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1.8+
million

More than 1.8 million queries have been run in *AskCHIS™* and *AskCHIS™* Neighborhood Edition (NE) since inception.

435+
media hits

CHIS data were featured in local, state, national, and international news outlets, including Reuters, Los Angeles Times, ABC, and more!

The October 2023 release of CHIS 2022 data included responses from 22,423 households, including 21,463 adults, 985 adolescents, and 3,395 children.

107,000+
queries

CHIS data were used or cited in nearly 100 publications in 2023 — from peer-reviewed journal articles to policy briefs to government reports.

Nearly
100
publications

22,423
households

More than 107,000 queries were run in *AskCHIS™* and *AskCHIS™* Neighborhood Edition (NE) in 2023.

10
million

There are currently 391 total variables and topics and 10 million different estimates that can be explored in *AskCHIS™*.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTORS



Todd Hughes
Director, California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Ninez A. Ponce, PhD, MPP
Center Director, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (CHPR), and Principal Investigator, CHIS

A Heartfelt Thank You from CHIS

As we approach the end of another remarkable year at the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), we find ourselves celebrating not only the milestones we've achieved, but the many people who have been part of this journey, the collaborative spirit that defines CHIS.

CHIS is not just a survey; it's a community united by a shared vision of a healthier, more equitable California. Your collaboration and support have fueled our ability to produce high-quality, reliable data that informs policies and programs and addresses pressing health disparities.

Whether you're part of our dedicated team, a valued collaborator, or an essential partner, your commitment has been the driving force behind our success.

First, we thank the CHIS and UCLA Center for Health Policy Research staff. Each of you has played an important part of the CHIS story and we are so grateful and honored to work with you.

To our funders and collaborators: The impact of your investment extends far beyond the realm of data collection; it resonates in the transformative potential of the insights we gain. This year, your funding has not only sustained the invaluable work of CHIS but has also

enabled us to delve deeper into issues of housing, gun violence, mental health, hate incidents, and more. Your forward-thinking support has empowered us to explore new avenues of inquiry, adding vital questions that illuminate the interconnected factors influencing the health and well-being of Californians. Your support is life-changing.

To the researchers, health departments, government agencies, advocates, journalists, and countless organizations and people who use CHIS data, thank you for entrusting us with a crucial role in your work and for using our data to make a difference. Your reliance on CHIS data underscores its significance as a powerful tool for positive change.

And last, but not least, to the communities we serve: Your feedback and guidance have made CHIS a better survey and your experiences and challenges motivate us and make us better researchers. Thank you for being the driving force behind our mission.

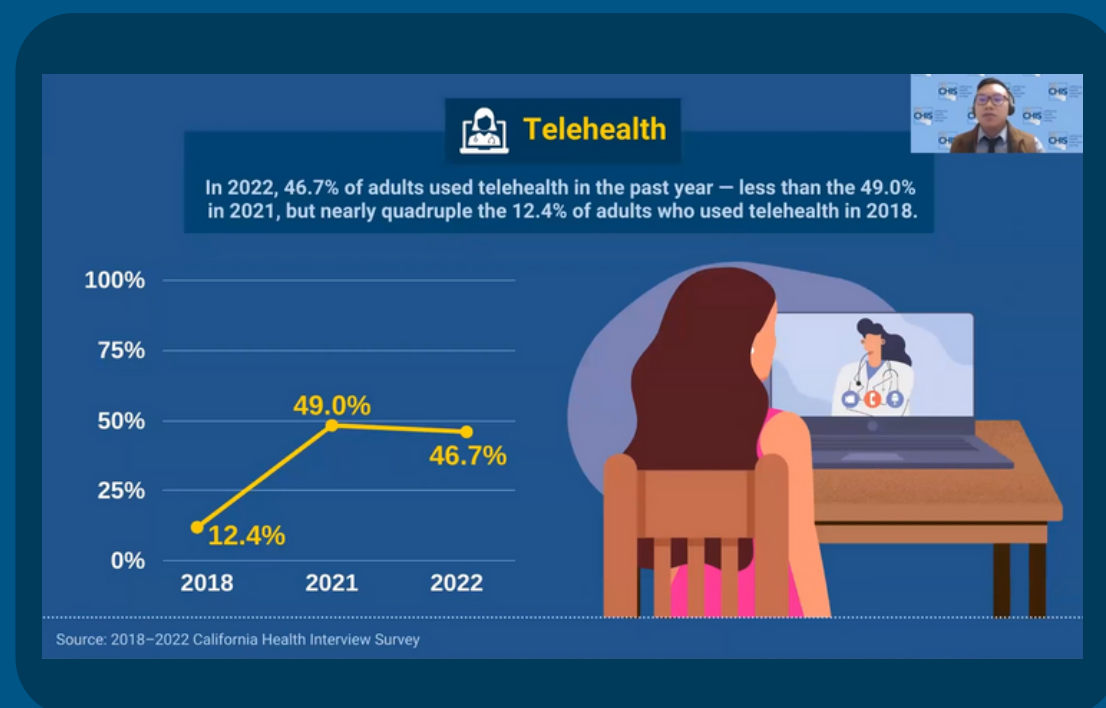
Together, we will continue to push the boundaries of health research, explore innovative methodologies, and amplify the voices of those often unheard. Thank you once again for your unwavering support, and we look forward to continuing this journey together, making strides toward a healthier, more resilient California.

A LOOK BACK AT 2023

Now, we look at some of the important ways the California Health Interview Survey made an impact in 2023...



CHIS ANNUAL DATA RELEASE



High rates of food insecurity, hate incidents, and difficulties accessing health care were at the forefront of issues that plagued Californians in 2022, according to the annual California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) data released on October 4, 2023.

Food insecurity on the rise

The data revealed that a growing number of low-income Californian adults (earning less than 200% of the federal poverty level) struggled to access nutritious and affordable food: 44% were not able to afford enough food in 2022, up from 35.8% in 2020.

The most significant increase between 2020 and 2022 occurred among working-age adults, jumping 11 percentage points among 18–24 year olds to 47.7%; 8.6 percentage points among 25–39 year olds to 51.4%; and 12.4 percentage points among 40–64 year olds to 48%. Latinx adults experienced the highest increase in food insecurity with a 9.6 percentage point increase to 47%. However, adults who identify with two or more races and Black or African American adults had among the highest overall rates of food insecurity in 2022: 49.9% and 48.6%, respectively.

Brand new questions on hate incidents

The 2022 survey added new and expanded questions on Californians' experiences with hate crimes or incidents. While more



OUR 2022 DATA REVEAL A COMPLEX HEALTH LANDSCAPE

— deepening **food insecurity**, **hate incidents**, challenges in **accessing health care**, and an ongoing **mental health crisis** — that paints a stark picture of the challenges faced by California's large and diverse population ... We call on community organizations and advocates, legislators, and policymakers to explore the new data and address these pressing issues.

NINEZ A. PONCE, PHD, MPP

Center Director, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (CHPR), and Principal Investigator, CHIS

than 1 in 9 (11.7%) adults said they have ever been a victim of a hate crime or incident, the rate among Black or African American adults was 1 in 4 (26.2%) – four times as high as the 6.3% for white adults. The figure was 17.4% for adults who identify with two or more races, 15.6% for Asian adults, and 13.5% for Latinx adults.

Health insurance coverage hit an all-time high, but access to care impacts many

A bright spot in the data was that the proportion of Californians who had health insurance in 2022 reached 94.8% – the highest rate recorded by CHIS. Latinx adults have the lowest health coverage rates, but saw the most significant increase in coverage: from 86% to 89.4%.

However, difficulty accessing care was a concern among many, with more than 1 in 5 (22.4%) adults indicating they were never able to get a doctor’s appointment within two days when they tried, up from 12.3% in 2020. Similarly, one-third (33.3%) of adults who needed mental health care said difficulty getting an appointment was the reason they didn’t get the help they needed in 2022, up from 24.4% in 2021.

Pattern of higher mental health needs

About 1 in 6 (16.4%) adults reported in 2022 that they likely had serious psychological distress (SPD) in the past year, similar to 2021 (17%) and higher than in 2019 (13%) and 2020 (12.2%).

LGBT adults had significantly higher rates of SPD: 61.6% of transgender or gender nonconforming adults; 46.9% of bisexual adults; and 29.7% of gay, lesbian, or homosexual adults experienced SPD compared to 13.6% of straight or heterosexual adults and 15.8% of cisgender adults. Nearly 1 in 5 adults in 2022 (18.9%) and 2021 (19.1%) said they experienced suicide ideation within the past 12 months, up from 12.2% in 2020.

COVID-19 vaccination status and views

Among teens who were partially vaccinated or not vaccinated, 21% said the reason for not being fully vaccinated is because their parents didn’t want them to get the vaccine and 27.6% said it’s because they think the vaccine is unnecessary.

Nearly 1 in 3 (30.7%) adults who have had COVID-19 experienced symptoms for two months or longer (long COVID). Latinx adults (38.4%) had higher rates of long COVID compared to white adults (24.1%).

“While the state of California is often seen as a leader in striving toward health equity, the 2022 data highlights some of the ongoing disparities that are impacting Californians’ overall well-being,” said Todd Hughes, CHIS director. “This isn’t just a collection of numbers. This is a story of Californians: their challenges, their fears, and their needs. This is the key to shaping a brighter, healthier future for all.”

The 2022 CHIS data release was featured in various news outlets, including:

LAIST

FOX 11 LOS ANGELES

KFI AM 640

K-EARTH 101 AM

94.7 THE WAVE

MIRAGE NEWS

CHIS Data User Training

On October 25, 2023, CHIS Data Dissemination Manager Jacob Rosalez hosted a data user training to demonstrate how to use CHIS’ free online data tools to get data on a wide range of health topics across many sociodemographic factors. The training was funded by The California Endowment.

Over the last three years, CHIS has hosted **7 data user trainings** with nearly **1,000 attendees** from more than **100 organizations**.

Attendees represented a wide range of organizations throughout the country, including local, state, and federal agencies and public health departments; hospitals; community organizations and advocates; foundations; colleges and universities; research organizations; media; and more.

The trainings are available on [YouTube](#).



2022 CHIS BY THE NUMBERS

22,423

households interviewed

- 21,463 adults
- 985 adolescents
- 3,395 children

6

languages

CHIS is conducted in six languages: English, Spanish, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), Korean, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.

8.4%

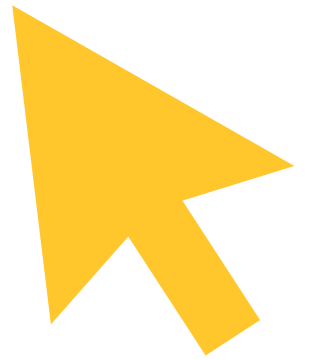
of adult interviews completed in a language other than English

391

topics covered in CHIS

18,973

adult interviews completed by web



2,490

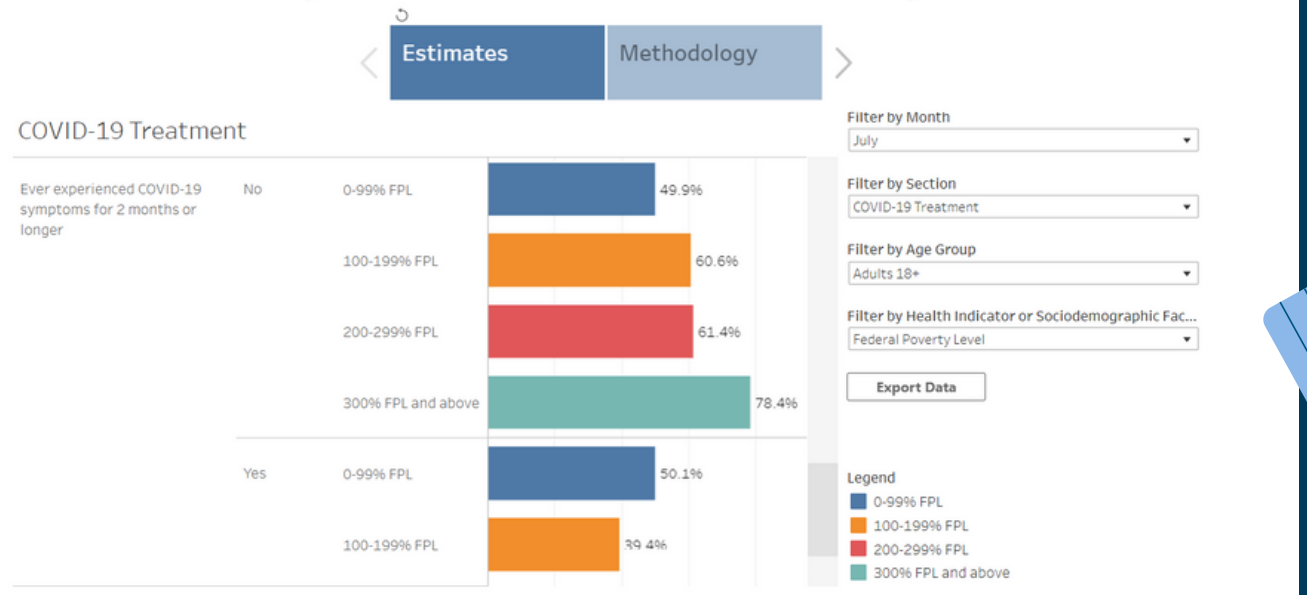
interviews completed by phone



CHIS PRELIMINARY COVID-19 ESTIMATES DASHBOARD



2023 California Health Interview Survey Preliminary COVID-19 Estimates Provided by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research



When the COVID-19 pandemic began in 2020, little was known about the virus and the broad impact – health, economic, and personal – it would have on people around the world.

Focused on providing timely insights, the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) quickly adapted survey operations, adding a series of COVID-19 questions to CHIS immediately and abbreviating data processing procedures to produce monthly estimates.

From questions on COVID illness, to risk-reduction behaviors and mask use, to financial impacts such as job loss and essential worker status, CHIS provided public health departments, policymakers, legislators, and other decision makers data through the development of publicly accessible [CHIS Preliminary COVID-19 Estimates dashboards](#).

CHIS continued to provide these monthly estimates for 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, and added timely questions, including experiences with long COVID; vaccination status and views on the vaccine; reasons for not getting the vaccine; and personal impacts, including various financial difficulties and unfair treatment due to race or ethnicity. The data can also be viewed by sociodemographic factors, including age, race and ethnicity,

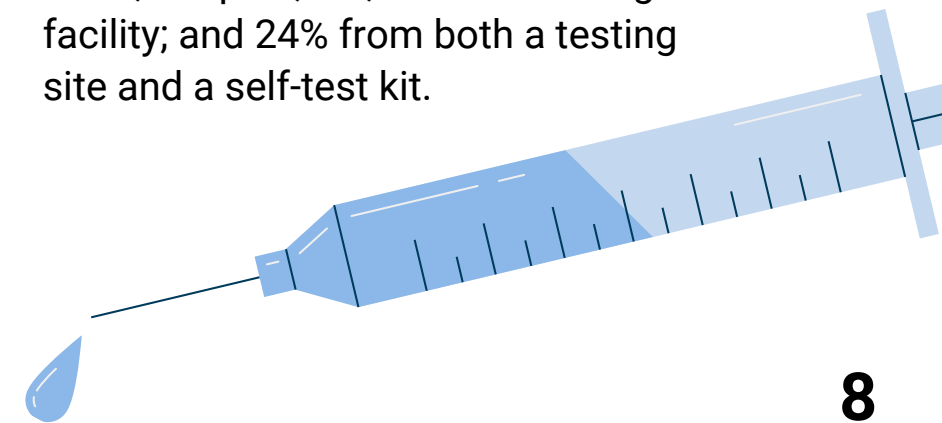
citizenship status, income level, risk factor, California region, and more to better understand the unique challenges of California’s diverse population.

