Live Case: S&P500 (2)

Sep 05, 2023

Objective

TBE...

```r
# Load the required libraries, suppressing annoying startup messages
library(dplyr, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(tibble, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(ggplot2, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE) # For data visualization
library(ggpubr, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE) # For data visualization

library(gsheet, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(rmarkdown, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(knitr, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(kableExtra, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
```

S&P 500 Data - PRELIMINARY SETUP

1. We will continue our analysis of the S&P 500. Load the data, as described in the chapter Live Case: S&P500 (1 of 3)

```r
# Read S&P500 stock data present in a Google Sheet.
library(gsheet)
prefix <- "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/"
sheetID <- "11ahk9uWxBkDqrhNm7qYmiTwrlSC53N1zvXYfv7ttOCM"
url500 <- paste(prefix,sheetID) # Form the URL to connect to
sp500 <- gsheet2tbl(url500) # Read it into a tibble called sp500
```

2. Rename columns, as described in the chapter Live Case: S&P500 (1 of 3).

```r
suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dplyr))

# Define a mapping of new column names
new_names <- c(
  "Date", "Stock", "StockName", "Sector", "Industry",
  "MarketCap", "Price", "Low52Wk", "High52Wk",
  "ROE", "ROA", "ROIC", "GrossMargin",
  "OperatingMargin", "NetMargin", "PE",
  "PB", "EVEBITDA", "EBITDA", "EPS",
  "EBITDA_YOY", "EBITDA_QYOY", "EPS_YOY",
  "EPS_QYOY", "PFCF", "FCF",
  "FCF_QYOY", "DebtToEquity", "CurrentRatio",
  "QuickRatio", "DividendYield",
  "DividendsPerShare_YOY", "PS",
  "Revenue_YOY", "Revenue_QYOY", "Rating"
)
# Rename the columns using the new_names vector
sp500 <- sp500 %>%
  rename_with(~ new_names, everything())
```

3. Remove Rows containing no data or Null values, as described in the chapter Live Case:
   S&P500 (1 of 3).

```r
# Check for blank or null values in the "Stock" column
hasNull <- any(sp500$Stock == "" | is.null(sp500$Stock))
if (hasNull) {
    # Remove rows with null or blank values from the dataframe tibble
    sp500 <- sp500[!(is.null(sp500$Stock) | sp500$Stock == ""), ]
}
```

4. The S&P500 shares are divided into multiple Sectors. Thus, model Sector as a factor()
   variable, as described in the chapter Live Case: S&P500 (1 of 3).

```r
sp500$Sector <- as.factor(sp500$Sector)
```

5. Stock Ratings: The S&P500 shares have Technical Ratings such as {Buy, Sell, ..}. Model
   the data column Rating as a factor() variable, as described in the chapter Live Case:
   S&P500 (1 of 3).

```r
sp500$Rating <- as.factor(sp500$Rating)
```

6. Low52WkPerc: Create a new column to track Share Prices relative to their 52 Week Low, as described in the chapter Live Case: S&P500 (1 of 3).

```
sp500 <- sp500 %>% mutate(Low52WkPerc = round((Price - Low52Wk)*100 / Low52Wk,2))
colnames(sp500)
```

```
 [1] "Date"              "Stock"                 "StockName"
 [4] "Sector"            "Industry"              "MarketCap"
 [7] "Price"             "Low52Wk"               "High52Wk"
[10] "ROE"               "ROA"                   "ROIC"
[13] "GrossMargin"       "OperatingMargin"       "NetMargin"
[16] "PE"                "PB"                    "EVEBITDA"
[19] "EBITDA"            "EPS"                   "EBITDA_YOY"
[22] "EBITDA_QYOY"       "EPS_YOY"               "EPS_QYOY"
[25] "PFCF"              "FCF"                   "FCF_QYOY"
[28] "DebtToEquity"      "CurrentRatio"          "QuickRatio"
[31] "DividendYield"     "DividendsPerShare_YOY" "PS"
[34] "Revenue_YOY"       "Revenue_QYOY"          "Rating"
[37] "Low52WkPerc"
```

Well done! Our data is now ready for analysis!!

