

# Expanding Equity in MI Health Link

Years 2017, 2018, 2020





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# Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Background	3
Methods	5
Across Years	9
2017	22
Adult Access to Care 20-44	23
Adult Access to Care 45-64	24
Adult Access to Care 65+	25
Adult Access to Care Total	26
Antidepression Medication Management- Acute Phase Treatment	27
Breast Cancer Screening	28
Controlling High Blood Pressure	29
Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam	
Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%	
Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control	
Colorectal Cancer Screening	
Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days	
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64	35
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+	
Transition of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge	
Annual Dental Visit	
2018	
Adult Access to Care 20-44	40
Adult Access to Care 45-64	41
Adult Access to Care 65+	42
Adult Access to Care Total	43
Antidepression Medication Management- Acute Phase Treatment	44
Breast Cancer Screening	45
Controlling High Blood Pressure	46
Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam	47
Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%	48
Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control	49

Colorectal Cancer Screening	50
Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days	51
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64	52
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+	53
Transition of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge	54
Annual Dental Visit	55
2020	56
Adult Access to Care 20-44	56
Adult Access to Care 45-64	58
Adult Access to Care 65+	59
Adult Access to Care Total	60
Antidepression Medication Management- Acute Phase Treatment	61
Breast Cancer Screening	62
Controlling High Blood Pressure	63
Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam	64
Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%	65
Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control	66
Colorectal Cancer Screening	67
Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days	68
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64	69
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+	70
Transition of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge	71
Annual Dental Visit	72

Every effort has been taken to make this content accessible for all readers. If you have any challenges with being able to read and process this report please contact Alison Benoit, Policy & Engagement Manager, at <u>abenoit@mphi.org</u>.

# Introduction

It's not enough to improve average health care quality in the U.S As the CMS Equity Plan lays out, we must identify gaps in quality of care at all levels of the health care system to address disparities.<sup>1</sup>

#### -Cara James (former Director of the CMS OMH)

Racial and ethnic disparities in healthcare and health outcomes exist in both publicly and privately funded health programs. Racial and ethnic minority populations experience worse outcomes than the general population for almost every health condition. Analysis in the 2018 report "The Business Case for Racial Equity: Michigan" from the Kellogg Foundation estimates that disparities in health in Michigan represent \$2.2 billion in excess medical care costs, \$1.9 billion in untapped productivity, and 140,000 lost life years associated with premature death per year. By 2050, 40% of the workforce and consumers in Michigan will be people of color, eliminating health disparities by 2050 would reduce the need for \$2.5 billion in medical care costs, reduce lost productivity by \$2.6 billion, and save 170,000 life years. Achieving health equity will require eliminating gaps in access to health care, the quality of care, and, most importantly, the social and environmental determinants of health.<sup>2</sup>

This commitment to identifying and reducing disparities is also codified in federal and state law. Michigan Medicaid is required to monitor the quality and appropriateness of the healthcare services delivered by the participating managed care organization.<sup>3</sup> Both federal and state laws address the need to reduce racial/ethnic disparities in healthcare and outcomes. Federal regulations require managed care organizations to provide services "in a culturally competent manner to all enrollees, including those with limited English proficiency and diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds."<sup>4</sup> The Affordable Care Act (ACA) includes language that prohibits discrimination under any health program or activity that is receiving federal financial assistance.<sup>5</sup> The ACA also includes improved federal data collection efforts by ensuring that federal health care programs collect and report data on race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.<sup>6</sup> The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) recently published regulations that require state Medicaid agencies to report on a specific set of quality measures, including stratifications by race/ethnicity, among other demographic groups.

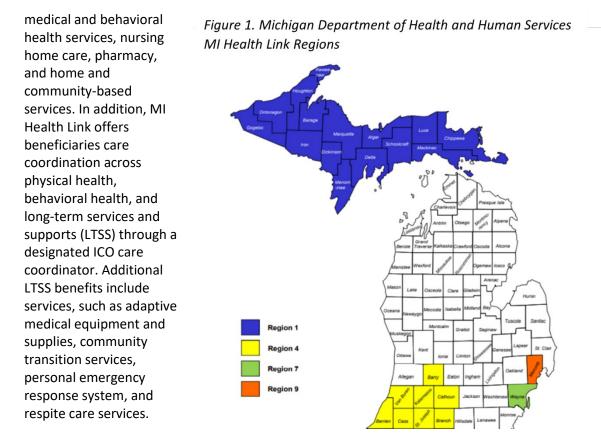
On a state level, Michigan Public Act 653 of 2006 directs the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) to develop strategies to reduce racial and ethnic disparities, including the compilation of racial and ethnic specific data including, but not limited to, morbidity and mortality.<sup>7</sup> The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services included Racial Equity in its vision and identified it as a key goal in the new <u>Strategic Plan for 2023-2027</u>. At the request of the Behavioral and Physical Health and Aging Services Administration (BPHASA), the Michigan Public Health Institute is providing support, technical assistance, and consultation to the Integrated Care Division, MI Health Link (MHL) program for Medicaid-Medicare dual eligible beneficiaries to assess equity in the MHL program.

# Background

#### MI Health Link

MI Health Link is a joint Medicare and Medicaid demonstration designed to integrate care for individuals in Michigan who have both Medicare and Medicaid. Beneficiaries participating in MI Health Link will

receive both Medicare and Medicaid coverage, including Part D prescription drugs, through new managed care entities called Integrated Care Organizations (ICOs). ICOs will partner with existing Prepaid Inpatient Health Plans (PIHPs) to serve individuals who receive Medicare and Medicaid-funded behavioral health services. MI Health Link will be jointly administered by the federal Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH), the Michigan State Medicaid Agency. Beneficiaries in MI Health Link will have access to a broad range of



The MI Health Link program contracted with seven integrated care organizations (ICOs). These ICOs were responsible for the provision of services to MI Health Link members. Please note, in 2021, Michigan Complete Health merged with Meridian Complete. While there are seven plans represented in this report, all future reports will include data from six separate plans.

ICO	Regions Served	Counties Served
Aetna Better Health Premier Plan	Regions 4,7, and 9	Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass,
(Aetna Better Health of Michigan)		Kalamazoo, Macomb, St. Joseph, Van
(AET)		Buren, Wayne
AmeriHealth Caritas VIP Care Plus	Regions 7, 9	Macomb, Wayne
(AmeriHealth Caritas) (AMI)		
HAP Empowered MI Health Link	Regions 7, 9	Macomb, Wayne
(Hap Empowered) (HAP)		

ICO	Regions Served	Counties Served
MeridianComplete (Meridian	Region 4	Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass,
Health Plan) (Meridian)		Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Van Buren
Michigan Complete Health	Region 7, 9	Macomb, Wayne
(Medicare-Medicaid Plan) (MCH)		
Molina Dual Options MI Health Link	Region 7,9	Macomb, Wayne
(Molina Healthcare of Michigan)		
(Molina)		
Upper Peninsula Health Plan MI	Region 1	Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta,
Health Link (Upper Peninsula		Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron,
Health Plan) (UPHP)		Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac,
		Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon,
		Schoolcraft,

#### Focus on Disparities

Disparities identification and reduction have been priorities for Michigan Medicaid for decades. In 2005, Michigan Medicaid participated in the Center for Health Care Strategies' Practice Size Exploratory Project where racial/ethnic disparities in several measures were identified by Medicaid Health Plans, and by provider. Results were disseminated to MHPs and to providers for their information. In 2008, Michigan Medicaid was awarded a grant by the Center for Health Care Strategies (funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) to participate in the three year, Reducing Disparities at the Practice Site Project. This project focused on six high volume Medicaid practices in Detroit/Wayne County and facilitated the introduction of the Patient Centered Medical Home into the practice, with an emphasis on tracking disparities in diabetes measures. Between 2008 and 2010, MHPs were required to conduct an annual Performance Improvement Project (PIP) specifically aimed at reducing an identified disparity in one of their quality measures. Beginning in 2010, the Medicaid Health Equity Project was the next step in the state's strategy to identify and reduce health disparities in Medicaid. A set of initial measures was agreed upon, specifications were developed, and a statewide aggregate report has been published every year since that time.

In 2021, BPHASA leadership reached out to MPHI for assistance in expanding efforts to measure and reduce disparities in specific program areas. An initial set of measures was determined, and specifications were developed. All ICOs submitted performance data for the identified measures for three calendar years: 2017, 2018, and 2020, stratified by race/ethnicity. This report, Expanding Equity in MI Health Link, is the first effort to measure quality of care by race/ethnicity for MHL beneficiaries. It aggregates data from each Integrated Care Organization (ICO) and establishes statewide rates for all racial/ethnic populations enrolled in the program. The goal of the project is to continue to improve quality in the MHL program while decreasing overall disparities that may be present.

# Methods

ICOs submit audited HEDIS data to CMS for each measure that pertains to covered benefits for the Medicaid-Medicare Program. CMS forwards these plan specific data to MDHHS, including overall numerators and denominators. ICOs are provided a blank template to ensure consistency across all plan

submissions. ICOs used their audited HEDIS data to draw the initial numbers (total numerators and denominators) and total numbers by race/ethnicity for each measure. All template totals match totals reported in the HEDIS Interactive Data Submission System. Table 2 lists all sixteen measures included in this report. Race/ethnicity data are taken from program enrollment forms, which use self-identification to determine race and ethnicity, and from any other source the ICO has in place to collect this information. This includes care management records, assessments, and other documents. The enrollment information is shared with ICOs on the monthly eligibility file that transmits the new members assigned to each plan. ICOs may also have supplementary systems in place to acquire and store this information (i.e., retrieving it from Electronic Medical Records systems in their provider network). Measures were stratified for the following racial populations: Asian American, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander, African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, White and one ethnicity: Hispanic. Any reference to Hispanic was categorized into the Hispanic population and the numbers represented by the racial categories were non-Hispanic. Unknown and declined have been combined throughout the report. Other race/ethnicity and/or multiracial populations have been categorized as some other race due to the inconsistent use of this category across ICOs. All HEDIS measures were calculated in accordance with specifications provided by the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).<sup>8</sup>

One additional measure, annual dental visit (ADV) is not a HEDIS measure but uses a standard specification across all ICOs.

The White population served as the reference population for all comparisons in this report because the White population is not exposed to racial/ethnic discrimination, any disparities from this population rate can be an indicator of the health effects of discrimination and racism. In this report, two rates were declared significantly different if their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) did not overlap, and significantly the same if their CIs overlap. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated using the following formula:

$$p \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$$

p = proportion of the eligible population (denominator) who received the service (numerator)n= number of people in the eligible population (denominator)

Pairwise disparities were measured between the non-white population of interest and the reference population, and were calculated on the absolute and relative scales using the following formulas:

Absolute Disparity (diff) = Non-White Estimate – Reference Estimate Relative Disparity (ratio) = Non-White Estimate / Reference Estimate

Data were considered insufficient for analysis, and results were suppressed if: the numerator (those who received services) was less than 5 and/or the denominator (the population under consideration) was less than 30. Please note on all graphs, only those categories fulfilling the above requirements will appear. Further, we recommend exercising caution when interpreting results with denominators less than 100.

#### Table 2. List of Measures Used

Measures	Abbreviation
Adult Access to Care 20-44	AAP2044
Adult Access to Care 45-64	AAP4564
Adult Access to Care 65+	AAP65+
Adult Access to Care Total	AAPTOT
Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase	AMM
Treatment	
Breast Cancer Screenings	BCS
Controlling High Blood Pressure	СВР
Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam	CDCEye
Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%	CDCControl
Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control	CDCPoorControl
Colorectal Cancer Screening	COL
Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness	FUH
within 30 Days	
Plan All-Cause Readmission- Observed Readmissions	PCR1864
18-64	
Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions	PCR65+
65+	
Transitions of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-	TRC
Discharge	
Annual Dental Visit	ADV

#### Brief descriptions of each measure are below:

Adult Access to Care: The percentage of members 20 years of age and older who had an ambulatory or preventive care visit. The organization reports three separate percentages for each product line. Rates are reported for each of the following age ranges; 20-44, 45-64, 65+, total (all other groups combined).

Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase Treatment: Assesses adults 18 years of age and older with a diagnosis of major depression who were newly treated with antidepressant medication and remained on their antidepressant medications. Effective Acute Phase Treatment: Adults who remained on an antidepressant medication for at least 84 days (12 weeks).

Breast Cancer Screening: The percentage of women 50–74 years of age who had at least one mammogram to screen for breast cancer in the past two years

Controlling High Blood Pressure: Assesses adults 18–85 years of age who had a diagnosis of hypertension and whose blood pressure was adequately controlled (<140/90 mm Hg).

Comprehensive Diabetes Care: Assesses adults 18–75 years of age with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) who had each of the following:

- HbA1c poor control (>9.0%).
- HbA1c control (<8.0%).

• Eye exam (retinal) performed.

Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness within 30 Days: Assesses the percentage of inpatient discharges for a diagnosis of mental illness or intentional self-harm among patients aged 6 years and older that resulted in follow-up care with a mental health provider within 30 days

Plan All-Cause Readmission—Observed Readmissions: Assesses the rate of adult acute inpatient and observation stays that were followed by an unplanned acute readmission for any diagnosis within 30 days after discharge. Two age groups are reported (18-64 and 65+)

Transitions of Care—Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge: Assesses key points of transition for Medicare beneficiaries 18 years of age and older after discharge from an inpatient facility. Medication reconciliation on the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge

Racial/ Ethnic Groups	Percentage of MI Health Link Population
White	47.50%
Black or African American	39.88%
Hispanic**	1.42%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.56%
Asian	2.34%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.14%
Unknown/Declined	7.96%

Table 3. Racial/Ethnic Characteristics of Michigan MI Health Link Population

\*\*Sometime in the late spring / early summer of 2021, a change was made to the Bridges/CHAMPS demographic data interface. This change had a profound impact on the measure reporting results when the results are stratified by race, especially for the Hispanic population. Temporary changes were implemented, please exercise caution when reviewing these data. A long-term fix has been implemented and will be applied in future reports.

