Stock Rover Profile Metrics

Average Volume (3m)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Average daily shares traded (3-month). Higher means better liquidity and tighter bid-ask spreads.

Comments

Chartable: No

Unit: Comments

One-line notes visible in the table.

Company

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

The full company name.

Country

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Country of incorporation.

Currency

Chartable: No

Unit: Currency

The currency used by the stock's exchange. Financial statement metrics are converted into this currency if the company operates in a different country than the exchange.

Exchange Rate USD

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Exchange rate of trading currency vs. USD.

Days Until Next Earnings Report (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Days

Calendar days until the next scheduled earnings announcement.

Dividend Frequency

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Payments per year (4 = quarterly, 12 = monthly).

Dividend Payment Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

Date the last dividend was or will be paid.

Dividend Record Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

The cutoff date established by a company to determine which shareholders are eligible to receive a dividend or distribution.

Employees

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Full-time employee count from the most recent filings.

Enterprise Value ($M)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Market cap + debt + minority interest + preferred shares − cash. Represents the total cost to acquire the business. The basis for EV/EBITDA and other enterprise-level multiples.

Equity Type

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Security type (Stock, ETF, Fund, Bond, etc.).

Ex-Dividend Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

The first date following the declaration of a dividend on which the buyer of a stock is not entitled to receive the next dividend payment. Buy before this date to receive the dividend.

Exchange

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Stock exchange (NYSE, NASDAQ, TSX, etc.).

Style Box (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The style box score for the ticker. The style box score is encoded such that Large Cap holdings score 1 for Value, 2 for Blend, and 3 for Growth. Mid Cap holdings score 4 for Value, 5 for Blend, and 6 for Growth. Small Cap holdings score 7 for Value, 8 for Blend, and 9 for Growth.

Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

The specific industry (~10 industries per sector).

Industry Group

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

The industry group (~7 groups per sector).

Institutional Ownership %

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Percentage of shares held by institutions (funds, pensions, endowments). Above 70% means professional investors have vetted the stock.

Insider Ownership %

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Insider Ownership refers to the ownership stake in a company held by company insiders with access to sensitive information.How to use it: Higher insider ownership can signal that management has skin in the game and is aligned with shareholder interests.

IPO Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

Date of the Initial Public Offering.

Last Full Report Period (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

End date of the most recent GAAP-compliant quarterly report.

Last Preliminary Report Period (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

End date of the most recent preliminary earnings report. Blank after full GAAP results are published.

Last Reported Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

The end date of the most recent quarter for which any earnings results have been published. For many companies, full GAAP-compliant financials lag behind this date.

Last Report Date (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

Date of the last earnings announcement.

Market Cap ($M USD)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Market capitalization in USD (price x shares outstanding).Size categories: Mega >$200B; Large $10B–$200B; Mid $2B–$10B; Small $300M–$2B; Micro <$300M.For funds/ETFs, reports Net Assets.

Market Cap ($M)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Market capitalization in the currency of the stock's exchange, calculated as shares outstanding times the current price per share.For Funds this metric reports the Net Assets.

Membership

Chartable: No

Unit: Index Name

Major index membership (Dow, S&P 100, S&P 500, Nasdaq 100).

Business Type

Chartable: No

Unit: Text

Shows when the stock has a special business structure, including BDC (Business Development Company), REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust), LP (Limited Partnership), LLC (Limited Liability Corporation), and SPAC (Special Purpose Acquisition Company).

Next Report Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Expected date for the next quarterly earnings report.

Notes

Chartable: No

Unit: Notes

Time-stamped notes (multiple entries per ticker).

Row Number

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Row position in the table.

Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

The broad business sector (e.g., Technology, Healthcare, Energy).

Short % of Float

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage of the company's publicly traded shares that have been shorted. Reporting delays for this column may be as long as a month.General benchmarks: Above 10% is considered heavily shorted and may indicate bearish sentiment or short squeeze potential. Below 3% is normal.

Short % of Shares Outstanding

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Percentage of shares sold short (may lag up to a month). Above 10% is heavily shorted; below 3% is normal.

Tag

Chartable: No

Unit: Tag

Specify a keyword in the tag column to create a custom grouping.Each symbol can have one tag and tags are created via the right-click row menu or the ticker cell menu.You can modify these tags or even save tagged symbols as a portfolio in the Manage Tags window. To open this window, right-click the Tag column header, or right-click a row in the table and select Tag → Manage Tags.

Years of Data

Chartable: No
Unit: Years
Years of financial statement history in Stock Rover.

Stock Rover Analyst Estimates Metrics

Current Qtr Growth Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The EPS growth estimate for the current fiscal quarter, based on analyst consensus.

Current Year Growth Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The EPS growth estimate for the current fiscal year, based on analyst consensus.

EPS Revisions

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

Analyst EPS revision counts for current quarter, next quarter, current year, and next year (graphical).

EPS Current Quarter Estimate Trends

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

EPS estimate trends for the current quarter at 90, 60, 30, and 7 days ago (graphical).

EPS Current Year Estimate Trends

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

EPS estimate trends for the current year at 90, 60, 30, and 7 days ago (graphical).

EPS Next Quarter Estimate Trends

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

EPS estimate trends for the next quarter at 90, 60, 30, and 7 days ago (graphical).

EPS Next Year Estimate Trends

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

EPS estimate trends for the next year at 90, 60, 30, and 7 days ago (graphical).

Forward EBIT (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions

Analyst consensus estimated EBIT for the next fiscal year.

Forward EBITDA (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions

Analyst consensus estimated EBITDA for the next fiscal year.

Forward Sales (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions

Analyst consensus estimated sales for the next fiscal year.

Net EPS Revision Current Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Net upward EPS estimate revisions (up minus down) over the past 30 days for the current quarter. Positive = more upgrades than downgrades.

Net EPS Revision Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Net upward EPS estimate revisions (up minus down) over the past 30 days for the current fiscal year. Positive = more upgrades than downgrades.

Net EPS Revision Next Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Net upward EPS estimate revisions (up minus down) over the past 30 days for the next quarter. Positive = more upgrades than downgrades.

Net EPS Revision Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Net upward EPS estimate revisions (up minus down) over the past 30 days for the next fiscal year. Positive = more upgrades than downgrades.

Next Fiscal Year End (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

End date analysts use for next-year fiscal forecasts.

Next Qtr Growth Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The EPS growth estimate for the next fiscal quarter, based on analyst consensus.

Next Year Growth Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The EPS growth estimate for the next fiscal year, based on analyst consensus.

Quarterly EPS

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

Last 4 quarters of actual EPS with estimates for the current and next quarter (graphical).

Quarterly Sales

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

Quarterly sales compared to year-ago quarters (graphical).

Yearly EPS

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

The Earnings Per Share (EPS) values from the last four years and the predicted Earnings Per Share estimates for the current year and next year. This metric is graphical.

Yearly Sales

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

Last 4 years of actual sales with estimates for the current and next year (graphical).

5-Year EPS Growth Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Consensus 5-year annualized EPS growth estimate. Above 15% high growth; 5–15% moderate; below 5% mature.

Stock Rover Analyst Ratings Metrics

Buy Ratings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Buy analyst recommendations as of current.

Buy Ratings 1-Month Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Buy analyst recommendations as of 1 month ago.

Buy Ratings 2-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Buy analyst recommendations as of 2 months ago.

Buy Ratings 3-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Buy analyst recommendations as of 3 months ago.

Consensus Rating 1-Month Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Analyst consensus rating as of 1 month ago.

Consensus Rating 2-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Analyst consensus rating as of 2 months ago.

Consensus Rating 3-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Analyst consensus rating as of 3 months ago.

Consensus Rating (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Analyst consensus rating on a 1–5 scale where 1 = Strong Buy and 5 = Strong Sell.General benchmarks: Below 2.0 is bullish consensus; 2.0–3.0 is neutral; above 3.0 is bearish.

High Target Price Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Highest analyst target price.

Hold Ratings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of Hold analyst recommendations as of current.

Hold Ratings 1-Month Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of Hold analyst recommendations as of 1 month ago.

Hold Ratings 2-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of Hold analyst recommendations as of 2 months ago.

Hold Ratings 3-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of Hold analyst recommendations as of 3 months ago.

Last Target Price Revision Date (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Date
Date of the most recent target price revision.

Low Target Price Estimate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Lowest analyst target price.

Mean Consensus Target Price (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Average analyst target price.

Median Consensus Target Price (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Median analyst target price (less affected by outliers than the mean).

Number of Analysts (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of analysts providing target price estimates.

Price to Consensus Target (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage change needed to reach the analyst average target price.

Sell Ratings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Sell analyst recommendations as of current.

Sell Ratings 1-Month Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Sell analyst recommendations as of 1 month ago.

Sell Ratings 2-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Sell analyst recommendations as of 2 months ago.

Sell Ratings 3-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Sell analyst recommendations as of 3 months ago.

Strong Buy Ratings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Buy analyst recommendations as of current.

Strong Buy Ratings 1-Month Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Buy analyst recommendations as of 1 month ago.

Strong Buy Ratings 2-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Buy analyst recommendations as of 2 months ago.

Strong Buy Ratings 3-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Buy analyst recommendations as of 3 months ago.

Strong Sell Ratings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Sell analyst recommendations as of current.

Strong Sell Ratings 1-Month Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Sell analyst recommendations as of 1 month ago.

Strong Sell Ratings 2-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Sell analyst recommendations as of 2 months ago.

Strong Sell Ratings 3-Months Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of Strong Sell analyst recommendations as of 3 months ago.

Target Price Estimates Lowered (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Target price estimates lowered in the last week.

Target Price Estimates Raised (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Target price estimates raised in the last week.

Target Price Estimate Standard Deviation (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Standard deviation of target price estimates (measures disagreement).

Stock Rover Price Metrics

Beta 1-Year

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Beta 1-Year measures risk by tracking how much a stock's daily price moved relative to the market over the past year. A value of 1 means it moved with the market, a value of 2 means it moved up and down with the market but twice as much, and a value of 0.5 means it moved half as much.Negative values are uncommon but a value of −1 for example would mean that the stock moved equal but opposite to the market.

Beta 3-Year

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Beta 3-Year measures risk by tracking how much a stock's daily price moved relative to the market over the past 3 years. A value of 1 means it moved with the market, a value of 2 means it moved up and down with the market but twice as much, and a value of 0.5 means it moved half as much.Negative values are uncommon but a value of −1 would mean the stock moved equal but opposite to the market. The 3-year window provides more statistically stable results than 1-year beta.

Daily Price Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current price relative to the day's high and low (graphical).

Days Since 52-Week high

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Calendar days since the 52-week high.

Days Since 52-Week low

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Calendar days since the 52-week low.

High

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Highest intraday price today.

Last Close

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Prior day's closing price (updated just before market open).

Last Trade Time

Chartable: No
Unit: Calendar Date
Date and time of the last trade on the exchange.

Low

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Lowest intraday price today.

Max Drawdown 1-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Largest peak-to-trough decline over the past year (dividend-adjusted closing prices). Compare across candidates to assess downside risk.

Max Drawdown 1-Year Peak (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Date
Date of the peak before the largest drawdown in the past year.

Max Drawdown 1-Year Trough (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Date

Date of the trough during the largest drawdown in the past year.

Max Drawdown 2-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Largest peak-to-trough decline over the past 2 years (dividend-adjusted closing prices). Compare across candidates to assess downside risk.

Max Drawdown 2-Year Peak (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the peak before the largest drawdown in the past 2 years.

Max Drawdown 2-Year Trough (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the trough during the largest drawdown in the past 2 years.

Max Drawdown 3-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Largest peak-to-trough decline over the past 3 years (dividend-adjusted closing prices). Compare across candidates to assess downside risk.

Max Drawdown 3-Year Peak (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the peak before the largest drawdown in the past 3 years.

Max Drawdown 3-Year Trough (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the trough during the largest drawdown in the past 3 years.

Max Drawdown 5-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Largest peak-to-trough decline over the past 5 years (dividend-adjusted closing prices). Compare across candidates to assess downside risk.

Max Drawdown 5-Year Peak (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the peak before the largest drawdown in the past 5 years.

Max Drawdown 5-Year Trough (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the trough during the largest drawdown in the past 5 years.

Max Drawdown 10-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Largest peak-to-trough decline over the past 10 years (dividend-adjusted closing prices). Compare across candidates to assess downside risk.

Max Drawdown 10-Year Peak (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the peak before the largest drawdown in the past 10 years.

Max Drawdown 10-Year Trough (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date of the trough during the largest drawdown in the past 10 years.

Open

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Most recent opening trade price.

Previous Closing Price

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The next-to-last closing price.

Previous Day Price Change (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Price change percentage in the previous trading day.

Price

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

The most recent trade price (intraday during market hours; last close after hours). In the stock's exchange currency.

Price USD

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Last trade price in US Dollars.

Price Change (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Percentage change from the prior close (same as 1-Day Return).

Price Change ($)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Dollar change from the prior close.

Percent from Day Low

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price vs. today's low as a percentage.

Percent from Day High

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Current price vs. today's high as a percentage.

Price to Target Buy (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage change needed to reach your buy target price.

20-Day Avg Price

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Average closing price over 20 trading days (~1 month).

Price to Target Sell (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage change needed to reach your sell target price.

Price vs 5-Year High (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
The current price as a percent of the 5-year high price. Shows assets that have had a large drawdown from their prior highs. Some research shows that stocks with large drawdowns go on to outperform the market in future years.

Price vs 5-Year Low (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Current price as a percentage of the 5-year low.

Price vs 52-wk High (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price as a percentage of the 52-week high. Above 100% = new high. Within 5–10% shows strong momentum.

Price vs 52-wk Low (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price as a percentage of the 52-week low. Below 100% = new low.

Target Buy Price

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

A user-defined buy target price for alerts and tracking.

Target Sell Price

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

A user-defined sell target price for alerts and tracking.

Volatility 3-Month (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

This risk measurement shows how dramatically daily prices changed over the past 3 months. Volatile stocks have values greater than 0.4 and more chance of big gains and losses. Short-window readings are less statistically stable than longer-period measures.

Volatility 1-Year

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Annualized standard deviation of daily returns over 1 year.General benchmarks: Below 0.2 low; 0.2–0.4 moderate; above 0.4 high.

Volatility 1-Year Percentile

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

The Volatility 1-Year percentile rank over all symbols tracked in Stock Rover. A value of 0 indicates the least risky investment and 99 means the price change is extremely volatile.General benchmarks: Under 25 is low risk; above 75 is high risk.

Volatility 3-Year

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Annualized standard deviation of daily returns over 3 years.General benchmarks: Below 0.2 low; above 0.4 high.

Volatility 3-Year Percentile

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

The Volatility 3-Year percentile rank over all symbols tracked in Stock Rover. A value of 0 indicates the least risky investment and 99 means the price change is extremely volatile.

Volatility 5-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

This risk measurement shows how dramatically daily prices changed over the past 5 years. Volatile stocks have values greater than 0.4 and more chance of big gains and losses. The 5-year window is the most statistically stable volatility measure.

Volume

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Shares traded (intraday total during hours; prior day after hours). Unusually high volume often accompanies news or breakouts.

Sharpe Ratio 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Measures risk-adjusted return over the past 3 months by calculating excess return per unit of volatility. Computed from daily returns annualized using the square-root-of-252 convention, minus the average 3-month Treasury yield over the period, divided by the annualized standard deviation of those daily excess returns.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is generally

acceptable; above 2.0 is good; negative values mean the investment underperformed the risk-free rate.Note: 3-month readings use only ~63 trading days and are more sensitive to short-term volatility swings than longer-period measures.

Sharpe Ratio 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Measures risk-adjusted return over the past year by calculating excess return per unit of volatility. Computed from daily returns annualized using the square-root-of-252 convention, minus the average 3-month Treasury yield over the period, divided by the annualized standard deviation of those daily excess returns.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is generally acceptable; above 2.0 is good; negative values mean the investment underperformed the risk-free rate.

Sharpe Ratio 3-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Measures risk-adjusted return over the past 3 years by calculating excess return per unit of volatility. Computed from daily returns annualized using the square-root-of-252 convention, minus the average 3-month Treasury yield over the period, divided by the annualized standard deviation of those daily excess returns.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is generally acceptable; above 2.0 is good; negative values mean the investment underperformed the risk-free rate. The 3-year window captures multiple market regimes and is considered more statistically reliable than shorter periods.

