

LGBTQ Seniors and Adults with Disabilities: Program Participation and Equity Analysis

FY 2017-18

Presentation to the Dignity Fund Oversight and
Advisory Committee

December 17, 2018

Agenda

- Background
- FY 2017-18 Program Participants
 - Seniors
 - Adults with Disabilities
- Equity Analysis
 - Overview
 - Seniors
- Findings and Recommendations

Background

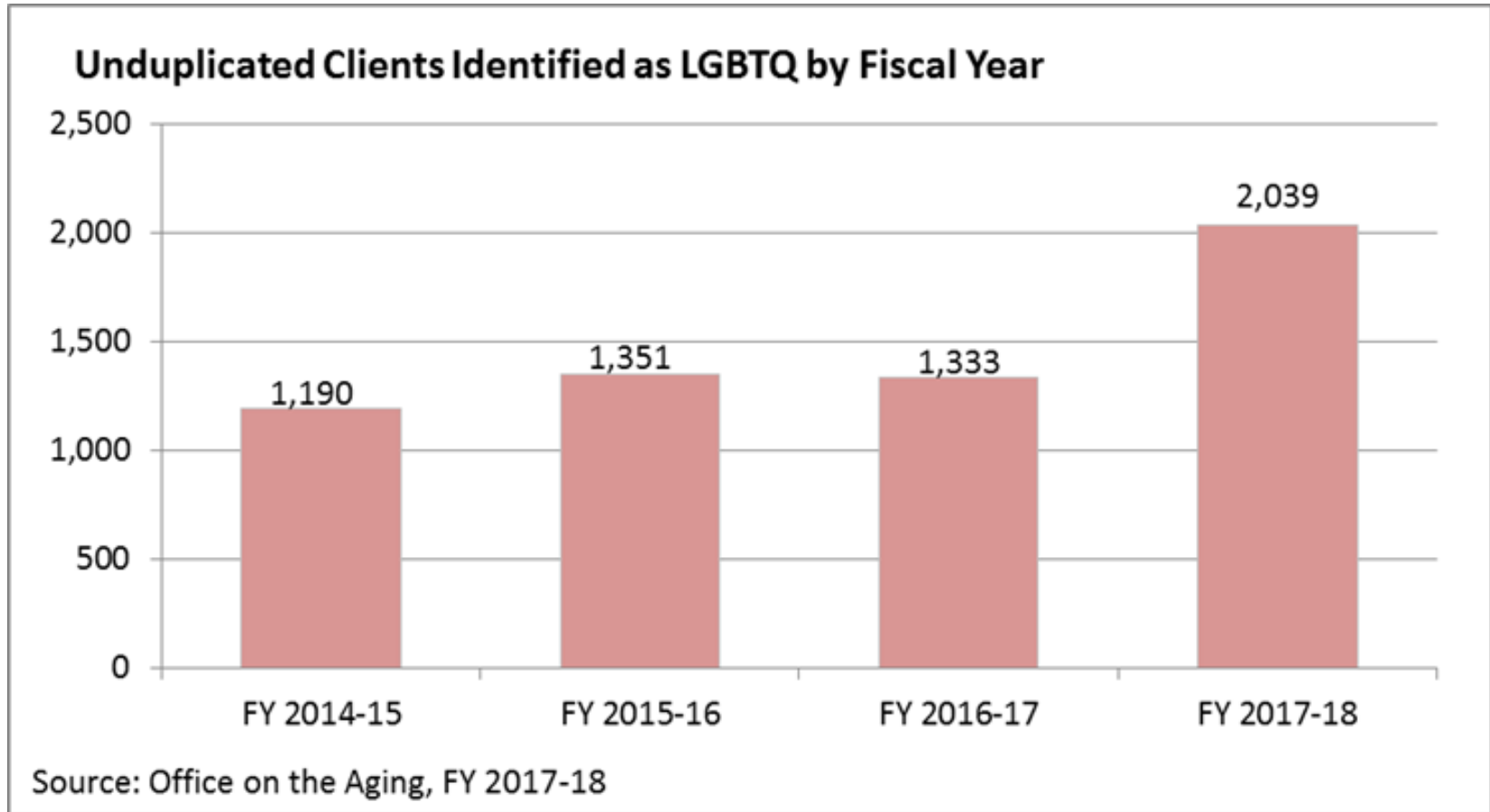
Background and Data Sources

- **Local ordinance** to require collection of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) data beginning July 1, 2017
- **Dignity Fund Community Needs Assessment**
 - Inclusiveness and Responsivity recommendation:
Conduct additional analyses on LGBTQ community members' service utilization once there is a full year of data collected under the City's SOGI ordinance.
- **Data sources:**
 - Client enrollment data: Office on the Aging (FY 2017-18)
 - U.S. Census Bureau population estimates: 2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates
 - LGBT population estimate: City Survey, 2007-2017

Definitions

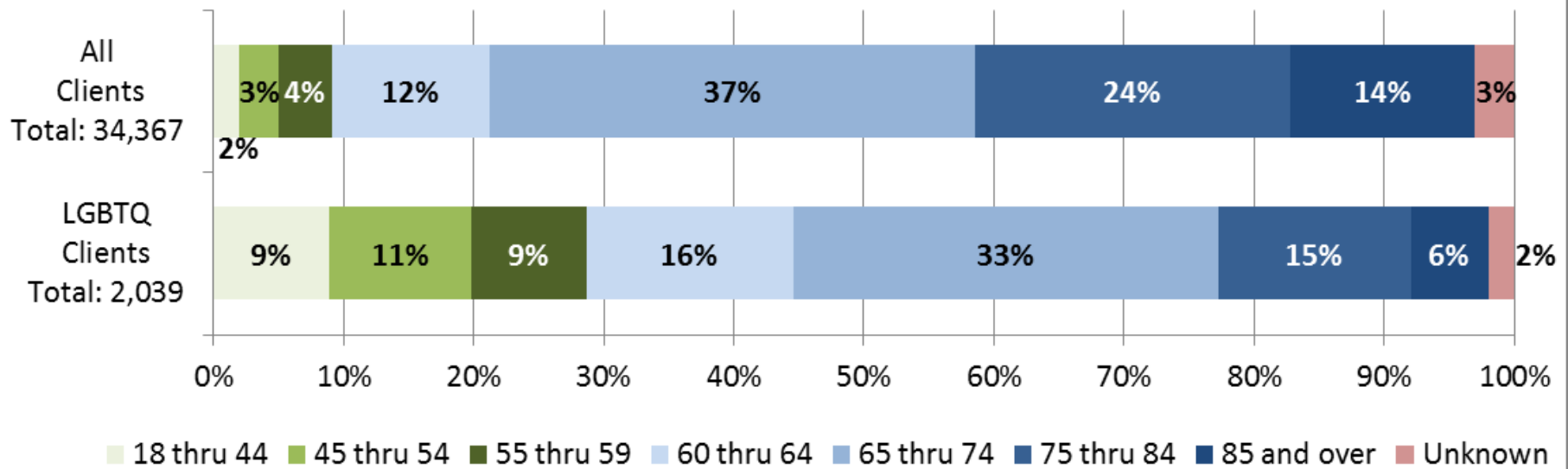
Acronym	Definition
API	Asian/Pacific Islander
LGBTQ	An acronym/term used to refer to persons who self-identify as non-heterosexual and/or whose gender identity does not correspond to their birth sex. This includes, but is not limited to, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, genderqueer, and gender non-binary.
SOGI	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

