

Woodward, Inc. (WWD)

\$87.54 (As of 08/28/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$74.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation: Underperform

(Since: 08/04/20)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: B

Growth: B

Momentum: B

Summary

Woodward reported unimpressive third-quarter fiscal 2020 results, with net earnings and sales declining year over year. Due to disruptions stemming from the COVID-19 crisis, the company did not provide any specific guidance for fiscal 2020. In the Aerospace segment, it is struggling with lower commercial sales due to decline in global passenger traffic and lower OEM production rates. The Industrial segment is facing headwinds due to economic slump and weakness in oil and gas markets. The availability of new products and services along with changes in OEM are likely to hamper Woodward's relationship with clients. Significant presence in the highly cyclical commercial aerospace market and intense competition from several players remain other headwinds. However, strong defense market within the Aerospace business augurs well for the company.

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$129.06 - \$46.51
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	335,388
Market Cap	\$5.5 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-26.1%
Beta	1.49
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.32 / 0.4%
Industry	Instruments - Control
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 25% (188 out of 252)

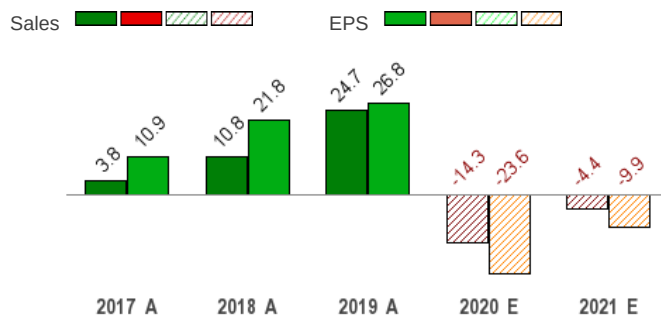
Last EPS Surprise	41.2%
Last Sales Surprise	2.1%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	6.1%
Expected Report Date	NA
Earnings ESP	0.0%

P/E TTM	19.9
P/E F1	23.5
PEG F1	1.7
P/S TTM	2.0

Price, Consensus & Surprise



Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	579 E	622 E	606 E	635 E	2,377 E
2020	720 A	720 A	524 A	467 E	2,486 E
2019	653 A	759 A	752 A	737 A	2,900 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.65 E	\$0.89 E	\$0.77 E	\$0.97 E	\$3.36 E
2020	\$1.10 A	\$1.61 A	\$0.48 A	\$0.54 E	\$3.73 E
2019	\$0.96 A	\$1.40 A	\$1.30 A	\$1.22 A	\$4.88 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 08/28/2020. The reports text is as of 08/31/2020.

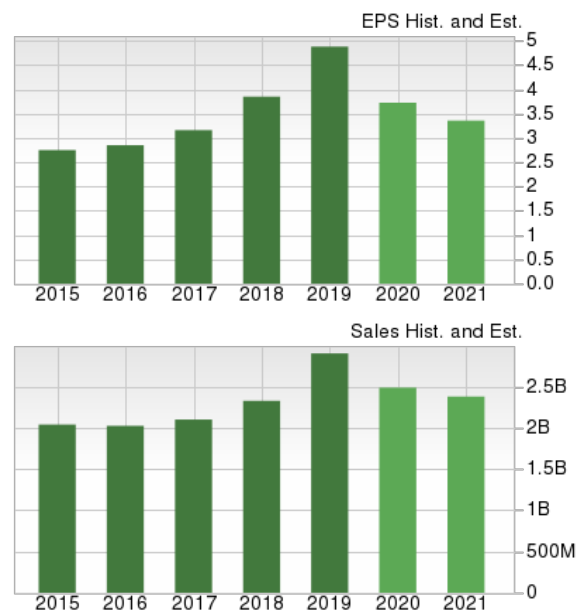
Overview

Headquartered in Fort Collins, CO, Woodward, Inc. is an independent designer, manufacturer and service provider of energy control and optimization solutions. The company provides a wide array of products for fuel, combustion, fluid, actuation and electronic applications, which serve the commercial aerospace, business jet, military and energy markets. Apart from serving Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), it also engages in aftermarket repairs, replacements and other service support operations.

Woodward serves the aerospace and energy markets through two reportable segments: Aerospace and Industrial. Both segments have multiple business groups under them.