In 2023, CHIS released its final set of monthly estimates, which included responses from 20,134 Californians (16,786 adults and 3,348 children and teens), from March through August 2023.

Findings from the [August 2023 dashboard](#) include:

COVID-19 vaccine status and testing

- 1 in 3 (32%) adults said they would not get additional COVID-19 vaccine doses, even if recommended by health guidelines.
- 23% of adults who completed the primary vaccine series for COVID-19 have not received any additional doses or boosters.
- 47% of adults who received a positive test result for COVID-19 got their results from a self-test kit; 30% from a clinic, hospital, lab, or other testing facility; and 24% from both a testing site and a self-test kit.



Californians' reasons for not completing the primary vaccine series for COVID-19

- 46% of adults and 30% of teens and children thought a vaccine for COVID-19 is unnecessary.
- 46% of adults and 45% of teens and children were worried about the side effects.
- 37% of children and teens said their parents did not want them to get the vaccine.
- 32% of adults didn't believe in vaccines in general.

Experiences with Long COVID

- 30% of adults experienced COVID symptoms for two months or longer.
 - **By income level:** 46% of adults with incomes 0–99% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and 42% of adults with incomes 100–199% FPL experienced COVID-19 symptoms for two months or longer, significantly higher than adults with incomes 300% FPL and above (23%).
 - **By race and ethnicity:** 44% of Latinx adults experienced COVID-19 symptoms for two months or longer, two times higher than 22% of white adults.

Personal impacts of the pandemic

- 14% of adults had financial difficulties paying their rent or mortgage.
 - **By race and ethnicity:** 20% of Latinx adults had difficulty with paying their rent or mortgage, more than two times higher than 8% of white adults.
 - **By income level:** 28% of adults with incomes 0–99% FPL and 24% of adults with incomes 100–199% FPL compared to 7% of adults with incomes 300% FPL and above.
 - **By household size:** 25% of adults with five or more people in their household compared to 10% of adults with one or two people in their household.
 - **By insurance status:** 31% of adults without health insurance compared to 12% of adults with health insurance.
- 3% of adults were treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity.
- 3% of adults had to quit their job to take care of themselves or a family member due to COVID-19 illness.
- 2% of adults had difficulty obtaining child care or had an increase in child care expenses.



ALTHOUGH YOU MAY THINK SOME OF THE PERCENTAGES ARE SMALL AT 2% — WHEN CONSIDERING THE OVERALL CALIFORNIA POPULATION, WE'RE TALKING ABOUT MORE THAN HALF A MILLION CALIFORNIANS.

There is nothing insignificant about that. Thousands of Californians are still impacted, years after the initial COVID-19 outbreak.

TODD HUGHES

Director
California Health Interview Survey



CHIS PRELIMINARY COVID-19 ESTIMATES DASHBOARD



29,722

total visits to the CHIS COVID-19 dashboards and website

2023 media coverage includes:

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

New COVID booster will arrive later than expected. Should you wait to get it?

KNX NEWS

1 in 3 Californians won't get another COVID booster: survey

CAPITAL & MAIN

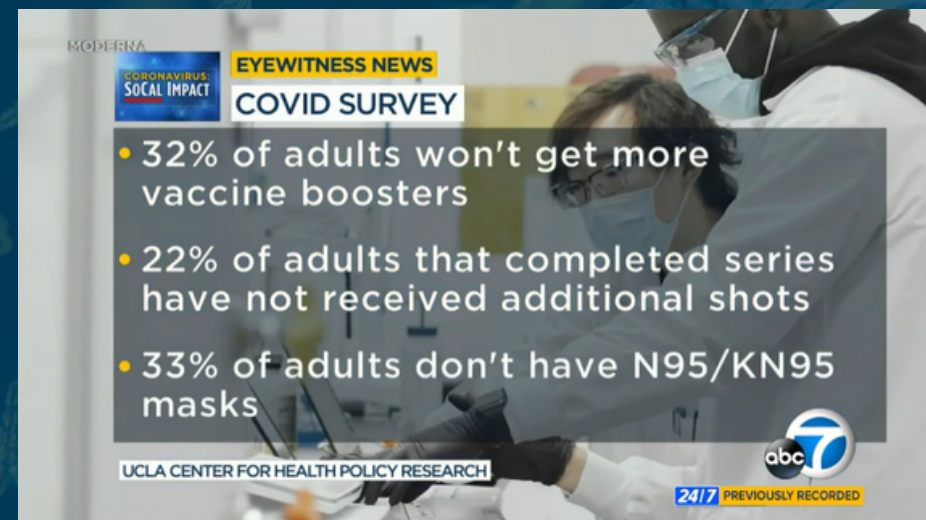
Amid the new normal of COVID-19, there's an old normal too

LONG BEACH POST

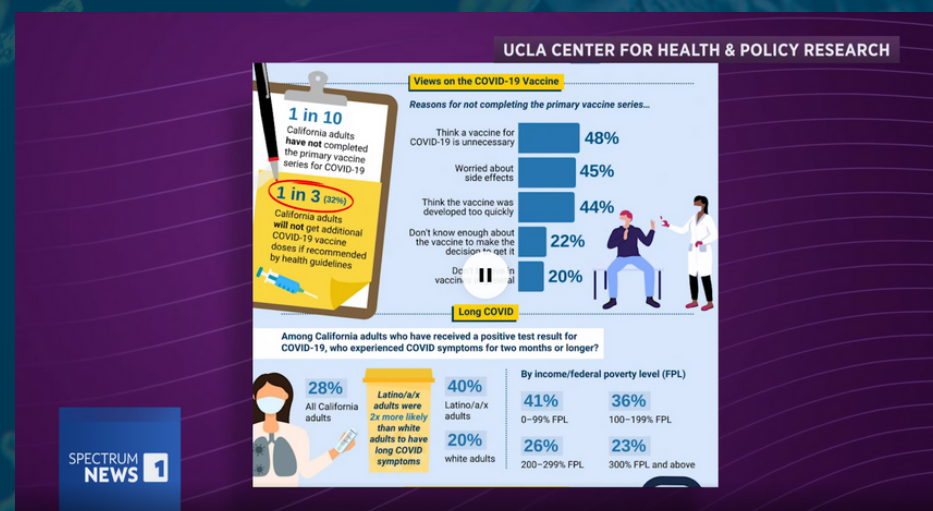
Survey: 32% of Californians won't take COVID vaccine boosters

As seen on your TV

ABC 7 Eyewitness News



Spectrum News 1



THE CHIS PRELIMINARY COVID-19 ESTIMATES DASHBOARD OFFERS CRITICAL INSIGHTS INTO ATTITUDES SURROUNDING COVID-19 IN CALIFORNIA.

By collecting data on Californians' views on vaccines, access to masks, long COVID symptoms, and other COVID experiences, this dashboard allows us to dig deeper into some of the ongoing patterns and inequities among Californians. It provides valuable insights to guide evidence-based policy decisions as we continue to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

NINEZ A. PONCE, PHD, MPP

Director, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
Principal Investigator, CHIS

CHIS 2021–2022

METHODOLOGY REPORTS

In September 2023, CHIS released a series of five methodology reports that provide the most in-depth descriptions of CHIS sampling, data collection, data processing, response rates, and weighting and variance estimation methods.

Report 1: Sample Design:

describes the design features of CHIS and alternatives that were considered, and provides analysts information about the sampling methods used for both the household and person (within household) sampling.

Report 3: Data Processing

Procedures: describes the data processing and editing procedures and steps taken to ensure data quality, discusses geographic coding, and how the race and ethnicity survey items were coded for CHIS.

Report 2: Data Collection

Methods: describes the protocols followed to contact sampled addresses and how data were collected: screening interviews, recruiting and training of data collectors, data collection results, and quality control procedures.

Report 4: Response Rates:

describes the contact methods, response rates, and procedures used to increase response rates.

Report 5: Weighting and Variance Estimation:

describes the weighting approach and adjustments, calibration and imputation procedures, and variance estimation methods, and presents the steps used to create the analytical weights for analyzing the data from the adult, child, and adolescent interviews.

Methodology Papers

CHIS Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity 2022 Cognitive Pretest Report: Findings from Waves I and II

This paper presents findings for CHIS questions related to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI). The SOGI questions tested were based on recommendations from the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine panel “Measuring Sex, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation - 1,” with additional suggestions by the CHIS SOGI Working Group. The report includes results from the cognitive interviews conducted with English-speaking respondents.

Impacts of Transition Statements in Survey Questions on Survey Break-off

CHIS has employed the address-based sampling frame with a mail push-to-web interview followed by telephone non-response follow-up as its primary data collection approach since 2019. While this approach has many advantages, it has led to more survey break-offs. This study found that eliminating transition statements, such as “*The following questions are about...*” or “*These next questions are about...*” leads to substantive reductions in survey break-offs. As a result, all transition statements except an outlier were removed for the CHIS 2022 survey year.

Access CHIS DATA

Having access to reliable and accurate data can help people make informed decisions. It can empower people to understand complex issues, promote scientific research and innovation, and lead to more informed decision-making and progress.

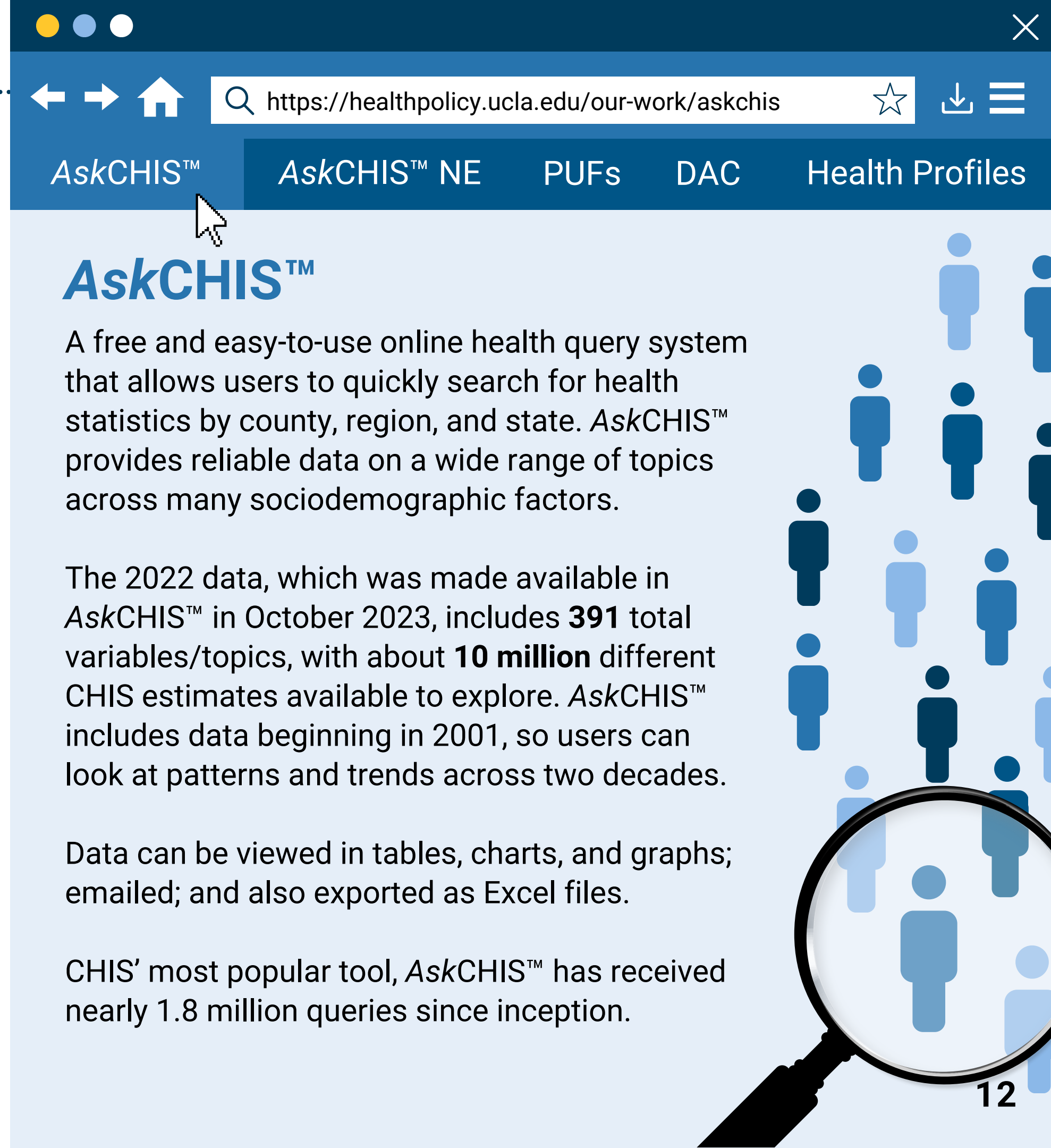
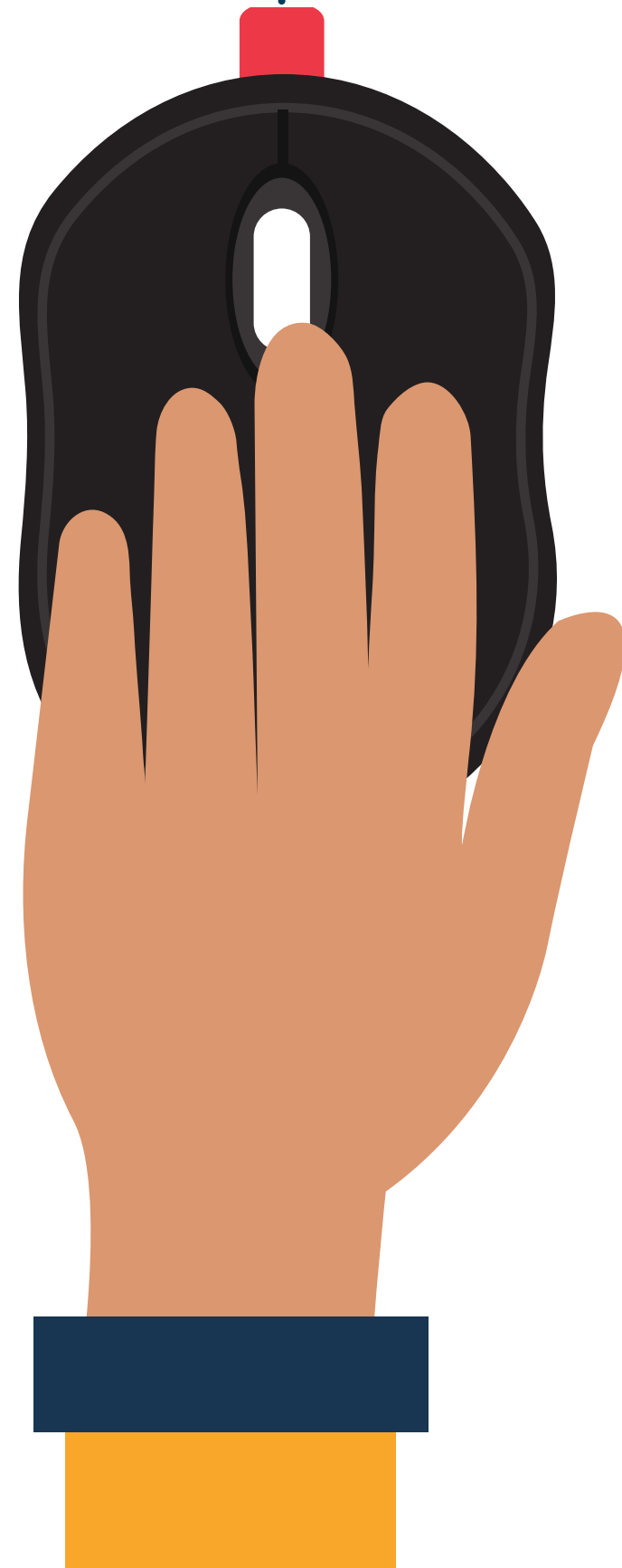
Whether you're a policymaker fighting for the needs of your district, a researcher working on an important study, a community organization advocating for program resources, a journalist writing a story, or a concerned citizen, CHIS has a wide range of publicly available web tools and data, as well as confidential data that can be accessed through an application.

