

Campbell Soup Company (CPB)

\$47.68 (As of 11/02/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$50.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 05/18/20)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: C

Growth: A

Momentum: F

Summary

Campbell Soup's shares have underperformed the industry in the past six months. The company has been struggling with high input costs for a while. Markedly, cost inflation and other factors adversely impacted performance by 210 basis points, during fourth quarter fiscal 2020. Moreover, the company is investing heavily in marketing actions, which is likely to dent profits to some extent. Nevertheless, the company has been steadily gaining from strong demand conditions, stemming from increased at-home consumption amid the coronavirus pandemic. This was well reflected on the company's fourth quarter performance wherein earnings and revenues increased double digits. Further, organic sales surged on strength in the Meals & Beverages and Snacks units. Management expects the favorable demand trends to persist in first-quarter fiscal 2021.

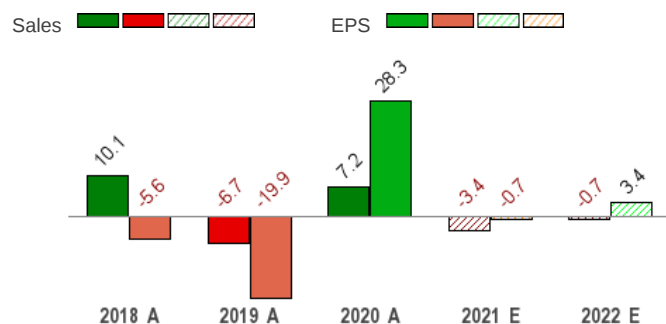
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$57.54 - \$40.70
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,727,714
Market Cap	\$14.4 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-3.5%
Beta	0.50
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$1.40 / 2.9%
Industry	Food - Miscellaneous
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 37% (159 out of 254)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	5.0%
Last Sales Surprise	2.3%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	12/02/2020
Earnings ESP	0.0%

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	2,230 E	2,247 E	2,070 E	1,832 E	8,331 E
2021	2,322 E	2,293 E	2,021 E	1,787 E	8,392 E
2020	2,183 A	2,162 A	2,238 A	2,108 A	8,691 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$0.90 E	\$0.84 E	\$0.76 E	\$0.54 E	\$3.03 E
2021	\$0.91 E	\$0.84 E	\$0.69 E	\$0.50 E	\$2.93 E
2020	\$0.78 A	\$0.72 A	\$0.83 A	\$0.63 A	\$2.95 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

P/E TTM	16.1
P/E F1	16.3
PEG F1	11.3
P/S TTM	1.7

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 11/02/2020. The reports text is as of 11/03/2020.

Overview

Based in Camden, NJ, Campbell Soup Company, together with its subsidiaries, is a worldwide manufacturer and marketer of high-quality, branded convenience food products. The company was instituted as a business corporation on Nov 23, 1922 under the laws of New Jersey. The company's brands are sold in approximately 120 countries, and its principal geographies include North America, France, Germany, Belgium, and Australia. The widely-recognized brands of the company include Campbell's, Pepperidge Farm, Bolthouse Farms, Arnett's, V8, Swanson, Pace, Prego, Plum, Royal Dansk, and Garden of Eatin'.

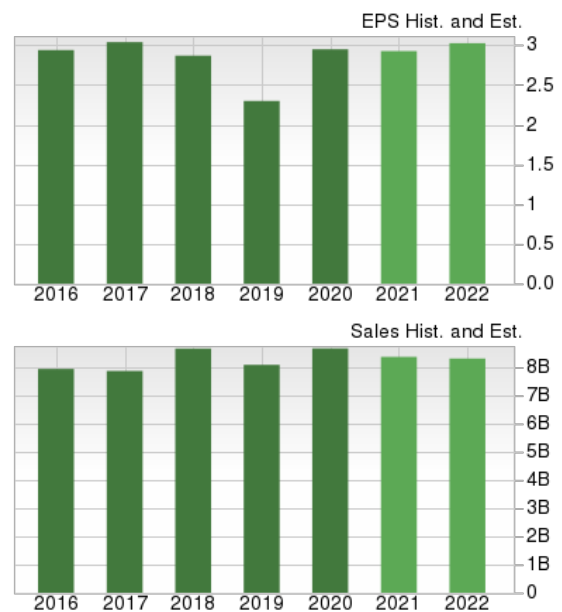
The company concluded the sale of Arnett's and certain International operations to KKR in December 2019. Further, Campbell divested its European chips business in October. Additionally, it divested Campbell Fresh in fiscal 2019 and Kelsen Group on Sep 23. The Campbell Fresh and Campbell International segments are now part of discontinued operations.

