



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

NCVHS, April 1, 2021 updated January 25, 2022

Ninez A. Ponce, PhD, MPP

Professor, UCLA Department of Health Policy & Management

Director, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research

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

The Way Forward

- **Enhance Place-Based Equity Algorithms**
- Datasources—many are SDoH-- for these indices must also be enhanced
- Community engagement with data producers and equity algorithm designers can catalyze meaningful change e.g. OMH grant, RWJF initiatives on transforming public health data

NCVHS Health Data Framework Goals

- To help data experts support the health ecosystem to systematically use data from all relevant sources to solve problems
- To surface high-impact gaps in data sources and methods
- To catalyze development of interactive tools to support optimal data use and learning

Source: NCVHS Health Data Framework White Paper, 2017.03.21



ENHANCE PLACE-BASED EQUITY ALGORITHMS

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

CA 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

National Vulnerability Measures

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

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

Area Deprivation Index (ADI)

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

Social Deprivation Index (SDI)

- uses 7 variables from ACS
 - Poverty
 - Education
 - Single parent household
 - Housing (Rent/Overcrowding)
 - Car ownership
 - Unemployment
- *county, census tract, aggregated Zip Code Tabulation Area, and Primary Care Service Area*

Medical Vulnerability Index

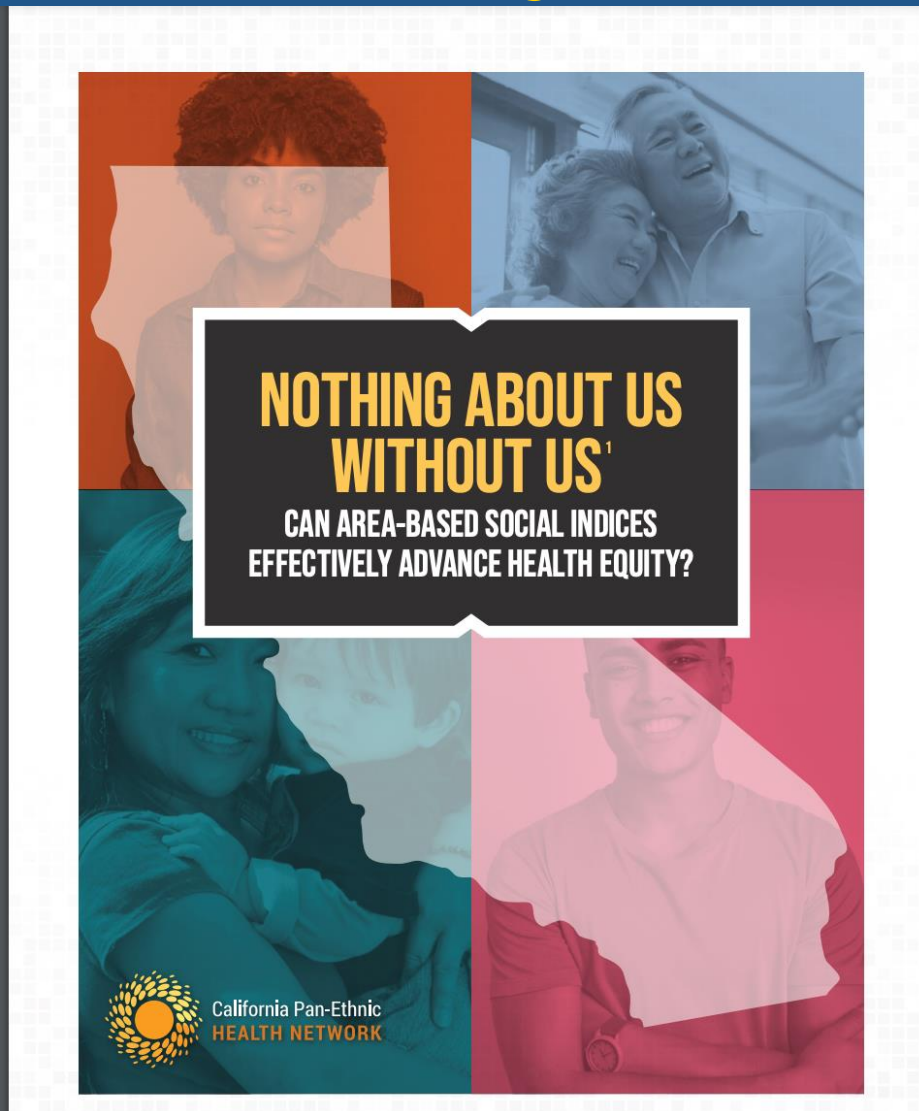
- uses **pre-existing health indicators**: diabetes, obesity, heart disease, overall health status, mental health and food insecurity—tract-level from California Health Interview Survey
- +barriers to accessing health care (**+noncitizens**)
- built environment risk
- SVI **+Minority Status & Language**
- *Zip Code Tabulation Areas*

