

The Home Depot Inc. (HD)

\$277.17 (As of 11/13/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$291.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 01/13/19)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: B

Growth: A

Momentum: A

Summary

Home Depot has increased year to date courtesy of its fundamental strength and better-than-expected top and bottom line results in second-quarter fiscal 2020, despite the looming impacts of coronavirus outbreak. Sales gains were attributed to its robust and flexible interconnected infrastructure, which helped it quickly adapt to the changing customer preferences amid the coronavirus pandemic. Its interconnected retail strategy and underlying technology infrastructure have helped consistently boost web traffic in the past several months. It also gained from strong growth in its Pro and DIY customer categories. Notably, DIY sales outpaced Pro sales growth in the fiscal second quarter owing to rise in home improvement projects. However, it incurred additional costs related to the coronavirus pandemic which partly deleveraged expenses.

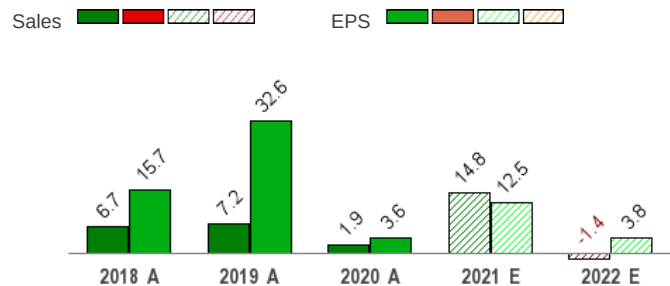
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$292.95 - \$140.63
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	3,247,963
Market Cap	\$298.4 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	26.9%
Beta	1.11
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$6.00 / 2.2%
Industry	Building Products - Retail
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 36% (92 out of 254)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	5.2%
Last Sales Surprise	8.4%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.3%
Expected Report Date	11/17/2020
Earnings ESP	5.2%
P/E TTM	25.4
P/E F1	24.0
PEG F1	2.1
P/S TTM	2.5

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	29,350 E	34,790 E	30,898 E	28,428 E	124,803 E
2021	28,260 A	38,053 A	31,881 E	28,328 E	126,553 E
2020	26,381 A	30,839 A	27,223 A	25,782 A	110,225 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$2.51 E	\$3.65 E	\$2.98 E	\$2.52 E	\$11.97 E
2021	\$2.08 A	\$4.02 A	\$3.08 E	\$2.41 E	\$11.53 E
2020	\$2.27 A	\$3.17 A	\$2.53 A	\$2.28 A	\$10.25 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 11/13/2020. The reports text is as of 11/16/2020.

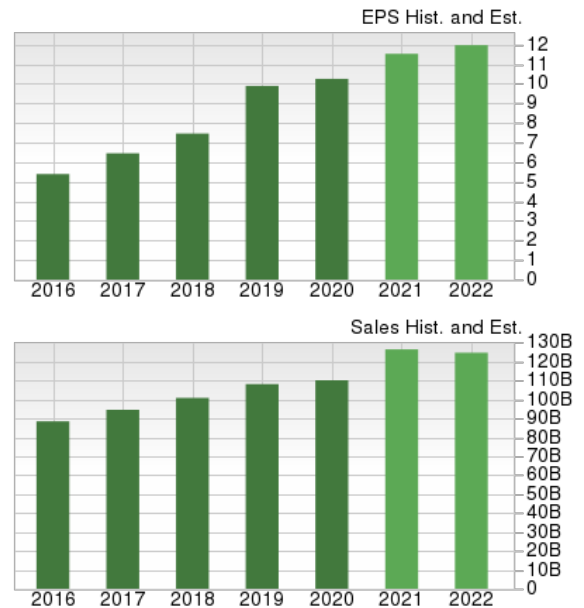
Overview

Based on net sales, The Home Depot Inc. is the world's largest home improvement specialty retailer with 2,291 retail stores across the globe as of the end of fiscal 2019. It offers a diverse range of branded and proprietary home improvement items, building materials, lawn and garden products, décor products and related services.

With the help of its stores, the company operates throughout the United States (including Puerto Rico and the territories of the Virgin Islands and Guam), Canada and Mexico and employs more than 300,000 associates. The company's average store area is almost 104,000 square feet with approximately 24,000 square feet of additional outside garden area. It also functions through a network of distribution and fulfillment centers, as well as a number of e-commerce websites.

