

Cigna Corp. (CI)

\$247.60 (As of 06/07/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$260.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 05/21/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: A

Growth: C

Momentum: C

Summary

Cigna's shares have outperformed its industry year to date. The company's revenues have been increasing consistently since the last several years. Its acquisition of Express Scripts bodes well. It divested its Group Life and Disability insurance business, which will reduce its debt level and streamline operations. Its expanding international business provides diversification. Operating profitability driven by controlled medical care cost and other operating costs is aiding the company's bottom line. Higher membership, courtesy of the company's diversified product portfolio and robust agent network, is a key catalyst. A strong capital position coupled with solid cash generation abilities leads to investment in business. However, higher leverage is a concern for Cigna. Rising operating costs might dent the company's margins.

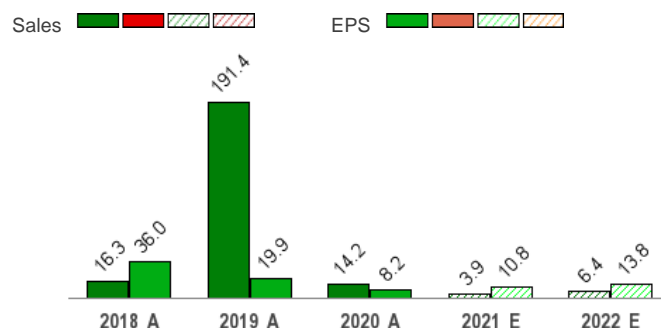
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$272.81 - \$158.84
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,283,549
Market Cap	\$85.0 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	18.9%
Beta	0.91
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$4.00 / 1.6%
Industry	Insurance - Multi line
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 14% (215 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	7.0%
Last Sales Surprise	0.8%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.2%
Expected Report Date	07/29/2021
Earnings ESP	-0.4%
P/E TTM	13.4
P/E F1	12.1
PEG F1	1.0
P/S TTM	0.5

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	43,683 E	44,268 E	44,605 E	45,157 E	176,887 E
2021	40,985 A	41,200 E	41,707 E	42,451 E	166,307 E
2020	38,392 A	39,205 A	40,801 A	41,669 A	160,067 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$5.55 E	\$5.73 E	\$6.49 E	\$5.94 E	\$23.27 E
2021	\$4.73 A	\$4.96 E	\$5.67 E	\$5.20 E	\$20.44 E
2020	\$4.69 A	\$5.81 A	\$4.41 A	\$3.51 A	\$18.45 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 06/07/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 06/08/2021.

Overview

Headquartered in Bloomfield, CT and formed in 1982, Cigna Corp. is the result of a merger between Connecticut General Life Insurance Company (CG) and Insurance Company of North America (INA).

On Dec 20, 2018, Cigna completed its combination with Express Scripts Holding Company. Shares of the new combined Cigna ("New Cigna") have started trading on the NYSE under the stock ticker symbol "CI."

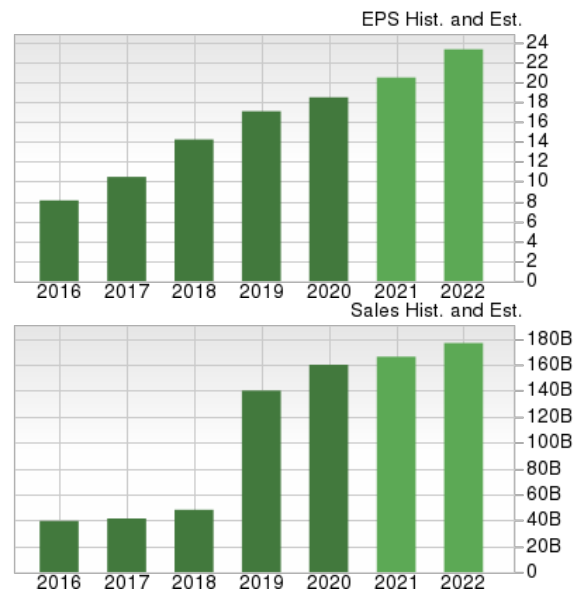
With its reporting for third quarter 2020, the company updated its segment names to align with the launch of Evernorth and to better reflect a suite of services offered across its portfolio.

