Walmart Inc. (WMT)

$135.17 (As of 06/18/21)

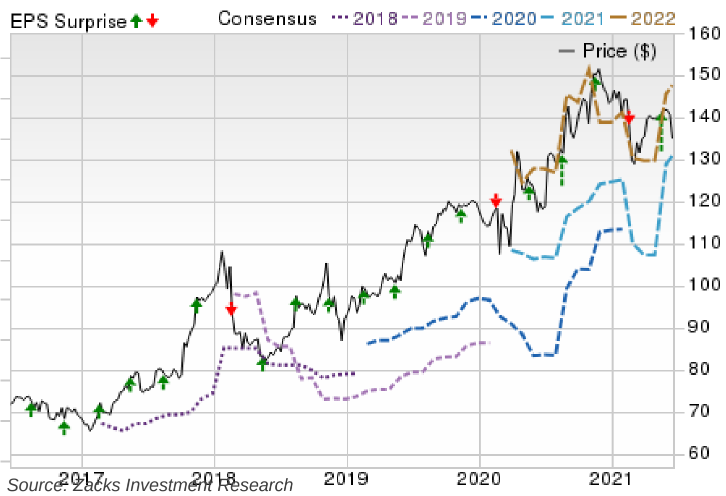
Price Target (6-12 Months): **$142.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 04/19/21) Prior Recommendation: Underperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5) Zacks Style Scores: Value: C | Growth: A | Momentum: D	**2-Buy** VGM:B

Summary

Shares of Walmart have outperformed the industry in the past year. The company is gaining on rising demand for essentials amid the pandemic. Stay-at-home trends are also boosting e-commerce sales, which increased across all units in first-quarter fiscal 2022. During the quarter, the top and bottom lines grew year over year, with U.S. comp sales rising for the 27th straight time. With curbs being lifted, the company's U.S. store environment is in good shape, while e-commerce also remains on the growth trajectory. To this end, Walmart's efforts to enhance deliveries are also noteworthy. Encouragingly, management raised its guidance for fiscal 2022. However, the second-quarter earnings view suggests a decline, due to divestitures related to the International unit. Additionally, management expects supply-chain hiccups and wage cost inflation.

Price, Consensus & Surprise

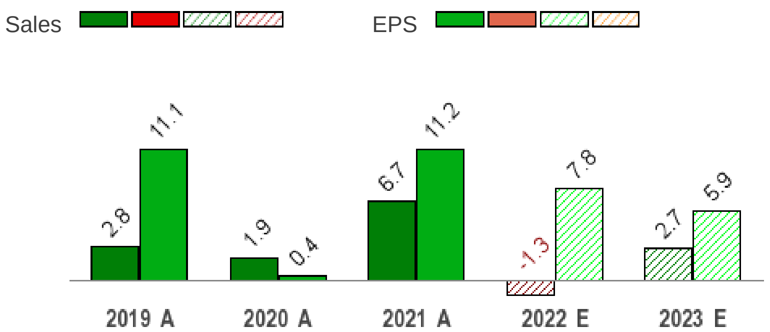


Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$153.66 - $117.75**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**7,274,217**
Market Cap	**$378.8 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**-6.2%**
Beta	**0.46**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$2.20 / 1.6%**
Industry	**Retail - Supermarkets**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Top 28% (71 out of 252)**
Last EPS Surprise	**38.5%**
Last Sales Surprise	**5.3%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**0.1%**
Expected Report Date	**08/17/2021**
Earnings ESP	**1.5%**
P/E TTM	**22.6**
P/E F1	**22.9**
PEG F1	**4.8**
P/S TTM	**0.7**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2023	139,091 E	141,722 E	137,861 E	154,068 E	566,561 E
2022	138,310 A	135,806 E	132,222 E	146,724 E	551,814 E
2021	134,622 A	137,742 A	134,708 A	152,079 A	559,151 A