The company typically serves three primary customer groups: Do-It-Yourself (DIY), Do-It-For-Me (DIFM), and Professional Customers.

- **DIY Customers:** These customers are usually homeowners, who prefer purchasing products and completing installations on their own. The company engages these customers in various platforms to provide product and project knowledge.
- **DIFM Customers:** These customers are usually homeowners, who purchase products on their own and employ third-parties to complete the projects and installations. The company offers a variety of installation services in stores, online, or in their homes through in-home consultations for DIFM customers.
- **Professional Customers:** This customer segment mostly comprises professional remodelers, general contractors, repairmen, small business owners, and tradesmen. These customers build, renovate, remodel, repair and maintain residential properties, multifamily properties, hospitality properties and commercial facilities.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ **Robust Q2 Results:** Home Depot posted strong second-quarter fiscal 2020 results, wherein earnings and sales beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate and improved year over year. Earnings growth of 26.8% year over year was driven by 23.4% increase in sales as well as margin expansion. Sales gains were attributed to its robust and flexible interconnected infrastructure, which helped it quickly adapt to the changing customer preferences amid the coronavirus pandemic. The company's overall comps grew 23.4%, with a 25% improvement in the United States. Comps benefited from broad-based strength across stores and geographies. It witnessed double-digit comps in 13 of the 14 merchandising departments, led by lumber. Meanwhile, its kitchen and bath department posted high single-digit comps. Additionally, ticket and transactions improved double-digits in the second quarter on increase in basket size and customers trading up to new and innovative items. The company also gained from strong growth in its Pro and DIY customer categories. Going forward, it expects momentum in its One Home Depot investment strategy to help navigate through the current situation and position it for long-term growth. Shares of Home Depot rallied 26.9% year to date compared with the industry's growth of 28.2%.
- ▲ **Integrated Retail Strategy Aids Amid Coronavirus:** Home Depot is witnessing significant benefits from the execution of its "One Home Depot" investment plan. Amid the pandemic, customers have been blending of the physical and digital elements of the shopping experience more than ever before making the company's interconnected One Home Depot strategy the most relevant. Its interconnected retail strategy and underlying technology infrastructure have helped consistently boost web traffic in the past several months. Sales leveraging the digital platforms rose 100% in the fiscal second quarter, and more than 60% for instances where customers opted to pick up their orders at a store. Another key component of delivering an interconnected experience is enhanced delivery and fulfillment options. Over the years, the company has created the fastest, most efficient delivery network in home improvement. It has enabled multiple fulfillment options including buy online pickup in store (BOPUS) with convenient pickup lockers, buy online deliver from store with express car and van delivery, and most recently, the curbside pickup option. The company witnessed increased usage of these fulfillment options as customers increasingly adoption the interconnected shopping experience. During the second quarter, the company delivered triple-digit growth across all these platforms.
- ▲ **Improved Focus on Home Improvement Projects Aid DIY Sales:** The increased stay-at-home trends have led to a rise in repairs and home remodeling projects. Consequently, customer engagement for home improvement projects increased significantly in the fiscal second quarter. Notably, the company witnessed increased demand for strong demand for exterior and interior projects like deck building, painting projects, landscape work and home repairs due to increase wear and tear. As a result, DIY sales outpaced Pro sales growth in the fiscal second quarter.
- ▲ **Focus on Pro Customers:** Home Depot's Pro segment has been a key growth driver, with Pro segment witnessing robust sales growth for the past several quarters. In the fiscal second quarter, its Pro customers sales accelerated significantly on a sequential basis and grew double-digits year over year. The company witnessed notable strength in smaller pro customers, despite market closures due to the pandemic. Going forward, the company expects increase in demand for all Pro customer associates as markets reopen. The company remains on track with its strategic investments to build a Pro ecosystem that includes professional grade product, exclusive brands, enhanced delivery, credit, digital capabilities, field sales support, HD rental and more. The company expects its differentiated Pro ecosystem will aid deeper engagement with Pro customers in the long term.
- ▲ **Financial Flexibility:** Home Depot enjoys strong financial status. The company's cash and cash equivalents at the end of second-quarter fiscal 2020 of \$14,139 million increased significantly from \$8,696 million at the end of the fiscal first quarter. This remains sufficient to fund its short term obligations of about \$2,476 million (current installments of long-term debt). As of Aug 2, 2020, the company had a long-term debt of \$32,370 million, which reflects a sequential increase 2.4%. However, its debt-to-capitalization ratio of 1.01 compares favorably with 1.11 at the end of the fiscal first quarter and is almost at par with the industry's ratio. Further, its times interest earned ratio of 13.1 versus the industry's 11.8 indicates that it is better positioned to meet its debt obligations, compared to its peers.
- ▲ **Sustained Shareholder Returns:** Home Depot has a disciplined capital allocation strategy, supported by solid free cash flow generation capability. This allows management to undertake shareholder-friendly moves. Clearly, the long-term targets of dividend payout ratio of about 55% of earnings and return on invested capital (ROIC) of more than 40% highlight its focus on this strategy. Based on the average of beginning and ending long-term debt and equity for the trailing 12 months, ROIC at the end of second-quarter fiscal 2020 was 41.1%. In wake of the coronavirus outbreak, the company suspended its share repurchase program in mid-March to preserve liquidity. Further, the company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable on Sep 17. Notably, Home Depot has a dividend payout ratio of 55%, annualized dividend yield of 2.1% and free cash flow yield of 5.8%. With an annual free cash flow return on investment of 63.4%, ahead of the industry's nearly 38.7%; the dividend payment is likely to be sustainable.

