

Equinix, Inc. (EQIX)

\$720.76 (As of 04/30/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$764.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 04/16/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:C

Value: D

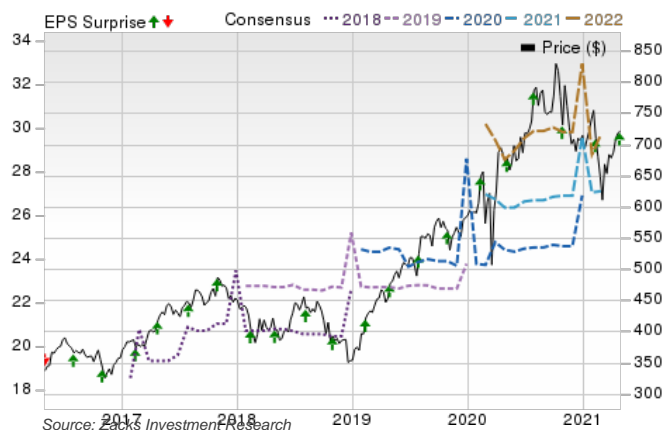
Growth: C

Momentum: B

Summary

Equinix's decent first-quarter 2021 results were supported by top-line growth. The company became the market leader in retail colocation in the Asia Pacific for the first time. For 2021, it expects to achieve adjusted funds from operations (AFFO) per share growth of 8-10% year over year. Notably, amid the rising need for digital infrastructure and cloud adoption, Equinix is seeing an increase in interconnected data-center space demand. Buyouts, backed by a strong balance sheet, are strategic fits. Yet, its shares have underperformed the real estate market in the past six month. Equinix's expansion moves require huge capital outlays. Given its significant debt obligations, such efforts are likely to increase financial obligations and impact operating results. A global presence exposes it to foreign currency exchange rate volatility.

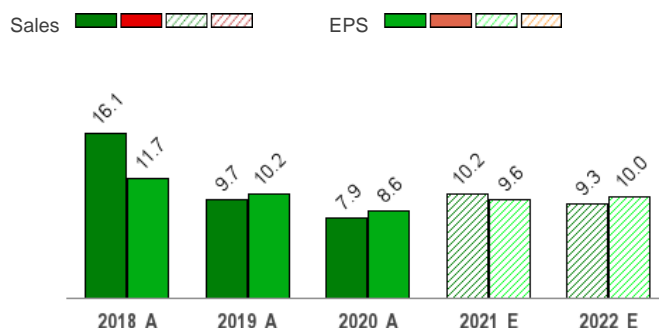
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$839.77 - \$586.73
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	347,136
Market Cap	\$63.2 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-1.1%
Beta	0.27
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$11.48 / 1.6%
Industry	REIT and Equity Trust - Retail
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 47% (117 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	5.3%
Last Sales Surprise	0.0%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	NA
Earnings ESP	-0.6%
P/E TTM	28.2
P/E F1	26.6
PEG F1	1.9
P/S TTM	10.3

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,735 E	1,780 E	1,825 E	1,866 E	7,223 E
2021	1,596 A	1,642 E	1,669 E	1,698 E	6,611 E
2020	1,445 A	1,470 A	1,520 A	1,564 A	5,999 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$7.19 E	\$7.39 E	\$7.63 E	\$7.60 E	\$29.85 E
2021	\$6.98 A	\$6.72 E	\$6.85 E	\$6.91 E	\$27.14 E
2020	\$6.21 A	\$6.35 A	\$6.48 A	\$5.76 A	\$24.76 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 04/30/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 05/03/2021.

Overview

Incorporated on Jun 22, 1998, Equinix, Inc. is a global digital infrastructure company. Its U.S. headquarters is in Redwood City, CA. The company has two more regional headquarters in Amsterdam and Hong Kong. It became a real estate investment trust (REIT) in taxable year 2015.

Platform Equinix combines a global footprint of International Business Exchange or IBX data centers, interconnection solutions, and edge services for deploying network. It also includes unique business, digital ecosystems, and expert consulting and support.

