

Review Of Two Panels...And One Broad Theme

- **Welcome to the Mainstream? Same-Sex Marriage, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**
- **Measuring Race and Ethnicity**

Welcome to the Mainstream?

Changing Attitudes Towards Same-Sex Marriage in the US

Duane Alwin- Penn State

Welcome to the Mainstream?

Assessing Progress in the Measurement of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Population Surveys

Stuart Michaels NORC

Review of major
federally funded,
nationally representative
surveys

Study	Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity Measures					Analytic Details of Measure(s)		
	Sexual Behavior	Sexual Identity	Transgender Identity	Sexual Attraction	Same-Sex Partner Household	Years Included	Valid Age Range	Analytic Sample
GSS	X	X			X	1988-2012	18+	24,003
NSDUH	X					1996	12+	18,300
NHANES	X	X				1999-2014	14-59	≈52,000
ACS					X	2000-2014	18+	27,749,435
YRBSS	X*	X*	X*	X*		2001-2009	14-18	36,774
NSFG	X	X		X		2002; 2006-13	15-44	46,669
NESARC	X	X		X		2004-2005	18+	43,093
Add Health	X	X		X	X	2005-2006	24-34	5,114
NSHAP	X				X	2005-6 & 2010-11	57-85	3,005
CPS					X	2010- present	18+	97,263
US CENSUS					X	2010	All Ages	308,745,538
NHIS		X			X	2013	18+	33,856

Welcome to the Mainstream?

U.S. Hispanic Receptivity to Self-Reported Measure of Sexual Orientation

Christine Kudisch – Experian Marketing Services

	Description	Performance Metrics
Three Key Objectives	(1) understand if adding a self-reported measure of sexual orientation to the survey instrument would adversely impact survey return rate metrics for Hispanic respondents	Survey Instrument Return Rates Completion Rates
	(2) understand if Hispanic respondents would provide an answer for their sexual orientation; comparing item non-response rates to non-Hispanics	Item Non-Response
	(3) evaluate effects of item non-response by other characteristics such as language use, whether the respondent was born inside or outside the U.S. and selected demos	Descriptive Profiles

Goal: Decision to add or not to add sexual orientation to the Hispanic instrument

Welcome to the Mainstream?

U.S. Hispanic Receptivity to Self-Reported Measure of Sexual Orientation

Christine Kudisch – Experian Marketing Services

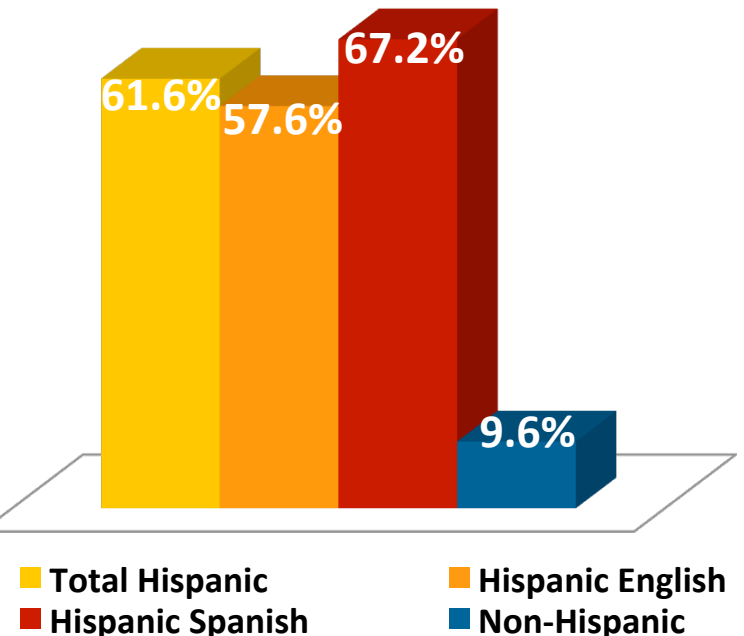
1) No evidence to suggest adding a survey item collecting sexual orientation would adversely impact performance on...