FY 2017-18 Program Participants



- 5.3% of OOA clients identify with a sexual orientation other than straight (1,920 individuals)
- 229 identify as transgender (0.6%)

Age of Senior and Disabled Adult Clients

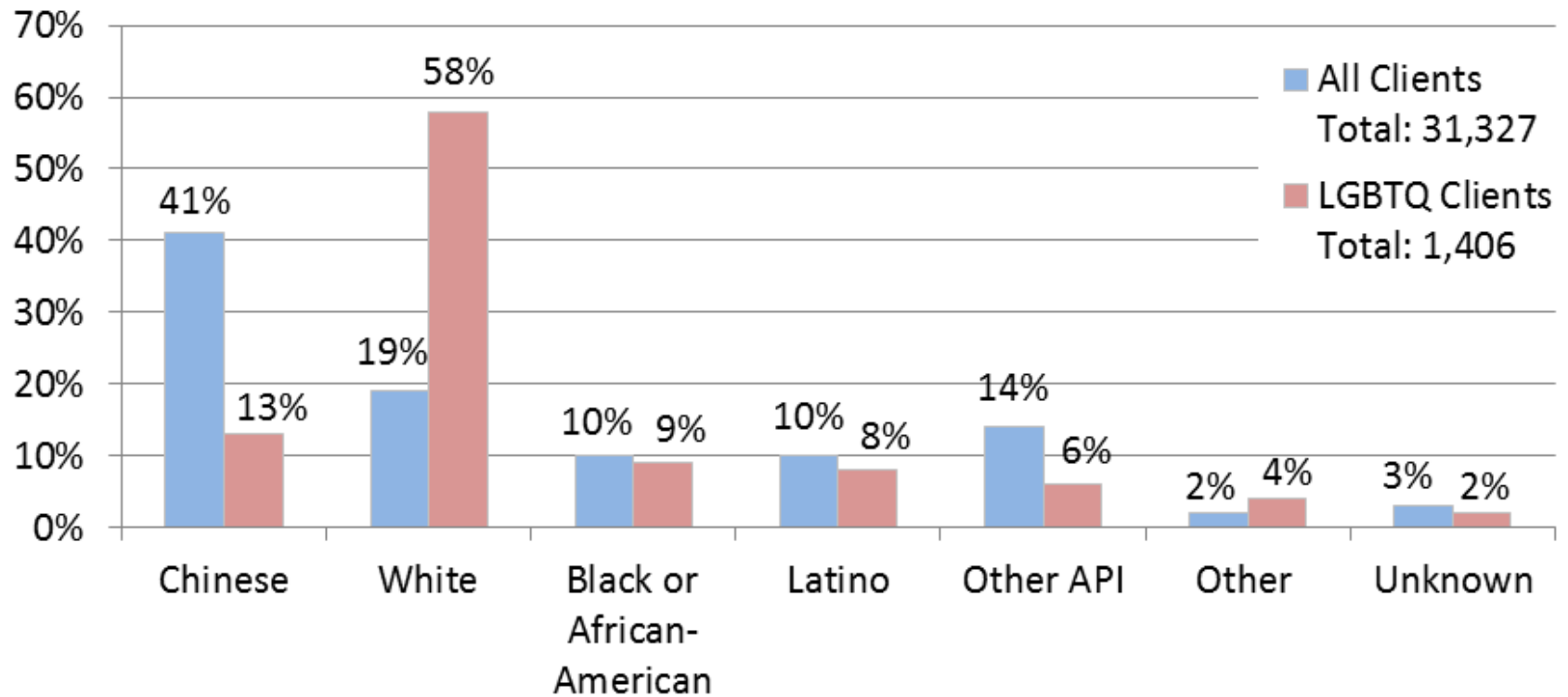


Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

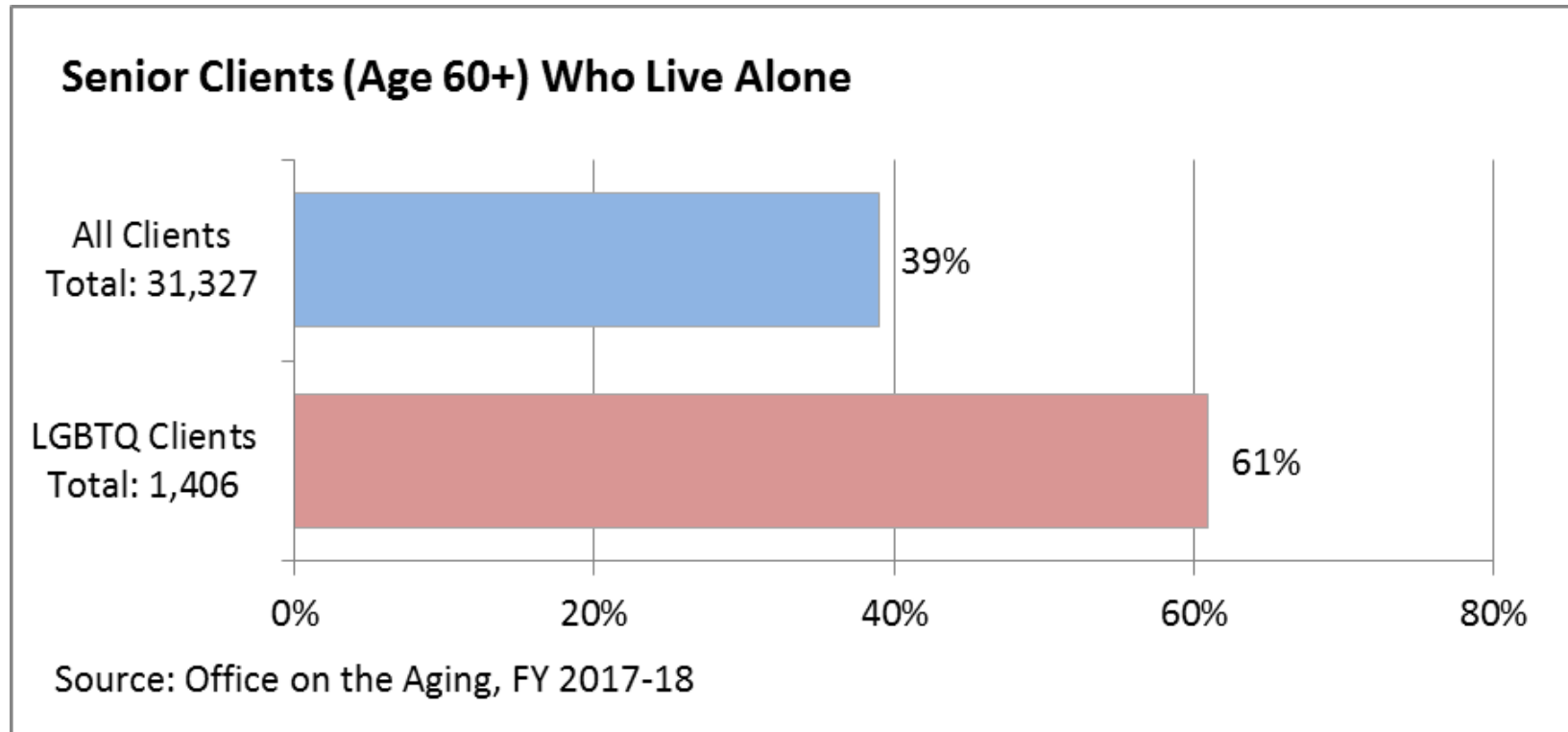
FY 2017-18 Program Participants

Senior Clients (Age 60+)

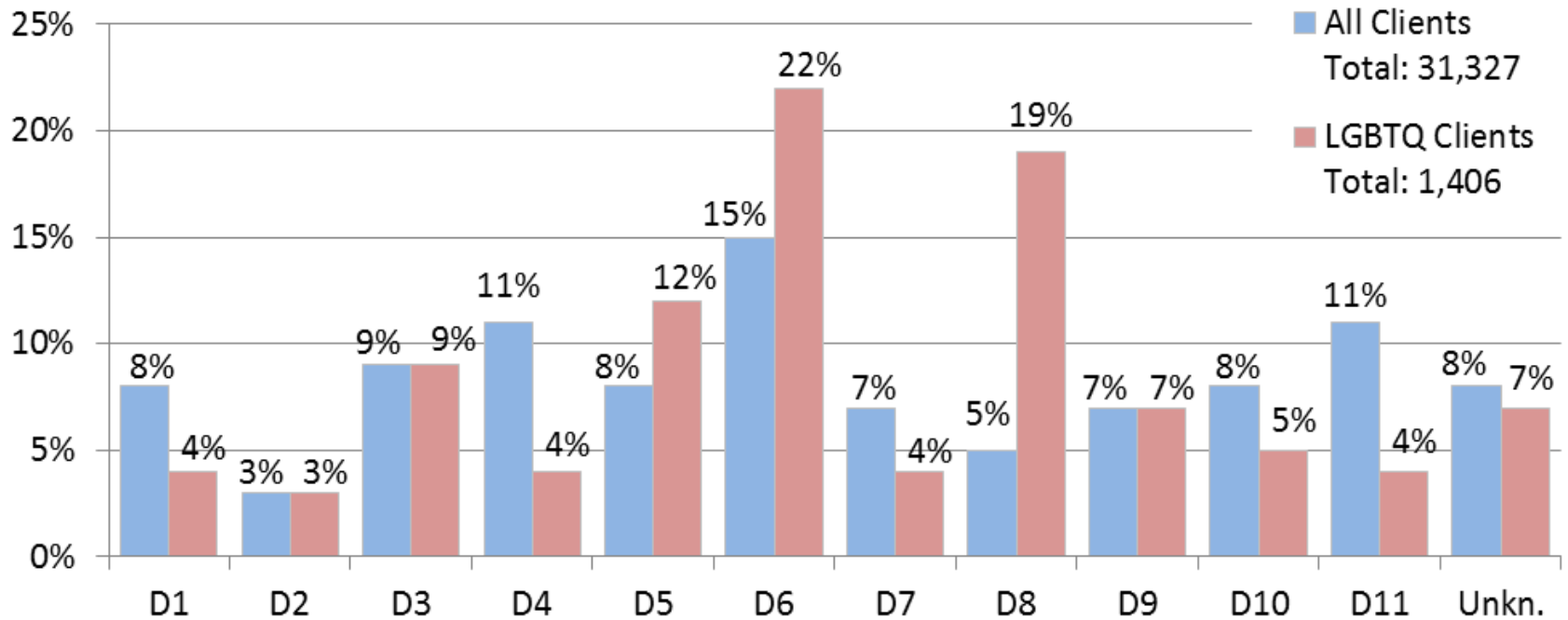
Race/Ethnicity of Senior Clients (Age 60+)



Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

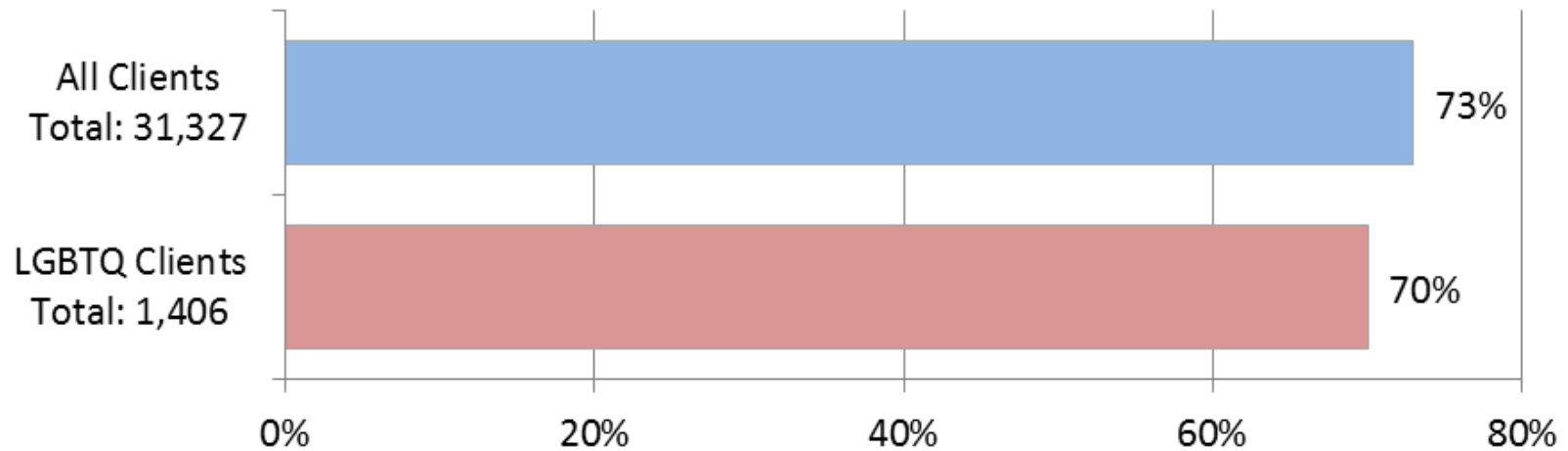


Home Supervisorial District of Senior Clients (Age 60+)



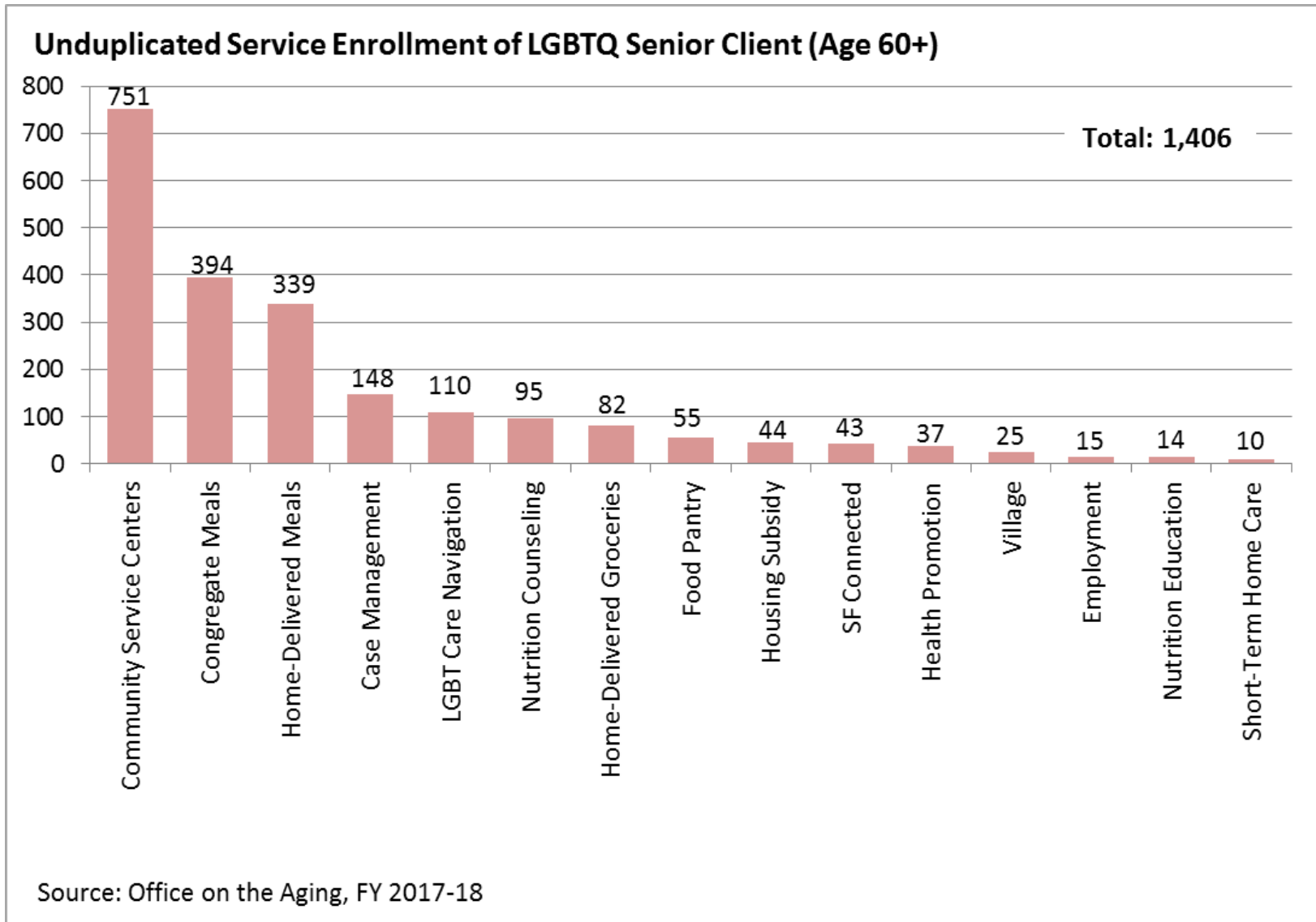
Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

