

Morningstar, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 05, 2010
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 000-51280

MORNINGSTAR, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

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Illinois
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

36-3297908
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

22 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

60602
(Zip Code)

(312) 696-6000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of July 31, 2010, there were 49,560,398 shares of the Company's common stock, no par value, outstanding.

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Table of Contents**PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****Morningstar, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income**

(in thousands except per share amounts)	Three months ended June 30 2010		2009	Six months ended June 30 2010		2009
Revenue	\$ 136,091	\$ 119,533	\$ 264,381	\$ 236,265		
Operating expense (1):						
Cost of goods sold	39,738	30,694	74,054	60,946		
Development	11,899	9,438	22,788	18,738		
Sales and marketing	24,435	18,010	46,996	35,546		
General and administrative	23,106	19,853	43,749	37,006		
Depreciation and amortization	9,246	8,850	18,185	16,716		
Total operating expense	108,424	86,845	205,772	168,952		
Operating income	27,667	32,688	58,609	67,313		
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest income, net	593	764	1,180	1,742		
Other income (expense), net	(572)	1,208	(1,338)	764		
Non-operating income (expense), net	21	1,972	(158)	2,506		
Income before income taxes and equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	27,688	34,660	58,451	69,819		
Income tax expense	10,225	14,024	21,220	24,692		
Equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	454	(21)	843	361		
Consolidated net income	17,917	20,615	38,074	45,488		
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	85	(71)	116	18		
Net income attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$ 18,002	\$ 20,544	\$ 38,190	\$ 45,506		
Net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.:						
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.95		
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.92		
Weighted average shares outstanding:						

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Basic	49,234	47,941	49,032	47,661
Diluted	50,533	49,631	50,426	49,385

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	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense of:				
Cost of goods sold	\$ 907	\$ 715	\$ 1,622	\$ 1,264
Development	449	413	842	767
Sales and marketing	486	422	889	778
General and administrative	1,813	1,518	3,239	2,984
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 3,655	\$ 3,068	\$ 6,592	\$ 5,793

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Morningstar, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(in thousands except share amounts)	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 154,377	\$ 130,496
Investments	165,973	212,057
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$766 and \$1,339, respectively	90,127	82,330
Deferred tax asset, net	1,464	1,109
Income tax receivable, net	13,114	5,541
Other	12,550	12,564
Total current assets	437,605	444,097
Property, equipment, and capitalized software, net	56,453	59,828
Investments in unconsolidated entities	24,099	24,079
Goodwill	281,813	249,992
Intangible assets, net	156,825	135,488
Other assets	5,731	6,099
Total assets	\$ 962,526	\$ 919,583
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 33,845	\$ 29,901
Accrued compensation	37,744	48,902
Deferred revenue	140,802	127,114
Other	950	962
Total current liabilities	213,341	206,879
Accrued compensation	4,752	4,739
Deferred tax liability, net	3,418	4,678
Other long-term liabilities	24,949	26,413
Total liabilities	246,460	242,709
Equity:		
Morningstar, Inc. shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, of which 49,558,248 and 48,768,541 shares were outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	5	5
Treasury stock at cost, 208,899 shares as of June 30, 2010 and 222,653 as of December 31, 2009	(2,936)	(3,130)
Additional paid-in capital	446,305	432,052
Retained earnings	284,935	246,745
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Currency translation adjustment	(12,992)	(337)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	(217)	370
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(13,209)	33
Total Morningstar, Inc. shareholders' equity	715,100	675,705
Noncontrolling interest	966	1,169
Total equity	716,066	676,874
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 962,526	\$ 919,583

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Morningstar, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)****For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010**

(in thousands, except share amounts)	Morningstar, Inc. Shareholders Equity				Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non Controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Common Stock Shares Outstanding	Par Value	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital				
Balance as of December 31, 2009	48,768,541	\$ 5	\$ (3,130)	\$ 432,052	\$ 246,745	\$ 33	\$ 1,169	\$ 676,874
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income (loss)					38,190		(116)	38,074
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments, net of income tax of \$353						(588)		(588)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net						(12,654)	(87)	(12,741)
Total comprehensive income (loss)					38,190	(13,242)	(203)	24,745
Issuance of common stock related to stock option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units, net	590,533		194	3,456				3,650
Stock-based compensation - restricted stock units				6,280				6,280
Stock-based compensation - restricted stock	199,174			312				312
Excess tax benefit derived from stock option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units				4,205				4,205
Balance as of June 30, 2010	49,558,248	\$ 5	\$ (2,936)	\$ 446,305	\$ 284,935	\$ (13,209)	\$ 966	\$ 716,066

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Morningstar, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(in thousands)	Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009
Operating activities		
Consolidated net income	\$ 38,074	\$ 45,488
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	18,185	16,716
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,012)	(956)
Stock-based compensation expense	6,592	5,793
Provision for bad debt	356	187
Equity in net income of unconsolidated entities	(843)	(361)
Excess tax benefits from stock option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units	(4,205)	(4,544)
Other, net	1,386	(752)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(6,615)	9,312
Other assets	(511)	341
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,859	(6,012)
Accrued compensation	(11,154)	(45,431)
Income taxes payable	(4,255)	10,396
Deferred revenue	7,177	806
Deferred rent	(80)	(286)
Other liabilities	(924)	570
Cash provided by operating activities	45,030	31,267
Investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(85,528)	(50,273)
Proceeds from maturities and sales of investments	130,381	38,128
Capital expenditures	(3,839)	(6,768)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(67,455)	(18,571)
Other, net	889	629
Cash used for investing activities	(25,552)	(36,855)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from stock option exercises	3,650	11,653
Excess tax benefits from stock option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units	4,205	4,544
Other, net	205	(178)
Cash provided by financing activities	8,060	16,019
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,657)	2,777
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,881	13,208
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	130,496	173,891
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 154,377	\$ 187,099
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 26,396	\$ 14,152
Supplemental information of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	\$ (941)	\$ (75)

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MORNINGSTAR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation of Interim Financial Information

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Morningstar, Inc. and subsidiaries (Morningstar, we, our, the Company) have been prepared to conform to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. In the opinion of management, the statements reflect all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly our financial position, results of operations, equity, and cash flows. These financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the SEC on March 1, 2010.

The acronyms that appear in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements refer to the following:

ASC: Accounting Standards Codification

ASU: Accounting Standards Update

EITF: Emerging Issues Task Force

FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board

SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

We discuss our significant accounting policies in Note 2 of our Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2010. In addition, effective January 1, 2010, we adopted the following financial accounting standards:

- ASU No. 2009-16, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) and Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* and ASU No. 2009-17, *Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*.

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These accounting pronouncements change the way entities account for transfers of financial assets and determine what entities must be consolidated. The most significant amendment resulting from FASB ASU No. 2009-16 consists of the removal of the concept of a Qualifying Special-Purpose Entity (QSPE) from FASB ASC 860, *Transfers and Services*. ASU No. 2009-17 addresses the effects of eliminating the QSPE concept from ASC 860 and responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of FASB ASC 810, *Consolidation*, including concerns over the transparency of enterprises' involvement with Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). These accounting pronouncements did not impact our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

- ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*.

ASU No. 2010-06 requires additional disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The amended guidance requires entities to disclose additional information regarding assets and liabilities that are transferred between levels of the fair value hierarchy. ASU 2010-06 also clarifies existing guidance pertaining to the level of disaggregation at which fair value disclosures should be made and the disclosure requirements regarding the valuation techniques and inputs used in estimating Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements. The additional disclosures required by ASU No. 2010-06 appear in Note 6, in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**3. Acquisitions, Goodwill, and Other Intangible Assets***2010 Acquisitions*

In the first six months of 2010, we completed four acquisitions, as follows:

Aegis Equities Research

In April 2010, we acquired Aegis Equities Research, a leading provider of independent equity research in Sydney, Australia, for \$10,717,000 in cash, net of cash acquired. The following table summarizes our preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

		(\$000)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	51
Investments		55
Accounts receivable		229
Other non-current assets		62
Intangible assets		5,100
Goodwill		6,135
Deferred revenue		(617)
Other current and non-current liabilities		(247)
Total purchase price	\$	10,768

The preliminary allocation includes \$5,100,000 of acquired intangible assets. These assets primarily include customer-related assets and technology-based assets, including software and databases. Goodwill of \$6,135,000 represents the premium we paid over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired with this acquisition. We paid this premium for a number of reasons, including the strategic benefits of creating a larger analyst team that will enable us to broaden and deepen our coverage of Australian listed companies, providing Australian clients with more robust independent research, and giving us the potential to expand our services in multiple delivery channels. We are in the process of determining what portion of the value assigned to goodwill and intangible assets, if any, is deductible for income tax purposes.

Old Broad Street Research Ltd

In April 2010, we acquired Old Broad Street Research Ltd. (OBSR) for \$16,651,000 in cash, net of cash acquired. OBSR is a premier provider of fund research, ratings, and investment consulting services in the United Kingdom, and offers an array of customized consulting services including model portfolios, advice on fund construction, and corporate governance services, that are used by many of the leading financial advisers and fund platforms.

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The following table summarizes our preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The purchase price allocation is preliminary pending certain tax related matters, including the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

	(\$000)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,632
Accounts receivable and other current assets	962
Other non-current assets	449
Intangible assets	8,473
Goodwill	9,337
Deferred revenue	(1,075)
Accounts payable and accrued and other current liabilities	(1,342)
Other liabilities non-current	(153)
Total purchase price	\$ 21,283

The preliminary allocation includes \$8,473,000 of acquired intangible assets. These assets primarily include customer-related assets and technology-based assets, including software and databases.

Goodwill of \$9,337,000 represents the premium we paid over the fair value of the acquired net tangible and intangible assets. We paid this premium for a number of reasons, including the strategic benefit of adding to our existing fund research team in London, and continuing to build our thought leadership in investment research. OBSR will also help us expand our investment consulting presence in the United Kingdom, where we already provide asset allocation, manager selection, and portfolio construction services to institutions and intermediaries. The goodwill we recorded is not considered deductible for income tax purposes.

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Realpoint, LLC

In May 2010, we acquired Realpoint, LLC (Realpoint) a Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (NRSRO) that specializes in structured finance. Realpoint offers securities ratings, research, surveillance services, and data to help institutional investors identify credit risk in commercial mortgage-backed securities. Institutional investment firms subscribe to Realpoint's ratings and analytics, including money managers who invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities.

In conjunction with this acquisition, we paid \$38,385,000 in cash, net of cash acquired, and issued 199,174 shares of restricted stock to the selling employee-shareholders. As a result of the terms of the restricted share agreements, in accordance with FASB ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, we account for these grants as stock-based compensation expense, and not as part of the acquisition consideration. See Note 9 in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning the accounting for this restricted stock.

The following table summarizes our preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	(\$000)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,393
Accounts receivable and other current assets	2,647
Other non-current assets	319
Intangible assets	19,959
Goodwill	24,132
Deferred revenue	(7,316)
Accounts payable and accrued and other current liabilities	(1,356)
Total purchase price	\$ 43,778

The preliminary allocation includes \$19,959,000 of acquired intangible assets. These assets primarily include customer-related assets and technology-based assets, including software and databases.

Goodwill of \$24,132,000 represents the premium we paid over the fair value of the acquired net tangible and intangible assets. We paid this premium for a number of reasons, including the opportunity for Morningstar to enter into the structured finance ratings and analysis business.

The value assigned to goodwill, intangible assets, and restricted shares at the date of grant are deductible for income tax purposes over a period of approximately 15 years from the acquisition date.

Footnoted business of Financial Fineprint Inc.

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In February 2010, we acquired the Footnoted business of Financial Fineprint Inc. (Footnoted), a blog for professional money managers, analysts, and individual investors. Footnoted Pro, a service for institutional investors, provides insight on actionable items and trends in SEC filings. The acquisition includes the Footnoted.org website and the Footnoted Pro service. Terms were not disclosed. The acquisition did not have a significant impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Table of Contents*2009 Acquisitions*

The table below summarizes the six acquisitions we completed in 2009:

Acquisition	Description	Date Acquired	Purchase Price*
Global financial filings database business of Global Reports LLC	A leading provider of online financial and Corporate and Social Responsibility reports for publicly traded companies around the world	April 20, 2009	Not separately Disclosed
Equity research and data business of C.P.M.S. Computerized Portfolio Management Services Inc.	C.P.M.S. tracks fundamental equity data for approximately 4,000 securities in the United States and Canada as well as tracks and provides earnings estimates for Canadian stocks	May 1, 2009	\$13.9 million
Andex Associates, Inc.	Andex is known for Andex Charts, which illustrate historical market returns, stock index growth, inflation rates, currency rates, and general economic conditions for the United States dating back to 1926, and for Canada dating back to 1950	May 1, 2009	Not separately disclosed
Intech Pty Ltd	A leading provider of multimanager and investment portfolio solutions in Sydney, Australia, Intech also manages a range of single sector, alternative strategy, and diversified investment portfolios, has one of the leading separately managed account databases in Australia, and offers the Intech Desktop Consultant, a research software product for institutions	June 30, 2009	Not separately disclosed
Canadian Investment Awards and Gala	Canada's marquee investment awards program, recognizing excellence in products and firms within the financial services industry	December 17, 2009	Not separately disclosed
Logical Information Machines, Inc. (LIM)	A leading provider of data and analytics for the energy, financial, and agriculture sectors	December 31, 2009	\$53.5 million

* Total purchase price less cash acquired, subject to post-closing adjustments.