- Survey return rates
- Survey completion level

2) High rates of item non-response observed for all Hispanics, pronounced difference Between Hispanics and non-Hispanics

3) Foreign-born, and those who report speaking Spanish at home were more likely to skip the sexual orientation question

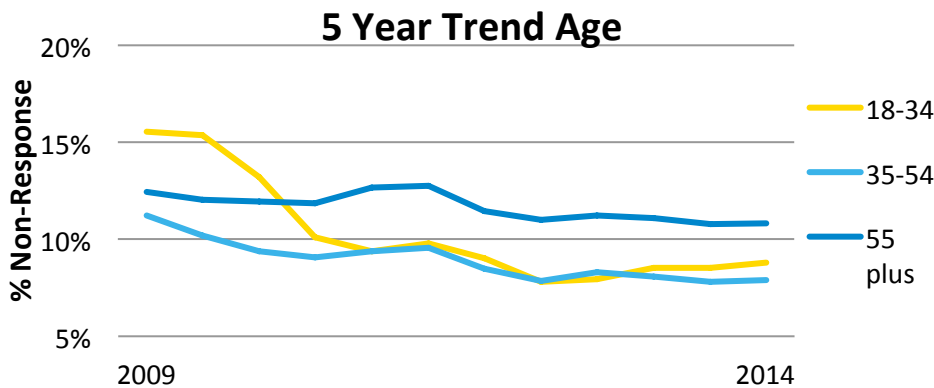
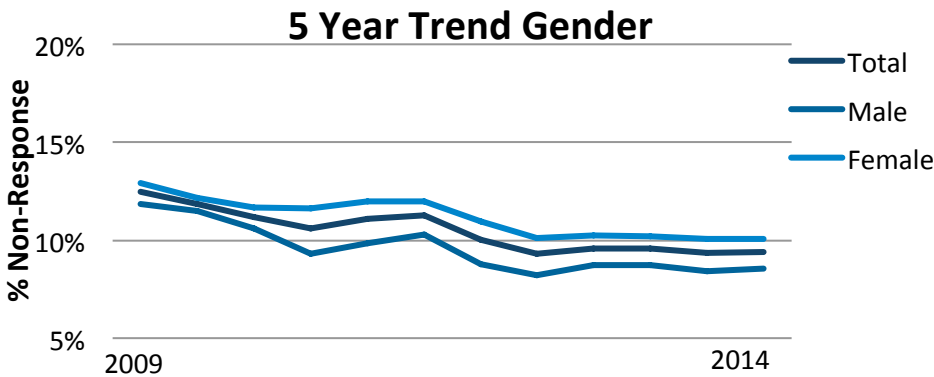
% of Respondents with No Answer to Sexual Orientation



Welcome to the Mainstream?

Patterns of Response and Nonresponse to Sexual Orientation Measures

Jennifer Bouterse – Experian Marketing



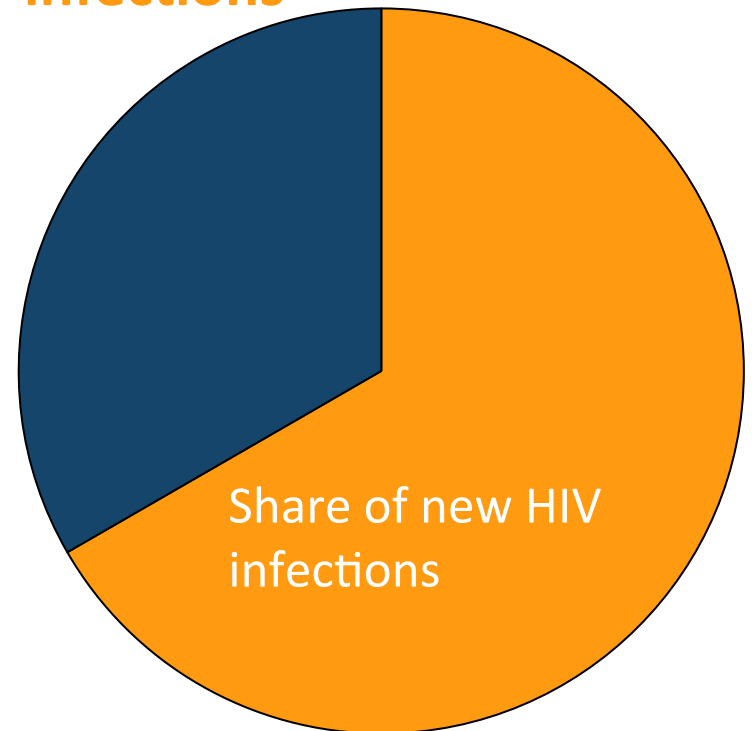
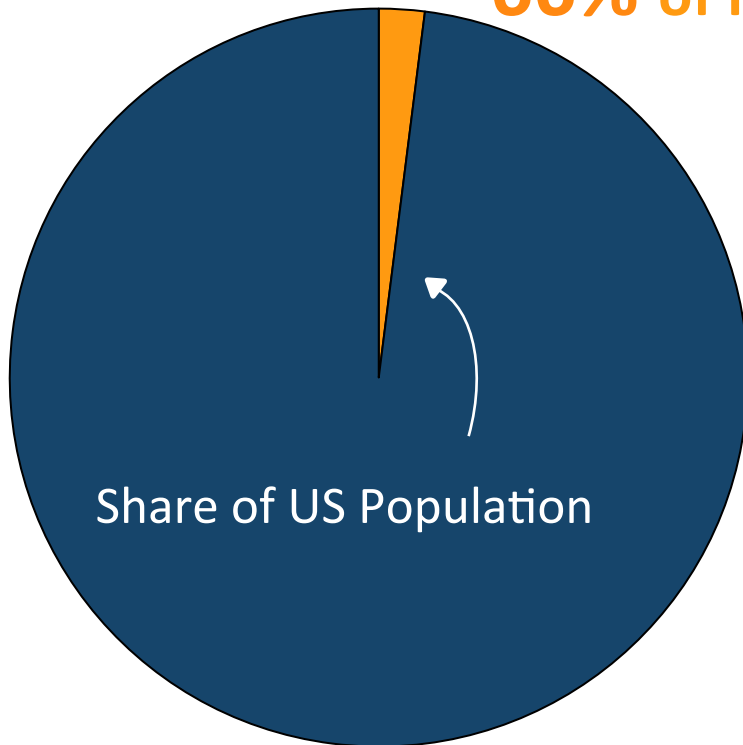
- The item non-response rate has declined
- They used a logistic regression to predict whether a respondent would respond to the sexual orientation question. Responders tend to be:
 - Male
 - Young
 - White
 - College educated
 - Not religious
 - Live in states that recognize same-sex marriage

