



DEPT. COMM. NO. 380

STATE OF HAWAII
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January 31, 2023

The Honorable Ronald D.Kouchi, President
and Members of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker
And Members of the House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature,

For your information and consideration, the Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 (SCRS) Task Force is transmitting a copy of the report, *A Review of the current Status of Data Collection, Processing, Retention, Sharing Procedures, Needs, Challenges, and Reporting on Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Data*, pursuant to SCRS recognizing the Importance of 21st Century Data Governance for Fact-Based Policymaking.

Sincerely,

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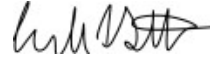
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cc: Legislative Reference Bureau

**A REVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DATA
COLLECTION, PROCESSING, RETENTION, SHARING
PROCEDURES, NEEDS, CHALLENGES, AND REPORTING
ON NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER DATA**

IN FULFILLMENT OF

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (S.C.R. NO. 5, 2021) RECOGNIZING THE
IMPORTANCE OF 21ST CENTURY DATA GOVERNANCE FOR FACT-BASED
POLICYMAKING

REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2023

STATE OF HAWAII

THE SENATE

SUBMITTED ON: FEBRUARY 2, 2023

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Executive Summary

The lack of access to disaggregated Native Hawaiian data has been a long-standing issue raised by Native Hawaiian and Native Hawaiian serving organizations for decades. Native Hawaiian (NH) and Pacific Islander (PI) stakeholders and organizations advocated to support legislation that would begin to address the inconsistent practices across state departments, agencies, and offices regarding the collection, processing, and reporting of race data for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI).

The Senate, Thirty-First Legislature 2021 passed SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (S.C.R NO. 5) Recognizing the importance of 21st century data governance for fact-based policymaking, S.C.R. No. 5 (see Appendix A). Among the three recommendations, the resolution urged the Governor to *“establish a Task Force on 21st Century Data Governance, consisting of the Director of the Office of Planning, the Chief Information Officer of the Office of Enterprise Technology Services, the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, or their designees, and other relevant members to be identified by the Task Force, to assess the current data collection, processing, retention, and sharing procedures, needs, and challenges across state agencies and to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2023.”*

The following 7 state departments, agencies, or offices participated on the SCR5 Data Governance Task Force: Office of Enterprise Technology Services, Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, Department of Education, Judiciary, University of Hawai‘i, Department of Human Services, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Within several of these participating members, multiple offices were also represented. For example, the Department of Education had members representing 3 offices and the Charter School Commission. The SCR5 Data Governance Task Force decided in order to better understand how the current state of collection, processing, retention, sharing procedures, as well as the needs and challenges a survey would be most efficient. Task force members as well as the Department of Health and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations participated in the survey.

While Hawai‘i is one of the few states to further disaggregate Native Hawaiians from other Pacific Islanders in certain agencies’ data collection, processing, and reporting practices, these procedures are inconsistent across and within state agencies. The report will provide more detailed data on the inconsistencies and make recommendations for future work to create consistent data collection, processing, and reporting practices across and within state agencies. Below are some general findings:

- While self-report by paper or electronic formats were common data collection methods of race and ethnicity data, there were datasets that imported the information, used 3rd party identification by a case/intake worker, or used observation in non-response cases.

- There are various approaches to collecting multiple races ranging from no multiple category selections allowed to multiple categories can be selected and a primary race identified.
- Over half of the datasets that collected primary data had a policy or practice governing the collection of race and ethnicity.
- There were 20 datasets using primary data collection that collected Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders as disaggregated, distinct categories. Although 18 of the datasets were described as providing further disaggregation of Pacific Islander categories, these varied in the level of detail with the most common categories of Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Micronesian. Tongan was included in 3 datasets. Only 1 dataset included Kosraen, Chuukese, and Yapese.
- There are multiple methods of processing Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data that included algorithms that allow for multiple categories to be associated with an individual, algorithms that look for any instance of Native Hawaiian among multiple selections then categorize the individual as Native Hawaiian, algorithms that take the first selection in the order of the selections and then categorizes as that selection, algorithms that take multiple selected categories and combine them into a single “two or more” or equivalent, as well as nuanced processing that uses the race and ethnicity of the father (birth data), next of kin (in the absence of data for death certificates), and using a primary race identification.
- There were multiple ways to request aggregate data that included executing a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), completing on-line request forms, memos, and formal research requests. Although there were fewer opportunities to request deidentified data, for those that did provide it formal agreements are necessary.
- The race and ethnicity data from at least 25 datasets were reported as being made available to the public through static and/or interactive websites.
- Process improvements included funding to update the datasets and databases to include and/or collect primary race data, more staff to do the follow up needed when demographic fields, including race, are missing, investment in building databases within which the datasets from various programs and ultimately departments

Introduction

The lack of access to disaggregated Native Hawaiian data has been a long-standing issue raised by Native Hawaiian and Native Hawaiian serving organizations for decades. The COVID-19 pandemic resurfaced this long-standing discussion of health inequities that are hidden by the lack of data available on race, specifically, the way in which data on race is collected and reported. Native Hawaiian (NH) and Pacific Islander (PI) stakeholders and organizations advocated to support legislation that would begin to address the inconsistent practices across state departments, agencies, and offices regarding the collection, processing, and reporting of race data for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI).

The Senate, Thirty-First Legislature 2021 passed SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (S.C.R NO. 5) Recognizing the importance of 21st century data governance for fact-based policymaking, S.C.R. No. 5 (see Appendix A). Among the three recommendations, the resolution urged the Governor to *“establish a Task Force on 21st Century Data Governance, consisting of the Director of the Office of Planning, the Chief Information Officer of the Office of Enterprise Technology Services, the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, or their designees, and other relevant members to be identified by the Task Force, to assess the current data collection, processing, retention, and sharing procedures, needs, and challenges across state agencies and to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2023.”*

This report highlights the critical need for disaggregated data using a COVID-19 health disparity example, summarizes the work of the task force, and provides recommendations.

Data disaggregation is critical: A COVID-19 example of hidden disparity

In Hawai'i, this issue was highlighted by the significant disparity that surfaced when race data for NHPI was disaggregated by the Department of Health (DOH). At the start of the pandemic, the DOH was reporting cases using the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of races that combines Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders.

Figure 1 shows the NHPI percentage of cases as significantly higher than the NHPI population percentage. Anecdotally, the data being presented was not aligned with the experiences of Native Hawaiian communities and organizations. Community stakeholders, service providers, and Native Hawaiian serving organizations advocated for the data to be disaggregated to effect more culturally relevant messaging and strategies regarding the protection against the virus and vaccination. Working in collaboration with the DOH, these groups were able to ensure appropriate data disaggregation.

Figure 2 shows COVID-19's significant and disproportionate impact on the Pacific Islander community early in the pandemic, a pattern that would have remained hidden resulting in the lack of appropriate culturally based strategies for these communities. The data show that PI populations experienced consistent overrepresentation among cases, except for the Delta

period. It should be noted, that while the resolution is specific to the disaggregation of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Figure 2 also highlights Filipinos (included in the Asian category at the start of the pandemic) also experienced a disproportionate percentage of cases relative to their population proportion.

It should be noted that the population percentages in both Figures 1 and 2 are based on the Census 2010 population counts. In Figure 1, 10% NHPI represents the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone category. In Figure 2, 21% represents the Native Hawaiian alone and in combination disaggregated from Pacific Islander, while 4% represents the Pacific Islander categories alone and in combination.

As shown in Figure 3, during the Delta Variant period of the pandemic Native Hawaiians experienced a disproportionate percentage of cases relative to their proportion in the population. These patterns would not have emerged without the disaggregation of the NHPI or Asian categories.

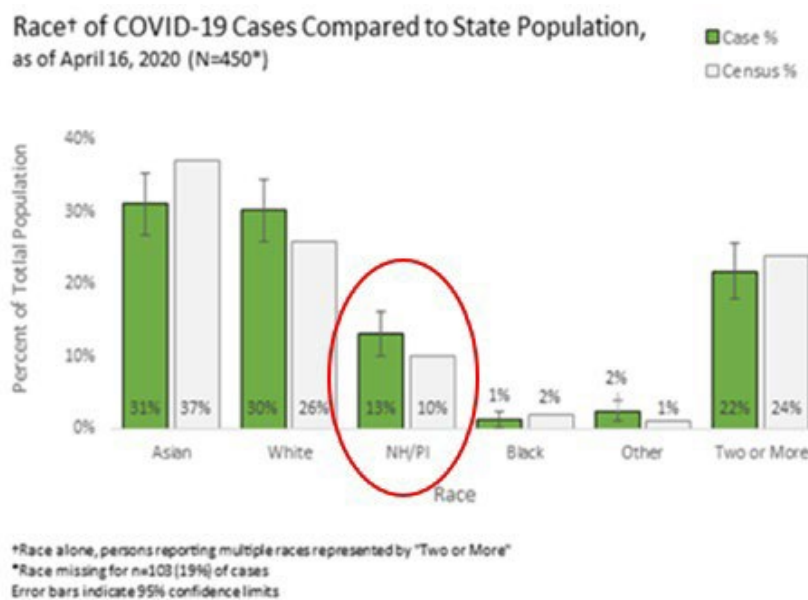


Figure 1. COVID-19 cases being reported by the Department of Health early in the pandemic using the combined OMB Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander.

Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) Disease Outbreak Control Division (DOCD). Data pulled on April 16, 2020. https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/tableau_dashboard/race-ethnicity-data/

Hawaii Coronavirus Cases By Race

Here's a breakdown of confirmed COVID-19 cases by race and ethnicity in Hawaii as of June 26, 2020.

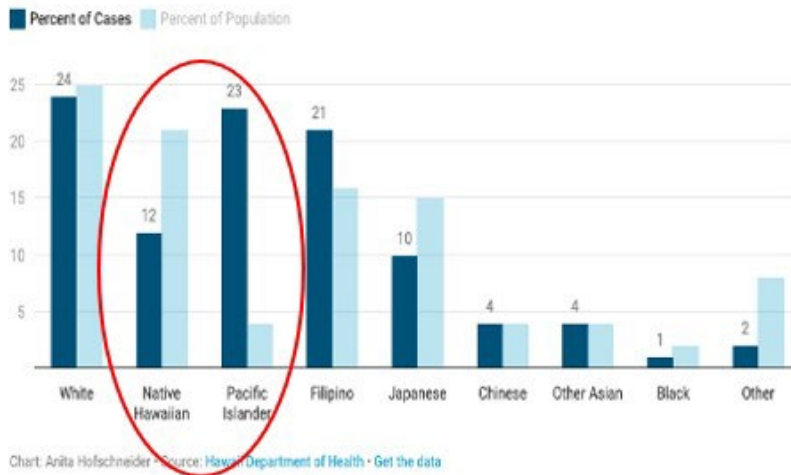


Figure 2. Public advocacy by NHP communities and organizations resulted in the Department of Health disaggregating NHP, revealing a significantly disproportionate percent of Pacific Islander cases. Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) Disease Outbreak Control Division (DOCD). Data pulled on June 26, 2020. https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/tableau_dashboard/race-ethnicity-data/

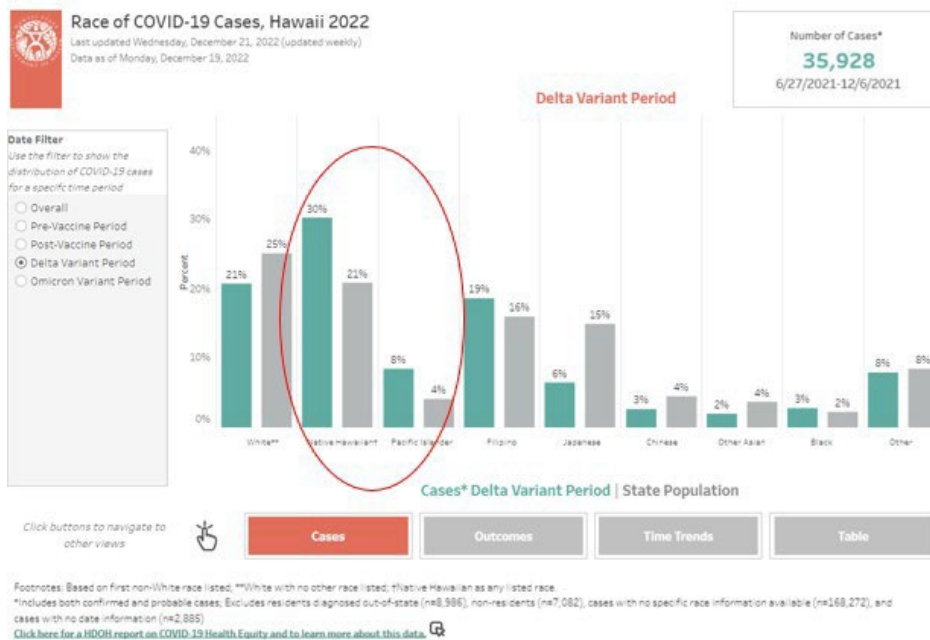


Figure 3. Delta variant period highlighting disproportionate percent of cases of Native Hawaiians relative to their population proportion Source: Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) Disease Outbreak Control Division (DOCD). Data pulled on December 22, 2022. https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/tableau_dashboard/race-ethnicity-data/

Current policies related to state and federal disaggregation of race data

That Native Hawaiians continue to have poor health, education, and economic outcomes was recognized in Section 226-20 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes which acknowledged that social determinants of health influence Native Hawaiian well-being. The statute expressed the State's commitment to reducing health disparities through the Hawaii State Planning Act by identifying and addressing social determinants of health such as housing, employment, and education. Disaggregated race data is critical to better understand the conditions within which health, education, and economic disparities are experienced and develop appropriate strategies to reduce such disparities.

The OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 (OMB-15), is a federal policy that established the race and ethnicity standards for data collection that disaggregated indigenous peoples of the Pacific Islands from Asians creating the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) category (Office of Management and Budget, 1997). This policy, last revised in 1997, is currently under review to determine if revisions are needed. At minimum, the federal level standards are for programs legislatively mandated or fiscally mandated to report race and ethnicity to the federal government. This separation remains critical to informing policymaking and interventions that directly target health and associated disparities and inequities facing the NHOPI communities. This guidance, developed with federal statistical reporting in mind, does not reflect the population characteristics within the state.

