

Childrens Place, Inc. (PLCE)

\$22.18 (As of 09/03/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$24.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 08/26/20)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

4-Sell

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:B

Value: A

Growth: B

Momentum: F

Summary

Shares of Childrens Place underperformed the industry in the past three months. This downside can be attributed to dismal second-quarter fiscal 2020 performance owing to the pandemic that led to the temporary closure of stores. The company reported wider-than-expected loss and continued to register year-over-year decline in net sales. Further, management informed that the company's back to school sales have been drastically impacted due to the COVID-19 outbreak. It added that this is likely to significantly hurt the company's third-quarter performance. The company also cautioned about lower holiday store traffic and highly promotional backdrop. Nonetheless, the company is trying all means to resonate well with customers. It is focusing on "Superior Product" strategy and directing resources toward digital enhancements.

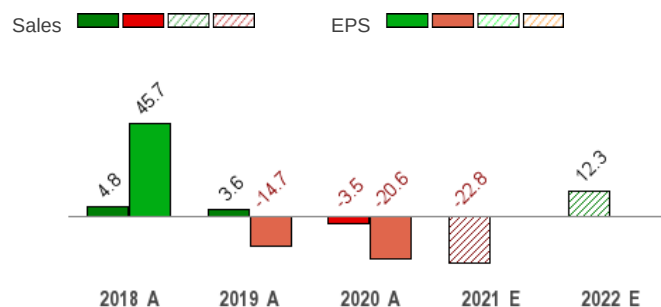
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$95.53 - \$9.25
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,839,341
Market Cap	\$323.5 M
Year-To-Date Price Change	-64.5%
Beta	1.84
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Retail - Apparel and Shoes
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 14% (216 out of 251)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	-24.4%
Last Sales Surprise	-2.1%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-795.8%
Expected Report Date	12/09/2020
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	15.4
P/E F1	NA
PEG F1	NA
P/S TTM	0.2

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	403 E	412 E	499 E	472 E	1,623 E
2021	255 A	369 A	397 E	424 E	1,445 E
2020	412 A	420 A	525 A	513 A	1,871 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	-\$0.25 E	-\$0.07 E	\$2.49 E	\$1.07 E	\$2.72 E
2021	-\$1.96 A	-\$1.48 A	\$0.97 E	\$0.21 E	-\$2.31 E
2020	\$0.36 A	\$0.19 A	\$3.03 A	\$1.85 A	\$5.36 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 09/03/2020. The reports text is as of 09/04/2020.

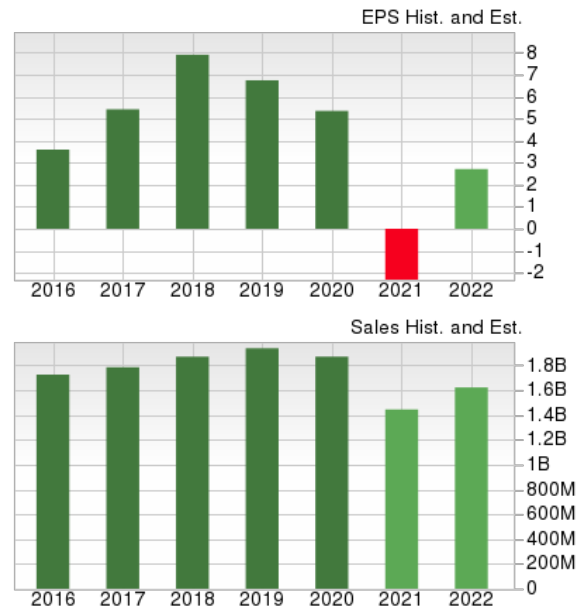
Overview

The Children's Place, Inc. is the largest pure-play children's specialty apparel retailer in North America. Based in Secaucus, NJ, the company sells apparel, footwear, accessories and other items for children; and designs, contracts to manufacture, and sells merchandise under the brand names "The Children's Place", "Place", "Baby Place", and "Gymboree."

