

Hospital Equity Measures Report

General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report
Year:	2024
System Name:	Kaiser Hospitals- Southern California
Principal Hospital Type:	General Acute Care Hospital
Associated Hospitals:	

Facility Name	Facility Type	HCAI ID	Address
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - LOS ANGELES	General Acute Care Hospital	106190429	4867 SUNSET BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90027
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - SOUTH BAY	General Acute Care Hospital	106190431	25825 SOUTH VERMONT AVENUE, HARBOR CITY, CA 90710
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - PANORAMA CITY	General Acute Care Hospital	106190432	13652 CANTARA STREET, PANORAMA CITY, CA 91402
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - WEST LA	General Acute Care Hospital	106190434	6041 CADILLAC AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90034
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - WOODLAND HILLS	General Acute Care Hospital	106191450	5601 DE SOTO AVENUE, WOODLAND HILLS, CA 91367
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - BALDWIN PARK	General Acute Care Hospital	106196035	1011 BALDWIN PARK BLVD., BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - DOWNEY	General Acute Care Hospital	106196403	9333 IMPERIAL HIGHWAY, DOWNEY, CA 90242
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - ORANGE COUNTY - IRVINE	General Acute Care Hospital	106304306	6640 ALTON PARKWAY, IRVINE, CA 92618
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - ORANGE COUNTY - ANAHEIM	General Acute Care Hospital	106304409	3440 E LA PALMA AVE, ANAHEIM, CA 92806
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - RIVERSIDE	General Acute Care Hospital	106334025	10800 MAGNOLIA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, CA 92505
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - MORENO VALLEY	General Acute Care Hospital	106334048	27300 IRIS AVENUE, MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - FONTANA	General Acute Care Hospital	106361223	9961 SIERRA AVENUE, FONTANA, CA 92335
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL - FONTANA	General Acute Care Hospital	1063642	2295 S. VINEYARD

Status:

	Complete
Due Date:	11/29/2025
Last Updated:	03/04/2026
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	healthy.kaiserpermanente.org/southern-california/front-door

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.
1489671

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	1334432	1489671	89.6
Spanish Language	133945	1489671	9
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	11295	1489671	0.8
Middle Eastern Languages	2893	1489671	0.2
American Sign Language	1206	1489671	0.1
Other Languages	5900	1489671	0.4

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
6608

Total number of patients who are admitted to a hospital inpatient stay and who are 18 years or older on the date of admission
26791

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
25

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	586	9	0	
Housing Instability	297	4	0	
Transportation Problems	326	5	0	
Utility Difficulties	153	2	0	
Interpersonal Safety	68	1	0	

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?"

16083

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19

16874

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

95.3

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 19

86083

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

19.6

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					
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					
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 "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					
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					
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. 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?"

14652

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17

16874

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

86.8

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 17

86083

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

19.6

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					
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 "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					
Age 35 to 49					
Age 50 to 64					
Age 65 Years and Older					

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					
Male					
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					
Medicaid					
Private					
Self-Pay					
Other					

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

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					
Has a mobility disability					
Has a cognition					
Has a hearing disability					
Has a vision disability					
Has a self-care					
Has an independent living disability					

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					
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					
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

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

332

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

4501

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

73.8

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	42	495	84.8
Black or African American	46	545	84.4
Hispanic or Latino	82	1384	59.2
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	151	1949	77.5

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	33	651	50.7
Age 65 Years and Older	282	3357	84

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	136	2197	61.9
Male	196	2304	85.1
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	281	3365	83.5
Medicaid	14	291	48.1
Private	35	818	42.8
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	298	3921	76
Spanish Language	27	456	59.2
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability			
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 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			
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			
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			

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

148

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

939

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

157.6

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	14	90	155.6
Black or African American	15	109	137.6
Hispanic or Latino	55	318	173
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	56	385	145.5

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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	36	197	182.7
Age 65 Years and Older	103	576	178.8

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	68	457	148.8
Male	80	482	166
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	98	565	173.5
Medicaid	14	84	166.7
Private	35	284	123.2
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	122	802	152.1
Spanish Language	20	118	169.5
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability			
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 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

