

8.6 AMONG FORTUNE 500, HEALTH SERVICES COMPANIES HAVE LOWER PROFITS*

Christopher Conover

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Abstract

Among Fortune 500 companies, those in health services industry generally have lower profits than do other firms.

Even among publicly traded companies, industries having to do with health services tend to have lower rates of return than most other industries. Profitability for health services generally was less than in other major sectors of the economy (refer to figure 8.5). Some might view this as misleading because so much of the health industry is comprised of non-profit or government health providers.

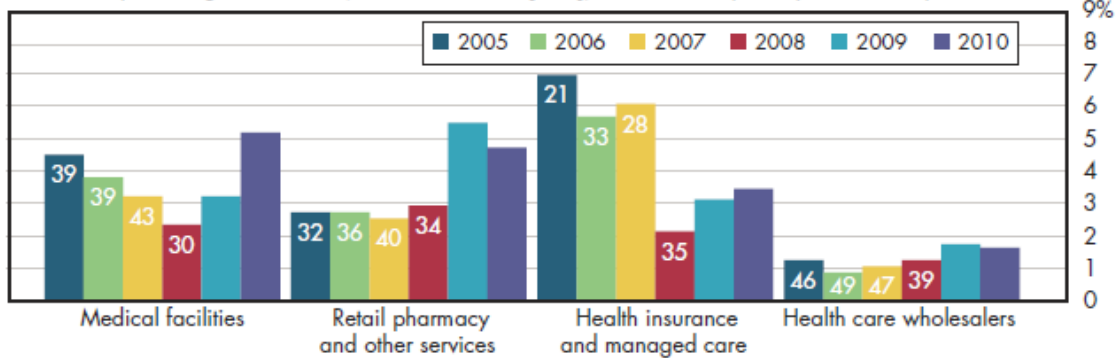
An arguably fairer apples-to-apples comparison would be to restrict the comparison to for-profit firms within each sector. The most readily available numbers are rankings among Fortune 500 firms grouped by major industry (approximately 50 such industries are included in these rankings). This clearly is not complete because it ignores small- and medium-sized firms. Nevertheless, the Fortune 500 typically accounts for the lion's share of output in a given industry. Thus, these rankings provide an approximate idea of how health care firms compare to the rest of the economy. In figures 8.6a-c, the numbers in each bar show the ranking of each industry relative to all major U.S. industries. Although industry rankings were not reported with the most recently released 2009 and 2010 profit numbers, they are not likely to be sharply different from the rankings for prior years.

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8.6a Profit margins generally are highest for “health insurance and managed care” and lowest for health care wholesalers for all health-related services

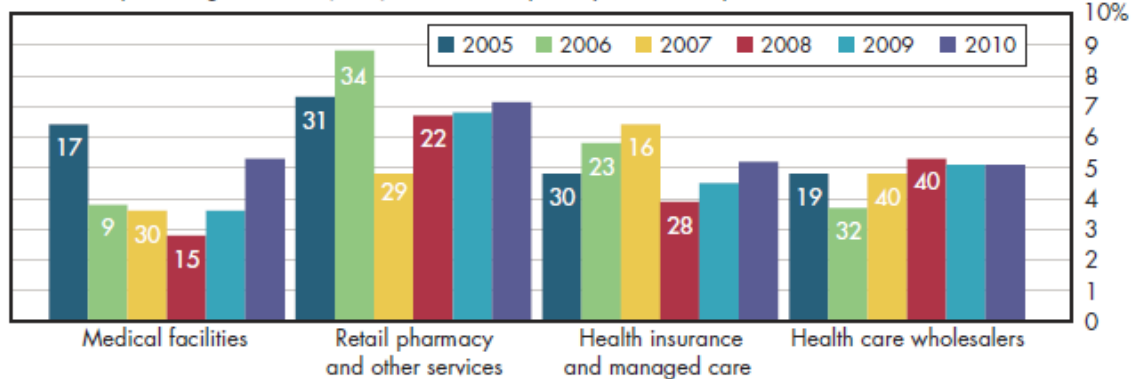
Profits as a percentage of revenue (return on revenue [ROR]), Fortune 500 publicly traded companies



Note: Data labels indicate industry’s ranking within Fortune 500 on ROR for year shown (rankings not available for 2009 or 2010). Although the number varies slightly by year and profitability measure, approximately 50 industries are included in each year’s ranking.

