

MyStockWatcher Tracking Parameter Definitions

Peg Ratio

A ratio used to determine a [stock's](#) value while taking into account [earnings](#) growth. The calculation is as follows:

$$\text{PEG Ratio} = \frac{\text{Price/Earnings Ratio}}{\text{Annual EPS Growth}}$$

Book Value per Share

The company's assets minus the liabilities plus liquidation price of any preferred issues divided by the number of shares.

$$\text{Book Value Per Share} = \frac{\text{Total Shareholder Equity} - \text{Preferred Equity}}{\text{Total Outstanding Shares}}$$

Earnings per Share (EPS)

The portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of [common stock](#). Calculated as:

$$= \frac{\text{Net Income} - \text{Dividends on Preferred Stock}}{\text{Average Outstanding Shares}}$$

Ex-Date

The date on or after which a security is traded without a previously declared [dividend](#) or distribution. After the ex-date, a [stock](#) is said to trade ex-dividend
Payable Date (Payment Date)

The date on which a declared [stock dividend](#) is scheduled to be paid.

Record Date

The date established by an issuer of a security for the purpose of determining the holders who are entitled to receive a [dividend](#) or distribution.

Float

The number of shares available for trading by the public that are not held by insiders or large investors. Calculated as shares outstanding minus shares owned by insiders, 5% owners, and Rule 144 shares.

Market Capitalization

A measure of a public company's size. Market capitalization is the total [dollar value](#) of all outstanding [shares](#). It's calculated by multiplying the number of shares times the current market price. This term is often referred to as market cap.

Price to Sales (Price/Sales)

A financial ratio calculated as: current share price divided by sales per share. Put another way, market capitalization divided by total sales.

A low ratio of market cap to sales is seen as exciting by some investors. Why? Because a small increase in the company's profit margins will, thanks to the high level of sales, leverage into large increases in earnings per share.

i/Price to Sales

The industry of which the stock is a member Price to Sales.

s/Price to Sales

The sector of which the stock is a member Price to Sales.

Price to Book Value (Price/Book)

A financial ratio defined as: current share price divided by the net asset value per share. Put another way, the market capitalization of the company divided by its total net assets.

i/Price to Book Value

The industry - of which the stock is a member - Price to Book Value.

s/Price to Book Value

The sector - of which the stock is a member - Price to Book Value.

Price to Cash Flow (Price/Cash Flow)

A financial ratio calculated as: current share price divided by cash flow per share

i/Price to Cash Flow

The industry - of which the stock is a member - Price to Book Value.

s/Price to Cash Flow

The sector - of which the stock is a member - Price to Book Value.

Cash Flow

The amount of money that flows in and out of a business. If more money flows into a business than out of it, it is cash positive. If more money flows out than in, it is cash negative

Cash flow is regarded by many as the ultimate test of financial health. Seasoned analysts do not entirely trust the figure a company puts on its profits, since profits can be 'massaged', whereas cash is more difficult to manipulate. Profit, as they say, is a matter of opinion. Cash is a matter of fact.

Return on Assets

After tax income divided by total assets.

Return on Equity

After tax income (latest 12 months) divided by shareholder's equity (from balance sheet).

Return on Investments

After tax income (latest 12 months) divided by total of shareholder's equity plus long term debt, plus other long term liabilities.

Revenue

A company's sales. The dollar amount of sales during a specific period, including discounts and returned merchandise. It is the "top line" figure from which costs are subtracted to determine net income.

When evaluating [stocks](#), revenue growth serves as an indication of a company's health.

Last Tick

A stock trade executed at a higher or lower price than the previous trade. Last Tick is Up, Down or Even.

Ask Price

The price you are asked to pay when you buy a stock.

Bid Price

The price you're offered when you're selling a stock.

Operating Margin

A ratio used to measure a company's pricing strategy and operating efficiency. Calculated as Operating income divided by net sales

Gross Margin

Gross profit divided by sales. The difference between the selling price of an item and the purchase or manufacturing cost, expressed as a percentage of the selling price.

Profit Margin

A ratio of profitability calculated as gross earnings divided by revenues or gross profits divided by sales. It measures how much out of every dollar of sales a company actually keeps in earnings. Profit margin is displayed as a percentage; a 20% profit margin, for example, which means that the company has a net income of \$0.20 for each dollar of sales.