As of June 30, 2010, we did not make any significant changes to the purchase price allocations for the acquisitions that occurred in 2009. Certain of these purchase price allocations, primarily the purchase price allocation related to Logical Information Machines, Inc. are preliminary, pending resolution of certain tax and other matters. Additional information concerning the six acquisitions completed in 2009 can be found in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2010.

Pro Forma Information for 2010 and 2009 Acquisitions

The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 as if we had completed the 2010 and 2009 acquisitions and had consolidated

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Morningstar Korea, as of January 1 of each of these years. In calculating the pro forma information below, we included an estimate of amortization expense related to the intangible assets acquired.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information (in thousands except per share amounts)	Six months ended June 30				
		2010		2009	
Revenue	\$	271,736	\$	262,848	
Operating income	\$	58,110	\$	67,228	
Net income attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	37,840	\$	45,435	
Basic net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	0.77	\$	0.95	
Diluted net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	0.75	\$	0.92	

Goodwill

The following table shows the changes in our goodwill balances from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010:

	(\$000)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 249,992
Acquisition of Aegis	6,135
Acquisition of OBSR	9,337
Acquisition of Realpoint	24,132
Other, primarily currency translation	(7,783)
Balance as of June 30, 2010	\$ 281,813

We did not record any impairment losses in the second quarter or year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009, respectively.

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The following table summarizes our intangible assets:

(\$000)	As of June 30, 2010			Weighted Average Useful Life (years)	As of December 31, 2009			Weighted Average Useful Life (years)
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net		Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	
Intellectual property	\$ 29,093	\$ (13,502)	\$ 15,591	10	\$ 28,472	\$ (12,147)	\$ 16,325	10
Customer-related assets	102,184	(32,535)	69,649	11	87,635	(27,405)	60,230	10
Supplier relationships	240	(66)	174	20	240	(60)	180	20
Technology-based assets	57,605	(20,092)	37,513	9	49,276	(16,694)	32,582	9
Non-competition agreement	848	(632)	216	5	820	(547)	273	5
Intangible assets related to acquisitions with preliminary purchase price allocations	34,501	(819)	33,682	10	26,129	(231)	25,898	5
Total intangible assets	\$ 224,471	\$ (67,646)	\$ 156,825	10	\$ 192,572	\$ (57,084)	\$ 135,488	9

The following table summarizes our amortization expense related to intangible assets:

(\$000)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Amortization expense	\$ 5,848	\$ 5,541	\$ 11,316	\$ 10,663

We amortize intangible assets using the straight-line method over their expected economic useful lives.

Based on acquisitions completed through June 30, 2010, we expect intangible amortization expense for 2010 and subsequent years as follows:

	(\$000)
2010	\$ 23,071
2011	22,477
2012	21,257
2013	19,349
2014	18,438
2015	17,640

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Our estimates of future amortization expense for intangible assets may be affected by changes to the preliminary purchase price allocations, additional acquisitions, and currency translations.

Table of Contents**4. Income Per Share**

The numerator for both basic and diluted income per share is net income attributable to Morningstar, Inc.

The denominator for basic income per share is the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, exclusive of the restricted stock issued in connection with the Realpoint acquisition. In accordance with FASB ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*, outstanding common shares that are contingently returnable until the shares are vested should be excluded from the denominator in computing basic EPS even if they have been issued.

For diluted income per share, we reflect the dilutive effect of outstanding employee stock options, restricted stock units, and restricted stock issued in connection with the Realpoint acquisition, in the denominator using the treasury stock method.

The following table shows how we reconcile our net income and the number of shares used in computing basic and diluted income per share:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30 2010		2009	Six Months Ended June 30 2010		2009		
Basic net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.:								
Net income attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	18,002	\$	20,544	\$	38,190	\$	45,506
Weighted average common shares outstanding		49,234		47,941		49,032		47,661
Basic net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	0.37	\$	0.43	\$	0.78	\$	0.95
Diluted net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.:								
Net income attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	18,002	\$	20,544	\$	38,190	\$	45,506
Weighted average common shares outstanding		49,234		47,941		49,032		47,661
Net effect of dilutive stock options, restricted stock units, and restricted stock		1,299		1,690		1,394		1,724
Weighted average common shares outstanding for computing diluted income per share		50,533		49,631		50,426		49,385
Diluted net income per share attributable to Morningstar, Inc.	\$	0.36	\$	0.41	\$	0.76	\$	0.92

5. Segment and Geographical Area Information

Morningstar has two operating segments:

- *Investment Information.* The Investment Information segment includes all of our data, software, and research products and services. These products are typically sold through subscriptions or license agreements.

The largest products in this segment based on revenue are Licensed Data, Morningstar Advisor Workstation, Morningstar.com, Morningstar Direct, and Morningstar Principia. Licensed Data is a set of investment data spanning all of our investment databases, including real-time pricing data, and available through electronic data feeds. Advisor Workstation is a web-based investment planning system for advisors. Advisor Workstation is available in two editions: Morningstar Office for independent financial advisors and an enterprise edition for financial advisors affiliated with larger firms. Morningstar.com includes both Premium Memberships and Internet advertising sales. Morningstar Direct is a web-based institutional research platform. Principia is our CD-ROM-based investment research and planning software for advisors.

The Investment Information segment also includes Morningstar Equity Research, which we distribute through several channels. From June 2004 through July 2009, our equity research was distributed through six major investment banks to meet the requirements for independent research under the Global Analyst Research Settlement. The period covered by the Global Analyst Research Settlement expired at the end of July 2009. The investment banks covered by it are no longer required to provide independent research to their clients. We also sell Equity Research to other companies that purchase our research for their own use or provide our research to their affiliated advisors or individual investor clients.

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- *Investment Management.* The Investment Management segment includes all of our asset management operations, which earn the majority of their revenue from asset-based fees.

The key products and services in this segment based on revenue are Investment Consulting, which focuses on investment monitoring and asset allocation for funds of funds, including mutual funds and variable annuities; Retirement Advice, including the Morningstar Retirement Manager and Advice by Ibbotson platforms; and Morningstar Managed Portfolios, a fee-based discretionary asset management service that includes a series of mutual fund, exchange-traded fund, and stock portfolios tailored to meet a range of investment time horizons, risk levels, and investment strategies that financial advisors can use for their clients taxable and tax-deferred accounts.

Our segment accounting policies are the same as those described in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009, except for the capitalization and amortization of internal product development costs, amortization of intangible assets, and costs related to corporate functions. We exclude these items from our operating segment results to provide our chief operating decision maker with a better indication of each segment's ability to generate cash flow. This information is one of the criteria used by our chief operating decision maker in determining how to allocate resources to each segment. We include capitalization and amortization of internal product development costs, amortization of intangible assets, and costs related to corporate functions in the Corporate Items category to arrive at the consolidated financial information. Our segment disclosures are consistent with the business segment information provided to our chief operating decision maker on a recurring basis; for that reason, we don't present balance sheet information by segment. We disclose goodwill by segment in accordance with the requirements of FASB ASC 350-20-50, *Intangibles - Goodwill - Disclosure*.

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The following tables show selected segment data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

(\$000)	Three months ended June 30, 2010			Total
	Investment Information	Investment Management	Corporate Items	
External revenue	\$ 109,021	\$ 27,070	\$	\$ 136,091
Operating expense, excluding stock-based compensation expense, depreciation, and amortization	74,785	12,166	8,572	95,523
Stock-based compensation expense	2,112	539	1,004	3,655
Depreciation and amortization	1,582	44	7,620	9,246
Operating income (loss)	\$ 30,542	\$ 14,321	\$ (17,196)	\$ 27,667
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,964	\$ 20	\$ 205	\$ 2,189
U.S. revenue				\$ 98,986
Non-U.S. revenue				\$ 37,105

(\$000)	Three months ended June 30, 2009			Total
	Investment Information	Investment Management	Corporate Items	
External revenue	\$ 97,739	\$ 21,794	\$	\$ 119,533
Operating expense, excluding stock-based compensation expense, depreciation, and amortization	57,770	8,126	9,031	74,927
Stock-based compensation expense	1,526	517	1,025	3,068
Depreciation and amortization	1,201	89	7,560	8,850
Operating income (loss)	\$ 37,242	\$ 13,062	\$ (17,616)	\$ 32,688
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,713	\$ 148	\$ 317	\$ 2,178
U.S. revenue				\$ 89,286
Non-U.S. revenue				\$ 30,247

(\$000)	Six months ended June 30, 2010			Total
	Investment Information	Investment Management	Corporate Items	
External revenue	\$ 212,545	\$ 51,836	\$	\$ 264,381
Operating expense, excluding stock-based compensation expense, depreciation, and amortization	142,430	23,098	15,467	180,995
Stock-based compensation expense	3,600	1,032	1,960	6,592
Depreciation and amortization	3,227	92	14,866	18,185
Operating income (loss)	\$ 63,288	\$ 27,614	\$ (32,293)	\$ 58,609
Capital expenditures	\$ 2,994	\$ 34	\$ 811	\$ 3,839
U.S. revenue				\$ 191,596
Non-U.S. revenue				\$ 72,785

Six months ended June 30, 2009

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(\$000)	Investment Information	Investment Management	Corporate Items	Total
External revenue	\$ 193,979	\$ 42,286	\$	\$ 236,265
Operating expense, excluding stock-based compensation expense, depreciation, and amortization	114,835	16,303	15,305	146,443
Stock-based compensation expense	2,793	985	2,015	5,793
Depreciation and amortization	2,272	109	14,335	16,716
Operating income (loss)	\$ 74,079	\$ 24,889	\$ (31,655)	\$ 67,313
Capital expenditures	\$ 5,473	\$ 332	\$ 963	\$ 6,768
U.S. revenue				\$ 177,434
Non-U.S. revenue				\$ 58,831

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	As of June 30, 2010		Investment Management	Corporate Items	Total
	Investment Information				
Goodwill	\$ 244,818	\$	36,995	\$	281,813
U.S. long-lived assets				\$	40,573
Non-U.S. long-lived assets				\$	15,880

	As of December 31, 2009		Investment Management	Corporate Items	Total
	Investment Information				
Goodwill	\$ 217,758	\$	32,234	\$	249,992
U.S. long-lived assets				\$	42,884
Non-U.S. long-lived assets				\$	16,944

6. Investments and Fair Value Measurements

We account for our investments in accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments Debt and Equity Securities*. We classify our investments in three categories: available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, and trading. We monitor the concentration, diversification, maturity, and liquidity of our investment portfolio, which is primarily invested in fixed-income securities, and classify our investment portfolio as shown below:

(\$000)	As of June 30 2010	As of December 31 2009
Available-for-sale	\$ 153,963	\$ 197,306
Held-to-maturity	8,182	10,588
Trading securities	3,828	4,163
Total	\$ 165,973	\$ 212,057

The following table shows the cost, unrealized gains (losses), and fair values related to investments classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity:

(\$000)	As of June 30, 2010			Fair Value	As of December 31, 2009			Fair Value
	Cost	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss		Cost	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss	
Available-for-sale:								
Government obligations	\$ 118,235	\$ 150	\$ (28)	\$ 118,357	\$ 174,433	\$ 439	\$ (50)	\$ 174,822
Corporate bonds	24,879	27	(69)	24,837	12,268	44	(1)	12,311
Equity securities	3,343	186	(430)	3,099	2,013	188	(28)	2,173
Mutual funds	8,000		(330)	7,670	8,000			8,000
Total	\$ 154,457	\$ 363	\$ (857)	\$ 153,963	\$ 196,714	\$ 671	\$ (79)	\$ 197,306
Held-to-maturity:								
Certificates of deposit	\$ 8,182	\$	\$	\$ 8,182	\$ 10,588	\$	\$	\$ 10,588

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As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, investments with unrealized losses for greater than a 12-month period were not material to the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and were not deemed to have other than temporary declines in value.

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The table below shows the cost and fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity based on their contractual maturities as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The expected maturities of certain fixed-income securities may differ from their contractual maturities because some of these holdings have call features that allow the issuers the right to prepay obligations without penalties.

(\$000)	As of June 30, 2010		As of December 31, 2009	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Available-for-sale:				
Due in one year or less	\$ 122,134	\$ 122,209	\$ 161,453	\$ 161,817
Due in one to three years	20,980	20,985	25,248	25,316
Equity securities and mutual funds	11,343	10,769	10,013	10,173
Total	\$ 154,457	\$ 153,963	\$ 196,714	\$ 197,306
Held-to-maturity:				
Due in one year or less	\$ 8,181	\$ 8,181	\$ 10,587	\$ 10,587
Due in one to three years	1	1	1	1
Total	\$ 8,182	\$ 8,182	\$ 10,588	\$ 10,588

Held-to-maturity investments include a \$1,600,000 certificate of deposit held as collateral against two bank guarantees for our office lease in Australia.

