Middle Income Population Demographic Analysis Long Term Care

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Purpose

if it were needed? afford home and community-based long term care (Medi-Cal/IHSS) and at risk of being unable to disabilities (18-64) are ineligible for public benefits How many seniors (65+) and younger adults with

Data Sources: Income Thresholds

Lower bound: No-cost Medi-Cal thresholds

Individual = \$14,770 per year, Couple= \$19,090 per year

Upper bound: EESI + LTC service packages

- Elder Economic Security Index (EESI)
- Developed by the Insight Center with UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
- Minimum income needed to live in San Francisco
- 2-person households available) Varies based on household size and housing situation (1 and
- Used EESI 2013 edition and Long Term Care Service packages
- Provide range of low, medium, and high LTC service costs
- Used EESI 2007 LTC packages \rightarrow Adjusted to 2015 costs

Income Thresholds – Upper Bound

Household	Household Ownershin		Low level	Medium 1	High level
	Owner	\$18,036	\$27,132	\$43,589	\$73,298
Single	Owner with mortgage	\$41,556	\$50,652	\$67,109	\$96,818
	Renter	\$30,312	\$39,408	\$55,865	\$85,574
	Owner	\$24,496	\$33,592	\$50,049	\$79,758
Couple	Owner with mortgage	\$50,016	\$59,112	\$75,569	\$105,278
	Renter	\$38,772	\$47,868	\$64,325	\$94,034

Low level includes 6 hrs/week of personal care Medium includes 16 hrs/week of personal care High includes 36 hrs/week of personal care

Income Thresholds – Example

an additional \$9,000 to \$55,000 to pay for LTC A single SF resident who is a renter would costs, depending on their level of need need \$30,312 to have economic security plus

Data sources: SF Population Data

US Census

- American Community Survey (ACS), 2012, 3-Year Samples
- Available through the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

Key criteria for inclusion:

- 65 and over
- Age 18-64 with 1+ disability
- Income
- Household size
- Housing situation (renting or homeownership status)
- Non-institutionalized

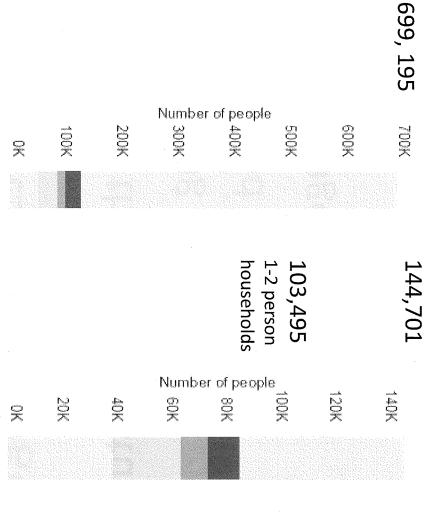
Results & Demographic Overview

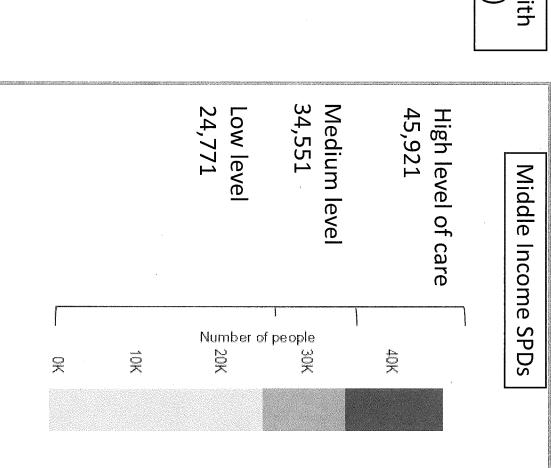
- Size of the resulting study population
- Housing Status
- Age and Gender
- Language
- Race

Size of the study population

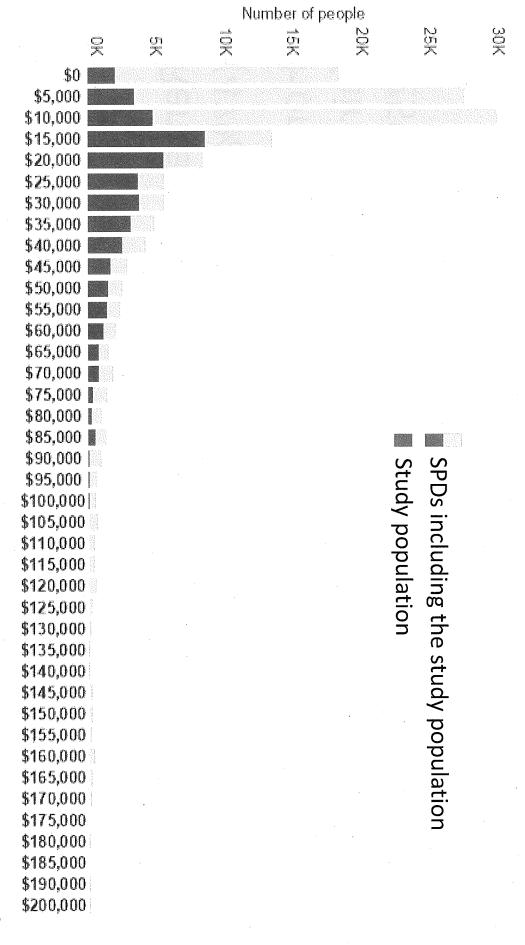


Seniors & People with Disabilities (SPDs)