Sharpe Ratio 5-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Measures risk-adjusted return over the past 5 years by calculating excess return per unit of volatility. Computed from daily returns annualized using the square-root-of-252 convention, minus the average 3-month Treasury yield over the period, divided by the annualized standard deviation of those daily excess returns.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is generally acceptable; above 2.0 is good; negative values mean the investment underperformed the risk-free rate. The 5-year window is the most statistically robust of the Sharpe measures.

Sortino Ratio 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Risk-adjusted return over the past year using downside deviation rather than total volatility as

the risk measure. Unlike the Sharpe Ratio, which penalizes upside volatility equally with downside, the Sortino Ratio only penalizes returns falling below the risk-free rate. Computed as annualized excess return divided by annualized downside deviation.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is generally acceptable; above 2.0 is strong. Typically higher than the Sharpe Ratio for the same period since upside volatility is excluded.

Sortino Ratio 3-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Risk-adjusted return over the past three years using downside deviation rather than total volatility as the risk measure. Unlike the Sharpe Ratio, which penalizes upside volatility equally with downside, the Sortino Ratio only penalizes returns falling below the risk-free rate. Computed as annualized excess return divided by annualized downside deviation.The 3-year window captures multiple market regimes and is more statistically reliable than the 1-year measure.

Upside Capture Ratio (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Percentage of the S&P 500 upside the stock or ETF captured during months when the index rose, over the trailing three years. Computed from monthly returns. A value of 95 means the investment captured 95% of the market gains in up months.How to use it: Paired with Downside Capture Ratio, the ideal profile is upside capture above 100% and downside capture below 100%. Especially useful for ETF evaluation.

Downside Capture Ratio (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Percentage of the S&P 500 downside the stock or ETF captured during months when the index fell, over the trailing three years. Computed from monthly returns. A value of 65 means the investment only fell 65% as much as the market in down months.How to use it: Paired with Upside Capture Ratio, the ideal profile is downside capture below 100% combined with upside capture above 100%. Lower values are better for defensive and income-oriented portfolios.

Calmar Ratio (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Annualized 3-year return divided by the absolute value of the maximum drawdown over the

same period. Answers whether the return adequately compensates for the worst-case loss experienced.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 means the annualized return exceeds the worst peak-to-trough decline; below 0.5 indicates poor risk-adjusted performance. Directly comparable across asset classes.

52-wk High

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Highest intraday price in the past 52 weeks. Compare to current price to assess momentum or drawdown.

52-wk Low

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Lowest intraday price in the past 52 weeks. Stocks near the low may be in distress or represent value opportunities.

52-wk Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current price relative to the 52-week high and low (graphical).

52-wk High Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

Date of the 52-week high.

52-wk Low Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

Date of the 52-week low.

50-Day Avg Price

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average closing price over 50 trading days. Price above the 50-day is considered short-term bullish.

120-Day Avg Price (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average closing price over 120 trading days (~6 months).

120-Day Average Adjusted Price (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average dividend-adjusted price over the last 120 trading days.

200-Day Avg Price

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average closing price over 200 trading days. The most watched long-term trend indicator. A golden cross (50-day crossing above 200-day) is bullish; a death cross is the reverse.

5-Year Price Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current price relative to the 5-year high and low (graphical).

Stock Rover Returns Metrics

1-Day Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 1 day, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

5-Day Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 5 days, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

2-Day Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return over 2 days including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

10-Day Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 10 days, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

1-Month Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 1 month, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

3-Month Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 3 months, including dividend payments as if they were immediately

reinvested.

6-Month Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 6 months, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

YTD Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Year-to-date total return including reinvested dividends.

1-Year Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 1 year, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

2-Year Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 2 years, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

3-Year Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 3 years, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

5-Year Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 5 years, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

10-Year Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return over 10 years, including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

Average Returns 1-Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of 1-year, 6-month, 3-month, and 1-month returns. Can be used to identify stocks with good or bad momentum by blending multiple timeframes.

Annualized 2-Year Return (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the total return including dividends over the past 2 years.

Annualized 3-Year Return (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the total return including dividends over the past 3 years.

Annualized 5-Year Return (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the total return including dividends over the past 5 years.

Annualized 10-Year Return (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the total return including dividends over the past 10 years.

Best Monthly Return (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Best single-month return in the past 60 months.

Worst Monthly Return (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Worst single-month return in the past 60 months.

Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Total return including reinvested dividends (displayed as number and bar chart).

15-Year Return (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return over 15 years including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

20-Year Return (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return over 20 years including dividend payments as if they were immediately reinvested.

Annualized 15-Year Return (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the total return including dividends over the past 15 years.

Annualized 20-Year Return (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the total return including dividends over the past 20 years.

Stock Rover Valuation Metrics

Buyback Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The net value of share buybacks over the past 12 months as a percentage of current market capitalization. Positive values mean the company is reducing its share count; negative values indicate net stock issuance (dilution).How to use it: Buybacks reduce shares outstanding, boosting EPS and each shareholder's ownership stake. Best when funded by free cash flow rather than debt. Combine with Shareholder Yield for the full capital-return picture.

Capital Expenditure to EBITDA (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Capital expenditures as a percentage of EBITDA. Shows how much of operating earnings is reinvested in the business.How to use it: High values may indicate heavy growth investment or expensive maintenance. Context about the company and industry is important.General benchmarks: Under 20% is capital-light; 20–50% is moderate; above 50% means most operating earnings go back into capital assets.

Cash Return

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Shows how much free cash flow a company generates relative to its total enterprise value (what it would cost to buy the entire business). Calculated as (Free Cash Flow + Interest Expense) divided by Enterprise Value.General benchmarks: Above 5% is strong; above 10% is exceptional. Higher values mean the business throws off more cash per dollar of total investment.

Compensation Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Annual stock-based compensation expense as a percentage of the stock price per share. Reveals how much shareholder value is being transferred to employees through equity grants each year.General benchmarks: Under 1% is minimal dilution; 1–3% is common for tech companies; above 3% is significant and may erode per-share value over time.

Chowder Rule 1-Year Percent (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The sum of dividend yield and the 1-year dividend growth rate. A variation of the Chowder Rule using only the most recent growth.General benchmarks: Values above 12% are desired. The 1-year version highlights very recent dividend momentum but is the most volatile of the three Chowder variants.

Chowder Rule 3-Year Percent (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The sum of dividend yield and the 3-year compound annual dividend growth rate. A variation of the Chowder Rule using a shorter growth window.General benchmarks: Values above 12% are desired. The 3-year version responds faster to recent dividend changes but is more volatile than the 5-year version.

Chowder Rule 5-Year Percent (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The sum of dividend yield and the 5-year compound annual dividend growth rate. Popularized on Seeking Alpha as a quick screen for dividend growth investments.General benchmarks: Above 12% is the classic passing threshold. For high-yield stocks (above 3% yield), a lower threshold of 8% is sometimes used since less growth is needed.

Forward Dividend Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The expected annual dividend income as a percentage of the current price.For stocks this uses the announced forward annual dividend rate, so a just-declared change is reflected immediately. For ETFs, mutual funds and CEFs no forward rate exists, so the actual cash distributed over the trailing 12 months is used - including special and capital-gain distributions for funds whose payouts include them (covered-call and managed-distribution funds). Funds without a full year of history use the latest regular distribution annualized by its frequency.How to use it: A key metric for income-focused investors. Compare the yield to the stock's own history and to alternatives like bonds or CDs.General benchmarks: 0–1% is low yield (growth-oriented); 2–4% is moderate; above 6% deserves scrutiny - for funds it often includes return of capital, and for stocks it can signal a falling price or unsustainable payout.

Earnings Power Value (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

The Earnings Power Value formula was popularized by value investor Bruce Greenwald. It may be an improvement over Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) models because it avoids speculative assumptions about future growth. The seven-step formula excludes future growth and growth capex, assuming that future earnings will be like the historical average.How to use it: Compare to the current stock price. If EPV exceeds the price, the stock may be undervalued on a no-growth basis.

EBITDA / Enterprise Value

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

EBITDA divided by Enterprise Value — the inverse of EV/EBITDA. This puts the metric in yield form, making it directly comparable to interest rates and other yield measures.General benchmarks: Above 10% suggests cheap valuation; 5–10% is typical; below 5% is expensive. Higher is better.

EV / EBITDA

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Compares total enterprise value (market cap plus net debt) to EBITDA, measuring how many years of current operating earnings it would take to pay for the entire business. Widely used because it allows comparison across companies with different capital structures and tax situations.General benchmarks: Under 8 is often considered cheap; 8–14 is typical for established companies; above 15 implies high growth expectations. Compare within the same sector.

EV / EBIT (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Compares enterprise value to earnings before interest and taxes. Similar to EV/EBITDA but more conservative because it does not add back depreciation and amortization, making it a better fit for capital-intensive businesses.General benchmarks: Lower ratios indicate cheaper valuations. Compare within the same industry, as capital-light businesses naturally trade at higher multiples.

EV / FCF (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Compares the total enterprise value to free cash flow, measuring how much an investor pays for each dollar of cash the business actually generates after capital spending.General benchmarks: Under 15 is generally attractive; 15–25 is typical; above 30 implies the market expects significant future growth in cash generation.

EV / Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Compares the total enterprise value (market cap plus net debt) to annual revenue. An improvement over P/S because it accounts for the company's debt and cash position.General benchmarks: Under 1.0 may signal deep value; 1–3 is typical; above 5 is reserved for high-growth businesses. Lower is better, all else equal.

EV to EBIT

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by EBIT. A conservative alternative to EV/EBITDA because it does not add back depreciation.General benchmarks: Lower is cheaper. Compare within the same sector.

EV to FCF

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by Free Cash Flow. Shows what the market pays per dollar of free cash generated.General benchmarks: Under 15 is attractive; 15–25 is typical; above 30 is expensive.

EV to Forward EBIT

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by the analyst-estimated forward EBIT expected for the next fiscal year. Shows what the market is paying per dollar of expected near-term operating earnings.How to use it: When this is significantly lower than trailing EV/EBIT, analysts expect meaningful improvement.

EV to Forward EBITDA

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by the analyst-estimated forward EBITDA for the next fiscal year. A forward-looking version of EV/EBITDA.How to use it: When this is significantly lower than trailing EV/EBITDA, analysts expect meaningful improvement in operating earnings.

EV to Forward Sales

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by analyst-estimated forward sales for the next fiscal year.How to use it: Useful for fast-growing companies where trailing metrics understate the current run rate.

EV to Pre-Tax Income

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by pre-tax income. Shows what the market pays per dollar of pre-tax profit.How to use it: Compare within the same sector. Lower values indicate cheaper valuations.

EV to Sales

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by Sales. Shows what the market values per dollar of revenue, adjusted for debt and cash.General benchmarks: Under 1.0 may signal deep value; 1–3 is typical; above 5 is reserved for high-growth businesses.

EV to Total Assets

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Enterprise Value divided by Total Assets. The default EV multiple for asset-driven businesses like banks and insurers.General benchmarks: Lower is cheaper. Compare within the same industry.

Forward P/E

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Divides the current stock price by the analyst consensus EPS estimate for the next fiscal year. Since fiscal year-ends differ, the forward period may vary across companies.How to use it: A more forward-looking alternative to trailing P/E. When forward P/E is significantly lower than trailing P/E, analysts expect meaningful earnings improvement.Caution: Accuracy depends on the reliability of analyst estimates.

Greenblatt Earnings Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

A variation of earnings yield that compares EBIT to Enterprise Value, as used in Joel Greenblatt's magic formula investing approach. By using enterprise value instead of market cap, it accounts for debt and cash differences.How to use it: Rank stocks by this metric from highest to lowest to find cheap businesses. Greenblatt combines this with Return on Capital for his magic formula screen.

Margin of Safety (EPV) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

EPV minus current price, divided by EPV. Higher values are safer. A positive margin of safety means the stock trades below its no-growth earnings power.

P/E Differential (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

The estimated price-to-earnings ratio for the in-progress fiscal year minus the EPS growth forecasted for the next fiscal year. Indicates whether a company is undervalued or overvalued relative to its current P/E and expected future earnings.General benchmarks: Positive numbers mean overvaluation — the higher the positive number, the more overvalued. Negative numbers mean undervaluation — the more negative, the more undervalued.

PEG Forward

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Adjusts the P/E ratio for expected earnings growth. Calculated by dividing the forward P/E (next 12 months) by the estimated 5-year EPS growth rate.How to use it: A PEG below 1.0 suggests the stock may be undervalued relative to its growth; above 2.0 suggests it may be overpriced even accounting for growth. This is a quick way to compare growth stocks against each other.Caution: Only as reliable as the growth estimates. Use alongside

other valuation measures, especially for cyclical industries where future growth is uncertain.

PEG Trailing

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Adjusts the P/E ratio for historical earnings growth. Calculated by dividing the trailing P/E by the average EPS growth rate over the past 5 years.How to use it: Like PEG Forward but based on actual results rather than estimates. A PEG below 1.0 suggests the stock is cheap relative to proven growth; above 2.0 suggests the market is paying a premium.Trade-off: Historical growth may not continue, but trailing PEG avoids the estimation risk inherent in forward PEG.

Price / Book

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Compares a stock's market price to its book value (total assets minus total liabilities). A P/B of 1.0 means you are paying exactly what the company's net assets are worth on paper.How to use it: Primarily useful for asset-heavy industries like banking, insurance, and real estate. Less meaningful for tech or services companies whose value lies in intangible assets not captured on the balance sheet.General benchmarks: Under 1.0 may indicate undervaluation or financial distress; 1–3 is typical; above 5 suggests the market values intangible strengths well beyond the balance sheet.

Price / Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Measures how much investors pay per dollar of operating cash flow. An alternative to P/E that uses cash flow instead of earnings, making it harder to manipulate through accounting choices like depreciation schedules.How to use it: Useful when you suspect earnings are being distorted by non-cash charges. A stock with a low P/CF but high P/E may have large non-cash expenses that reduce reported earnings but not actual cash generation.General benchmarks: Under 10 is often considered attractive; 10–20 is typical; above 20 suggests premium pricing. Compare within the same industry.

Price / Earnings

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Measures how much investors pay per dollar of earnings. Calculated by dividing the current

share price by earnings per share (EPS) over the past 12 months.How to use it: Compare a stock's P/E to its industry peers and its own historical range. A high P/E may signal growth expectations or overvaluation; a low P/E may indicate a bargain or a company in decline.General benchmarks: Under 15 is often considered value territory; 15–25 is typical for quality growth companies; above 25 suggests high growth expectations or potential overvaluation. Always compare within the same sector since technology stocks routinely trade at higher P/Es than utilities.

Price / Earnings Adjusted

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

The standard P/E ratio adjusted for the net cash or net debt on the balance sheet. This recalculates P/E as if all cash were used for buybacks and all debt were repaid by issuing stock, revealing what the market pays for the operating business alone.How to use it: Especially useful when comparing a cash-rich company (like many tech firms) to a leveraged peer. The adjusted P/E strips out balance sheet distortions to give a cleaner earnings comparison.

Price / Free Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Measures how much investors pay per dollar of free cash flow — the cash remaining after a company pays its operating expenses and capital expenditures. This is a stricter measure than P/CF because it accounts for the capital spending needed to maintain and grow the business.How to use it: Free cash flow is what is actually available to reward shareholders through dividends, buybacks, or debt reduction. A low P/FCF suggests you are paying less for each dollar of distributable cash.General benchmarks: Under 15 is generally attractive; 15–25 is typical for quality companies; above 30 implies high growth expectations.

Price / Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Measures how much investors pay per dollar of revenue. Calculated by dividing the current share price by revenue per share over the trailing 12 months.How to use it: Especially useful for evaluating companies that are not yet profitable, since it ignores expenses and debt entirely. Compare within the same industry, as capital-light software companies naturally carry higher P/S ratios than grocery retailers.General benchmarks: Under 1.0 may signal undervaluation; 1–3 is typical for established companies; above 5 is common only for high-growth tech. A rising P/S with flat revenue growth is a warning sign.

Price / Tangible Book

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Compares a stock's market value to its tangible book value (total assets minus total liabilities and intangible assets). A stricter version of P/B that excludes goodwill and other intangibles.General benchmarks: Under 1.0 suggests the market values the company below its hard assets; above 3.0 means significant intangible or franchise value is being priced in.

Price to Graham Number (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

A conservative valuation test from Benjamin Graham, the father of value investing. Divides the stock price by the Graham Number, which is calculated as the square root of (22.5 x Tangible Book Value per Share x Diluted EPS).General benchmarks: Below 1.0 means the stock passes Graham's undervaluation test; above 1.0 means it is priced above Graham's conservative estimate of fair value. Best suited for established, profitable companies with tangible assets.

