



THE UCLA CENTER FOR HEALTH POLICY RESEARCH



# **The Implications for Covid-19 Vaccine Equity in not Disaggregating Data in Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Communities**

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# Agenda/Takeaways

- Data Disaggregation = Data Equity
- Invisibility of Filipinx/a/o in Asian Aggregated Category
- Invisibility of Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander Population in API category or Residual category or Not Reported
- Under-representation of Asians and NHPs in a California Equity Metric for Vaccine Allocation
- The Way Forward

# Data Equity

Data are collected, analyzed, interpreted, and distributed such that marginalized communities' have access to and can use these data

Global imperative—but today's talk focuses on U.S. Asian and NHPI racial/ethnic data equity and COVID-19



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# The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Directive 15, 1997

## Ethnicity

- Hispanic or Latino
- Not Hispanic or Latino

The OMB standards explain that the specified race and ethnicity categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature.

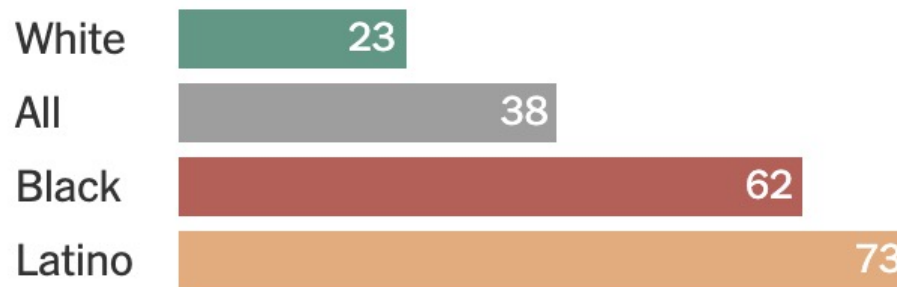
***“In no case shall the provisions of the standards be construed to limit the collection of data to the categories described above. The collection of greater detail is encouraged . . .”***

source: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-23672/standards-for-maintaining-collecting-and-presenting-federal-data-on-race-and-ethnicity>

## Race

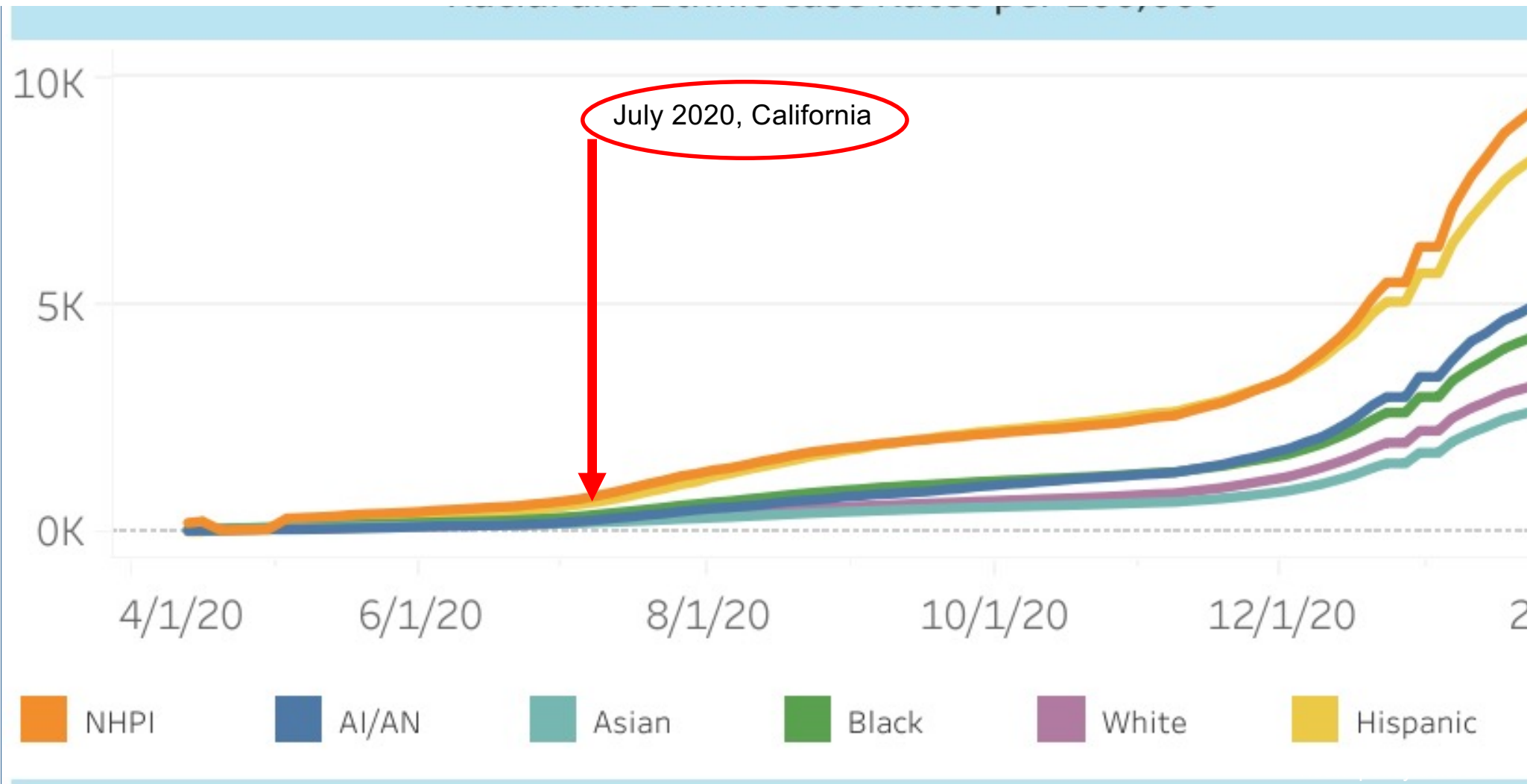
- 5 minimum categories:
  - American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
  - Asian
  - Black or African American
  - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NHPI)
  - White
- Can select one or more races