Racial/ Ethnic Groups	Health Plan						
	Aetna	AmeriHealth	НАР	MCH	Meridian	Molina	UPHP
White	45.8%	42.2%	40.5%	40%	70.71%	37.49%	93.19%
Black or African	45.3%	50%	45.5%	49.08%	20.87%	51.14%	0.42%
American							
Hispanic		0.1%	2.1%	1.6%	2.52%	2.44%	0.38%
American Indian and	0.37%	0.3%	0.2%	0.11%	0.36%	0.27%	2.96%
Alaskan Native							
Asian	2.03%	3.4%	3.2%	2.17%	1.33%	3.21%	0.53%
Native Hawaiian and	0.04%	0.1%	0.2%	0.05%	0.13%		0.06%
Other Pacific Islander							
Some Other Race							2.45%
Unknown/Declined	5.1%	3.9%	8.3%	6.99%	4.08%	5.46%	

Table 4. Racial/Ethnic Characteristics of Michigan MI Health Link Population by Health Plan

\*Data based on 2021 enrollment

# Trends Across Years

This report combines analysis from the years of 2017, 2018, and 2020 for sixteen different measures of access to care. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic creating significant challenges and safety concerns regarding data collection for the HEDIS Set measures, the Interim Final Rule with comment period (IFC) eliminated the requirement for Medicare health plans to submit HEDIS 2020 data covering the 2019 measurement year. When looking at these measures across time, it is notable that while overall disparities across racial groups have not decreased, most measures are seeing a decrease in the size of disparity (see Figure 2). While the size of disparities is decreasing it may, however, be due to an overall dip in quality for some measures.

- When looking at the Black/African American population, 14 measures saw a decrease in the size of disparity present, however 2 measures saw an increase in disparity namely that of the Adult Access to Care 45-64 and the Breast Cancer Screening measure; however, it should be noted that the increase in disparity for the breast cancer screening is not significant across any of the three years when compared to the white reference population.
- The American Indian/Alaskan Native population saw an increase the disparity present in the Adult Medication Management measure whereas, they continue to outperform the white reference population in the Adult Dental Visit measure.
- The Asian population saw an increase in the following disparities: Adult Access to Care, Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control, and Transitions of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge.
- The Hispanic population saw an increase in the following disparities: Breast Cancer Screening, Controlling High Blood Pressure, Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control, and Transitions of Care.

Race/ Ethnicity		/African erican	Indi Alas	rican ian/ skan tive	Asi	ian	Hawa Ot Pac	tive iian or her cific nder	Hisp	anic	Ot	ther
	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020
Better	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Worse	15	13	0	4	8	8	1	1	10	6	2	3
No Change	0	1	1	5	3	4	2	1	2	6	0	0
Total* Measures Available	16	16	2	9	13	13	3	2	12	13	2	3

Figure 2. Between 2017 and 2020, did the number of disparities for selected ethnic and racial groups get better or worse compared to the white reference population?

\*Total Measures Available differs for racial/ethnic groups and by year depending on the number of people in the program and how many qualify for each measure.

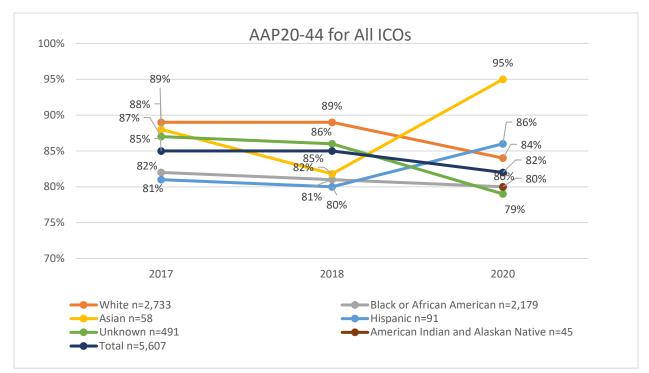
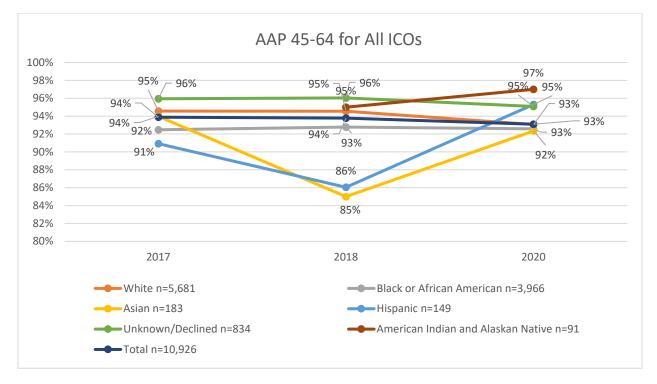


Figure 3. Adult Access to Care 20-44 for all ICOs 2017-2020

Figure 4. Adult Access to Care 45-64 for all ICOs 2017-2020



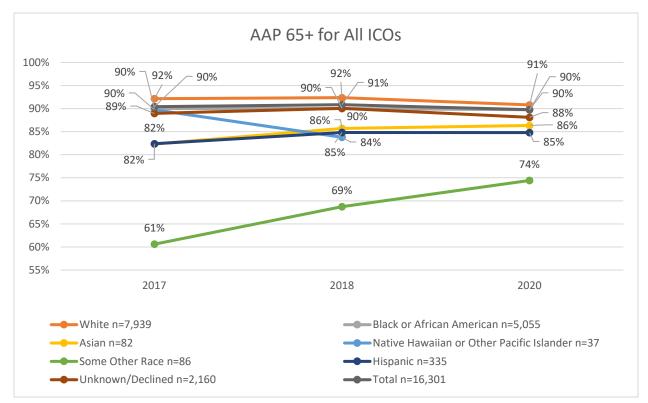
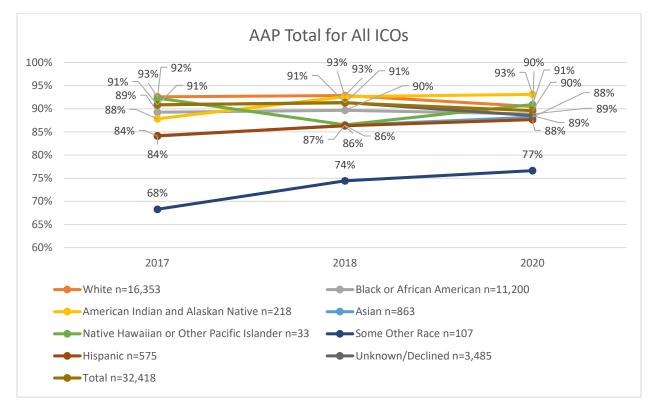
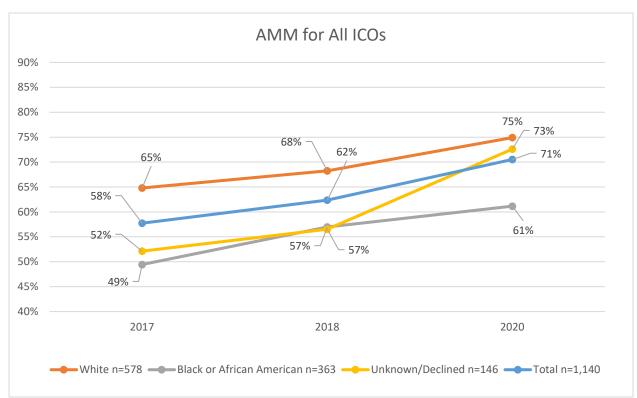


Figure 5. Adult Access to Care 65+ for all ICOs 2017-2020

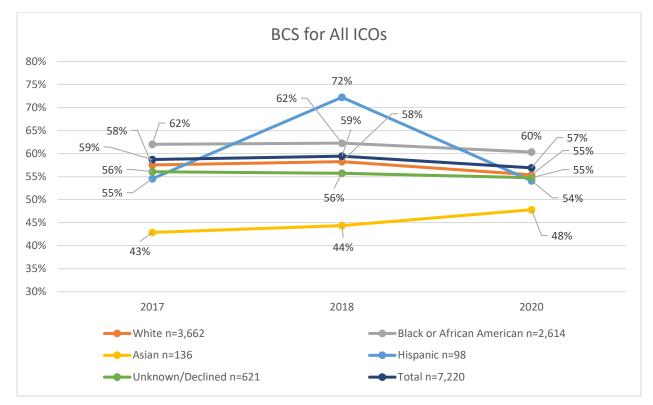
Figure 6. Adult Access to Care Total for all ICOs 2017-2020





*Figure 7. Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase Treatment for all ICOs 2017-2020* 

Figure 8. Breast Cancer Screenings for all ICOs 2017-2020



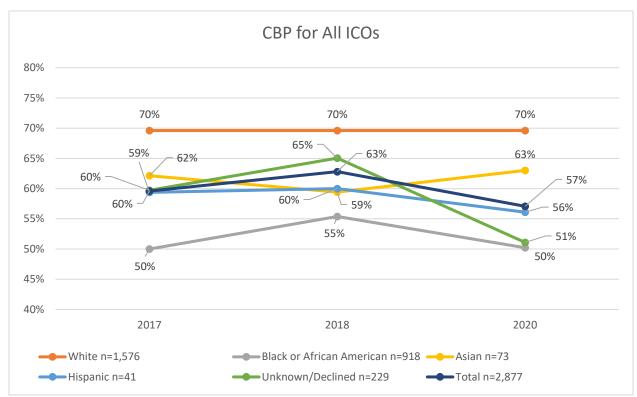
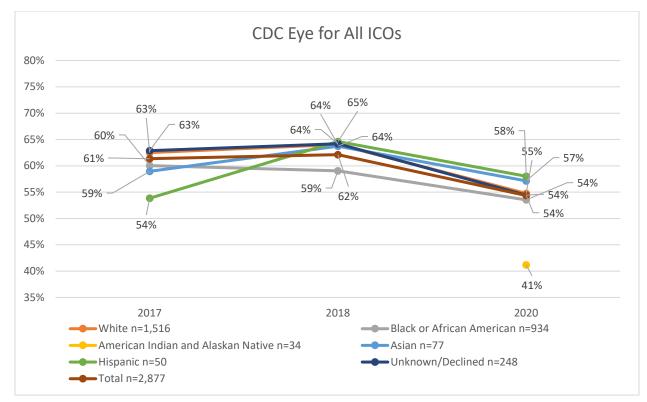


Figure 9. Controlling High Blood pressure for all ICOs 2017-2020

Figure 10. Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam for all ICOs 2017-2020



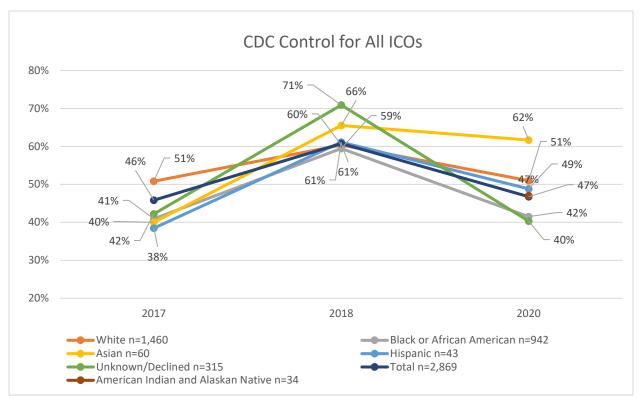
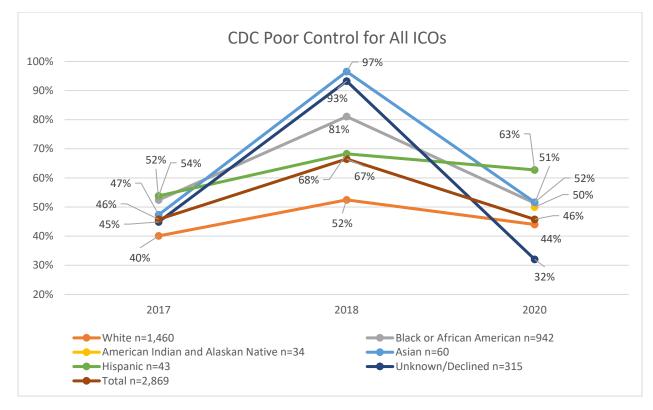


Figure 11. Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8% for all ICOs 2017-2020

Figure 12. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control for all ICOs 2017-2020



