

StockCharts Technical Rank (SCTR)

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Introduction

The StockCharts Technical Rank (SCTR) is a numerical score that ranks a stock within a group of stocks. The methodology for these rankings comes from the wisdom of John Murphy, author of many books on technical analysis and contributor to the Market Message at StockCharts.com. Stocks are assigned a score based on six key indicators, which cover different timeframes. These indicator scores are then sorted and assigned a technical rank. Using SCTR tables, chartists can sort stocks according to their technical rank. This makes it easy to identify the technical leaders and laggards within a specific group. Note that leveraged and inverse ETFs are excluded from the SCTR rankings for the ETF universe. Above average volatility and inverse movements skew the results. The VIX ETF (VXX) is also excluded because it moves inverse to the S&P 500.

Calculation

It takes two steps to calculate the StockCharts Technical Rank (SCTR). First, each stock is “scored” based on six different technical indicators. These six indicators can be subdivided into three groups: long-term, medium-term and short-term. The box below details these indicators, the relevant timeframe and the weightings.

Long-Term Indicators (weighting)

- * Percent above/below 200-day EMA (30%)
- * 125-Day Rate-of-Change (30%)

Medium-Term Indicators (weighting)

- * Percent above/below 50-day EMA (15%)
- * 20-day Rate-of-Change (15%)

Short-Term Indicators (weighting)

- * 3-day slope of PPO-Histogram (5%)
- * 14-day RSI (5%)

Except for the 3-day slope of the PPO-Histogram, the raw numbers are used to calculate the indicator score. For example, if a stock is 15% above its 200-day moving average, then this indicator will contribute 4.5 points to the total indicator score ($15 \times .30 = 4.5$). If the 20-

day Rate-of-Change is -7%, then this indicator will contribute a negative 1.05 points to the total indicator score ($-7 \times .15 = -1.05$).

For the PPO-Histogram, if its slope is greater than +1 (i.e., +45 degrees), 5 points (5% of 100) is contributed to the total indicator score. If the PPO-Histogram's slope is less than -45 degrees, 0 points are contributed to the score. Otherwise, 5% of $((\text{Slope} + 1) \times 50)$ is contributed.

After this first calculation round, StockCharts.com then ranks these stocks by their indicator score. Keep in mind that these stocks are ranked solely within their group, such as large-caps, mid-caps and small-caps. This article will first show a simplified example using ten stocks sorted by indicator score. The stock with the highest score gets the highest technical rank (10), while the stock with the lowest score gets the lowest technical rank (1). The rankings are then filled in according to the indicator score.

StockCharts Technical Rank goes into much more detail. First, the rankings extend from 0.00 to 99.99, with 0 being the absolute weakest and 99.99 being the absolute strongest. No stock will score a perfect 100. Second, StockCharts.com creates "buckets" to sort the stocks within a group. These are like percentiles. Using an example with a universe of 500 stocks, ten equal buckets would be created and each bucket would have 50 stocks ($50 \times 10 = 500$). The 50 stocks with the lowest indicator scores go into the bottom bucket and have SCTR's ranging from 0 to 10. The 50 stocks with the highest indicator scores go into the top bucket and have SCTR's ranging from 90 to 99.99. Each bucket will then be filled accordingly and further sorted within the bucket. The end result is 500 stocks ranked from 0 to 99.99 and spread relatively evenly across the ranking pool.

SCTR - 10 Stock Example		
Stock	Indicator Score	Technical Rank
FAST	18.54	10
MAT	17.74	9
HSY	16.23	8
XLNX	15.98	7
AMGN	15.12	6
MMM	14.50	5
CSX	14.22	4
HPQ	13.66	3
AMAT	12.35	2
AKS	11.21	1

Interpretation

The indicator score is unique and powerful because it accounts for several timeframes. It is not tethered to one specific timeframe. A stock must score well with all indicators and all timeframes to earn a top indicator score and technical rank. The indicator score puts more weight on the two long-term indicators, which account for 60% of the total score. This makes sense because the long-term trend is the strongest force. The weightings decline as

scoring moves to the short-term indicators. The medium-term indicators account for 30% and the short-term indicators account for 10%. Together, the long-term and medium-term indicators account for 90% of the total score.