It should be acknowledged that locally, and nationally, there are state agencies that use the OMB-15 as the standard for collecting and reporting data, thereby limiting the extent to which more targeted culturally and community relevant strategies can be developed and implemented. The OMB-15 recommends that states create additional subcategories that further disaggregate the seven federal categories for their own state purposes if these categories can be "rolled-up" into the OMB categories for any required reporting.

While Hawai'i is one of the few states to further disaggregate Native Hawaiians from other Pacific Islanders in certain agencies' data collection, processing, and reporting practices, these procedures are inconsistent across and within state agencies. This report will highlight some of the inconsistencies and make recommendations for future work to create consistent data collection, processing, and reporting practices across and within state agencies.

Convening the Task Force

Although the S.C.R. No. 05 (SCR5), named the governor's office as the lead to convene the task force; upon further discussion, it was determined that OHA would move forward to convene the task force. At the initial task force meeting, it was determined that there would be two groups – an Executive Committee and a Working Group Committee. Table 1 lists the members of each committee. The role of the Executive Committee was to provide guidance and feedback. The Working Group Committee was tasked to develop, implement, and conduct the analysis of a survey to assess the status of race and ethnicity data collection, processing,

retention, sharing procedures, needs, and challenges across state agencies with specific attention to Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data. As shown in Table 2, there were a total of 38 meetings held from July 8, 2021 to December 9, 2022. Most of the meetings were in relation to the survey development, implementation, and analysis. The two meetings in the “Other” meeting category were held upon request from departments to discuss the SCR5 resolution in more detail.

Table 1. Task Force Committee Members

Executive Committee	Working Group Committee	Department, agency, or organization
Douglas Murdock	Juha Kauhanen Jussi Sipola Todd Omura	HI Office of Enterprise Technology Services (OETS)
Mary Alice Evans	Joan Delos Santos Arthur Buto	HI Office of Planning and Sustainable Development (OPSD) & Statewide GIS Program (OPSD GIS)
Christine Shaw	Eileen Iwamasa Kyle Mitsuyoshi Sue Rosco Christy Tamanaha	HIDOE Office of Information Technology Services (OITS)
Travis Santos Shane Hedani	Everett Urabe Ke'alapualoke Fukuda	HIDOE Office of Talent Management (OTM) HIDOE Data Governance and Analysis Branch (DGA)
	Yvonne Lau Danny Vasconcellos Nina Ki*	Hawaii Public Charter School Commission (HPCSC)
Rodney Maile	Barbara Bettes Kevin Thornton	HI Judiciary - Courts (HIJ-C)
	Erin Harbinson	HI Judiciary - Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC)
Mimari Hall (for Cathy Betts)		Department of Human Services
Garret Yoshimi		UH Information Technology Services (ITS) UH Institutional Research, Analysis, and Planning Office (IRAPO)
Pearl Iboshi	Pearl Iboshi	
Lisa Watkins-Victorino Carla Hostetter	Charene Haliniak Sharde Frietas**	Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)

* Nina Ki initially served on the Working Group Committee as an OHA member. Upon departure from OHA, Nina continued to serve as a member in her new role at the HPCSC.

** Sharde Frietas served on the Working Group Committee as an OHA member until her departure from the organization.

Table 2. Meetings by type and frequency

<u>Meeting Type</u>	<u>Frequenc</u>
Preliminary	5
Executive Committee	5
Working Group Committee	7
Sub-Working Group Survey	
Development Committee	3
Survey review and analysis	3
Status check-in	11
Survey follow-up	2
<u>Other</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	38

Methodology

The SCR5 Working Group Committee collectively developed a survey to assess the status of race and ethnicity data collection, processing, retention, sharing procedures, needs, and challenges across state agencies with specific attention to Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data. A sub-group was formed to continue the development and report back to the committee. The final survey consisted of 46 items including multiple choice, open-ended questions as well as opportunities to upload any supporting documents (see Appendix B). The 46 items were clustered into sections aligned with the resolution such as data collection, processing, retention, reporting, sharing, needs and improvements, and challenges. The survey was implemented using the Survey Monkey platform and was available from May 23, 2022 and closed on July 25, 2022.

Although seven agencies participated on the task force, one of the agencies named in the resolution, the Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, does not collect individual level data, nor any aggregate race data. The remaining six agencies participated in the survey and two other state agencies, the Department of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Department of Health, were invited and participated.

Since each agency may have multiple datasets, a survey for each dataset was completed. Sixteen individuals, representing 8 state agencies, completed surveys for 44 datasets. While a single individual could complete multiple surveys on behalf of their respective agency, each survey on a dataset was considered a unique response. It should be further noted that some departments did not complete a survey for each dataset for which they are responsible. The list below provides the name of the department and the corresponding dataset for which a survey was completed. For purposes of this report, the department, agency, or office level name will be used throughout rather than the specific dataset names.

List of datasets by participating departments, agencies, or offices

Department of Human Services (DHS)

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Hawaii Automated Welfare Information (HAWI) system)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (Hawaii Automated Welfare Information (HAWI) system)
- Child Welfare Services (CWS) (CPSS and SHAKA)

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)

- DLIR Unemployment Insurance
- Hawaii Civil Rights Commission
- Hawaii Civil Rights Commission Discrimination Complaints and Office of Community Services' Commodity Supplemental Food Program Grant

Department of Education (DOE)

eCSSS - Student Support System
Salaried Employee Data (eHR)
Accountability Student Assessment Server (KAEO)
Career Technical Education
CRDC (Civil Rights Data Collection)
EDFacts
Education Plan Metrics (Public Report)
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission - EEO-5 Report
ESEA - Elementary and Secondary Education Act
ESSA - Every Student Succeeds Act
eTriton - Student Lunch System
Graduation Rate
HIDOE Data Book/Appendix
Infinite Campus - Student Information System
LDS/LEI Kulia - Longitudinal Data System
National Blue Ribbon Schools Program
Non-salaried, Casual and Substitute Employee Data
ODS - Student Information Data Store
Panorama Educator Effectiveness and School Climate Survey
School Quality Survey
School Status and Improvement Report
SSES - Student Statewide Enrollment System
Strive HI State Data System
Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Department of Health (DOH)

BRFSS
Vital Records (birth, death)
Data set name not provided

Office of Enterprise Technology Services (OETS)

Data set name not provided

Judiciary

Judiciary Information Management System

Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)

NHRLF Annual Outcome Evaluation Dataset
Portfol BMI
OHA Consumer micro loan (NH ancestry verification only)
Hawaiian Registry Program (HRP)
Hawai'i Housing Planning Study
'Imi Pono Wellbeing Survey
DOE student scores dataset (aggregate tables only)

University of Hawai'i (UH)

PeopleSoft

Operational Data Store

The survey used skip logic so the total number of survey responses varied. In the survey results section below as well as in Appendix C, unless otherwise noted, 'n' is the number of survey responses *not individual respondents*. For example, one individual completed all 24 DOE datasets listed above. Thus, there are 24 surveys/survey responses, not 24 respondents.

Survey Results

The reader is reminded that the datasets represented in this report are not comprehensive for the state nor the participating departments, agencies, or offices. All results presented are for datasets reported in the survey and should not be assumed to reflect other datasets maintained by a department, agency, or office.

Data Collection

According to the survey results, participating agencies reported primary and secondary methods of collecting race and ethnicity data for their respective datasets included for this initiative. Primary data collection indicates the agency collects the race and ethnicity data on a form (paper or electronic) that is disseminated, completed, and returned. Secondary data collection indicates the data is imported from another file.

Table 3. Primary, secondary, combination, or no race data collection (n=44)

Department, agency, or office	Primary	Secondary	Primary and secondary methods	Race and ethnicity data are not collected in this dataset
DHS	3			
DLIR	2		1	
DOE	4	18	2	
DOH	1		2	
OETS			1	
Judiciary	1			
OHA	2	3		2
UH	2			
Total	15	21	6	2

The DHS and the UH reported using only primary data collection for their respective reported datasets. The DLIR, DOE, and the DOH indicated a combination of primary and secondary data collection for their reported datasets. In addition, of the 24 datasets the DOE reported, 18 (75%) use secondary methods. These secondary methods are data imports from two of the primary datasets (Salaried Employee Data (eHR) and the Student Information System (SIS)) within the department ensuring a higher level of accuracy due to the quality controls at the primary data collection point. Like the DOE, the DOH imports race and ethnicity data for some of their datasets; however, the DOH has many programs that collect their own data and it is less clear how race data is shared or linked with the DOH identified data sets. The OETS also uses a combination of primary and secondary methods. OHA reported primary and secondary methods as well as datasets for which race and ethnicity are not collected. The Judiciary dataset reported in the survey is designed to collect information on cases, rather than individuals though individuals can be attached to case records. Information on race can be

entered into records for individuals, however only with certain case types, and multiple people might be responsible for entering this information such as court clerks, prosecutors, and others. Although the total survey results represent only 44 datasets within the State government, they are considered by the respective entities to be significant datasets that inform planning, decision making, and the public on the many conditions affecting social determinants of health.

Forty two datasets were reported to collect primary or a combination of race and ethnicity data. Respondents of these datasets were then asked how race and ethnicity data were collected. Table 4 indicates that self-report is the primary way of collecting race and ethnicity information from people.

Table 4. Method of race and ethnicity data collection by department or agency (n=21^a)

Department, Agency or Office	Self-report on paper, input	Self-report electronic	Imported	Observation	Other
DHS	2	2		1	
DLIR	2	1			
DOE	4	5	3	1	
DOH	2	1	2		1
OETS		1			
OHA		1			2
Judiciary		1			
UH	2	2			
Total	12	13	5	2	4

^a There were 21 responses to this survey item; however, the total is more than the number of responses as multiple answer choices were allowed.

Overall, the collection of race and ethnicity by self-report via paper (n=12) or electronic options (n=13) were almost equally common, with OETS and OHA reporting electronic options only. The DOE, DOH, and the DHS reported self-report via paper and electronic methods. Self-report via the telephone and subsequently entered by an interviewer was reported by both the DOH and DHS. The DOH supports and implements the Behavior Risk Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) which is conducted by phone from a random sample of Hawai'i residents. The DHS noted that verbal self-report is a method used by the Child Welfare Interviewer (upon intake/assessment) when an interview is conducted by phone during which a parent or guardian will report the race and ethnicity of the child or youth. The DHS did report a dataset for which observation was a method of data collection in the event that an individual did not provide race and ethnicity on an application for financial assistance. In this case, an Eligibility Worker (EW) would follow-up during the client interview. If the client does not provide a response the EW may use observation as a method of identification. Similarly, the DOE reported observation as a method of collecting race and ethnicity data only if parents/guardians decline to provide ethnicity and race information on the enrollment form. The United States Department of

Education (USDOE) guidance on the 1997 OMB Standards for the Collection of Race and Ethnicity Data required that each student shall be designated a race and ethnicity. This guidance instructs Departments of Education to request the information from parents. If parents decline to respond, then a race will be designated based on observation by the Principal or their designee.

In addition to how race and ethnicity data were collected, participants were asked how race is identified by the individuals completing the respective department, agency, or organization's intake, registration, interview, survey, or other forms. As shown in Table 5, self-identification was the primary method reported. OHA reported self-identification as well as self-identification with verification. In addition to self-identification (employees) and observation (in lieu of parental identification at time of registration), the DOE also reported third-party identification by parents or guardians for students. The DHS reported that observation is used if a client does not complete the race/ethnicity question on their application for financial assistance, then the Eligibility Worker (EW) would attempt to ask the question during the interview. If a client does not provide a response, the EW may use observation as a method of identification. Other responses included: data reported by various sources such as hospitals, mortuaries, and others in which individuals may be asked or next of kin report race/ethnicity (DOH), employee data is self-identified but voluntary (DOE), in cases with children parents determine race of the child (DHS).

Table 5. Identification of race and ethnicity by department or agency (n=21^a)

Department, agency, or office	Self-identified	Self-identified & verified	Observation	Third party	Other
DHS	3		1		1
DLIR	3				
DOE	5		1	2	1
DOH	3				1
OETS					1
OHA	1	1			
UH	2				1
Judiciary	1				
Total	18	1	2	2	5

^a There were 21 responses to this survey item; however, however, the table total may add up to more than the number of responses as multiple answer choices were allowed.

Given Hawai'i has the highest diversity index score (76%) of all 50 states (US Census Bureau, 2021), the ability for individuals to select multiple race categories is important. Of the 21 datasets included in the response to this item, 7 allowed for multiple categories with an

additional 5 datasets allowing multiple responses along with the identification of a primary race. The DOE and the DLIR reported datasets, 2 each, that allowed for only 1 race category or a “two or more” category to be selected. The DLIR also noted a dataset in which only 1 race category is allowed. Given the beneficiaries served by OHA are Native Hawaiians, it collects race data as Native Hawaiian and non-Native Hawaiian so multiple race options are not requested.

Table 6. Collection of multiple race categories (n=21^a)

Department, agency, or office	Multiple categories can be selected	Only 1 category, option of "two or more" or similar	Only 1 category, no "two or more", write-in option	Multiple categories and primary	Other
DHS	2			1	
DLIR		2			1
DOE	3	2		1	
DOH	1			2	
OETS					1
OHA					3
Judiciary					1
UH	1			1	
Total	7	4		5	6

^a There were 21 responses to this survey item; however, the table total may add up to more than the number of responses as multiple answer choices were allowed

To better understand the data governance regarding race and ethnicity data collection for each of the datasets reported in the survey, respondents were asked *Do you have a policy or practice on the collection of race and ethnicity data?* Of the 21 datasets collecting primary data, 13 had a policy or practice governing the collection of race and ethnicity.

