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Sep 30, 2020

Universal Health (UHS)

$102.53 (As of 09/29/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **$108.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 09/21/20) Prior Recommendation: Outperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5)	**2-Buy**
	Zacks Style Scores:	VGM:A
	Value: A | Growth: A | Momentum: B	

Summary

Universal Health's segments, namely Acute Care and Behavioral Health have been contributing to the top line. Higher admissions and patient days have also been driving revenues. Acquisitions have played an instrumental role in building its growth trajectory by adding facilities, bed and hospital to its business portfolio. We believe that the company will continue making acquisitions that will help it expand its domestic and international presence. Its shares have underperformed its industry in a year. Nevertheless, the company's balance sheet strength with adequate solvency level is impressive. However, rising expenses are likely to drain margin going forward. It suspended 2020 guidance in the view of the current pandemic situation. Further, it halted its share repurchase and quarterly dividend program owing to the current scenario.

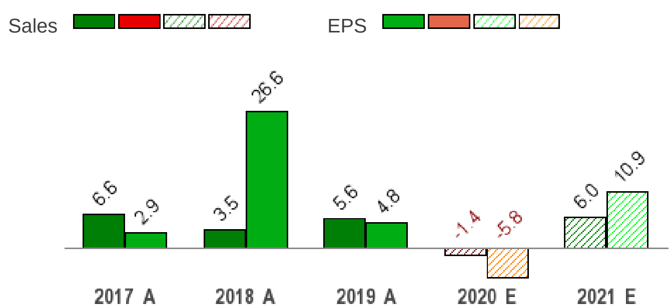
Price, Consensus & Surprise

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$151.18 - $65.20**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**775,124**
Market Cap	**$8.7 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**-28.5%**
Beta	**1.09**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$0.00 / 0.0%**
Industry	**Medical - Hospital**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Top 49% (122 out of 251)**
Last EPS Surprise	**463.5%**
Last Sales Surprise	**12.4%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**0.0%**
Expected Report Date	**10/22/2020**
Earnings ESP	**0.0%**
P/E TTM	**10.9**
P/E F1	**10.9**
PEG F1	**1.2**
P/S TTM	**0.8**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	2,951 E	2,938 E	2,914 E	3,063 E	11,889 E
2020	2,830 A	2,730 A	2,746 E	2,954 E	11,216 E
2019	2,804 A	2,855 A	2,822 A	2,896 A	11,378 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	$2.51 E	$2.73 E	$2.25 E	$2.94 E	$10.44 E
2020	$1.73 A	$2.93 A	$2.04 E	$2.73 E	$9.41 E
2019	$2.45 A	$2.76 A	$1.99 A	$2.79 A	$9.99 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 09/29/2020. The reports text is as of 09/30/2020.

Overview

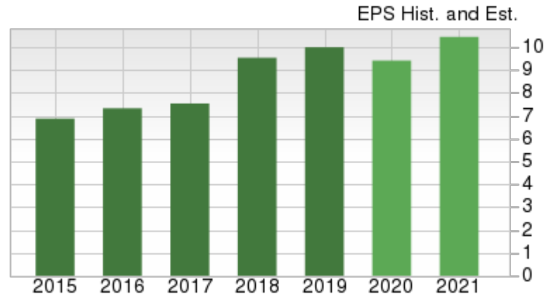
King of Prussia, PA-based Universal Health Services Inc. owns and operates (through its subsidiaries) acute care hospitals, behavioral health centers, surgical hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers and radiation oncology centers.

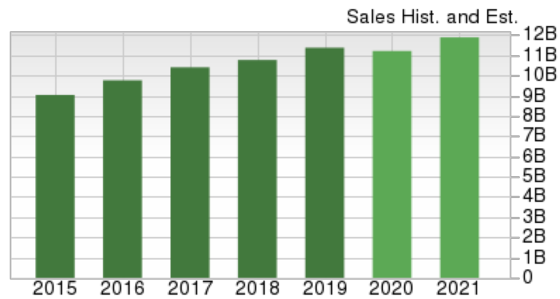
The compan's range of services include general and specialty surgery, internal medicine, obstetrics, emergency room care, radiology, oncology, diagnostic care, coronary care, pediatric services, pharmacy services and/or behavioral health services.

Universal Health's sources of revenue include payments from private insurers, including managed care plans, the federal government under the Medicare program, state governments under their respective Medicaid programs and patients.

