

Hospital Equity Measures Report

General Information

Report Type:	Hospital Equity Measures Report
Year:	2024
Hospital Name:	NATIVIDAD MEDICAL CENTER
Facility Type:	General Acute Care Hospital
Hospital HCAI ID:	106274043
Report Period:	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024
Status:	Submitted
Due Date:	11/29/2025
Last Updated:	11/18/2025
Hospital Location with Clean Water and Air:	Y
Hospital Web Address for Equity Report:	https://www.natividad.com

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. 68729

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	34525	68729	50.2
Spanish Language	31217	68729	45.4
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	124	68729	0.2
Middle Eastern Languages	92	68729	0.1
American Sign Language	15	68729	0
Other Languages	2756	68729	4

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 5418

Total number of patients who are admitted to a hospital inpatient stay and who are 18 years or older on the date of admission 6954

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

77.9

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

Social Driver of Health	Number of positive screenings	Rate of positive screenings (%)	Number of positive screenings who received intervention	Rate of positive screenings who received intervention (%)

Food Insecurity	338	6.2	0	
Housing Instability	646	11.9	0	
Transportation Problems	460	8.5	0	
Utility Difficulties	239	4.4	0	
Interpersonal Safety	181	3.3	0	

Core Quality Measures for General Acute Care Hospitals

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

Patient Recommends Hospital

The first HCAHPS quality measure is the percentage of patients who would recommend the hospital to friends and family. For this measure, general acute care hospitals provide the percentage of patient respondents who responded "probably yes" or "definitely yes" to whether they would recommend the hospital, the percentage of the people who responded to the survey (i.e., the response rate), and the inputs for the percentages. The percentages and inputs are stratified by race and/or ethnicity, nonmaternal 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?" 607

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 19
653

Percentage of total respondents who responded "probably yes" or "definitely yes" to HCAHPS Question 19
93

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 19
5442

Response rate, or the percentage of people who responded to HCAHPS Question 19
12

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 (%)
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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?" 562

Total number of respondents to HCAHPS Question 17
653

Percentage of respondents who responded "yes" to HCAHPS Question 17
86.1

Total number of people surveyed on HCAHPS Question 17
5442

Response rate, or the percentage of people who responded to HCAHPS Question 17
12

Table 4. Patient reports receiving information in writing about symptoms or health problems by race and/or ethnicity, nonmaternal 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 11

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 123

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

89.4

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native			

Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Age < 18			
Age 18 to 34	0	13	0
Age 35 to 49	0	16	0
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Sex assigned at birth	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			
Payer Type	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Self-Pay			
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Preferred Language	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			
Disability Status	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Does not have a disability			
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](https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/PSI/V2023/TechSpecs/PSI_04_Death_Rate_among_Surgical_Inpatients_with_Serious_Treatable_Complications.pdf)

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

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

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

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more)			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Sex assigned at birth	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			
Payer Type	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay			
Other			
Preferred Language	Number of in-hospital deaths that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Number of surgical discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria	Rate of in-hospital deaths per 1,000 hospital discharges that meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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

137

Total number of nulliparous NTSV patients

535

Rate of NTSV patients with Cesarean deliveries

0.256

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	0		
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	126	498	0.253
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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	105	433	0.242
Age 30 to 39	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	107	451	0.237
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0		
Middle Eastern Languages	0		
American Sign Language	0		
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

151

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

391

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

386.2

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

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of vaginal deliveries with previous Cesarean delivery	Total number of birth discharges with previous Cesarean delivery	Rate of vaginal delivery per 1,000 deliveries by patients with previous Cesarean deliveries (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	140	364	384.6
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	0		

White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 30 to 39	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	0		
Medicaid	135	344	392.4
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0		
Middle Eastern Languages	0		

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 568

Total number of newborn cases born in the hospital that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria 1929

Rate of newborn cases per 100 that were exclusively fed breast milk during their hospital stay and meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria 29.4

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	0		
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Hispanic or Latino	522	1827	28.6
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	324	1085	29.9
Age 30 to 39	210	717	29.3
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	485	1725	28.1
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
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	0		
Spanish Language	0		
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0		
Middle Eastern Languages	0		
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 30Day 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 209

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

3326

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

6.3

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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	154	2439	6.3
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	40	630	6.3
Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	43	1111	3.9
Age 35 to 49	48	690	7
Age 50 to 64	59	654	9
Age 65 Years and Older	59	871	6.8
Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	97	1985	4.9

Male	112	1341	8.4
Unknown			
Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	72	921	7.8
Medicaid	106	1680	6.3
Private	20	554	3.6
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	142	2233	6.4
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	17	0
Middle Eastern Languages	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	0	27	0

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

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			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

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 26

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission 401

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

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

6.5

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.

