



2021 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Report prepared by
Dr. Kali-Ahset Amen, PHD
and
Our Family Coalition

Updated May 2, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction & Background	1
Objectives of the Community Needs Assessment	1
Organizational Overview	2
Key Findings	3
Community Survey Summary of Results.....	3
Focus Groups Perceptions of OFC Strengths	5
Summary of Primary Areas of Need Identified ...	8
Programs for Older Children and Parents of Older Children	8
Support for Non-Nuclear Family Systems	9
Reassessment of Virtual Programming	11
Diversity in Leadership and in Community.....	11
Skill-building for Social Justice.....	12
Appendices	13
Appendix A.....	13
Appendix B	18



INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Our Family Coalition (OFC) enlisted the assistance of Johns Hopkins Researcher Dr. Kali-Ahset Amen and team to conduct a preliminary community needs assessment for clients of OFC and the wider community of the OFC service area.

The purpose of the community needs assessment is to learn about and evaluate the needs of LGBTQ headed households. The nuanced needs of this specific subset of the LGBTQ community have not been thoroughly examined in other surveys that review the needs of the greater LGBTQ community. This research will inform the work of OFC and its community partners toward strategic planning and other related efforts. Conducted over a year and half from October of 2020 through April 2021. The project consisted of a first and second phase, which included planning sessions with OFC staff, surveys of key community stakeholders within the Bay area and across the United States, clients, focus group interviews with stakeholders, and development of the community needs assessment report with key findings.

Objectives of the Community Needs Assessment

- Conduct a local assessment of needs by compiling primary source data.
- Collect and analyze primary data by gathering community feedback through surveys and focus groups.
- Facilitate an analysis process that identifies priority needs in the OFC service area.

With the above objectives in mind, this assessment has been designed to support an evolving organization as it seeks to develop relevant and culturally responsive programming able to address the changing needs of a diverse and growing community.



ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



**Our Family Coalition
advances equity for the
full and expanding spectrum
of LGBTQ families and
children through support,
education, and advocacy.**

For over twenty years, OFC has provided community-building, information, service referrals, and support for LGBTQ+ families with children, prospective parents, youth, allies, community partners, and volunteers. OFC offers a wide range of programming - 250-300 events annually - including informational workshops, peer- and professional-led support groups, field trip outings, seasonal celebrations, informal meet-ups, play groups, and more in San Francisco and the East

Bay. OFC also works with California K-12 public school communities and education professionals as they adopt and teach the new LGBTQ-inclusive history and social science curriculum. An expanding area of engagement for OFC involves policy advocacy on a range of issues.

OFC focuses its services on LGBTQ headed households and LGBTQ children. The primary service area is California's Bay Area. However, OFC's service area spanned nationwide during the pandemic when the majority of programming went online. OFC continues to provide online programming and in-person programming.



KEY FINDINGS

This section summarizes the analyses and findings from the process. Section (a) summarizes community survey results and section (b) provides a narrative of major themes from the focus group discussions.

Community Survey SUMMARY OF RESULTS

POPULATION SUBSET:

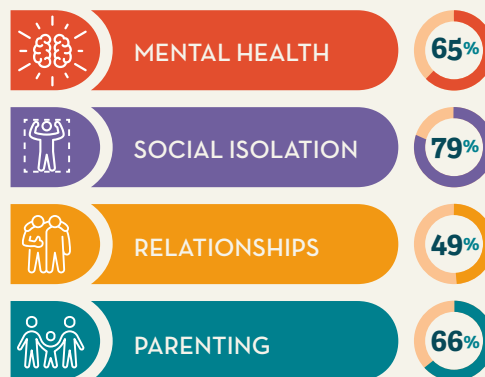
Participants WITH PRIOR KNOWLEDGE of Our Family Coalition

Approximately 65% of respondents listed mental health challenges an important to very important challenge. Social isolation was listed as being a significant life challenge by 79% of the respondents. 49% of this group listed relationship challenges as being significant and 67% of this group listed parenting as a somewhat significant to very significant challenge.

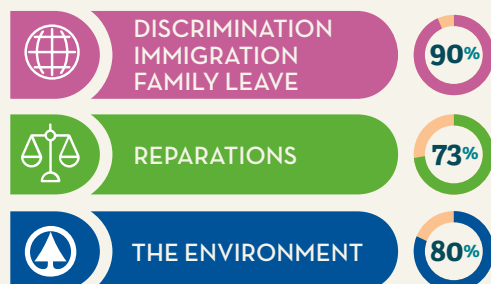
When it comes to policy priorities, this group identified both LGBT discrimination, immigration and family leave by over 90%. Reparations was identified as a somewhat of an important to very important issue by 73% of respondents. Immigration and the environment were found to be somewhat important to very important by approximately 80%.

When it comes to programming, 62% of respondents found family support programming as most important, 27% of respondents found OFC's education work as most beneficial and 15% of respondents found the organization's policy work as most beneficial.

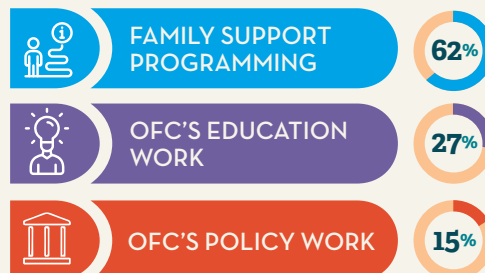
LIFE CHALLENGES



POLICY PRIORITIES



IMPORTANT PROGRAMMING



POPULATION SUBSET:

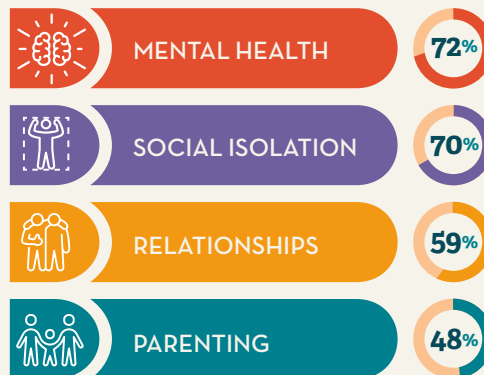
Participants WITHOUT PRIOR KNOWLEDGE
of Our Family Coalition

72% of respondents listed mental health challenges an important to very important challenge. Social isolation was listed as being listed as a significant life challenge by 70% of the respondents. 59% of this group listed relationship challenges as being significant and 48% of this group listed parenting as significant to very important very significant challenge.

When it comes to policy priorities this group identified both LGBT discrimination, immigration and environment as priority issues by over 90%. Reparations was identified as a somewhat of an important issue to very important issue by 82% of respondents.

When it comes to programming over 50% of respondents found social events and family formation programs to be mostly likely attended.

LIFE CHALLENGES



POLICY PRIORITIES



IMPORTANT PROGRAMMING



Focus Groups PERCEPTIONS OF OFC STRENGTHS

* *A source of reliable and credible information*

A central theme was the strength of OFC's current programs. Specifically, participants view the organization as a valuable informational and referral resource. For instance, participants said OFC helped them understand their legal rights during family formation, and provided concrete plans for navigating school-related issues. Respondents thought the organization's format and presentation of these resources helped to make complex information understandable. Importantly, participants said they trust information provided to them by OFC.

One respondent stressed that their confidence is not only because of staff competence but because at OFC community member families often present the information:

Most of the presenters are also queer families... I just felt like that information was coming from a place that I could trust versus, you know, the county site or the state site that I did not necessarily feel had my best interest... Having information from someone, who not only had been through it, but who wanted to help queer families specifically, mattered.

Similarly, one respondent who first encountered OFC while working as a teacher in a local school district stated that OFC's sustained support for parents and children was an important part of that trust:

It's not like, you know, some programs that have come in and made big promises... and then kind of disappear... We could count on Our Family Coalition to provide quality trainings continuously.

Thus, participants appreciated OFC as a trusted, concrete information resource, presenting information in an accessible way and continuing to support them over the long term.



* *A welcoming, community-building space for many*

Participants frequently mentioned that they chose to participate in the focus group because of positive past experiences with OFC. Respondents mentioned enjoying the many community events the organization has sponsored. One participant stated,

It's been such an invaluable resource for us, for our family, trying to figure out how to get pregnant and a second parent adoption, and of course with all the pride celebration and community building. So anytime that I can do something to help, I wanted to do that.

