

LTSS Experiences of Black and White Respondents

NCI-AD DATA SPOTLIGHT

This NCI-AD Data Spotlight takes a deeper dive into NCI-AD Adult Consumer Survey (ACS) Data to look at the experiences of Black respondents and White respondents. The impact of COVID-19 emphasized longstanding inequities encountered by minority populations, including access to housing, health care, employment and transportation. Additionally, in the summer of 2020 the nation experienced an awakening in terms of recognizing systemic racism and biases.



A closer look at some of the initiative's data broken out by race can support conversations and exploration of the ways in which race may impact someone's experience with long term services and supports (LTSS). Furthermore, the questions on the last page of the Data Spotlight may help NCI-AD states discuss and identify ways they can use their data to help address racial equity. For more information on NCI-AD and to see all NCI-AD public reports, visit <https://nciad.org>



HOME

Compared to White respondents, Black respondents were more likely to:



Live in their own or a family home

56% v 80%

WHITE

BLACK



Live in a zip code where the median income was \$40,000 or less

30% v 60%

WHITE

BLACK

Data for this Spotlight comes from 16 states that took part in the 2018-19 NCI-AD Adult Consumer Survey (ACS)—a survey with older adults and people with disabilities receiving publicly funded services and supports (LTSS). Analysis included White (8,374) and Black (3,085) respondents.

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STAFF

Compared to White respondents, Black respondents were more likely to report:



Their primary support is a paid or unpaid family member
30% v 50%
WHITE BLACK



Staff treat them with respect
89% v 94%
WHITE BLACK



Staff show up and leave on time
83% v 92%
WHITE BLACK



They can change staff if they want to
69% v 86%
WHITE BLACK



CHOICE AND CONTROL

Compared to White respondents, Black respondents were more likely to report:



They can choose the services they get and when and how often

66% v 71%
WHITE BLACK

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PREVENTIVE CARE & MENTAL HEALTH

Compared to White respondents, Black respondents were:

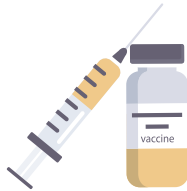


More likely to report being in fair or poor health

52% v 59%

WHITE

BLACK



Less likely to have gotten a flu vaccine

78% v 67%

WHITE

BLACK



Less likely to receive mental health services

7% v 4%

WHITE

BLACK

In Summary

Black respondents to the ACS were more likely to live in their own home or with family compared to White respondents. As compared to White respondents, Black respondents expressed higher rates of satisfaction with their support staff.

Black respondents tended to reported higher rates of perceived choice and control over the services they receive. Black respondents were also more likely to report being in fair or poor health, and less likely to receive mental health services.

Considerations for NCI-AD States

- Did you know NCI-AD samples can be structured in a way that allows for statistically significant sampling across racial groups? How is your NCI-AD sample structured? Is this something your state might want to consider for your next survey year?
- As you are aware, states own their NCI-AD data. Has your state sorted data by racial or ethnic group? How might the results impact the way your programs approach LTSS program delivery?
 - Consider looking at specific factors in relation to different racial groups. For example, how long have different racial groups been receiving services?
- What other sources can be used to examine the experiences of people receiving services?