

Hologic, Inc.(HOLX)

\$60.03 (As of 08/31/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$69.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Outperform

(Since: 08/03/20)

Prior Recommendation: Neutral

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

1-Strong Buy

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:D

Value: D

Growth: D

Momentum: B

Summary

Hologic's bottom-line growth in the fiscal 2020 third quarter amid business disruptions is impressive. Rise in organic and Diagnostic revenues buoy optimism. Robust demand for its COVID-19 related products bodes well. Ongoing recovery in other segments has enabled it to provide fiscal fourth-quarter guidance, which instills investor confidence. EUA for Aptima SARS-CoV-2 assay is a positive. Expansion of both margins looks encouraging. Hologic's fiscal third quarter results were better-than-expected. It has been outperforming its industry over the past six months. Yet, fall in its other segments' revenues and overall top line due to the pandemic is worrying. Dismal international performance is concerning. Stiff competition and foreign exchange fluctuations are other headwinds. A weak solvency and capital structure is also deterring.

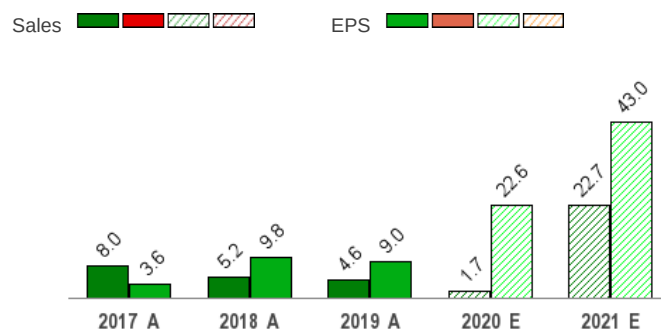
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$73.63 - \$26.49
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	2,433,509
Market Cap	\$15.5 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	14.4%
Beta	1.40
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Medical - Instruments
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 34% (166 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	108.3%
Last Sales Surprise	37.1%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	11/04/2020
Earnings ESP	0.0%

P/E TTM	23.2
P/E F1	20.1
PEG F1	1.3
P/S TTM	4.7

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	1,071 E	1,081 E	968 E	921 E	4,203 E
2020	851 A	756 A	823 A	985 E	3,425 E
2019	831 A	818 A	852 A	866 A	3,367 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$1.16 E	\$1.19 E	\$1.00 E	\$0.90 E	\$4.26 E
2020	\$0.61 A	\$0.57 A	\$0.75 A	\$1.06 E	\$2.98 E
2019	\$0.58 A	\$0.58 A	\$0.63 A	\$0.65 A	\$2.43 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 08/31/2020. The reports text is as of 09/01/2020.

Overview

Headquartered in Bedford, MA, Hologic Inc. develops, manufactures, and supplies diagnostics, medical imaging systems and surgical products which cater to the healthcare needs of women.

Hologic operates through the following four segments:

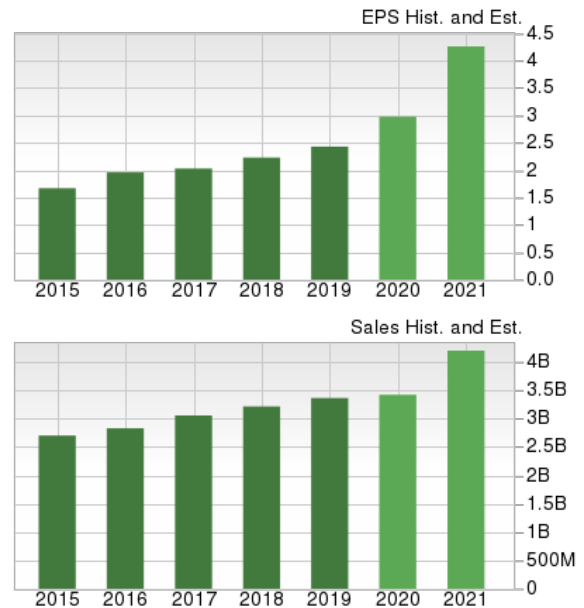
Diagnostics (35.8% of total revenues in 4Q19): With the Gen-Probe acquisition, Hologic currently offers APTIMA family of assays that includes the APTIMA Combo 2 assay, which feature the APTIMA CT and APTIMA GC assays, the APTIMA HPV assay and the APTIMA Trichomonas assay. Other products include the ThinPrep system, primarily used in cytology applications. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2019, this segment registered 6.2% growth year-over year.

