PVH Corporation (PVH)

$111.44 (As of 04/27/21)

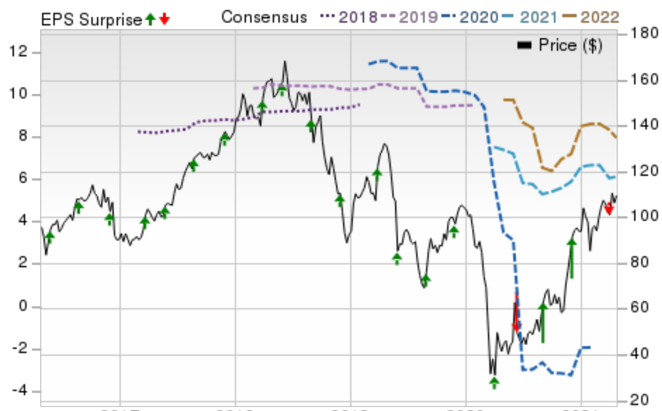
Price Target (6-12 Months): **$118.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 03/23/21) Prior Recommendation: Outperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5)	**4-Sell**
	Zacks Style Scores:	VGM:B
	Value: A | Growth: B	Momentum: D

Summary

PVH Corp has outpaced the industry in the past six months. Although it missed earnings and sales estimates in fourth-quarter fiscal 2020, e-commerce sales remained positive. This was driven by solid online demand, particularly casualwear. Moreover, the company issued an encouraging first quarter and fiscal 2021 view. Also, it has been witnessing lower SG&A expenses for the past few quarters. However, continued impacts of COVID-19 and resurgence of cases, leading to temporary store closures in some parts of Europe and soft store traffic in North America hurt quarterly results. Sluggishness in Tommy Hilfiger, Calvin Klein and Heritage Brands businesses also hurt sales. Management anticipates revenues and earnings for fiscal 2021 to still reflect adverse COVID-19 impacts on account of the ongoing store closures in Europe.

Price, Consensus & Surprise



Source: Zacks Investment Research

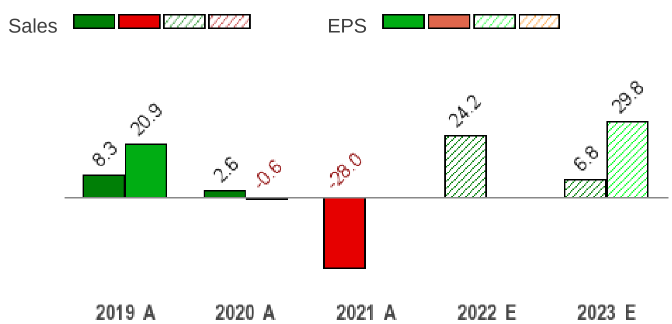
Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$114.18 - $36.34**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**1,085,682**
Market Cap	**$7.9 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**18.7%**
Beta	**2.39**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$0.00 / 0.0%**
Industry	**Textile - Apparel**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Top 27% (67 out of 250)**

Last EPS Surprise	**-2.7%**
Last Sales Surprise	**-1.0%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**-4.6%**
Expected Report Date	**06/10/2021**
Earnings ESP	**0.0%**

P/E TTM	**NA**
P/E F1	**18.2**
PEG F1	**1.0**
P/S TTM	**1.1**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2023	2,189 E	2,340 E	2,513 E	2,493 E	9,459 E
2022	1,923 E	2,097 E	2,422 E	2,450 E	8,860 E
2021	1,344 A	1,581 A	2,118 A	2,090 A	7,133 A

EPS Estimates

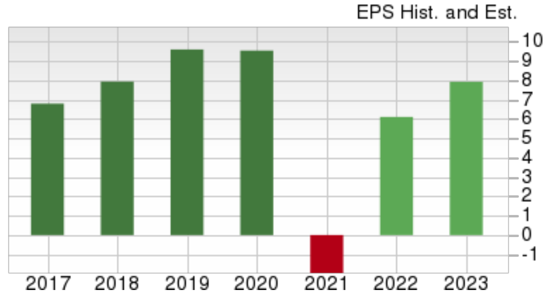
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2023	$1.65 E	$1.85 E	$2.62 E	$1.67 E	$7.93 E
2022	$0.82 E	$1.15 E	$1.75 E	$2.34 E	$6.11 E
2021	-$3.03 A	$0.13 A	$1.32 A	-$0.38 A	-$1.97 A

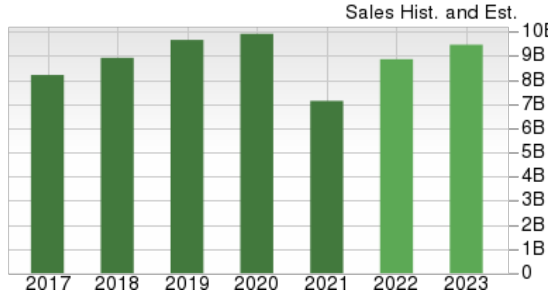
*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 04/27/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 04/28/2021.