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			

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			

English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages	suppressed	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 49

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

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			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

451

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

10.9

Disability Status	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Does not have a disability			
Has a mobility disability			
Has a cognition disability			
Has a hearing disability			
Has a vision disability			
Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			
Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

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.

Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			
Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
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			

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 cooccurring disorders and were 18 years or older at time of admission 26

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			

ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Total number of patients who were admitted to the general acute care hospital and were 18 years or older at time of admission 183

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

14.2

Table 13. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate for co-occurring disorders by race and/or

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			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)

Race and/or Ethnicity

American Indian or Alaska Native

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

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

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

	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Payer Type			
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed

Private	0	14	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	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages			
Middle Eastern Languages			
American Sign Language			
Other/Unknown Languages			
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			

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			

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 108

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

2291

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

4.7

Table 14. HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate with No Behavioral Diagnosis by race and/or

Race and/or Ethnicity	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Black or African American	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Hispanic or Latino	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Middle Eastern or North African			

ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Multiracial and/or Multiethnic (two or more races)	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
White	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Age 18 to 34	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 35 to 49	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 50 to 64	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Age 65 Years and Older	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Sex assigned at birth	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Female	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Male	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Unknown			
Payer Type	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
Medicare	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Medicaid	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Private	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Self-Pay	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Preferred Language	Number of inpatient readmissions	Total number of admitted patients	Readmission rate (%)
English Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Spanish Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Asian Pacific Islander Languages	0	17	0
Middle Eastern 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			

American Sign Language	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Other/Unknown Languages	0	25	0

ethnicity, non-maternal age categories, sex, payer type, preferred language, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

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

Has a vision disability			
Has a self-care disability			
Has an independent living disability			

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

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

Health Equity Plan

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

Top 10 Disparities

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

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

Measures	Stratifications	Stratification Group	Stratification Rate	Reference Group	Reference Rate	Rate Ratio
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Age (excluding maternal measures)			18 to 34	3.9	2.3
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Expected Payor			Private	3.6	2.2
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Age (excluding maternal measures)			18 to 34	3.9	1.8
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Age (excluding maternal measures)			18 to 34	3.9	1.8
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Expected Payor			Private	3.6	1.7
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Sex Assigned at Birth			Female	4.9	1.7
CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding	Age (for maternal)			18 to 29	29.9	1
HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate	Race and/or Ethnicity			Hispanic or Latino	6.3	1

Plan to address disparities identified in the data

7 of the 8 top disparity groups at Natividad Medical Center are linked to the HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate, the focus of the Health Equity Plan. Disparities and Data

HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate

-Disparities #1, #3, & #4 (Disparity Group: Age)

- 50 – 64: 9.0: Rate Ratio (RR) 2.3
- 35 – 49: 7.0 (RR 1.8)
- 65+: 6.8 (RR 1.8)
- Reference group: 18-34, with Reference Rate: 3.9.

-Disparities #2 & #5 (Disparity Group: Payor Source)

- Medicare: 7.8 (RR 2.2)
- Medicaid: 6.3 (RR 1.7)
- Reference group: Private Insurance with Reference Rate: 3.6.

-Disparity #6 (Disparity Group: Sex Assigned at Birth)

- Sex assigned at birth: Male: 8.4 (RR 1.7): Reference Group: Female, with Reference Rate 4.9

-Disparity #8 (Disparity Group: Race/Ethnicity)

- Race/Ethnicity: White: 6.3 (RR 1.0): Reference Group: Hispanic/Latino. with Reference Rate: 6.3, no disparity.

CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding

-Disparity #7 (Disparity Group: Age)

- Age Group: 30-39: 29.3: (RR 1.0): Reference group 18-29, with Reference Rate: 29.9.

Core Measure: HCAI All-Cause Unplanned 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate (Disparity Groups #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #8):

Population Impact:

Unplanned readmissions worsen outcomes for patient health and worsen patient experience and raise costs. Reducing disparities by age, payer, and sex improve patient health and cut spending, while continued monitoring ensures racial and ethnic equity.

Measurable Objective:

#1, #3, #4: Reduce 30-day readmission rates by 1% among disparity age groups 35-49, 50-64, and 65+.

#2, and #5: Reduce 30-day readmission rates by 0.5% among disparity Expected Payor Groups Medicare & Medicaid.

6: Reduce 30-day readmission rates by 0.5% among disparity Sex Assigned at Birth-Male Groups.