The segment previously reported as Health Services is now reported as Evernorth and the segment previously reported as Integrated Medical is now reported as U.S. Medical. There are no changes to the underlying businesses reported in either segment.

Evernorth (constitutes 72% of total revenues in 2020) includes a broad range of coordinated and point solution health services, including pharmacy services, benefits management, care solutions and data and analytics, which are provided to health plans, employers, government organizations, and health care providers.

U.S. Medical (24%) offers a variety of health care solutions to employers and individuals. Its sub-segment, the U.S. Commercial operating segment serves employers and their employees and other groups. This segment's products and services include medical, pharmacy, dental, behavioral health, vision, health advocacy programs and other products and services. Another sub-segment, the U.S. Government operating segment offers Medicare Advantage, Medicare Supplement and Medicare Part D plans for seniors (including the acquired Express Scripts' Medicare Part D business), Medicaid plans, and individual health insurance plans both on and off the public exchanges.

International Markets (4%) includes supplemental health, life and accident insurance products and health care coverage in the company's international markets, as well as health care benefits to globally mobile employees of multinational organization



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ **Growing Revenues:** The company's revenues have been increasing consistently at a 10-year CAGR of 22.1%. The same grew 6.5% year over year in first-quarter 2021, courtesy of the company's well-performing businesses. The consistent top-line growth has been driven by a number of acquisitions, the company's superior operating performance plus provision of quality products and services. Given the company's consistent focus on providing affordable, predictable and simple solutions to its clients, customers and patients, its partnership and innovation plus expansion of the addressable markets poise it well for the long haul. For 2021, the company expects consolidated adjusted revenues at a minimum of \$166 billion, higher than the prior guidance of around \$165 billion (up 3.5% from the 2020 reported figure). It remains on track to achieve 6-8% average annual adjusted revenue growth in the long term.
- ▲ **Increasing Bottom Line:** Along with top-line growth, Cigna has been able to maintain bottom-line profitability, evident from annual earnings growth since 2009 (with the exceptional year being 2016 when earnings per share declined 6.4%). Its EPS has witnessed a CAGR of 16.3% from 2015-2020. The first-quarter 2021 also saw the metric inching up 0.9% year over year attributable to robust Evernorth performance, improving net investment income and favorable prior-year medical cost development. For 2021, the company now expects to deliver a minimum of \$20.20 of its adjusted EPS, higher than the prior guidance of 'at least \$20'. The new guidance suggests 9.5% growth from the year-ago reported figure. It remains on track to achieve 10-13% average annual adjusted EPS growth on a long-term basis.
- ▲ **Cigna Divestiture of Non-Health Unit:** The company divested its non-health insurance unit, Group Life and Disability insurance business to New York Life, America's largest mutual life insurer. This move is in-line with the company's efforts to reduce its debt level, which increased after the buyout of Express Scripts for \$54 billion in 2018. Part of the fund from sale proceeds will be used for buying back shares. The divestiture will add slightly to 2021 earnings.
- ▲ **Growing Membership:** Cigna has been growing its membership for the past many quarters. We expect a rise in membership going forward, given Cigna's diversified product portfolio, a wide agent network and superior service, which should drive enrollment in Commercial market segments. In its Government business including Medicare Advantage (MA), the company continues to drive both strong market and product expansion, as well as in-market growth. These initiatives put it on track for MA customer growth in the targeted range of 10% to 15% in 2021. Regarding total medical customers, the company expects growth of at least 350,000 customers for 2021 (up from the prior guidance of a minimum 325,000 customers), which suggests the metric increasing to nearly 48 fold from the 2020 reported number.
- ▲ **Acquisition of Express Scripts:** Cigna has acquired the largest pharmacy benefit manager Express Scripts holding for \$67 billion. The merged company is now a one-stop shop for customers' healthcare needs, ranging from sale of drugs to insurance cover. It benefits consumers by bringing together medical care and pharmacy benefits under one roof to improve treatments and lower costs. The combined company will be able to rise in rank in the health insurance industry, strengthening its competitive position. Cigna expects the deal to increase earnings per share from \$18 to the range of \$20-\$21 in 2021. The combined company will generate free cash flow of at least \$6 billion in 2021.
- ▲ **Other Acquisitions:** The company, in the first quarter of 2019, acquired OnePath Life Insurance from ANZ Bank in New Zealand. This acquisition has enabled the company to delve deeper into an existing geography, with an expanded set of solutions and capabilities. This has aided international operations, which have been increasing revenues over the years.
- ▲ **Favorable Cash Flows:** The company has been generating positive cash flow from operations over the past several years. This reflects its healthy business operations. Consistent cash flow generation enables the company to reinvest in its business, go for strategic merger and acquisition and return capital to its shareholders via dividend payments and share buybacks. However, cash flow from operations declined 42.1% year over year in the first quarter. For 2021, the company expects at least \$7.5 billion of cash flow from operations, which indicates a decline of 27.9% from the 2020 reported number.
- ▲ **Sound Debt Position:** The company ended first-quarter 2021 with the debt to capitalization of 39.9%. Though the figure compared unfavorably with the 2020-end figure of 39.5% from, it remained within the company's de-leveraging target of a debt to capitalization of less than 40%. Meanwhile, the company generates substantial and regular positive cash flows, which will enable it to repay its debt obligation. Regarding interest expense, the company expects costs of \$1.3 billion pretax in 2021, down 10.3% year over year. The same declined 19.7% in the first quarter.
- ▲ **Share Buyback:** In 2021, the company expects to largely deploy \$6.6 billion to share repurchase and strategic M&A, indicating an increase from \$4.1 billion of shares repurchased in 2020. It remains optimistic to pay an attractive dividend and generate cumulative operating cash flow of \$50 billion through 2025.
- ▲ **Share Price Performance:** The company has outperformed its industry year to date. Its strong growth and solid fundamentals should continue to support its stock price.