Price to Lynch Fair Value (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

Based on Peter Lynch's valuation formula. Divides the stock price by the PEG rate times the 5-year EBITDA growth rate times continuing EPS.General benchmarks: Below 1.0 is considered undervalued by Lynch's criteria; above 2.0 is expensive. Designed for growth-at-a-reasonable-price (GARP) investors.

Shareholder Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The total cash returned to shareholders — dividends plus net share buybacks — as a percentage of market capitalization over the trailing 12 months. A negative value means the company issued more stock than it repurchased.How to use it: Captures the full picture of capital return that dividend yield alone misses. Many large companies return more cash through buybacks than dividends.General benchmarks: Above 5% is considered strong total capital return; negative values mean shareholders are being diluted.

Shiller PE (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

The Cyclically Adjusted P/E (CAPE) divides price by the 10-year inflation-adjusted average of earnings per share. By smoothing earnings over a full business cycle, it avoids the distortions that make trailing P/E misleading at cyclical peaks or troughs.How to use it: Best for long-term valuation assessment rather than short-term timing. Requires at least 7 years of historical data.General benchmarks: Under 15 has historically indicated undervaluation for the broad market; above 25 indicates potential overvaluation.

TTM Yield

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The trailing 12-month dividend yield calculated by dividing actual past dividend payments by the current stock price. For stocks this counts regular dividends only; for ETFs, mutual funds and CEFs whose payouts include special or capital-gain distributions, all trailing cash is counted. Unlike the forward yield, this uses only dividends already paid.How to use it: More conservative than forward yield since it reflects actual payments. Useful for verifying that the forward yield is realistic.

Total Distribution Yield

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The trailing 12-month yield from ALL cash distributions — regular dividends plus special dividends and capital-gain distributions — divided by the current price. Unlike Dividend Yield and TTM Yield (which count only regular dividends), this reflects the total cash actually paid out over the past year.How to use it: Shows the real income a holder received, which matters most for funds, CEFs and stocks that pay periodic specials. Because specials and capital gains are lumpy and may not repeat, a value well above the regular yield flags income that could be non-recurring — check the payment history before relying on it.

Yacktman Forward RoR (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The Yacktman Forward Rate of Return estimates the future annual return an investor buying today might expect. Similar to earnings yield but uses normalized 7-year free cash flow and adds the 5-year growth rate.General benchmarks: Higher is better. Compare to current risk-free rates (Treasury yields) — the stock should offer a meaningful premium to compensate for equity risk.

Dividend Yield vs 5-Year Avg (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Current dividend yield divided by the stock's own trailing 5-year average dividend yield. Shows whether the yield is historically high or low for this particular stock.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 means the yield is elevated (often because the price has dropped); below 1.0 means the yield is compressed (often because the price has risen). Values above 1.2 may signal a mean-reversion buying opportunity for quality dividend stocks; values below 0.8 may suggest the stock is richly priced.

Stock Rover Profitability Metrics

Asset Turnover (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Revenue divided by total assets. Shows how much revenue the company generates per dollar of assets owned. Higher is more efficient.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is efficient; below 0.5 is capital-intensive.

Depreciation and Amortization Margin (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of sales. Higher values indicate more capital-intensive businesses with heavier asset replacement burdens.

EBITDA Margin

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

EBITDA as a percentage of sales. Strips out financing, tax, and accounting differences to reveal core operating profitability.General benchmarks: Above 25% is strong; 10–25% is typical; below 10% indicates a competitive or capital-intensive business.

Greenblatt ROC

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

A variation of Return on Capital that takes EBIT as a percent of Net PP&E plus positive Working Capital, as used in Joel Greenblatt's magic formula investing approach.How to use it: Rank stocks by this metric from highest to lowest to find the most capital-efficient businesses. Greenblatt pairs it with his Earnings Yield to build the magic formula screen.

Gross Margin

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Revenue minus cost of goods sold, divided by revenue. Shows how much of each sales dollar remains after direct production costs.General benchmarks: Above 50% indicates strong pricing power; 20–50% is typical for manufacturing; below 20% is common for

low-margin businesses. Always compare within the same industry.

Gross Profit / Total Assets

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Gross Profit divided by Total Assets. Research by Professor Novy-Marx found this metric has predictive power comparable to Price/Book for identifying future outperformers. Higher is better.

Net Margin

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Net income as a percentage of total sales — bottom-line profitability.General benchmarks: Above 15% is strong; 5–15% is typical; below 5% means thin profitability.

Operating Margin

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Operating income as a percentage of net sales. Measures how efficiently the company converts revenue to operating profit.General benchmarks: Above 20% is strong; 10–20% is typical; below 5% leaves little cushion for downturns.

Research Margin (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Research and development spending as a percentage of sales.General benchmarks: Tech and pharma typically spend 10–25% of sales on R&D. Very low may indicate underinvestment in future growth.

Return on Assets

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Net income as a percentage of total assets (ROA). Shows how effectively the company uses all assets to generate profit.General benchmarks: Above 10% is excellent; 5–10% is solid; below 5% is common for capital-intensive industries.

Return on Equity

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Net income as a percentage of shareholders' equity (ROE). Shows profit generated per dollar of equity invested.General benchmarks: Above 15% is strong; 10–15% is average; below 10% is weak. Check Debt/Equity — high leverage inflates ROE.

ROIC

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Return on Invested Capital measures how efficiently a company generates returns relative to all capital invested (equity + debt). The single best measure of business quality.General benchmarks: Above 15% is excellent; 10–15% is solid; below the company's WACC means value destruction. Compare to WACC using the ROIC-WACC Spread metric.

Selling General and Administrative Margin (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage of sales. A declining trend often signals improving operating leverage.

Sustainable Growth Rate

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The maximum growth rate achievable without additional borrowing, calculated as ROE x (1 − Payout Ratio). If actual growth exceeds this, the company must take on debt or issue equity.General benchmarks: Above 10% is strong self-funded growth capacity.

5-Year ROA Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current ROA relative to its 5-year high and low (graphical).

5-Year ROE Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current ROE relative to its 5-year high and low (graphical).

5-Year ROIC Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current ROIC relative to its 5-year high and low (graphical).

Incremental ROIC (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Return on the incremental capital deployed over the past three years, calculated as the change in NOPAT (net operating profit after tax) divided by the change in invested capital over the same period. While current ROIC shows whether the business has a moat, incremental ROIC reveals whether that moat is widening or narrowing.How to use it: A company with high ROIC but declining incremental ROIC is deploying new capital into progressively worse opportunities. Rising incremental ROIC signals improving competitive position.

ROIC Consistency (5-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Standard deviation of annual ROIC values over the trailing five years. Two companies with the same average ROIC are fundamentally different if one ranges 14%–22% and the other 5%–30%. Low standard deviation combined with high ROIC identifies durable compounders with stable competitive advantages.General benchmarks: Below 3 percentage points is very stable; high ROIC with high standard deviation indicates a cyclical business that may be at a peak. Screening for ROIC above 15% and ROIC Consistency below 3% isolates the narrowest set of quality compounders.

ROIC-WACC Spread (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percent

Return on invested capital minus weighted average cost of capital. The most fundamental question in corporate finance, expressed as a single number. A positive spread means every reinvested dollar earns more than its cost of capital, creating shareholder value. A negative spread means the company is destroying value regardless of reported earnings growth.How to use it: Pairing with Incremental ROIC gives a complete picture of whether value creation is improving or deteriorating over time.

Stock Rover Insiders Metrics

Insider Buys 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of insider buy transactions in the past 3 months.

Insider Trades 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Total insider transactions (buys + sells) in the past 3 months.

Insider Sells 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of insider sell transactions in the past 3 months.

Insider Shares Bought 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of shares bought by insiders in the past three months.

Insider Shares Sold 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The number of shares sold by insiders in the past three months.

Insider Net Shares 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Net shares bought minus sold by insiders in the past 3 months.

Insider Net Shares vs Float 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The net number of shares reported by insiders in the past three months vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Total Shares vs Float 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past three months vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Buys 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of insider buy transactions in the past 1 year.

Insider Trades 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Total insider transactions (buys + sells) in the past 1 year.

Insider Sells 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of insider sell transactions in the past 1 year.

Insider Shares Bought 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares bought by insiders in the past year.

Insider Shares Sold 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares sold by insiders in the past year.

Insider Net Shares 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Net shares bought minus sold by insiders in the past 1 year.

Insider Net Shares vs Float 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The net number of shares reported by insiders in the past year vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Total Shares vs Float 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past year vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Total Shares 3-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past three months.

Insider Total Shares 1-Year (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past year.

Insider Net Shares 10-Day (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The net of all insider trades over the past ten days, computed as shares bought minus shares sold.

Insider Net Shares vs Float 10-Day (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The net number of shares reported by insiders in the past ten days vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Total Shares vs Float 10-Day (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past ten days vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Shares Bought 2-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares bought by insiders in the past two months.

Insider Shares Sold 2-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares sold by insiders in the past two months.

Insider Net Shares 2-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The net of all insider trades over the past two months, computed as shares bought minus shares sold.

Insider Net Shares vs Float 2-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The net number of shares reported by insiders in the past two months vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Total Shares vs Float 2-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past two months vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Shares Bought 1-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares bought by insiders in the past one month.

Insider Shares Sold 1-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares sold by insiders in the past one month.

Insider Net Shares 1-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The net of all insider trades over the past one month, computed as shares bought minus shares sold.

Insider Net Shares vs Float 1-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The net number of shares reported by insiders in the past one month vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Total Shares vs Float 1-Month (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: 100x Percentage

The total number of shares exchanged to or from all insiders in the past one month vs Float. To improve readability of small decimals this is displayed as 100x what the percentage would be. A value of 100 here means the insider shares totalled 1% of the float shares.

Insider Shares Bought 10-Day (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares bought by insiders in the past ten days.

Insider Shares Sold 10-Day (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of shares sold by insiders in the past ten days.

Insider Sentiment Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Our Insider Sentiment Score ranks insider trading from 1 (worst) to 100 (best). This score compares the recency of insider buys and sells, the size of these trades relative to Shares Outstanding, and the trend of recent trades vs. history.General benchmarks: Above 70 indicates strong insider buying conviction; below 30 indicates heavy selling activity.

Days Since Insider Buy (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of calendar days since an insider buy.

Days Since Insider Sell (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of calendar days since an insider sell.

Insider Activity Percentile (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Percentile rank of the insider trading activity across all stocks with insider activity in the past year.

Insider Ownership Percentile (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Percentile rank of the insider ownership percentage across all stocks with insider activity in the past year.

Insider Buy Date (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

The most recent date that an insider purchased shares.

Insider Sell Date (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

The most recent date that an insider sold shares.

Stock Rover Growth Metrics

Average EPS Estimate Current Year

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The average analyst Earnings Per Share estimate for the current in-progress fiscal year.

Dividend 1-Year Chg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Year-over-year change in dividends per share. Positive growth shows commitment to returning capital.

Dividend 3-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound dividend growth for the last 3 years based on the last paid dividend and the corresponding dividend 3 years earlier.

Dividend 5-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound dividend growth for the last 5 years, based on the last paid dividend and the corresponding dividend 5 years earlier. When a company changed its payment frequency during the window those per-payment amounts are not comparable, so the figure falls back to the compound growth between the total regular dividends paid in each of those two calendar years. Shows '-' when neither basis applies - most often when the company paid no regular dividend in the base year.

Dividend 10-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound dividend growth for the last 10 years, based on the last paid dividend and the corresponding dividend 10 years earlier. When a company changed its payment frequency during the window those per-payment amounts are not comparable, so the figure falls back to the compound growth between the total regular dividends paid in each of

those two calendar years.

EBITDA 1-Year (%) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
Year-over-year change in EBITDA.

EBITDA 3-Year Avg (%) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
3-year CAGR of EBITDA.

EBITDA 5-Year Avg (%) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
5-year CAGR of EBITDA.

EBITDA 10-Year Avg (%) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
10-year CAGR of EBITDA.

Eps QoQ Change

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
Quarter-over-quarter EPS change vs. same quarter one year ago (seasonality-adjusted).

EPS 1-Year Chg (%)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
The change in diluted continuing Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the last 12 months. EPS is calculated as net income less dividends paid on preferred stock divided by the average number of outstanding shares.General benchmarks: Above 15% is strong; negative means earnings declined.

EPS 3-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in diluted continuing Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the last 3 years. EPS is calculated as net income less dividends paid on preferred stock divided by the average number of outstanding shares.How to use it: A shorter window than 5-year, so more responsive to recent changes but less stable.

EPS 5-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in diluted continuing Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the last 5 years. EPS is calculated as net income less dividends paid on preferred stock divided by the average number of outstanding shares.General benchmarks: Above 15% is strong growth; 5–15% is moderate; negative means earnings have been declining.

EPS 10-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in diluted continuing Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the last 10 years. EPS is calculated as net income less dividends paid on preferred stock divided by the average number of outstanding shares.How to use it: Spans a full business cycle, providing the most complete long-term growth picture.

EPS Actual Last Fiscal Year

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Actual EPS reported 1 year ago.

EPS Current Year Chg (Est.%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Implied EPS growth from analyst estimates (current year vs. prior year).

EPS Next Year (Est.)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average analyst estimate for next fiscal year's EPS.

EPS Next Year Chg (Est.%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Implied EPS growth from analyst estimates (next year vs. current year).

Expected Dividend Growth Rate

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Growth rate between forward and trailing dividend per share.

Forward Dividend Growth

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Implied dividend growth from forward vs. trailing yield. Highest right after a dividend increase announcement.

Operating Income 1-Year Chg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Year-over-year change in operating income.

Operating Income 3-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

3-year CAGR of operating income.

Operating Income 5-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

5-year CAGR of operating income.

Operating Income 10-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
10-year CAGR of operating income.

Sales QoQ Change

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
Quarter-over-quarter revenue change vs. same quarter one year ago (seasonality-adjusted).

Sales 1-Year Chg (%)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
Year-over-year revenue change. Above 10% solid for large companies; above 20% strong.

Sales 3-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
3-year compound annual revenue growth rate.

Sales 5-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Percentage
5-year compound annual revenue growth rate.

Sales 10-Year Avg (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
10-year compound annual revenue growth rate.

Variable Dividend Payer (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Flags a security whose regular dividend or distribution swings year to year, so a compound

growth rate is not meaningful. 1 = variable payer; 0 = a steadier payment history. Neither value is inherently better; many funds and cyclical payers vary their payouts by design. Set when the annual regular dividend drops more than 25% in a year, falls in 3 or more of the last 8 years, or a fund has no set distribution frequency. The Dividend N-Year growth columns still show a computed number for these securities, so add this metric as a screen criterion when you want them excluded.

EPS 15-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in diluted continuing Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the last 15 years. EPS is calculated as net income less dividends paid on preferred stock divided by the average number of outstanding shares.

EPS 20-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in diluted continuing Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the last 20 years. EPS is calculated as net income less dividends paid on preferred stock divided by the average number of outstanding shares.

Sales 15-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

15-year compound annual revenue growth rate.

Sales 20-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

20-year compound annual revenue growth rate.

EBITDA 15-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) over the past 15 years.

EBITDA 20-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound change in EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) over the past 20 years.

Operating Income 15-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

15-year CAGR of operating income.

Operating Income 20-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

20-year CAGR of operating income.

Dividend 15-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound dividend growth for the last 15 years, based on the last paid dividend and the corresponding dividend 15 years earlier, falling back to the compound growth between the total regular dividends paid in those two calendar years when the payment frequency changed during the window. A long-run measure of dividend durability through multiple market cycles.

Dividend 20-Year Avg (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average annual compound dividend growth for the last 20 years, based on the last paid dividend and the corresponding dividend 20 years earlier, falling back to the compound growth between the total regular dividends paid in those two calendar years when the payment frequency changed during the window. The longest dividend-growth horizon, spanning roughly two decades of payout history.

Stock Rover Per Share Metrics

Basic EPS Plus Discontinued Operations

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Basic EPS including discontinued operations. Useful for understanding total earnings impact when a company is divesting segments.

Cash Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Cash and short-term investments per share. When this approaches the stock price, the market values the operating business at very little.

Cash Flow Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Cash Flow per Share measures how much cash a company generates. Calculated over a trailing twelve month period, it is arguably less easily manipulated than Earnings per Share because it excludes all noncash items such as depreciation.

Consecutive Dividend Growth Years (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Years

Consecutive fiscal years in which the regular dividend was increased year-over-year, counting back from the most recent completed fiscal year (fiscal years follow each company's reporting calendar). A cut or a year without an increase ends the streak; a one-off stock-split rounding dip that recovers the next year is ignored.General benchmarks: 25+ years = Dividend Aristocrat; 10+ = Dividend Achiever; 5+ shows meaningful commitment.

