ZACKS Our Research. Your Success.

May 27, 2021

Sysco Corporation (SYY)

$81.09 (As of 05/26/21)

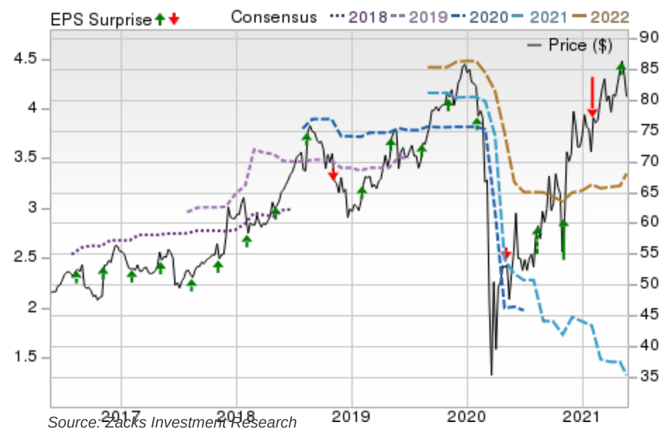
Price Target (6-12 Months): **$85.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 02/02/21) Prior Recommendation: Outperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5)	**3-Hold**
	Zacks Style Scores:	VGM:C
	Value: C | Growth: B	Momentum: C

Summary

Sysco has outpaced the industry in the past six months. The company is focused on making investments to prepare for foodservice business recovery. Though sales declined in the third quarter of fiscal 2021, it improved sequentially. Apart from these, Sysco's recently outlined Recipe for Growth bodes well, as it is likely to help the company grow 1.5 times faster than the market by FY24-end. In fact, Sysco's planned buyout of Greco and Sons also goes in tandem with this initiative. However, the International unit remains troubled, as seen in the third quarter, wherein the top and bottom lines declined. Stern lockdowns in Europe, Latin America and Canada affected performance and management expects the lockdown to continue in some regions till May-end. Slow international recovery is likely to keep affecting Sysco's fourth-quarter show.

Price, Consensus & Surprise

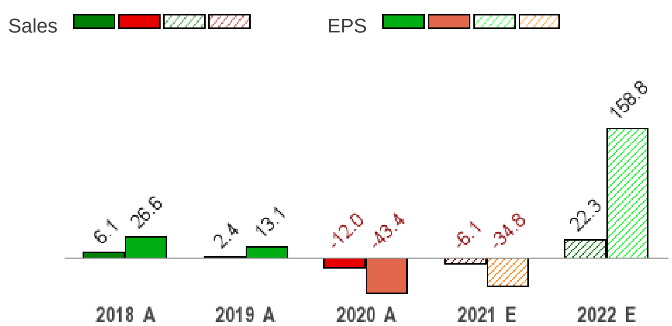


Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$86.73 - $50.03**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**2,364,129**
Market Cap	**$41.5 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**9.2%**
Beta	**1.44**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$1.88 / 2.2%**
Industry	**Food - Miscellaneous**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Bottom 49% (128 out of 250)**
Last EPS Surprise	**10.0%**
Last Sales Surprise	**-3.0%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**-9.2%**
Expected Report Date	**08/10/2021**
Earnings ESP	**0.0%**
P/E TTM	**184.3**
P/E F1	**61.9**
PEG F1	**6.3**
P/S TTM	**0.9**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	14,983 E	14,675 E	14,775 E	15,585 E	60,773 E
2021	11,777 A	11,559 A	11,825 A	14,560 E	49,689 E
2020	15,303 A	15,025 A	13,699 A	8,867 A	52,893 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	$0.81 E	$0.78 E	$0.83 E	$0.99 E	$3.39 E
2021	$0.34 A	$0.17 A	$0.22 A	$0.57 E	$1.31 E
2020	$0.98 A	$0.85 A	$0.45 A	-$0.29 A	$2.01 A