Overview

Headquartered in New York, PVH Corporation was incorporated in 1976 and formerly known as Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. PVH Corp specializes in designing and marketing branded dress shirts, neckwear, sportswear, jeanswear, intimate apparel, swim products, footwear, handbags and related products.





PVH Corp's brands are sold globally at various price points and in channels of distribution. Moreover, the company markets its products at a wholesale level through department store chains and directly to consumers through retail stores. In addition, it licenses the use of its trademarks to third parties and joint ventures for product assortments.

The company's portfolio includes its owned and licensed brands. PVH Corp's owned brands comprise Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Van Heusen, IZOD, ARROW, Warner's, Olga and Geoffrey Beene.

Its licensed brands include Speedo, Kenneth Cole New York, MICHAEL Michael Kors, Kenneth Cole Reaction, Unlisted, a Kenneth Cole Production, Michael Kors Collection, DKNY and Chaps. Furthermore, its brand portfolio comprises other owned, licensed and private label brands.

PVH Corp manages its business through operating divisions, which consist of three reportable segments:

The Calvin Klein brand — which contributed 37.3% to the company's total revenues in fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 — includes Calvin Klein Collection, Calvin Klein platinum label, Calvin Klein white label, Calvin Klein Jeans and Calvin Klein Underwear.

PVH Corp sells the Tommy Hilfiger product line under two brand portfolios: Tommy Hilfiger and Hilfiger Denim. This brand contributed 52.5% to fiscal fourth-quarter revenues.

Heritage Brands — which constituted roughly 10.2% of PVH Corp's fourth-quarter revenues — specializes in designing, sourcing and marketing a wide array of brand-label shirts, sportswear, neckwear, intimate apparel, swimwear and footwear. PVH Corp also provides the license to sell products from its owned brands except for Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **E-Commerce Sales Reflects Strength**: Shares of PVH Corp have surged 82.4% in the past six months, outpacing the industry's 33.3% growth. The company has been witnessing impressive performance in digital platform as customers shifted to online purchases amid the COVID-19 pandemic. E-commerce sales improved more than 60% year over year for fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 driven by investments in omni-channel capabilities and improved inventory. Also, it witnessed digital sales growth across all regions and brands driven by solid online demand, particularly for casualwear. Encouragingly, the company is on track with the expansion of direct-to-consumer digital business and strengthening its network with third-party digital partners. Management earlier envisioned online sales to represent 20% of total sales over the next few years.

PVH Corp. has been witnessing impressive e-commerce sales that was retained during fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 owing to customers' shift to online purchases amid the pandemic.

▲ **Upbeat FY21 View**: PVH Corp. issued an encouraging fiscal 2021 view. The company expects to achieve revenue growth of 22-24% (indicating 19-21% rise at constant currency [cc]) year over year. Further, adjusted earnings are expected to be $6.00 per share, which suggests an improvement from adjusted loss of $1.97 per share was reported last year. During the first quarter of 2021, revenues are anticipated to grow in the range of 42-44% year over year (indicating 34-36% growth at cc). Adjusted earnings per share are expected in the range of 80-83 cents for the quarter. A loss of $3.03 per share was reported in the year-ago quarter.

▲ **Efficient Brand Management Approach**: PVH Corp's diversified brand portfolio allows it to stay ahead of its peers to generate above-average industry growth and sustain its position in the current challenging environment. The company's approach to brand management facilitates each of its brands to develop further through effective marketing strategies, financial control and operating leverage. Based on the strength of many of its brands, particularly Tommy Hilfiger, coupled with opportunities with regard to distribution, we believe that the company is poised for long-term growth. Going forward, management remains confident about the underlying power of Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger brands, which position the company's business to succeed amid the ever-changing consumer landscape.

▲ **Lower Costs Bodes Well**: PVH Corp. has been witnessing declining SG&A expenses for the past few quarters. Notably, adjusted SG&A expenses dropped 6.7% year over year in fourth-quarter fiscal 2020. The metric declined 14%, 23.5% and 19.1% in the third, second and first quarters, respectively. Persistence of this trend is likely to boost the company's bottom line.

