

Skechers U.S.A., Inc. (SKX)

\$31.03 (As of 08/28/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$33.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 07/21/20)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

Growth: B

Momentum: B

Summary

Shares of Skechers have slid and lagged the industry in the past six months. The stock came under pressure in spite of the company reporting better-than-expected second-quarter 2020 results. The company reported narrower-than-expected loss. Further, the company's sales surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the fifth straight quarter. However, the coronavirus pandemic did impact the company's performance. Both the top and the bottom line continued to decline year over year. Nonetheless, management informed that more than 90% of the Skechers' stores are now operational. Additionally, the company is seeing signs of recovery in some of the markets. It returned to growth in China and is also witnessing green shoots in other international markets. No wonder, the company's e-commerce business remains sturdy amid the crisis.

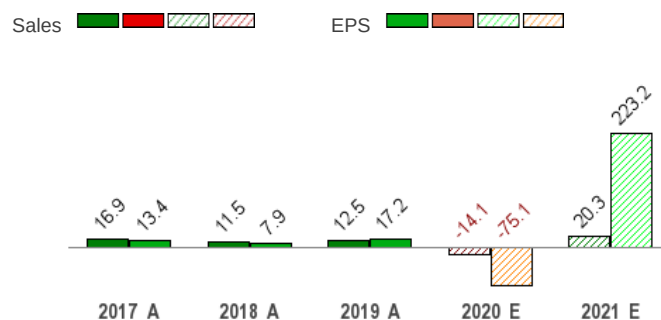
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$44.50 - \$17.06
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,243,374
Market Cap	\$4.9 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-28.2%
Beta	1.13
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Shoes and Retail Apparel
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 16% (212 out of 252)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	34.3%
Last Sales Surprise	7.8%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	NA
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	30.7
P/E F1	55.4
PEG F1	7.9
P/S TTM	1.1

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021					5,391 E
2020	1,242 A	729 A	1,195 E	1,356 E	4,482 E
2019	1,277 A	1,259 A	1,354 A	1,331 A	5,220 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021					\$1.81 E
2020	\$0.39 A	-\$0.44 A	\$0.34 E	\$0.34 E	\$0.56 E
2019	\$0.73 A	\$0.49 A	\$0.67 A	\$0.39 A	\$2.25 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 08/28/2020. The reports text is as of 08/31/2020.

Overview

Founded in 1992 and headquartered in Manhattan Beach, California, Skechers U.S.A., Inc. (SKX) designs, develops, markets, and distributes footwear for men, women, and children in the United States and overseas under the SKECHERS name, as well as under several uniquely branded names.

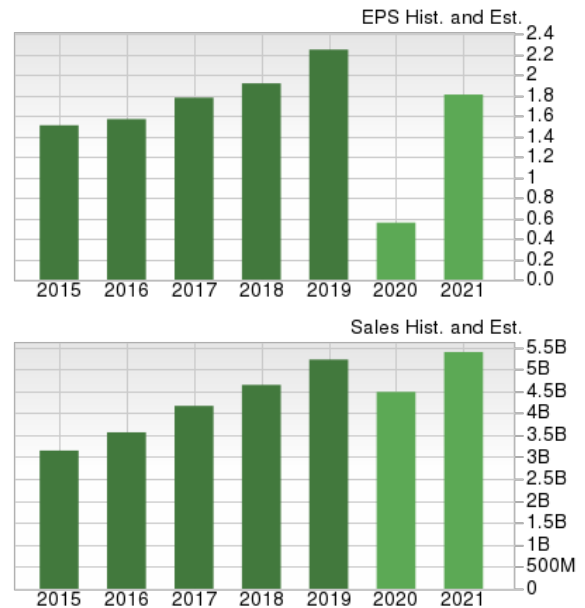
Through its distribution networks, joint venture partners in Asia and the Middle East, and wholly-owned subsidiaries in Canada, Japan, throughout Europe and Latin America, Skechers' products are available in more than 170 countries and territories. There are more than 3,600 SKECHERS Company-owned and third-party-owned retail stores.