The following table shows the realized gains and losses arising from sales of our investments classified as available-for-sale recorded in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

(\$000)	Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009
Realized gains	\$ 17	\$ 9
Realized losses	(8)	(531)
Realized gains (loss), net	\$ 9	\$ (522)

The following table shows the net unrealized gains on trading securities as recorded in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

(\$000)	Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009
Unrealized gains (loss), net	\$ (398)	\$ 604

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The fair value of our assets subject to fair value measurements and the necessary disclosures are as follows:

(\$000)	Fair Value as of June 30, 2010	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2010 Using Fair Value Hierarchy		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available-for-sale investments				
Government obligations	\$ 118,357	\$ 118,357	\$	\$
Corporate bonds	24,837	24,837		
Equity securities	3,099	3,099		
Mutual funds	7,670	7,670		
Trading securities	3,828	3,828		
Total	\$ 157,791	\$ 157,791	\$	\$

(\$000)	Fair Value as of December 31, 2009	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2009 Using Fair Value Hierarchy		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available-for-sale investments				
Government obligations	\$ 174,822	\$ 174,822	\$	\$
Corporate bonds	12,311	12,311		
Equity securities	2,173	2,173		
Mutual funds	8,000	8,000		
Trading securities	4,163	4,163		
Total	\$ 201,469	\$ 201,469	\$	\$

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access.

Level 2: Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

We did not transfer any investments between levels of the fair value hierarchy in the first six months of 2010 or 2009. Based on our analysis of the nature and risks of our investments in equity securities and mutual funds, we have determined that presenting these investment categories each in the aggregate is appropriate.

Table of Contents**7. Investments in Unconsolidated Entities**

Our investments in unconsolidated entities consist primarily of the following:

(\$000)	As of June 30 2010	As of December 31 2009
Investment in MJKK	\$ 18,504	\$ 18,413
Other equity method investments	491	577
Investments accounted for using the cost method	5,104	5,089
Total investments in unconsolidated entities	\$ 24,099	\$ 24,079

Morningstar Japan K.K. Morningstar Japan K.K. (MJKK) develops and markets products and services customized for the Japanese market. MJKK's shares are traded on the Osaka Stock Exchange, Hercules Market, using the ticker 4765. We account for our investment in MJKK using the equity method. The following table summarizes our ownership percentage in MJKK and the market value of this investment based on MJKK's publicly quoted share price:

	As of June 30 2010	As of December 31 2009
Morningstar's approximate ownership of MJKK	34%	34%
Approximate market value of Morningstar's ownership in MJKK:		
Japanese yen (¥000)	¥ 3,311,000	¥ 2,600,000
Equivalent U.S. dollars (\$000)	\$ 37,352	\$ 28,507

Other Equity Method Investments. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, other equity method investments include our investments in Morningstar Danmark A/S (Morningstar Denmark) and Morningstar Sweden AB (Morningstar Sweden). Morningstar Denmark and Morningstar Sweden develop and market products and services customized for their respective markets. Our ownership interest in both Morningstar Denmark and Morningstar Sweden was approximately 25% as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Cost Method Investments. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our cost method investments consist mainly of minority investments in Pitchbook Data, Inc. (Pitchbook) and Bundle Corporation (Bundle). Pitchbook offers detailed data and information about private equity transactions, investors, companies, limited partners, and service providers. Bundle is a social media company dedicated to helping people make smarter spending and saving choices. Its website, Bundle.com, features a money comparison tool that shows spending trends across the United States, along with a range of information on saving, investing, and budgeting. We did not record any impairment losses on our cost method investments in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

8. Liability for Vacant Office Space

The following table shows the change in our liability for vacant office space from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010:

Liability for vacant office space		(\$000)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$	3,815
Increase liability for vacant office space		1,262
Reduction of liability for lease payments		(1,294)
Other, net		(959)
Balance as of June 30, 2010	\$	2,824

In the first six months of 2010, we increased our liability for vacant office space for the former Ibbotson headquarters because we finalized sub-lease arrangements for a portion of this space. In addition, we increased our liability for vacant office space related to the equity research and data business acquired from C.P.M.S. These increases in the liability for vacant office space were recorded as an operating expense in the first six months of 2010.

9. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

In November 2004, we adopted the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2004 Stock Incentive Plan provides for grants of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units, and performance shares. All of our employees and our non-employee directors are eligible for awards under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan. Joe Mansueto, our chairman and chief executive officer, does not participate in the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan or prior plans.

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Since the adoption of the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, we have granted stock options and, beginning in 2006, restricted stock units.

Restricted stock units represent the right to receive a share of Morningstar common stock when that unit vests. Restricted stock units granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan generally vest ratably over a four-year period. For restricted stock units granted through December 31, 2008, employees could elect to defer receipt of the Morningstar common stock issued upon vesting of the restricted stock unit. Stock options granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan generally vest ratably over a four-year period and expire 10 years after the date of grant. Almost all of the options granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan have a premium feature in which the exercise price increases over the term of the option at a rate equal to the 10-year Treasury bond yield as of the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the number of shares available for future grants under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan:

(000)	As of June 30 2010	As of December 31 2009
Shares available for future grants	1,818	2,143

Prior to November 2004, we granted stock options under various plans, including the 1993 Stock Option Plan, the 2000 Morningstar Stock Option Plan, and the 2001 Morningstar Stock Option Plan (collectively, the Prior Plans). The 2004 Stock Incentive Plan amends and restates the Prior Plans. Under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, we will not grant any additional options under any of the Prior Plans, and any shares subject to an award under any of the Prior Plans that are forfeited, canceled, settled, or otherwise terminated without a distribution of shares, or withheld by us in connection with the exercise of options or in payment of any required income tax withholding, will not be available for awards under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.

All options granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and the Prior Plans were vested as of January 1, 2010; however, because the options under these plans expire 10 years after the date of grant, some options granted under these plans remain outstanding as of June 30, 2010.

Restricted Stock

In conjunction with the Realpoint acquisition in May 2010, we issued 199,174 shares of restricted stock to the selling employee-shareholders. The restricted stock vests ratably over a five-year period from the acquisition date and may be subject to forfeiture if the holder terminates his or her employment during the vesting period. Because of the terms of the restricted share agreements, in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, we account for these grants as stock-based compensation expense, and not as part of the acquisition consideration. See Note 3, in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information concerning the Realpoint acquisition.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Awards

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The following table summarizes our stock-based compensation expense and the related income tax benefit we recorded in the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

(\$000)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Restricted stock units	\$ 3,343	\$ 2,735	\$ 6,280	\$ 4,905
Restricted stock	312		312	
Stock options		333		888
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 3,655	\$ 3,068	\$ 6,592	\$ 5,793
Income tax benefit related to the stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,008	\$ 967	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,834

In accordance with FASB ASC 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation*, we estimate forfeitures of employee stock-based awards and recognize compensation cost only for those awards expected to vest. Because our largest annual equity grants typically have vesting dates in the second quarter, we adjust the stock-based compensation expense at that time to reflect those awards that ultimately vested and update our estimate of the forfeiture rate that will be applied to awards not yet vested. In the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, we recorded approximately \$228,000 and \$299,000, respectively, of additional stock-based compensation expense as a result of these adjustments.

Table of Contents*Restricted Stock Units*

We measure the fair value of our restricted stock units on the date of grant based on the closing market price of the underlying common stock on the day prior to grant. We amortize that value to stock-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, ratably over the vesting period. The following table summarizes restricted stock unit activity during the first six months of 2010:

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)	Unvested	Vested but Deferred	Total	Weighted Average Grant Date Value per RSU
RSUs outstanding December 31, 2009	681,425	39,594	721,019	\$ 46.99
Granted	346,474		346,474	47.85
Vested	(200,462)		(200,462)	47.80
Vested but deferred	(15,996)	15,996		
Issued		(11,153)	(11,153)	49.29
Forfeited	(21,022)		(21,022)	47.13
RSUs outstanding June 30, 2010	790,419	44,437	834,856	47.12

As of June 30, 2010, the total amount of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to restricted stock units was approximately \$32,184,000. We expect to recognize this expense over an average period of approximately 36 months.

Restricted Stock

We measure the fair value of the restricted stock on the date of grant based on the closing market price of our common stock on the day prior to the grant. We amortize this value to stock-based compensation expense ratably over the vesting period. We have assumed that all of the restricted stock will ultimately vest, and therefore we have not incorporated a forfeiture rate for purposes of determining the stock-based compensation expense.

As of June 30, 2010, the total amount of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to restricted stock was approximately \$9,051,000. We expect to recognize this expense over 58 months, from July 2010 through April 2015.

Stock Option Activity

The following tables summarize stock option activity in the first six months of 2010 for our various stock option grants. The first table includes activity for options granted at an exercise price below the fair value per share of our common stock on the grant date; the second table includes activity for all other option grants.

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	Underlying Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options Granted At an Exercise Price Below the Fair Value Per Share on the Grant Date			
Options outstanding December 31, 2009	809,169	\$	17.75
Cancelled	(600)		13.68
Exercised	(59,526)		13.08
Options outstanding June 30, 2010	749,043		18.50
Options exercisable June 30, 2010	749,043	\$	18.50

	Underlying Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price
All Other Option Grants, Excluding Activity Shown Above			
Options outstanding December 31, 2009	1,868,408	\$	16.02
Canceled	(8,592)		14.38
Exercised	(376,279)		14.82
Options outstanding June 30, 2010	1,483,537		16.69
Options exercisable June 30, 2010	1,483,537	\$	16.69

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The following table summarizes the total intrinsic value (difference between the market value of our stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price of the option) of options exercised:

(\$000)	Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 14,502	\$ 25,041

All outstanding options were vested and exercisable as of January 1, 2010. The table below shows additional information for options outstanding and exercisable as of June 30, 2010:

Options Outstanding and Exercisable				
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000)
\$8.57 - \$14.70	926,942	1.8	\$ 11.44	\$ 28,810
\$18.55 - \$42.03	1,305,638	4.7	21.47	27,487
\$8.57 - \$42.03	2,232,580	3.5	17.30	\$ 56,297

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pretax intrinsic value all option holders would have received if they had exercised all outstanding options on June 30, 2010. The intrinsic value is based on our closing stock price of \$42.52 on that date.

As of June 30, 2010, there was no unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to stock options.

Excess Tax Benefits Related to Stock-Based Compensation

FASB ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, requires that we classify the cash flows that result from excess tax benefits as financing cash flows. Excess tax benefits correspond to the portion of the tax deduction taken on our income tax return that exceeds the amount of tax benefit related to the compensation cost recognized in our Statement of Income. The following table summarizes our excess tax benefits for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

(\$000)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	\$ 1,157	\$ 4,194	\$ 4,205	\$ 4,544

10. Related Party Transactions

In 2009, we determined that certain incentive stock options (ISOs) granted to one former and two current executives, including Tao Huang, our chief operating officer, should have been treated as non-qualified stock options (NQSOs) for the executives' and our income tax purposes. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we recorded an operating expense of \$4,887,000 related to adjusting the tax treatment of these stock options that were originally considered ISOs. In the first quarter of 2010, we paid these individuals \$4,887,000 to compensate for the difference in tax treatment.

11. Income Taxes

The following table shows our effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

(\$000)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Income before income taxes and equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	\$ 27,688	\$ 34,660	\$ 58,451	\$ 69,819
Equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	454	(21)	843	361
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	85	(71)	116	18
Total	\$ 28,227	\$ 34,568	\$ 59,410	\$ 70,198
Income tax expense	\$ 10,225	\$ 14,024	\$ 21,220	\$ 24,692
Effective tax rate	36.2%	40.6%	35.7%	35.2%

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Our effective tax rate declined 4.4 percentage points in the second quarter of 2010. The deposit penalty of \$3,500,000, which decreased pre-tax income in the second quarter of 2009, and which is not deductible for tax purposes, accounted for 3.7 percentage points of the effective tax rate in the second quarter of 2009, and did not recur in 2010.

For the first six months of 2010, our effective tax rate was slightly higher compared with the same period in 2009. The 2009 year-to-date effective tax rate included a net benefit which did not recur in 2010. The effective tax rate in the first half of 2009 reflects the impact from the first quarter of 2009 of reversing a \$1,420,000 reserve for uncertain tax positions as a result of a lapse in the statute of limitations and the reversal in the second quarter of 2009 of \$635,000 of reserves due to settlements and other audit activity. These non-cash benefits had a favorable impact of approximately 3 percentage points in the prior year period. This benefit was partially offset by the impact of the non-deductible deposit penalty expense, which increased our effective tax rate by approximately 2 percentage points in the first six months of 2009.

We conduct business globally and as a result, we file income tax returns in U.S. Federal, state, local, and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business we are subject to examination by tax authorities throughout the world. The open tax years for our U.S. Federal tax return include the years 2006 to the present. Most of our state tax returns have open tax years from 2006 to the present. In non-U.S. jurisdictions, the statute of limitations generally extends to years prior to 2003.

There were no significant changes to uncertain tax positions in the second quarter of 2010 as a result of other lapses of statutes of limitation or audit activity. As of December 31, 2009, our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet included a current liability of \$981,000 and a non-current liability of \$5,369,000 for unrecognized tax benefits. These amounts include interest and penalties, less any associated tax benefits.

