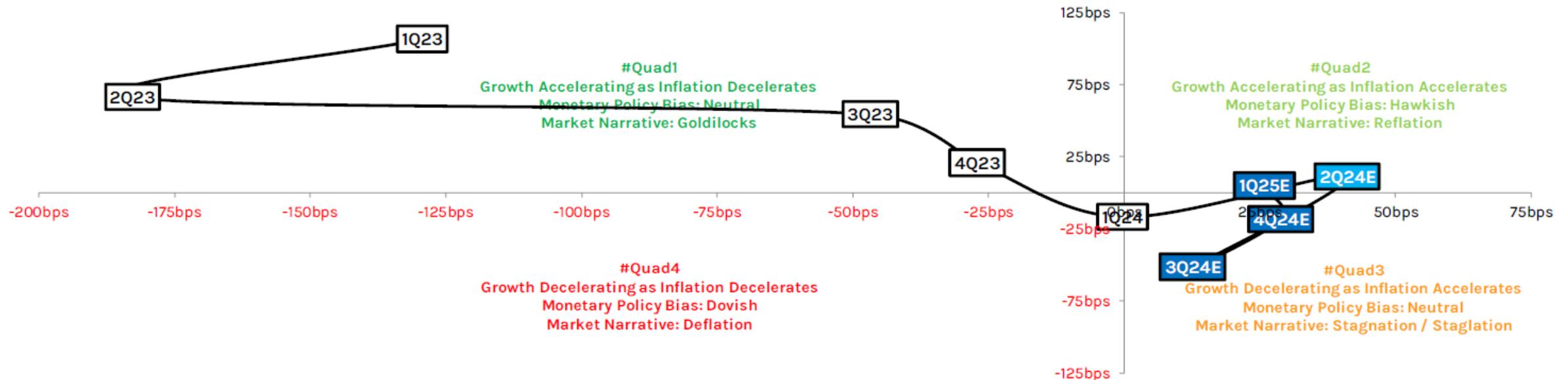


# Reflation risks ahead for Healthcare

Quad 4 in 1Q24, back tests positive for Healthcare, but Quad 3 presents risk

United States	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	← Actuals   Estimates →	2Q24E	3Q24E	4Q24E	1Q25E
Real GDP QoQ SAAR	6.20%	3.30%	7.00%	-2.00%	-0.60%	2.70%	2.60%	2.20%	2.10%	4.90%	3.40%	1.60%	Real GDP QoQ SAAR	2.51%	2.79%	2.66%	1.79%
Real GDP YoY	11.95%	4.74%	5.42%	3.57%	1.87%	1.71%	0.65%	1.72%	2.38%	2.93%	3.13%	2.97%	Real GDP YoY	3.08%	2.57%	2.39%	2.44%
2yr Comparative Base Effects	-2.69%	0.60%	1.05%	1.40%	2.21%	1.63%	2.17%	2.57%	6.91%	3.22%	3.04%	2.64%	2yr Comparative Base Effects	2.13%	2.32%	1.89%	2.34%
Headline CPI YoY	4.85%	5.34%	6.69%	7.96%	8.63%	8.33%	7.10%	5.81%	3.98%	3.51%	3.24%	3.24%	Headline CPI YoY	3.65%	3.78%	4.07%	4.32%
2yr Comparative Base Effects	1.09%	1.49%	1.64%	2.01%	2.61%	3.28%	3.96%	4.93%	6.74%	6.83%	6.90%	6.89%	2yr Comparative Base Effects	6.31%	5.92%	5.17%	4.53%

United States



◆ x-axis: First Difference of YoY Headline CPI;  
 y-axis: First Difference of YoY Real GDP

Data Source: BEA, BLS Light Blue box = Hedgeye Nowcast Model estimate. Dark Blue boxes = Hedgeye Comparative Base Effects Model estimates.

# Factors begin to the process of translating Macro Quads into Longs and Shorts

Health Care ranks poorly in the Reflation Stagflation regimes of Quad2 and Quad 3

## Highest/Lowest Expected Values By Quad Regime

### Quad 1: Goldilocks

**Best Asset Classes:**

Equities, Credit, Commodities, FX

**Worst Asset Classes:**

Fixed Income, USD

**Best Equity Sectors:**

Tech, Consumer Discretionary, Materials, Industrials, Telecom

**Worst Equity Sectors:**

Utilities, REITS, Consumer Staples, Financials, Energy

**Best Equity Style Factors:**

High Beta, Momentum, Leverage, Secular Growth, Mid Caps

**Worst Equity Style Factors:**

Low Beta, Defensives, Value, Dividend Yield, Small Caps

**Best Fixed Income Sectors:**

BDCs, Convertibles, HY Credit, EM \$ Debt, Leveraged Loans

**Worst Fixed Income Sectors:**

TIPS, Short Duration Treasuries, MBS, Treasury Belly, Long Bond

### Quad 2: Reflation

**Best Asset Classes:**

Commodities, Equities, Credit, FX

**Worst Asset Classes:**

Fixed Income, USD

**Best Equity Sectors:**

Tech, Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, Energy, Financials

**Worst Equity Sectors:**

Telecom, Utilities, REITS, Consumer Staples, Health Care

**Best Equity Style Factors:**

Secular Growth, High Beta, Small Caps, Cyclical Growth, Momentum

**Worst Equity Style Factors:**

Low Beta, Dividend Yield, Value, Defensives, Size

**Best Fixed Income Sectors:**

Convertibles, BDCs, Preferreds, Leveraged Loans, HY Credit

**Worst Fixed Income Sectors:**

Long Bond, Treasury Belly, Munis, MBS, IG Credit

### Quad 3: Stagflation

**Best Asset Classes:**

Gold, Commodities, Fixed Income

**Worst Asset Classes:**

Credit

**Best Equity Sectors:**

Utilities, Tech, Energy, Industrials, Consumer Discretionary

**Worst Equity Sectors:**

Financials, REITS, Materials, Telecom, Consumer Staples

**Best Equity Style Factors:**

Secular Growth, Momentum, Mid Caps, Low Beta, Quality

**Worst Equity Style Factors:**

Small Caps, Dividend Yield, Value, Defensives, Size

**Best Fixed Income Sectors:**

Munis, EM \$ Debt, Long Bond, TIPS, Treasury Belly

**Worst Fixed Income Sectors:**

BDCs, Preferreds, Convertibles, Leveraged Loans, HY Credit

### Quad 4: Deflation

**Best Asset Classes:**

Fixed Income, Gold, USD

**Worst Asset Classes:**

Commodities, Equities, Credit, FX

**Best Equity Sectors:**

Consumer Staples, Utilities, REITS, Health Care, Telecom

**Worst Equity Sectors:**

Energy, Tech, Industrials, Financials, Materials

**Best Equity Style Factors:**

Low Beta, Dividend Yield, Quality, Defensives, Value

**Worst Equity Style Factors:**

High Beta, Momentum, Leverage, Secular Growth, Cyclical Growth

**Best Fixed Income Sectors:**

Long Bond, Treasury Belly, IG Credit, Munis, MBS

**Worst Fixed Income Sectors:**

Preferreds, EM Local Currency, BDCs, Leveraged Loans, TIPS

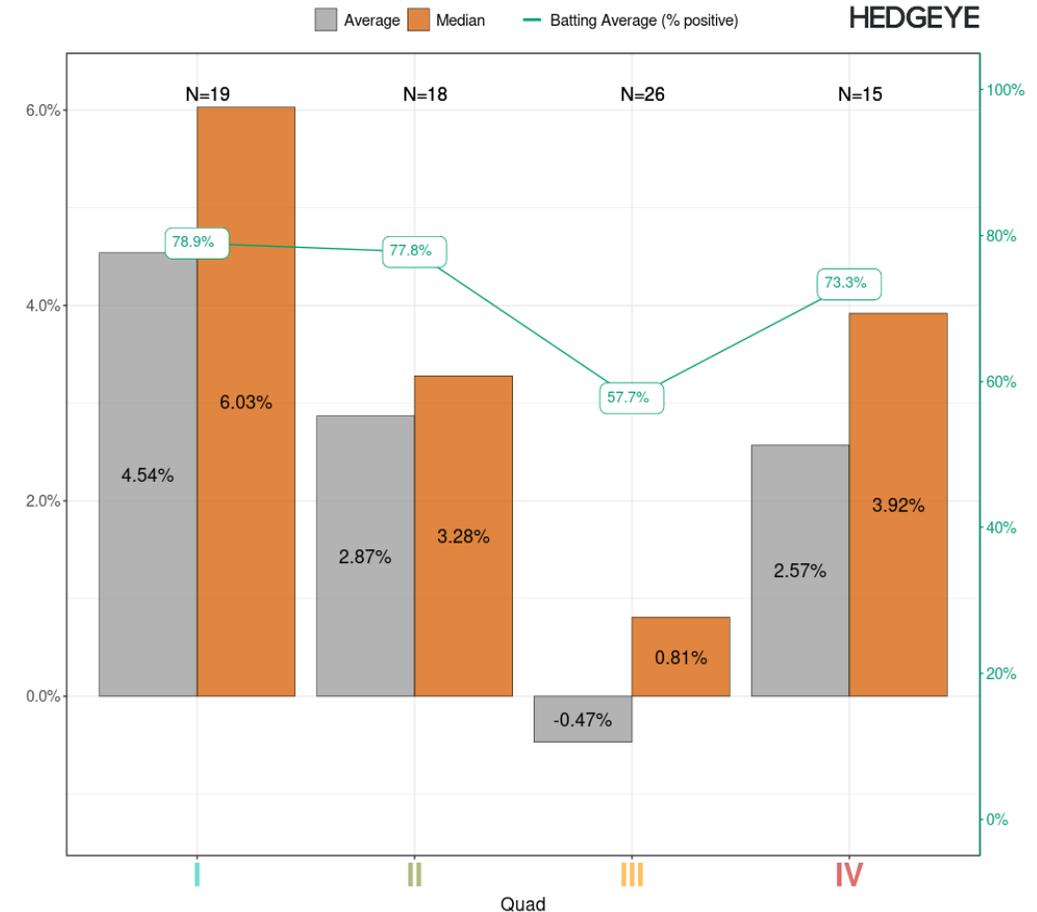
# Healthcare consumption and price action vs Quads

Real Personal Consumption Expenditure of Health Care agrees with the XLV back test

Table 2.4.3U. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product, Quantity Indexes	Macro Quad			
	1	2	3	4
Health care	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%
Outpatient services	2.9%	3.1%	3.7%	3.6%
Physician services (44)	3.3%	3.5%	4.5%	3.9%
Dental services (45)	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Paramedical services (46)	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	4.0%
Home health care	3.2%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%
Medical laboratories	5.3%	4.7%	5.2%	6.9%
Other professional medical services	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.9%
Specialty outpatient care facilities and health and allied services	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%
All other professional medical services	3.3%	4.3%	3.3%	4.2%
Hospital and nursing home services	2.5%	2.2%	2.6%	2.8%
Hospitals (51)	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%
Nonprofit hospitals' services to households	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.2%
Proprietary hospitals	3.1%	1.4%	3.1%	3.5%
Government hospitals	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%	3.4%
Nursing homes (52)	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Nonprofit nursing homes' services to households	1.5%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%
Proprietary and government nursing homes	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%	0.8%
Prescription drugs	5.6%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%
Nonprescription drugs	5.9%	4.9%	6.6%	4.7%

## Quarterly Performance

Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund (\$XLV)

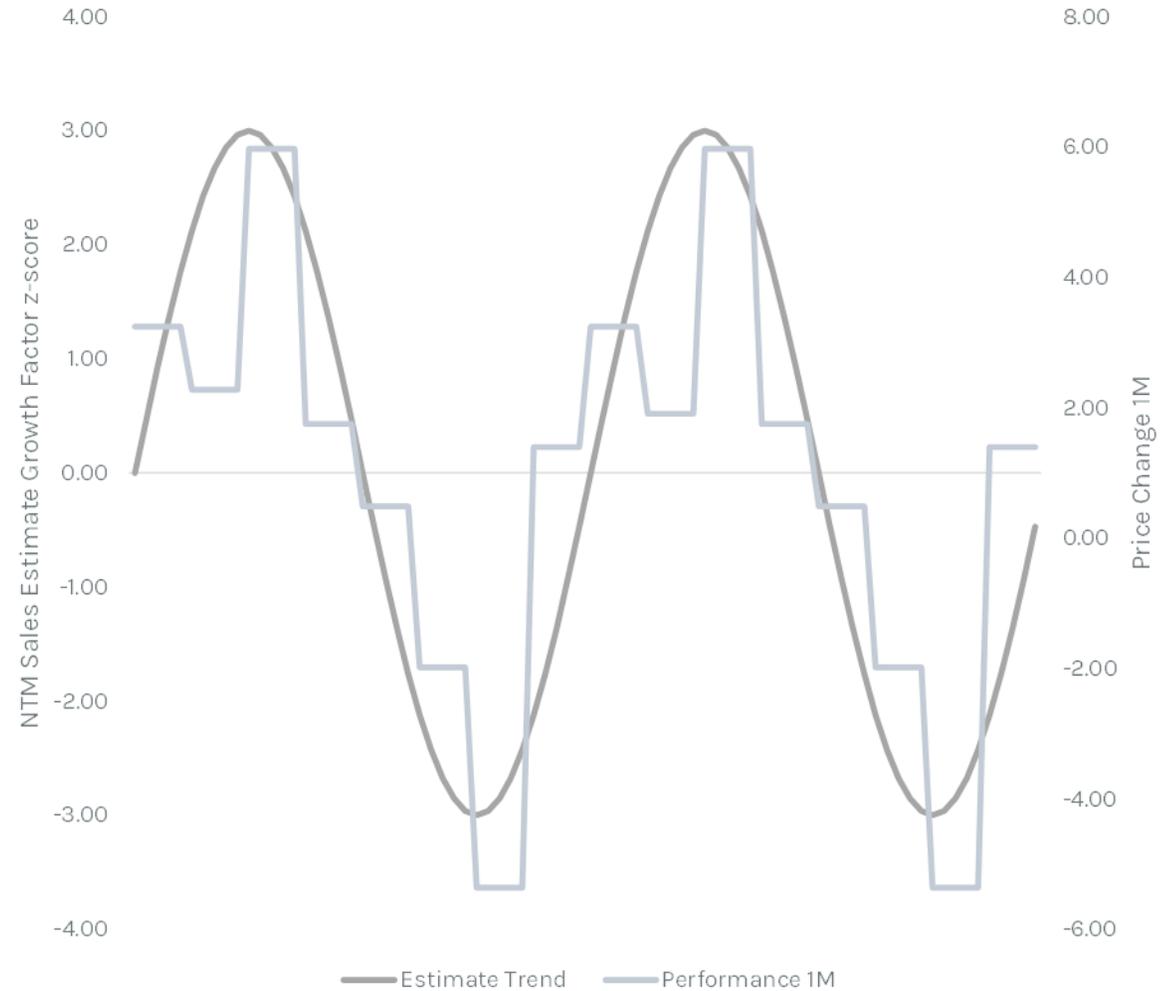
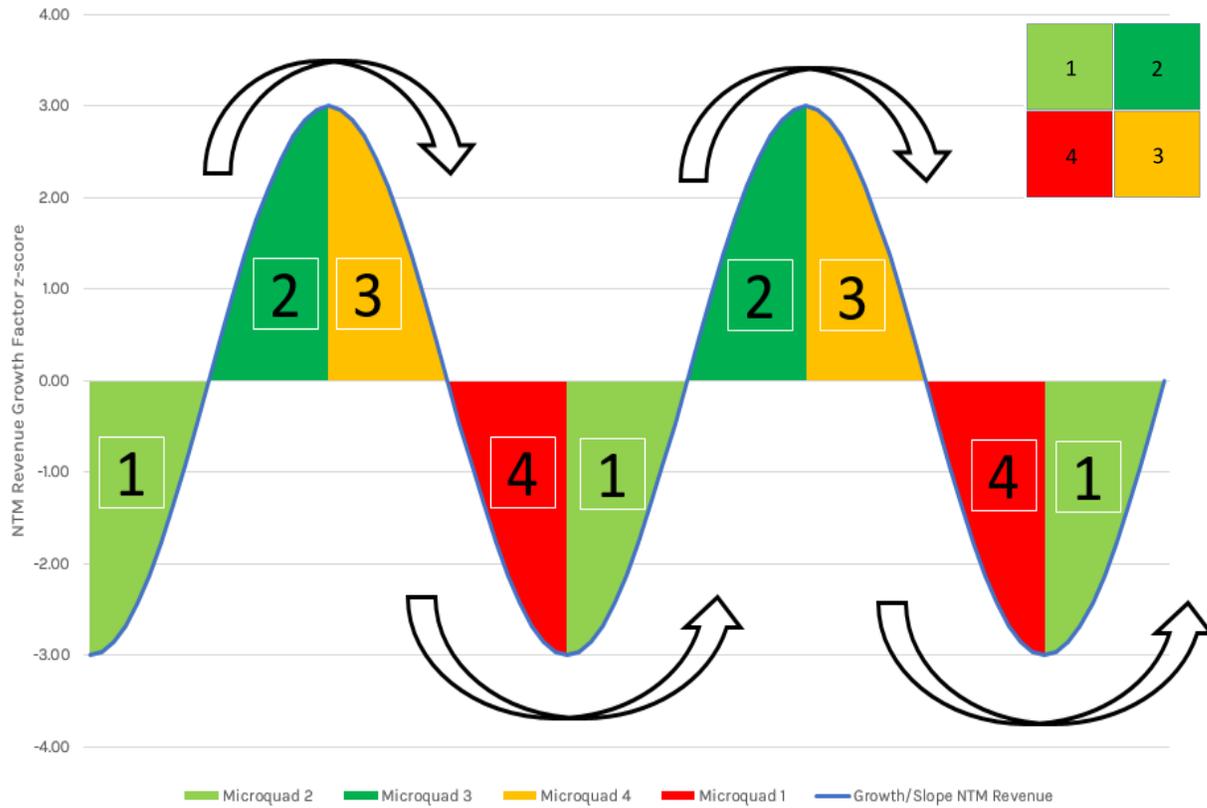


Data Sources: Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)  
FactSet Research Systems Inc.