Skechers offers casuals, dress casuals, comfort and lightweight, sandals, and casual fusion categories for men and women under the **Skechers USA brand**; sport footwear for men and women, including men's lifestyle athletic footwear, lightweight women's sneakers, and sport sandals and boots under the **Skechers Sport brand**; fusion and sport fusion sneakers for females of all ages under the **Skechers Active brand**; and vulcanized looks and at Home collection under the brand **BOBS from Skechers**.

The company also provides casuals, field boots, hikers, and athletic shoes for men and women under the **Skechers Work brand**; boots, shoes, sandals, dress sneakers, and lighted footwear for infants, toddlers, boys, and girls under the **Skechers Kids brand**; and a vivid range of on-trend casual, dress and active styles for men under **Mark Nason Collection**.

The company also offers specially designed footwear collection under **Skechers GORun**, **Skechers GOWalk**, **Skechers**, **Skechers GOrain**, **Skechers GOrail**, **Skechers GO Golf** and **YOU by Skechers**.

Skechers reports under four segments - **domestic wholesale sales**, **international wholesale sales**, **direct-to-consumer (which includes domestic and international retail sales)**, and **e-commerce**.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Better-than-Expected Q2 Results:** Skechers posted better-than-expected second-quarter 2020 results. The company reported narrower-than-expected loss. Further, the company's sales surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate, marking the fifth straight beat. Management also informed that more than 90% of the Skechers' stores are now operational. Additionally, the company is seeing signs of recovery in some of the markets. It returned to growth in China and is also witnessing green shoots in Australia, France, Indonesia, Germany, Spain, South Korea and Taiwan. No wonder, the company's e-commerce business remains sturdy amid the crisis. The company's investment in direct-to-consumer business outside the United States is commendable. We also note that gross margin expanded 210 basis points to 50.5% owing to a favorable mix of online and international sales.

Skechers is likely to witness growth with more emphasis on new lines of product, cost containment, inventory management and global distribution platform. Its international business also holds promise.

▲ **E-commerce Gaining Traction:** Skechers has been directing resources to enhance its digital capabilities, which includes relaunching of websites, mobile application and loyalty program. The company is focusing on improving in-store point-of-sale systems to better engage with customers, both offline and online. Initiatives such as "Buy Online, Pick-Up in Store" and "Buy Online, Pickup at Curbside" are with mentioning. We note that the company-owned e-commerce sales soared 428.2% during the second quarter of 2020. This follows an improvement of 70% in the preceding quarter. The metric has been an important sales driver within direct-to-consumer channel. Notably, the company has launched a new online shopping platform in the United States. The company plans to roll out the same platform in even more countries.

▲ **Efforts to Mitigate COVID-19 Impact:** In order to mitigate the impact of coronavirus pandemic, the company has curtailed non-essential discretionary spending, which includes business travel, lowering of non-digital marketing expenditures and reassessment of store opening plans. The company also trimmed the headcount, furloughed selected employees and reduced compensation levels. Given the prevailing retail backdrop, the company has prioritized necessary and strategic projects. Management's capital expenditures of \$75.9 million during the second quarter were related to acquisition of an office building in Shanghai, opening of new retail outlets globally, new distribution center in China and expansion of domestic distribution center. Skechers now expects to incur capital expenditures \$100-\$150 million for rest of the year.

▲ **Financial Flexibility:** In spite of a substantial increase in total debt during second-quarter of 2020 (excluding operating lease liabilities), Skechers looks quite comfortable from a liquidity point of view. As of Jun 30, 2020, cash, cash equivalents and investments totaled \$1,556 million. This reflects an increase of \$524.5 million and \$583 million from Dec 31, 2019 and Jun 30, 2019, respectively. On a sequential basis, this reflects an increase of 6.7%. The rise primarily reflects the drawdown of \$490 million from senior unsecured credit facility in the first quarter. On the contrary, the company had a total debt of \$763.3 million as Jun 30, 2020, up from \$699.8 million as of Mar 31, 2020 and \$121.2 million as of Dec 31, 2019. Moreover, the company has a decent "times interest earned" ratio of 21.6.