Distribution of the study population by individual income leve



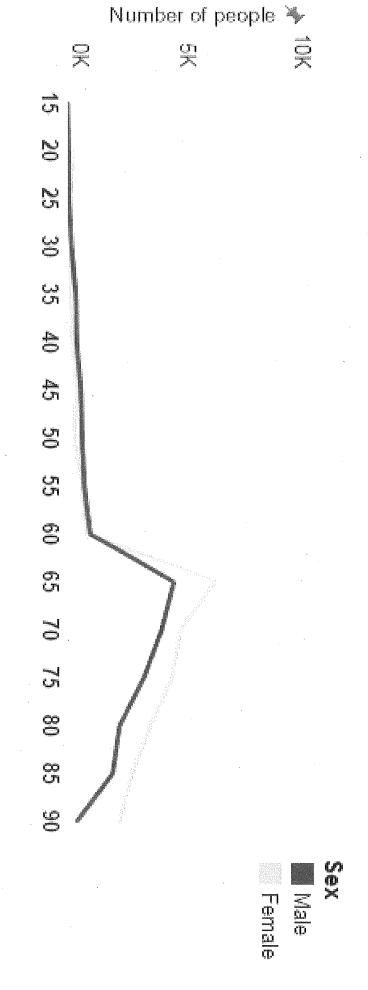
Housing Status

- (47%)Renters make up almost half of the population
- Homeowners make up the other half, split fairly evenly between those with a mortgage (25%) and without a mortgage (28%)

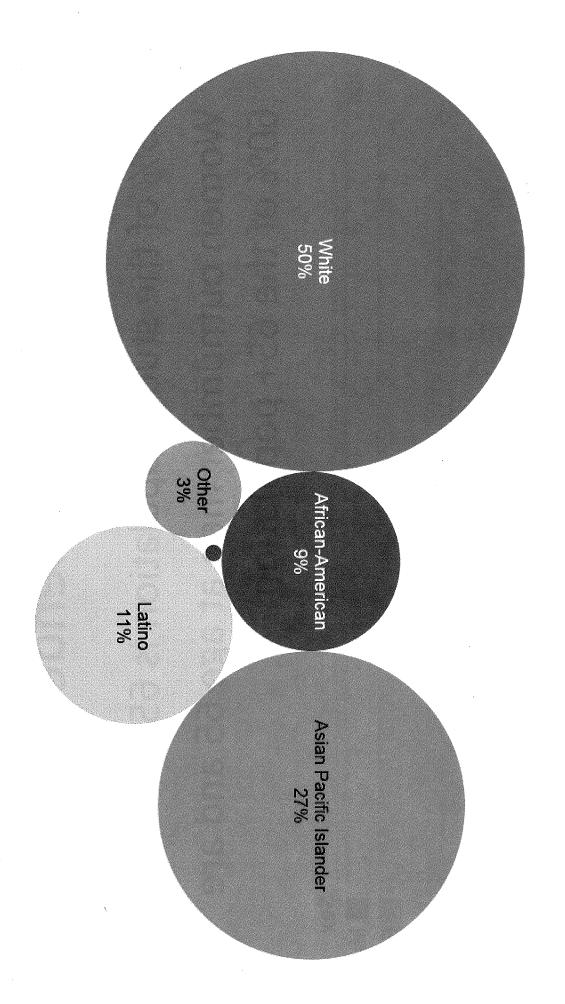
Controller's LTC MI Population Analysis 4-6-16

Age and Gender

- 85% of the study population is 65+
- Women outnumber men at age 65 and are 60% of the 65+ population



Race





Analysis Conclusion

- of care needed. between 24,771 and 45,921, depending on the level to afford LTC care and qualify for public programs is The size of the SF population at risk of being unable
- services they would need. to identify the specific population that will actually or "upper poor" population in these households This is a high estimate of the at risk "middle income" need LTC care in their lifetime, and which specific More surveying and/or modeling would be required

Focus Groups (pending)

Methodology

	244 225		
	AVERAGE GROUP SIZE:		NUMBER OF FOCUS GROUPS:
	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Dec. 2015 – Jan. 2016	WHEN:
EnglishSpanishChinese	LANGUAGES:	1.5 hours	LENGTH:



Focus Groups (pending)

Preliminary results: Common trends

- Majority do not have LTC insurance
- Don't know where to obtain credible information
- socialization, help with ADLs, affordable housing, access to Common needs: Help around house, transportation, affordable health care
- Approximately 1/3 live with a spouse or relative
- Friends and family help with current needs
- Most in relatively good health but worry about the future
- Not expecting free services, willing to pay sliding scale