The Aerospace segment consists of the Aircraft Turbine Systems and the Airframe Systems business groups. This segment is mainly involved in the production, designing and servicing of products for the management of fuel, air, combustion and motion. The products developed at this segment, including pumps, cockpit controls, motors and sensors, are used by commercial aircraft manufacturers like The Boeing Company and General Dynamics Corp. They are also used in military aircraft and defense systems. This segment generated revenues of \$306.5 million in third-quarter fiscal 2020, representing 58.5% of total revenues.

The Industrial segment consists of the Industrial Turbo Machinery Systems, and the Engine Systems and Electrical Power Systems business groups. This segment produces power converters, ignition systems and injectors among others and generates revenues mainly from OEMs through aftermarket sales. This segment generated revenues of \$217.3 million in third-quarter fiscal 2020, representing 41.5% of total revenues.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Woodward is witnessing severe volatility in its markets stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. Within the power generation market, the company is seeing demand-related challenges in the industrial gas and turbine market as well as a drop in volume tied to renewables penetration and greater energy efficiency. The weakness in the company's renewables business is due to the short-term unfavorable impact of platform transitions by some of its customers. With no notable improvement expected in these aspects before 2020, Woodward is projected to perform poorly in power generation market.
- ▼ The company has a significant presence in the commercial aerospace market, which is cyclical in nature. It also faces intense competition from a number of major players in the United States and abroad. Changes in competitive conditions, including factors like the availability of new products and services, introduction of new channels of distribution and changes in OEM and aftermarket pricing will likely hamper its association with clients and affect sales. For the near term, it expects softness in the regional aircraft.
- ▼ Woodward caters to fewer customers compared to companies with similar sales volume. Around 45% of the company's annual consolidated net sales come from its five largest customers. Therefore, loss of any one of its significant customers will have a material impact on its operational results. Woodward also faces the risk of third-party payments, which may hamper credit availability for further product offerings. Moreover, as the company caters to international customers, it is subject to risks arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.
- ▼ Due to economic disruptions stemming from the pandemic, the company did not provide any specific guidance for fiscal 2020. In third-quarter fiscal 2020, Woodward's Industrial sales were down 14.2% year over year. The downside was due to the impact of COVID-19 across the company's markets and weakness in oil and gas. Net sales in Aerospace tumbled 38.6% year over year to \$306.5 million. This was a result of lower commercial sales due to the decline in global passenger traffic and OEM production rates and plant closures.

In the Aerospace segment, Woodward is struggling with lower commercial sales due to decline in global passenger traffic and OEM production rates and plant closures.

Risks

- Despite the Boeing 737 MAX production halt, Woodward's Aerospace business continues to benefit from a strong defense market. In the Industrial markets, while the industrial turbine market remains uncertain, the company is witnessing growth in distributed power for data center applications. Woodward L'Orange is likely to continue to augment the Industrial segment with respect to sales and earnings. Woodward is positioned to capitalize on the near-term production ramp-up along with opportunities that lies ahead. The acquisition of L'Orange, a supplier of fuel injection systems for industrial diesel, heavy fuel oil and dual-fuel, expanded its footprint in the OEM market. This enhanced Woodward's product portfolio as well as extended its presence in key end markets. The company has been shifting resources from its industrial market to support new activity in aerospace. Also, global uncertainty continues to drive increased defense activity, which in turn will likely boost Woodward's top line. The Zacks Consensus Estimate for the company's current-year earnings has been revised 6.3% upward in the past 30 days to \$3.73.
 - Woodward has been investing significantly in technologies to secure fresh businesses. It is spending on new manufacturing units and automation equipment to perk up efficiency as the company intends to accelerate production. Woodward continues to focus on diversifying its revenue stream. Its strategic plan to become a systems integrator has increased contract flow substantially enabling it to capture a larger market share in the wide-body commercial aircraft field. Increased production in this space has been observed as aircraft operators continue to take delivery of new aircraft models that are more fuel efficient and retire older. Driven by the strong demand for smart weapons, it is witnessing increase in defense sales that's coming from domestic as well as foreign military sales.
 - As of Jun 30, 2020, the company had \$101 million in cash and cash equivalents with \$729 million of long-term debt compared with the respective tallies of \$103 million and \$869 million at the end of the previous quarter. Woodward currently has a debt-to-capital ratio of 0.33 compared with 0.53 of the sub-industry. The times interest earned (TIE) ratio has improved over the past quarters to 9 at present compared with 2.7 of the sub-industry. This suggests that the company is likely to meet its debt obligations. Woodward has a dividend payout rate of 15.6% compared with 10.9% of the sub-industry. The rate has also increased over the past quarters, indicating that the company is sharing more of its earnings with stockholders. It is to be seen whether Woodward can maintain the momentum in the coming days amid disruptions caused by the COVID-19 crisis.
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Last Earnings Report

