

The Allstate Corp. (ALL)

\$131.41 (As of 06/10/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$139.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 01/26/21)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

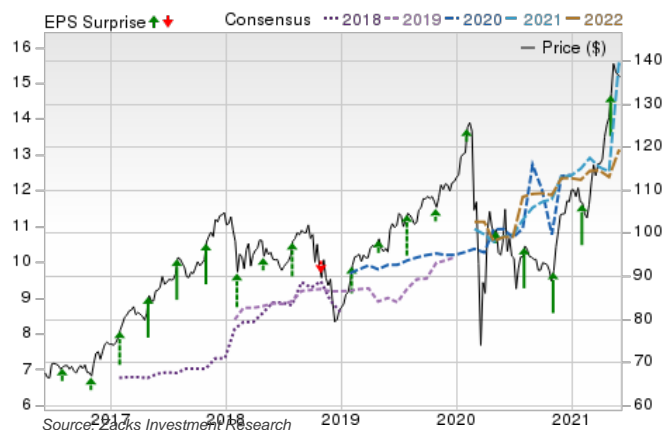
Growth: B

Momentum: B

Summary

Allstate's acquisitions and growth in the emerging businesses are evident from consistently higher premiums written over the years. The agreement to sell Allstate Life Insurance company will streamline its business, allowing to focus on high growth areas. Top-line has risen over the years owing to its broad product suite and pricing discipline is a positive. The company's thriving service business provides a diversified revenue stream. Disciplined capital management via buybacks and dividend hikes is impressive. Its shares have outperformed its industry year to date. However, its business is susceptible to catastrophe losses, which dents its underwriting results. Its debt level is higher than the industry average. Low interest rates weigh on investment income.

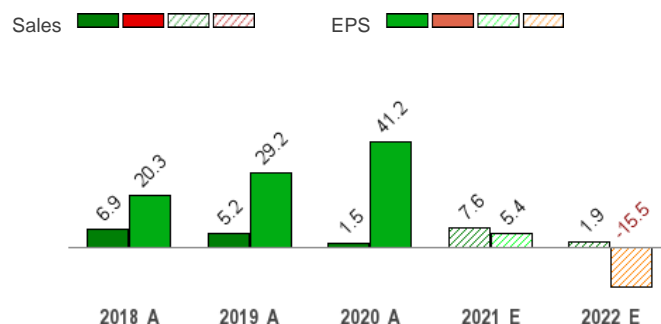
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 52-Week High-Low | \$140.00 - \$84.97 |
| 20-Day Average Volume (Shares) | 2,001,302 |
| Market Cap | \$39.3 B |
| Year-To-Date Price Change | 19.5% |
| Beta | 0.85 |
| Dividend / Dividend Yield | \$3.24 / 2.5% |
| Industry | Insurance - Property and Casualty |
| Zacks Industry Rank | Bottom 33% (167 out of 250) |

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Last EPS Surprise | 58.7% |
| Last Sales Surprise | NA |
| EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change | 5.9% |
| Expected Report Date | 08/03/2021 |
| Earnings ESP | -1.8% |
| P/E TTM | 7.6 |
| P/E F1 | 8.5 |
| PEG F1 | 1.0 |
| P/S TTM | 0.8 |

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Annual* |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2022 | | | | | 47,592 E |
| 2021 | 12,025 A | | | | 46,719 E |
| 2020 | 10,538 A | 10,493 A | 11,060 A | 11,344 A | 43,435 A |

EPS Estimates

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Annual* |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 2022 | \$3.64 E | \$2.37 E | \$2.61 E | \$3.69 E | \$13.12 E |
| 2021 | \$6.11 A | \$2.86 E | \$2.87 E | \$3.66 E | \$15.53 E |
| 2020 | \$3.54 A | \$2.46 A | \$2.94 A | \$5.87 A | \$14.73 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 06/10/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 06/11/2021.

Overview

Founded in 1931 and headquartered in Northbrook, Illinois, The Allstate Corporation is the third-largest property-casualty (P&C) insurer and the largest publicly-held personal lines carrier in the U.S. The company also provides a range of life insurance and investment products to its diverse customer base. It provides insurance products to approximately 16 million households through more than 12,000 exclusive agencies and financial specialists in the U.S. and Canada.