We are currently under audit by various state and local tax authorities in the United States. We are also under audit by the tax authorities in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. It is likely that the examination phase of some of these state, local, and non-U.S. audits will conclude in 2010. It is not possible to estimate the impact of current audits on previously recorded unrecognized tax benefits.

Our effective tax rate reflects the fact that we are not recording an income tax benefit related to losses recorded by certain of our non-U.S. operations. The net operating losses (NOLs) may become deductible in certain non-U.S. tax jurisdictions to the extent these non-U.S. operations become profitable. In the year certain non-U.S. entities record a loss, we do not record a corresponding tax benefit, thus increasing our effective tax rate. For each of our operations, we evaluate whether it is more likely than not that the tax benefits related to NOLs will be realized. As part of this evaluation, we consider evidence such as tax planning strategies, historical operating results, forecasted taxable income, and recent financial performance. Upon determining that it is more likely than not that the NOLs will be realized, we reduce the tax valuation allowances related to these NOLs, which results in a reduction to our income tax expense and our effective tax rate in the period.

12. Contingencies

Egan-Jones Rating Co.

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In June 2010, Egan-Jones Rating Co. filed a complaint in the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania against Realpoint LLC and Morningstar, Inc. in connection with a December 2007 agreement between Egan-Jones and Realpoint for certain data sharing and other services. In addition to damages, Egan-Jones seeks injunctive relief against Morningstar to temporarily prevent us from offering corporate credit ratings. While Realpoint and Morningstar are vigorously contesting the claims, we cannot predict the outcome of the proceeding.

Aloft Media, LLC

In June 2010, Aloft Media, LLC filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Morningstar, Inc. and several other companies alleging that each defendant infringes U.S. Patent No. 7,593,910 and 7,596,538 which purports to relate to a computer-based platform that supports a decision making process. Aloft Media seeks, among other things, unspecified damages and costs incurred by Aloft Media because of defendants' alleged infringing activities. Morningstar is evaluating the lawsuit but cannot predict the outcome of the proceeding.

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Business Logic Holding Corporation

In November 2009, Business Logic Holding Corporation filed a complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois against Ibbotson Associates, Inc. and Morningstar, Inc. relating to Ibbotson's prior commercial relationship with Business Logic. Business Logic is alleging that Ibbotson Associates and Morningstar violated Business Logic's rights by using its trade secrets to develop a proprietary web-service software and user interface that connects plan participant data with the Ibbotson Wealth Forecasting Engine. Business Logic seeks, among other things, injunctive relief and unspecified damages. While Morningstar and Ibbotson Associates are vigorously contesting the claims against them, we cannot predict the outcome of the proceeding.

Online News Link LLC

In October 2009, Online News Link LLC filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Morningstar, Inc. and several other providers of online information alleging that each defendant infringes U.S. Patent No. 7,508,789, which relates to ways for delivering online information. In July 2010, Morningstar and Online News Link entered into a license agreement covering patents relating to, among other things, the delivery of news content via electronic mail with links to additional content. The license agreement resolves the litigation. All other settlement terms are confidential.

Morningstar Associates, LLC Subpoena from the New York Attorney General's Office

In December 2004, Morningstar Associates, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar, Inc., received a subpoena from the New York Attorney General's office seeking information and documents related to an investigation the New York Attorney General's office is conducting. The subpoena asks for documents relating to the investment consulting services the company offers to retirement plan providers, including fund lineup recommendations for retirement plan sponsors. Morningstar Associates has provided the requested information and documents.

In 2005, Morningstar Associates received subpoenas seeking information and documents related to investigations being conducted by the SEC and United States Department of Labor. The subpoenas were similar in scope to the New York Attorney General subpoena. In January 2007 and September 2009, respectively, the SEC and Department of Labor each notified Morningstar Associates that it had ended its investigation, with no enforcement action, fines, or penalties.

In January 2007, Morningstar Associates received a Notice of Proposed Litigation from the New York Attorney General's office. The Notice centers on disclosure relating to an optional service offered to retirement plan sponsors (employers) that select 401(k) plan services from ING, one of Morningstar Associates' clients. The Notice gave Morningstar Associates the opportunity to explain why the New York Attorney General's office should not institute proceedings. Morningstar Associates promptly submitted its explanation and has cooperated fully with the New York Attorney General's office.

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We cannot predict the scope, timing, or outcome of this matter, which may include the institution of administrative, civil, injunctive, or criminal proceedings, the imposition of fines and penalties, and other remedies and sanctions, any of which could lead to an adverse impact on our stock price, the inability to attract or retain key employees, and the loss of customers. We also cannot predict what impact, if any, this matter may have on our business, operating results, or financial condition.

In addition to these proceedings, we are involved in legal proceedings and litigation that have arisen in the normal course of our business. Although the outcome of a particular proceeding can never be predicted, we do not believe that the result of any of these other matters will have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, or financial condition.

13. Subsequent Events

We completed the following acquisitions subsequent to June 30, 2010. We used approximately \$22,500,000 of our cash and investments for these acquisitions.

Increased Ownership Interest in Morningstar Denmark

In July 2010, we acquired an additional 75% interest in Morningstar Denmark, increasing our ownership to 100% from 25%. Morningstar Denmark's main offering is the investment information website for individual investors, Morningstar.dk, which provides fund and ETF data, portfolio tools, and market analysis.

Seeds Group

In July 2010, we acquired Seeds Group, a leading provider of investment consulting services and fund research in France. Through its subsidiary Seeds Finance, the company provides investment consulting services to pension funds, insurance companies, asset managers, banks, and brokerage firms and specializes in asset liability management, manager selection, plan construction, risk, and portfolio management in alternative investments and active strategies. In addition to investment consulting, Seeds Group also operates Multiratings.com, a fund research and investment education website for advisor groups and institutions. With both basic and premium subscription levels, the site offers editorial and video commentary, fund and industry analysis, and research tools.

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14. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. ASU 2009-13 supersedes EITF Issue 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*. ASU 2009-13 establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements when a vendor performs multiple revenue-generating activities, addresses how to separate deliverables, and how to measure and allocate arrangement consideration. Vendors often provide multiple products or services to customers. Because products and services are often provided at different points in time or over different time periods within the same contractual arrangement, this guidance enables vendors to account for products or services separately rather than as a combined unit.

Also in October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-14, *Software (Topic 985): Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements*, and affects vendors that sell or lease tangible products in an arrangement that contains software that is more than incidental to the tangible product as a whole. ASU No. 2009-14 does not affect software revenue arrangements that do not include tangible products and also does not affect software revenue arrangements that include services if the software is essential to the functionality of those services.

For Morningstar, ASU No. 2009-13 and ASU No. 2009-14 will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into from January 1, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. We are in the process of determining the impact, if any, these accounting standard updates will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU No. 2010-06 requires entities to disclose information in the Level 3 rollforward about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis. For Morningstar, the requirement to separately disclose purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the Level 3 rollforward will be effective for our 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements. We are in the process of determining the impact, if any, this accounting pronouncement will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The discussion included in this section, as well as other sections of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, contains forward-looking statements as that term is used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on our current expectations about future events or future financial performance. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain, and often contain words such as may, could, expect, intend, plan, seek, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential, or continue. These statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause the events we discuss not to occur or to differ significantly from what we expect. For us, these risks and uncertainties include, among others:

- *general industry conditions and competition, including current global financial uncertainty;*
- *the impact of market volatility on revenue from asset-based fees;*
- *damage to our reputation resulting from claims made about possible conflicts of interest;*
- *liability for any losses that result from an actual or claimed breach of our fiduciary duties;*
- *financial services industry consolidation;*
- *a prolonged outage of our database and network facilities;*
- *challenges faced by our non-U.S. operations; and*
- *the availability of free or low-cost investment information.*

A more complete description of these risks and uncertainties can be found in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. If any of these risks and uncertainties materialize, our actual future results may vary significantly from what we expect. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements as a result of new information or future events.

All dollar and percentage comparisons, which are often accompanied by words such as increase, decrease, grew, declined, was up, was down, was flat, or was similar refer to a comparison with the same period in the prior year unless otherwise stated.

Understanding our Company

Our Business

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Our mission is to create great products that help investors reach their financial goals. We offer an extensive line of Internet, software, and print-based products for individual investors, financial advisors, and institutional clients. We also offer asset management services for advisors, institutions, and retirement plan participants. Many of our products are sold through subscriptions or license agreements. As a result, we typically generate recurring revenue.

We emphasize a decentralized approach to running our business to create a culture of responsibility and accountability. Our company has two operating segments: The Investment Information segment includes all of our data, software, and research products and services. These products and services are typically sold through subscriptions or license agreements. The Investment Management segment includes all of our asset management operations, which are registered investment advisors and earn more than half of their revenue from asset-based fees.

Historically, we have focused primarily on organic growth by introducing new products and services and expanding our existing products. However, we have made and expect to continue to make selective acquisitions that support our five key growth strategies, which are:

- Enhance our position in each of our key market segments by focusing on our three major Internet-based platforms;
- Become a global leader in fund-of-funds investment management;
- Continue building thought leadership in independent investment research;
- Create a premier global investment database; and
- Expand our international brand presence, products, and services.

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Industry Overview

We monitor developments in the economic and financial information industry on an ongoing basis and use these insights to help inform our company strategy, product development plans, and marketing initiatives.

After generally strong performance earlier in the year, the U.S. equity market slipped into negative territory in the second quarter of 2010. Morningstar's U.S. Market Index, a broad market benchmark, was down 11.3% during the quarter, but increased approximately 15% since June 2009. Total U.S. mutual fund assets increased to \$10.5 trillion as of June 30, 2010, based on data from the Investment Company Institute (ICI), up from \$10.0 trillion as of June 30, 2009.

Despite the more positive market environment, alternative asset classes, such as hedge funds, continued to show mixed results. In aggregate, hedge funds included in Morningstar's database, excluding funds of hedge funds, experienced small net outflows for the year-to-date period through May 31, 2010.

Assets in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) increased to \$772 billion as of June 30, 2010, compared with \$590 billion as of June 30, 2009, based on data from the ICI.

Based on data from Nielsen/Net Ratings, aggregate page views, unique users, and time spent per visit for financial and investment sites all decreased compared with the second quarter of 2009. Overall, page views to finance and investment sites were down about 10% based on Nielsen's data. We attribute this trend to individual investors' lower level of engagement with investing-related topics following the financial crisis in 2008. Although our investment website, Morningstar.com, continued to perform well versus competing sites based on time spent per visit, some metrics such as unique visitors and pages viewed per visit declined according to Nielsen's data.

Following the downturn in global advertising sales in 2009, we began seeing stronger growth in online advertising spending in early 2010. During the second quarter of 2010, industry publication eMarketer increased its forecast for U.S. online advertising spending, which is based on data from the Interactive Advertising Bureau and PricewaterhouseCoopers. The revised forecast projects an increase of 11% to \$25.1 billion in 2010, following a 4.6% decline in 2009.

Overall, we believe that business conditions in the financial services sector have continued improving in recent months, although some areas, such as consumer discretionary spending, remain under pressure.

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 vs. Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

Consolidated Results

Key Metrics (\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30			Change
	2010	2009		2010	2009		
Revenue	\$ 136,091	\$ 119,533	13.9%	\$ 264,381	\$ 236,265	11.9%	
Operating income	27,667	32,688	(15.4)%	58,609	67,313	(12.9)%	
Operating margin	20.3%	27.3%	(7.0)pp	22.2%	28.5%	(6.3)pp	
Cash used for investing activities	(60,134)	(26,652)	125.6%	(25,552)	(36,855)	30.7%	
Cash provided by financing activities	1,203	12,913	(90.7)%	8,060	16,019	(49.7)%	
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 30,580	\$ 39,589	(22.8)%	\$ 45,030	\$ 31,267	44.0%	
Capital expenditures	(2,189)	(2,178)	0.5%	(3,839)	(6,768)	(43.3)%	
Free cash flow	\$ 28,391	\$ 37,411	(24.1)%	\$ 41,191	\$ 24,499	68.1%	

pp percentage points

We define free cash flow as cash provided by or used for operating activities less capital expenditures. We present free cash flow solely as supplemental disclosure to help you better understand how much cash is available after we spend money to operate our business. Our management team uses free cash flow to evaluate our business. Free cash flow is not

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equivalent to any measure required to be reported under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Also, the free cash flow definition we use may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Because we've made several acquisitions in recent years, comparing our financial results from year to year is complex. To make it easier for investors to compare our results in different periods, we provide information on both organic revenue, which reflects our underlying business excluding acquisitions, and revenue from acquisitions. We include an acquired operation as part of our revenue from acquisitions for 12 months after we complete the acquisition. After that, we include it as part of our organic revenue.

Consolidated organic revenue (revenue excluding acquisitions and the impact of foreign currency translations) is considered a non-GAAP financial measure. The definition of organic revenue we use may not be the same as similarly titled measures used by other companies. Organic revenue should not be considered an alternative to any measure of performance as promulgated under GAAP.

The table below shows the period in which we included each acquired operation in revenue from acquisitions.

