

Eliminating Health Disparities Standardizing data collection on race, ethnicity, and primary language

Background

Numerous studies have documented the need for better collection of race, ethnicity, and primary language data in order to better understand disparities in health care coverage and services.¹ What data there is on health disparities has helped to illustrate some alarming disparities in our state. For example in California, communities of color comprise over three-quarters of the uninsured.² Black, Latino, and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations have higher rates of high blood pressure and obesity compared to Whites and Asian/Pacific Islander populations.³ While this data is useful, it doesn't tell the entire story. The ability to disaggregate data by subpopulations and language needs will help California better target health interventions to the communities that need them the most and begin to address the persistent disparities communities of color experience.

New Requirements under the Affordable Care Act

The Affordable Care Act (ACA)⁴ requires states to adopt new federal data collection standards for collecting race, ethnicity, and primary language data. The new HHS standards, published in 2011, apply to "any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program," including Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, and the new Health Benefit Exchange. The standards provide additional granularity for Hispanic (four additional categories) and Asian subpopulations (seven additional categories) beyond the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) minimum standard categories (see Table 1). Additionally the standards now require a question aimed at measuring language proficiency.

California should take the lead in promoting health equity

California has an important opportunity under the ACA to take the lead in eliminating health disparities by both implementing and building upon the new federal data standards. The federal standards are a good first step; however, the tremendous diversity of our state necessitates adopting additional data categories (as recommended by the Institute of Medicine (IOM)) that better reflect the demographics of our state. ⁵ This more robust approach to data collection is encouraged by OMB as long as the detailed information can be aggregated back to the minimum

¹ Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care, Institute of Medicine (IOM) issued

² California Healthcare Almanac: California's Uninsured, California Healthcare Foundation, December 2010.

³ Health of California's Adults, Adolescents and Children: Findings from CHIS 2005 and CHIS 2003, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, September 2008.

⁴ Section 4302.

⁵ "Race, Ethnicity and Language Data: Standardization for Health Care Quality Improvement," Institute of Medicine (IOM), August 31, 2009, http://iom.edu/Reports/2009/RaceEthnicityData.aspx

standard set of race and ethnicity categories.⁶ Currently there is no standardized format or practice for collecting data on race, ethnicity, and primary language in California (see Table 2). With the state developing a new, simplified enrollment form for online, mail, phone, and inperson enrollment, now is the ideal time to adopt new standards with minimal added expense.

Recommendations

Race/Ethnicity

- In addition to adopting the required federal standard questions for the collection of race, ethnicity, and primary language (see Table 1), California should include additional race/ethnicity categories as recommended by the IOM to more accurately reflect the diversity of our state. These categories could be based on the most current U.S. Census data categories (see Table 3).
- Accessible drop-down menus with all of the race/ethnicity categories should be included on all forms. Applicants should be allowed to check-off more than one race if relevant.
- An additional drop-down menu for ancestry should be included on all forms (see Table 4).

Language

- In addition to adopting the required federal standard question measuring English proficiency, California should continue to include additional questions measuring language spoken as recommended by HHS and currently collected on California forms (see Tables 1 & 2).
- An accessible drop-down menu with a list of common languages spoken in California, accompanied by an open-ended response option for those whose language does not appear on the list should be adopted. These categories could be based on the most current U.S. Census data categories (see Table 5).

Encouraging responses

Studies have shown that applicants are more likely to respond and complete self-reported data on race, ethnicity and primary language with an explanation on how the data will be used.⁸ The state should inform consumers on the application form that the data is being collected to monitor and improve the quality of care for everyone. The state could adapt the following suggested wording as part of the Health Research and Education Trust (HRET) Disparities Toolkit for this purpose:

⁶ "Explanation of Data Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language and Disability," Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Minority Health, Oct. 31, 2011, http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/content.aspx?ID=9228&lvl=2&lvlID=208

⁷ The state can choose various options for ensuring accessibility including breaking the form up into steps and displaying the entire list on a new page. This may be more accessible than a drop-down menu, particularly for those with visual impairments or manual impairments who have difficulty using a mouse. If the state chooses to use drop-down menus they must be navigable using the keyboard only and the menu selections must also be labeled in a logical manner. WebAim.org: (http://webaim.org/techniques/forms/) has some helpful information on ensuring accessibility. The state may also be able to use a DHTML menu like this one (http://www.udm4.com/menu/).

