

Bank of America (BAC)

\$39.80 (As of 06/17/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$42.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 05/17/21)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

2-Buy

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:F

Value: F

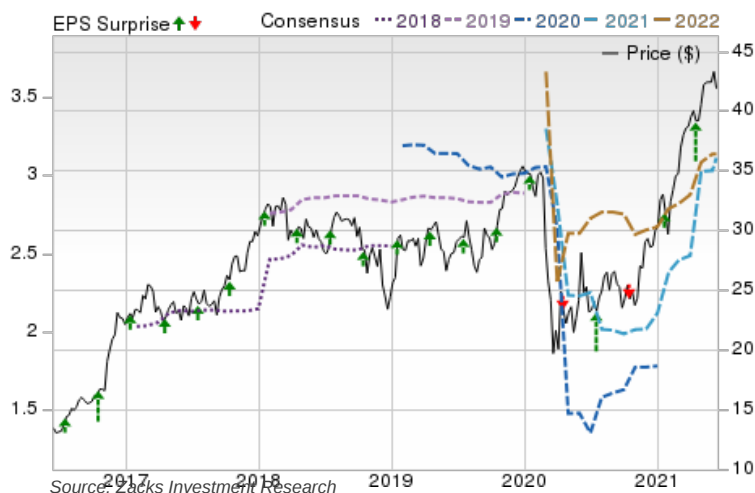
Growth: F

Momentum: A

Summary

Bank of America's shares have outperformed the industry so far this year. The company has an impressive earnings surprise history. The company's earnings have surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate in three of the trailing four quarters. Opening of new branches, enhanced digital offerings, strategic acquisitions and efforts to manage expenses will continue to support profitability in the quarters ahead. Moreover, a strong balance sheet and liquidity position are expected to continue aiding financials. Further, the company will keep enhancing shareholder value through sustained capital deployments. However, lower interest rates and the Federal Reserve signaling no near-term chance of change in the same are expected to keep hurting the bank's margins and interest income. Also, muted lending scenario remains a major near-term concern.

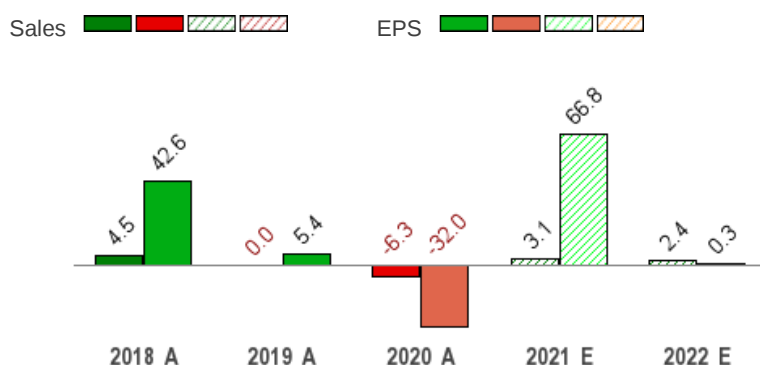
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$43.49 - \$22.39
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	41,110,680
Market Cap	\$341.1 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	31.3%
Beta	1.56
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.72 / 1.8%
Industry	Banks - Major Regional
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 50% (126 out of 252)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	32.3%
Last Sales Surprise	4.2%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.2%
Expected Report Date	07/15/2021
Earnings ESP	0.0%

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	22,045 E	22,366 E	22,262 E	22,232 E	90,326 E
2021	22,821 A	21,919 E	21,679 E	21,528 E	88,186 E
2020	22,767 A	22,326 A	20,336 A	20,099 A	85,528 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$0.74 E	\$0.82 E	\$0.82 E	\$0.85 E	\$3.13 E
2021	\$0.86 A	\$0.75 E	\$0.75 E	\$0.77 E	\$3.12 E
2020	\$0.40 A	\$0.37 A	\$0.51 A	\$0.59 A	\$1.87 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

P/E TTM	17.1
P/E F1	12.8
PEG F1	1.8
P/S TTM	3.8

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 06/17/2021. The report's text and the

analyst-provided price target are as of 06/18/2021.