Debt Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Long-term debt per share. Compare to cash per share via Net Cash Per Share.

Diluted EPS Plus Discontinued Operations

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Trailing twelve month Diluted EPS calculated as Net Income including discontinued operations, divided by the diluted average number of shares. The diluted share count assumes all stock options, warrants, and convertible securities have been exercised, yielding a lower, more conservative EPS than basic EPS.How to use it: Compare to standard Diluted EPS (which excludes discontinued operations) to isolate the earnings impact of divested business segments.

Forward Dividend Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

The annual dividend amount per share, in the currency of the ticker's exchange.For stocks this is the announced forward annual rate when available, otherwise the trailing 12-month total. For ETFs, mutual funds and CEFs it is the actual cash distributed over the trailing 12 months - including special and capital-gain distributions for funds whose payouts include them. Funds without a full year of history use the latest regular distribution annualized by its frequency.

TTM Dividend Per Share

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Total dividends paid per share over the trailing 12 months.

Total Distribution Per Share

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The total cash distributed per share over the trailing 12 months — regular dividends plus special dividends and capital-gain distributions. The all-in counterpart to Forward Dividend Per Share, which counts only the regular indicated dividend.How to use it: Use it to see the full per-share cash a holder received over the past year, including one-off specials and fund capital-gain distributions. Compare to the regular dividend per share to gauge how much of the payout was non-recurring.

Dividend Per Share USD

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

The US dollar amount paid per share in dividends each year based on the trailing twelve months dividend paid, updated by the forward forecast if available.

EPS

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Basic EPS using weighted average shares (no dilution). Compare to diluted EPS — a large gap indicates significant potential dilution.

EPS Diluted

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Trailing twelve month Diluted Earnings per Share, calculated as Net Income from continuing operations divided by the diluted average number of shares. The diluted share count assumes all stock options, warrants, and convertible securities have been exercised, yielding a lower, more conservative EPS than basic EPS.How to use it: A large gap between basic EPS and diluted EPS indicates high potential dilution, which is generally unfavorable. Diluted EPS is the standard for P/E calculations.

Equity Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Book value (net worth) per share.

FFO per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Funds from operations per share is populated only for real estate investment trusts (REITs). It is defined as the sum of net income, gain/loss (realized and unrealized) on investment securities, asset impairment charge, depreciation and amortization, and gain/loss on the sale of business and property, plant and equipment, divided by shares outstanding.How to use it: For REITs, FFO per share is the standard earnings metric (used instead of EPS). Compare to dividend per share to assess coverage.

Free Cash Flow Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Free Cash Flow per Share is seen as a predictor of future Earnings per Share. Calculated over a trailing twelve month period by subtracting Capital Expenditure (Cap Ex) from Cash Flow, showing how much cash a company generates after paying to maintain and expand its production.How to use it: Compare to EPS — if FCF/share consistently exceeds EPS, earnings quality is high.

Last Quarter Actual EPS

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Actual single-quarter EPS from the most recent earnings report.

Last Quarter Expected EPS

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Analyst consensus EPS estimate for the last quarter. The difference vs. actual is the earnings surprise.

Net Cash Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Cash minus long-term debt per share. Positive = net cash; negative = net debt.

Next Dividend Payment Per Share

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Dollar amount of the next scheduled dividend payment per share.

Operating Income Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

TTM operating income per share.

Sales Per Share

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Revenue per share (TTM). The denominator of the P/S ratio.

Tangible Equity Per Share

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Dollars
Book value minus intangible assets per share. More conservative than standard book value.

Total Asset Per Share

Chartable: Yes
Unit: Dollars
Total assets per diluted share.

Stock Rover Portfolio Metrics

Basis

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Total cost of the investment (Buy Price x Quantity).

Basis USD

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The cost of the investment in USD, calculated as Buy Price times Quantity.

Buy Date

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

The earliest date on which you bought lots that are still held in your portfolio. A plus sign indicates that lots were purchased on more than one day.Note: For brokerage-linked portfolios this date may or may not be accurate depending on the details shared by the brokerage.

Cost per Share

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The average price at which you purchased the stock, also called basis per share. This allows you to track the gains in your portfolio.

Expected Yearly Dividends

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Projected annual dividend income for this holding - the number of shares times Forward Dividend Per Share. For stocks this uses the announced forward annual dividend rate, so a just-declared increase is reflected immediately. For ETFs, mutual funds and CEFs no forward rate exists, so the actual cash distributed over the trailing 12 months (including special and capital-gain distributions) is used instead. Stocks that pay a variable dividend have no forward rate either, and fall back to their trailing 12 months of regular dividends. Group rows show the sum across holdings. Presented in the currency of each holding's exchange; assumes the

current share count is held for a full year.

Gain (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage price appreciation of the investment since purchase, calculated as Value as a percent of Basis.

Gain ($)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Price appreciation since purchase (Value − Basis). In exchange currency.

Gain ($USD)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Price appreciation since purchase in USD.

Gain 1-Day

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The gain in a portfolio position since the market opened, in the currency of its exchange, calculated as Price Change ($) times Quantity.

Percent of Expected Yearly Dividends

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This holding's share of the portfolio's total expected dividends.

Percent of Expected Yearly Expenses

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This holding's share of the portfolio's total fund/ETF fees.

Quantity

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of shares held.

Fractional Quantity

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Shares held to 3 decimal places (for fractional shares).

Value

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The current value of the investment, calculated as Price times Quantity. Also known as Market Value or Position Value.

Value USD

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The current value of the investment in USD, calculated as Price times Quantity. Also known as Market Value or Position Value.

Value (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The holding's current value as a percentage of the total portfolio value.

Yearly Expenses (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Expected annual fund/ETF fees based on holdings and expense ratio.

Yield On Cost

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Dividend yield based on your original buy price. For long-held dividend growth stocks, this

can be much higher than current yield.

Stock Rover Income Statement Metrics

Cost of Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Direct costs of producing goods or services sold (COGS). Rising COGS as a percentage of sales (declining gross margin) may signal input cost pressure.

Depreciation and Amortization

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Depreciation and amortization expense over the trailing 12 months. A non-cash charge that reduces reported earnings but not actual cash flow.

Diluted Shares (M)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions

Total diluted shares outstanding in millions. Diluted values assume all options, warrants, and convertibles are exercised. Track changes over time — rising counts dilute shareholders; falling counts (from buybacks) increase ownership.

Basic Shares (M)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions

Total outstanding shares (basic count, not diluted) in millions from the most recent filings.

Diluted Shares

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

The total diluted number of outstanding shares as reported in quarterly or annual filings. Diluted values are calculated by assuming all convertible securities and options have been exercised.Note: This value is not divided by one million (unlike the Shares metric).

Basic Shares

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Total outstanding shares (basic count, not in millions).

EBIT

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Earnings before interest and taxes. Used in EV/EBIT valuations and interest coverage analysis. Allows comparison across different capital structures.

EBITDA

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. A widely used proxy for operating cash generation that strips out financing and accounting differences. Used in EV/EBITDA valuations.

Income After Tax

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Income after tax but before minority interests and extraordinary items.

Income Before Tax

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total income before income tax. Useful for comparing profitability across different tax jurisdictions.

Interest Expense

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The cost of servicing debt over the trailing 12 months. Combine with Interest Coverage to see whether the company comfortably handles debt payments.

Net Income

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Bottom-line profit after all costs, expenses, interest, and taxes. Compare to cash flow from operations to check earnings quality — if cash flow consistently trails net income, accounting may be aggressive.

Net Income Common Stockholders

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Net income minus preferred share dividends — the profit available to common stockholders. The numerator for basic and diluted EPS.

Net Income From Continuing And Discontinued Operation

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Net income including both continuing and discontinued operations. Compare to standard Net Income to isolate the impact of discontinued business segments.

Operating Income

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Revenue minus all operating expenses (COGS, SG&A, R&D, depreciation). Shows profit from core business operations, excluding interest and taxes.

Other Income and Expenses

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Income or expenses from miscellaneous sources outside of core operations.

Research and Development

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total R&D spending over the trailing 12 months. View alongside R&D Margin to see this as a percentage of sales.

Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total revenue over the past 12 months (TTM). The top line of the income statement.

Sales Per Employee USD

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Dollars

Revenue divided by number of employees (USD). A simple workforce productivity measure. Tech companies often exceed $500K; retail may be under $200K.

Selling General and Administrative

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The aggregate total costs related to selling a firm's products and services, as well as all other general and administrative expenses (SG&A). Selling expenses include those directly related to generating sales (e.g., sales salaries, commissions, advertising, delivery expenses). General and administrative expenses include general company operations (e.g., officer and office salaries, office supplies, telephone, accounting and legal services, and business licenses and fees).How to use it: Track SG&A as a percentage of sales over time using the SG&A Margin metric. A declining percentage often signals improving operating leverage.

Shares Outstanding

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Shares outstanding from the latest corporate reports. May be more current than the diluted count from quarterly/annual filings.

Float

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Float — shares available for public trading, excluding restricted insider stock.

Short Interest Ratio

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Days to cover all short positions at average daily volume. Above 5 days is considered high

short interest.

Tax Rate

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Income tax provision as a percentage of pre-tax income. Unusually low or volatile tax rates deserve investigation — they may signal one-time benefits or aggressive tax strategies.

5-Year Avg. FCF ($M)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Average annual free cash flow over the last 5 years.

5-Year Avg. Net Profit ($M)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Average annual net profit over the last 5 years.

5-Year Avg. Sales ($M)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Average annual sales over the last 5 years.

10-Year Avg. FCF ($M) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Average annual free cash flow over the last 10 years.

10-Year Avg. Net Profit ($M) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Average annual net profit over the last 10 years.

10-Year Avg. Sales ($M) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Average annual sales over the last 10 years.

Operating Leverage (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Ratio of the percentage change in operating income to the percentage change in revenue over the trailing year. A value of 2.5 means 10% revenue growth produces 25% operating income growth, but also that 10% revenue decline produces 25% operating income decline. High operating leverage amplifies both upside and downside surprises.Note: Displayed as N/M when revenue change is less than ±1%.

Margin Trend Slope (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

OLS regression slope of quarterly operating margin over the trailing 20 quarters, expressed in basis points of margin change per quarter. Positive values indicate structurally improving margins; negative values indicate deterioration that may not yet appear in annual comparisons.How to use it: Far more informative than comparing two endpoints, since it uses all the data and captures the full trajectory. A company grinding from 12% to 18% over five years has a very different profile from one that jumped immediately then flatlined.

Stock Rover Balance Sheet Metrics

Accumulated Depreciation

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The total depreciation expense charged against assets over the company's history. High accumulated depreciation relative to Gross PP&E may indicate aging assets.

Cash

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total cash plus short-term investments as of the most recent quarter.

Cash Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

The cash ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a company's ability to pay off short-term liabilities with highly liquid assets. This is the most conservative measure of a company's liquidity position.General benchmarks: A ratio of at least 0.5 to 1 is often preferred. A ratio above 1 means the company can pay off all current liabilities with cash alone, but excess cash may also indicate inefficient capital deployment.

Cash & Short-term %

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Cash and short-term investments as a percentage of total assets. Shows the liquidity cushion relative to total company resources.

Cash as a % of Market Cap

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Cash and short-term investments as a percent of market capitalization.Note: Financial institutions report cash differently than other companies, so this metric should only be used to compare similar businesses.

Cash to Total Assets (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Cash divided by Total Assets is a liquidity measurement for the portion of a company's assets held in cash or marketable securities. Although a high ratio may indicate some degree of safety from a creditor's viewpoint, excess amounts of cash may be viewed as inefficient.

Current Assets

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Assets convertible to cash within one year (cash, receivables, inventory). The source of funds for day-to-day operations.

Current Liabilities

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

All obligations due within one year (payables, short-term debt). Compare to current assets via the Current Ratio.

Current Ratio

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Current assets divided by current liabilities.General benchmarks: Above 2.0 conservative; 1.5–2.0 healthy; below 1.0 is a red flag.

Days Inventory

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Estimated days to sell current inventory at the current sales rate.General benchmarks: Varies by industry. Rising days relative to peers may signal excess stock or slowing demand.

Days Sales Outstanding

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Average days to collect payment after a sale.General benchmarks: Under 45 efficient; 45–60 typical; above 60 may indicate slow-paying customers. Rising trend is

a warning.

Debt / Assets (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Total debt divided by total assets. Under 0.3 conservative; 0.3–0.6 moderate; above 0.6 high reliance on debt.

Debt / Equity

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Total debt divided by shareholders' equity. Measures reliance on borrowed money.General benchmarks: Under 0.5 conservative; 0.5–1.0 moderate; 1.0–2.0 leveraged; above 2.0 highly leveraged.

Debt / Net Current Assets (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Total debt divided by net current assets (Current Assets − Current Liabilities). Lower is better.

Equity

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total assets minus total liabilities, preferred stock, and intangibles. Also called book value or shareholders' equity — what would theoretically remain for common shareholders after liquidation.

Gross PP&E

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Gross PP&E is the sum of assets that are Property, Plant, or Equipment. These assets are usually critical to the company's operations and not easily liquidated. The gross value is not adjusted for accumulated depreciation.How to use it: Compare to Net PP&E to see how much of the asset base has been depreciated.

Intangibles

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Non-monetary assets without physical substance (goodwill, patents, trademarks, customer lists). High intangibles relative to total assets means much of the company's value cannot be easily liquidated.

Intangibles %

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Intangibles as a percentage of total assets. High values mean a large portion of the company's reported value is in hard-to-value, non-physical assets.

Interest Coverage

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

EBIT divided by interest expense. Measures ability to service debt.General benchmarks: Above 5x comfortable; 3–5x adequate; below 2x risky; below 1x cannot cover interest.

Inventory

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The estimated value of unsold goods. Rising inventory faster than sales may indicate weakening demand. Track via the Days Inventory metric.

Inventory %

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Inventory as a percentage of current assets. Lower is better — high values may indicate slow-moving stock.

Long Term Debt

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

All financial obligations with maturities beyond one year. Compare to equity (Debt/Equity) and EBITDA (Net Debt/EBITDA) to gauge leverage.

Long Term Debt / Total Capital

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Long-term debt divided by total capital (equity + debt). Under 30% conservative; 30–50% moderate; above 50% debt-heavy.

Accounts Payable as a % of Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Accounts payable as a percentage of sales. Higher values may indicate the company is taking longer to pay suppliers (which preserves cash but may strain relationships).

Net Debt

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total debt minus cash. Negative net debt means more cash than debt — a sign of financial strength.

Retained Earnings

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The cumulative net income of the company from the date of its inception (or reorganization) to the date of the financial statement, less cumulative distributions to shareholders either directly (dividends) or indirectly (treasury stock). Negative retained earnings means cumulative losses exceed cumulative profits.

Accounts Payable

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Money owed to suppliers for goods and services purchased on credit, due within one year.

Total Tax Payable

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

A liability reflecting taxes owed to federal, state, and local tax authorities. It is the carrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred and payable for statutory income,

sales, use, payroll, excise, real, property and other taxes.

Issuance of Debt

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total cash inflow from new debt issued.

Issuance of Long Term Debt

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Cash inflow from debt with maturity beyond one year.

Net PP&E

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Net PP&E is the sum of assets that are Property, Plant, or Equipment. These assets are usually critical to the company's operations and not easily liquidated. The value is net of accumulated depreciation on these assets.

Current Deferred Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Money received in advance for goods or services to be delivered within the next year. Growing deferred revenue is often a positive sign of future demand.

Non-Current Deferred Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Money received for goods or services not expected to be delivered within 12 months. Common for subscription-based and long-term contract businesses.

Current Accrued Expenses

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

An expense that has been incurred and recognized on the income statement but has not

actually been paid yet. Current accrued expenses must be paid within the current 12-month period.

Net PP&E %

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Property, Plant & Equipment as a percentage of total assets. High values indicate a capital-intensive business.

Net Cash as a % of Market Cap

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Cash and short-term investments minus total debt, as a percent of market capitalization. Positive values mean net cash; negative means net debt.Note: Financial institutions report cash differently than other companies, so this metric should only be used to compare similar businesses.

Non-Current Total Liabilities

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Financial obligations not due within the current fiscal year.

Quick Ratio

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

(Current Assets − Inventory) / Current Liabilities. Measures ability to meet short-term obligations with liquid assets.General benchmarks: Above 1.0 is safe; below 1.0 may indicate liquidity risk.

