

# Hospital Equity Measures Report

## General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report
Year:	2024
Hospital Name:	ADVENTIST HEALTH VALLEJO
Facility Type:	Acute Psychiatric Hospital
Hospital HCAI ID:	106481015
Report Period:	01/01/2024 - 12/31/2024
Status:	Complete
Due Date:	11/29/2025
Last Updated:	02/05/2026
Hospital Location with Clean Water and Air:	Y
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	<a href="https://www.adventisthealth.org/about-us/health-equity">https://www.adventisthealth.org/about-us/health-equity</a>

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

## Hospital Equity Measures

### Joint Commission Accreditation

Acute psychiatric 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.

2283

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	2237	2283	98.0
Spanish Language	suppressed	2283	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	2283	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages		2283	
American Sign Language		2283	
Other Languages		2283	

**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 acute psychiatric 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)

Acute psychiatric 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

1511

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

1511

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

100.0

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).

<b>Social Driver of Health</b>	<b>Number of positive screenings</b>	<b>Rate of positive screenings (%)</b>	<b>Number of positive screenings who received intervention</b>	<b>Rate of positive screenings who received intervention (%)</b>
<b>Food Insecurity</b>	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
<b>Housing Instability</b>	252	16.7	0	0.0
<b>Transportation Problems</b>	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
<b>Utility Difficulties</b>	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
<b>Interpersonal Safety</b>	88	5.8	0	0.0

## Core Quality Measures for General Acute Psychiatric 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, acute psychiatric 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?"

NA

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19

NA

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

NA

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 19

NA

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

NA

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					
Asian					
Black or African American					
Hispanic or Latino					
Middle Eastern or North African					
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)					
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander					
White					
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					
Age 18 to 34					
Age 35 to 49					
Age 50 to 64					
Age 65 Years and Older					
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					
Male					
Unknown					
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					
Medicaid					
Private					
Self-Pay					
Other					
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					
Spanish Language					
Asian Pacific Islander Languages					
Middle Eastern Languages					
American Sign Language					
Other/Unknown Languages					

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

  

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

  

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

## 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. Acute psychiatric 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?"

NA

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17

NA

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

NA

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 17

NA

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

NA

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.

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

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of "yes" responses</b>	<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>Percentage of "yes" responses (%)</b>	<b>Total number of patients surveyed</b>	<b>Response rate of patients surveyed (%)</b>
<b>Age &lt; 18</b>					
<b>Age 18 to 34</b>					
<b>Age 35 to 49</b>					
<b>Age 50 to 64</b>					
<b>Age 65 Years and Older</b>					

<b>Sex assigned at birth</b>	<b>Number of "yes" responses</b>	<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>Percentage of "yes" responses (%)</b>	<b>Total number of patients surveyed</b>	<b>Response rate of patients surveyed (%)</b>
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Unknown</b>					

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

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

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

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

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					
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man					
Male					
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans woman					
Non-conforming gender					
Additional gender category or other					
Not disclosed					

## Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Indicators

Acute psychiatric 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. Acute psychiatric 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](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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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.

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

  

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

  

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

  

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

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

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

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

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

## HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate

Acute psychiatric 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](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 in an Inpatient Psychiatric Facility (IPF)

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

35

Total number of patients who were admitted to an IPF and were 18 years or older at time of admission

223

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

15.7

Table 6. 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			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White	18	124	14.5

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	14	104	13.5
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	15	107	14.0
Male	20	116	17.2
Unknown			

  

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	14	75	18.7
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	17	117	14.5
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			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			

  

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

  

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

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

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

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

21

Total number of patients who were admitted to an IPF and were 18 years or older at time of admission

118

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

17.8

Table 7. 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			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
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			

  

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			
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

  

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

  

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

  

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

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

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

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

NA

Total number of patients who were admitted to an IPF and were 18 years or older at time of admission

NA

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

NA

Table 8. 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			
Asian			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White			

  

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

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female			
Male			
Unknown			
Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			
Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language			
Spanish Language			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			
Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability			
Has a mobility disability			
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			
Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

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

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

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

14

Total number of patients who were admitted to an IPF and were 18 years or older at time of admission

105

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

13.3

Table 9. 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			
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
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			

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			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			

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

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

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

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

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

NA

Total number of patients who were admitted to an IPF and were 18 years or older at time of admission

NA

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

NA

Table 10. 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			
Asian			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White			

  

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

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female			
Male			
Unknown			
Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			
Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language			
Spanish Language			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			
Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability			
Has a mobility disability			
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			
Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