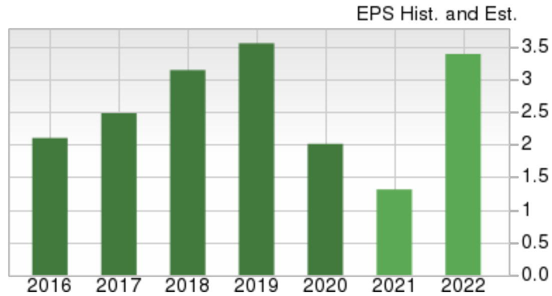
*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

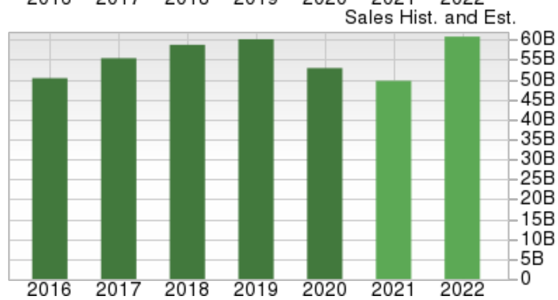
The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 05/26/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 05/27/2021.

 10 S. Riverside Plaza Suite 1600 • Chicago, IL 60606

Overview

Headquartered in Houston, TX, Sysco Corporation, through its subsidiaries, markets and distributes a range of food and related products primarily to the foodservice or food-away-from-home industry. The company provides products and related services to approximately 425,000 customers, including restaurants, health care and educational facilities, lodging establishments and other foodservice customers.





The company's distribution facilities are located throughout the United States, Bahamas, Canada, Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In fiscal 2017 that ended July 1, 2017, the company generated sales of more than $55 billion.

In the foodservice industry, Sysco caters to restaurants, hospitals and nursing homes, hotels and motels, schools and colleges and industrial caterers among others. Some of the products distributed by the company include a full line of canned and dry foods; beverage products; fresh meat and sea foods; imported specialties; a full line of frozen foods (like meat, fruits, vegetables, desserts) and more.

Additionally, Sysco supplies non-food items like paper products (disposable plates, napkins etc), cookware (pots and utensils), cleaning supplies, restaurant and kitchen supplies and tableware (like silverware).

The company reports through these operating segments:

U.S. Foodservice Operations primarily includes U.S. broadline operations, Specialty Meat and FreshPoint (the specialty produce companies). In third-quarter fiscal 2021, the segment contributed roughly 71% to total revenues.

International Foodservice Operations, which includes Canada, Europe, Bahamas, International Food Group, and the joint ventures in Mexico and Costa Rica. In third-quarter fiscal 2021, the segment contributed roughly 15% to total revenues.

SYGMA: The company' customized distribution subsidiary. In third-quarter fiscal 2021, the segment contributed approximately 13% to total revenues.

Other: This mainly includes hotel supply operations and Sysco Labs.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

▲ **Efforts to Stay Firm:** Shares of Sysco have gained 15.8% in the past six months compared with the industry's growth of 14.6%. Although the company's sales declined 13.7% year over year in the third quarter of fiscal 2021, it reflected sequential improvement as the second quarter saw a plunge of 23%. The independent restaurant space has been doing well and the company expects to see continued gains as the re-opening phase increases. Management particularly expects such upsides to continue in the largest parts of its portfolio during the fourth quarter.

Sysco is focused on transformation initiatives.The company is working toward becoming more digitally oriented, concentrating on improving sales model, regionalizing U.S. operations and cutting costs.

Notably, Sysco has been on track with its business transformation as it navigates through the pandemic. The company has been dedicated to supporting restaurants, and prepare for the rebound in foodservice demand. To this end, the company's Restaurants Rising program is worth noting. Also, waiving off delivery minimums on regularly scheduled delivery days is a factor. Apart from helping customers, Sysco is focused on investing in its people. Moreover, the company is making technological investments to enhance customers' experience. This includes Sysco Shop technology, the company's new pricing software as well as enhancements to supply-chain systems. Certainly, Sysco has been making solid investments to prepare for business recovery, and these investments are likely to continue in the fourth quarter.

