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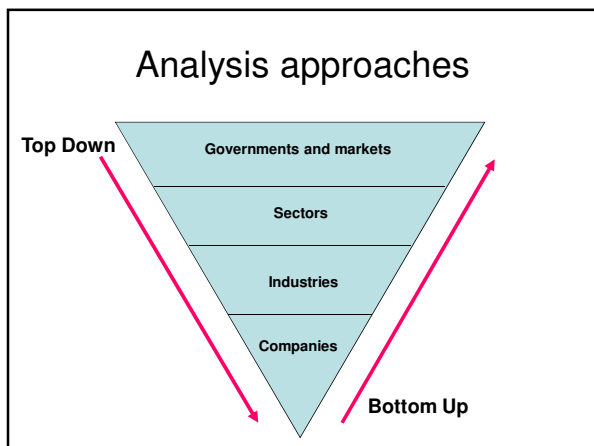
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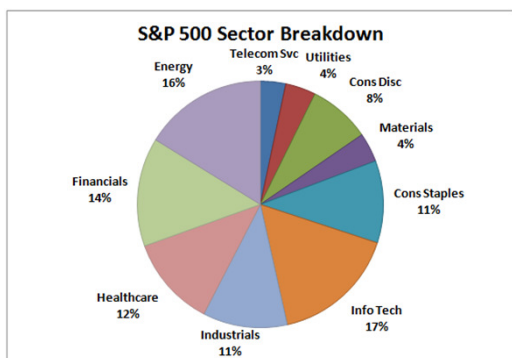
Basic Investing Classes

- **Fundamental analysis overview**
- Multiples models and dividend growth model
- Risk tolerance
- Morningstar reference materials
- Mutual fund alternative
- Questions and answers



Governments and markets

- Governments
 - Stability risk
 - Free currency
 - Degree of regulation
 - Tax levels
 - Forecast for growth
 - Demography
 - Etc
- Markets
 - Materials
 - Energy
 - Interest rates
 - Currency exchange rates
 - Food
 - Etc



Sector, industry and company

- Materials
 - Aluminum
 - Alcoa
 - Aluminum Corp
 - Copper
 - Avalon Minerals
 - Copper Fox Metals
 - Steel
 - U.S. Steel
 - Tata Steel
- Industrials
 - Heavy construction
 - Axiom Corp
 - Fluor Corp
 - Lumber
 - Deltic Timber
 - Weyerhaeuser Co.
 - Textiles
 - China Fibretech
 - Deepak Spinners

Bottom up

- Company: Netflix (NASDAQ: NFLX)
 - Internet television network
 - Financials/strategies/technologies
- Industry: CATV Systems
 - Competitors: DISH, Charter, Comcast, etc.
 - Technology changes
 - Pricing
- Sector: Information technology
- Government:
 - 40 countries, 82% U.S., Mexico
 - Net neutrality regulations



Intrinsic value

- Estimate **intrinsic value** of stock
 - Company's accounting statements
 - Financial and economic information
- Find **undervalued** stocks to buy and **overvalued** stocks to sell.

Intrinsic value versus price

- Intrinsic value
 - Size
 - Timing
 - Riskiness of cash flows
- Market price



Decision rule

- If estimated intrinsic value > market price
→ undervalued → BUY
- If estimated intrinsic value < market price
→ overvalued → DON'T BUY or SELL





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Multiples models

- **Price-earnings ratio (P/E ratio)**
- Price-cash flow ratio (P/CF ratio)
- Price-sales ratio (P/S ratio)
- Price-book ratio (P/B ratio)

P/E model

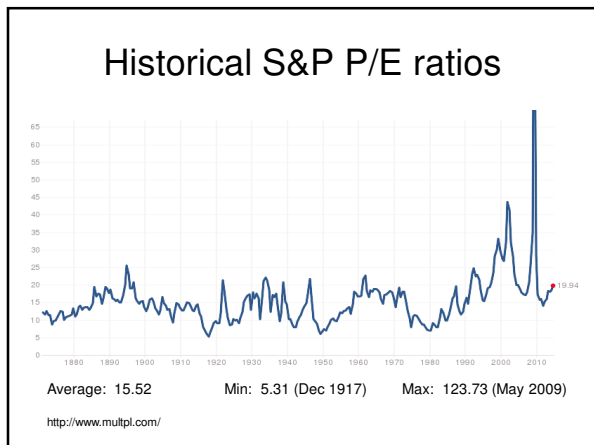
Price-earnings ratio (P/E ratio)

$$P/E = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Earnings per share}} = \frac{\$30.00}{\$1.00} = 30.0$$

The stock is selling for 30 times its earnings.

