

New England Baptist Hospital is a non-profit specialty hospital located in the Metro Boston region. New England Baptist focuses exclusively on orthopedic and musculoskeletal conditions. It is a member of Beth Israel Lahey Health. New England Baptist Hospital is a teaching affiliate of Tufts University School of Medicine and conducts teaching programs in collaboration with the Harvard School of Public Health and the Harvard School of Medicine. New England Baptist reported a loss of \$7.1M in FY20, with a total margin of -3.3% in FY20.

Overview / Size

Hospital System Affiliation:	Beth Israel Lahey Health
Hospital System Surplus (Deficit) in FY20:	\$73,031,000
Change in Ownership (FY16-20):	Beth Israel Lahey Health 3/1/19
Total Staffed Beds:	98, among the smaller acute hospitals
% Occupancy:	44.3%
Trauma Center Designation:	Not Applicable
Case Mix Index:	1.41, < cohort avg. (1.92); > statewide (1.16)

Financial

Inpatient NPSR per CMAD:	\$15,003
Change FY19-FY20:	1.7%
Inpatient Outpatient Revenue in FY20:	66%:34%
Outpatient Revenue in FY20:	\$42,932,040
Change FY19-FY20:	-23.9%
Total Revenue in FY20:	\$212,720,000
COVID Funding Included in Total Revenue:	\$5,108,000
Total Surplus (Deficit) in FY20:	-\$7,057,000

Payer Mix

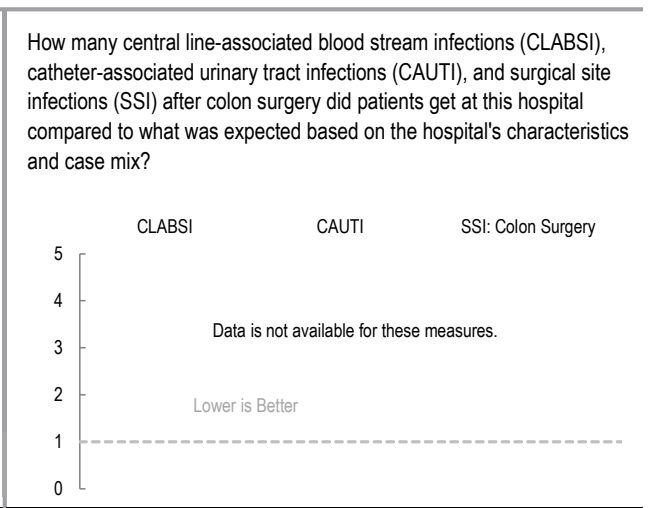
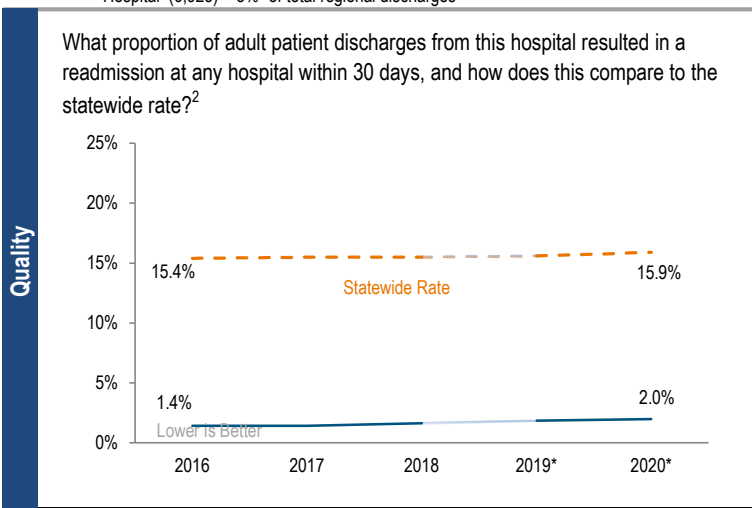
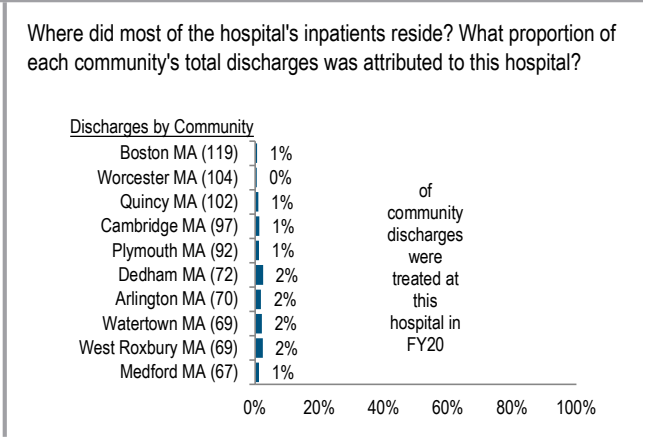
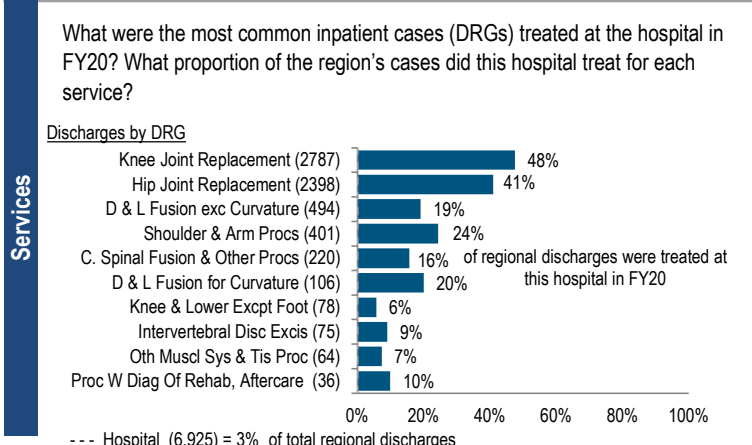
Public Payer Mix ¹ :	50.6% non-HPP Hospital
CY19 Commercial Statewide Relative Price:	0.841
Top 3 Commercial Payers:	Blue Cross Blue Shield Harvard Pilgrim Tufts HMO