▲ **Strategic Endeavors:** The company is making strategic investments to improve infrastructure worldwide, primarily e-commerce platforms and distribution centers. The company is also focusing on designing and developing new products. We believe that greater emphasis on new line of products, store remodeling projects, cost-containment efforts, inventory management, and global distribution platform bodes well. The company operates e-commerce sites in the United States, Chile, Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, China, South Korea and Canada. Notably, Skechers collaborated with The Goodyear Rubber & Tire Company in order to use latter's rubber technology in its footwear.

▲ **International Business Still a Growth Driver:** Skechers' international business remains a considerable sales growth driver for the company with Europe and China being the significant market outside the United States. Skechers is poised to enhance its global reach in the footwear market through its distribution networks, subsidiaries and JVs. The company returned to growth in China and is also witnessing green shoots in Australia, France, Indonesia, Germany, Spain, South Korea and Taiwan. Sales in China jumped 11.5% during the quarter under review, which also includes e-commerce growth of 43%.

▲ **Diversified Portfolio of Brands:** Skechers continues to offer a diversified portfolio of brands that includes a wide range of fashion, athletic, non-athletic, and work footwear at compelling prices. We believe that this multi-brand strategy enables the company to roll out new products without cannibalizing its existing brands and helps to expand the targeted demographic profile of customers. Skechers D'Lites is fast gaining traction with sturdy demand in North America and Europe, after gaining grounds in Asia. The brand is also set for growth in South America, India and the Middle East.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ **Top & Bottom-Line Decline Y/Y:** Shares of Skechers have decreased 12.4% in the past six months compared with the industry's rise of 17.8%. The stock came under pressure in spite of the company reporting better-than-expected results for second-quarter 2020. We note that both the top and the bottom line continued to decline year over year owing to the adverse impacts of the coronavirus pandemic. The company reported quarterly loss of 44 cents a share against earnings of 49 cents in the year-ago period. Skechers generated sales of \$729.5 million that fell 42% (or 41% on a constant currency basis) from the year-ago period. Sales decreased 37.8% and 47.3% across international and domestic businesses, respectively. The company's international wholesale business fell 29.9% during the quarter. We note that the domestic wholesale business declined 57.2%, as operations at many of the company's wholesale customers were closed, primarily in the first half of the quarter.
- ▼ **Direct-to-Consumer Sales Fall:** With almost all of Skechers stores shuttered at some point during second-quarter 2020, its direct-to-consumer business fell 47.1%. This followed a decline of 4.2% witnessed in the preceding quarter. The decline in direct-to-consumer sales reflects a decrease of 35.4% and 66.6% in direct-to-consumer domestic and direct-to-consumer international businesses, respectively, during the quarter under review. Comparable same store sales in company-owned direct-to-consumer business plunged 45.6%, hurt by a decline of 35.9% in the United States and 66.9% internationally. We note that comparable same store sales in company-owned direct-to-consumer business had dropped 8.1% in the first quarter.
- ▼ **Deleverage in SG&A Expenses a Concern:** Any deleverage in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses have a direct bearing on the company's margin. SG&A expenses declined 14.5% year over year during the second quarter of 2020, as a percentage of sales, the metric increased to 59.2% from 40.1% in the year-ago quarter. In the preceding quarter, the metric grew 720 bps to 40.9%. We note that the company reported operating loss of \$61 million during the quarter under review against operating income of \$111.1 million in the prior-year period.
- ▼ **Prone to Currency Fluctuations:** Skechers generates a significant amount of net sales outside the U.S. Due to high exposure to international markets the company remains prone to currency fluctuations. The weakening of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may require the company to either raise prices or contract profit margins in locations outside of the United States. An increase in price may have an adverse impact on the demand for the products.
- ▼ **Fashion Obsolescence a Threat:** Fashion obsolescence remains the main concern for Skechers' business model, which involves a sustained focus on product and design innovation. The company's pioneering position may be hurt by delays in its product launches. The company operates in the highly competitive athletic footwear and apparel segment. It faces stiff competition from athletic footwear specialty stores, sporting goods stores, department stores, discount stores and traditional shoe stores in terms of distinctiveness, innovativeness, quality and pricing, which may weigh on its results.
- ▼ **Dip in Consumer Sentiment May Impact Sales:** Any dip in consumer confidence – a key determinant of the economy's health – may have serious bearing on spending. The company's customers remain sensitive to macroeconomic factors including interest rate hikes, increase in fuel and energy costs, credit availability, unemployment levels, and high household debt levels, which may negatively impact their sentiment. For now, the novel coronavirus has wreaked havoc. The retail sector, in particular, remains under pressure. Again, job losses as well as lower disposable income due to this catastrophe are making things worse. Consumers are avoiding discretionary spending and focus on necessities for the time being.