Therefore, by using a little math:

Estimated price per share = Normal P/E x Estimated EPS



Industry P/E ratios and other values

Industry	1 Day Price Change %	Market Cap	P/E	ROE %	Div. Yield %	Long-Term Debt to Equity	Price to Book	Net Profit Margin % (mrgn)	Price to Free Cash Flow (mrgn)
Accident & Health Insurance	0.77	202.88	9.50	14.00	1.95	25.39	1.36	9.40	5.00 Mc
Advertising Agencies	-0.23	1567.88	25.30	15.50	1.76	77.90	-4.66	7.30	88.40 Mc
Aerospace/Defense - Major Diversified	791.01	16833.28	14.10	19.80	1.44	63.78	-49.32	7.10	21.90 Mc
Aerospace/Defense Products & Services	0.81	341.58	19.30	24.70	1.97	71.45	-27.81	6.30	60.10 Mc
Agricultural Chemicals	0.07	2065.58	13.50	23.00	2.59	44.24	4.51	16.70	46.00 Mc
Air Delivery & Freight Services	0.17	1467.98	51.30	11.70	2.01	40.41	8.26	2.60	55.50 Mc
Air Services, Other	-0.29	251.58	33.50	7.10	2.83	35.06	3.49	7.70	-14.70 Mc
Aluminum	0.01	6593.78	0.00	0.00	0.77	19.24	1.11	-2.30	-26.80 Mc

<http://biz.yahoo.com/p/industries.html>

Why multiples vary across firms

- Differences in accounting policies
- Past EPS do not reflect the future
- Differences in the quality of the business
- Mispricing

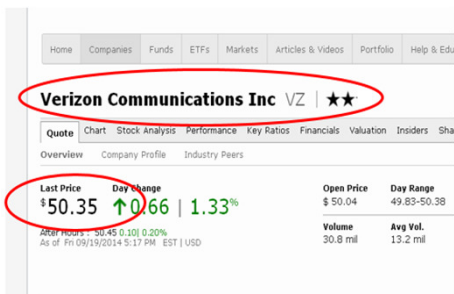
Let's look at examples

Ford *Proctor & Gamble*

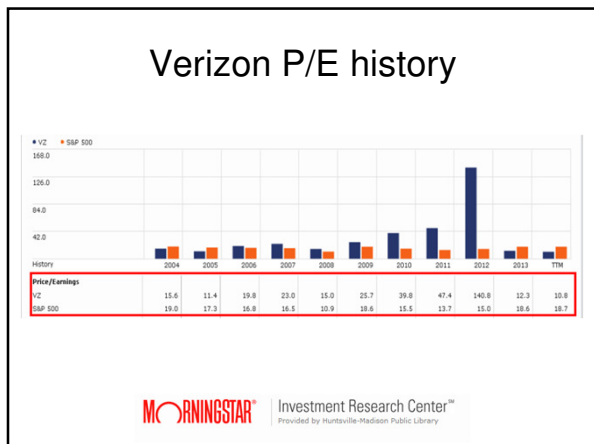
Southwest Airlines

General Electric

Apple



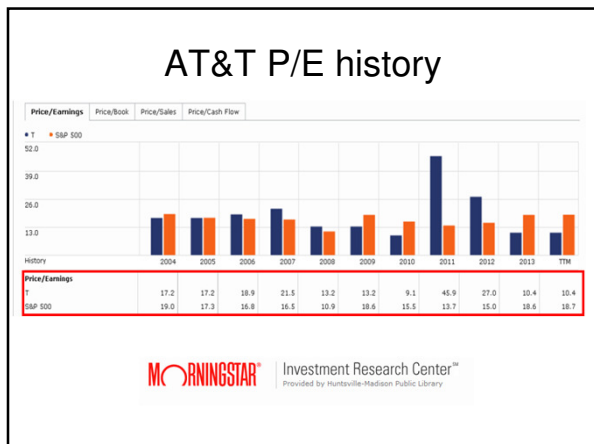
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Which VZ P/E to use?

	Verizon
Price	\$50.35
TTM P/E	10.8
2013 P/E	12.3
5-year avg	53.2
5-year avg without outlier	31.3
10-year avg	35.1
10-year avg without outlier	23.4
Forward P/E	12.6
Telecom (domestic) avg	12.7

Investment Research Center™
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Which AT&T P/E to use?