Receivables

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Amounts owed for goods or services delivered but not yet paid. Growing faster than sales can signal collection problems. Track via Days Sales Outstanding.

Receivables %

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Receivables as a percentage of current assets. Lower is better — high values may indicate collection issues.

Sloan Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The Sloan Ratio identifies companies with high accrual ratios, or high non-cash income or expenses. Sloan found that over a 40-year period, buying low-accrual companies and shorting high-accrual ones generated a return of more than twice the S&P 500. The ratio is computed by subtracting operating and investment cash flow from net income and dividing by total assets.General benchmarks: Between −10% and +10% is the safe zone. Results greater than 25% or less than −25% indicate earnings are likely made up of accruals. Accruals that continue across several quarters are a signal for doctored earnings.

Solvency Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

A measure of whether a company generates enough cash to stay solvent. Calculated by summing net income and depreciation and dividing by current liabilities and long-term debt.General benchmarks: Above 20% is considered good.

Tangible Equity

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Book value minus intangible assets — a conservative measure of the company's hard-asset net worth.

Total Assets

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The sum of all current and long-term assets owned by the company.

Total Debt

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Short-term plus long-term debt. Compare to EBITDA or equity for context.

Total Liabilities

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The sum of all current and long-term obligations owed by the company.

Total Liabilities And Equity

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total of all liabilities plus shareholders' equity. Should equal Total Assets.

Total Non-Current Assets

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Long-term assets expected to be held for more than one year.

Treasury Stock

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The portion of shares that a company keeps in its own treasury. Treasury stock may have come from a repurchase or buyback from shareholders, or may have never been issued to the public. These shares don't pay dividends, have no voting rights, and are not included in shares outstanding calculations.

Working Capital

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Current assets minus current liabilities — the capital for day-to-day operations. Negative working capital is normal for some industries (e.g., grocery chains that collect cash before paying suppliers).

Net Debt / EBITDA (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Net debt (total debt minus cash) divided by EBITDA. The most widely used institutional leverage metric, comparable across sectors where debt-to-equity is distorted by accounting differences.General benchmarks: Below 1.5x indicates conservative financing; 3x or above is considered leveraged; 5x or above is highly leveraged. Negative values occur either when the company holds more cash than debt (favorable) or when EBITDA is negative (unfavorable); negative EBITDA cases are flagged separately.

Stock Rover Cash Flow Statement Metrics

Cap Ex

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Capital expenditure over the trailing 12 months — spending on property, plant, and equipment. Compare to depreciation to see if the company invests enough to replace aging assets.

Cap Ex as a % of Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Capex as a percentage of sales. Under 5% is capital-light; 5–15% moderate; above 15% capital-heavy.

Dividend Coverage Ratio

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

TTM EPS divided by the forward annual dividend rate. Shows how many times earnings can cover the dividend.General benchmarks: Above 2.0x is well covered; below 1.0x means earnings don't cover the dividend.

Dividends Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total dividends paid to all shareholders (common, preferred, noncontrolling) over the trailing 12 months. Compare to free cash flow to assess sustainability.

Financing Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Net cash from financing activities. Includes debt issuance/repayment, equity issuance/buybacks, and dividends. Negative is often healthy (returning cash).

Free Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Cash from operations minus capex. The cash available for dividends, buybacks, debt reduction, or acquisitions. Consistently positive and growing FCF is a hallmark of a high-quality business.

Free Cash Flow Payout Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

This alternative dividend payout ratio aims to be more accurate by excluding accounting earnings and including only actual cash generation. Calculated as Dividend Per Share as a percent of Free Cash Flow per Share. Note that the Forward Dividend Yield is used along with the TTM Free Cash Flow.General benchmarks: Values less than 70% are considered safe; above 100% means the company pays more in dividends than it generates in free cash flow, which is unsustainable long-term.

Free Cash Flow as a % of Net Income

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Free cash flow as a percentage of net income. Above 80% indicates high earnings quality; below 50% may signal aggressive accounting or heavy capex needs.

Free Cash Flow as a % of Sales

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Free cash flow as a percentage of sales. Above 15% is excellent; 5–15% solid; below 5% indicates poor cash conversion.

Investing Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Cash spent on capital investments and acquisitions. Negative is normal for growing businesses; positive may indicate asset sales.

Maintenance Cap Ex (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Maintenance Capital Expenditure attempts to isolate the ongoing cost portion of capex and exclude the growth capex that is an investment in future sales. We use Bruce Greenwald's method, which multiplies the long-term Gross PP&E to Sales ratio by the current year's increase in sales and subtracts that from Cap Ex.How to use it: Subtract from total capex to estimate how much is growth capex (optional) vs. maintenance capex (required).

Operating Cash Flow

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Cash from operations (CFO) over the trailing 12 months. Unlike net income, CFO is harder to manipulate and excludes non-cash items. If CFO consistently exceeds net income, earnings quality is high.

Owner Earnings

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Owner Earnings is cash flow available to shareholders, a measure of how much money the company generates for its owners. Warren Buffett values this measurement and defines it as net income plus depreciation and amortization, less capital expenditure and change in working capital.

Payout Ratio

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Dividend per share as a percentage of diluted EPS. Shows what fraction of earnings is returned as dividends.General benchmarks: Under 40% is conservative; 40–60% moderate; 60–80% elevated; above 80% may not be sustainable (except REITs by design).

Stock Proceeds

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Net cash from issuing stock. Negative values mean more buybacks than issuance (shareholder-friendly). Persistent positive values mean ongoing dilution.

Stock Based Compensation

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Millions of Dollars

The annual cost of stock-based compensation (equity grants to employees). Although a non-cash expense, it represents real dilution. See SBC % of FCF for context.

SBC % of Free Cash Flow (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Stock-based compensation as a percentage of free cash flow. Measures how much of reported free cash flow is effectively offset by equity dilution granted to employees. A ratio of 40% means shareholders are giving back nearly half the cash generation through dilution.General benchmarks: Above 30% warrants caution; above 50% means most of the reported FCF is illusory from a shareholder perspective. Particularly relevant for technology and growth companies.

Cash Conversion Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Operating cash flow divided by EBITDA. Measures how efficiently reported earnings convert to actual cash. Unlike FCF-to-CFO, this compares cash generation directly to the accrual-based earnings figure, catching working capital games and depreciation schedule manipulation.General benchmarks: Consistently above 1.0 indicates high-quality earnings with minimal accrual manipulation; below 0.7 is a warning sign.

FCF Consistency (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Percentage of trailing ten years (or maximum available history) in which the company generated positive free cash flow. A perfect score of 100% means positive FCF in every year of the past decade, indicating a fundamentally cash-generative business model.How to use it: Income investors should screen on this metric since a single bad FCF year can trigger a dividend cut. Pairs naturally with Dividend Safety Score and FCF payout ratio.

Stock Rover Technical Indicators Metrics

Bollinger Percent 20 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Shows where the price lies within the 20-day Bollinger Bands as a percentage. A value of 100 means the price is at the Upper Bollinger Band, and 0 means the price is at the Lower Bollinger Band.Values can go above 100 or below 0 when prices break outside the bands, which may signal overbought or oversold conditions respectively.

Bollinger Percent 50 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Shows where the price lies within the 50-day Bollinger Bands as a percentage. A value of 100 means the price is at the Upper Bollinger Band, and 0 means the price is at the Lower Bollinger Band.Values can go above 100 or below 0 when prices break outside the bands, which may signal overbought or oversold conditions respectively.

Bollinger Spread 20 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The dollar difference between the upper and lower 20-day Bollinger Bands.

Bollinger Spread 50 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The dollar difference between the upper and lower 50-day Bollinger Bands.

EMA 20 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Exponential Moving Average price over the last 20 days. EMAs give more weight to recent prices, making them more responsive to new data than Simple Moving Averages.

EMA 50 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Exponential Moving Average price over the last 50 days. EMAs give more weight to recent prices, making them more responsive to new data than Simple Moving Averages.

EMA 120 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Exponential Moving Average price over the last 120 days. EMAs give more weight to recent prices, making them more responsive to new data than Simple Moving Averages.

EMA 120 Adjusted (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Exponential Moving Average over 120 days using dividend-adjusted prices.

EMA 200 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Exponential Moving Average price over the last 200 days. EMAs give more weight to recent prices, making them more responsive to new data than Simple Moving Averages.

MACD Crossover Days (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The number of business days since the MACD indicator last crossed the signal line. When the Moving Average Convergence Divergence indicator crossover is less than a week old, the signal is considered current and actionable.

MACD Divergence (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The difference between the MACD indicator and its signal line. When this indicator has turned positive, the Moving Average Convergence Divergence indicator suggests a buy; when it has turned negative, it suggests a sell.How to use it: The further the divergence from zero, the stronger the momentum signal.

Money Flow Index

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Volume-weighted RSI combining price and volume (14 days). Range 0–100.General benchmarks: Above 80 overbought; below 20 oversold.

Price vs 20-Day Avg (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price as a percentage of the 20-day average. Above 100% means the stock trades above its 20-day average.

Price vs 50-Day Avg (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price as a percentage of the 50-day average. Above 100% means the stock trades above its 50-day average.

Price vs 120-Day Avg (%) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price as a percentage of the 120-day average. Above 100% means the stock trades above its 120-day average.

Price vs 200-Day Avg (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Current price as a percentage of the 200-day average. Above 100% means the stock trades above its 200-day average.

Relative Strength Index

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Relative Strength Index (RSI) is a technical indicator that compares the magnitude of recent gains to recent losses over the past 14 trading days.General benchmarks: Above 70 is generally considered overbought (price may be due for a pullback); below 30 is oversold

(may be due for a bounce); 40–60 is neutral.

SMA 20

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Simple Moving Average price over the last 20 days.

SMA 50

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Simple Moving Average price over the last 50 days.

SMA 120 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Simple Moving Average price over the last 120 days.

SMA 120 Adjusted (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Simple Moving Average over 120 days using dividend-adjusted prices.

SMA 200

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Simple Moving Average price over the last 200 days.

Stock Rover Grades and Scores Metrics

Altman Z-Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Ratio

Altman Z-Score estimates bankruptcy probability using working capital, retained earnings, EBIT, market cap, and sales relative to assets.General benchmarks: Above 3.0 safe; 1.8–3.0 gray zone; below 1.8 distress. Not scored for banks.

Beneish M-Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

A statistical model for determining if the company's earnings have a high probability of accounting manipulation. Professor Beneish found that investing in low M-Score stocks and shorting high M-Score stocks would have outperformed the market by about 15% over the 7-year period he studied.General benchmarks: An M-Score rating over −1.78 suggests possible earnings manipulation; below −1.78 suggests earnings are NOT manipulated.

Growth Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0–100 score ranking growth based on 5-year history and forward estimates for EBITDA, sales, and EPS growth.General benchmarks: 80+ top tier; 50–80 above average; below 30 weak.

Morningstar Financial Health Grade

Chartable: No

Unit: Grade

The Financial Health Grade from Morningstar based on Financial Leverage (assets/equity) from the most recent quarter's balance sheet, cash on the balance sheet, cash flows and free cash flows, and their trend.General benchmarks: A or B indicates a strong balance sheet; D or F indicates potential financial distress.

Morningstar Growth Grade

Chartable: No

Unit: Grade

Morningstar A–F grade based on historical sales growth trajectory.

Morningstar Profitability Grade

Chartable: No

Unit: Grade

The Profitability Grade from Morningstar based on the average level of a company's returns on capital over the past 5 years, its capital return trend, and consistency.General benchmarks: A or B indicates durable profitability; D or F indicates weak or deteriorating returns.

Piotroski F Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Piotroski F-Score evaluates financial strength using 9 binary criteria covering profitability, leverage, and efficiency.General benchmarks: 8–9 strong; 5–7 average; 0–2 weak.

Quality Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0–100 score ranking quality using ROIC, net margin, gross margin, interest coverage, and debt/equity.General benchmarks: 80+ high quality; 50–80 average; below 30 weak.

Sentiment Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0–100 score measuring market sentiment using short interest, recent returns, proximity to 52-week high, and MACD signals.General benchmarks: 80+ strong momentum; below 30 in a downtrend.

Value Score (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Our value score looks at EV/EBITDA, P/E, EPS Predictability, Price/Tangible Book, and Price/Sales. The Price/Tangible Book and Price/Sales values are compared within a sector

whereas the other metrics are compared across all stocks with adequate data. The best companies score a 100 and the worst score a 0.General benchmarks: 80+ is deep value; 50–80 is reasonably valued; below 30 is expensive relative to peers.

Dividend Safety Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Number

Weighted composite score (0‑100) signaling the likelihood a company can sustain and grow its dividend. Combines six inputs — FCF payout ratio (30%), net debt/EBITDA (20%), interest coverage (15%), cash flow predictability (15%), consecutive dividend growth years (10%), and Altman Z‑Score (10%). Financial sector companies have the Z‑Score weight redistributed among the remaining factors. Non‑dividend payers receive N/A.Score bands: Very Safe (80+), Safe (60‑79), Borderline (40‑59), Unsafe (20‑39), Cut Risk (under 20).

Stock Rover Valuation Range Metrics

5-Year Price / Book Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current P/B compared to its 5-year high and low (graphical). Shows whether the current valuation is historically expensive or cheap.

5-Year Book Yield Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

A graphical presentation of today's Book Yield (the inverse of a P/B ratio) versus the lowest and highest yields this stock has had over the past 5 years. The sort or filter value is today's value as a percent of the range, where a high percent indicates a good relative value.

5-Year Price / Cash Flow Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current P/CF compared to its 5-year high and low (graphical). Shows whether the current valuation is historically expensive or cheap.

5-Year Cash Flow Yield Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

A graphical presentation of today's Cash Flow Yield (the inverse of a P/CF ratio) versus the lowest and highest yields this stock has had over the past 5 years. The sort or filter value is today's value as a percent of the range, where a high percent indicates a good relative value.

5-Year Price / Earnings Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current P/E compared to its 5-year high and low (graphical). Shows whether the current valuation is historically expensive or cheap.

5-Year Earnings Yield Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

A graphical presentation of today's Earnings Yield (the inverse of a P/E ratio) versus the lowest and highest yields this stock has had over the past 5 years. The sort or filter value is today's value as a percent of the range, where a high percent indicates a good relative value.

5-Year Price / Free Cash Flow Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current P/FCF compared to its 5-year high and low (graphical). Shows whether the current valuation is historically expensive or cheap.

5-Year Free Cash Flow Yield Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

A graphical presentation of today's Free Cash Flow Yield (the inverse of a P/FCF ratio) versus the lowest and highest yields this stock has had over the past 5 years. The sort or filter value is today's value as a percent of the range, where a high percent indicates a good relative value.

5-Year Price / Sales Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current P/S compared to its 5-year high and low (graphical). Shows whether the current valuation is historically expensive or cheap.

5-Year Sales Yield Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

A graphical presentation of today's Sales Yield (the inverse of a P/S ratio) versus the lowest and highest yields this stock has had over the past 5 years. The sort or filter value is today's value as a percent of the range, where a high percent indicates a good relative value.

5-Year Price / Tangible Book Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

Current P/TB compared to its 5-year high and low (graphical). Shows whether the current valuation is historically expensive or cheap.

5-Year Tangible Book Yield Range

Chartable: No

Unit: Current Percent of Range

A graphical presentation of today's Tangible Book Yield (the inverse of a P/TB ratio) versus the lowest and highest yields this stock has had over the past 5 years. The sort or filter value is today's value as a percent of the range, where a high percent indicates a good relative value.

Cash Flow Predictability Percentile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The percentile rank for Cash Flow predictability compares up to 10 years of quarterly reports to find the least volatile quarter-over-quarter trends. Companies with strong seasonality are not penalized since a Q4 value will only be compared with other Q4 values.How to use it: A key component of the Dividend Safety Score. Predictable cash flows are essential for sustainable dividends.

EPS Predictability Percentile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The percentile rank for EPS predictability compares up to 10 years of quarterly reports to find the least volatile quarter-over-quarter trends. Companies with strong seasonality are not penalized by this calculation since a Q4 value will only be compared with other Q4 values.How to use it: High predictability makes valuation models more reliable. Pair with forward estimates for greater confidence in projections.

Stock Rover Valuation Yields Metrics

Book Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Book value (equity) per share divided by the current stock price — the inverse of P/B, expressed as a percentage. Above 100% means the stock trades below book value.

Cash Flow Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Cash flow per share divided by the current stock price — the inverse of P/CF, expressed as a percentage. Above 10% is generally attractive.

