

Waters Corporation (WAT)

\$226.57 (As of 11/12/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$238.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 04/23/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:C

Value: D

Growth: B

Momentum: C

Summary

Waters reported third quarter results wherein both earnings and revenues surpassed the estimates. Strong performance in the Americas and Europe drove the top-line growth. Further, solid momentum across pharmaceutical and industrial end-markets contributed well. Additionally, the improved performance delivered by the Waters segment was a positive. Further, solid momentum across new product lines like BioAccord and Cyclic IMS was a tailwind. The company's growing investments in LC, LC-MS and chemistry categories are aiding it in gaining traction in large molecule market. Also, growing momentum across biomedical research applications is a positive. However, coronavirus pandemic remains a major headwind. As a result, sluggishness in the demand environment is a concern. Notably, the company has underperformed its industry on a year-to-date

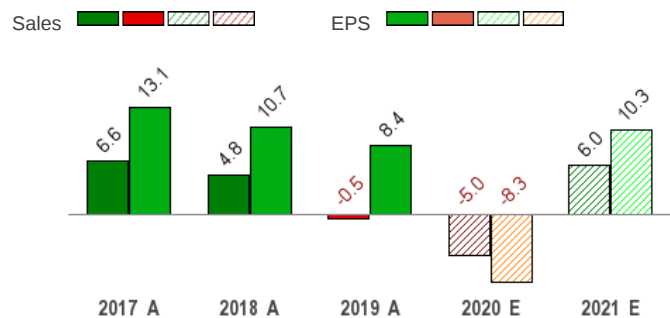
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$245.68 - \$154.39
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	491,524
Market Cap	\$14.1 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-3.0%
Beta	0.91
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Instruments - Scientific
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 42% (104 out of 248)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	13.1%
Last Sales Surprise	8.5%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	3.7%
Expected Report Date	02/02/2021
Earnings ESP	0.0%

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	505 E	572 E	614 E	733 E	2,423 E
2020	465 A	520 A	594 A	707 E	2,286 E
2019	514 A	599 A	577 A	716 A	2,407 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$1.60 E	\$2.11 E	\$2.36 E	\$2.97 E	\$9.09 E
2020	\$1.15 A	\$2.10 A	\$2.16 A	\$2.83 E	\$8.24 E
2019	\$1.60 A	\$2.14 A	\$2.13 A	\$3.20 A	\$8.99 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

P/E TTM	26.3
P/E F1	27.5
PEG F1	2.6
P/S TTM	6.1

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 11/12/2020. The reports text is as of 11/13/2020.

Overview

Milford, MA-based, Waters Corp. is an analytical instrument manufacturer and offers practical and sustainable products for laboratory-dependent organizations. Moreover, Waters provides analytical workflow solutions based on mass spectrometry (MS), liquid chromatography (LC) and thermal analysis technologies.

The company's products are used by pharmaceutical, life science, biochemical, industrial, academic and government customers, working in research and development, quality assurance and other laboratory applications.

Waters serves customers through its strong sales and service networks. As of December 2019, the total number of the company's sales offices stood at 56 across the world. Further, total number of field representatives were 4,000 in 2019, up from 3,900 in 2018.

Notably, the company generated \$2.4 billion of total revenues in 2019.

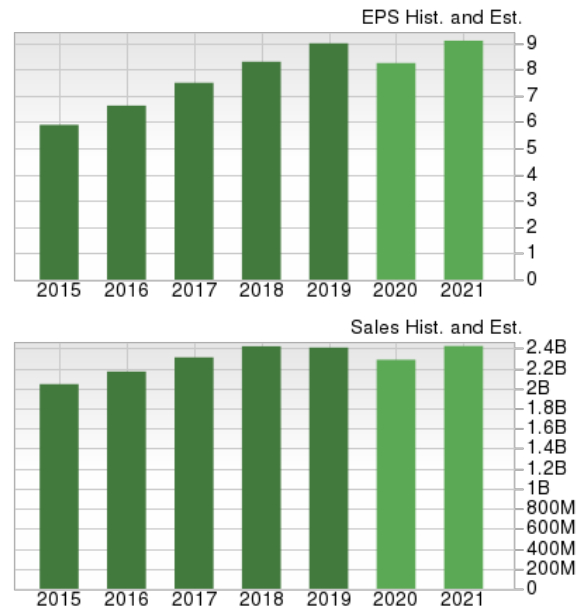
The company operates in Asia, Americas and Europe. Waters organizes its business into two operating segments: Waters Division and TA Division.

Waters Division (88.8% of total revenues in 2019) - High Performance and Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC and UPLC).