7. Low52WkPerc: Create a new column MarketCapBillions = MarketCap/1000,000,000, as described in the chapter Live Case: S&P500 (1 of 3).

```
sp500 <- sp500 %>% mutate(MarketCapBillions = round(MarketCap/1000000000))
colnames(sp500)
```

```
 [1] "Date"              "Stock"                 "StockName"
 [4] "Sector"            "Industry"              "MarketCap"
 [7] "Price"             "Low52Wk"               "High52Wk"
[10] "ROE"               "ROA"                   "ROIC"
[13] "GrossMargin"       "OperatingMargin"       "NetMargin"
[16] "PE"                "PB"                    "EVEBITDA"
[19] "EBITDA"            "EPS"                   "EBITDA_YOY"
[22] "EBITDA_QYOY"       "EPS_YOY"               "EPS_QYOY"
[25] "PFCF"              "FCF"                   "FCF_QYOY"
[28] "DebtToEquity"      "CurrentRatio"          "QuickRatio"
[31] "DividendYield"     "DividendsPerShare_YOY" "PS"
[34] "Revenue_YOY"       "Revenue_QYOY"          "Rating"
[37] "Low52WkPerc"       "MarketCapBillions"
```

Live Case: S&P500

ISSUE: Analysis of a particular SECTOR We have chosen to deeply analyze the HEALTH TECHNOLOGY Sector

SECTOR LEVEL ANALYSIS begins here

Filter the data by sector Health Services, and display the number of stocks in the sector

```
ts <- sp500 %>%
        filter(Sector=='Health Services')

nrow(ts)
```

```
[1] 12
```

There are 12 number of of stocks in the sector Health Services

Select the Specific Coulumns from the filtered dataframe `ts` (Health Services)

```
ts2 <- ts %>%
        select(Date, Stock, StockName,Sector,  Industry, MarketCap, Price,Low52Wk, High52W
                ROE, ROA,ROIC,GrossMargin, GrossMargin,
                NetMargin, Rating)

colnames(ts2)
```

```
 [1] "Date"        "Stock"       "StockName"   "Sector"      "Industry"
 [6] "MarketCap"   "Price"       "Low52Wk"     "High52Wk"    "ROE"
[11] "ROA"         "ROIC"        "GrossMargin" "NetMargin"   "Rating"
```

Arrange the Dataframe by ROE

```
ts3 <- ts2 %>% arrange(desc(ROE))
```

Top 10 Shares in Sector Health Services Based on ROE

```
head(ts3,10)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 15
   Date    Stock StockName Sector Industry MarketCap Price Low52Wk High52Wk    ROE
   <chr>   <chr> <chr>     <fct>  <chr>         <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>    <dbl>  <dbl>
 1 10/5/~  DVA   DaVita I~ Healt~ Medical~   8.58e 9    94    65.3      117    56
 2 10/5/~  MOH   Molina H~ Healt~ Managed~   1.89e10  325.   256.       374   28.4
 3 10/5/~  UNH   UnitedHe~ Healt~ Managed~   4.74e11  512.   446.       558   27.2
 4 10/5/~  HUM   Humana I~ Healt~ Managed~   6.05e10  488.   423.       571   20.9
 5 10/5/~  IQV   IQVIA Ho~ Healt~ Service~   3.53e10  193.   166.       242   19.7
 6 10/5/~  ELV   Elevance~ Healt~ Managed~   1.03e11  436.   412        550   17.3
 7 10/5/~  CI    The Cign~ Healt~ Managed~   8.47e10  286.   240.       340   14.6
 8 10/5/~  DGX   Quest Di~ Healt~ Service~   1.35e10  120.   120.       158   12.5
 9 10/5/~  UHS   Universa~ Healt~ Hospita~   7.69e 9  124.    82.5      159   11.6
10 10/5/~  CNC   Centene ~ Healt~ Managed~   3.70e10  68.3    60.8      87.8  10.4
# i 5 more variables: ROA <dbl>, ROIC <dbl>, GrossMargin <dbl>,
#   NetMargin <dbl>, Rating <fct>
```

Significance of 52-Week Low Price

The 52-week low price of a stock is a significant indicator for multiple reasons, especially when considering shares listed on major indices like the S&P 500. Here's why this metric is noteworthy:

1. **Historical Perspective**: The 52-week low offers a snapshot of how low the stock has traded over the past year relative to its current price, providing context about its price journey.

