

Interactive Brokers (IBKR)

\$58.92 (As of 12/21/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$62.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 12/21/20)

Prior Recommendation: Outperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:F

Value: D

Growth: F

Momentum: C

Summary

Shares of Interactive Brokers have outperformed the industry so far this year. The company's efforts to develop proprietary software (including IBKR Lite) and an increase in emerging market customer base are expected to aid financials. Its efficient capital deployments indicate a strong liquidity position. The company has a very low level of compensation expense (relative to net revenues) owing to its technological excellence. This will likely support profits. The deal to buy the retail unit of Folio Investments will strengthen the company's position in the online brokerage space. However, mounting expenses owing to technology upgrades and continued investments in franchise will likely hurt the bottom line. Also, the near-zero interest rate environment along with the coronavirus-induced economic slowdown remain major near-term headwinds.

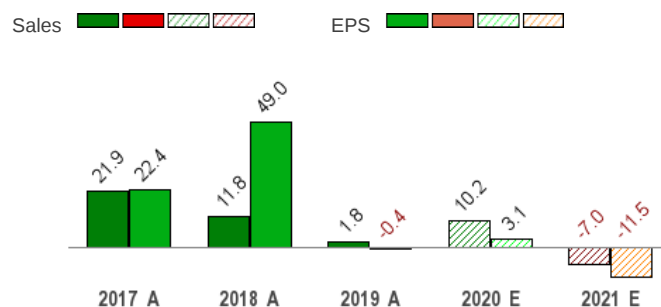
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$60.37 - \$33.70
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	723,589
Market Cap	\$24.6 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	26.4%
Beta	0.81
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.40 / 0.7%
Industry	Financial - Investment Bank
Zacks Industry Rank	Top 13% (32 out of 255)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	0.0%
Last Sales Surprise	9.7%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.3%
Expected Report Date	01/19/2021
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	24.9
P/E F1	25.2
PEG F1	1.2
P/S TTM	10.1

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	505 E	496 E	495 E	488 E	1,984 E
2020	581 A	539 A	548 A	512 E	2,134 E
2019	558 A	413 A	466 A	500 A	1,937 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.53 E	\$0.56 E	\$0.50 E	\$0.48 E	\$2.07 E
2020	\$0.69 A	\$0.57 A	\$0.53 A	\$0.56 E	\$2.34 E
2019	\$0.64 A	\$0.43 A	\$0.45 A	\$0.58 A	\$2.27 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 12/21/2020. The reports text is as of 12/22/2020.

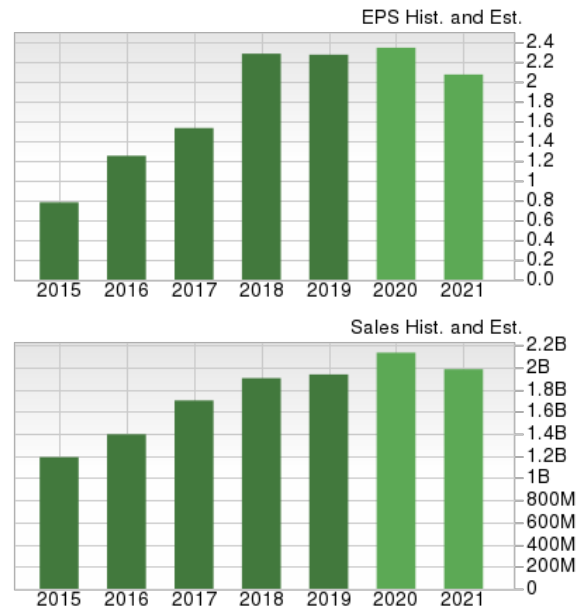
Overview

Incorporated in 1977 and headquartered in Greenwich, CT, Interactive Brokers Group Inc. operates as an automated global electronic market maker and broker. The company specializes in routing orders, besides executing and processing trades in securities, futures, foreign exchange instruments, bonds and mutual funds on more than 135 electronic exchanges and market centers worldwide.

Since 2017, the company has been working continuously to wind down its Market Making segment and focus more on the **Electronic Brokerage** segment. In April 2020, Interactive Brokers announced that its market making activities were almost insignificant and hence has decided not to report its operations through two separate segments.