Developed in the 1950s, HPLC is the standard technique used to identify and analyze the constituent components of a variety of chemicals and other materials. The company believes that HPLC's performance capabilities enable it to separate and identify approximately 80% of all known chemicals and materials. As a result, HPLC is used to analyze substances in a wide variety of industries for research and development purposes, quality control and process engineering applications.

TA Division (11.2% of total revenues in 2019)- Thermal Analysis, Rheometry and Calorimetry.

Thermal analysis measures the physical characteristics of materials as a function of temperature. The techniques are widely used in the development, production and characterization of materials in various industries, such as plastics, chemicals, automobiles, pharmaceuticals and electronics. Rheometry instruments characterize the flow properties of materials and measures their viscosity, elasticity and deformation under different types of "loading" or conditions. The information obtained under such conditions provides insight into a material's behavior during manufacturing, transport, usage and storage.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Waters' key strengths include leading positions in the pharmaceutical market, broad global customer base and an impressive lineup of products. Waters remains confident that solid demand in large molecule pharma, modest recovery of industrial markets and growth in recurring revenue will accelerate its growth momentum. Healthy global industrial conditions and the overall rise of regulatory standards for performance and quality should boost demand for Waters' products and offerings.
- ▲ Waters has a strong presence in the chromatography instrument and pharmaceuticals markets, and expects to reap benefits from these markets, going forward. The company, which is currently one of the leading players in the mass spectrometry market, has been garnering significantly from the sale of its advanced mass spectrometry instruments. Waters' global pharmaceuticals business, its largest single market and major revenue driver, is gaining traction over the last few quarters and fueling the growth of Waters Division. In third-quarter 2020, the company's global pharmaceuticals business accounted for 57.8% of the net sales. Positive macro trends including, rising global regulatory standards, increasing access of patients to prescription drugs, growing testing needs of newer biological drugs and ever-increasing complexity in molecular structure, are acting as tailwinds for the pharmaceutical business. Moreover, well-performing small and large molecule applications will continue to aid the top-line growth within this market.
- ▲ Waters continues to benefit from increasing regulation around food safety and quality, strict conditions for food testing, and environmental and fine chemical applications. Going forward, the company is very optimistic about the breadth of opportunity for this segment, across materials characterization, food safety and environmental applications. The company's governmental and academic category which accounted for 10.9% of the total revenues in the second quarter, is being driven largely by strong spending by academic institutions on biomedical research across U.S., Europe and Korea.
- ▲ Waters has an active research and development (R&D) division that is primarily focused on the development and commercialization of products that complement as well as update its existing product offerings. The company spends a significant amount on R&D as most of its products are manufactured in-house across its facilities. Moreover, an increased demand for research intensive products, especially the company's mass spectrometry solutions, is a positive for Waters' business which has been on an uptrend lately. Going forward, Waters remains confident that its industry-leading Empower software, tailored to QDa methodologies, will offer it a distinct advantage in this high-potential product category.

Waters remains confident on its improving position in the Governmental & Academic market. Also, its mass spectrometry portfolio and liquid chromatography systems continues to perform well.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Significant portions of Waters' contracts are on a fixed-price basis. As the company generally executes these contracts via third parties, it runs the risks of losses if the sub-contractors are not able to complete the required amount of work in scheduled time. Additionally, such contracts are generally from outside U.S. and hence, are subject to several economic and political uncertainties across the globe. The company may also have to bear losses if these costs exceed expectations. In recent times, slower budgetary releases in the U.S. have hurt the company's pharmaceutical business in the U.S. The company sales were limited due to macroeconomic and government policy uncertainties.
- ▼ Waters generates a substantial portion of its revenues from non-U.S. markets. Therefore, currency volatility considerably impacts its revenues. Financial markets in certain foreign countries have been experiencing economic inconsistencies. The inherent instability of the currency markets poses a risk to the company's financials. In recent times, the negative impact of currency translation has reduced sales growth, and this remains a risk for future quarters as well.
- ▼ Waters is highly dependent on capital spending and any delay in its release can hinder its business. The company's business is significantly reliant on government, academic and research institutions capital spending. Fluctuations in these funds can affect Waters' business significantly by reducing the ongoing research and development activities. The company's business in Japan and China also depends largely on such funding. The company's government and academic businesses has suffered in the past on account of increased variability in the purchasing pattern and high selling prices of the advanced systems. There is a risk that this segment might revert to such performance in the future. In addition, the company's industrial business also remains susceptible to high quarterly variability.

Waters continually grapples with currency volatility and high fixed-cost structure, which does not bode well for its revenues as well as margins. Further, high debt level remains a major headwind.