Data Processing

For purposes of this survey, data processing refers to how the data are categorized, classified, and/or transformed. Although this section included both primary, secondary, and combination data, the participating individuals were only able to answer processing questions for 23 datasets. Participants were asked *How is Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander disaggregated?* Table 7 indicates that for the reported datasets, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander are generally collected as distinct categories with half that disaggregate Pacific Islander into more detailed categories and half that do not. Two datasets were reported where Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander were not disaggregated. The “other” response category was also selected with some frequency. Responses indicated: (1) detailed disaggregated NH and PI data were available and the user decides how to aggregate (DOH), (2) disaggregated data is available as Native Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, Samoan, Other Pacific Islander (DOE), (3) requests determine the level of aggregation or disaggregation (State – NH and PI are disaggregated and PI is further

disaggregated; Federal – NH and PI are aggregated; DOE), (4) disaggregated data is available as Asian-Pacific, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, Samoan, Other, and Unknown (DOE), (5) only Native Hawaiian ancestry is indicated in the dataset (OHA), (6) only Native Hawaiian collected as a distinct category (OHA).

Table 7. Processing of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race data (n=23)

Department, agency, or organization	NH and PI are collected as distinct categories, but PI is not disaggregated into other categories			Other
	NH and PI are collected as one category and are not disaggregated	NH is a distinct category and PI is disaggregated into other categories		
DHS	1	1	1	
DLIR				
DOE	4	1	1	4
DOH			1	2
OETS				1
Judiciary				1
OHA			1	3
UH			1	
Total	5	2	5	11

As previously stated, Hawai'i has the highest diversity score of all 50 states. Additionally, Table 6 indicated that for the 21 datasets that use primary data collection of race and ethnicity, just over half allow for multiple selection of race categories. The task force identified the importance of understanding how multiple race selections are processed to classify the race of an individual. Survey participants were asked, *How is multi-racial data processed?* Table 8 indicates that there are nuances in the extent to which datasets allow for multiple race categories to be associated with an individual. The State of Hawai'i has a fiduciary duty established by both federal and state legislation to ensure the well-being of the indigenous people of Hawai'i, Native Hawaiians. Therefore, it is critical to understand the demography of Native Hawaiians. Hawai'i's socio-political-economic and immigrant migration history resulted in high inter race marriage rates among Native Hawaiians. Processing algorithms that are based on the order of first selection on a list or automatically places those who select multiple categories into a "two or more" or equivalent category risk undercounting the indigenous population.

Similar to Table 7, the "other" response category has been selected with some frequency. These responses provide additional options or process rules with regard to how multi-racial data is processed. For the Vital Records dataset (births and deaths), there are multiple levels of

processing. For birth data, the State of Hawai'i birth certificate allows for up to 4 race/ethnicities to be captured for both the mother and the father; however, for analysis and reporting by the DOH, the race/ethnicity of the child is based on the race/ethnicity of the father. It is based on the ethnicity of the mother when the ethnicity of the father is unknown. If more than one race/ethnicity is listed on the birth certificate for the father, then the algorithm looks for Native Hawaiian as part of the multiple selections and codes as Part-Hawaiian. For death data, death certificates are completed by a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, medical examiner or coroner. Race/ethnicity information may be obtained from the medical record or the next of kin. The primary party responsible for filling out the race section for the death registration is the mortuary, and multiple races may be reported. In all sections, the category "Hawaiian" also includes "Part Hawaiian." If more than one ethnicity is listed on the certificate, the algorithm looks for Hawaiian and codes the individual as Part-Hawaiian. There are additional processing rules for non-Hawaiian categories. Pacific Islander categories include: Guamanian, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander.

For the BRFSS (DOH), it was reported that race data is stored in the Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse; however, while Native Hawaiian is disaggregated from Pacific Islander, there is no further disaggregation for Pacific Islanders. The DOE reported a wide range of processing algorithms that included no algorithms used, algorithms that follow the federal standards for "rolling up" categories, and race designation based on the identification of a primary race category.

Additional "other" responses included no multi-race data collected, n/a, and, in relation to a secondary dataset, lack of clear documentation on how multi-race data is processed.

Table 8. Multi-racial data processing (n=21)

Department, agency, or office	Algorithm allows for multiple categories to be associated with an individual	Algorithm looks for Native Hawaiian among multiple selections, then categorizes as Native Hawaiian	Algorithm takes first selection in the order of selections, then categorizes as that selection	Algorithm takes multiple selected categories and combines into single "Two or more" or equivalent	Other
DHS	2				1
DLIR					
DOE	1		2	2	5
DOH		1			2
OETS					1
OHA					4
UH					
Total	3	1	2	2	13

Data Retention

Data retention was an open ended question prefaced with *If race and ethnicity data are not clearly indicated by your DAGS retention schedule, can you tell us the retention schedule you follow? Specify if there are different retention schedules for hard copy and electronic data sets.*

(Examples: (1) we have different retention schedules for each data set that range from 5 - 7 years; (2) we retain all data for 10 years; (3) hard copy data sets are retained for 2 years, electronic retained for 5 years; etc.) Indicate if race and ethnicity data is not collected.

Data retention responses were reported for 24 datasets. Of these, 79% (n=19) reported permanent or indefinite retention of the data. The remaining 21% (n=5) reported data retention ranged from 5 – 30 years.

Data Sharing

Participants were asked *Is there a process for requesting this dataset from your department?* Participants could respond for both primary and secondary datasets. There were 29 responses (representing 29 datasets) of which 69% (n=20) reported a process to request the respective dataset.

Participants were subsequently asked *What is the process for requesting this dataset?* This question allowed for multiple responses. Table 9 indicates a variety of ways that the datasets can be requested ranging from a memo between departments to formal Memorandum of Understanding/Memorandum of Agreement. Other processes reported for requesting datasets included: (1) Data Sharing Agreement (DSA)(DOE), (2) for internal departmental sharing coordination, no formal procedure, (3) vital records is shared with a limited number of agencies, can be requested for legitimate research purposes subject to statutory limitations, and can be accessed via the Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse subject to number restrictions, (DOH), (4) Principal/Complex Area Superintendent approval (DOE), and (5) one time data requests require email to DHS Public Information Officer and ongoing requests require an MOU (DHS). Although data from these 29 surveys can be requested through the various methods described, it should be noted that State and Federal laws such as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) impact what can and cannot be shared.

Table 9. Process to request a dataset (n=29^a)

Department, agency, or office	MOU/MOA deidentified individual, state & external	MOU/MOA aggregate data, state & external	On-line request	Memo between departments	Formal research request	Other
DHS		2	1	1	2	1
DLIR						
DOE	5	6	3	1	1	6
DOH	2	2	1		3	1
OETS						1
UH						
Judiciary					1	
Total	7	10	5	2	7	9

^a There were 29 responses to this survey item; however, the table total may add up to more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Data Reporting

The responses on how race and ethnicity data are reported reflect both primary and secondary datasets. Survey participants were asked if the race and ethnicity data for the specific dataset on which they were reporting was made publicly available. Table 10 indicates that of the 28 datasets for which there were responses, the majority (n=25) publicly report race and ethnicity data.

Table 10. Public reporting of race and ethnicity data (n=28)

Department, agency, or office	No	Yes
DHS		3
DLIR		
DOE	2	13
DOH		3
OETS		1
Judiciary	1	
OHA		4
UH		1
Total	3	25

Note. One response was eliminated due to reporting no race and ethnicity data collected, therefore no data to report publicly.

There were fewer responses (n=17) to the following questions: *Is the data for Native Hawaiian disaggregated from Pacific Islander?* and *Is Pacific Islander further disaggregated into specific categories?* Of the 17 surveys, 12 report disaggregating Native Hawaiian from Pacific Islander. When

asked about further disaggregation of Pacific Islander, only 8 reported further disaggregating Pacific Islander.

Survey participants were asked how multi-racial data was reported. Of the 17 responses, six responses reported their respective datasets provided multi-racial data as “two or more” for public reporting. Two responses reported providing such data as “alone and in combination.” Almost as many responses (n=8) selected “other.” The responses provided to describe “other” included: (1) data are retained in the original dataset but recoded for analysis and reporting (DOH – refer to the previous section Data Processing for a detailed description of recoding), (2) disaggregated categories are available in the Hawaii Health Data Warehouse and the user can aggregate (DOH), (3) if primary data is not reported, then the data is reported as multi-racial (DHS), (4) for students with multiple races, if no primary race is selected then reported as no primary race and for parents, if no primary race is selected then reported as other (DOE), and (5) multi-racial data is not publicly reported.

Survey participants were asked about the frequency of reporting via static and interactive websites. Table 11 indicates that for static website reporting annually is the most frequent interval. Additional intervals reported for “other” included: (1) whenever a study is completed the final report is made available, (2) per a contracted period, (3) every two years, and (4) as needed by Congress. Table 12 shows that for those reporting data through an interactive website, annual reporting is the most common frequency. Quarterly and every 2 years were reported as other frequency intervals for making data available on interactive websites. Eleven of the datasets do not report data through interactive websites.

Table 11. Frequency of reporting race and ethnicity on a static website (n=24^a)

Department, agency, or office	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	Every semester/ term	Data is not provided through static website	Other
DHS			3			
DLIR						
DOE			7		1	5
DOH			3			
OETS				1		
OHA			2			3
UH				1		
Total			15	2	1	8

^a There were 24 responses to this survey item; however, the table total may add up to more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Table 12. Frequency of reporting race and ethnicity on an interactive website (n=24^a)

Department, agency, or office	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	Every semester/ term	Data is not provided through interactive website	Other
DHS					3	
DLIR						
DOE			5		6	3
DOH			3			
OETS				1		
OHA			2		2	
UH				1		
Total			10	2	11	3

^a There were 24 responses to this survey item; however, the table total may add up to more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Improvement needs

The survey provided space for participants to describe their respective dataset improvement needs for both the data system and the processing requirements. For data systems, responses included: (1) in order to update the current database to collect primary race and ethnicity data as well as connect datasets, a significant financial investment would be needed to make IT modifications (Judiciary), (2) more staff are needed to follow up with data quality (DOH), (3) the current data systems are fine but there are modernization efforts being implemented to update two datasets, (4) investment and resources to develop a single database that connects 3 separate databases, and (5) no current plans to make changes to the dataset.

Regarding process improvements, the DOH noted it is currently replacing the IT system that receives, processes, and stores vital records. Once these improvements are in place, development and implementation of training initiatives to ensure appropriate collection of data as well as fidelity to data submission. The DOE reported challenges and possible improvements related to a few specific datasets. The School Quality Survey (SQS) now asks parents to provide demographic data including ethnicity (this term used to describe race). However, due to the confidential nature of the survey, responses to those questions are not required. Additionally, there are plans to examine whether any data sets used for reporting can be changed to use the DOE ethnicity codes instead of the federal OMB categories. The Judiciary, who previously reported the need for significant modification to the data system, indicated that for process improvements there would be staff and stakeholder training to ensure appropriate data entry. Policies and procedures would need to be developed around data definitions and data entry. The DHS indicated there are current improvements being implemented that are set to roll out in 2023 or 2024.

Challenges

The DOE and the Judiciary reported specific challenges. The DOE challenges included collecting complete and accurate data from parents across different datasets. Increasing the response rate of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders for the SQS would increase accuracy of school quality perceptions. Increasing parent response to the race and ethnicity field on the school enrollment form would improve accuracy of the school and state demographic data. As noted earlier, every child must have a designated race, so if a parent declines to respond to this field a school representative will designate a race based on observation or birth certificate information. As a last resort, if no information is available the school may use the default category “White.” There are multiple datasets within the DOE which collect similar information. Parents providing different race and ethnicity information across datasets is a challenge.

The Judiciary described the major challenge being the unit of analysis. The unit of analysis for the dataset described in the survey is the case, not individual. Any race or ethnicity data associated with a case is best suited to be collected earlier in the process by police and/or prosecutors. While one challenge is modifying the current data collection and processing system, another is the collection of data. Police may not be able to collect information in sensitive situations such as violent encounters.

Recommendations

The survey responses confirmed there are inconsistent policies, processes, and practices across the reported 45 datasets. The task force recommends the State, in support of and in coordination with, the Chief State Data Officer, consider the following actions:

- (1) Develop and implement data collection standards and guidance on the collection, processing, and reporting of disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data to include data definitions.** At minimum, any statewide data collection standard should disaggregate Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander. The Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander COVID-19 Response, Recovery, and Resilience (NHPI COVID-19 3R) Team developed the Standards for the Collection of Race Data in Hawai'i (Appendix D). It was presented to the task force but there was insufficient time to incorporate how these standards might address the inconsistencies identified by survey results, nor how the participating departments might incorporate the proposed categories to their existing systems. Additionally, any guidance should include training of staff who collect, enter, manage, process, analyze, and/or report NHPI data.
- (2) Develop guidance on consistent processes to aggregate disaggregated data to the required federal OMB race/ethnicity reporting.** Given the OMB is currently reviewing the federal standards, it is further recommended to involve state department representatives in these discussions.
- (3) Encourage agencies to work within systems to bridge data gaps.** Some agencies might not have the capacity or resources to collect better data on race and ethnicity, but others might be able to prioritize this.
- (4) Educate state agencies and community organizations on the importance of collecting better data to encourage buy-in and support to improve data collection practices.** It may help agencies think about their own services, and why disaggregated data might be important for their own needs and outcomes.
- (5) Identify the current data modernization efforts across the state departments, agencies, and offices to ensure that these initiatives are informed regarding the need to collect more granular data such that Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander are disaggregated until such time as data collection standards are implemented.** Survey results, as well as follow-up with specific departments, showed that there are several data modernization initiatives occurring within departments. These initiatives are occurring in silos and the extent to which race and ethnicity is being standardized within departments is unclear.
- (6) Develop consistent process(es) across departments for both internal and external requests for data.**
- (7) Continue to increase availability and access to data through static and/or interactive websites.**

References

- Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity. Federal Register 62FR58781-58790, October 30, 1997. Available from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards. Pulled 1/9/23.
- United States Census Bureau (2021). Racial and ethnic diversity in the United States: 2010 Census and 2020 Census. <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/racial-and-ethnic-diversity-in-the-united-states-2010-and-2020-census.html>. Pulled on 1/9/23.