Acquisition	Date of Acquisition	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Global financial filings database business of Global Reports LLC	April 20, 2009	January 1 through April 19, 2010
Equity research and data business of C.P.M.S. Computerized Portfolio Management Services Inc.	May 1, 2009	January 1 through April 30, 2010
Andex Associates, Inc.	May 1, 2009	January 1 through April 30, 2010
Intech Pty Ltd	June 30, 2009	Entire period
Canadian Investment Awards and Gala	December 17, 2009	Entire period
Logical Information Machines, Inc.	December 31, 2009	Entire period
Footnoted business of Financial Fineprint Inc.	February 1, 2010	February 1 through June 30, 2010
Aegis Equities Research	April 1, 2010	April 1 through June 30, 2010
Old Broad Street Research Ltd.	April 12, 2010	April 12 through June 30, 2010
Realpoint, LLC	May 3, 2010	May 3 through June 30, 2010

Consolidated Revenue

In the second quarter of 2010, our consolidated revenue increased 13.9% to \$136.1 million. Revenue for the first half of the year increased 11.9% to \$264.4 million. We had \$12.7 million in incremental revenue from acquisitions during the second quarter, which contributed about 11 percentage points to our consolidated revenue growth. Currency movements had a slight positive effect in the second quarter, but a larger impact in the year-to-date period.

Excluding acquisitions and the impact of foreign currency translations, consolidated revenue increased by about \$3.2 million, or 2.7%, in the second quarter of 2010. Higher revenue from Internet advertising, Morningstar Direct, and Retirement Advice were the main drivers behind the revenue increase. These positive factors as well as smaller contributions from advisor software, Licensed Data, and Morningstar Managed Portfolios helped offset the loss of revenue associated with the Global Analyst Research Settlement (GARS), which ended in July 2009. We had equity research revenue of \$5.4 million related to GARS in the second

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quarter of 2009 and \$10.9 million in the first half of 2009 that did not recur in 2010.

The table below reconciles consolidated revenue with organic revenue (revenue excluding acquisitions and the impact of foreign currency translations):

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Consolidated revenue	\$ 136,091	\$ 119,533	13.9%	\$ 264,381	\$ 236,265	11.9%
Less: acquisitions	(12,718)		NMF	(22,422)		NMF
Favorable impact of foreign currency translations	(671)		NMF	(4,402)		NMF
Organic revenue	\$ 122,702	\$ 119,533	2.7%	\$ 237,557	\$ 236,265	0.5%

NMF - Not meaningful

International revenue continues to increase as a percentage of our consolidated revenue and made up about 27.3% of our consolidated revenue in the second quarter of 2010. Revenue from international operations rose \$6.9 million, or 22.7%, to

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\$37.1 million for the second quarter. Acquisitions contributed \$5.1 million of additional revenue outside the United States, and foreign currency translations also had a slightly positive effect. Excluding acquisitions and the effect of foreign currency translations, non-U.S. revenue rose 3.5%, reflecting stronger product sales in Europe, Australia, and Canada.

Revenue from international operations rose \$14.0 million, or 23.7%, to \$72.8 million in the first half of 2010. Acquisitions contributed \$9.2 million of additional revenue outside the United States, and foreign currency translations also had a positive effect of \$4.4 million. Excluding acquisitions and the impact of foreign currency translations, non-U.S. revenue rose 0.6%.

International organic revenue (international revenue excluding acquisitions and the impact of foreign currency translations) is considered a non-GAAP financial measure. The definition of international organic revenue we use may not be the same as similarly titled measures used by other companies. International organic revenue should not be considered an alternative to any measure of performance as promulgated under GAAP. The tables below present a reconciliation from international revenue to international organic revenue (international revenue excluding acquisitions and the impact of foreign currency translations):

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
International revenue	\$ 37,105	\$ 30,247	22.7%	\$ 72,785	\$ 58,831	23.7%
Less: acquisitions	(5,120)		NMF	(9,221)		NMF
Favorable impact of foreign currency translations	(671)		NMF	(4,402)		NMF
International organic revenue	\$ 31,314	\$ 30,247	3.5%	\$ 59,162	\$ 58,831	0.6%

Consolidated Operating Expense

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Operating expense	\$ 108,424	\$ 86,845	24.8%	\$ 205,772	\$ 168,952	21.8%
% of revenue	79.7%	72.7%	7.0pp	77.8%	71.5%	6.3pp

In the second quarter of 2010, our consolidated operating expense increased \$21.6 million, or 24.8%. For the first six months of 2010, operating expense increased \$36.8 million, or 21.8%. We completed six acquisitions in the last nine months of 2009 and four in the first half of 2010. Because of the timing of these acquisitions, our second-quarter and year-to-date results include operating expense that did not exist in the same periods last year. Incremental operating expense from businesses acquired since the first quarter of 2009 represented approximately half of the increase in the quarter and year-to-date periods.

Higher incentive compensation and employee benefit costs represented approximately half of the overall operating expense increase in the quarter. In early 2010, we began phasing in some of the benefits and other compensation-related expense we reduced in 2009. As a result, bonus expense increased \$5.4 million in the second quarter and \$8.0 million in the first half of 2010. Matching contributions to our 401(k) plan in the United States increased \$0.8 million in the second quarter and \$1.8 million for the year-to-date period because we partially reinstated this employee benefit in 2010. Sales commissions increased \$2.5 million in the

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quarter and \$4.7 million in the first six months of 2010, reflecting improved sales activity compared with the first half of 2009 as well as a change to one of our commission plans. In addition, healthcare benefit costs were up \$1.4 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$1.6 million in the first half of 2010, mainly because of some unusually high medical claims.

In the second quarter of 2009, we recorded a \$3.5 million operating expense for estimated penalties related to the timing of deposits for taxes withheld on stock option exercises from 2006 through 2009. The expense affected each of our operating expense categories, with approximately half recorded as general and administrative expense. This expense did not recur in 2010.

Headcount and salary-related expense increased year over year, partly because of acquisitions. We had approximately 2,965 employees worldwide as of June 30, 2010, up 13.8% from December 31, 2009, and an 18.1% increase from the same period a year ago. We added about 250 employees through acquisitions over the 12 months ending June 30, 2010. The remainder of the increase in headcount mainly reflects continued hiring for our development centers in China and India.

Table of Contents*Cost of Goods Sold*

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Cost of goods sold	\$ 39,738	\$ 30,694	29.5%	\$ 74,054	\$ 60,946	21.5%
% of revenue	29.2%	25.7%	3.5pp	28.0%	25.8%	2.2pp
Gross profit	\$ 96,353	\$ 88,839	8.5%	\$ 190,327	\$ 175,319	8.6%
Gross margin	70.8%	74.3%	(3.5)pp	72.0%	74.2%	(2.2)pp

Cost of goods sold is our largest category of operating expense, accounting for more than one-third of our total operating expense. Our business relies heavily on human capital, and cost of goods sold includes the compensation expense for employees who produce our products and services.

Cost of goods sold rose \$9.0 million in the second quarter and \$13.1 million in the first half of 2010. Approximately half of the increase was related to recent acquisitions. Higher bonus expense and other compensation-related expense also contributed to the increase, but to a lesser extent.

Our gross margin in the second quarter of 2010 was down 3.5 percentage points to 70.8%, compared with 74.3% in the second quarter of 2009. The year-to-date gross margin also declined, but by a smaller amount.

Development Expense

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Development expense	\$ 11,899	\$ 9,438	26.1%	\$ 22,788	\$ 18,738	21.6%
% of revenue	8.7%	7.9%	0.8pp	8.6%	7.9%	0.7pp

Development expense increased \$2.5 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$4.1 million in the first six months of 2010, mainly because of higher bonus and compensation-related expense for our development teams. Development expense from recent acquisitions also contributed to the increase, but to a lesser extent. As a percentage of revenue, development was in line with typical levels from previous years, though up slightly from the same periods in 2009.

Sales and Marketing Expense

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change

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Sales and marketing expense	\$	24,435	\$	18,010	35.7%	\$	46,996	\$	35,546	32.2%
% of revenue		18.0%		15.1%	2.9pp		17.8%		15.0%	2.8pp

Sales and marketing expense increased \$6.4 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$11.5 million in the first six months of 2010, including higher sales commission expense which increased \$2.5 million in the quarter and \$4.7 million in the first half of 2010. The increase in sales commission expense partly reflects improved sales activity. In addition, we recognized more expense in the quarter because of a change in our U.S. sales commission structure. Under this new commission plan, we record the entire commission expense in the quarter. Under the previous commission structure, we recognized the commission expense over the term of the customer contract. Other costs in this category, including bonus expense and travel-related expenses, also increased.

As a percentage of revenue, sales and marketing expense increased 2.9 percentage points in the second quarter and 2.8 percentage points in the first six months of 2010.

Table of Contents*General and Administrative Expense*

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
General and administrative expense	\$ 23,106	\$ 19,853	16.4%	\$ 43,749	\$ 37,006	18.2%
% of revenue	17.0%	16.6%	0.4pp	16.5%	15.7%	0.8pp

General and administrative expense rose \$3.2 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$6.7 million in the first six months of 2010, mainly reflecting higher bonus expense. This expense category also includes \$0.5 million in the second quarter and \$1.3 million in the first half of 2010 to increase liabilities for vacant office space. In the second quarter of 2010, we increased our liability for vacant office space related to the acquisition of the equity research and data business from C.P.M.S. in Canada. In the first quarter of 2010, we increased our liability for vacant office space for the former Ibbotson headquarters because we finalized sub-lease arrangements for a portion of the space. Higher travel, professional, and legal fees, partly related to acquisitions, also contributed to the operating expense increase.

General and administrative expense in the second quarter and first half of 2009 included \$1.8 million for the estimated tax deposit penalty discussed in more detail on page 28. This expense did not recur in 2010.

As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expense increased 0.4 percentage points in the second quarter of 2010 and 0.8 percentage points in the first six months of 2010.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Depreciation expense	\$ 3,398	\$ 3,309	2.7%	\$ 6,869	\$ 6,053	13.5%
Amortization expense	5,848	5,541	5.5%	11,316	10,663	6.1%
Total depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 9,246	\$ 8,850	4.5%	\$ 18,185	\$ 16,716	8.8%
% of revenue	6.8%	7.4%	(0.6)pp	6.9%	7.1%	(0.2)pp

Depreciation expense was essentially flat in the second quarter and rose \$0.8 million in the first six months of 2010. Amortization expense increased \$0.3 million in the second quarter and \$0.7 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily because of acquisitions that have occurred since the first quarter of 2009.

We expect that amortization of intangible assets will be an ongoing cost for the remaining life of the assets. Based on acquisitions completed through June 30, 2010, we estimate that aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets will be \$23.1 million in 2010 and \$22.5 million in 2011. Our estimates of future amortization expense for intangible assets may be affected by changes to the preliminary purchase price allocations associated with the acquisitions we made in 2009 and 2010, additional acquisitions, and

currency translations.

As a percentage of revenue, depreciation and amortization was down slightly in both the second quarter and first half of 2010.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30			Change
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change	
Restricted stock units	\$ 3,343	\$ 2,735	22.2%	\$ 6,280	\$ 4,905	28.0%	
Restricted stock	312		NMF	312		NMF	
Stock options		333	(100)%		888	(100)%	
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 3,655	\$ 3,068	19.1%	\$ 6,592	\$ 5,793	13.8%	
% of revenue	2.7%	2.6%	0.1pp	2.5%	2.5%		pp

Stock-based compensation expense, which we include in each of our operating expense categories, increased \$0.6 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$0.8 million in the first half of 2010 and remained relatively flat as a percentage of revenue compared with the same periods in 2009.

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Our stock-based compensation expense mainly relates to grants of restricted stock units (RSUs), and, in the first six months of 2009, to stock option grants made in previous years. We began granting RSUs in May 2006 and made additional grants each year, primarily in the second quarter. We recognize the expense related to RSUs over the vesting period, which is generally four years.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2010, we began recording expense related to restricted stock issued in conjunction with the acquisition of Realpoint, LLC. In May 2010, we issued 199,174 shares which will vest over five years from the date of grant. This grant resulted in an expense of \$0.3 million in the second quarter and first half of 2010.

All outstanding stock options were vested as of January 1, 2010. As a result, we did not record any additional stock-based compensation expense in the first half of 2010 for stock options granted in previous years.

We estimate forfeitures of these awards and typically adjust the estimated forfeitures to actual forfeiture experience in the second quarter, which is when most of our larger equity grants typically vest. In the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, we recorded approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of additional stock-based compensation expense as a result of these adjustments.

Based on grants of RSUs and restricted stock made through June 30, 2010, we anticipate that stock-based compensation expense will be \$14 million in 2010. This amount is subject to change based on additional equity grants or changes in our estimated forfeiture rate related to these grants.

Bonus Expense

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30			Change
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change	
Bonus expense	\$ 8,993	\$ 3,548	153.5%	\$ 16,701	\$ 8,738	91.1%	
% of revenue	6.6%	3.0%	3.6pp	6.3%	3.7%	2.6pp	

Bonus expense, which we include in each of our operating expense categories, increased \$5.4 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$8.0 in the first half of 2010. We reduced our bonus expense in 2009 as part of our efforts to better align our cost structure with revenue in the challenging business environment. In 2010, we reinstated a portion of the bonus expense that was previously reduced. Bonus expense for newly acquired operations also contributed to the increase, but to a lesser extent.

