Jan 07, 2021

RPM International Inc. (RPM)

$87.30 (As of 01/06/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **$92.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 01/06/21) Prior Recommendation: Outperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5)	**3-Hold**
	Zacks Style Scores:	VGM:A
	Value: B | Growth: A | Momentum: A	

Summary

RPM reported solid results for second-quarter fiscal 2021. Its top and bottom lines not only surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate but also improved from the year-ago period. The uptrend was mainly driven by a strategically balanced business model and the 2020 MAP to Growth initiative. The MAP program is expected to deliver run-rate savings of $290 million by fiscal 2021-end (as of now, 25 plants have been closed out of 31 planned). It has been benefiting from strong demand for commercial sealants and roofing in North America. Also, acquisitions, favorable product mix and moderation in some raw material categories added to the bliss. However, currency headwinds and weather-related woes are causes of concern. RPM's shares have underperformed the industry in the past six months.

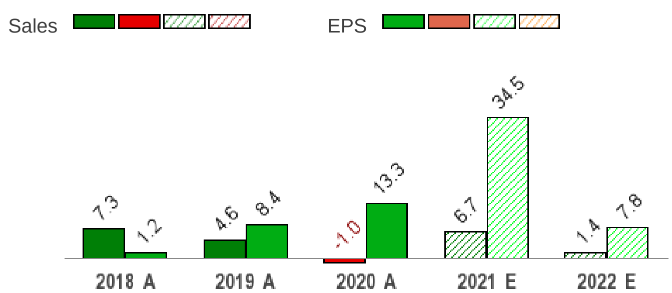
Price, Consensus & Surprise

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$98.35 - $42.85**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**479,003**
Market Cap	**$11.3 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**-3.8%**
Beta	**1.01**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$1.52 / 1.7%**
Industry	**Paints and Related Products**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Top 47% (120 out of 254)**
Last EPS Surprise	**6.0%**
Last Sales Surprise	**1.8%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**0.2%**
Expected Report Date	**04/14/2021**
Earnings ESP	**0.0%**
P/E TTM	**22.6**
P/E F1	**21.1**
PEG F1	**2.3**
P/S TTM	**2.0**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	1,641 E	1,495 E	1,270 E	1,718 E	5,956 E
2021	1,607 A	1,486 A	1,215 E	1,629 E	5,876 E
2020	1,473 A	1,401 A	1,174 A	1,459 A	5,507 A

EPS Estimates

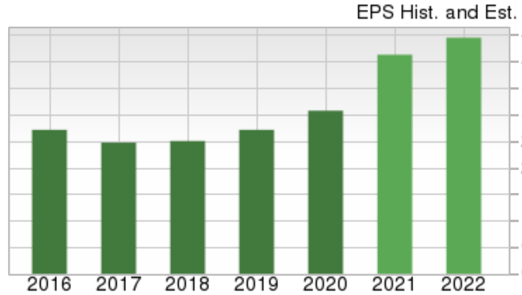
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	$1.43 E	$1.11 E	$0.49 E	$1.59 E	$4.45 E
2021	$1.44 A	$1.06 A	$0.35 E	$1.40 E	$4.13 E
2020	$0.95 A	$0.76 A	$0.23 A	$1.13 A	$3.07 A

*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 01/06/2021. The reports text is as of 01/07/2021.

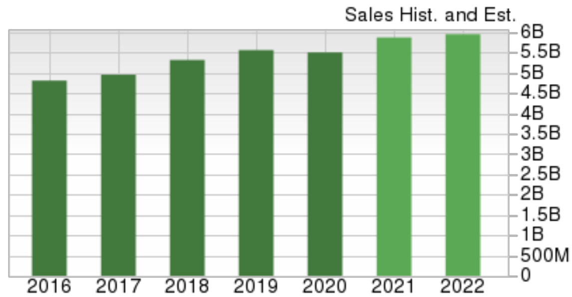
Overview

RPM International Inc., through its subsidiaries, manufacture and market high-performance coatings, sealants and specialty chemicals, primarily for maintenance and improvement applications.



It operates 124 manufacturing facilities in 26 countries. Its products were sold in nearly 165 countries and territories at the end of fiscal 2020.