4275

Total number of nulliparous NTSV patients

16616

Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

0.257

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	720	2574	0.28
Black or African American	283	855	0.331
Hispanic or Latino	2106	8672	0.243
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	177	663	0.267
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	891	3479	0.256

Age	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Age < 18	11	87	0.126
Age 18 to 29	1438	7152	0.201
Age 30 to 39	2597	8843	0.294
Age 40 Years and Older	229	534	0.429

Sex assigned at birth	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female	369	2151	0.172
Male			
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	438	1991	0.22
Private	3824	14553	0.263
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
English Language	4090	15938	0.257
Spanish Language	86	349	0.246
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	63	198	0.318
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	30	101	0.297

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

1214

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

5881

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

206.4

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	140	752	186.2
Black or African American	85	437	194.5
Hispanic or Latino	689	3214	214.4
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	39	210	185.7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	220	1106	198.9

Age	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 29	291	1093	266.2
Age 30 to 39	837	4172	200.6
Age 40 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female	81	364	222.5
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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	297	1216	244.2
Private	910	4635	196.3
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	0		

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	1162	5576	208.4
Spanish Language	37	202	183.2
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
Does not have a disability			
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

12009

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

19010

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

63.2

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	1484	2666	55.7
Black or African American	668	1101	60.7
Hispanic or Latino	6169	10100	61.1
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	552	781	70.7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	2804	3815	73.5

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	67	141	47.5
Age 18 to 29	3781	6038	62.6
Age 30 to 39	7547	11740	64.3
Age 40 Years and Older	614	1091	56.3

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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	1854	3135	59.1
Private	10030	15640	64.1
Self-Pay	111	209	53.1
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	11658	18309	63.7
Spanish Language	247	435	56.8
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	51	174	29.3
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	39	69	56.5

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

18779

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

162795

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

11.5

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	42	394	10.7
Asian	1765	16696	10.6
Black or African American	3074	19157	16
Hispanic or Latino	6688	65313	10.2
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	86	808	10.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	146	1144	12.8
White	6806	56129	12.1

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	1777	36249	4.9
Age 35 to 49	2232	26816	8.3
Age 50 to 64	3556	26245	13.5
Age 65 Years and Older	11214	73485	15.3

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	10139	102569	9.9
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	11715	74088	15.8
Medicaid	1693	15990	10.6
Private	5283	71610	7.4
Self-Pay	76	973	7.8
Other	12	134	9

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	16704	146278	11.4
Spanish Language	1740	13914	12.5
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	170	1472	11.5
Middle Eastern Languages	45	317	14.2
American Sign Language	28	175	16
Other/Unknown Languages	92	639	14.4

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

3734

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

27333

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

13.7

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	231	1768	13.1
Black or African American	578	3128	18.5
Hispanic or Latino	1205	9629	12.5
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	21	153	13.7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	1648	12097	13.6

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	333	4750	7
Age 35 to 49	425	3919	10.8
Age 50 to 64	695	4514	15.4
Age 65 Years and Older	2281	14150	16.1

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	2435	19558	12.5
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	2471	15032	16.4
Medicaid	363	2790	13
Private	884	9402	9.4
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	3414	24973	13.7
Spanish Language	268	2063	13
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	23	113	20.4
Middle Eastern Languages	11	54	20.4
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability			
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

1105

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

6834

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

16.2

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	32	248	12.9
Black or African American	149	923	16.1
Hispanic or Latino	507	2828	17.9
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	394	2627	15

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	110	779	14.1
Age 35 to 49	195	1355	14.4
Age 50 to 64	346	2042	16.9
Age 65 Years and Older	454	2658	17.1

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	340	1983	17.1
Male	765	4851	15.8
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	489	2734	17.9
Medicaid	230	1216	18.9
Private	371	2718	13.6
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	986	6162	16
Spanish Language	108	607	17.8
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability			
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

833

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

4542

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

18.3

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	26	123	21.1
Black or African American	124	577	21.5
Hispanic or Latino	280	1379	20.3
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	381	2353	16.2