2. **Potential Entry Point**: Some investors view stocks that are near their 52-week low as potential buying opportunities, under the assumption that the stock might be undervalued and could rebound.

3. **Psychological Level**: Stocks approaching their 52-week low can be seen as testing a significant support level. If a stock consistently fails to breach its 52-week low, it might indicate that the market values the stock at that level, and it's resistant to falling below it.

4. **Basis for Technical Analysis**: For technical analysts or traders, the 52-week low serves as a critical reference point. A consistent breach of this level might signify a bearish trend, while a rebound can indicate potential recovery.

5. **Yield Implications for Dividend Stocks**: For dividend-paying stocks, a price near the 52-week low (assuming the dividend hasn't been cut) would imply a higher dividend yield, potentially making it attractive for income-seeking investors.

- **Note of Caution:** While the 52-week low is a valuable reference point, it's essential to interpret it in conjunction with other financial and market indicators. A stock trading near its 52-week low doesn't automatically make it a good buy, just as a stock trading near its 52-week high doesn't automatically make it overvalued. Comprehensive analysis, should inform investment decisions.

Mutate a data column called (Low52WkPerc), then show top 10 ROE stocks

```
ts4 <- ts3 %>% mutate(Low52WkPerc = round((Price - Low52Wk)*100 / Low52Wk,2))
head(ts4[,c(1:3,10,16)],10)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 5
   Date    Stock StockName                       ROE Low52WkPerc
   <chr>   <chr> <chr>                         <dbl>       <dbl>
 1 10/5/2023 DVA   DaVita Inc.                    56        44.0
 2 10/5/2023 MOH   Molina Healthcare Inc        28.4        26.7
 3 10/5/2023 UNH   UnitedHealth Group Incorporated 27.2     14.9
 4 10/5/2023 HUM   Humana Inc.                  20.9        15.3
 5 10/5/2023 IQV   IQVIA Holdings, Inc.         19.7        16.3
 6 10/5/2023 ELV   Elevance Health, Inc.        17.3         5.9
 7 10/5/2023 CI    The Cigna Group              14.6        19.0
 8 10/5/2023 DGX   Quest Diagnostics Incorporated 12.5       0.75
 9 10/5/2023 UHS   Universal Health Services, Inc. 11.6      49.9
10 10/5/2023 CNC   Centene Corporation          10.4        12.3
```

Summary Statistics of Low52WkPerc (Price rel. to 52-Week Low)

```
summaryStats <- ts4 %>% summarise(
  N = n(),
  Mean = mean(Low52WkPerc),
  SD = sd(Low52WkPerc),
  Median = median(Low52WkPerc),
  Q1 = quantile(Low52WkPerc, 0.25),
  Q3 = quantile(Low52WkPerc, 0.75),
  Min = min(Low52WkPerc),
  Max = max(Low52WkPerc)
)

Low52WkPercQ1 <- summaryStats$Q1 # Save Q1 of Low52WkPerc

summaryStats %>%
  round(2) %>%
  kable("html", caption = "Summary Statistics of Low52WkPerc (Price rel. to 52-Week Low)")
  kable_styling()
```
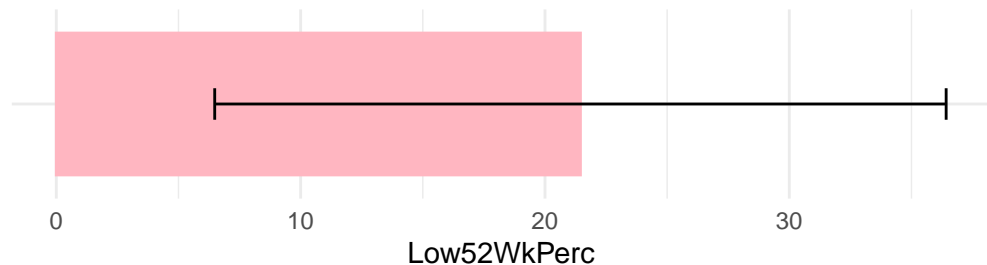
Table 0.1: Summary Statistics of Low52WkPerc (Price rel. to 52-Week Low)