**Coronavirus cases per 10,000 people**



# The Fullest Look Yet at the Racial Inequity of Coronavirus

By [Richard A. Oppel Jr.](#), [Robert Gebeloff](#), [K.K. Rebecca Lai](#), Will Wright and [Mitch Smith](#) July 5, 2020



# Is data accountability left to online tributes?

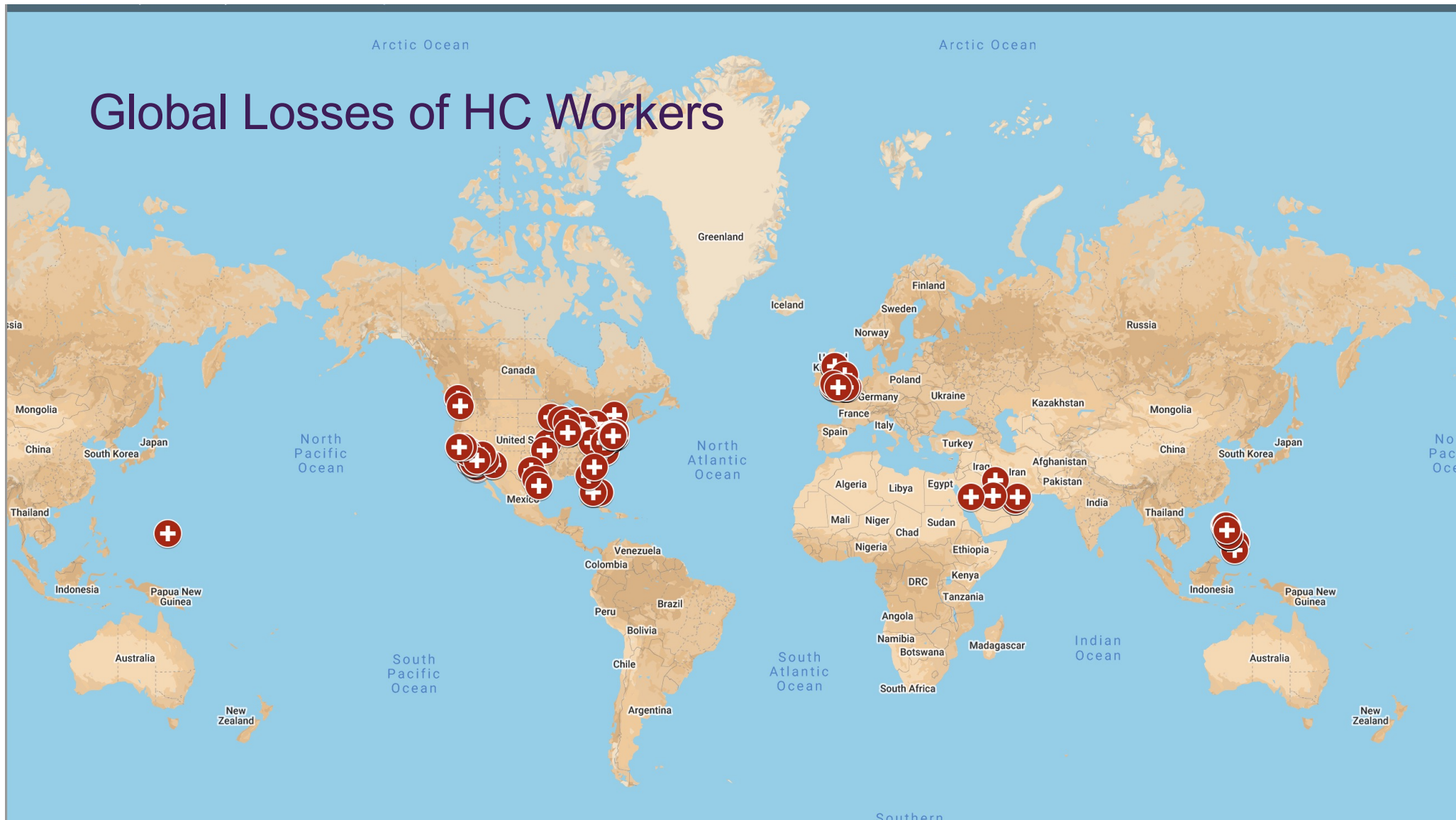


## HONOR, VISIBILITY & RECOGNITION

KANLUNGAN is intended to be a memorial to the transnational