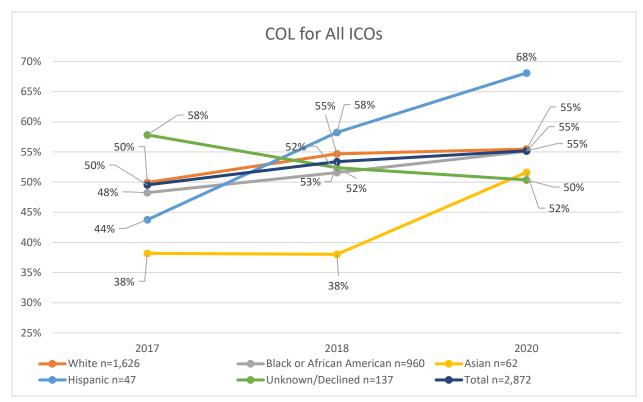
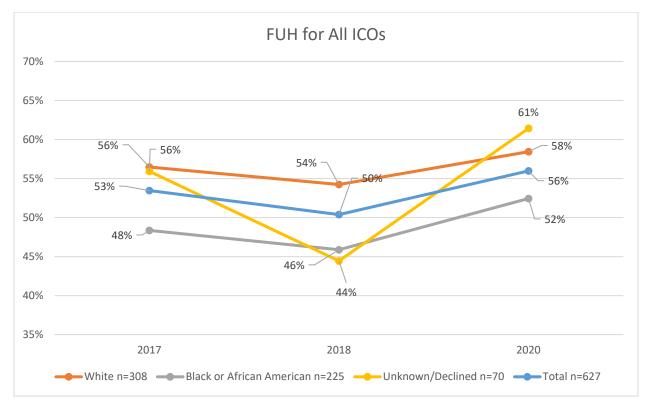


Figure 13. Colorectal Cancer Screening for all ICOs 2017-2020

Figure 14. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness within 30 Days for all ICOs 2017-2020



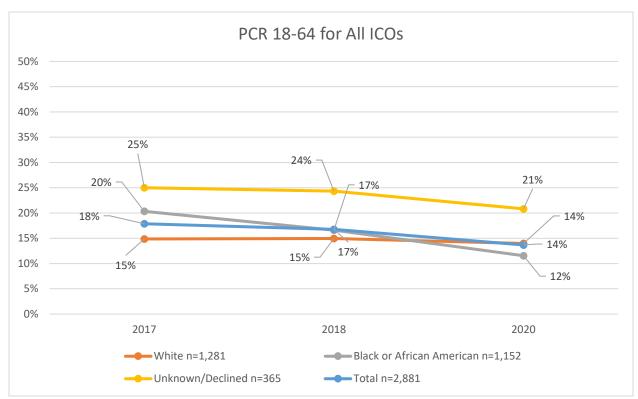
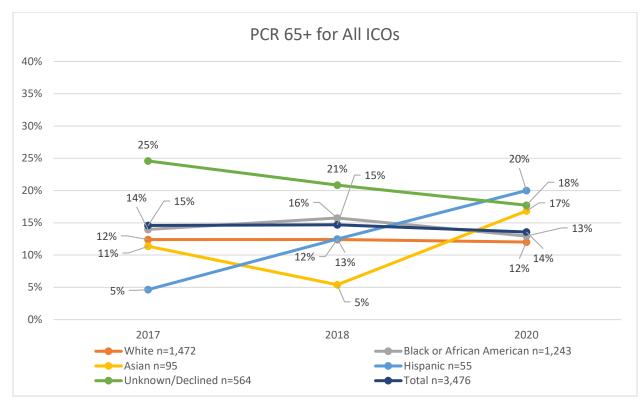


Figure 15. Plan All-Cause Readmission- Observed Readmissions 18-64 for all ICOs 2017-2020

Figure 16. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ for all ICOs 2017-2020



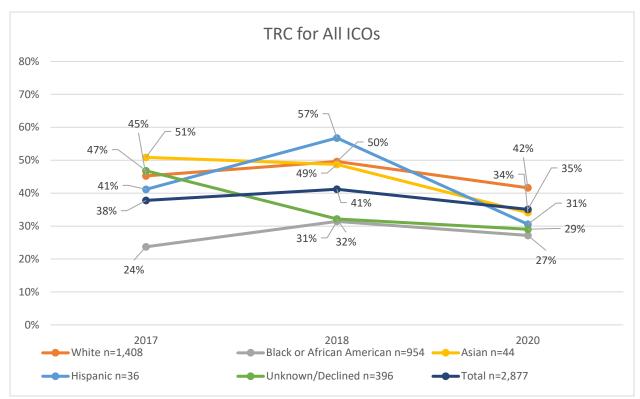
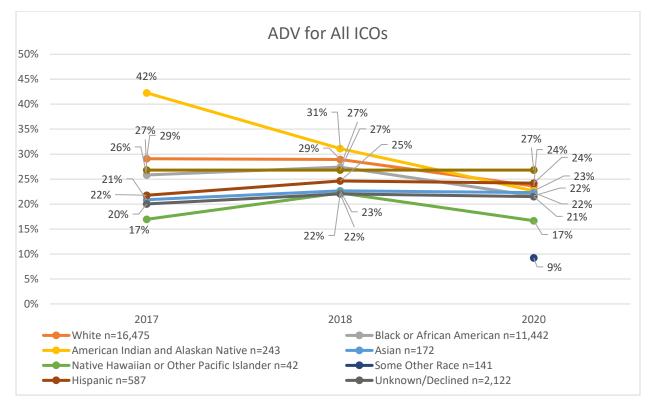


Figure 17. Transitions of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge for all ICOs 2017-2020

Figure 18. Annual Dental Visit for all ICOs 2017-2020



#### Table 5. White Rates 2017-2020

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044	88.6%	88.7%	84.3%
AAP4564	92.6%	94.6%	93.1%
AAP65+	92.2%	92.4%	90.8%
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	92.6%	92.9%	90.5%
AMM	64.8%	68.2%	74.9%
BCS	57.5%	58.2%	55.4%
СВР	69.6%	69.6%	69.6%
CDCEye	62.5%	64%	54.7%
CDCControl	50.8%	47.9%	51%
CDCPoorControl	40.1%	52.5%	44%
COL	49.9%	54.7%	55.5%
FUH	56.5%	54.2%	58.4%
PCR1864	14.9%	15%	14%
PCR65+	12.4%	12.4%	12%
TRC	45.2%	49.6%	41.6%
ADV	29.1%	28.9%	23.6%

### Table 6. Black/African American Rates 2017-2020

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044	81.7%	81%	80.1%
AAP4564	92.5%	92.8%	92.6%
AAP65+	90%	90%	89.8%
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	89.3%	89.7%	88.9%
AMM	49.4%	57%	61.2%
BCS	62%	62.3%	60.3%
СВР	50%	55.4%	50.2%
CDCEye	60%	59.1%	53.5%
CDCControl	40.9%	39.6%	41.5%
CDCPoorControl	52.4%	81.1%	51.4%
COL	48.2%	51.6%	55.1%
FUH	48.3%	45.9%	52.4%
PCR1864	20.3%	16.6%	11.5%
PCR65+	14%	15.7%	13%
TRC	23.7%	31.4%	27.1%
ADV	25.8%	27.4%	21.6%

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044			80%
AAP4564		95.8%	97.8%
AAP65+			95.1%
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	87.8%	92.6%	93.1%
AMM			
BCS			53%
СВР			
CDCEye			41.2%
CDCControl			47.1%
CDCPoorControl			50%
COL			
FUH			
PCR1864			
PCR65+			
TRC			
ADV	42.3%	31.1%	22.6%

Table 7. American Indian/Alaskan Native Rates 2017-2020

-- = Not available due to small number

Table 8. Asian Rates 2017-2020

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044	88.4%	81.8%	94.8%
AAP4564	94.0%	85%	92.3%
AAP65+	82.3%	85.7%	86.3%
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	84.1%	86.4%	88.2%
AMM			
BCS	42.9%	44.3%	47.8%
СВР	62.1%	59.4%	63%
CDCEye	58.9%	63.7%	57.1%
CDCControl	40%	37.3%	61.7%
CDCPoorControl	47.4%	96.6%	51.7%
COL	38.2%	38%	51.6%
FUH			
PCR1864			
PCR65+	11.4%		16.8%
TRC	50.9%	48.7%	34.1%
ADV	20.9%	22.6%	22.3%

-- = Not available due to small number

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044			
AAP4564			
AAP65+	89.7%	83.8%	
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	92.3%	86.5%	90.9%
AMM			
BCS			
СВР			
CDCEye			
CDCControl			
CDCPoorControl			
COL			
FUH			
PCR1864			
PCR65+			
TRC			
ADV	16.9%	22.2%	16.7%

Table 9. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander Rates 2017-2020

-- = Not available due to small number

Table 10. Some Other Race Rates 2017-2020

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044			
AAP4564			
AAP65+	60.6%	68.8%	74.4%
AAPTOT	68.3%	74.4%	76.6%
AMM			
BCS			
СВР			
CDCEye			
CDCControl			
CDCPoorControl			
COL			
FUH			
PCR1864			
PCR65+			
TRC			
ADV			9.2%

-- = Not available due to small number

# Table 11. Hispanic Rates 2017-2020

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044	80.8%	80.3%	85.7%
AAP4564	90.9%	86%	95.3%
AAP65+	82.4%	84.8%	84.8%
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	84.2%	86.3%	87.7%
AMM			
BCS	66%	72.2%	54.1%
СВР	59.4%	60%	56.1%
CDCEye	53.8%	64.6%	58%
CDCControl	38.5%	33.8%	48.8%
CDCPoorControl	53.8%	68.3%	62.8%
COL	43.8%	58.2%	68.1%
FUH			
PCR1864			
PCR65+	4.7%		20%
TRC	41.2%	56.8%	30.6%
ADV	21.8%	24.6%	24.2%

-- = Not available due to small number

Table 12. Total Rates 2017-2020

Measure	2017	2018	2020
AAP2044	85.4%	85.1%	82.3%
AAP4564	93.9%	93.8%	93.1%
AAP65+	90.4%	90.8%	89.8%
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	90.9%	91.3%	89.6%
AMM	57.7%	62.4%	70.5%
BCS	58.7%	59.4%	56.9%
СВР	59.6%	62.8%	57.1%
CDCEye	61.3%	62.1%	54.4%
CDCControl	45.8%	43.6%	46.7%
CDCPoorControl	45.8%	66.5%	45.8%
COL	49.5%	53.4%	55.2%
FUH	53.5%	50.4%	56%
PCR1864	17.9%	16.8%	13.7%
PCR65+	14.6%	14.7%	13.6%
TRC	37.8%	41.2%	35.1%
ADV	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%

-- = Not available due to small number

# The following section details results from each individual study year.

# 2017

When examining the data for 2017, it is clear that there are significant disparities present between the white reference population and that of the Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic populations. There are a total of 36 measures in which the reference population is performing statistically significantly better than that of other groups. Specifically, when looking at the three diabetes control measures, it is clear that the comparison populations are performing worse than that of the white population. It should be noted that there are 4 instances of the comparison populations performing above the white reference population indicating there is no disparity present. Additionally, there are 8 instances in which there is no statistical difference between the rates in the white reference population and that of the comparison populations.

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic
AAP2044	Reference	Below		NS			Below
AAP4564	Reference	Below		NS			NS
AAP65+	Reference	Below		Below	NS	Below	Below
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	Reference	Below	NS	Below	NS	Below	Below
AMM	Reference	Below					
BCS	Reference	Above		Below			Below
СВР	Reference	Below		NS			Below
CDCEye	Reference	Below		Below			Below
CDCControl	Reference	Below		Below			Below
CDCPoorControl	Reference	Above*		Above*			NS
COL	Reference	Below		Below			Below
FUH	Reference	Below					
PCR1864	Reference	Above*					
PCR65+	Reference	Above*		Below*			
TRC	Reference	Below		Above			Below
ADV	Reference	Below	Above	Below	Below		Below

#### Table 13. 2017 Summary Table- Difference from Reference (White)

Above = Rate is significantly higher than the reference

Below= Rate is significantly lower than the reference

NS= Not significantly different from the reference

-- = Not available due to small number

\*Please note, for CDCPoorControl, PCR1864, and PCR65+ lower performance on this measure is seen as more favorable, as it indicates the number of people who are not "in control" of their diabetes management.