N	Mean	SD	Median	Q1	Q3	Min	Max
12	21.45	14.97	16.13	14.26	29.14	0.75	49.94

Low52WkPerc for all the Health Sector Stocks, as shown below

Box Plot showing (Median, Q1, Q3) of Low52WkPerc
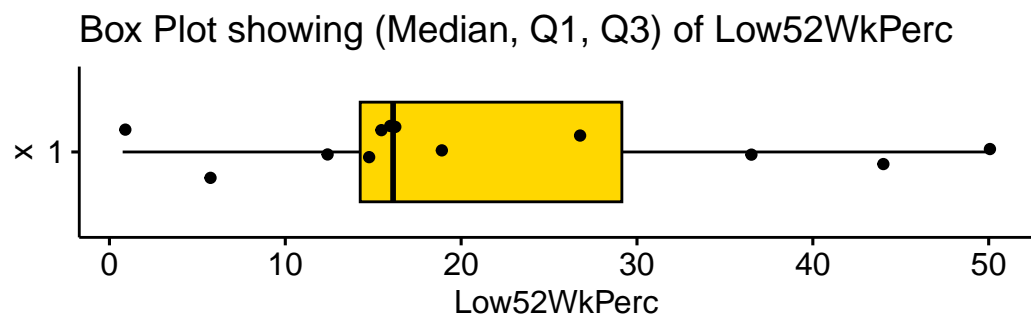
Bar Plot showing (Mean +/− SD) of Low52WkPerc

Inexpensive Stocks with Low52WkPerc < Q1(Low52WkPerc)

```
ts4 %>%
  select(Stock, StockName, Price, Low52Wk, Low52WkPerc) %>%
  filter(Low52WkPerc < Low52WkPercQ1) %>%
  arrange(Low52WkPerc)%>%
  kable("html", caption = "Inexpensive Stocks with Low52WkPerc < Q1(Low52WkPerc)") %>%
  kable_styling()
```

Table 0.2: Inexpensive Stocks with Low52WkPerc < Q1(Low52WkPerc)

Stock	StockName	Price	Low52Wk	Low52WkPerc
DGX	Quest Diagnostics Incorporated	120.5	119.6	0.75
ELV	Elevance Health, Inc.	436.3	412.0	5.90
CNC	Centene Corporation	68.3	60.8	12.34

**Summary Statistics of Return on Equity (ROE)**

```r
summaryStats <- ts4 %>% summarise(
  N = n(),
  Mean = mean(ROE, na.rm = TRUE),
  SD = sd(ROE, na.rm = TRUE),
  Median = median(ROE, na.rm = TRUE),
  Q1 = quantile(ROE, 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
  Q3 = quantile(ROE, 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
  Min = min(ROE, na.rm = TRUE),
  Max = max(ROE, na.rm = TRUE)
)

ROE_Q3 <- summaryStats$Q3

summaryStats %>%
  round(2) %>%
  kable("html", caption = "Summary Statistics of Return on Equity (ROE)") %>%
  kable_styling()
```

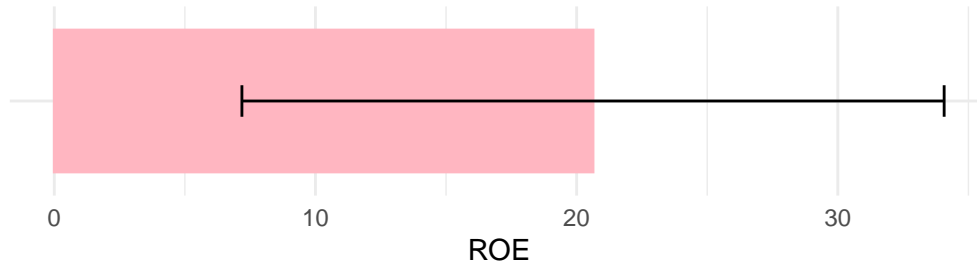Table 0.3: Summary Statistics of Return on Equity (ROE)