Overview

Headquartered in Charlotte, NC, Bank of America Corporation (incorporated in 1874) is one of the largest financial holding companies in the United States. With total assets worth \$2.97 trillion as of Mar 31, 2021, it provides a diverse range of banking and non-banking financial services and products.

Bank of America presents results of operations through the following business segments:

Consumer Banking (35.1% of total assets in 2020), comprising Deposits and Consumer Lending businesses, provides a wide range of credit, banking and investment products and services to consumers and businesses.

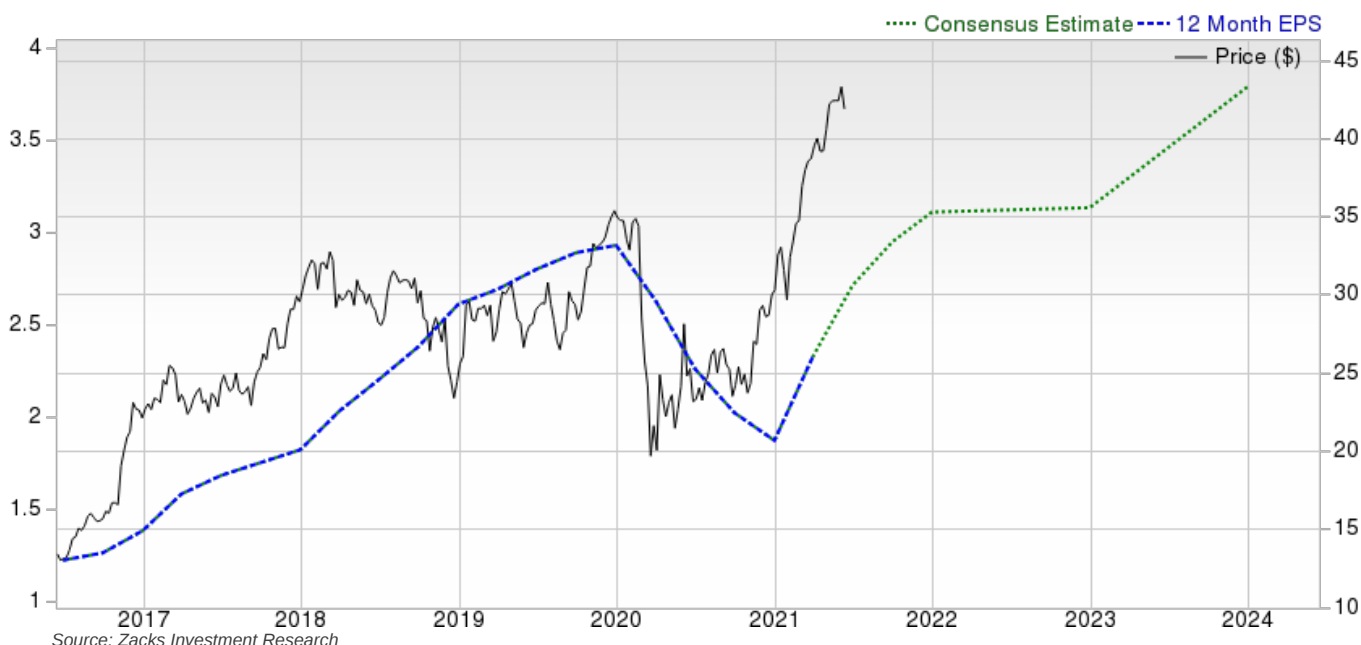
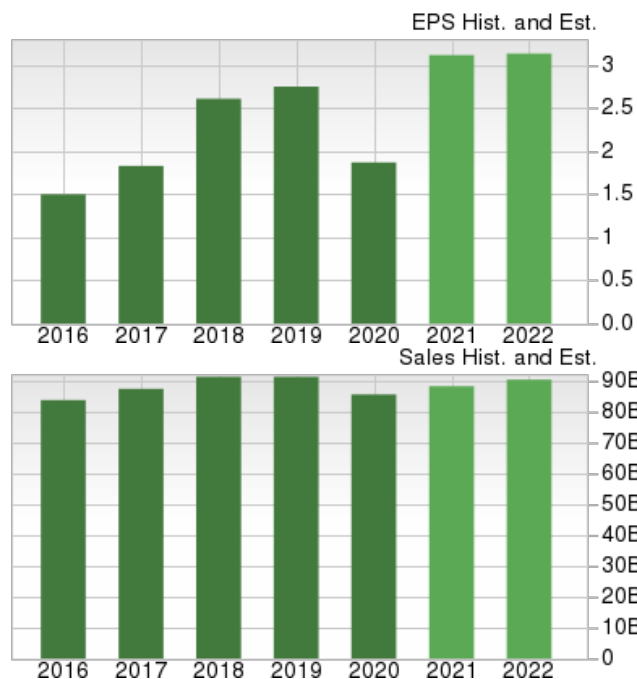
Global Wealth & Investment Management (13.1%) consisting of Merrill Lynch Global Wealth Management and U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management, offers wealth structuring, investment management, trust and banking needs and specialty asset management services.