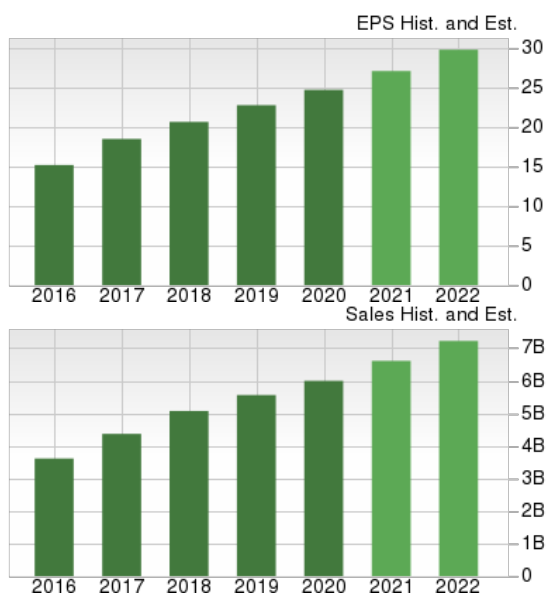
The company operates in three reportable segments comprised of the Americas, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and Asia-Pacific geographic regions.

Through its 211 IBX data centers across five continents, customers can directly interconnect critical traffic exchange requirements. These customers rely on Equinix's IBX centers for their critical interconnection relationships. Equinix has a direct sales force and a channel marketing program.

Equinix's business is based on a recurring revenue model comprising colocation, related interconnection and managed IT infrastructure services. These services are considered to be recurring, as customers are billed at fixed rates on a recurring basis through the life of the respective contracts, which generally run for one to three years.

Non-recurring revenues comprise installation services related to initial deployment and professional services. Also, revenues from customer settlements (fees paid for terminating contracts before expiry) are treated as contract modifications. These services are typically billed only upon the completion of the installation or performance of services.

Note: All EPS numbers presented in this report represent funds from operations ("FFO") per share. FFO, a widely used metric to gauge the performance of REITs, is obtained after adding depreciation and amortization and other non-cash expenses to net income.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ The growing demand for Big Data exchanges calls for greater usage of data centers. To meet this global need, Equinix is expanding its IBX data centers globally and is gaining traction among tech companies looking for data management. Industry experts believe demand for high performing data centers will escalate in the years to come with the exponential rise in data traffic. This will require enterprises to engage data-center service providers such as Equinix. Therefore, increasing total addressable market for data-center provides an immense growth opportunity for Equinix.
- ▲ Equinix has been achieving continued business momentum with its critical mass of customers and the resultant “network effect” within its IBX centers. Direct interconnection with its networks, connecting the majority of the world’s Internet routes, enables customers to increase the efficiency of their IT infrastructure, remove complexities associated with infrastructure administration and management and reduce costs. The benefits provided by the Platform Equinix have led to a loyal and blue-chip customer base. Moreover, the company’s joint venture (JV) with GIC to develop and operate xScale data centers in Europe attracts additional partners and other hyperscale providers to Equinix’s ecosystem, and also benefits the network effect.
- ▲ The company’s interconnection offering, including Equinix Fabric, cross connects, Equinix Connect and Equinix Internet Exchange, are unique product lines that are driving significant customer value. Notably, the demand for Equinix’s interconnected ecosystem remains strong, driven by acceleration in enterprise cloud adoption and increasing cloud or Internet customers’ demands for highly interconnected data center space. Amid the tailwinds, the company continues to strengthen its interconnection portfolio. In fact, in the first quarter it added an incremental 6,700 interconnections, bringing the company’s total interconnections to more than 398,000. These efforts along with the company’s global reach have been resulting in strong interconnection activity.
- ▲ Equinix continues focusing on acquisitions and developments to expand data-center capacity in key markets and strengthen its competitive positioning and global reach. In fact, in first-quarter 2021, the company completed 11 openings in Amsterdam, London, Los Angeles, Milan, Paris, São Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm and Tokyo, including three xScale data center in London, Paris and Tokyo. Through such platform-enhancing expansions, acquisitions and an active construction pipeline of 36 projects currently underway, the company aims to achieve ending cabinet-equivalent capacity of around 336,000 in 2021. Moreover, following the success of a JV with GIC for xScale data centers in Europe, it completed a similar JV in the Asia Pacific with GIC in fourth-quarter 2020. The xScale JV-approach is a strategic fit to pursue hyperscale deployments in desired markets and provide incremental cash flows without straining the company’s balance sheet.
- ▲ Equinix’s financial policy approach underlines a disciplined debt and equity funding strategy to support organic and acquisition-driven growth. The company’s utilization of its at-the-market (ATM) equity program as well as debt raises indicates a consistent capital sourcing policy. In fact, in fourth-quarter 2020, it established a new \$1.5-billion ATM program. Other than external financing, Equinix generates significant recurring revenues, contributing to internally-generated cash from operating activities. Additionally, as of Mar 31, 2021, the company had \$3.7 billion in available liquidity that is sufficient to meet operating requirements, fund acquisitions and pay dividends. Moreover, its increasing asset portfolio and impressive operating resilience are encouraging. Also, investment-grade rating of Baa3/BBB-/BBB from Moody’s/Fitch/S&P helps to access the debt market at a favorable cost.
- ▲ Equinix could benefit from favorable operating leverage. Its business generates a substantial portion of recurring revenues (greater than 90% of total revenues for the last three years). As the majority of the cost structures are of a fixed nature, every unit growth in revenues would result in lower expenses as a percentage of total revenues. Given the growing demand for data exchanges across the world, Equinix is well poised to grow its revenue base. Higher revenues along with lower costs will expand margins and increase profitability in the long run.
- ▲ Over the past six months, shares of Equinix have underperformed the real estate market. The stock has declined 7.3% against with the real estate market’s rally of 22.1% in the same period. Nonetheless, the Zacks Consensus Estimate for 2021 FFO per share has been revised marginally upward over the past month. Also, the company estimates 2021 AFFO per share of \$26.73-\$27.28, suggesting 8-10% year-over-year growth. Given the strong fundamentals and upward estimate revision, the stock has decent upside potential.