The StockCharts Technical Rank shows how a stock is performing relative to its peers, not a benchmark index. Indices, such as the S&P 500, are dominated by large-caps and may not truly reflect the market as a whole. Instead of benchmarking to one index, SCTR sorts all stocks within a specific universe, such as large-caps, mid-caps and small-caps. In this regard, chartists can see how Apple is performing relative to Amazon, IBM and other large-cap stocks.

SCTR - Large-Cap Breakdown (assuming 500 stocks)		
Stocks	Decile	
50	90 to 99.99	Strongest 10%
50	80 to 89.99	Stronger
50	70 to 79.99	Strong
50	60 to 69.99	Above Average
50	50 to 59.99	Average
50	40 to 49.99	Average
50	30 to 39.99	Below Average
50	20 to 29.99	Weak
50	10 to 19.99	Weaker
50	0.00 to 9.99	Weakest 10%
Total = 500		

SCTR tables can easily be sorted to separate the strongest stocks from the weakest. In any given SCTR universe, the top 10% will rank between 90 and 100, while the bottom 10% will rank between 0 and 10. A stock scoring 50 would be average, showing neither relative strength nor relative weakness. In general, scores between 40 and 60 are considered average. Signs of technical weakness start to appear as scores move below 40. Signs of technical strength emerge when scores move above 60.

SCTR Universes

In order for a stock to have a SCTR value, it must first belong to a “Universe.” Universes are large groups of stocks established by StockCharts.com for the purpose of relative strength ranking. A stock can only belong to one SCTR Universe at a time. Currently, we use country and/or market capitalization to determine which universe a stock belongs to.

Here is a list of the current SCTR universes that we support:

- **Large-Cap** - US stocks that are components of the S&P 500 Index (or were in the past).
- **Small-Cap** - US stocks that are components of the Russell 2000 Index.
- **Mid-Cap** - US stocks that have a significant market cap but do not fall into either the Large-Cap or Small-Cap universes.
- **ETF** - Non-leveraged US ETFs.
- **Toronto** - Canadian stocks that trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange and have significant market cap
- **London** - Stocks that trade on the London Stock Exchange and have significant market cap
- **India** - Stocks that trade on the National Stock Exchange of India and have significant market cap

In order to keep the number of ranked stocks manageable, the exact meaning of the phrase “significant market cap” changes from year to year depending on the number of stocks that qualify for each universe.