Appendix A: Senate Concurrent Resolution S.C.R. No. 5

THE SENATE
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2021
STATE OF HAWAII

S.C.R. NO. 5

JAN 22 2021

SENATE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF 21ST CENTURY DATA GOVERNANCE FOR
FACT-BASED POLICYMAKING.

1 WHEREAS, the World Health Organization identifies health as
2 a fundamental human right; and
3

4 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are the native people of Hawaii
5 and once maintained a thriving population of more than one
6 million inhabitants whose land and resource management practices
7 allowed them to live harmoniously with their environment; and
8

9 WHEREAS, the arrival of westerners caused a shift in this
10 balance, resulting in the erosion and eventual loss of Native
11 Hawaiian governance over Hawaii's land and resources; and
12

13 WHEREAS, a series of epidemics, from foreign diseases in
14 particular, contributed significantly to the historic decline of
15 the Native Hawaiian population and the generational trauma that
16 Native Hawaiians are still healing from today; and
17

18 WHEREAS, the decimation of the Native Hawaiian population,
19 the dispossession and disconnection of Native Hawaiians from
20 their lands, and the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom resulted
21 in further historical injustices and systemic inequities that
22 continue to impact the Native Hawaiian community; and
23

24 WHEREAS, in recognition of the historical injustices and
25 ongoing inequities faced by Native Hawaiians, the Hawaii
26 Constitution and Hawaii Revised Statutes have established the
27 Office of Hawaiian Affairs as an agency dedicated to bettering
28 the conditions of Native Hawaiians; and
29

30 WHEREAS, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act
31 further acknowledged the poor health status of the Native

SCR LRB 21-0287.doc



S.C.R. NO. 5

1 Hawaiian population and established Papa Ola Lokahi and the
2 Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems; and

3
4 WHEREAS, Section 226-20, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
5 acknowledges the social determinants of health that influence
6 Native Hawaiian health and expresses the State's commitment to
7 reducing health disparities for Native Hawaiian and other groups
8 through a social determinants of health approach; and

9
10 WHEREAS, to best accomplish the Hawaii State Planning Act's
11 objective of the "elimination of health disparities by
12 identifying and addressing social determinants of health,"
13 timely, clear, and detailed information on social determinants
14 such as housing, employment, health outcomes, and other factors
15 is critical; and

16
17 WHEREAS, the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical
18 Policy Directive No. 15 (OMB-15), as amended, which establishes
19 the racial and ethnic standards for data collection,
20 disaggregates Polynesians, Micronesians, and Melanesians from
21 Asians, creating "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" as
22 a separate category; and

23
24 WHEREAS, the separation of "Native Hawaiian or Other
25 Pacific Islander" from the "Asian" category was and remains
26 critical to informing policymaking and interventions that
27 directly and effectively target health and associated
28 disparities and inequities facing the Native Hawaiian and
29 Pacific Islander communities; and

30
31 WHEREAS, the OMB-15 federal directive allows states to
32 create additional subcategories that further disaggregate the
33 seven federal categories for their own state purposes and allows
34 states to use existing data collection systems for race and
35 ethnicity, provided the data can be aggregated by the seven
36 federal categories; and

37
38 WHEREAS, Hawaii is one of the few states to further
39 disaggregate Native Hawaiians from Pacific Islanders in certain
40 agencies' data collection and processing practices, which has
41 contributed significantly to efforts to understand and



S.C.R. NO. 5

1 effectively respond to certain impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic;
2 and

3
4 WHEREAS, available information indicates that the COVID-19
5 pandemic has disproportionately impacted Native Hawaiians and
6 Pacific Islanders in substantial, varied, and respectively
7 unique ways and exacerbated their pre-pandemic health and
8 socioeconomic disparities; and

9
10 WHEREAS, there continue to be substantial data gaps
11 regarding unemployment rates, infection trends, housing and
12 social service needs, law enforcement interactions, and other
13 pandemic-related outcomes specific to Native Hawaiians, other
14 Pacific Islanders, and other vulnerable communities that may
15 desperately need targeted and data-informed relief to address
16 their health and health-associated needs; and

17
18 WHEREAS, the unavailability of timely, clear, and detailed
19 data and the lack of consistent data collection, processing,
20 retention, sharing, and governance practices in critical
21 government agencies have stymied efforts by the Office of
22 Hawaiian Affairs, Papa Ola Lokahi, and groups such as the Native
23 Hawaiian & Pacific Islander Hawaii COVID-19 Response, Recovery,
24 and Resilience Team to identify, develop, and advocate for
25 effective and targeted policies and interventions to address the
26 impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and social
27 determinants of health of the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific
28 Islander communities in Hawaii; and

29
30 WHEREAS, the lack of timely, clear, and detailed data on
31 Native Hawaiians experiencing challenges in areas such as
32 employment, education, domestic violence, and incarceration,
33 have long hindered the efforts of state agencies, including the
34 Office of Hawaiian Affairs, to address systemic inequities and
35 the ongoing legacies of historical injustices and generational
36 trauma; and

37
38 WHEREAS, the recovery and resilience of our Native
39 Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and overall communities are
40 dependent upon timely, clear, and detailed data that
41 consistently disaggregates Native Hawaiians from other Pacific
42 Islanders in order to better advance the State's public health



S.C.R. NO. 5

1 and social determinants of health goals more effectively and
2 efficiently in the 21st century; now, therefore,

3
4 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-first
5 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2021, the
6 House of Representatives concurring, that the Legislature
7 recognizes the importance of updating our state data governance
8 models in order to facilitate effective and efficient fact-based
9 policymaking in the 21st century; and

10
11 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature recognizes the
12 importance of detailed and disaggregated data, including data
13 that disaggregates Native Hawaiians from other Pacific
14 Islanders, in pandemic response and recovery efforts for these
15 communities and for the State as a whole; and

16
17 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature urges the
18 Department of Health, Department of Labor and Industrial
19 Relations, Department of Human Services, Judiciary, and county
20 police departments to compile and share existing and
21 disaggregated data on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders
22 with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the general public in an
23 expeditious manner; and

24
25 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature urges the same
26 departments to work with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the
27 Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander Hawaii COVID-19 Response,
28 Recovery, and Resilience Team to develop procedures and
29 agreements for improving data collection, processing, retention,
30 governance, and sharing with respect to Native Hawaiians,
31 Pacific Islanders, and other relevant demographics, and to each
32 submit a report on their respective procedures and agreements to
33 the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening
34 of the regular session of 2022; and

35
36 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is urged to
37 establish a Task Force on 21st Century Data Governance,
38 consisting of the Director of the Office of Planning, the Chief
39 Information Officer of the Office of Enterprise Technology
40 Services, the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Hawaiian
41 Affairs, or their designees, and other relevant members to be
42 identified by the Task Force, to assess the current data



S.C.R. NO. 5

1 collection, processing, retention, and sharing procedures,
 2 needs, and challenges across state agencies and to submit a
 3 report of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no
 4 later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular
 5 session of 2023; and

6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor, Director
 of Health, Director of Labor and Industrial Relations, Director
 of Human Services, Chief Justice of the Judiciary, chiefs of
 police of the county police departments, Director of the State
 Office of Planning, Chief Information Officer of the Office of
 Enterprise Technology Services, and Chairperson of the Board of
 Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

OFFERED BY: *M. N. J.*
 By Request



Appendix B: Data Governance Survey

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Aloha!

Senate Concurrent Resolution 5 (SCR5) was established to address the challenges of access to timely, clear, and detailed data on Native Hawaiians experiencing difficulties in accessing timely data in areas such as employment, education, domestic violence, incarceration, health, and other aspects of well-being. One of the limitations of data is the aggregation of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race categories. The inability to access disaggregated Native Hawaiian from Pacific Islander data limits the ability for both communities to better advance their respective social determinants of health goals more effectively. This survey will ask about your department/agency's processes, practices, and policies regarding the disaggregation of Native Hawaiian from Pacific Islander data.

If you have any questions, please contact Charene Haliniak at chareneh@oha.org.

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Demographics

* 1. What is your name?

* 2. What is your email address?

* 3. What State Department will you be providing responses for?

* 4. What section/division/office/department will you be providing responses for?

* 5. What is your role in relation to data management and governance in your department?

* 6. Identify the database or data system used to track individual-level data for which you will be providing responses.

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Collection

This section asks about how this data is collected in your department, section, division, office, or agency. For purposes of this section, the terms "dataset" and "database" can be used interchangeably and refer to a set of related information, made up of separate variables and elements that allow the data to be organized and analyzed in multiple ways.

"Data system" refers to the way data is organized and processed. It can include one or more datasets and databases.

"Primary" data collection means your agency collects the race and ethnicity data on a form that you disseminate or collect.

"Secondary" data collection means data is imported from another file.

* 7. Does your agency collect the race and ethnicity data in this dataset as primary or secondary data?

- Primary
- Secondary
- Both primary and secondary methods
- Race and ethnicity data are not collected in this dataset

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Collection

* 8. How is race and ethnicity data collected? (Check all that apply.)

- Self-report on paper, then input into a dataset, database, or data system
- Self-report electronic form
- Imported from another file
- Observation (intake staff, interviewer, others make a determination)
- Other (please specify)

* 9. How is multi-racial data collected? (Check all that apply.)

- Multiple categories can be selected
- Only one category can be selected, of which, an option of "two or more" or similar can be selected
- Only one category can be selected, there is no "two or more" selection but a write-in option is included
- Multiple categories can be selected and individual can also identify a primary category
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Collection

What race and ethnicity categories are collected in this dataset?

You may answer via comment box (Q10) or file upload (Q11).

10. Comment box.

11. File upload.

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX, PNG, JPG, JPEG, and GIF files are supported. If you wish to send an EXCEL file, send an email to chareneh@oha.org with the question number in the email.

No file chosen

Data Collection

* 12. How is race identified? (Check all that apply)

- Self-identified
- Self-identified and verified
- Observation (e.g., intake worker, interviewer,)
- Third party (e.g., parent, guardian, spouse, etc.)
- Other (please specify)

* 13. Do you have a policy (or practice) on the collection of race and ethnicity data?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Collection

14. What is your policy (or practice) on the collection of race and ethnicity data? For example, the USDOE OMB Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity (Statistical Policy Directive No. 15) provides the requirements for collecting race and ethnicity.

(You can upload an attachment on the next question)

15. What is your policy (or practice) on the collection of race and ethnicity data? For example, the USDOE OMB Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity (Statistical Policy Directive No. 15) provides the requirements for collecting race and ethnicity.

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX, PNG, JPG, JPEG, GIF files are supported.

Choose File

Choose File

No file chosen

* 16. Do you have a separate question that collects data on ancestry?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Collection

* 17. If race and ethnicity data are not collected through primary or secondary methods, provide the reason in the space below.

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Processing

For purposes of this survey, data processing refers to how the data are categorized, classified, and/or transformed.

* 18. Will you be providing responses regarding DATA PROCESSING within your agency?

Yes

No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Processing

* 19. How is Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander disaggregated?

Race and ethnicity data are not collected in primary or secondary methods

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander are collected as distinct categories, but Pacific Islander is not disaggregated into other categories

Native Hawaiian is a distinct category and Pacific Islander is disaggregated into other categories

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander are collected as one category and are not disaggregated

Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Processing

* 20. How is multi-racial data processed?

- Algorithm takes multiple selected categories and combines into single "Two or more" or equivalent
- Algorithm looks for Native Hawaiian among multiple selections, then categorizes as Native Hawaiian
- Algorithm takes first selection in the order of selections, then categorizes as that selection
- Algorithm allows for multiple categories to be associated with an individual
- Other (please specify)

* 21. Does the race and ethnicity data in this dataset "feed" other data systems in your department?

For example, the Department of Education Student Information System collects and processes the student's race and ethnicity data which is then used/pulled by other systems in the department as the official demographic of the student.

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Retention

Retention refers to how long data are stored.

* 22. Will you be providing responses regarding DATA RETENTION within your agency?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Retention

If race and ethnicity data are not clearly indicated by your DAGS retention schedule, can you tell us the retention schedule you follow? Specify if there are different retention schedules for hard copy and electronic data sets.

(Examples: (1) we have different retention schedules for each data set that range from 5 - 7 years; (2) we retain all data for 10 years; (3) hard copy data sets are retained for 2 years, electronic retained for 5 years; etc.)

Indicate if race and ethnicity data is not collected.

You may answer via comment box (Q23) or file upload (Q24).

23. Comment box.

24. File upload.

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX, PNG, JPG, JPEG, and GIF files are supported. If you wish to send an EXCEL file, send an email to chareneh@oha.org with the question number in the email.

No file chosen

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Sharing

This section asks about how datasets are shared between departments, divisions, offices, and agencies as well as with community stakeholders.

* 25. Will you be providing responses regarding DATA SHARING within your agency?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Sharing

* 26. Is there a process for requesting this dataset from your department?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Sharing

* 27. What is the process for this requesting datasets? (Check all that apply.)

- MOU/MOA for deidentified individual records for both other state entities and external community
- MOU/MOA for aggregate data for both other state entities and external community
- On-line request form by researchers, scholars, evaluators
- Memo request between departments
- Formal research request by researchers, scholars, evaluators
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Sharing

28. With whom (department, agency, etc) do you most often share data?

- Data is not shared with other departments, agencies, etc.
- Data is most often shared with the following departments, agencies, etc.

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

This section asks about what and how data is made available to the public (i.e., data tables, infographics, reports, etc.).

* 29. Will you be providing responses regarding DATA REPORTING within your agency?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

* 30. Is race and ethnicity data in this dataset publicly reported (i.e., data tables, infographics, reports, etc.)?

- Race and ethnicity data are not collected in this dataset
- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

* 31. How often is STATIC WEBSITE DATA (tables, reports, infographics, etc.) made available? (Check all that apply.)

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Annually
- Every Semester/Term
- Data is not provided through a static website setting
- Other (please specify)

* 32. How often is INTERACTIVE WEBSITE DATA (query based, tables with drill down options, etc.) made available? (Check all that apply.)