people of Philippine ancestry who make up a huge sector of the global healthcare system.



# Global Losses of HC Workers







## Immigrants Make up More Than a Third of U.S. Healthworker Deaths

U.S. healthcare worker deaths from COVID-19 by country of origin up to December 23, 2020\*



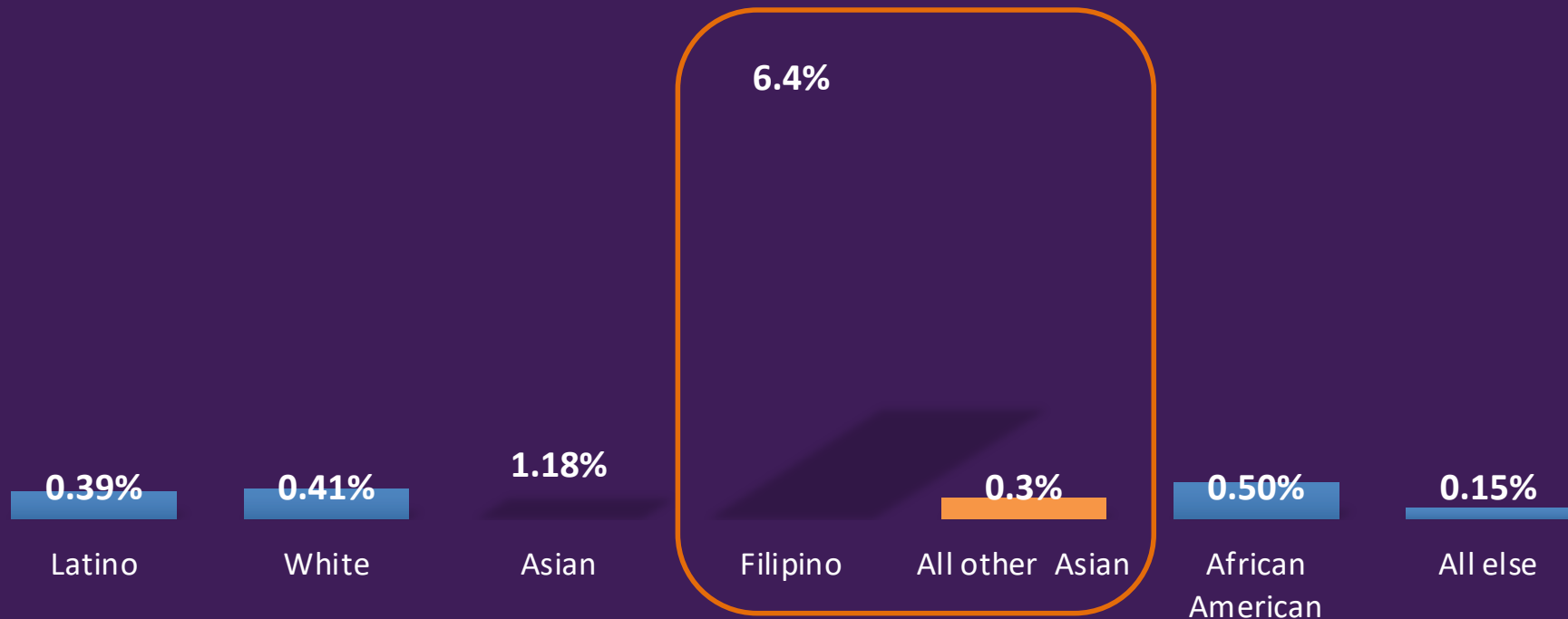
\* Out of 2,921 worker deaths documented, country of origin data was available for 660