Breast Health (38.2% of total revenues in 4Q19): Products include a broad portfolio of breast imaging and related products and accessories, including digital and film-based mammography systems, computer-aided detection (CAD), breast biopsy guidance systems, minimally invasive breast biopsy and tissue extraction devices and breast brachytherapy products. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2019, this segment registered 6.3% growth year-over year.

GYN Surgical (13.2% of total revenues in 4Q19): Products include the NovaSure endometrial ablation system – used in the treatment of heavy menstrual bleeding and the MyoSure hysteroscopic tissue removal system – which allows incision less removal of fibroids and polyps within the uterus. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2019, this segment registered 6.6% growth year over year.

Medical Aesthetics (9.9% of total revenues in 4Q19): Hologic completed the divestiture of its Cynosure Medical Aesthetics business on Dec 30, 2019.

Skeletal Health (2.9% of total revenues in 3Q19): This segment includes dual-energy X-ray bone densitometry systems, an ultrasound-based osteoporosis assessment product, and Fluorscan mini C-arm imaging products. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2019, this segment registered 2.6% growth year over year.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Share Price Movement:** For the past six months, Hologic has been outperforming its industry. The stock has gained 22.3% compared with the 21.1% rise of its industry. Hologic exited the fiscal third quarter with better-than-expected results. The bottom-line growth amid the pandemic-led business disruptions is encouraging. Rise in organic revenues is impressive as well. Growth in Diagnostic revenues, led by a stupendous improvement in the company's Molecular Diagnostics revenues, buoys optimism. Robust demand for Hologic's COVID-19 related products is impressive. Ongoing recovery in other segments has enabled it to provide fiscal fourth-quarter guidance, which instills investor confidence. Expansion of both margins looks encouraging. FDA's Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for its Aptima SARS-CoV-2 assay (that runs on the company's fully automated Panther system) is encouraging.

Hologic's progress in the domestic and international markets, strong pipeline of products and solid performance delivered by the GYN Surgical and Molecular Diagnostics segments bolster our confidence.

▲ **Molecular Diagnostics Sees Growth on Coronavirus Tests:** Hologic's management is impressed with continued growth in the core molecular diagnostics sub-segment, which accounted for 86.5% of total Diagnostics revenues in the fiscal third quarter. Molecular Diagnostics sales increased 170.3% at constant exchange rate or CER. Global revenues for molecular diagnostics increased 114%.

In May, Hologic received the FDA's EUA for its Aptima SARS-CoV-2 assay (that runs on the company's fully automated Panther system) for the detection of the COVID-19 causing virus. The other test earlier launched by the company, Panther Fusion SARS-CoV-2 assay, was granted EUA in March. The company generated solid revenues from strong customer adoption of Hologic's two SARS-CoV-2 assays that run on the Panther and Panther Fusion systems. Following the robust demand for the assays, Hologic is on track to scale up its molecular diagnostics manufacturing capacity.

Molecular diagnostics' robust international performance was boosted by the unprecedented surge in testing demand due to the pandemic. This led the company to scale up its production in the third quarter. Continued placement of fully-automated Panther system along with sustained solid uptake of Aptima Women's health assay menu also contributed to the top line. Further, the company had earlier launched products within the Panther Scalable Solutions portfolio in the United States and Europe.

▲ **GYN Surgical Holds Potential:** Over the past two years, the GYN Surgical business has transformed to the most profitable division of Hologic on a percentage basis banking on new leadership, strong strategic execution of new commercial models and new product launches.