Concerns related to higher operating expenses cannot be ignored. Further, the company remains vulnerable to fashion obsolescence and currency fluctuations.

Last Earnings Report

Skechers Posts Narrower-Than-Expected Q2 Loss

Skechers U.S.A., Inc. posted better-than-expected second-quarter 2020 results. The company reported narrower-than-expected loss. Further, the company's sales surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate. However, the coronavirus pandemic did impact the company's performance with both top and bottom line declining sharply from the prior-year period.

Nonetheless, management informed that more than 90% of the Skechers' stores are now operational. Additionally, the company is seeing signs of recovery in some of the markets. It returned to growth in China and is also witnessing green shoots in Australia, France, Indonesia, Germany, Spain, South Korea and Taiwan. No wonder, the company's e-commerce business remains sturdy amid the crisis. We note that the company-owned e-commerce sales soared 428.2% during the second quarter. This follows an improvement of 70% in the preceding quarter.

Quarter Ending	06/2020
Report Date	Jul 23, 2020
Sales Surprise	7.80%
EPS Surprise	34.33%
Quarterly EPS	-0.44
Annual EPS (TTM)	1.01

Let's Analyze the Results

This designer, developer, marketer and distributor of footwear reported quarterly loss of 44 cents a share narrower than the Zacks Consensus Estimate of loss of 67 cents. The company had posted earnings of 49 cents in the year-ago period.

Skechers generated sales of \$729.5 million that surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$676.7 million. Notably, this marks the fifth straight quarter of revenues beat. However, the company's top line declined 42% (or 41% on a constant currency basis) from the year-ago period. Sales decreased 37.8% and 47.3% across international and domestic businesses, respectively, owing to the pandemic.

The decline in international sales was partly offset by an 11.5% jump in sales in China, which includes e-commerce growth of 43%. The company's international wholesale business fell 29.9% during the quarter. We note that the domestic wholesale business declined 57.2%, as operations at many of the company's wholesale customers were closed, primarily in the first half of the quarter.

With almost all of Skechers stores shuttered at some point during the quarter under review, its direct-to-consumer business fell 47.1%. This reflects a decrease of 35.4% and 66.6% in direct-to-consumer domestic and direct-to-consumer international businesses, respectively. Comparable same store sales in company-owned direct-to-consumer business plunged 45.6%, hurt by a decline of 35.9% in the United States and 66.9% internationally.

Gross profit fell 39.6% year over year to \$368.6 million on account of lower sales volumes. However, gross margin expanded 210 basis points to 50.5% owing to a favorable mix of online and international sales.

Meanwhile, SG&A expenses were \$432.1 million, down 14.5% year over year. However, as a percentage of sales, the metric increased to 59.2% from 40.1% in the year-ago quarter. The year-over-year decrease in SG&A expenses can be attributed to lower advertising and marketing expenses worldwide and reduction in compensation expenses due to the temporary closure of retail outlets and the furlough of select corporate staff. The company reported operating loss of \$61 million against operating income of \$111.1 million in the prior-year period.