Woodward Beats on Q3 Earnings Despite Lower Revenues

Woodward reported unimpressive third-quarter fiscal 2020 results, with net earnings and sales declining on a year-over-year basis. The company witnessed severe volatility in its markets stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Net Income

On a GAAP basis, net earnings in the quarter amounted to \$38.5 million or 61 cents per share compared with \$66.1 million or \$1.02 per share in the year-ago quarter.

Adjusted net earnings were \$30.7 million or 48 cents per share compared with \$83.9 million or \$1.30 per share in the prior-year quarter. Nevertheless, the bottom line beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 14 cents.

Revenues

Net sales in the June-end quarter fell 30.3% year over year to \$523.8 million due to lower sales in the Aerospace and Industrial segments. Nevertheless, the top line surpassed the consensus estimate of \$513 million.

Excluding renewable power systems and related businesses ("RPS"), which were divested on Apr 30, net sales for the quarter would have been \$516 million compared with \$729 million in the prior-year quarter.

Segment Results

Aerospace: Net sales tumbled 38.6% year over year to \$306.5 million. This was a result of lower commercial sales due to the decline in global passenger traffic and OEM production rates and plant closures. The segment continues to benefit from a strong defense market, which softened the significant impact of the rapid reduction in passenger traffic and aircraft production rates. The segment's earnings amounted to \$41.1 million, down from \$103.2 million in the year-ago quarter. The downside was caused by lower sales volume, partially offset by cost reduction initiatives.

Industrial: Net sales totaled \$217.3 million, down 14.2% year over year. The downside was due to the impact of COVID-19 across the company's markets, weakness in oil and gas as well as the divestiture of RPS. While results were affected by the economic slowdown, the divestiture of the renewables portfolio enhanced the segment's profitability. The segment's earnings were \$27.4 million, up from \$26.2 million in the year-ago quarter.

Other Details

Total expenses declined to \$478.8 million from \$659.7 million year over year primarily due to the lower cost of goods sold. Adjusted EBITDA came in at \$83.7 million compared with \$142.8 million in the year-ago quarter.

Cash Flow & Liquidity

In the first nine months of fiscal 2020, Woodward generated \$212.4 million of net cash from operating activities compared with \$219.2 million in the year-ago period. For the same period, free cash flow was \$173 million compared with \$141 million in the prior-year period. As of Jun 30, the company had \$101.4 million in cash and cash equivalents with \$729.2 million of long-term debt.

Outlook

Due to economic disruptions stemming from the COVID-19 crisis, Woodward did not provide any specific guidance for fiscal 2020. However, it anticipates results in fiscal fourth-quarter to be similar to that in fiscal third-quarter.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Aug 06, 2020
Sales Surprise	2.05%
EPS Surprise	41.18%
Quarterly EPS	0.48
Annual EPS (TTM)	4.41

Recent News

On Apr 30, 2020, Woodward announced that it has closed the previously-announced divestiture of its renewable power systems and related businesses.

On Apr 13, Woodward communicated its decision to shift Bob Weber back to the role of vice chairman and chief financial officer.

On Apr 6, Woodward announced the mutual termination of its merger with Hexcel. The decision was made in the spirit of doing what's best for individual businesses with a focus on managing through this unprecedented crisis.

Valuation

Woodward shares are down 18.8% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are down 7% over the past year, but stocks in the Zacks Computer and Technology sector are up 44.3% in the same period.

