

Aarons, Inc. (AAN)

\$57.83 (As of 09/28/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$67.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:
Outperform

(Since: 07/13/20)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

1-Strong Buy

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

Growth: B

Momentum: D

Summary

Shares of Aaron's outpaced the industry in the past three months, following its solid second-quarter 2020 results. Notably, its earnings surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the third straight quarter. Solid performance of the Progressive segment, driven by strong invoice growth, operating cost management and sturdy customer payment activity, also contributed to quarterly results. Further, it continued to witness robust e-commerce growth in the second quarter. Also, transformation initiatives, including store fleet optimization, omni-channel expansion and investment in loyalty program bode well. However, management withdrew its guidance for 2020, citing the unprecedented impacts of the coronavirus outbreak. Also, weakness in Aaron's business unit and soft revenues from its franchisee stores remain concerns.

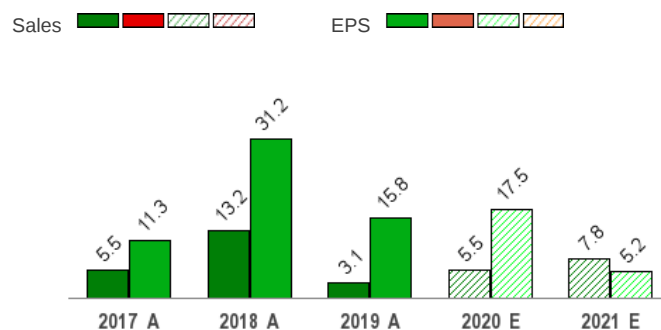
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$78.59 - \$13.01
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	619,004
Market Cap	\$3.9 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	1.3%
Beta	1.70
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.16 / 0.3%
Industry	Retail - Consumer Electronics
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 15% (37 out of 250)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	43.9%
Last Sales Surprise	4.7%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	15.3%
Expected Report Date	11/02/2020
Earnings ESP	0.0%

P/E TTM	14.8
P/E F1	12.7
PEG F1	0.8
P/S TTM	1.0

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	1,163 E	1,141 E	1,089 E	1,116 E	4,491 E
2020	1,101 A	1,030 A	1,010 E	1,026 E	4,167 E
2019	1,012 A	968 A	964 A	1,004 A	3,948 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$1.13 E	\$1.28 E	\$1.18 E	\$1.24 E	\$4.81 E
2020	\$0.85 A	\$1.18 A	\$1.43 E	\$1.21 E	\$4.57 E
2019	\$1.08 A	\$0.93 A	\$0.73 A	\$1.15 A	\$3.89 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

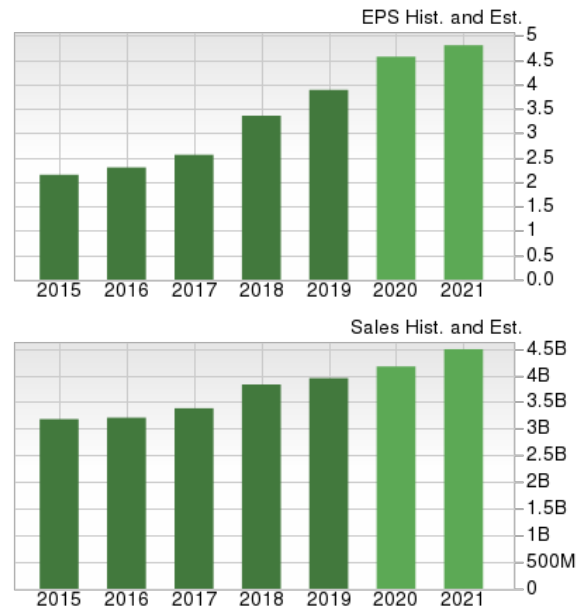
The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 09/28/2020. The reports text is as of 09/29/2020.

Overview

Based in Atlanta, GA, Aaron's, Inc. is a major omni-channel provider of lease-purchase solutions, mainly to underserved and credit-challenged customers. Through its various business segments, the company primarily deals in sales and lease ownership, apart from specialty retailing in furniture, home appliances, consumer electronics, as well as accessories.

Furthermore, the company has three operating and reportable segments: Progressive Leasing, Aaron's Business, and DAMI.