The company through its subsidiaries operates 350 inpatient acute care hospitals and behavioral health facilities and 37 outpatient and other facilities located in 37 states, Washington, D.C., the United Kingdom, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Acute Care (55% of total revenues in 2019): The segment includes 26 inpatient acute care hospitals, nine free-standing emergency departments, and six outpatient surgery/cancer care centers and one surgical hospital.





Behavioral Health Care (45%): The segment includes 188 inpatient behavioral healthcare facilities and 19 outpatient behavioral healthcare facilities located in the United States, 133 inpatient behavioral healthcare facilities and two outpatient behavioral healthcare facilities located in the United Kingdom, and three inpatient behavioral healthcare facilities in Puerto Rico.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

Growing demand for healthcare services, accretive acquisitions, solid acute care platform and share gains in behavioral market are key positives. Its solid capital position also impresses.

▲ **Revenue Growth:** The company's revenues have been growing consistently since 2010. This upside was driven by solid inorganic growth and a strong performance from both its segments — Acute Care and Behavioral Health. The top line witnessed a 2010-2019 CAGR of 9.81%, led by solid segmental contributions, higher admissions and patient days. In 2019, the company opened 250 beds at some of the busiest acute care and behavioral health hospitals, which are expected to contribute to its top line going forward. In the first six months of 2020, net revenues dipped 1.8% year over year to $5.6 billion due to the COVID-19 outbreak. However, we are hopeful that the metric will bounce back post the pandemic.

▲ **Accretive Acquisitions:** Over the years, acquisitions have played a key role in building Universal Health's growth trajectory, by adding facilities, bed and hospital to its business portfolio. In 2018 and 2019, the company spent a total of $110 million and $8 million on acquisitions. We believe that the company will continue making acquisitions that will help it expand its domestic and international presence along with positioning it better to weather the regulatory uncertainty in the healthcare sector.

▲ **Solid Acute-care Platform:** Acute care is a branch of secondary healthcare where a patient receives short-term treatment for urgent medical conditions. Since 2012, the average number of licensed beds in the acute care hospitals has been growing, pushing up the revenues. In 2018 and 2019, the same inched up 1.7% and 2.5%, respectively, year over year. In fact, global market sentiments for acute care treatments are quite upbeat with North America accounting for the largest share in the space. Net revenues from acute care hospitals (same facility) in 2018 improved 4.6% year over year followed by a 7.7% rise in 2019 owing to adjusted admissions. In the first six months of 2020, net revenues from this segment slipped 1.6% including the governmental stimulus revenues due to muted patient volumes, which tumbled significantly in April. However, the numbers witnessed an increase in both May and June. We are hopeful that the business will do well in the near future once things resume normalcy.

▲ **Strong Behavioral Platform:** Universal Health focuses on behavioral indications like eating disorders, sexual trauma, autism as well as disorderliness in the military through its patriot support program. New laws (2008 Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act as well as Obamacare) have raised the insurance coverage for patients suffering from substance abuse as well as mental disorders, which is a major positive for Universal Health which boost admission rate thereby driving top-line growth over the long term. Since 2012, average licensed beds in the behavioral health centers have been growing, contributing to the top line. Segmental revenues inched up 2.6% and 3.4% year over year in 2018 and 2019, respectively. In the first six months of 2020, the same dipped 0.8% including the governmental stimulus revenues on same-facility basis. However, behavioral patient days returned close to pre-COVID levels by the middle of June to the month-end when the second wave of COVID hit hard.

▲ **Price Performance**: Shares of Universal Health have underperformed its industry in the past year. However, its strong fundamentals like growing revenues and favorable segmental performances would likely help the stock bounce back going forward.

▲ **Strong Capital Position:** The company's balance sheet position also remains a positive. Its net debt is 32.5% of capital, much lower than the industry's average of 80.8%. Also, its times interest earned stands at 7.9x, much higher than the industry's average of 3x. As of Jun 30, 2020, it had cash and cash equivalents of $600 million and $1.4 billion of aggregate available borrowing capacity, higher than the current portions of long-term debt of $82 million. The company doesn't have to repay a huge portion of its total debt load within a year. Thus, its financial flexibility is impressive.

Reasons To Sell:

- **Rising Expenses:** Steep increase in operating expenses has also been a major concern for the company since 2013. In 2019, it rose 6% year over year to $10 billion, accounting for 89.3% of the total revenue stream, which remains a major concern for the company. Although in the first six months, the metric slid 0.2%, we believe that escalating expenses can put a pressure on the margins.

increase in operating expenses and weak return on equity are the major headwinds faced by the company.