Home Depot's interconnected retail strategy and underlying technology infrastructure have helped consistently boost web traffic in the past several months.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ **Stock Valuation:** Considering Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio, Home Depot looks overvalued when compared with broader industry and the S&P 500. The stock has a trailing 12-month P/E of 25.41x compared with 23.56x for the industry and 25.93x for S&P 500. The company's trailing 12-month P/E ratio is above the median level of 23.91x and below the high level of 26.76x, scaled in the past year. These factors profess that the stock's valuation is quite stretched.
- ▼ **Increased Coronavirus-Related Costs:** In the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, Home Depot decided to provide enhanced payments to hourly associates, including expanded paid time-off, additional paid time-off for older associates who are at high risk, weekly bonuses for store and distribution center workers, doubled overtime pay, and extended dependent care benefits. These led to expense deleverage during the fiscal second quarter. The company incurred an additional \$480 million in the fiscal second quarter to provide incremental benefits to its associates, including weekly bonuses for hourly associates in stores and distribution centers. Year to date, it paid \$1.3 billion for enhanced pay and benefits in response to the pandemic. Moreover, the company's performance in the first half resulted in record a payout of success sharing under its profit-sharing program for hourly associates.
- ▼ **Stiff Competition:** In the home improvement retailing business, Home Depot faces stiff competition from Lowe's, Sherwin-Williams Company and other home supply retailers on aspects such as location, price and quality of merchandise, in-stock consistency, merchandise assortments and customer service. Additionally, the company faces intense competition from online retailers. This may weigh upon the company's results.
- ▼ **Macroeconomic Headwinds:** Home Depot's customers remain sensitive to macroeconomic factors including interest rate hikes, increase in fuel and energy costs, credit availability, unemployment levels, and high household debt levels, which may negatively impact their discretionary spending, and in turn the company's growth and profitability. An unfavorable economy might delay home improvement projects, which in turn could hamper sales of product categories and services provided by the company.
- ▼ **Risk of Operating in Overseas Market:** Home Depot's exposure to the international market makes it vulnerable to currency fluctuations. Weakening of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may require the company to either raise product prices or contract profit margins in locations outside the U.S. An increase in product prices may have an adverse impact on consumer demand.

Home Depot incurred \$480 million in the fiscal second quarter to provide incremental benefits to its associates, including weekly bonuses for hourly associates in stores and distribution centers.

Last Earnings Report

Home Depot Q2 Earnings & Sales Top Estimates

Home Depot has posted second-quarter fiscal 2020 results, wherein earnings and sales beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate and improved year over year. The company has benefited from increased investments across the business, which allowed it to respond quickly to changing customer preference during the coronavirus pandemic. Further, it expects momentum in its One Home Depot investment strategy to help navigate through the current situation and position it for long-term growth.