# At the stock level, prices follow estimates in terms of the slope and acceleration of consensus

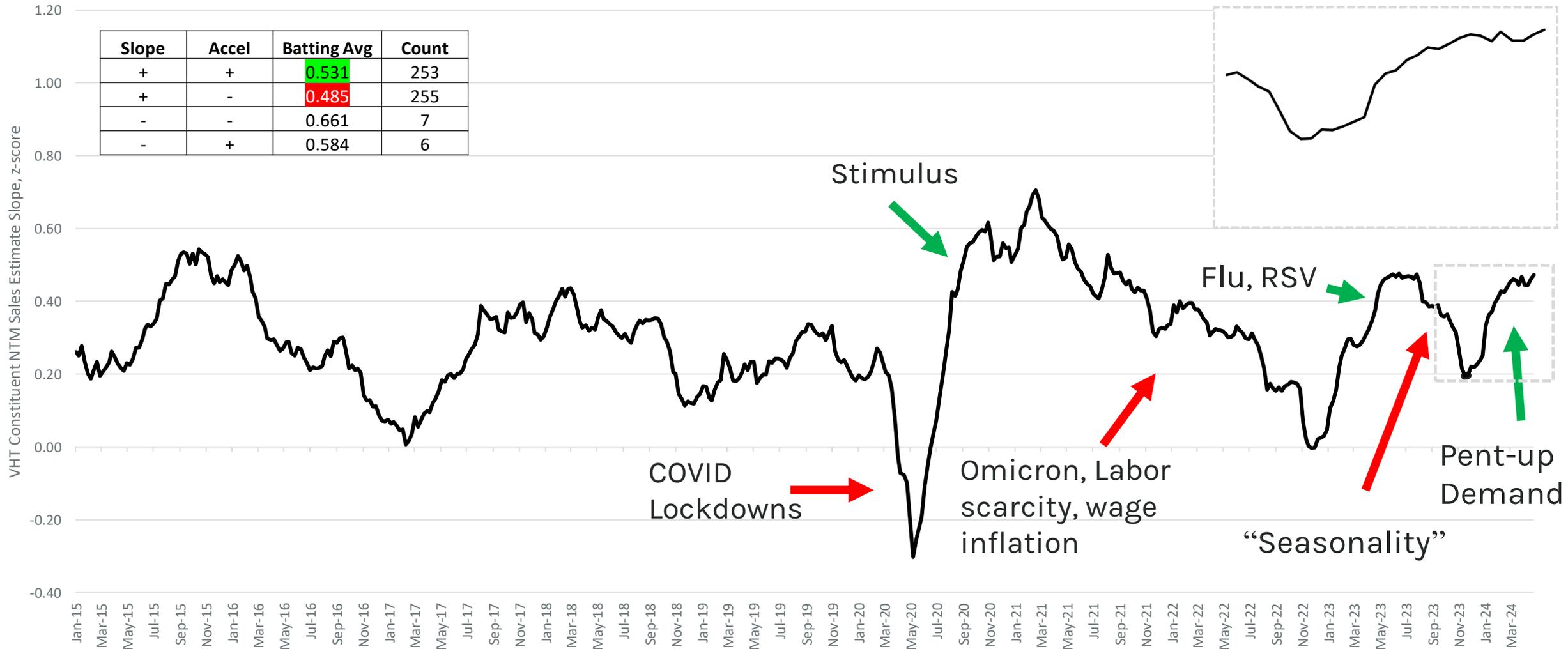
We define estimate momentum as the progression through 4 phases of growth (slope) and acceleration

Performance trends with the ebb and flow of estimate momentum with inflections at the peaks and troughs



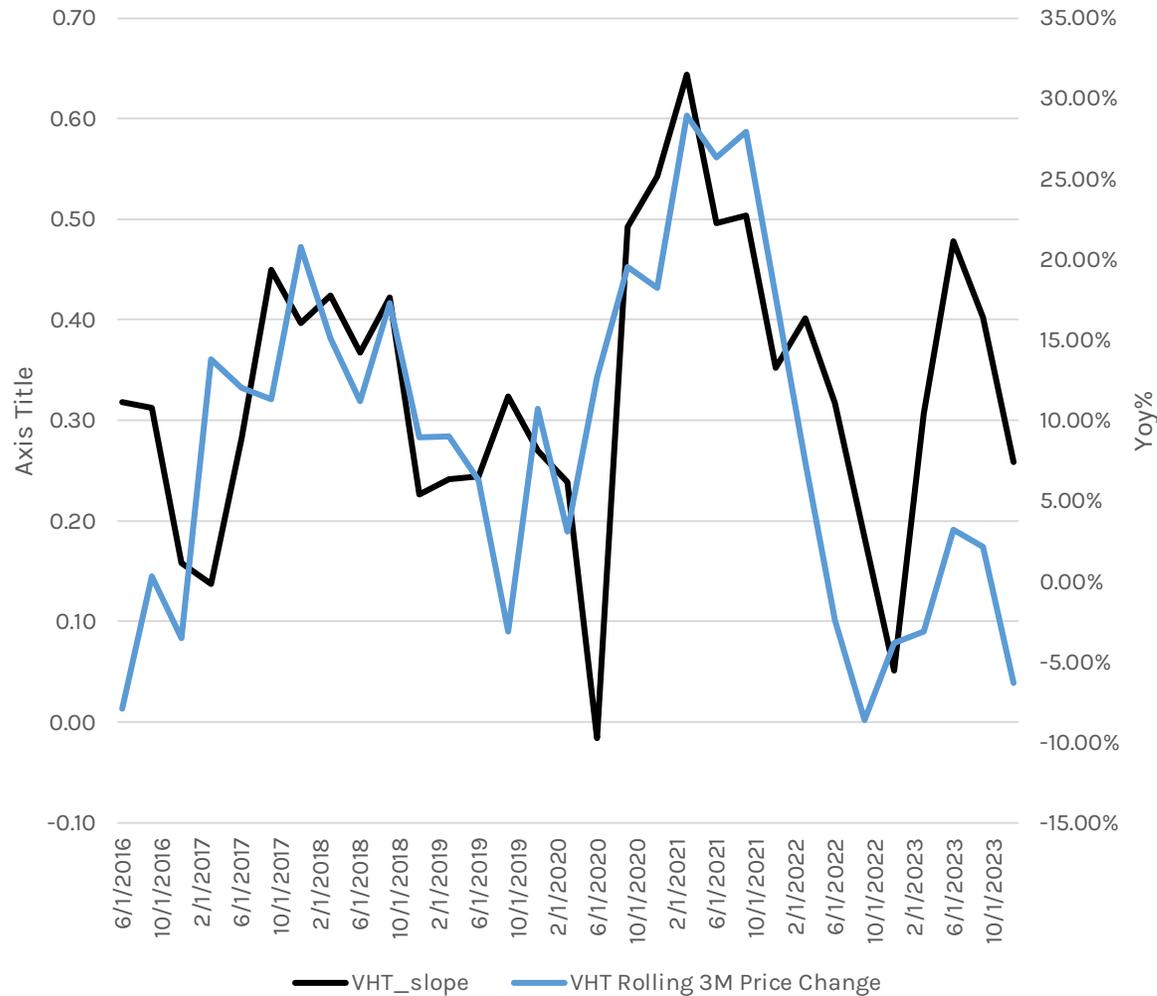
# Sector level estimate trend works on sector level price

The slope for consensus revenue across 400+ names turned positive 11/17/2023 and reflects both the market and macro trends, but the Health Care industry overlays including recent commentary on pent up demand.

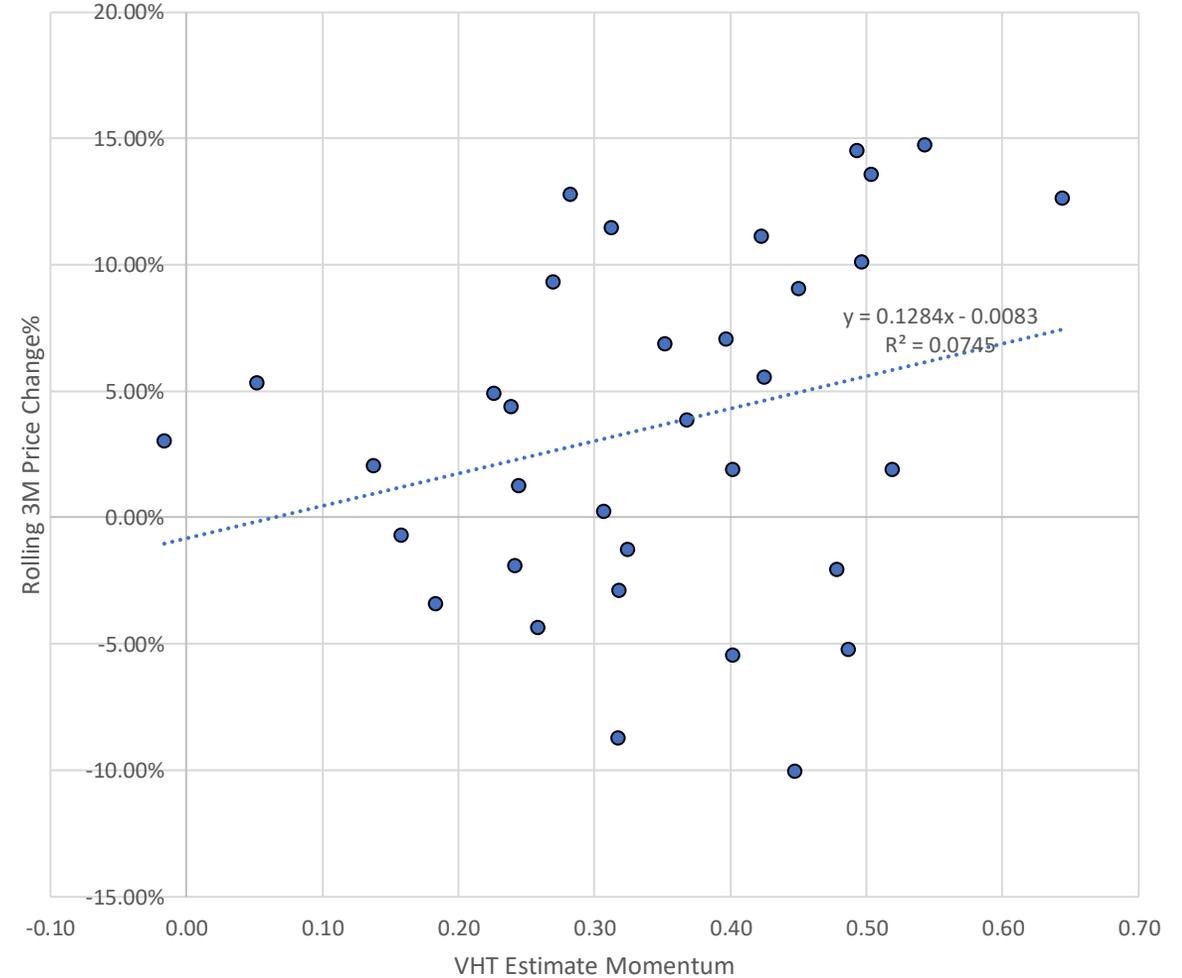


# The impact of estimate trend on price is obvious

## VHT trades with the estimate momentum



## Directionally positive isn't foolproof, but a great start

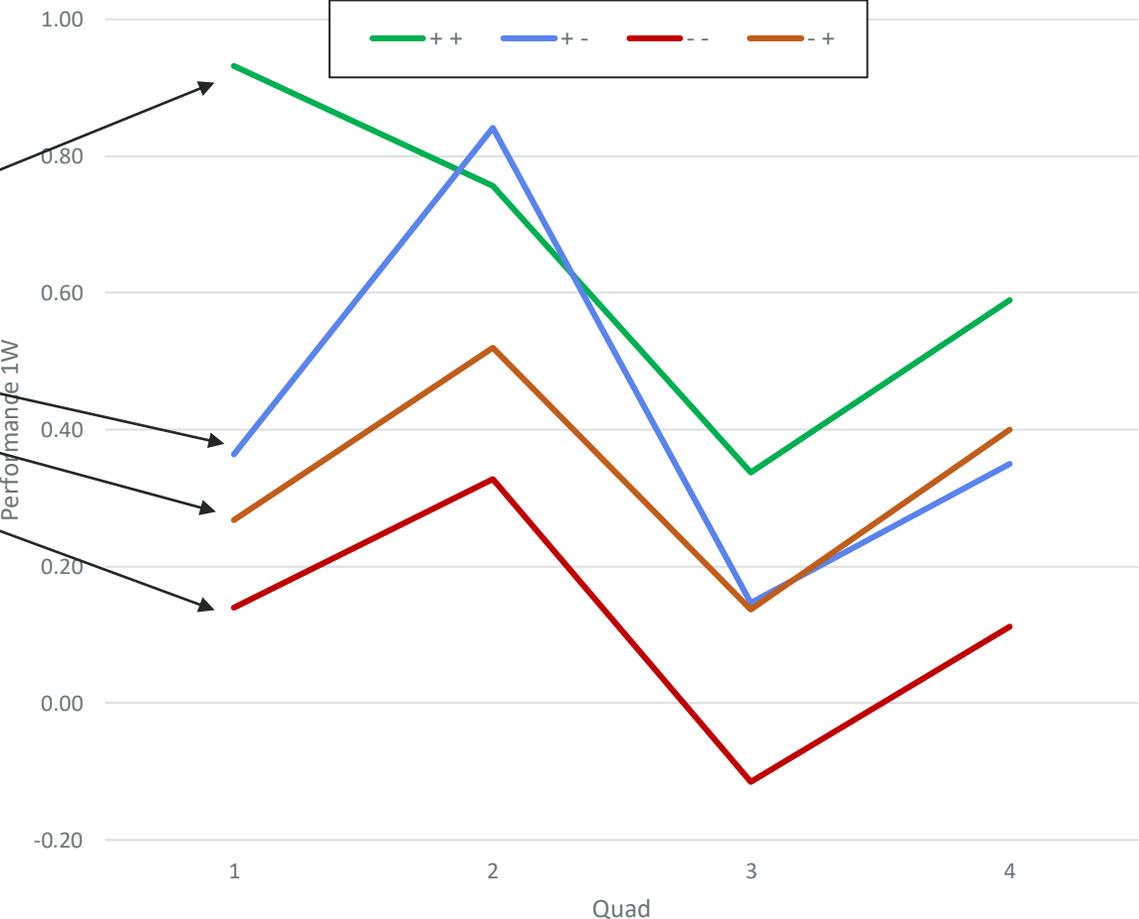


# Combining estimates with Quads offers even better visibility

Quad vs Estimate Trend

Perf 1W		Quad			
Slope	Accel	1	2	3	4
+	+	0.93	0.76	0.34	0.59
+	-	0.36	0.84	0.15	0.35
-	-	0.14	0.33	-0.12	0.11
-	+	0.27	0.52	0.14	0.40

Consistent separation of long vs short across Quads



# If you did nothing but trade the slope of the line...

We've tested model portfolios that combine estimate trend using slope and acceleration and with gross and net exposures defined by Quads. We think this helps frame our primary fundamental view of our companies.



Stocks are assigned a batting average based on a company’s current factor setup across all similar prior Macro Quads. The highest and lowest quartile batting average scores are selected for further work.

**Factor LONGS**

AVTR	EHC	VTRS
BDX	<b>HCA*</b>	ZBH
BIIB	HSIC	
BIO	INCY	
BMY	IQV	
BRKR	LH	
CHE	MCK	
CNC	MDT	
CTLT	PFE	
CVS	TFX	
<b>DGX*</b>	<b>UHS*</b>	
DVA	UTHR	

**Factor SHORTS**

BAX	SDGR
CAH	AXNX
CI	DOCS
CRL	HALO
GILD	INSP
HUM	LMAT
MASI	STAA
MOH	NARI
STE	ROIV
ACLX	
DNLI	
KROS	

Summary: After giving up all pandemic related gains, we signs of a positive inflection

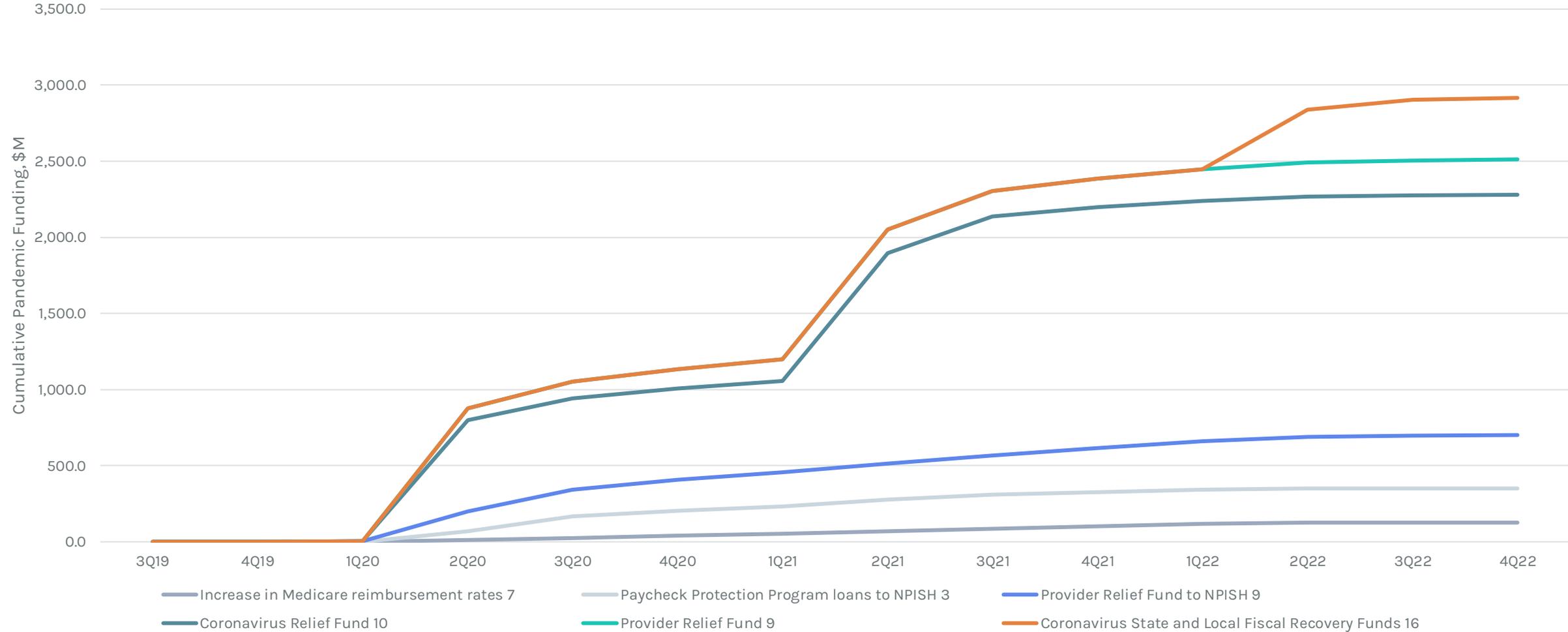
Background: Our history with AMN goes back several years, even predating our time at Hedgeye. Contract nurse staffing has always behaved like a commodity over that time, and we've been both long and short multiple times over that history. We think the latest Boom-Bust cycle is reaching an inflection point.

## Thesis Points:

- COVID-19 pandemic severely distorted Health Care labor markets, with lock downs (among other drivers) reducing available labor hours, nurse burnout from difficult conditions, and excess funding and mandates supporting high wages.
- Price and volume move in together in a Boom where higher prices reflect stronger provider demand which subsequently draws more excess labor and higher FTE count for staffers at high incremental margins. In the Bust period the process works in reverse.
- The pandemic Boom peaked in 1Q22 and took 2 years to unwind with easing COVID-19 acuity, vaccine penetration, the end of the Public Health Emergency, and an expanding population of Registered Nurses.
- The post-pandemic Bust appears over with Health care utilization deferred during the pandemic re-emerging in 2024. The quantity of deferred demand several years of excess volume ahead. With improving demand.
- Wages appear to have bottomed and are re-accelerating, and while our outlook doesn't call for a pandemic-like Boom, we suspect a positive inflection in labor prices and subsequent volume, will be under-appreciated.

