

Hospital Equity Measures Report

General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report
Year:	2024
Hospital Name:	MONROVIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Facility Type:	General Acute Care Hospital
Hospital HCAI ID:	106190541
Report Period:	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024
Status:	Complete
Due Date:	11/29/2025
Last Updated:	01/16/2026
Hospital Location with Clean Water and Air:	Y
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	https://monroviamemorial.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/MMH-

Overview

Assembly Bill No. 1204 requires the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI) to develop and administer a Hospital Equity Measures Reporting Program to collect and post summaries of key hospital performance and patient outcome data regarding sociodemographic information, including but not limited to age, sex, race/ethnicity, payor type, language, disability status, and sexual orientation and gender identity.

Hospitals (general acute, children's, and acute psychiatric) and hospital systems are required to annually submit their reports to HCAI. These reports contain summaries of each measure, the top 10 disparities, and the equity plans to address the identified disparities. HCAI is required to maintain a link on the HCAI website that provides access to the content of hospital equity measures reports and equity plans to the public. All submitted hospitals are required to post their reports on their websites, as well.

Laws and Regulations

For more information on Assembly Bill No. 1204, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1204

Hospital Equity Measures

Joint Commission Accreditation

General acute care hospitals are required to report three structural measures based on the Commission Accreditation's Health Care Disparities Reduction and Patient-Centered Communication Accreditation Standards. For more information on these measures, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://www.jointcommission.org/standards/r3-report/r3-report-issue-36-new-requirements-to-reduce>

-health-care-disparities/

The first two structural measures are scored as "yes" or "no"; the third structural measure comprises the percentages of patients by five categories of preferred languages spoken, in addition to one other/unknown language category.

Designate an individual to lead hospital health equity activities (Y = Yes, N = No).

Y

Provide documentation of policy prohibiting discrimination (Y = Yes, N = No).

Y

Number of patients that were asked their preferred language, five defined categories and one other/unknown languages category.

555

Table 1. Summary of preferred languages reported by patients.

Languages	Number of patients who report preferring language	Total number of patients	Percentage of total patients who report preferring language (%)
English Language	388	555	70
Spanish Language	94	555	17
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	555	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	555	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	555	suppressed
Other Languages	64	555	17

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Hospital Commitment to Health Equity Structural (HCHE) Measure

There are five domains that make up the CMS Hospital Commitment to HCHE measures. Each domain is scored as "yes" or "no." In order to score "yes," a general acute care hospital is required to confirm all the domain's attestations. Lack of one or more of the attestations results in a score of "no." For more information on the CMS Hospital Commitment to HCHE measures, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://data.cms.gov/provider-data/topics/hospitals/health-equity>

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Hospital Commitment to Health Equity Structural (HCHE) Measure Domain 1: Strategic Planning (Yes/No)

- Our hospital strategic plan identifies priority populations who currently experience health disparities.
- Our hospital strategic plan identifies healthcare equity goals and discrete action steps to achieve these goals.
- Our hospital strategic plan outlines specific resources that have been dedicated to achieving our equity goals.
- Our hospital strategic plan describes our approach for engaging key stakeholders, such as community-based organizations.

Y

CMS HCHE Measure Domain 2: Data Collection (Yes/No)

- Our hospital strategic plan identifies healthcare equity goals and discrete action steps to achieve these goals.
- Our hospital has training for staff in culturally sensitive collection of demographics and/or social determinant of health

information.

- Our hospital inputs demographic and/or social determinant of health information collected from patients into structured, interoperable data elements using a certified electronic health record (EHR) technology.

Y

CMS HCHE Measure Domain 3: Data Analysis (Yes/No)

- Our hospital stratifies key performance indicators by demographic and/or social determinants of health variables to identify equity gaps and includes this information in hospital performance dashboards.

Y

CMS HCHE Measure Domain 4: Quality Improvement (Yes/No)

- Our hospital participates in local, regional or national quality improvement activities focused on reducing health disparities.