The S&P 500 Index is up 20.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 10.5X trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA, which compares to 11.1X for the Zacks sub-industry, 14.21X for the Zacks sector and 13.36X for the S&P 500 Index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 19.12X and as low as 6.51X, with a 5-year median of 14.26X. Our Underperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform worse than the market. Our \$74 price target reflects 2.86X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for WWD

Valuation Multiples - WWD					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	10.5	11.1	14.21	13.36
	5-Year High	19.12	12.91	14.21	13.36
	5-Year Low	6.51	6.78	7.59	8.25
	5-Year Median	14.26	11.32	10.95	10.93
P/E F12M	Current	25.85	21.99	27.79	23.49
	5-Year High	25.85	21.99	27.79	23.49
	5-Year Low	9.3	12.28	16.72	15.25
	5-Year Median	19.41	15.73	19.7	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	2.29	2.33	4.32	3.84
	5-Year High	2.59	2.42	4.32	3.84
	5-Year Low	1.05	1.53	2.32	2.53
	5-Year Median	1.94	2.03	3.15	3.07

As of 08/28/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 25% (188 out of 252)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Allied Motion Technologies, Inc. (AMOT)	Outperform	2
Watts Water Technologies, Inc. (WTS)	Outperform	2
Roper Technologies, Inc. (ROP)	Neutral	2
Sensata Technologies Holding N.V. (ST)	Neutral	3
Transcat, Inc. (TRNS)	Neutral	3
Xylem Inc. (XYL)	Neutral	3
Badger Meter, Inc. (BMI)	Underperform	5
Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. (THR)	Underperform	4

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Instruments - Control				Industry Peers		
	WWD	X Industry	S&P 500	BMI	ST	WTS
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Underperform	-	-	Underperform	Neutral	Outperform
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	5	3	2
VGM Score	B	-	-	B	D	C
Market Cap	5.46 B	422.42 M	23.71 B	1.81 B	6.64 B	3.30 B
# of Analysts	6	2	14	2	8	7
Dividend Yield	0.37%	0.00%	1.63%	1.16%	0.00%	0.94%
Value Score	B	-	-	D	B	C
Cash/Price	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.20	0.05
EV/EBITDA	12.02	12.05	13.37	20.06	10.60	13.95
PEG F1	1.71	3.44	3.08	NA	2.19	3.80
P/B	2.86	3.01	3.22	5.31	2.66	3.35
P/CF	11.86	14.71	12.90	25.38	7.96	17.86
P/E F1	23.37	34.40	21.82	41.45	24.22	30.40
P/S TTM	2.02	1.83	2.52	4.35	2.18	2.17
Earnings Yield	4.25%	2.91%	4.41%	2.41%	4.12%	3.29%
Debt/Equity	0.38	0.32	0.74	0.00	1.30	0.27
Cash Flow (\$/share)	7.38	2.22	6.94	2.45	5.30	5.48
Growth Score	B	-	-	A	D	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	16.60%	13.64%	10.41%	13.89%	5.10%	13.39%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-23.67%	-24.47%	-4.94%	-6.83%	-51.05%	-20.85%
Current Cash Flow Growth	26.08%	4.02%	5.22%	3.00%	-3.40%	5.03%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	13.42%	6.29%	8.50%	8.54%	5.87%	6.29%
Current Ratio	2.31	3.13	1.35	3.56	2.46	2.39
Debt/Capital	27.63%	24.33%	43.86%	0.00%	56.58%	21.04%
Net Margin	9.25%	4.18%	10.25%	11.15%	2.96%	7.67%
Return on Equity	15.51%	12.03%	14.66%	13.93%	15.56%	13.15%
Sales/Assets	0.68	0.78	0.50	0.97	0.44	0.89
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-14.29%	-3.52%	-1.43%	-5.24%	-18.74%	-9.43%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	B	F	D
Daily Price Change	1.09%	0.54%	0.71%	-0.05%	2.23%	2.00%
1-Week Price Change	-4.13%	-3.07%	-1.45%	-3.83%	-2.47%	-0.35%
4-Week Price Change	15.12%	9.53%	4.59%	-2.43%	8.82%	16.95%
12-Week Price Change	10.04%	12.80%	4.86%	-4.24%	7.43%	13.39%
52-Week Price Change	-18.15%	3.41%	3.09%	19.40%	-6.74%	6.82%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	335,388	75,114	1,887,168	124,705	1,043,436	174,956
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	6.07%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	-1.69%	9.95%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	5.62%	1.92%	3.43%	-5.36%	-0.14%	12.34%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	10.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.15%	21.26%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

Value Score	B
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	B
VGM Score	B

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.