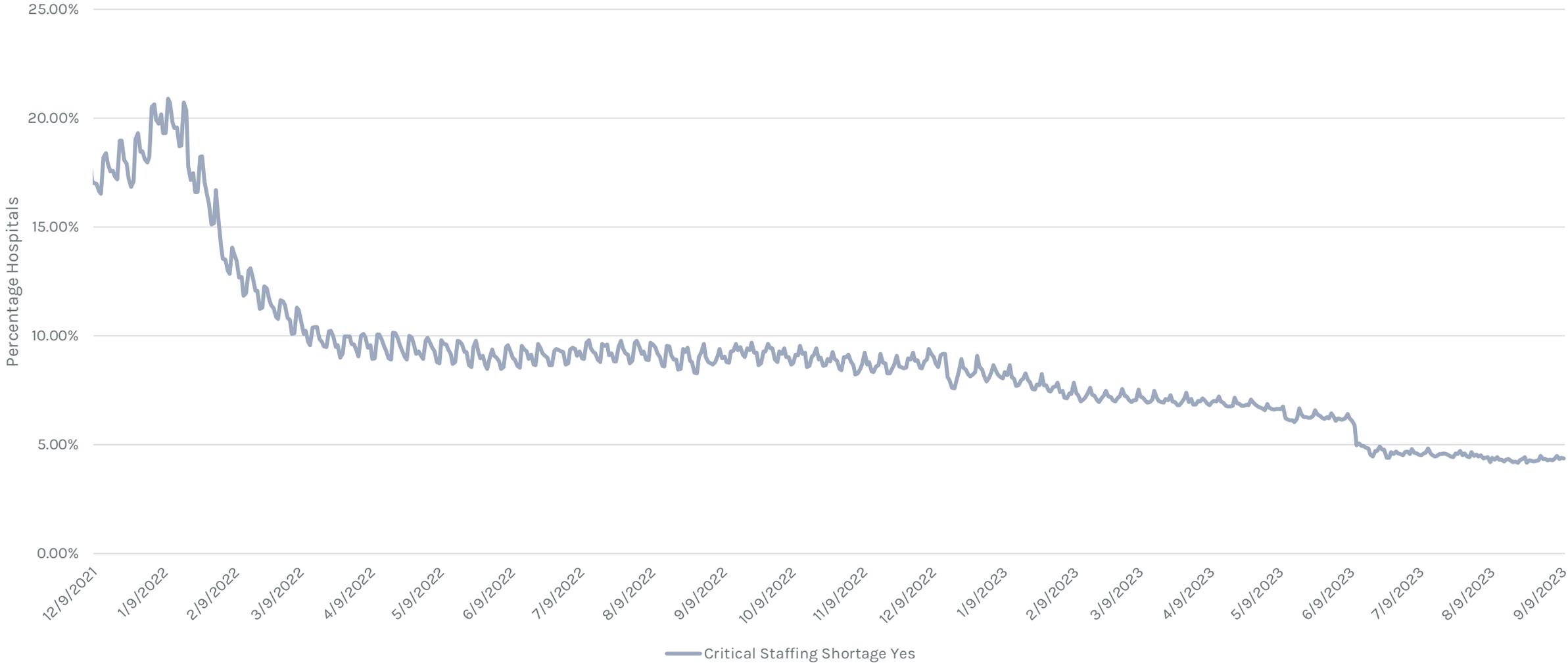
# Pandemic funding related to Health Care

Flooding the US Medical Economy with tons of excess funding on top of pandemic stressors resulted in massive labor market distortions



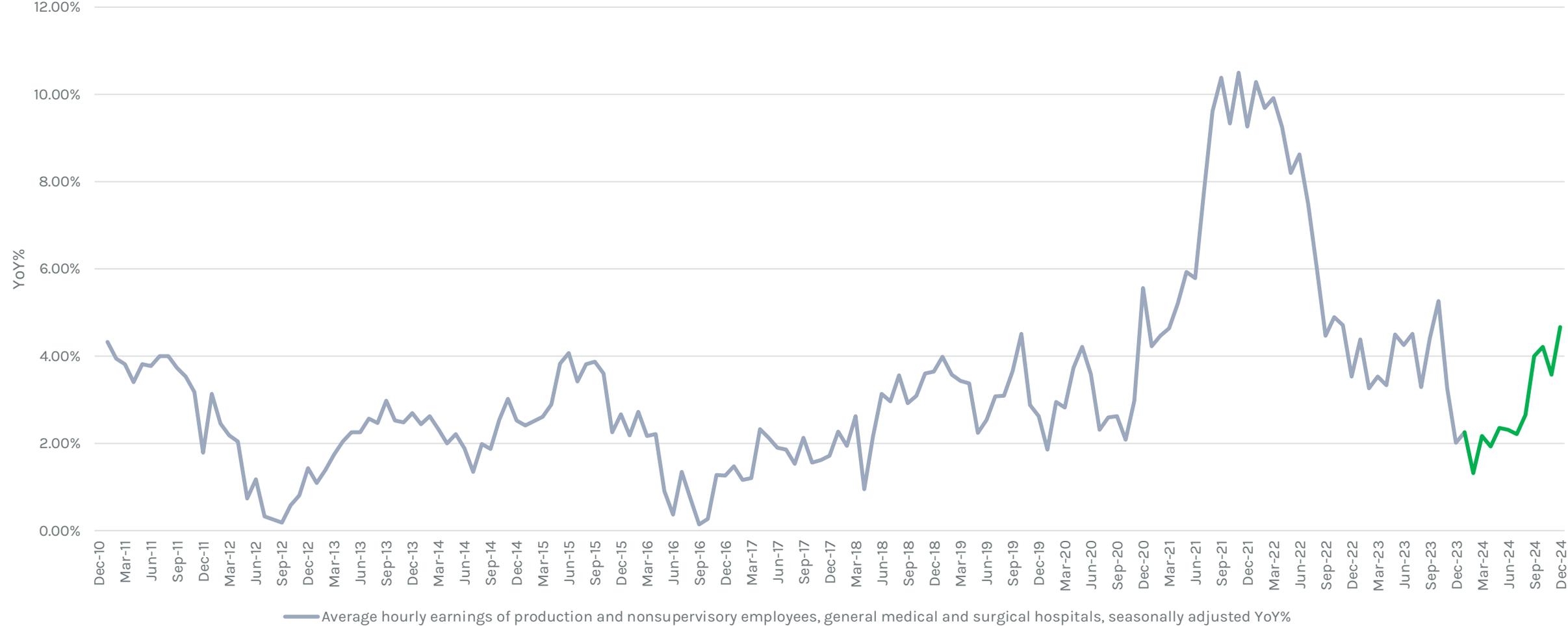
# Critical labor shortages peaked at 20% of hospitals

After the PHE ended, emergency funding ebbed, and COVID acuity subsided, critical staffing shortages dropped



# Is the hospital wage inflation nightmare over?

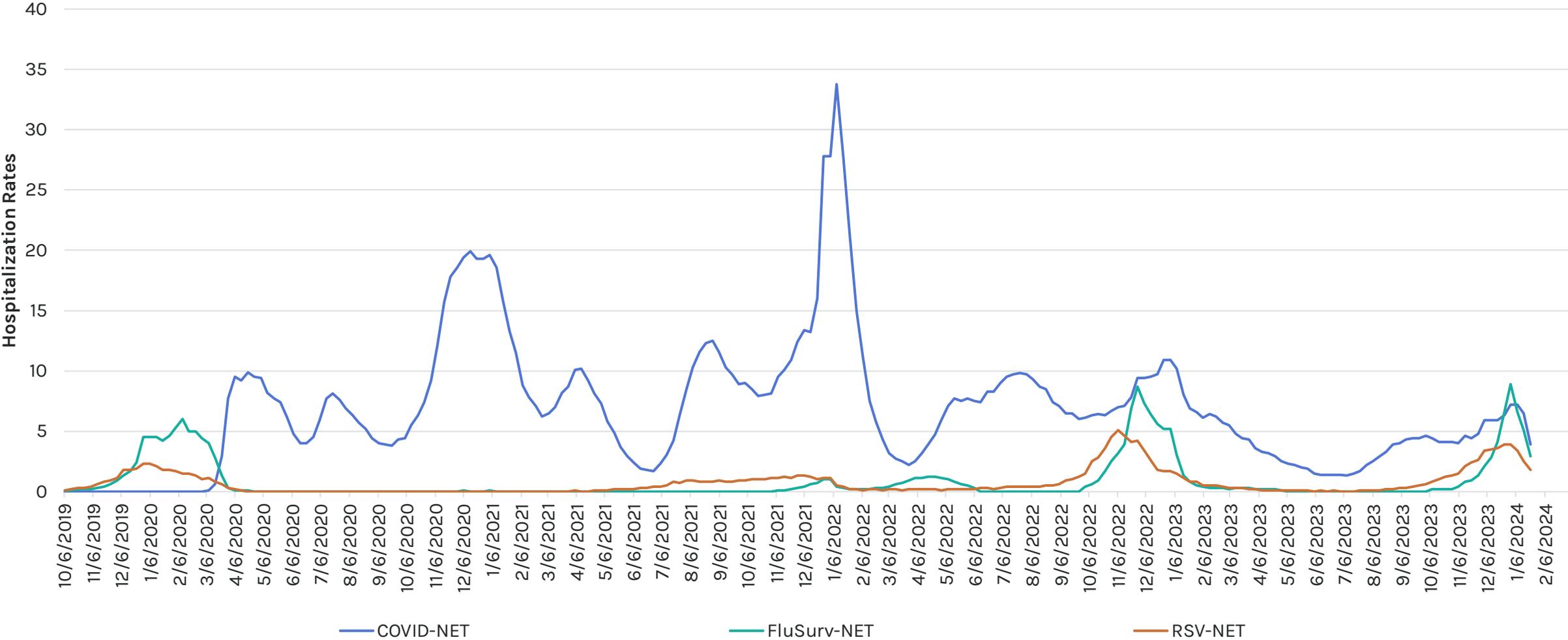
After the PHE ended, emergency funding ebbed, and COVID acuity subsided, wage inflation fell to 2% as of 4Q23, but the comparisons get harder from here. We might get back to 4% by 4Q24, which would be a problem



— Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees, general medical and surgical hospitals, seasonally adjusted YoY%

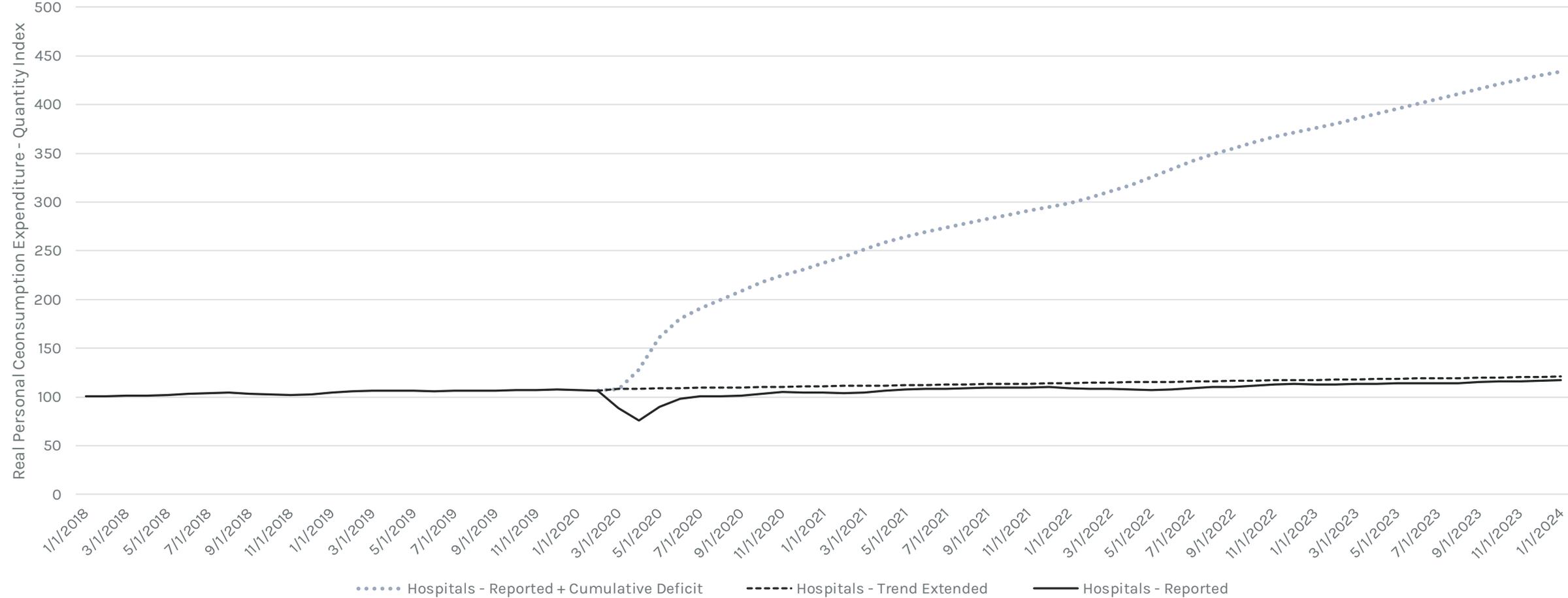
# COVID is no longer impacting Hospitals

Through 1/21/2024 COVID hospitalizations remain benign, even as Flu and RSV cases climb as they did in 2022-2023. Even with continued declines in COVID vaccine use, hospitalizations have barely budged.



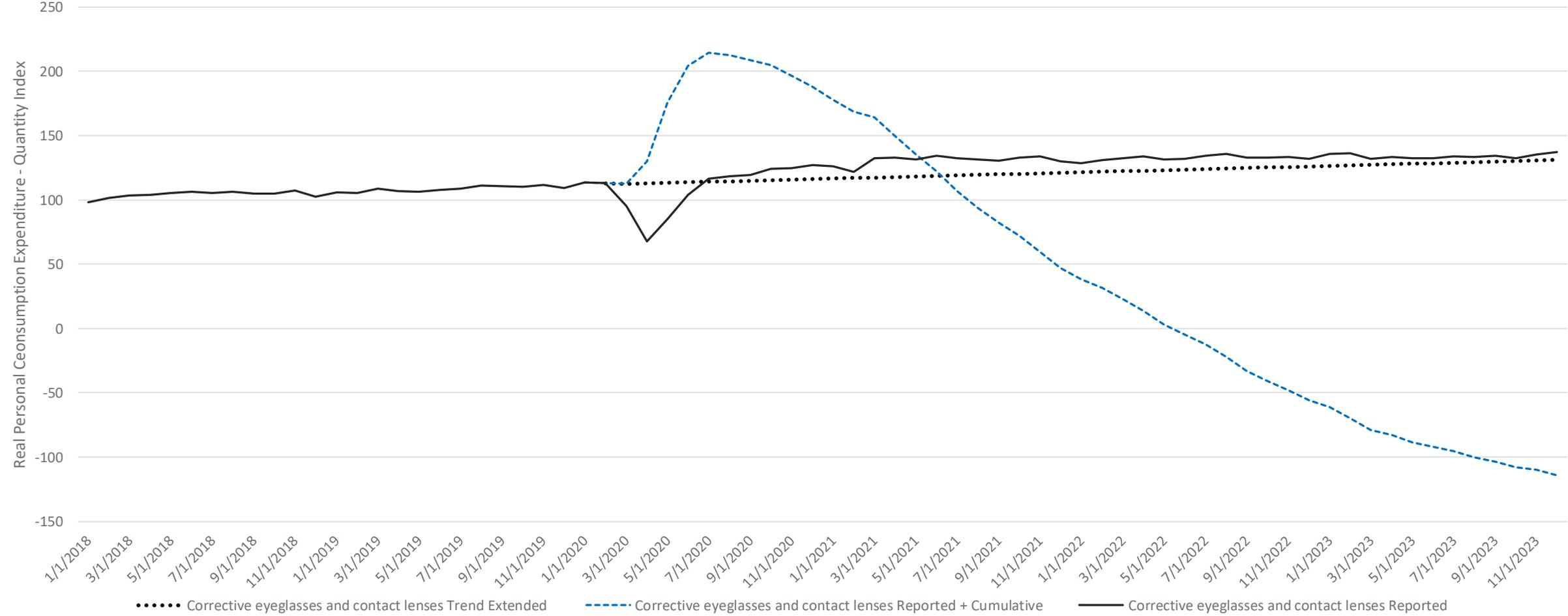
# Hospital volume back to trend with deferred care ahead

Hospital labor has been the rate limiting headwind to drawing down on deferred care. The industry appears to back to the pre-pandemic trend line with a deferred pool of care +450% above the current run rate. Here we compare pre-COVID trend to realized Quantity Index from BEA and sum the differences for deferred care.



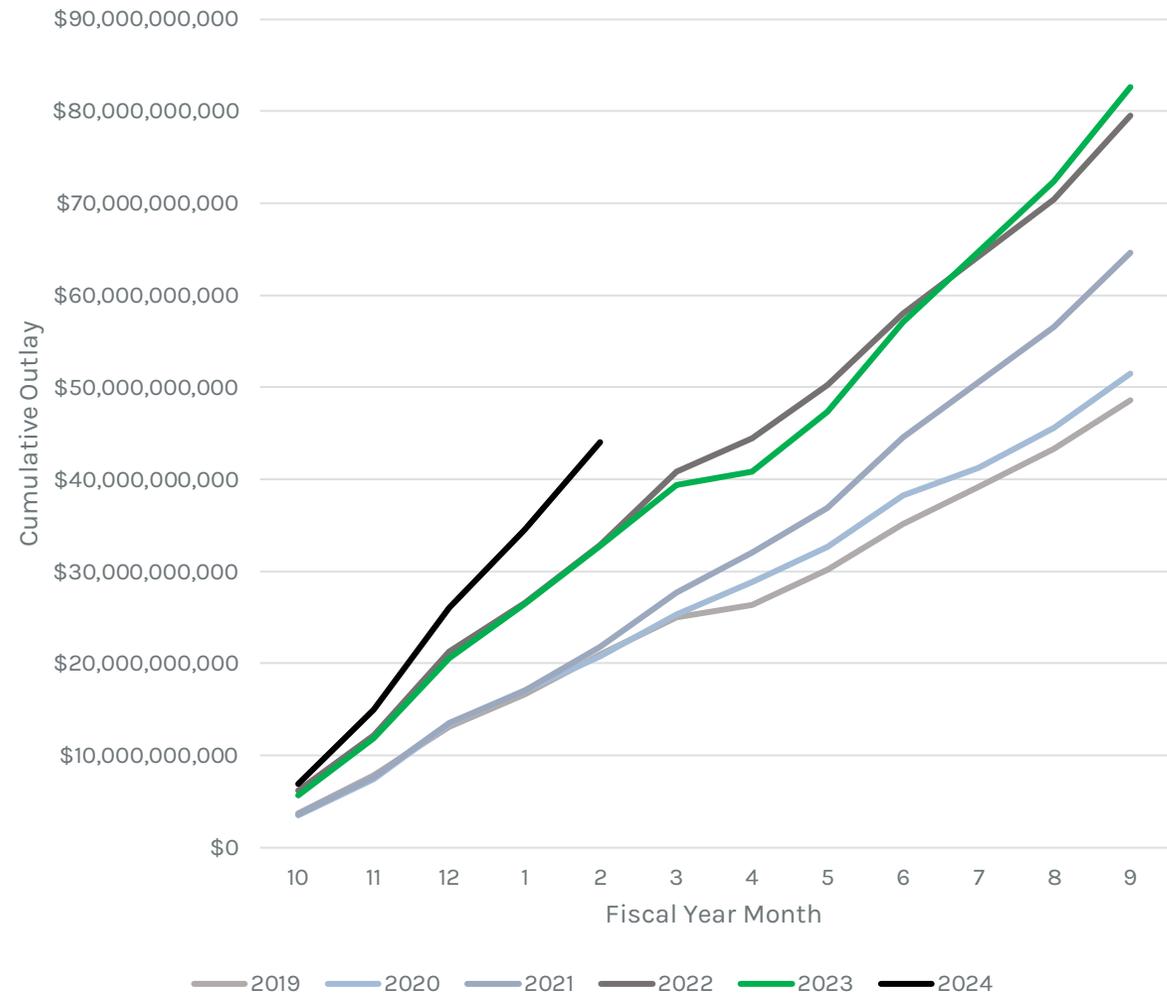
# Compared to Hospitals, Eye Care has a demand deficit

Compared to Hospitals, eye care related volume has remained sluggish and more volatile with demand pulled lower by returning to pre-pandemic trend line.