In total, Allstate had 175.9 million policies in force as of Dec 31, 2020. The company reports through the following segments:

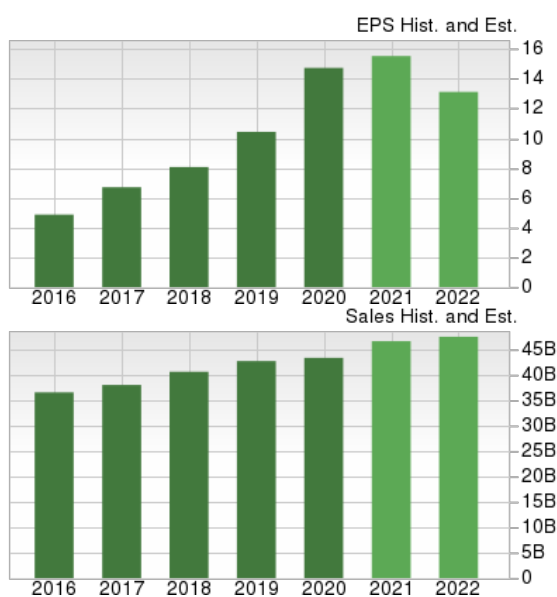
Allstate Protection (86% of 2020 revenues) includes the Allstate, Encompass, and Ensurance brands and Answer Financial. It offers passenger auto, homeowners, other personal lines, and commercial insurance through agencies and direct, including contact centers and the internet.

AllstateService (4%) which includes SquareTrade, Arity, InfoArmor, Allstate Roadside Services and Allstate Dealer Services, offers a broad range of products and services that expand and enhance customer value propositions.

Allstate Life (5%) offers traditional, interest-sensitive and variable life insurance products. On Jan 26, 2021, Allstate announced an agreement to sell Allstate Life Insurance Company and certain affiliates for \$2.8 billion. Allstate will retain ownership of Allstate Life Insurance Company of New York while pursuing alternatives to sell or otherwise transfer risk to a third party.

Allstate Benefits (3%) offers voluntary benefits products including life, critical illness, accident, short-term disability and other health-insurance products.

Allstate Annuities (2%) consists of deferred fixed annuities and immediate fixed annuities in run-off.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ **Share Price Performance:** The company has outperformed its industry year to date. Moreover, its solid fundamentals are likely to help the stock continue performing well in the days ahead.
- ▲ **Rising Revenues:** The company's top line has been increasing over the years owing to its broad product suite and pricing discipline. It is also benefiting from past acquisitions and growth in emerging businesses, evident from a consistent increase in premium written over the years. During 2020, premiums written inched up 1% year over year. We expect revenue growth to continue, given a number of strategic initiatives taken, such as product enhancements and changes in business mix to focus on those that command a high return on equity.

Growing revenues, business streamlining, solid balance sheet with efficient capital management are expected to drive long term growth.

The company completed the buyout of National General Holdings Corp. in January 2021, which will strengthen its strategic position in the independent agent distribution channel. The move advances Allstate's strategy to increase its market share in personal property-liability with market share increasing 1%. National General has a strong position in higher risk or "non-standard" auto insurance. Acquisition will be accretive to Allstate's earnings per share and ROE, reflecting significant cost synergies. The company expects a high-single digit earnings accretion in the first year post close. It also anticipates ROE accretion of approximately 100 bps, mirroring substantial cost efficiency. The buyout of National General has provided a boost to 26.2% revenue growth in first-quarter 2021. Later this year, the company expects to launch standard auto and homeowners insurance offerings on the National General platform and intends to complete deploying these offerings in less than two years.

The company recently announced that it will acquire SafeAuto. This deal will leverage Allstate's recently-closed acquisition of National General. It will add capabilities and distribution to National General's direct-to-consumer non-standard auto insurance operations and utilize the latter's track record of acquiring and integrating companies to accelerate growth.