Welcome to the Mainstream?

Factors Associated with Getting Tested for HIV

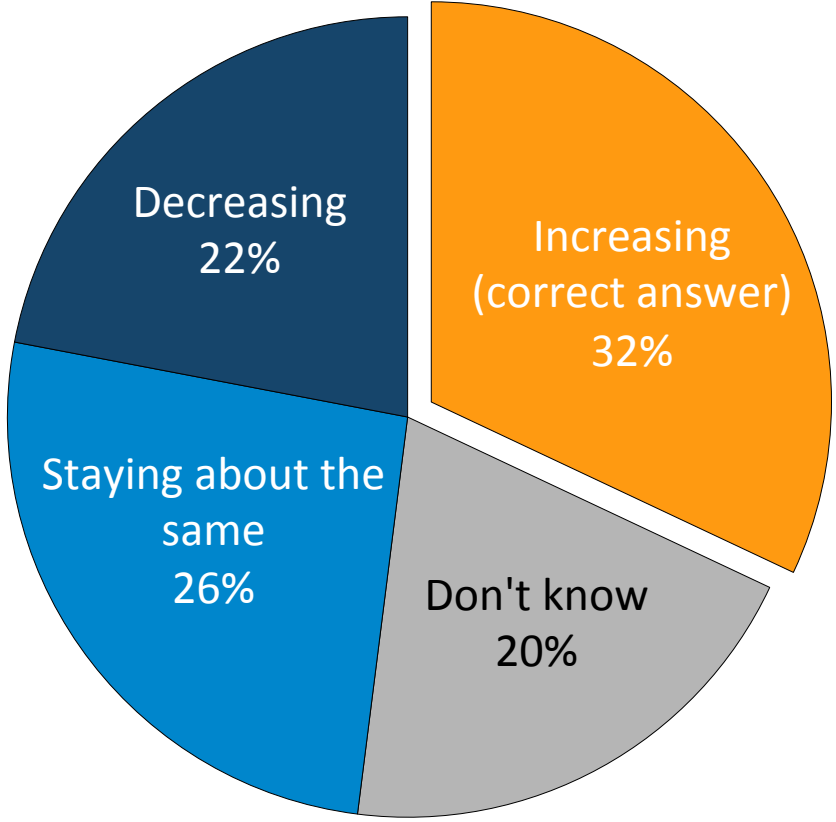
Mira Norton – Kaiser Family Foundation

2% of the country's population, but
66% of new HIV infections



Many Are Unaware That HIV Infections Are Increasing Among Gay And Bisexual Men

Is the number of new HIV infections each year among gay and bisexual men...