Senior Clients (Age 60+) with Low Income*



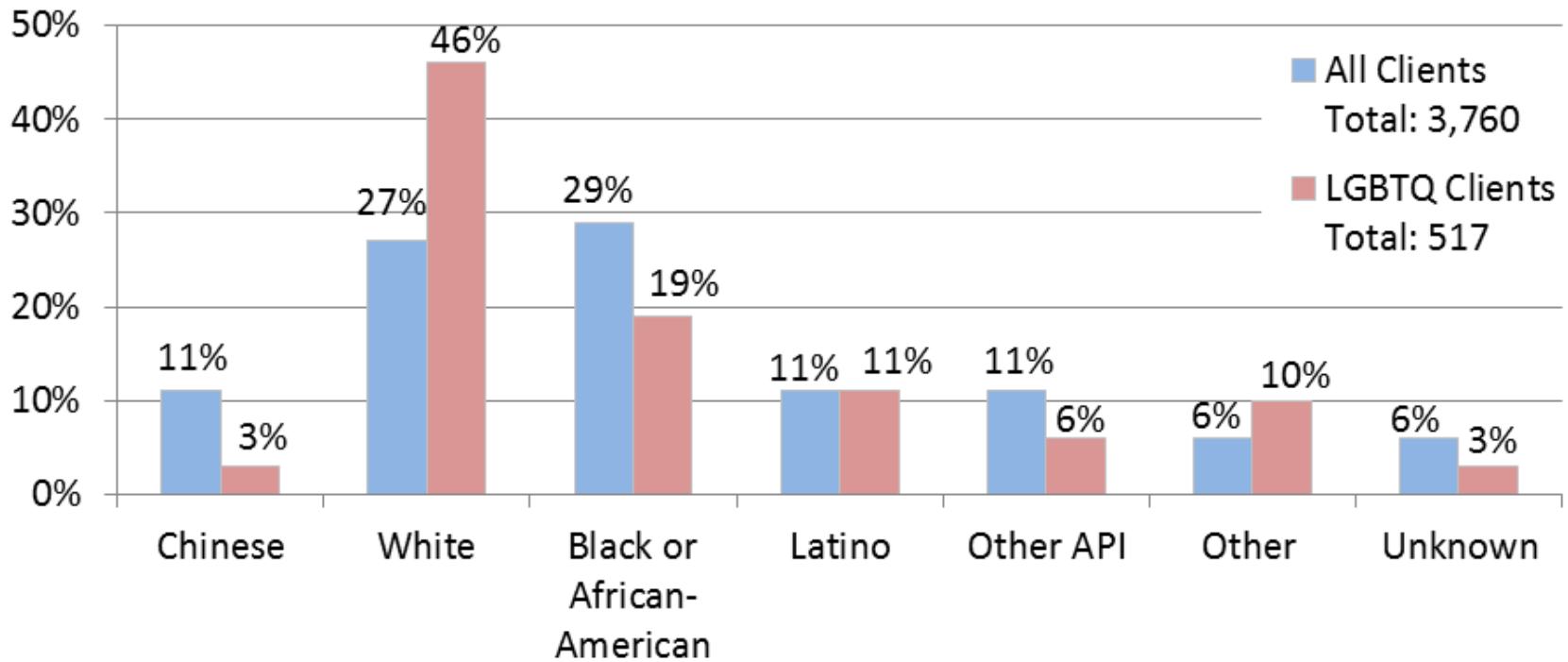
Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

*Based on: Income under 185% FPL; SSI benefits; and/or Medi-Cal enrollment



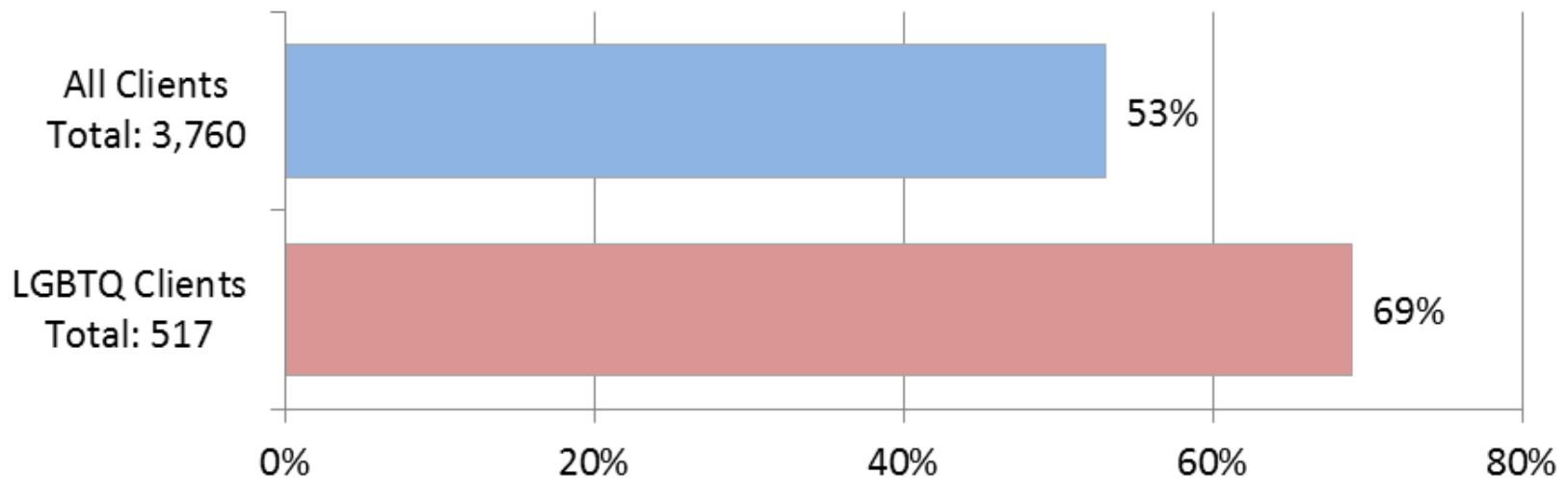
FY 2017-18 Program Participants Adult Clients with Disabilities (Age 18-59)

Race/Ethnicity of Adult Clients with Disabilities (Age 18-59)