Despite the fiscal third-quarter debacle of this segment where it fell 53.9% at CER, Hologic is optimistic about the faster-than-expected recovery of the segment. After registering a decline in weekly demand of almost 90% in the initial days of the third quarter, the company saw steady and significant improvement in May and more so in June.

▲ **Growth Initiatives:** In order to streamline its operations and reduce cost of revenue, Hologic has been adopting a few significant strategies over the past few years. The company has invested deliberately and opportunistically in commercial areas where management has recognized a good return. These include Hologic's Genius marketing campaign in Breast Health, cervical cancer co-testing initiatives in Diagnostics, along with efforts to gain competitive market share with NovaSure. Per management, these strategic initiatives are already paying off through increased brand awareness, market share gains, and price stability, all of which will contribute to the company's higher sales.

Moreover, to strengthen its product pipeline, Hologic is working on innovations and product launches. In this regard we note that, the company has launched a cadence of products which are 3DQuorum Imaging Technology, powered by Genius AI in the United States and LOCALizer radiofrequency identification (RFID) tag for long-term placement in Europe. U.S. regulatory clearances, which include the Unifi Workspace reading solution and 3DQuorum AI imaging technology in Breast Health, and the Definity cervical dilator in GYN Surgical, are encouraging.

▲ **Focus on International Operations:** According to Hologic, global expansion will be a critical element of its growth strategy over the long term. While many of the company's best-in-class products command a leading share in the domestic market, they hold a disproportionately low market share internationally, indicating huge untapped potential.

The company's international sales have been a major catalyst over the past three years, with the major driver being the molecular diagnostics business. During the third quarter of fiscal 2020, international revenues for the Diagnostics segment rose 28.1% at CER, with Molecular Diagnostics being the primary driver. Hologic is increasingly focusing on commercial infrastructure. In Europe, the installed base of Panthers significantly improved by the end of the fiscal third quarter. By leveraging on this installed base, the company has signed contracts in various countries, thus securing about \$500 million of COVID testing revenues over the next four quarters. Notably, Hologic's largest contract is with the U.K. Department of Health.

Global growth in Molecular Diagnostics was primarily driven by increasing market share and utilization of the fully automated Panther system.

The overall promising international performance reflects the tremendous progress Hologic has made in building a sustainable growth engine through both organic and inorganic means, including the acquisitions of two European distributors.

Risks

- **Foreign Exchange Headwinds:** We remain worried about the significant challenges Hologic faced owing to unfavorable foreign currency impact that has been adversely affecting the company's overall performance in the past few quarters.
- **Dull Segmental Performance:** Hologic's performance across majority of its segments was disappointing, resulting from pandemic-led business disruptions. Revenues at the Breast Health segment declined 30.9% at CER primarily due to adverse impacts on demand for this segment's products, especially in the United States. This was the result of customers' focus on responding to the pandemic, delayed or reduced purchases of capital equipment and rescheduled routine screening appointments. Further, elective procedure deferrals hurt GYN Surgical business, which fell 53.9% at CER.
- **Competitive Landscape:** Hologic operates in a highly competitive industry. Its mammography, related products and subsystems compete on a worldwide basis with products offered by a number of competitors, including General Electric Company (GE), Siemens, Koninklijke Philips NV, or Philips, Planmed Oy, or Planmed, Agfa-Gevaert N.V., or Agfa, Carestream Health, Inc., FUJIFILM Holdings Corporation, or Fuji, I.M.S., and Toshiba Corporation. In the U.S., GE received FDA approval in Sep 2014 for its 3D breast tomosynthesis system and Siemens received FDA approval for its tomosynthesis system in April 2015 which have put additional competitive pressure on Hologic. Moreover, large players such as Fuji and Siemens are developing 3D tomosynthesis systems targeting the U.S. market.

Moreover, primary competitors for the biopsy product line are Devicor Medical Products and part of Danaher Corporation's Leica Biosystems division. In the clinical market, Hologic witnesses competition from several companies including Abbott Laboratories, Siemens, Becton, Dickinson, Qiagen, CareFusion, Sanarus Technologies and Intact Medical Corporation and Roche Diagnostics, among others. Moreover, the FDA has re-classified FFDM devices to class II from class III, thereby making it easier for all medical device companies to bring in similar products in the market.