- **Progressive Leasing (accounting for 53.9% of total revenues in 2019):** This segment includes the virtual lease-to-own business. It partners with various retailers, mainly in the furniture and bedding; electronics and accessories; mobile; jewelry; consumer electronics; automobile; as well as appliance industries to provide a lease-purchase option for credit-challenged customers. Progressive Leasing had retail partners across 46 states and the District of Columbia.
- **Aaron's Business (45.2%):** This segment centers on around Aaron's branded company-owned and franchised lease-to-own stores, Aarons.com and Woodhaven, the company's furniture manufacturing facilities. Additionally, this operating unit supports franchisees of its Aaron's stores.



As of Jun 30, 2020, the Aaron's Business segment had 1,098 company-operated stores and 316 franchised stores.

- **Dent-A-Med, Inc. — DAMI (0.9%):** Acquired in 2015, the DAMI segment mainly serves customers that are not eligible for traditional prime lending. It operates as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Progressive Leasing and provides customized programs including revolving loans, private label cards and access to the processing platform.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Solid Q2 Results:** Shares of Aaron's surged 27.4% in the past three months outperforming the industry's growth of 19.2%. The stock received a boost following its better-than-expected results for second-quarter 2020, wherein both the top and bottom lines grew year over year. Solid performance of the Progressive segment, driven by strong invoice growth, operating cost management and sturdy customer payment activity, also contributed to quarterly results. Further, the company's earnings surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the third straight quarter. Going ahead, management issued a third-quarter view, wherein it anticipates revenues of \$950-\$975 million and adjusted earnings of 80-90 cents per share. However, Aaron's withdrew its 2020 guidance, citing unprecedented impacts of the outbreak.

Aaron's Q2 results were driven by strong invoice growth, operating cost management and sturdy customer payment activity. Revenues grew 14.2% year over year in second-quarter 2020.

▲ **Spin-off Plans:** Aaron's plans to spin-off into two independent publicly traded companies, as part of its efforts to sharpen strategic focus and operational execution while delivering long-term shareholder value. The company will be split into Progressive Leasing and Aaron's Business. The spin-off is likely to be a win-win for both businesses with improved strategic focus, market-leading positions, strong free cash flow generation and well-capitalized balance sheets, enabling each to unlock substantial value creation opportunities. The company expects to execute this as a tax-free spin-off to Aaron's shareholders. The transaction is expected to be completed by year-end 2020.

As part of the proposed transaction, the spin-off will give rise to two companies with strong financial standing and long term growth prospects. The Progressive business will comprise of the current Progressive business segment as well as Vive Financial, with \$2.2 billion of revenue in 2019. Meanwhile, Aaron's with revenues of \$1.8 billion in 2019 will comprise of 1,400 company-operated and franchised stores in 47 U.S. states and Canada, the e-commerce platform Aarons.com, and Woodhaven Furniture Industries.

▲ **Robust Progressive Business Performance:** Aaron's has been experiencing continued strength in its Progressive segment, which covers the virtual lease-to-own business. The segment has been performing exceedingly well for quite some time now, backed by robust growth in invoice volume and a solid customer base. In second-quarter 2020, the segment's revenues increased 14.2% year over year. Although invoice volumes fell 2.2%, invoice volume per active door rose 1.7%. Further, the segment's EBITDA was \$70.7 million, up 3.7% from the year-ago quarter.

▲ **Financial Flexibility:** Aaron's boasts a healthy balance sheet, which enables it to invest in the business and reward shareholders. As of Jun 30, 2020, the company had cash and cash equivalents of \$313.1 million compared with \$57.8 million as of Dec 31, 2019. Aaron's total debt of \$285.8 million as of Jun 30 grew 6.2% on a sequential basis. Its debt-to-capitalization ratio of 0.16 represents a significant sequential decrease from 0.31. Moreover, the debt-to-capitalization ratio compares favorably with the industry's ratio of 0.56. Also, management boasts \$800-million liquidity as of Jun 30, which is likely to help it stay afloat amid this crisis.

▲ **Shareholder Returns:** Aaron's financial position helps it to make capital investments alongside returning excess cash to shareholders via dividends and share buybacks. During the second quarter, the company did not repurchase shares but paid out dividends worth \$5.4 million. This clearly underscores the company's commitment toward rewarding shareholders. Moreover, management declared quarterly cash dividend of 4 cents, payable on Jul 7. Notably, Aaron's has a dividend payout ratio of 0.3%, annualized dividend yield of 14.3% and free cash flow yield of 12.1%.