Gymboree is an iconic children's apparel brand offering colorful, playful, bow-toe children's clothing collections that celebrate childhood and help families look their best for any occasion. On April 4, 2019, the company completed the acquisition of certain intellectual property and related assets (the "Gymboree Assets") of Gymboree Group, Inc. and related entities. The company relaunched the iconic Gymboree brand in February 2020 with a meaningfully improved digital experience on www.gymboree.com, complimented by shop-in-shop locations in over 200 co-branded stores in the U.S. and Canada.

Notably, international and wholesale expansion continue to represent meaningful long-term revenue opportunities for the company. Also, the company has been making investments to upgrade its omni-channel capabilities as part of its digital transformation strategy. We note that the company has one of the highest digital penetrations in the industry — accounting for 31% of revenues for fiscal 2019.

As of Aug 1, 2020, the company had 824 stores across the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico as well as the e-commerce business at www.childrensplace.com and www.gymboree.com. The company also had 276 international points of distribution in 19 countries, open and operated by eight franchise partners.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Strategic Initiatives:** Children's Place is leaving no stone unturned to improve its top-line performance and expand customer base. Management remains committed to address the challenges related to the pandemic. In this respect, the company is accelerating fleet optimization initiative, directing resources toward digital platforms in order to better engage with customers, augmenting supply chain and concentrating on improving financial flexibility. It is also focusing on "Superior Product" strategy to resonate well with millennial customers and advancing omni-channel capabilities. The company believes that significant participation in loyalty program and private label credit card program increases customer engagement. The successful execution of aforementioned endeavors is likely to drive operating margin expansion and enhance shareholder value.

Children's Place is accelerating fleet optimization initiative, directing resources toward digital platforms to better engage with customers, augmenting supply chain and concentrating on improving financial flexibility.

▲ **Tapping Opportunities:** The company has been taking steps not only to gain traction in the U.S. market but also expand globally. This is evident from its license agreement with Zhejiang Semir Garment Co. Ltd ("Semir") for the Greater China market, which covers Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. Semir is the parent company of Balabala, one of the prominent names in China's specialty children's apparel retail industry. Over the first five years of this agreement, Semir will execute an omni-channel strategy by opening at least 300 Children's Place locations in Greater China and operating The Children's Place e-commerce business. In order to consolidate its position in the children's apparel market, the company took the right decision to acquire Gymboree, following the latter's bankruptcy. It entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Gymboree Group, Inc. and related entities to buy intellectual property assets of Gymboree and Crazy 8 (the "Gymboree Assets") for \$76 million. The company relaunched Gymboree products at its stores and online in February 2020.

▲ **Efforts to Mitigate COVID-19 Impact:** Children's Place has been undertaken several measures to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and preserve its financial liquidity. The company has been focusing on curtailing non-essential expenses, managing inventory, extending vendor payment terms, reduction in forward inventory receipts and analyzing all capital expenditures. The company incurred capital expenditures of approximately \$9 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2020, and plans to spend approximately \$20 million in the current fiscal year, down from \$58 million in fiscal 2019. The company has also temporarily suspended its capital return program that includes share repurchases and dividends. The company instituted temporary furloughs. Again, it increased borrowing capacity under revolving credit facility to \$360 million from \$325 million as a result of finalizing an amendment with its lenders on April 24, 2020.

▲ **Digital Endeavors:** Children's Place has been making investments to upgrade its omni-channel capabilities as a part of its Digital Transformation strategy. Management notified that the company has one of the highest digital penetrations in the industry — accounting for 31% of revenues for fiscal 2019. The company informed that to help fulfill its surging online demand amid the pandemic, it enabled ship-from-store capabilities in roughly 85% of its U.S. stores, which more than doubled its daily shipping capacity. Impressively, the company's digital sales soared 118.2% during the second quarter of fiscal 2020, and represented approximately 71% of total net sales following the temporary closure of stores since March. Quite apparent, the company's \$50 million digital transformation investment to enhance omni-channel capabilities in order to meet online demand is reaping benefits. Management highlighted that since the temporary store closures in March, the company has increased new customers to its digital file by about 175% and converted store-only customers to omni-channel ones at a rate roughly three times the pre-pandemic rate. Furthermore, the company's app downloads have risen by approximately 115%.