OFC has not only been valuable as an information source but also as a vehicle for community building through programs and events such as the transgender parent support group, groups for expecting parents and parents with young children, Pride, and the Family Garden. Respondents appreciate how OFC facilitates touch points with other queer families. For instance, one participant said, *"We're not hanging out with other families all the time. But when we go to Pride events or OFC events, I often see faces that I recognize, which is lovely."* This participant seemed to value the familiarity and sense of community that OFC events foster.

Another respondent stressed how important such public interactions are for her children, saying *"It's so normalizing for our kids to see that so many are like us."* One participant noted further that OFC's network creates *"a space where I can find out about other organizations or other things happening for queer families with kids, like the queer family camp kind of things."* In this sense, OFC's community building efforts build bridges to other people and places, exposing community members to a larger network of queer families and to the resources designed to serve them. For some, this community building dimension is even more important than the specific resources on offer at the organization, such as informational resources. This respondent stated:

The time I started my transition, my kids were 18 and 20, so it wasn't like I needed a lot. It was kind of more like a community thing for me at that point.



* *A proven advocate for queer families*

While respondents were generally less informed about OFC's legal advocacy, some participants praised OFC's gains in helping to diversify representation in school curricula, advocate for second parent adoption, and support marriage equality, among other issues. One respondent said that while he was not sure of the specific details of OFC's policy work, *"As long as it's an LGBTQ issue, I know that OFC will be there."* In the future, many respondents would like OFC to continue pursuing curriculum changes in schools beyond representation alone. Participants would also like OFC to focus on the safety of transgender children in schools and children raised by kinship networks other than their birth or adoptive parents. These respondents were unsure whether OFC was already working on these issues, but as one participant stated, *"The more organizations are together and pushing for that, the better chance we have to make equality for everyone."*



As long as it's an
LGBTQ issue,
I know that OFC
will be there.



SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AREAS OF NEED IDENTIFIED

Despite generally positive perceptions of OFC's work, respondents also expressed points of unmet need in the offerings provided.

Programs for Older Children and Parents of Older Children

Many respondents with older children stated that they had not interacted with OFC in years, but seemed excited to reconnect with the organization. According to one respondent,

I really like the work Our Family Coalition does. I feel like in some ways our family's sort of aged out though, and so I was hoping that we would kind of talk about what would be possible for... older elementary school/middle school-aged kids.

Participants mentioned that OFC caters well to families with younger children; however they expressed a need for support for parents of older children and for the children themselves. Many parents who formerly brought their children to OFC events noted that the events were welcoming and fun for young families. However, they felt "aged out" of programming once the children were elementary-school age and beyond. Parents expressed that their children in this age range and older would likely not enjoy the programming currently offered at family events, because it is geared toward a much younger age range. Expressing needs specific to older children, respondents cited bullying at school and finding emotional support.

One participant "M", a trans man, recounted that classmates teased his elementary school-aged children and claimed that he was not this child's real father. Another respondent shared that classmates told her daughter that she could not have two mothers. These parents described a need for support in teaching children how to handle such confrontations and discussions, finding community with other children in queer families, and having a space to discuss their experiences. A participant introduced the idea of offering small groups for older children to facilitate such conversations, which other parents in her focus group agreed would be beneficial, "to build community with other queer families to just kind of be a normal space to not constantly be othered."



Furthermore, parents expressed that OFC should offer targeted support for older children who identified as queer themselves, noting an abundance of OFC support for queer parents but not necessarily for children. Respondents brought up the importance of discussing children's needs in school environments, facilitating conversations regarding their identity, and finding trustworthy adults with whom they can speak. A respondent stated:



I wish OFC had some concrete support for queer families or queer kids around how to navigate the school environment and how to ask for say a gender plan, a gender program around, who's safe to talk to about this, and where do I use the bathroom and those kind of big things that end up having a massive impact on, you know, when your kid doesn't pee for seven hours.



Not only did parents perceive a need for increased programming for older children, but parents of older children expressed needs for emotional support themselves. Similar to the benefits of small groups for older children, participants expressed that offering groups for parents of older children to discuss their experiences with one another, offer advice, and find common ground would be beneficial. "M" encountered difficulty in explaining his trans identity to his child and stated, *"it would be great if I had a community who could understand that more."* Other respondents faced difficulties in dealing with behavioral issues that arose when their child encountered puberty. One parent attested, *"Oh my God, when they hit puberty it was just like all downhill, and then it just felt like you're drowning as a parent... I just felt like I was so alone in all of it."*

Support for Non-Nuclear Family Systems

A constant theme in the focus groups was discussion of the non-nuclear family. These families might include, for instance, single-parent households, polyamorous arrangements, and families with divorced parents or step parents. Though this theme was not suggested by the results of the initial survey, it often emerged organically across focus groups. Interestingly, respondents who introduced the idea of greater programming and inclusivity for non-nuclear families were frequently hesitant to bring up the topic, perceiving it to be an individual situation that would not benefit other families.



However, once the topic was introduced by one focus group participant, other respondents supported the discussion, either articulating support for their own non-nuclear families or stating that they knew others in similar situations. Participants expressed that OFC's programming was overwhelmingly, and possibly unintentionally, geared toward the nuclear family with two parents. As a result, some respondents felt uncomfortable or unable to find support for their own families within OFC. A respondent stated:

Our family is queer and poly and so the conversation our kids are always having is like three parents and I found that doesn't overlap very much with Our Family Coalition.

In the words of another participant:

I know how OFC offers special workshops on like how to find your sperm donor, or how to grow your family, but their focus areas and events are for certain types of families. Not for mine and ... I wasn't going to find a way to connect with other people who were going through family changes or being queer through divorce or something like that. ... Or something for single parents. I can't be the only queer single parent, you know. It was just very nuclear-family-oriented"

Additionally, respondents discussed opportunities to incorporate the elder queer community in non-biological family networks. A participant stated, "*We should get to elders who are interested in being grandparents to kids... my parents are not interested in this child because she's not biologically related to them. And I want my kids to have grandparents.*" Other participants strongly supported this idea. For instance, a respondent who identified as a trans elder stated he would like "*outreach or support for elders of the community... if something like that were to come about, I would certainly be interested.*"



Reassessment of Virtual Programming

Though focus group participants acknowledge the benefits of virtual programming for the accessibility of OFC's offerings, not everyone reported positive experiences with online content delivery in 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Among respondents who joined in-person events at OFC with regularity before the pandemic, many stopped participating when programming shifted to virtual meetings. Reasons for this included low attendance at online events and general 'Zoom fatigue' during the pandemic. A few participants indicated that "third-party professionals" hired for some of the virtual trainings were not the best fit, as they seemed to have little or no prior connection with OFC community members prior to the pandemic. By contrast, some participants praised virtual workshops focused on helping parents to navigate virtual learning (online classes) for children, and many respondents voiced appreciation for the small group size of the virtual sessions, which seemed to foster a sense of intimacy among community members.

Despite mixed reviews, focus group respondents urged the continuation of virtual programming even as in-person programming returns. One participant, a staff member at an OFC peer agency, remarked, *"we keep getting queer parents from all over the nation who are needing support. Maybe they're the only queer parent they know in their town and need the support from OFC, too."* As the pandemic wanes, offering a hybrid model of programming with virtual options that accompany most in-person services and programs would allow people from all over the country to benefit from the OFC community and services.

Diversity in Leadership and in Community

Respondents in three focus groups indicated that they chose to participate in the community needs assessment primarily because they felt that their perspectives, identities and family structures have not traditionally been well represented in OFC programs and decision-making. Participants expressed concern about a lack of diversity and broad-based inclusion, along multiple dimensions. This included issues of representation on the gender and sexuality spectrum, racial representation, representation of diverse family structures (i.e. single parent families), and a lack of space for those with disabilities.

A participant who had previously been heavily involved with OFC (eg: speaking at panels held by the organization), cited a personal decision to spend time away from the organization in response to a lack of trans-inclusion and BIPOC leadership. Another respondent, who is in an interracial relationship, lamented the absence of intentionally multiracial and predominantly BIPOC spaces.