EPS Estimates

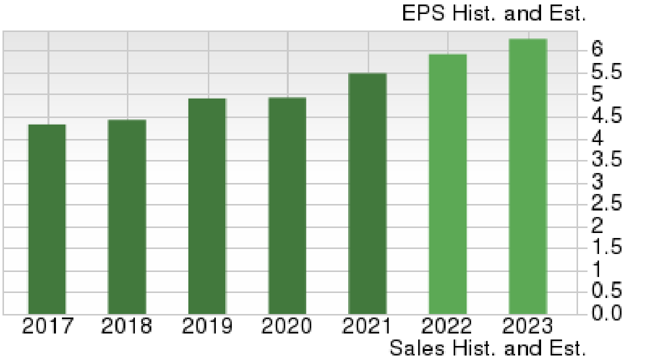
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2023	$1.64 E	$1.65 E	$1.41 E	$1.57 E	$6.26 E
2022	$1.69 A	$1.52 E	$1.30 E	$1.46 E	$5.91 E
2021	$1.18 A	$1.56 A	$1.34 A	$1.39 A	$5.48 A

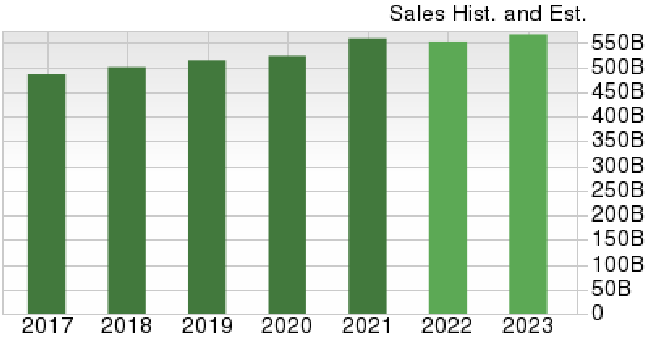
*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 06/18/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 06/21/2021.

Overview

Walmart Inc. has evolved from just being a traditional brick-and-mortar retailer into an omnichannel player. In this regard, acquisitions of Bonobos, Moosejaw and Parcel; partnership with Shopify and Goldman Sachs; delivery programs like Walmart + and Express Delivery; and investment in online e-commerce platform Flipkart are noteworthy. These position the company to keep pace with the changing retail ecosystem and stay firm in the presence of rivals like Amazon and Target. Markedly, Walmart's product offerings include almost everything from grocery to cosmetics, electronics to stationery, home furnishings to health and wellness products, and apparel to entertainment products, to name a few.





This Bentonville-based retailer operates variety stores, discount stores, supercenters, Sam's Clubs and Neighborhood Markets, along with the websites – walmart.com and samsclub.com. The company offers merchandise under its private-label store brands, which comprises of Equate, Faded Glory, George, Great Value, Holiday Time, Mainstays, and others. The company also markets merchandise under licensed brands, such as, Better Homes & Gardens, General Electric and more.

The company operates as Walmart in the United States (its largest segment), including the 50 states, Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico. Apart from United States, Walmart has operations in Canada, Chile, China, India, Mexico, Africa and Central America. The company operates in Mexico as Walmex and in India as Best Price. As of May 18, 2021, Walmart operated roughly 10,500 stores and clubs under 48 banners across 24 countries and e-commerce sites.

Walmart recently completed the divestiture of its businesses in Argentina, U.K. and Japan. The company conducts its businesses under three segments, and generated revenues of $559 billion in fiscal 2021.

Walmart U.S. (66.6% of fiscal 2021 revenues) operates retail stores in different formats in the U.S. and also in Puerto Rico.

Walmart International (21.9%) consists of retail operations outside the United States.

Sam's Club (11.5%) comprises membership warehouse clubs in the United States and in Puerto Rico.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

Walmart is gaining from its sturdy comps record, which in turn is driven by its constant omnichannel efforts. The company has been posting positive comps in the U.S. division for 27 straight quarters.

▲ **Robust Q1 Results & Raised View:** Shares of Walmart have gained 13.2% in the past year, compared with the industry's growth of 12.6%. The company has been benefiting from burgeoning demand for essential items amid coronavirus. While the pandemic-led social distancing has led consumers to stay indoors, they are still moving out for essentials, which is working well for retail behemoths like Walmart. Further, higher stay-at-home trends are boosting e-commerce sales. Such trends drove the company in first-quarter fiscal 2022, wherein both top and bottom lines grew year over year and surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate.