The data center business is thriving across geographies and Equinix is well positioned to capitalize on this opportunity. Its recurring revenue model and current expansion plans are also encouraging.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Equinix competes with Internet data centers operated by established communications carriers, as well as REITs including Digital Realty Trust. In addition to competing with neutral colocation providers, the company competes with traditional colocation providers, Internet service providers and Web-hosting facilities. Considering the strong growth potential, competition is expected to increase from existing players and entry of new players into the space. The increased competition could prompt competitors to resort to aggressive pricing policies, making Equinix vulnerable to pricing pressure.
- ▼ Equinix operates across 63 markets and continues to rapidly expand its footprint in new markets. Although this provides revenue diversification across geographies, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may affect its top- and bottom-line growth.
- ▼ Equinix's offerings have long sales cycles that may have a negative impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations. A customer's decision to license cabinet space in one of its IBX centers and to purchase additional services typically involves a significant commitment of resources. In addition, some customers are reluctant to relocate to IBX centers until they are confident that the IBX center has adequate carrier connections. The sales cycle of the company, therefore, gets stretched.
- ▼ Equinix plans to add more data centers in the coming quarters to satisfy the growing demand for colocation and interconnection services. Although such moves are a strategic fit, it requires huge capital outlays and is likely to affect near-term performance. In fact, the company anticipates incurring \$30 million of integration costs related to acquisitions in 2021. This will likely impede its bottom-line and margin growth.
- ▼ Further, given the company's significant debt obligations, Equinix's capital-intensive activities are concerning. Growing debt burden will likely adversely impact the operating results as interest expenses would go up. It should be noted that at the end of first-quarter 2021, Equinix had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.75 billion, while total debt principal outstanding was \$13.3 billion. Further, net leverage ratio was to 3.7X at the first-quarter end.

Competition from carrier-neutral data centers, capital intensity of data center builds, growing debt, foreign-exchange fluctuations and consolidation in the telecommunication industry are concerning.

Last Earnings Report

Equinix Q1 FFO Surpasses Estimates, Revenues Meet

Equinix posted strong results for first-quarter 2021, wherein adjusted funds from operations (AFFO) per share surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate and improved year over year, while revenues met the consensus mark and witnessed year-over-year growth.

The company's quarterly AFFO per share was \$6.98, beating the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$6.63. The figure also improved 21% from the year-ago quarter's \$6.21.

The upside primarily stemmed from steady growth in interconnection revenues. In fact, in the first quarter, it added an incremental 6,700 interconnections, bringing the company's total interconnections to more than 398,000.

Also, it achieved the milestone of becoming the market leader in retail colocation in all three regions of the world (the Americas, EMEA and the Asia Pacific), taking the first spot in the Asia Pacific for the first time.