Store Update

During the quarter, Skechers opened three company-owned domestic stores and shuttered one, taking the total domestic count to 510, as of Jun 30. Further, it opened four company-owned international stores resulting in 308 stores at the end of the quarter. Notably, 21 joint venture stores were opened and eight closed in the reported quarter taking the count to 390. Furthermore, the company inaugurated 81 distributor, licensee and franchise stores in the quarter, and closed 60 such outlets, taking the overall store base to 2,407 at quarter-end. Adding these outlets, Skechers' total store count stands at 3,615 as of Jun 30.

Other Financial Aspects

As of Jun 30, 2020, cash, cash equivalents and investments totaled \$1,556 million. This reflects an increase of \$524.5 million and \$583 million from Dec 31, 2019 and Jun 30, 2019, respectively. The rise primarily reflects the drawdown of \$490 million from senior unsecured credit facility in the first quarter.

The company ended the quarter with long-term borrowings (excluding current installments) of \$680.1 million, and shareholders' equity of \$2,224.7 million, excluding non-controlling interests of \$212.4 million. Further, total inventory was \$1,027.7 million, up nearly 20.1% from the year-ago period. This increase reflects lower wholesale shipping and fall in retail activity due to the pandemic.

Management incurred capital expenditures of \$75.9 million during the second quarter. Given the prevailing retail backdrop, the company has prioritized necessary and strategic projects, and now projects capital expenditures of \$100-\$150 million for rest of the year.

Recent News

Skechers Launches Dr. Seuss Footwear Collection – Aug 17, 2020

Skechers is set to launch the new Skechers x Dr. Seuss fashion and casual collection. The collection will feature famous characters from Dr. Seuss stories.

Skechers Opens a New Store in Paris – Aug 12, 2020

Skechers has opened a new store in Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Rue de Rivoli is fame to be one of the biggest shopping destinations in Paris. The move is likely boost the company's customer base in France.

Valuation

Skechers shares are down 29.8% in the year-to-date period and 4.2% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 6.4% while the Zacks Consumer Discretionary sector are down 1.6%, in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector are up 28.4% and 9.4%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 8.7% in the year-to-date period and 20.2% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 22.14X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 36.92X for the Zacks sub-industry, 34.97X for the Zacks sector and 23.49X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 33.33X and as low as 8.14X, with a 5-year median of 14.66X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$33 price target reflects 23.55X forward 12-month earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for SKX

Valuation Multiples - SKX					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	22.14	36.92	34.97	23.49
	5-Year High	33.33	36.92	34.97	23.49
	5-Year Low	8.14	18.63	16.13	15.25
	5-Year Median	14.66	23.51	19.84	17.6
P/S F12M	Current	0.96	3.45	2.5	3.84
	5-Year High	2.19	3.45	2.95	3.84
	5-Year Low	0.54	2.04	1.68	2.53
	5-Year Median	1.01	2.68	2.5	3.07
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	17.16	32.31	11.42	13.29
	5-Year High	20.46	32.31	17.83	13.29
	5-Year Low	4.68	12.75	8.29	8.22
	5-Year Median	9.57	16.48	12.23	10.9

As of 08/28/2020

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 16% (212 out of 252)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Deckers Outdoor Corporation (DECK)	Outperform	2
Adidas AG (ADDYY)	Neutral	3
Columbia Sportswear Company (COLM)	Neutral	3
NIKE, Inc. (NKE)	Neutral	3
Steven Madden, Ltd. (SHOO)	Neutral	4
V.F. Corporation (VFC)	Neutral	3
Wolverine World Wide, Inc. (WWW)	Neutral	3
Anta Sports Products Ltd. (ANPDF)	Underperform	5