### Adult Access to Care 20-44

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	2,506	2,830	88.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	2,045	2,502	81.7%	-6.8%	0.92	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	38	43	88.4%	-0.2%	1	NS
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	42	52	80.8%	-7.8%	0.91	Below
Unknown/Declined	407	468	87.0%	-1.6%	0.98	NS
Total	5,060	5,923	85.4%	-3.1%	0.96	Below

Table 14. Adult Access to Care 20-44 by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

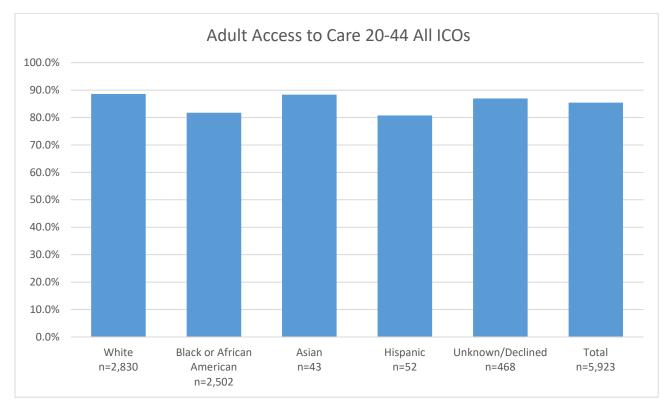


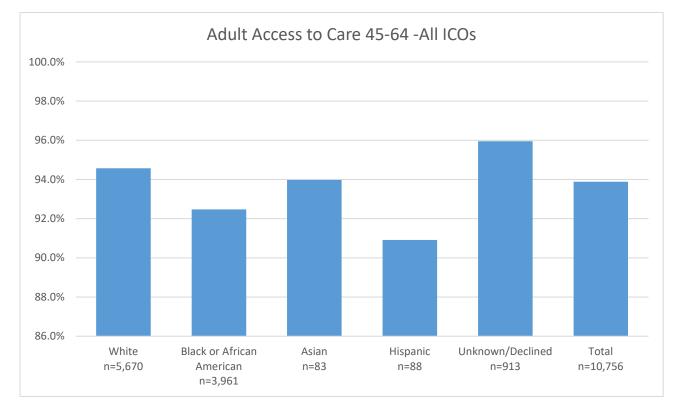
Figure 19. Adult Access to Care 20-44 by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

## Adult Access to Care 45-64

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	5,362	5 <i>,</i> 670	94.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	3,663	3,961	92.5%	-2.1%	0.98	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	78	83	94.0%	-0.6%	0.99	NS
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	80	88	90.9%	-3.7%	0.96	NS
Unknown/Declined	876	913	95.9%	1.4%	1.01	NS
Total	10,098	10,756	93.9%	-0.7%	0.99	Below

Table 15. Adult Access to Care 45-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number



#### Figure 20. Adult Access to Care 45-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

#### Adult Access to Care 65+

Table 16. Adult Access to Care 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	6,128	6,650	92.2%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	4,057	4,507	90.0%	-2.3%	0.98	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	447	543	82.3%	-9.8%	0.89	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	35	39	89.7%	-2.4%	0.97	NS
Other	20	33	60.6%	-33.5%	0.66	Below
Hispanic	201	244	82.4%	-9.8%	0.89	Below
Unknown/Declined	1391	1,564	88.9%	-3.2%	0.96	Below
Total	12,302	13,605	90.4%	-1.7%	0.98	Below

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

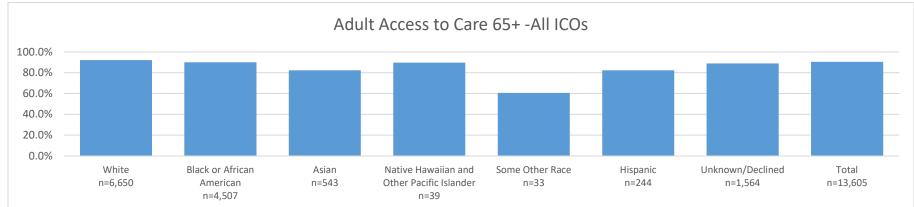


Figure 21. Adult Access to Care 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

#### Adult Access to Care Total

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff				
\A/h:ta	44460	45 200	02.6%	D . (				

Table 17. Adult Access to Care Total by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

		2 011				
White	14,163	15,300	92.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	9,920	11,113	89.3%	-3.3%	0.96	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native	65	74	87.8%	-4.7%	0.95	NS
Asian	576	685	84.1%	-8.5%	0.91	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	48	52	92.3%	-0.26%	1	NS
Other	28	41	68.3%	-24.3%	0.74	Below
Hispanic	330	392	84.2%	-8.4%	0.91	Below
Unknown/Declined	2674	2,943	90.9%	-1.7%	0.98	Below
Total	27,804	30,600	90.9%	-1.7%	0.98	Below

Ratio

From White

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

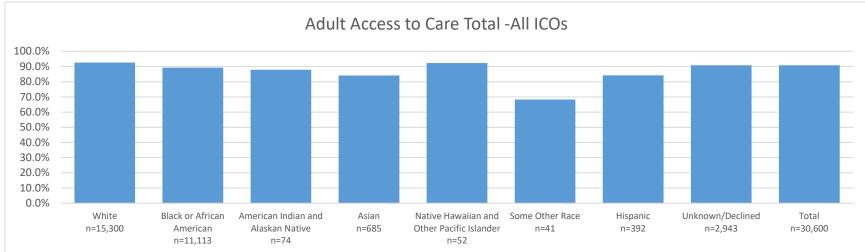
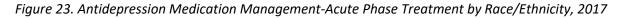


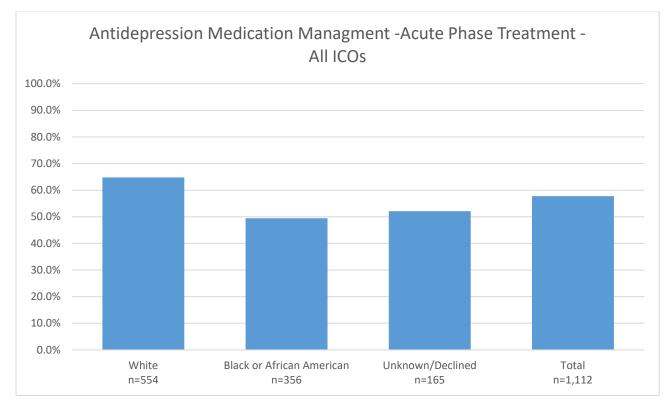
Figure 22. Adult Access to Care Total by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

#### Antidepression Medication Management- Acute Phase Treatment

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	359	554	64.8%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	176	356	49.4%	-15.4%	0.76	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian						
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	86	165	52.1%	-12.7%	0.80	Below
Total	642	1,112	57.7%	-7.1%	0.89	Below

Table 18. Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase Treatment by Race/Ethnicity, 2017



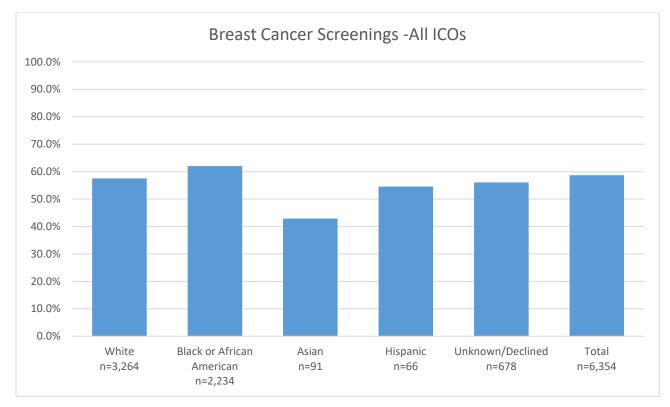


#### Breast Cancer Screening

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	1,877	3,264	57.5%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	1,385	2,234	62.0%	4.5%	1.08	Above
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	39	91	42.9%	-14.6%	0.75	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	36	66	54.5%	-3%	0.95	Below
Unknown/Declined	380	678	56.0%	-1.5%	0.97	Below
Total	3,730	6,354	58.7%	1.2%	1.02	Above

Table 19. Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Figure 24. Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

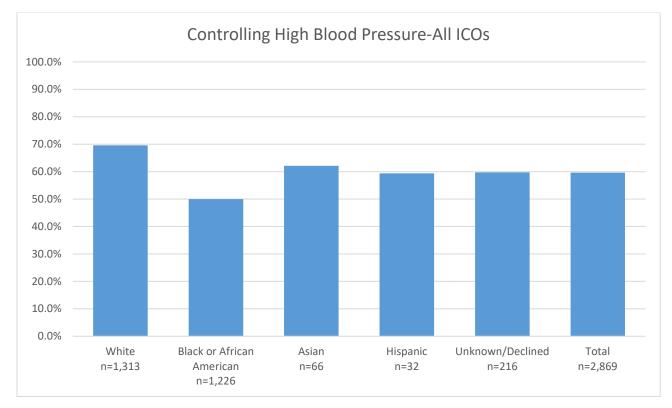


# Controlling High Blood Pressure

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	897	1,313	69.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	613	1,226	50.0%	-18.32%	0.72	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	41	66	62.1%	-6.2%	0.89	NS
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	19	32	59.4%	-8.9%	0.85	Below
Unknown/Declined	129	216	59.7%	-8.6%	0.86	Below
Total	1,710	2,869	59.6%	-8.7%	0.86	Below

Table 20. Controlling High Blood Pressure by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Figure 25. Controlling High Blood Pressure by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

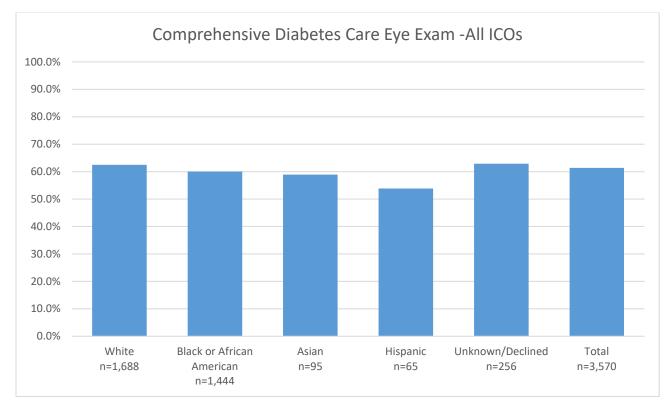


#### Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	1,055	1,688	62.5%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	867	1,444	60.0%	-2.5%	0.96	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	56	95	58.9%	-3.55%	0.94	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	35	65	53.8%	-8.65%	0.84	Below
Unknown/Declined	161	256	62.9%	0.39%	1.01	Above
Total	2,190	3,570	61.3%	-1.16%	0.98	Below

Table 21. Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

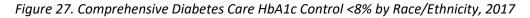
Figure 26. Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

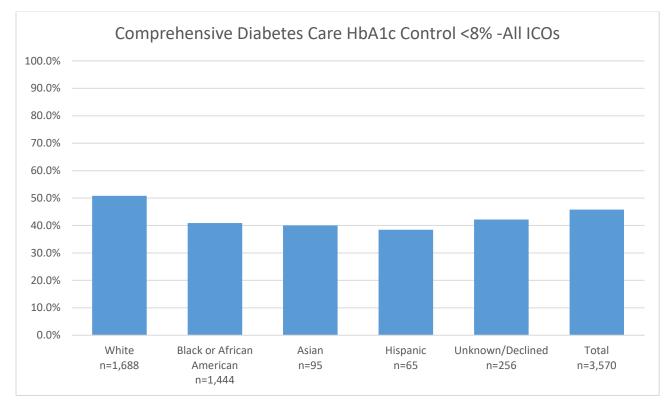


#### Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	858	1,688	50.8%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	591	1,444	40.9%	-9.9%	0.81	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	38	95	40.0%	-10.8%	0.79	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	25	65	38.5%	-12.37%	0.76	Below
Unknown/Declined	108	256	42.2%	-8.64%	0.83	Below
Total	1,636	3,570	45.8%	5%	0.90	Below

Table 22. Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8% by Race/Ethnicity, 2017





#### Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	677	1,688	40.1%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	757	1,444	52.4%	12.3%	1.31	Above*
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	45	95	47.4%	7.3%	1.18	Above*
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	35	65	53.8%	13.7%	1.34	NS
Unknown/Declined	115	256	44.9%	4.8%	1.12	Above*
Total	1,635	3,570	45.8%	5.69%	1.14	Above*

Table 23. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

\*Please note, for CDCPoorControl lower performance on this measure is seen as more favorable, as it indicates the number of people who are not "in control" of their diabetes management.

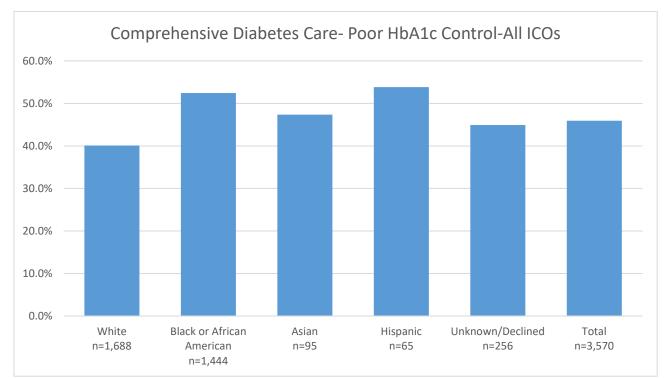


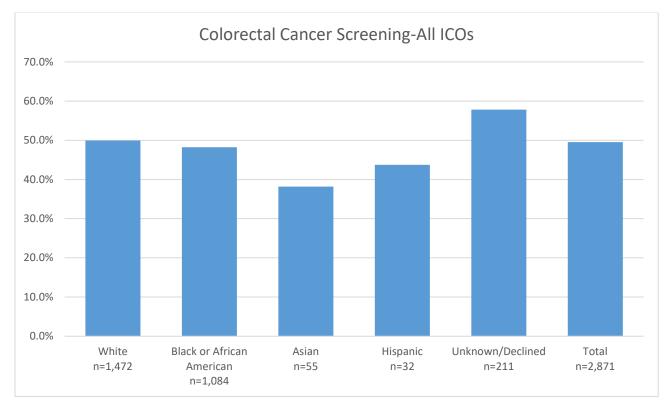
Figure 28. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

# Colorectal Cancer Screening

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	735	1,472	49.9%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	523	1,084	48.2%	-1.7%	0.97	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	21	55	38.2%	-11.8%	0.77	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	14	32	43.8%	-6.18%	0.88	Below
Unknown/Declined	122	211	57.8%	7.89%	1.16	Above
Total	1,422	2,871	49.5%	-0.4%	0.99	Below

Table 24. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Figure 29. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2017



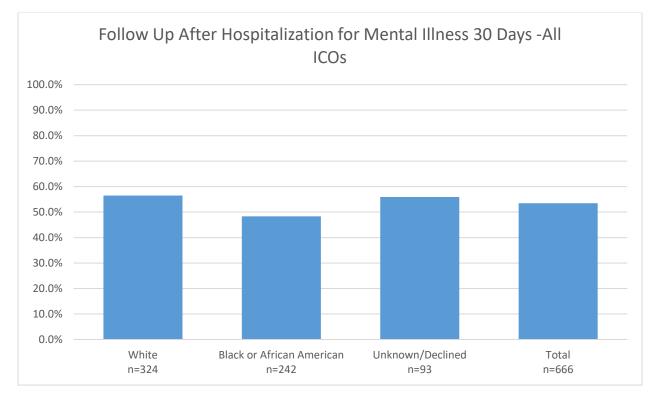
# Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	183	324	56.5%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	117	242	48.3%	-8.1%	0.85	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian						
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	52	93	55.9%	-0.6%	0.99	Below
Total	356	666	53.5%	-3%	0.95	Below