# Growth of the insured medical consumer population is very strong in 2024, which should lead to stronger patient demand

US Treasury Cumulative Outlays for Exchange Tax Credits

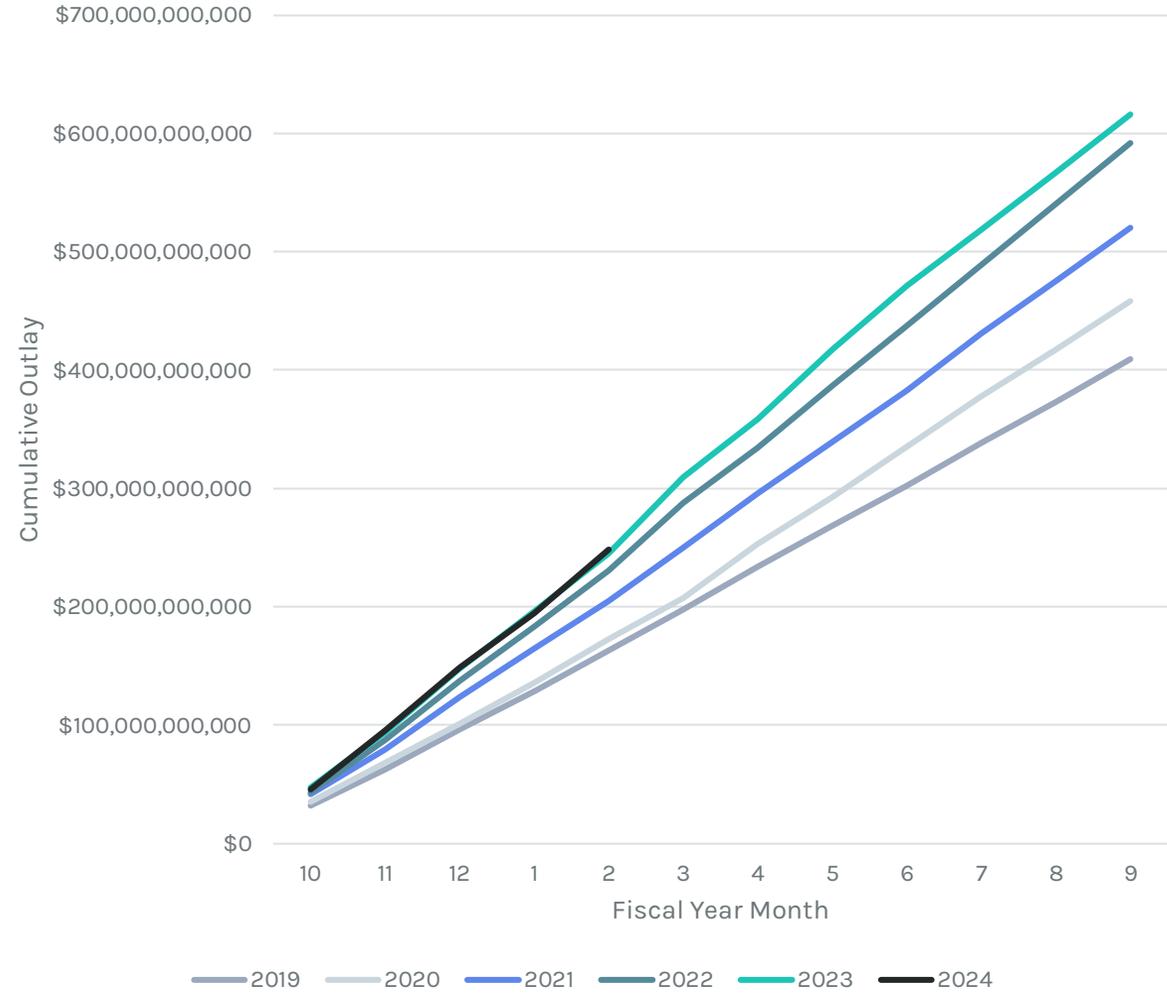


US Treasury Monthly Outlays for Exchange Tax Credits



US Treasury outlays for Grants to States for Medicaid are a good proxy for ongoing Medicaid disenrollment, which has been modest.

Cumulative Outlays for Medicaid

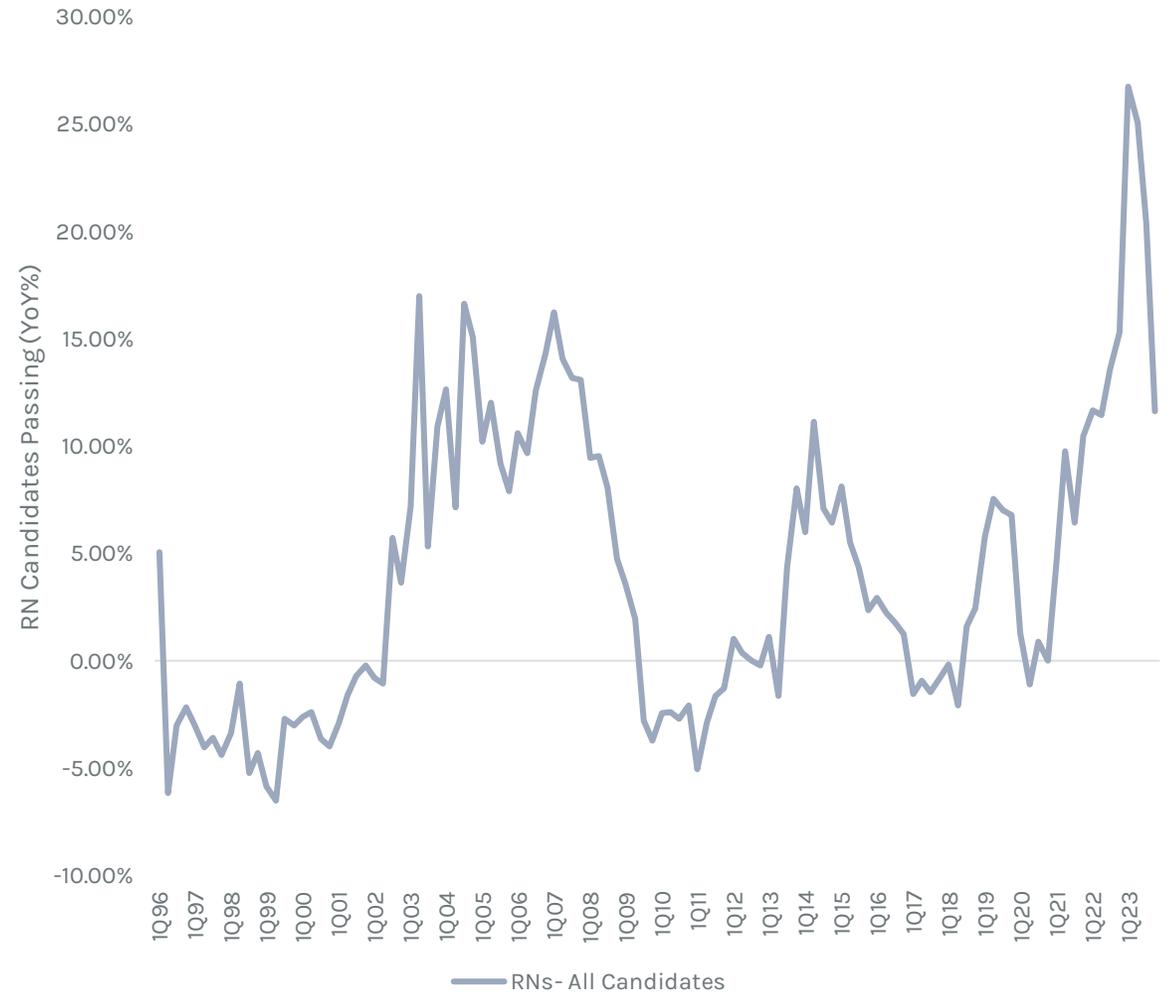
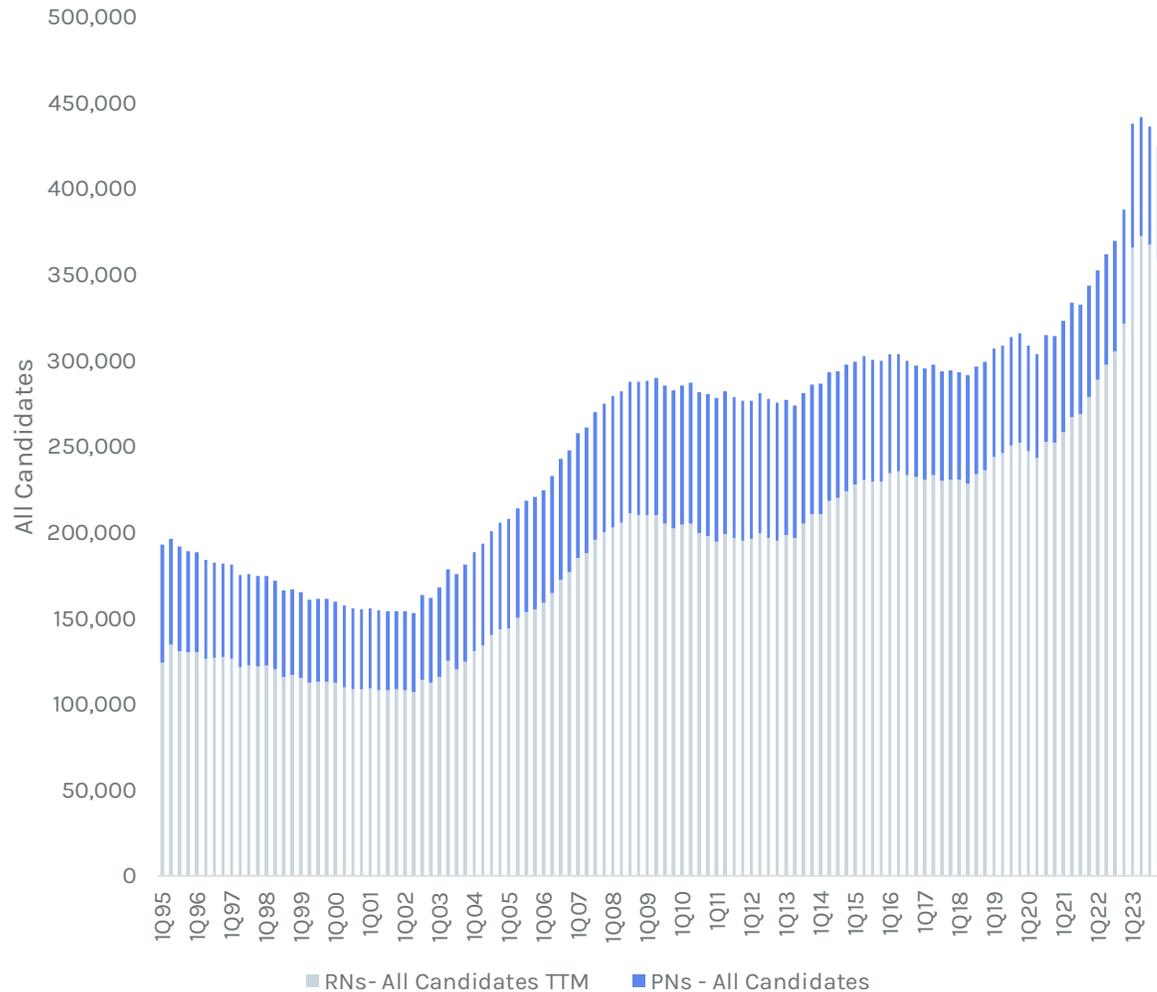


Monthly Outlays for Medicaid



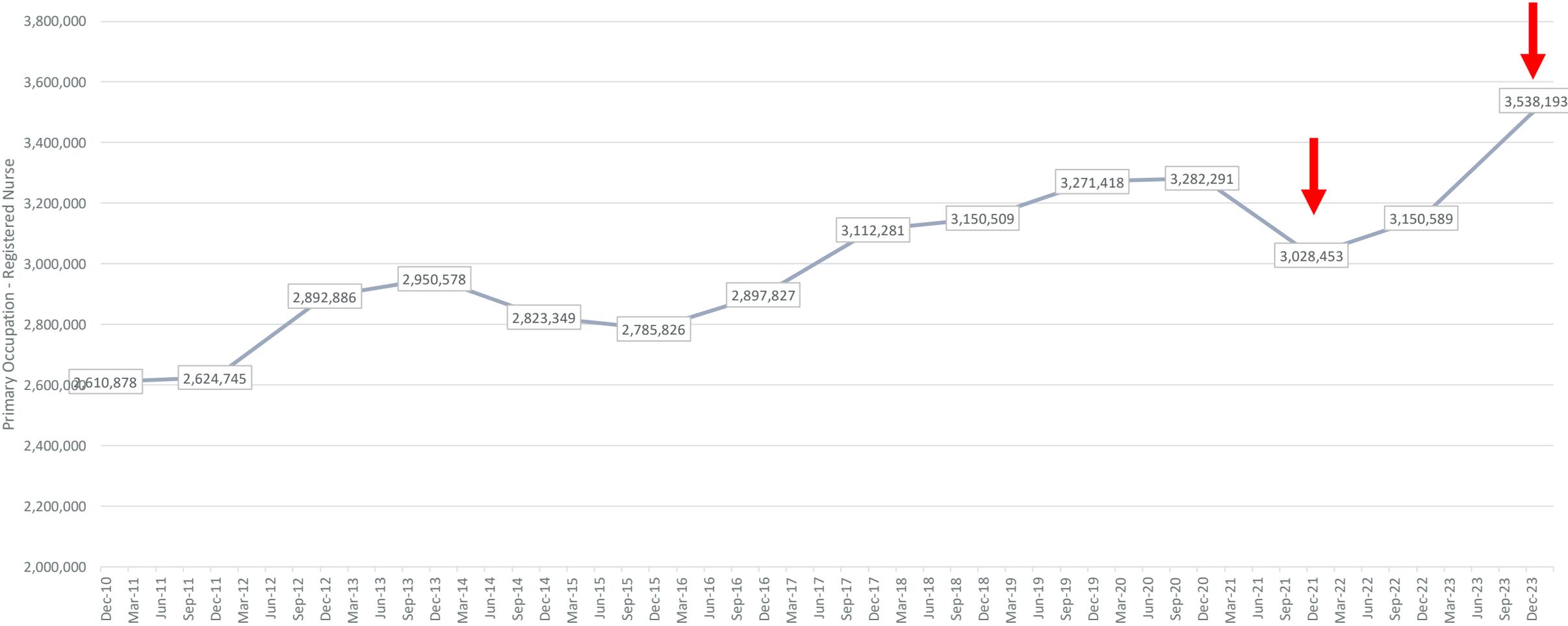
# The supply of Registered Nurses is increasing

The number of new RNs and PNs based on NCLEX test takers accelerated adding to the pool of available labor



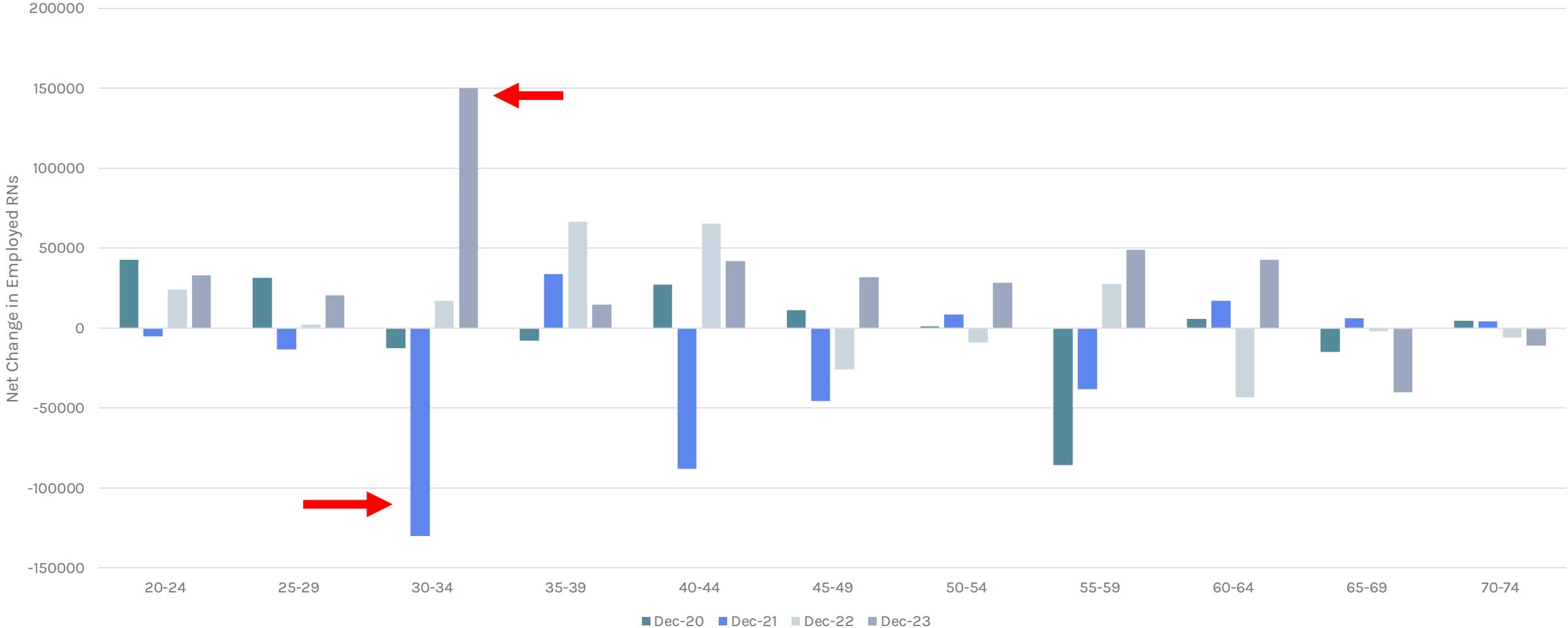
# 1 Million RNs were added between 2010 and 2024

The population of RNs fell 8% in 2021 despite widening vaccine availability and rising demand but has more than rebounded as of February 2024.