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Shoes And Retail Apparel				Industry Peers		
	SKX	X Industry	S&P 500	ADDYY	DECK	NKE
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Outperform	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	2	3
VGM Score	A	-	-	B	B	F
Market Cap	4.90 B	1.51 B	23.71 B	59.22 B	5.90 B	175.16 B
# of Analysts	5	5	14	8	7	14
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%
Value Score	A	-	-	D	C	D
Cash/Price	0.32	0.26	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.05
EV/EBITDA	8.22	7.47	13.37	13.19	14.21	42.93
PEG F1	7.70	3.33	3.08	24.19	1.38	2.99
P/B	2.01	2.01	3.22	7.49	5.19	21.72
P/CF	10.40	9.17	12.90	16.89	18.69	43.13
P/E F1	53.88	30.95	21.82	123.84	23.27	48.88
P/S TTM	1.05	0.89	2.52	2.60	2.76	4.68
Earnings Yield	1.80%	2.64%	4.41%	0.81%	4.30%	2.05%
Debt/Equity	0.73	0.48	0.74	0.23	0.21	1.17
Cash Flow (\$/share)	2.98	2.85	6.94	8.95	11.26	2.60
Growth Score	B	-	-	A	C	F
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	1.67%	2.97%	10.41%	4.27%	26.35%	4.49%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-75.20%	-42.86%	-4.94%	-77.53%	-6.00%	43.57%
Current Cash Flow Growth	11.53%	0.00%	5.22%	36.19%	1.85%	-14.59%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	18.98%	5.48%	8.50%	23.10%	8.34%	0.67%
Current Ratio	2.91	2.50	1.35	1.25	3.27	2.48
Debt/Capital	42.21%	42.21%	43.86%	18.43%	17.17%	53.87%
Net Margin	3.08%	2.84%	10.25%	2.67%	13.44%	6.79%
Return on Equity	6.24%	8.64%	14.66%	7.93%	26.64%	32.95%
Sales/Assets	0.92	1.05	0.50	1.00	1.19	1.36
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-14.13%	-0.40%	-1.43%	-12.93%	-0.40%	5.28%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	C	A	C
Daily Price Change	1.44%	0.08%	0.71%	0.08%	-0.20%	1.31%
1-Week Price Change	-2.99%	-2.95%	-1.45%	-2.95%	-2.93%	3.12%
4-Week Price Change	5.08%	1.18%	4.59%	8.11%	-1.76%	15.98%
12-Week Price Change	-9.77%	2.93%	4.86%	4.55%	3.13%	10.87%
52-Week Price Change	-0.86%	-10.60%	3.09%	2.27%	43.63%	31.52%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	1,243,374	88,700	1,887,168	31,268	327,705	5,712,855
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	-12.86%	10.01%	2.10%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	0.95%	-9.21%	3.43%	-28.08%	14.76%	-12.61%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-5.99%	16.01%	5.46%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

Value Score	A
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	B
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.

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Returns quoted represent past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown.

Investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee that companies that can issue dividends will declare, continue to pay or increase dividends.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

52-Week High-Low: The range of the highest and lowest prices at which a stock has traded during the past year. This range is determined based on the stock's daily closing price which may differ from the intra-day high or low. Many investors use it as a technical indicator to determine a stock's current value and future price movement. The idea here is that if price breaks out from the 52-week range, in either direction, the momentum may continue in the same direction.

20-Day Average Volume (Shares): The average number of shares of a company traded in a day over the last 20 days. It is a direct indication of a security's overall liquidity. The higher the average daily trading volume, the easier it is to enter or exit the stock at a desired price with more buyers and sellers being available.

Daily Price Change: This is the percentage difference between a trading day's closing price and the prior trading day's closing price. This item is updated at 9 p.m. EST each day.

1-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 5 trading days. This change reflects the collective buying and selling sentiment over the 1-week period.

A strong weekly price increase for the stock, especially when accompanied by increased volume, is an indication of it gaining momentum.

4-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 20 trading days or past 4 weeks. This is a medium-term price change metric and an indication of the stock gaining momentum.