N	Mean	SD	Median	Q1	Q3	Min	Max
12	20.63	13.44	17.3	12.05	24.05	8.3	56

- ROE for all the Stocks in Health Sector, as shown below

Box Plot showing (Median, Q1, Q3) of ROE
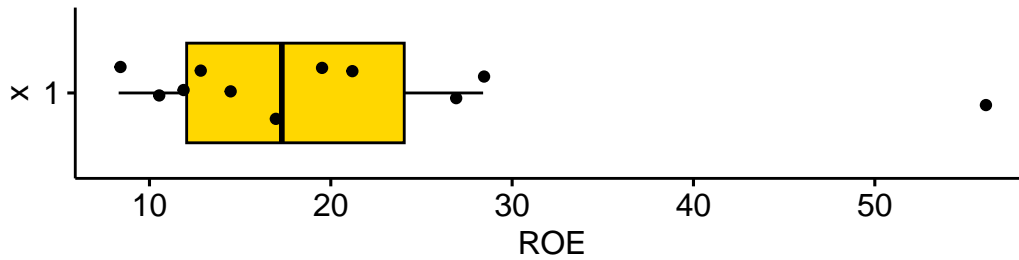
Bar Plot showing (Mean +/− SD) of ROE

Stocks with ROE > Q3(ROE)

```
ts4 %>%
   select(Stock, StockName, Price, ROA, ROE, Low52Wk, Low52WkPerc) %>%
   filter(ROE > ROE_Q3) %>%
   arrange(desc(ROE)) %>%
   kable("html", caption = "Stocks with ROE > Q3(ROE)") %>%
   kable_styling()
```

Table 0.4: Stocks with ROE > Q3(ROE)

Stock	StockName	Price	ROA	ROE	Low52Wk	Low52WkPerc
DVA	DaVita Inc.	94.0	2.7	56.0	65.3	43.95
MOH	Molina Healthcare Inc	324.7	7.0	28.4	256.2	26.74
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	512.1	8.3	27.2	445.7	14.90

**Summary Statistics of Return on Equity (ROA)**

```
summaryStats <- ts4 %>% summarise(
  N = n(),
  Mean = mean(ROA, na.rm = TRUE),
  SD = sd(ROA, na.rm = TRUE),
  Median = median(ROA, na.rm = TRUE),
  Q1 = quantile(ROA, 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
  Q3 = quantile(ROA, 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
  Min = min(ROA, na.rm = TRUE),
  Max = max(ROA, na.rm = TRUE)
)

ROA_Q3 <- summaryStats$Q3

summaryStats %>%
  round(2) %>%
  kable("html", caption = "Summary Statistics of Return on Equity (ROA)") %>%
  kable_styling()
```

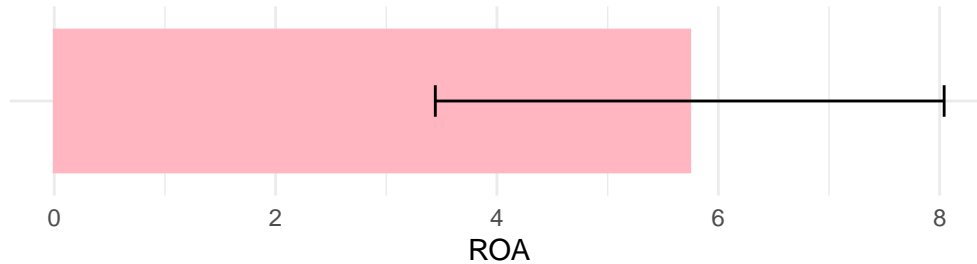Table 0.5: Summary Statistics of Return on Equity (ROA)