The lingering impact of COVID-19 will continue to accelerate the shift to digital. The company has launched a completely redesigned responsive site and mobile app for The Children's Place and Gymboree brands. It continued to develop state-of-the-art loyalty, pricing and promotional systems to facilitate the delivery of real time customer personalization in whatever channel customer select. Notably, the company has rolled out "BOPIS" (Buy Online, Pick Up in Store), Save the Sales and Ship from Store, mobile POS in its stores. Further, it launched SMS texting capabilities and implemented everyday free shipping with no minimum purchase. It has also rolled out "BOSS" (Buy Online, Ship to Store), the response of which appears to be encouraging.

▲ **Fleet Optimization:** Children's Place Store Fleet Optimization strategy focuses on striking the right balance between digital and physical stores. With regards to the strategy, the company plans to close an additional 300 stores by the end of fiscal 2021. Of these, 200 closures are planned for this year and remaining for fiscal 2021. We note that the company has permanently closed 102 stores in the first half of the current fiscal year. Since the announcement of fleet optimization initiative in 2013, the company has closed 373 stores. These store closures are seen as part of the company's effort to lower dependency on brick-and-mortar platform and shift toward digitization due to the changing consumer shopping pattern. The company is aiming mall-based, brick-and-mortar portfolio to represent less than 25% of revenues entering fiscal 2022. During the second quarter of fiscal 2020, the company closed 98 outlets. Notably, the company ended the quarter with 824 stores. The company's international franchise partners had 276 international points of distribution in 19 countries as of Aug 1. The company is targeting 625 store locations by the end of fiscal 2021 from 924 stores at the end of fiscal 2019.

Reasons To Sell:

▼ **Dismal Performance Hurts Stock:** Shares of Children's Place have plunged 57.5% in the past three months against the industry's rally of 9.7%. This downside can be attributed to dismal second-quarter fiscal 2020 performance owing to the coronavirus outbreak that led to the temporary closure of stores. The company reported a loss and continued to register year-over-year decline in net sales. We note that the company posted wider-than-expected loss. The top line also fell short of the Zacks Consensus Estimate, following a beat in the preceding two quarters. Children's Place posted adjusted loss of \$1.48 per share, wider than the Zacks Consensus Estimate of a loss of \$1.19. Notably, the company had reported an earnings of 19 cents in the year-ago period. Lower net sales and higher interest expense hurt the company's bottom line. Net sales of \$368.9 million decreased 12.3% year over year due to temporary store closures on account of the pandemic and decline in back to school sales beginning in mid-July. While digital sales increased, store sales dropped 66.1%. We note that the top line came below the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$376.9 million.

The company's back to school sales have been drastically impacted as majority of schools adopted remote or hybrid learning models. This is likely to significantly hurt the company's third-quarter performance.

▼ **Near-Term Headwinds:** Management informed that the company's back to school sales have been drastically impacted as majority of schools adopted remote or hybrid learning models owing to the COVID-19 outbreak. It further added that this is likely to significantly hurt the company's third-quarter performance. The company informed that approximately 70% of third-quarter sales are normally generated in the months of August and September, with the majority of those sales coming from back-to-school apparel and accessories. Management also brought into notice three more factors that will adversely impact third-quarter sales. First, 147 permanent store closures. Second, 50 stores that are still temporarily closed in California and New York due to state and local mandates. Third, the company's mall-based stores are subject to operating hours set by the mall owners. In most of these locations, the company cannot open before 11 am and are required to close at 7 pm. The company stated that it normally generates about 15% of sales after 7 pm. Taking into account all the aforementioned factors, management expects third-quarter net sales to decline between 25% and 30%. Furthermore, management expects the business to be adversely impacted in the fourth quarter owing to a significantly lower store traffic and a highly promotional backdrop as retailers start their holiday events earlier owing to the pandemic.

