

Electronic Arts Inc. (EA)

\$137.68 (As of 02/24/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$145.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 09/08/20)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: D

Growth: A

Momentum: B

Summary

EA's third-quarter fiscal 2021 results benefited from continued strength in live services and console platform, primarily driven by Madden Ultimate Team and Apex Legends. EA witnessed rise in usage and engagement levels for its games including *Apex Legends*, *FIFA Ultimate Team* and *The Sims 4* while new games like *Medal of Honor: Above and Beyond*, *Need for Speed Hot Pursuit Remastered* and *UFC 4* gained momentum. Moreover, the launch of *Madden NFL 21* and *FIFA 21* aided bookings growth. EA has a strong slate of game releases for the rest of fiscal 2021, which are expected drive its top line further. However, stiff competition from Activision and Take-Two Interactive is a significant headwind. Notably, shares of EA have underperformed the industry in the year to date period.

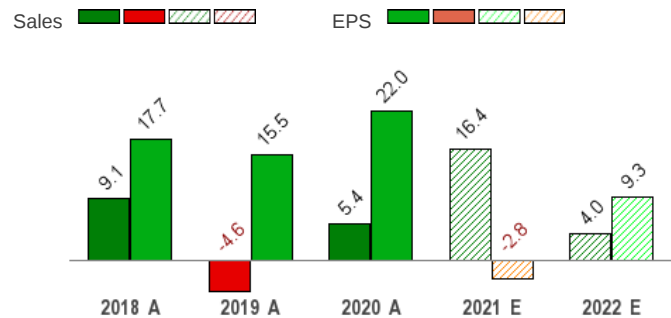
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$150.30 - \$85.69
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	3,034,536
Market Cap	\$39.6 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-4.1%
Beta	0.91
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.68 / 0.5%
Industry	Toys - Games - Hobbies
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 36% (90 out of 253)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	5.1%
Last Sales Surprise	1.0%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	4.3%
Expected Report Date	05/04/2021
Earnings ESP	-0.2%
P/E TTM	22.7
P/E F1	24.8
PEG F1	4.3
P/S TTM	7.0

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,147 E	1,316 E	2,488 E	1,396 E	6,306 E
2021	1,390 A	910 A	2,400 A	1,388 E	6,063 E
2020	743 A	1,277 A	1,978 A	1,213 A	5,211 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$0.62 E	\$1.01 E	\$3.33 E	\$1.07 E	\$6.08 E
2021	\$1.36 A	\$0.29 A	\$3.09 A	\$1.04 E	\$5.56 E
2020	-\$0.02 A	\$0.96 A	\$2.79 A	\$1.34 A	\$5.72 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 02/24/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 02/25/2021.

Overview

Headquartered in Redwood City, CA, Electronic Arts is a leading developer, marketer, publisher and distributor of interactive games (video game software and content).

Electronic Arts, popularly known as EA, distributes its gaming content and services through multiple distribution channels as well as directly to consumers (online and wirelessly) through its online portals — Origin and Play4Free.

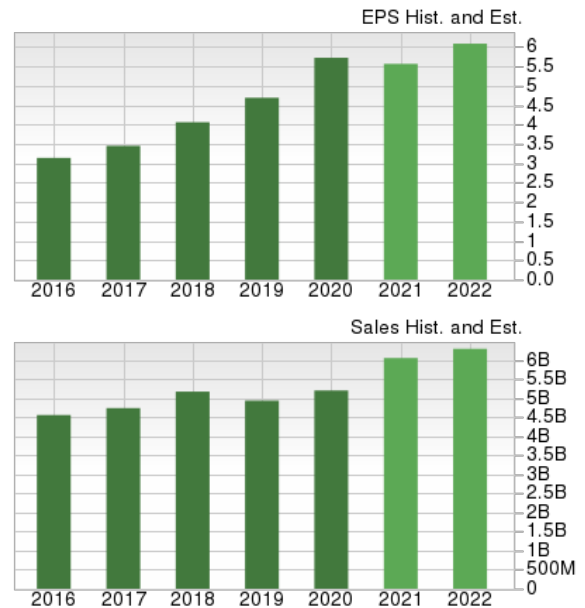
EA games can be played on video consoles, personal computers, mobile devices, tablets and electronic readers. The company generates revenues from the sale of disk-based video game products (known as packaged goods), downloadable contents (DLCs), subscription, micro-transactions and advertising.