Earnings Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Earnings per share divided by the current stock price, expressed as a percentage. This is the inverse of the P/E ratio and puts valuation in yield form for easy comparison to bond yields and other income streams.How to use it: Compare to Treasury yields or corporate bond yields to gauge whether stocks are offering adequate compensation for equity risk.General benchmarks: Above 7% is generally attractive; 4–7% is typical for large caps; below 4% suggests premium pricing.

FCF to CFO

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Free cash flow as a percentage of cash from operations. Shows how much operating cash flow remains after capital expenditures.General benchmarks: Above 70% is capital-light; 40–70% is typical; below 30% means heavy capital spending.

Free Cash Flow Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Free cash flow per share divided by the current stock price — the inverse of P/FCF. The strictest cash-based yield metric.General benchmarks: Above 5% is attractive;

above 8% is strong.

Sales Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Sales per share divided by the current stock price — the inverse of the P/S ratio, expressed as a percentage. Higher is better.

Tangible Book Yield

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

Tangible book value per share divided by the current stock price. Excludes intangible assets for a more conservative view of asset backing.

Owner Earnings Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percent

Owner earnings expressed as a percentage of market capitalization. Owner earnings are the Buffett-derived measure of true cash generation (net income plus depreciation minus maintenance capex and working capital changes). This yield version makes owner earnings directly comparable across companies of different sizes.How to use it: When owner earnings yield exceeds the 10-year Treasury yield, equities may be attractive on a pure cash-return basis.

Stock Rover Volume Metrics

1-Day $Volume

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 1-day dollar volume (shares traded x price).

1-Day Volume

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 1-day trading trading volume (number of shares).

5-Day $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 5-day average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

2-Day $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 2-day average dollar volume of the stock.

5-Day Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 5-day average trading volume (number of shares).

2-Day Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 2-day average trading volume (number of shares).

10-Day $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 10-day average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

10-Day Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 10-day average trading volume (number of shares).

1-Month $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 1-month average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

1-Month Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 1-month average daily volume of the stock.

3-Month $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 3-month average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

3-Month Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 3-month average daily volume of the stock.

6-Month $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 6-month average daily dollar volume of the stock.

6-Month Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 6-month average daily volume of the stock.

YTD $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
This calendar year's average daily dollar volume of the stock.

YTD Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
This calendar year's average daily volume.

1-Year $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 1-year average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

1-Year Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 1-year average trading volume (number of shares).

2-Year $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 2-year average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

2-Year Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 2-year average trading volume (number of shares).

3-Year $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 3-year average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

3-Year Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 3-year average trading volume (number of shares).

5-Year $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 5-year average dollar volume (shares traded x price).

5-Year Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 5-year average trading volume (number of shares).

10-Year $Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The 10-year average daily dollar volume of the stock.

10-Year Volume (Avg)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
The 10-year average daily volume of the stock.

Volume vs Average (3m)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Today's volume as a percentage of the 3-month average. Above 150% is notable; above 300%

often signals a significant event.

Stock Rover Returns vs. Industry Metrics

1-Day Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 1 day. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

5-Day Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its industry over 5 days, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its industry. Positive values indicate outperformance.

2-Day Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its industry over 2 days, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its industry. Positive values indicate outperformance.

10-Day Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 10 days. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

1-Month Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 1 month. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

3-Month Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 3 months. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

6-Month Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 6 months. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

YTD Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its industry since the year's start, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its industry. Positive values indicate outperformance.

1-Year Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its industry over 1 year, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its industry. Positive values indicate outperformance.

2-Year Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 2 years. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

3-Year Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 3 years. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

5-Year Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 5 years. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

10-Year Return vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its industry average return over 10 years. Positive values indicate the stock outperformed its industry peers.

15-Year Return vs Industry (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its industry over 15 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its industry. Positive values indicate outperformance.

20-Year Return vs Industry (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its industry over 20 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its industry. Positive values indicate outperformance.

Stock Rover Returns vs. Sector Metrics

1-Day Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 1 day, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

5-Day Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 5 days, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

2-Day Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 2 days, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

10-Day Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return minus its sector average return over 10 days. Positive values indicate sector outperformance.

1-Month Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 1 month, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

3-Month Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 3 months, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

6-Month Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 6 months, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

YTD Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector since the year's start, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

1-Year Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 1 year, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

2-Year return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 2 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

3-Year Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 3 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

5-Year Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 5 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

10-Year Return vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 10 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

15-Year Return vs Sector (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 15 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

20-Year Return vs Sector (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock versus that of its sector over 20 years, calculated as the stock's return minus the market-cap-weighted average return of stocks in its sector. Positive values indicate outperformance.

Stock Rover Returns vs. S&P 500 Metrics

1-Day Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 1 day. Positive values indicate outperformance.

5-Day Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock minus that of the S&P 500 over 5 days. Positive values indicate outperformance.

2-Day Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock minus that of the S&P 500 over 2 days.

10-Day Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 10 days. Positive values indicate outperformance.

1-Month Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 1 month. Positive values indicate outperformance.

3-Month Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 3 months. Positive values indicate outperformance.

6-Month Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 6 months. Positive values indicate outperformance.

YTD Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over year-to-date. Positive values indicate outperformance.

1-Year Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 1 year. Positive values indicate outperformance.

2-Year Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 2 years. Positive values indicate outperformance.

3-Year Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 3 years. Positive values indicate outperformance.

5-Year Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 5 years. Positive values indicate outperformance.

10-Year Return vs S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The stock's total return (including dividends) minus the S&P 500's total return over 10 years. Positive values indicate outperformance.

Annualized 2-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the 2-year total return less that of the S&P 500.

Annualized 3-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the 3-year total return less that of the S&P 500.

Annualized 5-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the 5-year total return less that of the S&P 500.

Annualized 10-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the 10-year total return less that of the S&P 500.

15-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock minus that of the S&P 500 over 15 years.

20-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The total return including dividends of the stock minus that of the S&P 500 over 20 years.

Annualized 15-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the 15-year total return less that of the S&P 500.

Annualized 20-Year Return vs S&P 500 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The geometric average of the 20-year total return less that of the S&P 500.

Stock Rover Profitability vs. Industry Metrics

EBITDA Margin vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's EBITDA margin minus the industry average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its industry peers.

Gross Margin vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's gross margin minus the industry average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its industry peers.

Net Margin vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's net margin minus the industry average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its industry peers.

Operating Margin vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's operating margin minus the industry average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its industry peers.

Return on Assets vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's return on assets minus the industry average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its industry peers.

Return on Equity vs Industry

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's return on equity minus the industry average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its industry peers.

Stock Rover Profitability vs. Sector Metrics

Return on Assets vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's return on assets minus the sector average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its sector peers.

Return on Equity vs Sector

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This company's return on equity minus the sector average. Positive values indicate the company outperforms its sector peers.

Stock Rover Industry Deciles Metrics

Dividend Yield Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Dividend Yield among all companies in the same industry. Companies with the highest yields score a 1 and the lowest yielding companies score a 10.

Financial Safety Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1–10 rank of this company's financial health versus industry peers. 1 is best; 10 is worst.

Growth Industry Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1–10 rank of this company's growth versus industry peers. 1 is best; 10 is worst.

Price / Book Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Book ratio among all companies in the same industry. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Cash Flow Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Cash Flow ratio among all companies in the same industry. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Earnings Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Earnings ratio among all companies in the same industry. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Free Cash Flow Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Free Cash Flow ratio among all companies in the same industry. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Sales Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Sales ratio among all companies in the same industry. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Profitability Industry Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 1–10 rank of a company's profitability versus that of its industry peers. Companies with the highest Return on Assets and Return on Equity values will have a rank of 1.How to use it: A rank of 1–3 indicates top-tier profitability within the industry.

Quality Industry Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 1–10 rank of a company's Quality Score versus that of its industry peers. Companies with the highest quality score will have a rank of 1.

Sentiment Industry Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1–10 rank of this company's market sentiment versus industry peers. 1 is best; 10 is worst.

Value Industry Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 1–10 rank of a company's Value Score versus that of its industry peers. Companies with the best valuation score will have a rank of 1. Companies with the most expensive valuation will have a rank of 10.

Stock Rover Sector Deciles Metrics

Dividend Yield Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Dividend Yield among all companies in the same sector. Companies with the highest yields score a 1 and the lowest yielding companies score a 10.

Financial Safety Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1–10 rank of this company's financial health versus sector peers. 1 is best; 10 is worst.

Growth Sector Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1–10 rank of this company's growth versus sector peers. 1 is best; 10 is worst.

Price / Book Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Book ratio among all companies in the same sector. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Cash Flow Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Cash Flow ratio among all companies in the same sector. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Earnings Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Earnings ratio among all companies in the same sector. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Free Cash Flow Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Free Cash Flow ratio among all companies in the same sector. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Price / Sales Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The decile rank of the company's Price/Sales ratio among all companies in the same sector. Companies that are cheapest by this valuation measure score a 1 and the most expensively ranked companies score a 10.

Profitability Sector Decile

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 1–10 rank of a company's profitability versus that of its sector peers. Companies with the highest Return on Assets and Return on Equity values will have a rank of 1.

Quality Sector Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 1–10 rank of a company's Quality Score versus that of its sector peers. Companies with the highest quality score will have a rank of 1.

Sentiment Sector Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1–10 rank of this company's market sentiment versus sector peers. 1 is best; 10 is worst.

Value Sector Decile (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 1–10 rank of a company's Value Score versus that of its sector peers. Companies with the best valuation score will have a rank of 1. Companies with the most expensive valuation will have a rank of 10.

Stock Rover Portfolio Reporting Metrics

Last Transaction

Chartable: No

Unit: Calendar Date

Date of the most recent transaction in Stock Rover.

Yield (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Income rate of return from dividends and distributions.

Start Value

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The value of the portfolio or holding before the market opens on the reporting start date. This is effectively the closing value of the prior trading day so stocks that are sold on the reporting start date are included in this Start Value.

Start Basis

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Cost basis on the reporting start date.

Unrealized Gain at Start

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Unrealized gain (value − basis) at the start of the reporting period.

End Value

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The value of the portfolio or holding at market close on the reporting end date. Stocks that were purchased on the reporting end date are included in this value and stocks that were sold

are not.

Value Change (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Simple percentage change in value from start to end. Affected by buys/sells, not just appreciation.

Unrealized Gain at End

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Unrealized gain (value − basis) at the end of the reporting period.

End Basis

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Cost basis on the reporting end date.

Inflows and Trade Appreciation

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Net cash/stock inflows plus trade appreciation. Buying = positive inflow; selling = outflow.

Inflows (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Todo

Appreciation ($)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Price appreciation over the reporting period (ending − starting − inflows).

Total Gain ($)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Total value change (price appreciation + dividends) during the reporting period.

Total Gain ($)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Value change (price + dividends) displayed as number and bar chart.

Appreciation (%)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Simple price appreciation percentage (excludes dividends).

Net Activity

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Net dollar change from buys and sells during the reporting period.

Fees ($)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Brokerage fees during the reporting period.

Income ($)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Total dividends accrued during the reporting period.

Realized Gain ($)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Dollar gain/loss from shares sold during the reporting period.

Time Weighted Return (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Time-weighted return including dividends. Comparable to a stock/fund return because it removes the effect of cash flow timing.

Timing

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Percentage points added (or lost) by having more money invested during good periods. Difference between IRR and time-weighted return.

Annualized Yield (%)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Dividends earned / average value / reporting duration in years.

Invested % Avg

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Average percent of portfolio in equities (vs. cash) during the period.

Period Rate of Return (IRR)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Money-weighted (personal) return including dividends (IRR). Accounts for the timing and size of cash flows.

Annual Rate of Return (IRR)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Money-weighted return annualized. May appear large for short periods due to compounding.

Return on Investment (ROI)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Simple Return on Investment. Less accurate than IRR when there are significant inflows or outflows.

Max Drawdown

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Largest peak-to-trough portfolio decline during the reporting period.

Sharpe Ratio

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Sharpe Ratio for the reporting period. Above 1.0 good; above 2.0 very good.

S&P 500 Correlation

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Correlation of daily returns with the S&P 500. 1.0 = identical movement; 0 = no relationship; −1.0 = opposite.

S&P 500 Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

S&P 500 total return (including dividends) over the reporting period.

Return vs. S&P 500 (IRR)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Money-weighted (personal) return minus S&P 500 return; reflects the timing of your cash flows. Positive = outperformance.

Return vs. S&P 500 (TWR)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Portfolio time-weighted return minus the S&P 500 — the correct basis for comparing to an index, because it removes the effect of your cash-flow timing. Positive = outperformance.

Beta

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Portfolio beta over the reporting period. 1.0 = market-like risk; above 1.0 more volatile.

Risk Adjusted Return vs. S&P 500

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Portfolio return / relative volatility − S&P return. High values indicate stock-picking skill.

Average Value

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average daily market value during the reporting period.

Average Basis

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Average daily cost basis during the reporting period.

Percent of Total Return

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Approximation of this holding's contribution to portfolio return.

Percent of End Value

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

This holding's current value as a percentage of portfolio total.

Percent of Start Value

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
This holding's starting value as a percentage of portfolio total.

Volatility

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Annualized standard deviation of daily portfolio returns.

S&P 500 Volatility

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Annualized standard deviation of daily S&P 500 returns.

Avg. Cash and Asset Value

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
Average daily cash balance during the reporting period.

Stock Rover Earnings Estimate Details Metrics

Average EPS Estimate Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The average analyst EPS estimate for the current quarter.

Average EPS Estimate Next Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The average analyst EPS estimate for the next quarter.

Average EPS Estimate Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The average analyst EPS estimate for the next fiscal year.

EPS Surprise (Premium Plus)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The percent difference between the last announced quarter's pro forma earnings and the consensus estimate. Positive values indicate an earnings beat; negative values indicate a miss.

Revenue Surprise (Ultimate)

Chartable: Yes

Unit: Percentage

The percent difference between the last announced quarter's revenue and the consensus estimate. Positive values indicate a revenue beat; negative values indicate a miss.

High EPS Estimate Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The highest analyst EPS estimate for the current quarter.

High EPS Estimate Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The highest analyst EPS estimate for the current fiscal year.

High EPS Estimate Next Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The highest analyst EPS estimate for the next quarter.

High EPS Estimate Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The highest analyst EPS estimate for the next fiscal year.

Low EPS Estimate Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The lowest analyst EPS estimate for the current quarter.

Low EPS Estimate Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The lowest analyst EPS estimate for the current fiscal year.

Low EPS Estimate Next Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The lowest analyst EPS estimate for the next quarter.

Low EPS Estimate Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Dollars
The lowest analyst EPS estimate for the next fiscal year.

Number of EPS Analysts Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of EPS analysts covering the current quarter.

Number of EPS Analysts Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of EPS analysts covering the current fiscal year.

Number of EPS Analysts Next Quarter (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of EPS analysts covering the next quarter.

Number of EPS Analysts Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of EPS analysts covering the next fiscal year.

Quarterly EPS Surprise (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

A graphical display of how much quarterly pro forma earnings have beaten or fallen short of analyst estimates.

Quarterly Revenue Surprise (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Graph

A graphical display of how much quarterly revenue has beaten or fallen short of analyst estimates.

Stock Rover Revenue Estimate Details Metrics

Average Sales Estimate Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The average analyst sales estimate for the current quarter.

Average Sales Estimate Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The average analyst sales estimate for the current fiscal year.

Average Sales Estimate Next Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The average analyst sales estimate for the next quarter.

Average Sales Estimate Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The average analyst sales estimate for the next fiscal year.

High Sales Estimate Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The highest analyst sales estimate for the current quarter.

High Sales Estimate Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The highest analyst sales estimate for the current fiscal year.

High Sales Estimate Next Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The highest analyst sales estimate for the next quarter.

High Sales Estimate Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The highest analyst sales estimate for the next fiscal year.

Low Sales Estimate Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The lowest analyst sales estimate for the current quarter.

Low Sales Estimate Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The lowest analyst sales estimate for the current fiscal year.

Low Sales Estimate Next Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The lowest analyst sales estimate for the next quarter.

Low Sales Estimate Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Millions of Dollars
The lowest analyst sales estimate for the next fiscal year.

Number of Sales Analysts Current Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of sales analysts covering the current quarter.

Number of Sales Analysts Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of sales analysts covering the current fiscal year.

Number of Sales Analysts Next Qtr (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of sales analysts covering the next quarter.

Number of Sales Analysts Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Number
Number of sales analysts covering the next fiscal year.

Sales Growth Current Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Expected sales growth for the current fiscal year based on analyst estimates.

Sales Growth Next Year (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Expected sales growth for the next fiscal year based on analyst estimates.

Stock Rover EPS Estimate Trends Metrics

Current Qtr EPS Estimate 7 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current quarter as of 7 days ago.

Current Qtr EPS Estimate 30 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current quarter as of 30 days ago.

