

Dividend Radar: Data Dictionary and Methodology

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Download the *Dividend Radar* at <https://portfolio-insight.com/dividend-radar>.

Data	Description
Fair Value	<p>Fair Value is calculated using the average P/E or AFFO a stock has traded at over the latest 10 years.</p> <p>Non-GAAP EPS</p> <p>If available, calculate the average Non-GAAP based P/E over the last 10 years. Multiply that number by the latest reported non-GAAP EPS value to arrive at the first fair value price bound.</p> <p>Next, multiply the last non-GAAP EPS value by 15 to arrive at a second fair value price bound.</p> <p>If the last closing price is greater than both bounds, it is considered above fair value; if the price is within the two bounds it is considered at fair value; and if the price is less than the two bounds, it is considered in the margin of safety.</p> <p>Basic EPS</p> <p>If non-GAAP EPS is not reported or unavailable, basic EPS is used.</p> <p>REITs</p> <p>For REITs, AFFO is used in place of EPS.</p>
Price	Last market close price
Dividend Yield	Last regular payment/market close

Current Dividend	The last regular dividend payment amount on a split-adjusted basis
Annualized Dividend Rate	The last regular dividend payment annualized, e.g. if a company last paid 0.500 on a quarterly basis, the annualized rate would be 2.00.
Last Increase Ex-Date	Ex-date of the last regular dividend increase
Last Increase Pay Date	Pay date of the last regular dividend increase
Previous Dividend <i>Hidden field</i>	The previous regular dividend amount on a split-adjusted basis before the last dividend increase. Note this may be different than the amount of the penultimate regular dividend.
Dividend 1,3,5, 10 Growth	Calculated according to the standard CAGR formula using regular dividends on a trailing twelve months basis
Trailing Total Returns 1, 3 Y	Calculated according to the standard CAGR formula using total returns on a trailing twelve-month basis. Total returns include stock appreciation and all dividend payments for a TTM period (regular and specials).
Chowder Number	Current yield + TTM 5 Year dividend growth
Streak Basis	Streaks are calculated using the greatest value of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-Date • Ex-Date excluding specials • Fiscal Year Ex-Date • Fiscal Year Ex-Date excluding specials • Payment Date • Payment Date excluding specials • Declaration Date • Declaration Date excluding specials • Adjusted Ex-Date • Adjusted Ex-Date excluding specials
New Member	Marked if the security was added to the list since the last run
EPS 1Y Growth	TTM basic EPS growth

Revenue 1 Y Growth	TTM total revenue growth
Net Profit Margin	TTM net Income/total revenues
Cash Flow/Share	TTM cash from operations/basic weighted outstanding shares
Return on equity	TTM return on equity
Current Ratio	TTM total current assets/total current liabilities
Return on Total Capital	TTM return on total capital
P/E	TTM P/E
Price/Book Value	TTM price/book value
PEG	TTM historical growth. Calculated using P/E / (5-year basic EPS CAGR)

Streak Basis

Dividend streaks are calculated using ten different bases. For each security, the Dividend Radar collates dividend payments into periods determined by the dating methodologies detailed below. For each periodization scheme, the number of consecutive *increases* is determined starting with the most recent period and extending back chronologically. The periodization scheme that yields the greatest consecutive increases is chosen. For example, if the number of consecutive ex-date periods is 8 and the number of consecutive payment date periods is 10, the dividend streak will be determined by payment date, in this case 10. The Dividend Radar includes a column indicating the basis on which each streak is calculated.

Ex-Date

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by ex-date. Regular and special dividends are included.

Ex-Date excluding specials

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by ex-date. Regular dividends are included. Special Dividends are not included.

Fiscal Year Ex-Date



Dividends are grouped on a trailing fiscal year basis by ex-date. Regular and special dividends are included.

Fiscal Year Ex-Date excluding specials

Dividends are grouped on a trailing fiscal year basis by ex-date. Regular dividends are included. Special Dividends are not included.

Payment Date

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by payment date. Regular and special dividends are included.

Payment Date excluding specials

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by payment date. Regular dividends are included. Special Dividends are not included.

Declaration Date

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by declaration date. Regular and special dividends are included.

