Hospital Equity Measures Report

General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report
Year:	2024
Hospital Name:	JEROLD PHELPS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
Facility Type:	General Acute Care Hospital
Hospital HCAI ID:	106121031
Report Period:	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024
Status:	Submitted
Due Date:	11/29/2025
Last Updated:	02/23/2026
Hospital Location with Clean Water and Air:	Y
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	https://sohumhealth.org/district-publications/

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.

    3561

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	3353	3561	94.2
Spanish Language	168	3561	4.7
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	Suppressed	3561	Suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages	Suppressed	3561	Suppressed
American Sign Language	Suppressed	3561	Suppressed
Other Languages	30	3561	0.8

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

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

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

• Our hospital strategic plan identifies priority populations who currently experience health disparities.

• Our hospital strategic plan identifies healthcare equity goals and discrete action steps to achieve these goals.

• Our hospital strategic plan outlines specific resources that have been dedicated to achieving our equity goals.

• Our hospital strategic plan describes our approach for engaging key stakeholders, such as community-based organizations.

    Y

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

• Our hospital strategic plan identifies healthcare equity goals and discrete action steps to achieve these goals.

• Our hospital has training for staff in culturally sensitive collection of demographics and/or social determinant of health information.

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

Y

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

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

Y

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

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

Y

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

• Our hospital senior leadership, including chief executives and the entire hospital board of trustees, annually reviews our strategic plan for achieving health equity.

• Our hospital senior leadership, including chief executives and the entire hospital board of trustees, annually review key performance indicators stratified by demographic and/or social factors.

Y

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

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

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

26

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

64

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

40.6

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

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

Core Quality Measures for General Acute Care Hospitals

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

Patient Recommends Hospital

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

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

    Suppressed

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19

    Suppressed

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

    100

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 19

    Suppressed

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

    85.7

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	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Asian	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Black or African American	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Hispanic or Latino	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	57.1
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
White	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	71.4

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	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100
Age 50 to 64	Suppressed	Suppressed	57.1	Suppressed	100
Age 65 Years and Older	Suppressed	Suppressed	42.9	Suppressed	100

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	Suppressed	Suppressed	57.1	Suppressed	100
Male	Suppressed	Suppressed	42.9	Suppressed	100
Unknown	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100

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	Suppressed	Suppressed	80	Suppressed	71.4
Spanish Language	Suppressed	Suppressed	20	Suppressed	71.4
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Middle Eastern Languages	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
American Sign Language	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4

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?"

Suppressed

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17

Suppressed

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

100

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 17

Suppressed

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

85.7

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	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Asian	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Black or African American	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Hispanic or Latino	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	57.1
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
White	Suppressed	Suppressed	100	Suppressed	71.4

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	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100
Age 50 to 64	Suppressed	Suppressed	57.1	Suppressed	100
Age 65 Years and Older	Suppressed	Suppressed	42.9	Suppressed	100

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	Suppressed	Suppressed	57.1	Suppressed	100
Male	Suppressed	Suppressed	42.9	Suppressed	100
Unknown	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	100

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	Suppressed	Suppressed	80	Suppressed	71.4
Spanish Language	Suppressed	Suppressed	20	Suppressed	71.4
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Middle Eastern Languages	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
American Sign	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	0	Suppressed	71.4

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

0

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

Suppressed

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

0

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	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White	0	Suppressed	0

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	0	0	0
Age 18 to 34	0	0	0
Age 35 to 49	0	0	0
Age 50 to 64	0	0	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	Suppressed	0

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	0	Suppressed	0
Male	0	0	0
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	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Medicaid	0	0	0
Private	0	0	0
Self-Pay	0	0	0
Other	0	0	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	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Spanish Language	0	0	0
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	0	0
American Sign Language	0	0	0
Other/Unknown Languages	0	0	0

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	0	0	0
Straight or heterosexual	0	0	0
Bisexual	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Gender Identity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	0	0	0
Female-to-male (FTM)/ transgender male/trans man	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0
Male-to-female (MTF)/ transgender female/trans woman	0	0	0
Non-conforming gender	0	0	0
Additional gender category or other	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications

The Death Rate among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Complications is defined as the rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 surgical discharges among patients ages 18-89 years old or obstetric patients with serious treatable complications. General acute care hospitals report this measure by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The corresponding AHRQ Patient Safety Indicator is 04. For more information about this indicator, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser:
https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/PSI/V2023/TechSpecs/
PSI_04_Death_Rate_among_Surgical_Inpatients_with_Serious_Treatable_Complications.pdf