Global Banking (20.6%), which includes Global Corporate Banking, Global Commercial Banking, Business Banking and Global Investment Banking, provides lending-related products and services, integrated working capital management and treasury solutions, and underwriting and advisory services.

Global Markets (21.9%) offers sales and trading, market-making, financing, securities clearing, settlement and custody, and risk-management services globally.

All Other (9.3%) consists of ALM activities, equity investments, the international consumer card business, liquidating businesses, residual expense allocations and other.

In March 2021, Bank of America acquired Axia Technologies Inc.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Bank of America continues to align its banking center network according to customer needs. The bank is on track to open 500 new centers in new cities and redesign 2,500 centers with technology upgrades. The company is opening fully automated branches that will feature automated telling machines (ATMs) and video conferencing facility, allowing customers to communicate with off-site bankers. Further, the company plans to add 2,200 more ATMs to its network. These initiatives, along with the success of Zelle and Erica, has enabled the company to improve digital offerings, and cross sell several products including mortgages, auto loans and credit cards. The acquisition of Axia Technologies will further strengthen the company's healthcare payments business.
- ▲ Bank of America remains focused on acquiring the industry's best deposit franchise and strengthening the loan portfolio. Despite a challenging operating environment, deposits and loan balances have remained solid over the past several years. Moreover, given the expectations of an accelerated economic recovery, demand for loans is expected to improve in the near term.
- ▲ Further, Bank of America's balance sheet position remains solid. As of Mar 31, 2021, the company had total debt worth \$575.2 billion, and cash and cash equivalents worth \$326.1 billion. Nonetheless, its first-quarter 2021 times-interest-earned and total debt/total capital of 4.8X and 47.8%, respectively, have improved sequentially. Thus, given the favorable factors and record of consistent earnings strength, the bank is expected to be able to continue to meet debt obligations in the near term even if the economic situation worsens.
- ▲ Further, prudent expense management continues to support Bank of America's financials. Its expense-saving plan – Project New BAC (launched in 2011) – helped improve overall efficiency and save as much as \$8.0 billion in operating expenses annually till the end of 2014. Over the last several quarters, the bank incurred on an average \$14 billion expenses on a quarterly basis, despite undertaking several strategic growth initiatives. The company is likely to manage expenses prudently going forward.
- ▲ Amid the coronavirus-induced economic slowdown, the Federal Reserve had restricted dividends and share repurchases by major banks in order to conserve liquidity. Thus, Bank of America is paying the dividend of 18 cents per share and did not resume buybacks till December 2020 end. Yet, after the Fed's second round of stress test and subsequent approval, it resumed repurchases in first-quarter 2021. In April, the bank announced authorization to buy back shares worth \$25 billion over time, while its second quarter plan will be based on the Fed's restrictions and conditions. Given a solid balance sheet position and earnings strength, the bank is expected to be able to sustain capital deployment activities in the future.
- ▲ Shares of Bank of America have outperformed the industry so far this year. Also, the company's earnings estimates for 2021 have been revised marginally upward over the past 30 days. Thus, given the strong fundamentals and positive estimate revisions, the stock has decent upside potential left.