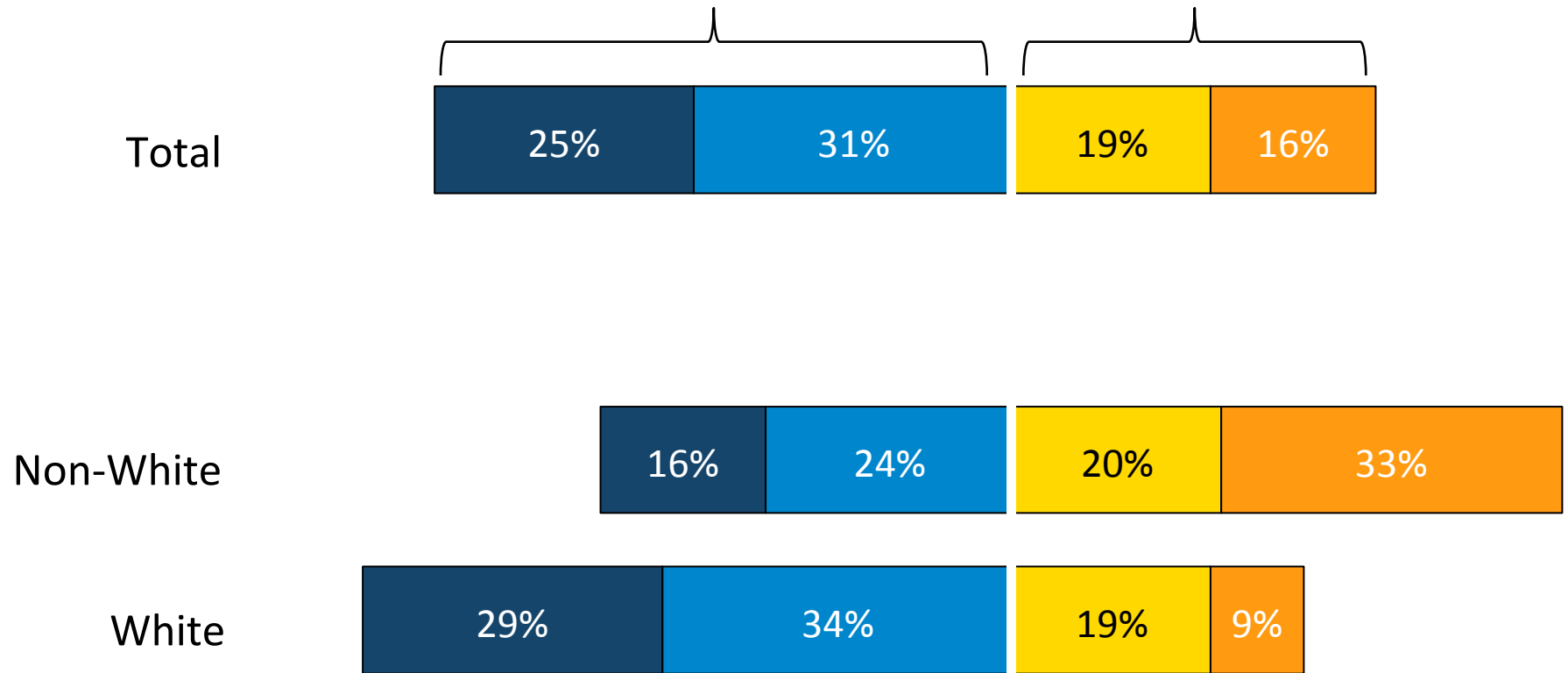


SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation Survey of Gay and Bisexual Men on HIV (July 17 - August 3, 2014)

Non-Whites Express More Concern Than Whites About Personal Risk for HIV

How concerned are you, personally, about becoming infected with HIV?

Not too/Not at all concerned Very/Somewhat concerned



Not shown "already have HIV"