- **Declining ROE:** The company's return on equity has been declining since 2015. The metric currently stands at 14.8%, much lower than its industry's average of 275.9%. This waning profitability measure also reflects the company's effectiveness in utilizing shareholders' money.

- **Withdrawal of Guidance:** The company withdrew its 2020 outlook given the current unprecedented environment. This remains a concern for investors. Moreover, it has suspended its share buyback program and dividend payout due to the current situation.

- **Suspension of Capital Deployment:** The company stalled its share repurchase and quarterly dividend program due to the current unstable economic scenario.

Last Earnings Report

Universal Health Q2 Earnings Beat, Revenues Down Y/Y

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Jul 27, 2020
Sales Surprise	12.41%
EPS Surprise	463.46%
Quarterly EPS	2.93
Annual EPS (TTM)	9.44

Universal Health reported second-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings of $2.93 per share, which outpaced the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 463.5%. The bottom line also improved 6.2% year over year.

Lower costs and net revenue recognition of around $218 million related with various governmental stimulus programs benefited the results.

Quarterly Operational Update

Net revenues declined 4.4% year over year to $2.7 billion. The downside can primarily be attributable to significant reduction in patient volumes at the company's acute care and behavioural health care facilities in April on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, patient volumes have somewhat recovered in May and June due to easing of stay-at-home restrictions. Moreover, net revenues outpaced the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 12.4%.

Total operating expenses of $2.4 billion at the end of the second quarter declined 5.5% year over year, primarily due to lower salaries, wages and benefits, other operating expenses, and supplies expense.

Segment Update

Acute Care Hospitals

Adjusted admissions and adjusted patient days were down 24.8% and 18.1%, respectively, from the prior-year quarter. Net revenues (on a same facility basis) decreased 3.5% year over year, including government stimulus revenues of around $157 million.

Behavioral Hospital

On same-facility basis, adjusted admissions and adjusted patient days were down 15.4% and 10.4%, respectively, on a year-over-year basis. Net revenues were down 3.8% during the quarter under review on same-facility basis, including government stimulus revenues of around $61 million.

Financial Update

As of Jun 30, 2020, the company had cash and cash equivalents of nearly $539.6 million, up 780.8% from the year-end 2019-level.

Total assets were $12.1 billion as of Jun 30, 2020, up 4.1% from the figure as of 2019 end.

The company's long-term debt was $ 3.4 billion, down 11.5% from the figure as of Dec 31, 2019.

In the first half of 2020, net cash provided by operating activities totaled $1.5 billion, which soared 115.8% year over year. This can primarily be attributed to favourable change arising from the Medicare accelerated payments and deferred governmental stimulus grants, favorable change in accounts receivable and favorable change in accrued and deferred income taxes.

Recent News

Universal Health, Premier Tie-up to Aid Healthcare Workers Amid Coronavirus — May 26, 2020

Universal Health and Premier inked a deal to acquire minority stake in Prestige Ameritech. Along with other personal protective equipment (PPE), Universal Health intends to purchase N95 respirators and surgical masks from Prestige Ameritech. Since majority of the PPE products have to be outsourced, there is pressing need for domestic supply of such products. Prestige Ameritech serves this purpose. Further, this announcement comes at a time when the entire United States is grappling with health issues due to the COVID-19 outbreak. This deal will equip healthcare workers with necessary equipments for providing quality care and ensure personal safety.

Valuation

Universal Health shares are down 25% and 28% in the year-to-date period and over the trailing 12-month period, respectively. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Finance sector are down 13.8% and up 2% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector are down 1.5% and up 10%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 4.4% in the year-to-date period and 13.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 10.07x forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 11.16x for the Zacks sub-industry, 21.36x for the Zacks sector and 21.84x for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 17.85x and as low as 6.18x, with a 5-year median of 13.42x. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our $108 price target reflects 10.61x forward earnings.

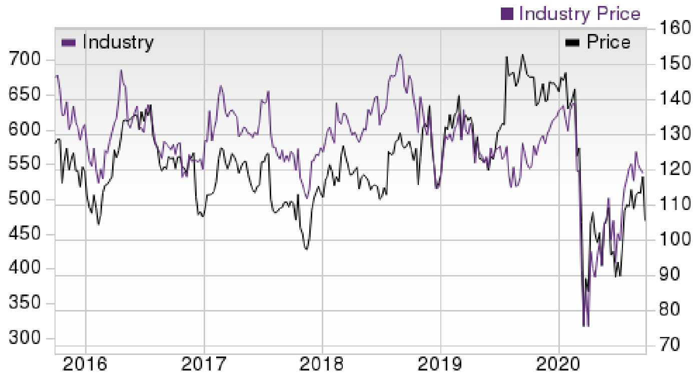
The table below shows summary valuation data for UHS