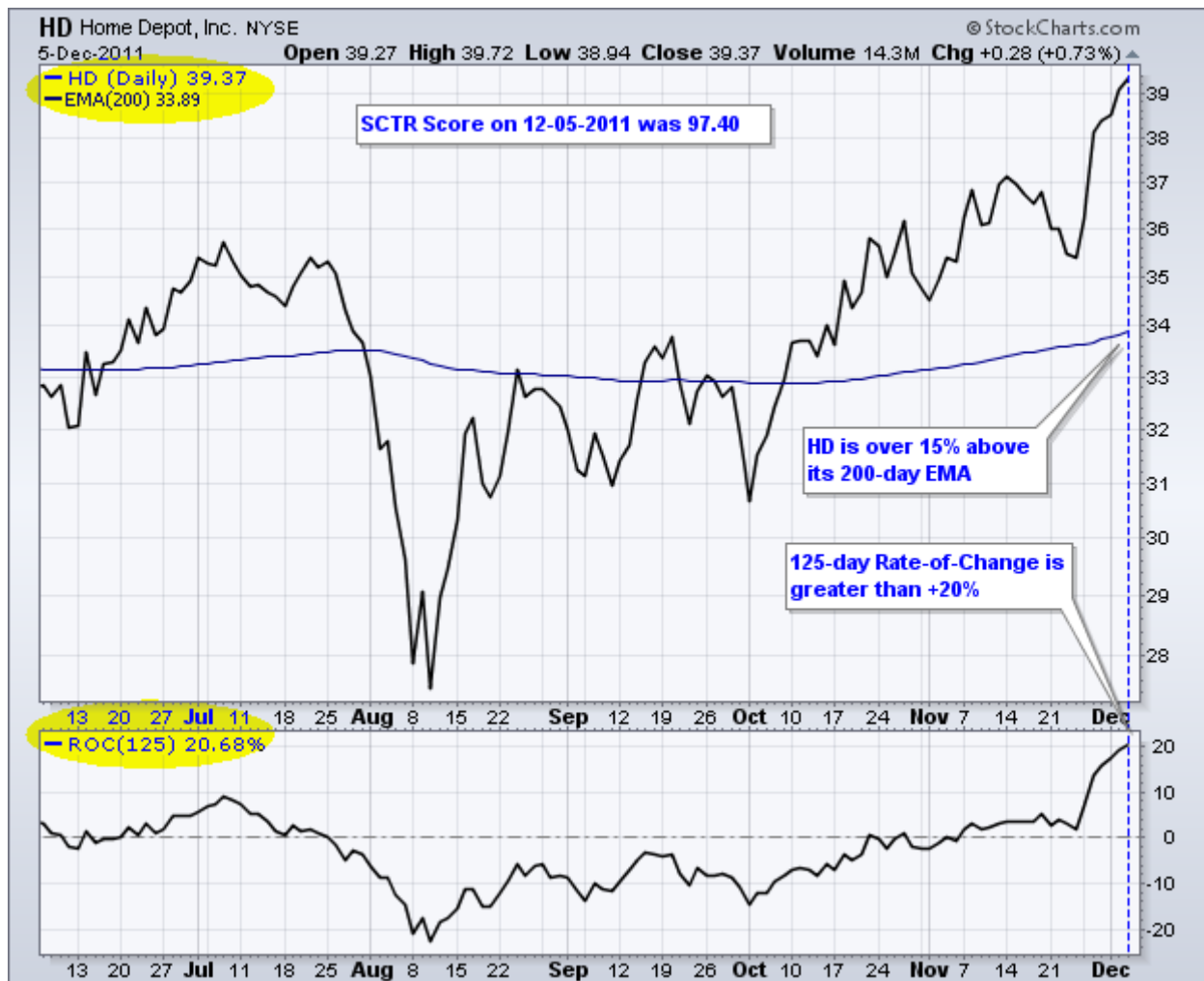
The SCTR Universes are “re-balanced” each year around June 1st.