Y

CMS HCHE Measure Domain 5: Leadership Engagement (Yes/No)

- Our hospital senior leadership, including chief executives and the entire hospital board of trustees, annually reviews our strategic plan for achieving health equity.
- Our hospital senior leadership, including chief executives and the entire hospital board of trustees, annually review key performance indicators stratified by demographic and/or social factors.

Y

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Social Drivers of Health (SDOH)

General acute care hospitals are required to report on rates of screenings and intervention rates among patients above 18 years old for five health related social needs (HRSN), which are food insecurity, housing instability, transportation problems, utility difficulties, and interpersonal safety. These rates are reported separately as being screened as positive for any of the five HRSNs, positive for each individual HRSN, and the intervention rate for each positively screened HRSN. For more information on the CMS SDOH, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://www.cms.gov/priorities/innovation/key-concepts/social-drivers-health-and-health-related-social-needs>

Number of patients admitted to an inpatient hospital stay who are 18 years or older on the date of admission and are screened for all of the five HRSN

252

Total number of patients who are admitted to a hospital inpatient stay and who are 18 years or older on the date of admission

252

Rate of patients admitted for an inpatient hospital stay who are 18 years or older on the date of admission, were screened for an HRSN, and who screened positive for one or more of the HRSNs

100

Table 2. Positive screening rates and intervention rates for the five Health Related Social Needs of the Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Social Drivers of Health (SDOH).

Social Driver of Health	Number of positive screenings	Rate of positive screenings (%)	Number of positive screenings who received intervention	Rate of positive screenings who received intervention (%)
Food Insecurity	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Housing Instability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Transportation Problems	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Utility Difficulties	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Interpersonal Safety	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Core Quality Measures for General Acute Care Hospitals

There are two quality measures from the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey. For more information on the HCAHPS survey, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://hcahpsonline.org/en/survey-instruments/>

Patient Recommends Hospital

The first HCAHPS quality measure is the percentage of patients who would recommend the hospital to friends and family. For this measure, general acute care hospitals provide the percentage of patient respondents who responded "probably yes" or "definitely yes" to whether they would recommend the hospital, the percentage of the people who responded to the survey (i.e., the response rate), and the inputs for the percentages. The percentages and inputs are stratified by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The corresponding HCAHPS question number is 19.

Number of respondents who replied "probably yes" or "definitely yes" to HCAHPS Question 19, "Would you recommend this hospital to your friends and family?"

38

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19

41

Percentage of total respondents who responded "probably yes" or "definitely yes" to HCAHPS Question 19

93

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 19

252

Response rate, or the percentage of people who responded to HCAHPS Question 19

16

Table 3. Patient recommends hospital by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	252	suppressed
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	252	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	88	252	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	20	20	100	252	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	80	252	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Female	13	15	87	252	suppressed
Male	18	19	95	252	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percent of "probably yes" or "definitely yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Patient Received Information in Writing

The second HCAHPS quality measure is the percentage of patients who reported receiving information in writing on symptoms and health problems to look out for after leaving the hospital. General acute care hospitals are required to provide the percentage of patient respondents who responded "yes" to being provided written information, the percentage of the people who responded to the survey (i.e., the response rate), and the inputs for these percentages. These percentages and inputs are stratified by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The corresponding HCAHPS question number is 17.

Number of respondents who replied "yes" to HCAHPS Question 17, "During this hospital stay, did you get information in writing about what symptoms or health problems to look out for after you left the

hospital?"