391

total variables/topics are included in the AskCHIS™ system for 2022

10 million

different CHIS estimates can be explored in AskCHIS™



AskCHIS™

A free and easy-to-use online health query system that allows users to quickly search for health statistics by county, region, and state. AskCHIS™ provides reliable data on a wide range of topics across many sociodemographic factors.

The 2022 data, which was made available in AskCHIS™ in October 2023, includes **391** total variables/topics, with about **10 million** different CHIS estimates available to explore. AskCHIS™ includes data beginning in 2001, so users can look at patterns and trends across two decades.

Data can be viewed in tables, charts, and graphs; emailed; and also exported as Excel files.

CHIS' most popular tool, AskCHIS™ has received nearly 1.8 million queries since inception.

ASKCHIS™ 2023 BY THE NUMBERS

TOP 10 QUERIES IN 2023

AskCHIS™ Variable	Queries
1. Ever diagnosed with diabetes	4,072
2. Ever diagnosed with heart disease	2,906
3. Likely has had serious psychological distress during past year	2,728
4. Current smoking status – adults	2,340
5. Currently insured	2,324
6. Poverty level	2,268
7. Health status	2,084
8. Ever diagnosed with asthma	2,076
9. Food security (ability to afford enough food)	1,987
10. Ever told has pre- or borderline diabetes	1,813



97,882

queries run in AskCHIS™ in 2023



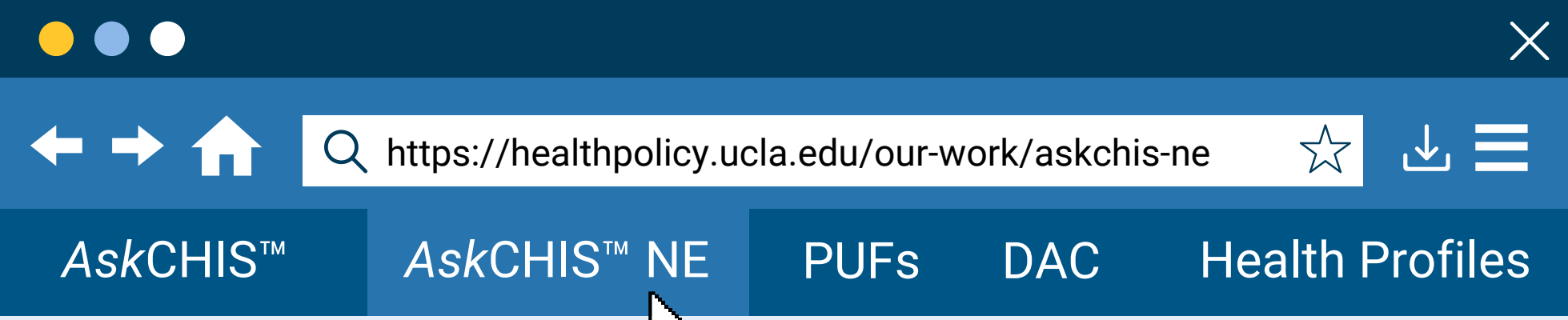
1,791,341

queries run in AskCHIS™ since inception



2,988

total AskCHIS™ users



AskCHIS™ Neighborhood Edition (NE)

An online data dissemination and visualization platform featuring data on select health topics at the local level.

Using a sophisticated modeling technique called Small Area Estimation (SAE), AskCHIS™ NE provides data on the most granular levels of geography: ZIP code, city, county, legislative district, and census tract, helping to target health interventions based on a neighborhood's specific needs.

Currently, AskCHIS™ NE topics include asthma, diabetes, heart disease, food insecurity, mental health, health and insurance status, tobacco use, and sugary drink consumption.

Users can produce tables, thematic maps, and bar charts for easy visualization.



AskCHIS™ NE also features:

CalEnviroScreen: a mapping tool that identifies communities by census tract that are disproportionately burdened by, and vulnerable to, multiple sources of pollution. Factors include children's lead risk from housing, ozone ratio, particulate matter, pesticide use, drinking water contaminant, and pollution burden.

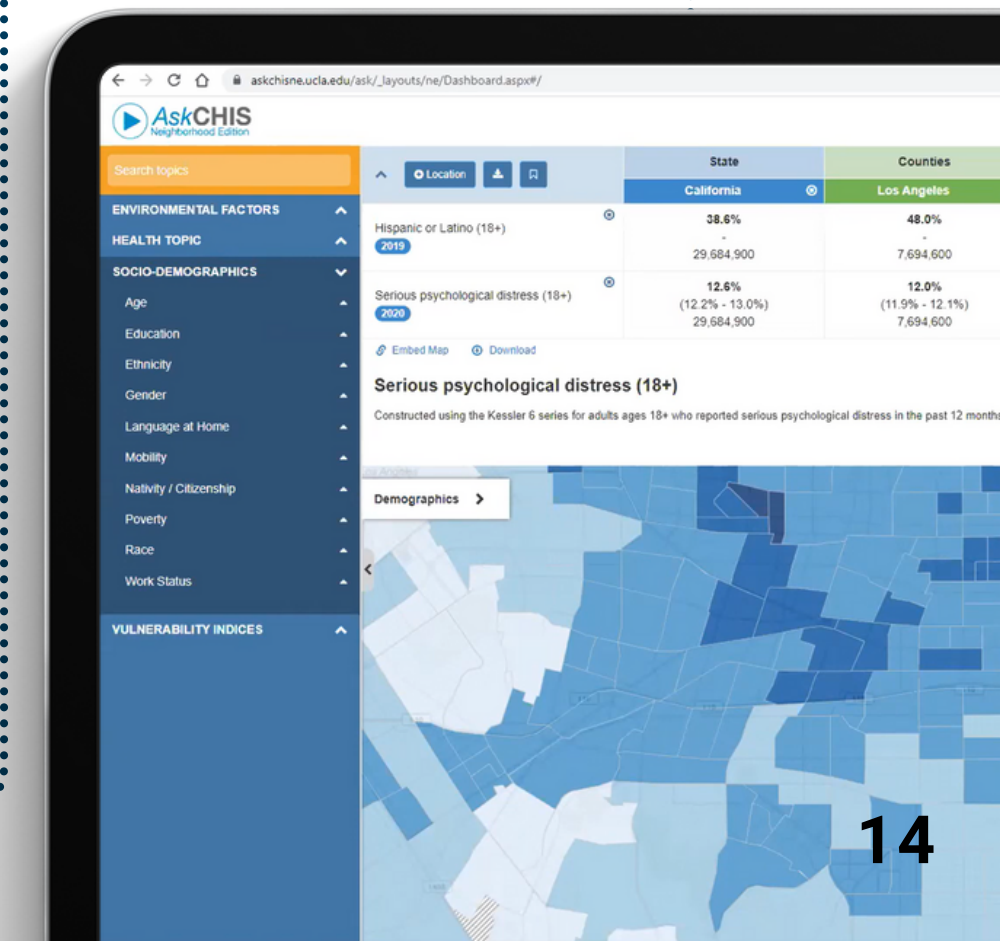
Vulnerability Indices

- *Preexisting Health Vulnerability Index:* captures risk of COVID infection and death due to preexisting health conditions. This index comprises six 2016 AskCHIS™ NE variables: adult diabetes, obesity, heart disease, health status, food insecurity, and psychological distress.
- *Area Deprivation Index:* based on a measure created by the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA). It allows for rankings of neighborhoods by socioeconomic disadvantage in a region of interest.
- *Healthy Places Index (HPI):* created by the Public Health Alliance of Southern California and used by local and state government agencies, community groups, and more. The index combines 25 community characteristics, such as housing, economic, and social factors, into a single indexed score to explore and change the conditions that predict life expectancy.

- *Social Vulnerability Index:* created by the CDC to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event.

The AskCHIS™ NE Application

Programming Interface (API) gives web developers, programmers, and data analysts on-demand access to the most current health information from AskCHIS™ NE for all California counties, cities, congressional districts, ZIP codes, and census tracts. **AskCHIS™ NE Individual Data Request** provides a statewide data file for a single specific health indicator and level of geography.



ASKCHIS™ NEIGHBORHOOD EDITION (NE) 2023 BY THE NUMBERS

9,189

queries run in AskCHIS™ NE in 2023



57,284

queries run in AskCHIS™ NE since inception



3,549

total AskCHIS™ NE users



TOP 10 QUERIES IN 2023

- 1** Ever diagnosed with diabetes (18+)
- 2** Ever diagnosed with asthma (18+)
- 3** Ever diagnosed with asthma (1-17)
- 4** Low-income food security (18+)
- 5** Obese (BMI ≥ 30) (18+)

- 6** Ever diagnosed with heart disease (18+)
- 7** Needed help for mental health problems (18+)
- 8** Serious psychological distress (18+)
- 9** Fair or poor health (18-64)
- 10** Delayed prescriptions/medical services (18+)



QUERIES BY GEOGRAPHY

8,628

County

5,260

ZIP Code

6,389

City

3,018

Census Tract

CHIS Public Use Files (PUFs)

Users can dig deep into California's health issues with comprehensive statewide CHIS data files on a variety of topics.

PUFs, which are free and accessible to anyone via a brief application, enable researchers to customize and run their own statistical code. Files are available in various statistical programming formats – SAS, SPSS, and STATA.

Designed for advanced data users, PUFs include microdata files, hundreds of variables and detailed demographic information, and a data dictionary and survey questionnaire.



One-year PUFs are available by direct download for CHIS 2001 to 2022 years.

Two-year PUFs consist of individual records obtained from each two-year survey cycle (CHIS 2011–2012, 2013–2014, 2015–2016, 2017–2018, and 2019–2020) and have additional variables not included in the single-year PUF, such as more detailed race and ethnicity variables. **The 2021–2022 two-year CHIS PUF will be released in early January 2024.**

Coming soon: The Research on Immigrant Health and State Policy (RIGHTS) PUF will be released in late January 2024. A follow-up study to the CHIS, the RIGHTS Study aims to understand the experiences Latinx and Asian immigrants in California have encountered regarding health care, social services, employment, education, and law enforcement and the resulting impact on their health.

Other available PUFs include:



[Long-Term Services and Supports PUF](#)



[California LGBTQ+ and NHPI Health Attitudes and Behaviors Survey PUF](#)



[Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander \(AANHPI\) Community Needs Survey PUF](#)

https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/our-work/data-access-center



AskCHIS™ AskCHIS™ NE PUFs **DAC** Health Profiles

Data Access Center (DAC)

Researchers can apply to analyze confidential CHIS data, data-sensitive variables, and/or geocoded data through the CHIS Data Access Center (DAC). The DAC provides researchers with remote access to confidential data files in a secure, controlled environment that protects the confidentiality of respondents.

The confidential CHIS files maintained in the DAC contain detailed geographic identifiers, complete demographic information for survey respondents, and highly sensitive information (e.g., sexual behaviors, mental health treatment) that has been specifically excluded from the freely available CHIS PUFs.

Access to confidential CHIS data requires a research application, review, and approval.

https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/our-work/health-profiles

AskCHIS™ AskCHIS™ NE PUFs DAC **Health Profiles**

Health Profiles

Health Profiles provide quick and easy access to commonly requested health indicators from CHIS in easy-to-read PDF documents. The profiles deliver health estimates on top topics, such as insurance status, disease prevalence, health behaviors, and overall health status for multiple age groups (adults, children, teens); racial and ethnic groups; and geographic regions (counties, regions, Los Angeles Service Planning Areas, and San Diego Health and Human Services Agency region).




2023 CHHS PUBLICATIONS

From housing instability to gun violence, mental health to telehealth, explore some of the California Health Interview Survey policy briefs, fact sheets, and reports shining a light on the unique health and health care needs of California's diverse populations.



The Post-Pandemic Agenda for Community Well-Being Among ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN CALIFORNIA

Howard Shih, Ryan Vinh, Karthick Ramakrishnan, and Patricia Gasawai from AAPI Data; Todd Hughes and Ninez A. Ponce from UCLA Center for Health Policy Research

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders (AA and NHPs) in many ways – through economic hardship, negative health outcomes, and rising incidents of hate and violence. The pandemic also exposed challenges facing Asian Americans and NHPs that were already deep-rooted in California.

In 2022, AAPI Data selected the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) as partners to understand the health, mental health, and social service needs of AA and NHPs in California. That year, the [first](#) in a series of reports was released, using pooled 2019–2020 CHIS data.

In February 2023, a second report, [The Post-Pandemic Agenda for Community Well-Being among Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in California](#) was released, featuring pooled data from the 2018–2019 and 2020–2021

CHIS, as well as a 2021 and 2022 CHIS AANHPI follow-on survey. The 100+ page report, which builds on the 2022 report, aims to identify changes in accessing services before and after the onset of COVID in 2019 and 2021, respectively, and takes a closer look at the challenges that AA and NHP communities face in the post-COVID period, including anxieties associated with gun violence and experiences with hate and discrimination.

The AA and NHP communities have also grappled with a rise in violence in recent years – from the anti-Asian hate incidents that occurred during the pandemic to the back-to-back mass shootings in Monterey Park and Half Moon Bay in 2023. The 2021 CHIS, which added questions on attitudes about gun violence, found that Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders reported the highest proportions of concern about gun violence: 66% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and 65% of Asian

OF ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN CALIFORNIA...