The company now reports under the following segments:

- **Meals and Beverages** (49% of Q4 Sales) segment includes the retail and food service businesses in the United States and Canada. The segment includes Campbell's condensed and ready-to-serve soups; Pacific broth, soups, non-dairy beverages and other simple meals; Prego pasta sauces; pasta, beans and dinner sauces; Swanson canned poultry; Plum food and snacks; and V8 juices and beverages among others.

Starting fiscal 2019, the segment incorporated the simple meals and shelf-stable beverages business in Latin America. Earlier, the business in Latin America was managed as part of the Global Biscuits and Snacks segment. From the third quarter of fiscal 2019, the Meals and Beverages segment also included a portion of the U.S. refrigerated soup business that earlier formed part of the Campbell Fresh segment.

- **Snacks** (51%) segment includes the U.S. snacks portfolio, consisting of Pepperidge Farm cookies, crackers, bakery and frozen products in U.S. retail, and Snyder's-Lance pretzels, sandwich crackers, potato chips, tortilla chips and other snacking products.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Strong Demand Fuels Q4 Earnings:** Campbell Soup reported robust fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 results, with earnings and revenues increasing double digits and cruising ahead of the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Organic sales (excluding the impact of divested European business and the additional week in the quarter) rose 12% on the back of solid volumes in both Meals & Beverages and Snacks segments. This, in turn, was fueled by higher demand stemming from increased at-home consumption amid coronavirus pandemic. We note that the company was able to increase household penetration across most key brands. This led to a 4-percentage-point increase in total company household penetration in the fourth quarter. Further, adjusted gross margin improved 190 basis points to 35.6% on favorable product mix, enhanced operating leverage, gains from supply-chain productivity enhancements, cost-saving actions and mark-to-market gains on outstanding commodity hedges. Moreover adjusted EBIT jumped 22% to \$307 million, driven by higher sales volume and gross margin.

Campbell Soup is benefitting from rising at-home consumption trends. Also, it is progressing well with its cost savings plan.

Management assumes that demand and supply-chain conditions are likely to stay favorable for the company in first-quarter fiscal 2021. Accordingly, it expects net sales in the first-quarter to increase in the band of 5-7%. Adjusted EBIT is expected to rise 6-9%. Further, the company expects adjusted EPS in the range of 88-92 cents per share, which indicates a growth of 13-18% from 78 cents reported in the year-ago quarter.

▲ **Savings Plan Bodes Well:** Campbell is progressing well with its cost savings plan. The company's strategy of concentrating on supply-chain efficiencies, along with curtailing costs and reinvesting part of these savings in areas with high growth potential is likely to drive growth. During the fourth quarter, Campbell generated savings worth \$45 million as part of its multi-year, cost-saving program, which included synergies associated with the Snyder's-Lance buyout. With this, the company has generated total program-to-date savings of \$725 million. Savings generated in fiscal 2020 amounted to \$165 million. Further, management continues to anticipate cumulative annualized savings from continuing operations of \$850 million by fiscal 2022-end. These factors along with Campbell's prudent investment and strategic efforts toward product innovation and brand building are likely to continue fueling profitability.

▲ **Focus on Key Businesses in North America:** Campbell Soup has been focused on improving the performance of its Campbell Snacks and Campbell Meals and Beverages segments in the key North American market. Keeping in these lines, the company exited its non-core businesses, as part of which it concluded the divestiture of Campbell International division in December 2019. Also, Campbell Soup offloaded its Campbell Fresh segment in June 2019.