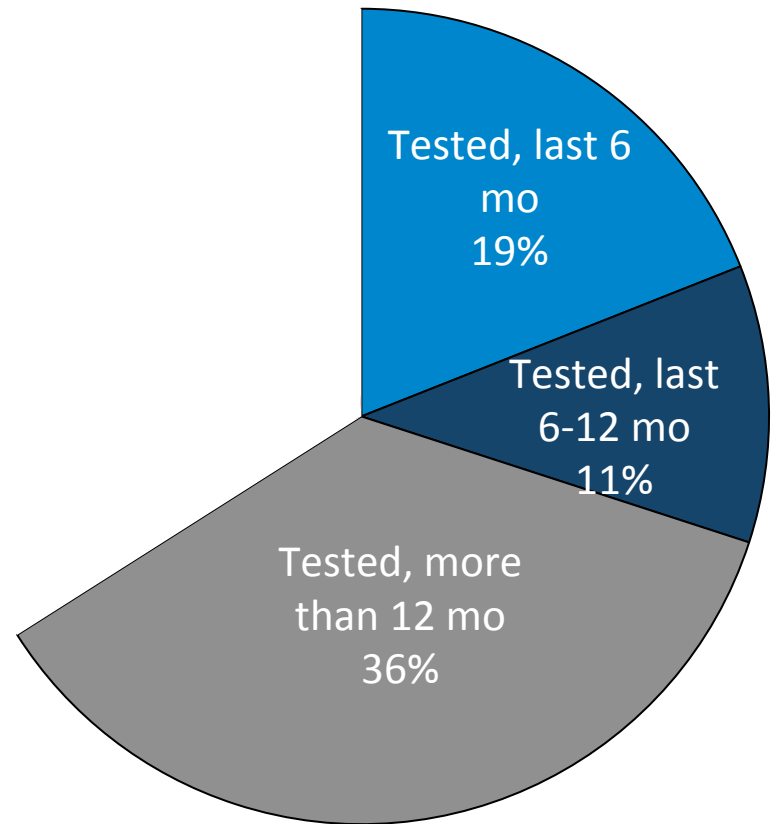
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation Survey of Gay and Bisexual Men on HIV (July 17 - August 3, 2014)

The Importance Of Testing

- Enables treatment to begin earlier
- Better health outcomes and longer lifespan
- Reduces the spread of HIV

ONE IN FIVE
gay/bisexual men
with HIV does not
know their status

Percent who say they have been tested for HIV...*



Factors Associated With Getting Tested In Past Year

- Logistic Regression, controlling for demographics, insurance status, interaction with medical system, and opinions related to HIV
 - *Analysis excluded those who self-identify as HIV+
- Factors associated with getting tested in the past year
 - Doctor has ever suggested getting an HIV test
 - Comfort discussing sexual behavior with health care providers

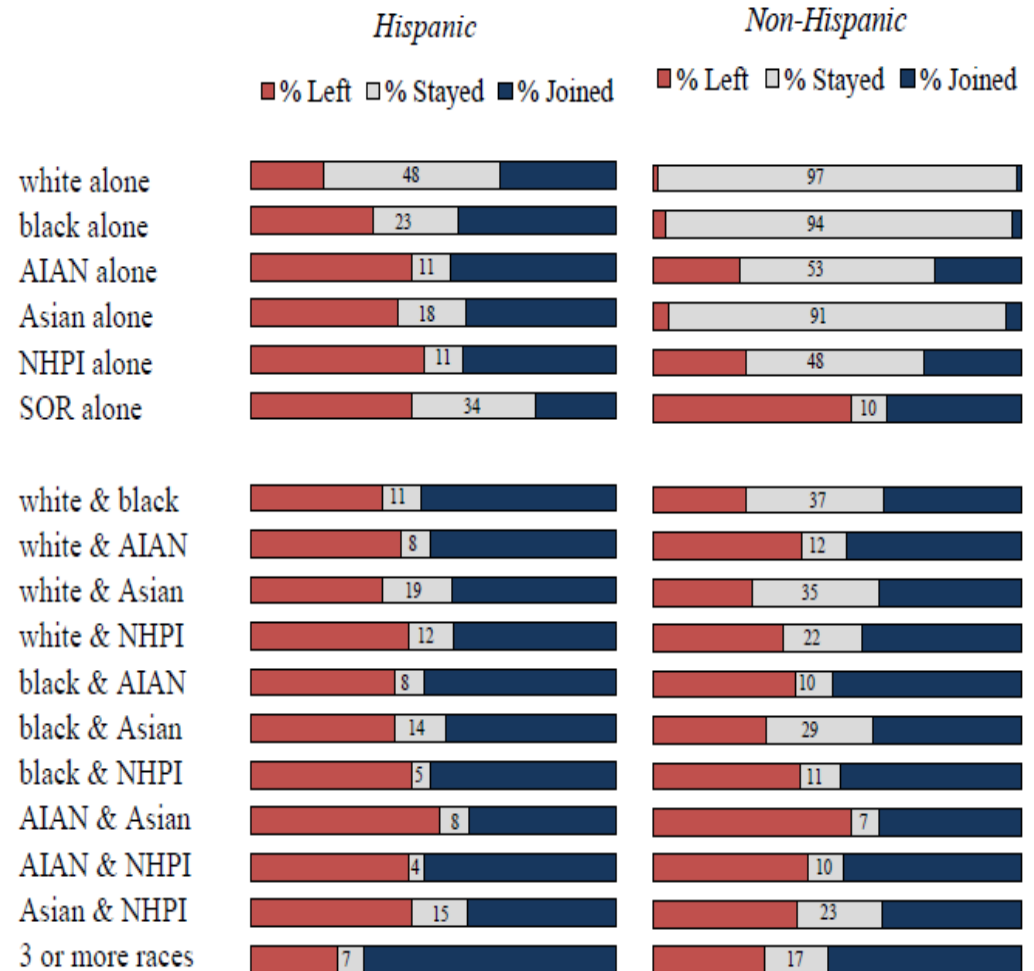
Measuring Race and Ethnicity

Exploring Changes in Race and Ethnicity Reporting in the California Health Interview Survey