RPM realigned the existing reporting structure into four reportable segments - Construction Products Group, Performance Coatings Group, Consumer Group and Specialty Products Group - to provide greater visibility into the business.



Construction Products Group ("CPG") (contributing 33.9% to second-quarter fiscal 2021 net sales) comprises Tremco, Tremco illbruck, Euclid Chemical, Viapol, Vandex and Flowcrete businesses. Products in the segment are sold throughout North America and account for the majority of international sales. Products and services within this segment include construction sealants and adhesives; coatings and chemicals; roofing systems; concrete admixture and repair products; building envelope solutions; insulated cladding; flooring systems; as well as weatherproofing solutions.

Performance Coatings Group ("PCG") (17.4%) include Stonhard, Carboline, USL and Fibergrate businesses. Consumer brands comprise Rust-Oleum and DAP. PCG offers high-performance flooring solutions, corrosion control and fireproofing coatings, infrastructure repair systems, fiberglass reinforced plastic gratings, as well as drainage systems.

Consumer Group's (36.8%) products include specialty, hobby, professional paints, nail enamels, caulks, adhesives, silicone sealants and wood stains. The segment manufactures professional use and do-it-yourself ("DIY") products. This segment comprises three operating units - Rust-Oleum Group, DAP Group and SPG-Consumer Group.

Specialty Products Group (11.8%) offers industrial cleaners, restoration services equipment, colorants, nail enamels, exterior finishes, edible coatings and specialty glazes for pharmaceutical and food industries, and other specialty original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") coatings throughout North America and a few international locations, primarily in Europe.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

Acquisitions and 2020 MAP to Growth initiatives bode well for the company

▲ **Acquisitions Driving Growth:** Acquisitions have been an important part of RPM's growth strategy. On September 2020, RPM's Rust-Oleum business acquired a leading manufacturer of sandpaper and other abrasives, Ali Industries, LLC (which is commercially known as Gator Finishing Products). Ali Industries is an excellent fit for RPM's Consumer Group segment as it enhances the unit's surface preparation capabilities by adding abrasives to its lineup of patch, repair and cleaning products.

On Dec 18, 2019, RPM announced that its Mantrose-Haeuser business unit has acquired Elgin, IL-based manufacturer of dry stabilizer and emulsifier blends for the food industry — Profile Food Ingredients, LLC. The buyout creates significant opportunities to leverage the combined sales forces of the entities, expand sales of specialty ingredients to the food industry and broaden RPM's reach in international markets.

Again, on Jun 12, 2019, its Tremco Commercial Sealants & Waterproofing unit acquired two Hudson, NH-based businesses, namely Schul International Co., LLC and Willseal LLC. Also, on Sep 10, 2018, the company acquired Nudura, a leading manufacturer and distributor of insulated concrete forms ("ICF") in North America. The company's CPG unit benefits from the acquisition, as Nudura complements and expands its product offerings, as well as leverages manufacturing efficiencies for its NewBrick product.

The company made three buyouts in fiscal 2020, five in fiscal 2019 and seven in fiscal 2018. Acquisitions added 1.1% to net sales in fiscal 2020 and 1.4% in fiscal 2019. For the first six months of fiscal 2021, acquisitions contributed 1.4% to sales.

▲ **Cost-Saving Initiatives Strong:** The company is well on track to reduce costs by closing plants, merging IT system, centralizing more of its back-office functions and rationalizing its manufacturing footprint. Notably, in fiscal 2018, the company took multi-year restructuring plan, the 2020 Margin Acceleration Plan ("2020 MAP to Growth") to maintain a balance between its segments' performance as well as to drive growth. The initiative has started paying off, as is evident from earnings and margin growth in fiscal 2020 and first-quarter fiscal 2021. Its fiscal 2020 earnings increased 13.3% and adjusted EBIT margin improved 110 basis points (bps) year over year. Keeping the momentum intact, the company's earnings increased 46.2% and adjusted EBIT improved 35.3% year over year to $468.5 million for first-half fiscal 2021.

During the fiscal second quarter, it announced the closure of two additional plants, which brings the total to 25 as of now, out of the previously announced 31 plant closures targeted in the MAP to Growth operating improvement program.