▼ **Margin Contracts:** Gross margin is one of the important financial metrics that helps in determining the health of the company. Adjusted gross profit came in at \$93.8 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2020, significantly down from \$138.8 million in the year-ago period. Again, gross margin contracted 760 basis points to 25.4% owing to the increased fulfillment costs as result of higher levels of ship-from-store activity related to sturdy digital demand. Merchandise margins were down marginally as a result of liquidation sales at stores permanently closed during the quarter. In the preceding quarter, gross margin had contracted 990 basis points.

▼ **SG&A Expense Deleverage:** Also, deleverage in SG&A expenses is a concern. Although adjusted SG&A expenses declined 10.4% to \$103.5 million in the reported quarter, as a percentage of net sales, the metric deleveraged 60 basis points to 28.1% primarily due to deleverage of fixed expenses resulting from the decline in sales. In the preceding quarter, the metric had deleveraged 380 basis points. We note that the company reported second-quarter adjusted operating loss of \$25.2 million against adjusted operating income of \$5.8 million in the prior-year period.

▼ **Dip in Consumer Sentiment May Impact Sales:** Any dip in consumer confidence – a key determinant of the economy's health – may have serious bearing on spending. The company's customers remain sensitive to macroeconomic factors including interest rate hikes, increase in fuel and energy costs, credit availability, unemployment levels, and high household debt levels, which may negatively impact their sentiment. For now, the novel coronavirus has wreaked havoc. The retail sector, in particular, remains under pressure. Again, job losses as well as lower disposable income due to this catastrophe are making things worse. Consumers prefer purchasing essentials before splurging on discretionary items. Also, uncertainty surrounding government stimulus and a contentious November election may impact consumer spending activity.

Last Earnings Report

Children's Place Falls on Wider-Than-Expected Q2 Loss

The Children's Place, Inc. witnessed dismal second-quarter fiscal 2020 performance owing to the coronavirus outbreak that led to the temporary closure of stores. The pure-play children's specialty apparel retailer reported a loss and continued to register year-over-year decline in net sales. We note that the company posted wider-than-expected loss. Top line also fell short of the Zacks Consensus Estimate, following a beat in the preceding two quarters.

Management also informed that the company's back to school sales have been drastically impacted as majority of schools adopted remote or hybrid learning models owing to the COVID-19 outbreak. It further added that this is likely to significantly hurt the company's third-quarter performance.

Let's Introspect

It's quite obvious that Children's Place bore the brunt of temporary store closures that were undertaken to check the spread of the pandemic. We note that the company opened majority of its outlets during the last two weeks of June. As of Aug 1, the company had opened 94% of its total fleet.

Undoubtedly, management remains committed to address the challenges related to the pandemic. In this respect, the company is accelerating fleet optimization initiative, directing resources toward digital platforms in order to better engage with customers, augmenting supply chain and concentrating on improving financial flexibility. It is also focusing on "Superior Product" strategy to resonate well with millennial customers and advancing omni-channel capabilities.

Impressively, the company's digital sales soared 118.2% during the quarter under review. Quite apparent, the company's \$50 million digital transformation investment to enhance omni-channel capabilities in order to meet online demand is reaping benefits.

Management highlighted that since the temporary store closures in March, the company has increased new customers to its digital file by about 175% and converted store-only customers to omni-channel ones at a rate roughly three times the pre-pandemic rate. Furthermore, the company's app downloads have risen by approximately 115%.

With regards to its fleet optimization strategy, the company plans to close 300 stores by the end of fiscal 2021. Of these, 200 closures are planned for this year and remaining for fiscal 2021. We note that the company has permanently closed 102 stores in the first half of the current fiscal year.

These store closures are seen as part of the company's effort to lower dependency on brick-and-mortar platform and shift toward digitization due to the changing consumer shopping pattern. The company is aiming mall-based, brick-and-mortar portfolio to represent less than 25% of revenues entering fiscal 2022.