Table 25. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 30. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

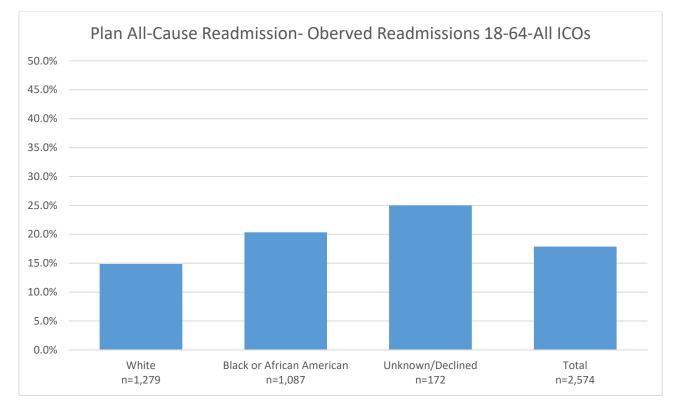


## Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	190	1,279	14.9%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	221	1,087	20.3%	5.5%	1.36	Above
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian						
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	43	172	25.0%	10.1%	1.68	Above
Total	460	2,574	17.9%	3%	1.20	Above

Table 26. All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2017



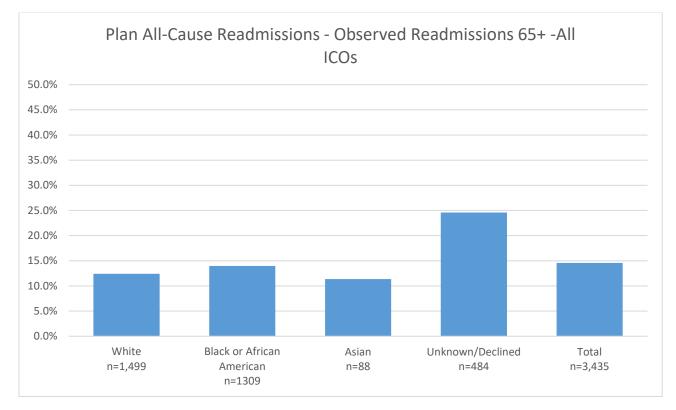


## Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	186	1,499	12.4%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	183	1,309	14.0%	1.6%	1.13	Above
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	10	88	11.4%	-1.04%	0.92	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic			-			
Unknown/Declined	119	484	24.6%	12.2%	1.98	Above
Total	501	3,435	14.6%	2.2%	1.18	Above

Table 27. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Figure 32. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

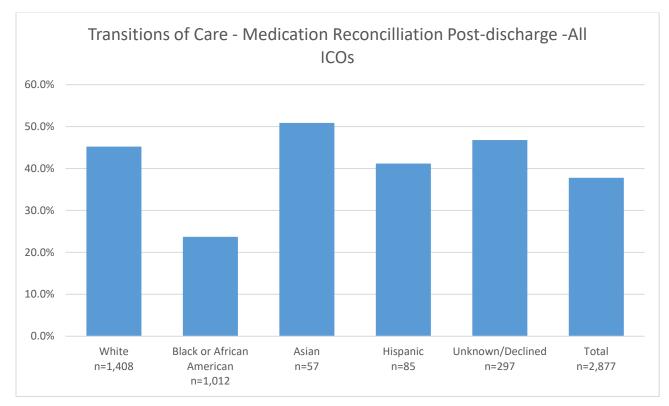


## Transition of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	637	1,408	45.2%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	240	1,012	23.7%	-21.5%	0.52	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Asian	29	57	50.9%	5.64%	1.13	Above
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	35	85	41.2%	-4.07%	0.91	Below
Unknown/Declined	139	297	46.8%	1.56%	1.04	Above
Total	1,087	2,877	37.8%	-7.46%	0.84	Below

Table 28. Transition of Care-Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

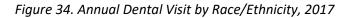
Figure 33. Transition of Care-Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

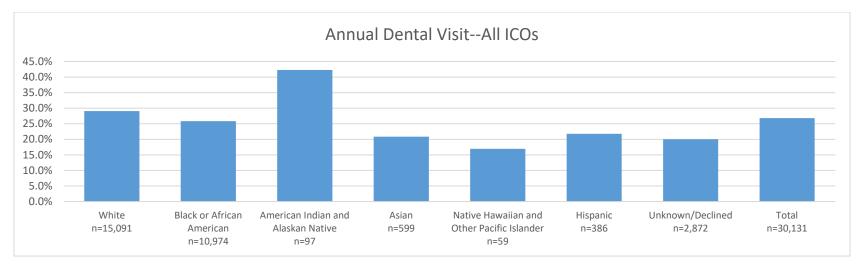


## Annual Dental Visit

Table 29. Annual Dental Visit by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	4,388	15,091	29.1%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	2,833	10,974	25.8%	-3.3%	0.89	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41	97	42.3%	13.19%	1.45	Above
Asian	125	599	20.9%	-8.21%	0.72	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	10	59	16.9%	-12.13%	0.58	Below
Other						
Hispanic	84	386	21.8%	-7.32%	0.75	Below
Unknown/Declined	575	2,872	20.0%	-9.06%	0.69	Below
Total	8,056	30,131	26.8%	-2.34	0.92	Below





## 2018

In looking at 2018, the disparities present largely reflect those present in 2017. There is no difference in the disparities present within the Black/African American population between 2017 and 2018. Across the board, measures either stayed, relatively the same or were performing better in terms of overall quality, however the amount of disparity present did not decrease. Along similar lines, there are three measures in which the comparison populations were performing above that of the white reference population, these included the Annual Dental Visit in the American Indian/Alaskan Native population, the Breast Cancer Screening measure in the Black/African American population, and the Colorectal Screening measure in the Hispanic population. There are 7 measures in which there is no statistically significant difference between the comparison populations and the white reference population, with 4 out of 7 of these measures being in the Hispanic population.

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black/African American	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic
AAP2044	Reference	Below		NS			Below
AAP4564	Reference	Below	NS	Below			NS
AAP65+	Reference	Below		Below	Below	Below	Below
AAPTOT	Reference	Below	NS	Below	Below	Below	Below
AMM	Reference	Below					
BCS	Reference	Above		Below			NS
СВР	Reference	Below		Below			Below
CDCEye	Reference	Below		Below			NS
CDCControl	Reference	Below		Below			Below
CDCPoorControl	Reference	Above*		Above*			Above*
COL	Reference	Below		Below			Above
FUH	Reference	Below					
PCR1864	Reference	Above*					
PCR65+	Reference	Above*					
TRC	Reference	Below		Below			NS
ADV	Reference	Below	Above	Below	Below		Below

Table 30. 2018 Summary Table- Difference from Reference (White)

Above = Rate is significantly higher than the reference

Below= Rate is significantly lower than the reference

NS= not significantly different from the reference

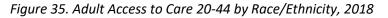
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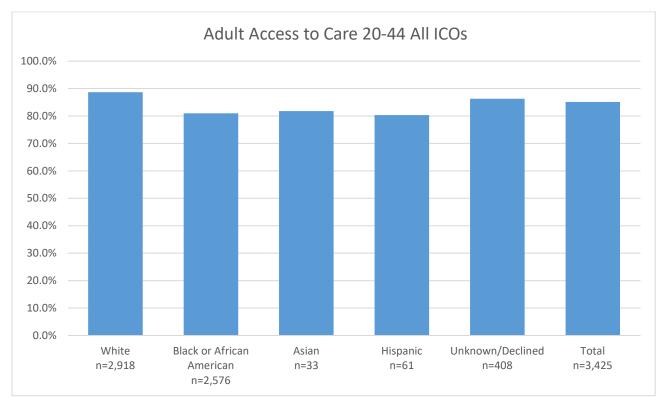
\*Please note, for CDCPoorControl, PCR1864, and PCR65+ lower performance on this measure is seen as more favorable, as it indicates the number of people who are not "in control" of their diabetes management.

### Adult Access to Care 20-44

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	2,588	2,918	88.7%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	2,086	2,576	81.0%	-7.7%	0.91	Below
American						
American		-				
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	27	33	81.8%	-6.9%	0.92	NS
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	49	61	80.3%	-8.4%	0.91	Below
Unknown/Declined	352	408	86.3%	-2.4%	0.97	Below
Total	5,123	6,020	85.1%	-3.6%	0.96	Below

Table 31. Adult Access to Care 20-44 by Race/Ethnicity, 2018





#### Adult Access to Care 45-64

Table 32. Adult Access to Care 45-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	5,869	6,207	94.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	4,254	4,585	92.8%	-1.8%	0.98	Below
American Indian/Alaskan	46	48	95.8%	1.3%	1.01	NS
Native						
Asian	119	140	85.0%	-9.6%	0.9	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	111	129	86.0%	-2.4%	0.91	NS
Unknown/Declined	800	833	96.0%	1.5%	1.01	NS
Total	11,219	11,964	93.8%	0.8%	0.99	Below

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

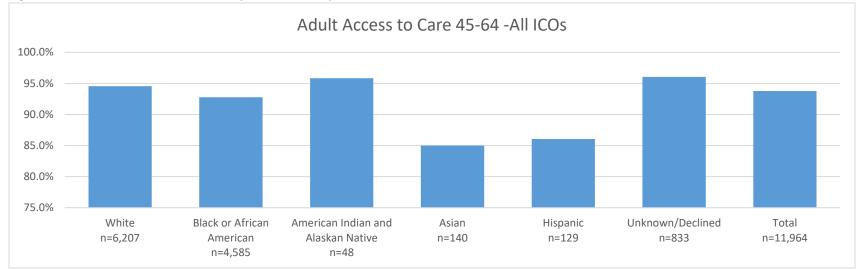
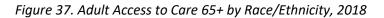


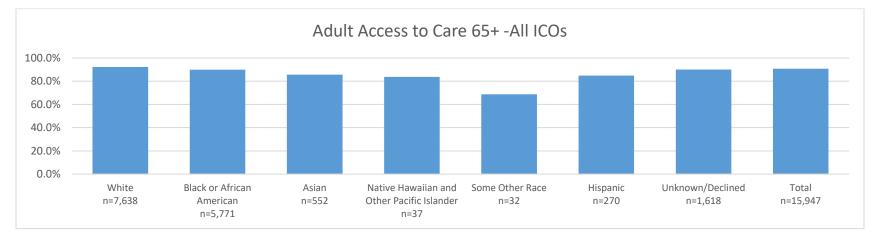
Figure 36. Adult Access to Care 45-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

### Adult Access to Care 65+

Table 33. Adult Access to Care 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	7,055	7,638	92.4%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	5,193	5,771	90.0%	-2.4%	0.97	Below
American Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	473	552	85.7%	-6.7%	0.93	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other	31	37	83.8%	-8.6%	0.91	Below
Pacific Islander						
Other	22	32	68.8%	-23.6%	0.74	Below
Hispanic	229	270	84.8%	-7.6%	0.92	Below
Unknown/Declined	1457	1,618	90.0%	-2.3%	0.97	Below
Total	14,487	15,947	90.8%	-1.5%	0.98	Below

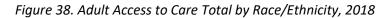


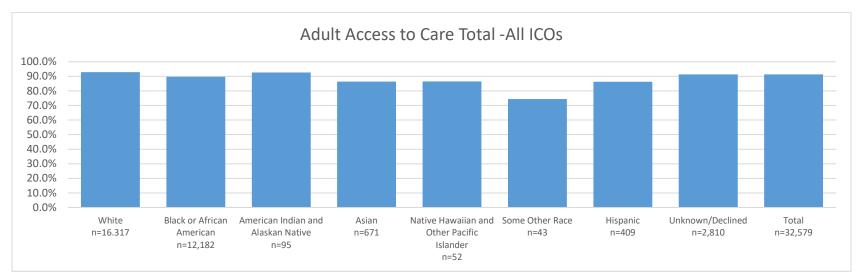


## Adult Access to Care Total

Table 34. Adult Access to Care Total by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	15,153	16,317	92.9%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	10,923	12,182	89.7%	-3.2%		Below
American Indian/Alaskan	88	95	92.6%	-0.2%		NS
Native						
Asian	580	671	86.4%	-6.4%		Below
Native Hawaiian/Other	45	52	86.5%	-6.3%		Below
Pacific Islander						
Other	32	43	74.4%	-18.5%		Below
Hispanic	353	409	86.3%	-6.6%		Below
Unknown/Declined	2567	2,810	91.4%	-1.5%		Below
Total	29,741	32,579	91.3%	-1.6%		Below





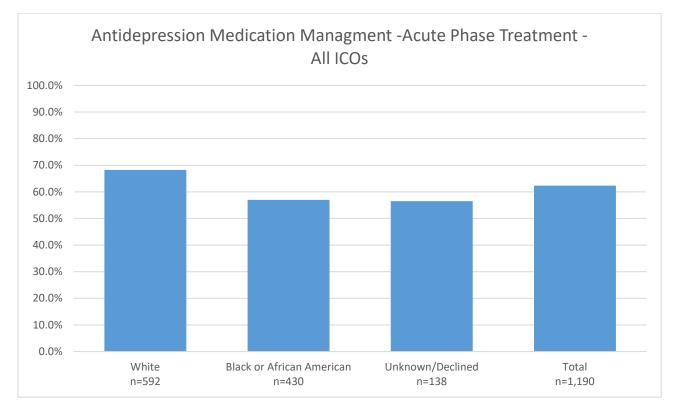
### Antidepression Medication Management- Acute Phase Treatment

