

Cal ICH's New Approach to Reporting RACE & ETHNICITY

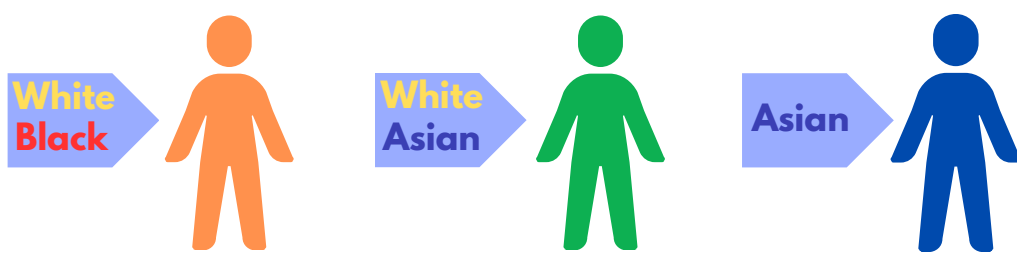
How the new approach works and why Cal ICH is changing how this data is reported.

What is the New Approach?

To improve our data reporting and avoid reporting people who select more than one race or ethnicity as "Multiple Races", **people in HDIS will be counted in every race and ethnicity category with which they identified.** Cal ICH also counts the share of people that identify with each race or ethnicity **alone** or **in combination** with another race or ethnicity.

Here's an Example:

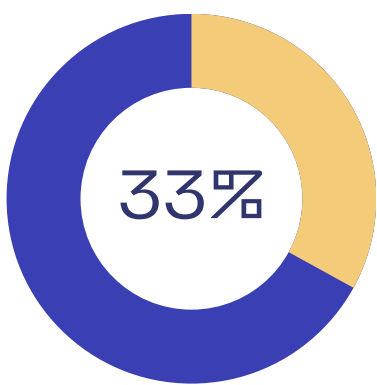
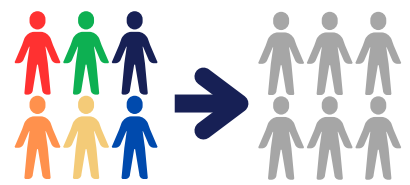
Here are **three people** and the race categories they identified with. The table below shows how they would be counted in Cal ICH dashboards.



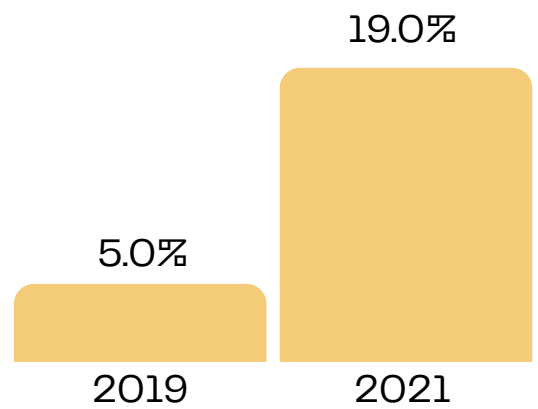
Race	One Race or Ethnicity Alone	In Combination With Another Race or Ethnicity	Alone or In Combination
Black	0	+ 1	= 1
White	0	+ 2	= 2
Asian	1	+ 1	= 2
Total	1	+ 4	= 5

Why Are We Changing Things?

There are a few reasons we want to move away from the "Multiple Races" category. First, it groups together a diverse group of people and presents them together as one.



"Multiple Races" obscures groups that are more likely to be multiracial. In 2021, 33% of people who identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous in HDIS were counted as "Multiple Races", rather than American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous.



"Multiple Races" in HDIS was not comparable to Census data. In 2020, the Census changed race data collection and analysis, increasing the reported number of multiracial people. Seen above, these methodology changes increased the reported "Multiple Races" from 5% of the CA population in 2019 to 19% in 2021.

Questions? Comments?

Let us know what you think about this approach by emailing us at HDIS@bcsh.ca.gov