Short Interest (Shares Short)

Number of shares borrowed by short sellers.

Short Interest Ratio (Short Ratio)

Number of days it would take to cover short interest at average daily volume (short interest divided by average daily volume).

Inventory Turnover

A ratio that shows how many times the inventory of a firm is sold and replaced over a specific period. It is defined as cost of goods sold for the trailing twelve months divided by average inventory expressed as a percentage.

This ratio should be compared against industry averages. A low turnover implies poor sales and, therefore, excess inventory. A high ratio implies either strong sales or ineffective buying.

Receivables Turnover

An accounting measure used to quantify a firm's effectiveness in extending credit as well as collecting debts. Receivables turnover ratio is an activity ratio, measuring how efficiently a firm uses its assets.

A low ratio implies the company should re-assess its credit policies in order to ensure the timely collection of imparted credit not earning interest for the firm.

Cash Ratio (Current Ratio)

Indicator of company's ability to pay short-term obligations; calculated by dividing current assets by current [liabilities](#).

Current Ratio is useful for comparing companies within the same industry. The higher the ratio, the more liquid the company.

Also called liquidity ratio or cash asset ratio.

Revenue per Employee

A ratio that looks at a company's sales in relation to the number of employees they have. It is calculated as:

$$= \frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{\# of Employees}}$$

Debt/Equity (Debt/Equity Ratio)

A measure of a company's financial leverage calculated by dividing [long-term debt](#) by shareholders equity. It indicates what proportion of [equity and debt](#) the company is using to finance its assets.

Total Debt (Net Debt)

Calculated as short- and long-term interest-bearing [debt](#) minus [cash](#) (and equivalents). Because cash is applied against debt, this metric gives an overall impression of a company's debt situation.

When investing in a company, an important factor you need to consider is how much debt the company is carrying. Here are some questions to ask yourself when analyzing a company's debt: How much debt really exists? What kind of debt is it (long/short-term maturities)? What is the debt for (repay or refinance old debts)? Can the company afford the debt if it runs into financial trouble? And, finally, how does it compare to the debt levels of competing companies?

Insider Holdings

The total shares held by persons who have access to material, nonpublic information about the company's financial health.

Institutional Holdings

The total shares held by organization that [trades](#) securities in large share quantities or dollar amounts.

Watching what the big money is buying can sometimes be a good indicator, as they (supposedly) know what they are doing. Some examples of institutional investors are pension fund and life insurance companies.

EBITDA (Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization)

An indicator of a company's [financial performance](#) calculated as:

$$= \text{Revenue} - \text{Expenses (excluding tax, interest, depreciation, and amortization)}$$

EBITDA can be used to analyze the profitability between companies and industries, because it eliminates the effects of financing and accounting decisions.

Analyst Consensus

The consensus recommendation of financial professionals who study various industries and companies and make buy, sell, and hold recommendations.

Dividend per Share (Dividend/Share)

The dividend per share shows how much the company has paid out on each individual share, and so is worked out as: -

$$= \frac{\text{Dividends paid}}{\text{Total number of shares issued}}$$

The dividends paid figure is that for the whole year.

Dividend Yield

An indication of the income generated by a share of stock. Dividend yield is calculated as:

$$= \frac{\text{Annual Dividends Per Share}}{\text{Price Per Share}}$$

Earnings Growth

A measure of growth in a company's net income over a specific period, often one year. The term can apply to actual data from previous periods or estimated data for future periods.

Income Available to Common

Income Available to Common Shareholders is calculated as Income After Taxes plus Minority Interest and Equity in Affiliates plus Preferred Dividends, General Partner Distributions and US GAAP Adjustments.

Revenue per Share

A ratio that computes the total revenue earned per share over a 12-month period. It is calculated by dividing total revenue earned in a fiscal year by the weighted average of shares outstanding for that fiscal year

Revenue

The dollar amount of sales during a specific period, including discounts and returned merchandise. It is the "top line" figure from which costs are subtracted to determine net income.

When evaluating stocks, revenue growth serves as an indication of a company's health.

Daily Volume (3 Month)

This is the monthly average of the cumulative trading volume during the last 3 months divided by 22 days.

Daily Volume (10 Days)

This is the daily average of the cumulative trading volume during the last 10 days.