Last Earnings Report

Waters' Q3 Earnings & Revenues Beat Estimates

Waters has reported third-quarter 2020 non-GAAP earnings of \$2.16 per share, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 13.1%. Further, the bottom line improved 2.9% sequentially and 1.4% on a year-over-year basis.

Net sales of \$593.8 million beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$547.1 million. The top line was up 14.2% from the prior quarter. Further, the figure was up 3% from the year-ago quarter on a reported basis and 2% on a constant currency basis.

Top-line growth was driven by strong performance in the Americas and Europe. Further, solid momentum across pharmaceutical and industrial end-markets contributed well. Additionally, the improved performance delivered by the Waters segment was a positive.

Moreover, favorable foreign currency fluctuations contributed 1% to sales growth in the reported quarter.

Although uncertainties related to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic remain headwinds for the company in the near term, solid commercial execution and efforts toward product development and innovation remain positives. Moreover, Waters' new product pipelines remain tailwinds.

Top Line in Detail

The company's net sales figure can be categorized in four ways:

By Operating Segment: It operates in two organized segments — Waters and TA.

The Waters segment (89.8% of net sales) generated \$533.5 million of sales, up 4% from the year-ago quarter. Sales in the TA segment were \$60.3 million (10.2% of net sales), which reflected a year-over-year decline of 7%.

By Products & Services: This division comprises three segments — Instruments, Services and Chemistry.

Instruments sales (45% of sales) were \$268.1 million, down 1% on a year-over-year basis.

Service sales (37% of the sales) were \$217.5 million, increasing 5% year over year.

Chemistry sales (18% of the sales) were \$108.2 million, up 8% from the year-ago quarter.

Moreover, service and chemistry sections together generated recurring revenues of \$325.7 million, up 6% from the year-ago quarter.

By Markets: The company serves three end markets — Pharmaceutical, Industrial, and Governmental & Academic.

The Pharmaceutical market (57.8% of net sales) generated sales of \$343 million, which increased 5% on a year-over-year basis.

The Industrial market's (30.2% of sales) sales were \$179.1 million, up 5% from the year-ago quarter.

Governmental & Academic (12% of sales) generated \$71.7 million of sales. The figure declined 8% year over year.

By Geography: This company's operating regions include Asia, the Americas and Europe.

Asia (39.8% of net sales) generated \$236.2 million of sales, down 1% on a year-over-year basis. Nevertheless, sales in China rose 4% during the third quarter.

The Americas (33.6% of sales) generated \$199.4 million of sales, increasing 2% year over year. Notably, sales in the United States increased 5% year over year.

Europe (26.6% of sales) generated \$158.2 million of sales, up 11% from the prior-year quarter.

Operating Details

In the third quarter, non-GAAP selling and administrative expenses were \$128.7 million, reflecting an increase of 3.4% from the year-ago quarter.

Research and development spending was \$34.9 million, indicating a rise of 1.8% from the year-ago reported figure.

Adjusted operating margin was 28.3%, which contracted 240 basis points (bps) year over year.

Balance Sheet & Cash Flow

As of Sep 26, 2020, cash, cash equivalents and investments came in at \$397.1 million, higher than \$355.8 million as of Jun 27, 2020.

Further, accounts receivables stood at \$494.4 million at the end of the third quarter, which was down from \$496.3 million at the end of the last reported quarter.

Waters generated cash from operation of \$172.6 million in the third quarter, down from \$198.8 million in the prior quarter.

Quarter Ending	09/2020
Report Date	Oct 27, 2020
Sales Surprise	8.52%
EPS Surprise	13.09%
Quarterly EPS	2.16
Annual EPS (TTM)	8.61

Further, it recorded free cash flow of \$189.9 million in the reported quarter.

Recent News

On **Nov 2, 2020**, Waters unveiled a novel direct mass detector namely RADIANT ASAP System which is well-equipped to help non-mass spectrometry experts in conduct fast and accurate analyses of solids and liquids.

On **Oct 14, 2020**, Waters rolled out a new family of premium sub-2-micron columns called ACQUITY PREMIER Columns, ideal for analytical laboratories.

On **Jun 23, 2020**, Waters unveiled a new fragmentation technique and an imaging option for its high-resolution mass spectrometers. The company is likely to gain strong momentum among biomedical, biopharmaceutical and food research end markets.

Additionally, Waters rolled out a new high-performance liquid chromatograph namely Waters Arc HPLC System which is expected to aid its presence across pharmaceuticals, food, academic and materials markets.

On **Jan 13, 2020**, Waters agreed to acquire Andrew Alliance for an undisclosed amount. The acquisition will help Waters to bolster presence in the growing pharmaceutical market. The software and new technologies acquired from the deal will help Waters provide enhanced offerings to customers.