Results in Detail

Children's Place posted adjusted loss of \$1.48 per share, wider than the Zacks Consensus Estimate of a loss of \$1.19. Notably, the company had reported an earnings of 19 cents in the year-ago period. Lower net sales and higher interest expense hurt the company's bottom line.

Net sales of \$368.9 million decreased 12.3% year over year due to temporary store closures on account of the pandemic and decline in back to school sales beginning in mid-July. While digital sales increased, store sales dropped 66.1%. did provide some cushion. We note that the top line came below the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$376.9 million.

Moving on, adjusted gross profit came in at \$93.8 million, significantly down from \$138.8 million in the year-ago period. Again, gross margin contracted 760 basis points to 25.4% owing to the increased fulfillment costs as result of higher levels of ship-from-store activity related to sturdy digital demand.

Adjusted SG&A expenses declined 10.4% to \$103.5 million in the reported quarter. However, as a percentage of net sales, the metric deleveraged 60 basis points to 28.1% primarily due to deleverage of fixed expenses resulting from the decline in sales. This was partly offset by lower operating expenses on account of measures undertaken to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19.

The company reported adjusted operating loss of \$25.2 million against adjusted operating income of \$5.8 million.

Store Update

The company suspended all store operations in the United States and Canada owing to the coronavirus outbreak effective Mar 18 and only started reopening stores on May 19 in 10 states. In the last two weeks of June, the company reopened majority of its remaining stores. As of August 1, the company had opened 771 of 824 stores to the public in the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico, with the majority of the closed stores located in California.

With respect to store fleet optimization strategy, the company opened two stores and permanently closed 98 locations during the quarter under review. Notably, the company ended the quarter with 824 stores. The company had 276 international points of distribution in 19 countries.

Since the announcement of fleet optimization initiative in 2013, the company has closed 373 stores. The company is targeting 625 store locations by the end of fiscal 2021.

Quarter Ending	07/2020
Report Date	Aug 25, 2020
Sales Surprise	-2.11%
EPS Surprise	-24.37%
Quarterly EPS	-1.48
Annual EPS (TTM)	1.44

Other Financial Aspects

Children's Place ended the quarter with cash and cash equivalents of \$36.1 million, which reflects a sequential decrease of 49.7%. Notably, the company has no long-term debt. However, the company had \$250.8 million outstanding on revolving credit facility at the end of the second quarter compared with \$235 million outstanding on revolving credit facility at the end of the preceding quarter and \$196 million outstanding on revolving credit facility at the end of prior-year quarter. The increase reflects funding to support operations and seasonal working capital needs. Stockholders' equity at the end of the quarter was \$61.5 million.

The company used roughly \$42.7 million in operating cash flow. The company has temporarily suspended its capital return program — share repurchases and dividends — in response to the coronavirus crisis. At the end of the quarter, the company had approximately \$93 million available under its existing share repurchase program.

The company incurred capital expenditures of approximately \$9 million during the quarter. Management anticipates capital expenditures of approximately \$20 million in fiscal 2020.

Valuation

Children's Place shares are down 64.5% in the year-to-date period and 75.6% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are down 13% but the Zacks Retail-Wholesale sector is up 40%, in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the sub-industry is down 3.9% but the sector is up 45.4%.

The S&P 500 index is up 6.9% in the year-to-date period and 15.9% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 32.71X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 39.9X for the Zacks sub-industry, 34.61X for the Zacks sector and 23.93X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 36.5X and as low as 2.22X, with a 5-year median of 14.99X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$24 price target reflects 34.67X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for PLCE

Valuation Multiples - PLCE					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	32.71	39.9	34.61	23.93
	5-Year High	36.5	88.49	34.84	23.93
	5-Year Low	2.22	8.27	19.09	15.25
	5-Year Median	14.99	14.36	23.53	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	0.21	0.65	1.35	4.4
	5-Year High	1.48	1.1	1.35	4.4
	5-Year Low	0.11	0.33	0.82	2.53
	5-Year Median	0.85	0.82	0.99	3.07
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	4.31	10.49	20.71	13
	5-Year High	13.74	10.49	20.71	13.29
	5-Year Low	2.26	3.84	11.15	8.22
	5-Year Median	7.47	6.43	12.97	10.92