While concerned respondents did affirm that OFC has noticeably improved in terms of its racial inclusion practices, one comment expresses a generalized sentiment among numerous BIPOC respondents:

“What’s important is having leadership on the staff that is really anti-racist. ... interrupting white supremacy culture space, and that is, not just inclusive, but really affirming and led by the most marginalized communities within LGBT communities.”

While participants came from a variety of different backgrounds, many voiced their hopes for more diverse and inclusive representation as OFC charts a course for the future.

Offering a solution, one participant suggested that the diverse needs of SGM (sexual and gender minority) families could be met by working concertedly with different organizations. This participant expressed, for example, that her/their needs were not being met by OFC alone. Yet, through a collaboration between OFC and another organization that supports trans-families in particular their situation was being addressed.

Collaboration with complementary organizations would thus contribute to participants’ desires to bring communities together to work toward common goals, address programming and knowledge gaps within the organization, and attract a more diverse community. While OFC already collaborates with other organizations in various capacities, the focus group data indicate a need to increase the frequency of these collaborations and add new and diverse organizations as potential partners.

Skill-building for Social Justice

Another prominent theme, skill-building for social justice, emerged from focus group questions related to policy advocacy and activism. Some participants want to take part in initiatives that can help families to engage in activism for progressive causes and policy change, especially in the school context. One respondent said:

“Many of us are activists at heart, we just don’t have the skills to make certain changes happen... [OFC] somehow has to organize parents and get us letter-writing and get us talking to our school board.”

This quote exemplifies the more widespread view that many OFC families would like to make change in their own communities but do not feel that they have the resources, knowledge, skills, or allies to do so. While OFC already engages in activism on behalf of SGM families, it was important to some respondents that OFC work to empower ordinary community members as partners in the organization’s activist efforts.



APPENDICES

This section includes Community Survey Data Charts.

APPENDIX A

Methods and Results of Phase Two Focus Group Interviews

Recruitment for the phase two focus groups was again carried out by OFC through the online community needs survey and by calling LGBT centers across the country to share the online survey and focus group invitations with their constituents. Interviews lasted 75 to 90 minutes, during typical business and evening hours. Inductive coding was used to analyze participant responses in order to identify common themes and issues of concern identified by participants.



COMPOSITION OF GROUPS

Three focus group sessions were held during October 2021. A total of 10 people participated in the sessions, with an average number of three participants per group session.



Multiracial women, LGBTQ, single with young child and transgender teens; White man, LGBTQ aspiring parent and caregiver to children of another family member; socioeconomic status and ages not given



Black women, LGBTQ, no ages given, lower income, working class and middle income; all have children under 5; two single parents and one co-parenting



White nonbinary, White genderqueer/trans, no ages given; lower income and middle class; two non-parents and one parenting older teens and young adults



SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AREAS OF NEED IDENTIFIED

Addressing the Particular Needs of Queer Families of Color

For participants in phase two focus groups, it was important that SGM organizations and support groups engage specific issues facing queer families of color in substantive ways that address racism in the broader queer community.

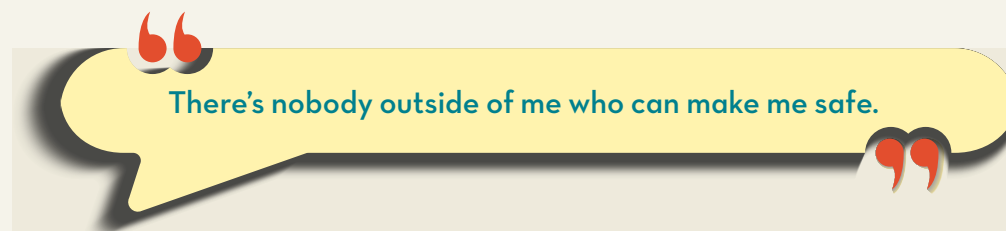
The participants of focus Group 14, all self-identifying as women of color, are neither parenting with live-in partners nor have access to support systems that extended family networks sometimes make possible. Their responses, singularly and collectively, emphasized the irregularity, precarity and expense of childcare as major challenges in their parenting lives. One participant who is not currently employed, a college-educated lesbian mother of a toddler, stressed that the availability of reliable and affordable childcare is important so that she is able to look for work, interview for jobs or run errands. She also wants assistance locating second-hand goods needed for parenting (eg: toys, strollers, books). More than this, however, having access to culturally-competent childcare is paramount because it would also grant her the peace of mind to *“just be able to be myself and know that my [Black] children’s needs are really understood.”* Like other women in this group, she is seeking cultural sensitivity as well as respite from the emotional taxation of everyday racism and sexism. When childcare is neither affordable nor culturally aligned, these participants find themselves unable to build relationships with childcare providers that provide the kind of trust—and solidarity—they want. In this regard, OFC can assist families with the identification and coordination of quality providers.

To be Black
and queer is
very isolating
where I am.

Participants commented that OFC support groups oriented to parenting skills are of limited value to them. A greater need is the enhancement of spaces for community building among Black parents. According to a participant called “T”, who engaged with OFC for over two years prior to the COVID pandemic, when OFC started a people of color (POC) group, *“just getting us all in the same room really made a huge difference”* because the *“big events [like Halloween and Pride Day] have been really white and OFC does not have a strong history of supporting or creating relevant programming for Black families.”* Along these lines, another respondent commented that she wants more access to *“healing space for self-care, grounding and restoration as a Black mother.”* Creating space for community, leisure and healing matters especially because Black queer parents often do not feel safe in the world at large due to the tripartite threat of racism, sexism and sexual identity discrimination. Within predominantly white, queer communities these threats do not dissolve, and in fact, they can become amplified.



The Black mothers in this focus group state plainly that in order to be well served as a constituency, SGM organizations have to address anti-Blackness in their cultures and practices. Creating Black affinity groups that support community building and safety is an important step, but the everyday mechanics of the organization must also be organized around equity for Black community members. Further, focus group participants assume that historically or predominantly white organizations have very limited knowledge about how to jumpstart transformation in ways that commit them to serving Black parents better.



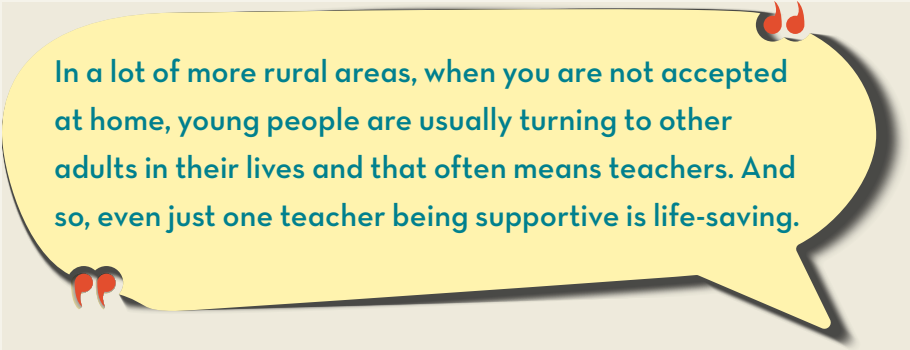
Organizing their own collectivities, outside of a formal organizational framework, emerged as a strategy of redress. For example, one participant articulated concern about the psychological, emotional and physical violences that Black children are exposed to in the public school system. She hopes to organize a homeschooling collective that would serve as a space for “Black people becoming their highest and best selves, not just people with struggles and needs”—a representation she feels is cultivated through and within mainstream schools and other institutions that have been designed to disempower Black children. Another participant suggested a co-housing model for single or nuclear queer Black families that would support the kind of economic and social resilience needed to stabilize households and communities long-term. They suggested that OFC could play a generative role in the planning and coordination of such collective formations.

Trans Awareness and Support for Trans Youth of Color

Participants also wanted to see organizations like OFC engage in forms of outreach that could improve awareness about trans identities and experiences. Such information should not only be for youth who may be trans curious or for families with trans children, rather, information should also be conveyed to the broader society by way of partnerships with other trusted organizations and institutions in the local community. The member of one focus group, an SGM service provider (not affiliated OFC), remarked that in some high-income zip codes in California, resources about trans experiences are available in public libraries and similar institutions; however, such materials and resources are conspicuously absent from public institutions in lower income neighborhoods. What is needed, therefore, is an outreach strategy that attends to diverse socioeconomic situations informed by the kinds of resource gaps that are correlated to racial residential segregation. Outreach strategies should aim to remove the information barriers that prevent low income youth and queer of color youth, especially, from finding out where they can go for help.