First-quarter results continued to gain on high demand across categories amid the pandemic, though divestitures related to Walmart International somewhat affected revenues. Nonetheless, continued e-commerce strength was an upside. Apart from these, U.S. results were favorably impacted by stimulus. Management stated that the second half of fiscal 2022 remains uncertain, though it expects the continuation of pent-up demand throughout 2021. Management remains encouraged with the traffic trends and grocery market share position. With more customers going out to shop in the United States, the company's store environment is in good shape, while e-commerce also remains on the growth trajectory.

Total revenues grew 2.7% to $138.3 billion. On a constant-currency or cc basis, total revenues advanced 2.1% to $137.4 billion. The consensus mark stood at $131.3 billion. Adjusted earnings came in at $1.69 per share, which cruised past the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $1.22. Moreover, the figure surged 43.2% from adjusted earnings per share of $1.18 reported in the year-ago period. Walmart raised its guidance for fiscal 2022. Consolidated net sales in fiscal 2022 are now anticipated to decline in low-single digits (at cc). Excluding divestitures, management expects consolidated net sales growth in low-to-mid-single digits. Earlier, consolidated net sales were anticipated to decline at cc. Excluding divestitures, management previously expected a low-single-digit rise in consolidated net sales. Walmart envisions high-single-digit growth in adjusted earnings per share for fiscal 2022. Excluding divestitures, the same is anticipated to jump low-double digits. Earlier, Walmart projected a marginal decline in adjusted earnings per share for fiscal 2022. Excluding divestitures, the same was anticipated to be flat to slightly up.

▲ **Solid Comps Record:** Walmart has been gaining from its sturdy comparable store sales (comps) record, which in turn is driven by its constant expansion efforts and splendid e-commerce performance. Walmart has been undertaking several efforts to enhance merchandise assortments. Also, the company has been focused on store remodeling, in an attempt to upgrade them with advanced in-store and digital innovations. Evidently, the company remodeled 89 stores in the first quarter. Walmart is also gaining from its compelling pricing strategy, which helps it draw customers. The first-quarter fiscal 2022 marked Walmart's 27th consecutive quarter of U.S. comp sales growth. U.S. comp sales, excluding fuel, improved 6% on the back of a 9.5% rise in ticket. Comp sales exceeded expectations, thanks to gains from stimulus.

Comp sales continued to gain from strength in general merchandise and health & wellness categories. Walmart continued to see customers consolidating their shopping trips, leading to a bigger average basket size. Also, the company continued seeing an increased shift toward e-commerce. Additionally, comparable transactions declined lesser than previous quarters. E-commerce sales drove comps by 360 bps. Comp sales in Walmart U.S. (excluding fuel) are still expected to rise at a low-single-digit rate in fiscal 2022. For the second quarter, the company anticipates comp sales (excluding fuel) in Walmart U.S. to increase in low-single digits.

▲ **Robust E-Commerce Initiatives:** Walmart's e-commerce business and omni-channel penetration have been increasing, all the more amid the pandemic-led social distancing. Certainly, Walmart's combination of robust store network and growing digital capacity is likely to keep it in good shape. In this regard, Walmart has been taking several e-commerce initiatives, including buyouts, alliances, and improved delivery and payment systems. On May 13, 2021, Walmart unveiled plans to acquire Zeekit, which is focused on uniting fashion and technology via its virtual fitting room platform. During the third quarter of fiscal 2021, Walmart had unveiled an additional investment in India's Ninjacart, for technology and supply-chain solutions. Apart from this, the company's contracts with Goldman Sachs, Shopify, Green Dot and Microsoft; buyouts of ShoeBuy, Moosejaw and Bonobos among others, underscore its intention to build an impressive digital brand portfolio. Further, the buyout of major stake in Flipkart has been bolstering its International segment.

Apart from this, Walmart is making aggressive efforts to expand in the booming online grocery space, which has long been a major contributor to e-commerce sales. U.S. e-commerce sales soared 37% in the first quarter with strength across all channels. Notably, marketplace and store pickup & delivery remained robust. At Sam's Club, e-commerce sales jumped 47% on the back of a robust direct-to-home show and solid curbside performance. In the International segment, e-commerce sales surged nearly 64%.

