

Hospital Equity Measures Report

General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report																		
Year:	2024																		
System Name:	Central Valley Doctors Health System, Part of Tenet Healthcare System																		
Principal Hospital Type:	General Acute Care Hospital																		
Associated Hospitals:	<table><tr><th>Facility Name</th><th>Facility Type</th><th>HCAI ID</th><th>Address</th></tr><tr><td>DOCTORS HOSPITAL OF MANTECA</td><td>General Acute Care Hospital</td><td>106392287</td><td>1205 EAST NORTH STREET, MANTECA, CA</td></tr><tr><td>DOCTORS MEDICAL CENTER</td><td>General Acute Care Hospital</td><td>106500852</td><td>1441 FLORIDA AVENUE, MODESTO, CA 95350</td></tr><tr><td>EMANUEL MEDICAL CENTER</td><td>General Acute Care Hospital</td><td>106500867</td><td>825 DELBON AVENUE, TURLOCK, CA</td></tr></table>			Facility Name	Facility Type	HCAI ID	Address	DOCTORS HOSPITAL OF MANTECA	General Acute Care Hospital	106392287	1205 EAST NORTH STREET, MANTECA, CA	DOCTORS MEDICAL CENTER	General Acute Care Hospital	106500852	1441 FLORIDA AVENUE, MODESTO, CA 95350	EMANUEL MEDICAL CENTER	General Acute Care Hospital	106500867	825 DELBON AVENUE, TURLOCK, CA
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Status:	Submitted																		
Due Date:	09/30/2025																		
Last Updated:	03/19/2026																		
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	https://www.cvdoctorshealthsystem.com/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.

223948

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	185761	223948	82.9
Spanish Language	35194	223948	15.7
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	511	223948	0.2
Middle Eastern Languages	1225	223948	0.5
American Sign Language	67	223948	0
Other Languages	1190	223948	0.5

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

0

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

the date of admission

0

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

0

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

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	0	0	0	0
Housing Instability	0	0	0	0
Transportation Problems	0	0	0	0
Utility Difficulties	0	0	0	0
Interpersonal Safety	0	0	0	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://hcahponline.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?"

1720

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19

1918

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

89.7

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 19

13425

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

14.3

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?"

1596

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17

1918

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

83.2

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 17

13425

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

14.3

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

51

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

827

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

61.7

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	12	253	47.4
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	28	457	61.3

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	44	555	79.3

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	25	385	64.9
Male	26	442	58.8
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	36	510	70.6
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	0	48	0

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	48	708	67.8
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 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

72

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

301

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

239.2

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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	18	107	168.2
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	42	153	274.5

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	13	75	173.3
Age 65 Years and Older	56	172	325.6

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	32	140	228.6
Male	40	161	248.4
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	47	149	315.4
Medicaid	16	88	181.8
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 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	64	255	251
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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			
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

264

Total number of nulliparous NTSV patients

1114

Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

0.237

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	14	51	0.275
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	163	739	0.221
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	13	57	0.228
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	61	215	0.284

Age	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 29	173	885	0.195
Age 30 to 39	82	185	0.443
Age 40 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Female			
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	175	815	0.215
Private	83	282	0.294
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	235	947	0.248
Spanish Language	25	160	0.156
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0		
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of NTSV patients with cesarean deliveries	Total number of NTSV patients	Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries (%)
Does not have a disability			
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

88

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

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

112.4

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	0		
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	55	519	106
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	0		
White	19	157	121

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	43	317	135.6
Age 30 to 39	41	413	99.3
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			
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	73	655	111.5
Private	13	121	107.4
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
English Language	57	540	105.6
Spanish Language	26	225	115.6
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	0		
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

249

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

610

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

40.8

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	162	403	40.2
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	15	37	40.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	59	121	48.8