12-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change of a stock's closing price over the last 60 trading days or past 12 weeks. Similar to 4-week price change, this is a medium-term price change metric. It shows whether a stock has been enjoying strong investor demand, or if it has been in consolidation, or distress over this period.

52-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 260 trading days or past 52 weeks. This long-term price change metric is a good reference point for investors. Some investors seek stocks with the best percentage price change over the last 52 weeks, expecting the momentum to continue.

Market Cap: The number of outstanding common shares of a company times its latest price per share. This figure represents a company's size, which indicates various characteristics, including price stability and risk, in which investors could be interested.

Year-To-Date Price Change: Change in a stock's daily closing price in the period of time beginning the first day of the current calendar year through to the previous trading day.

of Analysts: Number of EPS estimates used in calculating the current-quarter consensus. These estimates come from the brokerage analysts tracking this stock. However, the number of such analysts tracking this stock may not match the number of estimates, as all brokerage analysts may not come up with an estimate or provide it to us.

Beta: A measure of risk commonly used to compare the volatility of a stock to the overall market. The S&P 500 Index is the base for calculating beta and carries a value of 1. A stock with beta below 1 is less risky than the market as a whole. And a stock with beta above 1 is riskier.

Dividend: The portion of earnings a company is expected to distribute to its common shareholders in the next 12 months for each share they own. Dividends are usually paid quarterly. Dividend payments reflect positively on a company and help maintain investors' trust. Investors typically find dividend-paying stocks appealing because the dividend adds to any market price appreciation to result in higher return on investment (ROI). Moreover, a steady or increasing dividend payment provides investors a cushion in a down market.

Dividend Yield: The ratio of a company's annual dividend to its share price. The annual dividend used in the ratio is calculated based on the most recent dividend paid by the company. Dividend yield is an estimate of the dividend-only return from a stock in the next 12 months. Since dividend itself doesn't change frequently, dividend yield usually changes with a stock's price movement. As a result, often an unusually high dividend yield is a result of weak stock price.

S&P 500 Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. It is a market-capitalization-weighted index of stocks of the 500 largest U.S. companies. Each stock's weight in the index is proportionate to its market value.

Industry: One of the 250+ groups that Zacks classifies all stocks into based on the nature of business. These groups are termed as expanded (aka "X") industries and map to their respective (economic) sectors; Zacks has 16 sectors.

Zacks Industry Rank: The Zacks Industry Rank is determined by calculating the average Zacks Rank for all stocks in the industry and then assigning an ordinal rank to it. For example, an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 1.6 is better than an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 2.3. So, the industry with the better average Zacks Rank would get a better Zacks Industry Rank. If an industry has the best average Zacks Rank, it would be considered the top industry (1 out of 250+), which would place it at the top 1% of Zacks-ranked industries. Studies have shown that roughly half of a stock's price movement can be attributed to the industry group it belongs to. In fact, the top 50% of Zacks-ranked industries outperforms the bottom 50% by a factor of more than 2 to 1.

Last EPS Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported earnings per share from the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Companies with a positive earnings surprise are more likely to surprise again in the future (or miss again if they recently missed).

Last Sales Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported sales from the Zacks Consensus Estimate.

Expected Report Date: This is an estimated date of a company's next earnings release. The information originated or gathered by Zacks Investment Research from its information providers or publicly available sources is the basis of this estimate.

Earnings ESP: The Zacks Earnings ESP compares the Most Accurate Estimate to the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the yet-to-be reported quarter. The Most Accurate Estimate is the most recent version of the Zacks Consensus EPS Estimate. The idea here is that analysts revising their estimates closer to an earnings release have the latest information, which could potentially be more accurate than what they and others contributing to the consensus had predicted earlier. Thus, a positive or negative Earnings ESP reading theoretically indicates the likely deviation of the actual earnings from the consensus estimate. However, the model's predictive power is significant for positive ESP readings only. A positive Earnings ESP is a strong predictor of an earnings beat, particularly when combined with a Zacks Rank #1 (Strong Buy), #2 (Buy) or #3 (Hold). Our research shows that stocks with this combination produce a positive surprise nearly 70% of the time.