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	124	651	19
Age 35 to 49	183	1048	17.5
Age 50 to 64	254	1351	18.8
Age 65 Years and Older	272	1492	18.2

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	396	2148	18.4
Male	437	2394	18.3
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	376	1859	20.2
Medicaid	223	985	22.6
Private	228	1635	13.9
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	809	4388	18.4
Spanish Language	16	125	12.8
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability			
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

13107

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

124086

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

10.6

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	31	298	10.4
Asian	1476	14557	10.1
Black or African American	2223	14529	15.3
Hispanic or Latino	4696	51477	9.1
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	54	604	8.9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	130	999	13
White	4383	39052	11.2

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	1210	30069	4
Age 35 to 49	1429	20494	7
Age 50 to 64	2261	18338	12.3
Age 65 Years and Older	8207	55185	14.9

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	6968	78880	8.8
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	8379	54463	15.4
Medicaid	877	10999	8
Private	3800	57855	6.6
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	11495	110755	10.4
Spanish Language	1348	11119	12.1
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	143	1332	10.7
Middle Eastern Languages	31	248	12.5
American Sign Language	21	134	15.7
Other/Unknown Languages	69	498	13.9

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
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate, stratified by behavioral health diagnosis (No Behavioral Health Diagnosis)	Age (excluding maternal measures)	65 and older	14.8	18 to 34	4	3.7
California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth	Age (for maternal measures only)	40 and older	0.415	Less than 18	0.1	3.4
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Age (excluding maternal measures)	65 and older	15.2	18 to 34	4.9	3.1
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate, stratified by behavioral health diagnosis (No Behavioral Health Diagnosis)	Age (excluding maternal measures)	50 to 64	12.3	18 to 34	4	3.1
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Age (excluding maternal measures)	50 to 64	13.5	18 to 34	4.9	2.8
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicator Pneumonia Mortality	Race and/or Ethnicity	Black or African American	86.5	Hispanic or Latino	59.3	2.9
AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications	Race and/or Ethnicity	Asian	180.6	White	134.1	2.7
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicator Pneumonia Mortality	Race and/or Ethnicity	Asian	79.2	Hispanic or Latino	59.3	2.7
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicator Pneumonia Mortality	Race and/or Ethnicity	White	74.0	Hispanic or Latino	59.3	2.5
AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications	Race and/or Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	166.3	White	134.1	2.5

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

Kaiser Permanente Southern California has identified five key health disparities and developed a focused action plan to address them. The plan targets performance across priority areas including person-centered care, patient safety, social determinants of health (SDOH), effective treatment, care coordination, and access to care. Our goal is to ensure that all members regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, income, ZIP code, or other protected characteristics receive high-quality, equitable care. The plan outlines measurable objectives with defined timelines and tracks progress using equity performance metrics, member feedback, and claims data. Recognizing that advancing equity requires collaboration, we partner with community organizations, providers, and members to co-design interventions reflecting the needs of the communities we serve.

Our strategy builds on evidence-based interventions such as early outreach, transitional care, chronic disease management, social support, and continuous data monitoring. One core initiative is a standardized care transition pathway that begins during hospitalization with structured patient education and readiness assessments. Language-concordant discharge planning ensures

understanding of care instructions, while post-discharge steps include a follow-up call within three days, a provider visit within seven days, medication reconciliation, and enrollment in chronic condition programs. High-risk patients are identified using EHR-based risk stratification tools, and embedded decision prompts guide care teams to promote consistency and timely intervention.

To improve maternal outcomes, we are reducing the Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate in alignment with the California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC). Our approach includes labor support training for over 80% of nurses, revised induction protocols, standardized labor management, and enhanced provider education. A multidisciplinary team of obstetricians, midwives, nurses, and anesthesiologists promotes informed decision-making and patient support. Prenatal education programs inform expectant mothers about labor expectations, cesarean risks, and birth options. Data monitoring and provider-level feedback track progress, while expanded use of hydrotherapy, ambulation, and other non-medical pain management techniques reduce intervention reliance. We also promote safe Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) through counseling and protocol development to lower cesarean rates without compromising outcomes. We are also reducing the incidence and improving outcomes of serious but treatable complications such as sepsis, acute kidney injury, and respiratory failure. 24/7 Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) are deployed across inpatient units to standardize early intervention. High-risk groups - elderly and post-surgical patients are prioritized in acute and ICU settings. Staff receive regular training on sepsis bundles and protocols, supported by mock surveys. Checklists and workflows are updated to ensure early detection and consistent monitoring during care transitions. Metrics including response times and complication rates are continuously tracked for quality improvement.