▲ **Recipe For Growth & Long-Term Financial Targets:** Sysco on its Investor Day unveiled its efforts to transform into a more growth-oriented, customer-focused and innovative company. To this end, it spoke about its Recipe for Growth, which involves five strategic priorities aimed at enabling the company to grow 1.5 times faster than the market by FY24 end. The five strategic pillars include enhancing customers' experience via digital tools. Further, the company is focused on improving the supply chain to cater to customers efficiently and consistently, on the back of better delivery and omnichannel inventory management. Next, Sysco aims at providing customer-oriented merchandising and marketing solutions to augment sales. The company also targets having team-based selling, with emphasis on important cuisines. Finally, Sysco is focused on cultivating new capacities, channels and segments, alongside sponsoring investments via cost-saving initiatives.

Incidentally, Sysco offered financial guidance for the coming years, as part of which it targets cost curtailments of $750 million for the period FY21 to FY24. For FY22, the company envisions earnings per share of $3.23-$3.43. For FY24, management expects adjusted EPS to be more than 30% higher than the bottom line in FY19. Sysco also anticipates a net leverage goal of 2.5x-2.75x adjusted EBITDA, to be backed by plans to lower debt by at least another $1.5 billion in FY21 and FY22. Additionally, it unveiled a share buyback plan of $5 billion, which will be available till it is fully used up. Apart from this, Sysco is on track to exceed its target of achieving cost savings of $350 million in fiscal 2021.

▲ **Acquisitions Driving Growth:** The company has been carrying out various acquisitions over the years to grow its distribution network and customer base and boost long-term growth. To this end, the company on May 20 unveiled that it has entered into a deal to buy Greco and Sons from Arbor Investments and the Greco family. Markedly, Greco and Sons is a leading independent Italian specialty distributor, which will operate as a standalone unit within Sysco, once the acquisition deal is closed. Certainly, the inclusion of Greco and Sons is likely to help Sysco better cater to Italian-focused customers. We note that this acquisition goes in tandem with Sysco's Recipe for Growth. In earlier developments, Sysco acquired J. Kings Food Service Professionals in August 2019. Prior to this, the company took over sister firms J & M Wholesale Meats and Imperio Foods in April. Other evidence in this regard include the takeovers of HFM in Hawaii, Doerle Food Service in Louisiana and Kent Frozen Foods in the U.K. Also, the company inked a small deal in Sweden and bought the remaining 50% stake in Mayca Distribuidores of Costa Rica. Previous moves in this regard include the buyout of Supplies on the Fly; North Star Seafood, Gilchrist & Soames and 50% stake in Mexico-based Pacific Star Foodservice among others.

▲ **Financial Analysis:** As of the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2021, the company had cash on hand worth $4.9 billion. Certainly, Sysco is in good shape from the liquidity perspective to navigate through the current situation. We note that Sysco's long-term debt (including operating lease liabilities) came in at nearly $12.3 billion as of the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2021 (Mar 27, 2020) down from about $13 billion as of the end of the second quarter. The company's cash balance (of $4.9 billion) remains sufficient to fund its short-term debt (including operating lease liabilities) of $1.1 billion. Additionally, Sysco seems well placed on the dividend-payout front. Management recently unveiled a dividend hike of 2 cents per share, taking it to 47 cents a share. This is payable on Jul 23, 2021, to shareholders of record as of Jul 2. Notably, this marks the company's 52nd straight annual dividend hike. The company has a dividend yield of 3.3% and a free cash flow yield of roughly 4%. With an annual free cash flow return on investment of 12.3%, ahead of the industry's 7.9%, the dividend payment is likely to be sustainable.

▲ **SYGMA Unit Strong:** Sysco's SYGMA segment has been performing well for the past few quarters. Sales in this unit advanced 15.9% to $1,580.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2021, on the back of improved traffic and orders stemming from eased lockdowns in the United States. Notably, this represented the third straight quarter of sales improvement in this unit. Moreover, segment gross profit rose 12.3% to $133.5 million, whereas the gross margin contracted 30 bps to 8.4%. Continuation of such trends is likely to be a driving factor for Sysco.