Long-term Indicators

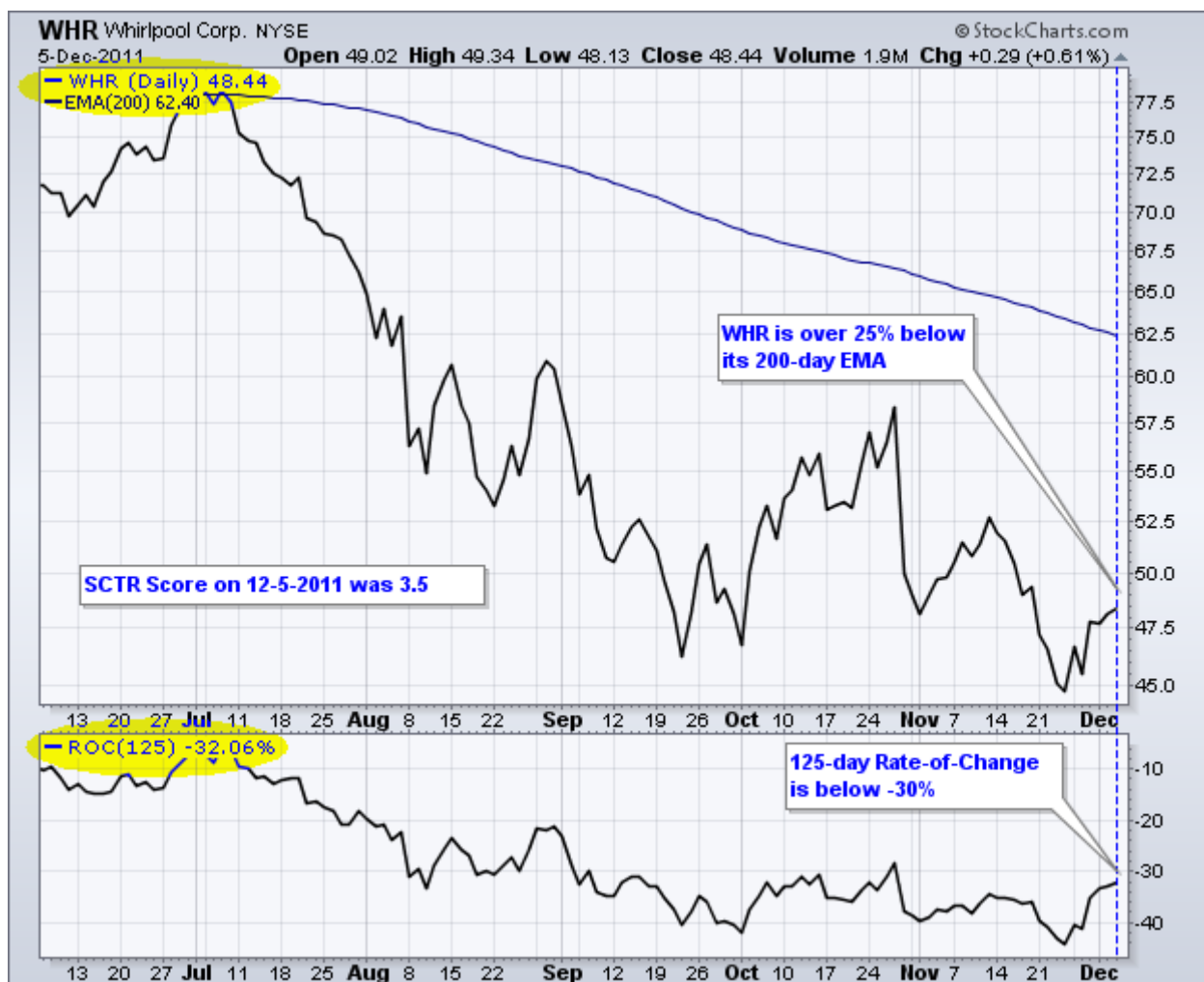
There are two percentage-based long-term indicators. First, the indicator score accounts for how far a stock is from its 200-day moving average. A stock is in a long-term uptrend when it is above the 200-day moving average and in a long-term downtrend when it is below. The distance from the 200-day moving average line determines the trend's strength. A strong uptrend is present when price is well above the 200-day. Conversely, a strong downtrend is present when price is well below the 200-day.

The 125-day Rate-of-Change is the second long-term indicator. This is a simple indicator that measures the percentage price change over the last 125 days, which is around six months. Strong stocks will show the largest gains, while weak stocks will show the largest losses. It is a straight-forward indicator designed to measure pure strength or weakness.

The first chart shows Home Depot with the 200-day moving average and the 125-day Rate-of-Change indicator. At the time this chart was created, HD had an SCTR score of 97.4. Price was over 40% higher than its moving average and the Rate-of-Change was above 20%. Such strength in these long-term indicators packs a big positive punch for the technical rank.



The second chart shows Whirlpool (WHR) with the same indicators, but a completely different technical picture. Note that WHR has a SCTR score of 3.50, which is in the bottom 10%. The stock is trading over 25% below its 200-day average and the 125-day Rate-of-Change is below -30%. WHR recently hit a new 52-week low, which is indicative of a long-term downtrend. This weakness is clearly confirmed by the low technical rank.