Declaration Date excluding specials

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by declaration date. Regular dividends are included. Special Dividends are not included.

Adjusted Ex-Date

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by ex-date. In some years, a company may “anticipate” a payment in late December for the following year. This payment is adjusted forward into the following year. Regular and special dividends are included.

Adjusted Ex-Date excluding specials

Dividends are grouped on a TTM basis by ex-date. In some years, a company may “anticipate” a payment in late December for the following year. Regular dividends are included. Special Dividends are not included.

Data Periodization

All data unless otherwise noted are calculated on a Trailing Twelve Month (TTM) basis. TTM is the most commonly accepted unit of measure for financial research as it provides a more accurate portrayal of current business conditions than a calendar or fiscal year basis.

Dividend Growth

In line with the data periodization policy, all dividend growth values are calculated using the standard CAGR formula on a TTM basis, by ex-date, and only include regular dividends. It is possible for some Radar members to have no value or a negative value. A security may have no value if its dividend history is shorter than the growth timeframe, for example, a company that began dividend payments 8 years ago will not have a 10-year dividend growth value.

At times, securities can exhibit negative dividend growth values. This may appear counter-intuitive. However, it is important to remember that growth values are calculated on a TTM basis using ex-date. A company could have increasing dividend payments based on fiscal year but when counted by calendar year during a certain timeframe, they decline.

Spin-Offs

Unlike stock splits, there is no generally accepted methodology for adjusting dividend streaks when a spin-off occurs. Recognizing that users will want to adopt different strategies for handling spin-offs, the Dividend Radar does not make any alterations or adjustments to the underlying dividend payments. Therefore, when a spin-off occurs, the streak of the parent company is determined by comparing the ongoing payments of the parent company to the previous pre-split payments. The spun-off company dividend streak begins the year it was established.

By not altering the streak data, the Dividend Radar allows users to decide whether to track dividend streaks on a combined ongoing basis, a combined one-year basis, as a clean break, or using some other adjustment methodology. This approach also avoids inconsistencies such as the need to alter payment amounts only for look-back scenarios where shares have been purchased prior to a spin-off, while leaving them unaltered for purchases after a spin-off date.

Streak Initiation

A dividend streak is initiated after the first complete year of dividend payments. For example, if a company pays dividends on a quarterly basis and paid one dividend in Year 1 and four dividends in Year 2, the streak will begin in Year 2. If another company on a quarterly schedule paid four dividends in Year 1, its streak will begin in that year. This rule is applied consistently to all companies and serves to normalize streaks in favor of the active investor.



No Increases, a.k.a. Dividend Freezes

If a company does not increase its dividend payments within the period specified by one of the 10 accepted counting bases, it no longer meets the criteria for inclusion on the Dividend Radar and is dropped.

Streak Resumption

If a company cuts, suspends, or freezes (i.e. fails to increase) dividend payments, a streak can only be re-initiated after the first year of increased payments. For example, if a company pays 0.50 in Year 1, 0.25 in Year 2, and 0.3 in Year 3, its dividend streak will begin in Year 3. Note that the baseline to calculate an increase is the amount paid in the prior period, in this case 0.25.

Non-USD Currency

Companies that announce dividends in non-USD currencies represent a special challenge as foreign exchange fluctuations may alter payment amounts to investors. When calculating dividend streak, the Dividend Radar converts all amounts to USD using the nearest historical currency exchange rate according to dividend ex-date.



A Note on Spreadsheet Column References

All Dividend Radar Champion, Contender, and Challenger columns in the Excel (XLSX) spreadsheet have a corresponding range name to facilitate referencing. If you would like to construct your own spreadsheets based on the Dividend Radar, **best practice is to reference columns by name as opposed to column number**. This will ensure your spreadsheets do not break if the column ordering in the Dividend Radar changes in future releases.

For example, to match the symbol ADP in the Champions sheet, use the following:

```
MATCH("ADP",INDEX(champions.symbol,0),0)
```

All column names correspond to the following scheme:

```
[sheet name].[column key]
```

Sheet name is one of “champions”, “contenders”, “challengers”, or “all”. Column key corresponds to the column name.

ⁱ For those interested, the Dividend Radar adheres to *semantic versioning*, as described by: <https://semver.org/>