Prior to its IPO in May 2017, Interactive Brokers conducted business through a limited liability company (LLC) structure. In connection with the IPO, the company purchased 10.0% of the membership interest in IBG LLC. As of Sep 30, 2020, Interactive Brokers' primary assets were its ownership of 19% of the membership interests in IBG LLC. The remaining 81% of the membership interests were held by IBG Holdings LLC.

As of Sep 30, 2020, Interactive Brokers had \$84.7 billion in total assets, \$45.4 billion in cash and cash equivalents (including segregated cash and securities), and \$1.6 billion in stockholders' equity.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ Interactive Brokers' position with respect to the interface of four broad historical trends is very impressive. The company processes trades in stocks, futures, options and forex on more than 135 exchanges across several countries and currencies. Unlike many of its peers, the company has a very low level of compensation expense, relative to net revenues (14.8% in the first nine months of 2020), primarily driven by its technological excellence.
- ▲ Since its inception, Interactive Brokers has mainly been focusing on developing proprietary software to automate broker-dealer functions. This has resulted in steady improvement in revenues. Total net revenues witnessed a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.3% over the last six years (2014-2019). This was mainly driven by rise in interest income, commissions and the company's restructuring efforts. The momentum continued in the first nine months of 2020. In fact, the momentum is expected to continue in the quarters ahead, given the steady improvement in Daily Average Revenue Trades (DARTs). Also, the launch of IBKR Lite has enabled investors to trade commission free and is, thus expected to result in a rise in the company's market share. Further, the launch of Impact Dashboard, an innovative sustainable investing tool, has made the company the first major brokerage firm to allow investors easily align their portfolio with their values. Notably, the deal to acquire the retail unit of Folio Investments is expected to strengthen Interactive Brokers' position in the online brokerage space.
- ▲ Unlike other companies in the same space, which hike dividends at frequent intervals, Interactive Brokers has been consistent with its dividend payment for a long time. In fact, the company uses no debt to finance its operations. Thus, given a solid liquidity position, the company will be able to sustain the current level of dividends in the future as well and continue to enhance shareholder value. Notably, the company is evaluating its dividend funding and intends to begin sourcing these from the subsidiaries that accrued brokerage earnings over the coming quarters.
- ▲ Interactive Brokers has continued to explore opportunities in the emerging markets of Taiwan, Mexico and India. The diversification helps it experience revenue stability. With the Central Clearing Houses as its counterparties, sole trading with exchange-listed instruments and continuous monitoring of customer positions, the company has been able to restrict its credit risk to a great extent.
- ▲ Shares of Interactive Brokers have outperformed the industry so far this year. Also, the company's current-year earnings estimates have been revised 1.3% upward over the past 30 days. Hence, given the strength in fundamentals and positive estimate revisions, the stock has upside potential.

Low level of compensation expense, development of proprietary software and increasing emerging market customers are expected to support Interactive Brokers' revenues in the quarters ahead.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Interactive Brokers has been witnessing a steady increase in non-interest expenses. Over the last four years (2016-2019), expenses saw a CAGR of 7.1%. The increase was mainly due to higher execution, clearing and distribution fees. The uptrend continued in the first three quarters of 2020. Expenses are likely to remain elevated, going forward, as the company continues to invest in franchise and technology upgrades.
- ▼ Interactive Brokers' trailing 12-month return on equity (ROE) undercuts its growth potential. The company's ROE of 2.24% compares unfavorably with ROE of 12.29% for the industry, reflecting that it is less efficient in using shareholders' funds than its peers.
- ▼ Further, Interactive Brokers seems overvalued when compared with the broader industry. Its current price-to-book and price-earnings (F1) ratios are above the respective industry averages.

Persistently increasing expenses are expected to hurt Interactive Brokers' bottom-line growth in the near term. Moreover, a stretched valuation indicates limited upside potential for the stock.

Last Earnings Report

Interactive Brokers' Q3 Earnings Meet, DARTs Rise Y/Y

Interactive Brokers' third-quarter 2020 adjusted earnings per share of 53 cents were in line with the Zacks Consensus Estimate. However, the figure reflects a decline of 7% from the prior-year quarter's earnings.

An increase in DARTs and higher revenues primarily supported the results. However, a rise in expenses acted as a headwind.

After considering non-recurring items, net income available to common shareholders (GAAP basis) was \$46 million or 58 cents per share, up from \$36 million or 45 cents per share in the prior-year quarter.