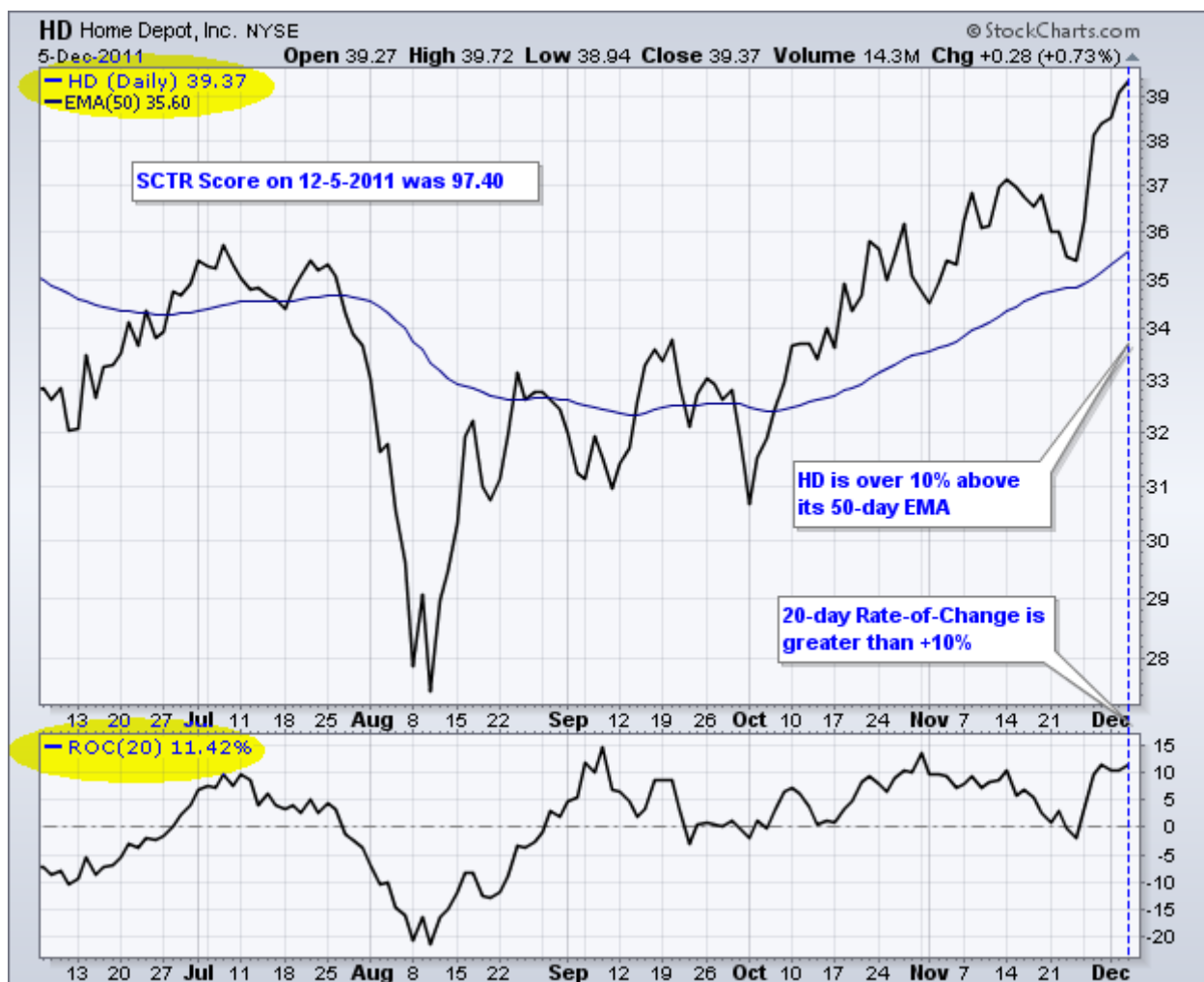


Medium-term Indicators

The next two indicators cover the medium-term picture. A 50-day moving average covers around 2 1/2 months of trading. A stock is trending higher when above the 50-day moving average and trending lower when below the 50-day. This positive effect is compounded when a stock is trading above both the 200-day *and* 50-day averages. The converse is true when a stock is trading below both moving averages.

The 20-day Rate-of-Change measures the percentage price change over a 20-day period, which is about a month. Again, stocks with big positive price changes over a 20-day period show above average strength that will be reflected in the technical rank. A big decline over a 20-day period would negatively affect the technical rank.

The first chart shows Home Depot with the 50-day average and the 20-day Rate-of-Change indicator. Remember, HD had an SCTR score of 97.4 at the time this chart was created. Medium-term, price was over 10% above its 50-day average and the 20-day Rate-of-Change was greater than 9%. Those are mighty strong numbers.