Reasons To Sell:

- **COVID-19 Hurts Q3 Results:** Sysco has been bearing the brunt of coronavirus-related hurdles. This continued into the third quarter of fiscal 2021 as well, wherein the top and bottom lines declined year over year and the former missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate. We note that the company has been bearing the brunt of coronavirus-led softness in food-away-from-home demand. The company posted adjusted earnings of 22 cents per share, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 20 cents, which declined 51.1% from the year-ago period's reported figure. The year-over-year deterioration can be attributed to reduced sales and margins. Incidentally, Sysco reported sales of nearly $11,824.6 million, which fell 13.7% year over year and missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $12,183 million. Sales declined in both — the U.S. Foodservice and International Foodservice segments. Nevertheless, trends improved in the United States toward the end of the third quarter, thanks to lower curbs and return to normal activities.

The company has been bearing the brunt of coronavirus-related hurdles. This was also witnessed in third-quarter fiscal 2021results, wherein both top and bottom lines deteriorated year over year.

- **International Segment Hurdles:** International segment sales plunged 31.3% to $1,723.1 million in the third quarter. On a constant-currency (cc) basis, sales fell 35.4% to $1,619.8 million. Stern lockdowns in Europe, Latin America and Canada affected performance in the segment, and management expects the lockdown to continue in some regions till May end. Sluggish progress related to vaccination was also a factor. In Europe, the restrictions are tougher than the ones witnessed in the United States in April 2020. Consequently, sales in Europe have been down considerably from 2019 levels.

  Apart from this, the company's business related to travel, hospitality and foodservice management sectors was down in the third quarter. Management expects the sluggish international recovery to continue affecting its fourth-quarter performance and is also likely to linger in the early quarters of fiscal 2022 (depending on the vaccination status of different countries).

- **Food Cost Inflation in the U.S. Foodservice Unit:** Sysco has been encountering product cost inflation in the U.S. Foodservice unit for a while now. During the third quarter of fiscal 2021, U.S. Broadline saw a 3.5% product cost inflation, mainly due to meat and poultry categories, as well as paper and disposables. Gross profit decreased 13.7% to $1,634.8 million, while gross margin contracted 22 bps to 19.6%. Persistence of such trends poses threats to margins.

- **Stiff Competition:** Sysco operates in a highly fragmented and competitive foodservice distribution industry. Thus, the company faces competition from various local, regional, multi-regional distributors and specialty players on grounds of lower cost advantage, pricing, product assortment, geographic reach and responsiveness to changing consumer needs among others.

  Volatile and price-sensitive demand for food-away-from-home products also restricts the company to undertake price increases, despite rising input costs and inflationary trends in the industry. Additionally, rising competition from non-traditional players like club stores or commercial wholesale markets, which have a lower cost structure, creates pricing pressure and remains a threat to Sysco's margins.

- **Currency Volatility:** Sysco generates solid business from its international operations, which are spread across Canada, Europe and Latin America. Evidently, sales from its International Foodservice operations constituted roughly 15% of the company's total revenues in the third quarter of fiscal 2021. Thus, any unfavorable currency translations may hurt the company's performance.

Last Earnings Report

Sysco's Q3 Earnings Top Estimates, Revenues Decline Y/Y

Quarter Ending	03/2021
Report Date	May 04, 2021
Sales Surprise	-2.95%
EPS Surprise	10.00%
Quarterly EPS	0.22
Annual EPS (TTM)	0.44

Sysco reported third-quarter fiscal 2021 results, wherein the top and bottom lines declined year over year and the former missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate. We note that the company has been bearing the brunt of coronavirus-led softness in food-away-from-home demand. The company posted adjusted earnings of 22 cents per share, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 20 cents. However, the bottom line declined 51.1% from the year-ago period's reported figure. The year-over-year deterioration can be attributed to reduced sales and margins.

The company reported sales of nearly $11,824.6 million, which fell 13.7% year over year and missed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $12,183 million. Foreign currency had a favorable impact of 0.8% on the top line.