Shares Outstanding

This is the number of shares of common stock currently issued minus the shares held in treasury.

Institutional Holdings

The actual number of common stock shares held by all reporting institutions on the corresponding Institutional Holdings Date. This data is updated monthly with a lag of approximately 4 weeks.

Institutional Purchases (Net Purchases)

Shares bought minus shares sold by institutions in the most recent quarter.

Insider Net Buying

Buying of a company's stocks by individual directors, executives or other employees. Generally a sign that those individuals believe that the company's stock is undervalued. Net Buying is shares bought minus shares sold.

P/E (P/E Ratio)

The most common measure of how expensive a stock is. The P/E ratio is equal to a stock's market capitalization divided by its after-tax earnings over a 12-month period, usually the trailing period but occasionally the current or forward period.

The value is the same whether the calculation is done for the whole company or on a per-share basis. For example, the P/E ratio of company A with a share price of \$10 and earnings per share of \$2 is 5.

Companies with high P/E ratios are more likely to be considered "risky" investments than those with low P/E ratios, since a high P/E ratio signifies high expectations.

Gross Profit

Calculated as sales minus all costs directly related to those sales. These costs can include manufacturing expenses, raw materials, labor, selling, marketing and other expenses.

Revenue (12 Month)

For a company, this is the total amount of money received by the company for goods sold or services provided during the previous 12 months. It also includes all net sales, exchange of assets; interest and any other increase in owner's equity and is calculated before any expenses are subtracted.

Revenue Growth (Last FY)

Increase in revenue year over year.

Year to Date Price Change

The percentage change in the stock price from the beginning of the calendar year to the present.

EBITD Margin

This value represents the trailing twelve month Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Depreciation expressed as a percent of trailing twelve month Total Revenue.

Cash per Share

The Total Cash plus Short Term Investments divided by the Shares Outstanding at the end of the most recent fiscal quarter.

Total Cash

The total cash and short-term investments on the balance sheet as of the most recent quarter.

Income per Employee

Income After Taxes for the trailing twelve months divided by the number of employees at the end of the last reported fiscal year.

Asset Turnover

The total revenues for the trailing twelve months divided by the average total assets of the current quarter and the quarter five periods ago.

Receivables Turnover

This is the ratio of total revenue for the trailing twelve months divided by average accounts receivables of the current quarter and the quarter five periods ago.

Price History

52 Week High

The highest Price the stock traded at in the last 12 months.

52 Week Low

The lowest Price the stock traded at in the last 12 months.

52 week Change

The percentage change in the company's stock price over the last fifty two weeks.

52 Week Change vs S & P 500

The percentage change in a stock's price compared to the change in the S & P 500 average over the last year. A positive value indicates that the stock outperformed the S & P 500. A negative value indicates that the stock underperformed the S & P 500.

1 Week % Change

The percentage change in the stock price compared to its price 1 week previous.

1 Month % Change

The percentage change in the stock price compared to its price 1 month previous.

1 Year % Change

The percentage change in the stock price compared to its price 12 months previous.

50 Day Moving Average

The average value of a security's price over the last 50 days.

Moving averages are used to emphasize the direction of a trend and smooth out price fluctuations. Typically, when a stock price moves below its 50-100 day moving average, it's a bad thing. The opposite is true for stocks that rise above their moving average.

200 Day Moving Average

The average value of a security's price over the last 200 days.

Moving averages are used to emphasize the direction of a trend and smooth out price fluctuations. Typically, when a stock price moves below its 50-100 day moving average, it's a bad thing. The opposite is true for stocks that rise above their moving average.

Beta

A measure of a security's or portfolio's volatility, or systematic risk, in comparison to the market as a whole. Also known as "beta coefficient."

You can think of beta as the tendency of a security's price to respond to swings in the market. A beta of 1 indicates that the security's price will move with the market. A beta less than 1 means that the security will be less volatile than the market. A beta greater than 1 indicates that the security's price will be more volatile than the market.

Income Statement

Dividends

Share Related

Institutional Ownership

Insider Trading

Valuation

Valuation vs. Industry

Valuation vs. Sector

Profitability

Financial Strength

Management Effectiveness

Efficiency

Efficiency vs. Industry

Efficiency vs. Sector

Short Interest

Analyst Ratings