Current Qtr EPS Estimate 60 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current quarter as of 60 days ago.

Current Qtr EPS Estimate 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current quarter as of 90 days ago.

Current Qtr Estimate vs 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage change in the current quarter's EPS estimate since 90 days ago. Rising estimates are bullish.

Next Qtr EPS Estimate 7 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next quarter as of 7 days ago.

Next Qtr EPS Estimate 30 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next quarter as of 30 days ago.

Next Qtr EPS Estimate 60 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next quarter as of 60 days ago.

Next Qtr EPS Estimate 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next quarter as of 90 days ago.

Next Qtr Estimate vs 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage change in the next quarter's EPS estimate since 90 days ago. Rising estimates are bullish.

Current Year EPS Estimate 7 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year as of 7 days ago.

Current Year EPS Estimate 30 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year as of 30 days ago.

Current Year EPS Estimate 60 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year as of 60 days ago.

Current Year EPS Estimate 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year as of 90 days ago.

Current Year Estimate vs 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage change in the current fiscal year's EPS estimate since 90 days ago. Rising estimates are bullish.

Next Year EPS Estimate 7 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next fiscal year as of 7 days ago.

Next Year EPS Estimate 30 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next fiscal year as of 30 days ago.

Next Year EPS Estimate 60 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next fiscal year as of 60 days ago.

Next Year EPS Estimate 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

The consensus EPS estimate for the next fiscal year as of 90 days ago.

Next Year Estimate vs 90 Days Ago (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage change in the next fiscal year's EPS estimate since 90 days ago. Rising estimates are bullish.

Stock Rover EPS Revisions Metrics

Earnings Revision Breadth (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Normalized score from −100 to +100 representing the net direction of analyst EPS estimate revisions over the past 30 days for the current fiscal year. Calculated as upward revisions minus downward revisions divided by total revisions. A score of +100 means every analyst revised upward; −100 means every analyst revised downward.How to use it: More useful than raw revision counts because it is comparable across stocks with different analyst coverage levels. One of the strongest short-term return predictors in quantitative research.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Profile Metrics

12b-1 Fees (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Annual marketing/distribution fees inside a fund's expense ratio. Funds with no 12b-1 fees are generally preferable.

Benchmark (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The broad market index used to benchmark the fund's performance.

Category (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Morningstar category for the ETF or fund.

Category Group (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Higher-level Morningstar group.

Enhanced Index Fund (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A value of 1 indicates that this is an Enhanced Index Fund. Enhanced index funds attempt to better the index by adding value or reducing volatility with selective stock-picking.

Expense Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Net annual fee charged to shareholders.General benchmarks: Below 0.10% very low (index funds); 0.10–0.50% reasonable; above 1.0% expensive.

Fund of Funds (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

1 = invests in other funds rather than individual stocks.

Index Fund (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

1 = this is an index fund.

Leveraged Fund (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

1 = uses leverage to amplify returns (and losses).

Holdings Update Date (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date top holdings were last updated.

Holding Statistics Date (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Date

Date holding statistics were last updated.

Average Style Box (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percent

The weighted average Morningstar style box score for the fund. The style box score is encoded such that Large Cap holdings score 1 for Value, 2 for Blend, and 3 for Growth. Mid Cap holdings score 4 for Value, 5 for Blend, and 6 for Growth. Small Cap holdings score 7 for Value, 8 for Blend, and 9 for Growth.

Number of Holdings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of long positions in the fund.

Number of Stock Holdings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of long stock positions.

Number of Bond Holdings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Number of bond positions.

Number of Holdings Net (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Net positions (long minus short).

Total Market Value (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Total market value of long positions.

Top 10 Weighting (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percent

Percent of fund value in the 10 largest holdings. Above 50% = concentrated; below 20% = broadly diversified.

Net Asset Value (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Dollars

Net Asset Value — per-share value of fund assets minus liabilities.

Insured Muni Fund (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A value of 1 indicates that the fund invests in municipal bonds that are insured against default by a private insurance company.

Issuer (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The firm that issues this fund.

Lifecycle Fund (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

1 = target-date fund geared toward a specific time horizon.

Manager Tenure (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Years the current fund manager has been in the role.

Morningstar Rating (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 1 to 5 star rating computed by Morningstar to measure risk-adjusted return relative to similar funds. The best performers receive a 5.General benchmarks: 5 stars = top performers; 4 = above average; 3 = average; 1–2 = below average.

Net Assets ($M USD) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Total fund assets in millions of USD.

Socially Responsible Fund (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

1 = selects investments for non-economic reasons (environmental, social, governance).

Strategic Beta (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

1 = uses alternative weighting methods (not market-cap weighted). Blurs the line between passive and active investing.

Average Style (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Weighted average Morningstar Style Box score. Large Cap = 1 (Value), 2 (Blend), 3 (Growth); Mid = 4–6; Small = 7–9.

Turnover Ratio (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The percent of the fund's holdings that have been replaced over a year. Low turnover ratios reduce costs and the capital gains on which shareholders pay taxes. Index funds can have turnover ratios of just a few percent, but aggressive small cap funds and bond funds will have much higher turnovers.

Tracking Error (1-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Annualized standard deviation of the difference between the fund's returns and its benchmark's over the trailing year. Near zero means a faithful index fund; large values mean the fund behaves differently than its index.

Tracking Error (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Annualized standard deviation of the difference between the fund's returns and its benchmark's over the trailing three years. Near zero means a faithful index fund.

Tracking Error (5-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Annualized standard deviation of the difference between the fund's returns and its benchmark's over the trailing five years.

Tax-Cost Ratio (1-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Morningstar's estimate of the annualized percentage of return lost to taxes on distributions over the trailing year, for an investor in the highest federal bracket. Lower is better in taxable accounts.

Tax-Cost Ratio (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Morningstar's estimate of the annualized percentage of return lost to taxes on distributions over the trailing three years, for an investor in the highest federal bracket.

Tax-Cost Ratio (5-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Morningstar's estimate of the annualized percentage of return lost to taxes on distributions over the trailing five years, for an investor in the highest federal bracket.

SEC 30-Day Yield (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The standardized yield all funds must compute the same way: the last 30 days of interest and dividend income, net of expenses, annualized. The best number for comparing fund income because it reflects current holdings and current rates.

SEC 30-Day Yield (Unsubsidized) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The SEC 30-day yield before fee waivers and expense reimbursements. A gap below the

subsidized yield means the advisor is propping up income with waivers that may expire.

Premium/Discount (1-Month Avg) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Average gap between the ETF's market price and its net asset value over the past month. Positive means buyers paid a premium over the value of the holdings; negative means the ETF traded at a discount.

Premium/Discount (1-Year Avg) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Average gap between the ETF's market price and its net asset value over the past year. Persistent premiums mean you overpay buying; persistent discounts shortchange you selling.

Premium/Discount (1-Year High) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Largest premium to net asset value at which the ETF traded over the past year.

Premium/Discount (1-Year Low) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Deepest discount to net asset value at which the ETF traded over the past year.

Income Return (1-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The portion of the fund's trailing 1-year total return that came from income distributions rather than price appreciation.

Capital Gain Return (1-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The portion of the fund's trailing 1-year total return that came from price appreciation and

capital-gain distributions rather than income.

Return Rank in Category (1-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Where the fund's trailing 1-year total return ranks within its Morningstar category, as a percentile from 1 (best) to 100 (worst).

Return Rank in Category (3-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Where the fund's trailing 3-year total return ranks within its Morningstar category, as a percentile from 1 (best) to 100 (worst).

Return Rank in Category (5-Year) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Where the fund's trailing 5-year total return ranks within its Morningstar category, as a percentile from 1 (best) to 100 (worst).

Single Country Fund (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Yes when the fund concentrates in a single country's market. Single-country funds carry concentrated political and currency risk.

Commodity Tracking (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Yes when the fund tracks commodities (metals, energy, agriculture) rather than securities. Commodity funds can have unusual tax treatment (K-1s, collectibles rates).

Swap-Based (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Yes when the fund gains its exposure through swap contracts rather than holding the underlying securities, which introduces counterparty risk.

Tax Managed (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Yes when the fund is explicitly managed to minimize taxable distributions.

Taxable Bond Fund (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Yes when the fund's bonds generate federally taxable interest; No for municipal funds whose income is generally tax-exempt.

Leverage Reset Frequency (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

How often a leveraged or inverse fund resets its leverage. Daily-reset products compound away from their multiple over long holds and are designed for short-term trading.

Dividend Distribution Frequency (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

How often the fund distributes income to shareholders (Monthly, Quarterly, Annually, ...).

Capital Gain Distribution Frequency (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

How often the fund distributes realized capital gains to shareholders.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Sector Weightings Metrics

Basic Materials % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Basic Materials.

Communication Services % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Communication Services.

Consumer Cyclical % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Consumer Cyclical.

Consumer Defensive % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Consumer Defensive.

Energy % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Energy.

Financial Services % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Financial Services.

Healthcare % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Healthcare.

Industrials % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Industrials.

Real Estate % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Real Estate.

Technology % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Technology.

Utilities % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Utilities.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Asset Allocation Metrics

Cash % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in cash and equivalents.

Price % of NAV (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Price as a percentage of NAV. Above 100 = premium; below 100 = discount.

Convertible % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in convertible securities.

Non-US Bond % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in non-US bonds.

Non-US Stock % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in non-US stocks.

Other % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in other assets.

Preferred % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in preferred securities.

US Bond % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in US bonds.

US Stock % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in US stocks.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Equity Capitalization Metrics

Capital Giant % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percent of the fund's holdings that are Capital Giants. Giant-cap stocks are those that account for 40% of the capitalization in the geographic region.

Capital Large % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percent of the fund's holdings that are Large Cap. Large-cap stocks are those that account for the next 30% of the capitalization in their geographic region after the top 40% allocated to Capital Giants.

Capital Medium % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percent of the fund's holdings that are Medium Cap. Mid-cap stocks are those that account for the next 20% of the capitalization in their geographic region after the 70% allocated to Capital Giants and Large Caps.

Capital Micro % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Percentage of the fund's holdings in micro-cap stocks (under $300M).

Capital Small % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percent of the fund's holdings that are Small Cap. Small-cap stocks account for less than 10% of the capitalization in their geographic region but are larger than micro-caps.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Equity Classification Metrics

Developed Country % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in developed-market countries.

Emerging Market % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in emerging-market countries.

Not Classified % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in unclassified countries.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Equity Style Box Metrics

Large Blend % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Large Blend by Morningstar.

Large Growth % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Large Growth by Morningstar.

Large Value % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Large Value by Morningstar.

Mid Blend % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Mid Blend by Morningstar.

Mid Growth % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Mid Growth by Morningstar.

Mid Value % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Mid Value by Morningstar.

Small Blend % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Small Blend by Morningstar.

Small Growth % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Small Growth by Morningstar.

Small Value % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund categorized as Small Value by Morningstar.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Region Breakdown Metrics

Africa % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
The percent of the fund's holdings in Africa.

Asia Developed % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in developed Asia.

Asia Emerging % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in emerging Asia.

Australasia % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Australasia.

Canada % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Canada.

Europe Emerging % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in emerging Europe.

Europe Ex-Euro % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
The percent of the fund's holdings in Europe but not part of the Euro currency group.

Eurozone % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
The percent of the fund's holdings in the Eurozone.

Japan % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Japan.

Latin America % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in Latin America.

Middle East % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
The percent of the fund's holdings in the Middle East.

United Kingdom % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in United Kingdom.

United States % (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percentage
Percentage of the fund's holdings in United States.

Stock Rover Stock Rover Ratings Metrics

Dividends Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover dividends percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The proprietary algorithm compares a company to its peers and considers the consistency of key dividend metrics as well as their direction of change.

Efficiency Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover efficiency percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The proprietary algorithm compares a company to its peers and considers the consistency of key financial and operational efficiency metrics as well as their direction of change.

Financial Strength Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover financial strength percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The proprietary algorithm compares a company to its peers and considers the consistency of key balance sheet metrics as well as their direction of change.

Growth Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover growth percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The proprietary algorithm compares a company to its peers and considers the consistency of key growth metrics as well as their direction of change.General benchmarks: 80+ is top-tier growth; below 30 is lagging peers.

Momentum Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover momentum percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The proprietary algorithm considers the consistency of key price momentum metrics as well as

their direction of change. Unlike other rating metrics, momentum is compared to all stocks, not just peers in the same industry group.

Overall Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The overall ratings score is computed by ranking the individual component scores. This overall rating can be higher (or lower) than any of the individual component scores. The component scores include Growth, Valuation, Efficiency, Financial Strength, Dividends, and Momentum. Ratings consider the past performance of a stock in each of the component areas relative to peers. Company performance, growth, and consistency are all considered when calculating ratings.

Valuation Rating vs. Peers (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The Stock Rover valuation percentile rating of a stock, where a score of 100 is best. The proprietary algorithm compares a company to its peers and considers the consistency of key valuation metrics as well as their direction of change.General benchmarks: 80+ is attractively valued; below 30 is expensive.

Stock Rover Fair Value and DCF Model Metrics

Cost of Debt (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Effective interest rate on debt. Lower rates indicate strong credit quality.

Cost of Equity (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The CAPM (Capital Asset Pricing Model) determines the cost of equity for stocks. It gives higher-beta stocks a higher cost and is used to determine a Weighted Average Cost of Capital.How to use it: The cost of equity is typically higher than the cost of debt because equity holders bear more risk.

Debt Percent (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The percent of a company's enterprise value that comes from debt as opposed to equity (shares). Used in WACC calculations.

Equity Percent (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The percent of a company's enterprise value that comes from equity (shares) as opposed to debt. Used in WACC calculations.

Fair Value (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

We compute the Fair Value of a company by using a discounted cash flow analysis to determine the Intrinsic Value. We then rank firms in each Sector by their Intrinsic Value to find a value that is well suited to current market multiples. Over the long term our Fair Values will imply a 30% drop in price for the worst stocks and a 45% gain for the best stocks.

Fair Value (Academic) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

We compute the Fair Value (Academic) of a company by using a discounted cash flow analysis with the academic formula for Intrinsic Value that forecasts cashflows into perpetuity. We then rank firms in each Sector by their Intrinsic Value to find a value that is well suited to current market multiples. Over the long term our Fair Values will imply a 30% drop in price for the worst stocks and a 45% gain for the best stocks.

Fair Value (EV / Sales) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Fair value determined by ranking stocks in a sector by their EV/Sales ratios. It is a fallback when the discounted cash flow analysis cannot be calculated. Over the long term this value will imply a 30% drop in price for the worst stocks and a 45% gain for the best stocks.

Forward EBITDA Growth (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Estimated EBITDA growth for next year based on analyst estimates.

Industry Historical Multiple (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Long-term average EV/EBITDA for profitable companies in this industry. For financial services, P/E is used instead.

Intrinsic Value (Academic) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The intrinsic value of a company determined by adding the Net Present Value of Cashflows and the Terminal Value (Academic). The intrinsic value can vary greatly from the stock market valuation of a firm. Warren Buffett has been known to apply as much as a 50% discount to the intrinsic value of a stock as his price target.

Intrinsic Value EV to Sales (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Intrinsic value from comparing EV/Sales to industry norms.

Intrinsic Value Exit Multiple (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The intrinsic value of a company determined by adding the Net Present Value of Cashflows and the Terminal Value Exit Multiple. The intrinsic value can vary greatly from the stock market valuation of a firm. Warren Buffett has been known to apply as much as a 50% discount to the intrinsic value of a stock as his price target.

Margin of Safety (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage between DCF-derived Fair Value and current price. The most comprehensive single valuation metric — the final output of detailed DCF analysis.General benchmarks: Positive = undervalued; negative = overvalued. Many value investors require 20%+ margin.

Margin of Safety (Academic) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

Margin of safety using the academic (perpetuity) DCF method. Higher confidence when this matches the exit-multiple version.

Margin of Safety EV to Sales (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage difference between a firm's fair value (as determined by the EV/Sales ratio) and its current price. A higher margin of safety is better, but this valuation method is imprecise as it uses very generalized criteria.

Model FCF Y1 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Projected free cash flow for 1 year ahead, from discounted cash flow analysis using analyst

estimates and historical growth rates.

Model FCF Y2 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Projected free cash flow for 2 years ahead, from discounted cash flow analysis using analyst estimates and historical growth rates.

Model FCF Y3 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Projected free cash flow for 3 years ahead, from discounted cash flow analysis using analyst estimates and historical growth rates.

Model FCF Y4 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Projected free cash flow for 4 years ahead, from discounted cash flow analysis using analyst estimates and historical growth rates.