Gross profit in the quarter declined 17.2% to $2,122.7 million and the gross margin contracted 77 basis points (bps) to 18%. Foreign currency had a positive impact of 0.8% on gross profit. Adjusted operating income of $256.2 million slumped 32% year on year and the respective margin shrank 59 bps to 2.2%.

Segment Details

U.S. Foodservice Operations: During the reported quarter, segment sales declined 12.8% to $8,360.2 million. Local case volumes within U.S. Broadline operations fell 9.7% (including organic sales decline of 9.7%) and total case volumes dropped 14.1% (wherein organic sales declined 14.1%). Gross profit decreased 13.7% to $1,634.8 million, while gross margin contracted 22 bps to 19.6%. U.S. Broadline saw a 3.5% product cost inflation, mainly due to meat and poultry categories, as well as paper and disposables.

International Foodservice Operations: Segment sales plunged 31.3% to $1,723.1 million in the quarter. Foreign-exchange fluctuations positively impacted segment sales by 4.1%. On a constant-currency (cc) basis, sales fell 35.4% to $1,619.8 million. Gross profit fell 35.1% to $325.2 million and gross margin contracted 110 bps to 18.9%. At cc, gross profit declined 39.2% to $304.5 million. Currency movements aided the segment's gross profit by 4.1%.

SYGMA sales advanced 15.9% to $1,580.7 million. Gross profit rose 12.3% to $133.5 million, whereas the gross margin contracted 30 bps to 8.4%.

Other segment sales tumbled 32.8% to $160.5 million.

Other Updates

Sysco ended the quarter with cash and cash equivalents of $4,895.7 million, long-term debt of $11,741.1 million and total shareholders' equity of $1,395.6 million. In the first 39 weeks of fiscal 2021, the company generated cash flow from operations of $1,479.8 million and free cash flow amounted to $1,247.9 million.

Sysco has made solid progress with its transformation plan and remains focused on catering to its customers. The company in its third-quarter earnings release stated that it is witnessing strong business recovery. The company is witnessing constantly improving demand patterns from its U.S. customers and is well placed to execute internationally, as markets reopen.

Recent News

Sysco Unveils Recipe for Growth, Offers Financial Targets - May 20, 2021

Sysco on its Investor Day unveiled its efforts to transform into a more growth-oriented, customer-focused and innovative company. To this end, it spoke about its Recipe for Growth, which involves five strategic priorities aimed at enabling the company to grow 1.5 times faster than the market by FY24 end. In a separate press release, the company also said that it has entered a deal to buy Greco and Sons from Arbor Investments and the Greco family. Markedly, Greco and Sons is a leading independent Italian specialty distributor, with annual revenues of roughly $800 million. The company operates 10 distribution centers, catering to 22 geographies across the country. Further, it provides more than 15,000 products and services across 8,000 customers, such as restaurants, country clubs, hotels, pizzerias, schools and bars, to name a few. Sysco's acquisition of Greco and Sons goes in tandem with its Recipe for Growth.

The five strategic pillars include enhancing customers' experience via digital tools. Further, the company is focused on improving the supply chain to cater to customers efficiently and consistently, on the back of better delivery and omnichannel inventory management. Next, Sysco aims at providing customer-oriented merchandising and marketing solutions to augment sales. The company also targets having a team-based selling, with emphasis on important cuisines. Finally, Sysco is focused on cultivating new capacities, channels and segments, alongside sponsoring investments via cost-saving initiatives.

Incidentally, Sysco offered financial guidance for the coming years, as part of which it targets cost curtailments of $750 million for the period FY21 to FY24. For FY22, the company envisions earnings per share of $3.23-$3.43. For FY24, management expects adjusted EPS to be more than 30% higher than the bottom line in FY19. Sysco also anticipates a net leverage goal of 2.5x-2.75x adjusted EBITDA, to be backed by plans to lower debt by at least another $1.5 billion in FY21 and FY22. Additionally, it unveiled a share buyback plan of $5 billion, which will be available till it is fully used up. Apart from these, management unveiled a dividend hike of 2 cents per share, taking it to 47 cents a share.