- ▲ **Growing Protection Services Business:** The company is making concerted efforts to expand its Protection Services business (previously known as Service business), which provides diversification benefits. In this vein, the company acquired SquareTrade in 2017, a provider of protection plans for mobile phones, consumer electronics and appliances. The company also acquired PlumChoice in 2018, a leading provider of cloud and technical support services to consumers and small businesses. In February 2019, iCracked was acquired, which expanded SquareTrade's protection offerings. These buyouts will expand its Protection Services business, which improved revenues by 7.3% and 16.6% in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The trend continued in first-quarter 2021 as well, wherein revenues stemming from the business surged 21.6% year over year
- ▲ **Business Streamlining:** The company has agreed to sell Allstate Life Insurance Company. This is in vein with the company's long term growth strategy to deploy capital out of lower growth and return businesses while focus to grow market share in personal property-liability and expand protection solutions for customers.
- ▲ **Cost Cutting Efforts:** The company continues to undertake several cost-cutting efforts to emerge as a cost-effective digital insurer. Cost reductions enable Allstate to undertake higher investments in growth and technology, which in turn, is likely to boost its product management system and enhance customer experience. Continued cost savings have contributed to the company's underwriting results and 150 basis points (bps) improvement in combined ratio in first-quarter 2021. Also, the expense ratio of the Property-Liability segment has improved 250 bps in the first quarter, courtesy of constant cost-curbing initiatives. These initiatives are likely to drive the company's margins in the days ahead.
- ▲ **Strong Solvency Position:** The solvency position of Allstate looks impressive. Its times interest earned of 28.7 stands higher when compared with 2020-end figure of 22.9, implying that its earnings are sufficient to cover interest obligations.
- ▲ **Strong Balance Sheet and Efficient Capital Management:** The company's cash flow has been increasing over the years. Management's proactive risk mitigation and return optimization programs continue to enhance operating cash flow and shareholder value. Disciplined capital management by way of share buyback and dividend hike is also impressive. In February 2021, Allstate increased its quarterly dividend by 50%. During 2020, the company bought back 5.5% of its shares compared with 5.2% in 2019. The current \$3 billion share buyback program is likely to end within this year. Its current dividend yield of 2.3% is considerably higher than the industry's 0.4%.
- ▲ **Strong ROE:** Allstate's trailing 12-month return on equity (ROE) reinforces its growth potential. The company's ROE has increased over the past four years and remains way above the industry's ROE of 5.6%, reflecting its tactical efficiency in utilizing its shareholders' funds. During first-quarter 2021, the company's adjusted net income ROE of 23.2% was higher than the long-term adjusted net income ROE target of 14-17%.

Reasons To Sell:

▼ **Exposure to Catastrophe Losses:** Due to a relatively large property insurance business, Allstate is significantly exposed to catastrophic events. Weather-related losses over the years have weighed on the company's claims and benefits, expenses, and cash flow, draining its underwriting profitability. In first-quarter 2021, the company incurred \$590 million of catastrophe losses, which rose to nearly three-fold on a year-over-year basis. Though the company remains focused on reducing losses through its catastrophe management strategy and reinsurance programs, and limiting exposure to riskier geographic markets by raising premiums, it would lead to a decline in the number of policies in force.

▼ **Pressure on Investment Income:** The company's net investment income was hurt by low interest rates (down by 2.5% in 2019). It further declined 9.7% in 2020. Nevertheless, the metric increased to nearly three-fold from the prior-year quarter's figure to \$708 million in the first quarter driven by improved performance-based income. Though the company has lowered its exposure in growth-sensitive assets, which is likely to improve its investment portfolio's risk profile, the low interest rate resulting in low investment yield will pressurize net investment income in the coming quarters.

Exposure to catastrophe and lower investment income are some of the headwinds faced by company.

Last Earnings Report

Allstate Earnings Top Estimates in Q1, Revenues Up Y/Y

Allstate delivered first-quarter 2021 adjusted earnings of \$6.11 per share, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 58.7%. Moreover, the bottom line surged 63.8% on a year-over-year basis. The company's results reflect growing revenues and robust underwriting results, partly offset by elevated costs.

Revenues improved 14.1% year over year to \$12 billion in the quarter attributable to improved earned premiums stemming from Protection Services segment, the buyout of National General and higher performance-based investment income. Further, the top line beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 10.5%.

Total costs and expenses of \$9.4 billion increased 6.6% year over year primarily due to higher property and casualty (P&C) insurance claims and claims expense, accident and health insurance policy benefits, operating costs and expenses, and restructuring and related charges.

As of Mar 31, 2021, total policies in force totaled 182.9 million, up 20.6% year over year. Net investment income amounted to \$708 million, which increased to nearly three-fold from the prior-year quarter's figure, courtesy of improved performance-based income.

The company incurred \$590 million of catastrophe losses in the first quarter, which rose to nearly three-fold on a year-over-year basis.

Segmental Update

Property-Liability insurance premiums written improved 13.7% year over year to \$9.8 billion mainly driven by National General buyout and rise in premiums written across Allstate brand. The segment recorded an underwriting income of \$1.7 billion, which rose 22.9% year over year attributable to reduced auto insurance losses in the Allstate brand, partly offset by elevated catastrophe losses.

Protection Service Business revenues of \$552 million climbed 21.6% year over year in the quarter under review, courtesy of strong performance at Allstate Protection Plans.

Allstate Health and Benefits' total premium and contract charges amounted to \$455 million, which surged 61.3% year over year. The upside can be attributed to addition of group health and individual accident and health businesses following the buyout of National General.