Jennifer Kali - Westat

Race Churning in 2010 Census:

- About 6% of population change race between censuses, particularly Hispanics
- Border identities: Multi-race Individuals add/subtract race or ethnicity
- Individuals change from majority group to minority group

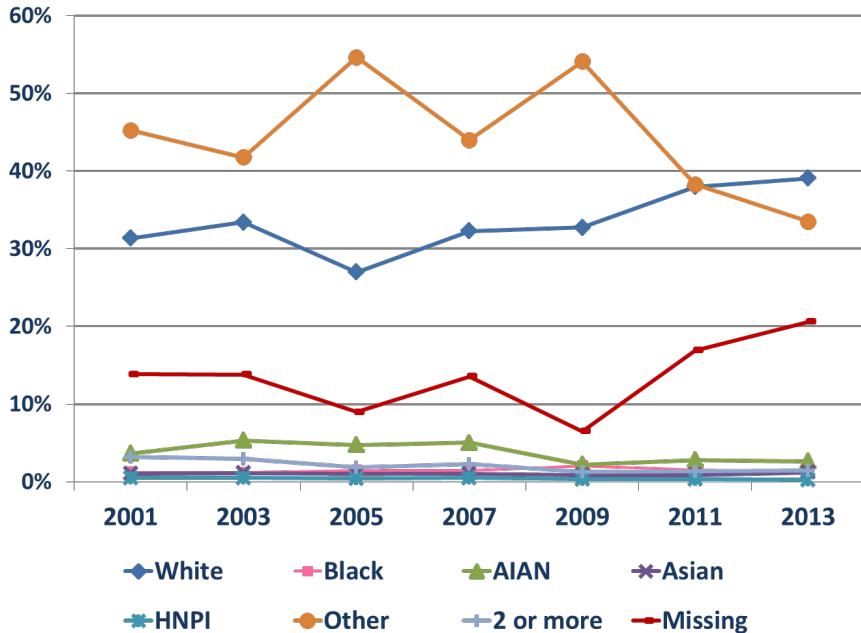


Measuring Race and Ethnicity

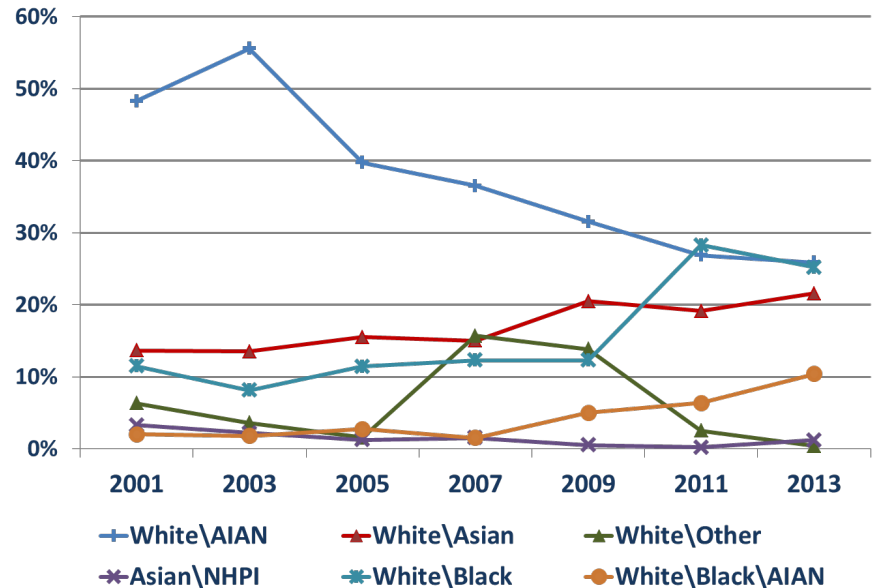
Exploring Changes in Race and Ethnicity Reporting in the California Health Interview Survey

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Reported Race Among Hispanics



Most Common Race Combinations



Measuring Race and Ethnicity- FIX THIS

Mixed-Race Americans: Who Counts and How Do We Count Them?