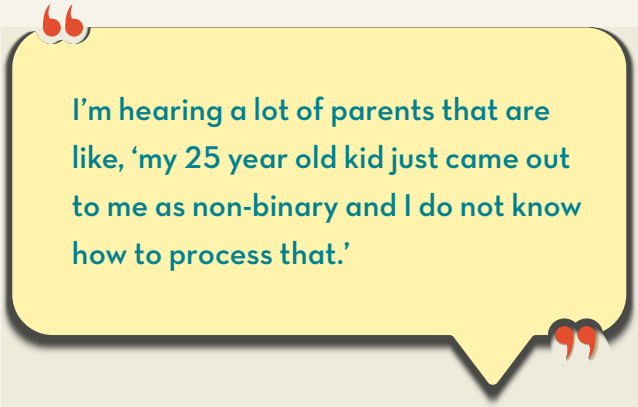
Programs for Queer Adolescents, Young Adults and the Adult Advocates in their Lives



In a lot of more rural areas, when you are not accepted at home, young people are usually turning to other adults in their lives and that often means teachers. And so, even just one teacher being supportive is life-saving.

Supporting queer youth, especially older adolescents and young adults, is a parallel concern. For participants in one focus group, such support means disseminating information about gender and sexuality fluidity beyond the schoolyard, and instead, into churches, clinics and other institutions that touch young people's lives. Raising the awareness of non-queer parents and adults across a range of environments remains critical. In general, too few Americans are educated about how to talk to their kids about gender identity. Organizations like OFC can assist with normalizing this knowledge by becoming partners with schools and other institutions to help create a more inclusive climate, generally. Supporting older youth also means creating safe spaces for queer adolescents within SGM organizations that allow young people to practice new skills and expressive forms, enabling them to *"just come into who they are in their fullness, as artists or writers or athletes or whatever."*

One participant stressed that there should be an expanded role for non-queer parents in LGBTQ organizations, suggesting that there is utility in having support groups for heterosexual parents to develop their leadership as allies and in helping parental advocates to become effective "influencers" of other non-queer adults who may be having difficulty accepting the realities of the people in their family who identify as queer.



I'm hearing a lot of parents that are like, 'my 25 year old kid just came out to me as non-binary and I do not know how to process that.'

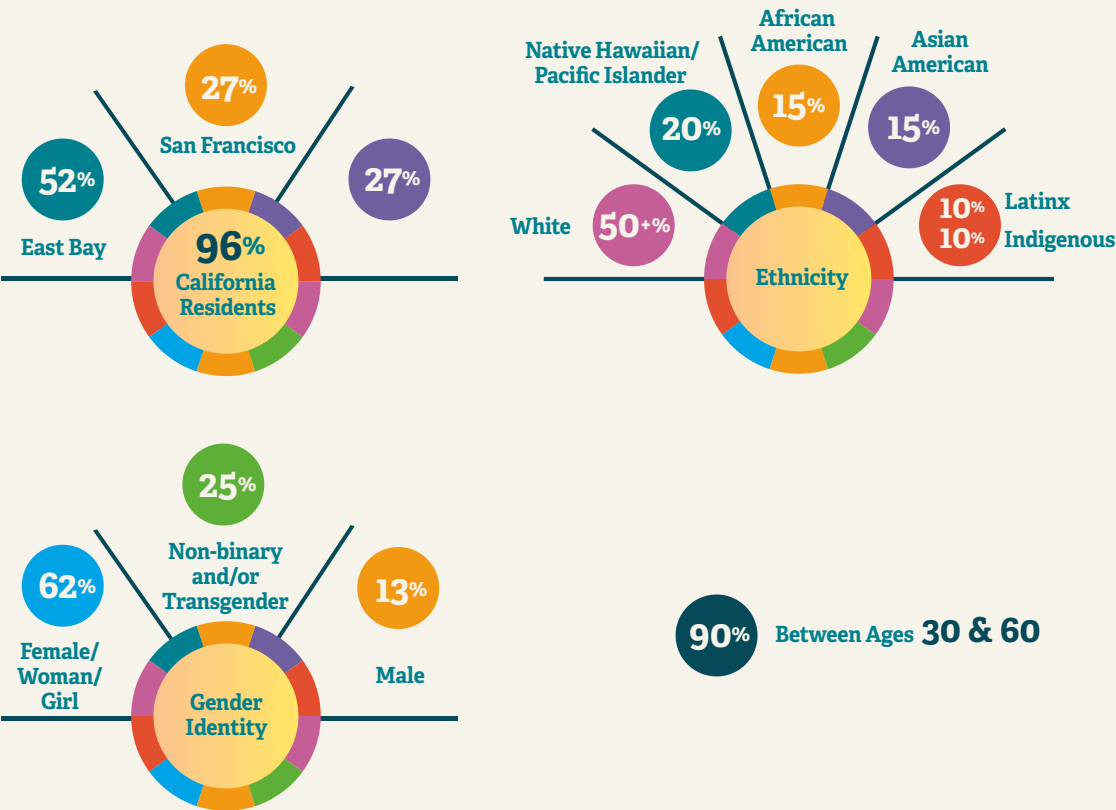
APPENDIX B

Community Survey Data Charts

POPULATION SUBSET:

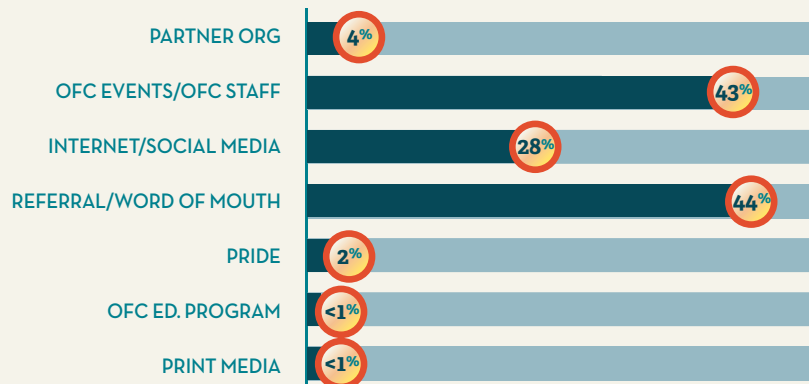
Participants WITH PRIOR KNOWLEDGE of Our Family Coalition

96% of respondents in this subset reside in California, with the majority living in East Bay (52%), San Francisco (27%), and Oakland (27%). Over 50% of this group identifies as white. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders constitute an additional 20%; African Americans and Asian/Asian-Americans are both represented at approximately 15%; and multiracial, Latinx, and Indigenous categories are represented at 10% or less. 62% of respondents identify as female/woman/girl, 25% identify as non-binary and/or transgender, and roughly 90% are between the ages of 30 and 60.

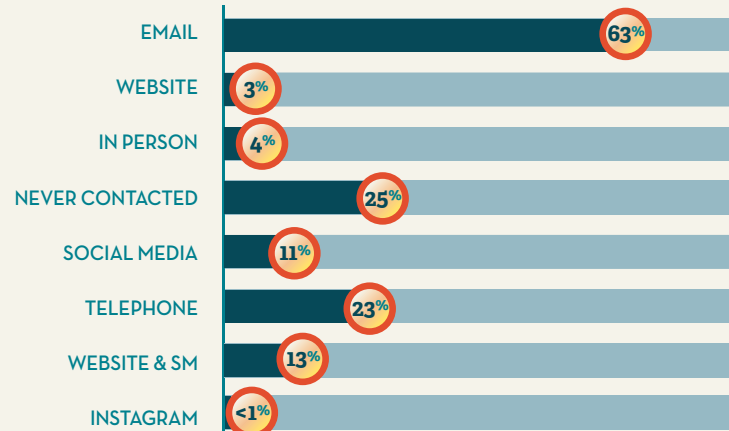


QUESTION SET: COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

How did you hear about Our Family Coalition?