Subsequently, the approval process for class II devices will require 510(k) clearance, rather than the lengthy PMA application. Though this move by the FDA will enable easier approval in the U.S., we note that it will further intensify competition among medical device companies.

- **Weak Solvency and Capital Structure:** Hologic exited the fiscal third quarter with cash and cash equivalents of \$744 million compared with \$800 million at the end of the fiscal second quarter. Meanwhile, total debt came up to \$3.32 billion for the period, compared with \$3.57 billion in the sequentially last reported quarter. This figure is much higher than the quarter-end cash and cash equivalent level. However, if we go by the company's current-year debt level of \$566 million, it is lower compared to the cash in hand. This is good news in terms of the company's solvency position as during the year of economic downturn, the company is holding sufficient cash for short-term debt repayment.

Debt comparison with the industry is, however, unfavorable as industry's total debt of \$2.84 billion, stands much lower to the company's debt level.

The quarter's total debt-to-capital ratio of 0.59 shows a decrease from 0.63 reported at the end of the fiscal second quarter. It reflects a high-leveraged balance sheet. This compares unfavorably with the total debt-to-capital ratio of the industry, which stands at a lower level of 0.34. The overall data shows a discouraging solvency level for Hologic.

The times interest earned for the company stands at 3.1%, representing an increase from 2.6% at the end of the fiscal second quarter. This, however, compares unfavorably with the times interest earned for the industry which stands at a higher level (5.8%).

Last Earnings Report

Hologic Q3 Earnings Surpass Estimates, Margins Rise

Hologic reported third-quarter fiscal 2020 adjusted earnings per share of 75 cents, up 19% year over year. Moreover, the bottom line surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate by a stupendous 108.3%.

The company's GAAP earnings per share was 53 cents, up 51.4% year over year.

Revenues in Detail

Revenues grossed \$822.9 million in the reported quarter, down 3.5% year over year (down 3.1% at CER) due to the divestiture of Cynosure. The metric, however, exceeded the Zacks Consensus Estimate by 37.1%.

Excluding the divested Blood Screening and Medical Aesthetics businesses, total revenues were \$815.1 million, up 8.2% year over year and 8.7% at CER. Organic revenues (excluding divestitures and the acquired SuperSonic Imagine or SSI business) of \$811.2 million increased 7.7% and 8.1% at CER.

U.S. revenues of \$660.8 million rose 2.9%. However, international revenues of \$162.1 million declined 22.8% or 21.2% at CER.

Organically, revenues in the United States rose 11.2% year over year to \$652.6 million in the quarter. However, international revenues were down 4.7% (down 2.8% at CER) to \$158.6 million.

Segments in Detail

Revenues at the **Diagnostics** segment rose 74.3% year over year (up 74.9% at CER) to \$532.2 million in the quarter under review, with Molecular Diagnostics being the major driver. Molecular Diagnostics' revenues of \$460.3 million climbed 169.3% (up 170.3% at CER), continuing the division's strong performance. However, Blood Screening revenues of \$7.8 million fell 45.1% (down 45.3% at CER).

Revenues at the **Breast Health** segment declined 31.2% (down 30.9% at CER) to \$224 million. This primarily resulted from adverse impacts on demand for this segment's products, especially in the United States, due to customers' focus on responding to the pandemic, delayed or reduced purchases of capital equipment and rescheduled routine screening appointments. However, fall in service revenues and international sales were comparatively less, thus softening the overall decline.

Domestic sales were dismal in this segment in the quarter, with a 34.8% revenue decline year over year and 35% drop without SSI. Further, outside the United States, Breast Health sales decreased 16.5% in total and fell 21.9% without SSI.

Revenues at the **GYN Surgical** business fell 54.1% (down 53.9% at CER) to \$51.5 million, while revenues at **Skeletal Health** dropped 37.7% (down 37.3% at CER) to \$15.2 million.