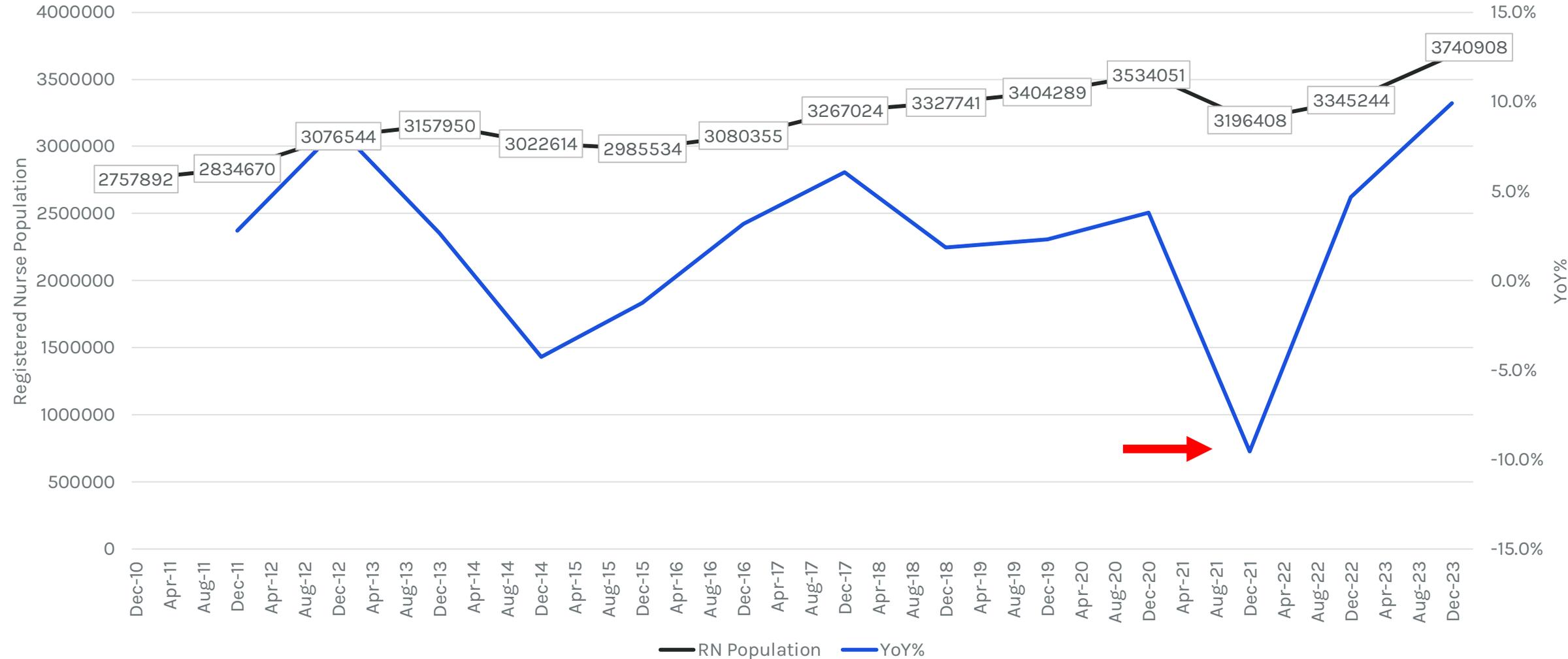
# Younger RNs dropped out of the employed ranks in 2021

The US Medical Economy lost and then regained younger RNs



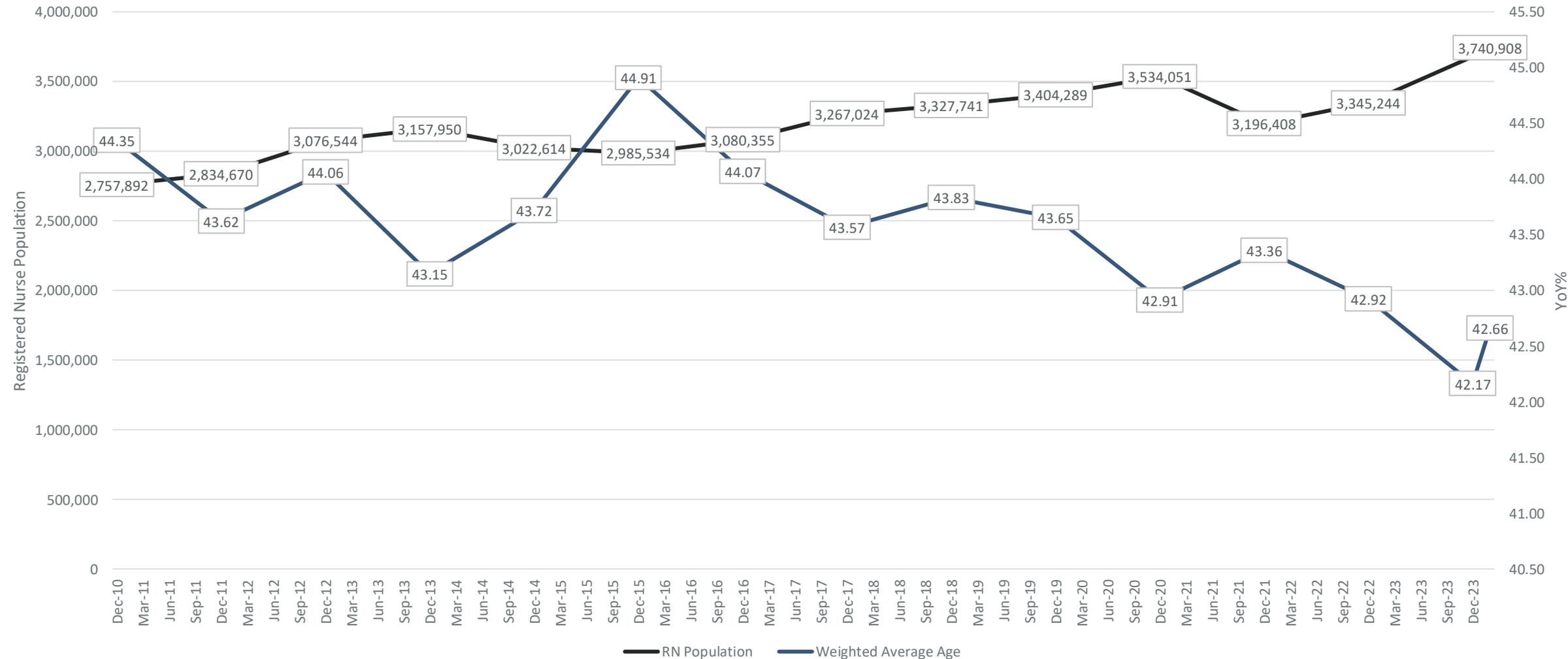
# Employed Registered Nurses vs COVID

The population of RNs fell 8% despite widening vaccine availability and rising demand



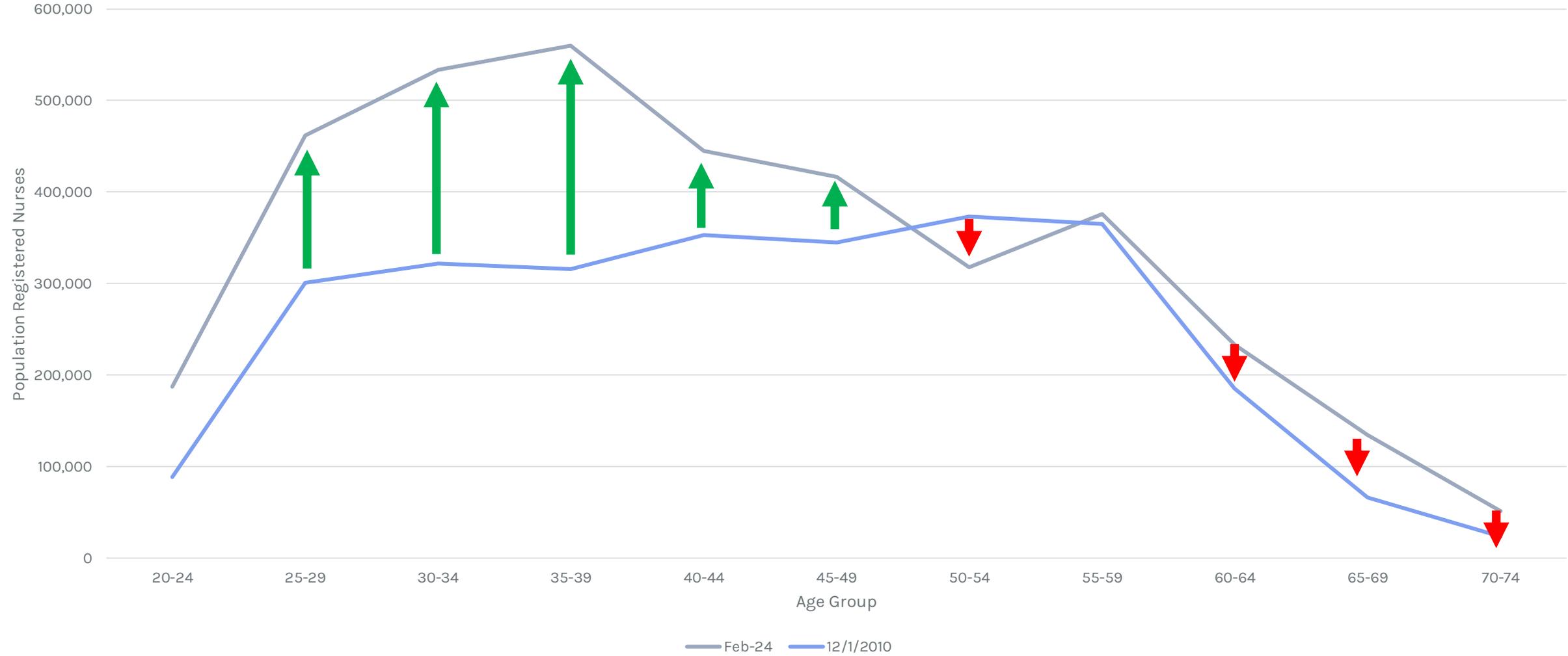
# Nurses are getting younger

The weighted average age of nurses peaked in 2016 with the RN population **growing AND** getting **younger**



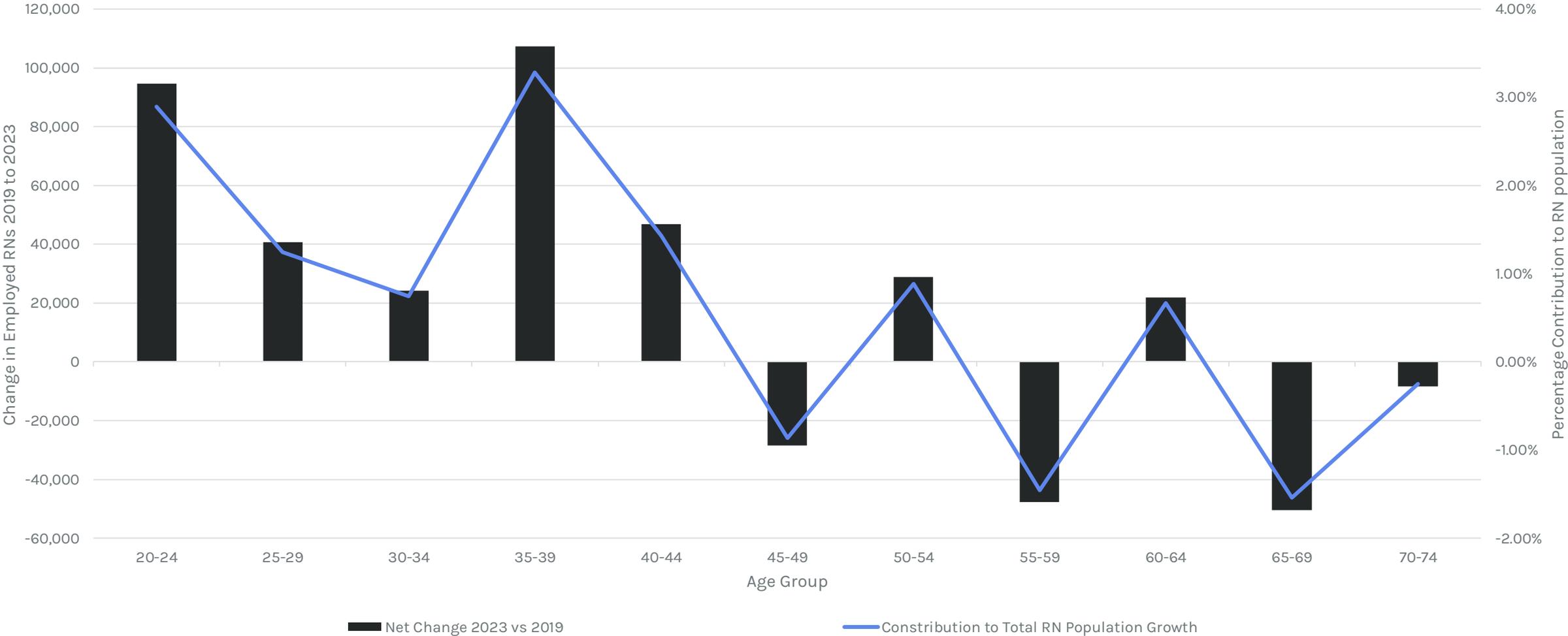
# Demographic shift by RN age

Nurses don't work much past 55, but the industry has seen a large influx of younger RNs



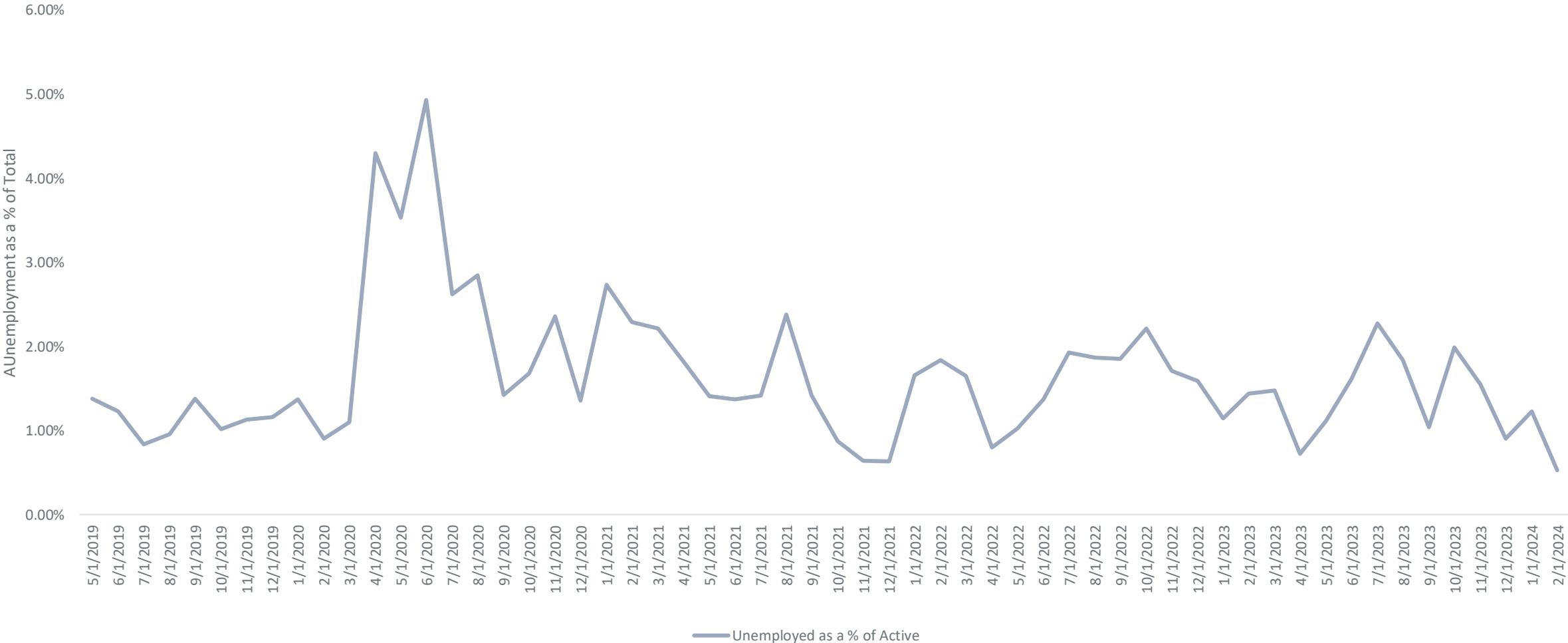
# Change in employed RNs 2019 to 2023

We've picked up more younger RNs than we've lost in older



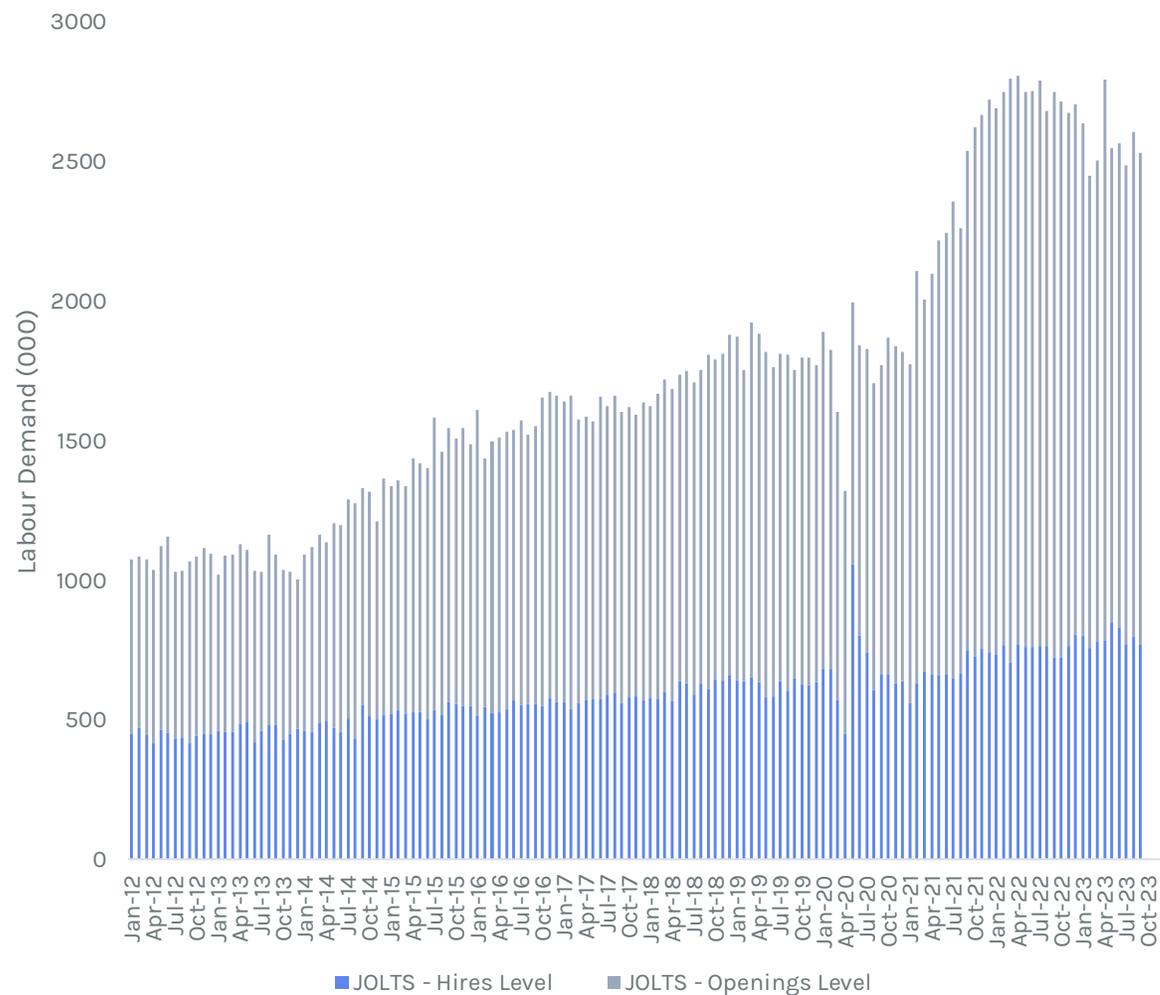
# Unemployed RNs making all time low in Feb 2024

The employment status within the active population of RNs stands at 0.52%, a new low which may become a near term tailwind for wage inflation, both contract and full-time hospital staff.