## Outsized Toll by Many Measures

- Guardian/Kaiser National data: Philippines tops the list of immigrant healthworker deaths
- National Nurses United Survey
  - 4% of RN population but 31.5% of RN Deaths
- CA Vital Stats Data: restricted data
  - 3% of population but 31% of COVID-19 Healthcare worker deaths

## Visibility in Restricted Access Data California, 11/05/20

COVID-19 Deaths/Cases, Healthcare Workers



November 5, 2020 restricted data presented by  
Division of Communicable Disease Control, CDPH

[healthpolicy.ucla.edu](http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu)



# **HIDDEN NO MORE: UNMASKING DATA FOR HEALTH EQUITY**

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, NOON PT**

**Unveiling the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander  
COVID-19 Data Policy Lab at the UCLA Center for  
Health Policy Research**

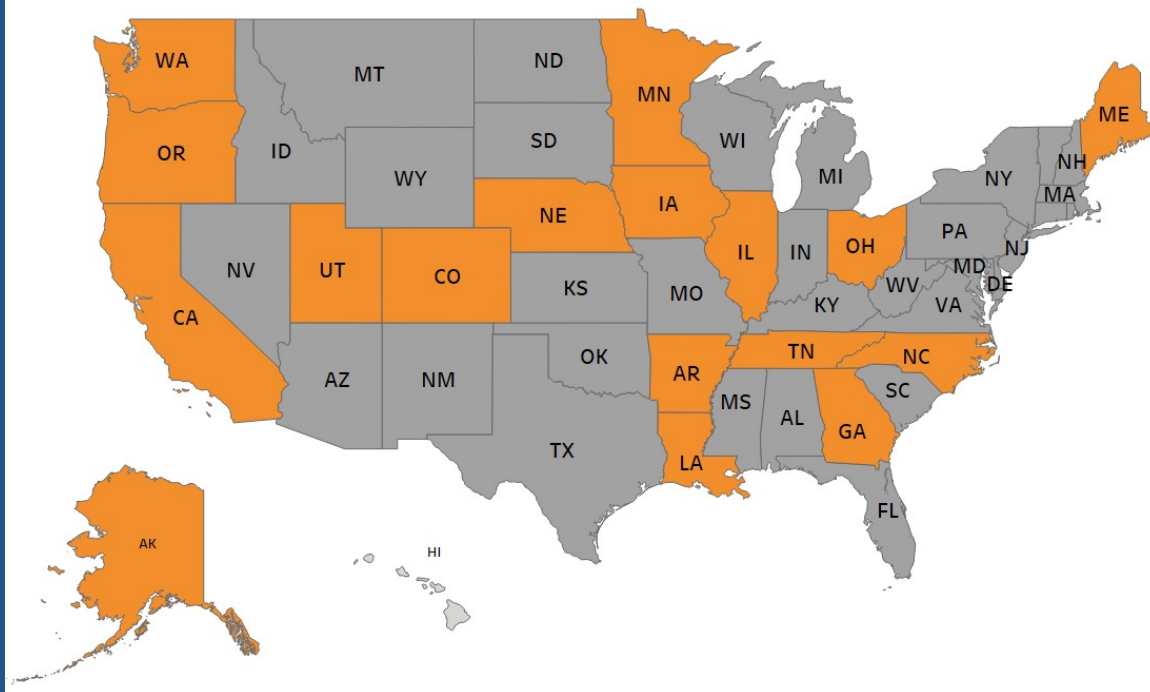
**Webinar | "Hidden No More: Unmasking Data for Health  
Equity"**