RPM's 2020 MAP to Growth optimizes its manufacturing facilities, and is expected to provide more efficient plant and distribution facilities. However, disruption caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 is expected to delay the completion of MAP to Growth, which was earlier slated to be completed on Dec 31, 2020. Although the company will provide an update related to the revised completion date, it revealed that it expects to achieve annualized pretax savings goal of $290 million by May 31, 2021. It has also made substantial progress on the $230-million working capital improvement goal.

▲ **Enough Liquidity to Meet the Crisis:** RPM has a strong balance sheet position and enough liquidity to manage the ongoing crisis. The company ended second-quarter fiscal 2021 with cash and cash equivalents of $272.9 million, up from $251.8 million at fiscal first quarter-end. Its available liquidity — including cash and cash equivalents and amount available under credit facilities — was $1.56 billion on Nov 30, 2020. Long-term debt (excluding current maturities) at quarter-end was $2.22 billion, down from $2.3 billion at fiscal first quarter-end. Also, it has no significant debt maturity until November 2022. Its current cash level is sufficient to meet the short-term obligation of $75.7 million.

The company generated a cash flow of $579.5 million during first-half fiscal 2021, up 93.1% from a year ago, driven by good working capital management and margin-improvement initiatives.

Reasons To Sell:

Foreign exchange rate fluctuation and weather-related woes mar prospects.

- **Foreign Currency Headwinds:** RPM's business is exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuation risks due to its operations in Europe and other parts of the world. In fiscal 2019, the company's overall net sales were affected due to the negative impact of foreign currency translation.

  Again, foreign currency headwinds negatively impacted fiscal 2020 sales growth by 1.3% from the year-ago period. Unfavorable foreign currency exchange impacted consolidated net sales during the first half of fiscal 2021 by 0.3%. Notably, unfavorable currency fluctuations impacted the top line across its segments, baring Specialty Products Group, in the quarter.

- **Inclement Weather:** Adverse weather conditions have affected sales of paint, coatings, roofing, construction products and related products. Extreme cold and rainy weather, especially during the general construction and exterior painting season, could have an adverse effect on sales of such products. Historically, the company's fiscal third quarter (December through February) faces weaker sales and net income compared with other quarters.

- **Higher Costs & Expenses:** RPM's business has been witnessing higher costs and expenses related to restructuring, acquisitions, labor, distribution and freight. Also, acquisitions-related expenses are raising a concern. RPM incurred $121.3 million and $126 million of restructuring and other charges related to the company's 2020 MAP to Growth, and acquisition-related expenses during fiscal 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the first half of fiscal 2021, RPM recorded restructuring and other charges of $37.4 million, as well as a $2-million charge for resolution of the legacy SEC investigation.

Last Earnings Report

RPM International (RPM) Q2 Earnings & Sales Top Estimates

Quarter Ending	11/2020
Report Date	Jan 06, 2021
Sales Surprise	1.76%
EPS Surprise	6.00%
Quarterly EPS	1.06
Annual EPS (TTM)	3.86

RPM International Inc. (RPM) reported better-than-expected results for second-quarter fiscal 2021 (ended November 2020). Its top and bottom lines not only surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate but also improved from the year-ago period. The uptrend was mainly driven by a strategically balanced business model and the 2020 MAP to Growth initiative.

Inside the Headlines

RPM International reported adjusted earnings of $1.06 per share, which beat the consensus mark of $1.00 by 6% and increased an impressive 39.5% from the year-ago figure of 76 cents.

Net sales of $1,486 million surpassed the consensus mark of $1,460 million by 1.8% and rose 6% from the prior-year level of $1,401.3 million. The upside was led by 3.5% organic sales growth. Acquisitions contributed 2.3% to net sales growth. Strong contributions from Consumer Group and Specialty Products segments were partially offset by softness in Performance Coatings Group.

Adjusted EBIT for the reported quarter increased 29.7% year over year to $199.3 million.

Segmental Details

Construction Products Group: Sales in the segment increased 0.8% from a year ago to $503.5 million, backed by 1.2% organic growth, partially offset by a 0.4% foreign currency impact. Growth in Construction Products Group was largely due to the execution of the MAP to Growth program, aggressive cost cuts and proactive management to improve its product mix despite softness in the commercial and institutional construction markets in North America and Europe Also, the segment remained focused on renovation and restoration projects, which expanded its market share with industry-leading construction technologies. Adjusted EBIT was $78.5 million, up 26.8% year over year.