#8: Maintain Equity between disparity groups Race/Ethnicity White: (Disparity Rate 6.3) and Reference Group Hispanic/Latino (Reference Rate 6.3) with RR 1.0. Interventions:

1. Person-Centered Care: Provide instructions for discharge instructions in preferred language and literacy level of each patient.
2. Patient Safety: The Unit Coordinator on each hospital unit works with the patient to schedule a follow-up visit with their provider within 7 days of discharge from the hospital.
3. SDOH: Assess each patient for any of the following social determinants of health needs to prevent readmission: 1. Food insecurity, 2. Housing instability, 3. Transportation needs, 4. Utility difficulties, and/or 5. Interpersonal safety concerns before discharge. For any patient that a need is identified, include a list of resources in their discharge document.
4. Effective Treatment: Follow-up appointment with primary care provider within 1-week post discharge.
5. Care Coordination: Ensure discharge summary is faxed to primary care provider on the following business day.
6. Access to Care: Propose expansion of clinic hours to include early morning and late evening hours. Early clinic to start at 7am Monday through Friday and be open until 8pm Monday through Thursday.

Target Date: 4Q26

Core Measure: CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding (Disparity Group #7):

CMQCC Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding for stratification Age group of 30-39 has a disparity rate of 29.3 (RR = 1.0) compared to the reference group age of 18-29 (RR = 29.9), ranking 7th among all disparity groups.

Population Impact:

Exclusive breastfeeding improves the health of infants and moms and reduces healthcare use. Providing equal breastfeeding support for all ages helps address work, recovery, and lactation challenges.

Measurable Objective: Increase the exclusive breast milk feeding rate by 1%.

Disparity Group: Age group: 30-39 Interventions:

1. Person-Centered Care: Offer personalized lactation support that considers donor milk, maternal age, birth plan, family structure, and return-to-work timeline.
2. Patient Safety: Provide consistent feeding education to reduce supplementation errors and feeding complications and offer donor milk.
3. SDOH: Assess each patient for any of the following social determinants of health needs to prevent readmission: 1. Food insecurity, 2. Housing instability, 3. Transportation needs, 4. Utility difficulties, and/or 5. Interpersonal safety concerns before discharge. For any patient that a need is identified include a link to WIC or other community lactation resources in their discharge document.
4. Effective Treatment: Ensure standardized clinical lactation protocols, offering of donor milk, and early intervention for challenges (e.g., latching issues, nipple pain, C-section recovery).
5. Care Coordination: Strengthen communication between prenatal, inpatient, and postpartum care teams. Integrate lactation plans into discharge summaries.
6. Access to Care: Propose expansion of lactation clinic hours and telehealth options to meet the scheduling needs of working mothers in this age group.

Target Date: 4Q26

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

Here at Natividad, we value each patient that trusts us with taking care of them. Natividad has made significant progress with planning the care that you, the patient receives from us. This person centered care includes the health care team members involved with your care visiting with you and involving you, the patient, in the discussion of your care. This team consists of your doctor as lead on your care team, residents that are learning how to lead care teams, case manager that arranges care after you are discharged from the hospital, social worker to help connect you with resources such as finances and counseling, dietician planning your daily food with consideration of your preferences, physical and occupational therapy to help you get stronger and also to improve you ability to bathe, dress, and eat on your own, the nurse that is caring for you, a translator to ensure that you the patient are understanding the conversation. Most importantly, the translator helps you the patient to feel comfortable asking questions or providing necessary input to your care team about what you want. We want to ensure that you are seen and heard for the person you are. The

purpose of the patient being involved in the visits with all members of their care team ensures that the plan of care that is developed is with their goals in the forefront. When patients are heard and their goals are incorporated into the care plan, they are more connected with the treatments and procedures. Most importantly, our exceptional language department at our facility ensures that all patients have access to patient-centered and culturally competent care that includes the beliefs and values of the patient. This means that the plan of care is personalized to the needs of the patient. This has had a significant positive impact on our feedback from patients.

Patient safety

Patient safety is the foundation of everything we do in healthcare. One of the most important ways we keep patients safe is through clear, timely, and effective communication. According to The Joint Commission, communication failures contribute to nearly 60% of adverse events in hospitals nationwide. These adverse events include any unexpected or unintended incidents that may negatively impact on a patient's physical, emotional, or financial well-being.

Recognizing the vital role communication plays in patient safety, our team continues to strengthen our skills through the TeamSTEPPS program (Team Strategies and Tools to Enhance Performance and Patient Safety). This nationally recognized, evidence-based program focuses on improving teamwork and communication among healthcare professionals especially during high-pressure or emergent situations.

