

Printed: 04/08/05 06:51 AM Prepared by: jah Using The NAIC Investor's Toolkit

|  | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $\begin{gathered} \text { LAST } 5 \\ \text { YEAR AVG. } \end{gathered}$ | TREND |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UP | DOWN |
| A <br> \% Pre-tax Profit on Sales (Net Before Taxes $\div$ Sales) |  | 3.9 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 13.8 | UP |  |
| \% Earned on Equity (E/S $\div$ Book Value) |  | NMF | 17.9 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 15.4 |  | DOWN |

3 PRICE-EARNINGS HISTORY as an indicator of the future


Proj. P/E [20.22] Based on Next 4 qtr. EPS [1.39]
EVALUATING RISK and REWARD over the next 5 years
Assuming one recession and one business boom every 5 years, calculations are made of how high and how low the stock might sell. The upside-downside ratio is the key to evaluating risk and reward
A HIGH PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS
Avg. High P/E 32.6 X Estimate High Earnings/Share 2.70 = Forecast High Price \$ 88.0 B LOW PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS



D UP-SIDE DOWN-SIDE RATIO (Potential Gain vs. Risk of Loss)

$\qquad$
(4D)
E PRICE TARGET (Note: This shows the potential market price appreciation over the next five years in simple interest terms.)


5


| EDUCATIONMG | GMT. noo: Eunc | Hemer 31.25 |  | 24.0 |  | ) Pumil | 1.28 |  |  | VILUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leames | ${ }_{85}^{89} 9$ | \% ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{489}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | =ummen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + |  |  |  |
| Hext |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 440. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | H4" | 4, |  |  |  |  |  |
| 边 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 潞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Fiscal QUARTERLY REVENUES A (\$ mill.) Full | Year |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ends | Sep.Per Dec.Per Mar.Per Jun.Per \(\begin{aligned} \& Fisca \\

\& Yea\end{aligned}\)

| 2001 | 72.6 | 103.1 | 100.4 | 94.6 | 370 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002 | 91.9 | 129.5 | 145.7 | 133.5 | 00. |
| 2003 | 128.1 | 175.1 | 173.7 | 163.1 | 40 |
| 2004 | 169.0 | 233.0 | 235.2 | 215.8 | 533 |
| 2005 | 213.6 | 275 | 280 | 246.4 | 1015 |
| Year | $\begin{array}{r} \text { EAF } \\ \text { p.Per } \end{array}$ | is P | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{HAR} \\ & \mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{Pe} \end{aligned}$ |  | Fis |


| Ends | p. | Dec.Per | Mar.Per | Jun.Per | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | . 02 | . 24 | . 15 | . 06 | . 47 |
| 2002 | . 03 | . 29 | . 21 | . 09 | . 62 |
| 2003 | . 04 | . 35 | . 26 | . 12 | . 77 |
| 2004 | . 06 | . 43 | . 34 | . 20 | 1.03 |
| 2005 | . 11 | . 53 | . 42 | . 24 | 1.30 |
| Calendar | QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAIDMar. 31 Jun. 30 Sep. 30 Dec. 31 |  |  |  | Full Year |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2001 \\ & 2002 \\ & 2003 \\ & 2004 \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | NO CASH DIVIDENDS BEING PAID |  |  |  |  |


| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | © VALUE LINE PUB., INC. | 07-09 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.11 | 8.89 | 11.63 | 13.60 | Revenues per sh ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 21.15 |
| 1.09 | 1.41 | 1.80 | 2.20 | "Cash Flow" per sh | 3.45 |
| . 62 | . 77 | 1.03 | 1.30 | Earnings per sh A B | 2.20 |
|  |  |  | Nil | Div'ds Decl'd per sh | Nil |
| . 65 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.30 | Cap'I Spending per sh | 1.45 |
| 4.93 | 5.94 | 7.21 | 8.65 | Book Value per sh c | 14.00 |
| 70.36 | 71.98 | 73.34 | 74.50 | Common Shs Outst'g D | 78.00 |
| 30.8 | 26.6 | 30.8 |  | Avg Ann'I P/E Ratio | 25.0 |
| 1.68 | 1.52 | 1.61 |  | Relative P/E Ratio | 1.65 |
|  |  |  |  | Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield | Nil |
| 500.6 | 640.0 | 853.0 | 1015 | Revenues (\$mill) A | 1650 |
| 20.6\% | 21.5\% | 22.1\% | 23.0\% | Operating Margin | 23.5\% |
| 34.1 | 44.9 | 55.3 | 67.0 | Depreciation (\$mill) | 95.0 |
| 42.3 | 56.3 | 77.0 | 98.0 | Net Profit (\$mill) | 175 |
| 37.2\% | 38.5\% | 41.0\% | 41.0\% | Income Tax Rate | 41.0\% |
| 8.5\% | 8.8\% | 9.0\% | 9.7\% | Net Profit Margin | 10.6\% |
| . 3 | 20.8 | d76.4 | 10.0 | Working Cap'I (\$mill) | 225 |
| 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.0 | Long-Term Debt (\$mill) | 10.0 |
| 346.6 | 427.8 | 528.7 | 645 | Shr. Equity (\$mill) | 1090 |
| 12.3\% | 13.1\% | 14.5\% | 15.0\% | Return on Total Cap'l | 15.5\% |
| 12.2\% | 13.2\% | 14.6\% | 15.0\% | Return on Shr. Equity | 16.0\% |
| 12.2\% | 13.2\% | 14.6\% | 15.0\% | Retained to Com Eq | 16.0\% |
|  |  |  | Nil | All Div'ds to Net Prof | Nil |

We have raised our fiscal 2005 (ends J une 30th) earnings estimate for EduJ une 30th) earnings estimate for Edu-
cation Management by a nickel, to $\$ 1.30$ share. The upward revision is the product of a strong first quarter that saw share earnings beat our estimate by $\$ 0.03$, and nearly doubling the tally from the year-ago period. Several factors contributed to the surprise, most notably a $26 \%$ surge at the top line. The company also benefited from a reduction in operating costs (discussed below). The most encouraging sign, though, was a $32 \%$ year-over-year increase in the student body. This, combined with the recent tuition rate hikes, augurs well for the top line.

## Education Management's online

 classes have been well received. In fact, the number of students taking classes via the Internet at the Art Institute or South University more than doubled in the first quarter, to 2,508 . Too, approximately 6,400 students are taking part of their course schedule online. The fact that more students are pursuing their degrees online should, almost single-handedly lower EDMC's costs and elevate its return on invested capital. share earnings beat our estimate by $\$ 0.03$,BUSINESS: Education Management Corporation provides postsecondary education to about 59,000 students at 67 campuses in 24 states and two Canadian provinces. It offers academic programs through four educational institutions: The Art Institutes (31 schools), Argosy University ( 13 campuses), South University, and American Education Centers. Has about 5,500 employees; 840 shareholders. , opened new Brown Mackie Colleges (formerly known as American Education Centers) in Miami, Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego. This strategy has had a positive effect on EDMC's margins and cash flow generation. The opening of a new school on an existing location lowers the company's start-up costs. The new strategy saves EDMC approximately \$3 million in initial expenses. Too, an institution opened on an existing campus begins to return a profit four to five months earlier than a university built on a new property. Furthermore, with multiple schools at one address, Education Management can offer more degrees and services to its student body.
This issue is favorably ranked for relative year-ahead performance. Price appreciation potential to 2007-2009 is also above the Value Line median. William G. Ferguson

February 4, 2005