Efforts to improve revenue growth, strong balance sheet and expansion into new markets will support Bank of America. Also, technological advancement will continue aiding cross selling opportunities.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ After slashing interest rates thrice in 2019, the Federal Reserve cut the rates to near zero in March 2020, with an aim of supporting the U.S. economy from coronavirus-induced mayhem. This hurt Bank of America's net interest income (NII) growth and resulted in contraction of net interest yield over the last several quarters. A similar trend is expected to continue in the near term as the central bank has signaled no change in interest rates anytime soon. This will, thus, hamper the company's overall top-line growth.
- ▼ Further, Bank of America's dependence on capital markets performance to generate fee income is a matter of concern. Markets across the globe have remained extremely volatile, which resulted in volatility in the company's markets and investment banking performances. Though the same improved in 2020 and in the first quarter 2021, the future performance of this volatility-driven business depends on market developments and client volumes, which remains uncertain. Thus, this is expected to make fee income growth challenging, going forward.
- ▼ Bank of America's trailing 12-month return on equity (ROE) undercuts its growth potential. The company's ROE of 8.90% compares unfavorably with 10.65% for the industry and 16.48% for the S&P 500. Thus, this reflects the fact that the company is less efficient in using shareholder funds.
- ▼ Further, Bank of America seems overvalued than the broader industry. Its current price/book and price/earnings (F1) ratios are above the respective industry averages.

Near-zero interest rates are likely to hurt Bank of America's net interest yield in the upcoming quarters. Its dependence on the volatile nature of the capital markets for fee income is a concern.

Last Earnings Report

Bank of America's Q1 Earnings Beat on Big Reserve Release, Fee Income

Bank of America's first-quarter 2021 earnings of 86 cents per share handily beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 65 cents. Also, the bottom line compared favorably with 40 cents earned in the prior-year quarter level.

Driven by stellar deal making activities during the first quarter, advisory fees jumped 45% from the prior-year quarter. Also, equity underwriting fees surged 356%, while debt issuance fees remained relatively stable. Hence, total investment banking fees soared 54%.

Moreover, Bank of America's trading numbers were impressive. Sales and trading revenues (excluding DVA) grew 17% from the prior-year quarter. This was driven by 10% rise in equity trading income, while fixed income trading fees rose 22%.

Backed by improvement in consumer spending, Bank of America witnessed 13% growth in total card income on a year-over-year basis. Further, a large reserve release, leading to provision benefits, supported the company's financials.

However, as expected, a low interest rate environment and muted loan demand hurt Bank of America's net interest income. Also, the company recorded a rise in operating expenses.

Performance of the company's business segments, in terms of net income generation, was impressive. All segments witnessed a robust improvement in net income. Overall, net income soared substantially from the prior-year quarter to \$8.1 billion.

Fee Income Aids Revenues, Expenses Rise

Net revenues amounted to \$22.8 billion, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$21.9 billion. The top line was on par with the prior-year level.

Net interest income (fully taxable-equivalent basis) declined 16% year over year to \$10.3 billion, mainly due to lower interest rates and fall in loan balance. Also, net interest yield contracted 65 basis points (bps) to 1.68%.

Further, non-interest income grew 19% from the year-ago quarter to \$12.6 billion.

Non-interest expenses were \$15.5 billion, up 15%.

Efficiency ratio was 67.98%, up from 59.19% in the year-ago quarter. Increase in the efficiency ratio indicates deterioration in profitability.

Credit Quality: Mixed Bag

Provision for credit losses was a benefit of 1.9 billion against a provision of \$4.8 billion in the prior-year quarter. This reflected a reserve release of \$2.7 billion amid an improved macroeconomic outlook and balance declines. Also, net charge-offs plunged 26% to \$823 million.

As of Mar 31, 2021, non-performing loans and leases were 0.58%, up 19 bps.

Strong Capital Position

Bank of America's book value per share as of Mar 31, 2021 was \$29.07 compared with \$27.84 a year ago. Tangible book value per share as of first quarter-end was \$20.90, up from \$19.79.

At the end of March 2021, common equity tier 1 capital ratio (Advanced approaches) was 13.0%, up from 11.1% as of Mar 31, 2020.

Share Repurchase Update

During the quarter, Bank of America repurchased shares worth \$3.5 billion. It must be noted that the company resumed buybacks following approval for the same from the Federal Reserve in December 2020.