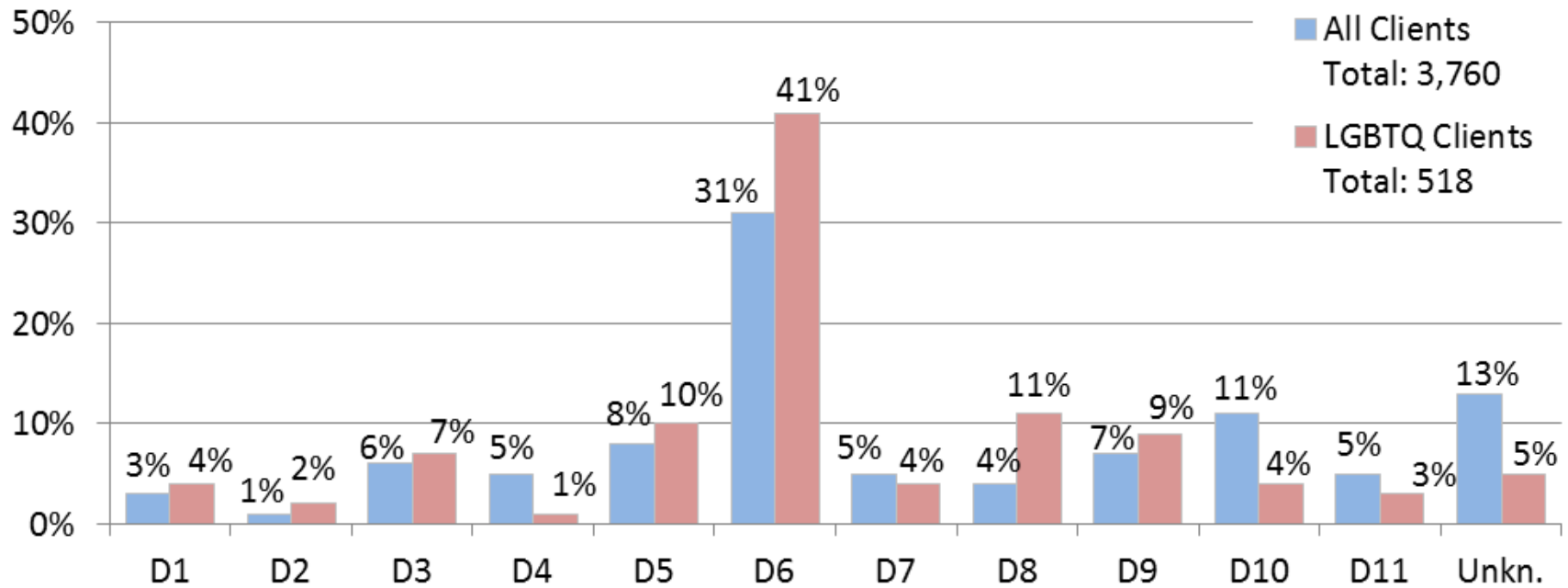
Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

Adult Clients with Disability (Age 18-59) Who Live Alone

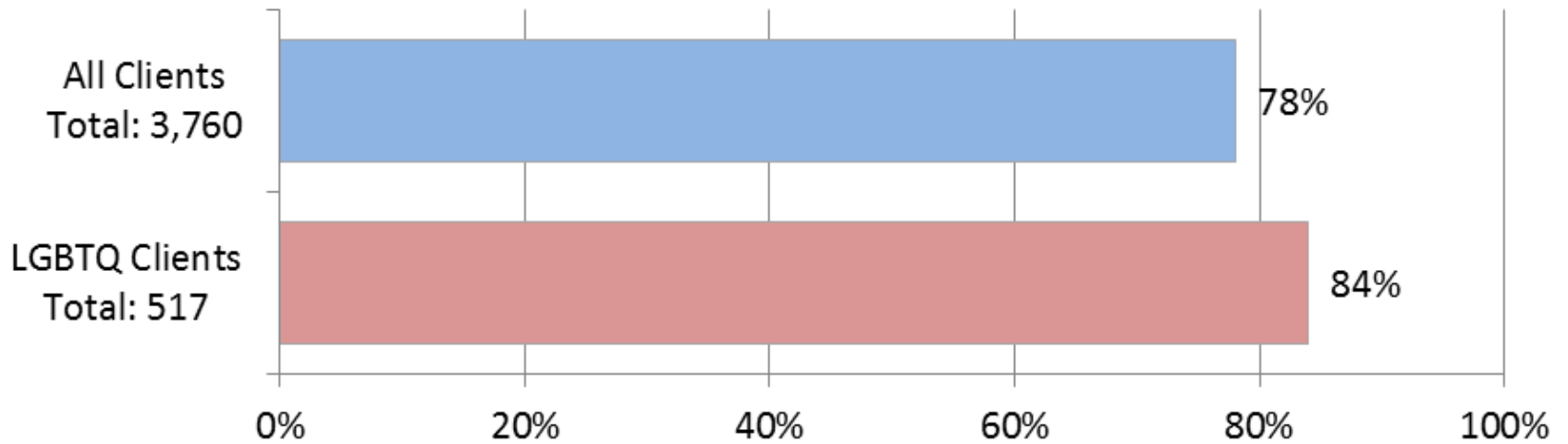


Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

Home Supervisorial District of Adult Clients with Disabilities (Age 18 - 59)