▲ **Focus on Delivery Services:** Given the rising demand for online grocery, Walmart remains committed to enrich consumers' experiences by providing easy shopping methods and seamless grocery deliveries. In fact, the company's delivery service has become all the more vital amid coronavirus-led social distancing. Walmart has taken robust strides to strengthen its delivery arm, as evident from its investment in DroneUp; pilot with HomeValet, introduction Carrier Pickup by FedEx, launch of Walmart + membership program; drone delivery pilots in the United States with Flytrex and Zipline; and a pilot with Cruise to test grocery delivery through self-driven all-electric cars. Walmart had also unveiled an alliance with Door Dash in the third quarter of fiscal 2021 to deliver prescriptions from pharmacies of Sam's Club, alongside expanding Scan & Go to all fuel stations at U.S. Sam's Clubs.

Prior to this, Walmart unveiled Express Delivery during the first quarter at several stores, which helps it deliver orders to customers in less than two hours. In earlier developments, Walmart joined hands with Point Pickup, Roadie and Postmates, alongside acquiring Parcel to enhance its delivery service. Furthermore, the company's store and curbside pickup options add to customers' convenience. As of the first quarter, Walmart U.S. had 3,800 pickup locations and more than 3,200 same-day delivery stores.

▲ **Financial Flexibility:** Walmart appears financially stable. The company's long-term debt (including lease obligations) of about $57 billion as of the end of first-quarter fiscal 2022 (Apr 30, 2021) declined 5.8% from $58 billion as of Jan 31, 2021. Further, Walmart's debt-to-capitalization ratio of 0.38 at the end of the fiscal first quarter remained nearly in line with the previous quarter level. Additionally, Walmart's cash and cash equivalents stood at $22.8 billion as of the first-quarter end compared with short-term borrowings and current debt (including lease obligations) of $5.8 billion.

Notably, Walmart looks well placed on the dividend-payout front. The company allocated $1.5 billion toward dividend payments and $2.8 billion toward share buybacks during the first quarter. Walmart has a dividend payout of 36.8%, a dividend yield of 1.6% and a free cash flow yield of 5.3%. With an annual free cash flow return on investment of roughly 21%, the dividend is likely to be sustainable. As of Jan 31, 2021, S&P's, Moody's and Fitch had assigned credit ratings of AA, Aa2 and AA, respectively on Walmart's long-term debt, which reflects a stable outlook.

Reasons To Sell:

- **Q2 View:** Though management raised its second-quarter fiscal 2022 guidance, it still suggests a decline in operating income as well as earnings per share, mainly due to divestitures. Consolidated operating income is now likely to decline in the low to mid-single-digit range in the second quarter, while the same is expected to increase slightly on excluding divestitures. Earnings per share for the second quarter are anticipated to fall in low-single digits, while the same is anticipated to increase in low-single digits on excluding divestitures. Earlier, both consolidated operating income and earnings per share were projected to decline in the mid to high-single-digit range.

Management's second-quarter fiscal 2022 guidance suggests a decline in operating income as well as earnings per share, mainly due to divestitures. Also, the company expects simply-chain hurdles.

- **Divestitures Hurt International Segment:** Walmart recently completed the divestiture of its businesses in Argentina, the U.K. and Japan. We note that Walmart's overall revenues in first-quarter fiscal 2022 were hurt to the tune of about $4.2 billion by recent divestitures related to the Walmart International business. Further, net sales at Walmart International segment fell 8.3% to $27.3 billion, including positive currency impacts of about $0.9 billion. However, recent divestitures hurt segment sales by 4.2 million. At cc, net sales dropped 11.4% to $26.4 billion. Also, pandemic-related government limitations in select regions affected results.

  For fiscal 2022, net sales in the Walmart International segment are now anticipated to tumble 20-25% at cc due to divestitures. Excluding the impact of divestitures, net sales are likely to grow in mid-single digits. Earlier, net sales in the Walmart International segment were anticipated to decrease at cc. Excluding the impact of divestitures, the growth rate was likely to be higher in the International segment than in the U.S. segment.