**ONLY 2 OF THE MEASURES: SVI AND MVI
EXPLICITLY MEASURE R/E/L,
NONCITIZENSHIP STATUS**

Community-Based Assessment

California Pan-Ethnic Health Network, October 2021

1. Directly factor in race, ethnicity, language (REL) and other domains relevant to measuring health disparities
2. Even when an index does factor in REL, determine impact on communities who are small in size, heterogeneous, displaced or geographically dispersed
3. Pair indices with other tools and strategies including authentic, targeted community engagement and long-term structural reforms.
4. Match indices with the social determinants of health (SDoH) addressing specific policy issues they are intended to solve
5. Relevant domains available at the block level?
e.g. multigenerational households?

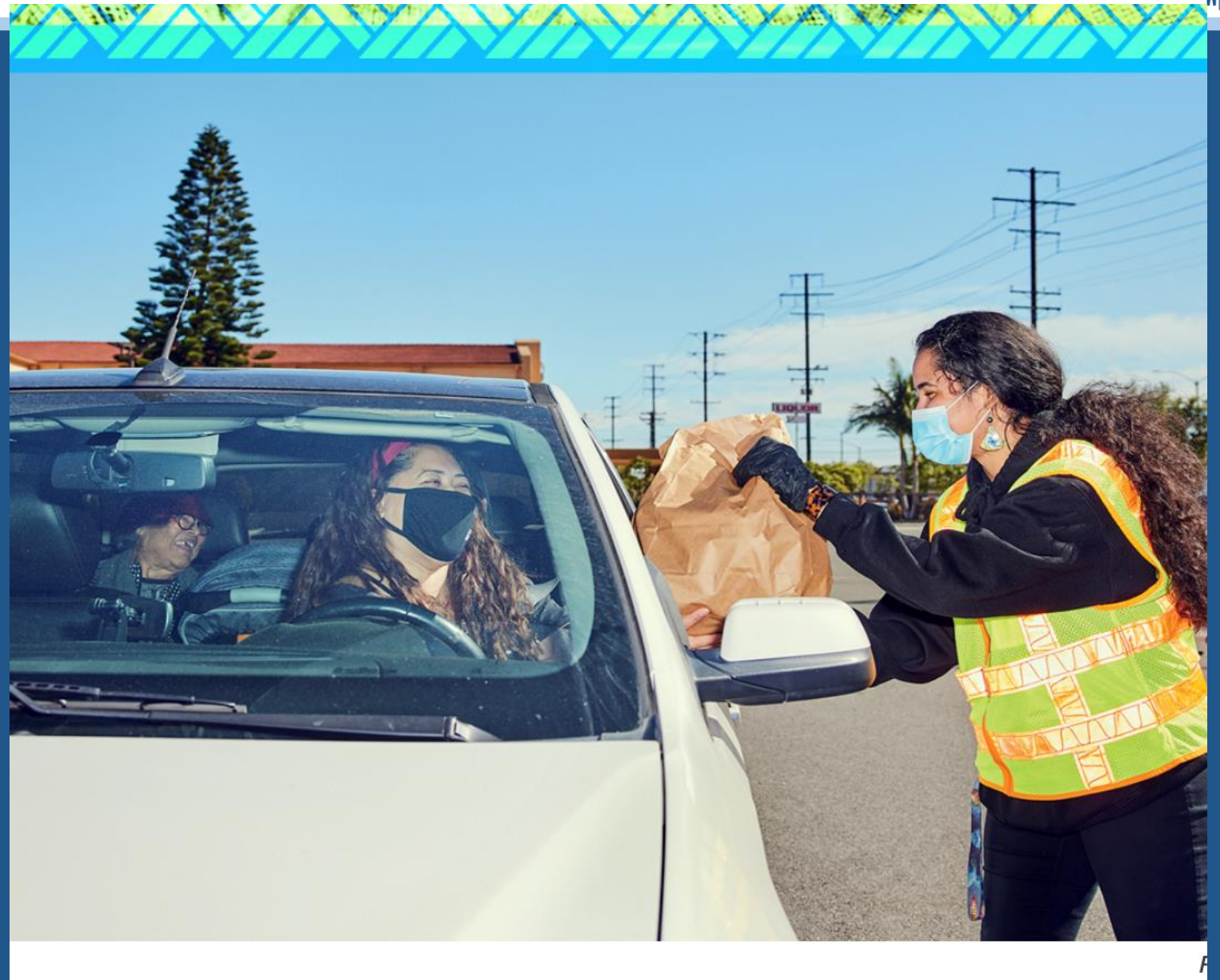




**DATASOURCES—MANY ARE SDOH-- FOR
THESE INDICES MUST ALSO BE ENHANCED
THE CASE FOR NHPIS**

In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget mandated the disaggregation of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data from the broader "Asian" category. Yet two decades later, over 30% of federal data sources fail to provide disaggregated NHPI data, a gap that's more pressing than ever due to the pandemic.

This information omission across federal data sets is a form of structural racism that disproportionately affects roughly 1.4 million Americans through an inability to advocate based on population data evidence, a lack of resources and limitations to political power.



Review of Federal Data Sources' Collection and Reporting of NHPI Data

Morey B, Chang RC, Thomas KB, Tulua ', Penaia C, Tran VD, Pierson N, Greer JC, Bydalek M, Ponce N. No Equity without Data Equity: Data Reporting Gaps for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders as Structural Racism. *J Health Polit Policy Law*. 2021 Sep 9:9517177. doi: 10.1215/03616878-9517177. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 34522960.

- Includes HPI assessment on coverage of NHPIs (presented in April 2021)
- Expands Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011) review
- Reviewed 29 national datasets in 6 agencies—HHS, Commerce, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Justice

Federal Agency & Data Source	Collecting data using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data collected for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories)	Reporting data for NHPIs using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data reported for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories, aggregated, other race, or NHPI subgroup)	Change in data collection or reporting since Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011)
I. Department of Commerce					