Quarter in Detail

Total quarterly revenues were \$1.6 billion, meeting the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Also, the top line improved 10.5% year over year, representing the 73rd consecutive quarter of revenue growth.

Recurring revenues were \$1.51 billion, up 11% from the year-ago quarter's figure. Non-recurring revenues improved 2.8% from the year-ago quarter to \$85.1 million.

Revenues from the three geographic regions increased on a year-over-year basis as well. Revenues from the Americas, EMEA and the Asia Pacific jumped 9.7%, 8.3% and 15.7% to \$725 million, \$518.7 million and \$351.4 million, respectively.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$773 million, up 13% year over year. Adjusted EBITDA margin was 48%, up from 47% recorded in the prior-year quarter. AFFO appreciated 21% year over year to \$627 million in the March-end quarter.

Balance Sheet

Equinix exited the first quarter with cash and cash equivalents of \$1.75 billion, up from \$1.60 billion reported at 2020 end. The company's total debt principal outstanding was \$13.3 billion as of Mar 31, 2021, up from \$12.5 billion reported at 2020 end.

Guidance

For the ongoing year, Equinix estimates generating revenues of \$6.55-\$6.61 billion, indicating growth of 9-10% on a year-over-year basis. Assuming integration costs of \$30 million, it predicts adjusted EBITDA of \$3.071-\$3.131 billion.

Further, AFFO per share is estimated to be \$26.73-\$27.28, up 8-10% year over year.

For first-quarter 2021, Equinix projects revenues of \$1.630-\$1.660 billion, implying growth of 2-4% quarter over quarter. Adjusted EBITDA is likely to be between \$769 million and \$789 million.

Quarter Ending 03/2021	
Report Date	Apr 28, 2021
Sales Surprise	0.00%
EPS Surprise	5.28%
Quarterly EPS	6.98
Annual EPS (TTM)	25.57

Recent News

Equinix Expands Cloud On-Ramps to Microsoft Azure in Six Markets – Apr 26, 2021

Equinix expanded cloud on-ramps to Microsoft Azure via Azure ExpressRoute in six new global markets, including Berlin, Bogotá, Canberra, Dubai, Rio de Janeiro and Seoul. With this, the private network is accessible in 32 Equinix metros.

Notably, private and secure connectivity to cloud service providers such as Microsoft Azure has become crucial for enterprises that are digitally transforming and shifting to hybrid cloud architectures. Hence, the expanded service is beneficial and will offer enterprises with direct, on-demand network access to numerous of Azure services.

Dividend Update

Concurrent with its first-quarter 2021 earnings release, on Apr 28, Equinix's board of directors approved a quarterly cash dividend of \$2.87 per share. The dividend will be paid out on Jun 16 to shareholders of record as of May 19, 2021.

Valuation

Equinix's shares have gained 6.6% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry have increased 53.7%, while the Zacks Finance sector has gained 53.6% over the past year.

The S&P 500 Index has moved up 50.1% over the trailing 12-month period.

The stock is currently trading at 28.33X forward 12-month FFO, which compares with the 17.78X for the Zacks sub-industry, 16.77X for the Zacks sector and 22.39X for the S&P 500 Index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 35.15X and as low as 16.48X, with a 5-year median of 24.57X. Our neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$764 price target reflects 30.03X FFO.

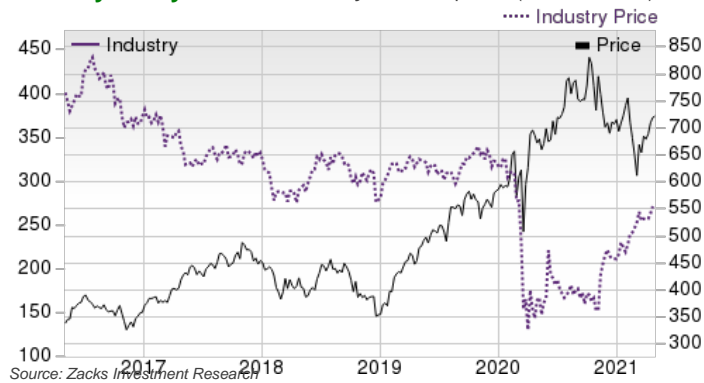
The table below shows summary valuation data for EQIX.