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Annually
- Every Semester/Term
- Data is not provided through an interactive website setting
- Other (please specify)

* 33. Other than static and interactive website data options, briefly describe other ways data is made available to the public and how often.

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

* 34. Other than the data being publicly reported, this dataset may also be obtained by

- Requesting it directly from the department
- This data is not made available to the public outside of public reporting
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

* 35. Is the data for Native Hawaiians disaggregated from Pacific Islander?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

* 36. How are race and ethnicity data categories reported?

- Reported using OMB 7 (Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander - NHPI)
- Reported using Asian and Pacific Islander (API)
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data Reporting

* 37. Is Pacific Islander further disaggregated into specific categories?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

* 38. How do you publicly report multi-racial data?

- In a "two or more" category
- In a "multi-racial" category
- Similar to Census, report "alone and in combination"
- Other (please specify)

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data System Needs and Process Improvement

* 39. Will you be providing responses regarding DATA SYSTEM NEEDS and/or PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS for your agency?

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data System Needs and Process Improvement

What DATA SYSTEM improvements are necessary to ensure the capacity of your system to collect and process race and ethnicity data that appropriately reflects Hawai'i's population, in particular Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (i.e., expanding race and ethnicity fields, update the algorithms for processing race and ethnicity, etc.)?

Include any existing plan that addresses data improvement to the collection and processing of race and ethnicity data.

You may answer via comment box (Q40) or file upload (Q41).

40. Comment box.

41. File upload.

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX, PNG, JPG, JPEG, and GIF files are supported. If you wish to send an EXCEL file, send an email to chareneh@oha.org with the question number in the email.

Choose File

Choose File

No file chosen

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Data System Needs and Process Improvement

What PROCESS improvements are necessary to ensure the capacity of your system to collect and process race and ethnicity data that appropriately reflects Hawai'i's population, in particular, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (i.e., implementing best practice standards for the collection and processing of race and ethnicity, etc.)? You may answer via comment box (Q42) or file upload (Q43).

42. Comment box.

43. File upload.

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX, PNG, JPG, JPEG, and GIF files are supported. If you wish to send an EXCEL file, send an email to chareneh@oha.org with the question number in the email.

Choose File

Choose File

No file chosen

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Challenges

*** 44. Will you be providing responses regarding the COLLECTION, PROCESSING, RETENTION, SHARING, AND REPORTING of disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data within your agency?**

- Yes
- No

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Challenges

In your role, list the challenges to the collection, processing, retention, sharing, and reporting of disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data below. Include any quality control and validation issues. You may answer via comment box (Q41) or file upload (Q42).

45. Comment box.

46. File upload.

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX, PNG, JPG, JPEG, GIF files are supported. If you wish to send an EXCEL file, email to chareneh@oha.org with question number in email.

No file chosen

DATA GOVERNANCE SURVEY

Mahalo nui loa! We greatly appreciate your kokua as we continue to work toward more alignment of data governance across our departments, divisions, offices, and agencies.

Appendix C: Survey Results

The following section provides the detailed graphs and tables by questions. The graphs provide the overall response to the question and the tables provide the data by department, agency, or office. A survey was to be completed for each dataset maintained by a department, agency, or office. It should be further noted that most survey items allowed multiple responses, therefore table totals will not always equal the number of responses.

Data Collection

Figure 1. Does your agency collect the race and ethnicity data in this dataset as primary or secondary data? (Q7; n=44)

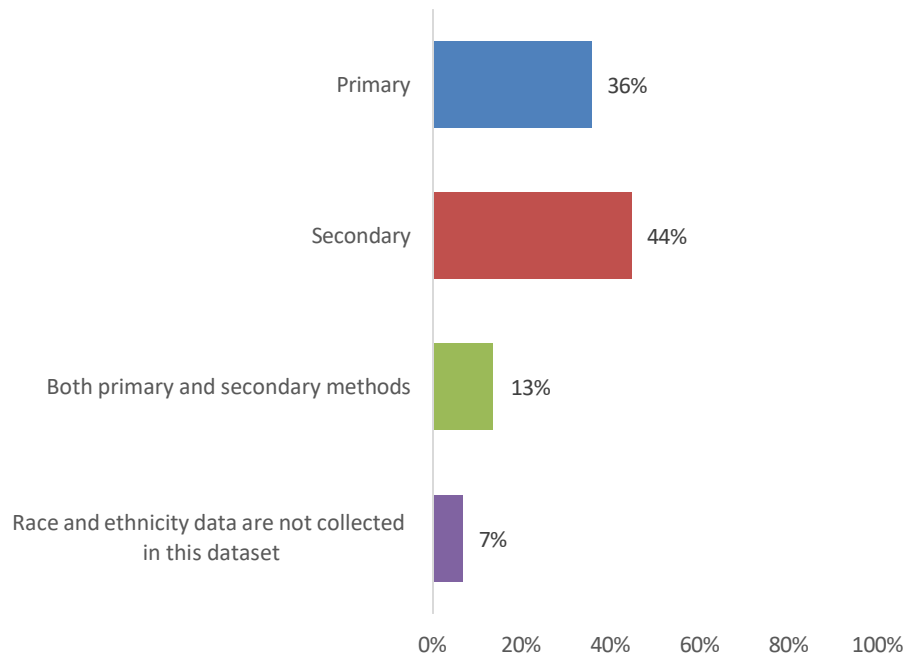


Table 1. Does your agency collect the race and ethnicity data in this dataset as primary or secondary data? (Q7; n=44)

Department, agency, or office	Primary	Secondary	Both primary and secondary methods	Race and ethnicity data are not collected in this dataset
DHS	3			
DLIR	2		1	
DOE	4	18	2	
DOH	1		2	
OETS			1	
Judiciary	1			
OHA	2	3		2
UH	2			
Total	15	21	6	2

Figure 2. How is race and ethnicity data collected? (Q8; n=21)

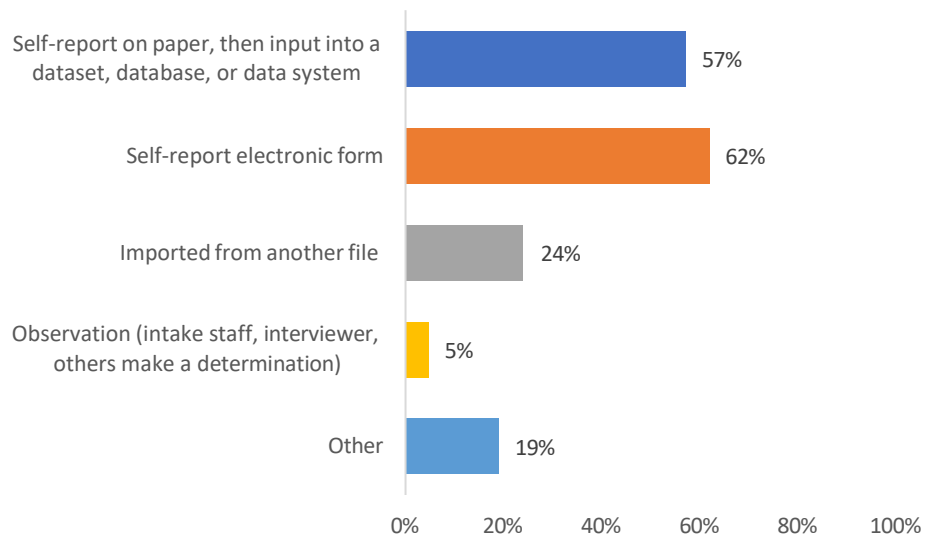


Table 2. How is race and ethnicity data collected by department, agency, or organization? (Q8; n=21^a)

Department, agency, or office	Self-report on paper, input	Self-report electronic	Imported	Observation	Other
DHS	2	2			1
DLIR	2	1			
DOE	4	5	3	1	
DOH	2	1	2		1
Hawaii - ETS		1			
OHA		1			2
Judiciary		1			
UH	2	2			
Total	12	13	5	1	4

^a There were 21 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Figure 3. How is multi-racial data collected? (Q9; n=21)

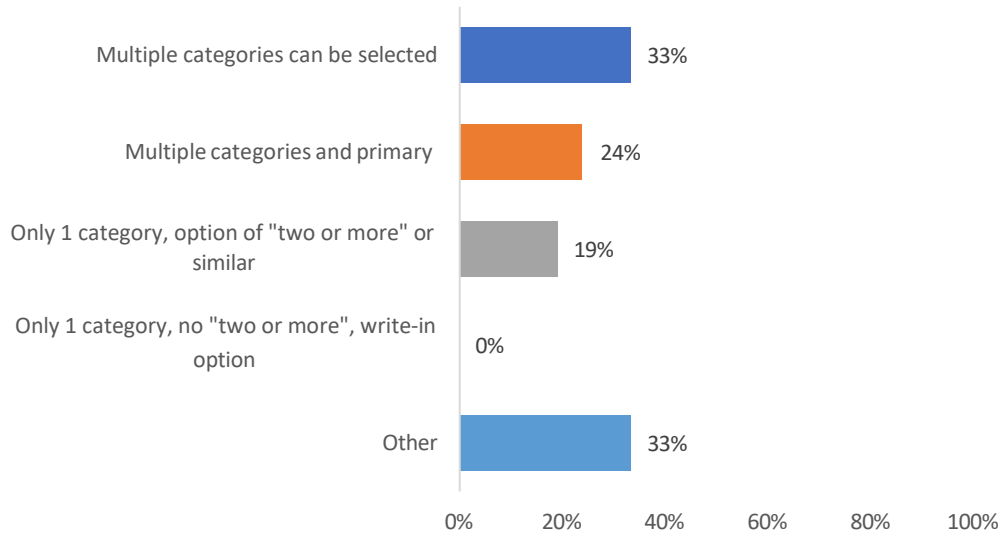


Table 3. How is multi-racial data collected? (Q9; n=21^a)

Department, agency, or office	Multiple categories can be selected	Only 1 category, option of "two or more" or similar	Only 1 category, no "two or more", write-in option	Multiple categories and primary	Other
DHS	2			1	
DLIR		2			1
DOE	3	2		1	
DOH	1			2	
OETS					1
OHA					3
Judiciary					1
UH	1			1	
Total	7	4		5	6

^a There were 21 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Figure 4. How is race identified? (Q12; n=21)

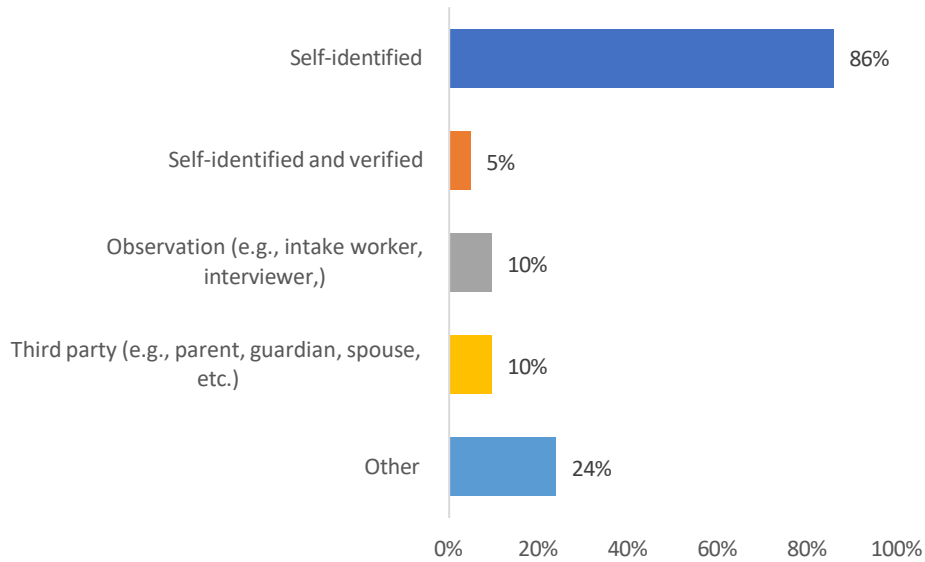


Table 4. How is race identified? (Q12; n=21^a)

Department, agency, or office	Self-identified	Self-identified & verified	Observation	Third party	Other
DHS	3		1		1
DLIR	3				
DOE	5		1	2	1
DOH	3				1
OETS					1
OHA	1	1			
UH	2				1
Judiciary	1				
Total	18	1	2	2	5

^a There were 21 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Figure 5. Do you have a policy or practice on the collection of race and ethnicity data? (Q13; n=21)

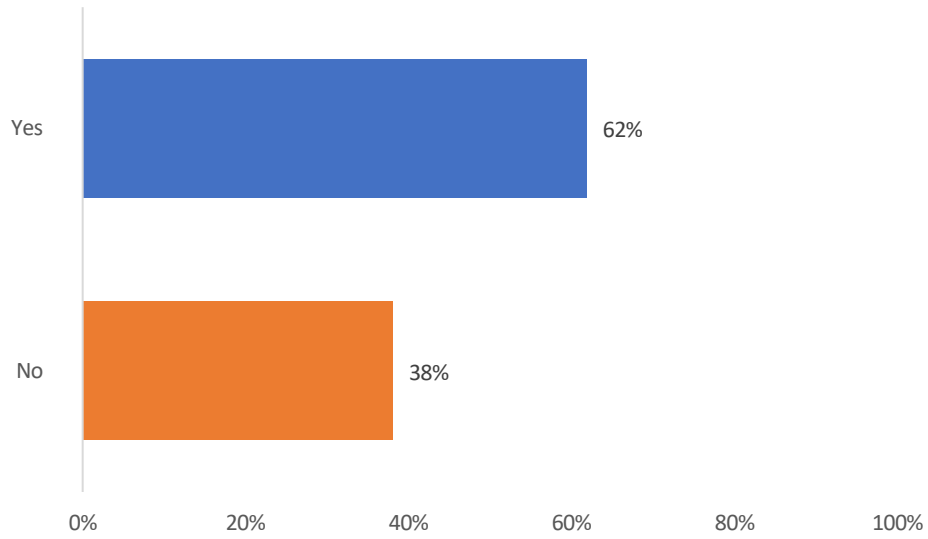


Table 5. Do you have a policy or practice on the collection of race and ethnicity data? (Q13; n=21)