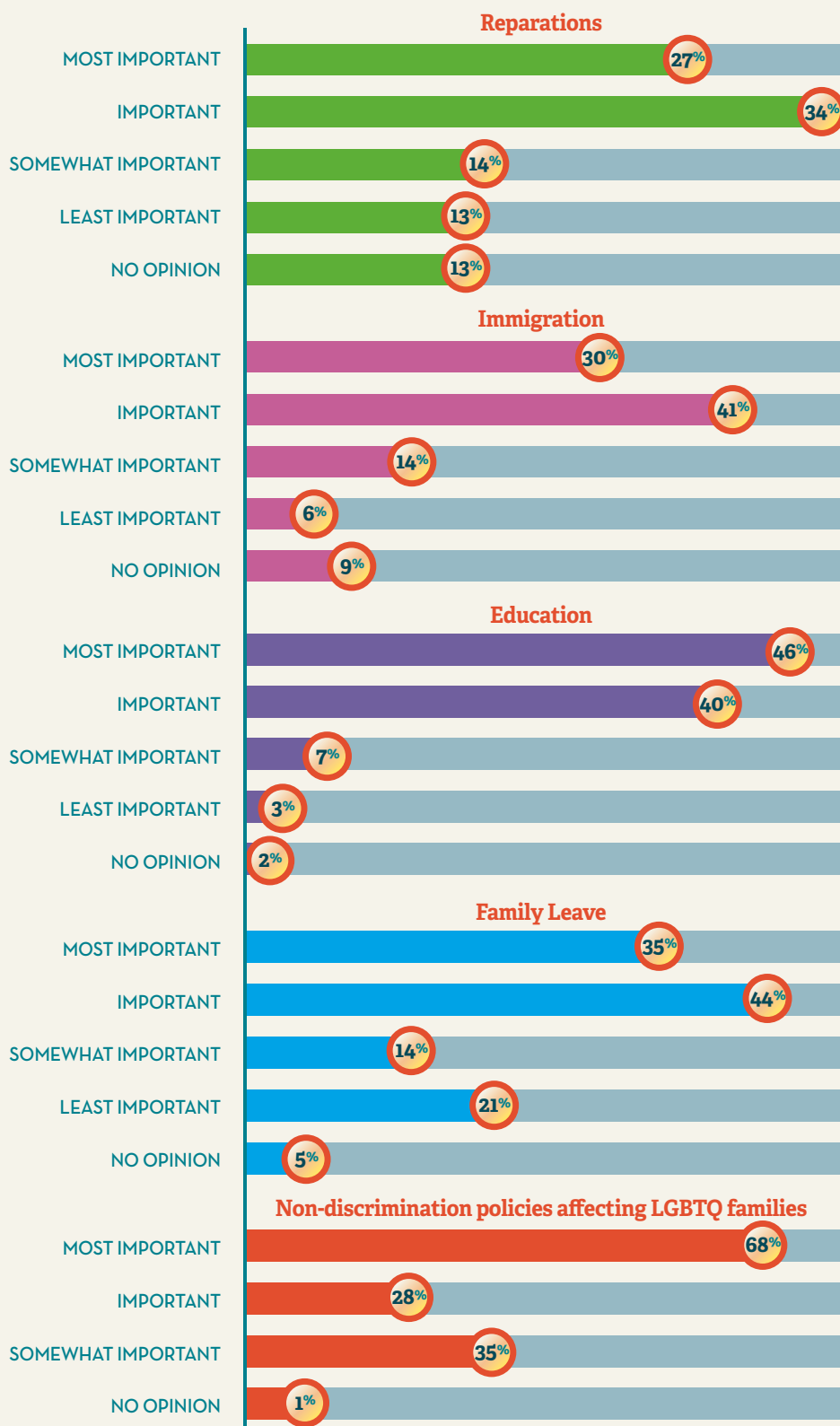


How have you tried contacting Our Family Coalition?



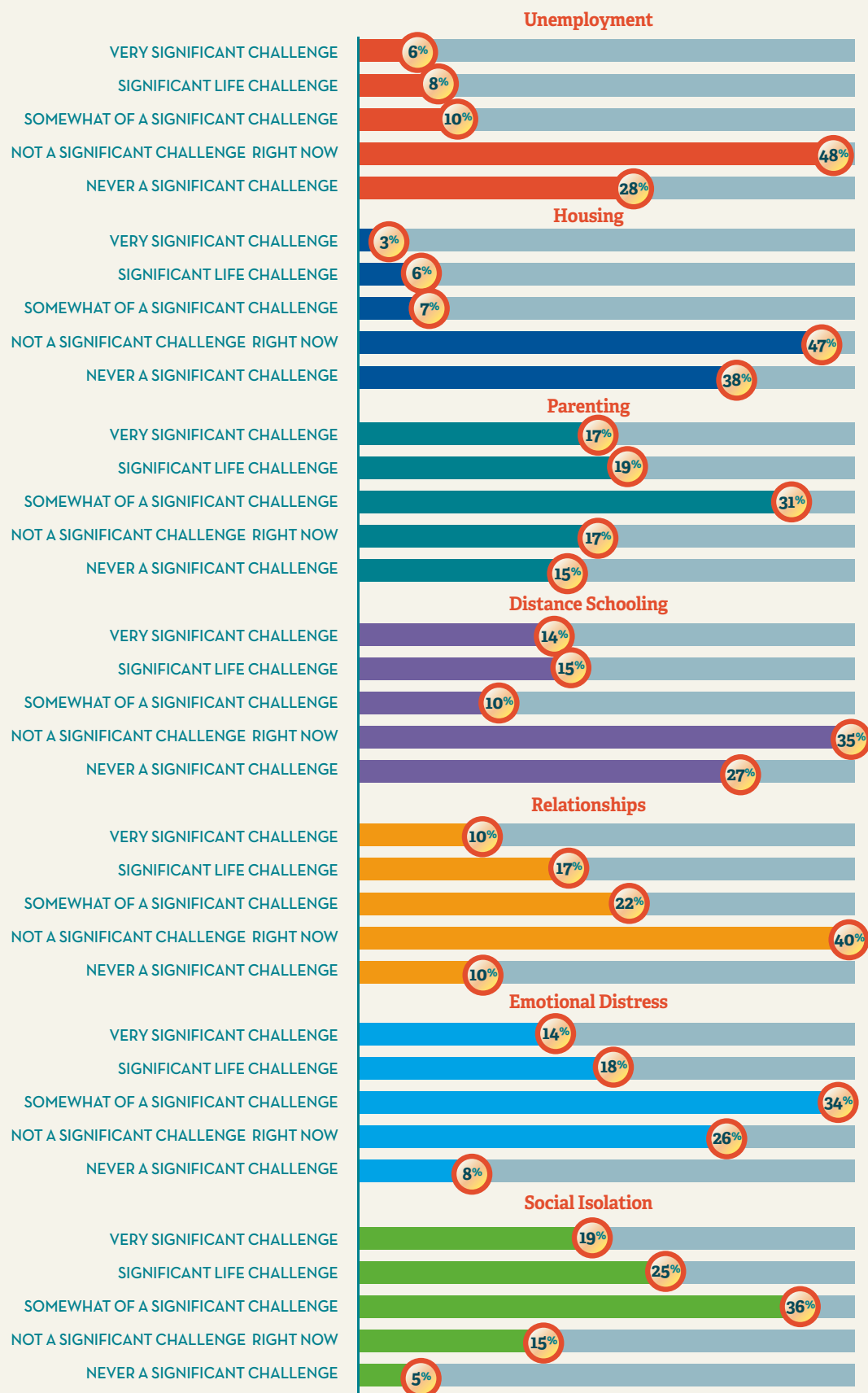
QUESTION SET: POLICY PRIORITIES

What policy issues would you like to see Our Family Coalition prioritize?