32

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17

34

Percentage of respondents who responded "yes" to HCAHPS Question 17

94

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 17

252

Response rate, or the percentage of people who responded to HCAHPS Question 17

13

Table 4. Patient reports receiving information in writing about symptoms or health problems by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	252	suppressed
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	252	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	88	252	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	19	19	suppressed	252	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	80	252	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Female	14	15	93	252	suppressed
Male	18	19	95	252	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of "yes" responses	Total number of responses	Percentage of "yes" responses (%)	Total number of patients surveyed	Response rate of patients surveyed (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Indicators

General acute care hospitals are required to report on two indicators from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). For general information about AHRQ indicators, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/>

Pneumonia Mortality Rate

The Pneumonia Mortality Rate is defined as the rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges with a principal diagnosis of pneumonia or a principal diagnosis of sepsis with a secondary diagnosis of pneumonia present on admission for patients ages 18 years and older. General acute care hospitals report the Pneumonia Mortality Rate by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The corresponding AHRQ Inpatient Quality Indicator is 20. For more information about this indicator, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/IQI/V2023/TechSpecs/IQI_20_Pneumonia_Mortality_Rate.pdf

Number of in-hospital deaths with a principal diagnosis of pneumonia or a principal diagnosis of sepsis with a secondary diagnosis of pneumonia present on admission

suppressed

Total number of hospital discharges with a principal diagnosis of pneumonia or a principal diagnosis of sepsis with a secondary diagnosis of pneumonia present on admission

36

Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges with a principal diagnosis of pneumonia or a principal diagnosis of sepsis with a secondary diagnosis of pneumonia present on admission

167

Table 5. Pneumonia Mortality Rate by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications

The Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications is defined as the rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 surgical discharges among patients ages 18-89 years old or obstetric patients with serious treatable complications. General acute care hospitals report this measure by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The corresponding AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator is 04. For more information about this indicator, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/PSI/V2023/TechSpecs/PSI_04_Death_Rate_among_Surgical_Inpatients_with_Serious_Treatable_Complications.pdf

Number of in-hospital deaths among patients aged 18-89 years old or obstetric patients with serious treatable complications

suppressed

Total number of surgical discharges among patients aged 18-89 years old or obstetric patients

suppressed

Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 surgical discharges, among patients aged 18-89 years old or obstetric patients with serious treatable complications

suppressed

Table 6. Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) Core Quality Measures

There are three core quality maternal measures adopted from the California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC).

CMQCC Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate

The CMQCC Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate is defined as nulliparous women with a term (at least 37 weeks gestation), singleton baby in a vertex position delivered by cesarean birth. General acute care hospitals report the NTSV Cesarean Birth Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. For more information, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://www.cmqcc.org/quality-improvement-toolkits/supporting-vaginal-birth/ntsv-cesarean-birth-measure-specifications>

Number of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

suppressed

Total number of nulliparous NTSV patients

suppressed

Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

suppressed

Table 7. Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 29	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 30 to 39	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 40 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

CMQCC Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) Rate

The CMQCC Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) Rate is defined as vaginal births per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries. General acute care hospitals report the VBAC Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The VBAC Rate uses the specifications of AHRQ Inpatient Quality Indicator 22. For more information, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

[https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/IQI/V2023/TechSpecs/IQI_22_Vaginal_Birth_After_Cesarean_\(VBAC\)_Delivery_Rate_Uncomplicated.pdf](https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/IQI/V2023/TechSpecs/IQI_22_Vaginal_Birth_After_Cesarean_(VBAC)_Delivery_Rate_Uncomplicated.pdf)

Number of vaginal delivery among cases with previous Cesarean delivery that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria

suppressed

Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria

suppressed

Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries

suppressed

Table 8. Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 29	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 30 to 39	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 40 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate

The CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate is defined as the newborns per 100 who reached at least 37 weeks of gestation (or 3000g if gestational age is missing) who received breast milk

exclusively during their stay at the hospital. Other criteria are that the newborns did not go to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), transfer, or die, did not reflect multiple gestation, and did not have codes for parenteral nutrition or galactosemia. General acute care hospitals report the Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate uses the Joint Commission National Quality Measure PC-05. For more information, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser: <https://manual.jointcommission.org/releases/TJC2024B/MIF0170.html>