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	404	592	68.2%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	245	430	57.0%	-11.3%	0.84	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian					-	
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	78	138	56.5%	-11.7%	0.83	Below
Total	742	1,190	62.4%	-5.9%	0.91	Below

Table 35. Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase Treatment by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 39. Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase Treatment by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



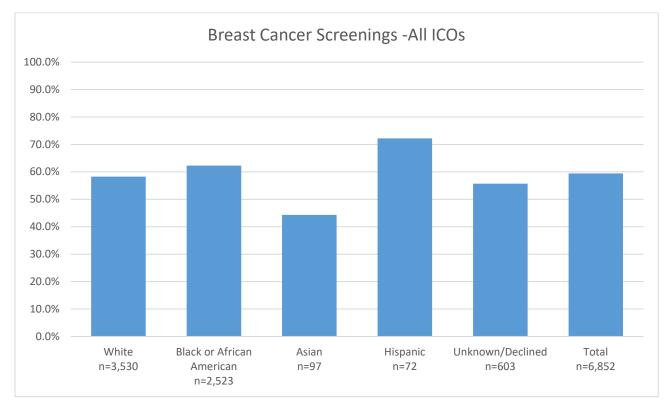
### Breast Cancer Screening

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	2,056	3,530	58.2%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	1,571	2,523	62.3%	4%	1.07	Above
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	43	97	44.3%	-13.9%	0.76	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	52	72	72.2%	14%	1.24	NS
Unknown/Declined	336	603	55.7%	-2.5%	0.96	Below
Total	4,072	6,852	59.4%	1.2%	1.02	Above

Table 36. Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

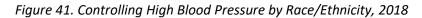
Figure 40. Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

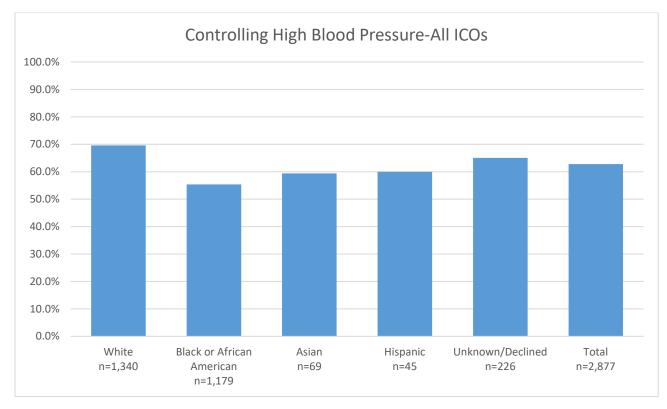


## Controlling High Blood Pressure

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	927	1,340	69.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	653	1,179	55.4%	-13.8%	0.80	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	41	69	59.4%	-9.8%	0.85	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	27	45	60.0%	-9.2%	0.86	Below
Unknown/Declined	147	226	65.0%	-4.1%	0.93	Below
Total	1,807	2,877	62.8%	-6.4%	0.90	Below

Table 37. Controlling High Blood Pressure by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

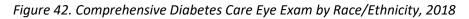


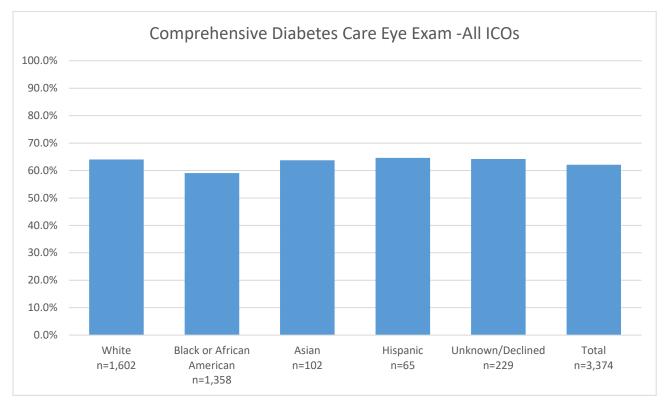


## Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	1,026	1,602	64.0%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	802	1,358	59.1%	-5%	0.92	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	65	102	63.7%	-0.3%	1	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	42	65	64.6%	0.6%	1.01	NS
Unknown/Declined	147	229	64.2%	0.2%	1	Above
Total	2,096	3,374	62.1%	-1.9%	0.97	Below

Table 38. Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam by Race/Ethnicity, 2018





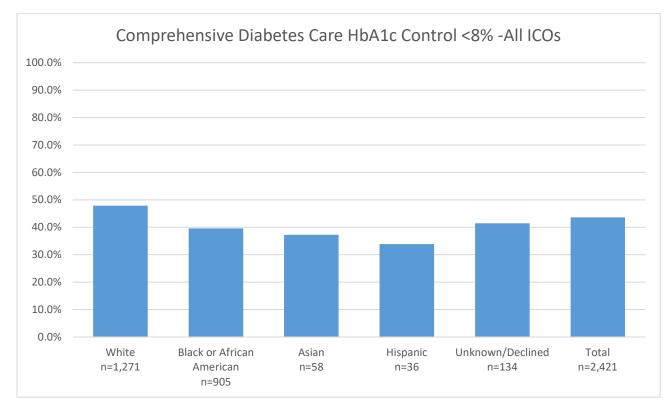
## Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	767	1,602	47.9%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	538	1,358	39.6%	-8.6%	0.83	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	38	102	37.3%	-10.6%	0.78	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	22	65	33.8%	-14%	0.71	Below
Unknown/Declined	95	229	41.5%	-6.4%	0.87	Below
Total	1,471	3,374	43.6%	-4.3%	0.91	Below

Table 39. Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8% by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 43. Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8% by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



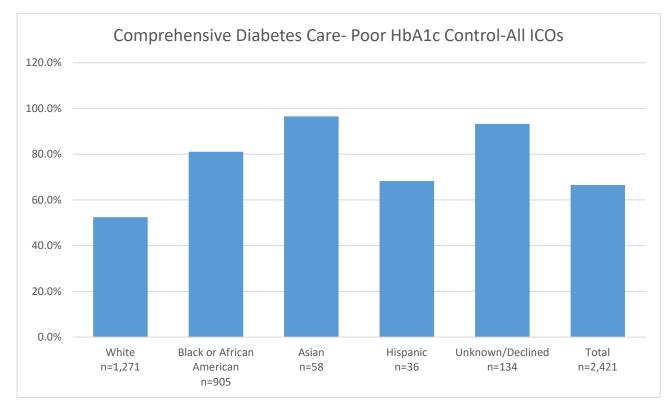
## Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	667	1,271	52.5%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	734	905	81.1%	28.63%	1.54	Above*
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	56	58	96.6%	44.1%	1.84	Above*
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	28	41	68.3%	15.8%	1.30	NS
Unknown/Declined	125	134	93.3%	40.8%	1.78	Above*
Total	1,614	2,426	66.5%	14.1%	1.27	NS

Table 40. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

\*Please note, for CDCPoorControl lower performance on this measure is seen as more favorable, as it indicates the number of people who are not "in control" of their diabetes management. *Figure 44. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control by Race/Ethnicity, 2018* 

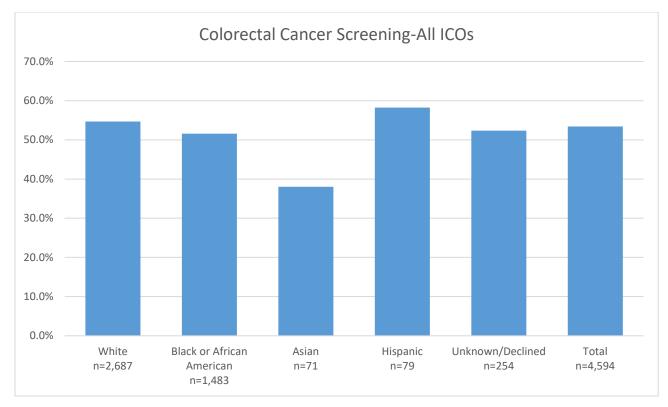


## Colorectal Cancer Screening

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	1,469	2,687	54.7%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	765	1,483	51.6%	-3.1%	0.94	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	27	71	38.0%	-16.6%	0.69	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	46	79	58.2%	3.6%	1.06	Above
Unknown/Declined	133	254	52.4%	-2.3%	0.96	Below
Total	2,453	4,594	53.4%	-1.3%	0.98	Below

Table 41. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Figure 45. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



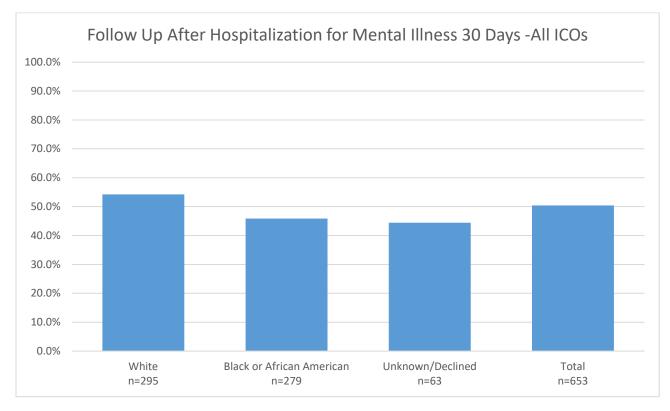
## Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	160	295	54.2%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	128	279	45.9%	-8.4%	0.85	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian						
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						-
Unknown/Declined	28	63	44.4%	-9.8%	0.82	Below
Total	329	653	50.4%	-3.9%	0.93	Below

Table 42. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 46. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days by Race/Ethnicity

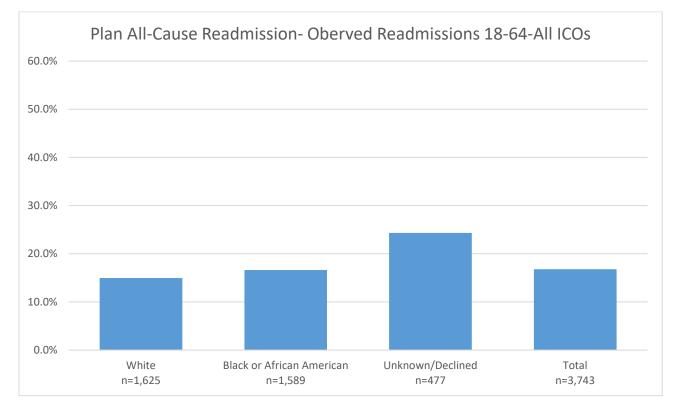


### Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	243	1,625	15.0%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	264	1,589	16.6%	1.7%	1.11	Above
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian						
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	116	477	24.3%	9.4%	1.62	Above
Total	628	3,743	16.8%	1.8%	1.12	Above

Table 43. All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2018





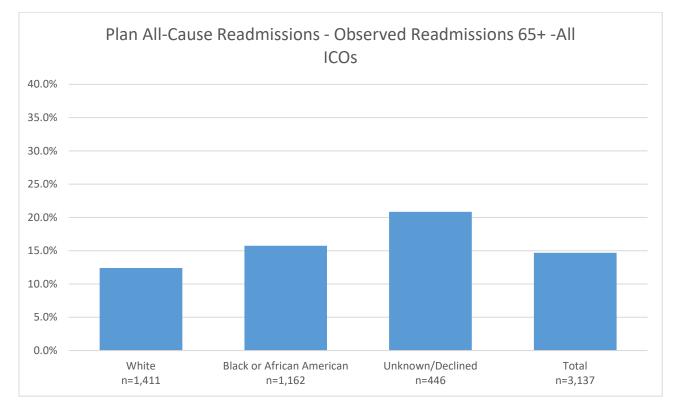
### Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	175	1,411	12.4%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	183	1,162	15.7%	3.4%	1.27	Above
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian						
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	93	446	20.9%	8.5%	1.69	Above
Total	461	3,137	14.7%	2.3%	1.19	Above

Table 44. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 48. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

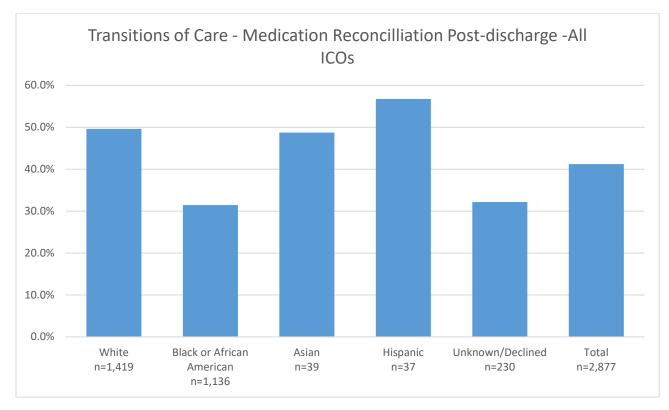


## Transition of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	704	1,419	49.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	357	1,136	31.4%	-18.2%	0.63	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	19	39	48.7%	-0.9%	0.98	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	21	37	56.8%	7.1%	1.15	NS
Unknown/Declined	74	230	32.2%	-17.4%	0.65	Below
Total	1,185	2,877	41.2%	-8.4%	0.83	Below

Table 45. Transition of Care-Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Figure 49. Transition of Care-Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



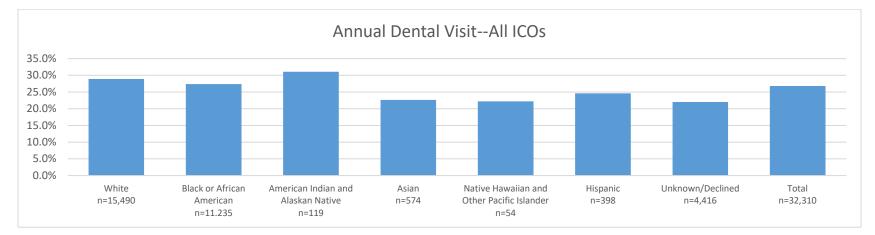
## Annual Dental Visit

Table 46. Annual Dental Visit by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	4,481	15,490	28.9%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	3,079	11,235	27.4%	-1.5%	0.95	Below
American Indian/Alaskan	37	119	31.1%	2.2%	1.08	Above
Native						
Asian	130	574	22.6%	-6.3%	0.78	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other	12	54	22.2%	-6.7%	0.77	Below
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	98	398	24.6%	-4.3%	0.85	Below
Unknown/Declined	973	4,416	22.0%	-6.9%	0.76	Below
Total	8,816	32,310	26.8%	-1.6%	0.93	Below

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

#### Figure 50. Annual Dental Visit by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



# 2020

In looking at the 2020 data, the overall number of disparities present decreased to 35 across the measures and populations. Additionally, 1 more measure is performing above the white reference population in comparison to the previous years, bringing the total to 4. Seventeen measures, in comparison to 8 (2017) and 7 (2018), are deemed not statistically significantly different than that of the white reference population. It should be noted that there are more measures and populations represented in 2020 due to an increase in size of the populations represented. The most notable increase is in the American Indian/Alaskan Native population. They have 9 measures reported in 2020 compared to 2 (2017) and 3 (2018) in previous years.