About

3 IN 10

reported difficulties in accessing **HEALTH SERVICES**

1 IN 4

reported difficulties in accessing **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

#1 REASON **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AVAILABLE OPTIONS**



[Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Community Needs Survey Public Use File](#)

CHIS introduced a 2021 Public Use File (PUF), available by application at no cost, that contains questions assessing experiences among AANHPIs in California, including data on health services; attitudes towards news sources; accessibility to quality and/or affordable goods; and experiences of hate crimes or incidents and acts of discrimination.



Americans said they were “very worried” or “somewhat worried” about gun violence, more than double the percentage of white adults (30%).

Data also revealed 1 in 4 Asian Americans had ever been a victim of a hate crime or incident in their lifetime, and 1 in 5 said they worried all the time or often about being a victim.

Economic hardship was another overwhelming issue for AA and NHPs, who each saw higher poverty rates in 2021 compared to 2019. More than half of respondents indicated that they had difficulty accessing high-quality or affordable housing due to cost and 36% said they had difficulty accessing quality or affordable food.

To address racial injustices and economic inequities within the state’s system, researchers suggest that policymakers act against such prejudices by creating a more equitable framework for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders across the state.

Recommendations include a focus on addressing inequities across the mental health system, improving awareness and access to public/government programs, investing in culturally competent care and services, increasing partnerships between state and community organizations, building additional language access, and widening access to data on Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities.

News coverage includes:

LAIST

For many in California’s AAPI community, finding mental health support is hard

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Asians in California more fearful than other groups of becoming gun violence victims

CGTN (CHINA) AND THE STAR (MALAYSIA)

Study shows Asians in U.S. California more fearful of becoming gun violence, hate crime victims

DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC,

our community faced not only a **major increase in hate crimes and incidents**, but **struggled financially** and **could not access care**. When I championed the API Equity Budget in 2021, we knew that the AAPI Data Project needed resources to research our community’s necessities. The recommendations from this report help us understand the hardships that the API community is facing and helps us identify **service gaps** in order for the government and our community partners to address these needs.

PHIL TING

California Assemblymember and Chair of the Assembly Budget Committee



California Adults with Increased Household Conflict During the COVID-19 STAY-AT-HOME ORDER HAD HIGHER LIKELIHOOD OF POOR MENTAL HEALTH AND SEVERE IMPAIRMENT

D. Imelda Padilla-Frausto, Nicole Pereira, Hilary M. Wright

When the stay-at-home orders forced businesses, child care centers, and schools to close or operate online only, millions of Californians lost critical sources of income or were forced to stay home to care for their children.

Using data from the 2020 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), which included questions specific to COVID-19 collected at the height of the pandemic, researchers examined the association between economic hardship, household conflict, and mental health outcomes during the pandemic.

The [policy brief](#) revealed that adults who had difficulties finding or affording child care during the height of the pandemic were up to three times as likely to have an increase in interpersonal conflict and snapping or yelling compared with adults who did not have this difficulty (35% vs. 13% and 39% vs. 12%, respectively).

During 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic began, 12% of all adults had serious psychological distress (SPD), and 11% had moderate psychological distress (MPD). However, adults who had an increase in physical punishment in the household during the pandemic were nearly six times as likely to have SPD: 60% vs. 11%. Adults who had an increase in interpersonal conflict or an increase in snapping or yelling were approximately twice as likely to have SPD or MPD.

The study also revealed that among adults with serious or moderate psychological distress, those who experienced an increase in household conflict during 2020 were also likelier to have their everyday lives negatively impacted, particularly their social life and personal relationships: 42% said their social lives were adversely affected and 34% said their personal relationships were adversely affected. But among respondents with serious or

moderate psychological distress who also experienced an increase in physical conflicts, those figures were significantly higher: 93% said their social lives were hurt and 93% said their personal relationships suffered.

“We know that the COVID-19 pandemic had a tremendous impact on mental health over the last three years,” said Imelda Padilla-Frausto, PhD, lead author of the study and research scientist at UCLA CHPR. “However, this study takes a deeper dive into how increases in household conflict during the pandemic stay-at-home orders were more pronounced among adults who had difficulties with child care or had financial stressors, and how they were associated with poor mental health and severe impairment in daily life.”


An [infographic](#) also examined increases in interpersonal conflict, snapping/yelling, and physical punishment by various sociodemographic factors.

The authors write that equitable social, political, and economic changes are needed to help Californians who were financially disadvantaged by the pandemic — and especially for marginalized communities who were already experiencing financial strain before COVID-19 emerged.



“

Adults who had an increase in **PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT** in the household during the pandemic were nearly **SIX TIMES** as likely to have serious psychological distress.



1 IN 5
multiracial
Black adults
reported serious
psychological
distress

1 IN 10
Black only adults
reported serious
psychological
distress

“
Important information is
hidden when the **Black adult
population** is examined as a
single population and **assumed
to have the same experiences.**”

POLICY BRIEF

Variation in Mental Health Care Needs and in Unmet Need for Care **AMONG GROUPS OF BLACK ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA**

D. Imelda Padilla-Frausto, Hilary M. Wright, Sean Tan, Nicole Pereira, and Lucas Oh

The Black community has often been viewed as a monolith. However, research has shown that health challenges facing Black adults vary due to the intersectionality of racial or ethnic identities and nativity status.

Using five years (2017–2021) of combined data from the California Health Interview Survey, this [policy brief](#) examines the mental health status and mental health care needs of Black adults in California based on how they identify — as Black-only, Black and white, Black and Latinx, Black and other — and by whether or not they were born in the United States. In California, 7% of adults (2 million people) identify as Black, with 76% identifying as monoracial and 24% as multiracial.

Authors found that California adults who identify as Black and at least one other race were more likely to need mental health services than those who identify as Black only. About 18% to 21% of multiracial Black adults reported experiencing serious psychological distress over the previous 12 months — nearly double the 11% for monoracial Black adults.

Among all Black adults in California — both multiracial and monoracial — those who were born in the U.S. were twice as likely to experience serious psychological distress (14%) as those born elsewhere (7%). However, the latter group was much more likely (59%) to have mental health needs that were unmet, compared with U.S.-born Black adults (41%). Adults identifying as Black and another race had the lowest level of unmet need for mental health care, but that still accounted for nearly one-third (31%) of the group.

“Analyzing the Black adult population as a single group simply does not reflect the nuances of different structural or social determinants that may lead to poor mental health or create barriers in accessing timely and appropriate care,” said Imelda Padilla-Frausto, PhD, lead author of the study and a research scientist at the center. “Disaggregating the data makes it possible to see differences in the needs or unmet needs for mental health services among different groups, and this information, in turn, can be used to help inform tailored programs and services for prevention and intervention.”



POLICY BRIEF

Californians Faced Issues of Housing and Access to Health Care **DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Sean Tan

One of California's ongoing challenges that was magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic was the lack of affordable housing. Using data from the 2021 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), researchers examined the relationship between housing affordability and housing stability and health care access during the pandemic in a March 2023 [policy brief](#).

Across the state, CHIS found that 1 in 10 adults — or 3 million people — had difficulty paying to keep a roof over their heads in 2021. While 5.0% of homeowners said they had difficulty making mortgage payments, the situation was more dire for renters, 18.6% of whom said they had trouble paying their landlords. In addition, housing instability — caused by overcrowded living situations or a need to move frequently, for example — was an issue for 4.4% of California adults, or about 1.39 million people.

The report suggests that those factors negatively affected people's use of health care resources: 33.6% of adults who faced housing affordability issues delayed

News coverage includes:

SPECTRUM NEWS 1 LA

Housing instability leads to health tradeoffs, UCLA study finds

PATCH

Struggles with housing costs during pandemic linked to lack of health care for many Californians

THE PRIDE LA

California's affordable housing crisis disproportionately impacts LGBTQ adults

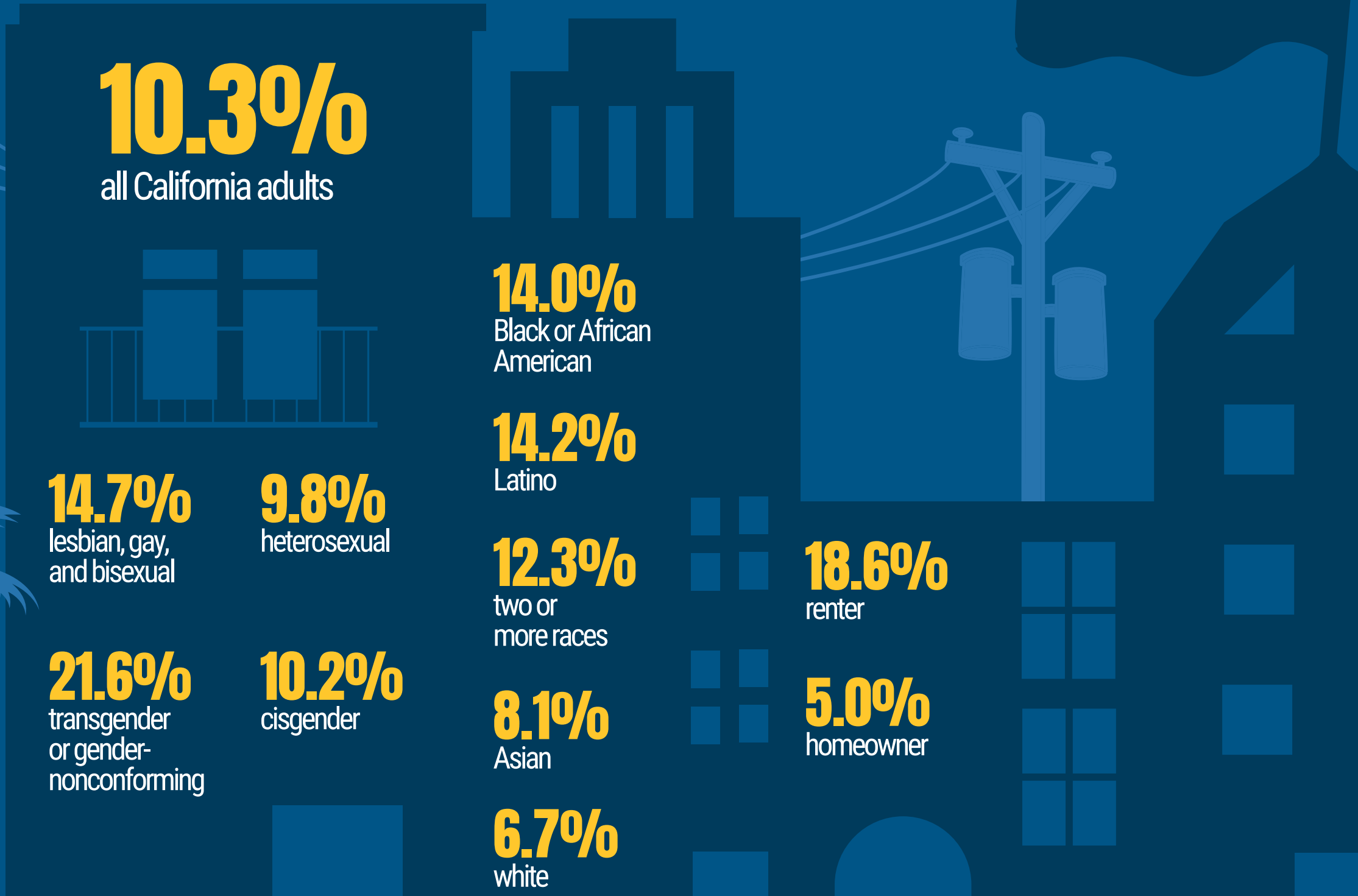
needed medical care and 15.5% of adults who struggled to afford housing reported that they did not have health insurance, compared with 6.8% of those adults who did not experience challenges with housing costs.

“Housing issues are public health issues because of how they affect people’s health and well-being,” said Sean Tan, MPP, lead author of the study and senior public administration analyst at UCLA CHPR. “People struggling to pay for housing have been shown to cut back on health care and basic necessities, leading to poorer overall health.”

In addition, 10.0% of those who struggled with housing costs said they cut back on purchasing healthy and nutritious food.

“There is an urgent need to address the issue of housing affordability in California,” said Ninez A. Ponce, PhD, MPP, director of UCLA CHPR and principal investigator of CHIS. “State representatives and policymakers must prioritize California’s marginalized communities, who are struggling to gain access to basic human needs.”

WHO STRUGGLED TO PAY FOR HOUSING? BY VARIOUS SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS...



Telehealth and the Future of Health Care Access in CALIFORNIA

Sean Tan

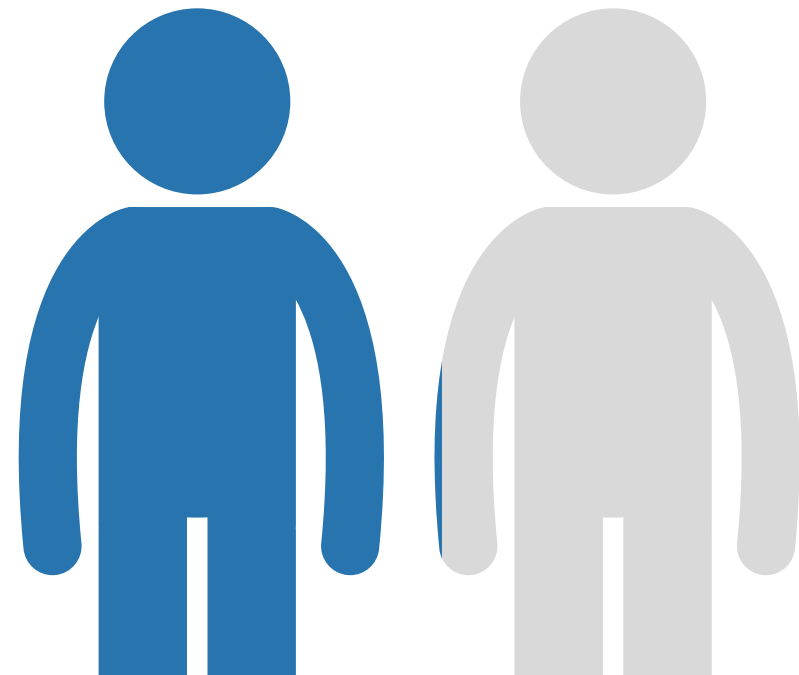
Who knew that watching the Jetsons communicate by videophone during Saturday morning cartoons was a glimpse at the possibilities of telemedicine. Using data from the 2022 California Health Interview Survey, this [fact sheet](#) looks at the state of telehealth in California – who uses it, who doesn't, what they use it for – and proposes ways to maximize the health medium's ability to reduce disparities.

Due to COVID restrictions and shutdowns, doctors and other health care providers had to re-evaluate care delivery methods, leading to a surge in telehealth use. In 2022, 46.7% of adults in California used telehealth, nearly four times the 12.0% who used it before the pandemic in 2018.

"Health care delivery services have dramatically evolved as a result of the pandemic," said Sean Tan, MPP, senior public administration analyst. "Telehealth is transforming the health care delivery landscape and creating opportunities for hybrid models of health care."

Despite the popularity of telehealth, researchers discovered wide disparities in use among subpopulation groups in California. Latinx and Asian adults were less likely to use telehealth compared to white adults in California (41.5% and 44.2% vs. 51.3%, respectively).