<https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/health-profiles/Pages/NHPI-COVID-19-Dashboard.aspx>

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# Where Are NHPIs Disaggregated?

- Reports NHPI COVID-19 Cases and Deaths
- Does Not Report NHPI COVID-19 Cases and Deaths



# Equitable Vaccine Frameworks in the United States

## Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) | CDC

- Recommends that allocation strategies of Covid-19 vaccines “should aim to both reduce existing disparities and to not create new disparities”.

## National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM)

- “Ensure that special efforts are made to deliver vaccine to residents of **high vulnerability areas** (defined as the 25 percent highest in the state).”

**18 states have used an Equity Metric for Vaccine allocation**

<https://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3351&context=facpub>

# Four Place-Based Vulnerability Measures

## Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

- uses 15 U.S. census/ACS variables
- SES
- **Minority Status & Language**
- Household composition & Disability
- Housing/Transportation

## Area Deprivation Index (ADI)

- uses 17 U.S. census /ACS variables
- Groups into 4 themes
  - Poverty
  - Housing
  - Employment
  - Education

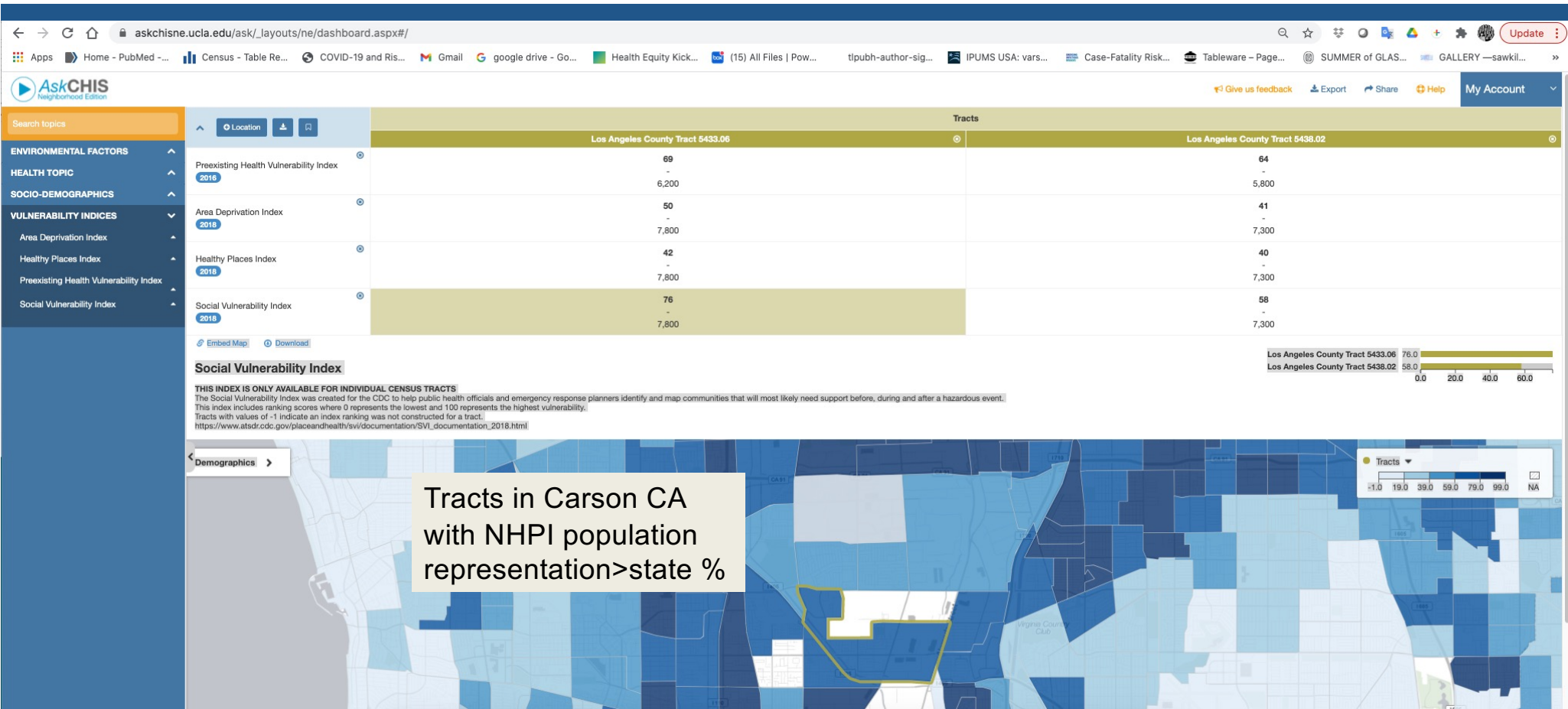
## Healthy Places Index (HPI)