The second chart shows Whirlpool (WHR) with the same indicators, but a completely different technical picture - again. Remember, WHR had a SCTR score of 3.50 on December 5th. The stock was trading over 5% below its 50-day moving average and the 20-day Rate-of-Change was below -2.5%. These numbers are not that drastic and definitely an improvement over the levels seen in late November. However, ranked against other large-cap stocks, these negative numbers did not help Whirlpool and kept its technical rank in the bottom 10%.



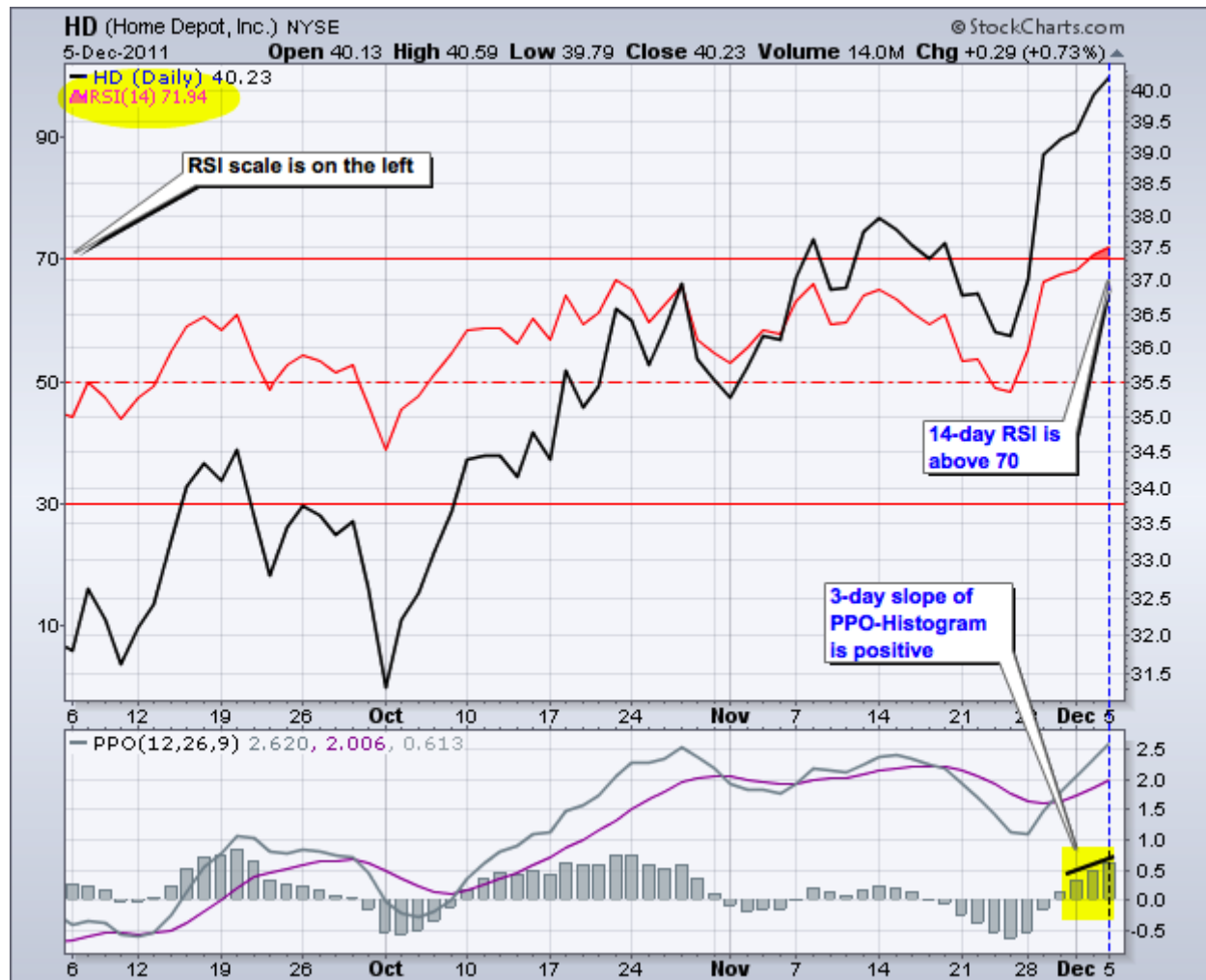
Short-term Indicators

The two short-term indicators account for 10% of the indicator score. First, 14-day RSI is used to gauge short-term momentum. Developed by Welles Wilder, this classic momentum oscillator fluctuates between 0 and 100. High levels (above 60) reflect bullish momentum, while low levels indicate bearish momentum (below 40).

