

The Coca-Cola Company (KO)

\$51.19 (As of 09/02/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$54.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 06/04/19)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:D

Value: D

Growth: C

Momentum: D

Summary

Coca-Cola boasts a robust earnings surprise trend that continued in second-quarter 2020. This marked the third straight quarter of earnings beat. Gains from aggressive cost management and timing of expenses aided the bottom line. It is poised to gain from the streamlining of portfolio by exiting of Zombie brands that will help divert resources toward brands with more growth potential. It is also accelerating investments to expand presence in digital channel driven by shift in consumer preference amid coronavirus. However, shares of Coca-Cola lagged the industry in the past three months. The company's top line missed estimate on declines in away-from-home channels, which account for nearly half of its revenues. It also lost global value share in NARTD beverages driven by negative channel mix owing to softness in the away-from-home channel.

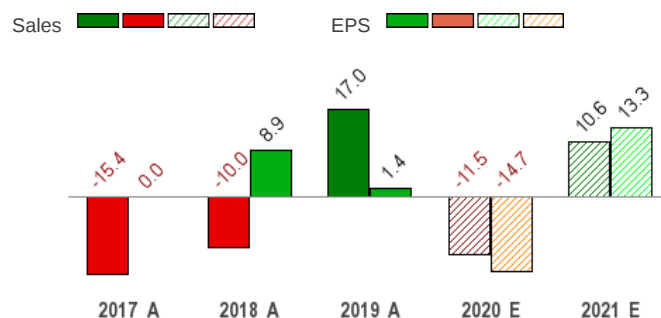
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$60.13 - \$36.27
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	12,734,657
Market Cap	\$219.9 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-7.5%
Beta	0.55
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$1.64 / 3.2%
Industry	Beverages - Soft drinks
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 25% (189 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	5.0%
Last Sales Surprise	-0.1%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.1%
Expected Report Date	10/16/2020
Earnings ESP	1.6%
P/E TTM	26.5
P/E F1	28.4
PEG F1	4.0
P/S TTM	6.4

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	8,554 E	9,353 E	9,413 E	9,369 E	36,494 E
2020	8,601 A	7,150 A	8,360 E	8,723 E	32,983 E
2019	8,020 A	9,997 A	9,507 A	9,068 A	37,266 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.49 E	\$0.57 E	\$0.57 E	\$0.49 E	\$2.04 E
2020	\$0.51 A	\$0.42 A	\$0.45 E	\$0.42 E	\$1.80 E
2019	\$0.48 A	\$0.63 A	\$0.56 A	\$0.44 A	\$2.11 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 09/02/2020. The reports text is as of 09/03/2020.

Overview

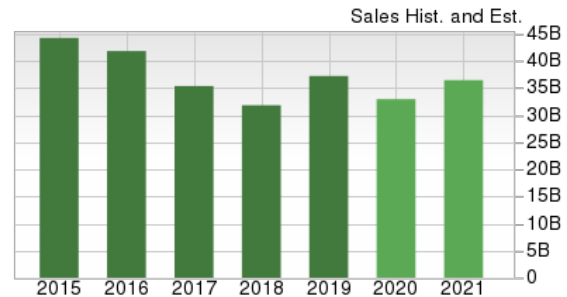
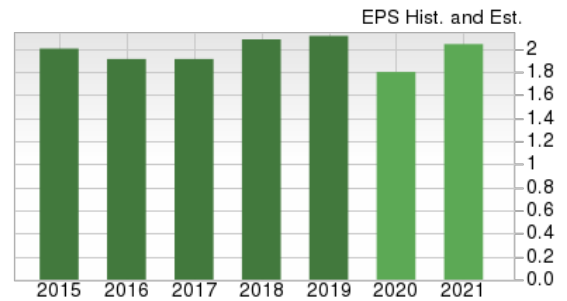
The Coca-Cola Company's strong brand equity, marketing, research and innovation help it to garner a market share of more than 40% in the non-alcoholic beverage industry. The company is putting its best foot forward to evolve its business model to become a total beverage company with something for everyone to drink.

The company has coped up with the industry-wide flattening of soda sales over the years by going on a buying spree and making investments in healthier alternatives like coffee, sparkling water and sports drinks. The roll out of Coca-Cola Energy, Coca-Cola Plus Coffee, Powerade Ultra and Powerade Power Water are some notable additions on these lines.

The Atlanta, GA-based global beverage giant's portfolio includes more than 4,700 beverage products (and more than 500 brands), spanning from sodas (or sparkling beverages) to energy drinks. In addition to its primary sparkling soft drinks (carbonated), the company sells a large range of still (non-carbonated) beverages including water, enhanced water, juices and juice drinks, sports drinks, ready-to-drink teas and coffees, and dairy and energy drinks.