▲ **Aaron's Business Transformation on Track:** The Aaron's business is progressing well with its transformational initiatives over the past few years. These initiatives are likely to bring the segment back to sustainable long-term growth in revenue and earnings, through investments in activities to improve customer experience, operating efficiencies, compliance and employee engagement. Additionally, the company's e-commerce site (Aarons.com) has witnessed significant growth in the past few years and is attracting new and younger customers. The company continued to witness e-commerce growth in the second quarter, as only online business remained operational amid the coronavirus outbreak.

Risks

- **Soft Aaron's Business:** The Aaron's Business segment has been grappling with soft conditions for a while now. Total revenues at the Aaron's Business segment fell 2.8% to \$431 million, mainly due to a net reduction of 185 outlets in the 15 months ended Jun 30, and a lower lease portfolio balance impact and temporary store closures stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. This was somewhat offset by robust customer payment activities. Moreover, same-store revenues rose 1.4%, while customer count on a same-store basis dropped 6.5%. Non-retail sales decreased 3.2% on a year-over-year basis. Lease revenues and fees for the three months ended Jun 30 declined 2.8% from the year-ago quarter. At the quarter-end, the company-operated Aaron's stores had 898,000 customers, reflecting an 8.7% year-over-year drop. Persistent decline in this segment may be a threat to the company's top line.
 - **Decline in Franchisee Revenues:** During second-quarter 2020, Aaron's franchisee revenues declined 3.5% to \$104.2 million. Same-store revenues for franchised stores increased 6.6% and same-store customer counts dropped 7.6% in the reported quarter. Notably, the company's franchisees had a customer base of 216,000 at the end of the quarter.
 - **Intense Competition:** Aaron's faces stiff competition from a diverse group of competitors including national, regional and local providers of lease-to-own stores, virtual lease-to-own operators, traditional and e-commerce players, as well as consumer finance companies. In addition, the company competes with retail stores for customers purchasing merchandise for cash or on credit. A challenging retail landscape, aggressive promotional strategies and waning store traffic might hurt Aaron's performance. This may adversely affect both top and bottom-line performances.
 - **Dropping Consumer Sentiment May Impact Sales:** Any dropping consumer confidence – a key determinant of the economy's health – may have serious bearing on spending. The company's customers remain sensitive to macroeconomic factors, including unemployment levels and high household debt levels, which may negatively impact their sentiments. For now, the novel coronavirus has wreaked havoc. The retail sector, in particular, remains under pressure. Again, job losses as well as lower disposable income due to this catastrophe are making things worse. Consumers are avoiding discretionary spending and focusing on necessities for the time being.
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Last Earnings Report

Aaron's Earnings & Revenues Surpass Estimates in Q2

Aaron's better-than-expected results for second-quarter 2020. Both top and bottom lines grew year over year. Solid performance of the Progressive segment, driven by strong invoice growth, operating cost management and sturdy customer payment activity, also contributed to quarterly results.

Q2 Highlights

Aaron's delivered adjusted earnings of \$1.18 per share, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 82 cents. Further, the metric advanced 26.9% from the prior-year quarter's reported figure. Reported earnings per share were \$1.01 on a GAAP basis, up 62.9% year over year from 62 cents reported in the year-ago quarter.

Consolidated revenues rose 6.4% to \$1,030.1 million and surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$984 million. Revenue growth was mainly backed by an increase in Progressive revenues, partly offset by soft revenues at the Aaron's Business segment.

Aaron's franchisee revenues declined 3.5% to \$104.2 million. Same-store revenues for franchised stores increased 6.6% and same-store customer counts dropped 7.6% in the reported quarter. Notably, the company's franchisees had a customer base of 216,000 at the end of the quarter.

Adjusted EBITDA grew 20.9% year over year to \$129.8 million, with adjusted EBITDA margin expanding 150 basis points (bps) to 12.6% in the reported quarter.

Segment Details

Progressive Leasing

Revenues at the segment grew 14.2% to \$589.7 million in the reported quarter. Moreover, invoice volumes fell 2.2% due to a 1.7% rise in invoice volume per active door and a 3.9% decrease in active doors to roughly 19,000. As of Jun 30, 2020, the division had 902,000 customers, reflecting a 0.8% decline year over year.

The segment's EBITDA was \$70.7 million, up 3.7% from the year-ago quarter. However, EBITDA margin contracted 120 bps to 12%.

Aaron's Business

Total revenues at the Aaron's Business segment fell 2.8% to \$431 million, mainly due to net reduction of 185 outlets in the 15 months ended Jun 30, and lower lease portfolio balance impact and temporary store closures stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. This was somewhat offset by robust customer payment activities. Moreover, same-store revenues rose 1.4%, while customer count on a same-store basis dropped 6.5%.

Non-retail sales decreased 3.2% on a year-over-year basis. Lease revenues and fees for the three months ended Jun 30 declined 2.8% from the year-ago quarter. At the quarter-end, the company-operated Aaron's stores had 898,000 customers, reflecting an 8.7% year-over-year drop.

The segment's adjusted EBITDA was \$57.1 million, up 44% year over year on the back of enhanced merchandise write-offs, reduced SG&A expenses and solid customer payment activity, which somewhat offset adverse impacts from lower portfolio balance and temporary store closures as a result of coronavirus. Also, adjusted EBITDA margin expanded 420 bps to 13.2%. As of Jun 30, 2020, Aaron's Business had 1,098 company-operated stores and 316 franchised stores.

Vive

Sales at the Vive segment, formerly known as Dent-A-Med, Inc., amounted to \$9.4 million in the quarter under review.

Financial Position

The company ended the quarter with cash and cash equivalents of \$313.1 million, debt of \$285.8 million and shareholders' equity of \$1,521.2 million. As of Jun 30, 2020, the company generated cash from operations of \$360.8 million.

During the quarter, the company did not repurchase shares but paid out dividends of \$5.4 million. Also, the company has roughly \$800-million liquidity as of Jun 30, which is likely to help it stay afloat amid this crisis.

Outlook

Going ahead, management issued a third-quarter view. Notably, it anticipates revenues of \$950-\$975 million and adjusted earnings of 80-90 cents per share.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Jul 29, 2020
Sales Surprise	4.67%
EPS Surprise	43.90%
Quarterly EPS	1.18
Annual EPS (TTM)	3.91

Recent News

Aaron's Approve Quarterly Dividend - Aug 6, 2020

Aaron's board has approved a dividend of 4 cents per share to be payable on Oct 6, 2020 as of shareholders record on Sep 17.

Aaron's Plans to Split Into Two Public Companies – Jul 29, 2020

Aaron's announced plans to split into two independent, publicly-traded companies namely Progressive Leasing and the Aaron's Business. This deal is anticipated to be concluded by the end of this year provided certain closing conditions are fulfilled.

Valuation

Aaron's shares are up 1.3% in the year-to-date period but down nearly 10% for the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Retail-Wholesale sector are up 0.8% and 27.8% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 21.2% and 36%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 2.5% in the year-to-date period and 11% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 12.19X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 19.18X for the Zacks sub-industry, 30.96X for the Zacks sector and 21.6X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 18.17X and as low as 3.79X, with a 5-year median of 12.81X. Our Outperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform better than the market. Our \$67 price target reflects 14.12X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for AAN

Valuation Multiples - AAN					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	12.19	19.18	30.96	21.6
	5-Year High	18.17	22.99	34	23.46
	5-Year Low	3.79	8.32	19.09	15.26
	5-Year Median	12.81	11.53	23.55	17.63
P/S F12M	Current	0.88	0.48	1.24	4.02
	5-Year High	1.21	0.49	1.32	4.3
	5-Year Low	0.23	0.21	0.82	3.11
	5-Year Median	0.77	0.31	1.01	3.66
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	1.58	6.26	18.96	14.28
	5-Year High	2.32	6.61	20.71	15.65
	5-Year Low	0.53	2.73	11.15	9.53
	5-Year Median	1.69	4.11	12.96	13.06

As of 09/28/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 15% (37 out of 250)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Best Buy Co., Inc. (BBY)	Outperform	1
Conns, Inc. (CONN)	Outperform	3
RentACenter, Inc. (RCII)	Outperform	1
RH (RH)	Outperform	1
GameStop Corp. (GME)	Neutral	3
Systemax Inc. (SYX)	Neutral	3
Vivint Smart Home, Inc. (VVNT)	Neutral	4
Walmart Inc. (WMT)	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Retail - Consumer Electronics				Industry Peers		
	AAN	X Industry	S&P 500	CONN	GME	SYX
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Outperform	-	-	Outperform	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	1	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	A	F	B
Market Cap	3.88 B	766.38 M	23.11 B	314.07 M	657.48 M	875.27 M
# of Analysts	6	4.5	14	4	5	1
Dividend Yield	0.28%	0.00%	1.66%	0.00%	0.00%	2.40%
Value Score	A	-	-	B	F	B
Cash/Price	0.08	0.21	0.08	0.23	1.13	0.07
EV/EBITDA	1.76	7.05	13.15	4.78	-0.47	11.64
PEG F1	0.76	1.48	2.88	NA	NA	NA
P/B	2.55	1.85	3.29	0.61	1.85	5.89
P/CF	1.65	9.99	12.83	2.32	5.77	16.20
P/E F1	12.65	15.23	21.32	NA	NA	17.42
P/S TTM	0.95	0.80	2.49	0.21	0.12	0.94
Earnings Yield	7.90%	-3.81%	4.44%	-13.36%	-21.01%	5.74%
Debt/Equity	0.19	0.18	0.70	1.44	0.61	0.00
Cash Flow (\$/share)	35.14	1.44	6.92	4.65	1.75	1.44
Growth Score	B	-	-	A	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	16.56%	21.25%	10.43%	48.02%	-28.42%	40.36%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	17.48%	10.33%	-4.22%	-174.87%	-1,064.55%	-3.60%
Current Cash Flow Growth	13.84%	-20.22%	5.47%	8.16%	-66.61%	5.05%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	15.48%	10.50%	8.52%	9.76%	-26.81%	49.91%
Current Ratio	3.04	1.36	1.35	4.36	1.05	1.65
Debt/Capital	15.82%	15.07%	42.91%	59.09%	38.00%	0.00%
Net Margin	-6.80%	1.35%	10.28%	-1.05%	-6.07%	5.22%
Return on Equity	16.23%	4.18%	14.73%	-1.56%	-29.98%	31.03%
Sales/Assets	1.32	1.70	0.50	0.70	2.07	2.41
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	5.56%	1.27%	-1.38%	-8.26%	-12.22%	2.55%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	C	F	C
Daily Price Change	3.88%	1.89%	1.85%	4.56%	0.70%	4.80%
1-Week Price Change	-0.89%	-0.09%	-2.32%	3.51%	5.81%	-0.09%
4-Week Price Change	3.49%	-0.43%	-2.53%	-15.65%	51.05%	5.23%
12-Week Price Change	28.42%	14.85%	4.17%	3.85%	137.97%	14.85%
52-Week Price Change	-9.99%	-14.01%	0.12%	-56.64%	82.79%	6.09%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	619,004	61,570	2,098,704	583,957	12,181,866	61,570
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	15.31%	0.00%	0.00%	32.59%	-41.09%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	51.07%	16.15%	4.22%	10.49%	-41.09%	21.82%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	69.57%	0.00%	0.00%	406.25%	-44.00%	0.00%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

We offer two rating systems that take into account investors' holding horizons: Zacks Rank and Zacks Recommendation. Each provides valuable insights into the future profitability of the stock and can be used separately or in combination with each other depending on your investment style.

Zacks Recommendation

The Zacks Recommendation aims to predict performance over the next 6 to 12 months. The foundation for the quantitatively determined Zacks Recommendation is trends in the company's estimate revisions and earnings outlook. The Zacks Recommendation is broken down into 3 Levels; Outperform, Neutral and Underperform. Unlike many Wall Street firms, we maintain a balance between the number of Outperform and Neutral recommendations. Our team of 70 analysts are fully versed in the benefits of earnings estimate revisions and how that is harnessed through the Zacks quantitative rating system. But we have given our analysts the ability to override the Zacks Recommendation for the 1200 stocks that they follow. The reason for the analyst over-rides is that there are often factors such as valuation, industry conditions and management effectiveness that a trained investment professional can spot better than a quantitative model.

Zacks Rank

The Zacks Rank is our short-term rating system that is most effective over the one- to three-month holding horizon. The underlying driver for the quantitatively-determined Zacks Rank is the same as the Zacks Recommendation, and reflects trends in earnings estimate revisions.

Zacks Style Scores

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	B
Momentum Score	D
VGM Score	A

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

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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 forward-looking 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 medium-term price change metric and an indication of the stock gaining momentum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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