▲ **Financial Flexibility**: PVH Corp. ended fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 with total debt of $3,513.7 million, which reflects nearly 1.4% rise on a sequential basis. As of Jan 31, 2021, its debt-to-capitalization ratio of 0.43 was in line with the prior quarter's figure but compared favorably with the industry's 0.55. Moreover, the company had a cash balance of approximately $1,651.4 million at quarter-end. This provides the company with the financial flexibility to drive growth. Also, PVH Corp. boasts a liquidity of more than $3 billion. Additionally, management suspended share repurchases and cash dividends to preserve cash amid the pandemic.

Reasons To Sell:

▼ **Soft Q4 Results**: PVH Corp. posted dismal fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 results, wherein the top and bottom lines declined year over year. Adverse impacts of COVID-19, which have been causing temporary store closures, put pressure on the quarterly results. Revenues declined 20% and 23% year over year, on a reported and cc basis, respectively. We note that sluggishness in Tommy Hilfiger, Calvin Klein and Heritage Brands businesses dented the top line. Also, direct-to-consumer revenues declined 20% year over year in the fourth quarter, thanks to the pandemic-led temporary store closures. Nearly 70% and 75% of company-run stores across Europe and Canada, respectively, were shut during the quarter. Moreover, wholesale revenues fell 19% in the fiscal fourth quarter. Management anticipates revenues and earnings for fiscal 2021 to still reflect the adverse impacts of the pandemic, especially during the fiscal first quarter, thanks to store closures in Europe.

PVH Corp.'s Q4 results were affected by significant disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, ongoing store closures in Europe remain a threat to fiscal 2021 results.

▼ **Streamline North America Business, Exit Heritage Brands**: PVH Corp has increased its focus on streamlining the North American business owing to the tough retail environment. The company has decided to exit its Heritage Brands Retail unit by closing 162 stores. Notably, the unit accounted for 12.4% of its total revenues in 2020. This will lower the company's headcount by 12% across all three brands — Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger and Heritage Brands. The aforementioned store closures are likely to take place by mid-2021. Also, it incurred roughly $29 million of pre-tax costs in 2020 due to store closures, out of which $7 million is projected to be non-cash, $7 million related to lease assets and other costs, as well as $15 million of severance costs. The company is expected to incur costs of $21 million associated with the exit of this business in fiscal 2021, out of which $10 million is projected to be incurred in the fiscal first quarter.

Notably, Heritage Brands Retail business, with a product portfolio of Van Heusen, Izod, Arrow, Warner's, Olga and Geoffrey Beene, has failed to generate profits for a while now. In fourth-quarter fiscal 2020, the Heritage Brands segment's revenues slumped 41% year over year, primarily due to changing consumer preferences, particularly in light of the pandemic. This included 17% fall in the sale of the company's Speedo North America business.

▼ **Macroeconomic Headwinds May Dampen Performance**: Consumer confidence and spending behavior may dampen due to macroeconomic factors including an increase in fuel and energy costs, credit availability, high unemployment levels, and high household debt levels, which can negatively affect the disposable income of consumers. Additionally, management assumes a competitive and promotional macro landscape.

▼ **Competitive Pressure**: PVH Corp faces intense competition from other well-established players in the apparel industry, on the basis of brand recognition, fashion, price, service, store location and quality. Failure to offer high-quality products at a competitive price may hamper PVH Corp.'s market share and consequently, dent both top-line and bottom-line growth.

Last Earnings Report

PVH Corp.'s Q4 Loss Wider Than Expected, Revenues Down Y/Y

Quarter Ending	01/2021
Report Date	Mar 30, 2021
Sales Surprise	-1.01%
EPS Surprise	-2.70%
Quarterly EPS	-0.38
Annual EPS (TTM)	-1.96

PVH Corporation reported fourth-quarter fiscal 2020 results, with the top and bottom lines falling short of the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Also, the metrics declined year over year. Persistent adverse impacts of COVID-19, which have been causing temporary store closures, put pressure on the quarterly results. Nonetheless, solid e-commerce performance aided growth. Notably, revenues in the digital channels rallied 57% year over year for the quarter under review.

Q4 Highlights

PVH Corp. reported adjusted loss of 38 cents per share. The metric compared unfavorably with adjusted earnings of $1.88 per share reported in the year-ago quarter. Moreover, the figure was wider than the Zacks Consensus Estimate, which was pegged at a loss of 37 cents per share.