Popular sparkling beverage brands include Coke, Diet Coke, Fanta and Sprite while still beverage brands include Minute Maid and Powerade. Most of the company's beverages are manufactured, sold and distributed by independent bottling partners. It sells products in more than 200 countries.

Coca-Cola currently reports operating results under the following segments — Europe, Middle East and Africa (17.3% of 2019 total revenue); Latin America (11%); North America (31.9%); Asia Pacific (12.7%); Global Ventures (6.9%); Bottling Investments (19.9%); and Corporate (0.3%). Intersegment eliminations were \$1,248 million in 2019. Intersegment revenues were \$624 million for Europe, Middle East & Africa, \$9 million for North America, \$604 million for Asia Pacific, \$2 million for Global Ventures and \$9 million for Bottling Investments.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ **Solid Earnings Surprise Trend:** Coca-Cola boasts a robust earnings trend, which continued in second-quarter 2020 despite the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic. Coca-Cola has been benefiting from the effective execution of strategies to evolve as a consumer-centric total beverage company. This has been aiding its quarterly performances. Notably, the company's bottom line surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate in second-quarter 2020. This marked the third straight quarter of earnings beat. Though the top line remained soft, gains from aggressive cost management across all segments and the timing of expenses aided the bottom line.
- ▲ **Unit Case Volume Reflect Sequential Gain:** Coca-Cola's total unit case volume was down 16% in the second quarter on declines in all operating segments owing to pressures in the away-from-home channels due to the coronavirus outbreak. However, the company pointed out that global unit case volume increased on a sequential basis since April, with a 25% decline recorded in April and a 10% fall witnessed in June. Additionally, July-to-date unit volume fell by mid-single digits. The sequential gain is mainly attributed to a gradual improvement in the away-from-home channels due to the easing of restrictions related to the lockdowns, alongside sustained growth trends in the at-home channels. Further, it expects the trend to continue in the second half of 2020.
- ▲ **Effective Cost Management Cushions Margins:** Though Coca-Cola's gross margin declined 300 basis points in the second quarter, we note that aggressive cost saving measures across the organization helped cushion operating margin. The company's gross margin reflected volume declines in capital intensive businesses like Costa, foodservice in North America and Bottling Investments, as well as negative package and channel mix pressure. However, the decline in top line and gross margin was largely offset by effective management of SG&A expenses and timing of marketing spend. Consequently, comparable operating margin declined only 30 bps year over year in the second quarter. Looking into second half of 2020, the company expects continued cost savings in to aid operating margin, though it expects the marketing investments to accelerate in some markets.
- ▲ **Streamlining Portfolio of Brands:** In an effort to weed out the unproductive brands and focus on more successful and smaller brands with potential, Coca-Cola outlined a strategy to exit what it calls the Zombie brands from its portfolio and not just Zombie SKUs. The company notes that of the 400 master brands in its portfolio, nearly 50% accounted for 98% of revenues, while the remaining 50% contributed just 2% to revenues. However, these brands with less potential attracted significant financial resources in the form of salaries, advertising expenses, and other overhead costs. By exiting these Zombie brands the company is looking to redirect resources to explorers and challenges with most growth potential. As part of the first elimination of these brands, the company shut its Odwalla juice brand and its chilled direct store delivery effective Jul 31. The company expects this brand exit provides flexibility to support investments in brands like Minute Maid and Simply, as well as improve scale for leading brand like Topo Chico sparkling mineral water. Overall, the company expects the streamlining of portfolio to enhance supply chain and accelerate recovery in the post COVID environment.
- ▲ **Digital Efforts Amid Coronavirus:** Driven by a shift in consumer behavior due to the coronavirus pandemic, Coca-Cola has been witnessing a splurge in e-commerce with the growth rate of the channel doubling in many countries. The company has been accelerating investments to expand presence in this channel compared with the pre-crisis levels. In North America, it is investing in e-commerce to support retailers and meal delivery services, shifting toward fit-for-purpose package sizes for online sales, and redeploying consumer and trade promotions toward digital. It is strengthening consumer connections and further piloting numerous different digital-enabled initiatives through fulfillment methods, be it B2B to home or B2C platforms in many countries, to capture online demand for at-home consumption. The company has seen favorable results initially and is looking to scale similar partnerships with more customers. The company focus on accelerating expansion in digital channel is likely to be sustainable, positioning it for long term growth.
- ▲ **Financial Flexibility:** Even amid the coronavirus crisis, Coca-Cola remains financially sound to run its business and meet obligations. The company's cash and short term investments at the end of second-quarter 2020 increased 12.2% sequentially to \$19,816 million. Notably, the company's cash position remains sufficient to fund its short term obligations of about \$14,604 million as of Jun 26, 2020. Further, in an effort to extend the duration of outstanding debt in the first half of 2020, the company issued \$11.5 billion of long-term maturities, which enhances long term debt profile. Based on all of the aforementioned factors, the company believes its current liquidity position is strong and will be sufficient to fund its operating activities and cash commitments in the foreseeable future.
- ▲ **Sustainable Shareholder Returns:** Coca-Cola remains committed toward rewarding shareholders with dividends and share repurchases. In February 2020, management raised its annual dividend for 2020 to \$1.64 per share from \$1.60 paid out in 2019. Despite adjustments to its capital plan in the wake of the coronavirus crisis, the company does not intent to alter its approach toward paying dividends. In July, the company declared a quarterly dividend of 41 cents per share, payable Oct 1. Notably, Coca-Cola has a dividend yield of 3.2%, dividend payout ratio of 85% and free cash flow yield of 3.61%. With an annual free cash flow return on investment of 15.34%, ahead of the industry's 13.79%; the increased dividend is likely to be sustainable.