Interactive Brokers reported comprehensive income available to common shareholders of \$54 million or 69 cents per share compared with \$30 million or 39 cents recorded in the prior-year quarter.

Quarter Ending	09/2020
Report Date	Oct 20, 2020
Sales Surprise	9.71%
EPS Surprise	0.00%
Quarterly EPS	0.53
Annual EPS (TTM)	2.37

Revenues Improve, Expenses Rise

Total net revenues were \$548 million, up 17.6% year over year. The rise was driven by an increase in non-interest income. The top line surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$499.5 million. Adjusted revenues were \$518 million, down 1.3%.

Total non-interest expenses increased 15.7% from the year-ago quarter to \$214 million. The rise was due to an increase in almost all cost components except for communications costs.

Income before income taxes was \$334 million, up 18.9%.

Adjusted pre-tax profit margin was 59%, down from 65% a year ago.

Other Business Highlights

During the quarter, total DARTs increased significantly year over year to 1.83 million. Further, total cleared DARTs jumped from 0.78 million to 1.63 million.

Additionally, customer accounts grew 47.3% from the year-ago quarter to 981,000.

Capital Position Strong

As of Sep 30, 2020, cash and cash equivalents (including cash and securities set aside for regulatory purposes) totaled \$45.4 billion compared with \$30.1 billion on Dec 31, 2019.

As of Sep 30, 2020, total assets were \$84.7 billion compared with \$71.7 billion on Dec 31, 2019. Total equity was \$8.5 billion compared with \$7.9 billion at the end of December 2019.

Outlook

The company anticipates the next 25 basis point unanticipated increase in rates to result in additional \$94 million in net interest income over the next four quarters and \$103 million as the run rate for 2020.

Recent News

Interactive Brokers to Buy Retail Unit of Folio Investment - Dec 4, 2020

With an aim to further strengthen its position in online brokerage space, Interactive Brokers has inked a deal to acquire Folio Investments Inc.'s "self-directed" retail brokerage division. The terms of the deal, expected to close in January, were not revealed.

Folio Investments is a subsidiary of Folio Financial, Inc., which was acquired by Goldman Sachs in September 2020. The clearing and custodian services division of Folio Investments is not included in the current deal and remain part of Goldman's operations.

Deal Benefits

The transaction will lead to the addition of nearly 70,000 current Folio Investments' "self-directed" clients to Interactive Brokers.

Additionally, approximately \$3 billion in client equity will get added to Interactive Brokers' client equity balance, which was \$268.7 billion at November end. In fact, the same witnessed a jump of 61% from the prior-year level.

Interactive Brokers CEO Milan Galik said, "With the transition to our firm, Folio Investments' former clients now will be able to invest in stocks, options, futures, currencies, bonds and funds worldwide from a single, integrated account."

Folio Investments clients till now only had access to the U.S.-listed stocks and "commission-free trading at scheduled times." But following the completion of the deal, the clients will be able to trade in a wide range of securities including stocks, ETFs and other asset classes for unlimited commission-free trading and/or at low commissions. Further, the clients will have the option to select IBKR Lite or IBKR Pro plan service plans per their needs.

Interactive Brokers' November DARTs Up on Higher Trading - Dec 1, 2020

Interactive Brokers released its Electronic Brokerage segment's performance metrics for November 2020. The segment, which deals with the clearance and settlement of trades for individual and institutional clients globally, reported a substantial surge in DARTs on a year-over-year basis. The rise can be attributed to the significant increase in trading activities owing to the coronavirus pandemic, favorable development regarding the vaccine and the U.S. presidential election results.

Total client DARTs were 2,290,000, surging 179% from November 2019 and increasing 30% from October 2020. On an annualized basis, the company recorded Cleared Average DARTs per customer accounts of 503. This reflects a year-over-year jump of 83% and 27% sequentially.

Total customer accounts climbed 52% from the prior-year month and 3% from October 2020 to 1.04 million. Net new accounts were 29,300, soaring 266% from November 2019 and rising 11% from October 2020.

Interactive Brokers' total options contracts were 52.86 million, up 88% from November 2019 and 9% from the prior month. Futures contracts climbed 42% on a year-over-year basis but fell 1% from the last month to 11.88 million.