Valuation Multiples - EQIX					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	28.33	17.78	16.77	22.39
	5-Year High	35.15	19.41	17.12	23.83
	5-Year Low	16.48	9.68	11.57	15.30
	5-Year Median	24.57	14.68	14.83	18.01
P/S F12M	Current	9.47	9.65	7.96	4.74
	5-Year High	11.53	14.44	7.96	4.74
	5-Year Low	4.90	5.54	5.07	3.21
	5-Year Median	7.14	8.36	6.19	3.71
P/B TTM	Current	6.10	3.35	3.31	7.06
	5-Year High	7.05	5.69	3.34	7.11
	5-Year Low	3.77	1.76	1.76	3.83
	5-Year Median	5.28	3.27	2.63	4.99

As of 04/30/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 47% (117 out of 251)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
American Tower Corporation (AMT)	Neutral	3
Crown Castle International Corporation (CCI)	Neutral	3
CyrusOne Inc (CONE)	Neutral	3
CorEnergy Infrastructure Trust, Inc. (CORR)	Neutral	3
Digital Realty Trust, Inc. (DLR)	Neutral	3
Iron Mountain Incorporated (IRM)	Neutral	3
QTS Realty Trust, Inc. (QTS)	Neutral	3
SBA Communications Corporation (SBAC)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Reit And Equity Trust - Retail				Industry Peers		
	EQIX	X Industry	S&P 500	CONE	CORR	DLR
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	C	-	-	C	B	C
Market Cap	63.25 B	2.53 B	30.59 B	8.62 B	84.64 M	41.93 B
# of Analysts	8	6	12	10	2	11
Dividend Yield	1.63%	3.24%	1.28%	2.86%	3.23%	3.11%
Value Score	D	-	-	C	B	D
Cash/Price	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	1.17	0.00
EV/EBITDA	31.22	19.27	17.18	21.37	-0.80	25.42
PEG F1	1.86	3.71	2.29	0.84	NA	3.50
P/B	5.92	1.69	4.21	3.36	3.51	2.39
P/CF	34.78	16.49	17.57	17.29	NA	22.83
P/E F1	26.39	17.75	22.11	18.52	8.91	23.78
P/S TTM	10.28	6.77	3.45	7.94	NA	10.05
Earnings Yield	3.84%	5.59%	4.42%	5.50%	10.97%	4.35%
Debt/Equity	1.14	1.00	0.66	1.34	4.77	0.76
Cash Flow (\$/share)	20.30	1.42	6.78	4.13	-21.33	6.53
Growth Score	C	-	-	C	D	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	14.29%	-2.14%	9.70%	11.02%	NA	3.83%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	9.62%	5.12%	17.90%	0.82%	30.77%	4.31%
Current Cash Flow Growth	0.20%	-21.32%	0.72%	17.89%	-1,144.01%	1.00%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	19.92%	0.70%	7.37%	31.59%	NA	15.90%
Current Ratio	1.29	1.56	1.38	2.14	19.62	0.41
Debt/Capital	53.20%	51.01%	41.51%	57.34%	43.50%	41.98%
Net Margin	6.62%	6.62%	11.34%	4.13%	NA	12.43%
Return on Equity	5.86%	2.14%	15.46%	1.77%	-457.22%	3.33%
Sales/Assets	0.23	0.11	0.50	0.16	NA	0.12
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	10.30%	1.96%	8.16%	9.19%	652.64%	11.54%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	B	A	A
Daily Price Change	2.08%	-0.42%	-0.77%	1.93%	-2.26%	3.54%
1-Week Price Change	1.41%	2.22%	0.47%	2.37%	-3.72%	2.11%
4-Week Price Change	4.14%	7.53%	4.28%	2.69%	-13.53%	4.04%
12-Week Price Change	-5.47%	24.90%	13.31%	-2.51%	-36.80%	2.75%
52-Week Price Change	4.57%	65.22%	51.32%	1.85%	-48.93%	-0.30%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	347,136	651,328	1,724,478	693,392	219,985	1,149,713
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%	0.00%	-0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	1.16%	0.00%	0.11%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-0.07%	-0.77%	2.24%	-1.36%	232.04%	-0.02%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	-0.32%	0.33%	0.14%	0.00%	0.09%

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	C
Momentum Score	B
VGM Score	C

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

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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