- **Cost-Related Challenges:** In the first quarter of fiscal 2022, Walmart's SG&A expenses witnessed pressure from investments in higher wages, as well as technology in the United States. The company expects to keep witnessing an inflationary environment, related to cost of goods and wages. Apart from this, the company expects supply-chain hiccups. Management commented that the past few weeks have been difficult in certain countries like Chile, Canada, India and South Africa. The company is focused on supporting its workers, as well as other countries amid the pandemic. Again, we believe that these efforts may put pressure on margins.

- **Stock Appears Overvalued:** On considering price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, Walmart looks overvalued when compared with the industry. The stock has a trailing 12-month P/E ratio of 22.6, which is below the high level of 27.98 scaled in a year. Meanwhile, the trailing 12-month P/E ratio for the industry is currently pegged at 22.03.

- **Macroeconomic Issues:** 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 discretionary spending, and in turn, the company's growth and profitability. Apart from this, Walmart generates significant net sales outside the United States. Due to high exposure to international markets, the company remains prone to volatile currency movements.

Last Earnings Report

Walmart Q1 Earnings & Revenues Top Estimates, View Raised

Quarter Ending	04/2021
Report Date	May 18, 2021
Sales Surprise	5.30%
EPS Surprise	38.52%
Quarterly EPS	1.69
Annual EPS (TTM)	5.98

Walmart posted robust first-quarter fiscal 2022 results. Adjusted earnings came in at $1.69 per share, which cruised past the Zacks Consensus Estimate of $1.22. Moreover, the figure surged 43.2% from adjusted earnings per share of $1.18 reported in the year-ago period. Total revenues grew 2.7% to $138.3 billion. On a constant-currency or cc basis, total revenues advanced 2.1% to $137.4 billion. The consensus mark stood at $131.3 billion. We note that revenues were hurt to the tune of about $4.2 billion by recent divestitures related to the Walmart International business.

Consolidated gross profit margin expanded 104 basis points (bps) to 24.7%, mainly accountable to strength in the Walmart U.S. segment. Gross margin at Walmart U.S. grew 142 bps on favorable mix shifts in general merchandise as well as reduced markdowns. Apart from these, better comparisons with the year-ago period aided the Walmart U.S. gross margin. Consolidated operating income advanced 32.3% to $6.9 billion, courtesy of the overall company strength. Operating income at cc jumped 31.3% to $6.9 billion. Consolidated operating expenses, as a percentage of sales, remained relatively flat year over year. Walmart ended the quarter with cash and cash equivalents of $22.8 billion, long-term debt (including lease obligations) of nearly $57 billion and total equity of $84.6 billion.

Walmart U.S.: The segment's net sales grew 5% to $93.2 billion in the quarter. U.S. comp sales, excluding fuel, improved 6% on the back of a 9.5% rise in ticket, partly negated by a 3.2% fall in transactions. Comp sales exceeded expectations, thanks to gains from stimulus. Comp sales continued to gain from strength in general merchandise and health & wellness categories. The grocery category saw a decline in comp sales as the year-ago period saw a major surge in demand due to initial stock hoarding. Walmart continued to see customers consolidating their shopping trips, leading to a bigger average basket size. Also, the company continued seeing an increased shift toward e-commerce. Additionally, comparable transactions declined lesser than previous quarters. E-commerce sales drove comps by 360 bps. E-commerce sales in the segment soared 37% with strength across all channels. Notably, marketplace and store pickup & delivery remained robust. As of the first quarter, Walmart U.S. had 3,800 pickup locations and more than 3,200 same-day delivery stores. The company remodeled 89 stores during the quarter. Operating income at the Walmart U.S. segment grew 26.8% to $5.5 billion.

Walmart International: Segment net sales fell 8.3% to $27.3 billion, including positive currency impacts of about $0.9 billion. However, recent divestitures hurt segment sales by 4.2 million. At cc, net sales dropped 11.4% to $26.4 billion. Also, pandemic-related government limitations in select regions affected results. Nonetheless, strength in Flipkart and Canada were upsides. E-commerce sales had a contribution of 16% to total segment sales. Operating income (at cc) surged 41.8% to $1.1 billion.