<u>Department, agency, or office</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>
DHS	1	2
DLIR		3
DOE	3	3
DOH	2	1
OETS		1
Judiciary	1	
OHA		2
<u>UH</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	8	13

Figure 6. Do you have a separate question that collects data on ancestry? (Q16; n=21)

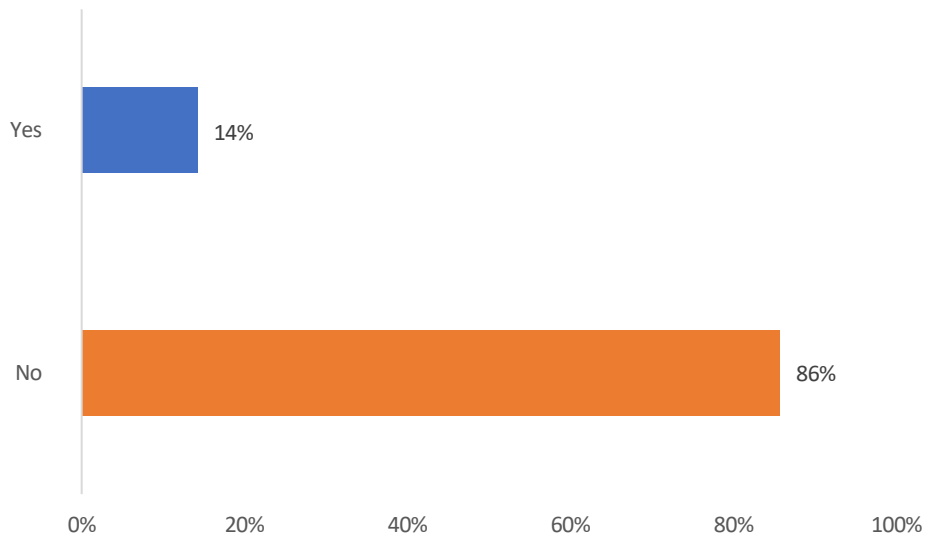


Table 6. Do you have a separate question that collects data on ancestry? (Q16; n=21)

Department, agency, or office	Yes	No
DHS		3
DLIR		3
DOE		6
DOH		3
OETS	1	
Judiciary		1
OHA	1	1
UH	1	1
Total	3	18

Data Processing

Figure 7. How is Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander disaggregated? (Q19; n=23)

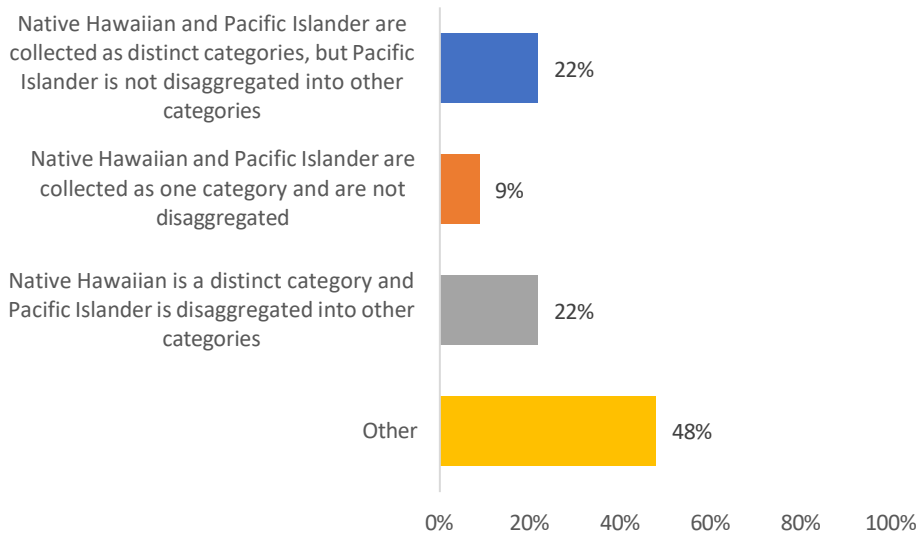


Table 7. How is Native Hawaiian (NH) and Pacific Islander (PI) disaggregated? (Q19; n=23)

Department, agency, or office	NH and PI are collected as distinct categories, but PI is not disaggregated into other categories	NH and PI are collected as one category and are not disaggregated	NH is a distinct category and PI is disaggregated into other categories	Other
DHS	1	1	1	
DLIR				
DOE	4	1	1	4
DOH			1	2
OETS				1
Judiciary				1
OHA			1	3
UH			1	
Total	5	2	5	11

Figure 8. How is multi-racial data processed? (Q20; n=21)

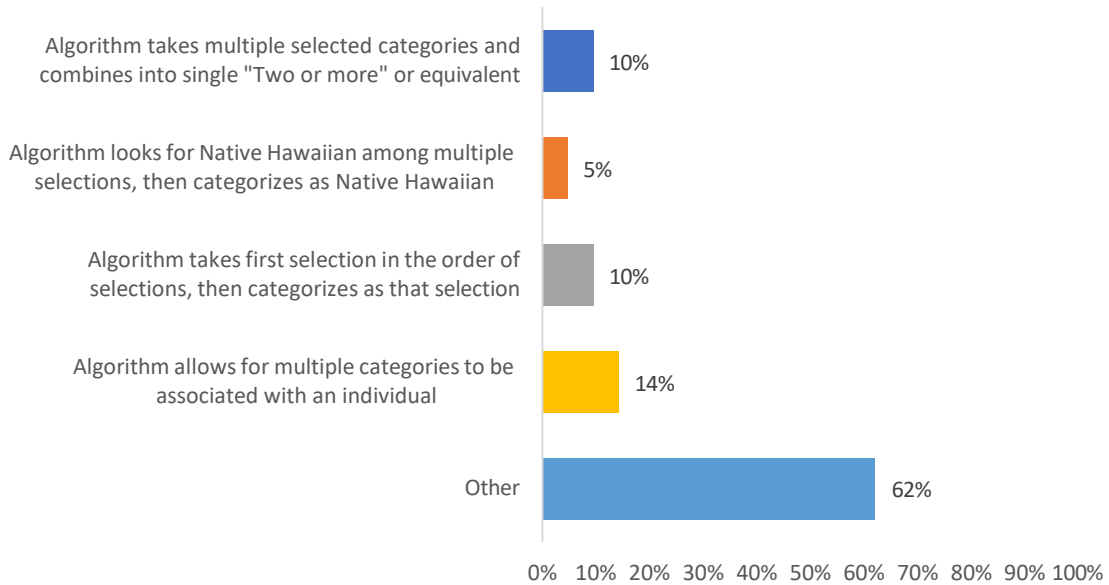


Table 8. How is multi-racial data processed? (Q20; n=21)

Department, agency, or office	Algorithm allows for multiple categories to be associated with an individual	Algorithm looks for Native Hawaiian among multiple selections, then categorizes as Native Hawaiian	Algorithm takes first selection in the order of selections, then categorizes as that selection	Algorithm takes multiple selected categories and combines into single "Two or more" or equivalent	Other
DHS	2				1
DLIR					
DOE	1		2	2	5
DOH		1			2
OETS					1
OHA					4
UH					
Total	3	1	2	2	13

Figure 9. Does the race and ethnicity data in this dataset “feed” other data systems in your department? For example, the Department of Education Student Information System collects and processes the student’s race and ethnicity data which is then used/pulled by other systems in the department as the official demographic of the student. (Q21; n=21)

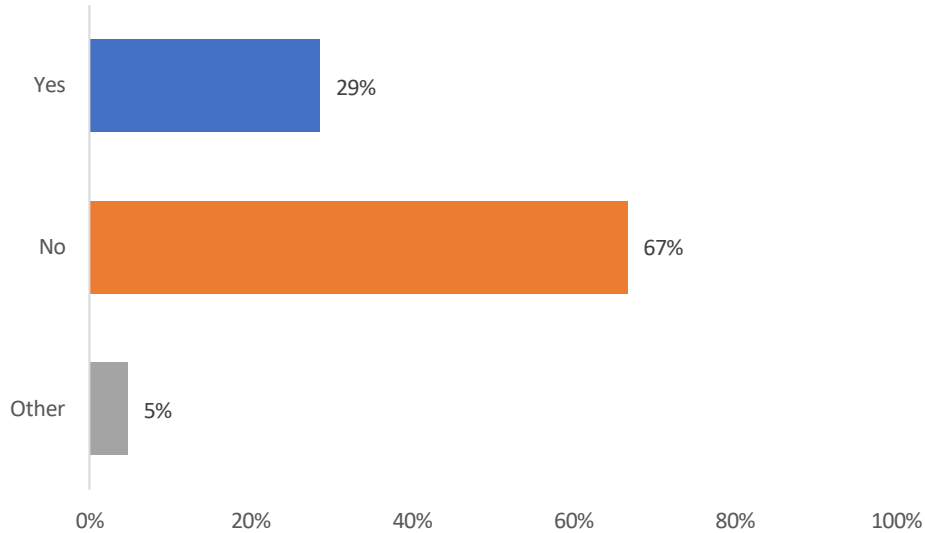


Table 9. Does the race and ethnicity data in this dataset “feed” other data systems in your department? For example, the Department of Education Student Information System collects and processes the student’s race and ethnicity data which is then used/pulled by other systems in the department as the official demographic of the student. (Q21; n=21)

Department, agency, or office	No	Yes	Other
DHS	3		
DLIR			
DOE	4	5	1
DOH	3		
OETS		1	
OHA	4		
UH			
Total	14	6	1

Data Sharing

Figure 10. Is there a process for requesting this dataset from your department? (Q26; n=29)

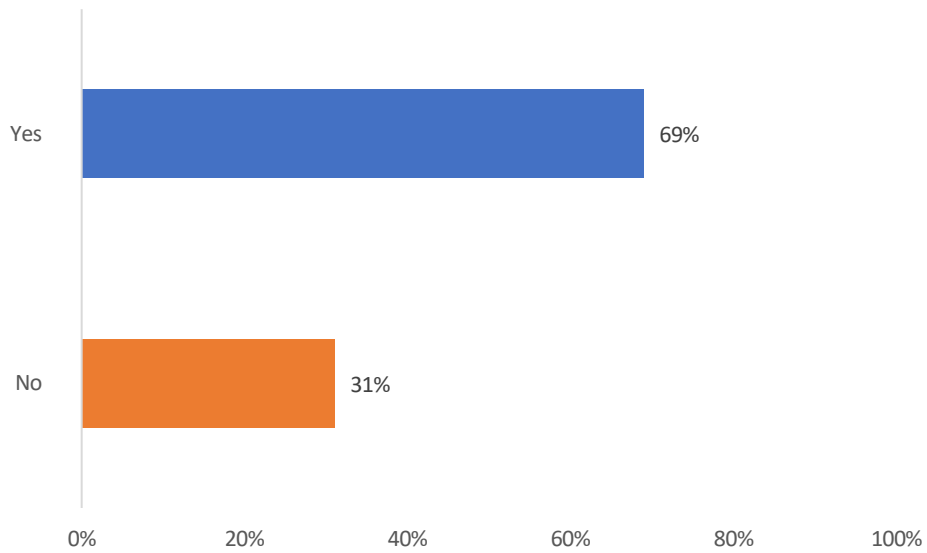


Table 10. Is there a process for requesting this dataset from your department? (Q26; n=29)

Department, agency, or office	No	Yes
DHS		2
DLIR		1
DOE	5	12
DOH		3
OETS		1
Judiciary		1
OHA	4	
UH		
Total	9	20

Figure 11. What is the process for requesting datasets? (Q27; n=20)

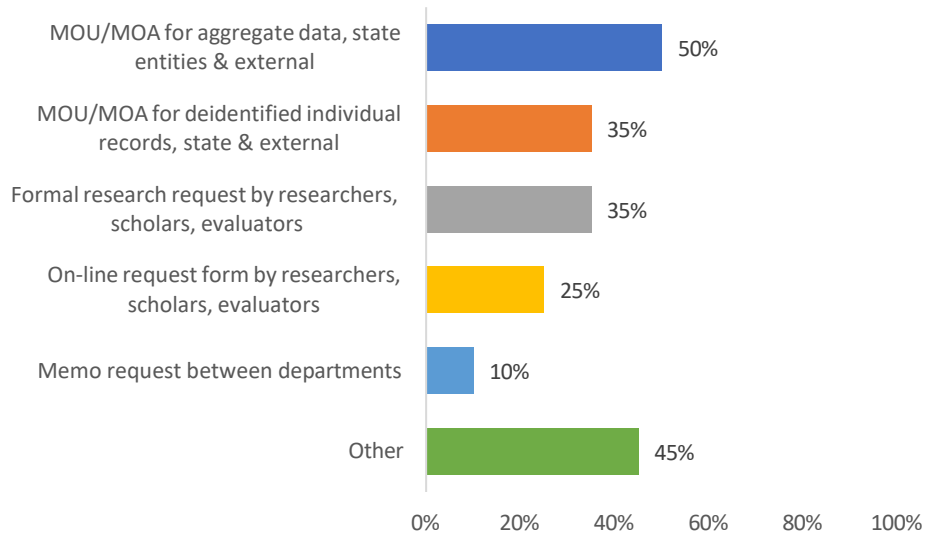


Figure 11. What is the process for requesting datasets? (Q27; n=20)

Department, agency, or office	MOU/MOA deidentified individual, state & external	MOU/MOA aggregate data, state & external	On-line request	Memo between departments	Formal research request	Other
DHS		2	1	1	2	1
DLIR						
DOE	5	6	3	1	1	6
DOH	2	2	1		3	1
OETS						1
UH						
Judiciary					1	
Total	7	10	5	2	7	9

^a There were 20 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Data Reporting

Figure 12. Is race and ethnicity data in this dataset publicly reported (i.e., data tables, infographics, reports, etc.?) (Q30; n=28)