Eileen Patten – Pew Research Center

- 2010 Census: 2.9% of Americans (9 million people) checked 2+ races
- Possible factors influencing multiracial reporting include:
 - Fluidity of racial identity,
 - Lack of knowledge about ancestry,
 - Reservations about disclosing a mixed racial background,
 - No firm definition about who “counts” as multiracial

Standard Pew measure:

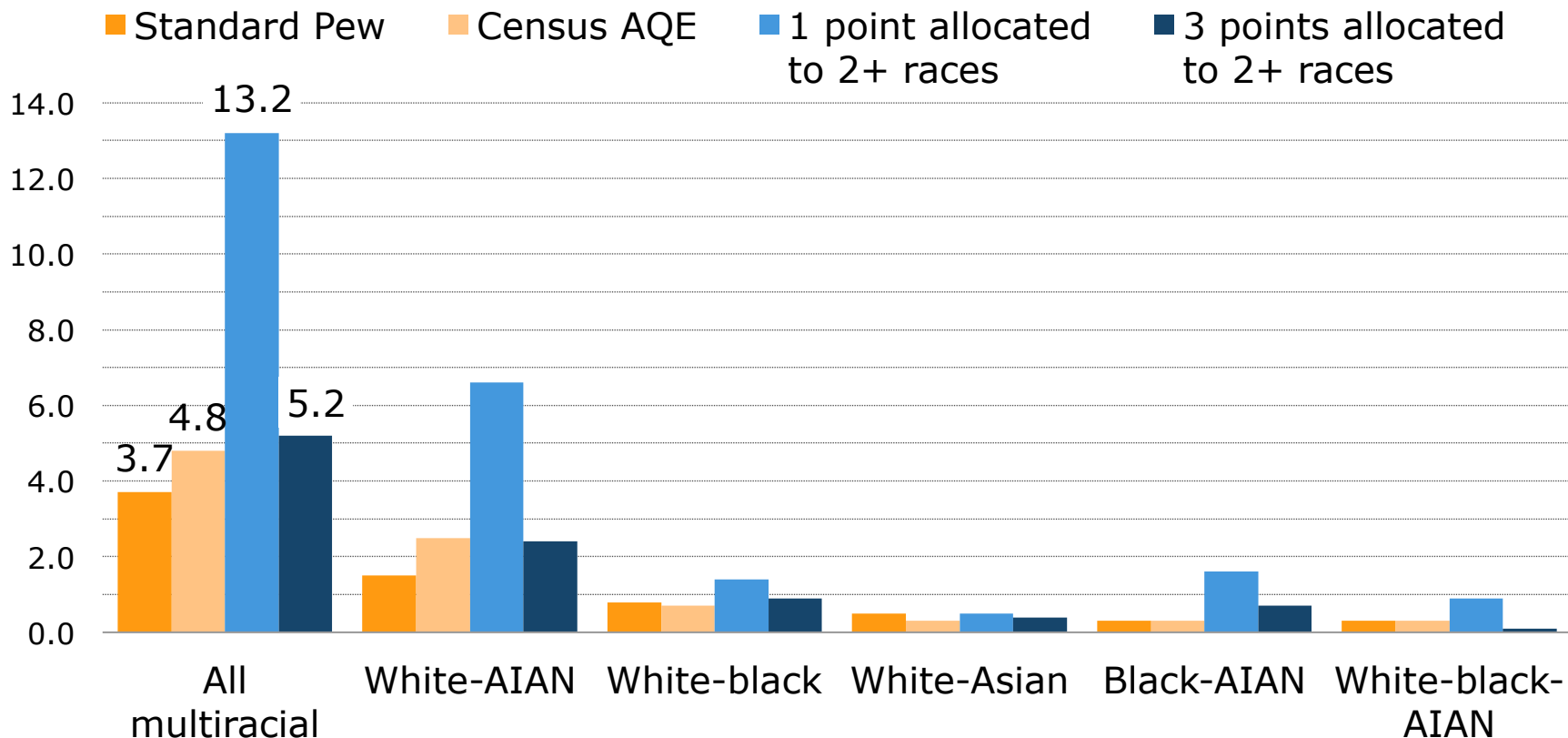
“Which of the following describes your race? You can select as many as apply. White, Black or African American, Asian or Asian American or some other race.”

Measuring Race and Ethnicity

Mixed-Race Americans: Who Counts and How Do We Count Them?