On a GAAP basis, the company reported a loss of 81 cents compared with a loss of 93 cents in the prior-year quarter.

For the fourth quarter, revenues declined 20% year over year to $2,089.8 million. On a cc basis, the metric was down 23% from the prior-year quarter. We note that sluggishness in Tommy Hilfiger, Calvin Klein and Heritage Brands businesses dented the top line. Moreover, the metric missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $2,111.1 million.

Also, direct-to-consumer revenues declined 20% year over year for the fourth quarter, thanks to temporary store closures amid the pandemic. Nearly 70% and 75% of company-run stores across Europe and Canada, respectively, were shut during the quarter. Nonetheless, it witnessed solid digital sales in the direct-to-consumer channel.

Moving on, wholesale revenues fell 19% for the fourth quarter. Nevertheless, the metric included double-digit growth in the company's sales to online businesses of traditional and pure play wholesale customers.

Total gross profit declined to $1,126.3 million from $1,397.9 million reported in the year-ago quarter. Further, selling, general and administrative expenses dropped to $1,173.7 million from $1,257.6 million posted in the prior-year quarter.

Adjusted earnings before interest and taxes came in at $28 million, lower than $150 million posted in the year-ago quarter. The downside was caused by dismal top line stemming from COVID-19 impacts.

Segment Analysis

PVH Corp. reports financial results under three segments — Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger and Heritage Brands.

Revenues in **Calvin Klein** plunged 17% year over year (down 20% at cc), with Calvin Klein North America & Calvin Klein International declining 25% and 10%, respectively. The downside was due to temporary store closures during the majority of the fourth quarter stemming from extensive lockdown across Europe.

Revenues in the **Tommy Hilfiger** segment declined 16% year over year (down 20% at cc) for the reported quarter. Notably, Tommy Hilfiger North America fell 28% and Tommy Hilfiger International declined 10%.

The **Heritage Brands** segment's revenues slumped 41% year over year for the quarter under review. This included 17% fall in the sale of the company's Speedo North America business.

Financial Details

PVH Corp ended the quarter with cash and cash equivalents of $1,651.4 million, long-term debt of $3,513.7 million, and stockholders' equity of $4,730.3 million.

Outlook

Management anticipates revenues and earnings for fiscal 2021 to still reflect the adverse impacts of the pandemic, especially during the fiscal first quarter, thanks to the ongoing store closures in Europe. That said, the company projects international businesses to surpass the pre-pandemic revenue level during first-half 2021. However, North America businesses are likely to remain soft in 2021 owing to sluggishness in international tourism. In an attempt to manage cost structure, management expects to cut its workforce in some international markets and reduce real estate footprint in 2021.

During fiscal 2021, the company expects to achieve revenue growth of 22-24% (indicating 19-21% rise at cc) from the prior year's figure. Further, adjusted earnings are expected to be $6.00 per share. Adjusted loss of $1.97 per share was reported in 2020.

During first-quarter fiscal 2021, revenues are anticipated to grow in the range of 42-44% year over year (up 34-36% at cc). Adjusted earnings per share are expected in the range of 80-83 cents during the quarter. A loss of $3.03 per share was reported in the year-ago quarter.

Valuation

PVH Corp. shares are up 18.7% in the year-to-date period and nearly 106.6% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Consumer Discretionary sector are up 14.6% and 1.8%, respectively, in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 75.7 and 43.6%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 12.3% in the year-to-date period and 45.2% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 0.88X forward 12-month sales, which compares to 3.03X for the Zacks sub-industry, 2.83X for the Zacks sector and 4.82X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 1.36X and as low as 0.22X, with a 5-year median of 0.87X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our $118 price target reflects 0.93X forward 12-month sales.

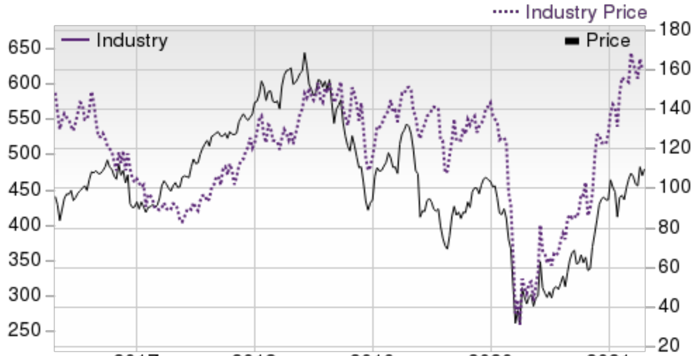
The table below shows summary valuation data for PVH