Number of newborn cases that were exclusively fed breast milk during their hospital stay and meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria

suppressed

Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria

suppressed

Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively fed breast milk during their hospital stay and meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria

suppressed

Table 9. Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 29	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 30 to 39	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 40 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate

General acute care hospitals are required to report several HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rates, which are broadly defined as the percentage of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission for eligible conditions within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 years and older. These rates are first stratified based on any eligible condition, mental health disorders, substance use disorders, co-occurring disorders, and no behavioral health diagnosis. Then, each condition-stratified hospital readmission rate is further stratified by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. For more information on the HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

https://hcai.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/HCAI-All-Cause-Readmission-Rate-Exclusions_ADA.pdf

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate – Any Eligible Condition

Number of inpatient hospital admissions which occurs within 30 days of the discharge date of an eligible index admission and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Rate of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission for any eligible condition within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 and older
suppressed

Table 10. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate for any eligible condition by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate - Mental Health Disorders

Number of inpatient hospital admissions which occurs within 30 days of the discharge date for mental health disorders and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Rate of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission for mental health disorders within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 and older

suppressed

Table 11. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate for mental health disorders by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate - Substance Use Disorders

Number of inpatient hospital admissions which occurs within 30 days of the discharge date for substance use disorders and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Rate of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission for substance use disorders within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 and older

suppressed

Table 12. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate for substance use disorders by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate - Co-occurring disorders

Number of inpatient hospital admissions which occurs within 30 days of the discharge date for co-occurring disorders and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Rate of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission for co-occurring disorders within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 and older

suppressed

Table 13. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate for co-occurring disorders by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate - No Behavioral Health Diagnosis

Number of inpatient hospital admissions which occurs within 30 days of the discharge date with no behavioral diagnosis and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission

suppressed

Rate of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission with no behavioral diagnosis within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 and older

suppressed

Table 14. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate with No Behavioral Diagnosis by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a mobility disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a cognition disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a hearing disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a vision disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has a self-care disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Has an independent living disability	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Straight or heterosexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Bisexual	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Something else	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Don't know	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Non-conforming gender	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Additional gender category or other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Not disclosed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Health Equity Plan

All general acute care hospitals report a health equity plan that identifies the top 10 disparities and a written plan to address them.

Top 10 Disparities

Disparities for each hospital equity measure are identified by comparing the rate ratios by stratification groups. Rate ratios are calculated differently for measures with preferred low rates and those with preferred high rates. Rate ratios are calculated after applying the California Health and Human Services Agency's "Data De-Identification Guidelines (DDG)," dated September 23, 2016.

Table 15. Top 10 disparities and their rate ratio values.

Measures	Stratifications	Stratification Group	Stratification Rate	Reference Group	Reference Rate	Rate Ratio

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

Our data analysis for the past year, which included stratifying quality measures by demographics such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, language, disability status, sexual orientation, gender identity, and payer, did not identify any significant disparities across the core measures. We attribute this to our dedicated focus on individualized patient care and rigorous monitoring processes. We remain committed to continuously following state guidelines, monitoring our data for emerging trends, and implementing targeted interventions as needed.

We will continue to:

1. Increase the HCAHPS survey response rate by proactively engage patients and families starting day 1 of admission and collect the data.
2. Reinforce with all staff regarding the importance of identifying health disparities and timely reporting of any disparities to foster faster intervention.
3. Continue to monitor the care provided and address any issues identified.
4. Provide more effort on patient education and advocate for patients.
5. Follow all applicable Federal and State guidelines.

Performance in the priority area

General acute care hospitals are required to provide hospital equity plans that address the top 10 disparities by identifying population impact and providing measurable objectives and specific timeframes. For each disparity, hospital equity plans will address performance across priority areas: person-centered care, patient safety, addressing patient social drivers of health, effective treatment, care coordination, and access to care.

Person-centered care

Person-centered care is the foundation of our approach, ensuring that each patient's unique needs, preferences, and values guide their treatment plan.