- uses 25 variables from ACS and other sources at census tract-level
- Groups into 8 themes
  - Economics
  - Education
  - Healthcare
  - Housing
  - Neighborhood
  - Clean Environment
  - Social
  - Transportation

## Pre-existing Health Vulnerability Index

- uses six variables: diabetes, obesity, heart disease, overall health status, mental health and food insecurity—tract-level from California Health Interview Survey





# Approach

- Defined “under-representation” as relative to the percent of the county's residents that reside in 4th quartile tracts.
- The proportions residing in the 4th quartile would not be fixed at 25% and would vary. For example, 33% of LA County's residents reside in a 4th quartile tract; 8.5% of San Francisco City/County residents live in a 4<sup>th</sup> quartile tract.
- Evaluated “under-representation by race/ethnicity for 29 counties with 4<sup>th</sup> quartile residents with populations>150,000

Table 4: List of Counties with Under-represented Racial/Ethnic Groups of Color among 29 Counties with populations greater than 150,000 and with 4<sup>th</sup> Quartile Residents

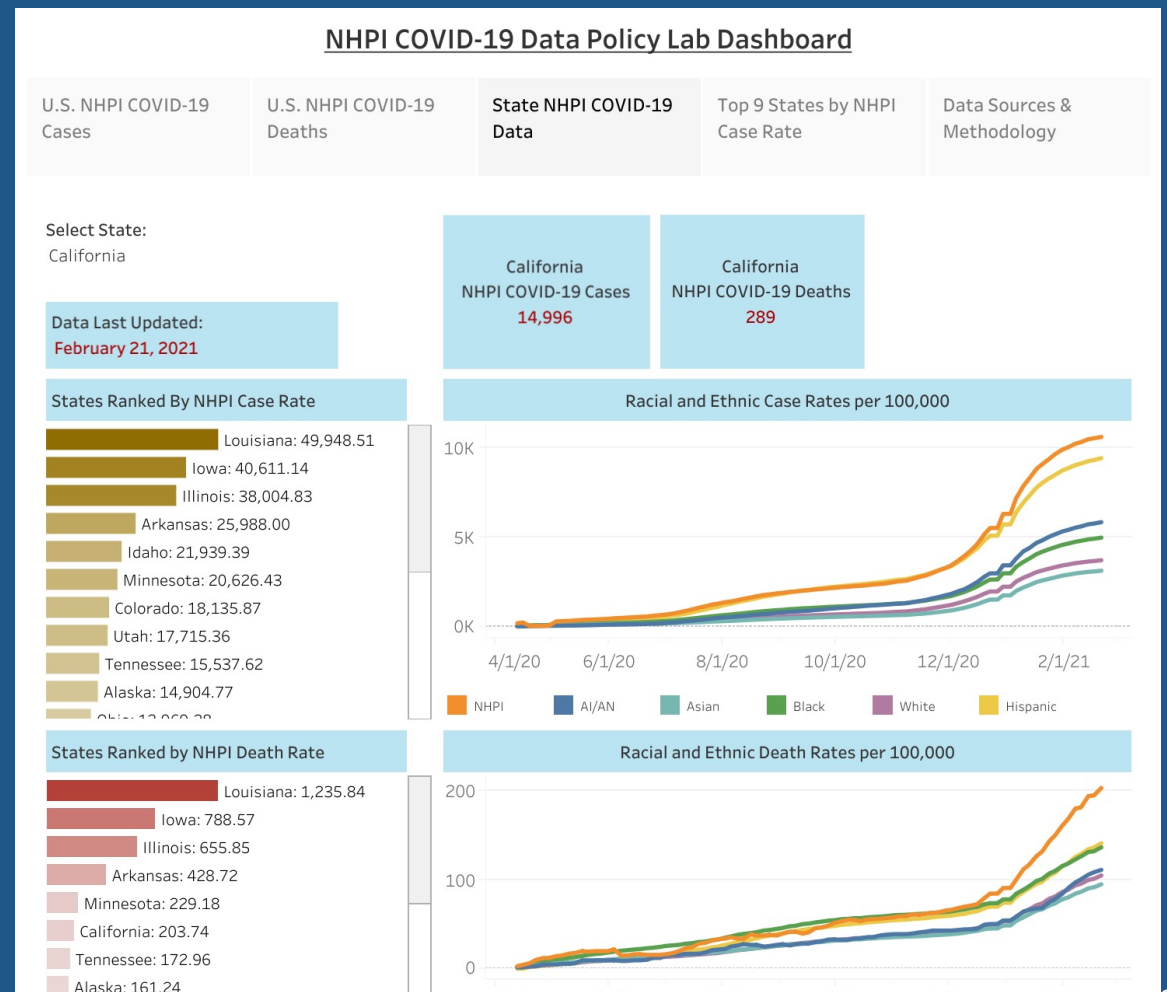
<b>Asian (25 counties)</b>	<b>NHPI (17 counties)</b>	<b>AIAN (12 counties)</b>	<b>Black (10 counties)</b>
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Orange
San Diego	San Diego	San Bernardino	Santa Clara
Orange	Riverside	Fresno	Stanislaus
Riverside	Alameda	Kern	Tulare