1. US Census FY 2000, 2010, 2020	Yes	Detailed NHPI race	Yes	NHPI total, alone or in combination, Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian, Native Hawaiian, Sāmoan, Tongan, other Polynesian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Marshallese, other Micronesian, Fijian, other Melanesian, Other PI (not specified)	No. Compliant.
2. American Community Survey (ACS) (Multiple years)	Yes	Detailed NHPI race	Yes	NHPI alone or in combination, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, other Micronesian, Sāmoan, Tongan, Fijian, other PI (not specified)	Yes, improvement in reporting.
3. Current Population Survey (CPS)	Yes	NHPI, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Sāmoan, other Pacific Islander	Yes	NHPI alone, NHPI alone or in combination	Yes, improvement in reporting.
4. Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	Yes	NHPI	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other PI alone, White-NHOPI, Black-NHOPI, Asian-NHOPI, White-Asian-NHOPI, other 4 or more races	Not included in previous review.

Federal Agency & Data Source	Collecting data using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data collected for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories)	Reporting data for NHPIs using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data reported for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories, aggregated, other race, or NHPI subgroup)	Change in data collection or reporting since Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011)
II. Department of Health and Human Services					
5. National Vital Statistics System	Yes	Detailed NHPI race	Partial*	For births: NHPI alone, NHPI in combination. For Deaths: Hawaiian (includes multiracial), other Asian or Pacific Islander	No. Reporting non-compliant.
6. National Longitudinal Mortality Study	Yes	Detailed NHPI race	Yes	NHPI alone, NHPI in combination, Hawaiian, other PI (e.g. Sāmoan, Guamanian, Tongan)	No. Compliant.
7. National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)	Yes	Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander	No	For public data: Other single and multiple races, Non-Hispanic Asian Indian or Alaska Native and any other group; For restricted data: Non-Hispanic NHPI only, Non-Hispanic Other only, All other combinations	No. Reporting non-compliant.
8. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or PI & specific subgroup: Native Hawaiian, Guamanian/Chamorro, Sāmoan, other Pacific Islander	No	other race including multi-racial	No. Reporting non-compliant.
9. Medical Expenditure Panel Survey	Yes	Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Sāmoan, other Pacific Islander	No	Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	No. Reporting non-compliant.