Speaking a language other than English also dampened use. Adults who spoke Vietnamese (33%), Spanish (38.3%), and Chinese (38.5%) at home had the lowest rates of using telehealth, compared with 51.2% of adults who spoke only English.



TOP REASONS ADULTS USE TELEHEALTH

42.7%

Follow-ups or to access test results

20.4%

Flu, cold, allergies, or infections

18%

Arthritis, joint, or muscle pain

17.5%

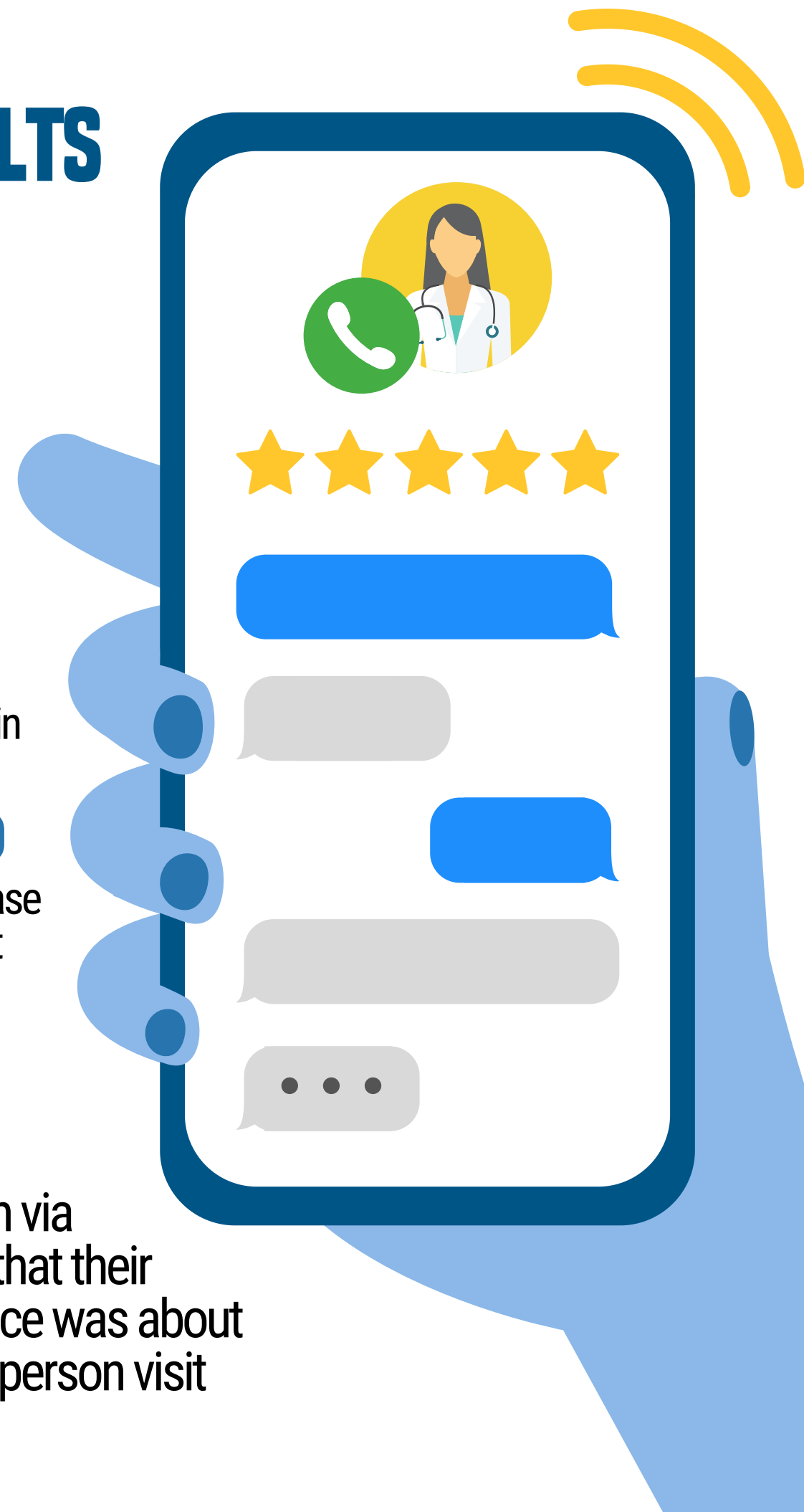
Mental or emotional health

15.9%

General disease management

More than **1 IN 2 (52%)**

adults who accessed telehealth via either phone or video reported that their overall telehealth care experience was about the same compared with an in-person visit



Experiences of Families With Young Children During THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, 2020 TO 2021

Nicole Lordi and Sean Tan

Much research and media coverage has centered on how the COVID-19 pandemic put children behind academically and socially, with many still struggling to catch up. But how did the lockdown affect the development of the state’s youngest children?

In this [policy brief](#), authors found that child care challenges and financial stresses during the pandemic may have greatly cut into time the youngest Californians spent with their parents, who had less opportunity to read and sing with them or take them to the park or playground – all activities that contribute to a child’s learning and development.

“Our findings suggest that the pandemic stole precious time from parents to interact with their young children,” said Sean Tan, MPP, senior public administration analyst at the center and co-author of the study.

Pandemic-related stresses “stole” time spent with young children

The brief uses data from the 2020 and 2021 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) to describe the financial, employment, and child care-related stressors the pandemic placed on families with young children ages 5 and younger. It also looks at changes in parental involvement behaviors that may have long-term effects on children’s development and health and at the disproportionate impact on families of color.

The proportion of parents or caregivers overall who read to young children every day decreased from 64.1% in 2019 to 53.9% in 2021. These changes in parental involvement behaviors may have long-term effects on a young child’s development and health, according to the report. Black or African American and Latinx families were particularly impacted with Black or African American parents’ daily reading dropping from 70.8% in 2019 to 44.3% in 2021, and Latinx parents from 55.6% in 2019 to 40.1% in 2021.

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGES 0–5

Paying rent or mortgage

11.7%
overall

18.5%
Black or African American

13.7%
Latinx

Obtaining or affording child care due to COVID-19

11.1%
overall

16.8%
Latinx

17.4%
Black or African American

Paying for basic necessities

12.6%
overall

24.7%
Black or African American

14.5%
Latinx





It is important to develop early childhood policy solutions that are

**TRAUMA-INFORMED
HEALING-CENTERED, AND
CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE.**

That's why First 5 California is proud of our longstanding partnership with the California Health Interview Survey. Obtaining credible data from Californians is critical to improving our ability to meet children's needs,

**ENSURING EVERY
FAMILY CAN THRIVE.**

JACKIE THU-HUONG WONG

Executive Director, First 5 California

The pandemic also worsened child care challenges, with 11.1% of parents reporting difficulties securing child care or paying increased costs, which also reduced developmental time a child could spend with caretakers other than family. Data also suggested that twice the number of parents who were essential workers reported difficulties with child care compared with those who were not essential workers (18.2% vs. 9.2%).

"The first few years of a child's life are some of the most critical to future growth," said Nicole Lordi, PhD, program director at the nonprofit Public Health Institute and co-author of the study. "Parents should have access to child care programs that offer developmental opportunities for young children."

ADVANCING KNOWLEDGE ON FIREARMS



Gun violence is one of the five leading causes of death among Americans ages 1–64, yet the federal government has invested far less in research than for other leading causes of death, due to a 22-year-old law that prohibited using federal funds for studies that advocate gun control. Reinterpreting the amendment in 2018 restored money for research — recognition of the need to collect data that could help prevent firearm injuries and deaths.

Through a grant from the National Collaborative for Gun Violence Research, the California Health Interview Survey added a firearms module to the 2021 and 2022 surveys to advance knowledge on gun violence related to firearm ownership, storage practices, and perceptions of gun safety. In 2023, the first two in a series of publications were released to fill critical data gaps about risk factors for gun suicide and gun violence among four understudied and disproportionately impacted subgroups: youth/young adults, veterans, immigrants, and LGBT people.

Firearm Access, Storage Practices, and Suicidal Ideation AMONG CALIFORNIA VETERANS IN 2021

Joseph Simonetti, Erin Wright-Kelly, Tiffany Maksimuk, and Marian Betz

According to the California Department of Public Health, 61% of veterans in the state who ended their lives in 2020 used a firearm to do so.

Using 2021 California Health Interview Survey data, this [fact sheet](#) looked at military veterans in California who lived in a household with at least one firearm. Authors analyzed access to firearms and storage practices among California veterans overall, then stratified the data by whether they reported any lifetime suicidal ideation – a correlate of future suicide risk.

Authors found that unsafe firearm storage was common among veterans with a history of suicidal ideation. Overall, 36% of veterans who had firearms at home had at least one stored unlocked, and nearly 14% had a gun unlocked and loaded with ammunition – double the rate of nonveterans (6.8%). In addition, 18% of those who had a firearm at home said they needed professional help for an emotional, mental health, or substance use problem in the past year. Of the 14.1% who seriously considered dying by suicide at some point in their life, 1 in 5 said they

had at least one firearm that was stored loaded with ammunition and unlocked.

“It’s concerning to see that this many veterans who have previously thought about ending their lives keep firearms loaded and unsecured in the home,” said lead author Joseph Simonetti, MD, assistant professor at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. “We need to figure out better ways to meet the mental health needs of our veterans through VA and non-VA health care systems and to encourage voluntary secure firearm storage options in and out of the home.”

Media:

[HEALTH DAY](#)

In California study, many veterans at risk of suicide have unlocked gun at home

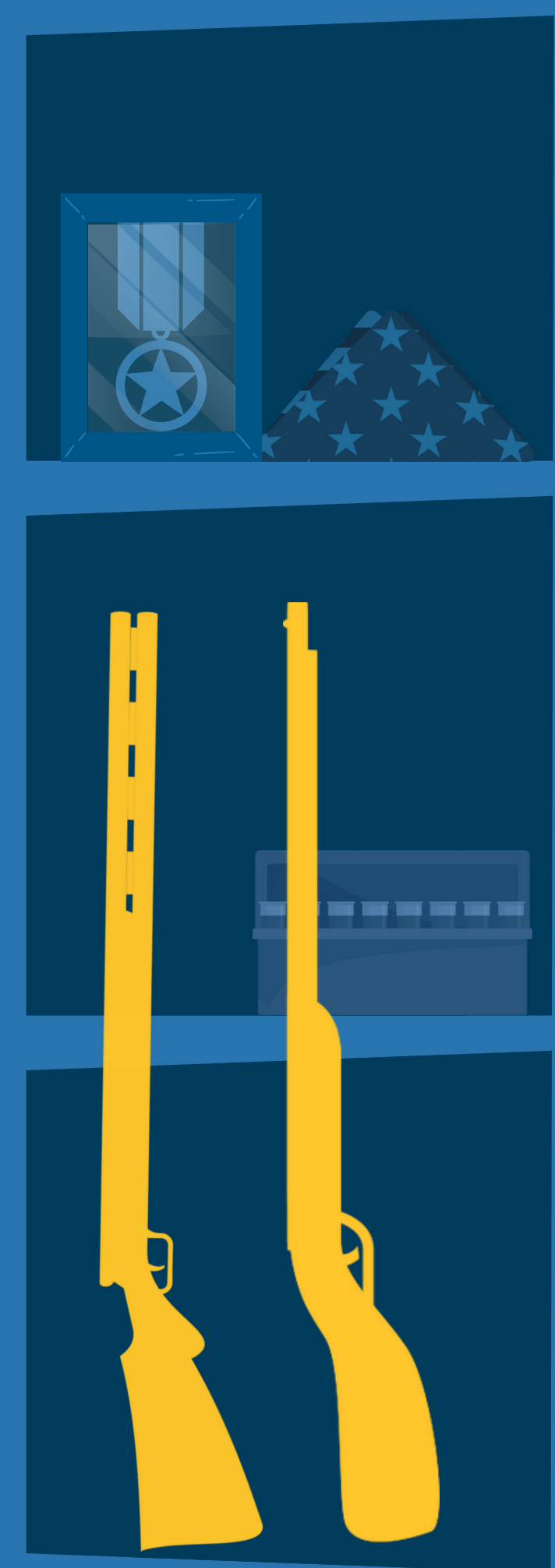


1 IN 3

veterans with a firearm at home had one unlocked and loaded

1 IN 5

veterans with a firearm at home needed professional help for emotional, mental health, or a substance use problem



76.5%

immigrants stored all firearms locked and unloaded, compared to

45.0%

citizens



Rates of gun ownership were higher among Asian immigrants than Latino immigrants. The opposite was true for citizens, with Latino citizens reporting a higher rate of gun ownership than Asian citizens.

3 IN 4

Asian immigrants and

1 IN 2

Latino immigrants are “very worried” or “somewhat worried” about being a victim of gun violence

POLICY BRIEF

Firearms Storage Practices Among **LATINO AND ASIAN IMMIGRANTS IN CALIFORNIA**

Clarissa Iloff, Michael Rodriguez, George E. Tita

Despite stronger fears of being a victim of gun violence, California immigrants are far less likely to own firearms than citizens.

Using data from the 2021 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), this [policy brief](#) compared differences in gun ownership and storage practices — as well as level of worry about being a victim of gun violence — among immigrants and citizens in California who identify as Asian or Latino.

Authors included naturalized citizens in the citizen group rather than in the immigrant group because firearm access among naturalized citizens more closely mimics that of citizens.

Immigrants were much less likely than citizens to own a firearm, and ownership among both groups of noncitizens was in the single digits — 7.2% among Asian and 4.1% among Latino immigrant adults, compared to 18.1% among Latino and 12.6% among Asian citizens.

More than half of Latino immigrants and nearly three-quarters of Asian immigrants surveyed said they were worried about becoming a gun-violence victim, while Latino citizens who were least worried about being victimized were more likely to have firearms.

Authors also found that immigrants seem to take safe firearm storage more seriously — more than three-quarters of immigrants overall stored all firearms locked and unloaded, compared with less than half of citizens.

“Storing a firearm safely decreases the likelihood of it being used in an accidental shooting in the home, as well as of having the gun stolen and used in a subsequent crime,” said study co-author George Tita, PhD, a professor at UC Irvine. “Understanding why the safe storage message resonates more strongly with immigrant groups might help us craft more effective messaging to the broad population of gun owners.”

Responding to Proposed Revisions to **FEDERAL RACE AND ETHNICITY STANDARDS**

In 2022, the United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced a formal review to revise OMB's Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, which was last updated in 1997. On January 26, 2023, OMB released an initial set of revisions and encouraged the public to respond by April 27, 2023.

The California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), along with the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research's Data Equity Center and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) Data Policy Lab, each [submitted letters to OMB for review](#). Feedback from these programs includes a response to OMB's proposals for updating race and ethnicity statistical standards.

Some suggestions include:

- Ensuring that individuals from small racial and ethnic groups that are often overlooked and rendered invisible in data collection can identify themselves.

- Combining the race and Hispanic origin question helps reduce the burden Latino respondents face in providing race data. Researchers do note that there are concerns about the impact of a combined race and Hispanic origin question on those who identify as Afro-Latino.
- Addressing the impacts of adding write-in responses to white or Black or African American responses.
- Adding new race categories, including Middle Eastern and North African (separate from white), Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, and Asian subgroups.
- Encouraging communities to participate in decennial census, household surveys, and federal forms.