	AT&T
Price	\$35.47
TTM P/E	10.4
2013 P/E	10.4
5-year avg	21.1
5-year avg without outlier	14.9
10-year avg	19.7
10-year avg without outlier	16.7
Forward P/E	13.2
Telecom (domestic) avg	12.7

Data summary

	Verizon	AT&T
Price	\$50.35	\$35.47
TTM P/E	10.8	10.4
2013 P/E	12.3	10.4
5-year avg	53.2	21.1
5-year avg without outlier	31.3	14.9
10-year avg	35.1	19.7
10-year avg without outlier	23.4	16.7
Forward P/E	12.6	13.2
Telecom (domestic) avg	12.7	12.7

Morningstar data 9/27/2014

Verizon P/E model

Current Price = \$50.35

	P/E x	EPS =	Estimated Value	Buy Signal?
TTM P/E	10.8	\$3.92	\$42.34	No
2013 P/E	12.3	\$3.92	\$48.22	No
5-yr avg	53.2	\$3.92	\$208.54	Yes
5-yr avg without outlier	31.3	\$3.92	\$122.70	Yes
10-yr avg	35.1	\$3.92	\$137.59	Yes
10-yr avg without outlier	23.4	\$3.92	\$91.73	Yes
Forward P/E	12.6	\$3.92	\$49.39	No
Telecom avg	12.7	\$3.92	\$49.78	No

Morningstar data 9/27/2014

AT&T P/E model

Current Price = \$35.47

	P/E x	EPS =	Estimated Value	Buy Signal?
TTM P/E	10.4	\$2.69	\$27.98	No
2013 P/E	10.4	\$2.69	\$27.98	No
5-yr avg	21.1	\$2.69	\$56.76	Yes
5-yr avg without outlier	14.9	\$2.69	\$40.08	Yes
10-yr avg	19.7	\$2.69	\$52.99	Yes
10-yr avg without outlier	16.7	\$2.69	\$44.92	Yes
Forward P/E	13.2	\$2.69	\$35.51	No
Telecom avg	12.7	\$2.69	\$34.16	No

Morningstar data 9/27/2014

Decision

- Is either AT&T or Verizon worth buying?
- Which is better?
- Why do multiples vary across firms?

Why multiples vary across firms

- ~~• Differences in accounting policies~~
- Past EPS do not reflect the future
- Differences in the quality of the business
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EPS history


VZ

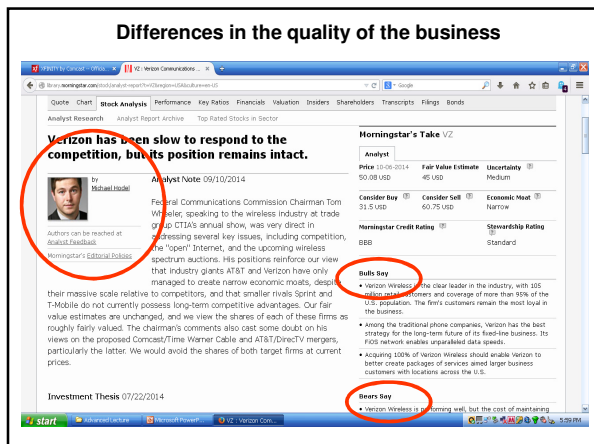
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TTM
Price	\$30.97	\$35.78	\$40.12	\$43.27	\$49.14	\$49.43
EPS	\$1.21	\$0.90	\$0.85	\$0.31	\$4.00	\$4.59
P/E	25.7	39.8	47.4	140.8	12.3	10.8

AT&T

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TTM
Price	\$28.03	\$29.38	\$30.24	\$33.71	\$35.16	\$35.24
EPS	\$2.12	\$3.23	\$0.66	\$1.25	\$3.39	\$3.39
P/E	13.2	9.1	45.9	27.0	10.4	10.4

Why multiples vary across firms

- ~~• Differences in accounting policies~~
-  • Past EPS do not reflect the future
- Differences in the quality of the business
- Mispricing



Why multiples vary across firms

- ~~Differences in accounting policies~~
- ✔ Past EPS do not reflect the future
- ✔ Differences in the quality of the business
- ?? Mispricing

Verizon P/E model

Current Price = \$50.35

	Estimated Value	Buy Signal?
TTM P/E	\$42.34	No
2013 P/E	\$48.22	No
5-yr avg	\$208.54	Yes
5-yr avg without outlier	\$122.70	Yes
10-yr avg	\$137.59	Yes
10-yr avg without outlier	\$91.73	Yes
Forward P/E	\$49.39	No
Telecom avg	\$49.78	No

Morningstar data 9/27/2014

Morningstar analyst's valuation of Verizon

Morningstar's Take VZ

Price 10/06/2014: \$100.00 USD
 Fair Value Estimate: \$85.00 USD
 Uncertainty: Medium

Consider Buy: \$71.5 USD
 Consider Sell: \$90.75 USD
 Economic Moat: Narrow

Morningstar Credit Rating: BBB
 Share Dilution: Standard

Bulls Key

- Verizon Wireless is the clear leader in the industry, with 255 million retail customers and coverage of more than 95% of the U.S. population. The firm's customers remain the most loyal in the business.
- Among the traditional phone companies, Verizon has the best strategy for the long-term future of its fixed-line business. Its FiOS network enables unparalleled data speeds.
- Acquiring 100% of Verizon Wireless should enable Verizon to better create packages of services and target business customers with locations across the U.S.