Financial Update

The company exited the first quarter with cash balance of \$709 million, which more than doubled from the 2020-end level. As of Mar 31, 2021, total assets were \$129.8 billion, up 3% from the level as on Dec 31, 2020.

Long-term debt during the quarter amounted to \$8 billion, which increased 2.2% from the level at 2020 end. As of Mar 31, 2021, total shareholders' equity of \$26.8 billion declined 11.2% from 2020- end level.

Capital Position (as of Mar 31, 2021)

Adjusted net income return on equity came in at 23.2%, up 570 basis points (bps) year over year. Book value per share rose 16.4% year over year to \$81.08 in the first quarter. Debt-to-capital ratio of 23x in the quarter under review reflects 150 bps deterioration from the prior-year quarter's figure.

Prudent Capital Deployment

During the quarter, the company rewarded shareholders to the tune of \$601 million via share buybacks and \$164 million through dividends.

Quarter Ending 03/2021

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Report Date | May 05, 2021 |
| Sales Surprise | NA |
| EPS Surprise | 58.70% |
| Quarterly EPS | 6.11 |
| Annual EPS (TTM) | 17.38 |

Recent News

Allstate to Buy SafeAuto — Jun 2, 2021

The company has announced that it will acquire SafeAuto, a non-standard auto insurance carrier.

The deal valued at \$300 million includes a combination of \$270 million and \$30 million of dividend. SafeAuto is the best fit for Allstate, given its reach in 28 states and a provision of low-cost insurance.

Allstate Catastrophe Losses to be Lowered by Reinsurance — Apr 16, 2021

The company has announced estimated catastrophe losses of \$252 million pretax or \$54 million after tax and anticipated recoveries for the month of March 2021.

These weather-related losses emanate from six events at an estimated cost of \$208 million plus increased prior-period reserve estimates of \$44 million. Approximately, 55% of March estimated catastrophe losses was due to one large wind/hail event. The nationwide aggregate reinsurance cover will offset \$184 million of losses.

Allstate is likely to incur losses worth \$1.67 billion for the first quarter of 2021. This will, however, be offset by \$1.08 billion of subrogation recoveries and anticipated reinsurance. Thus, on a net basis, catastrophe losses will be to the tune of \$466 million after tax.

Allstate Rewards Shareholders With 50% Dividend Hike — Feb 22, 2021

In a bid to enhance shareholder value, Allstate's board of directors recently approved a 50% hike in the quarterly dividend. The company will now pay out a dividend of 81 cents per share compared with the prior payout of 54 cents. The increased dividend, which marked the 10th straight year of dividend hike, will be paid on Apr 1, 2021 to shareholders of record as on Mar 4.

Prior to the recent hike, the company had last raised quarterly dividend by 8% to 54 cents per share in February 2020.

Valuation

Allstate's shares are up 20.4% and 38.3% in the year-to-date period and over the trailing 12-month period, respectively. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Finance sector are up 17.8% and 19.6% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 41.3% and 46.2%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 13.6% in the year-to-date period and 41.6% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 1.6x trailing 12-month price-to-book, which compares to 1.37x for the Zacks sub-industry, 3.38x for the Zacks sector and 7.05x for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 1.86x and as low as 1x, with a 5-year median of 1.51x. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$139 price target reflects 1.68x book value.

The table below shows summary valuation data for ALL

| Valuation Multiples - ALL | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------|---------|
| | | Stock | Sub-Industry | Sector | S&P 500 |
| P/B TTM | Current | 1.6 | 1.37 | 3.38 | 7.05 |
| | 5-Year High | 1.86 | 1.71 | 3.41 | 7.05 |
| | 5-Year Low | 1 | 0.97 | 1.77 | 3.84 |
| | 5-Year Median | 1.51 | 1.49 | 2.64 | 5.02 |
| P/S F12M | Current | 0.84 | 1.99 | 8.55 | 4.72 |
| | 5-Year High | 1.12 | 11.41 | 8.55 | 4.74 |
| | 5-Year Low | 0.52 | 1.5 | 5.08 | 3.21 |
| | 5-Year Median | 0.86 | 1.84 | 6.21 | 3.71 |
| P/E F12M | Current | 9.09 | 29.56 | 16.54 | 21.84 |
| | 5-Year High | 17.51 | 31.77 | 17.24 | 23.83 |
| | 5-Year Low | 7.06 | 21.52 | 11.6 | 15.31 |
| | 5-Year Median | 10.77 | 26.8 | 14.94 | 18.05 |

