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Healthcare Stocks: Attractively Valued No Matter What Happens in Washington

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We'll leave the legal analysis of the recent Supreme Court rulings regarding the Affordable Healthcare Act to the pundits on the network news. Our priority is to preserve and grow our clients' financial assets.

In that vein, we continue to find attractive investment values in high quality healthcare companies. Relative to most other opportunities, we believe these investments will perform well whatever form healthcare reform ultimately takes.

The chart below compares the S&P Healthcare Index (the dark blue line, which consists of the largest 52 US healthcare companies) and the S&P 500 (the red line, the most widely used proxy for the US stock market). The date range is from March 23, 2010 - the day President Obama signed the Affordable Healthcare Act into law - and the current date (July 5, 2012).

the individual insurance mandate, the healthcare index responded with a big yawn, and performed in line with the overall market. This suggests to us the potential negative impacts of the Affordable Healthcare Act had been priced into healthcare stocks for some time.

The table on the next page is a sample of companies we currently find attractive. As the first two columns show, these companies boast an average free cash flow yield of 8% and an average dividend yield of 3.1%. - which compares very favorably to the 10 year treasury yield of 1.6%.

The last column tells the most interesting

story from an investing standpoint but it requires an explanation. The "Price-Implied Forward Growth Rate" represents the future growth rate required to support the current price of each company based upon several simple assumptions and inputs we use to calculate this. We solve a "growth equation" for the future growth rate *implied* from today's stock price¹. This contrasts with the conventional way of applying this equation in which an analyst

uses a projected *growth rate* to solve for a target *price* (a method commonly used by Wall Street analysts).

The chart shows — perhaps surprisingly - that healthcare companies as a group have performed almost exactly in line with the S&P 500. Moreover, on the day of the historic Supreme Court ruling supporting

¹ This calculation is based upon an equation, widely used in finance, known as the "Discounted Cash Flow Model."

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				Price
Company	Free Cash Flow Yield	Dividend Yield	Past 5 Year Revenue Growth*	Implied Forward Growth Rate*
Abbott Labs	8%	3.2%	11%	-1%
Sanofi	8%	2.7%	7%	-8%
St. Jude Medical	8%	2.4%	11%	-4%
Becton Dickinson	10%	2.4%	6%	2%
Pfizer	8%	3.9%	6%	-9%
Averages	8%	3.1%	7 %	-3%

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By solving for the growth rate instead of attempting to predict it, we can better understand the market assumptions underlying the price and begin to identify the better relative values. As shown in the table, the current prices of the six companies imply that revenues will *decline* 3% annually, in perpetuity. This seems too pessimistic to us.

Even in an environment of more regulation and less price inflation, healthcare companies will probably experience some growth from new products, aging populations in developed countries, global population growth, and increased exports to emerging markets. Furthermore, the companies mentioned have the cash flows and financial flexibility to enhance shareholder value with increased dividends and share repurchases.

In conclusion, as is so often the case in investing, market uncertainty can present opportunities to invest at lower prices. The ongoing healthcare reform debate is just the latest example. The shares of many quality healthcare companies offer generous yields and the potential for price appreciation as the uncertainty is eventually replaced by actual results. Therefore, we maintain a generous representation of healthcare stocks in our clients' portfolios.

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S&P 500: 1352.46 10 year T-Note: 1.513% Crude Oil: \$85.64 Gold: \$1587.30

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^{*}Annualized