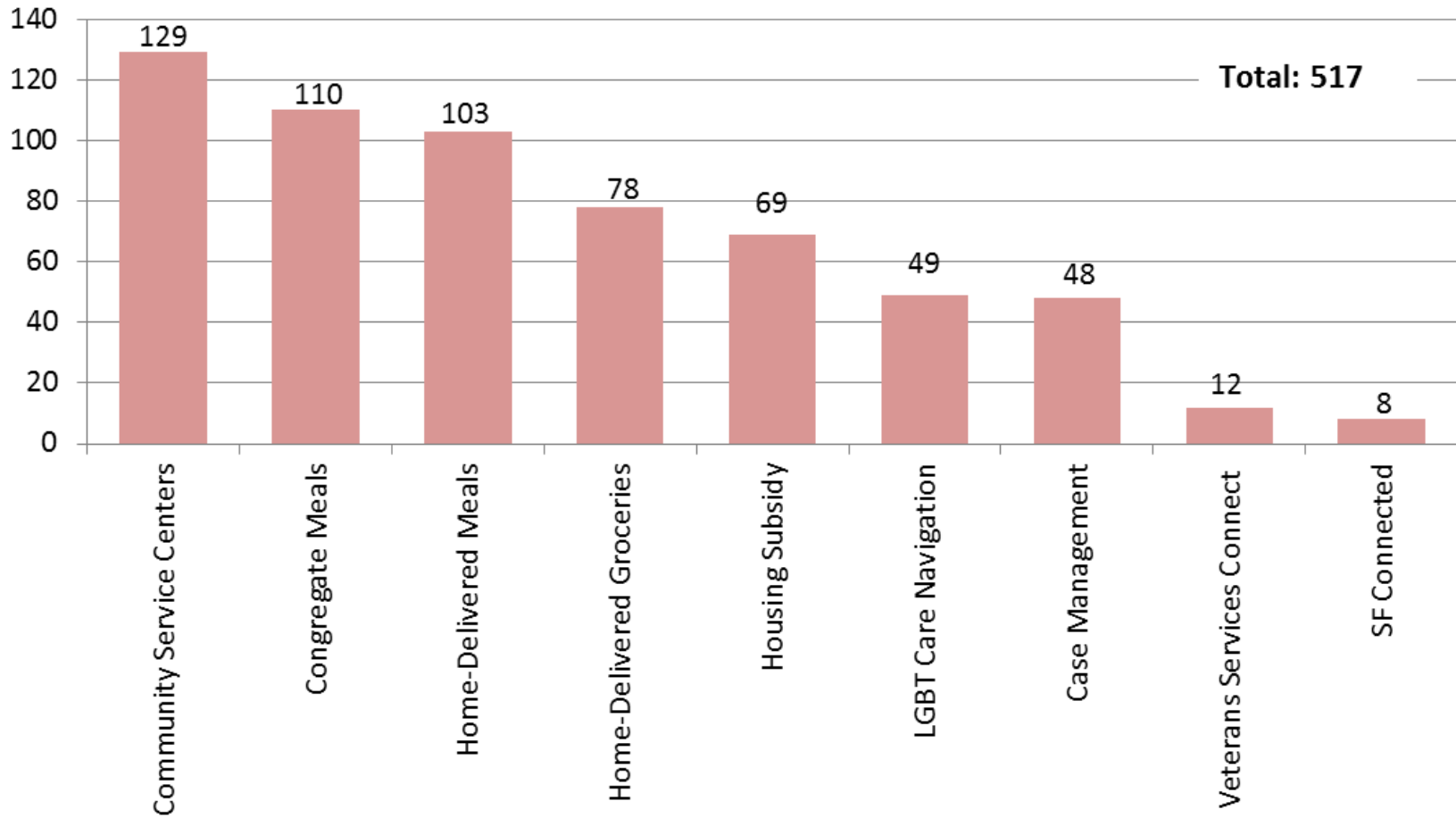
Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

Adult Clients with Disabilities (Age 18-59) with Low Income*

Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

*Based on: Income under 185% FPL; SSI benefits; and/or Medi-Cal enrollment

Unduplicated Service Enrollment of LGBTQ Adults with Disabilities (Age 18-59)



Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

Equity Analysis Overview

Methodology

Service Participation Rate per 1,000:

$$\frac{\text{\# Clients Participating in SF DAAS Services}}{\text{\# Eligible Population}} \times 1,000$$

- This allows us to **normalize** or **account for variation** in the size of the total eligible population.
- **Disparities in service participation rates** are discussed as a **ratio or comparison of the subpopulation rate to the citywide rate**. These should be interpreted as follows:
 - **A ratio greater than 1** indicates that the subpopulation's rate is higher than the citywide rate.
 - **A ratio less than -1** indicates that the subpopulation's rate is lower than the citywide rate.
 - **A ratio of one (either 1 or -1)** indicates that there was no difference between the subpopulation rate and the citywide rate.

Example 1: Older Adults Living Alone Compared to Citywide Older Adult Population

All older adults citywide use Service X at a rate of:
100 per 1,000



All older adults living alone use Service X at a rate of:
200 per 1,000



Thus, older adults living alone use Service X two times more than (or at twice the rate of) the citywide older adult population.

Service Participation Rates for Older Adults Living Alone Compared to All Older Adults:

Service X



Red dotted lines mark 1 or -1 thresholds

DFCNA Findings (FY 2016-17 data)

Equity Analysis Research Question 1



Are populations with the presence of an equity factor utilizing services at the same rate as the population citywide?

FY 2017-18 DFCNA: Summary of Service Participation Rates for Research Question 1.

Equity Factor	Older Adults Participation Rate per 1,000	Adults with Disabilities Participation Rate per 1,000
Living Alone	293	177
Low-to-Moderate Income	519	177
English-Speaking Proficiency	402	232
Communities of Color	308	145
LGBTQ	75	<i>Not Available</i>
Overall	242	130

Equity Analysis Updated Results

DFCNA Findings (FY 2017-18 data)

Equity Analysis Research Question 1



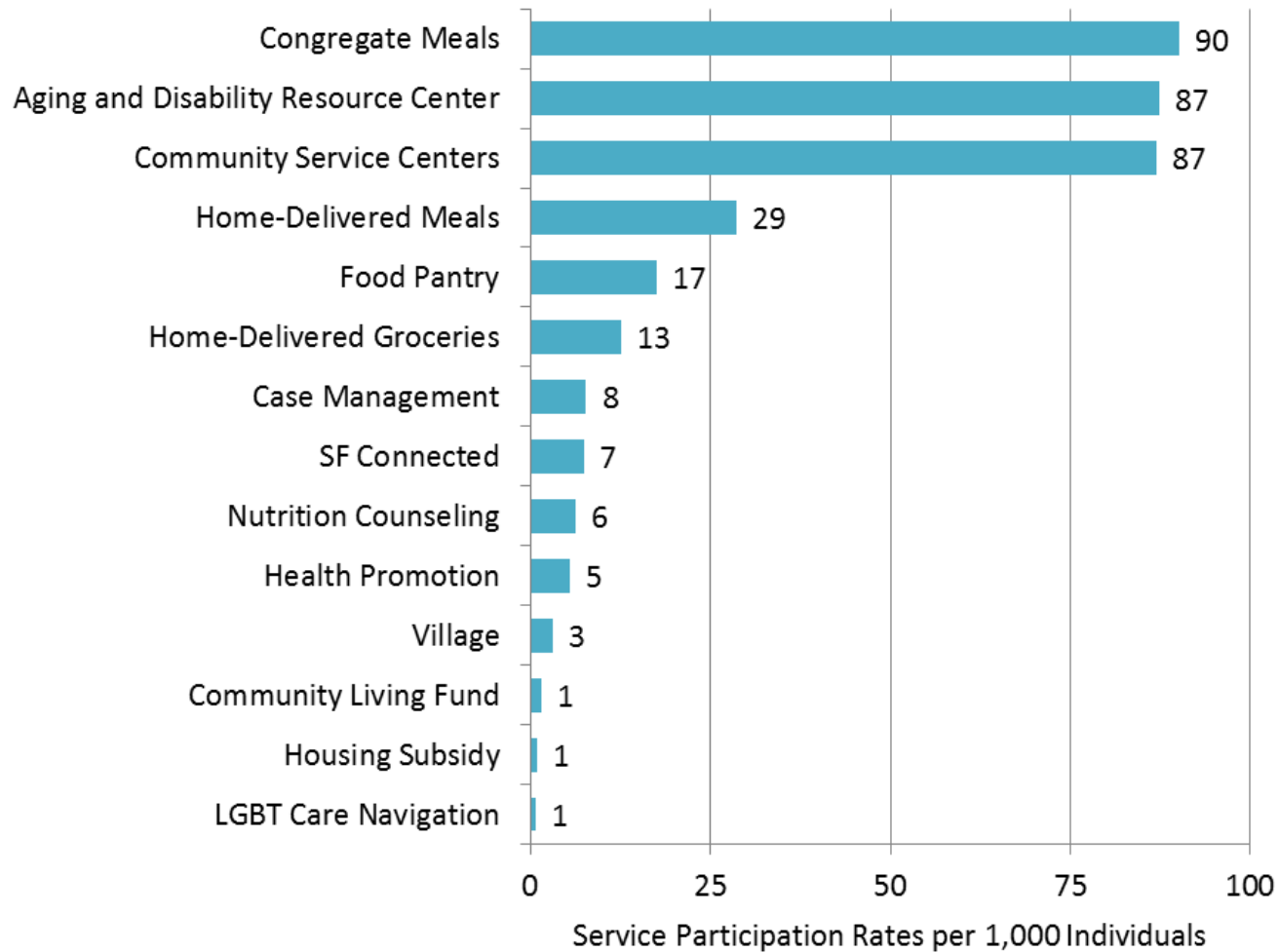
Are populations with the presence of an equity factor utilizing services at the same rate as the population citywide?