Model FCF Y5 (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Projected free cash flow for 5 years ahead, from discounted cash flow analysis using analyst estimates and historical growth rates.

Net Present Value of Cashflows (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Millions of Dollars

Present value of projected future cash flows. A key component of intrinsic value.

Terminal Growth Rate (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The long-term estimate for free cash flow growth rate used in discounted cash flow analysis.

We use historical observations of the stock's industry instead of future predictions to determine this value.

Terminal Value (Academic) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

In discounted cash flow analysis, the terminal value of a company if future cash flows are forecasted into perpetuity. Forecasting into perpetuity is the more academic means of computing a terminal value, as exit-multiple valuations are more common with investors.

Terminal Value Exit Multiple (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

DCF terminal value using future EV/EBITDA exit multiples.

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Weighted Average Cost of Capital — the blended cost of financing. A company must earn above WACC to create value.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Holding Statistics Metrics

Forecasted 5-Year Earnings Growth (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average 5-year future EPS growth for fund holdings.

Fund Return on Assets (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average ROA for the fund's holdings.

Fund Return on Equity (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average ROE for the fund's holdings.

Fund Net Margin (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average net margin for the fund's holdings.

Fund Earnings Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average earnings yield for the fund's holdings.

Fund Book Value Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average book value yield for the fund's holdings.

Fund Sales Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average sales yield for the fund's holdings.

Fund Cash Flow Yield (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average cash flow yield for the fund's holdings.

EPS 3-Year Total (%) (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Average 3-year EPS growth for the fund's holdings.

Fund Price / Earnings (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average P/E for the fund's holdings.

Fund Price / Book (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average P/B for the fund's holdings.

Fund Price / Sales (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average P/S for the fund's holdings.

Fund Price / Cash Flow (Premium Plus)

Chartable: No
Unit: Percent
Weighted average P/CF for the fund's holdings.

Stock Rover ETF & Fund Fixed Income Metrics

Effective Duration (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Years

Option-adjusted sensitivity of the bond portfolio to interest-rate changes, in years. A duration of 6 means roughly a 6% price decline if rates rise one percentage point. The most-requested bond risk number.

Modified Duration (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Years

Rate sensitivity of the bond portfolio in years, computed without adjusting for embedded options. Compare with Effective Duration to gauge option exposure.

Effective Maturity (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Years

Average time to maturity of the bonds held, in years, adjusted for expected calls and prepayments.

Yield to Maturity (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The annualized return the bond portfolio would earn if every bond were held to maturity at today's prices. A forward-looking income measure, unlike trailing yields.

Average Coupon (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The average stated interest rate of the bonds held. Low coupons relative to yield to maturity indicate discount bonds; high coupons indicate premium bonds.

Average Bond Price (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The average price of the bonds held, per 100 of face value. Below 100 means the portfolio trades at a discount to par; above 100, a premium.

Average Credit Quality (Code) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Morningstar's numeric average credit quality code for the bond portfolio: lower codes mean higher credit quality (government/AAA), higher codes mean lower-rated holdings. Exposed as the raw code pending the official code-to-letter dictionary.

Bond Style Box (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Morningstar's two-dimensional bond classification: credit quality (High / Medium / Low) crossed with interest-rate sensitivity (Limited / Moderate / Extensive).

Stock Rover Options Metrics

Implied Move Z20 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A z-score measuring how today's option-implied move compares to the last 20 trading days.A z-score tells you how many standard deviations a value is above or below its recent average — zero means average, positive means higher than usual, negative means lower than usual.When this score is above +1.5, the market is pricing in an unusually large move compared to recent history, often ahead of earnings or other events.Values below -1.0 suggest the market expects less movement than usual, meaning options may be relatively cheap.

Term Structure Z20 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A z-score measuring how today's IV term structure slope compares to the last 20 trading days.The term structure slope is the difference between longer-dated and near-term implied volatility. Normally, longer-dated options have higher IV (positive slope).A high positive z-score means the slope is steeper than usual (calm near-term, uncertainty further out). A very negative z-score means near-term IV has spiked relative to longer-term IV — this inversion often signals an imminent catalyst like earnings where traders expect a big move soon.Values below -1.5 are a strong indicator of near-term event risk being priced in.

Liquidity Z20 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A z-score measuring how today's option bid-ask spread compares to the last 20 trading days, for strikes near the current stock price.The bid-ask spread is the gap between the price buyers offer and sellers demand — wider spreads mean higher trading costs and less liquidity.A positive z-score means spreads are wider (worse) than recent history, which may signal declining market-maker confidence or unusual uncertainty.A negative z-score means spreads are tighter than usual (better liquidity, lower cost to trade).Values above +2.0 indicate significantly degraded liquidity compared to normal, suggesting caution when entering option trades.

Pin Risk Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0-100 score estimating the risk that a stock's price will get pinned near a particular strike price as options approach expiration.Pinning happens when large open-interest positions by market makers create hedging flows that pull the stock toward the strike with the most open interest (max pain). This causes choppy, range-bound price action that frustrates directional trades.The score combines how close the stock is to max pain, how soon options expire, and how active the options market is.Scores above 70 warn that price movement may stall near expiration.Low scores (below 30) suggest the stock is free to move more naturally.This score is only informative during the few days before an options expiry, otherwise it will be 0.

IV Regime (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Classifies the current implied volatility environment into one of three regimes based on the 20-day IV z-score.CHEAP means IV is at least one standard deviation below its recent average — options are unusually inexpensive, which often indicates complacency and can be a good time to buy protective puts or enter positions with lower hedging cost.NORMAL means IV is within one standard deviation of its average.EXPENSIVE means IV is at least one standard deviation above average — options are pricey due to fear or event anticipation, making it costly to hedge and often signaling elevated risk in the underlying stock.

IV Cooling Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0-100 score that measures whether implied volatility (the market's fear gauge) is cooling down after being elevated.After a panic or selloff, IV spikes because traders rush to buy protective options. As fear subsides, IV begins to fall — this cooling phase often coincides with a stabilizing or recovering stock price, making it a favorable window to enter a position.High scores (above 70) mean IV was recently elevated but is now dropping, a bullish signal.Low scores (below 30) mean IV is elevated and still climbing, suggesting the fear trade is not over and further downside is possible.Scores near 50 are neutral.

Crash Hedge Pressure (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Measures how much demand there is for crash protection relative to normal, derived from the risk reversal z-score (inverted so higher = more pressure).When traders fear a sharp decline, they bid up out-of-the-money put options for insurance, driving the risk reversal more negative. This metric flips the sign so that higher values are easier to interpret as more fear.Values above +1.5 indicate unusually heavy crash-hedge demand — institutional investors may be buying insurance against a significant drop.Values near zero mean normal levels of hedging activity.Negative values are rare and suggest traders see more upside risk than downside risk.

Skew Trend 5D (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 5-day change in the 25-delta risk reversal, showing whether the demand for downside put options is increasing or decreasing over the past week.A negative change (skew steepening) means put options are getting relatively more expensive — traders are adding downside protection, signaling growing fear.A positive change (skew easing) means the fear premium is coming out of puts — traders are reducing hedges, a sign that anxiety is subsiding.Look for positive values as a bullish signal that fear is fading, and negative values as a warning that risk sentiment is deteriorating.

Hedging Crowding Z20 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A z-score measuring how today's put/call open interest ratio compares to the last 20 trading days. This tells you whether current hedging activity is unusually high or low relative to what is normal for this stock.Values above +1.5 mean traders are holding significantly more puts (downside protection) than usual — the hedging trade is crowded and could signal either genuine risk or an overly fearful market that may be nearing a reversal.Values near zero indicate normal hedging levels.Negative values mean less hedging than usual, which may indicate complacency.Extreme readings (above +2.0 or below -2.0) are most actionable.

Hedging Unwind Flag (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Flags YES when a crowded hedging position is starting to unwind.Hedging becomes crowded when many traders pile into put options for protection, pushing the put/call open interest ratio above its normal range (z-score above 0.5). When this crowding begins to ease (the ratio is declining over 5 days), it signals that the worst of the fear may be passing and protective positions are being closed. This unwinding often creates buying pressure that supports the stock price.YES is a potentially bullish signal suggesting the panic trade is reversing.NO means either hedging is not unusually crowded or it is still building.

Event Risk Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0-100 score that gauges how much near-term event risk (such as earnings, FDA decisions, or other catalysts) the options market is currently pricing in. It combines two signals — whether the expected stock move is unusually large and whether near-term options are unusually expensive relative to longer-dated ones.Scores above 70 indicate the market is

bracing for a significant event and expecting a big move, so entering a new stock position carries elevated risk of a large gap up or down.Scores below 30 suggest the market sees no unusual near-term catalyst.Use this to decide whether to wait for an event to pass before entering a trade.

Term Structure Inversion (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

Flags YES when the IV term structure is inverted, meaning near-term options are more expensive than longer-dated options.Normally, options that expire further out cost more because there is more time for the stock to move. When this relationship flips (inversion), it signals that traders expect a large near-term event — such as earnings, an FDA ruling, or a legal decision — that could cause a sharp price move.YES is a warning that event risk is imminent and entering a position now carries risk of a large gap in either direction.NO means the term structure is in its normal shape, with no unusual near-term event being priced in.

Options Liquidity Grade (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Grade

A letter grade (A through D) rating the quality of options liquidity for this stock. The grade is based on how tight the bid-ask spreads are for options near the current stock price.Grade A means tight spreads (under 6%) and enough data points to be reliable — you can trade options on this stock efficiently with low slippage.Grade B (6-9% spreads) is acceptable.Grade C (9-12% spreads or limited data) means higher trading costs and less reliable option signals.Grade D (spreads above 12%) means poor liquidity — option prices are unreliable, trading costs are high, and the other option-based signals for this stock should be treated with caution.

Signal Reliability 0-1 (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0-to-1 confidence score indicating how reliable the other option-based signals are for this stock, primarily driven by options liquidity.A score of 0.90+ means the options market is liquid with tight spreads and ample data — you can trust the entry signals.A score of 0.50-0.89 means moderate reliability — the signals are directionally useful but may be noisy.A score below 0.50 means poor liquidity with wide bid-ask spreads, so the other option metrics may not accurately reflect true market sentiment.Always check this score before acting on other option signals; a perfect Entry Score with low reliability may be misleading.

Weekly OI Dominance (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage of total options open interest that is concentrated in weekly (short-dated) expirations versus monthly expirations.When weekly options dominate (values above 60%), the stock's price action is more heavily influenced by short-term options hedging flows from market makers, which increases the likelihood of choppy, range-bound trading near options expiration each week.Values below 30% mean most options activity is in monthly cycles, giving the stock more room for natural price trends.High weekly dominance is particularly relevant for short-term traders who need to be aware of weekly pin risk and gamma-driven volatility.

Max Pain Distance (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The percentage distance between the current stock price and the max-pain strike price for the nearest expiry.Max pain is the price at which option holders collectively lose the most money (and option sellers profit the most), so the stock tends to gravitate toward it as expiration approaches due to hedging flows.A small distance (under 1%) means the stock is already near max pain and may experience pinning — price stalling near that level.A larger distance (above 3-5%) means the stock has room to move before max-pain effects kick in.Positive values mean the stock is above max pain; negative values mean it is below.

Alignment Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A 0-100 score measuring how many option-market signals agree that conditions are favorable for entering a stock position.It checks four factors — whether implied volatility is cooling down, whether the skew (demand for downside puts) is easing, whether crowded hedging positions are being unwound, and whether the term structure is in its normal shape (not inverted).When all four align favorably, the score is high (above 75), suggesting a strong option-market tailwind for an equity entry.When signals conflict or point to continued stress, the score is low (below 40).Think of it as a consensus check — the more signals that agree, the more confidence you can have in the timing.

Hedge Build Alert (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A warning flag that lights up when option traders are actively building new downside protection positions.It triggers when any combination of these danger signals is present — hedging crowding is rising (more traders piling into puts), skew is steepening (put options getting more expensive relative to calls), or implied volatility is elevated and still

increasing.When this flag shows YES, smart money may be positioning for a decline, making it a risky time to buy the stock.When NO, there is no abnormal increase in defensive positioning.This is one of the most important caution signals in the options toolkit.

Post-Panic Cooling (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

A bullish timing flag that triggers when the options market shows signs of recovering from a recent panic.It signals YES when implied volatility is still elevated (indicating a recent scare) but is now declining, and importantly, skew and hedging crowding are no longer worsening. This cooling phase after a panic often represents an attractive entry window — the worst of the fear has passed, but the stock may not have fully recovered yet, offering a better risk/reward.When NO, either there has been no recent panic, or the panic is still intensifying and it may be too early to step in.

Has Options (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Indicates whether this stock has listed option contracts available for trading.Stocks with options (YES) have an active derivatives market, which means the other option-based metrics in this folder will have data.Stocks without options (NO) are typically smaller or newer companies that have not yet met exchange listing requirements for options.If this shows NO, all other option metrics will be blank for this stock.

Has Weekly Options (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

Indicates whether this stock has weekly option expirations in addition to the standard monthly cycle.Weekly options expire every Friday and are available on the most actively traded stocks and ETFs. Stocks with weekly options (YES) tend to have more liquid options markets and are more susceptible to weekly pin risk and gamma-driven price swings near each Friday expiration.Stocks without weeklies (NO) only have monthly option expirations, which means options-driven price effects concentrate around the third Friday of each month instead.

Entry Score (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The master 0-100 entry-timing score that combines all option-market signals into a single number. It weighs implied volatility trend, skew (put demand), hedging crowding, term

structure shape, expected move size, and options liquidity to assess whether conditions favor buying the stock now.Scores of 70+ (ENTRY-GOOD) indicate multiple option-market tailwinds are aligned — fear is receding, hedges are being unwound, and there is no imminent event risk.Scores of 55-69 (OK) are mildly favorable.Scores of 45-54 (NEUTRAL) show mixed signals.Scores below 45 (WARNING) mean option-market conditions are hostile — volatility is rising, traders are actively hedging, or a big event is imminent — and suggest waiting for a better entry window.

Entry Label (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Name

A plain-language label summarizing the option-market entry conditions, derived from the composite Entry Score.ENTRY-GOOD (score 70+) means multiple option-market signals favor buying the stock now — volatility is settling, hedging is easing, and no major event risk is priced in.OK (55-69) means conditions are mildly supportive.NEUTRAL (45-54) means option signals are mixed with no clear directional lean.WARNING (below 45) means conditions are unfavorable — volatility is rising, traders are actively hedging, or a big event looms — and it may be better to wait.Use this as a quick traffic-light summary when you do not need the full numeric score.

ATM IV (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

At-the-money implied volatility (IV) for the nearest expiry, expressed as an annualized percentage. IV reflects how much movement the options market expects in the stock price.When IV is high, option traders are pricing in big upcoming moves and options are expensive to buy; when IV is low, the market expects calm trading and options are cheaper.Compare a stock's IV to its own historical range rather than to other stocks, because each stock has its own normal volatility level.Typical values range from 15-30% for large-cap stocks and 40-80%+ for speculative names.

Risk Reversal 25D (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Number

The 25-delta risk reversal measures the difference in implied volatility between out-of-the-money put options and out-of-the-money call options (put IV minus call IV). It reveals whether traders are paying more for downside protection (puts) or upside bets (calls).A negative value means put options are more expensive than calls, indicating that traders are worried about a drop and are paying a premium to hedge.A value near zero suggests balanced sentiment.Positive values are rare and suggest traders see more upside risk.Values of -0.05 or lower signal significant fear in the market for that stock.

Put/Call OI Ratio (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Ratio

The ratio of total put open interest to total call open interest across the option chain. Open interest is the number of outstanding option contracts that have not been closed.A ratio above 1.0 means more puts are open than calls, indicating heavier hedging or bearish positioning; below 1.0 means more calls are open, suggesting bullish positioning.Most stocks hover between 0.5 and 1.5.Ratios above 2.0 suggest unusually heavy downside protection demand, which can signal fear but also sometimes precedes a relief rally when those hedges are unwound.

Implied Move (%) (Ultimate)

Chartable: No

Unit: Percentage

The expected percentage move in the stock price implied by at-the-money option prices for the nearest expiry. This is the market's best estimate of how far the stock could move up or down before the options expire.For example, a value of 5% means options are pricing in roughly a 5% move in either direction. This is especially useful around earnings announcements or other events — a high implied move suggests the market expects a significant catalyst.Compare to the stock's actual historical moves around similar events to judge whether the options market is over- or under-pricing the expected move.