Valuation Multiples - PVH

		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/S F12M	Current	0.88	3.03	2.83	4.82
	5-Year High	1.36	3.03	2.93	4.82
	5-Year Low	0.22	1.45	1.72	3.21
	5-Year Median	0.87	2.1	2.51	3.71
P/B TTM	Current	1.68	10.55	4.03	7.12
	5-Year High	2.33	10.55	4.87	7.12
	5-Year Low	0.36	3.57	2.24	3.83
	5-Year Median	1.56	6.36	4.1	4.99
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	4.48	41.09	14.03	18.79
	5-Year High	14.43	41.09	17.97	18.8
	5-Year Low	3.29	10.71	8.32	9.62
	5-Year Median	9.86	18.88	12.31	13.37

As of 04/27/2021 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Top 27% (67 out of 250)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Ralph Lauren Corporation **(RL)**	Outperform	2
HUGO BOSS **(BOSSY)**	Neutral	3
Hanesbrands Inc. **(HBI)**	Neutral	3
lululemon athletica inc. **(LULU)**	Neutral	4
Teijin Ltd. **(TINLY)**	Neutral	3
Under Armour, Inc. **(UA)**	Neutral	3
Under Armour, Inc. **(UAA)**	Neutral	3
V.F. Corporation **(VFC)**	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Textile - Apparel

Industry Peers

	PVH	X Industry	S&P 500	HBI	RL	TINLY
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Outperform	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	4	-	-	3	2	3
VGM Score	B	-	-	A	C	A
Market Cap	7.93 B	1.62 B	30.14 B	7.39 B	9.42 B	3.16 B
# of Analysts	8	4	12	6	6	1
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%	2.84%	0.00%	2.12%
Value Score	A	-	-	A	B	A
Cash/Price	0.21	0.11	0.05	0.12	0.30	0.47
EV/EBITDA	51.06	12.79	17.03	80.19	13.47	NA
PEG F1	1.03	2.44	2.36	1.54	2.44	NA
P/B	1.67	3.45	4.18	9.07	3.50	0.77
P/CF	7.08	12.80	17.33	11.27	12.21	3.86
P/E F1	18.47	24.89	22.20	13.02	19.97	11.06
P/S TTM	1.11	1.11	3.42	1.11	2.15	0.42
Earnings Yield	5.48%	4.02%	4.44%	7.70%	5.01%	9.04%
Debt/Equity	0.74	0.56	0.66	4.59	0.61	0.56
Cash Flow ($/share)	15.74	1.85	6.78	1.88	10.55	4.27
Growth Score	B	-	-	B	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-22.47%	-9.37%	9.70%	-3.10%	-17.92%	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	410.22%	121.79%	17.01%	12.07%	1,080.47%	3.47%
Current Cash Flow Growth	8.14%	-16.36%	0.72%	-16.36%	-10.72%	-2.02%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	5.83%	-5.38%	7.37%	-3.44%	-4.88%	2.25%
Current Ratio	1.53	1.85	1.38	1.62	2.55	1.90
Debt/Capital	42.60%	36.48%	41.19%	82.12%	37.74%	36.03%
Net Margin	-15.93%	-1.68%	11.20%	-1.13%	-6.75%	2.58%
Return on Equity	-3.02%	0.47%	15.33%	52.21%	1.84%	7.55%
Sales/Assets	0.55	0.83	0.51	0.84	0.57	0.80
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	24.52%	22.90%	7.74%	0.38%	29.53%	-1.90%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	B	F	B
Daily Price Change	2.72%	0.33%	0.13%	1.44%	2.40%	0.00%
1-Week Price Change	3.08%	2.15%	0.47%	3.31%	0.74%	-1.44%
4-Week Price Change	11.31%	7.08%	4.43%	5.80%	7.16%	-7.36%
12-Week Price Change	30.17%	24.58%	13.70%	38.94%	24.58%	-14.52%
52-Week Price Change	120.15%	100.00%	52.18%	117.03%	64.25%	-0.42%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,085,682	56,150	1,759,028	3,653,790	801,132	557
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-4.64%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-8.02%	4.39%	1.95%	4.39%	-3.32%	0.00%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-6.82%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	NA

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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.

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

Disclosures

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

Additional Disclosure

This material represents an assessment of the market and economic environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Any statements that refer to expectations, projections or characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forwardlooking statements. Actual results, performance, or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied.

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 mediumterm 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 mostrecent 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.