When looking at the Black/African American population, there was an increase, from 1 to 2, the number of measures performing above the white reference population. The Breast Cancer Screening in this population consistently performed above the white reference population for all three years examined.

The Hispanic population saw an increase in the number of measures reporting not statistically significantly different from the white population (6) and had 1 measure performing above the white reference population in 2020. This is a drastic increase from the previous years where disparities were present and reported in 10 (2017) and 7 (2018) measures while only 1 more measure has been able to be included in the reporting due to population size.

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black/African	American	Asian	Native	Other	Hispanic
		American	Indian/Alaskan		Hawaiian/Other		
			Native		Pacific Islander		
AAP2044	Reference	Below	NS	NS			NS
AAP4564	Reference	NS	NS	NS			NS
AAP65+	Reference	Below	NS	Below		Below	Below
ΑΑΡΤΟΤ	Reference	Below	NS	Below	NS	Below	Below
AMM	Reference	Below					
BCS	Reference	Above	Below	Below			Below
СВР	Reference	Below		NS			Below
CDCEye	Reference	Below	Below	Above			NS
CDCControl	Reference	Below	Below	NS			NS
CDCPoorControl	Reference	Above*	NS	Above*			NS
COL	Reference	Below		Below			NS
FUH	Reference	Below					
PCR1864	Reference	Below*					
PCR65+	Reference	Above*		Above*			Above*
TRC	Reference	Below		Below			Below
ADV	Reference	Below	Below	Below	Below	Below	Above

Table 47. 2020 Summary Table- Difference from Reference (White)

Above = Rate is significantly higher than the reference NS= not significantly different from the reference

Below= Rate is significantly lower than the reference -- =No Data due to small number

\*Please note, for CDCPoorControl, PCR1864, and PCR65+ lower performance on this measure is seen as more favorable, as it indicates the number of people who are not "in control" of their diabetes management.

#### Adult Access to Care 20-44

American Indian/Alaskan

Native

	20 11 59 11000 201	<i>inicity</i> ), 2020		
Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff
White	2,303	2,733	84.3%	Ref
Black/African American	1,746	2,179	80.1%	-1.1%

45

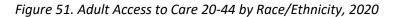
Table 48. Adult Access to Care 20-44 by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

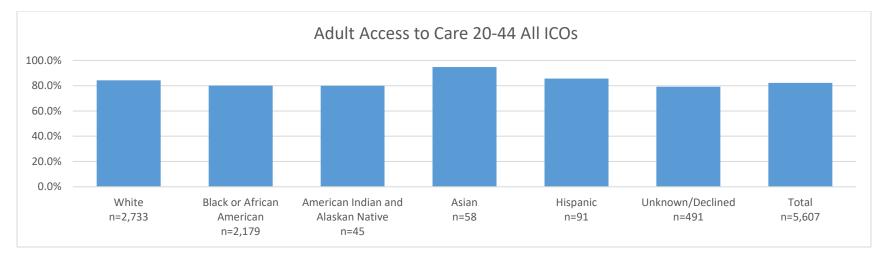
36

Asian	55	58	94.8%	10.6%	1.12	NS
Native Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	78	91	85.7%	1.5%	1.02	NS
Unknown/Declined	389	491	79.2%	-5%	0.94	Below
Total	4,614	5,607	82.3%	-2	0.98	Below
Num - Numeratori Den - De	nominator: Diff - D	ifforance from W/h	ita: Patia - Nan M	hito octimato ////	ito octimato. Er	om White - Statistica

80.0%

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number





**From White** 

Ref

NS

Below

Ratio Ref

0.95

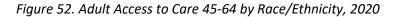
0.95

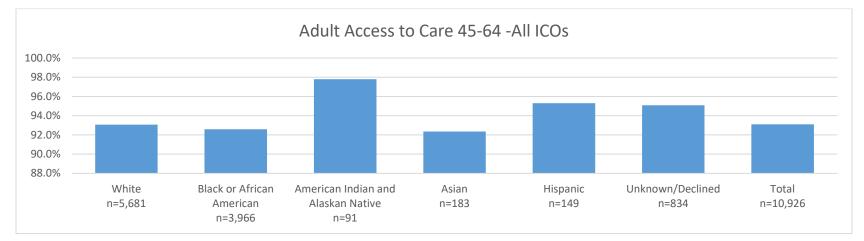
-4.3%

### Adult Access to Care 45-64

Table 49. Adult Access to Care 45-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	5,287	5,681	93.1%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	3,672	3,966	92.6%	-0.5%	0.99	NS
American Indian/Alaskan	89	91	97.8%	4.7%	1.05	NS
Native						
Asian	169	183	92.3%	-0.7%	0.99	NS
Native Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						-
Hispanic	142	149	95.3%	2.2%	1.02	NS
Unknown/Declined	793	834	95.1%	2%	1.02	NS
Total	10,172	10,926	93.1%	0%	1.00	NS

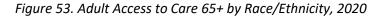


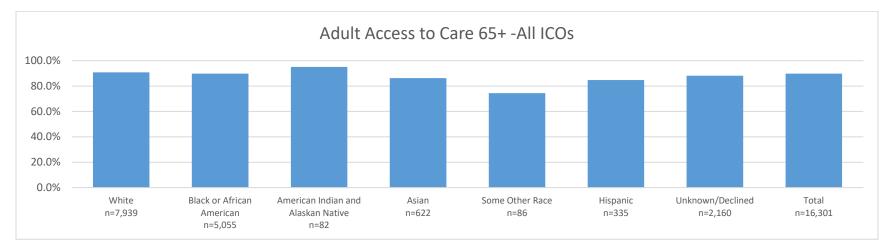


### Adult Access to Care 65+

Table 50. Adult Access to Care 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	7,208	7,939	90.8%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	4,537	5,055	89.8%	-1%	0.99	Below
American Indian/Alaskan Native	78	82	95.1%	4.3%	1.05	NS
Asian	537	622	86.3%	-4.5%	0.95	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander						
Other	64	86	74.4%	-16.4%	0.82	Below
Hispanic	284	335	84.8%	-6%	0.93	Below
Unknown/Declined	1903	2,160	88.1%	-2.7%	0.97	Below
Total	14,632	16,301	89.8%	-1%	0.99	Below

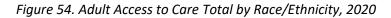


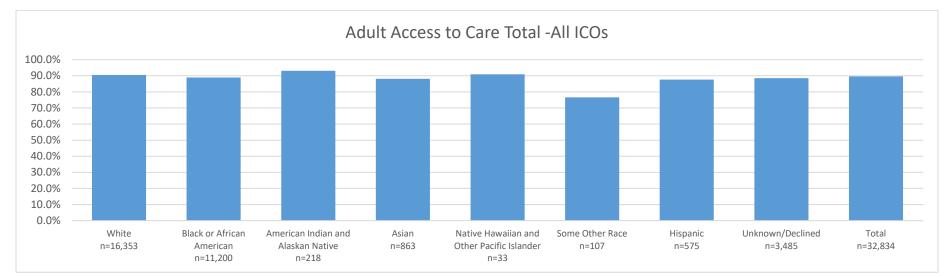


## Adult Access to Care Total

Table 51. Adult Access to Care Total by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	14,798	16,353	90.5%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	9,955	11,200	88.9%	1.6%	0.98	Below
American Indian/Alaskan	203	218	93.1%	2.6%	1.03	NS
Native						
Asian	761	863	88.2%	-2.3%	0.97	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other	30	33	90.9%	0.4%	1	NS
Pacific Islander						
Other	82	107	76.6%	-13.9%	0.85	Below
Hispanic	504	575	87.7%	-2.8%	0.97	Below
Unknown/Declined	3085	3,485	88.5%	2%	0.98	Below
Total	29,418	32,834	89.6%	-0.9%	0.99	Below

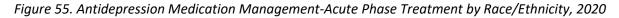


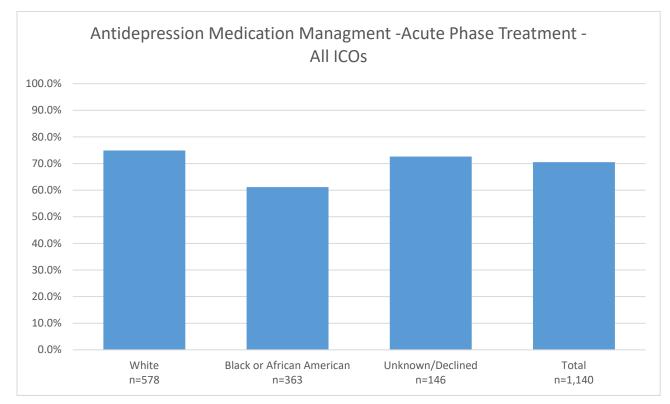


### Antidepression Medication Management- Acute Phase Treatment

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	433	578	74.9%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	222	363	61.2%	-13.8%	0.82	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian						
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	106	146	72.6%	-2.3%	0.97	Below
Total	804	1,140	70.5%	-4.4%	0.94	Below

Table 52. Antidepression Medication Management-Acute Phase Treatment by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

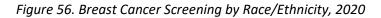


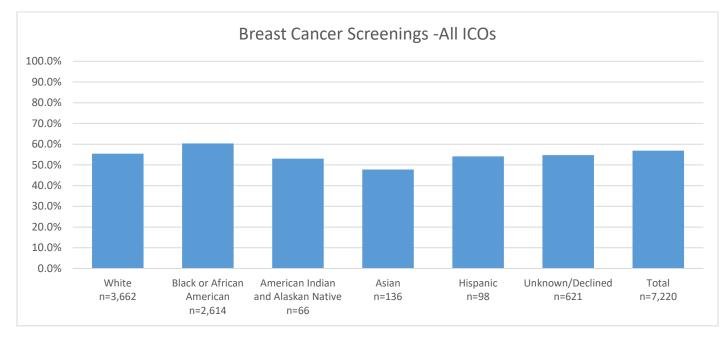


### Breast Cancer Screening

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	2,028	3,662	55.4%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	1,577	2,614	60.3%	5%	1.09	Above
American						
American	35	66	53.0%	-2.4%	0.96	Below
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	65	136	47.8%	-7.6%	0.86	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	53	98	54.1%	-1.3%	0.98	Below
Unknown/Declined	340	621	54.8%	-0.6%	0.99	Below
Total	4,108	7,220	56.9%	1.5%	1.03	Above

Table 53. Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



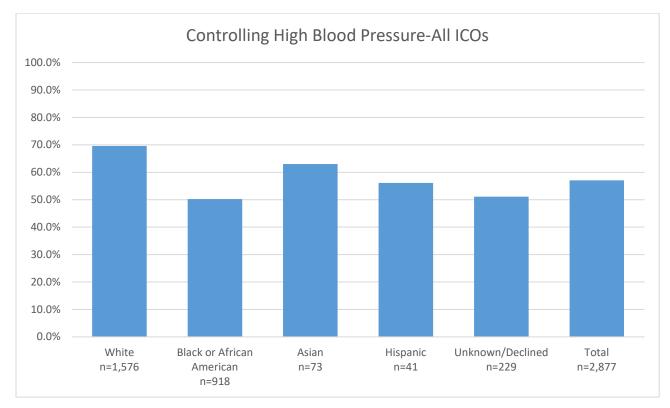


## Controlling High Blood Pressure

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	976	1,576	69.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	461	918	50.2%	-16.6%	0.72	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	46	73	63.0%	1.1%	0.91	NS
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	23	41	56.1%	-5.8%	0.81	Below
Unknown/Declined	117	229	51.1%	-10.8%	0.73	Below
Total	1,642	2,877	57.1%	-4.9%	0.82	Below