As of 09/03/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 14% (216 out of 251)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
American Eagle Outfitters, Inc. (AEO)	Neutral	4
AbercrombieFitch Company (ANF)	Neutral	3
Boot Barn Holdings, Inc. (BOOT)	Neutral	3
Chicos FAS, Inc. (CHS)	Neutral	3
The Gap, Inc. (GPS)	Neutral	3
L Brands, Inc. (LB)	Neutral	3
Urban Outfitters, Inc. (URBN)	Neutral	3
Guess, Inc. (GES)	Underperform	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Retail - Apparel And Shoes				Industry Peers		
	PLCE	X Industry	S&P 500	ANF	BOOT	CHS
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	4	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	B	-	-	A	A	B
Market Cap	323.51 M	510.65 M	23.52 B	781.67 M	856.44 M	151.06 M
# of Analysts	4	4	14	10	8	3
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Value Score	A	-	-	A	A	B
Cash/Price	0.12	0.34	0.07	1.01	0.10	0.75
EV/EBITDA	1.69	6.44	13.12	1.47	6.95	8.61
PEG F1	NA	2.02	2.97	NA	1.32	NA
P/B	5.26	1.73	3.20	0.96	2.66	0.51
P/CF	1.09	4.67	12.72	3.59	8.62	1.74
P/E F1	NA	31.20	21.67	NA	26.44	NA
P/S TTM	0.19	0.42	2.49	0.24	1.06	0.09
Earnings Yield	-10.41%	1.75%	4.40%	-14.97%	3.77%	-149.21%
Debt/Equity	4.13	0.66	0.70	0.42	0.34	2.13
Cash Flow (\$/share)	20.42	1.68	6.93	3.53	3.44	0.72
Growth Score	B	-	-	A	B	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-3.78%	-3.78%	10.41%	5.80%	24.75%	-37.57%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-143.10%	-70.41%	-4.75%	-360.55%	-28.04%	-9,283.50%
Current Cash Flow Growth	68.79%	-2.23%	5.22%	-6.25%	76.87%	-34.05%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	19.29%	1.64%	8.49%	-5.89%	24.73%	-19.65%
Current Ratio	0.58	1.47	1.35	1.50	1.25	1.09
Debt/Capital	80.51%	49.68%	42.95%	29.67%	25.30%	68.02%
Net Margin	-5.67%	-5.04%	10.25%	-4.61%	4.67%	-14.87%
Return on Equity	15.09%	0.63%	14.59%	-10.04%	11.39%	-21.12%
Sales/Assets	1.38	1.06	0.50	0.95	0.91	1.07
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-22.75%	-9.85%	-1.42%	-17.06%	-4.40%	-28.90%
Momentum Score	F	-	-	F	C	F
Daily Price Change	4.03%	-0.17%	-2.14%	-0.08%	-1.85%	-0.79%
1-Week Price Change	-2.48%	5.21%	2.59%	21.76%	9.35%	4.51%
4-Week Price Change	-14.13%	9.22%	2.25%	33.86%	32.62%	-5.26%
12-Week Price Change	-50.92%	6.13%	11.04%	14.53%	28.32%	-3.82%
52-Week Price Change	-75.56%	-27.92%	2.01%	-17.70%	-8.68%	-63.48%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,839,341	482,091	1,827,096	3,147,388	914,204	1,819,869
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.53%	0.00%	-4.37%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-795.78%	0.00%	0.00%	32.46%	11.14%	1.04%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-232.13%	-20.08%	3.89%	31.43%	19.89%	-39.93%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-62.69%	-3.86%	0.00%	-158.33%	14.75%	-533.33%

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	A
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	F
VGM Score	B

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.