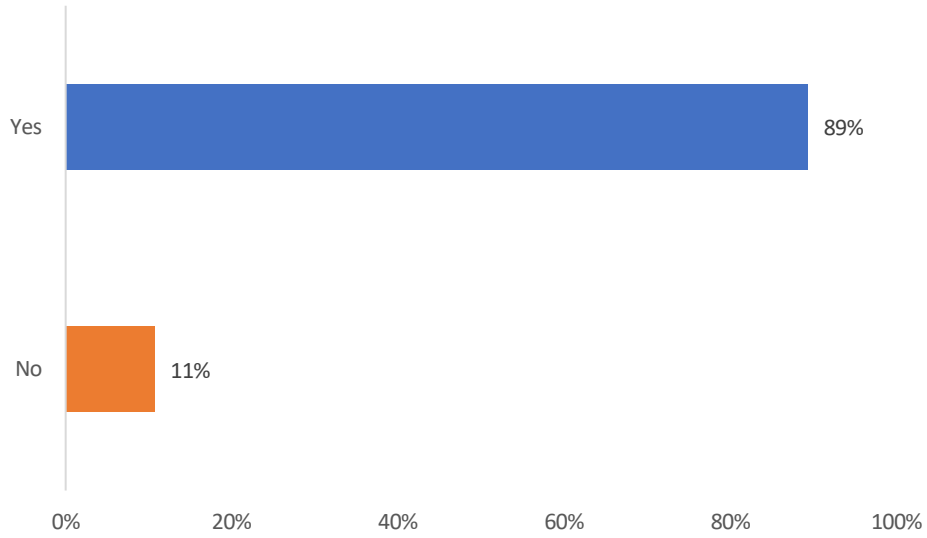


Table 12. Is race and ethnicity data in this dataset publicly reported (i.e., data tables, infographics, reports, etc.?) (Q30; n=28)

Department, agency, or office	No	Yes
DHS		3
DLIR		
DOE	2	13
DOH		3
OETS		1
Judiciary	1	
OHA		4
UH		1
Total	3	25

Figure 13. How often is static website data (tables, reports, infographics, etc.) made available? (Q31; n=24)

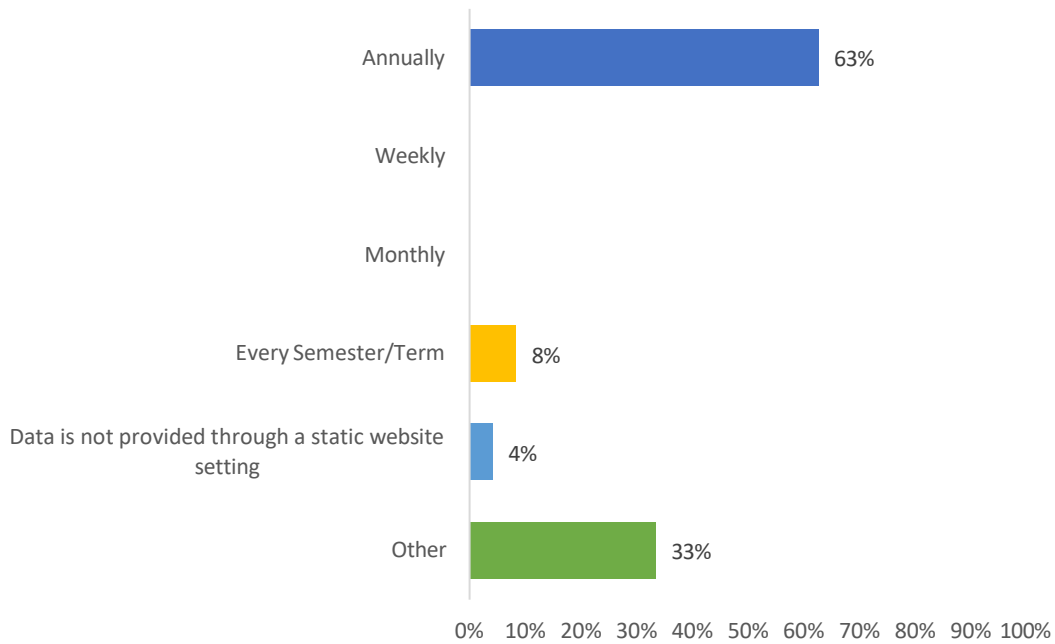


Table 13. How often is static website data (tables, reports, infographics, etc.) made available? (Q31; n=24^a)

Department, agency, or office	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	Every semester/term	Data is not provided through static website	Other
DHS			3			
DLIR						
DOE			7		1	5
DOH			3			
OETS				1		
OHA			2			3
UH				1		
Total			15	2	1	8

^a There were 24 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Figure 14. How often is the interactive website data (query based, tables with drill down options, etc.) made available?) (Q32; n=24)

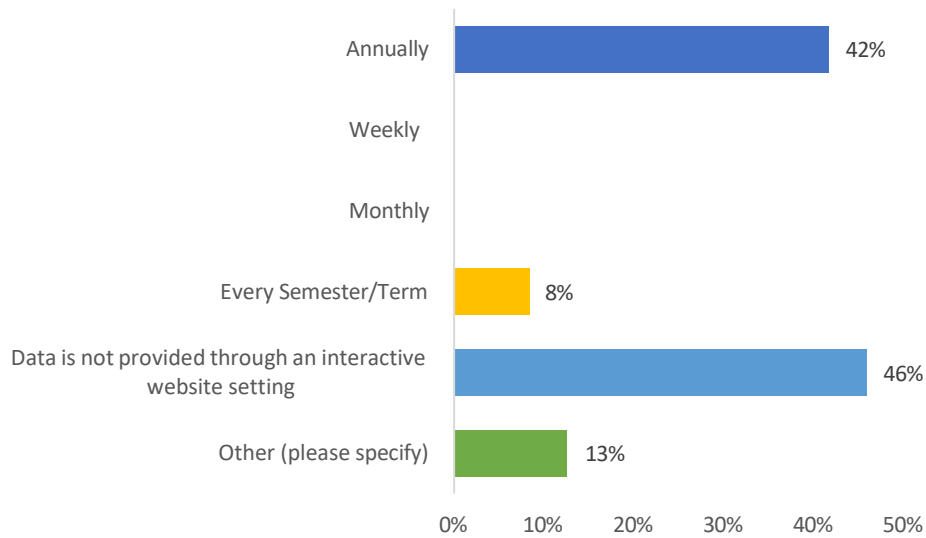


Table 14. How often is the interactive website data (query based, tables with drill down options, etc.) made available?) (Q32; n=24)

Department, agency, or office	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	Every semester/term	Data is not provided through interactive website	Other
DHS					3	
DLIR						
DOE			5		6	3
DOH			3			
OETS				1		
OHA			2		2	
UH				1		
Total			10	2	11	3

^a There were 24 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Figure 15. Other than the data being publicly reported, this dataset may also be obtained by: (Q34; n24)

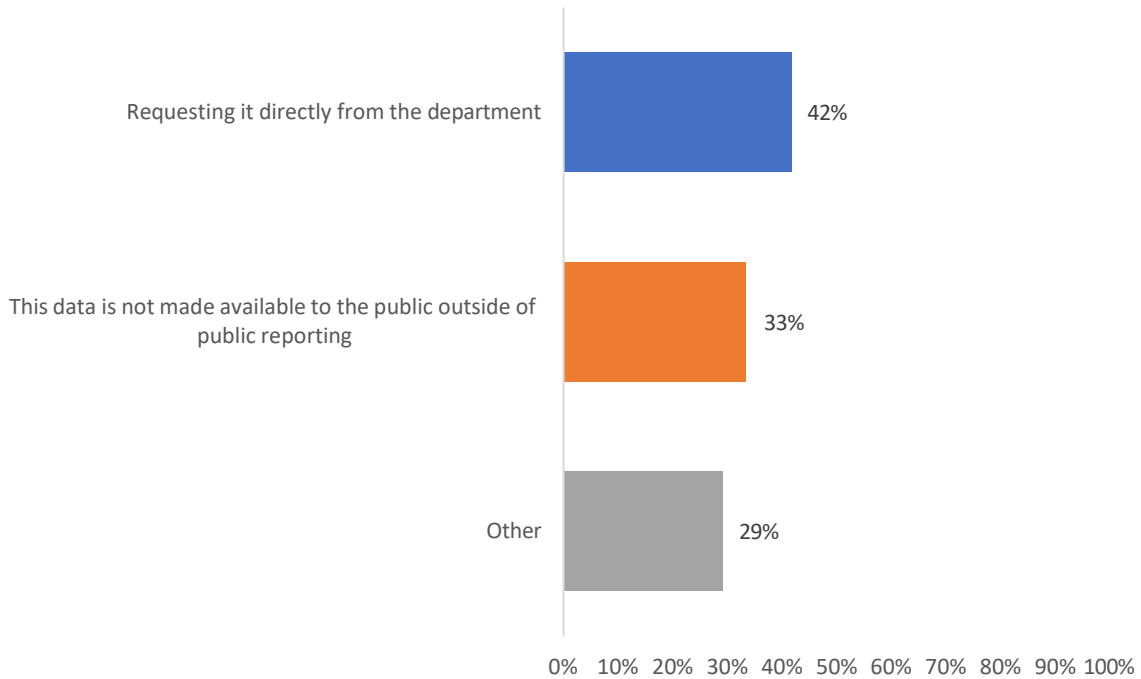


Table 15. Other than the data being publicly reported, this dataset may also be obtained by: (Q34; n=24)

Department, agency, or office	Requesting it directly from the department	This data is not made available to public outside of public reporting	Other
DHS	2		1
DLIR			
DOE	7	4	2
DOH			3
OETS			1
OHA		4	
UH	1		
Total	10	8	7

^a There were 24 responses to this survey item; however, the table total is more than the number of responses as participants could check all that applied.

Figure 16. Is the data for Native Hawaiians disaggregated from Pacific Islander? (Q35; n=17)

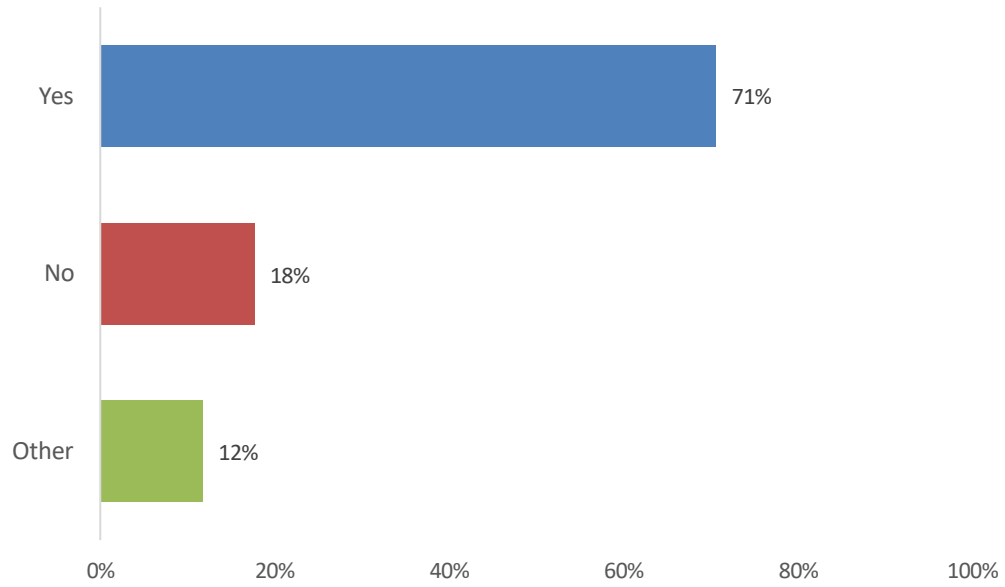


Table 16. Is the data for Native Hawaiians disaggregated from Pacific Islander? (Q35; n=17)

Department, agency, or office	No	Yes	Other
DHS	1	2	
DLIR			
DOE	2	7	
DOH		2	1
OETS			1
OHA			
UH		1	
Total	3	12	2

Figure 17. Is Pacific Islander further disaggregated into specific categories? (Q37; n=17)

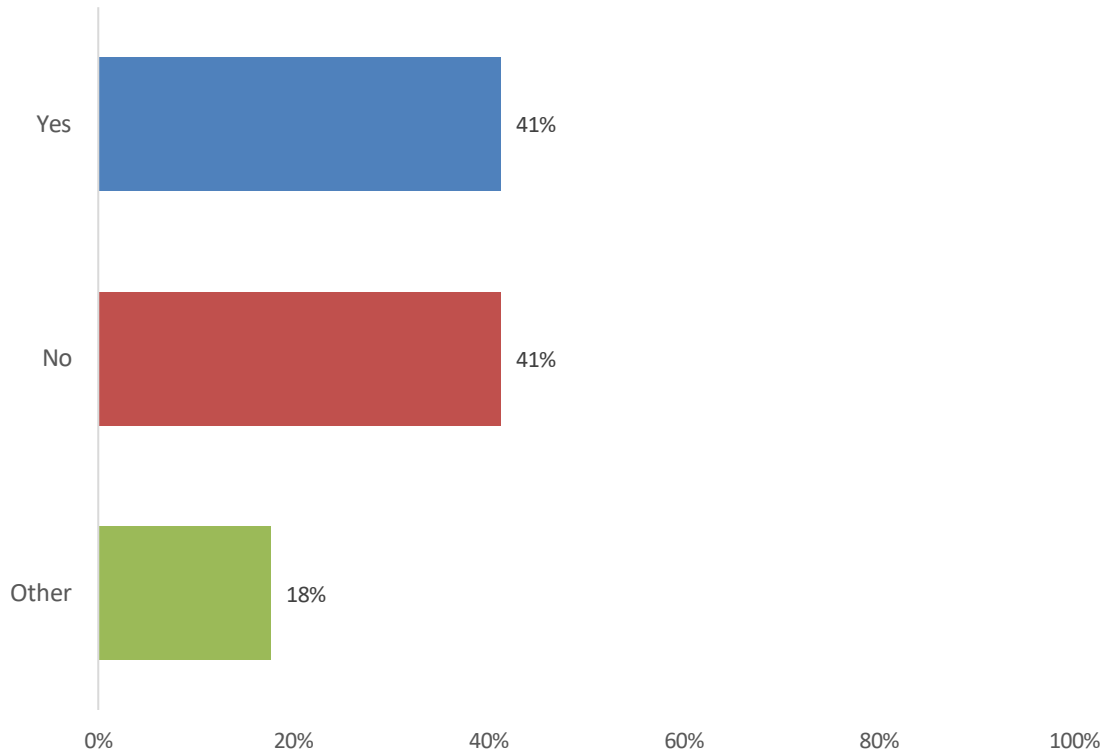


Table 17. Is Pacific Islander further disaggregated into specific categories? (Q37; n=17)