⁸ "Race, Ethnicity and Language Data: Standardization for Health Care Quality Improvement," Institute of Medicine (IOM), August 31, 2009, http://iom.edu/Reports/2009/RaceEthnicityData.aspx

"We want to make sure that all our patients get the best care possible. We would like you to tell us your racial/ethnic background so that we can review the treatment that all patients receive and make sure that everyone gets the highest quality of care."

Table 1. New 2011 HHS Data Standards for Race, Ethnicity and Primary Language

Ethnicity Data Standard	Categories
Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin (One or more categories may be selected) aNo, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin bYes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a cYes, Puerto Rican dYes, Cuban eYes, Another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	These categories roll-up to the Hispanic or Latino category of the OMB standard

Race Data Standard	Categories
What is your race? (One or more categories may be selected) aWhite bBlack or African American cAmerican Indian or Alaska Native	These categories are part of the current OMB standard
dAsian Indian eChinese fFilipino gJapanese hKorean iVietnamese jOther Asian	These categories roll-up to the Asian category of the OMB standard
kNative Hawaiian lGuamanian or Chamorro mSamoan nOther Pacific Islander	These categories roll-up to the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander category of the OMB standard

C. Primary Language

The standard for primary language is a measure of English proficiency. The recommended question is based on that used on the U.S. Census Bureau's, American Community Survey (ACS). The question applies to survey participants aged five years and above.

Data Standard for Primary Language				
How well do you speak English? (5 years old or older)				
a. Very well b. Well c. Not well d. Not at all				

Optional Granularity

For agencies that wish to collect data on the specific language spoken, the Data Council recommends collecting data on language spoken at home. The recommended survey items are used in the ACS (see below). Collecting this additional information would be optional and at the discretion of the agency, if information on specific language was desired.

Data	Collection for Spoken Language
1.	Do you speak a language other than English at home? (5 years old or older) aYes bNo
Fa	or persons speaking a language other than English (answering yes to the question above):
2.	What is this language? (5 years old or older) aSpanish bOther Language (Identify)

For agencies that desire to collect information on specific languages beyond Spanish, and have sufficient sample sizes to support such estimates, HHS would publish on the HHS website a list of the ten most prevalent languages spoken in the U.S., as reported by ACS. These would roll up to the "Other Language" category, and provide technical notes to assist in coding. Spanish as a category is reported about 60 percent of the time in the ACS. VI

Table 2. Current practices regarding data collection on race, ethnicity and primary language on California health forms

	Medi-Cal	Healthy Families	PCIP/MRMIP
Language on the form	What language/dialect do you speak best? What language do you read best?	What language do you want us to speak to you in? What language should we write to you in?	What language do you want us to use when speaking with you?
			What language should we use when writing to you?
Race, Ethnicity questions	Ethnicity (race) (optional) for each member of the family	Ethnicity(optional): see page 6	
Race, Ethnicity instructions for answering questions	You can choose to enter the Ethnicity (race) for each person. This information is used for statistics only and has no effect on your eligibility for Medi-Cal.	What do I write for ethnicity? Write the ethnic group that the child or pregnant woman belongs to. Here is a list that may help: Alaska Native Hispanic Amerasian Japanese Asian Indian Korean Black/African-American Laotian Cambodian Native American Indian Chinese Other Asian Filipino Samoan Guamanian Vietnamese Hawaiian White Other	Tell us about your ethnicity: White Black, African American Hispanic: Cuban Mexican American Puerto Rican Other Hispanic Asian: Asian Indian Cambodian Chinese Japanese Amerasian Korean Laotian Vietnamese Filipino Other Asian Pacific Islander: Hawaiian Guamanian Samoan Other Pacific Islander Aleut /Alaska Native American Indian Native American Eskimo Other, not listed above