Bears Key

- Verizon Wireless is performing well, but the cost of maintaining

Investment Thesis 07/22/2014

AT&T P/E model

Current Price = \$35.47

	Estimated Value	Buy Signal?
TTM P/E	\$27.98	No
2013 P/E	\$27.98	No
5-yr avg	\$56.76	Yes
5-yr avg without outlier	\$40.08	Yes
10-yr avg	\$52.99	Yes
10-yr avg without outlier	\$44.92	Yes
Forward P/E	\$35.51	No
Telecom avg	\$34.16	No

Morningstar data 9/27/2014

Morningstar analyst's valuation of AT&T

Morningstar's Take T

Price 10/06/2014: \$55.49 USD
 Fair Value Estimate: \$48.00 USD
 Uncertainty: Medium

Consider Buy: \$23.8 USD
 Consider Sell: \$45.3 USD
 Economic Moat: Narrow

Morningstar Credit Rating: A-
 Share Dilution: Standard

Bulls Key

- AT&T has direct relationships with millions of residential and business customers. The firm's network upgrade plans should enable it to offer these customers more and better services, driving revenue growth.
- AT&T and Verizon Wireless stand head and shoulders above the rest of the U.S. wireless industry. The wireless business should generate strong profits and differentiate the firm from the cable companies.
- The DirecTV acquisition will make AT&T a giant in the television industry, providing it with the clout needed to shape the future direction of the business.

Bears Key

Investment Thesis 08/08/2014

Advantages & disadvantages of multiples models

- Disadvantages
 - Simplistic
 - Static
 - Difficult to compare
- Advantages
 - Usefulness
 - Simplicity
 - Relevance



P/E model with growth example

MedCath is an innovative provider with earnings growth potential above the industry average. The industry average P/E ratio is 21. Let's adjust MedCath's P/E up by 10% relative to the industry average. Its estimated earnings are \$2.65 per share. What is MedCath's estimated stock value?

Estimated price per share = $(21 \times 1.10) \times \$2.65 = \$61.22$

P/E model with lower growth

Suppose MedCath's earnings are falling behind in the health care industry. Let's adjust MedCath's P/E of 21 down by 10% relative to the industry average. Its estimated earnings are \$2.65 per share. What is MedCath's estimated stock value?

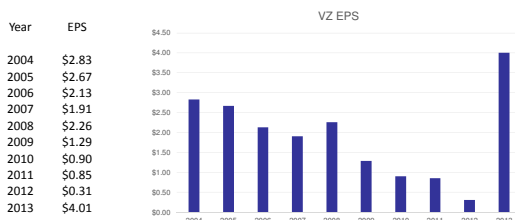
Estimated price per share = $(21 \times 0.90) \times \$2.65 = \$50.09$

How to estimate growth?

- Project history into the future
- Adjust future projection with government, industry, company information



VZ EPS growth history



Change 2004-2012: $(\$0.31/\$2.83) - 1 = -89\%$

Change 2009-2013: $(\$4.01/\$1.29) - 1 = +211\%$

Other multiples models

- Price-cash flow ratio (P/CF ratio)

$$P/CF = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Cash flow per share}}$$

- Price-sales ratio (P/S ratio)

$$P/S = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Sales per share}}$$

- Price-book ratio (P/B ratio)

$$P/B = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Book value per share}}$$

P/CF model

Price-cash flow ratio (P/CF ratio)

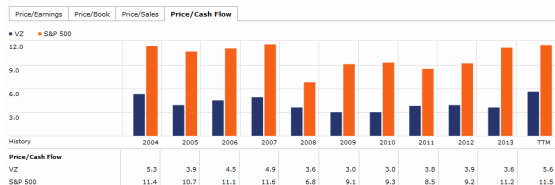
$$P/CF = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Cash flow per share}} = \frac{\$30.00}{\$0.50} = 60.0$$

The stock is selling for 60 times more than its cash flow.