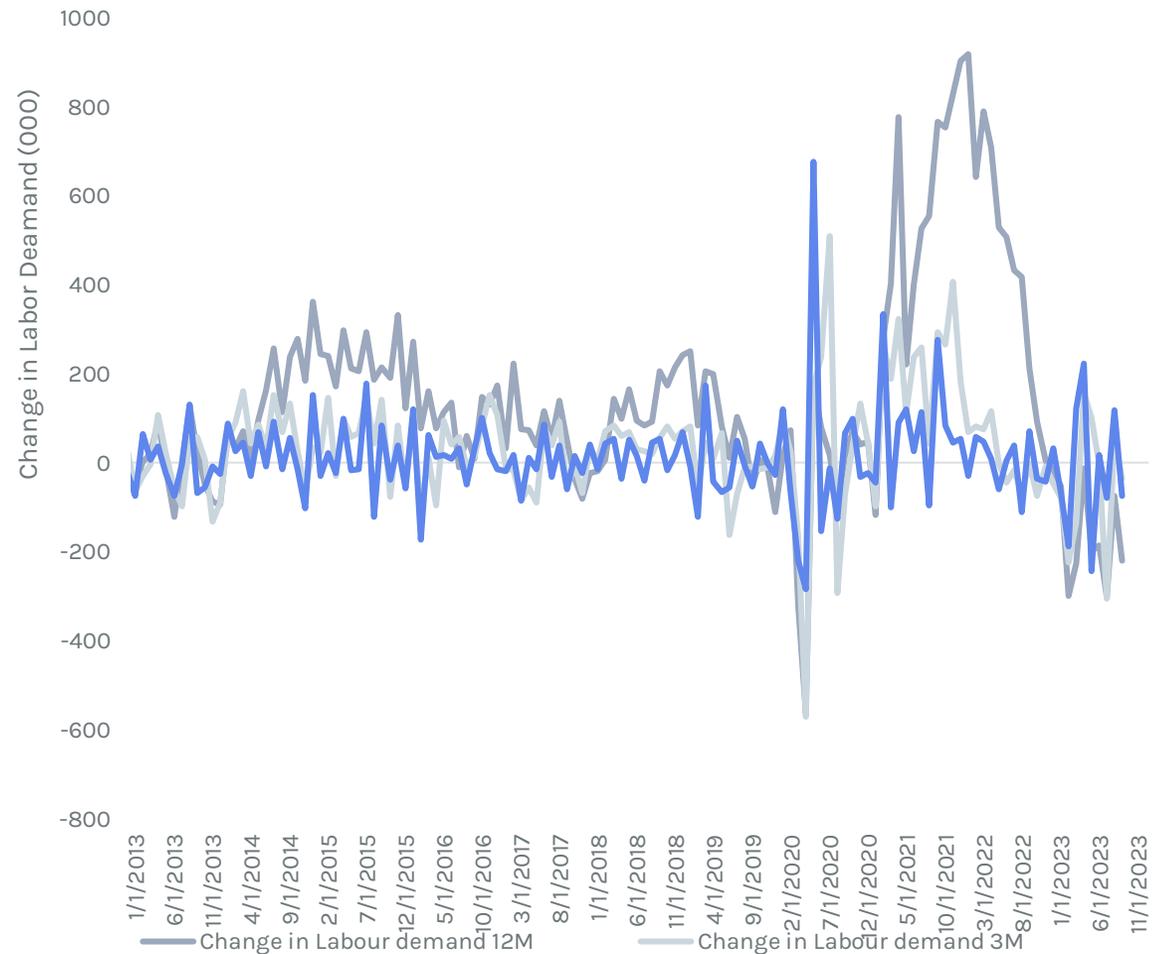


# JOLTS openings and hires continue flat-to-down

Labor Demand = JOLTS Openings + Hires



Change in Labor Demand, 1M, 3M, 12M



# Job Openings is signaling demand is accelerating

The Health Care labor market is 631K Openings and above reverting back to the pre-COVID trend

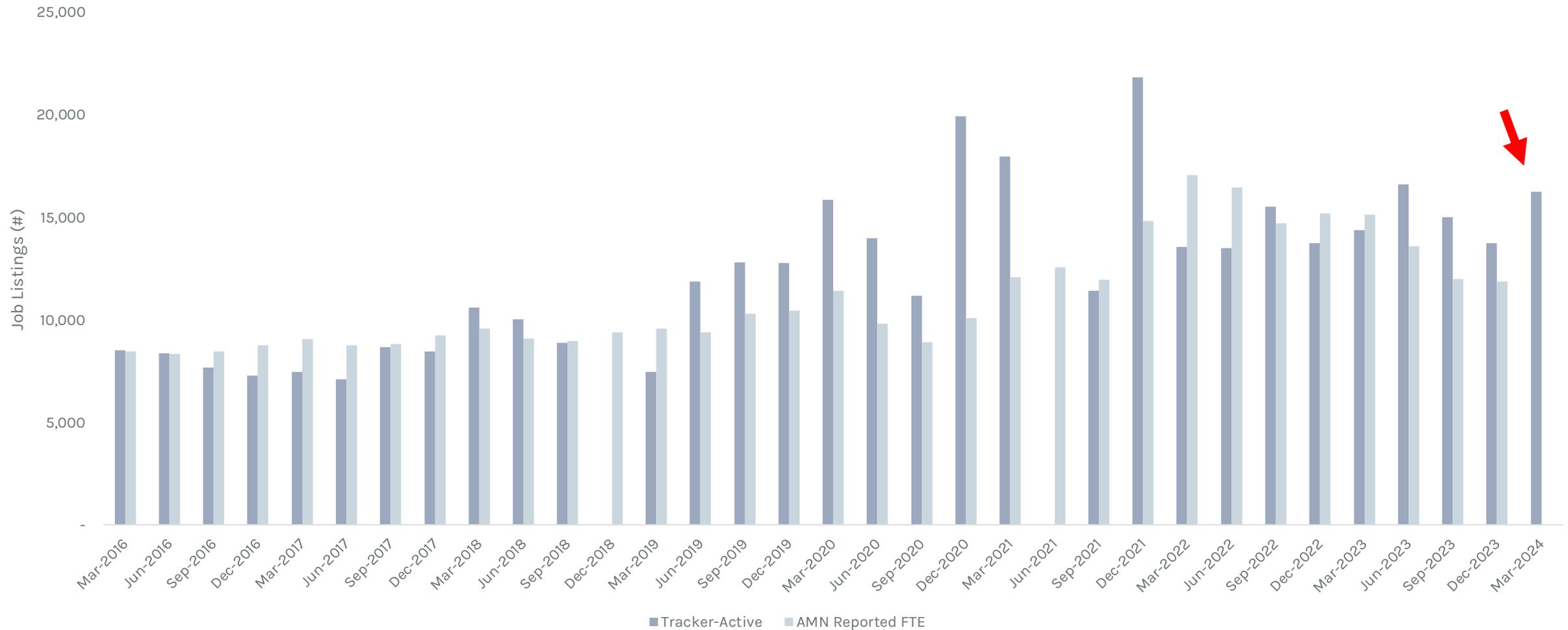


When Health Care Openings deviate from trend, wage inflation follows in real time



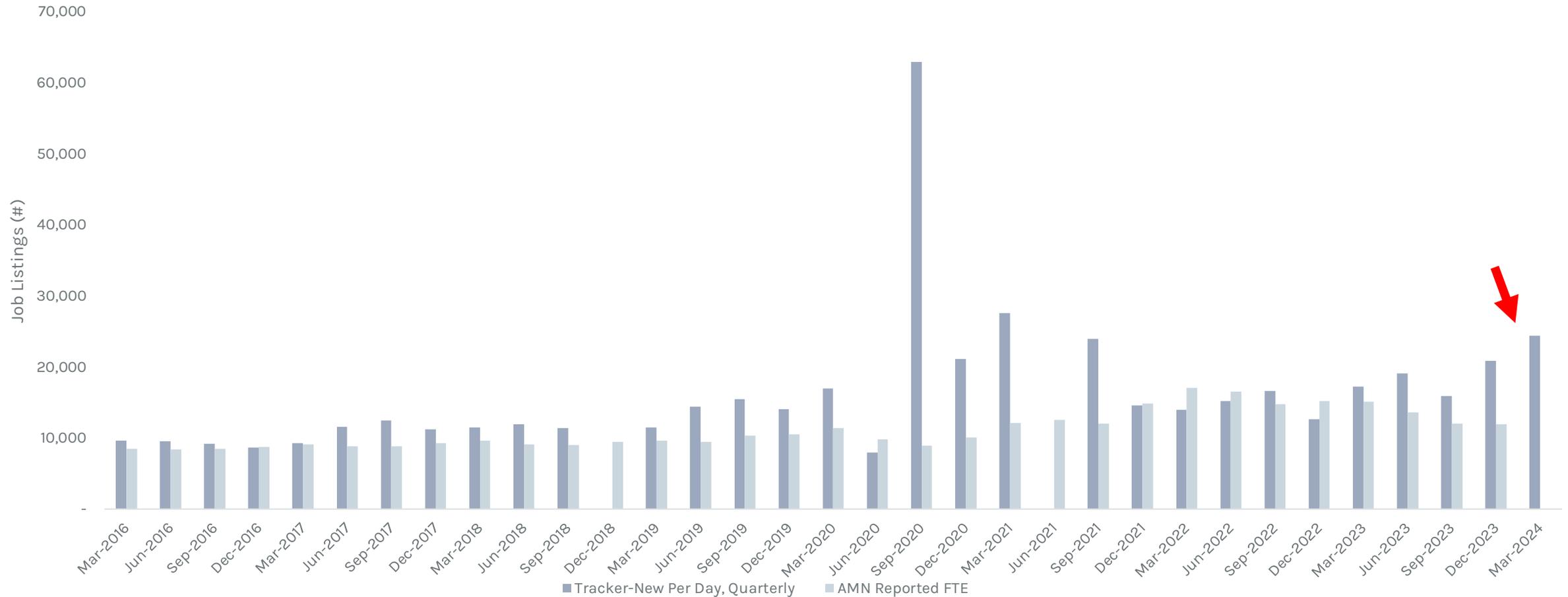
# Tracker volume indicating a good 1Q24

Our data goes back to 2015 and we use it to estimate the number of active postings, not perfect but directionally positive



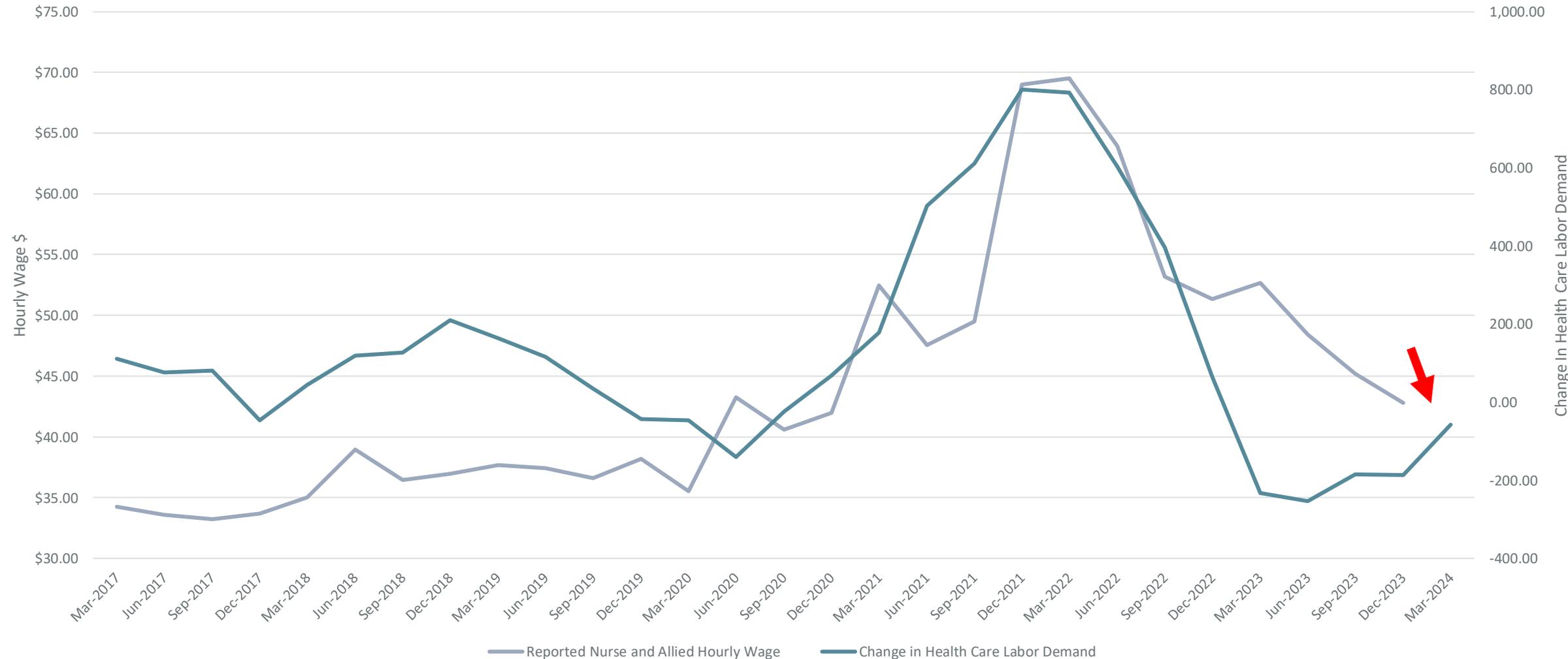
# Tracker new listings per day is trending up

New postings won't provide a perfect point estimate for 1Q24, but its not calling for a sequential decline



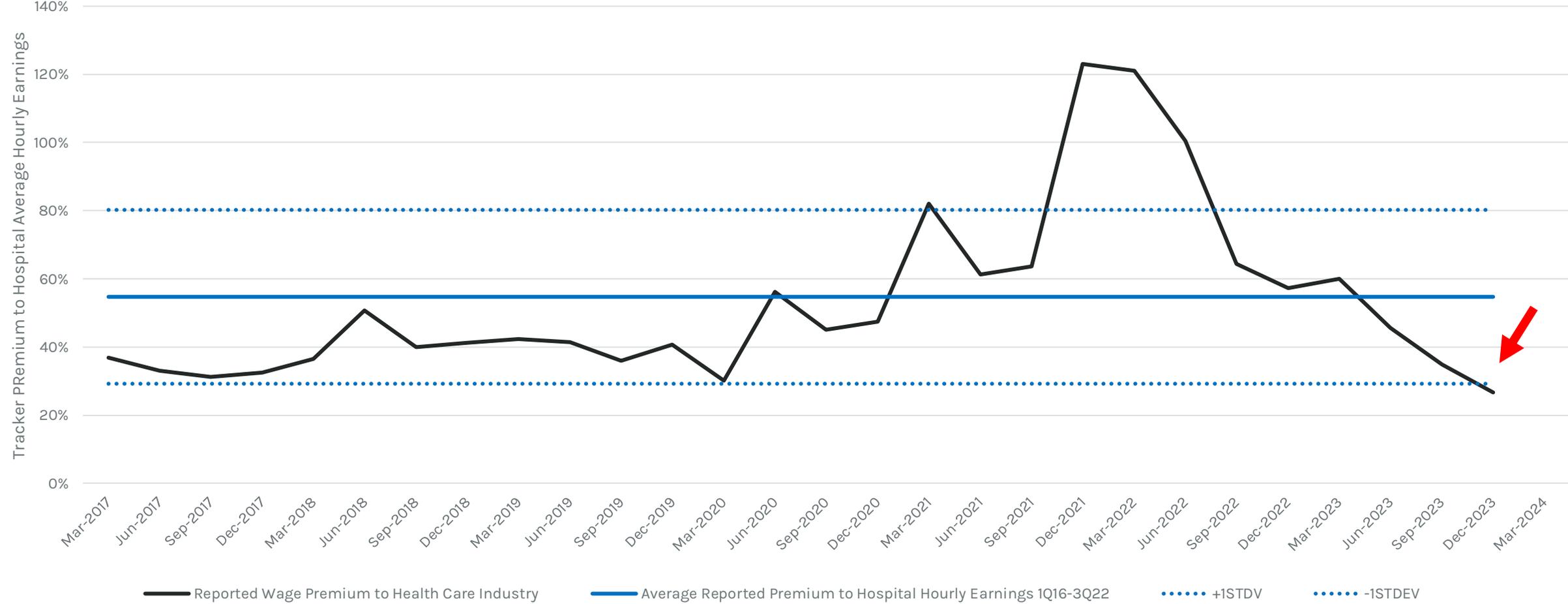
# Health Care Labor Demand vs AMN Hourly Rate

Excess labor demand is accelerating and is connected to what AMN receives as a realized rate



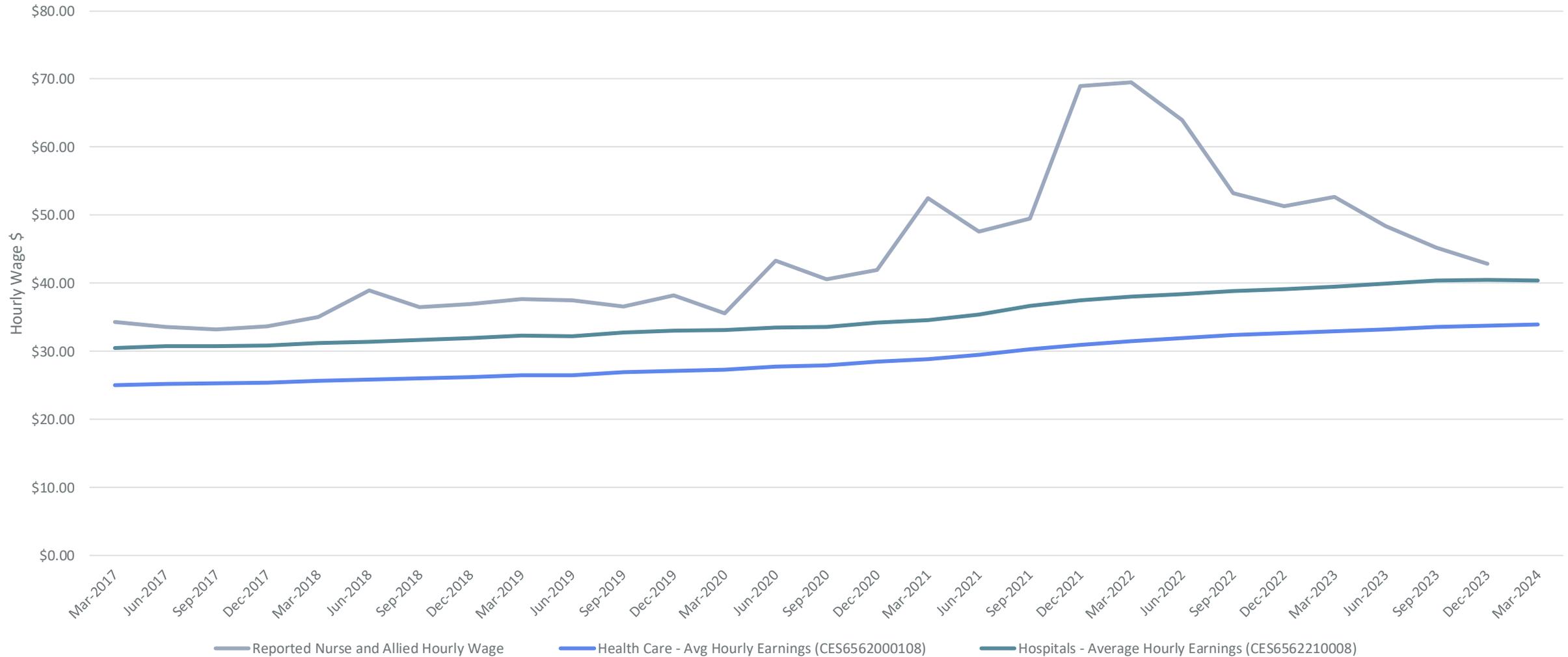
# AMN's realized rate premium hitting a bottom?