Sysco Adds New Foodie Solutions Toolkits, Aids Customers - Mar 18, 2021

Sysco launched three new toolkits under the Foodie Solutions platform. These include Brunch, Protecting Your Business and Turning Your Tables. We note that the Brunch toolkit includes famous brunch and take-out offerings like Mother's Day "Berry Me in Chocolate" strawberry kit and Bloody Mary cocktail kits. Apart from these concepts, it also includes "Sea-cuterie boards" — a trend that took off in 2020. Further, the Protecting Your Business toolkit includes resources related to tamper-evident packaging and labels, to ensure delivery and carryout meals are safe. Lastly, Turning Your Tables toolkit provides information related to technological and offline methods to ensure maximum profitability and enhanced guest experience. This toolkit bodes well amid pandemic-led capacity restrictions in restaurants.

Valuation

Sysco shares are up 10.5% in the year-to-date period and 48.9% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry are up 11.3% in the year-to-date period, while the Zacks Consumer Staples sector gained 7.8%. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry is up 28.6%, while the sector gained 27.3%.

The S&P 500 index is up 12.8% in the year-to-date period and 42.6% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 25.69X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 20.15X for the Zacks sub-industry, 20.89X for the Zacks sector and 21.84X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 32.29X and as low as 7.81X, with a 5-year median of 20.11X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our $85 price target reflects 26.97X forward 12-month earnings.

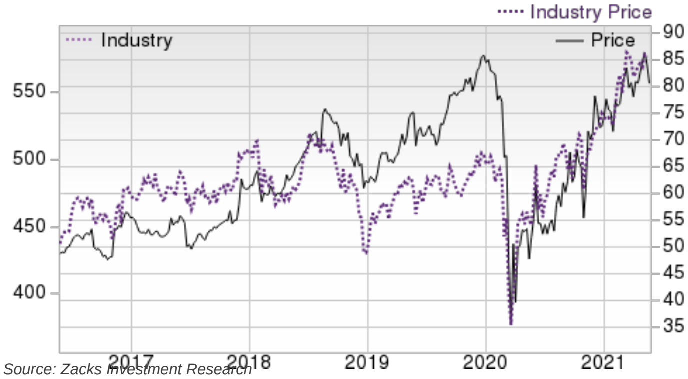
The table below shows summary valuation data for SYY

Valuation Multiples - SYY

		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	25.69	20.15	20.89	21.84
	5-Year High	32.29	22.91	22.4	23.83
	5-Year Low	7.81	14.75	16.53	15.3
	5-Year Median	20.11	18.53	19.54	18.02
P/S F12M	Current	0.7	1.81	10.5	4.69
	5-Year High	0.75	2.03	11.96	4.74
	5-Year Low	0.25	1.38	8.6	3.21
	5-Year Median	0.55	1.69	10.36	3.71
EV/EBITDA F12M	Current	14.3	12.7	35.62	17.21
	5-Year High	16.06	13.75	37.89	18.81
	5-Year Low	6.92	10.61	25.85	13.02
	5-Year Median	11.83	12.72	34.08	15.85

As of 05/26/2021 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Bottom 49% (128 out of 250)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
CONAGRA BRANDS **(CAG)**	Neutral	3
Campbell Soup Company **(CPB)**	Neutral	3
General Mills, Inc. **(GIS)**	Neutral	3
The Kraft Heinz Company **(KHC)**	Neutral	3
Mondelez International, Inc. **(MDLZ)**	Neutral	3
Post Holdings, Inc. **(POST)**	Neutral	3
TreeHouse Foods, Inc. **(THS)**	Neutral	4
United Natural Foods, Inc. **(UNFI)**	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Food - Miscellaneous