Utilization

Inpatient Discharges in FY20:	6,925
Change FY19-FY20:	-15.0%
Emergency Department Visits in FY20:	0
Change FY19-FY20:	
Outpatient Visits in FY20:	90,103
Change FY19-FY20:	-22.7%

Quality

Readmission Rate in FY20:	2.0%
Change FY19-FY20 (percentage points):	0.1
Early Elective Deliveries Rate:	Not Available



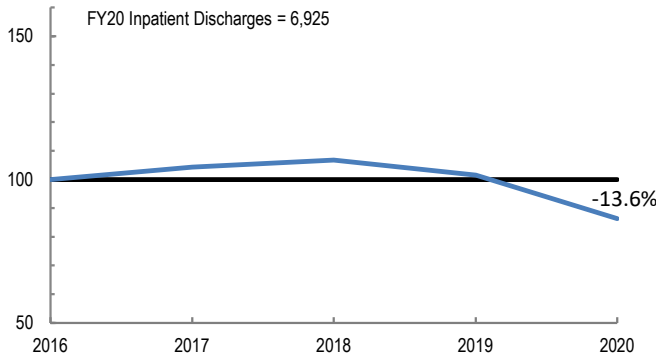
2020 HOSPITAL PROFILE: NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST HOSPITAL

Cohort: Specialty Hospital

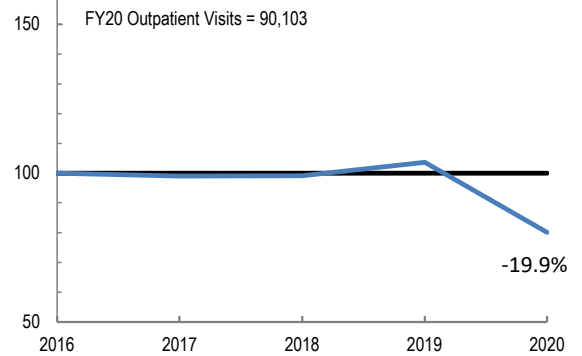
Key:  Hospital

Utilization

How has the volume of the hospital's inpatient discharges changed compared to FY16, and how does this compare to the hospital's peer cohort median? (FY16=100)