Driven by the coronavirus crisis, Coca-Cola is accelerating digital expansion, with growth rates for the channel doubling in many countries. This provides an avenue for sustainable long-term growth.

Further, share buybacks continue to be significant as the company repurchased shares worth of \$2.6 billion in 2014, \$2.3 billion in both 2015 and 2016, \$3.7 billion in 2017, \$1.9 billion in 2018, and \$1.1 billion in 2019. It currently has an outstanding authorization to repurchase 150 million shares. The company does not expect to repurchase shares in the near term.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ **Stock Underperforms, Appears Overvalued:** Shares of Coca-Cola have gained 6.8% in the past three months compared with the industry's growth of 7.3%. Considering price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, Coca-Cola looks overvalued compared with the broader industry and the market at large. The stock has a trailing 12-month P/E multiple of 26.52x, higher than the industry's P/E of 25.94x and that of the S&P 500's figure of 24.6x. The company's P/E ratio is below the median level of 25.12x and the high level of 28.5x scaled in the past year. Given the factors, we believe that the stock is quite stretched from the P/E aspect.
- ▼ **Soft Q2 Top line:** Coca-Cola's revenues for second-quarter 2020 declined 28% and missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate, driven by decline in away-from-home channels like restaurants, sporting events, and movie theaters, which account for nearly half of its total revenues. During the quarter, concentrate sales declined 22% and price/mix was down 4%. Moreover, total unit case volume was down 16%. Price/mix was hurt by adverse channel and package mix in key markets due to the coronavirus outbreak. Also, negative mix in the Global Ventures and Bottling Investments segment impacted price/mix. Concentrate sales were 6 percentage points below unit case volume, backed by the cycling of the timing of shipments from the prior year along with rationalization of stock levels after safety stock building in the first quarter. Though the company reiterated that the second-quarter will remain the most impacted in 2020, it expects revenues for the third quarter to depend on the level of mobility of consumers and the health of the away-from-home channels.
- ▼ **Decline in Market Share:** During the second quarter, Coca-Cola lost global value share in total non-alcoholic ready-to-drink (NARTD) beverages. The decline was attributed to negative channel mix due to softness in the away-from-home channels, where it has a majority share position. This more than offset the overall positive underlying performance due to share gains in the at-home channel. As the economy reopens, the company has started witnessing revival in the on-premise, which is likely to aid a return to share growth. Notably, the company is witnessing sequential improvements in monthly share trends. However, the uncertainty regarding the coronavirus pandemic may impact trends.
- ▼ **Currency Headwinds Remain:** Coca-Cola's results for second-quarter 2020 continued to be hurt by adverse currency rates. Adverse currency translations impacted revenues and earnings by 3% and 5%, respectively, in the second quarter. Though the company did not provide guidance for the third quarter and 2020 due to the uncertainties related to the coronavirus pandemic, it outlined the expected currency impacts on its results for both periods. It expects unfavorable currency to affect comparable net revenues by 3-4% and comparable operating income by 7-8% in third-quarter 2020. Unfavorable currency is likely to impact comparable net revenues by 3-4% and comparable operating income by high-single digits in 2020.

Coca-Cola's second-quarter 2020 revenues fell 28% owing to declines in away-from-home channels like restaurants, sporting events, and movie theaters, which account for nearly 50% of revenues.