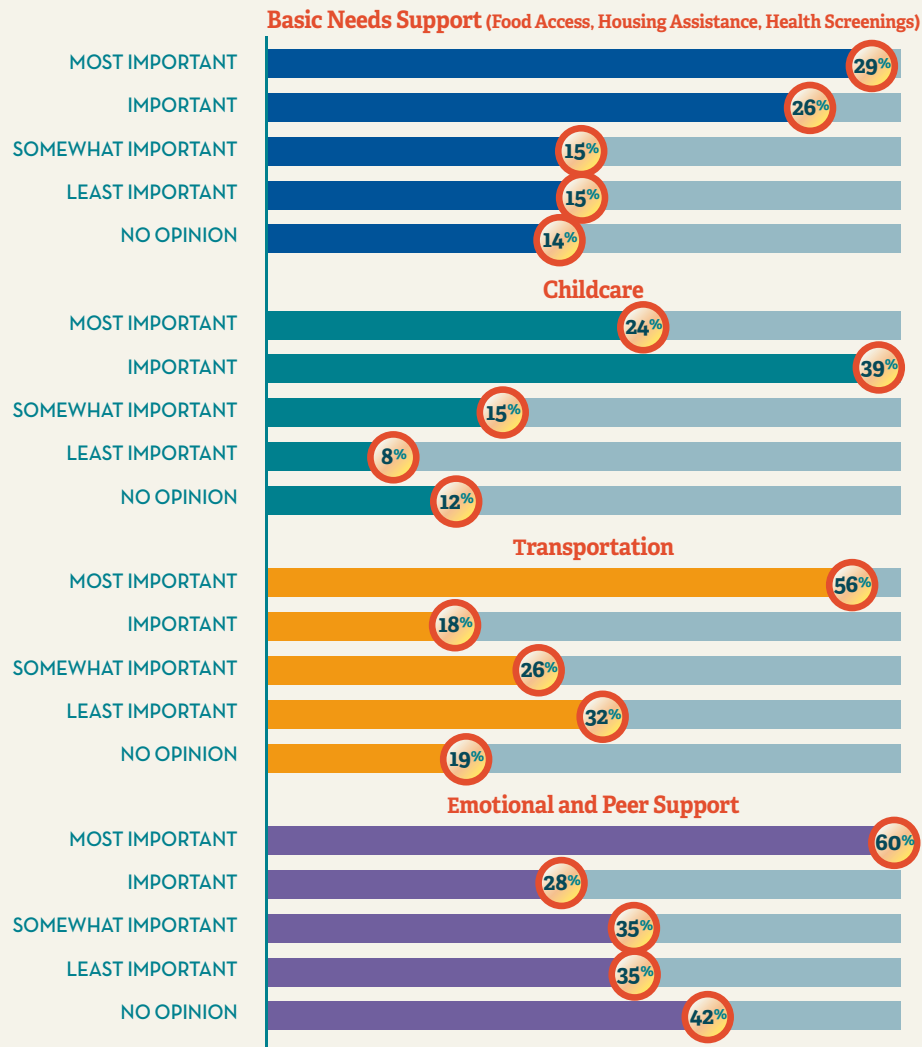
QUESTION SET: LIFE CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT NEEDS

What are your most significant life challenges right now?

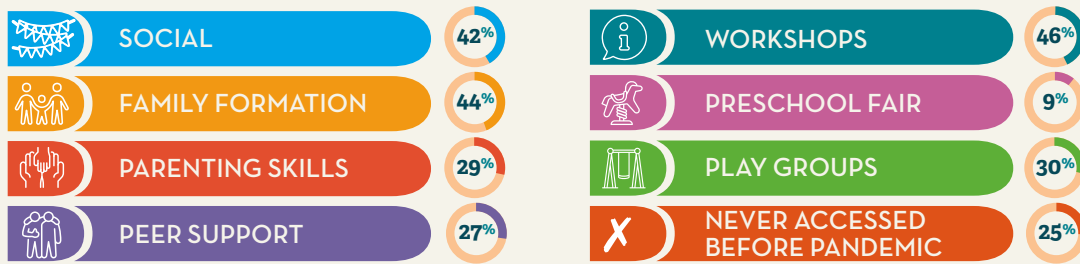


QUESTION SET: DIRECT SERVICES NEEDS

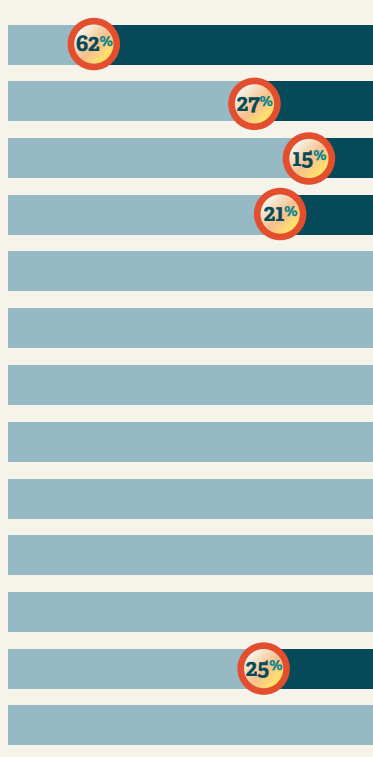
Please rank the following direct supports you would most like Our Family Coalition to offer going forward.



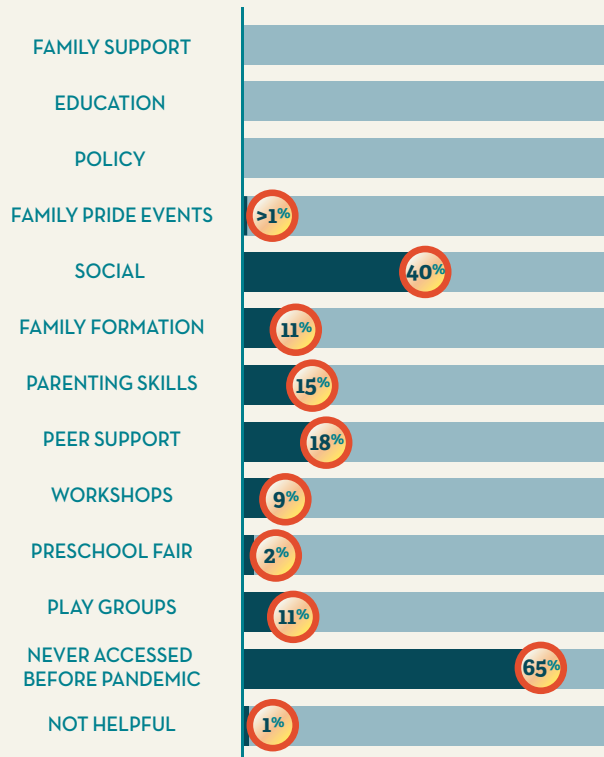
Before the COVID-19 pandemic, what kinds of OFC family support programs and events did you like to attend?



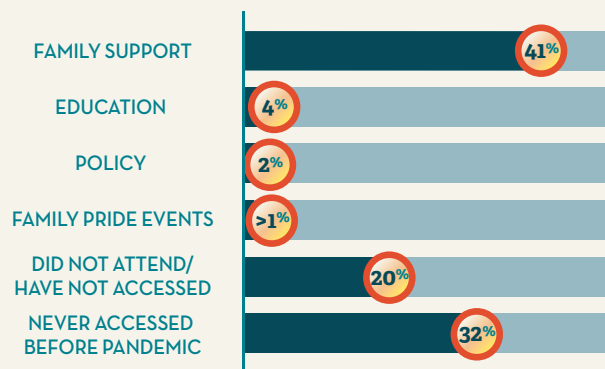
BEFORE the COVID-19 pandemic, which OFC programs did you find most beneficial?



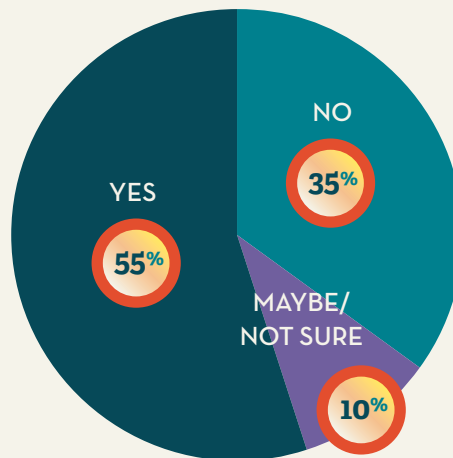
SINCE the COVID-19 pandemic, what kinds of OFC family programs and events have been most beneficial to you?