As of 06/10/2021 Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 33% (167 out of 250)



Top Peers

| Company (Ticker) | Rec | Rank |
|--|------------|------|
| W.R. Berkley Corporation (WRB) | Outperform | 1 |
| Arch Capital Group Ltd. (ACGL) | Neutral | 3 |
| American Financial Group, Inc. (AFG) | Neutral | 3 |
| Axis Capital Holdings Limited (AXS) | Neutral | 3 |
| Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK.B) | Neutral | 3 |
| Chubb Limited (CB) | Neutral | 3 |
| Hallmark Financial Services, Inc. (HALL) | Neutral | 3 |
| The Progressive Corporation (PGR) | Neutral | 3 |

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

| Industry Comparison Industry: Insurance - Property And Casualty | | | | Industry Peers | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|----------|------------|
| | ALL | X Industry | S&P 500 | AFG | AXS | WRB |
| Zacks Recommendation (Long Term) | Neutral | - | - | Neutral | Neutral | Outperform |
| Zacks Rank (Short Term) | 3 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| VGM Score | A | - | - | A | B | D |
| Market Cap | 39.34 B | 1.72 B | 30.26 B | 10.56 B | 4.39 B | 13.37 B |
| # of Analysts | 8 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Dividend Yield | 2.47% | 0.99% | 1.28% | 1.61% | 3.24% | 0.64% |
| Value Score | A | - | - | A | B | C |
| Cash/Price | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.39 | 0.29 |
| EV/EBITDA | 5.37 | 8.24 | 17.41 | 8.75 | 98.39 | 12.81 |
| PEG F1 | 1.02 | 2.15 | 2.14 | NA | 2.47 | 2.10 |
| P/B | 1.60 | 1.19 | 4.16 | 1.58 | 0.95 | 2.08 |
| P/CF | 7.30 | 15.25 | 17.71 | 10.25 | NA | 23.40 |
| P/E F1 | 8.48 | 15.73 | 21.55 | 16.55 | 12.33 | 18.93 |
| P/S TTM | 0.83 | 0.98 | 3.49 | 1.30 | 0.88 | 1.58 |
| Earnings Yield | 11.81% | 6.24% | 4.55% | 6.04% | 8.11% | 5.28% |
| Debt/Equity | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.66 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.51 |
| Cash Flow (\$/share) | 17.99 | 2.68 | 6.83 | 12.10 | -0.48 | 3.22 |
| Growth Score | B | - | - | C | B | D |
| Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years) | 27.52% | 8.11% | 9.44% | 9.19% | -29.69% | 6.75% |
| Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0) | 5.40% | 54.79% | 21.30% | -11.14% | 301.92% | 71.55% |
| Current Cash Flow Growth | 26.93% | -6.04% | 0.98% | 0.77% | -110.71% | -18.09% |
| Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years) | 15.95% | 3.40% | 7.28% | 11.13% | NA | 1.63% |
| Current Ratio | 0.47 | 0.44 | 1.39 | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.49 |
| Debt/Capital | 22.99% | 18.31% | 41.53% | 22.70% | 24.72% | 33.99% |
| Net Margin | 7.73% | 9.05% | 11.95% | 17.83% | 3.63% | 9.05% |
| Return on Equity | 21.16% | 5.97% | 16.36% | 12.14% | 2.03% | 8.24% |
| Sales/Assets | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.51 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.30 |
| Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0) | 7.56% | 1.73% | 9.37% | -24.92% | 5.27% | 5.05% |
| Momentum Score | B | - | - | A | D | F |
| Daily Price Change | -1.22% | -0.28% | 0.21% | 0.07% | -0.52% | -0.13% |
| 1-Week Price Change | -0.28% | 0.00% | 0.58% | 5.43% | -1.79% | -0.88% |
| 4-Week Price Change | -4.44% | -0.74% | 1.55% | -3.87% | -7.93% | -5.12% |
| 12-Week Price Change | 13.24% | 1.20% | 7.72% | 4.73% | -2.43% | -1.34% |
| 52-Week Price Change | 38.63% | 34.43% | 46.01% | 105.70% | 33.20% | 34.43% |
| 20-Day Average Volume (Shares) | 2,001,302 | 102,374 | 1,775,554 | 591,253 | 330,232 | 556,216 |
| EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change | -0.08% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change | 5.88% | 0.00% | 0.03% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.06% |
| EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change | 20.35% | 0.00% | 3.52% | 10.70% | -1.41% | 6.61% |
| EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change | 2.15% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.79% |

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 | B |
| VGM Score | A |

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

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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.