The size of our bonus pool varies each year based on a number of items, including changes in full-year operating income relative to the previous year and other factors. We review and update our estimates and the bonus pool size quarterly. We record bonus expense throughout the year and pay annual bonuses to employees in the first quarter of the following year.

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As a percentage of revenue, bonus expense increased by 3.6 percentage points in the second quarter and 2.6 percentage points in the first six months of 2010.

Consolidated Operating Income

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Operating income	\$ 27,667	\$ 32,688	(15.4)%	\$ 58,609	\$ 67,313	(12.9)%
% of revenue	20.3%	27.3%	(7.0)pp	22.2%	28.5%	(6.3)pp

Consolidated operating income fell \$5.0 million in the second quarter and \$8.7 million in the first six months of 2010. Although revenue increased in both periods, our cost base increased more, resulting in the decline in operating income in both periods. This was driven by incremental costs from acquisitions as well as reinstating some of the employee benefits and other expenses we reduced in 2009. Higher bonus expense across all expense categories also contributed to the decline in operating income. Costs rose across all of our operating expense categories, with the largest percent increase in sales and marketing, primarily because of an increase in sales commission expense.

We made significant cost reductions early in 2009 in anticipation of a tough economic environment. Those cost reductions improved our margin in the second quarter of 2009. In 2010, we began phasing in some of the benefits we suspended in

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2009, such as a partial reinstatement of matching contributions to our 401(k) plan in the United States, which represented approximately \$0.8 million of expense in the second quarter and \$1.8 million in the first half of 2010.

We kept salary levels flat for nearly all employees in 2009, but made some moderate compensation increases in July 2010. Also in July 2010, we hired about 45 employees in the United States as part of the Morningstar Development Program, a two-year rotational training program for entry-level college graduates.

With operating expense increasing more than revenue, our operating margin was 7.0 percentage points lower in the second quarter of 2010 and 6.3 percentage points lower in the first half of 2010. The margin decline mainly reflects higher bonus, sales commissions, and employee benefits as a percentage of revenue. The loss of revenue from GARS also had a negative effect on margins. The deposit penalty of \$3.5 million reduced last year's operating margin by approximately 3 percentage points in the second quarter and 1.5 percentage points in the first half of 2009.

Consolidated Free Cash Flow

As described in more detail above, we define free cash flow as cash provided by or used for operating activities less capital expenditures.

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30			Change
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change	
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 30,580	\$ 39,589	(22.8)%	\$ 45,030	\$ 31,267	44.0%	
Capital expenditures	(2,189)	(2,178)	0.5%	(3,839)	(6,768)	(43.3)%	
Free cash flow	\$ 28,391	\$ 37,411	(24.1)%	\$ 41,191	\$ 24,499	68.1%	

We generated positive free cash flow in both the second quarter and year-to-date periods of 2010 and 2009. Our cash flow from operations is typically stronger in the second quarter compared with the first quarter because we pay annual bonuses early in the year.

Free cash flow declined \$9.0 million in the second quarter, but increased \$16.7 million in the first six months of 2010. The decline in free cash flow in the quarter primarily reflects a reduction in cash provided by operating activities. The year-to-date increase primarily reflects lower bonus payments made in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the prior-year period.

Cash provided by operating activities: Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$9.0 million in the second quarter of 2010 reflecting a \$4.3 million increase in cash paid for income taxes, and a reduction in cash flow generated from accounts receivable and other operating assets and liabilities. These items which reduced cash flow from operations were partially offset by an increase in net income adjusted for non-cash items.

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Cash provided by operating activities increased \$13.7 million in the first half of the year. Bonuses paid in the first quarter of 2010 were \$37.5 million less than the amount paid in the previous year. We made bonus payments of \$21.4 million in the first quarter of 2010, compared with \$58.9 million in the first quarter of 2009, including \$10.0 million in payments deferred from 2007. We revised our bonus program in January 2009 and no longer defer payment of a portion of the bonus. The cash flow impact of a lower bonus payment was partially offset by an increase of \$12.2 million in cash paid for income taxes in the first half of the year as well as a payment of \$4.9 million we made to one former and two current executives related to adjusting the tax treatment of certain stock options originally considered incentive stock options (ISOs). We recorded the operating expense related to this matter in the fourth quarter of 2009. We expect that the payment will be partially offset by a cash tax benefit in the future. Lower net income (adjusted for non-cash items) also offset the cash flow benefit from the lower bonus payment.

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To provide investors with additional insight into our financial results, we provide a comparison between the change in consolidated net income and the change in operating cash flow:

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Consolidated net income	\$ 17,917	\$ 20,615	\$ (2,698)	\$ 38,074	\$ 45,488	\$ (7,414)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash flows from operating activities:						
Excess tax benefits from stock option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units	(1,157)	(4,194)	3,037	(4,205)	(4,544)	339
Depreciation and amortization expense	9,246	8,850	396	18,185	16,716	1,469
Stock-based compensation expense	3,655	3,068	587	6,592	5,793	799
All other non-cash items included in net income	609	(821)	1,430	(113)	(1,882)	1,769
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:						
Cash paid for bonuses				(21,360)	(58,867)	37,507
Cash paid for income taxes	(17,831)	(13,487)	(4,344)	(26,396)	(14,152)	(12,244)
Cash paid related to adjusting the tax treatment of certain stock options originally considered incentive stock options				(4,887)		(4,887)
Accounts receivable	(1,748)	9,143	(10,891)	(6,615)	9,312	(15,927)
Deferred revenue	(3,253)	(3,254)	1	7,177	806	6,371
Income taxes current	9,895	12,501	(2,606)	22,141	24,548	(2,407)
Accrued compensation	11,362	9,608	1,754	15,093	13,436	1,657
Deferred rent	312	(130)	442	(80)	(286)	206
Other assets	(31)	(10)	(21)	(511)	341	(852)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,685	(1,901)	3,586	2,859	(6,012)	8871
All other	(81)	(399)	318	(924)	570	(1,494)
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 30,580	\$ 39,589	\$ (9,009)	\$ 45,030	\$ 31,267	\$ 13,763

In the second quarter of 2010, the decline in cash provided by operations was greater than the decline in net income, primarily because of the timing of cash paid for income taxes and a reduction in the cash flow benefit from operating assets and liabilities, compared with the prior-year period. For the year-to-date period, while consolidated net income declined, cash flow from operations increased compared with the first half of 2009. The \$37.5 million decrease in bonuses paid in the first quarter of 2010 was the primary contributor to the difference between the changes in net income and cash provided by operations.

FASB ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, requires that we classify excess tax benefits as a financing activity, which contributes to the difference between net income and cash from operations. In the first half of 2010 and 2009, we classified \$4.2 million and \$4.5 million of excess tax benefits, respectively, as financing activities. We describe these excess tax benefits in the

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Liquidity and Capital Resources section.

Capital expenditures: We spent \$2.2 million for capital expenditures in the second quarter of 2010 and \$3.8 million in the first half of 2010, primarily for computer hardware and software and, to a lesser extent, for leasehold improvements. Year to date, capital expenditures decreased \$3.0 million primarily as a result of lower spending in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. Capital expenditures of \$6.8 million in the first half of 2009 included spending for our new corporate headquarters in Chicago.

Segment Results

Key Metrics (\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Revenue						
Investment Information	\$ 109,021	\$ 97,739	11.5%	\$ 212,545	\$ 193,979	9.6%
Investment Management	27,070	21,794	24.2%	51,836	42,286	22.6%
Consolidated revenue	\$ 136,091	\$ 119,533	13.9%	\$ 264,381	\$ 236,265	11.9%
Operating income (loss)						
Investment Information	\$ 30,542	\$ 37,242	(18.0)%	\$ 63,288	\$ 74,079	(14.6)%
Investment Management	14,321	13,062	9.6%	27,614	24,889	10.9%
Intangible amortization and corporate depreciation expense	(7,620)	(7,560)	0.8%	(14,866)	(14,335)	3.7%
Corporate unallocated	(9,576)	(10,056)	(4.8)%	(17,427)	(17,320)	0.6%
Consolidated operating income	\$ 27,667	\$ 32,688	(15.4)%	\$ 58,609	\$ 67,313	(12.9)%
Operating margin						
Investment Information	28.0%	38.1%	(10.1)pp	29.8%	38.2%	(8.4)pp
Investment Management	52.9%	59.9%	(7.0)pp	53.3%	58.9%	(5.6)pp
Consolidated operating margin	20.3%	27.3%	(7.0)pp	22.2%	28.5%	(6.3)pp

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The Investment Information segment includes all of our data, software, and research products and services, which are typically sold through subscriptions or license agreements.

The largest products in this segment based on revenue are Morningstar Licensed Data; Morningstar Advisor Workstation; Morningstar.com; Morningstar Direct; and Morningstar Principia. Licensed Data is a set of investment data spanning all of our investment databases and available through electronic data feeds. Advisor Workstation is a web-based investment planning system for advisors. Advisor Workstation is available in two editions: Morningstar Office for independent financial advisors and an enterprise edition for financial advisors affiliated with larger firms. Morningstar.com includes both Premium Memberships and Internet advertising sales. Morningstar Direct is a web-based institutional research platform. Principia is our CD-ROM-based investment research and planning software for advisors.

The Investment Information segment also includes Morningstar Equity Research, which we distribute through several channels. From June 2004 through July 2009, our equity research was distributed through six major investment banks to meet the requirements for independent research under the Global Analyst Research Settlement (GARS). The period covered by GARS ended in July 2009. The banks covered by it are no longer required to provide independent research to their clients. For further discussion about this issue, see Item 1A Risk Factors, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2010. We also sell equity research to several other companies that purchase our research for their own use or provide our research to their affiliated financial advisors or to individual investors.

We also offer a variety of financial communications and newsletters, real-time data, and investment indexes.

In the first six months of 2010 and 2009, this segment represented 80.4% and 82.1%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue.

Key Metrics (\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Revenue	\$ 109,021	\$ 97,739	11.5%	\$ 212,545	\$ 193,979	9.6%
Operating income	\$ 30,542	\$ 37,242	(18.0)%	\$ 63,288	\$ 74,079	(14.6)%
Operating margin (%)	28.0%	38.1%	(10.1)pp	29.8%	38.2%	(8.4)pp

Revenue

In the second quarter of 2010, Investment Information segment revenue increased \$11.3 million, or 11.5%, to \$109.0 million. Acquisitions contributed \$9.9 million of revenue in the quarter. Excluding acquisitions, higher revenue in our software, research and data products and services more than offset the loss of \$5.4 million of revenue from GARS, which expired at the end of July 2009. In the first half of 2010, revenue increased \$18.6 million, or 9.6%, to \$212.5 million, with acquisitions contributing \$17.5 million. GARS revenue was \$10.9 million in the first half of 2009.

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As disclosed in the third quarter of 2009, we entered into new equity research contracts with two of the banks that were clients under GARS; however, these contracts only represent about 10% of the previous annual GARS revenue. In addition, we re continuing to provide broad equity coverage to individual investors, financial advisors, and institutions through a variety of other channels. For further discussion about this issue, see Item 1A Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Revenue for Morningstar.com, which includes Internet advertising sales and Premium Membership subscriptions, increased in both the second quarter and year-to-date periods. Positive trends in Internet advertising sales were offset by

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a decline in Premium Membership revenue in the United States. Subscriptions for the U.S. version of Morningstar.com Premium service declined to 143,392 as of June 30, 2010 compared with 150,473 as of December 31, 2009 and 160,936 as of June 30, 2009. Subscriptions fell partly because of lower consumer discretionary spending. However, consistent with the trend over the past few years, we moderately increased subscription prices for U.S. Premium Membership in both January 2010 and 2009, which partly offset the revenue decline associated with the decline in subscriptions.

Advisor software revenue also increased in the second quarter and first half of 2010, as higher revenue from Advisor Workstation, SiteBuilder, and Profiles and Guides more than offset lower Principia revenue. The number of U.S. licenses for Morningstar Advisor Workstation increased slightly to 154,226 as of June 30, 2010 compared with 148,392 as of December 31, 2009, and 152,971 as of June 30, 2009. Principia subscriptions totaled 34,715 as of June 30, 2010, down from 35,844 as of December 31, 2009 and 38,378 as of June 30, 2009.

Higher revenue from Morningstar Direct also contributed to the revenue increase in the quarter and year-to-date periods. The number of licenses for Morningstar Direct increased to 4,109 worldwide, compared with 3,171 as of June 30, 2009, with particularly strong growth from outside the United States. The second quarter marked the best quarter so far for net new licenses for Morningstar Direct both in the United States and globally. The growth in licenses reflects additional licenses for both new and existing clients. We've also been able to displace competitors with Morningstar Direct.

Operating Income

In the second quarter of 2010, operating income for the Investment Information segment decreased \$6.7 million, or 18.0%, and decreased \$10.8 million, or 14.6%, in the first half of 2010, because the increase in operating expense exceeded the increase in revenue.

Operating expense increased \$18.0 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$29.4 million in the first half of 2010. Additional costs from acquisitions contributed approximately 40% of the increase. Higher incentive compensation, including bonus and sales commission expense, was the second-largest contributor to the increase in the segment's operating expense. Increased salaries, reflecting higher headcount, and an increase in employee benefits expense, including employee health benefits and the partial reinstatement of matching contributions to our 401(k) plan in the United States, also contributed to the increase, but to a lesser extent.