Table 3. Sample list of 2010 U.S. Census/American Community Survey generated Race/Ethnicity categories for California

Hispanic or Latino		Asian			
Mexican	11,423,146	Filipino 1,1	95,580		
Salvadoran	573,956	Chinese (except Taiwanese) 1,1	50,206		
Guatemalan	332,737	Vietnamese	81,946		
Puerto Rican	189,945	Asian Indian	528,176		
Nicaraguan	100,790	Korean	151,892		
Peruvian	91,511	Japanese	272,528		
Cuban	88,607	Taiwanese	96,009		
Honduran	72,795	Hmong	86,989		
Colombian	64,416	Cambodian	86,244		
Argentinean	44,410	Laotian	58,424		
Ecuadorian	35,750	Thai	51,509		
Chilean	24,006	Pakistani	46,780		
Costa Rican	22,469	Indonesian	25,398		
Panamanian	17,768	Burmese	15,035		
Bolivian	13,351	Sri Lankan	10,240		
Dominican (Dominican Republic)) 11,455	Bangladeshi	9,268		
Venezuelan	11,100	Nepalese	5,618		
Uruguayan	4,110	Malaysian	2,979		
Paraguayan	1,228	Bhutanese	694		
Other Central American	14,719				
Other South American	5,826	Pacific Islander			
All other Hispanic or Latino	151,614	Samoan	40,900		
		Guamanian or Chamorro	24,299		
African American alone or in		Native Hawaiian	21,423		
combination		Fijian	19,355		
Black or African American	2,683,914	Tongan	18,329		
		Marshallese	1,559		
American Indian/Alaska Native					
alone or in combination					
American Indian/Alaska Native	723,225				

Table 4. Ancestry, 2000 American Community Survey

Acadian/Cajun Guyanese African

Afghan Hungarian Other Subsaharan African

Albanian Icelander

Alsatian Iranian Swedish Irish Swiss
Arab: Israeli Turkish

Arab: Israeli Turkish Egyptian Italian Ukrainian

Iraqi Latvian United States or American

Jordanian Lithuanian Welsh

Lebanese Luxemburger

Moroccan Macedonian West Indian (excluding Palestinian Maltese Hispanic origin groups):

Syrian New Zealander Bahamian
Arab/Arabic Northern European Barbadian
Other Arab Norwegian Belizean
Pennsylvania German Bermudan

Armenian Polish British West Indian Assyrian/Chaldean/Syriac Portuguese Dutch West Indian

AustralianRomanianHaitianAustrianRussianJamaicanBasqueScandinavianTrinidadian andBelgianScotch-IrishTobagonian

Brazilian Scottish U.S. Virgin Islander

British Serbian West Indian
Bulgarian Slavic Other West Indian
Grand Jian

Canadian Slovak
Carpatho Rusyn Slovene Yugoslavian
Celtic Soviet Union Other groups

Croatian

Cypriot Subsaharan African: Czech Cape Verdean Czechoslovakian Ethiopian Danish Ghanian Dutch Kenyan Liberian Eastern European Nigerian **English** Estonian Senegalese Sierra Leonean European

Finnish Somalian
French (except Basque) South African
French Canadian Sudanese
German Ugandan
German Russian Zairian
Greek Zimbabwean

Table 5. Institute of Medicine (IOM) Sample list of Languages Spoken taken from National U.S. Census

- African languages
- American Sign Language
- Arabic
- Armenian
- Chinese
- French
- French Creole
- German
- Greek
- Gujarathi
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Laotian
- Hmong
- Mon-Khmer Cambodian
- Other native North American languages
- Persian
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Portuguese Creole
- Russian
- Scandinavian languages
- Serbo-Croatian
- Spanish
- Tagalog
- Thai
- Urdu
- Vietnamese
- Yiddish
- Availability of Sign Language or other auxiliary aids or services
- Other, please specify:____
- Do not know
- Unavailable/Unknown
- Declined