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

## CMS Inpatient Psychiatric Facility Quality Reporting (IPFQR) Program Screening for Metabolic Disorders

Acute psychiatric hospitals are required to report the rate of structured screenings for metabolic disorders among patients with a prescription for one or more routinely scheduled antipsychotic medications. The structured screenings must contain (1) body mass index (BMI), (2) blood pressure, (3) blood glucose or HbA1c, and (4) a lipid panel, and be completed at least once in the 12 months prior to the patient's date of discharge. The rate of patient screenings for metabolic disorders are 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 structured screenings for metabolic disorders, please see page 92 of the report by visiting the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

[https://www.qualityreportingcenter.com/globalassets/2021/05/iqr/ipfqr\\_programmanualv7.0\\_final508.pdf](https://www.qualityreportingcenter.com/globalassets/2021/05/iqr/ipfqr_programmanualv7.0_final508.pdf)

Number of patients with a prescription for one or more routinely scheduled antipsychotic medications who received a metabolic screening in the 12 months prior to discharge, either prior to or during the index IPF stay

NA

Number of discharges from an IPF during the measurement period with a prescription for one or more routinely scheduled antipsychotic medications

NA

Rate of patients discharged from an IPF with a prescription for one or more routinely scheduled antipsychotic medications for which a structured metabolic screening was completed in the 12 months prior to discharge, either prior to or during the index IPF stay

NA

Table 11. Rate of patients who received structured metabolic screenings with a prescription for a routinely scheduled antipsychotic medication by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

<b>Race and/or Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White			

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
Age < 18			
Age 18 to 34			
Age 35 to 49			
Age 50 to 64			
Age 65 Years and Older			

<b>Sex assigned at birth</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
Female			
Male			
Unknown			

<b>Payer Type</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
Medicare			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			

<b>Preferred Language</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
English Language			
Spanish Language			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			

<b>Disability Status</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
Does not have a disability			
Has a mobility disability			
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

  

<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
Lesbian, gay or homosexual			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

  

<b>Gender Identity</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received metabolic screening</b>	<b>Total number of eligible discharges</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received metabolic screening (%)</b>
Female			
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man			
Male			
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman			
Non-conforming gender			
Additional gender category or other			
Not disclosed			

## **The Joint Commission SUB-3: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Disorder Treatment Provided or Offered at Discharge**

Acute psychiatric hospitals are required to report the rate of structured screenings for metabolic disorders among patients with a prescription for one or more routinely scheduled antipsychotic medications. The structured screenings must contain (1) body mass index (BMI), (2) blood pressure, (3) blood glucose or HbA1c, and (4) a lipid panel, and be completed at least once in the 12 months prior to the patient's date of discharge. The rate of patient screenings for metabolic disorders are 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 structured screenings for metabolic disorders, please see page 92 of the report by visiting the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

[https://www.qualityreportingcenter.com/globalassets/2021/05/iqr/ipfqr\\_programmanualv7.0\\_final508.pdf](https://www.qualityreportingcenter.com/globalassets/2021/05/iqr/ipfqr_programmanualv7.0_final508.pdf)

Number of hospitalized inpatients 18 years of age or older with an alcohol or drug use disorder who received or refused a prescription medication for the disorder or a referral for addictions treatment

NA

Total number of hospitalized inpatients 18 years of age and older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder

NA

Rate of hospitalized inpatients 18 years of age or older with an alcohol or drug use disorder who received or refused a prescription medication for the disorder or a referral for addictions treatment

NA

Table 12. Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

<b>Race and/or Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>			
<b>Asian</b>			
<b>Black or African American</b>			
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>			
<b>Middle Eastern or North African</b>			
<b>Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)</b>			
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>			
<b>White</b>			

  

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
<b>Age 18 to 34</b>			
<b>Age 35 to 49</b>			
<b>Age 50 to 64</b>			
<b>Age 65 Years and Older</b>			

  

<b>Sex assigned at birth</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
<b>Female</b>			
<b>Male</b>			
<b>Unknown</b>			

<b>Payer Type</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
Medicare			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			

<b>Preferred Language</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
English Language			
Spanish Language			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			

<b>Disability Status</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
Does not have a disability			
Has a mobility disability			
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
Lesbian, gay or homosexual			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

<b>Gender Identity</b>	<b>Number of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment</b>	<b>Total number of hospitalized patients at least 18 years or older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment (%)</b>
<b>Female</b>			
<b>Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/trans man</b>			
<b>Male</b>			
<b>Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/trans woman</b>			
<b>Non-conforming gender</b>			
<b>Additional gender category or other</b>			
<b>Not disclosed</b>			

## **The Joint Commission SUB-3: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Disorder Treatment Provided or Offered at Discharge**

Acute psychiatric hospitals are required to report the rate of patients 18 years of age or older with an alcohol or drug use disorder who received or refused a prescription medication for the disorder or a referral for addictions treatment. This rate is 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 rate calculation and inclusion/exclusion criteria, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:

<https://manual.jointcommission.org/releases/TJC2024B/MIF0221.html>

Number of hospitalized inpatients 18 years of age or older with an alcohol or drug use disorder who received or refused a prescription medication for the disorder or a referral for addictions treatment

NA

Total number of hospitalized inpatients 18 years of age and older identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder

NA

Rate of hospitalized inpatients 18 years of age or older with an alcohol or drug use disorder who received or refused a prescription medication for the disorder or a referral for addictions treatment

NA

Table 13. Rate of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

<b>Race and/or Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
Middle Eastern or North			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
Age 18 to 34			
Age 35 to 49			
Age 50 to 64			
Age 65 Years and Older			
<b>Sex assigned at birth</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
Female			
Male			
Unknown			
<b>Payer Type</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
Medicare			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			

<b>Preferred Language</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
English Language			
Spanish Language			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			

<b>Disability Status</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
Does not have a disability			
Has a mobility disability			
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria</b>	<b>Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)</b>
Lesbian, gay or homosexual			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

Gender Identity	Number of patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of identified with an alcohol or drug use disorder who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of eligible patients who received or refused prescription or referral for treatment who meet inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female			
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man			
Male			
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans woman			
Non-conforming gender			
Additional gender category or other			
Not disclosed			

## Health Equity Plan

All acute psychiatric 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 14. Top 10 disparities and their rate ratio values.

Measures	Stratifications	Stratification Group	Stratification Rate	Reference Group	Reference Rate	Rate Ratio
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate in an Inpatient Psychiatric Facility (IPF).	Expected Payor	Medicare	18.7	Private	14.5	1.3
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate in an Inpatient Psychiatric Facility (IPF).	Sex Assigned at Birth	Male	17.2	Female	14.0	1.2

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

## HEALTHCARE EQUITY ACTION PLAN

### Addressing Disparities in Medicare & Male Patient Readmissions

A review of hospital data identified two key disparities in 30-day unplanned psychiatric readmissions: (1) patients with Medicare as their expected payer and (2) patients whose sex assigned at birth is male. This plan outlines targeted strategies to improve discharge communication, ensure medication continuity, strengthen follow-up access, and expand step-down support.

#### Population Impact

Medicare patients experience limited outpatient behavioral-health access due to insurance network restrictions, while male patients show higher relapse and crisis-driven returns. Improving clarity at discharge, ensuring reliable medication access, and strengthening community follow-up planning are expected to reduce readmission risk for both groups.

#### Objective

Reduce 30-day unplanned psychiatric readmissions for Medicare and male patients by 10% within 12 months.

#### 1. Strengthened Discharge Communication

Patients sign the facility's discharge instruction page confirming that medications, follow-up expectations, and discharge information were clearly explained. Staff will provide enhanced clarification for Medicare and male patients, emphasizing medication purpose, dosing, relapse warning signs, and crisis/safety planning.

#### 2. Improved After-Care Coordination & 7-Day Follow-Up

All Medicare and male patients will be discharged with a confirmed outpatient appointment scheduled within 7 days. Social Services will verify Medicare acceptance and identify alternatives when access barriers occur.

For medication continuity, prescriptions will be routed to a local pharmacy whenever possible. If pharmacy access or insurance delays occur, Gateway will deliver a 7–30 day supply of medications directly to the unit prior to discharge so the patient can take them home.

A county-specific directory of behavioral-health services, including Medicare-accepting psychiatrists, therapists, outpatient programs, PHP/IOP, crisis services, peer support, and substance-use resources, will be created and shared with all Social Services/Discharge Planners. The directory will be updated quarterly to support efficient and appropriate referrals.

Goal: =80% 7-day follow-up appointment completion.

#### 3. Teach-Back to Validate Patient Understanding

Clinical staff will use the teach-back method to confirm patient understanding of medications, follow-up plans. Documentation will occur during the discharge process and is reinforced by the patient-signed discharge instruction page.

#### 4. County-Based Resource Directory Supporting Both Disparity Groups

To address access barriers affecting both Medicare beneficiaries and male patients with higher readmission risk, the hospital will develop a county-specific directory of behavioral-health services. This directory will include Medicare-accepting psychiatrists, therapists, outpatient clinics, PHP/IOP programs, crisis services, peer support, substance-use treatment programs, and other community-based resources.

As part of equity-focused planning, the directory will also identify gender-specific or male-focused services in counties where they exist (e.g., men's therapy groups, male-focused trauma programs, men's wellness support, substance-use programs with male cohorts), as these resources may better support men at higher risk of relapse.

The completed directory will be shared with all Social Services/Discharge Planners and updated quarterly to ensure accurate, timely after-care referrals. This intervention supports continuity of care for both disparity groups by providing staff with an expanded network of appropriate and insurance-

compatible follow-up options.Đ

Đ

#### 5. PHP/IOP Step-Down Program IntegrationĐ

Clinically appropriate Medicare and male patients will be screened for PHP/IOP prior to discharge. Warm handoffs (virtual or in person) will be arranged, and next-day or same-week program entry will be offered when possible. Referral outcomes will be tracked to measure impact.Đ

Goal: Increase PHP/IOP referrals for Medicare and male patients by 30% within 12 months.Đ

Đ

#### Monitoring & EvaluationĐ

Readmission rates, follow-up appointment completion, PHP/IOP referral outcomes, medication-continuity processes, and teach-back documentation will be reviewed every other month in the Performance Improvement Committee. Data will be stratified by payer type and sex assigned at birth. Interventions will be modified if improvement is not observed.Đ

Đ

Đ

Unified Implementation Period:Đ

October 2025–November 2026 (all interventions launched)Đ

Evaluation Period: January–December 2026 (PI review every other month) \*\*

## Performance in the priority area

Acute psychiatric 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 – Performance Description Đ

Our organization's performance in the priority area of person-centered care directly reflects our mission to live God's love by inspiring health, wholeness, and hope. Within the inpatient behavioral-health setting, staff work intentionally to deliver care that honors each patient's dignity, individuality, and lived experience.Đ

#### Compassionate, Dignified Care Aligned with MissionĐ

Staff prioritize respect, empathy, and human connection in every interaction. Treatment is delivered in a calm, supportive environment that acknowledges the emotional and spiritual needs of patients while maintaining safety and therapeutic structure. This approach reflects our mission by promoting wholeness and healing for individuals experiencing mental health crises.Đ

#### Collaborative, Individualized Treatment PlanningĐ

Care teams partner with patients to develop individualized treatment plans that incorporate their strengths, goals, cultural background, preferences, and communication needs. This collaborative approach ensures that patients remain active participants in their care, reinforcing hope and empowerment throughout their hospital stay.Đ

#### Clear Communication & Shared Decision-MakingĐ

Staff engage patients in meaningful dialogue about medications, symptoms, safety, and next steps. Teach-back is used to validate understanding, and discharge instructions are reviewed at the patient's pace. This supports informed decision-making and builds trust, aligning with our commitment to transparency and patient empowerment.Đ

#### Holistic & Supportive Discharge PlanningĐ

Discharge planning is person-centered and designed to support a safe transition back into the

community. Outpatient appointments are arranged prior to discharge, medication continuity is ensured, and barriers such as transportation, insurance, or follow-up capacity are addressed with individualized support. This process reflects our mission by promoting continuity, stability, and long-term hope beyond hospitalization.Đ

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#### Cultural Sensitivity & Trauma-Informed PracticesĐ

Staff are trained to recognize the impact of trauma, culture, communication differences, and sensory needs on patient experience. Accommodations—such as sensory supports, calm environments, and respectful communication—help patients feel seen and valued. These practices uphold dignity and foster healing.Đ

#### Use of Patient Feedback to Inspire ImprovementĐ

Patient experience data is routinely reviewed to improve communication, safety, belonging, and discharge readiness. Changes to workflows—such as medication education improvements and enhanced follow-up planning—were directly informed by patient feedback, demonstrating our commitment to continuous improvement rooted in the patient voice.Đ

Overall, the organization's performance in person-centered care reflects a strong commitment to our mission and values. Our focus remains on providing compassionate, individualized, culturally sensitive care that promotes recovery, dignity, and hope for every patient we serve.