N	Mean	SD	Median	Q1	Q3	Min	Max
12	5.74	2.3	5.5	4.27	6.62	2.7	11

- ROA for all the Stocks in Health Sector, as shown below

Box Plot showing (Median, Q1, Q3) of ROA
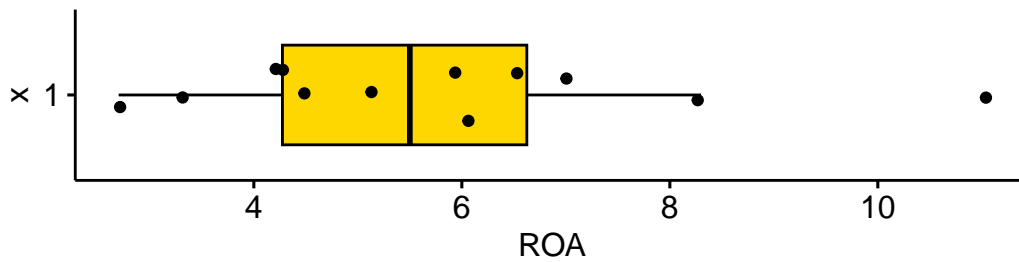
Bar Plot showing (Mean +/− SD) of ROA

Stocks with ROA > Q3(ROA)

```
ts4 %>%
  select(Stock, StockName, Price, ROA, ROE, Low52Wk, Low52WkPerc) %>%
  filter(ROA > ROA_Q3) %>%
  arrange(desc(ROA)) %>%
  kable("html", caption = "Stocks with ROA > Q3(ROA)") %>%
  kable_styling()
```

Table 0.6: Stocks with ROA > Q3(ROA)

| Stock	StockName	Price	ROA	ROE	Low52Wk	Low52WkPerc
HCA	HCA Healthcare, Inc.	243.1	11.0	NA	178.3	36.34
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	512.1	8.3	27.2	445.7	14.90
MOH	Molina Healthcare Inc	324.7	7.0	28.4	256.2	26.74

ROE versus ROA and colored by Price rel. to 52 Week Low

```
top10 <-
  ts4 %>%
  select(Stock, Price, Low52Wk, Low52WkPerc, ROA, ROE) %>%
  arrange(desc(ROE))%>%
  slice(1:10)

top10$name <- top10$Stock

ggscatter(top10,
          x = "ROA",
          y = "ROE",
          size = "Low52WkPerc",
          color = "Low52WkPerc",
          alpha = 0.5,
          label = "name",
          repel = TRUE,
          title = "ROE vs ROA, Low52WkPerc for Health Sector with highest ROE") +
  gradient_color(c("darkgreen",  "red"))
```
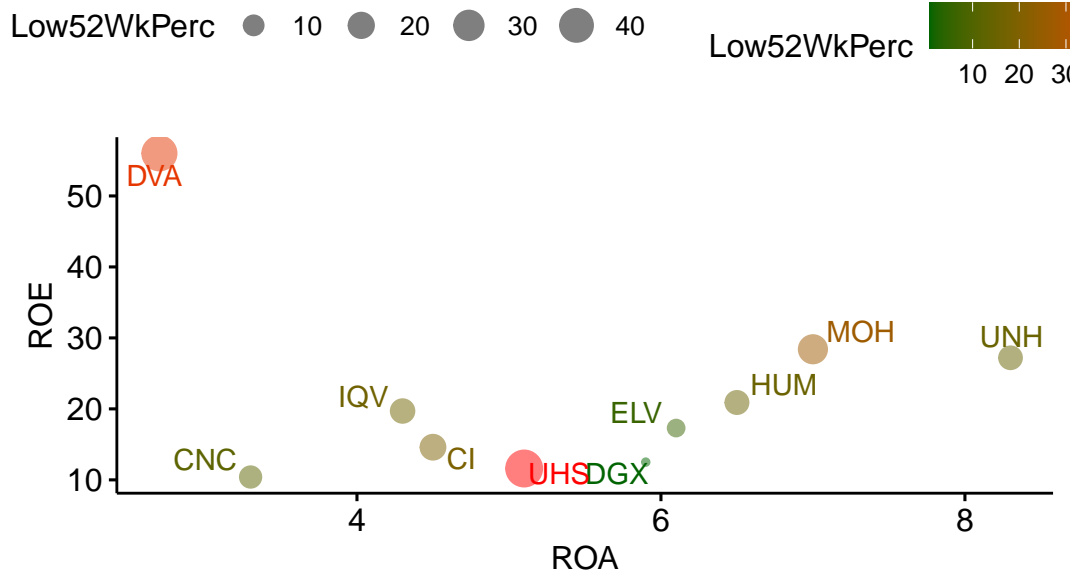
Summary Statistics of All key variables in Sector Health Services

```r
ts3 <- na.omit(ts3)

ROESum <- ts3 %>%
  summarise(
    Mean = mean(ROE),
    Median= sd(ROE),
    Median= median(ROE),
    Q1 = quantile(ROE, probs = 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q3 = quantile(ROE, probs = 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
    Min = min(ROE),
    max = max(ROE)
  )

ROESum <- round(ROESum,2)


ROASum <- ts3 %>%
  summarise(
    Mean = mean(ROA),
    Median= sd(ROA),
    Median= median(ROA),
    Q1 = quantile(ROA, probs = 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q3 = quantile(ROA, probs = 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
    Min = min(ROA),
    max = max(ROA)
  )

ROASum <- round(ROASum,2)

ROICSum <- ts3 %>%
  summarise(
    Mean = mean(ROIC),
    Median= sd(ROIC),
    Median= median(ROIC),
    Q1 = quantile(ROIC, probs = 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q3 = quantile(ROIC, probs = 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
    Min = min(ROIC),
    max = max(ROIC)
  )
```

```
ROICSum <- round(ROICSum,2)

GrossMarginSum <- ts3 %>%
  summarise(
    Mean = mean(GrossMargin),
    Median= sd(GrossMargin),
    Median= median(GrossMargin),
    Q1 = quantile(GrossMargin, probs = 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q3 = quantile(GrossMargin, probs = 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
    Min = min(GrossMargin),
    max = max(GrossMargin)
  )

GrossMarginSum <- round(GrossMarginSum,2)

NetMarginSum <- ts3 %>%
  summarise(
    Mean = mean(NetMargin),
    Median= sd(NetMargin),
    Median= median(NetMargin),
    Q1 = quantile(NetMargin, probs = 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q3 = quantile(NetMargin, probs = 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
    Min = min(NetMargin),
    max = max(NetMargin)
  )

NetMarginSum <- round(NetMarginSum,2)

Metrics <- c("ROE","ROA","ROIC","GrossMargin","NetMargin")

ftab <- rbind(ROESum, ROASum, ROICSum, GrossMarginSum, NetMarginSum)
ftab <- cbind(Metrics, ftab)
ftab
```

```
      Metrics  Mean Median   Q1   Q3 Min  max
1         ROE 21.62   12.5 11.6 19.7 8.3 56.0
2         ROA  4.44    4.3  4.2  5.1 2.7  5.9
3        ROIC  5.70    6.0  5.1  6.3 3.7  7.4
4 GrossMargin 23.26   25.5 23.0 27.1 7.9 32.8
5   NetMargin  6.08    5.7  5.0  7.5 3.9  8.3
```