We think there are industry costs which will make this a hard floor for pricing even as we are hearing there are irrational market participants



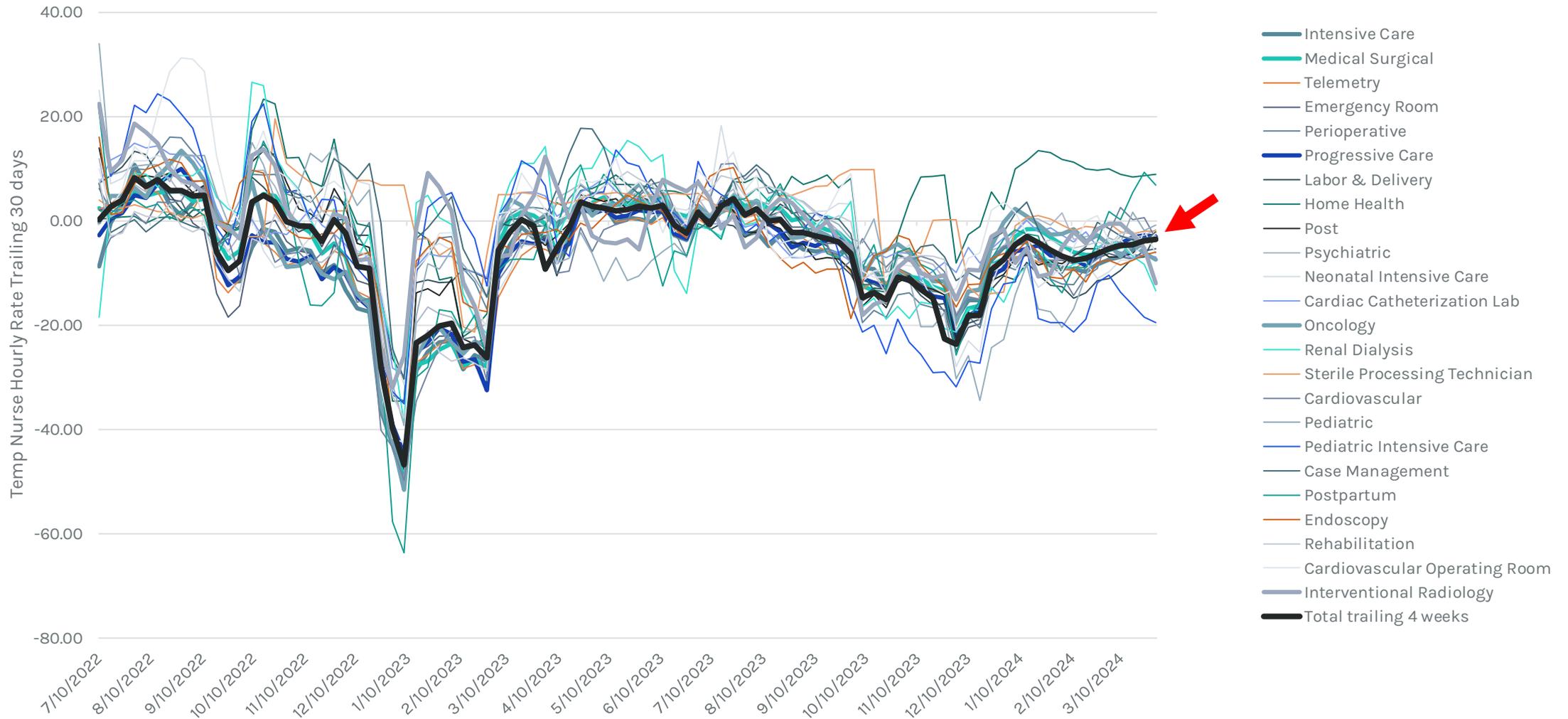
# Tracker premium compared to full time has closed

Tracker premium vs Average Hourly Earnings for Hospitals has returned to the long run trend



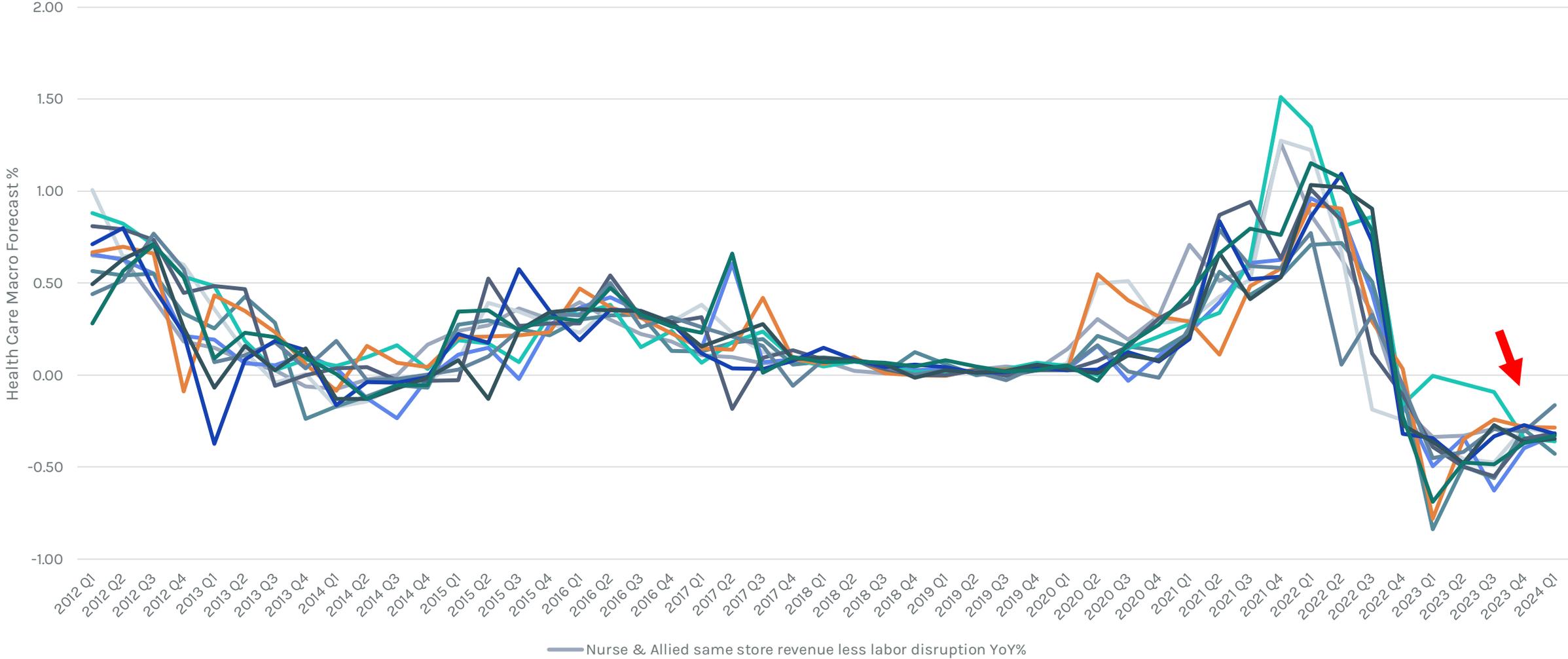
# Tracker pricing rate of change is positive

Price both reflects rising demand on the provider side which then induces more supply



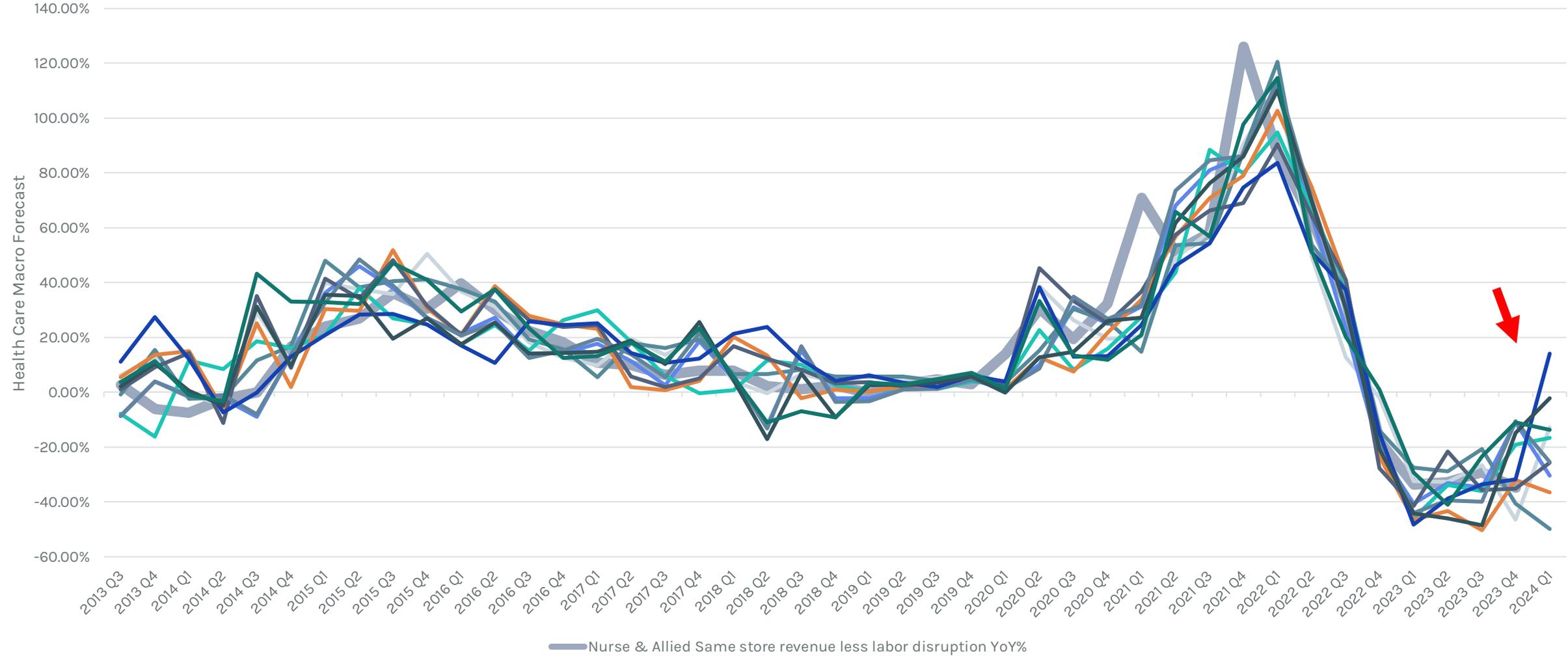
# Accelerating Health Care Macro Overlay

A walk-forward forecast method using single Health Care Macro series



# Multi-factor Health Care Macro forecast

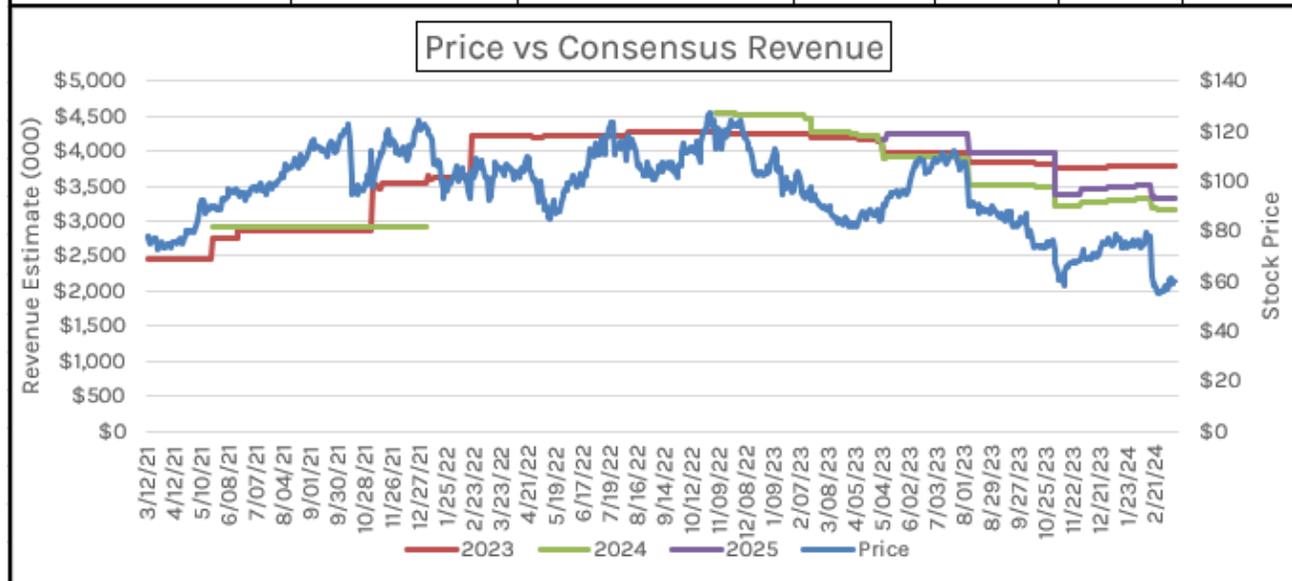
Using multiple Health Care Macro series, our walk-forward forecast method points to a good 1Q24



# Hedgeye vs Consensus

Consensus assumes AMN is broken through 2026, we're more optimistic and assume price pulls volume higher

Ticker	AMN	AMN Healthcare Services, Inc.					Summary and Hedgeye Edge
Price	\$59.10		2023	2024	2025	2026	<b>Background &amp; Thesis</b> AMN has been through several boom and bust cycles of the contract nurse staffing industry. We think the most recent cycle downturn is near a bottom and showing signs of turning. COVID related nursing supply shocks and excess federal funding resulted extreme price and volume trends peaked 1Q22. After a 2 year decline, in 1Q24 we see evidence that labor demand and wage inflation is turning positive.
Position	Long	Revenue Consensus	3789.3	3174.5	3317.0	3319.3	
Date Added	3/13/2024	Hedgeye	3789.3	3360.7	3696.6	3895.8	
Market Cap	\$2,239						
Enterprise Value	\$3,620	EBITDA Consensus	579.1	359.7	397.4	384.6	
Short Interest %	10.06	Hedgeye	579.1	437.3	510.7	560.9	
Debt/EBITDA	2.60						
Sellside Target	77.43	EPS Consensus	\$8.21	\$3.86	\$4.58	\$4.70	
Factor Score	56%	Hedgeye	\$8.21	\$4.61	\$6.17	\$7.56	
Signal Strength	NA						



During booms AMN will trade on EV/EBITDA, or P/E. During busts, shares revert to EV/Sales in a range of 0.8 to 1.2. Recent Health Care Macro and Tracker updates point to a trough in pricing and likely volume. Through multiple data we track, we are monitoring our Health Care Macro and Trackers to assess AMN trends.

**Risks**

Hospitals may have reformed labor management in response to the extreme labor shortages generated during the pandemic resulting in less turnover, vacancies, and need for contract staffing. Competition may have resulted permanently impaired bill-pay spreads through an inability to pass on staffing costs to clients.

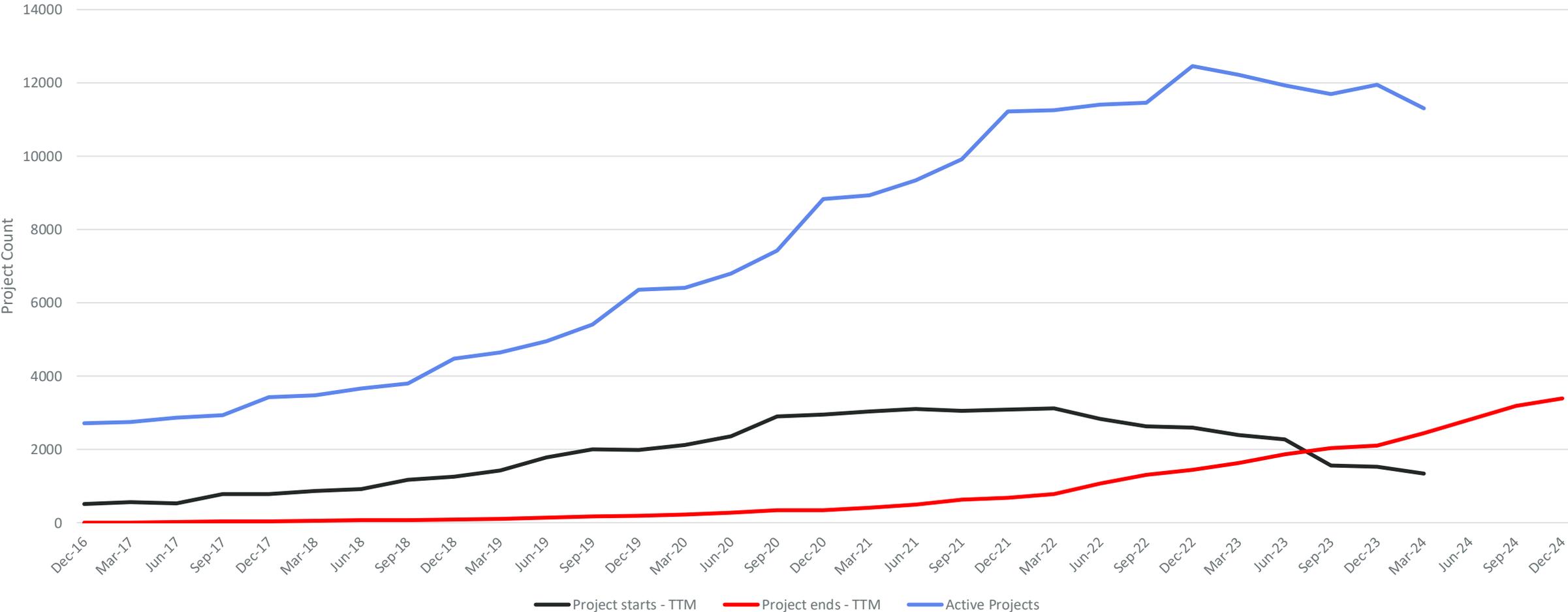
# Valuation

We can get AMN back to the \$80s with our revenue estimate and the upper end of EV/Sales sometime in 2024 as investors turn toward 2025 and see evidence of a recovery.

		2024 Sales \$M									2025 Sales \$M						
		2988	3049	3111	3175	3238	3303	3369			3027	3121	3217	3317	3416	3519	3625
2024 EV/Sales	0.70x	20.69	21.79	22.93	24.08	25.24	26.41	27.61	2025 EV/Sales	0.70x	21.40	23.11	24.86	26.67	28.48	30.35	32.27
	0.80x	28.45	29.72	31.01	32.33	33.65	34.99	36.37		0.80x	29.27	31.22	33.22	35.29	37.36	39.49	41.68
	0.90x	36.21	37.64	39.09	40.58	42.06	43.58	45.12		0.90x	37.13	39.32	41.58	43.91	46.23	48.63	51.10
	1.00x	43.97	45.56	47.17	48.82	50.47	52.16	53.87		1.00x	45.00	47.43	49.94	52.53	55.11	57.77	60.52
	1.10x	51.74	53.48	55.26	57.07	58.89	60.74	62.63		1.10x	52.87	55.54	58.30	61.14	63.99	66.92	69.93
	1.20x	59.50	61.40	63.34	65.32	67.30	69.32	71.38		1.20x	60.73	63.65	66.66	69.76	72.86	76.06	79.35
	1.30x	67.26	69.32	71.42	73.57	75.71	77.90	80.13		1.30x	68.60	71.76	75.02	78.38	81.74	85.20	88.77

# Scientists with money for single cell is flatlining

The count of scientists with an active grant and money to spend is falling as new awards slow and expiring awards increase. We don't know where 2024 ends up, but we have a pretty good idea from this chart.