Acquisition of Express Scripts, improving revenues, growing medical membership will drive growth at the company.

Reasons To Sell:

▼ **Increase in Operating Expenses:** Operating expenses increased 7.2% in first-quarter of 2021 primarily due to pharmacy and other service costs. Going further, we expect expenses to remain elevated as the company continues to invest in growth and innovation. For 2021, the company projects an expense ratio in the range of 7.5-8%, compared with 8.5% reported in 2020.

▼ **Increase in Medical Costs:** The company expects significant headwinds from increased medical costs for the remainder of this year due to rise in normalized non-COVID utilization, partly offset by reduced COVID-19 linked testing and treatment costs. For 2021, the company expects COVID-19 related headwind of \$1.25 per share primarily across its U.S. Medical business. Management expects the 2021 medical care ratio in the band of 81-82% (compared with 79.4% reported in 2020), reflecting the impacts of elevated medical costs in 2021 including the influence of direct COVID-related costs and the repeal of the health insurance tax effective for 2021.

Increase in expenses, high debt levels are some of the headwinds facing the company.

Last Earnings Report

Cigna Q1 Earnings Beat Mark, Rise Y/Y on Revenue Gains

Cigna's first-quarter 2021 earnings of \$4.73 per share beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 7% and also inched up 0.85% year over year. Results gained from higher pharmacy revenues, and fees and other income.

Revenues of \$41 billion beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 0.8% and also grew 6.5% year over year, driven by a higher contribution from its businesses, led by the Evernorth segment.

The company saw a decline of 515000 customers from the prior-year quarter in its medical enrollment to 16.703 million, attributable to lower commercial members.

The selling, general and administrative expense ratio was 8.0, which improved 50 basis points year over year, driven by revenue growth, continued expense efficiency and the revocation of the health insurance industry tax.

Strong Segmental Performances

Evernorth Health Services: Adjusted revenues of \$30.6 billion were up 13% year over year on strong organic growth including growth in retail network and specialty pharmacy services. Operating income of \$1.22 billion increased 13% year over year. During the quarter, Evernorth fulfilled 393 million adjusted pharmacy, up 9% year over year, driven by strong organic growth.