Valuation

Waters shares are down 2.8% in the year-to-date period but up 6.4% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Computer & Technology sector are up 18.8% and 29.4% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 28.9% and 35.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 10.2% in the year-to-date period and 14.8% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 25.38X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 25.66X for the Zacks sub-industry, 26.9X for the Zacks sector and 22.5X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 26.87X and as low as 17.02X, with a 5-year median of 22.36X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$238 price target reflects 26.66X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for WAT

Valuation Multiples - WAT					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	25.38	25.66	26.9	22.5
	5-Year High	26.87	26.74	27.99	23.47
	5-Year Low	17.02	19.45	16.95	15.27
	5-Year Median	22.36	23.02	19.94	17.72
P/S F12M	Current	5.86	5.06	4.24	4.19
	5-Year High	7.25	5.92	4.48	4.3
	5-Year Low	4.08	3.85	2.77	3.17
	5-Year Median	5.74	5.01	3.44	3.67
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	19.5	27.45	14.94	15.8
	5-Year High	20.57	27.95	15.79	15.8
	5-Year Low	8.66	14.94	8.25	9.52
	5-Year Median	16.22	21.74	11.89	13.1

As of 11/12/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 42% (104 out of 248)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
BioRad Laboratories, Inc. (BIO)	Outperform	1
Danaher Corporation (DHR)	Outperform	2
PerkinElmer, Inc. (PKI)	Outperform	1
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. (TMO)	Outperform	2
Agilent Technologies, Inc. (A)	Neutral	4
Bruker Corporation (BRKR)	Neutral	3
General Electric Company (GE)	Neutral	3
MettlerToledo International, Inc. (MTD)	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Instruments - Scientific				Industry Peers		
	WAT	X Industry	S&P 500	A	GE	MTD
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	4	3	2
VGM Score	C	-	-	C	C	D
Market Cap	14.06 B	210.62 M	24.08 B	33.74 B	76.74 B	27.55 B
# of Analysts	8	5	14	7	7	5
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.54%	0.66%	0.46%	0.00%
Value Score	D	-	-	D	B	F
Cash/Price	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.04	1.21	0.01
EV/EBITDA	18.12	18.12	14.16	28.16	5.81	35.38
PEG F1	2.68	3.88	2.70	3.01	721.41	3.88
P/B	NA	1.97	3.46	6.77	2.21	62.18
P/CF	20.34	20.34	13.42	27.60	6.79	42.90
P/E F1	27.89	28.20	21.54	30.14	3,066.00	46.94
P/S TTM	6.13	2.49	2.75	6.46	0.91	9.21
Earnings Yield	3.64%	3.51%	4.48%	3.32%	0.00%	2.13%
Debt/Equity	-34.18	0.53	0.70	0.46	2.10	2.64
Cash Flow (\$/share)	11.14	0.71	6.92	3.96	1.29	26.99
Growth Score	B	-	-	C	D	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	9.46%	9.50%	9.77%	15.32%	-30.57%	14.44%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-8.34%	1.89%	0.37%	12.72%	-99.56%	8.33%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-4.57%	7.99%	5.23%	9.85%	-8.00%	7.99%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	5.07%	8.45%	8.33%	-2.46%	-12.27%	9.94%
Current Ratio	1.79	1.91	1.38	2.47	2.31	1.37
Debt/Capital	NA%	33.05%	42.01%	31.43%	67.73%	72.52%
Net Margin	21.96%	1.61%	10.40%	13.23%	4.52%	19.36%
Return on Equity	-275.89%	-9.25%	15.07%	20.57%	5.37%	144.89%
Sales/Assets	0.87	0.68	0.50	0.55	0.32	1.08
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-5.03%	0.00%	0.23%	7.54%	-25.27%	0.85%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	A	B	D
Daily Price Change	1.54%	0.49%	-1.50%	0.03%	-1.46%	2.07%
1-Week Price Change	-0.15%	3.22%	5.72%	10.24%	9.03%	18.36%
4-Week Price Change	6.02%	2.96%	3.14%	3.91%	27.51%	13.68%
12-Week Price Change	5.51%	7.06%	7.32%	11.93%	39.71%	20.69%
52-Week Price Change	6.13%	1.19%	4.15%	42.57%	-22.41%	62.25%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	491,524	110,703	2,164,670	1,291,982	120,531,824	125,441
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.49%	0.20%	0.00%	0.39%	125.00%	0.20%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	3.72%	6.88%	2.00%	0.39%	107.14%	7.69%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	0.84%	6.96%	3.94%	1.96%	105.19%	7.90%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	2.14%	5.89%	0.68%	0.00%	-3.23%	9.64%

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	D
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	C
VGM Score	C

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

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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