ANALYSIS OF HEALTH SERVICES SECTOR

1. Market Cap of all companies in Sector Health Services

```r
library(janitor)
library(kableExtra)
# Market Cap by Stock
MCap <- ts3 %>%
  group_by(Stock) %>%
  summarise(
    MarketCapBi = round(sum(na.omit(MarketCap)/1000000000),2))

# Sp500 Market Cap

SP500MarketCap <- sum(ts3$MarketCap/1000000000)

# calculating % market cap
PercentMarketCap <- round(MCap$MarketCapBi*100/SP500MarketCap,2)
MCapTab <- cbind(MCap,PercentMarketCap)

# sorting by PercentMarketCap
MCapTab <- MCapTab %>% arrange(desc(PercentMarketCap))


MCapTab <- MCapTab %>%
  adorn_totals("row")

MCapTab <- knitr::kable(MCapTab, "html") %>% kable_styling()
MCapTab
```

Stock	MarketCapBi	PercentMarketCap
IQV	35.32	42.66
LH	17.68	21.35
DGX	13.52	16.33
DVA	8.58	10.36
UHS	7.69	9.29
Total	82.79	99.99

2. Shares which are most attractively priced in Sector Health Services

```
AttrShares <- ts4 %>% arrange(Low52WkPerc)
AttrShares <- AttrShares[, c(2:4,7,8,10,11,16)]

AttrShares <- knitr::kable(AttrShares, "html") %>% kable_styling()
AttrShares
```