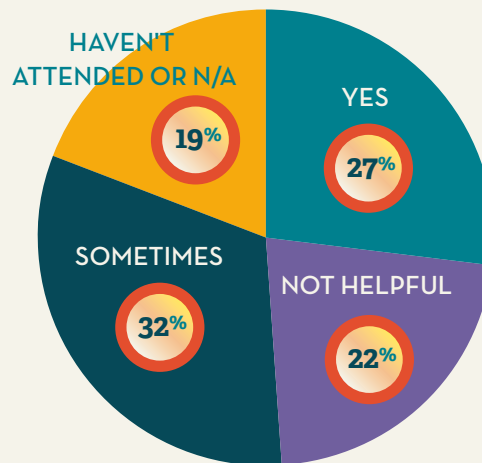
DURING the COVID-19 pandemic, which online or virtual OFC resources have been most beneficial to you?



Would you be interested in attending in-person family programs (e.g. peer support groups) with COVID-19 safety protocols in place?



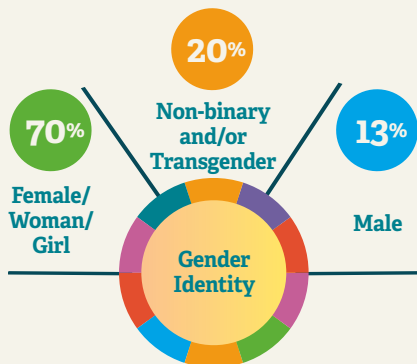
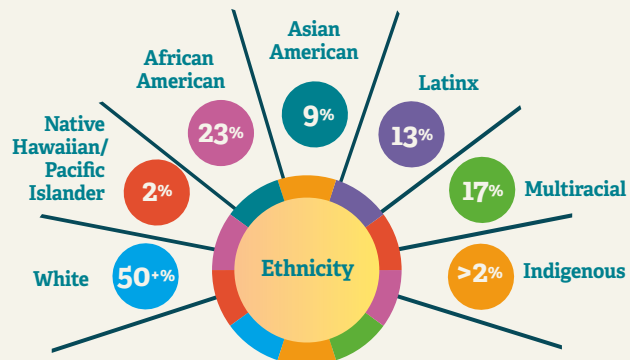
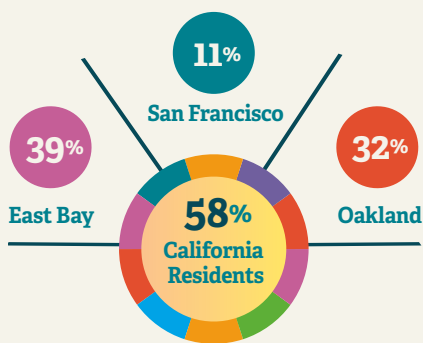
In general, are you finding online/virtual events to be supportive?



POPULATION SUBSET:

Participants WITHOUT PRIOR KNOWLEDGE of Our Family Coalition

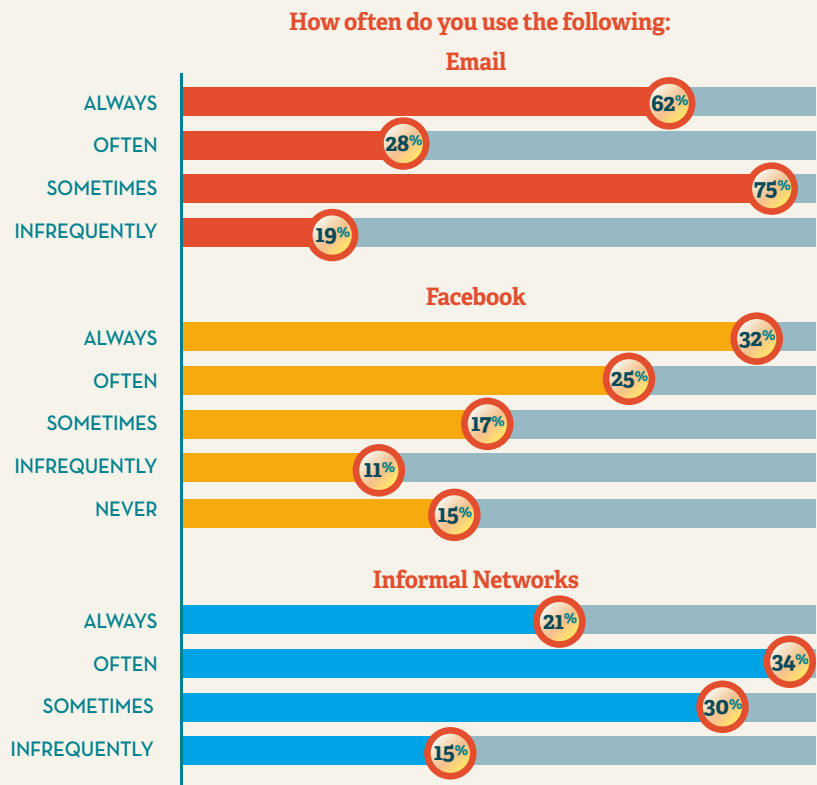
58% of respondents in this subset reside in California, with the majority living in East Bay (39%), San Francisco (11%), and Oakland (32%). Over 50% of this group identifies as white. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders constitute about 2% of this group; African Americans (23%), Asian/Asian-Americans (9%), Latinx (13%) and multiracial (17%), and Indigenous categories are represented at less than 2%. 70% of respondents identify as female/woman/girl, 20% identify as non-binary and or Transgender and 13% identify as male. Roughly 72% of respondents are between the ages of 30 and 60.