EA generated revenues of \$5.54 billion in fiscal 2020, of which digital net revenues contributed 77.9% and the remaining were generated from packaged goods and others.

Moreover, net revenues from live services comprised 50.8% of total net revenues in fiscal 2020.

The company operates in three divisions — EA Studios, Maxis and EA Mobile. EA Studios includes DICE (Sweden), EA Canada (Canada), Tiburon (the United States), BioWare (Canada and the United States) and Visceral (the United States).

EA faces substantial competition from console and personal computer game publishers and diversified media companies that include Sony, Microsoft, Nintendo, Activision Blizzard, Take-Two Interactive and Ubisoft. In the mobile and social gaming market, the company competes with Glu Mobile and Zynga.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ EA has been the primary beneficiary of the ongoing shift from physical to digital versions of video games. Notably, contribution of the digital business to EA's revenues increased from 57% in fiscal 2017 to 67% in fiscal 2018 and 75% in fiscal 2019. The company expects the digital business to continue to grow primarily on the back of live services and a strong mobile business. Moreover, compared with the physical platform, digital games are more profitable due to minimum packaging cost. In addition, the company's freemium and extra content services are generating significant market traction, which is driving the top line.
- ▲ EA's popularity is primarily driven by its well-known franchises, which will continue to fuel the top line. EA SPORTS titles along with *Battlefield*, *Titanfall* and *Star Wars* are some of its biggest franchises. Additionally, the video game company is gaining traction with *The Sims* franchise, which is a positive. Moreover, coronavirus has been a tailwind for the company. As more and more people were compelled to stay at home due to lockdowns and physical distance measures, EA witnessed rising usage and engagement levels for many of its games including *The Sims 4*, *Apex Legends* and *FIFA* in the fiscal second quarter while new games like *Rocket Arena*, *Star Wars: Squadrons* and *UFC 4* gained momentum.
- ▲ EA's latest battle royale (BR) game — *Apex Legends* — is an instant hit. The game has smashed the records of Epic Game's *Fortnite* in this genre. The company is in talks with Tencent to bring the game to China. Notably, EA lacks significant presence in China apart from *FIFA* and a few mobile games. Thus, *Apex Legends* will boost EA's footprint in China's PC-gaming market, which is a positive.
- ▲ EA's strong liquidity and cash flow-generating ability make the stock attractive to investors. As of Dec 31, 2020, the company had \$6.71 billion in cash and short-term investments compared with \$6.03 billion as of Sep 30, 2020. In comparison, EA had \$1 billion senior notes as of Dec 31, 2020, with \$600 million maturing in March 2021 and \$400 million due in 2026.

EA has been the primary beneficiary of the ongoing shift from physical to digital versions of video games. Core franchises like *FIFA* and *The Sims* are driving growth.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Video games are hit driven. Though EA has a powerful line up of games that can be repeatedly upgraded, there is no assurance that a particular game will be a hit. Moreover, the video game business is highly cyclical and heavily dependent on time-to-time upgrade/introduction of new game software and hardware systems.
- ▼ The video game publishing industry is intensely competitive. EA faces significant competition from the likes of Take Two Interactive and Activision Blizzard. The resultant pressure can exert pressure on margins and lead to market share losses. Lower volume of packaged goods sales are a drag on margins. EA's continued investment in the digital market may also hurt profitability in the near term.
- ▼ EA is now expected to release the next installment of *Battlefield* to fiscal 2022, which is disappointing for players. Deferred game releases and lack of a new *Battlefield* game are also expected to hurt EA's competitive position against Activision's *Call of Duty* franchise.
- ▼ EA is dependent on few well-known franchises like *FIFA*, *Battlefield* and *Star Wars* for revenue generation. This doesn't bode well for the company. EA's failure to expand its game franchise is a major concern amid rising competition.

The video game industry is inherently hit driven and highly competitive. EA faces significant competition from the likes of Take Two Interactive and Activision Blizzard.

Last Earnings Report

Electronic Arts Q3 Earnings Fall Y/Y, Revenues Rise

Electronic Arts reported third-quarter fiscal 2021 earnings of 72 cents per share, which plunged 39% year over year.

Revenues increased 5% year over year to \$1.6 billion.