Notably, Hologic no longer reports for the Medical Aesthetics segment post the divestiture of Cynosure Medical Aesthetics business on Dec 30, 2019.

Operational Update

In the fiscal third quarter, the company-reported adjusted gross margin expanded 310 basis points to 64.7%. According to the company, the benefits resulted from sales of SARS-CoV-2 tests and the divestiture of the lower-margin Cynosure business. However, this gain was partially offset by lower sales in Hologic's other divisions due to the pandemic.

Adjusted operating expenses amounted to \$261.1 million, down 5.5% year over year. However, the company-reported adjusted operating margin expanded 380 basis points to 33%.

Financial Update

Hologic exited the third quarter of fiscal 2020 with cash and cash equivalents of \$744.2 million compared with \$799.8 million at the end of second-quarter fiscal 2020. Total long-term debt was \$3.29 billion at the end of the quarter under review, compared with \$3.56 billion at the end of second-quarter fiscal 2020.

Cumulative net cash provided by operating activities at the end of the fiscal third quarter was \$454.6 million compared with \$401.8 million a year ago.

Guidance

Hologic, boosted by the strength in its COVID-19 tests and the ongoing recovery of its other divisions, has provided the financial guidance for fourth-quarter fiscal 2020.

The company projects revenues within \$925-\$1,025 million (projection of 6.8-18.4% growth rate). The growth rate is projected in the range of 6.7-18.3% at CER and within 17.4-30.3% organically. The Zacks Consensus Estimate for fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 revenues is pegged at \$831.9 million.

GAAP earnings per share is estimated within 73-93 cents, which projects growth of 386.7-520%.

The adjusted earnings per share is estimated within 95 cents-\$1.15, with projected growth of 46.2-76.9%. The Zacks Consensus Estimate for

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Jul 29, 2020
Sales Surprise	37.11%
EPS Surprise	108.33%
Quarterly EPS	0.75
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.58

fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 earnings per share is pegged at 74 cents.

Recent News

Hologic Updates Breast Biopsy System to Enhance Workflow: Aug 28, 2020

Hologic announced the addition of improved features to its Brevera Breast Biopsy System with CorLumina Imaging Technology.

Hologic's Acesa Health Buyout to Broaden GYN Surgical Line: Aug 25, 2020

Hologic has purchased privately-held Acesa Health Inc. with an aim to broaden its foothold in minimally invasive surgical procedures.

Hologic Validates its Molecular Diagnostic COVID-19 Assays: Aug 11, 2020

Hologic announced that it has validated use of its Aptima and Panther Fusion molecular diagnostic COVID-19 assays with pooled patient samples. The company also completed an emergency use notification to the FDA to make this workflow available to laboratory customers in the United States.

Hologic, RadNet to Collaborate for Advancement of Breast Health: Aug 6, 2020

Hologic announced entering into a definitive collaboration with RadNet, Inc. to advance the use of artificial intelligence (A.I.) in breast health.

Hologic Expands Product Portfolio With New Ultrasound System: Jul 8, 2020

Hologic announced the U.S. launch of the SuperSonic MACH 40 ultrasound system, which supports superior image quality.

Valuation

Hologic shares are up 14.4% in the year-to-date period and up 20.9% in the trailing 12-month periods. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 18.5% while the Zacks Medical sector rose 1.2% in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is up 21.8% and sector is up 9.5%.

The S&P 500 index is up 3.1% in the year-to-date period and up 13.8% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 14.4X Forward 12-months earnings, which compares to 38.8X for the Zacks sub-industry, 22.3X for the Zacks sector and 23X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 23.5X and as low as 10.8X, with a 5-year median 18.3X. Our Outperform recommendation indicates that the stock will perform above the market. Our \$69 price target reflects 16.6X forward 12-months earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for HOLX.