To reduce pneumonia mortality, we have implemented a population-level strategy focused on prevention, early diagnosis, and effective treatment. This begins with assessing disease burden, high-risk groups, and service gaps in vaccination, diagnostics, and oxygen availability. Preventive measures include scaling up pneumococcal, Hib, and influenza vaccination coverage; promoting exclusive breastfeeding for six months; improving nutrition; reducing air pollution; and supporting hygiene and smoking cessation. Community health workers identify pneumonia early using standardized tools and refer patients promptly.

At the facility level, pneumonia management protocols are embedded into clinical workflows to ensure appropriate antibiotic and oxygen use. Investments in oxygen systems and supply chains strengthen treatment readiness. Broader system capacity is built through workforce training, infrastructure upgrades, and data monitoring. Mortality reviews and continuous quality improvement initiatives promote adherence to clinical standards. Outreach programs in underserved communities ensure equitable access to prevention and care of pneumonia.

Our measurable objectives include achieving over 90% vaccination coverage for target populations, reducing pneumonia mortality by at least 50% within five years, and lowering hospital case fatality rates below 5%. Progress will be monitored through real-time dashboards, disaggregated data, and performance reviews. Through these focused, collaborative, and data-driven efforts, we are making measurable strides toward eliminating health disparities and ensuring equitable care for all members.

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

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, we are dedicated to delivering care that reflects the voices, experiences, and needs of our patients and their families. Our approach is rooted in trust, respect, and cultural understanding ensuring every interaction honors the dignity and diversity of our members.

A key pillar of this commitment is language concordance. Every patient deserves clear, actionable information in their preferred language. We support this through 24/7 interpreter services, a robust network of Qualified Bilingual Staff (QBS), and culturally appropriate translated materials. These resources help remove communication barriers and embed equity throughout the care journey.

Our Patient Advisory Council serves as a vital partner in shaping quality improvement initiatives. As a regional voice for patients and families, the Council provides meaningful insights based on lived experiences. Their feedback helps ensure that our care delivery, communication materials, and patient education tools are inclusive, compassionate, and responsive. Departments across the region regularly collaborate with the Council on reviewing materials, technology rollouts, and procedures - keeping our practices relevant and aligned with patient expectations.

Enhancing the patient experience is a shared responsibility across all roles. A multidisciplinary committee of leaders across the member experience review patient feedback and staff-raised concerns to identify trends and opportunities for improvement. This work is guided by standardized measures such as HCAHPS (Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems). By combining quantitative data with real-world input, we drive informed, sustainable improvements that strengthen patient trust and satisfaction.

Our commitment to exceptional care extends beyond clinical outcomes to all interaction patients have with our teams. To support this, we have implemented system-wide Service Excellence training. This mandatory program equips both clinical and non-clinical staff with skills in empathy, active listening, and respectful communication. Every team member, regardless of roles, is expected to uphold these principles as part of our shared culture of compassion and professionalism.

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, patient experience is not a one-time initiative, it is our guiding philosophy. Through partnership, inclusivity, and service excellence, we continually evolve to meet the needs of our diverse communities with empathy, accountability, inclusion, and respect.

Patient safety

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, patient safety is woven into every aspect of care delivery. Our high-reliability approach uses real-time data, predictive analytics, and robust incident reporting to identify risks early and prevent harm. Safety is prioritized organization-wide through continuous learning and system-level improvement.

All safety events undergo multidisciplinary review, with root cause analyses driving sustainable corrective actions that promote accountability, transparency, and consistent improvement.

Our safety culture is reinforced through visible leadership engagement, ongoing staff education, and a psychologically safe environment that encourages open communication and frontline reporting.

Core Patient Safety Strategies

Medication Safety: A standardized three-point medication reconciliation process conducted during inpatient care, at discharge, and within seven days post-discharges ensure safe transitions and minimize adverse drug events.

Fall and Pressure Injury Prevention: Systematic risk assessments, routine bedside rounding, and utilization of evidence-based tools have led to sustained reductions in patient falls and hospital-acquired pressure injuries.

Infection Prevention: Rigorous hand hygiene, antimicrobial stewardship, and targeted care bundles for central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI), catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI), and surgical site infections have produced measurable declines in infection rates.

Safe Discharge Planning: Structured discharge readiness assessments evaluate clinical stability, caregiver understanding, equipment needs, and follow-up scheduling, ensuring coordinated, safe transitions and reducing risk.

Equity in Safety: Recognizing that safety and equity are inseparable, we integrate language-concordant communication, social needs screening, and culturally responsive care into all protocols to ensure every patient receives safe, clear, and equitable care.

We continuously benchmark our safety performance against national standards, including Leapfrog Hospital Safety Grades, CMS Hospital Compare, and The Joint Commission quality indicators. Kaiser Permanente Southern California consistently meets or exceeds these benchmarks demonstrating our unwavering commitment to reliability, continuous improvement, and equitable, person-centered outcomes.

Addressing patient social drivers of health

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, addressing the social determinants of health (SDOH) is central to our mission of delivering equitable, whole-person care. We recognize that factors such as housing, food security, transportation, financial stability, and social support profoundly influence health outcomes, patient safety, and healthcare utilization.

To address upstream drivers of health, we implemented a standardized SDOH screening process across inpatient and outpatient settings. Screening is conducted in a culturally responsive, language-concordant manner to ensure patients feel respected and supported.

Identified needs are documented in the EHR and linked to referral pathways connecting patients with internal services and community resources. This integrated model enables early intervention, helping care teams address food, housing, and transportation challenges before they result in adverse outcomes or readmissions.

Key Performance Highlights

High Screening Rates: Consistent SDOH screening across key populations, with targeted focus on primary care, care transitions, and high-risk patients.

Embedded Referral Pathways: Positive screens trigger direct referrals to social workers, case managers, or community health workers who facilitate warm handoffs to appropriate services, including food, housing, behavioral health, and transportation support.

Community Partnerships: Formal collaborations with local community-based organizations (CBOs) extend care beyond our facilities and strengthen our capacity to meet social needs holistically.

Closed-Loop Referrals: Referral tracking enables care teams to verify whether patients accessed referred services, ensuring needs are both identified and addressed.

Driving Impact and Advancing Health Equity: Embedding SDOH into clinical workflows and decision-making has enhanced our ability to:
Address root causes of poor health.

Reduce emergency visits and readmissions tied to unmet social needs.

Improve patient engagement, trust, and satisfaction.

Advance equity for historically underserved populations through evidence-based efforts, while making health care services available to all clinically eligible patients regardless of race, sex, or other characteristics.

We continuously monitor screening rates, referral outcomes, and patient impact. These insights guide strategic investments in social care integration and allow us to adapt our approach to meeting evolving community needs, reinforcing our commitment to equitable, person-centered care.

Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

Effective treatment

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, we deliver evidence-based, timely, and person-centered care rooted in national quality standards, clinical guidelines, and a culture of continuous improvement.

A core element of our approach is timely post-hospital follow-ups; patients are seen virtually or in person within seven days of discharge to optimize therapy, complete labs, and ensure medication adherence. This early engagement helps stabilize patients, close care gaps, and reduces readmissions.

Our chronic condition management programs for hypertension, diabetes, and heart failure include medication management, remote monitoring, and personalized coaching to improve control, prevent complications, and promote long-term wellness.

Key Strategies for Effective Treatment

Evidence-Based Clinical Pathways: Standardized protocols for conditions such as sepsis, heart failure, stroke, diabetes, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease ensure consistent, high-quality care and reduce variation.

Timely Access to Care: Rapid access to diagnostics, specialty consultations, and follow-ups, especially after discharges; supports early intervention and smooth transitions.

Integrated Care Teams: Interdisciplinary teams of physicians, nurses, pharmacists, care coordinators, and social workers collaborate to create individualized care plans that strengthen

decision-making and treatment adherence.

Chronic Disease Management: Patients receive education, self-management tools, remote monitoring, and regular follow-ups to prevent exacerbations and improve outcomes.

Medication Optimization: Comprehensive reconciliation and pharmacist-led reviews reduce adverse drug events, enhance adherence, and maximize therapeutic effectiveness.

Measurable Outcomes

Strong performance on national metrics, including HEDIS, CMS Core Measures, and Hospital Compare indicators.

Sustained reductions in readmissions, emergency visits, and length of stay for targeted conditions.

Improved patient-reported outcomes in symptom control, function, and treatment understanding.

Commitment to Equity and Personalization

Effective treatment also means equitable, individualized care. We integrate language access, cultural responsiveness, and social determinants of health into every plan ensuring care that is clinically sound and aligned with patients' values, preferences, and life circumstances.

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, our focus on evidence, equity, inclusion, and empathy drives measurable improvements in the health and well-being of every patient we serve.

Care coordination

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, care coordination is central to our patient-centered approach, ensuring seamless transitions, reducing fragmentation, and improving outcomes. Integrated service delivery, clear communication, and proactive management are especially critical during key transition periods.

Our model relies on multidisciplinary collaboration, connecting inpatient nursing, transition-focused care management teams, and primary and specialty providers to maintain continuity. Escalation protocols address barriers such as delays in medication or durable medical equipment, supporting timely resolutions, smoother recoveries, and prevention of avoidable complications.

Key Components of Our Care Coordination Model

Standardized Transition Pathways: Evidence-based protocols include inpatient education, discharge planning, post-discharge outreach, and follow-up within seven days to close care gaps and reduce adverse events.

Risk Stratification & Electronic Health Record (EHR) Integration: The EHR identifies high-risk patients and provides decision-support prompts to guide timely, consistent, and personalized interventions.

Interdisciplinary Care Teams: Physicians, nurses, care managers, social workers, pharmacists, and community health workers collaborate to address medical, behavioral, and social needs through a coordinated approach.

Patient & Family Engagement: Patients and families are actively involved in care planning through shared decision-making, transparent communication, and tailored education to enhance

understanding, adherence, and satisfaction.

Addressing Social Determinants of Health: Teams screen for social needs and connect patients to resources for housing, food, transportation, and other essential services.

Technology & Virtual Care: Telehealth, remote monitoring, and digital tools maintain continuous patient contact, enabling early intervention and expanded access.

Outcomes and Impact: Our coordinated care model has driven measurable improvements, including reduced avoidable readmissions and emergency visits, higher patient satisfaction, and timely follow-up care. EHR-enabled workflows and transparent data sharing foster accountability across teams. By integrating social needs, screening and support, we advance health equity and reduce disparities in both access and outcomes.

Access to care

At Kaiser Permanente Southern California, we are committed to ensuring timely and equitable access for our members. Our approach removes barriers and enhances convenience across the care journey. We focus on proactive planning, technology-driven solutions, and seamless care transitions so that members receive the right care, at the right time, and in the right setting.

We strengthen access through virtual post-hospital appointments and care management visits that help members overcome challenges such as transportation and scheduling. Before discharge, we confirm every member primary care provider and schedule follow-up visits, creating a clear, reliable pathway for ongoing care. This advanced coordination helps prevent care delays and supports smoother transitions after hospitalizations

We also provide warm handoffs to Home Health services and community-based resources to help members manage their recovery and address non-clinical needs such as social support, transportation, and housing. By connecting clinical care with community services, we close gaps that may otherwise affect health outcomes.

These efforts improve convenience, reduce care gaps, and promote engagement during vulnerable transition. Our results show fewer missed appointments, faster follow-up after discharge, and positive feedback from members on accessibility and care coordination.

Methodology Guidelines

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

Y