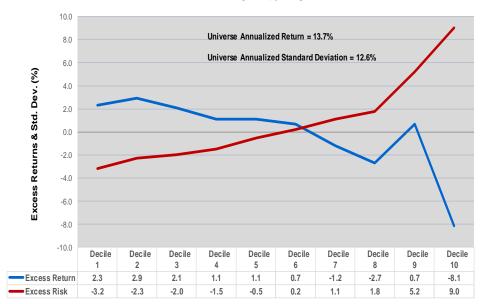


### **Earnings Variability Model (EDV)**

Ford's earnings variability (EDV), a unique measure of risk, describes the historical volatility of annual reported earnings, compared to the company's earnings growth rate over the past eight years. Low earnings variability for a company implies higher earnings predictability and therefore less risk. If we were to simply use the standard deviation of historical earnings about their mean, the variability of a company with steadily increasing earnings could be as great as that for a company with highly erratic earnings. To solve this problem, Ford defines earnings variability as the standard error of historical earnings about an exponential growth curve. Earnings variability is not an indicator of historical growth or direction of earnings. It is, however, a very useful indicator of the historical dispersion of earnings. EDV should be considered when the reliability of future earnings and growth estimates is evaluated. Earnings Variability is expressed as a percent of Ford's Normal Earnings (ENO) and ranges from 1, the lowest variability to a maximum of 9999 which is extremely high.

# Ford Earnings Variability Model (EDV) Decile Excess Returns & Std. Dev. (%) vs. Ford Universe 12/12 to 12/17



## Top Decile/Group Ford Stock Selection Models 12/12 to 12/17

EDV Excess Return Top Decile vs. Ford Universe (%)								
2013	-10.7							
2014	7.3							
2015	9.6							
2016	-0.1							
2017	1.1							



Performance is based on ranking the Ford Universe from best to worst for the model shown and dividing it into 10 equal-sized groups each month. The group returns represent equal—dollar investments in each stock each month, with monthly total returns linked to create annual and ranualized results. Total returns, which sum month-end percentage price changes and 1/12 of companies 'indicated annual dividend vield, exclude transaction costs and management fees. The Ford Universe had 3955 companies at the end of 2017.

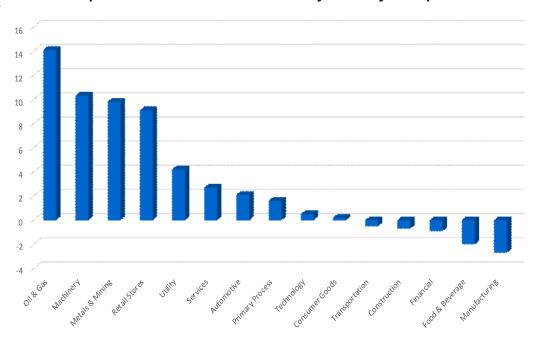
### **EDV Decile Performance on Capitalization Sectors**

Average Annual Returns (%) 12/12-12/17

Deciles	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10 Ca</u>	p Univ.
Large Cap	14.8	15.8	14.2	14.8	13.9	15.2	13.2	13.6	12.4	12.9	14.1
Standard Deviation	8.7	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.5	11.7	12.8	14.9	10.3
Mid Cap	15.4	17.6	14.9	14.9	13.5	14.7	13.8	11.4	11.3	18.9	14.8
Standard Deviation	11.3	12.2	12.8	12.5	13.3	13.4	13.6	15.7	17.5	21.6	13.7
Small Cap	18.5	17.9	14.2	15.8	15.8	13.6	8.6	11.9	14.7	12.6	14.6
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	14.2	14.4	13.7	15.3	16.0	17.3	16.3	17.9	21.4	23.8	15.9

Large, Mid and Small Cap constituents include the top 1000, second 1000, and third 1000 companies in the Ford universe of stocks when ranked by market capitalization.

EDV Top Decile Annual Excess Return by Industry Group 12/12 - 12/17



### Correlation Coefficients 12/12 - 12/17 Ford Proprietary Models

	PVA	OEY	EMO	PRM	VMO	SHB	QTY	SMO	SED	SDR	EDV
Price/Value (PVA)	1.000	0.890	0.864	0.854	0.792	0.771	0.397	0.767	0.880	0.883	0.614
Operating Earnings Yield (OEY)	0.890	1.000	0.911	0.830	0.929	0.918	0.604	0.856	0.831	0.903	0.798
Earnings Momentum (EMO)	0.864	0.911	1.000	0.924	0.938	0.910	0.592	0.941	0.925	0.964	0.848
Price Momentum (PRM)	0.854	0.830	0.924	1.000	0.856	0.799	0.515	0.878	0.936	0.920	0.736
Value/Momentum (VMO)	0.792	0.929	0.938	0.856	1.000	0.939	0.681	0.927	0.830	0.902	0.901
Share Buyback (SHB)	0.771	0.918	0.910	0.799	0.939	1.000	0.721	0.874	0.785	0.867	0.912
Quality Rating (QTY)	0.397	0.604	0.592	0.515	0.681	0.721	1.000	0.591	0.422	0.547	0.799
Sales Momentum (SMO)	0.767	0.856	0.941	0.878	0.927	0.874	0.591	1.000	0.867	0.909	0.873
Earnings Trend (SED)	0.880	0.831	0.925	0.936	0.830	0.785	0.422	0.867	1.000	0.947	0.676
Relative Earnings Trend (SDR)	0.883	0.903	0.964	0.920	0.902	0.867	0.547	0.909	0.947	1.000	0.784
Earnings Variability (EDV)	0.614	0.798	0.848	0.736	0.901	0.912	0.799	0.873	0.676	0.784	1.000