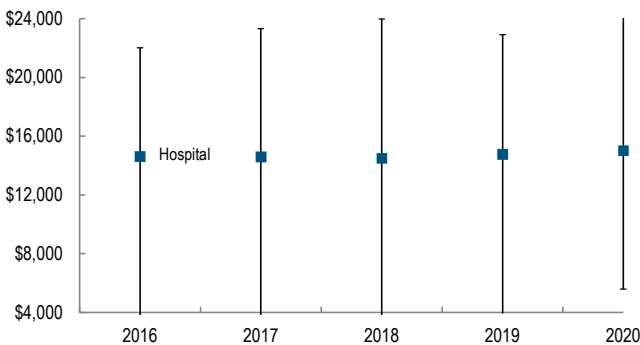


How has the volume of the hospital's outpatient visits changed compared to FY16, and how does this compare to the hospital's peer cohort median? (FY16=100)

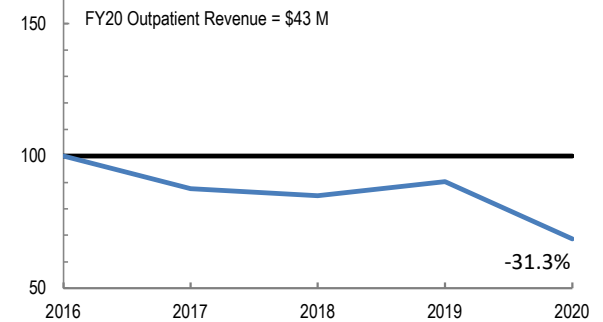


Patient Revenue Trends

What was the hospital's net inpatient service revenue³ per case mix adjusted discharge between FY16 and FY20, and how does this compare to the hospital's peer cohort median?



How has the hospital's net outpatient revenue³ changed compared to FY16, and how does this compare to the hospital's peer cohort median? (FY16=100)



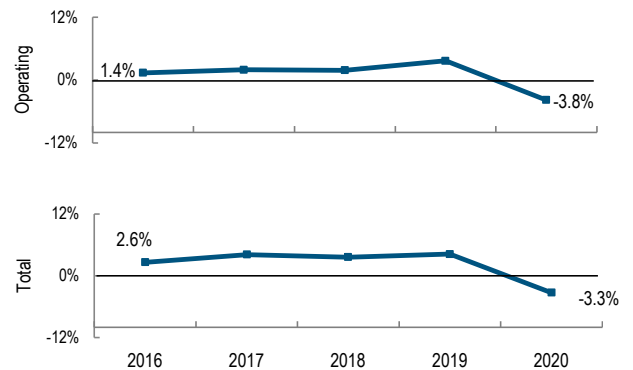
Financial Performance

How have the hospital's total revenue and costs changed between FY16 and FY20? (COVID funding affects FY20 only)

Revenue, Cost, & Profit/Loss (in millions)

FY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operating Revenue	\$ 239.6	\$ 239.0	\$ 241.9	\$ 141.5	\$ 211.6
COVID Funding Included in Operating Revenue					\$ 5.1
Non-Operating Revenue⁴	\$ 2.7	\$ 5.2	\$ 4.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.1
Total Revenue	\$ 242.4	\$ 244.2	\$ 246.1	\$ 142.3	\$ 212.7
Total Costs	\$ 236.1	\$ 234.1	\$ 237.2	\$ 136.2	\$ 219.8
Total Profit (Loss)	\$ 6.2	\$ 10.1	\$ 8.9	\$ 6.0	\$ (7.1)

What were the hospital's total margin and operating margins between FY16 and FY20, and how do these compare to the hospital's peer cohort medians? (Note: FY20 margins include COVID funding)



For descriptions of the metrics, please see the technical appendix.

¹ High Public Payer Hospitals (HPP) reported a minimum of 63% of gross patient service revenue from public payers.

² For 2019 and 2020 readmission rates, a new methodology was used. These rates may not be comparable to earlier years. For more information, please see: <https://www.chiamass.gov/assets/docs/r/pubs/2022/Readmissions-Technical-Appendix-2011-2020.pdf>

³ Effective FY 2020 supplemental revenue is not included in net patient service revenue for all hospitals. Prior to FY 2020, reporting of supplemental revenue varied by hospital.

⁴ There was an accounting change adopted by most hospitals beginning in FY 2020 in which unrealized gains and losses on investments are now recognized as non-operating income