Last Earnings Report

Coca-Cola Q2 Earnings Beat Estimates, Revenues Miss

Coca-Cola has delivered second-quarter 2020 results, wherein earnings beat estimates, while sales lagged. Comparable earnings of 42 cents per share beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 40 cents but declined 33% from the year-ago period. Currency translations negatively impacted earnings by 5%. Comparable currency-neutral earnings per share fell 28%.

Revenues of \$7,150 million missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$7,153.5 million and declined 28% year over year. Organic revenues were down 26% from the prior-year quarter. The company's top line was primarily hurt by a decline in away-from-home channels, which accounts for nearly half of its total revenues. During the quarter, concentrate sales declined 22% and price/mix was down 4%. Moreover, currency headwinds hurt the company's top line by 3%.

During the quarter, it lost global value share in total non-alcoholic ready-to-drink (NARTD) beverages. The decline was attributed to negative channel mix due to softness in the away-from-home channels, where it has a majority share position. This more than offset the overall underlying share gains.

Volume and Pricing

Price/mix was down 4%, driven by adverse channel and package mix in key markets due to the coronavirus outbreak. Also, negative mix in the Global Ventures and Bottling Investments segment impacted price/mix. Concentrate sales were 6 percentage points below unit case volume, backed by the cycling of the timing of shipments from the prior year along with rationalization of stock levels after safety stock building in the first quarter.

Coca-Cola's total unit case volume was down 16% in the second quarter on declines in all operating segments owing to pressures in the away-from-home channels due to the coronavirus outbreak.

Moreover, the company pointed out that global unit case volume increased on a sequential basis since April, with a 25% decline recorded in April and a 10% fall witnessed in June. Additionally, July-to-date unit volume fell by mid-single digits. The sequential gain is mainly attributed to a gradual improvement in the away-from-home channels alongside sustained growth trends in the at-home channels. The company attributes gains in the away-from-home channels to the easing of restrictions related to the lockdowns. Further, it expects the trend to continue in the second half of 2020.

Category Cluster Performance: Sparkling soft drinks' unit case volume fell 12% (compared with a 2% decline in the prior quarter), driven by declines in India, Western Europe and the fountain business in North America, mainly owing to a decline in away-from-home channels. The Coca-Cola trademark fell 7%, with Coca-Cola Zero Sugar declining 4%. Volume for juice, dairy and plant-based beverages declined 20% (compared with a 6% fall in the last reported quarter). This category was primarily impacted by softness in the Asia Pacific, and Europe, Middle East & Africa operating segments.

Water, enhanced water and sports drinks fell 24% (compared with 2% growth in first quarter), mainly owing to declines in the Asia Pacific, particularly for the lower-margin water brands. Tea and coffee volume dropped 31% (compared with a 6% decline in the first quarter), owing to temporary closures of nearly all of the Costa retail stores in Western Europe.

Segmental Details

Revenues declined 16% for North America, 25% for Latin America, 23% for the Asia Pacific, 37% for Europe, Middle East & Africa ("EMEA"), 38% for Bottling Investments and 53% for Global Ventures segments.

Organic revenues fell 13% in Latin America, 18% in North America, 22% in the Asia Pacific, 35% in EMEA, 52% in Global Ventures segments and 30% in Bottling Investments.

Margins

Comparable currency-neutral operating income declined 25% year over year, driven by soft revenues stemming from the pandemic, partly offset by effective cost management across all segments and the timing of expenses. Comparable operating margin contracted 30 basis points (bps) to 30%. In dollar terms, comparable operating income declined 28.9% to \$2,154 million.

Guidance

Though the company did not provide guidance for the third quarter and 2020 due to the uncertainties related to the coronavirus pandemic, it outlined the expected currency impacts on its results for both periods.

For 2020, it estimates currency headwinds of 3-4% on comparable net revenues and of high-single digits on comparable operating income, based on current rates and hedge positions. The company expects underlying effective tax rate of 19.5% for 2020.

For the third quarter, it expects currency impacts of 3-4% on comparable net revenues and 7-8% on comparable operating income.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Jul 21, 2020
Sales Surprise	-0.05%
EPS Surprise	5.00%
Quarterly EPS	0.42
Annual EPS (TTM)	1.93

Recent News

Coca-Cola Declares Quarterly Dividend – Jul 16, 2020

Coca-Cola declared a quarterly cash dividend of 41 cents per share, payable Oct 1, to shareholders of record as of Sep 15.