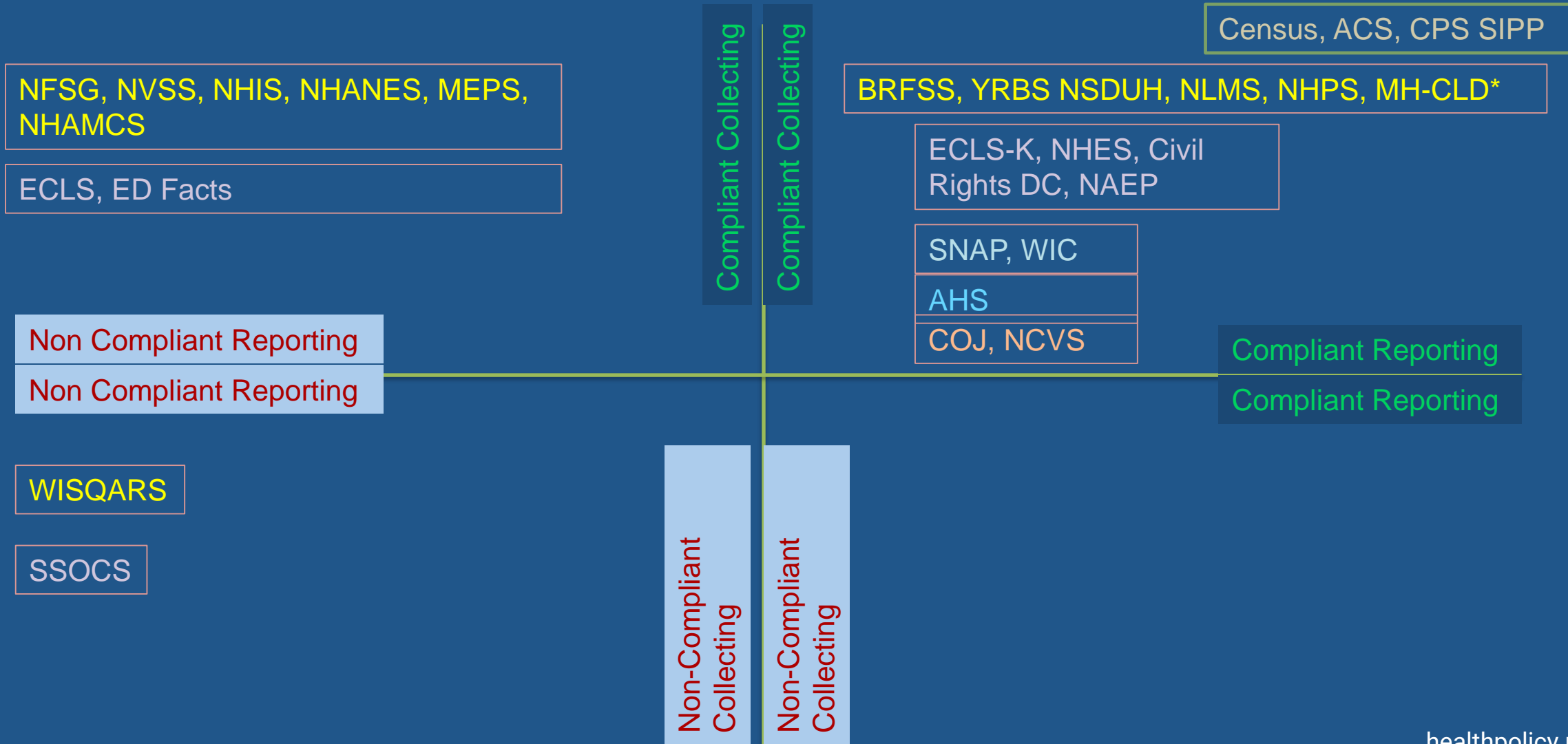
Federal Agency & Data Source	Collecting data using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data collected for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories)	Reporting data for NHPIs using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data reported for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories, aggregated, other race, or NHPI subgroup)	Change in data collection or reporting since Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011)
II. Department of Health and Human Services					
10. National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG)	Yes	Respondent's race: Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Sāmoan, other Pacific Islander. Child & Spouse race: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	No	other race	No. Reporting non-compliant.
11. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	Yes	PI & subcategories: Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, Chamorro, Sāmoan, Other Pacific Islander	Yes	NHOPI only, multiracial	Yes, improvement in reporting.
12. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	No	Unknown	No. Reporting non-compliant.
13. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	Yes	Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Sāmoan, other Pacific Islander	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes, improvement in reporting.

