Concrete Forming and Manufactured Housing sales.

Residential Construction includes builders of single and multifamily homes. Commercial Construction and Concrete Forming includes non-residential construction and concrete forming. Manufactured Housing includes manufactured housing and recreational vehicles business.

On Jul 22, 2020, the company's board approved a quarterly dividend payment of \$0.125 per share, representing a prorated 25% increase from the dividend paid in 2019. The dividend is payable on Sep 15, 2020 to shareholders of record on Sep 1, 2020.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ **Acquisition Strategies to Drive Growth:** Acquisitions have been UFP Industries' preferred mode of solidifying its product portfolio and leveraging new business opportunities. On Jun 14, 2020, UFP Industries acquired the operating assets of T&R Lumber Company and its affiliates, thereby enhancing its agricultural product offerings and customer base across the country. On Mar 16, it acquired the operating assets of Quest Design & Fabrication and Quest Architectural Millwork. Quest designs fabricates and installs millwork and case goods for a number of commercial uses that include builder's sales centers, design studios, hospitality, corporate offices and healthcare.

UFP Industries will benefit from improving U.S. construction market and solid demand for repair and remodeling activities. Also, buyout gains and shareholders' reward will work in its favor.

Again, on Sep 16, 2019, one of its affiliates acquired Hartford, WI-based Pallet USA, LLC. Also, on Aug 14, 2019, it acquired Bonner, MT-based Northwest Painting, Inc. These buyouts are expected to expand its value-added offerings, and market presence in Midwest and Northwest.

The company's balanced business model and diversified product portfolio are major positives in this challenging time. It plans more acquisitions in 2020 despite COVID-19 impacts on the business.

- ▲ **Solid Product Innovation:** UFP Industries anticipates gaining from the existing product portfolio, initiatives to better production efficiency and solid growth opportunities in the industrial market. Also, its efforts to introduce new products will be a boon. In 2019, new product sales grew 13% from the year-ago period. Further, in first-quarter 2020, the same grew 7% year over year, which remains in line with its previous target of \$450 million for the year. Second-quarter 2020 new product sales grew 6% from the prior-year quarter, driven by retail sales.

New products continue to be an important top-line driver for UFP Industries, especially for the retail business. Retail unit sales improved 9% and 16% in the first and second quarters, respectively, backed by new product growth and market share gains. The company has launched UFP-Edge Timeless that features nickel gap smooth shiplap in a variety of colors. It remains confident of the expansion of its portfolio of Cavalry Blue, UFP-Edge products, Deckorators brand products and professional installations. Its ProWood FR and Outdoor Essentials products also raise hopes.

Meanwhile, for 2020, it has removed \$126 million of 2019 sales from the new products category, although it will continue to sell these products.

The company believes that it will achieve the previously stated long-term target for unit sales, although at a slower pace for the rest of 2020 due to COVID-19 impacts on operations. Also, the company anticipates offering high-quality products to its customers, having started new development and testing facilities.

- ▲ **Stable Balance Sheet:** UFP Industries has been maintaining a strong liquidity position to navigate through the current environment. The company ended the second quarter with \$562 million liquidity, including \$201 million cash and cash equivalents, as well as \$361 million of available capacity under the revolving credit facility. Its current cash level, which increased sequentially, is sufficient to meet the short-term obligation of \$2.7 million. Encouragingly, cash reserves exceeded debt by almost \$37 million at second quarter-end.

Total long-term debt (including lease liabilities) of \$161 million was down from \$225 million at first quarter-end.

- ▲ **Rewarding Shareholders:** UFP Industries follows a consistent policy of rewarding its shareholders handsomely. On Jul 22, 2020, the company's board approved a quarterly dividend payment of \$0.125 a share, representing a prorated 25% increase from the dividend paid in 2019. During the first quarter, the company repurchased 750,000 shares of its common stock at an average price of \$38.62. The company has the authorization to repurchase an additional 1.1 million shares.

Risks

- **Coronavirus-Related Shutdowns Weigh on Results:** Coronavirus-related shutdowns impacted UFP Industries' Industrial and Construction segments in the second quarter, with sales declining 23% and 13.4%, respectively. The Industrial segment experienced significant sales decline from customers in durable goods manufacturing industries. Some customers were down 50% year over year in the second quarter due to COVID-related shutdowns.

Its international operations are also affected by the current market scenario, as is evident from second-quarter sales decline of 10% year over year.

- **Dependence on Housing Market:** UFP Industries' businesses are directly influenced by the U.S. housing market. Any untoward situation will bring about an unfavorable impact on the company's operations. The housing industry is cyclical, and is affected by consumer confidence levels, prevailing economic conditions and interest rates.
- **Rapid Lumber Market Swings:** One of the major cost components of goods sold is the cost of lumber products. UFP Industries has no control over the costs and selling prices of lumber products, which are dependent on factors like government policies, environmental regulations, weather conditions, economic conditions and natural disasters.

An unusual rise in the cost of lumber products sold by primary producers will increase the cost of inventory and limit margins on fixed-priced lumber products while a decrease in costs will lead to lower profits by selling products indexed to the current lumber market.

The lumber market swings had a negative impact on various operations, which are primarily focused on variable price products.

- **Influence of Federal Government Actions:** The federal government's actions related to economic stimulus, taxation and borrowing limits could affect consumer confidence and spending levels, which in turn could hurt both the economy and the housing market.
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Last Earnings Report

UFP Industries (UFPI) Q2 Earnings Top Estimates

UFP Industries, Inc. reported impressive earnings for second-quarter 2020. Earnings and revenues not only surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate but also grew on a year-over-year basis, given greater-than-expected demand for home improvement products, as well as lower costs.

Recently, the company acquired T&R Lumber, a manufacturer and distributor of products primarily used by nurseries, including tree boxes, plastic containers, stakes as well as trellises.

Quarter Ending 06/2020

Report Date	Jul 22, 2020
Sales Surprise	13.84%
EPS Surprise	71.43%
Quarterly EPS	1.08
Annual EPS (TTM)	3.18

Earnings & Net Sales Discussion

During the reported quarter, UFP Industries reported earnings of \$1.08 per share, comfortably surpassing the consensus mark of 63 cents by 71.4% and increasing 22.7% from the year-ago period.

Net sales of \$1.24 billion topped the consensus mark of \$1.09 billion by 13.8% and inched up 0.2% on a year-over-year basis. Higher lumber prices resulted in 3% year-over-year growth, offset by a 3% decline in unit sales. Retail sales contributed to overall sales growth, with 3% improvement in April and 47% in June.

New product sales grew 6% year over year, driven by a 16% rise in retail sales.

End-Market Sales Discussion

UFP Retail: The segment reported sales of \$609.2 million during the quarter, up 26.4% year over year. Retail unit sales were also up 22% from the year-ago quarter, backed by 72% growth in Home and Decor, 27% rise in ProWood, 23% improvement in Fence, Lawn and Garden, along with 9% increase in UFP-Edge. Selling prices drove the same by 4%.

UFP Industrial: The Industrial segment's sales totaled \$224.4 million, reflecting a decline of 23% from the year-ago period. During the quarter, unit sales fell 27% year over year, partially offset by 4% higher selling prices.

UFP Construction: Sales in the segment were \$359.2 million, down 13.4% year over year. A 16% decline in unit sales was partially offset by a 3% increase in selling prices. Unit sales fell in all the segments: 5% in Concrete Forming, 20% in Factory Built, 19% in Commercial and 15% in Site Built.

Notably, both Industrial and Construction showed a steady improvement from April to June.

Operating Highlights

Gross margin of 16.5% improved 140 basis points (bps) year over year. Selling, general and administrative expenses — accounting for 9.2% of net sales — increased 10 bps year over year. EBITDA of \$110.4 million increased 22% year over year.

Balance Sheet & Cash Flow

At quarter-end, cash and cash equivalents were \$200.5 million, significantly up from \$20.5 million in the comparable prior-year period. In the past six months, net cash from operating activities totaled \$147.2 million compared with \$70.9 million in the corresponding period of 2019.

Recent News

UFP Industries Buys T&R, Fortifies Agricultural Business - Jul 14, 2020

UFP Industries, Inc. announced that the company has acquired the operating assets of T&R Lumber Company and its affiliates, thereby enhancing its agricultural product offerings and customer base across the country. However, the financial terms of deal have been still kept under wraps.

Valuation

UFP Industries shares are up 18.4% in the year-to-date period and 27.5% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Construction sector are up 16.3% and 7.6% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector are up 33.6% and 20.1%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 8.9% in the year-to-date period and 20.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 18.53X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 29.7X for the Zacks sub-industry, 18.39X for the Zacks sector and 23.49X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 23.11X and as low as 8.89X, with a 5-year median of 14.93X. Our Outperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform better than the market. Our \$70 price target reflects 21.3X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for UFPI

Valuation Multiples - UFPI					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	18.53	29.7	18.39	23.49
	5-Year High	23.11	41.06	19.19	23.49
	5-Year Low	8.89	16.74	10.74	15.25
	5-Year Median	14.93	23.65	15.86	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	0.8	3.37	2.1	3.84
	5-Year High	0.84	3.5	2.13	3.84
	5-Year Low	0.33	1.45	1.18	2.53
	5-Year Median	0.5	2.76	1.63	3.05
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	10.79	26.3	19.29	13.29
	5-Year High	11.45	26.3	21.27	13.29
	5-Year Low	6	10.02	12.4	8.22
	5-Year Median	9.59	16.66	17.89	10.91

As of 08/28/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 2% (6 out of 252)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Boise Cascade, L.L.C. (BCC)	Outperform	1
FloorDecor Holdings, Inc. (FND)	Outperform	1
JELDWEN Holding, Inc. (JELD)	Outperform	2
LouisianaPacific Corporation (LPX)	Outperform	1
Norbord Inc. (OSB)	Outperform	1
Potlatch Corporation (PCH)	Outperform	2
Trex Company, Inc. (TREX)	Outperform	3
Weyerhaeuser Company (WY)	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Building Products - Wood				Industry Peers		
	UFPI	X Industry	S&P 500	BCC	LPX	TREX
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Outperform	-	-	Outperform	Outperform	Outperform
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	2	-	-	1	1	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	A	B	B
Market Cap	3.72 B	3.03 B	23.71 B	1.89 B	3.81 B	8.65 B
# of Analysts	1	3	14	2	4	8
Dividend Yield	0.82%	0.00%	1.63%	0.83%	1.71%	0.00%
Value Score	B	-	-	A	D	F
Cash/Price	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.19	0.07	0.00
EV/EBITDA	11.77	18.19	13.37	9.52	36.04	42.53
PEG F1	3.86	1.22	3.08	1.62	NA	NA
P/B	2.78	2.81	3.22	2.56	3.81	17.30
P/CF	15.15	20.40	12.90	11.43	23.69	54.89
P/E F1	19.28	21.93	21.82	14.48	15.49	52.33
P/S TTM	0.84	1.70	2.52	0.40	1.67	11.08
Earnings Yield	5.15%	4.08%	4.41%	6.92%	6.46%	1.91%
Debt/Equity	0.17	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.38	0.06
Cash Flow (\$/share)	4.01	1.90	6.94	4.22	1.43	2.72
Growth Score	A	-	-	A	B	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	21.02%	2.84%	10.41%	15.53%	0.52%	31.14%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	7.56%	49.59%	-4.94%	59.57%	491.22%	15.59%
Current Cash Flow Growth	19.96%	-27.92%	5.22%	-31.17%	-67.52%	1.83%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	21.03%	21.03%	8.50%	4.35%	32.59%	22.86%
Current Ratio	2.84	2.11	1.35	2.46	3.15	2.96
Debt/Capital	14.26%	43.44%	43.86%	41.78%	28.16%	5.80%
Net Margin	4.42%	2.00%	10.25%	1.83%	0.75%	21.41%
Return on Equity	15.39%	9.74%	14.66%	14.09%	9.74%	36.64%
Sales/Assets	2.30	1.12	0.50	2.70	1.16	1.27
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	2.88%	4.79%	-1.43%	0.00%	6.71%	10.72%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	C	B	A
Daily Price Change	0.50%	0.56%	0.71%	0.63%	2.73%	1.76%
1-Week Price Change	-1.26%	4.04%	-1.45%	4.84%	4.72%	5.44%
4-Week Price Change	3.81%	6.03%	4.59%	3.29%	6.27%	6.81%
12-Week Price Change	25.30%	31.56%	4.86%	33.78%	32.49%	30.64%
52-Week Price Change	55.27%	45.85%	3.09%	55.79%	43.18%	74.11%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	287,934	370,053	1,887,168	348,923	1,414,430	535,583
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%	37.95%	0.79%	35.02%	142.38%	6.83%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	25.87%	127.64%	3.43%	127.64%	273.93%	13.49%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	66.56%	0.00%	NA	148.00%	5.14%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Style Scores

The Zacks Style Score is as a complementary indicator to the Zacks rating system, giving investors a way to focus on the highest rated stocks that best fit their own stock picking preferences.

Academic research has proven that stocks with the best Value, Growth and Momentum characteristics outperform the market. The Zacks Style Scores rate stocks on each of these individual styles and assigns a rating of A, B, C, D and F. We also produce the VGM Score (V for Value, G for Growth and M for Momentum), which combines the weighted average of the individual Style Scores into one score. This is perfectly suited for those who want their stocks to have the best scores across the board.

Value Score	B
Growth Score	A
Momentum Score	D
VGM Score	A

As an investor, you want to buy stocks with the highest probability of success. That means buying stocks with a Zacks Recommendation of Outperform, which also has a Style Score of an A or a B.

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as 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.