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

    NA

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

    NA

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

    NA

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

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

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

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

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

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

NA

Total number of nulliparous NTSV patients

NA

Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

NA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CMQCC Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) Rate

The CMQCC Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) Rate is defined as vaginal births per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries. General acute care hospitals report the VBAC Rate by race and/or ethnicity, maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The VBAC Rate uses the specifications of AHRQ Inpatient Quality Indicator 22. For more information, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser: https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/IQI/V2023/TechSpecs/ IQI_22_Vaginal_Birth_After_Cesarean_(VBAC)_Delivery_Rate_Uncomplicated.pdf

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate

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

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

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate

General acute care hospitals are required to report several HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rates, which are broadly defined as the percentage of hospital-level, unplanned, all-cause readmissions after admission for eligible conditions within 30 days of hospital discharge for patients aged 18 years and older. These rates are first stratified based on any eligible condition, mental health disorders, substance use disorders, co-occurring disorders, and no behavioral health diagnosis. Then, each condition-stratified hospital readmission rate is further stratified by race and/or ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. For more information on the HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate, please visit the following link by copying and pasting the URL into your web browser: https://hcai.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/HCAI-All-Cause-Readmission-Rate-Exclusions_ADA.pdf

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

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

0

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

55

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

0

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	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White	0	48	Suppressed

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 50 to 64	0	17	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	34	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	34	0
Male	0	21	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	37	0
Medicaid	0	14	0
Private	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Self-Pay	0	0	0
Other	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	53	0
Spanish Language	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	0	0
American Sign Language	0	0	0
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	0	13	0
Has a mobility disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a cognition disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a hearing disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a vision disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a self-care disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has an independent living disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	0	0	0
Straight or heterosexual	0	0	0
Bisexual	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	55	0

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	31	0
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/ trans man	0	0	0
Male	0	17	0
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/ trans woman	0	0	0
Non-conforming gender	0	0	0
Additional gender category or other	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

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

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

0

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

55

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	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White	0	48	0

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 50 to 64	0	17	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	34	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	34	0
Male	0	21	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	37	0
Medicaid	0	14	0
Private	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Self-Pay	0	0	0
Other	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	53	0
Spanish Language	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	0	0
American Sign Language	0	0	0
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	0	13	0
Has a mobility disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a cognition disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a hearing disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a vision disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a self-care disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has an independent living disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	0	0	0
Straight or heterosexual	0	0	0
Bisexual	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	55	0

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	31	0
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/ trans man	0	0	0
Male	0	17	0
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/ trans woman	0	0	0
Non-conforming gender	0	0	0
Additional gender category or other	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

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

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

0

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

55

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

0

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	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White	0	48	0

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 50 to 64	0	17	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	34	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	34	0
Male	0	21	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	37	0
Medicaid	0	14	0
Private	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Self-Pay	0	0	0
Other	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	53	0
Spanish Language	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	0	0
American Sign Language	0	0	0
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	0	13	0
Has a mobility disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a cognition disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a hearing disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a vision disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a self-care disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has an independent living disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	0	0	0
Straight or heterosexual	0	0	0
Bisexual	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	55	0

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	31	0
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/ trans man	0	0	0
Male	0	17	0
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/ trans woman	0	0	0
Non-conforming gender	0	0	0
Additional gender category or other	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

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

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

0

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

55

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	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White	0	48	0

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 50 to 64	0	17	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	34	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	34	0
Male	0	21	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	37	0
Medicaid	0	14	0
Private	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Self-Pay	0	0	0
Other	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	53	0
Spanish Language	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	0	0
American Sign Language	0	0	0
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	0	13	0
Has a mobility disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a cognition disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a hearing disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a vision disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a self-care disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has an independent living disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	0	0	0
Straight or heterosexual	0	0	0
Bisexual	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	55	0

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	31	0
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/ trans man	0	0	0
Male	0	17	0
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/ trans woman	0	0	0
Non-conforming gender	0	0	0
Additional gender category or other	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

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

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

0

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

55

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

0

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	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White	0	48	0

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 35 to 49	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Age 50 to 64	0	17	0
Age 65 Years and Older	0	34	0

Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	34	0
Male	0	21	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	0	37	0
Medicaid	0	14	0
Private	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Self-Pay	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0

Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	0	53	0
Spanish Language	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Languages	0	0	0
American Sign Language	0	0	0
Other/Unknown Languages	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability	0	13	0
Has a mobility disability	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Has a cognition disability	0	0	0
Has a hearing disability	0	0	0
Has a vision disability	0	0	0
Has a self-care disability	0	0	0
Has an independent living disability	0	0	0

Sexual Orientation	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Lesbian, gay or homosexual	0	0	0
Straight or heterosexual	0	0	0
Bisexual	0	0	0
Something else	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	55	0

Gender Identity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	0	31	0
Female-to-male (FTM)/transgender male/ trans man	0	0	0
Male	0	17	0
Male-to-female (MTF)/transgender female/ trans woman	0	0	0
Non-conforming gender	0	0	0
Additional gender category or other	0	0	0
Not disclosed	0	Suppressed	Suppressed

Health Equity Plan

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

Top 10 Disparities

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

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

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

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

Based on our review of the stratified data for this measure, our patient volumes were too small to identify any statistically meaningful or reportable disparities. Although no disparities were detected, our organization remains fully committed to proactively advancing health equity for the communities we serve. We are leveraging the findings and priorities outlined in our 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to guide local strategies aimed at improving access, care coordination, and outcomes for populations at risk for inequitable care. We will continue to monitor our internal data, apply targeted quality-improvement approaches, and collaborate with community partners to ensure that any emerging disparities are identified early and acted upon effectively.

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

Although our stratified data did not show disparities in person-centered care due to low patient volumes, we continue to strengthen the systems that support equitable experiences for all patients. A key strategy is our focus on timely follow-up (FU) after care transitions. We actively track FU measures to monitor whether patients are receiving appropriate post-visit outreach, referrals, and care coordination within recommended timeframes. This includes reviewing FU completion rates, identifying barriers such as transportation or communication challenges, and ensuring staff promptly connect patients to needed services. These efforts align with priorities identified in our 2025 CHNA and help us detect early signs of inequitable experiences even when formal disparities are not measurable.

Patient safety

Our stratified patient safety data did not reveal measurable disparities; however, we remain committed to advancing a strong culture of safety for all patients. This includes routine review of incident reports, cross-checks of follow-up activities after key safety events, and reinforcement of standardized safety practices across departments. We are also using findings from our 2025 CHNA to shape efforts around communication gaps, health literacy, and care navigation—factors that directly influence a patient's ability to remain safe before, during, and after care. Even with small volumes, these strategies help us identify potential inequities early.

Addressing patient social drivers of health

Because of limited volumes and incomplete SDOH documentation, no disparities were identified in our stratified data. Improving the completeness of SDOH screening is a current focus. We have updated internal workflows, increased staff training, and launched a Community Health Worker (CHW) program to help patients access food, housing, transportation, and behavioral health resources. Guided by priorities from our 2025 CHNA, the CHW team supports follow-through on

referrals while we work to expand SDOH data collection across our patient population.

Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

Effective treatment

Although no disparities were identified in our effective treatment measures due to small patient volumes, we continue to ensure all patients receive timely, evidence-based care. We actively track follow-up measures, including post-discharge appointments and 30-day readmission rates, to monitor treatment effectiveness and identify opportunities for improvement. Our recently implemented Community Health Worker (CHW) program supports patients in completing recommended care, coordinating follow-up, and connecting to community resources. These efforts, guided by priorities from our 2025 CHNA, help us maintain high-quality, equitable treatment and address potential gaps proactively.

Care coordination

Although no disparities were identified due to small patient volumes, we continue to strengthen care coordination to ensure patients experience seamless transitions across services. We actively track follow-up (FU) measures, including post-discharge visits, readmission rates, and completion of recommended care plans, to identify and address gaps. Our Community Health Worker (CHW) program supports patients in navigating care, completing referrals, and accessing community resources. These efforts, guided by our 2025 CHNA, help us proactively maintain high-quality, equitable, and patient-centered care coordination.

Access to care

Although no disparities were identified due to small patient volumes, as a rural Critical Access Hospital we recognize that transportation is a key barrier to care in our community. We track follow-up (FU) measures, including post-discharge appointments and readmission rates, to monitor timely access and identify potential gaps. Our Community Health Worker (CHW) program supports patients in navigating care and connecting with needed services, while our mobile clinic and mobile optometry unit bring care directly to patients who face geographic or transportation challenges. Guided by our 2025 CHNA, these strategies help ensure equitable, timely access to care across our service area.

Methodology Guidelines

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

Y