The Zacks Consensus Estimate for earnings and revenues was pegged at \$2.94 per share and \$2.3 billion, respectively.

Net bookings increased 18.8% year over year to \$2.4 billion, better than management's guidance of \$2.35 billion, driven by robust live services performance.

Moreover, fiscal third-quarter bookings benefited from the late launch of *Madden NFL 21* compared with *Madden NFL 20*. Moreover, launch of *FIFA 21* in the third quarter aided net bookings growth.

Quarter Details

EA's full-game revenues (43.2% of total revenues) increased 4.8% year over year to \$722 million. Net bookings from full games increased 10% year over year to \$858 million.

Further segregating full-game revenues, full-game download revenues increased 21% year over year to \$347 million. Revenues from packaged goods plunged 7% year over year to \$375 million.

Moreover, live services and other revenues (56.8% of total revenues) rose 5.2% year over year to \$951 million. Net bookings from live services increased 24% year over year to \$1.5 billion.

Live services performance was primarily driven by *Ultimate Team* and *Apex Legends*.

Based on platforms, revenues from console increased 2% year over year to \$1.1 billion in the reported quarter. Net bookings from console increased 17% year over year to \$1.8 billion.

Revenues from PC/browser increased 25% year over year to \$326 million. Net bookings from PC/browser increased 40% year over year to \$399 million.

However, revenues from mobile platform declined 8% year over year to \$156 million. Net bookings from mobile increased 3% year over year to \$191 million.

Important Game & Player Metrics

EA launched *FIFA 21*, *Medal of Honor: Above and Beyond*, *Need for Speed Hot Pursuit Remastered* and *NHL 21* in the reported quarter besides the launch of season 7 of *Apex Legends* and the Snowy Escapes Expansion Pack for *The Sims 4*. *Madden NFL 21* had nearly 30% more players on a year-over-year basis.

Additionally, during the fiscal quarter, the company extended the availability of *Star Wars: Jedi Fallen Order* on Google Stadia, *FIFA 21* and *Madden NFL 21* on PS5 and Xbox Series X, and EA Play on Microsoft Game Pass in the reported quarter.

While *NHL* engagement is up 4% year over year, *UFC 4* has consistently had 20% more daily players than the previous game since its launch in the fiscal second quarter. Further, *Apex Legends* witnessed 30% growth in new players year over year.

Additionally, the company set a new record of nearly 6 million daily active players in *FIFA Ultimate Team* in December. FUT matches grew a staggering 177% year over year. Moreover, *FIFA Mobile Asia* now has nearly 21 million players.

Markedly, measured over the last 10 fiscal years, the *FIFA* franchise witnessed a CAGR of nearly 50% and *Madden* grew nearly 60%.

Moreover, nearly 33 million people have played *The Sims 4* life-to-date, and daily, weekly, and monthly average players in the game all reached all-time highs for the fiscal third quarter in December.

Further, EA Play now has more than 13 million active players across platforms, reflecting the growing popularity of the platform.

Markedly, *EA SPORTS* franchises have engaged more than 230 million people over the past fiscal year.

The *Star Wars* franchise has also gained immense popularity with an expanding portfolio that includes *Star Wars: Knights of the Old Republic*, *Galaxy of Heroes*, *Battlefront*, *Jedi: Fallen Order* and most recently, *Squadrons*. They collectively represent over \$3 billion life-to-date net bookings and 52 million games sold.

Operating Details

EA's GAAP gross profit decreased 1.2% from the year-ago quarter to \$1.07 billion. Gross margin contracted 400 basis points (bps) on a year-over-year basis to 64.1%.

Quarter Ending 12/2020

Report Date	Feb 02, 2021
Sales Surprise	0.98%
EPS Surprise	5.10%
Quarterly EPS	3.09
Annual EPS (TTM)	6.08

Operating expenses increased 13.4% from the year-ago quarter to \$821 million. As a percentage of revenues, operating expenses expanded 360 bps on a year-over-year basis to 49.1% in the reported quarter.

As a percentage of revenues, marketing & sales (M&S), research & development (R&D) and general & administrative (G&A) expenses increased 20 bps, 250 bps and 100 bps respectively.

Operating income on a GAAP basis decreased 30.5% year over year to \$251 million. Operating margin contracted 770 bps on a year-over-year basis to 15%.