	SYY	X Industry	S&P 500	CPB	KHC	UNFI
				Industry Peers		
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	2
VGM Score	C	-	-	A	C	A
Market Cap	41.48 B	4.19 B	30.19 B	14.65 B	54.04 B	1.99 B
# of Analysts	5	3	12	7	8	5
Dividend Yield	2.22%	0.00%	1.3%	3.06%	3.62%	0.00%
Value Score	C	-	-	B	B	A
Cash/Price	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02
EV/EBITDA	26.08	15.92	17.47	13.10	24.06	8.19
PEG F1	6.27	3.45	2.17	5.77	3.32	NA
P/B	29.73	3.45	4.16	5.01	1.07	1.62
P/CF	18.82	14.33	17.45	12.05	12.31	2.31
P/E F1	62.10	22.93	21.73	15.74	16.59	10.08
P/S TTM	0.94	1.58	3.49	1.63	2.05	0.07
Earnings Yield	1.62%	4.12%	4.52%	6.35%	6.02%	9.92%
Debt/Equity	8.41	0.48	0.66	1.71	0.54	2.04
Cash Flow ($/share)	4.28	2.55	6.82	4.06	3.59	15.91
Growth Score	B	-	-	B	D	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-14.07%	1.85%	9.39%	-1.12%	-3.16%	0.28%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	-34.73%	8.35%	20.29%	4.12%	-7.55%	29.12%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-17.79%	1.10%	0.74%	7.36%	4.94%	31.69%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	5.26%	5.85%	7.37%	2.72%	10.20%	32.71%
Current Ratio	1.65	1.74	1.39	0.91	1.74	1.59
Debt/Capital	89.40%	34.21%	41.55%	63.07%	34.93%	67.12%
Net Margin	-0.56%	5.58%	11.70%	9.01%	2.05%	0.74%
Return on Equity	17.14%	12.33%	16.07%	37.35%	7.43%	20.33%
Sales/Assets	1.96	0.96	0.51	0.72	0.27	3.53
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-6.06%	1.08%	9.23%	-2.84%	-3.59%	6.96%
Momentum Score	C	-	-	B	B	C
Daily Price Change	0.42%	0.31%	0.09%	0.02%	0.59%	1.02%
1-Week Price Change	-4.15%	0.00%	-0.49%	-0.81%	0.91%	-1.18%
4-Week Price Change	-2.58%	1.09%	0.85%	0.21%	9.21%	3.31%
12-Week Price Change	1.11%	7.25%	12.34%	7.45%	21.30%	39.09%
52-Week Price Change	55.58%	37.14%	46.29%	1.08%	47.35%	110.59%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	2,364,129	183,119	1,936,476	1,961,558	4,946,364	1,040,297
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.05%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	-9.22%	0.00%	1.65%	-0.05%	3.25%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	-10.69%	0.00%	2.64%	1.56%	2.35%	9.41%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-24.01%	-1.12%	0.83%	-0.93%	6.28%	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	C
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	C
VGM Score	C

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

This report contains independent commentary to be used for informational purposes only. The analysts contributing to this report do not hold any shares of this stock. The analysts contributing to this report do not serve on the board of the company that issued this stock.The EPS and revenue forecasts are the Zacks Consensus estimates, unless indicated otherwise on the reports first page. Additionally, the analysts contributing to this report certify that the views expressed herein accurately reflect the analysts personal views as to the subject securities and issuers. ZIR certifies that no part of the analysts compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendation or views expressed by the analyst in the report.

Additional information on the securities mentioned in this report is available upon request. This report is based on data obtained from sources we believe to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy and does not purport to be complete. Any opinions expressed herein are subject to change.

ZIR is not an investment advisor and the report should not be construed as advice designed to meet the particular investment needs of any investor. Prior to making any investment decision, you are advised to consult with your broker, investment advisor, or other appropriate tax or financial professional to determine the suitability of any investment.This report and others like it are published regularly and not in response to episodic market activity or events affecting the securities industry.

This report is not to be construed as an offer or the solicitation of an offer to buy or sell the securities herein mentioned. ZIR or its officers, employees or customers may have a position long or short in the securities mentioned and buy or sell the securities from time to time.ZIR is not a broker-dealer.ZIR may enter into arms-length agreements with broker-dealers to provide this research to their clients.Zacks and its staff are not involved in investment banking activities for the stock issuer covered in this report.

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.