TeamSTEPPS 3.0, the latest version of the program, was developed with input from patients, family caregivers, and healthcare experts across various care settings. It emphasizes strategies that foster collaboration, mutual respect, and shared decision-making to ensure every patient receives high quality, safe care.

In calendar year 2024, TeamSTEPPS training was provided to our Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and Emergency Department (ED) staff on October 1 and October 3, 2024. The training focused on enhancing communication during handoffs, emergencies, and multidisciplinary team interactions. By promoting standardized tools and techniques, we help ensure that critical information is accurately shared and acted upon.

Through these efforts, we continue to prioritize patient safety by fostering a culture where open communication, teamwork, and respect are at the core of every patient encounter. Our commitment is to help build and maintain a healthcare environment where every patient can feel confident that their care is safe, coordinated, and delivered by a team working seamlessly together.

Addressing patient social drivers of health

In October 2023, Natividad started to ask all patients 18 years and older in the hospital a set of questions to help identify any Health-Related Social Needs (HSRNs) that a patient might have. The following year, in 2024, Natividad began to collect this information and submit it to state and federal agencies, that in turn use it to help guide health programs/resources for communities. Work also began in that same year with a multidisciplinary group that consisted of nurses, case management, and social workers, to develop a list of resources for any patients that answered yes to anyone of the below 5 HSRNs.

1. Food Insecurity
2. Housing Instability
3. Transportation needs
4. Utility difficulties
5. Interpersonal Safety

HSRNs ask those important questions to ask each patient to check for their specific needs that are necessary to maintain a patient's health. The 5 HSRNs check to see if a patient has money to pay for the foods that are necessary for healing, if they have transportation to get to their providers, if they have a place to sleep and heal, do they have light and warmth, and are they safe from harm. The Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) are the factors at the community level that affect the health of large numbers of people. Such as living in a neighborhood with poor access to transportation (SDOH) will influence the individual having transportation to get to their appointment with their providers (HSRN).

Performance in the priority area continued

Performance across all of the following priority areas.

Effective treatment

Natividad Medical Center noticed that transfusion rates began to increase rapidly in 2021, especially among Latino and native Indigenous communities from Mexico served by the hospital. Recognizing that undergoing multiple rounds of infusions posed a barrier to treatment for patients, hospital leaders secured Medicaid coverage for single-infusion therapy courses. Natividad's obstetrics leadership team taught medical staff at eight community clinics about the negative effect of anemia, how to monitor patient's hemoglobin and iron stores, and best practices in treating iron deficiency, which often involves up to eight rounds of iron infusions.

Infusion therapy is one of the treatments used to take care of patients with anemia. Anemia is a condition in which the patient's body does not have enough healthy red blood cells to carry oxygen to all the patient's body. Sometimes when a person has the condition of anemia they can feel tired, dizzy, or lightheaded. From 2021 to 2024, the anemia rate at participating clinics fell dramatically. Received the 2025 Gage Award. The Gage Awards, named after association founder Larry Gage, honor and share successful and creative member hospital programs that improve patient care and meet community needs. The Gage Award for quality improvement recognizes activities that improve the quality of care or that mitigate threats to patient safety.

Care coordination

The County of Monterey Health System, which includes the County of Monterey Health Department and Natividad Medical Center Natividad work collaboratively to coordinate care for the underserved populations of Monterey County. The Natividad Medical Center Radiology & Mammography Department and the Monterey County Health Department improved the coordination of care with patients with referrals for mammograms to schedule them timelier.

All Mammography referrals from the County of Monterey Health Department to The Natividad Medical Center Radiology & Mammography Department are processed within 48 hours. Significant improvements were made in multiple steps that included scheduling and follow-up communications across the entire process.

Access to care

The County of Monterey Health System, which includes the County of Monterey Health Department and Natividad Medical Center, works collaboratively to coordinate care for the underserved populations of Monterey County. The Natividad Medical Center Physical Therapy (PT) and

Occupational Therapy (OT) Department and the Monterey County Health Department improved the coordination of care with patients with substantial improvement in the PT/OT scheduling process and patient appointment availability.

The Natividad Medical Center OT/PT department increased patient appointment availability with earlier appointment slots and increased resources to care for patients with the additional appointment slots. OT added 60 appointment slots and PT added 50 appointment slots. The major improvements were expanded EHR access to view notes and status of appointments, new methods of order transmission, and tracking of appointments.

Methodology Guidelines

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

Y