

### Additional Leverage Scenario

Assumptions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EBITDA	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250
Capital Expenditures	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Free Cash Flow	900	950	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150
Debt	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Equity	1,000	950	900	850	800	750
Debt to Capitalization	0%	51%	69%	78%	83%	87%

**Leverage**  
 further leverage is the only way to reach growth goal.  
 But let's also de-lever...

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#### Final Thoughts

- Use of capital can result in long-term growth
- Use of debt can result in short-term growth

### Deleveraged Scenario

Assumptions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EBITDA	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250
Capital Expenditures	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Free Cash Flow	900	950	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150
Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	1,000	950	900	850	800	750
Debt to Capitalization	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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### HCf's Current Capital Structure

- 1981 recapitalization of rival Hospital Affiliates International (HAI) and Health Care Corporation raised \$500M debt
- Interest coverage on debt dropped to 2.1x
- Leverage level above single A bond rating standards
- Increasing interest expense could cause a drop in EPS, first in HCF history

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Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	1,000	950	900	850	800	750
Debt to Capitalization	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### U.S. Healthcare Reform: International Perspectives Harvard Case Solution & Analysis

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March 8th, 2023

### Recommendation

- HCF should choose to slowly deleverage
- Long term stability > short term growth
- Health care industry and financial industry too unstable

#### Medical Corporation of America

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	1,000	950	900	850	800	750
Debt to Capitalization	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*U.S. Healthcare Reform: International Perspectives Harvard  
Case Solution & Analysis*