Outlook

Management expects NII to improve gradually and be roughly \$11.3 billion in fourth-quarter 2021 on the assumptions of the forward interest rate curve materializing, the economy's recovery and modest loan growth in the second half of the year.

Operating expenses are expected to decline in the second quarter on a sequential basis and be around \$14 billion. Further, the company projects expenses to be approximately \$56.5 billion in 2021, mainly due to certain charges incurred during the first quarter.

For 2021, effective tax rate (excluding any changes in the current tax laws or other unusual items) is expected to be in the range of 10-12%.

Quarter Ending	03/2021
Report Date	Apr 15, 2021
Sales Surprise	4.18%
EPS Surprise	32.31%
Quarterly EPS	0.86
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.33

Net charge-offs are expected to decline in 2Q21 sequentially, given positive delinquency trends.

Recent News

Bank of America Buys Axia Technologies, Boosts Healthcare Payments - Mar 31, 2021

Bank of America has acquired Santa Barbara, CA-based Axia Technologies, Inc., a health care payment and technology firm that provides secure patient payments. The terms of the transaction are not yet disclosed.

Following the termination of its joint venture with Fiserv Inc.'s First Data in mid-2020, Bank of America has been making efforts to integrate merchant banking services with its proprietary platform. The platform delivers innovative services like real-time payments and digital capabilities to support functions including "merchant acquiring, payments processing and settlement, along with value-added services such as analytics and security solutions."

The acquisition, which is expected to boost Bank of America's payment offerings for healthcare clients and further accelerate its capability to serve this key vertical, is part of this initiative.

Founded in 2015, Axia Technologies' "integrated offerings aid the financial performance of healthcare providers by expanding the payment options available to patients and streamlining administrative workflows."

Mark Monaco, head of enterprise payments at Bank of America, said, "Working together, we can leverage our joint expertise and capabilities to deliver a comprehensive range of payment and settlement solutions to our healthcare clients and their patients."

He further added, "Payments are core to what we do at Bank of America. We continue to invest to enable clients with expanded capabilities, and flexible solutions to meet a variety of business needs in an integrated and transparent way that puts the client first."

Dividend Update

On Apr 22, Bank of America announced a quarterly cash dividend of 18 cents per share. The dividend will be paid out on Jun 25 to shareholders on record as of Jun 4.

Valuation

Bank of America's shares are up 31.3% in the year to date period and 57.6% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Finance sector are up 28.9% and 19.1% so far this year, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 57.1% and 45.1%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 13.3% in the year to date period and 38.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 12.75X forward 12 months earnings, which compares to 12.01X for the Zacks sub-industry, 16.47X for the Zacks sector and 21.70X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 16.80X and as low as 6.09X, with a 5-year median of 11.72X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$42 price target reflects 13.46X forward earnings.

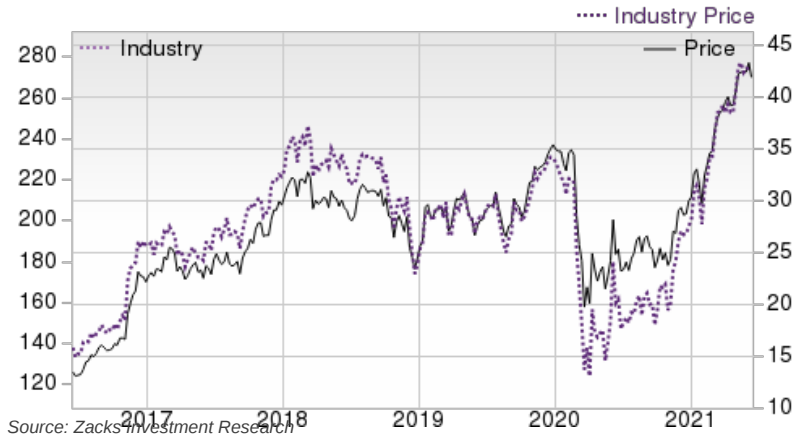
The table below shows summary valuation data for BAC