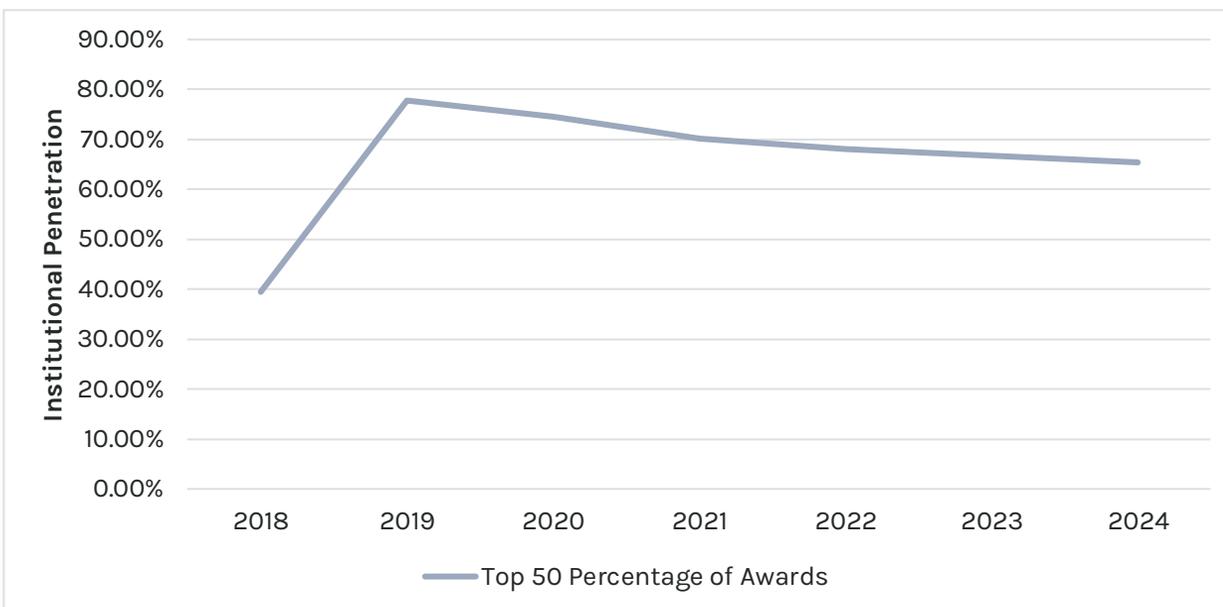
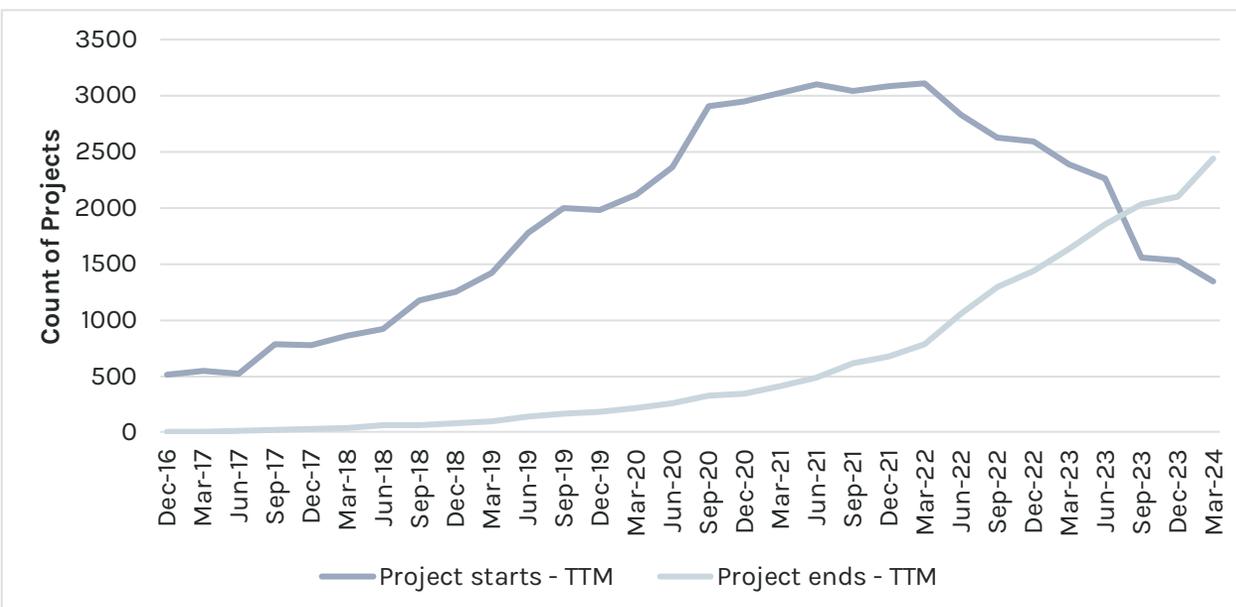


# TXG | “Single Cell” Grant Awards

Through 3/29/2024 the pace of Awards continue to lag the number of Project Ends while Institutional penetration remains highly concentrated among Top 50 institutions and expiration far outpace new awards.

Max Award Notice Date	3/29/2024
Pct Qtr Complete	98%
New Funded Pls QTD	148
Remaining/Adjustment	3

	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24
Period	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Funded PI - Count Actual	1398	1642	2067	2144	2364	2633	3069	3145	3372	3606	4124	4209	4431	4729	5119	5213	5361	5802	6064	6167
Funded PI - Count Forecast																	5361	5802	6064	6167
Funded PI - Count YoY#	903	1061	1317	1358	966	991	1002	1001	1008	973	1055	1064	1059	1123	995	1004	930	1073	945	954
Funded PI - Count ROC	590	712	943	974	63	-70	-315	-357	42	-18	53	63	51	150	-60	-60	-129	-50	-50	-50
Funded PI - Count Slope	248.7	328.8	408.7	266.3	224.3	191.8	304.4	277.9	229.3	183.8	317.1	302.9	256.0	203.7	302.8	273.6	199.0	219.7	299.4	268.0
YoY% change in Slope	205.2%	364.4%	261.7%	155.6%	-9.8%	-41.7%	-25.5%	4.4%	2.2%	-4.2%	4.2%	9.0%	11.6%	10.8%	-4.5%	-9.7%	-22.3%	7.9%	-1.1%	-2.0%



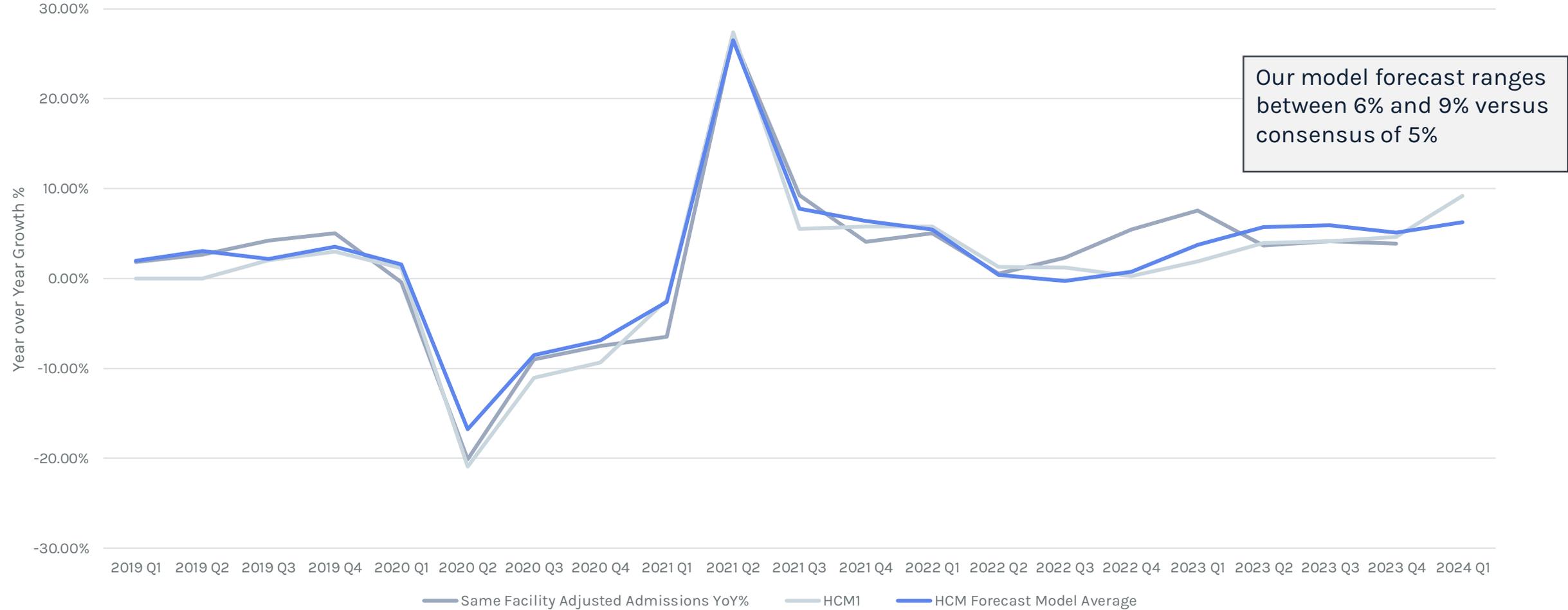
# If single cell is deteriorating as fast as the data says...

We run the consumables revenue through grant-based models, either as a function of active projects, or funded primary investigators. They can make up some of the shortfall with spatial consumables and equipment, but competition and cannibalization are key risks to that thesis.

Segmented Results - Revenue Breakdown (FS)	FY2021	FY2022	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	FY2023	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	FY2024
<b>Total Revenues, mm</b>	<b>493.9</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>134.29</b>	<b>146.82</b>	<b>153.64</b>	<b>183.97</b>	<b>618.71</b>	<b>134.55</b>	<b>140.96</b>	<b>138.32</b>	<b>155.64</b>	<b>586.77</b>
<i>Consensus Sales</i>		516.4	134.29	146.82	153.64	183.98		142.24	156.97	176.97	201.37	677.80
<b>Hedgeye - Funded PI Model</b>			<b>Mar-23</b>	<b>Jun-23</b>	<b>Sep-23</b>	<b>Dec-23</b>		<b>Mar-24</b>	<b>Jun-24</b>	<b>Sep-24</b>	<b>Dec-24</b>	
Funded Pis	3145		4431	4729	5119	5213		5361	5802	6064	6167	
Funded Pis Change			1059	1123	995	1004		930	1073	945	954	
Consumable spending per PI	\$153,645.15		\$25,362	\$23,787	\$22,343	\$26,913		\$21,342	\$18,692	\$16,759	\$18,700	
Change in consumable spending per funded PI			-12.69%	-12.42%	-28.58%	-26.41%		-15.85%	-21.42%	-24.99%	-30.52%	
<b>Funded PI Model - Consumable revenue</b>			<b>\$112.38</b>	<b>\$112.49</b>	<b>\$114.37</b>	<b>\$140.30</b>		<b>\$114.42</b>	<b>\$108.45</b>	<b>\$101.63</b>	<b>\$115.32</b>	
<b>Hedgeye - Active Project Model</b>			<b>Mar-23</b>	<b>Jun-23</b>	<b>Sep-23</b>	<b>Dec-23</b>		<b>Mar-24</b>	<b>Jun-24</b>	<b>Sep-24</b>	<b>Dec-24</b>	
Active projects - Total Cost (\$M)			5524	5351	5266	5390		5101	4690	4255	4057	
Project starts			420	405	598	107		232	267	307	245	
Project ends			428	700	653	320		764	1075	1026	518	
Active Projects -NIH			12213	11933	11684	11937		11304	10459	9438	8920	
<b>Active Projects Forecast</b>								<b>11304</b>	<b>10496</b>	<b>9777</b>	<b>9504</b>	
Active Projects Forecast YoY%									-12.04%	-16.32%	-20.38%	
Average funding per project (M)			0.452	0.448	0.451	0.452		0.451	0.448	0.451	0.455	
Average project length (yr)			3.74	3.55	3.48	3.67		3.58				
Consumable revenue per active project			\$ 9,201.51	\$ 9,426.63	\$ 9,788.86	\$ 11,753.37		\$ 10,121.66	\$ 10,369.30	\$ 10,767.74	\$ 12,928.71	
Active Projects Model - Consumable revenue forecast			112.4	112.5	114.4	140.3		114.4	108.5	101.6	115.3	
Consumable revenue per active project YoY%			5.6%	9.7%	-13.1%	-4.9%		10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	

# Curated data inputs + high throughput analysis

HCM models forecast upside in 1Q24 to adjusted admissions. We've drawn from curated time series, including **cellphone traffic** across HCA, adjacent sites, **Urgent Care**, Google Trend, higher frequency subcategory data elements within **BLS** and **BEA**, weekly **hospital level admissions data** reported by CMS, and more.

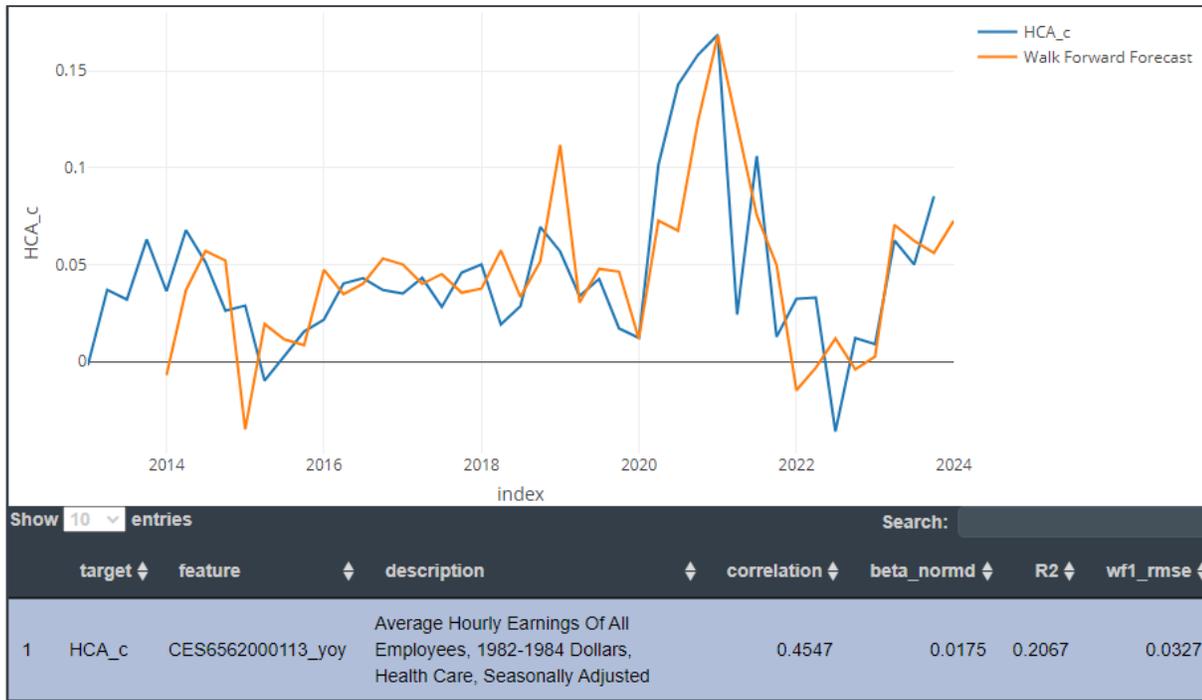


# HCM forecast → HCA upside in 1Q24

The Health Care Macro (HCM) forecast method results in model inputs for key drivers down the P&L

## Pricing vs average wage growth

- Surgery trends drive a large percentage of the adjusted admissions trend and margins, which is also reflected in inpatient revenue per admission (HCA\_c charted below)



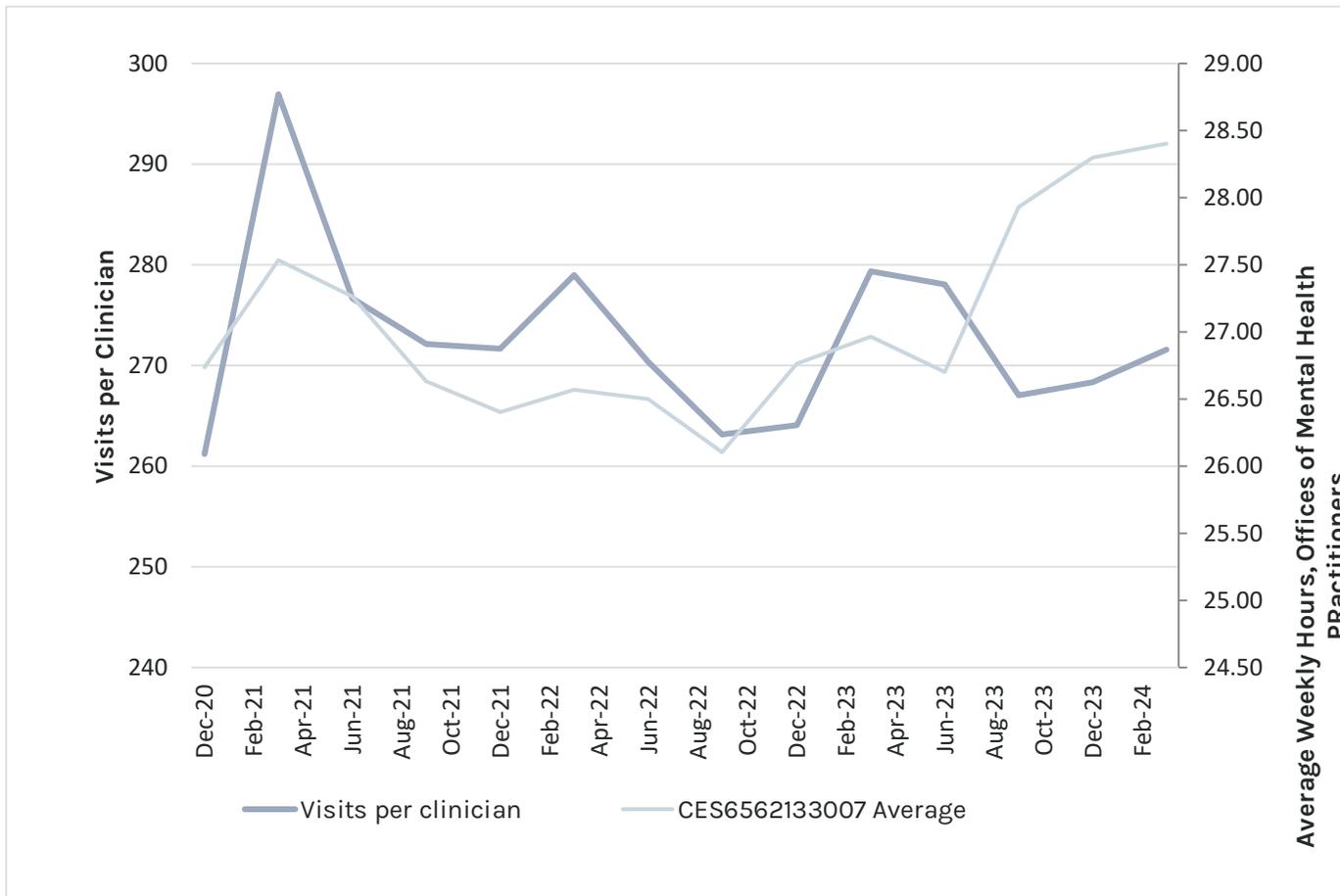
## Assumptions and Estimates for 1Q24

- Same facility adjusted admissions 6%-9% versus consensus of 5%
- SG&A margin improvement of 124 bps
- Flat SG&A per equivalent admissions
- 0.7% growth in Supplies Expense per Equivalent Admission
- Revenue estimate of \$17,126M vs consensus \$16,785M
- EBITDA estimate of \$3,436M vs consensus \$3,250M

# Lifestance Tracker through April 2024

The turnaround continues and we don't think management top end of guidance at \$307M by accident

	7/6/2022	8/4/2022	9/6/2022	10/11/2022	11/9/2022	12/13/2022	1/17/2023	2/9/2023	3/16/2023	4/4/2023	5/4/2023	6/7/2023	7/6/2023	9/5/2023	10/3/2023	11/2/2023	12/5/2023	1/16/2024	2/1/2024	3/1/2024	4/2/2024
Date of Addition	254.00	259.00	207.00	390.00	545.00	301.00	327.00	233.00	322.00	194.00	357.00	478.00	396.00	752.00	535.00	390.00	891.00	285.00	284.00	510.00	336.00
Inactive	129.00	102.00	115.00	169.00	209.00	188.00	531.00	118.00	292.00	168.00	220.00	289.00	505.00	738.00	498.00	691.00	295.00	141.00	493.00	121.00	232.00
Total	5326.00	5483.00	5575.00	5796.00	6132.00	6245.00	6041.00	6156.00	6186.00	6212.00	6349.00	6538.00	6429.00	6443.00	6480.00	6179.00	6775.00	6919.00	6710.00	7099.00	7203.00
Adds/Loss per day	3.68	5.41	2.79	6.31	11.59	3.32	-5.83	5.00	0.86	1.37	4.57	5.56	-3.76	0.23	1.32	-10.03	18.06	3.43	-13.06	13.41	3.25



## Tracker and Macro Call-Outs

- LFST gained 336 professionals vs a loss of 232 through 4/2 with ending therapist count at 7,203.
- 1Q24 revenue estimate based in part on the current provider count is \$294M vs consensus of \$299M and guidance of \$287-\$307M, with pricing the key to upside to guidance.
- Employee benefits are under pressure broadly; however, mental health remains a consistent positive call out with plan sponsors expanding access.
- Lifestance therapists average ~20 visits per week, 72% of BLS average weekly hours for mental health practitioners