Department, agency, or office	Yes	No	Other
DHS	1	2	
DLIR			
DOE	4	4	1
DOH	1	1	1
OETS			1
OHA			
UH	1		
Total	7	7	3

Figure 18. How do you publicly report multi-racial data? (Q38; n=16)

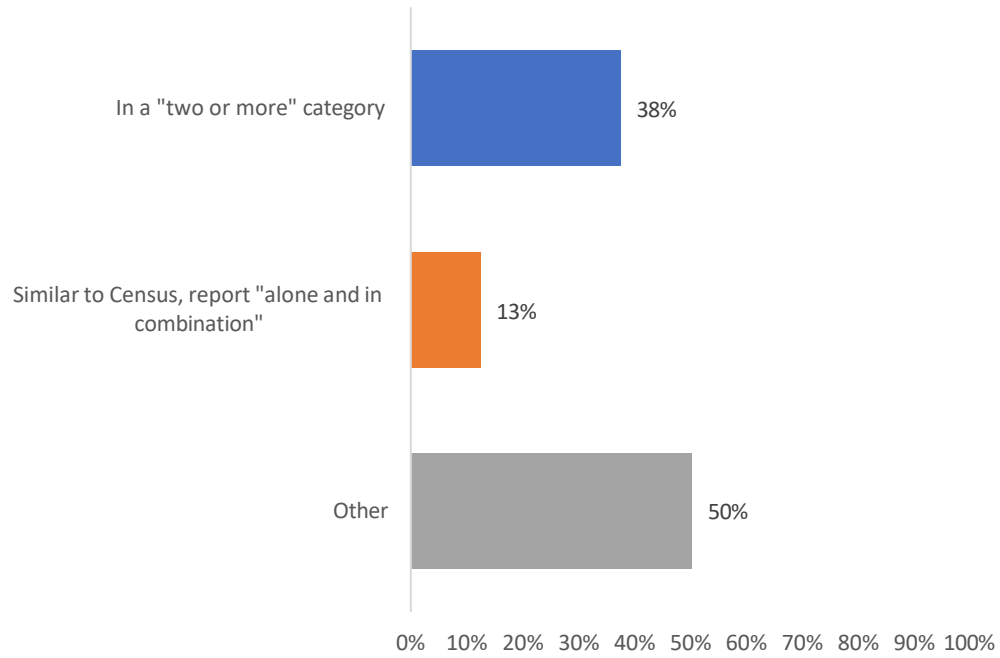


Table 18. How do you publicly report multi-racial data? (Q38; n=16)

Department, agency, or office	In a "two or more" category	As "alone and in combination"	Other
DHS		1	1
DLIR			
DOE	4	1	4
DOH	1		2
OETS			1
OHA			
UH	1		
Total	6	2	8

Appendix D: An Example of Race Data Collection Standards

Standards for Collecting Race Data in Hawai'i:

Recommendations from the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander 3R Data and Research Subcommittee of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander COVID-19 Response, Recovery, and Resilience Team

Executive Summary:

The Data and Research Committee (DRC) of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander COVID-19 Resilience, Response, and Recovery Team (NHPI 3R Team) strongly recommends that all organizations and agencies in the state who collect race data collect the following detailed 14 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander subgroup categories: Native Hawaiian, Chamorro/CHamoru, Chuukese, Fijian, Kiribati, Kosraean, Marshallese, Palauan/Belauan, Pohnpeian, Samoan, Tahitian, Tokelauan, Tongan, and Yapese. For all other Pacific Islander subgroups, the category of “Other Pacific Islander” can be used. The DRC further recommends that data collection methods allow respondents to select as many racial categories as necessary.

Background:

There is currently no mandated standard for the collection of race data in the State of Hawai'i. Without an accepted standard, the federal government's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 1997 Standards have become the default categories for collection and reporting of race and ethnicity data for many local government agencies and organizations. The federal minimum standards combine populations into five broad racial groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. These labels reflect a revision to previous standards released in 1977 (Directive 15) which, at the time acknowledged that the previous categories combining Pacific Islanders (including Native Hawaiians) with Asian Americans, “had come under increasing criticism from those who believe that the minimum categories set forth in Directive 15 do not reflect the increasing diversity of our Nation's population that has resulted primarily from growth in immigration and in

interracial marriages”. And yet, the 1997 OMB Standards have become increasingly obsolete in the last 25 years, particularly for Hawai‘i’s diverse and multiracial population.

The critical need for a statewide standard was highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic in which the 1997 OMB Standards were initially used by the State of Hawai‘i’s Department of Health to characterize demographic patterns of disease¹. However, it quickly became apparent that the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data needed to be disaggregated, as well as Pacific Islander subgroups, in order to get a more accurate assessment of the impact of COVID-19 across the diverse Pacific Islander populations. When they were disaggregated into specific Pacific Islander subgroups, large differences in the number of positive COVID-19 cases and related deaths were discovered, which allowed for targeted public health efforts to the communities that needed assistance the most.

The absence of a consistent standard for race and ethnicity data across programs creates unnecessary barriers to characterizing the experiences of specific communities within the state and limits efforts to reduce disparities created by historical structural inequities and social determinants of health. Having access to accurate and detailed demographic information is essential to equitable allocation of resources and effective implementation of interventions.

It is important to highlight the common misconception that the federal 1997 OMB Standards preclude the collection of more detailed information. This is not the case; in fact, the 1997 OMB standards encourage states to disaggregate further as appropriate. More detailed information should be collected as long as data collected can be rolled up to the minimum categories.

Recommended Standards for Collecting Race Data in Hawai'i:

To address the inadequacies of the federal minimum standards, the DRC convened a Data Standards Workgroup to develop a statewide standard for the collection of race data that would satisfy federal reporting requirements and more importantly, local needs:

Recommendations:

1. Racial categories specify as much detail as possible
2. Data collection allow respondents to select more than one race (e.g., check all that apply, mark one or more boxes)
3. Race selection is be based upon self-identification (except in instances where consultation with others such as a family member for identification purposes is more practical or necessary, e.g., responding to EMS in an emergency or completing a death certificate).

In support of the implementation of recommendation #1 to specify as much detail as possible, the Data Standards Workgroup has developed a Comprehensive Race Categories list with twenty-six (26) identified groups, respectively.

Best Practices:

- (1) No Kākou, Na Kākou (For us, by us) - Engage with NHPI community, including NHPI and NHPI-serving expertise in data collection, analysis, and reporting to inform timely decision making. Engagement includes ensuring diversity among staff and training staff members that will be working with the data.
- (2) Allow participants who select “Other Pacific Islander” or any “Other” category to write in their specific race.

In acknowledgement of the complexities associated with processing and reporting multi-racial data, the NHPI COVID-19 3R Data & Research Committee is developing a technical guidance document.

DRAFT

Table 1. Comprehensive race categories to maximize detail and specificity, with alignment to federal 1997 OMB minimum race categories

<u>State of Hawai'i Race Categories (26)</u>	<u>1997 OMB Standards Minimum Race Categories (6)</u>	
Native Hawaiian		
Chamorro/CHamoru		
Chuukese		
Fijian		
I-Kiribati		
Kosraean		
Marshallese		
Palauan/Belauan	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
Pohnpeian		
Samoan		
Tahitian		
Tokelauan		
Tongan		
Yapese		
Other Pacific Islander (please specify)		
Filipino		
Japanese		
Chinese	Asian	
Korean		
Vietnamese		

Other Asian (please
specify)

White

White

Black

Black

American Indian

American Indian or
Alaska Native

Alaska Native

Other

Other

DRAFT

Methodology:

1. This list was created by a panel of subject matter experts including NHPI clinicians, researchers, public health professionals, community and cultural leaders. Recognizing that there may be system constraints or limitations, as well as small sample or privacy considerations, the recommended standardized list was created using available Census data (2010)². See Appendix A
 - a. The comprehensive list of race categories further expands the Pacific Islander group to include any group that represents at least 100 persons in the State of Hawai'i population alone or in combination, based on the most recently available complete decennial census count.

This list is population-based and therefore dynamic. It should be updated after the release of each decennial census or based upon user and community feedback as our collective understanding of the social constructs of race and ethnic identity evolve over time. Pacific Island groups not currently represented can achieve inclusion in future iterations if at least 100 individuals from their group indicate their racial identity in the next U.S. Census. While this list was developed to address data collection, processing, and reporting issues of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders who continue to be disproportionately impacted by health crisis such as COVID, organizations are not precluded from expanding the Asian categories based on the aforementioned methods of inclusion for the list.

2. Preferences in naming conventions and appropriate labels for population groups may also evolve (e.g., Micronesian, Guamanian) and this list may be revised based on periodic review and community and partner input. For example, in this list Micronesian, Polynesian, and Melanesian are not used as these terms refer to political geographies, not race categories. Instead, the specific races for the geographies were included. Further, Guamanian, a nationality reference rather than a race, was removed and the traditional spelling of CHamoru for the original peoples of Guam was included. The Chamorro spelling is used by the original peoples of the Northern Marianas.

Recommended question wording:

What is your race? (check all that apply)

This question helps us better understand which populations we are reaching.

About Race and Ethnicity^{3,4}:

The terms *race* and *ethnicity* are often used interchangeably; however, there are some distinctions between the two terms. According to the 1997 OMB Standards, “the racial and ethnic categories set forth in should not be interpreted as being primarily biological or genetic in reference. Race and ethnicity may be thought of in terms of social and cultural characteristics as well as ancestry.” However, race is often used colloquially to refer to biologically linked physical characteristics, such as skin color, hair color and texture, or facial features. Racial categories typically include White, Black, and Asian. In contrast, ethnicity is commonly used in a broader sense to refer to people who share the same geographic origin and/or national, cultural, or tribal identification, language, and behaviors, and ancestral connections that may or may not overlap with racial categories in obvious ways. A person may identify as “White” as her/his racial category, but Scottish as her/his ethnicity. As defined by the OMB, race and ethnicity are collected and reported as separate categories for each individual, with racial categories including American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders, and White; and ethnicity categories including Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino. To align with existing federal standards and definitions, we use the definition of race consistent with the OMB designations.

The minimum categories for data on race and ethnicity for Federal statistics, program administrative reporting, and civil rights compliance reporting are defined as follows:

American Indian or Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as “Haitian” or “Negro” can be used in addition to “Black or African American.”

Hispanic or Latino. A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, “Spanish origin,” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino.”

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawai‘i, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

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Suggested citation: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander COVID-19 Response, Recovery, and Resilience Team (2022). Standards for Collecting Race Data in Hawai'i. www.papaolalokahi.org

Appendix A

RANKING OF SELECTED RACES FOR THE STATE OF HAWAII': 2010			
Includes only race groups with at least 100 people residing in the State of Hawai'i.			
Ranking	Race	Race alone or in combination 1/	Percent of State of Hawai'i population
1	White	564,323	41.49%
2	Filipino	342,095	25.15%
3	Japanese	312,292	22.96%
4	Native Hawaiian	289,970	21.32%
5	Chinese	199,751	14.68%
6	Korean	48,699	3.58%
7	Black or African American	38,820	2.85%
8	Samoaan	37,463	2.75%
9	American Indian and Alaska Native	33,470	2.46%
10	Vietnamese	13,266	0.98%
11	Tongan	8,085	0.59%
12	Marshallese	7,412	0.54%
13	Guamanian or Chamorro	6,647	0.49%
14	Okinawan 2/	6,642	0.49%

RANKING OF SELECTED RACES FOR THE STATE OF HAWAI'I: 2010

Includes only race groups with at least 100 people residing in the State of Hawai'i.

Ranking	Race	Race alone or in combination 1/	Percent of State of Hawai'i population
15	Asian Indian	4,737	0.35%
16	Thai	3,701	0.27%
17	Laotian	2,620	0.19%
18	Chuukese 2/	2,563	0.19%
19	Tahitian 2/	2,513	0.18%
20	Palauan 2/	1,216	0.09%
21	Indonesian	990	0.07%
22	Pohnpeian 2/	775	0.06%
23	Fijian	711	0.05%
24	Cambodian	705	0.05%
25	Tokelauan 2/	547	0.04%
26	Kosraean 2/	484	0.04%
27	Pakistani	303	0.02%
28	Malaysian	297	0.02%
29	Burmese	281	0.02%

RANKING OF SELECTED RACES FOR THE STATE OF HAWAII': 2010

Includes only race groups with at least 100 people residing in the State of Hawaii'.

Ranking	Race	Race alone or in combination 1/	Percent of State of Hawaii' population
30	Yapese 2/	260	0.02%
31	Sri Lankan	231	0.02%
32	Mongolian 2/	197	0.01%
33	Nepalese	146	0.01%
34	I-Kiribati 2/	141	0.01%
	TOTAL	1,360,301	100.00%

1/ People who chose only one race or those who have chosen two or more races. Numbers for the "race alone or in combination" column may add to more than the total population. For example, a person indicating "White and Japanese and Native Hawaiian" is included in the White, Japanese, and Native Hawaiian race categories.

2/ New race group listing from the 2010 Census SF2. Not available in the earlier 2010 Census SF1 race listing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 2 Hawaii'. Census 2010 Population File SF2 (courtesy Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism).

Link:

https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/census/Census_2010/SF2/2010_race_ranking_from_SF2_final.pdf