Age	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Age < 18	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 18 to 29	152	368	41.3
Age 30 to 39	90	215	41.9
Age 40 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female			
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	0		
Medicaid	189	502	37.6
Private	59	104	56.7
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	203	446	45.5
Spanish Language	43	150	28.7
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0		
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	0		
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Disability Status	Number of newborn cases that were exclusively breastfed and meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively breastfed and met inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability			
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

suppressed

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

suppressed

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

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	116	0
Asian	0	1267	0
Black or African American	0	958	0
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	41	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	242	0
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	0	11551	0

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

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	10792	0
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	0	192	0
Other	0	1173	0

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	0	3848	0
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	95	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	119	0
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	0	200	0

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

0

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

3329

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

0

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	0	100	0
Black or African American	0	115	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	940	0
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	33	0
White	0	1998	0

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	285	0
Age 35 to 49	0	416	0
Age 50 to 64	0	905	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	1723	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	2209	0
Male	0	1120	0
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	1814	0
Medicaid	0	822	0
Private	0	518	0
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	2993	0
Spanish Language	0	287	0
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	0	27	0

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

suppressed

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

suppressed

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

suppressed

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	14	0
Asian	0	75	0
Black or African American	0	136	0
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	30	0
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	0	618	0

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

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	644	0
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	0	445	0
Self-Pay	0	38	0
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	0	283	0
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

0

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

1056

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

0

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	0	24	0
Black or African American	0	44	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	305	0
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	0	633	0

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	173	0
Age 35 to 49	0	250	0
Age 50 to 64	0	409	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	224	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	522	0
Male	0	534	0
Unknown			

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	271	0
Medicaid	0	567	0
Private	0	158	0
Self-Pay	0	11	0
Other	0	49	0

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	1032	0
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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

suppressed

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

suppressed

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

suppressed

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	76	0
Asian	0	1068	0
Black or African American	0	663	0
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	30	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	174	0
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	4461	0
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	0	8986	0

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

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	8063	0
Medicaid	0	6799	0
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	0	133	0
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	0	3255	0
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	78	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	106	0
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	0	167	0

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
California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth	Age (for maternal measures only)	30 to 39	0.44	18 to 29	0.2	2.3
AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications	Age (excluding maternal measures)	65 and older	325.6	50 to 64	173.3	1.9
AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications	Expected Payor	Medicare	315.4	Medicaid	181.8	1.7
AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications	Race and/or Ethnicity	White	274.5	Hispanic or Latino	168.2	1.6
California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth	Preferred Language	English Language	0.25	Spanish Language	0.16	1.6
CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding	Preferred Language	Spanish Language	28.7	English Language	45.5	1.6
CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding	Expected Payor	Medicaid	37.6	Private	56.7	1.5
California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth	Expected Payor	Private	0.29	Medicaid	0.2	1.4
CMQCC Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) Rate, Uncomplicated	Age (for maternal measures only)	30 to 39	99.3	18 to 29	135.6	1.4
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicator Pneumonia Mortality	Race and/or Ethnicity	White	61.3	Hispanic or Latino	47.4	1.3

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

Disparity Identified: Higher Rate Ratio (RR) of NTSV Cesarean births among women aged 30–39, English-speaking, and in the private payer group compared with the reference group. Actions Planned: We will implement the AIM (Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health) Patient Safety Bundle for the "Safe Reduction of Primary Cesarean Birth" across all system birthing centers. Key actions include: Implementing a standardized Labor Dystocia Checklist in the EHR to ensure diagnostic criteria are met before a cesarean section is ordered and huddles between nursing and obstetric staff for every patient who enters the second stage of labor to discuss physiologic support. Population Impact: This initiative targets all first-time, low-risk birthing individuals in the disparity group. Measurable Objectives: Reduce the failure rate of standardized rapid-response triggers by 5% for the target demographic from 27.3% by the end of the reporting cycle through Maternal Early Warning Signs (MEWS) integration. Specific Timeframe: Q1 2026: Standardize EHR checklists across all facilities. Q2 2026: Complete staff training on AIM bundles and cultural humility in labor management. Q4 2026: Conduct system-wide audit of checklist compliance and RR reduction.