▲ **Strength in Snacks Business:** Campbell Soup is benefitting from its fast-growing Snacks business, which formed more than 51% of the company's top line in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020. In this regard, Campbell Soup's buyout of Snyder's-Lance (concluded in the third quarter of fiscal 2018) is enhancing its performance. Markedly, sales in this division rose 11% to \$1,090 million in the fourth quarter. Organic net sales (excluding the impact of divestiture, the additional week and currency exchange rate) ascended 7%, driven by higher volumes stemming from increased at-home consumption and solid base business performance. The segment gained from advancements in fresh bakery products, Goldfish crackers, Pepperidge Farm cookies, Kettle Brand and Cape Cod potato chips, Snyder's of Hanover pretzels and Late July snacks. We believe that, brands under the snacking category will continue boosting performance, backed by enhanced marketing and innovation.

▲ **Shareholder Returns:** Campbell Soup looks well placed on the dividend-payout front. The company paid out dividends worth \$426 million during fiscal 2020 at the rate of 35 cents per share. Notably, Campbell Soup has a dividend payout ratio of 47.3%, dividend yield of 2.9% and free cash flow yield of 7.6%. With an annual free cash flow return on investment of 14.3%, ahead of the industry's 8.5%; the dividend payment is likely to be sustainable.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ **Cost Inflation:** Shares of Campbell Soup have declined 6.1% in the past six months, against the industry's rise of 5.6%. We note that the company has been struggling with cost inflation for a while. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020, gross margin was partly impacted by cost inflation and other supply-chain expenses (including costs associated with COVID-19). Cost inflation and other factors adversely impacted performance by 210 basis points, during fourth quarter. Overall input prices (on a rate basis) rose roughly 1.5%.

Further, the company undertook several marketing investments in the quarter, under both Snacks as well as Meals & Beverages segments. Overall marketing and selling expenses escalated 37%, with advertising and consumer promotion expenses seeing a 101% jump. The company plans to continue investing in marketing ventures. This is likely to weigh on profits to some extent.

- ▼ **Currency Headwinds Pose a Concern:** Due to its exposure to the international markets, Campbell remains vulnerable to currency fluctuations. This is because a strengthening U.S. dollar may require the company to either raise prices or contract profit margins in locations outside the U.S. Thus, adverse currency movements are a worry for the company.

- ▼ **Competitive Risk:** Since Campbell Soup operates in the food industry, it faces intense global competition for nearly all its key products. The company mainly competes on grounds of taste, brand recognition, advertising, quality, convenience, price, promotion and service. Further, some of its rivals boast solid financial and marketing resources, among others.

Consequently, excessive pressure from competitors or a shift in consumers' preferences may cause Campbell to incur greater marketing and other costs, reduce prices or lose market share, all of which are likely to hurt overall performance.

- ▼ **Debt Analysis:** Campbell Soup's debt-to-capitalization ratio of 0.67% stands higher than the sub industry's ratio of 0.46%. The company's long-term debt stood at \$4,994 at the end of fourth quarter fiscal 2021. The debt load appears too high when compared with cash and cash equivalents of \$859 million as of Aug 2, 2020.
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Campbell Soup is battling cost inflation. Also, increased marketing expenses are likely to weigh on profits to some extent.

Last Earnings Report

Campbell Soup Q4 Earnings Beat Estimates, Sales Up Y/Y

Campbell came out with robust fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 results, with earnings and revenues increasing double digits and cruising ahead of the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Results gained from rise in demand across the company's brands, stemming from increased at-home consumption amid coronavirus.

Moreover, management provided a favorable view for first-quarter fiscal 2021, assuming that demand trends will remain favorable.

Quarter Ending 07/2020

Report Date	Sep 03, 2020
Sales Surprise	2.31%
EPS Surprise	5.00%
Quarterly EPS	0.63
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.96

Q4 Highlights

Adjusted earnings surged 50% year over year to 63 cents per share, surpassing the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 60 cents. The upside was backed by higher adjusted EBIT, reduced interest expenses and adjusted effective tax rate.

