

Company Name

Current Price

52 Week High Highest share price in last 52 weeks

52 Week Low Lowest share price in last 52 weeks

One Yr Target Estimated share price for one year forward

Market Cap (in billions) A general gauge of a company's worth= outstanding shares x current price

P/E (Trailing) Price/Earnings, a general gauge of a stock's value

P/E(1 Yr Forward) Price/Estimated Earnings, is subject to forecasting so is less accurate than trailing P/E

P/E/G Price/Earnings/Growth, if P/E/G < 1 stock is undervalued and if P/E/G > 1 stock is overvalued

ROA Return on Assets= (Net Income + Interest Expense)/Total Assets, is a profitability measure and less effected by capital structure as ROE

ROE Return on Equity= Net Income/Shareholder Equity, is a profitability measure

EPS Earnings Per Share= (Net Income-Preferred Stock Dividends)/Avg. Number of Outstanding Shares, is a performance indicator

Beta Correlation measure between the price of a stock and the market, market Beta = 1, a measure of risk where the higher the Beta the more risk

Annualized Dividend Annual payment from a company to its shareholders, rather than say reinvesting those funds as many high growth companies will

Dividend Yield Annualized Dividend/Current Price, usually higher is better unless a company is experiencing growth and instead reinvests their funds

Analyst Consensus Average analyst's recommendation for a stock, scale ranges from 1-5, with 1 being a strong buy and 5 being a strong sell

Debt to Equity A measure of a company's capital structure, a high ratio can mean that a company is highly leveraged and is thus more risky and requires a higher rate of return

Free Cash Flow

Non-GAAP measure of financial performance, much like Net Income but is much more difficult for the company to alter with accounting practices so results in a more accurate number

Required Rate of Return

The minimum return in percent an investor must receive to be enticed to purchase a stock. Dependant upon factors such as; a stock's Beta, current risk-free interest rates, and historical market risk premiums

Dividend Growth Model

A valuation model based on a company's dividends and dividend growth. Determining factors include; Annualized Dividend, Dividend Growth, and Required Rate of Return

Expected Annualized Return Model

A valuation model that attempts to forecast a company's earnings and calculate a current price on these future earnings. Determining factors include; Current Price, EPS, and P/E

Residual Income Model

A valuation model based on the forecast of a company's future equity. Determining factors include; Required Rate of Return, Current Price, and forecasted Equity