Stock	StockName	Sector	Price	Low52Wk	ROE	ROA	L
DGX	Quest Diagnostics Incorporated	Health Services	120.5	119.6	12.5	5.9	
ELV	Elevance Health, Inc.	Health Services	436.3	412.0	17.3	6.1	
CNC	Centene Corporation	Health Services	68.3	60.8	10.4	3.3	
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	Health Services	512.1	445.7	27.2	8.3	
HUM	Humana Inc.	Health Services	488.2	423.3	20.9	6.5	
LH	Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings	Health Services	199.5	172.1	8.3	4.2	
IQV	IQVIA Holdings, Inc.	Health Services	192.9	165.8	19.7	4.3	
CI	The Cigna Group	Health Services	286.1	240.5	14.6	4.5	
MOH	Molina Healthcare Inc	Health Services	324.7	256.2	28.4	7.0	
HCA	HCA Healthcare, Inc.	Health Services	243.1	178.3	NA	11.0	
DVA	DaVita Inc.	Health Services	94.0	65.3	56.0	2.7	
UHS	Universal Health Services, Inc.	Health Services	123.7	82.5	11.6	5.1	

PROFITABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES SECTOR

1. Shares have highest ROE within Sector Technology Services

```
AttrShares <- ts4 %>% arrange(desc(ROE))
AttrShares <- AttrShares[, c(2:4,7,8,10,11,16)]

AttrShares <- knitr::kable(AttrShares, "html") %>% kable_styling()
AttrShares
```

Stock	StockName	Sector	Price	Low52Wk	ROE	ROA	L
DVA	DaVita Inc.	Health Services	94.0	65.3	56.0	2.7	
MOH	Molina Healthcare Inc	Health Services	324.7	256.2	28.4	7.0	
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	Health Services	512.1	445.7	27.2	8.3	
HUM	Humana Inc.	Health Services	488.2	423.3	20.9	6.5	
IQV	IQVIA Holdings, Inc.	Health Services	192.9	165.8	19.7	4.3	
ELV	Elevance Health, Inc.	Health Services	436.3	412.0	17.3	6.1	
CI	The Cigna Group	Health Services	286.1	240.5	14.6	4.5	
DGX	Quest Diagnostics Incorporated	Health Services	120.5	119.6	12.5	5.9	

Stock	StockName	Sector	Price	Low52Wk	ROE	ROA	L
UHS	Universal Health Services, Inc.	Health Services	123.7	82.5	11.6	5.1	
CNC	Centene Corporation	Health Services	68.3	60.8	10.4	3.3	
LH	Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings	Health Services	199.5	172.1	8.3	4.2	
HCA	HCA Healthcare, Inc.	Health Services	243.1	178.3	NA	11.0	

2. Shares have highest ROA within Sector Health Services

```
AttrShares <- ts4 %>% arrange(desc(ROA))
AttrShares <- AttrShares[, c(2:4,7,8,10,11,16)]

AttrShares <- knitr::kable(AttrShares, "html") %>% kable_styling()
AttrShares
```

Stock	StockName	Sector	Price	Low52Wk	ROE	ROA	L
HCA	HCA Healthcare, Inc.	Health Services	243.1	178.3	NA	11.0	
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	Health Services	512.1	445.7	27.2	8.3	
MOH	Molina Healthcare Inc	Health Services	324.7	256.2	28.4	7.0	
HUM	Humana Inc.	Health Services	488.2	423.3	20.9	6.5	
ELV	Elevance Health, Inc.	Health Services	436.3	412.0	17.3	6.1	
DGX	Quest Diagnostics Incorporated	Health Services	120.5	119.6	12.5	5.9	
UHS	Universal Health Services, Inc.	Health Services	123.7	82.5	11.6	5.1	
CI	The Cigna Group	Health Services	286.1	240.5	14.6	4.5	
IQV	IQVIA Holdings, Inc.	Health Services	192.9	165.8	19.7	4.3	
LH	Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings	Health Services	199.5	172.1	8.3	4.2	
CNC	Centene Corporation	Health Services	68.3	60.8	10.4	3.3	
DVA	DaVita Inc.	Health Services	94.0	65.3	56.0	2.7	