Researchers caution that edits to race and ethnicity responses based on additional write-in response categories for detailed white or Black or African American origins may have a substantial impact on race and ethnicity data, notably the increase in

the multiracial category, and recommend that more research and community engagement considering the impact of reclassification based on coding of write-in responses be completed.

Data show that inequities between subgroups within broad categories can be larger than those between the minimum categories. Researchers cited examples from their work on the importance that OMB considers further disaggregation, and how it plays a key role in improving data quality and equity.

In addition to collecting Hispanic ethnicity and the high-level race categories, CHIS also collects information about detailed Hispanic origin, specific tribal heritage, tribal enrollment, specific Asian group, specific Pacific Islander group, whether respondents who selected multiple races identify with any one race in particular, and if yes, which race they identify with most.

"Data disaggregation is paramount to understanding the unique experiences and needs of various racial and ethnic groups who have been hidden for decades," said Ninez A. Ponce. "The successful revision of federal standards would help us better serve all communities and bring the country one step closer to achieving health equity."



**DATA DISAGGREGATION
IS PARAMOUNT TO
UNDERSTANDING THE
UNIQUE EXPERIENCES
AND NEEDS OF VARIOUS
RACIAL AND ETHNIC
GROUPS THAT HAVE
BEEN HIDDEN FOR
DECADES.**

NINEZ A. PONCE, PHD, MPP

Director, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, and Principal Investigator, CHIS

CHIS in LEGISLATION 2022

From reducing the burden of medical debt to expanding access to food benefits for all undocumented immigrants, CHIS data are used to impact policy.

Medical Debt Relief

In October 2023, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved a motion to explore buying and forgiving more than \$2 billion owed in unpaid medical expenses that is aimed at reducing the burden of medical debt on county residents.

Authored by Board Chair Janice Hahn and co-authored by Supervisor Holly Mitchell, “Reducing Medical Debt in Los Angeles County Through Improved Data Collection and Innovative Strategies to Retire Medical Debt” cited data from the California Health Interview Survey, as well as a Los Angeles County Department of Public Health report, [Medical Debt in L.A. County: Baseline Report and Action Plan](#), which uses CHIS data throughout.

The 2021 CHIS data revealed that 1 in 10 adults in Los Angeles County had outstanding medical debt. Additionally, 50% of adults with medical debt burden reported taking on credit card debt to pay for their medical bills, and 46% reported being unable to pay for basic necessities due to their medical bills. The report also

takes a deeper dive into the demographic and health-related characteristics associated with medical debt burden, and highlighted the disproportionate impact on Latinx, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, and multiracial adults.

Analyzing impacts of proposed health insurance benefit mandates and repeals

Established in 2002 to implement the provisions of its authorizing statute, the California Health Benefits Review Program (CHBRP) responds to requests from the California State Legislature to provide independent analysis of proposed mandates and repeals. The analysis includes assessing the medical effectiveness of a proposed mandated benefit, the cost impact of the mandated benefit, and the mandate's projected impact on public health. The California Health Interview Survey and the UC Berkeley Labor Center and UCLA Center for Health Policy Research's California Simulation of Insurance Markets (CalSIM) microsimulation model are both used as data sources.

In 2023, CHBRP analyzed 20 bills, and CHIS data were specifically cited in the following analyses:

Senate Bill 90

[Health Care Coverage: Insulin Affordability](#)

would limit cost sharing (copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles) for insulin to \$35 for a 30-day supply.

Senate Bill 694

[Medi-Cal: Self-Measured Blood Pressure Devices and Services](#)

would require coverage for self-measured blood pressure devices (monitors and cuffs) and two device-related services for the treatment of hypertension.

Assembly Bill 85

[Social Determinants of Health: Screening and Outreach](#)

would require coverage and reimbursement of social determinants of health screening and would require insurers to provide “primary care providers with adequate access to community health workers...and inform primary care providers of how to access these community health workers.”



**FAR TOO MANY PEOPLE
IN MY DISTRICT,
PARTICULARLY OUR
ESSENTIAL WORKERS,
BLACK, LATINX, AND
LOW-INCOME FAMILIES
WITH CHILDREN,**

have been burdened by medical debt. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, we must continue to be creative in offering strategic and innovative solutions across our county departments. This motion brings us a significant step closer towards better understanding the full scale of this challenge and applying proven strategies that have been done in other counties to help prevent and relieve medical debt for our constituents.

HOLLY MITCHELL

Los Angeles County Supervisor

Celebrating Latina Maternal Health Awareness Month

California will now recognize the month of May as Latina Maternal Health Awareness Month, thanks to Senate Concurrent Resolution (SCR) 66, which was introduced by California State Senator Melissa Hurtado.

The bill, which was passed by both the California State Assembly and State Senate, uses CHIS data on health insurance coverage and access to health services.

The [resolution](#) was filed with the Secretary of State on June 20, 2023.



THE LEGISLATURE RECOGNIZES THE UNIQUE HEALTH, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIETAL BENEFITS THAT IMPROVING LATINA MATERNAL HEALTH OUTCOMES PROVIDES TO BABIES, MOTHERS, FAMILIES, AND THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE

and affirms that Californians should work to ensure that barriers to safe maternal health care for Latinas are removed.”

Assembly Bill 1645

[Health Care Coverage: Cost Sharing](#)

would prohibit cost sharing and make other requirements for coverage of recommended sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening. For enrollees in nongrandfathered plans and policies, AB 1645 would also prohibit cost sharing for office visits and related services for other recommended preventive services.

Food4All

Nourish California and the California Immigrant Policy Center launched the Food4All campaign in 2021, co-sponsoring Senate Bill (SB) 464 with Senator Melissa Hurtado, which would modernize the California Food Assistance Program and make the program accessible to all Californians regardless of their immigration status. Advocates highlighted CHIS data on food insecurity among undocumented immigrants and in 2022, Governor Newsom announced that funding was included in the 2022–2023 State Budget to end the exclusion of income-eligible immigrants ages 55 and older from accessing food benefits due to their immigration status.

A delayed 2027 implementation date was announced, and after months of advocacy, the Governor’s Office announced that implementation would be moved up to October 2025.

In addition, advocates and policymakers are fighting for an expansion that would include undocumented individuals under the age of 55, 46% of whom are struggling with food insecurity, according to cited CHIS data.

Assembly Bill 311 "Food4All" (Santiago) would expand access to CalFresh to income-eligible California immigrants, regardless of age or immigration status.

Senate Bill 245 "California Food Assistance Program" (Hurtado and Rubio) would remove the age limitation and make any individual eligible for the program if the individual’s immigration status is the sole basis for their ineligibility for CalFresh benefits.

CHIS FEATURED IN THE MEDIA

435+
media hits

CHIS data were featured in local, state, national, and international news outlets, including Los Angeles Times, Reuters, The Guardian, ABC News, and much more.

Additional outlets include:

ABC 7 Los Angeles
California Healthline
CalMatters
Capital & Main
KNX News
LAist

The Mercury News
The Modesto Bee
MSN News
Reuters
San Fernando Valley Sun
Spectrum 1 LA



**‘YOU CANNOT
HAVE HEALTH
EQUITY WITHOUT
DATA EQUITY,’**

said Ponce, who also leads the California Health Interview Survey, which collects data on more than 20 different Asian racial and ethnic subgroups. ‘If people are not seen in the data, you can have lofty health equity goals but have blind spots that harm those populations.’

HEADLINES

STAT

Invisible in the data: Broad ‘Asian American’ category obscures health disparities

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Which California workers take paid leave? Many noncitizens forgo the benefit, study shows

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

These two major shifts sparked a mental health crisis among LGBTQ youth in California

REUTERS

California massacres heighten immigrants’ fears of U.S. gun violence

LAIST

A staggering finding: 1 in 10 adults in LA County struggle with medical debt

FOX 11 LOS ANGELES

UCLA survey finds food insecurity still a major issue for Californians

CAPITAL & MAIN

The untold story of COVID’s impact on California’s mental health

THE GUARDIAN

‘We’ve become targets’: how mass shootings are reshaping Asian Americans’ views on guns

KNX NEWS

1 in 3 Californians won’t get another COVID booster: survey

ABC NEWS

California sues school district over transgender ‘outing’ policy

Seattle, Washington

Chicago, Illinois

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Los Angeles, California

Washington, D.C.

Atlanta, Georgia

Milan, Italy

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Quito, Ecuador

ATLANTIC OCEAN

WHERE ARE CHIS DATA PRESENTED?

Cape Town, South Africa

CHIS in PRESENTATIONS

In 2023, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research staff and faculty brought CHIS data around the world: from the White House to the World Congress in South Africa.

February 2023

[Impact of COVID-19 on Access to Health, Mental Health, and Social Services for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in California](#) | February 6, 2023
AAPI Data

[E.R. Brown Symposium: Addressing Gun Violence as a Public Health Epidemic](#) | February 13, 2023

The first CHIS was conducted in 2001 under the direction of the late E. Richard "Rick" Brown, PhD, founding center director and prominent advocate for health care reform. To honor his legacy, the Center hosts the E.R. Brown Symposium, bringing together researchers, community leaders, policymakers, advocates, and public health experts annually to discuss urgent public health issues. The 2023 event brought new research and ideas to inform policy and programs to address gun violence. Ninez A. Ponce discussed CHIS' new firearms and gun violence module and upcoming publications on understudied groups.



[2023 Health Datapalooza](#) | February 23–24, 2023

A Vision for Equitable Data panel
Ninez A. Ponce

March 2023

[Coping with COVID-19: The Mental Health Consequences of the Pandemic's Economic and Social Crisis](#) | March 22, 2023
Imelda Padilla-Frausto

[Data Within Reach: Centering the NHPI Community](#) | March 22, 2023
Richard Calvin Chang, 'Alisi Tulua, Tupou Latukefu, Ualani Ho'opai

[Lunch & Learn: Enhancing Health Data to Improve Outcomes for Underserved Communities](#) | March 30, 2023
Ninez A. Ponce

April 2023

[UCLA Fielding School of Public Health Research, Innovation & Impact Day and 60th Birthday Celebration](#) | April 21, 2023
[Health Equity](#) conference panel
Kathryn Kietzman, Naomi Zewde

[Firearm Access, Storage Practices, and Suicidal Ideation Among Veterans in California: Findings from the 2021 CHIS Survey](#) | April 21, 2023
Emmy Betz, Joseph Simonetti

May 2023

[UCLA Ziman Center for Real Estate: How Housing Issues Affect Californian's Health and Access to Health Care](#) | May 4, 2023
Sean Tan

[American Association for Public Opinion Research \(AAPOR\) 78th Annual Conference](#) | May 10–12, 2023

[Supplementing Large Scale Address-Based Sample Designs to Produce Health Insights for Small Population Groups and Geographic Areas: An Assessment of Three Studies](#)
Todd Hughes, Vanessa Harrell (SSRS), David Crawford (SSRS)

[Multiple Imputation for Item Nonresponse in Survey Data](#)
Zheyu Jiang, Jiangzhou Fu, YuChing Yang, Royce Park, Todd Hughes

[Impacts of Transition Statements in Survey Questions on Survey Break-off: Evidence from a Survey Experiment](#)
Jiangzhou Fu, Todd Hughes, Royce Park, and Margie Engle-Bauer (SSRS)

[Immediate Versus Later Contact for Follow-on Surveys](#)
Royce Park, Todd Hughes, Jiangzhou Fu, Ninez A. Ponce, Kathy Langdale (SSRS)



May 2023

White House Forum on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders

On May 3, 2023, UCLA CHPR Director Ninez A. Ponce, PhD, MPP, joined leaders from the government, health, business, and other sectors at the White House Forum on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.

“I am grateful to the Biden-Harris administration and the White House Initiative on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders for the investments they’re making to advance equity for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities,” Ponce said. “The White House Forum is not only a celebration of AANHPI Heritage Month – it is a call to action to work together to advance equity.”

As part of a panel during the “Advancing Justice Through Data Equity” breakout convening, Ponce discussed the research she is leading to ensure that Pacific Islander data is included in state surveys and how these efforts can be scaled up by the federal government.

“Data equity is an essential element of achieving health equity – and a lack of disaggregated data has left Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities overlooked,” she said. “**The UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and our California Health Interview Survey, National Network of Health Surveys, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Data Policy Lab have worked hard to provide and advocate for reliable data on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders.**”

THE WHITE HOUSE FORUM ON ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS



[Impact Analysis of White and Black Origin Write-in Response Coding on Respondent Race Profiles in a State Health Survey](#)

Ninez A. Ponce, Todd Hughes, Andrew Juhnke, Parneet Ghuman, Jiyoun Yoo

[Off the Grid: What We Know about People with a Limited Data Footprint](#)

Arina Goyle (SSRS), Susan Sherr (SSRS), Vanessa Harrell (SSRS), Alisha Baines Simon, Todd Hughes, Christine Loveridge, Huong Trieu

June 2023



AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting | June 24–27, 2023

[Using Demographic Data to Ensure Equity and Data Quality](#)

Ninez A. Ponce chaired a panel discussion focused on data equity and data quality focusing on race/ethnicity, language, disability, gender identity, gender modality, and sexual orientation. Each panelist provided perspective on where we are today and on how we can do better.

