



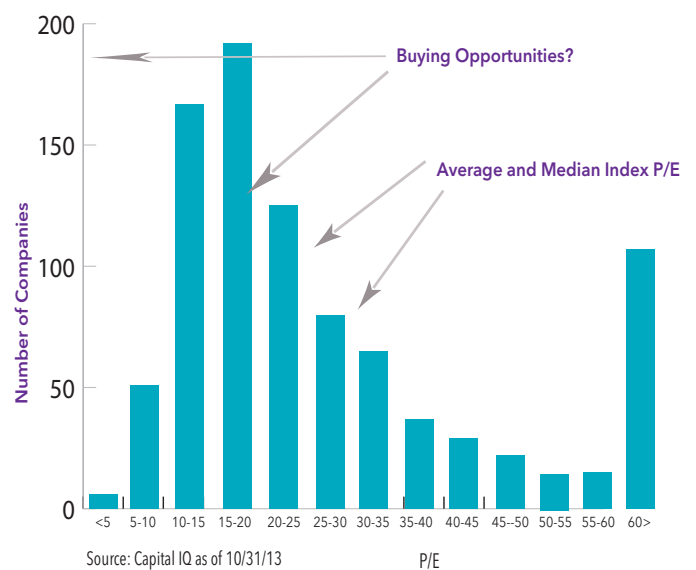
Are Micro-cap Stock Valuations High or Low? Maybe Both... The Skewed Distribution of Micro-cap Index Valuations

Is an asset class expensive or cheap? Asked this question, most advisors look first to the relative index. An index represents a broad group of stocks and provides a general feel for where valuations lie at the given moment. But what does the P/E Ratio of an index tell us about the underlying buying opportunities? We analyzed the valuations of all of the companies in the Russell Microcap Index to help inform our readers. As it turns out, like most things microcap, this one number tells us very little.

All of the individual companies that make up the Russell Microcap Index are sorted by P/E ratio in the table to the right. As can be seen, the distribution is distinctly right tailed, and “bi-modal.” This bi-modal nature of the distribution significantly distorts the calculation of averages and medians, masking the true set of potential buying opportunities.

As seen, the fact that the P/E of the Russell Microcap index is 19 actually tells us very little about individual buying opportunities. Despite the index’s relatively steep valuation, there are more than 240 individual companies with a P/E below 15, twice as many companies as typically make up an active micro-cap manager’s entire portfolio. This does not even factor in the 500+ companies in the index that have negative earnings – some of which could be on the verge of profitability. It is up to the skills and experience of active managers to avoid “value traps” or other issues often found in these lower P/E buckets. The point is that investors who look under the hood can see a wide range of opportunities with valuations that differ greatly from the “headline” P/E of the index.

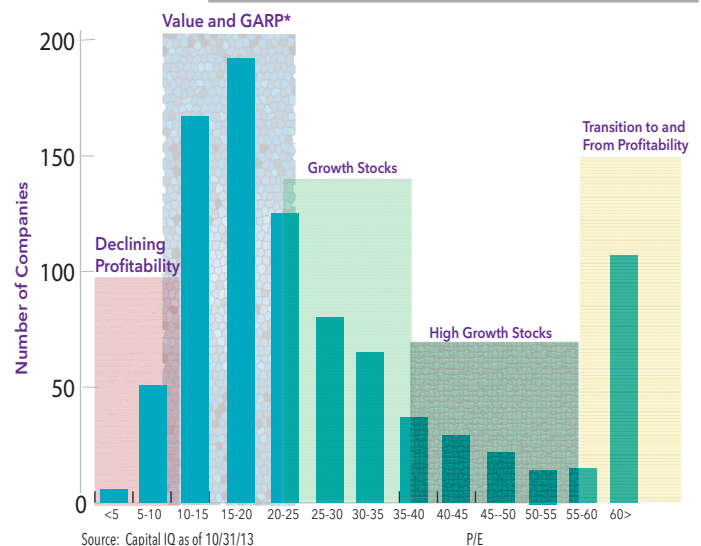
DISTRIBUTION OF P/E MULTIPLES
WITHIN THE RUSSELL MICROCAP INDEX



LOOK UNDER THE HOOD: UNDERSTANDING THE "TYPICAL COMPANY" IN EACH VALUATION RANGE.