8.6b Retail pharmacies generally have the highest return on assets and medical facilities the lowest for health-related services

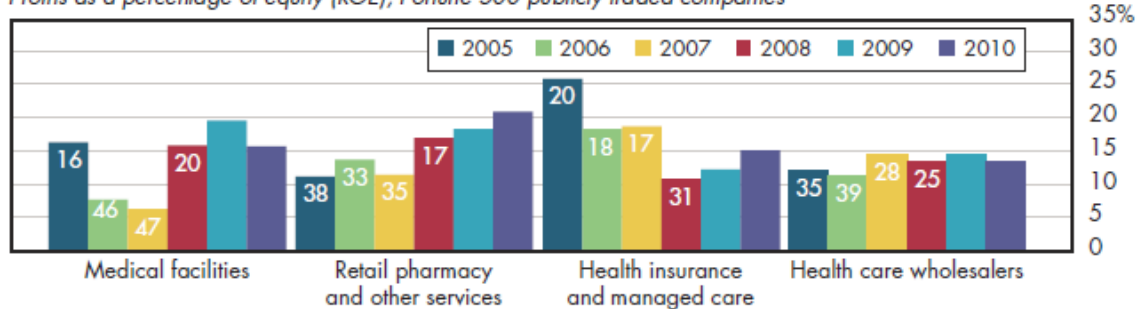
Profits as a percentage of assets (ROA), Fortune 500 publicly traded companies



Note: Data labels indicate industry’s ranking on ROA for year shown (rankings not available for 2009 or 2010). Although the number varies slightly by year and profitability measure, approximately 50 industries are included in each ranking.

8.6c Return on equity generally exceeds 10 percent among health-related services industries

Profits as a percentage of equity (ROE), Fortune 500 publicly traded companies



Note: Data labels indicate industry's ranking on ROE for year shown (rankings not available for 2009 or 2010). Although the number varies slightly by year and profitability measure, approximately 50 industries are included in each ranking.

I start with health services industries and then turn to goods-producing components of health care (pharmaceuticals and medical equipment) in figures 8.7a-c. There are three standard measures of profits. In each case, profits are defined as the difference between revenues and costs, but the denominator used to calculate the profit rate differs. Return on revenue (ROR), what many call "profit margin," calculates profits as a percent of total revenues. Most health services industries have single-digit RORs of less than 5 percent (figure 8.6a).

When profits are divided by assets, that is, the overall capital invested in a given company, the result is return on assets (ROA). Assets equal both equity (for example, stocks) and debt. Such returns also are typically at single-digit levels for health services industries (figure 8.6b). The final measure divides only by equity, that is, to exclude debt. Using the return on equity (ROE), the health services industries attain double-digit levels of returns, but again these typically rank them in the bottom half of industries overall (figure 8.6c).

1 Downloads

Download Figure 8.6a-c Tables¹ used to create Figures 8.6a-c (the workbook includes all supporting tables used to create these tables).

- Fig. 8.6a created from Table 8.6a. Trends in Profitability: Return on Revenue Among Fortune 500 Firms for Selected Industries, 2005-2013 (last updated 6.21.14)
- Fig. 8.6b created from Table 8.6b. Trends in Profitability: Return on Assets Among Fortune 500 Firms for Selected Industries, 2005-2013 (last updated 6.21.14)
- Fig. 8.6c created from Table 8.6c. Trends in Profitability: Return on Equity Among Fortune 500 Firms for Selected Industries, 2005-2013 (last updated 6.21.14)

Download PowerPoint versions of all three figures.

- Figure 8.6a Image Slide (as it appears above)²
- Figure 8.6a Editable Slide (can be formatted as desired; last updated June 21, 2014)³
- Figure 8.6b Image Slide (as it appears above)⁴
- Figure 8.6b Editable Slide (can be formatted as desired; last updated June 21, 2014)⁵

¹<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6TAB>

²<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6aIMG.ppt>

³<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6aDATA.ppt>

⁴<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6bIMG.ppt>

⁵<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6bDATA.ppt>

- Figure 8.6c Image Slide (as it appears above)⁶
- Figure 8.6c Editable Slide (can be formatted as desired; last updated June 21, 2014)⁷

2 References

- A. Fortune 500. Our Annual Ranking of America's Largest Corporations. <http://fortune.com/fortune500/> (accessed June 20, 2014).

⁶<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6cIMG.ppt>

⁷<https://hub.mili.csom.umn.edu/content/m10114/latest/8.6cDATA.ppt>