Initiatives: We collect data on patient preferred language, cultural preferences, and communication needs upon admission. This information is integrated into the electronic health record and communicated to all members of the care team.

Monitoring & Outcomes: We monitor patient satisfaction scores, including whether patients would recommend our hospital, stratified by demographic factors. For the reporting period, no disparities were identified, indicating a consistently positive patient experience across all groups.

Future Focus: We will continue to enhance our patient communication protocols and ensure that all staff receive ongoing training in cultural competence and implicit bias to maintain equitable, person-centered care.

Patient safety

Maintaining a safe environment for all patients is paramount. Our safety protocols are designed to prevent harm and ensure equitable outcomes, regardless of patient background.

Initiatives: We rigorously track and report healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and other patient safety indicators to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the National Healthcare

Safety Network (NHSN). We have established a policy prohibiting discrimination to ensure a safe environment for all.

Monitoring & Outcomes: Data on patient safety measures, such as infection rates and falls, are regularly reviewed by our safety committee and stratified by relevant demographics to identify potential disparities. No significant disparities were found in the past year's data.

Future Focus: We will continue to implement evidence-based safety practices and monitor our performance to sustain a high standard of safety for all vulnerable populations.

Addressing patient social drivers of health

We recognize that social drivers of health significantly impact patient outcomes. Our approach includes screening and interventions for key health-related social needs (HRSNs).

Initiatives: We screen all eligible patients for the five core HRSNs identified by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): food insecurity, housing instability, transportation problems, utility difficulties, and interpersonal safety. We have established a process to refer patients who screen positive to appropriate community resources and provide support.

Monitoring & Outcomes: We monitor screen-positive rates for each SDOH domain and the corresponding intervention rates, analyzing the data for any demographic disparities. No disparities were identified in our screening and intervention rates during this reporting period.

Future Focus: We trained our clinical social worker to act more proactively and foster faster identification and intervention.

Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

Effective treatment

We are committed to delivering effective, high-quality treatment plans tailored to the complex needs of LTAC patients, ensuring clinical excellence is achieved equitably.

Initiatives: Our clinical pathways and treatment protocols are standardized and reviewed regularly to ensure they are inclusive and reflect best practices for diverse patient populations.

Monitoring & Outcomes: We analyze clinical outcomes, such as progress toward weaning from ventilators or discharge to a lower level of care, stratified by demographic and social factors. Our data indicates consistent and effective treatment outcomes across all patient groups, with no identified disparities.

Future Focus: We will continue to use data-driven quality improvement initiatives to monitor treatment effectiveness and ensure equitable care delivery.

Care coordination

Effective care coordination is vital in the LTAC setting, particularly during transitions of care.

Initiatives: A dedicated team coordinates each patient's care, from admission planning through discharge to another facility or home. This includes clear communication with the patient, family, and post-acute care providers, with attention to language needs and cultural factors.

Monitoring & Outcomes: We monitor readmission rates and patient feedback on discharge planning to assess the effectiveness of our care coordination efforts. No disparities were found, suggesting smooth transitions for all patients.

Future Focus: We will continue to refine our care transition processes, ensuring all patients and their families are fully prepared and supported during changes in their care setting.

Access to care

Ensuring equitable access to care is a core priority. As an LTAC hospital, our admissions process focuses on meeting the highly specialized needs of our patient population without bias.

Initiatives: Our admissions criteria are applied consistently to all potential patients. We provide information on our services in multiple languages.

Monitoring & Outcomes: We monitor referral and admission patterns, analyzing data by payer source, race, and ethnicity to identify any potential barriers to entry. Our analysis shows equitable access, with no evidence of disparities in the past year.

Future Focus: We remain vigilant in monitoring access data and will work with our referral partners to ensure all eligible patients are aware of and can access the specialized care we provide.

Methodology Guidelines

Did the hospital follow the methodology in the Measures Submission Guide? (Y/N)

Y