Micro-cap investors can find opportunities in any of the valuation groupings we’ve outlined in the chart to the right. Having an investment process that demands specific analysis depending on the valuation range can provide an advantage to the index. Value traps need to be detected from deep-value plays, as expected. Many growth or high growth stocks might be deemed expensive based on declining or stable growth rates; others could be in an early phase of expansion where a 30 P/E is in fact inexpensive compared to the future upside. On the far right of the chart, companies trading at 60x multiples don’t tell us much about valuations in the micro-cap space, let alone the fundamentals. These are generally companies that have just become profitable, or are on the verge of becoming unprofitable. Unfortunately, each one does inform the calculation of the index’s valuation equally.

UNDERSTANDING THE "TYPICAL COMPANY"
WITHIN EACH VALUATION RANGE

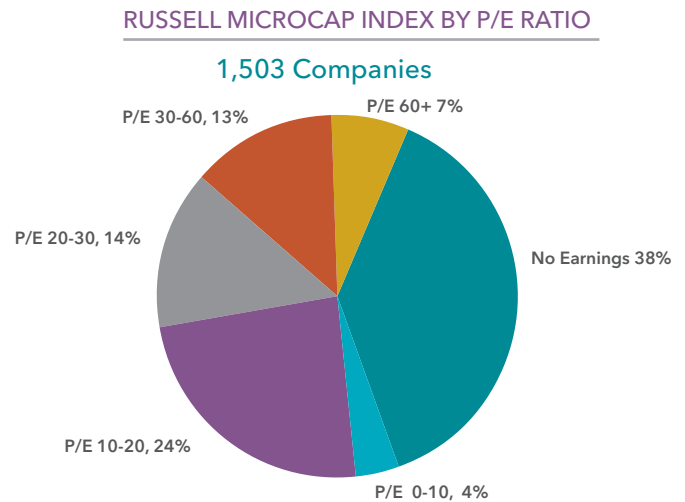


MICRO-CAP ASSET CLASS IS VAST

The micro-cap asset class is vast. Our investable universe includes approximately 3,000 companies with valuations and characteristics that vary widely. The microcap index “skew” of valuations comes into play during all periods we researched since 2005 (when data for the Microcap Index became available and a full market cycle in our view). Compare this to large-cap investing. Today, the P/E of the S&P 500 is 20. With so many eyes on each of the 500 companies there is little room for inefficiencies. And with only 500 names to choose from, the index’s P/E of 20 is more truly reflective of the investable universe. As expected, it is a much more normal distribution.

Active micro-cap managers have a significant opportunity to focus on investments that can potentially provide much greater upside than the index as a whole. Over full market cycles, it is this skill of separating the potential gems from the crowd that makes quality managers endure.

In summary, Micro-cap is a space that can’t be neatly summarized in one valuation number or forecast. So can we answer the question, is the micro-cap expensive or cheap? Well, maybe both:



Source: Capital IQ as of 10/31/13

"The micro-cap asset class is vast. This presents active micro-cap managers with the opportunity to focus on investments that can potentially provide much greater upside than the index as a whole."

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Growth at a Reasonable Price (GARP*) is an equity investment strategy that seeks to combine tenets of both growth investing and value investing to find individual stocks. Price to Earnings ratio is calculated by dividing current price of the stock by the company's trailing 12 months' earnings per share. The S&P 500 Index is a broad based unmanaged index of 500 stocks, which is widely recognized as representative of the equity market in general. The Russell Microcap index is a capitalization weighted index of 2,000 small cap and micro cap stocks that captures the smallest 1,000 companies in the Russell 2000, plus 1,000 smaller U.S.-based listed stocks. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. The Funds invest in smaller companies, which involve additional risks such as limited liquidity and greater volatility. The Funds invest in micro cap companies which tend to perform poorly during times of economic stress. The Ultra MicroCap Opportunities Fund may invest in early stage companies which tend to be more volatile and somewhat more speculative than investments in more established companies.

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