Net sales came in at \$2,108 million, up 18% year over year, and surpassing the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$2,009 million. Organic sales (excluding the impact of divested European business and the additional week) rose 12% on the back of solid volumes in both Meals & Beverages and Snacks segments. This, in turn, was fueled by higher demand stemming from increased at-home consumption.

The company's adjusted gross margin improved 190 basis points to 35.6% on favorable product mix, enhanced operating leverage, gains from supply-chain productivity enhancements, cost-saving actions and mark-to-market gains on outstanding commodity hedges. This was partly negated by cost inflation and other supply-chain expenses (including costs associated with COVID-19). Adjusted EBIT jumped 22% to \$307 million, driven by higher sales volume and gross margin, somewhat negated by elevated marketing investments and adjusted administrative expenses.

Segment Analysis

Meals & Beverages: Sales in the division rallied 28% year over year to \$1,018 million. Organic net sales (excluding currency impacts and the additional week) increased 19%, backed by strength in the U.S. retail business. The company witnessed gains in Prego pasta sauces, soups, V8 beverages and Campbell's pasta. Moreover, the company saw sales growth in Canada. However, results were somewhat hampered by weakness in foodservice. Including the additional week in the quarter, U.S. soup sales advanced 52%, thanks to strength in condensed soups, broth and ready-to-serve soups.

Further, operating earnings in the Meals & Beverages segment surged 24% on higher sales volume and improved gross margin. This was partly offset by higher marketing spend and administrative expenses.

Snacks: Sales in this division rose 11% to \$1,090 million. Organic net sales (excluding the impact of divestiture, the additional week and currency exchange rate) ascended 7%, driven by higher volumes stemming from increased at-home consumption and solid base business performance. The segment gained from advancements in fresh bakery products, Goldfish crackers, Pepperidge Farm cookies, Kettle Brand and Cape Cod potato chips, Snyder's of Hanover pretzels and Late July snacks. Operating earnings in this segment were comparable with the prior year, as gains from higher sales volume were offset by elevated marketing expenses and lower gross margin.

Financials

As on Aug 2, 2020, Campbell's cash and cash equivalents stood at \$859 million, long-term debt were \$4,994 million and total equity amounted to \$2,569 million. Additionally, the company generated \$ 1,396 million as net cash from operating activities for the twelve months ended Aug 2, 2020. Capital investments during fiscal 2020 were \$299 million, as compared with \$384 million in fiscal 2019.

Campbell paid out dividends worth \$426 million during fiscal 2020 at the rate of 35 cents per share.

Other Developments & Q1 FY21 Outlook

During the quarter under review, Campbell generated savings worth \$45 million as part of its multi-year, cost-saving program, which included synergies associated with the Snyder's-Lance buyout. With this, the company has generated total program-to-date savings of \$725 million. Savings generated in fiscal 2020 amounted to \$165 million. Further, management continues to anticipate cumulative annualized savings from continuing operations of \$850 million by fiscal 2022-end.

Management assumes that demand and supply-chain conditions are likely to stay favorable for the company in first-quarter fiscal 2021. Accordingly, it expects net sales in the first-quarter to increase in the band of 5-7%. Adjusted EBIT is expected to rise 6-9%. Further, the company expects adjusted EPS in the range of 88-92 cents per share, indicating a growth of 13-18% from 78 cents reported in the year-ago quarter.

Recent News

Campbell Declares Dividend – Sep 24, 2020

Campbell Soup declared quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share, which is payable on Nov 2 to shareholders with record as on Oct 8.

Valuation

Campbell Soup shares are down 3.6% in the year-to-date period and up 2.9% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are down 8.8% in the year-to-date period, while the Zacks Consumer Staples sector is down 10.8%. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is down 4.3%, while the sector declined 6.7%.

