





# Equity Stratification

## Racialized group reporting categories

	African, African Canadian, Afro-Caribbean descent
	Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese descent
	First Nations, Inuk/Inuit, Métis descent
	Hispanic or Latin American descent
	Arab, Persian, West Asian descent (e.g., Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Kurdish, Lebanese, Turkish)
	South Asian descent (e.g., Bangladeshi, Indian, Indo-Caribbean, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)
	Cambodian, Filipino, Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese or other Southeast Asian descent
	European descent
	Includes values not described above
	Individuals who identify with more than one of the above categories
	Not applicable
	Not applicable
	Not applicable

**Note**  
 \* Distinctions-based approaches — that is, separately identifying First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples — may be preferred. For more information on reporting Indigenous identity data, see [Indigenous Identity Stratifier: Guidance on Measuring and Reporting Inequalities](#). Implementation of the Indigenous identity stratifier should include data governance agreements, engagement with appropriate Indigenous authorities and processes related to culturally safe reporting.

This stratifier is a minimum reporting guideline. More granular information on specific populations within each category may be reported, according to what is appropriate for the regional context.

Additionally, the East Asian and Southeast Asian categories may be combined during reporting should sample sizes warrant.

## Key considerations

- CIHI’s race-based data collection standard was published alongside a separate Indigenous identity data standard with a distinctions-based approach. For more information on reporting Indigenous identity data, see [Indigenous Identity Stratifier: Guidance on Measuring and Reporting Inequalities](#). Reporting using the Indigenous identity stratifier should include data governance agreements, engagement with appropriate Indigenous authorities and processes related to culturally safe reporting of the data.



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- Race-based and Indigenous identity data should not be used in ways that reinforce stereotypes and harm individuals. Harm can occur even if unintentional. Community engagement is important for ensuring this data is used safely and appropriately.
- This data should be used to understand the broader social context of systemic racism and to appropriately attribute inequities to their true root causes. Race should be analyzed with other variables such as sex, gender, housing, income, access to education and health care.
- Data on variables related to race such as ethnicity, language, immigration status, religion or country of birth can complement race-based analyses. Standards for these measures are available from [Statistics Canada](#).

## How can I access racial group data?

CIHI's [Measuring Health Inequalities: A Toolkit — Equity Stratifier Inventory](#) is periodically updated with a complete list of the stratifier information available in CIHI's databases, as well as in certain Statistics Canada databases.

The CIHI stratifier is compatible with Statistics Canada's population group measure. Therefore, this stratifier can be used with population group data available in Statistics Canada databases to create racial group data. Details on mapping this standard to population group are available in [Guidance on the Use of Standards for Race-Based and Indigenous Identity Data Collection and Health Reporting in Canada](#).

## Statistics Canada's standards

[Population group of person](#), August 25, 2021, to current

[Visible minority of person](#), August 25, 2021, to current

## Related resources

The [CIHI Reference Data Model Toolkit](#) provides codes for data collection of the racialized group standard in health care settings.

Visit the [Equity stratifiers page](#) for guidance on additional stratifiers.

## Version history

	Additional reporting categories added for information sheet.
	Updated standard released in <i>Guidance on the Use of Standards for Race-Based and Indigenous Identity Data Collection and Health Reporting in Canada</i> .
	Proposed standard released in <i>Proposed Standards for Race-Based and Indigenous Identity Data Collection and Health Reporting in Canada</i> .



## References

1. Balestra C, Fleischer L; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. [\*Diversity Statistics in the OECD: How Do OECD Countries Collect Data on Ethnic, Racial and Indigenous Identity?\*](#). 2018.
2. National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health. [\*Let's Talk: Racism and Health Equity\*](#). 2017.
3. Government of Ontario. [\*Data Standards for the Identification and Monitoring of Systemic Racism: Ontario's Complete Standards and Guidance for Race-Based Data Collection for Government and Other Public Sector Organizations, Including Steps to Follow for Data Collection, Management and Use\*](#). 2018.