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|  |  | 6 | 1997 | 1998 | 199 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | LAST 5 YEAR AVG. | TREND |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UP | DOWN |
| A | \% Pre-tax Profit on Sales (Net Before Taxes $\div$ Sales) | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 34.9 | 38.6 | 23.9 | 33.0 | 31.2 | 32.3 |  | DOWN |
| B | \% Earned on Equity (E/S $\div$ Book Value) | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.2 | 37.7 | 40.1 | 45.0 | 47.6 | 10.5 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 28.3 |  | DOWN |

3 PRICE-EARNINGS HISTORY as an indicator of the future


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.



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

| High Price $\quad$ (4A1) 49.5 | Minus Present Price | $\mathbf{2 5 . 6 2 0}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Present Price $\quad \mathbf{2 5 . 6 2 0}$ | Minus Low Price | $(4 \mathrm{~B} 1)$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1}$ |

23.9
1.5
15.7
(4D)

E PRICE TARGET (Note: This shows the potential market price appreciation over the next five years in simple interest terms.)
$\frac{\text { High Price }(4 \mathrm{~A} 1) \mathrm{49.5}}{\text { Present Market Price } \frac{25.620}{1.9}}=(\underline{1.932}) \times 100=(100$

Relative Value: 77.1\% Proj. Relative Value: 74.4\%
5-YEAR POTENTIAL This combines price appreciation with dividend yield to get an estimate of total return. It provides a standard for comparing income and growth stocks.


B AVERAGE YIELD OVER NEXT 5 YEARS

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## PERT Worksheet-A Graph