U.S. Medical: Earlier called Integrated medical, this segment was renamed in the fourth quarter and reported adjusted revenues of \$10.36 billion, up 5% year over year, highlighting customer wins in Medicare Advantage and Select segment. Also, premium increases and favorable net investment income boosted the segment's results. Operating income of \$987 million declined 14.5% year over year.

International Markets: Adjusted revenues of \$1.57 billion were up 7% year over year, reflecting consistent business growth and favorable foreign currency movements. Operating earnings of \$262 million were down 7.1% year over year amid higher claim cost.

Capital Position

Cigna's debt-to-capitalization ratio was 39.9 as of Mar 31, 2021 compared with 39 as of Dec 31, 2020. Shareholders' equity as of Mar 31 2021 was \$48.15 billion, up 6.8% year over year.

Through the end of the first quarter, the company repurchased 12.7 million shares of common stock for \$2.8 billion

Guidance

The company expects adjusted revenues of at least \$1.66 billion (up from the prior estimate of minimum \$1.65 billion) and earnings per share of \$20.20 (up from \$20 expected earlier). The company expects total medical customer growth of at least 3,50,000 (up from the earlier projection of minimum 325000).

Quarter Ending 03/2021

Report Date	May 07, 2021
Sales Surprise	0.84%
EPS Surprise	7.01%
Quarterly EPS	4.73
Annual EPS (TTM)	18.46

Recent News

Cigna, Oscar to Address Needs of Arizona's Small Businesses – May 20, 2021

Cigna joined forces with Oscar Health for extending small group health insurance products across 15 counties of Arizona. The product named Cigna Administered by Oscar will be available from July of this year. It can be availed by Arizona's small businesses with employees between one and 50. The product brings together strong nationwide provider network of Cigna and Oscar's consumer-focused and technology-based approach. This, in turn, is likely to offer enhanced and low-cost health plans for addressing the specific needs of Arizona's small businesses that intend to offer health insurance to their employees.

Cigna Declares Quarterly Dividend – Apr 29, 2021

The Board of Directors at Cigna approved a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share. The new dividend will be paid on Jun 23, 2021 to shareholders of record as on Jun 8.

Cigna Inks Deal With Molina, Latter to Buy Cigna's Medicare & MMP Contracts in Texas – Apr 22, 2021

Molina Healthcare and Cigna inked a deal as a result of which Molina will purchase Cigna's Texas Medicaid and Medicare-Medicaid Plan (MMP) contracts and specific operating assets for \$60 million in cash. Subject to customary closing conditions, the transaction is likely to close during the second half of this year. The deal reinforces the trust that the company's Texas Medicaid business has been able to establish in the state. The same is also likely to help Cigna in continuing to serve the state through its Medicare, Commercial, and Health Services businesses.

Cigna Brings Initiatives to Promote Vaccination Efforts – Apr 22, 2021

Cigna has launched a diversified array of initiatives for their employees and Medicare Advantage members. These efforts are aimed at enhancing the reach of COVID-19 vaccinations, including incentives to fully vaccinated employees. Also, the deadline for availing paid time off has been stretched to encourage employees to take the vaccine or recover post vaccine. Further, free transportation facilities are provided to and from vaccine sites for majority of Medicare Advantage customers.

Valuation

Cigna's shares are up 19% and 15.4% in the year-to-date period and over the trailing 12-month period, respectively. Year to date, stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 15.7% but those in the Zacks Medical Sector are down 1.6%. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector is up 27.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 13.3% in the year-to-date period and up 34.1% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 11.43x forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 18.65x for the Zacks sub-industry, 22.72x for the Zacks sector and 21.84x for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 19.99x and as low as 6.83x, with a 5-year median of 12.32x. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$260 price target reflects 12x forward earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for CI