Valuation Multiples - UHS

		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	10.07	11.16	21.36	21.84
	5-Year High	17.85	15.45	23.19	23.46
	5-Year Low	6.18	7.79	15.89	15.26
	5-Year Median	13.42	12.36	19.02	17.67
P/S F12M	Current	0.74	0.48	2.77	4.07
	5-Year High	1.36	0.69	3.25	4.3
	5-Year Low	0.49	0.36	2.24	3.11
	5-Year Median	1.05	0.55	2.89	3.66

As of 09/29/2020 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Top 49% (122 out of 251)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Acadia Healthcare Company, Inc. **(ACHC)**	Neutral	3
Community Health Systems, Inc. **(CYH)**	Neutral	3
Encompass Health Corporation **(EHC)**	Neutral	4
HCA Healthcare, Inc. **(HCA)**	Neutral	2
MEDNAX, Inc. **(MD)**	Neutral	4
Magellan Health, Inc. **(MGLN)**	Neutral	3
Tenet Healthcare Corporation **(THC)**	Neutral	3
Brookdale Senior Living Inc. **(BKD)**	Underperform	5

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Medical - Hospital

	UHS	X Industry	S&P 500	CYH	MD	THC
				Industry Peers		
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	2	-	-	3	4	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	A	A	A
Market Cap	8.71 B	1.37 B	22.94 B	495.22 M	1.37 B	2.48 B
# of Analysts	6	6	14	6	3	9
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Value Score	A	-	-	B	A	A
Cash/Price	0.06	0.16	0.08	3.17	0.16	1.46
EV/EBITDA	6.76	6.78	13.09	9.88	7.02	6.78
PEG F1	1.16	1.14	2.88	NA	1.05	3.46
P/B	1.51	1.66	3.23	NA	1.66	3.91
P/CF	6.43	4.26	12.78	0.96	0.75	2.09
P/E F1	10.90	10.47	21.16	NA	10.47	5.91
P/S TTM	0.77	0.61	2.46	0.04	0.44	0.14
Earnings Yield	9.18%	9.18%	4.47%	-22.46%	9.53%	16.90%
Debt/Equity	0.60	0.60	0.70	-6.39	2.10	24.85
Cash Flow ($/share)	15.94	4.31	6.92	4.31	21.32	11.22
Growth Score	A	-	-	A	A	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	9.30%	9.30%	10.43%	NA	-7.49%	17.07%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-5.84%	4.76%	-4.22%	-4.49%	-54.64%	48.26%
Current Cash Flow Growth	2.58%	8.67%	5.47%	5.15%	338.26%	12.12%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	23.60%	16.58%	8.52%	-20.09%	37.59%	2.67%
Current Ratio	1.02	1.29	1.35	1.29	1.79	1.42
Debt/Capital	37.48%	55.42%	42.91%	NA	67.76%	96.47%
Net Margin	6.53%	-1.33%	10.28%	-2.50%	-61.53%	-0.28%
Return on Equity	14.75%	10.49%	14.73%	NA	13.86%	82.35%
Sales/Assets	0.96	0.77	0.50	0.76	0.78	0.73
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-1.42%	-1.42%	-1.38%	-12.49%	-31.45%	-5.54%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	C	B	A
Daily Price Change	-1.80%	-0.75%	-0.65%	-2.36%	-0.86%	-0.63%
1-Week Price Change	-10.63%	-10.85%	-2.32%	-8.71%	-11.07%	-18.92%
4-Week Price Change	-7.27%	-12.01%	-3.62%	-19.46%	-13.57%	-17.35%
12-Week Price Change	12.46%	11.76%	5.10%	29.38%	-8.39%	32.26%
52-Week Price Change	-30.30%	-11.20%	0.81%	10.99%	-26.17%	9.77%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	775,124	630,464	2,111,139	1,494,820	887,776	1,449,633
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-9.91%	11.89%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	48.88%	48.88%	4.21%	74.23%	10.77%	328.62%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-6.25%	-19.67%

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.

Disclosures

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ZIR uses the following rating system for the securities it covers. **Outperform-** ZIR expects that the subject company will outperform the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months. **Neutral-** ZIR expects that the company will perform in line with the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months. **Underperform-** ZIR expects the company will underperform the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months.

Additional Disclosure

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

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

4-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 20 trading days or past 4 weeks. This is a 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.