Our Investment Information segment operating margin declined 10.1 percentage points in the second quarter and 8.4 percentage points in the first half of 2010. Higher incentive compensation, as well as a higher compensation and benefits expense, as a percentage of revenue, drove the decline in the margin in both the quarter and year-to-date periods.

Investment Management Segment

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The Investment Management segment includes all of our asset management operations, which operate as registered investment advisors and earn more than half of their revenue from asset-based fees.

The key products and services in this segment based on revenue are Investment Consulting, which focuses on investment monitoring and asset allocation for funds of funds, including mutual funds and variable annuities; Retirement Advice, including the Morningstar Retirement Manager and Advice by Ibbotson platforms; and Morningstar Managed Portfolios, a fee-based discretionary asset management service that includes a series of mutual fund, exchange-traded fund, and stock portfolios tailored to meet a range of investment time horizons, risk levels, and investment strategies that financial advisors can use for their clients taxable and tax-deferred accounts.

In the first six months of 2010 and 2009, this segment represented 19.6% and 17.9%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue.

Key Metrics (\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Revenue	\$ 27,070	\$ 21,794	24.2%	\$ 51,836	\$ 42,286	22.6%
Operating income	\$ 14,321	\$ 13,062	9.6%	\$ 27,614	\$ 24,889	10.9%
Operating margin (%)	52.9%	59.9%	(7.0)pp	53.3%	58.9%	(5.6)pp

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Investment Management segment revenue increased \$5.3 million in the second quarter and \$9.6 million year to date. Acquisitions contributed \$2.8 million of revenue in the second quarter and \$4.9 million in the first half of 2010, primarily from the acquisition of Intech in Australia on June 30, 2009. Excluding acquisitions, Retirement Advice and Morningstar Managed Portfolios were the primary drivers of the segment revenue increase. Investment Consulting also contributed to the revenue increase, but to a lesser extent. Investment Consulting revenue in the second quarter of 2009 included revenue from a contract that was not renewed in May 2009.

Within the Investment Management segment, revenue from asset-based fees made up approximately 60% of segment revenue in the first half of 2010 and 2009. For the majority of our contracts that include variable asset-based fees, we bill clients quarterly in arrears based on average assets for the quarter. The method of calculation varies by client; some contracts include provisions for calculating average assets based on daily data, while others use weekly or monthly data. Other contracts may include provisions for monthly billing or billing based on assets as of the last day of the billing period rather than on average assets.

Our Investment Consulting business has multiple fee structures, which vary by client. In general, we seek to receive asset-based fees for any work we perform that involves investment management or acting as a subadvisor to investment portfolios. For any individual contract, we may receive flat fees, variable asset-based fees, or a combination of the two. Some of our contracts include minimum fee levels that provide us with a flat payment up to a specified asset level, above which we also receive variable asset-based fees.

In our Retirement Advice business, our contracts may include fixed fees for advice and guidance, one-time setup fees, technology licensing fees, asset-based fees for managed retirement accounts, or a combination of these fee structures.

Assets under Advisement for Investment Consulting

Assets under advisement for Investment Consulting (\$ billions)	As of June 30		2009
	2010		
Ibbotson Associates	\$ 41.0	\$	38.6
Morningstar Associates	50.2		17.5
Total	\$ 91.2	\$	56.1

We provided Investment Consulting advisory services on approximately \$91.2 billion in assets as of June 30, 2010 compared with approximately \$61.4 billion as of December 31, 2009 and approximately \$56.1 billion as of June 30, 2009. The asset totals include relationships for which we receive basis-point fees, including consulting arrangements and other agreements where we act as a portfolio construction manager for a mutual fund or variable annuity. We also provide Investment Consulting services for some assets under management for which we receive a flat fee; we do not include these assets in the total reported above. Excluding changes related to new contracts and cancellations, changes in the value of assets under advisement can come from two primary sources: gains or losses related to overall trends in market performance, and net inflows or outflows caused when investors add to or redeem shares from these portfolios.

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Total assets under advisement for Investment Consulting rose to \$91.2 billion, an increase of approximately 63% compared with June 30, 2009. About one-third of the assets reflects a new fund-of-funds program that began in May 2010 for an existing Morningstar Associates client. Previously, we created model portfolios for the same client, so the increase in assets represents incremental growth in an existing revenue stream. Excluding assets from the new fund-of-funds program, assets under advisement from Morningstar Associates and Ibbotson Associates increased approximately 7%, mainly reflecting positive market performance over the past 12 months.

We cannot separately quantify cash inflows and outflows for these portfolios because we do not have custody of the assets in the majority of our investment management business. The information we receive from our clients does not separately identify the impact of cash inflows and outflows on asset balances for each period. We also cannot precisely quantify the impact of market appreciation or depreciation because the majority of our clients have discretionary authority to implement their own portfolio allocations.

Table of Contents*Assets under Management for Managed Retirement Accounts*

Assets under management in managed retirement accounts (\$ billions)	As of June 30	
	2010	2009
Advice by Ibbotson	\$ 14.4	\$ 11.3
Morningstar Retirement Manager	1.7	1.2
Total	\$ 16.1	\$ 12.5

Assets under management for Retirement Advice increased to \$16.1 billion as of June 30, 2010 compared with \$15.7 billion as of December 31, 2009 and \$12.5 billion as of June 30, 2009.

There are several factors that affect assets under management for our managed retirement accounts. These factors include employer and employee contributions, plan administrative fees, market movements, and participant loans and hardship withdrawals. We cannot quantify the effect of these other factors because the information we receive from the plan providers does not separately identify these transactions or the changes in balances caused by market movement.

Morningstar Managed Portfolios

Morningstar Managed Portfolios also contributed to the segment's revenue increase in the second quarter and first half of 2010. The higher revenue mainly reflects higher average asset levels during the first half of 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. Assets under management for Morningstar Managed Portfolios rose to \$2.2 billion as of June 30, 2010, from \$1.7 billion as of June 30, 2009, reflecting positive equity market returns and net inflows.

Operating Income

Operating income for the Investment Management segment rose \$1.3 million, or 9.6%, in the second quarter and \$2.7 million, or 10.9%, in the first half of 2010, as higher revenue exceeded the increase in operating expense.

Operating expense in the segment rose \$4.0 million, or 46%, in the second quarter of 2010 and \$6.8 million, or 39.2%, in the first six months of the year. Incremental operating expense from businesses acquired since the second quarter of 2009 contributed approximately half of the increase. Higher incentive compensation, including bonuses and sales commissions also contributed to the change. Bonus expense rose \$1.0 million in the second quarter and \$1.9 million in the first half of 2010. Sales commissions increased \$0.4 million in the second quarter and \$0.7 million in the first half of 2010. Employee benefits, including employee healthcare benefits and matching contributions to our 401(k) plan in the United States, also increased, but to a lesser extent.

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Operating margin declined 7.0 percentage points in the second quarter of 2010 and 5.6 percentage points in the first half of 2010. Acquisitions were the primary contributor to the lower margin, representing approximately half of the margin decline in both periods. Higher incentive compensation and employee benefits expense as a percentage of revenue also contributed to the margin decline in both periods.

Corporate Items

We do not allocate corporate costs to our business segments. The corporate items category also includes amortization expense related to intangible assets recorded when we allocate the purchase price of acquisitions. The table below shows the components of corporate items that impacted our consolidated operating income:

Key Metrics (\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30			Change
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change	
Amortization expense	\$ 5,848	\$ 5,541	5.5%	\$ 11,316	\$ 10,663	6.1%	
Depreciation expense	1,772	2,019	(12.2)%	3,550	3,672	(3.3)%	
Corporate unallocated	9,576	10,056	(4.8)%	17,427	17,320	0.6%	
Corporate items	\$ 17,196	\$ 17,616	(2.4)%	\$ 32,293	\$ 31,655	2.0%	

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Amortization of intangible assets increased \$0.3 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$0.7 million in the first half of 2010, mainly reflecting incremental amortization expense related to acquisitions completed in 2009 and 2010. As of June 30, 2010, we recorded \$156.8 million recorded for net intangible assets. We amortize these intangible assets over their estimated lives, ranging from one to 25 years. Based on acquisitions completed through June 30, 2010, we estimate that aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets will be \$23.1 million in 2010. Some of the purchase price allocations are preliminary, and the values assigned to intangible assets and the associated amortization expense may change in future periods.

Depreciation expense for corporate departments did not change significantly in the quarter or year-to-date periods.

Corporate unallocated expense decreased \$0.5 million in the second quarter of 2010 but increased \$0.1 million in the first half of 2010. In the second quarter of 2009 we recorded a \$3.5 million operating expense for estimated penalties related to the timing of deposits for taxes withheld on stock-option exercises from 2006 through 2009. This expense did not recur in 2010. This expense decline was partially offset by higher bonus and other compensation-related expense and professional and legal fees in the second quarter of 2010. In this second quarter of 2010, we also recorded an expense of \$0.5 million to increase our liability for vacant office space for the equity research and data business acquired from C.P.M.S. in Canada.

The slight increase in corporate unallocated expense in the first half of this year reflects higher professional and legal fees, and expense related to vacant office space, primarily related to acquisitions. In the first half of 2010, we recorded expense of \$1.3 million to increase our liability for vacant office space for the former Ibbotson headquarters and for vacant office space related to the C.P.M.S. acquisition. Higher bonus and compensation-related expense also contributed to the expense increase, but to a lesser extent. These expense increases were almost entirely offset by the decrease of \$3.5 million related to the deposit penalty expense recorded in the first half of 2009.

Equity in Net Income (Loss) of Unconsolidated Entities, Non-Operating Income (Expense), and Income Tax Expense**Equity in Net Income (Loss) of Unconsolidated Entities**

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30		2009
	2010	2009	2010	2009	
Equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	\$ 454	\$ (21)	\$ 843	\$	361

Equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities includes our portion of the net income (loss) of Morningstar Japan K.K. (MJKK), Morningstar Danmark A/S, and Morningstar Sweden AB. In the first half of 2009, this category also included our portion of the net income (loss) of Morningstar Korea. In the second half of 2009, we acquired an additional 40% ownership interest in Morningstar Korea, increasing our ownership percentage to 80%. As a result of the majority ownership, we no longer account for our investment in Morningstar Korea using the equity method. Beginning in September 2009, we consolidated the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of Morningstar Korea in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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We describe our investments in unconsolidated entities in more detail in Note 7 of the Notes to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-Operating Income (Expense)

The following table presents the components of net non-operating income (expense):

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30		2009
	2010	2009	2010	2009	
Interest income, net	\$ 593	\$ 764	\$ 1,180	\$ 1,742	
Other income (expense), net	(572)	1,208	(1,338)	764	
Non-operating income (expense), net	\$ 21	\$ 1,972	\$ (158)	\$ 2,506	

Interest income, net mainly reflects interest from our investment portfolio. Net interest income decreased \$0.2 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$0.6 million in the first half of 2010 because we had lower returns on our investment balances.

Other income (expense) primarily represents foreign currency exchange gains and losses arising from the ordinary course of business related to our U.S. and non-U.S. operations. It also includes royalty income from MJKK and realized gains and losses from our investment portfolio.

Table of Contents**Income Tax Expense**

The following table summarizes the components of our effective tax rate:

(\$000)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30		2009
	2010	2009	2010	2009	
Income before income taxes and equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	\$ 27,688	\$ 34,660	\$ 58,451	\$ 69,819	
Equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	454	(21)	843	361	
Net (income) loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	85	(71)	116	18	
Total	\$ 28,227	\$ 34,568	\$ 59,410	\$ 70,198	
Income tax expense	\$ 10,225	\$ 14,024	\$ 21,220	\$ 24,692	
Effective tax rate	36.2%	40.6%	35.7%	35.2%	

Our effective tax rate declined 4.4 percentage points in the second quarter of 2010. The deposit penalty of \$3.5 million, which decreased pre-tax income in the second quarter of 2009, and which is not deductible for tax purposes, accounted for 3.7 percentage points of the effective tax rate and did not recur in 2010.

In the first half of 2010, our effective tax rate was slightly higher compared with the prior-year period. The 2009 year-to-date effective tax rate reflects two positive factors that did not recur in 2010. In the first quarter of 2009, we reversed a \$1.4 million reserve for uncertain tax positions as a result of a lapse in the statute of limitations. In the second quarter of 2009, we reversed \$0.6 million because of settlements and other audit activity. These non-cash benefits had a favorable impact of approximately 3 percentage points in the prior-year period. These benefits were partially offset by the impact of the non-deductible deposit penalty expense, which increased our effective tax rate by approximately 2 percentage points in the year-to-date period of 2009.

There were no significant changes to uncertain tax positions in the first half of 2010 as a result of other lapses of statutes of limitation or audit activity. As of December 31, 2009, our Consolidated Balance Sheet included a current liability of \$1.0 million and a non-current liability of \$5.4 million for unrecognized tax benefits. These amounts include interest and penalties, less any associated tax benefits.