Performance Coatings Group: Segment sales decreased 11.6% from a year ago to $258.8 million, owing to a 12.2% organic sales decline. Nonetheless, favorable foreign currency translation of 0.4% and acquisitions of 0.2% contributed to sales. Limited access to outside contractors within facilities and construction sites as well as poor energy market conditions, which resulted in deferred industrial maintenance spending, ailed the segment.

Nonetheless, MAP to Growth savings and cost-reduction plans partly offset the loss. Also, the segment started to benefit during the post-pandemic period, with customers catching up on projects deferred during the end of fiscal 2020. Adjusted EBIT decreased 24.2% on a year-over-year basis to $28 million.

Consumer Group: Sales of $547.5 million in the segment improved 21.4% from the prior-year period, backed by 15.2% organic growth. Acquisitions contributed 5.8% to sales and foreign currency translation positively impacted sales by 0.4%. The upside was led by higher demand, owing to broad distribution and market-leading position as consumers are more homebound because of the pandemic. Additionally, brisk cleaning product sales, favorable translational foreign exchange and the recent acquisition of Ali Industries benefitted the top line. The segment’s adjusted EBIT totaled $90.7 million, up a notable 65.8% from the prior-year level of $54.7 million. The bottom line benefited from increasing sales volume, MAP to Growth savings, and stable cost of raw materials.

Specialty Products Group: The segment’s sales totaled $176.1 million, which increased 11.3% on a year-over-year basis, owing to a 6.6% rise in organic sales. Contribution of 3.8% from acquisitions and 0.9% from favorable foreign currency translation were also added to the positives. Sales growth was attributable to increased hurricane and wildfire activity, higher demand for water restoration equipment, and fluorescent pigments, which are used in fire retardant tracer dyes.

Moreover, strong demand for disinfectants, air-purification equipment and HEPA filters added to the positives. Owing to the increased demand for industrial wood-protection products, the company expanded sales of the forestry chemicals business in Australia and New Zealand. Adjusted EBIT totaled $29.6 million, up 27.7 % year over year.

Balance Sheet

As of Nov 30, 2020, RPM International had cash and cash equivalents of $272.9 million compared with $208.1 million a year ago and $233.4 million at the fiscal 2020-end. Long-term debt (excluding current maturities) at the quarter-end was $2.22 billion compared with $2.42 billion in the prior-year period and $2.46 billion at the fiscal 2020-end. Cash provided by operations was $579.5 million for the first six months of fiscal 2021 compared with $300.2 million in the year-ago period.

Q3 Guidance

For the fiscal third quarter, RPM International anticipates net sales growth in mid-single digits and adjusted EBIT growth of more than 30%. Excellent momentum in the MAP to Growth program and the Ali acquisition (excluding acquisition-related costs) will likely contribute to fiscal third-quarter results.

The company anticipates Construction Products Group sales to be flat to negative for third-quarter fiscal 2021, as it focuses on building restoration, renovation and innovation to outperform its peers in a challenging construction market.

It expects sales in the Performance Coatings Group to continue to decline in the fiscal third quarter, which serves the most challenging end markets.

The Specialty Products Group is expected to witness positive sales growth in the fiscal third quarter, driven by new management, improved business development initiatives and a recovering OEM customer base.

Consumer Group's sales momentum is likely to continue its double-digit sales growth, owing to the expectation related to the recent acquisition of Ali Industries that is performing better than expected.

The company expects sales in all four segments to increase in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021 from the year-ago reported figure due to an easier comparison.,

The company ensures to continue its cost-saving initiatives and operational improvements into fiscal 2022, which go beyond the end of the MAP to Growth program.

Notably, RPM International is on track to achieve the targeted annualized savings run rate of $290 million by the end of the current fiscal year (ending May 31, 2021).

Valuation

RPM shares are up 16.5% in the past six-month period and 18.4% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Construction sector are up 22% and 27% in the past six-month period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector are up 24.6% and 16.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 18.4% in the past six-month period and 16.5% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 20.21X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 25.69X for the Zacks sub-industry, 16.33X for the Zacks sector and 22.89X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 26.14X and as low as 12.04X, with a 5-year median of 18.42X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our $92 price target reflects 21.26X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for RPM.