Valuation

Coca-Cola shares are down 7.5% in the year-to-date period and 8.3% for the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Consumer Staples sector are down 3.2% and 3.6% in the year-to-date period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are down 3.7% and 3.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 6.9% in the year-to-date period and 17.4% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 26.12X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 24.32X for the Zacks sub-industry, 20.7X for the Zacks sector and 23.94X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 26.41X and as low as 17.03X, with a 5-year median of 22.53X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$54 price target reflects 27.55X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for KO

Valuation Multiples - KO					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	26.12	24.32	20.7	23.94
	5-Year High	26.41	24.32	22.37	23.94
	5-Year Low	17.03	18.43	16.63	15.25
	5-Year Median	22.53	21.66	19.62	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	6.22	4.37	9.84	4.4
	5-Year High	6.68	5.35	11.15	4.4
	5-Year Low	3.64	3.71	8.12	2.53
	5-Year Median	5.78	4.55	9.89	3.07
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	25.05	21.94	39.1	13
	5-Year High	25.05	21.94	45.11	13.29
	5-Year Low	12.05	12.26	27.25	8.22
	5-Year Median	16.22	17.85	38.44	10.92

As of 09/02/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 25% (189 out of 251)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
AnheuserBusch InBev SANV (BUD)	Outperform	2
Monster Beverage Corporation (MNST)	Outperform	2
Keurig Dr Pepper, Inc (KDP)	Neutral	3
The Kraft Heinz Company (KHC)	Neutral	3
Mondelez International, Inc. (MDLZ)	Neutral	3
Nestle SA (NSRGY)	Neutral	3
PepsiCo, Inc. (PEP)	Neutral	3
Unilever PLC (UL)	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Beverages - Soft Drinks				Industry Peers		
	KO	X Industry	S&P 500	KDP	MNST	PEP
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Outperform	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	2	3
VGM Score	D	-	-	C	D	C
Market Cap	219.88 B	456.64 M	24.30 B	42.78 B	45.64 B	198.40 B
# of Analysts	8	2	14	8	8	8
Dividend Yield	3.20%	0.00%	1.6%	1.97%	0.00%	2.85%
Value Score	D	-	-	C	D	C
Cash/Price	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.05
EV/EBITDA	18.16	4.85	13.46	17.88	30.03	17.68
PEG F1	4.01	4.78	3.09	2.06	3.20	4.78
P/B	11.46	3.61	3.25	1.87	10.79	15.76
P/CF	20.95	10.29	13.12	17.64	39.68	19.58
P/E F1	28.44	22.91	22.15	21.77	38.29	26.81
P/S TTM	6.41	1.67	2.57	3.79	10.60	2.93
Earnings Yield	3.52%	3.73%	4.29%	4.61%	2.61%	3.73%
Debt/Equity	1.97	0.31	0.70	0.52	0.00	3.05
Cash Flow (\$/share)	2.44	0.50	6.93	1.72	2.18	7.32
Growth Score	C	-	-	B	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	1.58%	8.72%	10.41%	-28.65%	19.03%	5.05%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-14.81%	-14.45%	-4.75%	14.44%	11.33%	-3.37%
Current Cash Flow Growth	4.40%	9.45%	5.22%	26.76%	9.91%	-2.46%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	-1.10%	13.28%	8.49%	22.17%	18.17%	1.04%
Current Ratio	1.09	1.35	1.35	0.31	3.51	0.97
Debt/Capital	66.29%	31.89%	42.92%	34.08%	0.00%	75.30%
Net Margin	26.77%	1.87%	10.25%	10.32%	26.57%	10.13%
Return on Equity	41.44%	7.91%	14.66%	7.91%	27.95%	54.77%
Sales/Assets	0.38	0.77	0.50	0.23	0.85	0.82
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-9.86%	0.00%	-1.42%	3.30%	7.54%	1.72%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	F	C	F
Daily Price Change	4.21%	1.36%	1.82%	1.50%	1.99%	2.95%
1-Week Price Change	5.39%	0.97%	2.59%	3.94%	2.19%	2.55%
4-Week Price Change	8.41%	0.24%	4.80%	1.57%	4.13%	5.17%
12-Week Price Change	5.29%	-0.35%	6.31%	6.67%	22.84%	6.83%
52-Week Price Change	-8.21%	-15.80%	5.43%	12.59%	49.03%	2.98%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	12,734,657	122,909	1,788,967	5,177,316	1,788,967	3,462,063
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	8.07%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-1.64%	6.56%	3.89%	1.18%	9.11%	0.40%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.99%	0.00%

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	C
Momentum Score	D
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 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.