Balance Sheet and Cash Flow

As of Dec 31, 2020, EA had \$6.71 billion in cash and short-term investments compared with \$6.03 billion as of Sep 30, 2020.

Net cash from operating activities in the reported quarter was \$1.12 billion compared with \$61 billion in the previous quarter and \$1.1 billion in the year-ago quarter.

EA repurchased 2.5 million shares for \$326 million during the quarter, bringing the total for the last twelve months to 5.9 million shares for \$695 million.

The company also declared a quarterly cash dividend of 17 cents per share. The dividend is payable on Mar 24 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on Mar 3.

Guidance

For the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, EA expects GAAP revenues of \$1.317 billion, cost of revenues to be \$302 million, and operating expenses of \$837 million. EA anticipates a loss per share of 7 cents for the fourth quarter.

Net bookings are expected to be \$1.375 billion, which indicates an increase of \$75 million over the prior guidance.

For fiscal 2021, EA expects revenues of \$5.6 billion, cost of revenues to be \$1.477 billion, and earnings per share of \$2.54.

The company raised net bookings expectations for the year to be \$6.075 billion, up \$125 million from the prior guidance. This is driven by continued strength in its live services, particularly *FIFA* and *Apex Legends*. The *Apex Legends* franchise is expected to deliver well over \$500 million in net bookings this fiscal year compared with the original expectations of \$300 million to \$400 million.

Operating cash flow is estimated to be \$1.85 billion.

Note: The EPS data mentioned in the text of this section differs from the rest of report due to the difference in calculation or consideration of one-time items.

Recent News

On Feb 18, EA announced the completion of its acquisition of U.K.-based racing game developer, Codemasters for 604 pence (over \$8.37) in cash for each ordinary share of Codemasters with an implied enterprise value of \$1.2 billion.

On Feb 17, EA and Velan Studios unveiled *Knockout City*, an action-packed team-based multiplayer game that transforms the game of dodgeball into dodge *BRAWL! In Knockout City*. The game will be available from May 21, 2021.

Moreover, the company announced that *Plants vs. Zombies: Battle For Neighborville* Complete Edition will debut on Nintendo Switch on Mar 19.

On Feb 8, EA announced that the company has entered into a definitive agreement under which Electronic Arts will acquire Glu Mobile. Under the terms of the agreement, EA will acquire Glu for \$2.1 billion in enterprise value. Glu stockholders will receive \$12.50 in cash for each share of Glu stock, representing a 36% premium to Glu's closing share price on Feb 5, 2021.

On Feb 2, EA announced a multiyear UEFA license extension, ensuring that FIFA franchise remains exclusive to EA SPORTS. EA is expanding football video game access by broadening the PC free-to-download FIFA Online 4's reach to potentially 80 million players in more than 15 new countries. Additionally, the franchise will be launched on Stadia for the first time when EA SPORTS FIFA 21 is available on Mar 17 for Stadia.

Additionally, the company revealed that the Mass Effect Legendary Edition will be launched on May 14 worldwide on PC via Origin and Steam, PS 4 and Xbox One. The Mass Effect Legendary Edition features the single-player base content and 40+ downloadable content (DLC) story, weapons and armor packs from Mass Effect, Mass Effect 2, and Mass Effect 3.

Moreover, EA announced the expected return of college football to EA SPORTS. The partnership allows EA SPORTS to be the exclusive developer of simulation college football video game experiences.

On Dec 11, EA and Hazelight Studios unveiled *It Takes Two*, which will be available on Mar 26, 2021, on consoles and PC.

On Dec 4, EA announced the availability of *Madden NFL 21* and *FIFA 21* on Xbox Series X|S and PlayStation 5 worldwide.