At the end of November 2020, client equity was \$268.7 billion, up 61% year over year and 16% sequentially. Also, Interactive Brokers recorded client credits balances of \$75.1 billion, up 32% from November 2019 and 5% on a sequential basis. The company's customer margin loan balance of \$33 billion grew 22% from November 2019 and 4% from the prior month.

Interactive Brokers' October DARTs Up on Higher Trading – Nov 2, 2020

Interactive Brokers released its Electronic Brokerage segment's performance metrics for October 2020. The segment reported a substantial surge in DARTs on a year-over-year basis. This can be attributed to the significant rise in trading activities owing to the coronavirus pandemic and the impending U.S. Presidential election results.

Total client DARTs were 1,762,000, surging 121% from October 2019 but declining 10% from September 2020. On an annualized basis, the company recorded Cleared Average DARTs per customer accounts of 396. This reflects a jump of 47% year over year but a fall of 13% sequentially.

Total customer accounts climbed 50% from the prior-year month and 3% from September 2020 to 1.1 million. Net new accounts came in at 26,300, soaring 265% from October 2019 but declining 22% from September 2020.

Interactive Brokers' total option contracts were 48.6 million, up 49% from October 2019 but down 9% from the prior month. Futures contracts climbed 10% on a year-over-year basis but fell 14% from the last month to 12 million.

At the end of October, client equity was \$232.6 billion, which increased 43% year over year and remained unchanged sequentially. Also, Interactive Brokers recorded a client credit balance of \$71.5 billion, up 26% from October 2019 and 1% on a sequential basis. The company's customer margin loan balance of \$31.7 billion grew 25% from October 2019 and 6% from the prior month.

Interactive Brokers to Pay \$38M to 3 US Regulators – Aug 10, 2020

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") said in a statement that Interactive Brokers will pay a penalty of \$11.5 million to settle charges it repeatedly failed to file Suspicious Activity Reports ("SARs") for U.S. microcap securities trades executed on behalf of its customers.

Also, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") announced that they had agreements with Interactive Brokers related to anti-money laundering failures. Per the agreement, the registered broker-dealer agreed to pay

\$15 million and \$11.5 million to the respective agencies.

This brings Interactive Brokers' total penalty charges to \$38 million.

According to the SEC, Interactive Brokers failed to file more than 150 SARs to flag potential manipulation of microcap securities in its customers' accounts for a year, ending mid-2017. The firm failed to properly investigate suspicious activity as required by its written supervisory procedures and was unsuccessful in filing SARs in a timely fashion, even when suspicious transactions were flagged by compliance personnel.

Notably, for transactions, which are suspected to involve fraud or a lack of an apparent lawful business purpose, broker-dealers are required to file SARs.

Marc P. Berger, director of the SEC's New York Regional Office, stated, "SAR filings are an essential tool in assisting regulators and law enforcement to detect potential violations of the securities laws, particularly in the microcap space. Today's multi-agency settlement reflects the seriousness we place on broker-dealers complying with their SAR reporting obligations and maintaining appropriate anti-money laundering controls."

Interactive Brokers consented to the settlements, without admitting to or denying the regulators' findings.

Notably, the FINRA's action focused on a period starting from January 2013 till September 2018, while the CFTC's action covered the period between June 2014 and November 2018.

Dividend Update

On Oct 20, Interactive Brokers declared a quarterly cash dividend of 10 cents per share. The dividend was paid out on Dec 14 to shareholders of record as of Dec 1.

Valuation

Interactive Brokers' shares are up 26.4% in the year-to-date period and 25.4% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 15.8% in the year-to-date period while that in the Zacks Finance sector are down 5%. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is up 18% but the sector is down 4.2%.