Federal Agency & Data Source	Collecting data using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data collected for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories)	Reporting data for NHPIs using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data reported for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories, aggregated, other race, or NHPI subgroup)	Change in data collection or reporting since Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011)
II. Department of Health and Human Services					
14. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes	non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other PI race only (doesn't include multiracial)	Not included in previous reporting.
15. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD)	Partial. Depends on State	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; Asian or PI (temporary code)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Not included in previous reporting.
16. National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes	Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	Not included in previous reporting. ¹⁷ .
17. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS)	No	Asian/Pacific Islander	No	Asian/PI	Not included in previous reporting.

Federal Agency & Data Source	Collecting data using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data collected for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories)	Reporting data for NHPIs using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data reported for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories, aggregated, other race, or NHPI subgroup)	Change in data collection or reporting since Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011)
III. Department of Education					
18. Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey	Yes	Detailed NHPI race	No	Non-Hispanic Asian, Hawaiian, or PI	Not included in previous reporting.
19. Kindergarten Cohort, Kindergarten Class of 1998-99 (ECLS-K)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other PI	Yes	non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other PI race	Yes, improvement in reporting.
20. National Household Education Surveys (NHES)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other PI	Yes	Native Hawaiian or other PI	Yes, improvement in reporting.
21. School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS)	No		No		Yes, decrease in reporting. Is no longer collecting or reporting race data.
22. Civil Rights Data Collection	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other PI	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other PPI	Not included in previous reporting.
23. National Assessment of Educational progress	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other PI	Yes	Native Hawaiian/Other PPI	Not included in previous reporting.
24. EDFacts	Yes	Native Hawaiian/Other PI or PI	No	Asian/Pacific Islander	Not included in previous reporting.

Federal Agency & Data Source	Collecting data using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data collected for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories)	Reporting data for NHPIs using OMB 15? (Yes/No)	How are data reported for NHPIs? (Race/ethnic categories, aggregated, other race, or NHPI subgroup)	Change in data collection or reporting since Panapasa, Crabbe, and Kaholokula (2011) review
IV. Department of Agriculture					
25. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Quality Control Database	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes, improvement in reporting.
26. Women, Infants, & Children Program (WIC)	Yes	Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Yes	Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Not included in previous reporting.
V. Department of Housing and Urban Development					
27. American Housing Survey (AHS)	Yes	Native Hawaiian only, Guamanian or Chamorro only, Sāmoan only, some other PI race only, two or more Native Hawaiian or PI races, Hawaiian and PI only, NHPI mixed with other races	Yes	Native Hawaiian only, Guamanian or Chamorro only, Sāmoan only, some other PI race only, two or more Native Hawaiian or PI races, Hawaiian and PI only, NHPI mixed with other races	Yes, improvement in reporting.
VI. Department of Justice					
28. Census of Jails	Yes	Native Hawaiian PI (non-Hispanic)	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	No. Compliant.
29. National Crime Victimization Survey	Yes	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes	Native Hawaiian/Other PI alone, NHPI in combination with one other race	Yes, improvement in reporting.

OMB Directive 15 Compliance for NHPIs



Conclusion

- Area-based social indices to address health equity are important new tools in federal, state and regional policymaking.
- But, they must address the underlying causes of structural racism, discrimination and biases that may be indicated in non-health sector databases.
- Limitations on race and ethnicity data necessitate the inclusion of **community-centered strategies** to ensure interventions are targeted to those with the greatest needs.
- Adoption of area based social indices can supplement but should never replace authentic, intentional engagement with impacted communities during the planning, implementation and evaluation of any public health strategies.
- Next steps are tools and data intermediaries programs such as OMH initiatives to build tools and trainings on SDoH data for racial ethnic groups, particularly smaller communities—UCLA project with NHPIs, RWJF Transforming Public Health Data Initiatives

Thank You

nponce@ucla.edu

[@NinezPonce](#)

www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu