

Hospital Equity Measures Report

General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report
Year:	2024
Hospital Name:	USC KENNETH NORRIS JR. CANCER HOSPITAL
Facility Type:	General Acute Care Hospital
Hospital HCAI ID:	106191216
Report Period:	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024
Status:	Complete
Due Date:	11/29/2025
Last Updated:	02/11/2026
Hospital Location with Clean Water and Air:	N
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	https://www.keckmedicine.org/health-equity

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.

1527

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	1097	1527	71.8
Spanish Language	297	1527	19.4
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	77	1527	5
Middle Eastern Languages	24	1527	1.5
American Sign Language		1527	
Other Languages	32	1527	2.1

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

654

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

752

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

86.9

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		
Housing Instability	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Transportation Problems	40	6.1		
Utility Difficulties	14	2.1		
Interpersonal Safety	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?"

153

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19

160

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

95.6

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	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Black or African American	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Hispanic or Latino	56	60	93.3		
Middle Eastern or North African					
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander					
White	61	64	95.3		

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	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Age 35 to 49	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Age 50 to 64	38	38	100		
Age 65 Years and Older	92	95	96.8		

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	65	71	91.5		
Male	88	89	98.9		
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	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Medicaid	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Private	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Self-Pay					
Other	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	107	114	93.9		
Spanish Language	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Middle Eastern Languages	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
American Sign Language					
Other/Unknown Languages	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		
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 "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					
Straight or heterosexual	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Bisexual					
Something else					
Don't know					
Not disclosed					

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		
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man					
Male	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
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. 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?"

139

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17

153

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

90.8

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.

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					
Asian	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Black or African American	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Hispanic or Latino	55	59	93.2		
Middle Eastern or North African					
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander					
White	50	57	87.7		

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					
Age 18 to 34	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Age 35 to 49	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Age 50 to 64	36	37	97.3		
Age 65 Years and Older	80	89	89.9		

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	62	68	91.2		
Male	77	85	90.6		
Unknown					

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		
Medicaid	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Private	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Self-Pay					
Other	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		
Spanish Language	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Middle Eastern Languages	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
American Sign					
Other/Unknown Languages	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		
Has a mobility disability	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Has a cognition	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Has a hearing disability	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Has a vision disability	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Has a self-care	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Has an independent living disability	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					
Straight or heterosexual	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
Bisexual					
Something else					
Don't know					
Not disclosed					

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		
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man					
Male	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed		
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

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

Suppressed

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

Suppressed

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			
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)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
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			
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			
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			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			

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			
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			
Straight or heterosexual	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

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

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

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			
Age 18 to 34			
Age 35 to 49			
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			
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			
Private	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
Self-Pay			
Other			
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			
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			
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			
Has a mobility disability	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
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			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

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			
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			

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 cesarian 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

NA

Total number of nulliparous NTSV patients

NA

Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

NA

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

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

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

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

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

Gender Identity	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
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			

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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			
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			
White			

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			
Age 18 to 29			
Age 30 to 39			
Age 40 Years and Older			

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			
Male			
Unknown			

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			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			

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

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			
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			

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			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

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

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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			
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			
White			

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			
Age 18 to 29			
Age 30 to 39			
Age 40 Years and Older			

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			
Male			
Unknown			

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			
Medicaid			
Private			
Self-Pay			
Other			

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

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			
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			

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			
Straight or heterosexual			
Bisexual			
Something else			
Don't know			
Not disclosed			

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

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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			
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 - 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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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			
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 - 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

NA

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital 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 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			
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 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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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			
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 - 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

NA

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital 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 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			
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			

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
HCAHPS survey: Received information and education	Age (excluding maternal measures)	65 and older	89.9	50 to 64	97.3	1.1
Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey: Would recommend hospital.	Sex Assigned at Birth	Female	91.5	Male	98.9	1.1
HCAHPS survey: Received information and education	Race and/or Ethnicity	White	87.7	Hispanic or Latino	93.2	1.1

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

The USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center and Hospital (NCH) is a nationally recognized, academic, National Cancer Institute (NCI)-designated comprehensive cancer center, dedicated to advancing the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and understanding of cancer. NCH serves as a hub for cutting-edge translational research and interprofessional clinical care, bringing laboratory discoveries directly to patients through innovative clinical trials and precision medicine. Its designation as one of the nation's elite NCI comprehensive cancer centers reflects excellence in scientific leadership, depth of research, and integration of education and community outreach - all with a shared mission to reduce the burden of cancer and improve outcomes for patients locally and globally. The hospital is certified by the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer and has been recognized by The Leapfrog Group as a top-performing hospital in patient safety and quality for three consecutive years. NCH delivers highly personalized care for a wide range of cancer types, including breast cancer, brain and central nervous system tumors, gastrointestinal cancers, gynecologic cancers, head and neck cancers, hematologic malignancies and solid tumors, lung cancer, melanoma, sarcoma, skin cancer, and urologic cancers. The hospital also offers advanced bone marrow transplantation (BMT), chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy, and state-of-the-art radiation oncology services. Dedicated to transparency, NCH publicly reports its quality and outcome data to empower patients and families to make informed decisions about their care and to uphold its enduring commitment to safety, quality, and trust.ð

Action Plan: NCH's analysis of the HCAI Hospital Equity Report for calendar year 2024 highlights its commitment to equitable patient care, as the equity report did not uncover substantial variations between patient populations. NCH will continue to use data-driven insights to identify areas where the hospital can enhance patient care, improve outcomes, and reduce variances. ð

Variances in patient experience are tracked to understand opportunities to ensure the highest quality of care and patient experience for all patients. Insights from these data guide targeted interventions, continuous quality improvement, and accountability across the hospital. ð

NCH is enhancing its multifaceted, hospital-wide approach to patient care and experience. These processes are designed to support patients, strengthen care coordination, and ensure that all interventions are aligned with organizational priorities: high quality person-centered care, patient safety, effective treatment, access to care, and attention to social drivers of health.ð

Key processes include: Screening for Social Drivers of Health (SDOH), Standardized Discharge Education, Post-Discharge Follow-Up As Needed, Multidisciplinary Care Coordination, Patient Feedback Integration, Age Friendly Framework Adoption, Variance Monitoringð

By leveraging data-driven insights, patient feedback, and ongoing evaluation, NCH measures progress, identifies emerging opportunities, and continuously refines interventions. The result is a healthcare environment where every patient receives high-quality, safe, and personalized care, and

where the organization can be confident that improvement initiatives are creating meaningful and measurable impact across all populations.ð

Measuring Success: NCH monitors a comprehensive set of success measures stratified by different patient demographics and characteristics. Key opportunities are identified to reduce barriers to care, improve quality and safety practices, and strengthen care coordination. Hospital leadership and quality committees review stratified data regularly, and patient and family insights are incorporated to guide refinements. This structured oversight ensures that interventions are effective, sustainable, and aligned with the hospital's goals of reducing disparities, improving outcomes, and delivering exceptional care experiences. Progress on implementing and tracking improvement plans is evaluated at 30-, 60-, and 90-day intervals, and will be measured throughout calendar year 2026.ð
Key measures include: Patient Experience Measures, SDOH Screening Rates, Targeted Service Line and Population Performance, Adverse Events and Safety Incidentsð

By monitoring these measures alongside other outcome and process interventions, NCH is able to continuously refine care delivery, anticipate patient needs, and address barriers proactively. This approach ensures that improvement initiatives not only reduce variances but also enhance the overall patient experience, promote safety, and strengthen care coordination.

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

USC Norris Cancer Hospital (USCNCH)'s goal is to ensure that every person who comes through the doors receives high-quality care—care that is safe, effective, accessible, and tailored to their unique needs. Exceptional care depends on more than clinical expertise. It requires a commitment to person-centered care, where patients are listened to and their preferences are respected. Collaborative teams partner with patients and their loved ones to create care plans that deliver the best possible outcomes and experiences.ð

Surveys, including through e-advisory panels, are used to capture patient experience and comprehension of discharge instructions. Insights from this feedback inform iterative improvements in care delivery and communication strategies. As a Certified Commission on Cancer (CoC) Hospital, USCNCH meets rigorous national standards for interprofessional cancer care, quality measurement, and continuous improvement. The Cancer Committee conducts regular quality, safety and patient experience reviews assessing adherence to CoC standards, treatment outcomes, and performance improvement initiatives. Results are reviewed by the Medical Executive Committee and incorporated into the hospital's Quality Improvement Plan, ensuring ongoing accountability and alignment with national best practices. The hospital also actively engages with the Patient and Family Advisory Council (PFAC) and the Adolescent and Young Adult Cancer Program at USC (AYA@USC), and applies Human Experience principles to ensure that care and experience are tailored to meet patient needs. In addition, efforts are underway to customize additional real-time feedback questions closer to discharge, allowing care teams to identify themes or recurring issues and respond nimbly to improve patient understanding, satisfaction, and outcomes.ð

Patient experience outcomes, including understanding of discharge instructions, are monitored through surveys and audits. These measures reinforce person-centered care, care coordination, and effective treatment by ensuring patients leave the hospital confident in managing their recovery. Insights from this feedback inform iterative improvements in care delivery and communication strategies.ð

By stratifying and monitoring these measures alongside outcomes and process interventions, USCNCH continuously refines care delivery, anticipates patient needs, and proactively addresses barriers. This approach not only reduces variances and readmissions but also enhances the overall patient experience, promotes safety, and strengthens care coordination. Together, these efforts reflect USCNCH's unwavering commitment to delivering high-quality, person-centered care - for every patient, every time.

Patient safety

Patient safety is the foundation of USC Norris Cancer Hospital (USCNCH)'s commitment to care. Protecting patients from harm means ensuring the right actions are taken at the right time, preventing errors before they occur, and sustaining a culture of reliability and accountability. Safety and quality are continuously monitored, measured, and strengthened through data-driven performance reviews, patient feedback, and interprofessional collaboration.ð

USCNCH is proud to be on the journey toward Magnet recognition, a prestigious designation from the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) that honors excellence in nursing and patient care. This journey reflects USCNCH's commitment to empowering nurses as leaders and advocates, elevating patient outcomes through evidence-based practice, and fostering an environment where collaboration and innovation thrive. Magnet hospitals consistently demonstrate lower mortality, higher patient satisfaction, and superior clinical outcomes - benchmarks that guide USCNCH's improvement priorities.ð

As a Commission on Cancer (CoC)-certified hospital, USCNCH meets rigorous national standards for interprofessional cancer care, quality measurement, and continuous improvement. The Cancer Committee conducts regular quality, safety, and patient experience reviews assessing adherence to CoC standards, treatment outcomes, and performance improvement initiatives. Results are reviewed by the Medical Executive Committee and Quality Committee of the Hospital Governing Board, ensuring accountability and alignment with national best practices. Participation in the National Cancer Database (NCDB) allows benchmarking and analysis that drive targeted improvement in outcomes and adherence to evidence-based guidelines.ð

USCNCH is also an active member of the Association of Dedicated Cancer Centers (ADCC), a prestigious consortium of leading cancer institutions. Through this collaboration, USCNCH engages in peer benchmarking, national performance comparisons, and shared learning initiatives that inform continuous improvement and accelerate adoption of best practices across the cancer continuum.ð

USCNCH further leverages national metrics such as Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) patient experience scores and Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) patient safety indicators to identify opportunities for improvement. Incidents related to care transitions are closely analyzed to ensure that process enhancements strengthen, rather than compromise, patient safety.ð

By stratifying and monitoring these measures alongside outcomes and process interventions, USCNCH continuously refines care delivery, anticipates patient needs, and proactively addresses barriers. This approach not only reduces variances but also enhances the overall patient experience, promotes safety, and strengthens care coordination. Together, these efforts reflect USCNCH's unwavering commitment to delivering high-quality, person-centered cancer care - for every patient, every time.

Addressing patient social drivers of health

USC Norris Cancer Hospital (USCNCH) understands that health outcomes are shaped by more than medical care alone. Social drivers of health - such as access to resources, living conditions, education, and transportation - play a critical role in determining whether patients can achieve their best health. Addressing these factors helps us deliver care that goes beyond treatment to support overall well-being.ð

A key process to address opportunities identified in patient understanding of discharge instructions

is screening for Social Drivers of Health (SDOH). Patients are assessed for social, economic, and environmental factors that may impact recovery or adherence to treatment. USCNCCH has updated its electronic medical record (EMR) system to better capture patient SDOH data and developed an SDOH insights tool to track and understand the prevalence of SDOHs among our patient population. Patients identified with needs receive targeted social services consultations prior to discharge, and these insights are now actively incorporated into clinical decision-making and care planning to address barriers and promote health equity.ð

Assessing whether identified social needs - such as housing, transportation, food security, or financial barriers - are addressed helps determine the impact of interventions outside the hospital. Each year, the Cancer Committee conducts a formal barriers-to-care assessment using data generated through these processes. In response, USCNCCH implemented several targeted interventions to address these barriers and improve the overall patient experience. Recent initiatives have focused on reducing financial barriers to care, including expanding financial advocacy services and improving access to high-cost chemotherapy. The hospital also provides complimentary valet parking for patients and families to reduce travel-related burden during treatment. ð

Additionally, collaboration between oncology, palliative care, and case management has improved access to hospice services, ensuring that patients and families receive compassionate, timely support during advanced stages of care.ð

Each intervention is evaluated by the Cancer Committee for impact and sustainability, with progress reported in meeting minutes and incorporated into the hospital's annual Quality Report. Through this structured, data-driven process, USCNCCH continuously works to remove barriers, reduce disparities, and uphold the mission of providing safe, equitable, and patient-centered cancer care for every patient, every time.ð

USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, through an award from The Ralph Lauren Corporate Foundation, opened The Ralph Lauren Center for Cancer Prevention in 2023. The mission of Ralph Lauren Center is to support cancer care in Los Angeles County, enhance uptake of high-quality cancer screening services, and improve access to timely cancer treatment through patient navigation. The Center provides a safe and supportive environment for the communities in Los Angeles County. The team is composed of Spanish, Cantonese, Vietnamese, and English speakers. Ralph Lauren Center understands the cultural differences among the communities they serve and is proud to provide support to all individuals no matter their race, language, gender, sexual orientation, or ability.ð

Cancer Survivorship Advisory Council (CSAC) is an advisory group to the USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, USC-CSAC supports patients and caregivers. The mission of USC-CSAC is to facilitate the journey from diagnosis to survivorship. It is a welcoming group of dedicated and experienced survivors and caregivers who are inspired to assist newly diagnosed and other individuals affected by cancer with support, listening, advocacy and guidance. The USC-CSAC directly helps cancer survivors and loved ones, advises Keck School of Medicine of USC researchers and clinicians on issues bearing on the quality of patient care, and actively participates in clinical trials and other research efforts at the USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center and in the surrounding community.ð

By monitoring these measures alongside outcomes and process interventions, USCNCCH is able to continuously refine care delivery, anticipate patient needs, and address barriers proactively. This approach ensures that improvement initiatives not only reduce variances but also enhance the overall patient experience, promote safety, and strengthen care coordination, reflecting the hospital's commitment to high quality, person-centered cancer care.

Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

Effective treatment

Providing effective treatment is a fundamental component of the mission at USC Norris Cancer Hospital (USCNCH). Our focus on effective treatment is driven by the systematic use of internal and external benchmarking tools - including the National Cancer Database (NCDB), Vizient Clinical Database, and the Association of Dedicated Cancer Centers (ADCC) benchmarking program - to monitor outcomes, compare performance, and identify opportunities for improvement relative to other high-performing cancer centers nationwide.ð

Through the Commission on Cancer (CoC) certification process, USCNCH participates in NCDB data submissions, allowing performance tracking across quality indicators such as adherence to evidence-based treatment guidelines, timeliness of care, survival rates, and post-treatment outcomes. These data are routinely reviewed by the Cancer Committee. This structured oversight ensures accountability, transparency, and alignment with national standards for high-quality, effective cancer care.ð

Performance in treatment effectiveness is further evaluated through Vizient comparative benchmarking, which monitors key indicators, such as risk-adjusted mortality, length of stay, readmission rates, and complication rates across complex oncologic populations. Results consistently demonstrate performance at or above the Vizient academic medical center median, reflecting effective care coordination and adherence to clinical best practices.ð

Participation in the ADCC provides an additional layer of collaboration and benchmarking with other premier cancer institutions. Through ADCC, USCNCH engages in shared learning, best practice exchange, and targeted improvement initiatives to enhance patient outcomes and operational performance. ð

Discharge materials are carefully reviewed for clarity, reading level, and cultural relevance to ensure that patients and families can understand instructions and confidently manage care after leaving the hospital. In addition, the hospital is exploring opportunities to enhance accessibility by applying principles of universal design and incorporating direct patient feedback to identify and remove remaining barriers to comprehension. This ongoing work supports patient safety, person-centered care, and effective treatment, ensuring that every patient has the tools and information needed to succeed in their recovery.ð

By monitoring these measures alongside outcomes and process interventions, USCNCH is able to continuously refine care delivery, anticipate patient needs, and address barriers proactively. This approach ensures that improvement initiatives not only reduce variances but also enhance the overall patient experience, promote safety, and strengthen care coordination, reflecting the hospital's commitment to high quality, person-centered cancer care.

Care coordination

At USC Norris Cancer Hospital (USCNCH), teams across the care continuum - including nursing, case management, physicians, and ancillary services - collaborate to facilitate smooth transitions from hospital to home. Patients and their families are active participants in this process, ensuring that care plans reflect their needs, preferences, and goals. Care teams share information in real time, leveraging structured communication strategies such as multidisciplinary rounds, bedside huddles, and leader rounding to proactively identify potential risks, prevent delays, and ensure clarity in responsibilities. This coordinated approach helps patients manage their care effectively, reduces avoidable complications, and supports continuity and safety across the care journey.ð Collaborating with patients and families prevents delays, reduces unnecessary risks, and improves continuity of care. This is accomplished by including patients in multidisciplinary rounds, warm handoffs, real-time information sharing, and use of digital tools. All of these efforts contribute to ensuring smooth transitions from hospital to home, thereby reducing avoidable complications and supporting continuity and safety across the care journey.ð

Communication and collaboration across multidisciplinary teams are vital to patient safety and

awareness. USCNCH conducts Multidisciplinary Rounds (MDRs) daily. During rounds, the patient's treatment plan, clinical concerns and care post discharge are discussed. The MDRs also provide an additional platform and pathway for any member of the treatment team to escalate potential safety concerns and encourage harm reduction.ð

"Tiered Huddles" is a communication system at USCNCH where frontline staff, managers, and leadership hold brief, structured meetings at different organizational levels to share information, identify issues, and improve patient safety and care experience. By cascading information, tiered huddles ensure critical issues are quickly escalated and addressed, leading to better communication, increased situational awareness, improved care coordination, and a stronger culture of safety within USCNCH. Within two hours critical issues can be escalated from frontline staff to the most senior level position in our organization. Recognitions throughout the organization are also highlighted to leadership. USCNCH conducts Tiered Huddles daily. ð

USCNCH is committed to rounding as a leadership community with monthly leadership rounds and daily nurse leader rounds. The impact of this best practice has been measurable in patient satisfaction data. For USCNCH, rounding is powerful when it goes beyond observation to create meaningful human connection. The RN Leader Rounding and Leadership Rounding programs have done just that, shifting from compliance-driven checks to purposeful engagement. By focusing on safety, compassion, and dialogue, rounding strengthens trust with patients, improves situational awareness, and supports caregivers. The impact is felt not only in patient experience but also in teamwork, morale, and staff engagement. When leaders share learnings, celebrate wins, and address barriers, rounding becomes a driver of continuous improvement and a foundation for a culture rooted in safety, compassion, gratitude, and respect. Importantly, it also allows leaders to share stories that inspire and engage teams to do more every day. In addition to leadership rounds, the Patient Experience team also performs daily Welcome Rounds on newly admitted patients to ensure awareness of USCNCH's patient and family services and amenities. Welcome Rounds provide an opportunity to enhance comfort and a supportive environment. The Patient Experience team members introduce themselves and provide information on how to reach them as well as provides a description of their role. The goal of Welcome Rounds is just that, to make patients feel supported and welcomed during their hospitalization. ð

Continuous monitoring of patient experience and direct feedback allows the hospital to assess the effectiveness of care interventions and identify populations at risk for complications after discharge. Improving patient comprehension of discharge instructions strengthens clinical outcomes and promotes patient safety, and also supports seamless continuity of care and generates valuable insights to guide future improvements.ð

By monitoring these measures alongside outcomes and process interventions, USCNCH is able to continuously refine care delivery, anticipate patient needs, and address barriers proactively. This approach ensures that improvement initiatives not only reduce variances but also enhance the overall patient experience, promote safety, and strengthen care coordination, reflecting the hospital's commitment to high quality, person-centered cancer care.

Access to care

Access to care remains a top priority for USC Norris Cancer Hospital (USCNCH). USCNCH believes everyone deserves timely, affordable, and appropriate healthcare without barriers. High quality healthcare starts with ensuring that all individuals can obtain the services they need to achieve optimal health and well-being. USCNCH has dedicated nurse navigators, new patient referral personnel and scheduling staff to navigate and assist patients obtain timely appointments. Once they become patients, a team of delegated staff is here to help provide individualized care. ð The hospital maintains a structured post-discharge call program to clarify instructions, answer questions, and ensure continuity of care. These calls are tailored to patients' individual needs, reinforcing understanding and adherence. In addition, the hospital leverages community

partnerships to connect patients with local resources and aligns these efforts with priorities identified in the Community Health Needs Assessment. This approach helps address barriers to care that exist outside the hospital walls, supporting patient safety, access to care, and person-centered care. USCNCH is committed to leveraging data-driven insights to measure progress, identify emerging opportunities, and continuously refine interventions. The result is a healthcare environment where every patient receives high-quality, safe, and personalized care, every time, and where the organization can be confident that improvement initiatives are creating meaningful, measurable impact across all populations served. The efforts related to enhancing access to care are supported by a portfolio of initiatives and committees to provide ongoing evaluation of the goals, objectives, and outcomes. Multidisciplinary physician rounds, tiered huddles, and discharge huddles are key initiatives that ensure care teams meet the individual needs of each patient.

By monitoring these measures alongside outcomes and process interventions, USCNCH is able to continuously refine care delivery, anticipate patient needs, and address barriers proactively. This approach ensures that improvement initiatives not only reduce variances but also enhance the overall patient experience, promote safety, and strengthen care coordination, reflecting the hospital's commitment to high quality, person-centered cancer care.

Methodology Guidelines

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

Y