The S&P 500 index is up 17.1% in the year-to-date period and 17.2% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 28.37X forward 12 months earnings, which compares to 13.07X for the Zacks sub-industry, 16.95X for the Zacks sector and 23.05X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 40.47X and as low as 15.49X, with a 5-year median of 23.58X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our \$62 price target reflects 29.81X forward earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for IBKR

Valuation Multiples - IBKR					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	28.37	13.07	16.95	23.05
	5-Year High	40.47	14.82	16.95	23.79
	5-Year Low	15.49	5.58	11.59	15.3
	5-Year Median	23.58	11.08	14.45	17.81
P/TB TTM	Current	0.55	2.33	3.53	16.41
	5-Year High	0.86	3.2	4.05	16.46
	5-Year Low	0.34	1.35	2.05	7.42
	5-Year Median	0.48	2.24	3.53	10.81
P/S F12M	Current	12.35	4.22	7.07	4.35
	5-Year High	16.03	4.5	7.07	4.35
	5-Year Low	6.75	2.66	5.02	3.17
	5-Year Median	10.05	3.41	6.11	3.67

As of 12/21/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Top 13% (32 out of 255)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Cowen Group, Inc. (COWN)	Outperform	2
Piper Sandler Companies (PIPR)	Outperform	1
The Charles Schwab Corporation (SCHW)	Outperform	1
LPL Financial Holdings Inc. (LPLA)	Neutral	3
Morgan Stanley (MS)	Neutral	2
Raymond James Financial, Inc. (RJF)	Neutral	2
Tradeweb Markets Inc. (TW)	Neutral	3
Virtu Financial, Inc. (VIRT)	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Financial - Investment Bank				Industry Peers		
	IBKR	X Industry	S&P 500	LPLA	SCHW	TW
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Outperform	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	1	3
VGM Score	F	-	-	A	F	D
Market Cap	24.55 B	797.47 M	26.07 B	8.18 B	97.11 B	15.07 B
# of Analysts	1	2.5	13	4	7	6
Dividend Yield	0.68%	0.00%	1.49%	0.97%	1.39%	0.48%
Value Score	D	-	-	B	F	F
Cash/Price	2.06	0.58	0.06	0.19	0.58	0.04
EV/EBITDA	-21.70	4.00	14.52	8.76	9.42	39.46
PEG F1	1.21	2.16	2.81	NA	NA	3.39
P/B	2.87	2.24	3.62	6.77	2.56	3.09
P/CF	108.31	12.14	13.87	10.79	14.54	41.86
P/E F1	25.64	14.31	22.02	16.51	21.94	52.04
P/S TTM	10.08	1.77	2.83	1.43	9.59	17.58
Earnings Yield	3.97%	6.94%	4.36%	6.06%	4.56%	1.92%
Debt/Equity	0.00	0.21	0.70	2.03	0.30	0.00
Cash Flow (\$/share)	0.54	1.86	6.93	9.56	3.56	1.58
Growth Score	F	-	-	A	F	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	20.08%	16.95%	9.71%	40.71%	25.53%	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	3.08%	16.18%	1.22%	-12.95%	-13.29%	65.16%
Current Cash Flow Growth	15.90%	-0.49%	5.23%	21.74%	9.66%	45.79%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	28.50%	10.26%	8.33%	18.26%	22.65%	NA
Current Ratio	1.11	1.22	1.39	1.30	0.28	3.65
Debt/Capital	0.00%	17.64%	41.97%	67.04%	20.01%	0.00%
Net Margin	6.90%	8.50%	10.40%	8.50%	29.80%	17.80%
Return on Equity	2.24%	12.29%	14.99%	49.27%	13.52%	5.82%
Sales/Assets	0.03	0.26	0.50	0.96	0.03	0.16
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	10.16%	0.00%	0.39%	2.09%	5.04%	12.98%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	F	C	B
Daily Price Change	-0.39%	0.00%	-0.77%	-0.38%	-0.44%	-3.20%
1-Week Price Change	7.37%	0.98%	0.87%	6.04%	5.16%	5.41%
4-Week Price Change	11.93%	9.58%	1.83%	12.03%	7.28%	13.05%
12-Week Price Change	21.81%	25.80%	14.52%	33.71%	42.96%	16.41%
52-Week Price Change	25.47%	8.67%	5.55%	11.15%	6.24%	43.28%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	723,589	69,526	2,035,313	567,851	8,569,060	819,171
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.54%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	3.08%	17.16%	3.79%	3.78%	11.55%	8.12%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	3.70%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	2.25%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

Value Score	D
Growth Score	F
Momentum Score	C
VGM Score	F

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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ZIR uses the following rating system for the securities it covers. **Outperform-** ZIR expects that the subject company will outperform the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months. **Neutral-** ZIR expects that the company will perform in line with the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months. **Underperform-** ZIR expects the company will underperform the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months.

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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.