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# Background

## Established in 1968

- One of the premier management companies
- Flourished during the 70's

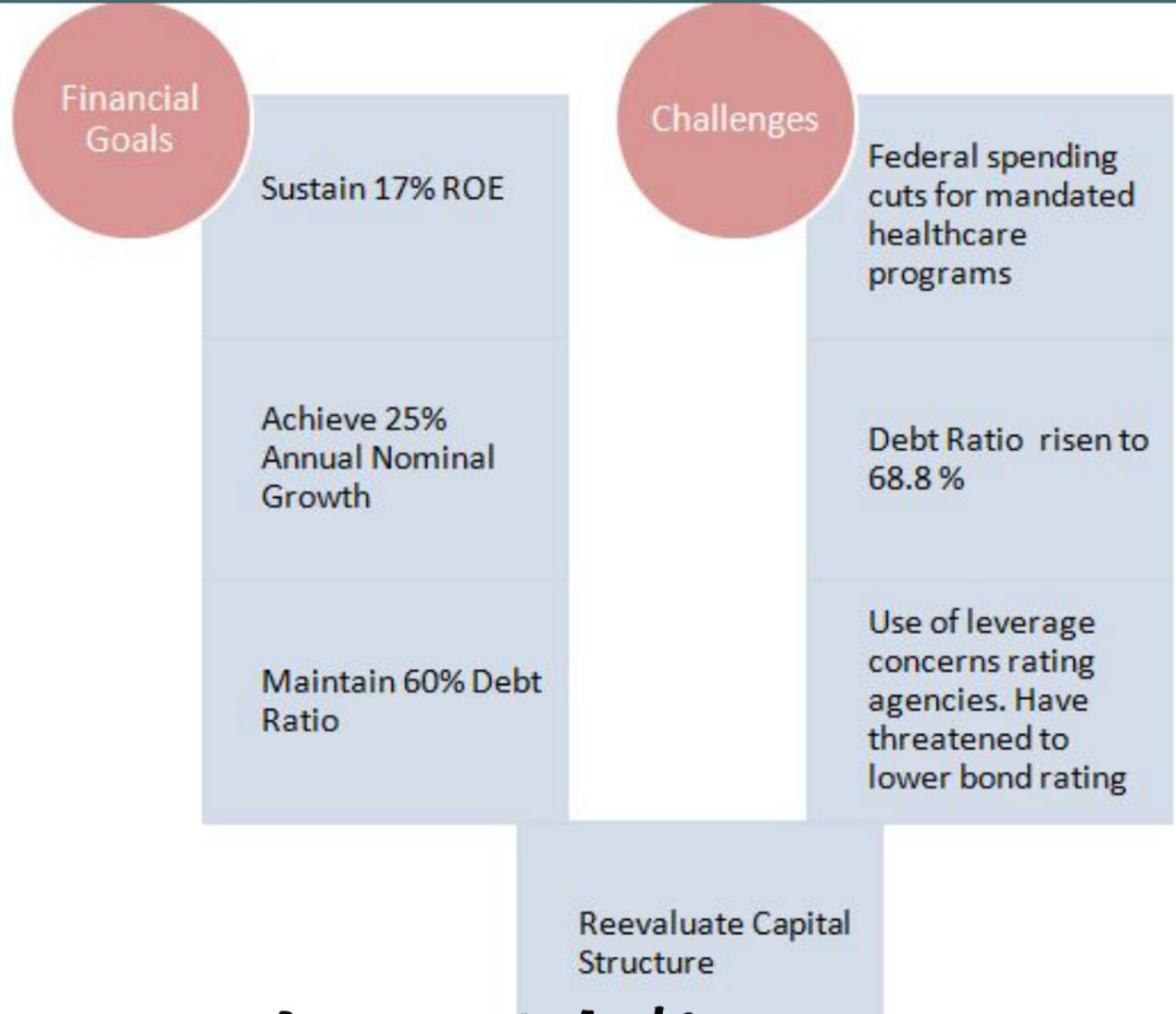
## Federal Healthcare Programs

- Medicare/Medicaid created in 1965
- Consistent cash flow helped Hospital management industry thrive

## Early 1980's

- Period marked by contractionary monetary policy
- Spending Cuts

# Goals and Challenges



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# Historical Performance

## Hospital Corp of America

1981 ROE	23.7%
1981 Ratio of Market to book value	2.806
Growth in hospitals, 1976-1981	30.1%
Growth in net income, 1976-1981	32.4%
1981 Revenues/ bed	\$ 48.26
1981 Net Income/bed	\$ 2.23

P/E ratio	18.5
EPS	2.23
Market Price/Share	41.255
Book value/share	14.7

	1981
<b>Selected Ratios</b>	
Current Ratio	1.4
Net Profit Margin	4.6
ROA	6.9
ROE	23.7
Asset Turnover	1.5
Total debt/Total Capital (%)	68.6

## Hospital Data

Hospitals in Operation	349
Bed Capacity	49886
Occupancy Rate	68%

# HCA's Current Capital Structure

- 1981 Acquisition of rival Hospital Affiliates International (HAI) and Health Care Corporation added \$891M debt
  - Interest coverage on debt dropped to 2.4x
  - Leverage level above single A bond rating standards
  - Increasing interest expense could cause a drop in EPS, first in HCA history
- [TheCaseSolutions.com](http://TheCaseSolutions.com)

Analysis				
	Debt	D/E Ratio	ROE	Growth
Deleverage	60.00%	1.50	17.00%	14.45%
<b>Base</b>	<b>68.80%</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>19.82%</b>	<b>16.85%</b>
Additional Leverage	82.15%	4.60	29.41%	25.00%

# Additional Leverage Scenario

					Analysis				
Assumptions		Debt	Equity			Debt	D/E Ratio	ROE	Growth
cost of debt after tax (Kd)	7%	0.6	0.4	<==target	deleverag	60.00%	1.50	17.00%	14.45%
dividend payout ratio (po)	15%	0.688	0.312	<==current	base	68.80%	2.21	19.82%	16.85%
1-po	85%	0.822	0.1785	<==aggressive	high	82.15%	4.60	29.41%	25.00%
return on total capital	11%				X Debt	82.15%	4.60	29.41%	25.00%

## Growth Goal- working backwards

Growth Goal	25%		
ROE= $g/(1-po)$	29.41%	<-ROE w/ g=25%	
D/E=(ROE-ROTC)/(ROTC-Kd)	4.6029		
Leverage	82.15%		

**Takeaways**  
Further leverage is the only way to reach growth goal

But let's dive deeper...



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## Final Thoughts

- If cost of capital increases by any amount the growth target will be missed
- Credit downgrade seems likely with even more leverage

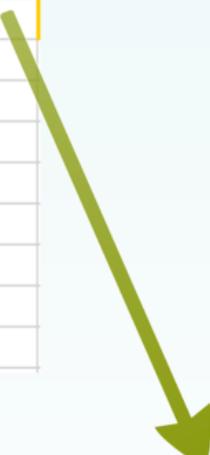
# Final Thoughts

- If cost of capital increases by any amount the growth target will be missed
- Credit downgrade seems likely with even more leverage

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# Deleveraged Scenario

Assumptions		Debt	Equity	
cost of debt after tax (Kd)	7%	0.6	0.4	<==conservative
dividend payout ratio (po)	15%	0.688	0.312	<==current
1-po	85%	0.822	0.1785	<==aggressive
return on total capital	11%			
<b>Goals</b>				
Target Debt Ratio	2.2051			
Target ROE	17%			
Target growth rate	25%			



	Analysis			
	Debt	D/E Ratio	ROE	Growth
deleveraged	60.00%	1.5	17.00%	14.45%
base	68.80%	2.21	19.82%	16.83%
high	82.15%	4.60	29.41%	25.00%
X Debt	82.15%	4.60	29.41%	25.00%

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