San Bernardino	Contra Costa	Ventura	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	Kern	San Joaquin	Monterey
Alameda	Ventura	Tulare	Placer
Contra Costa	San Joaquin	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz
Fresno	Stanislaus	Placer	Imperial
Kern	Santa Barbara	San Luis Obispo	Kings
Ventura	Solano	Santa Cruz	
San Joaquin	Monterey	Madera	
Stanislaus	Placer		
Tulare	San Luis Obispo		
Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz		
Solano	Butte		
Monterey	Shasta		
Placer			
San Luis Obispo			
Santa Cruz			
Merced			
Yolo			
Imperial			
Madera			
Kings			

Counties are ordered by largest to smallest in population.

## Under-representation of Communities of Color in Healthy Places Index (HPI), California



# Over-representation of COVID-19 Cases and Deaths for NHPIs





# Enhance Place-Based Equity Algorithms

- Geographic-based measures such as the HPI need to be augmented by other domains such as the proportion of limited English proficiency/linguistic isolation or language spoken at home residents, per capita income, immigration status, frontline essential workers and the proportion of multigenerational households. And race/ethnicity as a public health emergency response
  - Modeling as a factor in the index
  - Layering HPI with other criteria especially for R/E groups underrepresented
  - Engaging with frontline community-based organizations serving NHPs and Filipinx/a/o ---and other under-represented groups

# Thank You

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