Disparity Identified: Patients who are English-speaking and privately insured achieve significantly higher exclusive breast milk use compared with patients who are non-English-speaking, publicly insured, or from historically marginalized populations. Early, uninterrupted skin-to-skin contact and

initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life ("Golden Hour") is recommended by World Health Organization and the American Academy of Pediatrics as a core strategy to improve breastfeeding initiation, exclusivity, and duration. Standardizing Golden Hour practices reduces variation in care that disproportionately impacts non-English-speaking and publicly insured patients. Actions planned: Implement a market-wide Golden Hour protocol requiring uninterrupted skin-to-skin contact and breastfeeding initiation within the first 60 minutes of life for all clinically stable mother–infant dyads, regardless of delivery location, language, or payor status. This will include immediate skin-to-skin contact initiated within 5 minutes of birth, delay non-urgent newborn care (weights, baths, medications) until after the Golden Hour, breastfeeding initiation supported during the first hour with nursing or lactation assistance, and language-concordant education and interpreter support during Golden Hour. We will also join the Stanislaus Breastfeeding Coalition to provide ongoing education, collaboration, and best-practice support for the Maternal–Child Health lactation and nursing leadership teams. Population Impact: This initiative targets populations including non-English speaking and publicly insured patients, and those experiencing social, cultural or systemic barriers to breastfeeding. We estimate this will improve care for patients annually across our system. Measurable Objectives: Increase exclusive breast milk feeding at discharge to 60% from baseline across the market within 12 months. Achieve ≥90% compliance with documented Golden Hour practices for eligible mother–infant dyads within 6 months. Specific Timeframe: Q1 2026: Implicit Bias & Respectful Maternity Care: Education addressing unconscious bias in feeding recommendations and documentation to reduce disparities in exclusive breastfeeding support. Course: Intersecting Identities and Bias in Prenatal Care. Q2 2026: Initiation of Golden Hour across market. Q3 2026: Lactation Skills & Competency Validation: Annual skills-based training on latch assessment, hand expression, supplementation avoidance, and early identification of feeding challenges. Disparity Identified: Lower VBAC success rates for patients aged 30-39 compared to the reference group. Actions Planned: Implement a system-wide VBAC Support & Access Initiative based on CMQCC toolkits, establish a system-level "On-Call Laborist" model to ensure 24/7 immediate cesarean capability (anesthesia and surgical staff) is guaranteed for any patient undergoing TOLAC, removing the "safety concern" barrier often cited for vulnerable populations, and provide blinded, stratified reports to OB/GYN leads showing their TOLAC "offer rates" by patient race and language to identify and correct unconscious bias in counseling. Population Impact: This targets patients with one prior low-transverse cesarean incision. Measurable Objectives: Increase TOLAC Attempt Rate for the target demographic by 10%. Reduce percentage for VBAC failure from 40% to 30% within 18 months. Specific Timeframe: Q2 2026: Complete training for L&D nursing staff on supporting physiologic labor for TOLAC patients. Q4 2026: Review first-year data. For disparities identified in PSI-4 (death rate among surgical inpatients with serious treatable complications) and PSI-10 (pneumonia mortality), see Doctors Medical Center's plan

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

Our system defines Person-Centered Care as the respectful and responsive delivery of services, fully integrating the patient's preferences, needs, and values into every stage of treatment. We recognize effective communication and patient engagement are foundational to quality. Analysis of our stratified data, points to opportunities in ensuring critical post-discharge information is fully

understood by our highest-risk groups. We determined this clinical risk is amplified by deficits in patient education: our HCAHPS analysis showed patients who are White and aged 65-74 reported lower scores on receiving information about symptoms and health problems to look out for after leaving the hospital. This deficit in post-discharge education is a controllable factor that may contribute to higher complication and death rates.