The S&P 500 index is up 2% in the year-to-date period and 6.9% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 16.15X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 18.52X for the Zacks sub-industry, 19.51X for the Zacks sector and 22.04X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 21.58X and as low as 10.67X, with a 5-year median of 17.2X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$50 price target reflects 16.94X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for CPB

Valuation Multiples - CPB					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	16.15	18.52	19.51	22.04
	5-Year High	21.58	22.9	22.37	23.47
	5-Year Low	10.67	14.74	16.61	15.27
	5-Year Median	17.2	18.52	19.56	17.68
P/S F12M	Current	1.72	1.68	9.35	4.1
	5-Year High	2.57	2.05	11.16	4.3
	5-Year Low	0.98	1.4	8.14	3.17
	5-Year Median	1.79	1.72	9.9	3.66
EV/EBITDA F12M	Current	10.59	13.14	33.77	14.2
	5-Year High	13.19	14.54	37.44	15.48
	5-Year Low	6.9	10.79	25.84	10.69
	5-Year Median	10.7	13.08	33.75	13.2

As of 11/02/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 37% (159 out of 254)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
BG Foods, Inc. (BGS)	Neutral	3
BRF S.A. (BRFS)	Neutral	3
Conagra Brands Inc. (CAG)	Neutral	3
Flowers Foods, Inc. (FLO)	Neutral	2
Ingredion Incorporated (INGR)	Neutral	3
McCormick Company, Incorporated (MKC)	Neutral	3
The J. M. Smucker Company (SJM)	Neutral	4
Tingyi Cayman Islands Holdings Corp. (TCYMF)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Food - Miscellaneous				Industry Peers		
	CPB	X Industry	S&P 500	BRFS	MKC	TCYMF
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	B	-	-	A	B	A
Market Cap	14.41 B	2.90 B	22.78 B	2.46 B	24.70 B	10.12 B
# of Analysts	7	3	13	2	6	2
Dividend Yield	2.94%	0.00%	1.63%	0.00%	1.34%	0.00%
Value Score	C	-	-	A	D	B
Cash/Price	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.80	0.01	NA
EV/EBITDA	12.89	12.35	13.27	2.57	24.69	NA
PEG F1	11.46	4.20	2.59	NA	5.84	NA
P/B	5.61	2.24	3.35	1.87	6.26	3.04
P/CF	11.75	11.83	12.76	2.81	28.09	10.62
P/E F1	16.50	18.18	20.60	12.63	32.36	18.00
P/S TTM	1.66	1.35	2.55	0.30	4.47	NA
Earnings Yield	6.15%	4.95%	4.70%	7.92%	3.09%	5.56%
Debt/Equity	1.94	0.58	0.70	2.95	0.95	NA
Cash Flow (\$/share)	4.06	2.68	6.92	1.08	6.59	0.17
Growth Score	A	-	-	C	B	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-2.54%	4.55%	10.07%	NA	12.27%	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-0.78%	12.37%	-0.59%	-33.33%	6.95%	11.11%
Current Cash Flow Growth	7.36%	4.54%	5.45%	2,271.75%	7.80%	6.07%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	2.72%	6.08%	8.38%	-7.58%	9.99%	18.94%
Current Ratio	0.78	1.68	1.37	1.26	0.90	NA
Debt/Capital	66.03%	36.72%	41.67%	74.69%	48.64%	NA
Net Margin	18.73%	2.97%	10.37%	3.52%	13.75%	NA
Return on Equity	40.53%	9.73%	14.93%	19.18%	20.93%	NA
Sales/Assets	0.70	1.02	0.50	0.78	0.52	NA
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-3.44%	0.00%	-0.11%	-6.91%	5.31%	8.45%
Momentum Score	F	-	-	C	A	C
Daily Price Change	2.16%	1.19%	2.25%	2.36%	2.58%	0.00%
1-Week Price Change	-3.87%	-5.40%	-5.63%	-9.48%	-8.12%	0.00%
4-Week Price Change	-2.65%	-4.23%	-1.47%	-6.77%	-5.08%	0.00%
12-Week Price Change	-5.40%	-3.86%	-1.17%	-24.44%	-8.25%	0.00%
52-Week Price Change	2.89%	-5.19%	-0.65%	-66.37%	16.86%	28.57%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,727,714	139,264	1,910,259	3,354,431	411,889	325
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	2.35%	3.02%	2.79%	366.67%	-0.72%	11.11%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.49%	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	C
Growth Score	A
Momentum Score	F
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 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.