Quarter Ending 07/2020

Report Date	Aug 18, 2020
Sales Surprise	8.38%
EPS Surprise	5.24%
Quarterly EPS	4.02
Annual EPS (TTM)	10.91

In the fiscal second quarter, the company incurred an additional \$480 million to provide incremental benefits to its associates, including weekly bonuses for hourly associates in stores and distribution centers. Year to date, it paid \$1.3 billion for enhanced pay and benefits in response to the pandemic. Moreover, the company's performance in the first half resulted in record a payout of success sharing under its profit-sharing program for hourly associates.

Q2 Highlights

Earnings of \$4.02 per share improved 26.8% from the year-ago quarter. The bottom line also beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$3.82. Results gained from strong top-line growth as well as margin expansion.

Net sales rose 23.4% to \$38,053 million from \$30,839 million in the year-ago quarter and beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$35,111.2 million. Sales benefited from the company's robust and flexible interconnected infrastructure, which helped it quickly adapt to the changing customer preferences amid the coronavirus pandemic. The company's overall comps grew 23.4%, with a 25% improvement in the United States.

In the reported quarter, comps were aided by a 10.1% rise in average ticket and a 12.3% increase in customer transactions. Moreover, sales per square foot rose 23.5%.

In dollar terms, gross profit increased 24.1% to \$12,941 million from \$10,432 million in the year-ago quarter, primarily driven by robust sales growth. Meanwhile, gross profit margin expanded 18 basis points (bps) to 34%.

Operating income increased 23.9% to \$6,067 million, while operating margin expanded 6 bps to 15.94%. Despite gains from the robust top line and gross-margin growth, operating margin was partly offset by additional expenses to provide higher remunerations to staff to recognize their efforts amid the pandemic.

Balance Sheet and Cash Flow

Home Depot ended second-quarter fiscal 2020 with cash and cash equivalents of \$14,139 million, long-term debt (excluding current maturities) of \$32,370 million, and shareholders' deficit of \$414 million. In the first six months of fiscal 2020, it generated \$14,829 million of net cash from operations.

In the first half of fiscal 2020, the company paid out cash dividends of \$3,223 million and repurchased shares worth \$791 million.

Concurrently, it declared the fiscal second-quarter dividend of \$1.50 per share, which is payable Sep 17, 2020, to shareholders of record as of Sep 3.

Valuation

Home Depot shares are up 26.9% in the year-to-date period and 16% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Retail-Wholesale sector are up 28.2% and 34.8% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector are up 21.9% and 39.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 11.6% in the year-to-date period and 15.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 23.33X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 21.56X for the Zacks sub-industry, 31.3X for the Zacks sector and 22.56X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 27.11X and as low as 14.42X, with a 5-year median of 20.21X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$291 price target reflects 24.49X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for HD

Valuation Multiples - HD					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	23.33	21.56	31.3	22.56
	5-Year High	27.11	23.64	34.05	23.47
	5-Year Low	14.42	16.02	19.09	15.27
	5-Year Median	20.21	19	23.6	17.72
P/S F12M	Current	2.38	1.66	1.29	4.2
	5-Year High	2.58	1.71	1.33	4.3
	5-Year Low	1.44	1.06	0.84	3.17
	5-Year Median	1.88	1.3	1.01	3.67
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	16.7	12.58	18.77	15.98
	5-Year High	17.61	14.91	20.77	15.98
	5-Year Low	10.77	8.09	11.17	9.54
	5-Year Median	13.65	10.82	13.06	13.1