Valuation Multiples - CI					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	11.43	18.65	22.72	21.84
	5-Year High	19.99	20.58	22.78	23.83
	5-Year Low	6.83	12.48	15.82	15.31
	5-Year Median	12.32	16.21	19.34	18.05
P/S F12M	Current	0.5	0.92	2.63	4.72
	5-Year High	1.26	0.94	3.17	4.74
	5-Year Low	0.29	0.52	2.27	3.21
	5-Year Median	0.79	0.74	2.78	3.72
P/B TTM	Current	1.79	4	4.35	7.03
	5-Year High	4.07	4.15	5.05	7.03
	5-Year Low	1.07	2.3	3.03	3.84
	5-Year Median	2.28	3.35	4.35	5.02

As of 06/07/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 14% (215 out of 251)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Aegon NV (AEG)	Neutral	3
American International Group, Inc. (AIG)	Neutral	3
Legal & General Group PLC (LGGNY)	Neutral	3
Prudential Financial, Inc. (PRU)	Neutral	3
Prudential Public Limited Company (PUK)	Neutral	3
Swiss Re Ltd. (SSREY)	Neutral	3
UnitedHealth Group Incorporated (UNH)	Neutral	3
Zurich Insurance Group Ltd. (ZURVY)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Insurance - Multi Line				Industry Peers		
	CI	X Industry	S&P 500	AIG	LGGNY	ZURVY
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	B	-	-	D	C	C
Market Cap	84.96 B	4.18 B	30.32 B	45.54 B	24.09 B	62.61 B
# of Analysts	12	3	12	6	2	2
Dividend Yield	1.62%	1.32%	1.29%	2.41%	8.56%	4.34%
Value Score	A	-	-	C	A	A
Cash/Price	0.09	0.23	0.06	0.48	0.98	NA
EV/EBITDA	7.18	6.89	17.33	-34.65	4.24	NA
PEG F1	0.99	1.33	2.13	1.19	NA	NA
P/B	1.79	1.13	4.17	0.73	1.88	1.79
P/CF	9.32	10.70	17.93	7.20	14.25	12.17
P/E F1	12.11	11.78	21.52	11.85	9.58	14.13
P/S TTM	0.52	1.19	3.52	1.04	NA	NA
Earnings Yield	8.26%	8.37%	4.55%	8.44%	10.44%	7.07%
Debt/Equity	0.66	0.25	0.66	0.57	0.56	NA
Cash Flow (\$/share)	26.57	2.03	6.83	7.37	1.42	3.42
Growth Score	C	-	-	F	D	D
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	22.60%	9.66%	9.44%	6.92%	NA	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	10.78%	23.68%	21.30%	77.65%	57.46%	15.04%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-5.23%	6.67%	0.98%	-30.14%	-26.87%	10.84%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	27.57%	0.49%	7.28%	-3.42%	0.58%	0.83%
Current Ratio	0.80	0.58	1.39	0.33	6.10	NA
Debt/Capital	39.64%	20.83%	41.53%	35.93%	36.03%	NA
Net Margin	5.18%	7.03%	11.95%	-8.73%	NA	NA
Return on Equity	13.82%	7.95%	16.36%	4.75%	NA	NA
Sales/Assets	1.04	0.18	0.51	0.08	NA	NA
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	3.90%	0.00%	9.30%	-5.02%	-81.77%	-27.58%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	F	D	D
Daily Price Change	-2.11%	-0.13%	-0.33%	-0.66%	1.56%	-1.22%
1-Week Price Change	-2.28%	0.00%	0.58%	1.10%	-1.95%	0.08%
4-Week Price Change	-7.23%	-0.39%	0.12%	2.21%	-0.71%	-2.67%
12-Week Price Change	0.86%	-1.68%	6.91%	9.78%	0.35%	-2.35%
52-Week Price Change	14.72%	26.38%	29.97%	34.56%	24.91%	13.75%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,283,549	217,448	1,799,698	3,797,838	13,133	110,386
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.19%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.21%	0.00%	0.01%	-0.07%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	1.19%	-0.54%	3.36%	-0.19%	4.46%	-1.83%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.01%	NA	NA

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	C
Momentum Score	C
VGM Score	B

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

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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