Valuation

Electronic Arts shares are down 4.2% in the year-to-date period while up 29.2% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are down 0.6% while the same in the Zacks Consumer Discretionary sector are up 6% in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector is up 46.3% and 33.6%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 4.9% in the year-to-date period and 28.1% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 22.81X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 27.73X for the Zacks sub-industry, 33.86X for the Zacks sector and 22.72X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 35.45X and as low as 18.01X, with a 5-year median of 26.61X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$145 price target reflects 23.95X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for EA

Valuation Multiples - EA					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	22.81	27.73	33.86	22.72
	5-Year High	35.45	31.5	35.25	23.8
	5-Year Low	18.01	19.51	16.19	15.30
	5-Year Median	26.61	26.36	20.17	17.84
P/S F12M	Current	6.31	6.17	3.03	4.58
	5-Year High	8.01	6.3	3.03	4.58
	5-Year Low	3.94	3.5	1.7	3.21
	5-Year Median	5.86	5.01	2.49	3.68
EV/Sales TTM	Current	5.86	6.18	3.88	4.51
	5-Year High	8.4	6.82	3.88	4.51
	5-Year Low	3.48	3.79	2.28	2.63
	5-Year Median	4.96	5	3.36	3.57

As of 02/24/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 36% (90 out of 253)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
TakeTwo Interactive Software, Inc. (TTWO)	Outperform	2
Activision Blizzard, Inc. (ATVI)	Neutral	3
Hasbro, Inc. (HAS)	Neutral	3
JAKKS Pacific, Inc. (JAKK)	Neutral	2
Mattel, Inc. (MAT)	Neutral	3
Nintendo Co. (NTDOY)	Neutral	3
Glu Mobile Inc. (GLUU)	Underperform	4
Zynga Inc. (ZNGA)	Underperform	5

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Toys - Games - Hobbies				Industry Peers		
	EA	X Industry	S&P 500	HAS	MAT	TTWO
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Outperform
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	2
VGM Score	B	-	-	B	C	C
Market Cap	39.60 B	9.66 B	27.72 B	12.46 B	6.86 B	21.54 B
# of Analysts	14	7	13	7	5	22
Dividend Yield	0.49%	0.00%	1.45%	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%
Value Score	D	-	-	B	D	F
Cash/Price	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.14
EV/EBITDA	20.08	20.08	15.30	16.28	31.16	26.40
PEG F1	4.27	1.79	2.37	1.22	NA	2.61
P/B	5.01	4.99	3.89	4.24	11.50	6.83
P/CF	25.65	29.05	15.89	11.90	49.44	32.45
P/E F1	24.66	24.75	21.11	21.35	26.64	32.27
P/S TTM	6.98	4.61	3.19	2.28	1.50	6.54
Earnings Yield	4.04%	3.92%	4.65%	4.69%	3.75%	3.10%
Debt/Equity	0.05	0.05	0.66	1.59	4.79	0.00
Cash Flow (\$/share)	5.37	2.34	6.64	7.64	0.40	5.76
Growth Score	A	-	-	B	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	12.31%	13.13%	9.34%	-2.14%	NA	43.98%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-2.73%	51.14%	13.95%	13.87%	37.04%	4.78%
Current Cash Flow Growth	15.43%	19.56%	1.21%	32.28%	-214.17%	-8.18%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	7.26%	10.24%	7.62%	10.24%	-28.91%	12.57%
Current Ratio	2.21	2.21	1.38	1.60	1.83	1.78
Debt/Capital	4.75%	4.75%	41.22%	61.47%	82.72%	0.00%
Net Margin	20.79%	9.52%	10.59%	4.07%	2.76%	14.96%
Return on Equity	18.34%	18.46%	14.82%	18.46%	61.88%	24.45%
Sales/Assets	0.49	0.70	0.51	0.52	0.88	0.60
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	15.70%	10.50%	6.82%	11.61%	5.23%	14.20%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	F	A	B
Daily Price Change	-2.47%	0.00%	1.31%	-0.51%	1.03%	0.56%
1-Week Price Change	-1.21%	-1.13%	-0.16%	-1.62%	1.66%	-2.50%
4-Week Price Change	-5.85%	8.90%	6.83%	-2.55%	8.90%	-4.29%
12-Week Price Change	6.28%	29.17%	9.51%	-3.22%	26.59%	3.14%
52-Week Price Change	29.23%	69.18%	18.76%	10.19%	69.18%	70.81%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	3,034,536	516,544	2,013,595	905,756	2,936,568	1,564,873
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	4.30%	4.48%	0.62%	-3.09%	39.10%	2.74%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	4.33%	3.55%	1.91%	-2.20%	50.41%	2.74%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	7.00%	7.35%	0.15%	-2.26%	20.00%	34.56%

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	D
Growth Score	A
Momentum Score	B
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.

Disclosures

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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.