The 3-day slope of the PPO-Histogram is also used to gauge short-term momentum. The Percentage Price Oscillator (PPO) measures the percentage difference between the 9-day EMA and the 26-day EMA of a stock. The PPO-Histogram is the difference between the PPO and its 9-day EMA. In a sense, the PPO measures momentum and the PPO-Histogram measures the momentum of the PPO. Taking this indicator one step further, the 3-day Slope of the PPO-Histogram measures the degree of change in the PPO-Histogram over a 3-day period. The slope is simply the rise over the run (rise/run), which is the 3-day change in the PPO-Histogram divided by 3. SharpCharts does not have an indicator for this, but a quick look at the charts tells us if the slope is positive or negative. We can also see when the slope is relatively steep or flat. A steep slope reflects a sharp change, while a flat slope reflects a slight change.

The first chart shows Home Depot with 14-day RSI in red and the Percent Price Oscillator (PPO) with its histogram in the indicator window. Keep in mind that HD has a SCTR score of 97.4. RSI shows strength because it was trading above 70 at the time. In fact, notice that

RSI was at its highest level in over six months. This strong reading contributed to the high technical rank for HD. The last three bars of the histogram define the slope. There is a sharp rise from the first bar to the third, which is a positive slope.



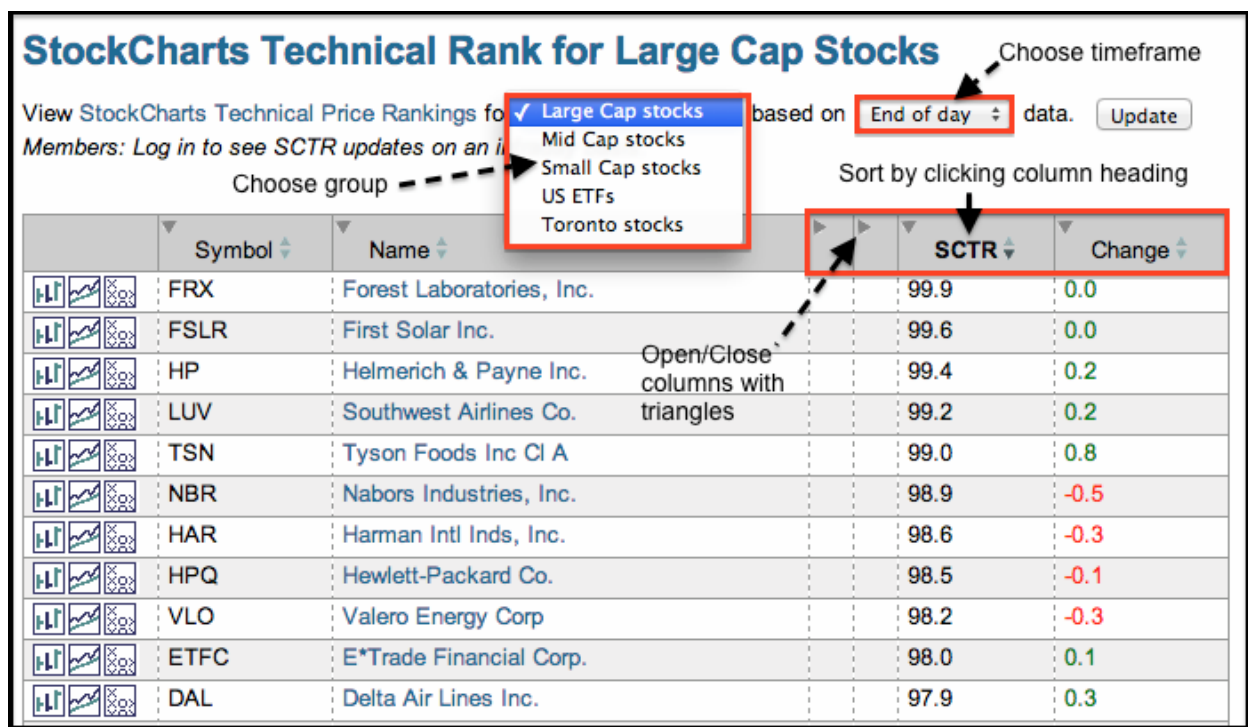
The second chart shows Whirlpool (WHR) with the same short-term indicators. Remember, WHR had a SCTR score of 3.50. 14-day RSI bounced off its late November low, but remains below 50. Short-term momentum is neutral at best, slightly bearish at worst. The 3-day slope for the PPO-Histogram is, however, positive. Notice that the first bar is in negative territory and the third bar is in positive territory. The rise is not that steep though. This indicates that the 3-day slope of the PPO-Histogram is not contributing that much to the indicator score. Also keep in mind that this indicator accounts for just 10% of the total score.