Sam's Club: The segment, which comprises membership warehouse clubs, witnessed a net sales rise of 10.1% to $16.7 billion. Sam's Club comp sales, excluding fuel, grew 7.2%. Comp sales were partially hurt by lower tobacco sales to the tune of around 340 bps. While transactions grew 2.2%, ticket rose 4.9%. Membership income rose 12.7% in the quarter, with the total member count being at an all-time high. This, in turn, was a result of higher renewal rates, including increases in Plus renewal rates as well as Plus penetration rates. Further, first-year member renewals soared considerably. E-commerce fueled comps by 310 bps. Markedly, e-commerce sales jumped 47% at Sam's Club on the back of a robust direct-to-home show and solid curbside performance. Segment operating income came in at $0.6 billion, up 16.4% year over year.

Guidance

Walmart raised its guidance for fiscal 2022. Consolidated net sales in fiscal 2022 are now anticipated to decline in low-single digits (at cc). Excluding divestitures, management expects consolidated net sales growth in low-to-mid-single digits. Earlier, consolidated net sales were anticipated to decline at cc. Excluding divestitures, management previously expected a low-single-digit rise in consolidated net sales. Comp sales in both Walmart U.S. (excluding fuel) and Sam's Club (excluding fuel and tobacco) are still expected to rise at a low-single-digit rate. Net sales in the Walmart International segment are now anticipated to tumble 20-25% at cc due to divestitures. Excluding the impact of divestitures, net sales are likely to grow in mid-single digits. Earlier, net sales in the Walmart International segment were anticipated to decrease at cc. Excluding the impact of divestitures, the growth rate was likely to be higher in the International segment than in the U.S. segment.

Consolidated operating income is now expected to rise in mid-single digits (at cc), while it is anticipated to jump high-single digits excluding divestiture impacts. Prior to this, consolidated operating income was forecasted to drop marginally at cc, while it was anticipated to be flat to slightly up on excluding divestiture impacts. Consolidated operating income in Walmart U.S. is anticipated to grow in high-single digits now, up from slight growth anticipated earlier. Finally, Walmart envisions high-single-digit growth in adjusted earnings per share for fiscal 2022. Excluding divestitures, the same is anticipated to jump low-double digits. Earlier, Walmart projected a marginal decline in adjusted earnings per share for fiscal 2022. Excluding divestitures, the same was anticipated to be flat to slightly up.

For the second quarter of fiscal 2022, the company anticipates comp sales (excluding fuel) in Walmart U.S. to increase in low-single digits. Consolidated operating income is now likely to decline in the low to mid-single-digit range in the second quarter, while the same is expected to increase slightly on excluding divestitures. Earnings per share for the second quarter are anticipated to fall in low-single digits, while the same is anticipated to increase in low-single digits on excluding divestitures. Earlier, both consolidated operating income and earnings per share were projected to decline in the mid to high-single-digit range.

Recent News

Walmart Takes Forward Drone Deliveries, Invests in DroneUp - Jun 17, 2021

Walmart decided to invest in DroneUp. The move comes after successful trials during the pandemic. The move is likely to help in the development of a scalable last mile delivery solution. DroneUp is a well-known and a government-authorized drone services provider and operates commercially across eleven states, essentially serving public sector organizations. The company operates an on-demand drone delivery network that matches their database of more than 10,000 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified pilots to missions. DroneUp's high technological expertise and commitment toward ensuring high levels of safety makes it a suitable partner for Walmart in its quest to ramp up drone delivery services.

Walmart already has the sufficient infrastructure in place to support the expansion of drone deliveries. This includes 4,700 stores stocked with more than 100,000 of the most purchased items, located within 10 miles of 90% of the U.S. population. Management highlighted that its unique infrastructure enables both airborne and ground-based drone deliveries. Combining DroneUp's capabilities with Walmart's strong retail footprint and sturdy logistics operations, management visualizes that drone deliveries at scale are within reach. In the coming months, the company plans to carry out its first drone delivery operation at a store in Bentonville, AR. Prior to this, Walmart carried out trial drone deliveries with Zipline and Flytrex.