Therefore, by using a little math:

Estimated price per share = Normal P/CF x Estimated CF per share

Verizon P/CF ratio



Estimated price per share = Normal P/CF x Estimated CF per share
 = 3.46 x \$7.53 = \$26.05

Estimate price per share from the P/E models: \$42.34-\$208.54

Investment Research Center

P/S model

Price-sales ratio (P/S ratio)

$$P/S = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Sales per share}} = \frac{\$30.00}{\$3.00} = 10.0$$

The stock is selling for 10 times more than its sales.

Therefore, by using a little math:

Estimated price per share = Normal P/S x Estimated sales per share

P/B model

Price-book value ratio (P/B ratio)

$$P/B = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Book value per share}} = \frac{\$30.00}{\$10.00} = 3.0$$

The stock is selling for 3 times more than its book value.

Therefore, by using a little math:

Estimated price per share = Normal P/B x Estimated book value per share



- Fundamental analysis overview
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- Questions and answers

End of Part I



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Start Part II

P/E model refresher

Price-earnings ratio (P/E ratio)

$$P/E = \frac{\text{Price per share}}{\text{Earnings per share}} = \frac{\$30.00}{\$1.00} = 30.0$$

The stock is selling for 30 times its earnings.

Therefore, by using a little math:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Estimated price per share} &= \text{Normal P/E} \times \text{Estimated EPS} \\ &= 30 \times \$1.50 = \$45.00 \end{aligned}$$

P/E model with growth example

MedCath is an innovative provider with earnings growth potential above the industry average. The industry average P/E ratio is 21. Let's adjust MedCath's P/E up by 10% relative to the industry average. Its estimated earnings are \$2.65 per share. What is MedCath's estimated stock value?

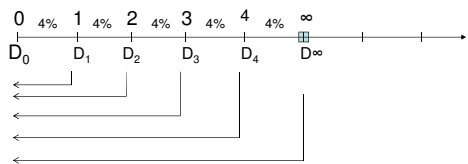
$$\text{Estimated price per share} = (21 \times 1.10) \times \$2.65 = \$61.22$$

Dividend growth model

- Key assumptions
 - Company pays dividends each year forever
 - Each dividend grows by the same rate (g) each year. You estimate g.
 - You decide what return (r) you must earn to compensate you for the risk of owning the stock

Dividend growth model

Example: 4% growth expected forever. Assume $D_0 = \$2.15$, $r = 18\%$



$$V_0 = \frac{D_1}{r - g} = \frac{\$2.15 (1.04)}{.18 - .04} = \$15.97$$

Caveats for models

1. The intrinsic value depends on estimates of various parameters.
2. The decision rule will work only if your estimates are correct, **AND**
3. You are correct before the rest of the market, **AND**
4. The rest of the market comes to realize that you are correct.



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Risk tolerance

- Source of risk
 - Loss of principal
 - Volatility



- Why is knowing your risk tolerance important?

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Risk tolerance tools

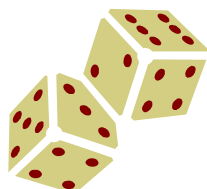
- Finra Investor Knowledge
 - <http://www.finra.org/Investors/ToolsCalculators/P116940>
- Risk tolerance quizzes
 - <https://njaes.rutgers.edu/money/riskquiz/>



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Portfolio risk

- Market's beta
- Stock's beta
- Portfolio's beta



Finding a stock's beta

Market Data VZ

Beta	0.03
Below 52-Week high	-5.91%
50-Day Moving Average	49.63
200-Day Moving Average	48.84

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Calculating portfolio betas

Stock	Investment	% of Portfolio	Beta
General Motors	\$5,000	50%	1.68
WalMart	\$3,000	30%	0.35
Harley Davidson	\$2,000	20%	1.05

Beta (Portfolio) = (.5)(1.68) + (.3)(0.35) + (.2)(1.05) = 1.155



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Overwhelmed?

- Go with index mutual funds
 - Fully diversified
 - Low costs
 - Convenient
 - Low effort
- Sources of information
 - Morningstar
 - Finra (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority)
 - <http://apps.finra.org/fundanalyzer/1/fa.aspx>
 - Find mutual funds and compare their performance and cost.


Actively-managed vs index funds

- Index funds
 - S&P 500, Wilshire 5000, Russell 3000
- Actively-managed funds
 - Large-cap value funds, emerging market equity
- Which performs better on average?

Create a portfolio

- Set up account on-line or download, fill out, and mail application.
- Read the prospectus!!!
- Transfer money from checking account or write and mail check.
- Indicate the fund you want.
- Confirm receipt of funds.

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