Eileen Patten – Pew Research Center

Multiracial Population Incidence Across Different Measures *% of population that is multiracial by each measure*



Web/mail respondents who gave an invalid answer or refused are excluded from this analysis. Note: Hispanic and "Some other race" are not considered races in this analysis. Source: Pew Research Center American Trends Panel, merged Waves 5 and 7, 2014 (N=2,521; phone, web, mail)

Measuring Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity: Cognitive Testing of a Combined Item for the American Community Survey
Christine Kudisch – Experian Marketing Services

Key Research Questions

- How do respondents react to a two-item version for Hispanic origin and race vs. a one-item version?
- What are reactions to the examples provided for the categories?
- How do Middle Eastern/North African (MENA) respondents react to a new category for MENA?

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1

Round 1:

- 60 interviews (41 English, 19 Spanish)
- Jun-Aug, 2014
- 3 modes (Paper, CATI, CAPI)
- 2 versions tested

2

Round 2:

- 41 interviews (20 English, 21 Spanish)
- Oct-Nov, 2014
- 3 modes (Paper, CATI, CAPI)
- 1 version tested

3

Round 3 (IN PROCESS)

- 50 interviews (30 Group Quarters, 20 Puerto Rico)
- Apr-May, 2015
- 3 modes (Paper, CATI, CAPI)
- 1 version tested

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Round 1 Version 1: Two questions

5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? *Mark (X) one or more boxes.*

<input type="checkbox"/> No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – <i>Print origin(s), for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, and so on.</i> ↴	

6 What is Person 2's race? *Mark (X) one or more boxes.*

<input type="checkbox"/> White – <i>Print origin(s), for example, German, Lebanese, Egyptian, and so on.</i> ↴		

<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African Am. – <i>Print origin(s), for example, African American, Jamaican, Nigerian, and so on.</i> ↴		

<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native – <i>Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Mayan, Chevak Native Village, and so on.</i> ↴		

<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian
<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean	<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – <i>Print origin(s), for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, and so on.</i> ↴		

<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – <i>Print origin(s), for example Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, and so on.</i> ↴		

<input type="checkbox"/> Some other race – <i>Print race(s) or origin(s).</i> ↴		

Round 1 Version 2: One question

5 What is Person 2's race or origin? *Mark (X) one or more boxes AND print the specific race(s) and/or origin(s).*

<input type="checkbox"/> White – <i>Print origin(s), for example, German, Irish, English, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – <i>Print origin(s), for example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Colombian, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African Am. – <i>Print origin(s), for example, African American, Jamaican, Nigerian, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> Asian – <i>Print origin(s), for example, Chinese, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native – <i>Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Mayan, Chevak Native Village, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern or North African – <i>Print origin(s), for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – <i>Print origin(s), for example, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian, and so on.</i> ↴

<input type="checkbox"/> Some other race or origin – <i>Print race(s) and/or origin(s).</i> ↴

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Round 2 Paper Version

5 Which categories describe Person 2? Mark all boxes that apply **AND** print details in the spaces below.

- White** – Print details, for example, German, Irish, English. ↴
- Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin** – Print details, for example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Colombian. ↴
- Black or African Am.** – Print details, for example, African American, Jamaican, Nigerian. ↴
- Asian** – Print details, for example, Chinese, Asian Indian, Vietnamese. ↴
- American Indian or Alaska Native** – Print details, for example, Navajo Nation, Mayan, Chevak Native Village. ↴
- Middle Eastern or North African** – Print details, for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian. ↴
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** – Print details, for example, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian. ↴
- Some other race or origin(s)** – Print details. ↴

Measuring Race and Ethnicity

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Conclusions

- Both monolingual and bilingual Hispanic respondents experience a conceptual mismatch when asked to provide both origin and race
 - The combined version eliminates these problems, but results in fewer selecting a category besides “Hispanic”
- Examples help clarify what is desired in the detailed information regarding race and origin
 - However, examples sometimes limit respondents
- MENA category is embraced by Middle Eastern and North African respondents

Measuring Race and Ethnicity

Comparing Methods and Findings of 2020 Census Research on American Indians' Responses to Alternative Race Question Instructions

Rodney Terry - US Census Bureau

- Tribal affiliation is currently measured using an open-ended instruction:

American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

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- Current wording is unclear.
- Respondents may be unsure of how to report if their relationship to one or more tribes is complex.

Measuring Race and Ethnicity

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Rodney Terry - US Census Bureau

- Discuss Census Bureau efforts to explore new ways to collect tribal information from American Indians
- Two focus group studies on new ways to collect American Indian race and tribe identification
 - 1010 Census Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE) and 2014 Focus Groups