[Risk and Protective Factors Regarding Tobacco Use Among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Communities in California](#)

Sean Tan, Royce Park, Todd Hughes, Ninez A. Ponce
Uses 2019–2020 CHIS follow-on data on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California

[Racial/Ethnic Group Disparities Persist in Job-Based Coverage and Uninsurance in California](#)

Shana Charles, Susan Babey, Joelle Wolstein
Uses 2019–2020 CHIS data

CHIS data also featured in the following AcademyHealth presentations:

[Geospatial Modeling to Optimize Mobile Stroke Unit System Deployment in a Large Metropolitan Region](#)

[An Examination of the Existing Health Insurance Framework for Agricultural Workers in California and Proposing Policy Options to Improve Coverage Rates: A Mixed Methods Study](#)

[Trends on the Effect of Medical Debt and Health Insurance Enrollees in California from 2017 to 2021](#)

[Racial-Citizenship Status Disparities in Foregone Paid Leave Among Californians](#)

International Field Directors and Technologies Conference (IFD&TC) June 27, 2023

[Community Collaborations in Population Health Survey to Determine Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders' Use, Exposures, and Behaviors Surrounding Tobacco](#)

Royce Park, Sean Tan (coauthors Todd Hughes, Ninez Ponce)

[Developing a Population Survey Focused on LGBTQ Health Behaviors Surrounding Tobacco](#)

Royce Park, Sean Tan (coauthors include Todd Hughes, Ninez Ponce)

California Air Resources Board webinar | June 30, 2023

[Short Term Exposure to Particulate Matter 2.5 Increases Work Loss Days Lost Due to Illness](#)

Ying-Ying Meng

July 2023



15th IHEA World Congress on Health Economics
Cape Town, South Africa

15th International Health Economics Association World Congress on Health Economics | July 8–12, 2023

[Health Decline in Older Age](#)

Ninez A. Ponce, panel moderator

[Area-Based Distribution of Social Determinants of Health \(SDH\) Indices Among Racial and Ethnic Populations: Does Residential Concentration Matter for Measuring Life Expectancy?](#)

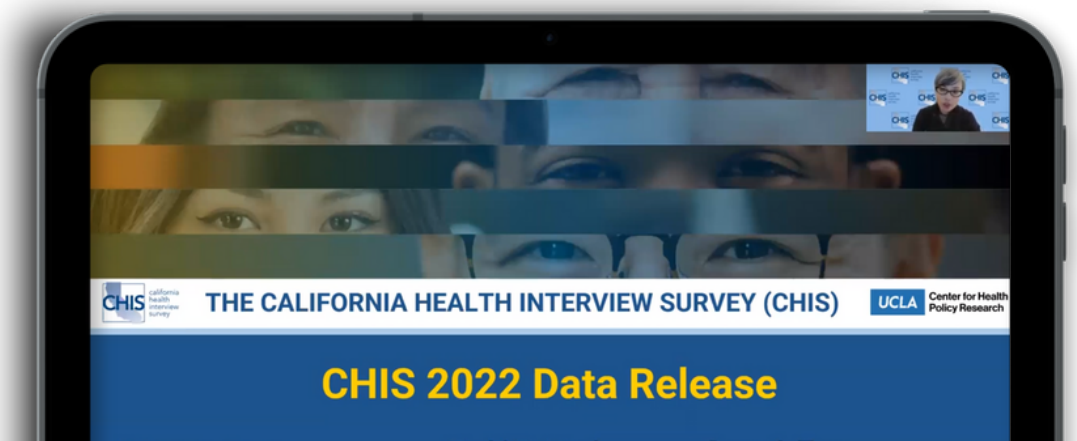
Ninez A. Ponce

October 2023

[California Health Interview Survey \(CHIS\) Annual Data Release](#)

October 4, 2023

Ninez A. Ponce, Todd Hughes, Sean Tan





UCLA Fielding School of Public Health 60th Anniversary Dinner and 2023 Hall of Fame Induction | October 5, 2023

Ninez A. Ponce, PhD, MPP, was awarded the Lester Breslow Lifetime Achievement Award and inducted into the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health’s Hall of Fame in 2023. This award recognizes graduates who have made impactful and extraordinary contributions to advancing public health. Ponce, who earned her PhD in 1998, was honored at the school’s 60th anniversary dinner.



Latino Coalition for a Healthy California (LCHC) Latino Health Policy Summit 2023
October 13, 2023

Regeneración: Panel 2: The Lucha for Data Equity: Ensuring Indigenous and Latinx Health Justice
Sean Tan

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology 2023 Research and Policy Conference | October 25, 2023

Experiments to Convert Partial to Completes
Todd Hughes, Jiangzhou Fu

That’s a Long Survey! Using Split-Questionnaire Design to Reduce Respondent Burden in a State Health Survey
YuChing Yang, Jiangzhou Fu

California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Data User Training
October 25, 2023
Jacob Rosalez

Big Data Meets Survey Science (BigSurv23)

Calling the Right Cases: Using Predictive Modeling to Direct Outbound Dialing Effort in an Address-Based Sample | October 27, 2023
Todd Hughes

November 2023

Covered California 2024 Enrollment Kick-Off | November 1, 2023
Sean Tan

A Book Talk with Rockefeller Foundation President Rajiv Shah | November 2, 2023
Ninez A. Ponce



2023 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM) Fall Research Conference | November 9–11, 2023
Sean Tan



American Public Health Association (APHA) Annual Meeting and Expo November 12–15, 2023

*UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (CHPR) staff, faculty and students were part of **25+ presentations** at the 151st APHA Annual Meeting and Expo.*

The Association Between Body Size and Psychological Distress Among Latino Adolescents in California
Gabriela Lazalde, Jessica Ventura

Housing Insecurity Associated with Worse Access to Health Care
Susan Babey, Joelle Wolstein, Sean Tan

Leveraging Community Partnerships to Create the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Health Equity Index
Ninez A. Ponce, Tara Becker, Richard Calvin Chang, Corina Penaia, UCLA CHPR’s NHPI Data Policy Lab

[Immigrant Policy Exclusions and Health Inequities Within Latinx and Asian Immigrant Populations](#)

Maria-Elena De Trinidad Young, May Sudhinaraset, Kathryn Kietzman, RIGHTS data

[Immigrants' Experiences of Exclusion in Employment Are Associated with Delayed Health Care](#)

Maria-Elena De Trinidad Young

[Institutional Trust and COVID-19 Vaccine/Testing Uptake Among American Indian/Alaskan Native \(AI/AN\) Communities in Inland Southern California](#)

Preeti Juturu

CHIS data featured at APHA 2023

[Understanding Asthma Health Disparities and the Effect of Acculturation Among Filipino-Americans](#)

[Evaluating Mental Health Outcomes of Immigrant and U.S.-Born Caregivers: An Analysis of the 2019 California Health Interview Survey](#)

[The Partner Relay Communication Network: Building Interagency Partnerships for Improving Risk Communication with Diverse Language Communities During Emergencies](#)

[A Quantitative Exploration of U.S. Citizenship and Its Relationship to Latinx Health](#)

[Economic Hardship and Health Care Access and Utilization by Service Planning Areas in a Large Urban County: Taking a More Granular Look at the Data](#)

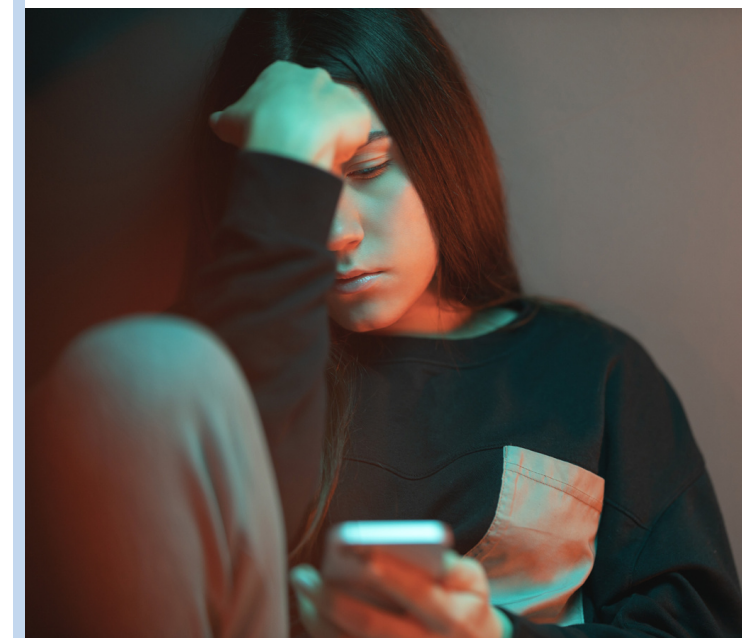
[Age Matters in Financial Strain and Subjective Health and Well-Being for People with Long-Term Services and Supports \(LTSS\) Needs in California](#)



[Race/Ethnicity Disparity for People with Long-Term Services And Supports \(LTSS\) Needs In California: Disability, Finance, And Health And Well-Being](#)

[Impacts of Climate Change on Physical and Mental Health Among San Diego County Residents](#)

[Contraceptive Use Disparities in Asian American Women in 2015-2016: California Health Interview Survey](#)



[Gender Moderates Social Media Use's Effect on Psychological Distress in California Young Adults](#)

[Testing the Trump Effect: Changes in Distress and Health Access Following the 2016 Election Among California Residents](#)

[Mediating Role of Acculturation on Healthcare Utilization Among Asian American Subgroups Diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus](#)

[Health Status, Medical Encounters, and Deaths in American Indian/Alaska Natives in San Diego County, California](#)

**Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research (MAPOR) 48th Annual Conference
November 17, 2023**

[Is Summer the Best Time to Reach Adolescents? Lessons from the CHIS](#)
Arina Goyle (SSRS), Margie Engle-Bauer (SSRS), Royce Park

[Owning and Storing Firearms, Fear of Being a Victim of Gun Violence Among Latino and Asian Adults in California](#) |
November 28, 2023
George E. Tita, Michael Rodriguez, Clarissa Iliff, Ninez A. Ponce

[Meet the UCLA Data Equity Center](#) |
November 29, 2023
AJ Scheitler, Ninez A. Ponce

CHIS JOURNAL ARTICLES AND POLICY REPORTS

The use of CHIS data in academic and policy circles has not only expanded our understanding of health disparities and trends but has also played a pivotal role in shaping evidence-based policies that address the unique health care needs of communities across the state.



Peer-reviewed Journal Articles Featuring CHIS Data and Authored by **UCLA CHPR STAFF AND FACULTY**

UCLA Center for Health Policy Research staff, faculty associates, and students used CHIS data in their research published in peer-reviewed journals.

December 2022

JAMA Network Open

[Research Letter: Association of California Immigrants' Avoidance of Public Programs Due to Immigration Concerns With Delayed Access to Health Care](#)

Joelle Wolstein, Susan H. Babey, Sean Tan, Riti Shimkhada, Ninez A. Ponce
Uses 2019 CHIS data

January 2023

Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities

[Asian American Self-Reported Discrimination in Healthcare and Having a Usual Source of Care](#)

Thomas K. Le, Leah Cha, Gilbert Gee, et al.
Uses 2015–2017 CHIS data

March 2023

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

[Undocumented Latino Immigrants and the Latino Health Paradox](#)

Damaris Lopez Mercado, Alexandra C. Rivera-Gonzalez, Jim P. Stimpson, Brent A. Langellier, Arturo Vargas Bustamante, Maria-Elena De Trinidad Young, Ninez A. Ponce, Clara B. Barajas, Dylan H. Roby, Alexander N. Ortega
Uses 2015–2020 CHIS data

JAMA Network Open

[Association of Cost-Driven Residential Moves With Health-Related Outcomes Among California Renters](#)

Katherine L. Chen, Lauren E. Wisk, Teryl K. Nuckols, Paul M. Ong, Ninez A. Ponce, Joann G. Elmore, Kristen R. Choi, Claudia Nau, Frederick J. Zimmerman
Uses 2011–2017 CHIS data

April 2023

The Milbank Quarterly

[Making Communities More Visible: Equity-Centered Data to Achieve Health Equity](#)

Ninez A. Ponce, Riti Shimkhada, Paris B. Adkins-Jackson
References CHIS

Despite decades of research exposing health disparities between populations and communities in the U.S., health equity goals remain largely unfulfilled. In this commentary, UCLA CHPR Director Ninez A. Ponce, PhD, MPP, UCLA CHPR Senior Research Scientist Riti Shimkhada, PhD, and Columbia University Assistant Professor Paris B. Adkins-Jackson, PhD, argue these failures call for applying an equity lens in the way we approach data systems, from collection and analysis to interpretation and distribution. Hence, health equity requires data equity.

There is notable federal interest in policy changes and federal investments to improve health equity. With this, authors outline the opportunities to align these health equity goals with data equity by improving the way communities are engaged and how population data are collected, analyzed, interpreted, made accessible, and distributed.

Policy priority areas for data equity include increasing the use of disaggregated data, increasing the use of currently underused federal data, building capacity for equity assessments, developing partnerships between government and community, and increasing data accountability to the public.



June 2023

Environment International
[Short-Term Total and Wildfire Fine Particulate Matter Exposure and Work Loss in California](#)

Ying-Ying Meng, Yu Yu, Mohammad Z. Al-Hamdan, Miriam E. Marlier, Joseph L. Wilkins, Diane Garcia-Gonzales, **Xiao Chen**, Michael Jerrett
Uses 2015–2018 CHIS data

Few studies have investigated the impact of particulate matter (PM2.5) on some symptom exacerbations that are not perceived as severe enough to search for medical assistance. The study, led by UCLA CHPR Director of Research Ying-Ying Meng, DrPh, examines the association of short-term daily total PM2.5 exposure with work loss due to sickness among adults living in California.

The study, which included 44,544 adult respondents in the workforce from the 2015 to 2018 CHIS, found that short-term ambient PM2.5 exposure is positively associated with work loss due to sickness and the association was stronger among those with higher wildfire smoke exposure. It also indicated that the current federal and state PM2.5 standards (annual average of 12 µg/m³) could be further strengthened to protect the health of the citizens of California.

“

Short-term ambient PM2.5 exposure is

POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH WORK LOSS

due to sickness and the association was stronger among those with

HIGHER WILDFIRE SMOKE EXPOSURE.

May 2023

Journal of General Internal Medicine
[The Relationship Between Homeownership and Health by Race/Ethnicity Since the Foreclosure Crisis: California Health Interview Survey 2011–2018](#)

Geoffrey Gusoff, Katherine Chen, Gerardo Moreno, Joann G. Elmore, **Frederick J. Zimmerman**
Uses 2011–2018 CHIS data

June 2023

Hygiene and Environmental Health Advances
[Long-Term Air Pollution Exposures on Type 2 Diabetes Prevalence and Medication Use](#)

Ying-Ying Meng, Yu Yu, Susan H. Babey, Jason Su
Uses 2005 CHIS data

September 2023

Healthcare
[The American Dream: Is Immigration Associated with Life Satisfaction for Latinos of Mexican Descent?](#)

Vickie M. Mays, Rosina Becerra, Susan D. Cochran
Uses 2007, 2012–2012 CHIS data

Reports and External Publications that **USE CHIS**

January 2023

California Health Care Foundation
fact sheet

[2023 Edition – Quality of Care:
Children’s Health](#)

Jen Joynt

Uses 2021 CHIS data

UC Berkeley Labor Center blog

[Many California Family Child Care
Providers Will Now Be Better Able to
Afford Health Care](#)

Laurel Lucia

Uses 2021 CHIS data

March 2023

Center for the Advancement of Women
at Mount Saint Mary’s University report

[The Report on the Status of Women and
Girls in California](#)

Holly Martinez, Robin Owens, Eleanor
Siebert

Uses 2015–2021 CHIS data

May 2023

The Children’s Partnership fact sheet
[A Child is a Child 2023 Snapshot: Asian
American Children’s Health](#)

Uses 2019–2021 CHIS data

The Children’s Partnership fact sheet
[A Child is a Child 2023 Snapshot: Native
Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Children’s
Health](#)

Uses 2019–2021 CHIS data

Los Angeles County Department of
Public Health, Center for Health Impact
Evaluation report

[Medical Debt in L.A. County Baseline
Report and Action Plan](#)

Uses pooled 2019–2021 CHIS data

Madera County Department of Public
Health report

[Madera County Community Health
Assessment](#)

Uses 2017–2020 (oral health) and 2021
(current insurance) CHIS data

June 2023

Long Beach Department of Health and
Human Services report

[Developing a Robust Mental Health
System in Long Beach](#)

Uses 2021 CHIS data

Merced County Department of Public
Health report

[Merced County 2023 Community Health
Assessment](#)

Uses 2017–2020 CHIS data

August 2023

California Health Care Foundation fact
sheet

[Quality of Care: Chronic Conditions –
2023 Edition](#)

Jen Joynt

Uses 2021 CHIS data

September 2023

California Health Care Foundation issue
brief

[Telehealth Use and Experiences Among
California Adults](#)

Lacey Hartman

Uses 2021 CHIS data

California Health Care Foundation report
[Did Disparities in Access Worsen During
the Pandemic?](#)

Lacey Hartman

Uses 2017–2018 and 2020–2021 CHIS data

LA County Department of Public Health
chartbook

[The Oral Health of Los Angeles County’s
Residents](#)

Uses 2009–2021 CHIS data

October 2023

Public Policy Institute of California
report

[Low-income and Undocumented
Californians Struggle with Mental Health](#)

Patricia Malagon, Paulette Cha, Shalini
Mustala

Uses 2021 CHIS data

November 2023

California Health Care Foundation brief
[California Achieves Lowest
Uninsured Rate Ever in 2022](#)

Lacey Hartman

Uses 2022 CHIS data

U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services report

[Climate and Health Outlook](#)

Office of Climate Change and Health Equity
Cites 2021 CHIS data on impact of climate

change on mental health



Shining a Light on the LGBT Community

Among the California Health Interview Survey's many partners is the Williams Institute, the leading research center on sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy. Since 2015, CHIS and Williams Institute have partnered to incorporate sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) measures into the survey, and their scholars have participated in CHIS working groups to refine SOGI question wording, improve comparability, and enhance response rates among LGBT people.