Valuation Multiples - RPM					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	20.21	25.69	16.33	22.89
	5-Year High	26.14	27.01	18.98	23.79
	5-Year Low	12.04	17.7	10.76	15.3
	5-Year Median	18.42	21.04	15.96	17.82
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	15.31	21.86	24.34	15.31
	5-Year High	16.96	25.43	25.06	17.02
	5-Year Low	8.48	13.14	12.36	9.56
	5-Year Median	13.01	19.3	17.96	13.21
P/S F12M	Current	1.92	3.5	2.14	4.46
	5-Year High	2.04	3.61	2.14	4.46
	5-Year Low	1.01	1.83	1.17	3.21
	5-Year Median	1.39	2.25	1.69	3.67

As of 01/06/2021 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Top 47% (120 out of 254)

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Kraton Corporation **(KRA)**	Outperform	1
Ashland Global Holdings Inc. **(ASH)**	Neutral	3
Celanese Corporation **(CE)**	Neutral	2
Ferro Corporation **(FOE)**	Neutral	3
H. B. Fuller Company **(FUL)**	Neutral	3
Ingevity Corporation **(NGVT)**	Neutral	3
PPG Industries, Inc. **(PPG)**	Neutral	2
The SherwinWilliams Company **(SHW)**	Neutral	3

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Paints And Related Products

	RPM	X Industry	S&P 500	Industry Peers: ASH	FUL	NGVT
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	B	B	A
Market Cap	11.34 B	21.87 B	26.57 B	5.18 B	2.93 B	3.24 B
# of Analysts	7	7	13	3	6	3
Dividend Yield	1.74%	0.74%	1.44%	1.29%	1.15%	0.00%
Value Score	B	-	-	C	B	B
Cash/Price	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.06
EV/EBITDA	20.01	22.06	14.91	-51.65	11.27	11.74
PEG F1	2.35	2.08	2.65	NA	2.21	NA
P/B	7.32	6.19	3.70	1.70	2.23	5.24
P/CF	20.37	23.23	14.31	11.93	9.80	11.18
P/E F1	21.39	27.00	20.47	23.16	17.27	15.80
P/S TTM	1.98	3.85	2.96	2.23	1.07	2.71
Earnings Yield	4.73%	3.70%	4.77%	4.32%	5.79%	6.33%
Debt/Equity	1.43	1.00	0.70	0.52	1.41	2.07
Cash Flow ($/share)	4.29	4.73	6.93	7.16	5.78	7.01
Growth Score	A	-	-	A	C	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	4.45%	4.45%	9.71%	-22.53%	5.55%	31.08%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	34.39%	10.08%	12.15%	31.79%	24.32%	17.63%
Current Cash Flow Growth	9.79%	4.37%	5.22%	-5.66%	-2.06%	25.74%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	5.67%	5.67%	8.33%	-11.93%	9.17%	12.19%
Current Ratio	2.17	1.99	1.38	1.90	2.17	3.36
Debt/Capital	58.93%	47.46%	41.97%	34.13%	58.44%	67.42%
Net Margin	7.50%	8.96%	10.40%	-21.84%	4.19%	15.05%
Return on Equity	35.72%	23.63%	15.07%	5.40%	11.18%	35.71%
Sales/Assets	1.01	0.83	0.50	0.33	0.69	0.53
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	6.71%	6.06%	5.91%	4.88%	5.04%	8.39%
Momentum Score	A	-	-	C	B	B
Daily Price Change	-2.00%	0.00%	2.11%	3.83%	5.39%	3.83%
1-Week Price Change	0.80%	0.00%	1.16%	-0.03%	-2.70%	1.94%
4-Week Price Change	-1.28%	-1.28%	2.33%	10.30%	6.91%	7.78%
12-Week Price Change	-1.77%	4.09%	12.27%	14.07%	16.23%	30.18%
52-Week Price Change	18.42%	18.42%	7.29%	15.04%	16.13%	-2.97%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	479,003	22,802	1,691,401	358,168	321,771	216,552
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.21%	0.04%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	2.30%	3.31%	2.53%	11.73%	0.10%	1.12%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

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

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.