Valuation Multiples - HOLX					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	14.36	38.75	22.30	23.04
	5-Year High	23.54	41.84	23.20	23.04
	5-Year Low	10.76	23.21	15.89	15.25
	5-Year Median	18.26	28.19	18.99	17.60
P/S F12M	Current	3.74	4.56	2.83	3.93
	5-Year High	5.07	4.56	3.25	3.93
	5-Year Low	2.36	2.52	2.23	2.53
	5-Year Median	3.67	3.10	2.89	3.07
P/B TTM	Current	6.85	4.68	3.91	4.50
	5-Year High	8.41	4.77	5.07	4.76
	5-Year Low	3.37	2.75	2.94	2.83
	5-Year Median	4.91	3.90	4.28	3.76

As of 08/31/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 34% (166 out of 251)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Fresenius Medical Care AGCo. KGaA (FMS)	Outperform	2
Edwards Lifesciences Corporation (EW)	Neutral	3
IDEXX Laboratories, Inc. (IDXX)	Neutral	3
Intuitive Surgical, Inc. (ISRG)	Neutral	3
SONOVA HOLDING (SONVY)	Neutral	NA
STERIS plc (STE)	Neutral	3
Teleflex Incorporated (TFX)	Neutral	3
Varian Medical Systems, Inc. (VAR)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Medical - Instruments				Industry Peers		
	HOLX	X Industry	S&P 500	SONVY	STE	VAR
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Outperform	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	1	-	-		3	3
VGM Score	D	-	-	-	B	C
Market Cap	15.47 B	144.73 M	23.72 B	15.13 B	13.58 B	15.79 B
# of Analysts	9	2	14	0	3	5
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.65%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%
Value Score	D	-	-	-	C	C
Cash/Price	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.05
EV/EBITDA	50.47	-1.53	13.28	21.33	19.48	28.75
PEG F1	1.30	4.09	3.03	NA	NA	NA
P/B	6.85	3.52	3.17	7.35	3.89	8.12
P/CF	14.22	23.24	12.87	22.09	19.92	30.49
P/E F1	20.14	50.27	21.63	NA	29.01	45.90
P/S TTM	4.69	4.52	2.53	NA	4.52	4.94
Earnings Yield	4.99%	-3.72%	4.39%	NA%	3.45%	2.18%
Debt/Equity	1.22	0.13	0.70	0.39	0.29	0.00
Cash Flow (\$/share)	4.20	-0.13	6.93	2.11	8.02	5.70
Growth Score	D	-	-	NA	A	D
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	8.58%	9.27%	10.41%	NA	13.44%	0.84%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	22.54%	7.56%	-4.75%	NA	-2.42%	-18.27%
Current Cash Flow Growth	2.17%	5.66%	5.22%	14.96%	5.66%	7.70%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	3.55%	10.65%	8.49%	NA	20.19%	0.79%
Current Ratio	1.47	2.94	1.35	1.11	2.29	1.32
Debt/Capital	54.90%	18.18%	42.92%	28.26%	22.66%	0.00%
Net Margin	20.03%	-25.57%	10.25%	NA	13.69%	8.82%
Return on Equity	31.40%	-17.25%	14.66%	NA	16.24%	19.68%
Sales/Assets	0.50	0.53	0.50	NA	0.56	0.74
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	1.70%	0.00%	-1.40%	-11.70%	-1.44%	-3.98%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	-	C	B
Daily Price Change	-1.08%	0.00%	-0.82%	-0.79%	1.27%	0.53%
1-Week Price Change	-9.56%	0.00%	2.59%	1.75%	2.72%	0.14%
4-Week Price Change	-16.27%	-0.59%	3.55%	2.01%	-0.89%	-0.29%
12-Week Price Change	12.45%	-1.90%	-0.44%	7.02%	-3.50%	29.41%
52-Week Price Change	20.96%	6.25%	2.80%	1.35%	3.39%	63.95%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	2,433,509	243,468	1,839,384	12,973	364,140	1,932,266
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	NA	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	1.88%	0.20%	NA	5.23%	5.05%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	31.05%	5.75%	3.87%	NA	4.76%	5.05%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	NA	5.60%	-1.15%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

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	D
Momentum Score	B
VGM Score	D

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

Disclosures

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

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

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as 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.