Patient safety

Patient safety in maternal–child health is strengthened through standardized, evidence-based practices that reduce variation and ensure reliable care for every mother–infant dyad. For exclusive breastfeeding, nursing promotes patient safety by using standardized clinical pathways, Clinical Decision Support within the EHR, and consistent assessment of infant feeding adequacy, weight trends, and maternal readiness. Early identification of feeding challenges, timely lactation intervention, and clear, language-concordant education help prevent complications such as dehydration, hypoglycemia, and unplanned readmissions, while ensuring safe, equitable support for all patients regardless of language, race, or insurance status. Ⓓ

We are standardizing rapid-response triggers through our integrated Maternal Early Warning System (MEWS), ensuring physiological deterioration is met with immediate clinical escalation regardless of patient age or demographic.

Addressing patient social drivers of health

We have successfully integrated the PRAPARE screening tool into our system-wide intake process. Currently, our patients are screened for Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)—including language barriers, insurance status, health literacy, access to transportation, food security, and availability of breastfeeding resources, which all have a significant impact on maternal and infant outcomes. In Maternal–Child Health populations, unmet social needs contribute to delayed breastfeeding initiation and lower exclusive breast milk feeding rates, particularly among non-English-speaking and publicly insured patients. Addressing these factors is essential to reducing inequities and improving population-level outcomes. Nursing completes standardized SDOH screening to identify barriers early and initiate timely interventions. Patients identified with SDOH needs will receive targeted, culturally responsive support, including language-concordant education, prioritized lactation consultation, and assistance with accessing breast pumps and community resources. Nursing staff will collaborate closely with social work and case management to ensure referrals are completed, and barriers are addressed prior to discharge. Outcomes will be monitored through stratified data review to evaluate breastfeeding initiation and exclusivity rates by language and payor groups. This approach is expected to improve early initiation of breastfeeding, reduce disparities in exclusive breast milk use, and enhance maternal confidence and patient satisfaction while supporting equitable, high-quality perinatal care across the market. Currently, 100% of our patients are screened for food insecurity and housing instability. Our system has established a formal "referral loop" with community-based organizations, ensuring that if a patient flags for transportation needs, a transportation voucher is automatically offered to the patient through our social work portal.

Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

Effective treatment

Our focus is on the standardization of clinical pathways that support exclusive breastfeeding and reduce unwarranted practice variation. To ensure consistent, evidence-based care, we utilize Clinical Decision Support (CDS) tools within the EHR to guide nursing and provider practices related to early initiation, lactation support, and feeding decisions. Performance for exclusive breastfeeding is driven by adherence to California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) and national

breastfeeding guidelines, ensuring that every mother–infant dyad—regardless of insurance type, language, or race—receives the same standardized, equitable support for exclusive breast milk feeding from birth through discharge.

Care coordination

To support safe and equitable transitions of care for exclusive breastfeeding, nursing will standardize discharge and post-discharge pathways to ensure continuity of lactation support beyond the hospital stay. Outpatient lactation support availability, confirming access to breast pumps and supplies, and providing clear, language-concordant education on feeding plans and warning signs. Standardized EHR workflows and Clinical Decision Support prompts will ensure referrals, follow-up appointments, and community resources are consistently shared with all patients, reducing gaps in care and supporting sustained exclusive breastfeeding after discharge.

Access to care

Our system has achieved 100% availability of 24/7 Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) services across all clinical areas, ensuring timely access to qualified medical interpreters for patients with limited English proficiency. Interpreter use is embedded into standard workflows and is routinely monitored through compliance audits to ensure appropriate utilization during clinical encounters, informed consent, education, and care transitions. This consistent access supports clear communication, enhances patient safety, and promotes equitable, high-quality care by reducing language-related barriers that can contribute to variation in outcomes.

Methodology Guidelines

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

Y