Table 54. Controlling High Blood Pressure by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

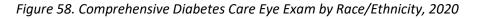
Figure 57. Controlling High Blood Pressure by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

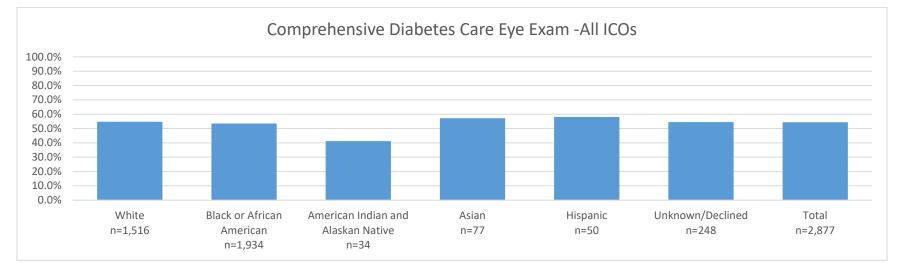


## Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam

Table 55. Comprehensive Diabetes Care Eye Exam by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	830	1,516	54.7%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	500	934	53.5%	-1.2%	0.98	Below
American Indian/Alaskan	14	34	41.2%	-13.6%	0.75	Below
Native						
Asian	44	77	57.1%	2.4%	1.04	Above
Native Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	29	50	58.0%	3.3%	1.06	NS
Unknown/Declined	135	248	54.4%	-0.3%	0.99	Below
Total	1,564	2,877	54.4%	-0.4%	0.99	Below





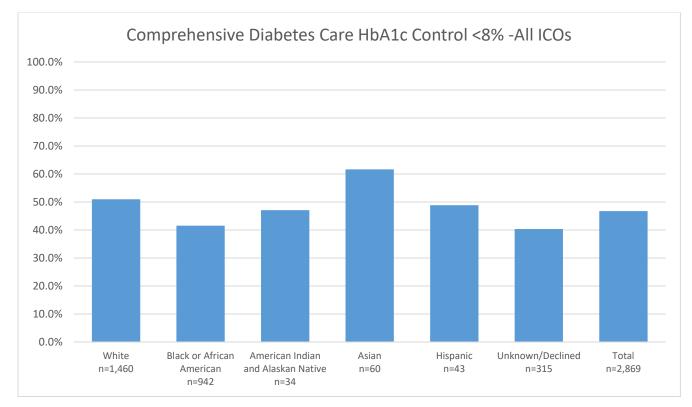
### Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8%

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	744	1,460	51.0%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	391	942	41.5%	-9.5%	0.81	Below
American						
American	16	34	47.1%	3.9%	0.92	Below
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	37	60	61.7%	10.7%	1.21	NS
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	21	43	48.8%	10.7%	0.96	NS
Unknown/Declined	127	315	40.3%	-10.6%	0.79	Below
Total	1,341	2,869	46.7%	-4.2%	0.92	Below

Table 56. Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8% by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 59. Comprehensive Diabetes Care HbA1c Control <8% by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



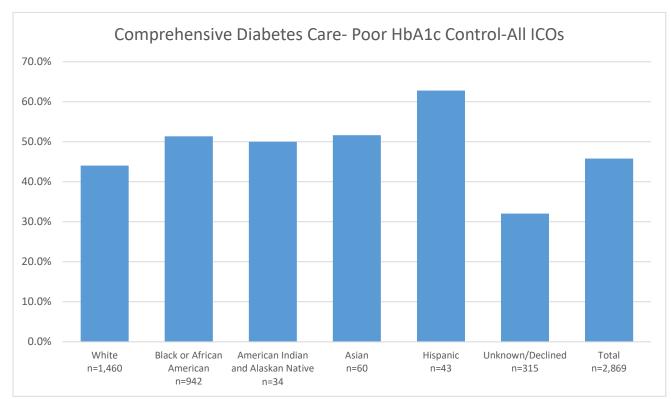
## Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	643	1,460	44.0%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	484	942	51.4%	7.3%	1.17	Above*
American						
American	17	34	50.0%	6%	1.14	NS
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	31	60	51.7%	7.6%	1.18	Above*
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	27	43	62.8%	18.8%	1.43	NS
Unknown/Declined	101	315	32.1%	-12%	0.73	Below*
Total	1,314	2,869	45.8%	1.8%	1.04	Above*

Table 57. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

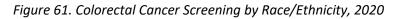
\*Please note, for CDCPoorControl lower performance on this measure is seen as more favorable, as it indicates the number of people who are not "in control" of their diabetes management. *Figure 60. Comprehensive Diabetes Care- Poor HbA1c Control by Race/Ethnicity, 2020* 

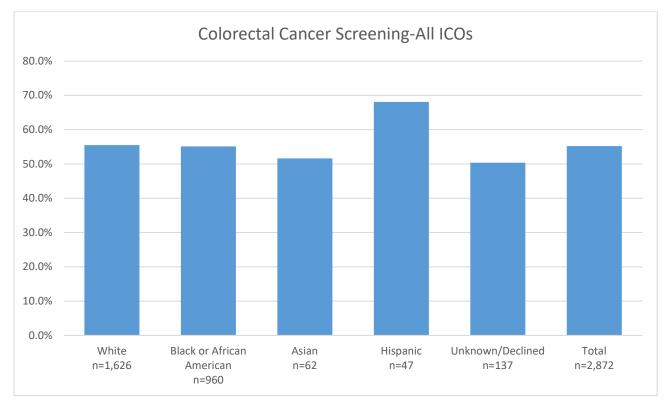


## Colorectal Cancer Screening

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	902	1,626	55.5%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	529	960	55.1%	-0.4%	0.99	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	32	62	51.6%	-3.9%	0.93	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	32	47	68.1%	12.6%	1.23	NS
Unknown/Declined	69	137	50.4%	-5.1%	0.91	Below
Total	1,585	2,872	55.2%	-0.3%	0.99	Below

Table 58. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity, 2020





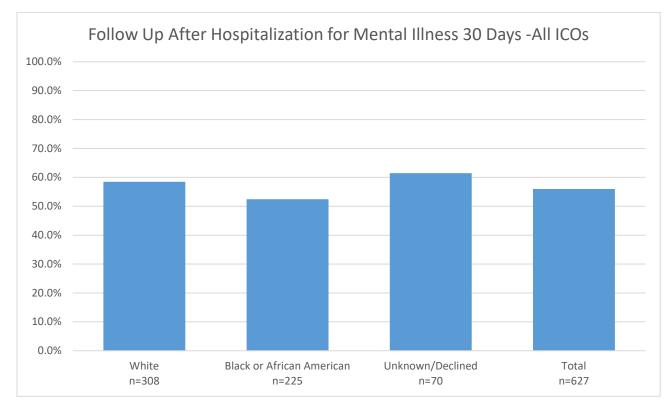
## Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	180	308	58.4%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	118	225	52.4%	-6%	0.9	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian					-	
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	43	70	61.4%	3%	1.05	NS
Total	351	627	56.0%	-2.5%	0.96	Below

Table 59. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 62. Follow Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness Within 30-Days by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

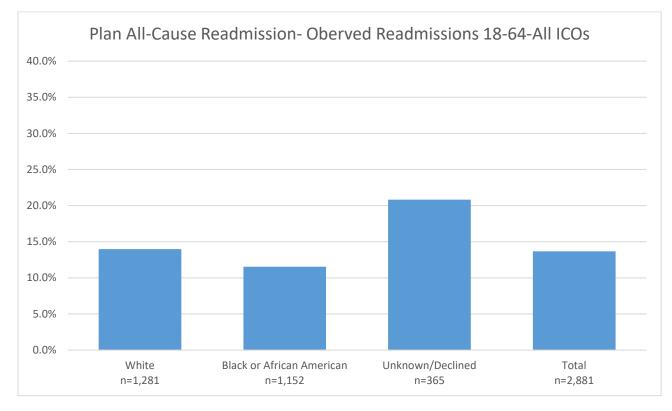


### Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	179	1,281	14.0%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	133	1,152	11.5%	-2.4%	0.82	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian						
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic						
Unknown/Declined	76	365	20.8%	6.9%	1.49	Above
Total	394	2,881	13.7%	-0.3%	0.98	Below

Table 60. All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 18-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2020





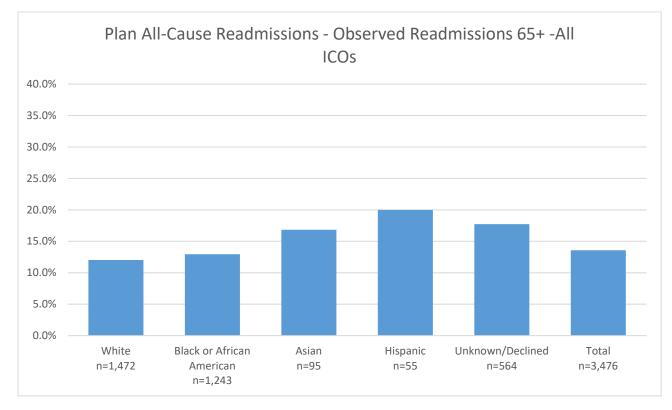
### Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	177	1,472	12.0%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	161	1,243	13.0%	0.9%	1.08	Above
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	16	95	16.8%	4.8%	1.40	Above
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	11	55	20.0%	8%	1.67	Above
Unknown/Declined	100	564	17.7%	5.7%	1.48	Above
Total	472	3,476	13.6%	1.6%	1.13	Above

Table 61. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 64. Plan All-Cause Readmission-Observed Readmissions 65+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

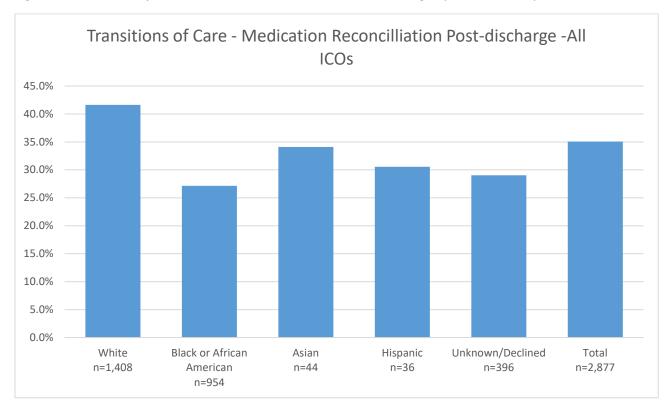


## Transition of Care- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	586	1,408	41.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African	259	954	27.1%	-14.5%	0.65	Below
American						
American						
Indian/Alaskan						
Native						
Asian	15	44	34.1%	-7.5%	0.82	Below
Native						
Hawaiian/Other						
Pacific Islander						
Other						
Hispanic	11	36	30.6%	-11%	0.74	Below
Unknown/Declined	115	396	29.0%	-12.3%	0.70	Below
Total	1,009	2,877	35.1%	-6.6%	0.84	Below

Table 62. Transition of Care-Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Figure 65. Transition of Care-Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



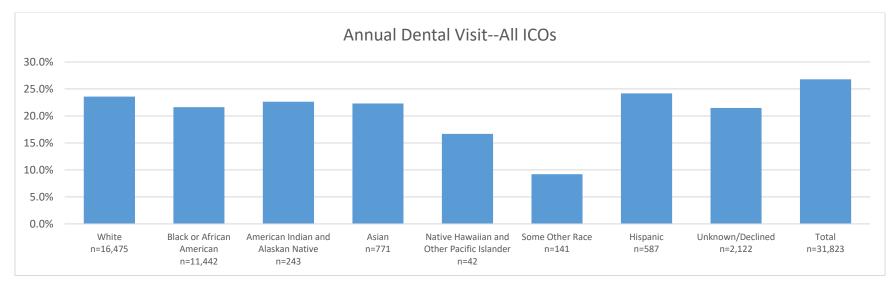
## Annual Dental Visit

Table 63. Annual Dental Visit by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White
White	3,888	16,475	23.6%	Ref	Ref	Ref
Black/African American	2,476	11,442	21.6%	-2%	0.92	Below
American Indian/Alaskan	55	243	22.6%	-1%	0.96	Below
Native						
Asian	172	771	22.3%	-1.3%	0.94	Below
Native Hawaiian/Other	7	42	16.7%	-6.9%	0.71	Below
Pacific Islander						
Other	13	141	9.2%	-14.4%	0.39	Below
Hispanic	142	587	24.2%	0.6%	1.03	Above
Unknown/Declined	456	2,122	21.5%	-2.1%	0.91	Below
Total	7,209	31,823	26.8%	-1%	1.14	Below

Num = Numerator; Den = Denominator; Diff = Difference from White; Ratio = Non-White estimate/White estimate; From White = Statistically significant difference from White; NS = Not significantly different; Ref = Reference; -- = Not available due to small number

Figure 66. Annual Dental Visit by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



## Conclusion

The measures examined in this report will be tracked over time to determine if racial/ethnic inequity within particular measures are getting better, worse, or staying the same. It is important to note that changes in the equity status of a measure do not indicate an improvement in overall quality for a particular racial/ethnic category; it simply means that the gap between the minority population rate and the white reference rate are getting smaller. The overall goal of this project is to continue improving quality in the MHL program while decreasing any racial/ethnic disparities that may be present. This report will be repeated annually to monitor racial/ethnic disparities in the MHL program. The findings of these reports will be used in future interventions and policy changes in order to make meaningful and impactful change on the disparities landscape in the MHL program.