Periods:

TTM: Trailing 12 months. Using TTM figures is an effective way of analyzing the most-recent financial data in an annualized format that helps neutralize the effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variation.

F1: Current fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the ongoing full fiscal year.

F2: Next fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the next full fiscal year.

F12M: Forward 12 months. Using F12M figures is an effective way of analyzing the near-term (the following four unreported quarters) estimates in an annualized manner. Instead of typically representing estimates for the full fiscal year, which may not represent the nitty-gritty of each quarter, F12M figures suggest an all-inclusive annualized estimate for the following four quarters. The annualization helps neutralize the potential effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variations.

P/E Ratio: The price-to-earnings ratio measures a company's current market price per share relative to its earnings per share (EPS). Usually, the trailing-12-month (TTM) EPS, current-fiscal-year (F1) EPS estimate, or forward-12-month (F12M) EPS estimate is used as the denominator. In essence, this ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of EPS. In other words, this ratio gives a sense of what the relative value of the company is at the already reported level of earnings or at a future level of earnings.

It is one of the most widely-used multiples for determining the value of a company and helps comparing its valuation with that of a competitor, the industry group or a benchmark.

PEG Ratio: The price/earnings to growth ratio is a stock's P/E ratio using current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by its expected EPS growth rate over the coming 3 to 5 years. This ratio essentially determines a stock's value by factoring in the company's expected earnings growth and is thus believed to provide a more complete picture than just the P/E ratio, particularly for faster-growing companies.

P/S Ratio: The price-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by trailing 12 months (TTM) sales or revenues per share. This ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of TTM sales per share. The P/S ratio is at times the only valuation metric when the company has yet to become profitable.

Cash/Price Ratio: The cash-to-price ratio or Cash Yield is calculated as cash and marketable securities per share divided by the company's current share price. Like the earnings yield, which shows the anticipated yield (or return) on a stock from earnings for each dollar invested, the cash yield does the same, with cash being the source of return instead of earnings. For example, a cash/price ratio of 0.08 suggests a return of 8% or 8 cents for every \$1 investment.

EV/EBITDA Ratio: The EV/EBITDA ratio, also known as Enterprise Multiple, is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization). Usually, trailing-12-month (TTM) or forward-12-month (F12M) EBITDA is used as the denominator.

EV/Sales Ratio: The enterprise value-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by annual sales. It is an expansion of the P/S valuation, which uses market value instead of enterprise value. The EV/Sales ratio is perceived as more accurate than P/S, in part, because the market capitalization does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/CF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-cash flow ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by the trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow. It's a measure of how long it would take to buy the entire business if you were able to use all the company's operating cash flow.

The EV/CF ratio is perceived as more accurate than the P/CF ratio, in part, because the market price does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/FCF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-free cash flow metric compares a company's enterprise value to its trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow (FCF). This metric is very similar to the EV/CF ratio, but is considered a more exact measure owing to the fact that it uses free cash flow, which subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding growth activities and payments to shareholders.

P/EBITDA Ratio: The P/EBITDA ratio is calculated as a company's per share market value divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization). This metric is very similar to the EV/EBITDA ratio, but is considered a little less exact measure as it uses market price, which does not take a company's debt into account. However, since EBITDA is often considered a proxy for cash income, the metric is used as a measure of what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of the company's cash profitability in the trailing 12 months (TTM) or forward 12 months (F12M).

P/B Ratio: The price-to-book ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by its book value (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks) per share. In short, the book value is how much a company is worth. In other words, it reflects the total value of a company's assets that its common shareholders would receive if it were to be liquidated. So, the P/B ratio indicates whether you're paying higher or lower than what would remain if the company went bankrupt immediately. Investors typically use this metric to determine how a company's stock price stacks up to its intrinsic value.

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as 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.