Using SCTR

The StockCharts Technical Rank feature can be accessed from the [SCTR Reports](#) page. Once on the page, users can choose their stock universe. Chartists can also choose between end-of-day and intraday. End-of-day is based on the most recent daily close. Intraday is based on price levels at that particular point in time. Indicators, such as the 14-day RSI and the 200-day Moving Average, will be based on the intraday price levels too.

Once working with a SCTR table, users can sort the columns with the double arrows. Sorting can be by industry group, SCTR, SCTR Change, or Close. The SCTR change is the change in SCTR values from one period to the next. Sorting by this column will show chartists which stocks had the biggest changes in their technical rank. This feature can be used to spot big movers. Note that leveraged and inverse ETFs are excluded from the SCTR rankings for the ETF universe. Above average volatility and inverse movements skew the results. The VIX ETF (VXX) is also excluded because it moves inverse to the S&P 500. [Click here](#) to see the StockCharts Technical Rank page live.



Conclusions

The StockCharts Technical Rank (SCTR) separates the wheat from the chaff. Relative strength is an important part of a successful trading or investing strategy. Based on the wisdom of John Murphy, SCTR allows chartists to compare the technical strength of one stock against all the stocks in its peer group. Chartists can also group stocks according to the technical rank. Stocks in the top 30% will have a technical rank of 70 or higher. Chartists can then focus on these relatively strong stocks for potential long positions on pullbacks. Conversely, chartists can use the technical rank to avoid weak stocks, such as those with a technical rank below 40. As far as new trends emerging, chartists can look for stocks with technical ranks moving out of the middle zone (40-60). A move above 60 would show relative strength improving, while a move below 40 would show an increase in relative weakness. As with all technical tools, SCTR should be used in conjunction with other aspects of Technical Analysis.

Suggested Scans

SCTR Crossing Above 90

This scan reveals stocks where the SCTR for a US stock has just crossed above 90. The 'or' clause includes all US stocks with SCTR values, regardless of market cap.

```
[type = stock] AND [country = US]
AND [Daily SMA(20,Daily Volume) > 40000]
AND [Daily SMA(60,Daily Close) > 20]

AND [[SCTR.large x 90] OR [SCTR.mid x 90] OR [SCTR.small x 90]]
```

SCTR Has New High

This scan reveals US ETFs that are having a new 6-month high SCTR value. Because the scan covers a limited number of securities in a single SCTR universe, the typical scan clauses for defining the universe are not necessary here.

```
[today's SCTR.us.etf > yesterday's max(120,SCTR.us.etf)]
```

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Why doesn't XYZ have a SCTR?

A: Only those tickers included in predefined SCTR universe groups will have a SCTR ranking.

Q: The SCTR value has been the same for XYZ for a while now, why is that?

A: That means it is consistently outperforming/underperforming its peers.

Q: How often are SCTR's updated?

A: During the trading day, SCTR's are updated every 1-2 minutes.