Valuation Multiples - BAC					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	12.75	12.01	16.47	21.7
	5-Year High	16.8	14.2	17.24	23.83
	5-Year Low	6.09	8.01	11.6	15.31
	5-Year Median	11.72	11.79	14.94	18.05
P/TB TTM	Current	1.93	2.22	4.47	17.68
	5-Year High	2.1	2.68	4.61	17.81
	5-Year Low	0.78	1.21	2.09	8.07
	5-Year Median	1.57	2.14	3.62	11.6
P/S F12M	Current	3.83	4.12	8.56	4.7
	5-Year High	4.18	4.59	8.56	4.74
	5-Year Low	1.46	2.39	5.08	3.21
	5-Year Median	2.96	3.66	6.21	3.72

As of 06/17/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 50% (126 out of 252)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BK)	Neutral	3
Citigroup Inc. (C)	Neutral	3
JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM)	Neutral	3
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc (PNC)	Neutral	3
State Street Corporation (STT)	Neutral	3
Truist Financial Corporation (TFC)	Neutral	3
U.S. Bancorp (USB)	Neutral	3
Wells Fargo & Company (WFC)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Banks - Major Regional				Industry Peers		
	BAC	X Industry	S&P 500	C	JPM	WFC
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	2	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	F	-	-	D	F	D
Market Cap	341.06 B	43.32 B	29.66 B	142.34 B	459.40 B	176.88 B
# of Analysts	8	7	12	9	8	10
Dividend Yield	1.81%	2.52%	1.35%	2.96%	2.37%	0.93%
Value Score	F	-	-	C	F	D
Cash/Price	2.43	1.67	0.05	6.33	3.15	2.33
EV/EBITDA	-8.12	-3.98	16.95	-22.74	-14.67	-3.98
PEG F1	1.82	1.38	2.09	0.33	2.28	1.08
P/B	1.37	1.27	4.06	0.78	1.84	1.06
P/CF	14.44	12.57	17.27	9.35	12.26	14.04
P/E F1	12.76	11.61	20.99	7.52	11.38	11.07
P/S TTM	3.75	3.24	3.39	1.69	3.53	2.25
Earnings Yield	7.84%	8.61%	4.65%	13.30%	8.79%	9.04%
Debt/Equity	1.01	0.72	0.66	1.40	1.12	1.10
Cash Flow (\$/share)	2.76	5.24	6.83	7.36	12.38	3.05
Growth Score	F	-	-	F	F	F
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	14.31%	6.88%	9.44%	6.88%	12.05%	-24.16%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	66.65%	70.30%	21.49%	87.73%	50.20%	842.93%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-27.77%	-27.77%	0.99%	-31.17%	-14.28%	-55.02%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	2.68%	3.10%	7.28%	-5.73%	6.04%	-13.69%
Current Ratio	0.76	0.84	1.39	0.95	0.84	0.84
Debt/Capital	47.83%	39.49%	41.51%	55.77%	51.25%	49.32%
Net Margin	24.09%	24.09%	11.95%	20.27%	31.15%	9.42%
Return on Equity	8.90%	10.65%	16.48%	9.55%	16.66%	4.88%
Sales/Assets	0.03	0.04	0.51	0.04	0.04	0.04
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	3.11%	0.71%	9.41%	-3.85%	0.71%	-1.77%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	C	D	A
Daily Price Change	-4.37%	-5.08%	-0.04%	-3.64%	-2.89%	-6.10%
1-Week Price Change	-3.26%	-3.48%	-0.41%	-3.79%	-3.70%	-2.73%
4-Week Price Change	-4.94%	-6.46%	1.51%	-9.63%	-5.64%	-6.43%
12-Week Price Change	5.68%	0.80%	7.99%	-3.99%	-0.52%	8.88%
52-Week Price Change	58.95%	51.03%	35.52%	29.83%	53.39%	55.32%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	41,110,680	4,132,010	1,771,802	19,484,164	13,421,691	23,989,388
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.65%	-0.09%	-0.13%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.20%	0.17%	0.03%	-0.65%	-0.09%	0.76%

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see important disclosures and definitions at the end of this report.

EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	27.04%	:	22.82%	3.37%	:	34.03%	25.09%	48.43%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	:	0.00%	0.00%	:	-2.08%	-0.51%	3.22%

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	F
Growth Score	F
Momentum Score	A
VGM Score	F

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

Disclosures

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

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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.