FY 2018-19 DFCNA Equity Analysis Update: Service Participation Rates

Equity Factor	Older Adults Participation Rate per 1,000
LGBTQ	104
Overall	273

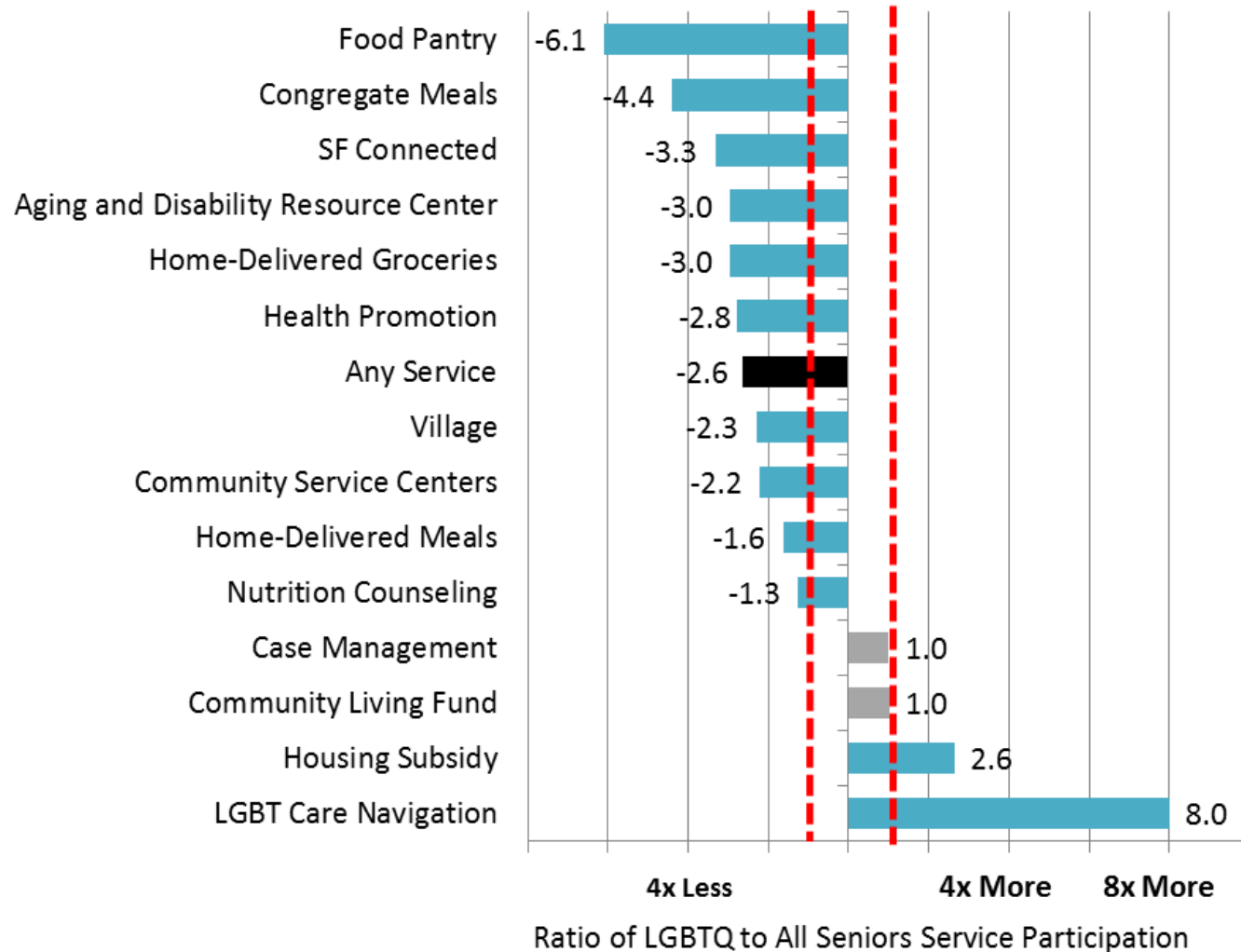
Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18

Service Participation Rates per 1,000 Older Adults, FY 17-18



Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18;
2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

LGBTQ Service Participation Compared to Service Participation for All Seniors, FY 17-18



Source: Office on the Aging, FY 2017-18; City Survey 2007-2017

Findings

Findings

- LGBTQ seniors access most services at a lower rate than seniors citywide.
- LGBTQ clients are less ethnically diverse than the overall population of clients served.
- Few transgender individuals participate in services.
- Equity analysis of LGBTQ adults with disabilities is limited by lack of data.

Discussion