### Patient safety

Our organization's performance in the priority area of patient safety reflects a strong commitment to providing a secure, therapeutic, and recovery-focused environment for individuals receiving inpatient behavioral-health treatment. Patient safety is deeply integrated into interdisciplinary communication, daily practice, and leadership oversight and aligns with our mission to inspire health, wholeness, and hope.Đ

#### Safety-Focused Therapeutic EnvironmentĐ

Staff maintain a secure setting through consistent environmental rounds, adherence to ligature-risk reduction processes, and structured observation practices. Safety searches, rounding protocols, and clear communication across shifts ensure early identification of potential risks and timely interventions.Đ

#### Suicide Risk Screening & Ongoing ReassessmentĐ

All patients receive suicide risk screening at admission, throughout their stay, and prior to discharge. The updated Suicide Risk Assessment & Prevention policy (PHP/IOP) strengthens alignment with Joint Commission standards and ensures consistent application of validated tools, individualized safety planning, and clear handoffs.Đ

#### Restraint Reduction Committee – Trauma-Informed Safety LeadershipĐ

The organization established a dedicated Restraint Reduction Committee to support trauma-informed, least-restrictive care. The committee reviews every restraint/seclusion event, analyzes trends, evaluates staff response, and identifies opportunities for early intervention and prevention. The committee also guides de-escalation training, communication strategies, and staff competency efforts. This structure reinforces safety, dignity, and patient-centered crisis management.Đ

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#### Elopement FMEA – Proactive Safety System StrengtheningĐ

A comprehensive Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) on elopements was completed and approved by the Performance Improvement Committee, Quality Council, and is pending MEC approval. The FMEA resulted in system-wide improvements including: enhanced nurse-to-nurse handoffs, reinforcement of safety search protocols, consistent "Owning the Door" competencies, improved Code Green procedures, strengthened fire drill documentation, and proactive discussion of high-risk elopement patients during safety huddles. These actions significantly advance proactive

risk mitigation and support patient safety at the system level.Đ

#### Medication Safety & ContinuityĐ

Medication reconciliation at admission and discharge is conducted to reduce errors and support continuity. Prescriptions are sent to local pharmacies when possible, and Gateway provides a 7–30 day supply directly to the unit when pharmacy access is limited. Teach-back during medication education ensures patient understanding and reduces risks associated with medication mismanagement after discharge.Đ

#### Daily Interdisciplinary Safety CollaborationĐ

Nursing, psychiatry, social services, and behavioral health staff collaborate daily to identify safety risks, discuss patient progress, and plan interventions. Safety-focused conversations are integrated into huddles, treatment planning, and shift handoffs to ensure continuity and rapid response to changing patient needs.Đ

#### Trauma-Informed Crisis Prevention & De-escalationĐ

Staff receive training in CPI, trauma-informed care, communication strategies, and crisis recognition to prevent escalation and reduce reliance on restrictive interventions. Sensory, emotional, and communication accommodations are used whenever possible to support patient regulation, dignity, and autonomy.Đ

#### Event Review & Learning CultureĐ

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When safety events occur, they are reviewed using structured processes that emphasize learning and system improvement. Root cause analyses, debriefings, and committee oversight (including PI and Quality Council) ensure that corrective actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness.Đ

#### Use of Patient Feedback to Improve Safety PerceptionĐ

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Patient experience and grievance trends are incorporated into safety planning. Feedback on safety, communication, and care environment informs staff training, workflow adjustments, and opportunities to enhance patient trust and understanding of treatment.Đ

Overall, the organization demonstrates strong performance in patient safety through its structured committees, proactive risk assessments, interdisciplinary collaboration, and trauma-informed approach. These efforts create a care environment that prioritizes safety, dignity, and healing for all patients.

### Addressing patient social drivers of health

The facility's performance in the priority area of addressing Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) is centered on improving transportation access for patients, which remains one of the most significant barriers to successful discharge and follow-up care. To support safe transitions and reduce preventable readmissions, the hospital provides transportation services for all inpatients at the time of discharge, ensuring patients can reliably reach their next level of care or designated discharge destination. The facility covers the full cost of this service to eliminate financial and logistical barriers.Đ For patients requiring outpatient behavioral health or medical services, the facility also offers transportation support to help ensure continuity of care after discharge. By providing complimentary transportation for both inpatient and outpatient needs, the organization reduces a critical SDOH barrier—especially for vulnerable populations such as Medicare patients, individuals with limited financial resources, and those without access to reliable transportation.Đ

These efforts reflect the facility's commitment to equitable care and support the broader Healthcare Equity Plan by promoting timely follow-up, improving access, and facilitating safer transitions for all patients regardless of socioeconomic circumstances.

### Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

### Effective treatment

The facility's performance in the priority area of Effective Treatment focused on ensuring that patients received timely, evidence-based psychiatric care supported by clear communication, interdisciplinary collaboration, and consistent clinical standards. Throughout the year, the hospital strengthened processes related to assessment, treatment planning, medication management, and discharge readiness to improve patient outcomes and reduce unplanned readmissions.ð

Providers completed comprehensive psychiatric evaluations, risk assessments, and daily progress notes to ensure treatment decisions aligned with each patient's clinical presentation and current level of acuity. Nursing staff conducted routine assessments, monitored medication response, and communicated changes promptly during treatment team rounds. Social Services participated in daily interdisciplinary meetings to address discharge barriers, coordinate follow-up care, and ensure patients had a safe and appropriate transition plan.ð

The facility also implemented initiatives through QAPI to improve key clinical processes, including pain reassessment, medication reconciliation, seclusion/restraint reduction, and staff competency development. These efforts supported more consistent delivery of effective, evidence-based treatment. Additionally, the hospital strengthened communication of discharge instructions and medication education to help patients better understand their care after hospitalization, especially for populations at higher risk for readmission.ð

Overall, the facility demonstrated strong performance in delivering effective psychiatric treatment by maintaining clear clinical workflows, reinforcing interdisciplinary collaboration, and ensuring that care remained aligned with current standards, regulatory requirements, and the organization's mission of inspiring health, wholeness, and hope.

### Care coordination

The facility's performance in the priority area of Care Coordination focused on strengthening communication, improving transitions of care, and ensuring timely collaboration across clinical departments to support safe and effective patient flow. Throughout the year, the hospital emphasized consistent interdisciplinary communication between Nursing, Providers, Social Services, and Admissions to reduce delays, enhance treatment continuity, and improve follow-up planning.ð

Daily treatment team rounds ensured that each patient's clinical progress, discharge readiness, medication updates, and psychosocial needs were reviewed and communicated across disciplines. Nursing staff relayed changes in patient condition, while Social Services actively addressed barriers such as outpatient appointment scheduling, transportation needs, and payer-related limitations. Providers communicated diagnosis adjustments, treatment decisions, and discharge timelines to ensure all team members operated with aligned information.ð

The facility strengthened coordination at the time of discharge by ensuring that patients receive clear instructions, medication information, and confirmed follow-up appointments before leaving the hospital. For patients requiring additional support, coordination included arranging transportation and confirming that outpatient providers received necessary clinical information to support continuity of care. The Admissions department also collaborated closely with clinical units to streamline handoffs, verify precertification needs, and ensure smooth transition from referral to inpatient admission.ð

Through QAPI oversight, the organization monitored key workflows related to care transitions—including medication reconciliation, discharge documentation completeness, and communication timeliness—and implemented improvements when gaps were identified. These coordinated efforts supported more stable patient transitions, reduced preventable delays, and promoted safer continuity of care across the entire treatment episode.

## Access to care

The facility's performance in the priority area of Access to Care centered on reducing barriers that delay or prevent patients from receiving timely psychiatric services. Throughout the year, the hospital worked to maintain efficient referral processing, improve communication with community partners, and ensure that patients could access inpatient and outpatient behavioral health services without unnecessary delays.Đ

The Admissions department processed referrals across all three shifts to ensure uninterrupted access. Staff verified insurance coverage, completed precertification requirements, and communicated promptly with referral sources to support rapid placement decisions. The facility also strengthened collaboration with county agencies, emergency departments, contracted payers, and crisis providers to ensure that patients in need of psychiatric hospitalization could be admitted safely and efficiently.Đ

To further support access, the hospital expanded transportation assistance for outpatient appointments and ensured transportation was available for inpatient discharge destinations. This reduced a significant access barrier for vulnerable patients, including those with limited financial resources, unreliable transportation, or complex social needs.Đ

Care teams also monitored capacity, staffing levels, and unit flow to minimize delays in admission and discharge, supporting greater availability of beds for incoming patients. The facility integrated access-related metrics into QAPI dashboards and reviewed trends to identify gaps, improve referral workflows, and strengthen cross-department coordination.Đ

Overall, the facility demonstrated consistent performance in improving access to care by maintaining timely referral processing, strengthening partnerships with community stakeholders, and addressing logistical challenges that impact patients' ability to obtain needed behavioral health services.

## Methodology Guidelines

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

Y