

[INVESTING](#) > [FINANCIAL ANALYSIS](#)

# Valuation

REVIEWED BY [WILL KENTON](#) | Updated Aug 1, 2018

## What is a Valuation

Valuation is the process of determining the current worth of an asset or a company. There are many techniques used for doing a valuation. An analyst placing a value on a company looks at the business's management, the composition of its [capital structure](#), the prospect of future earnings, and the [market value](#) of its assets.

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## BREAKING DOWN Valuation

A valuation can be useful when trying to determine the [fair value](#) of a security, which is determined by what a buyer is willing to pay a seller, assuming both parties enter the transaction willingly. When a security trades on an exchange, buyers and sellers determine the market value of a stock or bond. The concept of intrinsic value, however, refers to the perceived value of a security based on future earnings or some other company attribute unrelated to the market price of a security. That's where valuation comes into play. Analysts do a valuation to determine whether a company or asset is [overvalued or undervalued by the market](#).

## How Earnings Affect Valuation

The [earnings per share](#) (EPS) formula is stated as earnings available to common shareholders divided by the number of common stock shares outstanding. EPS is an indicator of company profit because the more earnings a company can generate per share, the more valuable each share is to investors. Analysts also use the [price-to-earnings](#) (P/E) ratio for stock valuation, which is calculated as market price per share divided by EPS. The P/E ratio calculates how expensive a stock price is relative to the earnings produced per share.

For example, if the P/E ratio of a stock is 20 times earnings, an analyst compares that P/E ratio with other companies in the same industry and with the ratio for the broader market. In equity analysis, using ratios like the P/E to value a company is called a multiples-based, or [multiples approach](#), valuation. Other multiples, such as EV/EBITDA, are compared with similar companies and historical multiples to calculate intrinsic value.

## Discounted Cash Flow Valuation