We are currently under audit by various state and local tax authorities in the United States as well as tax authorities in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. It is likely that the examination phase of some of these state, local, and non-U.S. audits will conclude in 2010. It is not possible to estimate the impact of current audits on previously recorded unrecognized tax benefits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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We believe our available cash balances and investments, along with cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our operating and cash needs for the foreseeable future. We invest our cash reserves in cash equivalents and investments, consisting primarily of fixed-income securities. We maintain a conservative investment policy for our investments and invest a portion of these assets in municipal securities with high-quality stand-alone credit ratings. Investments in our portfolio have a maximum maturity of two years; the weighted average maturity is approximately one year.

We intend to use our cash, cash equivalents, and investments for general corporate purposes, including for working capital and for funding future growth. To date, we have not needed to access any significant commercial credit and have not attempted to borrow or establish any lines of credit.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of June 30, 2010, we had cash, cash equivalents, and investments of \$320.4 million, a decrease of \$22.2 million compared with December 31, 2009. The decrease since December 31, 2009 reflects cash used for acquisitions and capital expenditures of \$71.3 million, partially offset by cash provided by operating activities.

We used approximately \$22.5 million of our cash and investments on hand as of June 30, 2010 to complete two acquisitions in July 2010.

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Our main source of capital is cash generated from operating activities. We typically pay bonuses in the first quarter of the year. As a result, cash flow from operations in the first quarter tends to be lower compared with subsequent quarters.

In the first six months of 2010, cash provided by operating activities was \$45.0 million, an increase of \$13.7 million compared with cash provided for operating activities of \$31.3 million in the first six months of 2009. The increase primarily reflects the lower bonus payments in 2010 (reflecting the difficult operating environment experienced in 2009).

We paid \$21.4 million in annual bonus payments in the first quarter of 2010, compared with bonus payments of \$58.9 million in the prior-year period. The bonuses paid in 2009 included approximately \$48.9 million of bonus expense recorded in 2008 and approximately \$10.0 million of bonus payments deferred from 2007. In accordance with bonus program revisions adopted in January 2009, we no longer defer payment of a portion of the bonus from prior years.

In addition, in the first six months of 2010, we paid \$4.9 million to one former and two current executives to adjust the tax treatment of certain stock options originally considered incentive stock options. We expect this payment to be partially offset by a cash tax benefit in the future.

Cash Used for Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities consists primarily of cash used for acquisitions, purchases of investments less proceeds from the maturity or sale of investments, and cash used for capital expenditures. The level of investing activities can vary from period to period depending on the level of activity in these three categories. In the first half of 2010, cash used for investing activities was \$25.6 million, compared with cash used for investing activities of \$36.9 million in the same period of 2009.

Cash used for acquisitions, net of cash acquired, was \$67.5 million in the first half of 2010. We completed four acquisitions in the first half of 2010. In comparison, cash used for acquisitions, net of acquired cash, was \$18.6 million in the first half of 2009. We also completed four acquisitions in the first half of 2009.

In the first half of 2010, proceeds from the maturity or sale of investments exceeded the purchases of investments by \$44.9 million. We transferred funds from our investment portfolio to cash and cash equivalents to pay for four acquisitions in the first half of 2010. In contrast, in the first half of 2009, purchases of investments, net of proceeds from the maturity or sale of investments, were \$12.2 million. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had investments, consisting primarily of fixed-income securities, of \$166.0 million and \$212.1 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2010, our investments represented approximately 52% of our total cash, cash equivalents, and investments, a decrease of approximately 10 percentage points compared with December 31, 2009.

Capital expenditures were \$3.8 million in the first half of 2010, a decrease of \$3.0 million compared with \$6.8 million in the first half of 2009. We expect to make capital expenditures of approximately \$18 to \$20 million in 2010 compared with the \$12.4 million in 2009. The 2010 capital expenditures include spending for a new office space in Shenzhen, China.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities consists primarily of proceeds from stock-option exercises and excess tax benefits related to stock-option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units. Excess tax benefits occur at the time a stock option is exercised when the intrinsic value of the option (the difference between the fair value of our stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price of the option) is greater than the fair value of the option at the time of grant. Similarly, excess tax benefits are generated upon vesting of restricted stock units when the market value of our common stock on the vesting date exceeds the grant price of the restricted stock units. These excess tax benefits reduce the cash we pay for income taxes in the year they are recognized. It is not possible to predict the timing of stock-option exercises or the intrinsic value that will be achieved at the time options are exercised or upon vesting of restricted stock units.

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As a result, we expect cash flow from financing activities to vary over time. Note 9 in the Notes to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements includes additional information concerning stock options and restricted stock units outstanding as of June 30, 2010.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$8.0 million in the first half of 2010. Proceeds from stock-option exercises totaled \$3.7 million, while excess tax benefits related to stock-option exercises and vesting of restricted stock units totaled \$4.2 million. In the first six months of 2010, cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$8.0 million compared with the first half of 2009, driven mostly by a decrease in proceeds from stock-option exercises.

Employees exercised approximately 0.4 million and 1.4 million stock options in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. The total intrinsic value (the difference between the market value of our stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price of the option) of options exercised during the first six months of 2010 and 2009 was \$14.5 million and \$25.0 million, respectively.

Acquisitions

In 2010, we announced the following acquisitions:

Acquisition	Description	Date of Acquisition	Purchase Price*
Footnoted business of Financial Fingerprint Inc.	Footnoted is a highly regarded blog for professional money managers, analysts, and sophisticated individual investors. Footnoted Pro, a service for institutional investors, provides insight on actionable items and trends in SEC filings.	February 1, 2010	Not separately disclosed
Aegis Equities Research	A leading provider of independent equity research in Sydney, Australia.	April 1, 2010	\$10.7 million
Old Broad Street Research Ltd.	A premier provider of fund research, ratings, and investment consulting services in the United Kingdom.	April 12, 2010	\$16.7 million
Realpoint, LLC	A Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (NRSRO) that specializes in structured finance.	May 3, 2010	\$38.4 million in cash and 199,174 shares of restricted stock (valued at approximately \$10 million as of the date the acquisition was announced in March 2010)
Morningstar Danmark A/S	Acquisition of the 75% ownership interest not previously owned by Morningstar, bringing our ownership to 100%.	July 1, 2010	\$14.7 million
Seeds Group	A leading provider of investment consulting services and fund research in France.	July 1, 2010	Not separately disclosed

* Total purchase price, less cash acquired, subject to post closing adjustments.

Subsequent Events

See Note 13 in the Notes to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for events subsequent to June 30, 2010.

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Beginning in 2010, we include revenue from Ibbotson's plan sponsor advice service as Retirement Advice revenue. Previously, we included this revenue in Investment Consulting. We have reclassified the prior-year information for consistency with the current-year presentation. This reclassification did not have any effect on the order of our top five products in 2009 or 2008, as presented in the two tables below.

Top Five Products 2009		Reclassified for Consistency with 2010 Product Revenue (\$000)		As Reported Revenue (\$000)
Licensed Data	\$	91,524	\$	91,524
Advisor Workstation		65,673		65,673
Investment Consulting		62,531		63,748
Morningstar.com		39,454		39,454
Morningstar Direct		29,968		29,968

Top Five Products 2008		Reclassified for Consistency with 2010 Product Revenue (\$000)		As Reported Revenue (\$000)
Licensed Data	\$	78,329	\$	78,329
Investment Consulting		76,150		77,757
Advisor Workstation		64,222		64,222
Morningstar.com		45,684		45,684
Principia		27,791		27,791

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We discuss our critical accounting policies and estimates in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC for the year ended December 31, 2009. In addition, effective January 1, 2010, we adopted the following financial accounting standards:

- Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-16, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) and Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* and ASU No. 2009-17, *Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*.

These accounting pronouncements change the way entities account for transfers of financial assets and determine what entities must be consolidated. The most significant amendment resulting from ASU No. 2009-16 consists of the removal of the concept of a Qualifying Special-Purpose Entity (QSPE) from ASC 860, *Transfers and Services*. ASU No. 2009-17 addresses the effects of eliminating the QSPE concept from ASC 860, and responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of ASC 810,

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Consolidation, including concerns over the transparency of enterprises' involvement with Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). These accounting pronouncements did not impact our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

- ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*.

ASU No. 2010-06 requires additional disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The amended guidance requires entities to disclose additional information regarding assets and liabilities that are transferred between levels of the fair value hierarchy. ASU 2010-06 also clarifies existing guidance pertaining to the level of disaggregation at which fair value disclosures should be made and the disclosure requirements regarding the valuation techniques and inputs used in estimating Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements. The additional disclosures required by ASU No. 2010-06 appear in Note 6, in the Notes to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. ASU 2009-13 supersedes Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*. ASU 2009-13 establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements when a vendor performs multiple revenue-generating activities, addresses how to separate deliverables, and how to measure and allocate arrangement consideration. Vendors often provide multiple products or services to customers. Because products and services are often provided at different points in time or over different time periods within the same contractual arrangement, this guidance enables vendors to account for products or services separately rather than as a combined unit.

Also in October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-14, *Software (Topic 985): Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements*, and affects vendors that sell or lease tangible products in an arrangement that contains software that is more than incidental to the tangible product as a whole. ASU No. 2009-14 does not affect software revenue arrangements that do not include tangible products and also does not affect software revenue arrangements that include services if the software is essential to the functionality of those services.

For Morningstar, ASU No. 2009-13 and ASU No. 2009-14 will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into from January 1, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. We are in the process of determining the impact, if any, these accounting standard updates will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU No. 2010-06 requires entities to disclose information in the Level 3 rollforward about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis. For Morningstar, the requirement to separately disclose purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the Level 3 rollforward will be effective for our 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements. We are in the process of determining the impact, if any, this accounting pronouncement will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Our directors and executive officers may exercise stock options or purchase or sell shares of our common stock in the market from time to time. We encourage them to make these transactions through plans that comply with Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1(c). Morningstar will not receive any proceeds, other than proceeds from the exercise of stock options, related to these transactions. The following table, which we are providing on a voluntary basis, shows the Rule 10b5-1 sales plans entered into by our directors and executive officers that were in effect as of August 1, 2010:

Name and Position	Date of Plan	Plan Termination Date	Number of Shares Sold under the Plan	Timing of Sales under the Plan	Number of Shares Sold under the Plan through August 1, 2010	Projected Beneficial Ownership (1)
Joe Mansueto Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	08/04/09	12/31/10	1,034,050	Shares to be sold ratably over the course of the plan	724,477	24,665,100
Peng Chen President, Ibbotson Associates	06/01/10	06/30/11	5,746	Shares to be sold under the plan if the stock reaches specified prices		3,152
Cheryl Francis Director	08/11/09	12/17/10	12,000	Shares to be sold under the plan if the stock reaches specified prices	6,002	31,047
Steve Kaplan Director	05/5/10	12/31/10	8,001	Shares to be sold under the plan on specified dates		61,226
Liz Kirscher President, Data Services	11/23/09	12/31/10	25,000	Shares to be sold under the plan if the stock reaches specified prices		111,167
Cathy Odelbo President, Equity Research	08/13/08	12/31/10	100,000	Shares to be sold under the plan if the stock reaches specified prices		77,635
Patrick Reinkemeyer President, Morningstar Associates	05/13/10	03/05/11	50,000	Shares to be sold under the plan if the stock reaches specified prices		272,945
Richard Robbins General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	11/11/09	12/31/10	5,000	Biweekly increments of up to 500 shares		27,784
David Williams Managing Director, Design	09/10/08	12/31/10	20,000	Shares to be sold under the plan if the stock reaches specified prices		88,141

(1) This column reflects an estimate of the number of shares each identified director and executive officer will beneficially own following the sale of all shares under the Rule 10b5-1 sales plans identified above. This information reflects the beneficial ownership of our common stock on June 30, 2010, and includes shares of our common stock subject to options that were then exercisable or that will have become exercisable by August 29, 2010 and restricted stock units that will vest by August 29, 2010. The estimates do not reflect any changes to beneficial ownership that may have occurred since June 30, 2010. Each director and executive officer identified in the table may amend or terminate his or her Rule 10b5-1 sales plan and may adopt additional Rule 10b5-1 plans in the future.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our investment portfolio is actively managed and may suffer losses from fluctuating interest rates, market prices, or adverse security selection. Our investment portfolio is mainly invested in high-quality fixed-income securities. We do not have any direct exposure to sub-prime mortgages. As of June 30, 2010, our cash, cash equivalents, and investments balance was \$320.4 million. Based on our estimates, a 100 basis-point change in interest rates would impact the fair value of our investment portfolio by approximately \$0.7 million.

As our non-U.S. revenue increases as a percentage of our consolidated revenue, fluctuations in foreign currencies present a greater potential risk. To date, we have not engaged in currency hedging, and we do not currently have any positions in derivative instruments to hedge our currency risk. Our results could suffer if certain foreign currencies decline relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition, because we use the local currency of our subsidiaries as the functional currency, we are affected by the translation of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 12a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of June 30, 2010. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported as and when required and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART 2 OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We incorporate by reference the information regarding legal proceedings set forth in Note 12 Contingencies of the Notes to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part 1, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit No	Description of Exhibit
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101*	The following financial information from Morningstar Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, filed with the SEC on August 5, 2010, formatted in XBRL: (i) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text

* Users of this data are advised pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T that this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MORNINGSTAR, INC.

Date: August 5, 2010

By: /s/ Scott Cooley
Scott Cooley
Chief Financial Officer