As of 11/13/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 36% (92 out of 254)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Beacon Roofing Supply, Inc. (BECN)	Outperform	2
Builders FirstSource, Inc. (BLDR)	Outperform	3
BMC Stock Holdings, Inc. (BMCH)	Neutral	3
Fastenal Company (FAST)	Neutral	3
GMS Inc. (GMS)	Neutral	3
Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc (LL)	Neutral	3
Lowes Companies, Inc. (LOW)	Neutral	3
Travis Perkins PLC (TVPKF)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Building Products - Retail				Industry Peers		
	HD	X Industry	S&P 500	BLDR	LOW	TVPKF
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Outperform	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	A	A	-
Market Cap	298.36 B	2.56 B	24.89 B	4.07 B	120.34 B	3.83 B
# of Analysts	14	5	14	5	14	3
Dividend Yield	2.16%	0.00%	1.51%	0.00%	1.51%	0.00%
Value Score	B	-	-	A	B	A
Cash/Price	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.17
EV/EBITDA	17.38	12.59	14.40	10.69	16.55	NA
PEG F1	2.07	1.14	2.74	NA	1.14	NA
P/B	NA	2.06	3.58	4.04	27.63	1.24
P/CF	22.33	13.67	13.66	11.56	20.79	5.22
P/E F1	24.23	16.54	21.82	14.03	18.51	21.09
P/S TTM	2.50	0.72	2.80	0.52	1.50	NA
Earnings Yield	4.16%	6.09%	4.39%	7.12%	5.40%	4.74%
Debt/Equity	-78.19	0.52	0.70	1.56	4.64	0.23
Cash Flow (\$/share)	12.41	2.88	6.92	3.01	7.66	2.91
Growth Score	A	-	-	B	A	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	17.96%	16.24%	9.77%	42.38%	16.24%	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	12.48%	16.06%	0.37%	18.76%	50.36%	-49.65%
Current Cash Flow Growth	0.60%	0.60%	5.23%	7.81%	-12.64%	36.59%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	11.22%	10.93%	8.33%	62.81%	6.65%	3.97%
Current Ratio	1.30	1.99	1.38	1.90	1.30	1.31
Debt/Capital	NA%	46.75%	42.01%	60.97%	82.26%	18.93%
Net Margin	9.91%	3.88%	10.40%	2.76%	7.12%	NA
Return on Equity	-583.91%	17.16%	15.07%	29.40%	228.17%	NA
Sales/Assets	2.12	1.74	0.50	2.14	1.82	NA
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	14.81%	0.00%	0.23%	14.66%	18.79%	-9.81%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	C	A	-
Daily Price Change	0.34%	2.83%	2.02%	2.97%	0.79%	0.00%
1-Week Price Change	6.57%	8.67%	5.72%	12.51%	6.59%	0.00%
4-Week Price Change	-3.61%	1.75%	4.84%	1.92%	-9.61%	0.00%
12-Week Price Change	-1.25%	20.10%	9.72%	23.66%	0.41%	36.91%
52-Week Price Change	17.17%	31.30%	6.16%	38.01%	39.02%	-10.32%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	3,247,963	420,133	2,164,670	2,054,478	4,270,641	0
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.33%	7.30%	2.00%	20.95%	1.20%	10.77%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	7.46%	17.93%	3.94%	24.85%	17.18%	18.68%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	2.20%	29.60%	0.68%	162.50%	3.05%	NA

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

We offer two rating systems that take into account investors' holding horizons: Zacks Rank and Zacks Recommendation. Each provides valuable insights into the future profitability of the stock and can be used separately or in combination with each other depending on your investment style.

Zacks Recommendation

The Zacks Recommendation aims to predict performance over the next 6 to 12 months. The foundation for the quantitatively determined Zacks Recommendation is trends in the company's estimate revisions and earnings outlook. The Zacks Recommendation is broken down into 3 Levels; Outperform, Neutral and Underperform. Unlike many Wall Street firms, we maintain a balance between the number of Outperform and Neutral recommendations. Our team of 70 analysts are fully versed in the benefits of earnings estimate revisions and how that is harnessed through the Zacks quantitative rating system. But we have given our analysts the ability to override the Zacks Recommendation for the 1200 stocks that they follow. The reason for the analyst over-rides is that there are often factors such as valuation, industry conditions and management effectiveness that a trained investment professional can spot better than a quantitative model.

Zacks Rank

The Zacks Rank is our short-term rating system that is most effective over the one- to three-month holding horizon. The underlying driver for the quantitatively-determined Zacks Rank is the same as the Zacks Recommendation, and reflects trends in earnings estimate revisions.

Zacks Style Scores

The Zacks Style Score is as a complementary indicator to the Zacks rating system, giving investors a way to focus on the highest rated stocks that best fit their own stock picking preferences.

Academic research has proven that stocks with the best Value, Growth and Momentum characteristics outperform the market. The Zacks Style Scores rate stocks on each of these individual styles and assigns a rating of A, B, C, D and F. We also produce the VGM Score (V for Value, G for Growth and M for Momentum), which combines the weighted average of the individual Style Scores into one score. This is perfectly suited for those who want their stocks to have the best scores across the board.

Value Score	B
Growth Score	A
Momentum Score	A
VGM Score	A

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.