The Williams Institute frequently uses CHIS data in their research and reports, which are shared with policymakers, judges, community organizations, media, and other stakeholders to ensure that decisions impacting the lives of millions of LGBT people and their families are based on data and facts.

2023 publications include:

[Expanding SOGIESC Data Collection Through Partnerships](#)

Miguel Fuentes, Ari Shaw
Uses 2015–2020 CHIS data

[A Quality of Life Study with Transgender, Gender Nonconforming, and Intersex \(TGI\) Adults in the City of Los Angeles](#)

Miguel Fuentes, Bamby Salcedo, Queen Victoria Ortega, Kerith J. Conron
Uses 2015–2021 CHIS data

[Asian LGBT Non-Citizen Immigrants in California](#)

M Valle Pease, Rubeen Guardado, Kerith J. Conron
Uses 2015–2021 CHIS data



Peer-reviewed Journal Articles Featuring CHIS Data by **EXTERNAL AUTHORS**

December 2022

Innovation in Aging

[Impact of Gender on Association Between Race and Disability: The California Health Interview Survey \(CHIS\)](#)

Lien Quach, Christine Vu, et al.

Uses 2015–2016 CHIS data

Innovation in Aging

[Caring for Individuals with Dementia and Cognitive Impairment in Los Angeles: A Caregiver Profile](#)

Ariane Thomas, Noel Barragan, et al.

Uses 2019 and 2020 CHIS data



January 2023

Journal of Affective Disorders Reports
[Factors Associated with COVID-19-Related Mental Health Among Asian Indians in the United States](#)

Mohammad Ikram, Nazneen Fatima Shaikh, et al.

Uses 2007 and 2009 CHIS questions from the Multicultural Discrimination Module

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health
[Increases in Prevalent Depressed Mood and Suicidal Ideation Among Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic – Findings from the California Health Interview Survey](#)

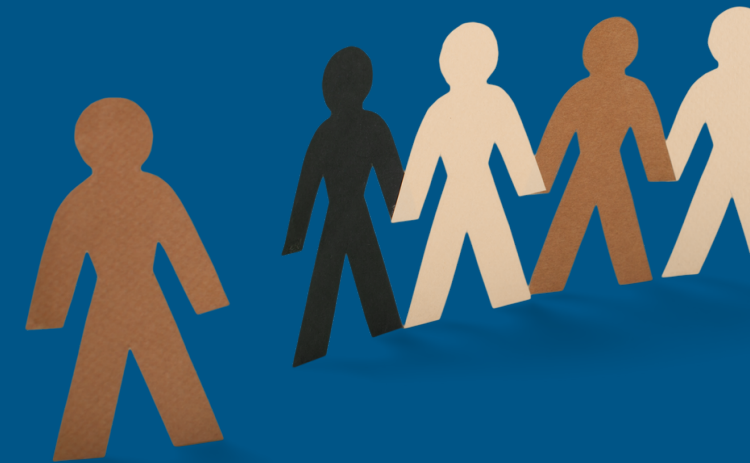
Kathryn Gibb, David Pham Bui, et al.

Uses 2013–2020 CHIS data

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health
[Associations of COVID-19 Related Work Stressors with Psychological Distress: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Californian Workers](#)

Timothy A. Matthews, Megan Guardiano, et al.

Uses 2020 CHIS data



American Journal of Public Health
[Integrating Racism as a Sentinel Indicator in Public Health Surveillance and Monitoring Systems](#)

Kellee White, Danielle L. Beatty Moody, Jourdyn A. Lawrence

Uses 2003, 2005, 2015, 2017, and 2021 CHIS data

In this study, authors evaluated public health surveillance and monitoring systems' (PHSMS) efforts to collect, monitor, track, and analyze racism.

Using an environmental scan approach, authors defined key questions and data to be collected, conducted a literature review, and synthesized the results by using a qualitative description approach.

Of the 125 PHSMS identified, authors found that only three – the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS), and California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) – collected and reported data on racism or race-related experiences.

Children

[The Effects of Food Environment on Obesity in Children: A Systematic Review](#)

Johanna Key, Donna Burnett, et al.

Uses 2005 and 2007 CHIS data

Obesity

[Obesity Among Asian American People in the United States: A Review](#)

Zhaoping Li, Sunil Daniel, et al.

Uses 2010–2011, 2013–2014 CHIS data

February 2023

The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

[Asthma Heterogeneity Amongst Asian American Children: The California Health Interview Survey](#)

Meng Chen, Adrian Matias Bacong, et al.

Uses 2011–2020 CHIS data

The American Journal of Cardiology
[Social Determinants of Health, Cardiovascular Risk Factors, and Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease in Individuals of Vietnamese Origin](#)

Ryan T. Nguyen, Oanh Meyer, et al.

Uses 2013–2014 CHIS data

Ethnicity & Health

[Prevalence and Management of Type 2 Diabetes Among Chinese Americans](#)

Lijie Niu, Yawen Li, et al.

Uses 2011–2018 CHIS data

March 2023

SSM Population Health

[Sanctuary City Policies and Latinx Immigrant Mental Health in California](#)

Tanya Nieri, Maithili Ramachandran, et al.
Uses 2007–2018 CHIS data

International Journal of Drug Policy

[Variation in Adults' Use of Flavored Tobacco Products by Sales Restrictions in California Jurisdictions](#)

David S. Timberlake, Julian Aviles, Denise Diaz Payán
Uses 2019–2020 CHIS data

The Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics

[Changes in Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Use of Mental Health Services Under the Affordable Care Act: Evidence from California](#)

Lyoung H. Kim, Dominic Hodgkin, et al.
Uses 2011–2018 CHIS data

Vaccines

[Effects of Vaccine Literacy, Health Beliefs, and Flu Vaccination on Perceived Physical Health Status Among Under/Graduate Students](#)

En-Jung Shon, Lena Lee
Uses CHIS questionnaire as benchmark in study

April 2023

Preventive Medicine Reports

[Determinants of COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy: 2020 California Health Interview Survey](#)

Ingyu Moon, Junghee Han, Keon Kim
Uses 2020 CHIS data

PLOS Medicine

[Evaluation of the Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax in Oakland, United States, 2015–2019: A Quasi-Experimental and Cost-Effectiveness Study](#)

Justin S. White, Sanjay Basu, et al.
Uses 2019 CHIS data

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

[Smoking Prevalence and Correlates Among Chinese Immigrants: A Secondary Data Analysis Study](#)

Fang Lei, Eunice Lee, Joy Toyama
Uses 2016 CHIS data

May 2023

BMC Health Services Research

[Explanations for Variations in Hospital Expenditures Among Four Large California Counties](#)

Aimee J. Lansdale, Robert M. Kaplan
Uses 2019 CHIS data

The Journals of Gerontology: Series B

[Loneliness and Psychological Distress Among Older Californians: The Moderating Roles of Citizenship Status and English Proficiency](#)

Kazumi Tsuchiya, Harry O. Taylor, Adrian Matias Bacong, et al.
Uses 2019–2020 CHIS data

PLOS One

[A Complex Systems Model of Breast Cancer Etiology: The Paradigm II Model](#)

Robert A. Hiatt, Lee Worden, David Rehkopf, et al.
Uses 2005 CHIS data

Prevention Medicine Reports

[Perceptions of COVID-Related Risks Among People Who Smoke: A Mediation Model](#)

Deanna M. Halliday, Anna E. Epperson, Mariaelena Gonzalez, Anna V. Song
Uses 2021 CHIS data

June 2023

Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science

[The Association Between Vision and/or Hearing Impairment and COVID-19 Prevention Measures in California Adults](#)

Catherine Cascavita, Ken Kitayama, Fei Yu, Victoria L. Tseng, Anne L. Coleman
Uses 2021 CHIS data

Researchers explored associations between sensory (vision and/or hearing) impairment and COVID-19 infection and its prevention strategies in the 2021 CHIS.

The study found that individuals with hearing and/or vision impairment had an increased likelihood of suspected or diagnosed COVID-19. Though there was no difference in adhering to most prevention strategies for COVID-19, authors state that physical distancing may be more difficult for those with sensory impairment. Further studies are needed to explore risk reduction strategies for COVID-19 for those with sensory impairment.

This research was presented at the 2023 Associate for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) Annual Meeting, held in New Orleans in April.



July 2023

American Journal of Public Health [Determinants of Mental Health and Self-Rated Health: A Model of Socioeconomic Status, Neighborhood Safety, and Physical Activity](#)

Oanh L. Meyer, Laura Castro-Schilo,
Sergio Aguilar-Gaxiola
Uses 2009 CHIS data

Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment

[Predictors of Psychological Distress Among Healthcare Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic in California](#)

Leah Keen, Janaki Santhiveeran
Uses 2021 CHIS data

Public Health

[Disparities in Unmet Needed Paid Leave Across Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status Among Employed Californians: A Cross-Sectional Study](#)

Alein Y. Haro-Ramos, Adrian Matias
Bacong
Uses 2021 CHIS data

August 2023

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

[A Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Excise Tax in California: Projected Benefits for Population Obesity and Health Equity](#)

Matthew M. Lee, Jessica L. Barrett, et al.
Uses 2011–2017 CHIS data

Journal of Advanced Nursing

[A Cross-Sectional Study on Social Determinants of Mental Health During COVID-19 Among Adults in California](#)

Dante Anthony Tolentino,
Abidemi Mary Ajuwon
Uses 2020 CHIS data

September 2023

Health Affairs

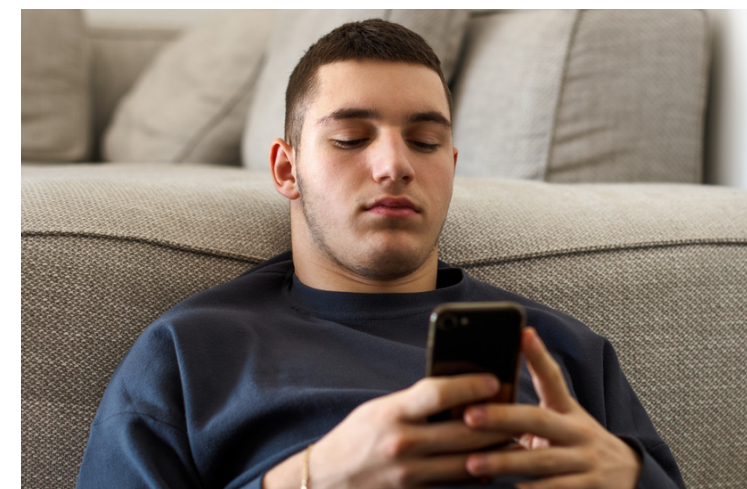
[Low-Income Asian Americans: High Levels of Food Insecurity and Low Participation in the CalFresh Nutrition Program](#)

Milkie Vu, Duy Trinh, Namratha R.
Kandula, et al.
Uses 2011–2020 CHIS data

Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology

[Social Isolation, Social Media Use, and Poor Mental Health Among Older Adults, California Health Interview Survey 2019–2020](#)

Hafifa Siddiq, Senait Teklehaimanot,
Ariz Guzman
Uses 2019–2020 CHIS data



October 2023

International Journal for Equity in Health [Awareness of the Public Charge, Confidence in Knowledge, and the Use of Public Healthcare Programs Among Mexican-Origin Oregon Latino/as](#)

Edlyn Wolwowitz-Lopez, Emily Boniface,
et al.
Uses 2020 CHIS questions

Hawai'i Journal of Health & Social Welfare

[Inventory of Survey Databases for Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Filipino Health Disparities Research](#)

Eunjung Lim, James Davis, et al.
CHIS disaggregation cited throughout

Contraception

[Population-Level Variations in Hormonal and Non-Hormonal Contraceptive Method Adoption Associated with Acculturation](#)

K.J. Heyrana, B.T. Nguyen, B. Harwood
Uses 2015–2020 CHIS data

November 2023

Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology [Asthma Heterogeneity Amongst Asian American Children: The California Health Interview Survey](#)

Meng Chen, Adrian Matias Bacong, et al.
Uses 2011–2020 CHIS data

Maternal and Child Health Journal

[Trends in Food Insecurity Among Households with Children Participating in WIC and SNAP in California, 2005–2017](#)

M. Pia Chaparro, Miguel A. Lopez
Uses 2005–2017 CHIS data

Public Health Reports

[An Observational Study Quantifying the Disproportionate Impact of COVID-19 Among Immigrant Adults, 2021 California Health Interview Survey](#)

Hafifa Siddiq, Senait Teklehaimanot,
James Williams
Uses 2021 CHIS data



Additional CHIS JOURNAL ARTICLES

Research using CHIS data was also cited in the following journal articles:

January 2023

Frontiers in Psychology

[People with Epilepsy Have Poor Life Satisfaction and Self-Rated Health: Findings from the United Kingdom](#)

Weixi Kang

References CHIS

Nutrition and Health

[Evaluating the Healthfulness of Asian American Young Adult Dietary Behaviors and Its Association with Family Structure: Disaggregated Results from NHIS 2015](#)

Shahmir H. Ali, Niyati Parekh, et al.

References CHIS

[Ocular Immunology and inflammation Characteristics of Ocular Inflammatory Side Effects Associated with Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in a Northern California Population](#)

Ying Qian, Sarah Eppley, et al.

References study that uses 2011 CHIS data

Diabetes Care

[The National Clinical Care Commission Report to Congress: Background, Methods, and Foundational Recommendations](#)

William H. Herman, Ann Bullock, et al.

Cites [study](#) that cites 2007 CHIS data

[The American Journal of Managed Care Primary Care Video and Telephone Telemedicine During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Treatment and Follow-up Health Care Utilization](#)

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New CHIS policy brief coming on December 18

Immigrants in California Have Increased Psychological Distress and High Rates of Unmet Need for Mental Health Care
D. Imelda Padilla-Frausto, Nicole Pereira, Ángela Gutiérrez, and Sean Tan





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MAILING ADDRESS

10960 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite #1550
Los Angeles, CA 90024

EMAIL ADDRESS

chis@ucla.edu

WEBSITE

chis.ucla.edu

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