Walmart Boosts Membership Plan With Walmart+ Rx for less - Jun 7, 2021

Walmart, which rolled out its Walmart+ program last year, has added a new benefit to the program — Walmart+ Rx for less. This program will help members get incremental savings on the commonly prescribed medications for allergies, antibiotics, heart health, mental health and diabetes management, among others.

Notably, all Walmart+ members with a paid membership can now get certain medications for free, alongside getting a discount of up to 85% on a number of other prescription medications. Apart from this, patients at Walmart Pharmacy have been saving on their prescriptions through the company's $4 generics program and will continue to reap gains from this program at all Walmart pharmacies. Certainly, the Walmart+ Rx for less program is likely to be a solid addition to the Walmart+ program, thereby enhancing its benefits.

Walmart To Fortify Delivery Game, Invests in Cruise - Apr 15, 2021

Walmart made an investment in a San Francisco-based autonomous-driving company — Cruise. We note that the retail behemoth joined hands with Cruise in November 2020 to create a delivery pilot in Scottsdale and Arizona. Markedly, Cruise operates a fleet of all-electric vehicles that are powered with 100% renewable energy. Well, management expects its alliance with Cruise to help Walmart in creating an efficient, affordable and scalable delivery ecosystem.

Walmart Plans to Increase Investments in U.S. Manufacturing - Mar 3, 2021

Walmart unveiled a target of investing $350 billion toward the future of U.S. manufacturing over the next decade. Per Walmart, this is likely to facilitate more than 750,000 new jobs in America. In this regard, the company has chalked out six priority categories, on which it plans to focus its investments. These include food processing, pharmaceutical and medical supplies, electrical appliances, plastics, textiles, and Goods Not For Resale (GNFR). Further, Walmart plans to introduce a new concept — American Lighthouses — which is likely to support U.S. production in a sustainable manner over the long term.

Walmart Enhances Express Delivery, Removes $35 Minimum - Mar 1, 2021

Walmart removed the minimum order requirement worth $35 for its Express Delivery service, on Mar 1. Notably, Walmart had unveiled Express Delivery during the first quarter of fiscal 2021, which helps it deliver orders to customers in less than two hours.

Valuation

Walmart shares are down 5.4% in the year-to-date period and up 13.2% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry declined 4%, and the Zacks Retail-Wholesale sector fell 1.3% in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry was up 12.6%, while the sector gained 18.6%.

The S&P 500 index is up 12.5% in the year-to-date period and 37.8% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 22.35X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 20.79X for the Zacks sub-industry, 22.352X for the Zacks sector and 20.79X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 27.24X and as low as 15.09X, with a 5-year median of 20.81X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in line with the market. Our $142 price target reflects 23.47X forward 12-month earnings.

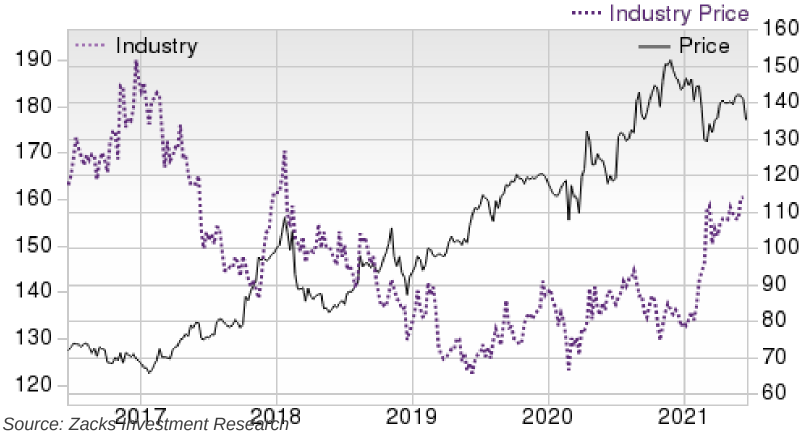
The table below shows summary valuation data for WMT

Valuation Multiples - WMT

		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	22.35	20.79	22.35	20.79
	5-Year High	27.24	24.32	27.24	24.32
	5-Year Low	15.09	15.4	15.09	15.4
	5-Year Median	20.81	19.58	20.8	19.58
P/S F12M	Current	0.68	0.52	0.68	0.52
	5-Year High	0.78	0.52	0.78	0.52
	5-Year Low	0.41	0.35	0.41	0.35
	5-Year Median	0.55	0.42	0.55	0.42
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	10.1	9.96	19.18	17.1
	5-Year High	15.94	12.53	20.82	17.74
	5-Year Low	7.38	6.35	11.18	9.63
	5-Year Median	8.8	7.58	13.47	13.47

As of 06/20/2021 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Top 28% (71 out of 252)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Target Corporation **(TGT)**	Outperform	1
Companhia Brasileira de Distribuicao **(CBD)**	Neutral	3
Costco Wholesale Corporation **(COST)**	Neutral	3
Carrefour SA **(CRRFY)**	Neutral	3
Jeronimo Martins SGPS SA **(JRONY)**	Neutral	3
J. Sainsbury PLC **(JSAIY)**	Neutral	3
The Kroger Co. **(KR)**	Neutral	2
WalMart de Mexico SAB de CV **(WMMVY)**	Neutral	2

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Retail - Supermarkets

Industry Peers

	WMT	X Industry	S&P 500	CBD	CRRFY	KR
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	2	-	-	3	3	2
VGM Score	B	-	-	D	A	A
Market Cap	378.77 B	4.03 B	29.25 B	NA	16.45 B	29.34 B
# of Analysts	15	3.5	12	2	3	8
Dividend Yield	1.63%	1.63%	1.38%	1.27%	2.00%	1.86%
Value Score	C	-	-	C	A	A
Cash/Price	0.06	0.17	0.06	NA	0.33	0.11
EV/EBITDA	11.75	7.49	16.74	NA	NA	5.35
PEG F1	4.84	1.67	2.04	1.23	0.92	2.10
P/B	4.50	1.35	3.99	0.61	1.28	3.18
P/CF	14.30	6.07	16.91	2.79	4.71	4.83
P/E F1	22.87	13.35	20.66	26.07	11.61	13.35
P/S TTM	0.67	0.24	3.31	NA	NA	0.22
Earnings Yield	4.37%	7.48%	4.76%	3.77%	8.68%	7.48%
Debt/Equity	0.52	0.42	0.66	0.34	0.69	1.41
Cash Flow ($/share)	9.45	3.66	6.83	2.66	0.85	8.03
Growth Score	A	-	-	D	B	A
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	5.63%	6.09%	9.59%	NA	NA	10.55%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	7.92%	17.66%	21.58%	-63.92%	19.54%	-16.35%
Current Cash Flow Growth	6.44%	7.54%	0.99%	38.77%	-3.54%	20.45%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	2.01%	4.05%	7.28%	6.49%	3.22%	8.17%
Current Ratio	0.95	0.85	1.39	0.87	0.82	0.82
Debt/Capital	34.26%	29.47%	41.51%	25.12%	40.88%	58.43%
Net Margin	2.18%	1.96%	11.95%	3.51%	NA	1.14%
Return on Equity	19.92%	17.46%	16.48%	12.28%	NA	27.82%
Sales/Assets	2.30	2.26	0.51	1.19	NA	2.73
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	-1.31%	0.00%	9.41%	0.00%	6.93%	-2.04%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	F	D	A
Daily Price Change	-1.85%	-1.95%	-1.31%	-2.24%	-1.11%	-1.10%
1-Week Price Change	-3.96%	-4.46%	-1.91%	-2.37%	-3.48%	0.10%
4-Week Price Change	-4.64%	-3.66%	0.25%	12.75%	-3.48%	5.90%
12-Week Price Change	0.03%	-2.10%	4.83%	35.34%	9.97%	4.08%
52-Week Price Change	12.78%	20.19%	34.50%	-42.63%	29.01%	20.19%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	7,274,217	88,580	1,830,063	901,250	88,580	8,449,742
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.49%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.11%	0.11%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	8.49%

EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	9.84%	5.14%	3.48%	-54.76%	7.22%	8.86%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	NA	8.20%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

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

Zacks Recommendation

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

Zacks Rank

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

Zacks Style Scores

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

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

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

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

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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 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.