72% Between Ages 30 & 60

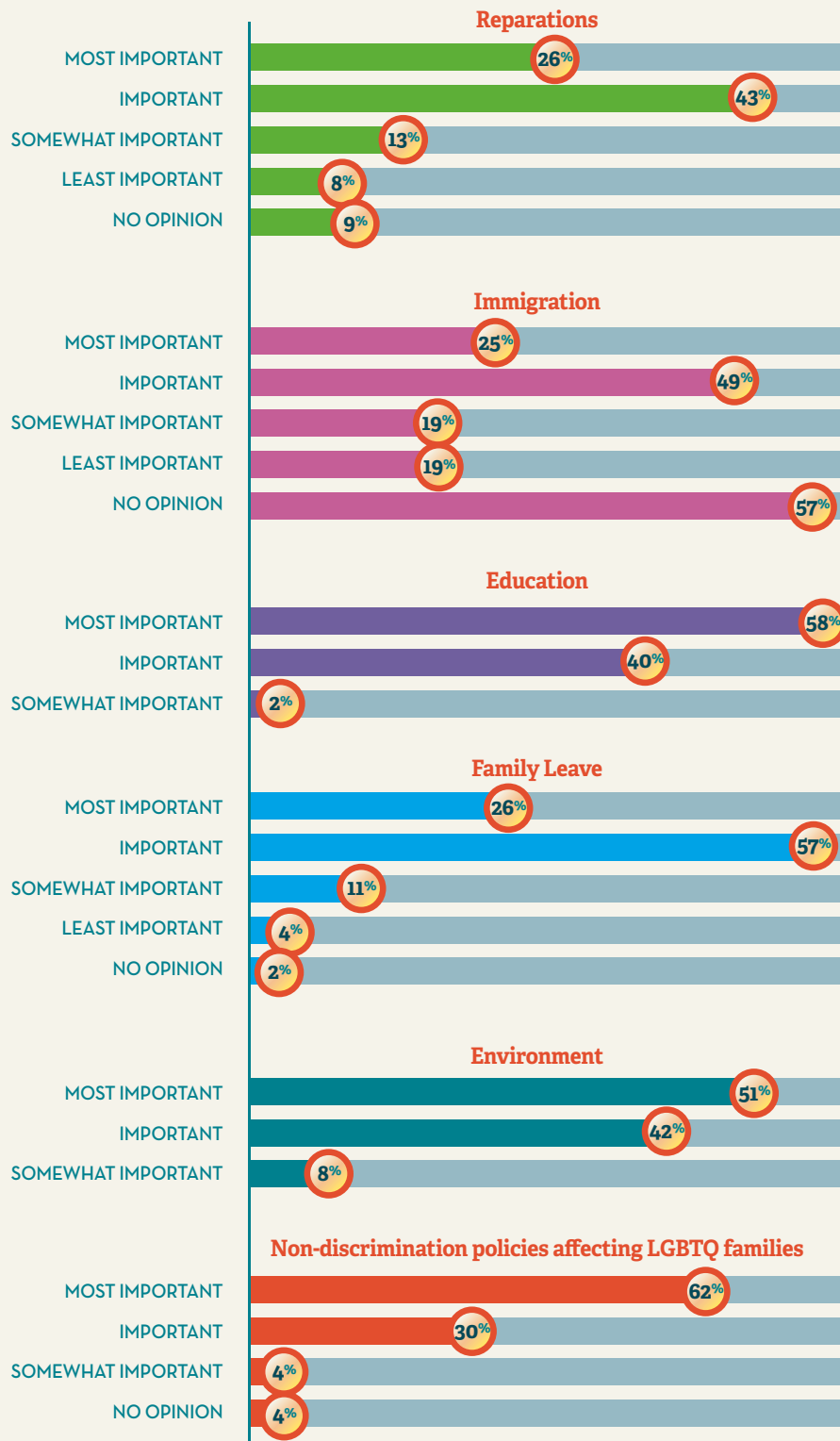


QUESTION SET: COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH



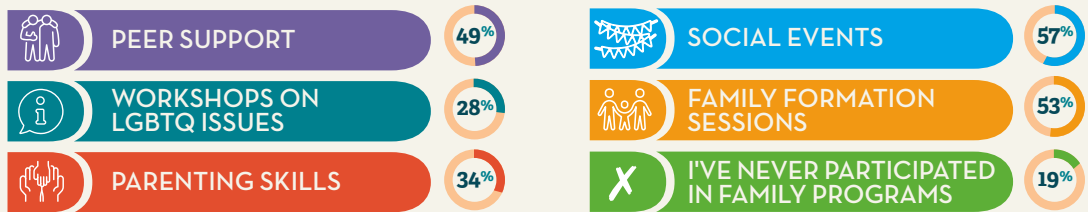
QUESTION SET: POLICY PRIORITIES

What policy issues are most important to you?

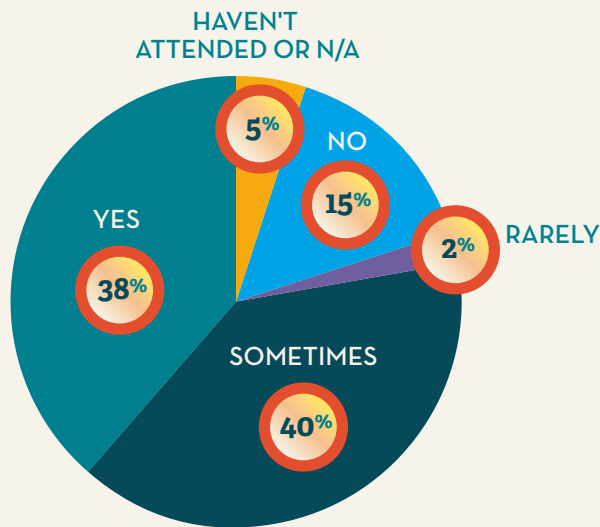


QUESTION SET: DIRECT SERVICES NEEDS

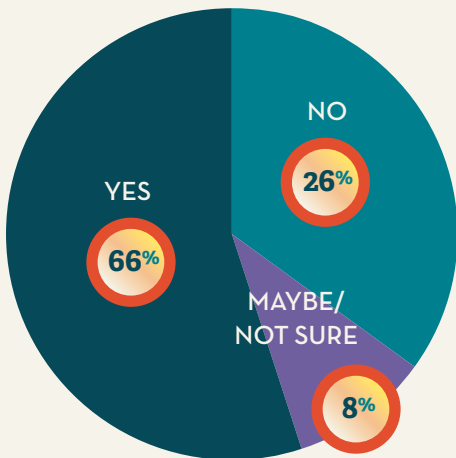
What kinds of family programming do you like to attend?



In general, are you finding online/virtual events to be supportive?

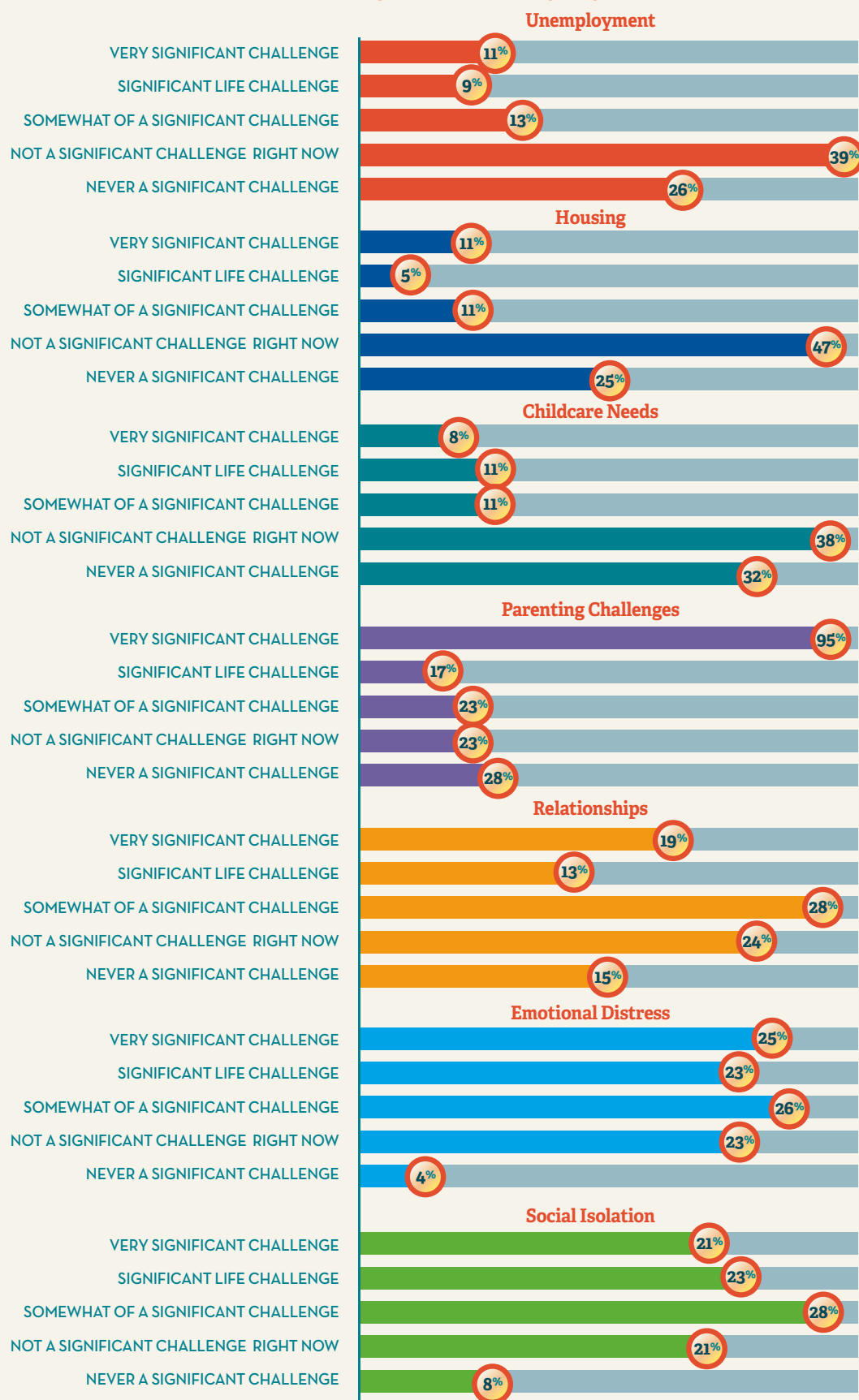


Would you be interested in attending in-person family programs (e.g. peer support groups) with COVID-19 safety protocols in place?



QUESTION SET: LIFE CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT NEEDS

What are your most significant life challenges right now?





2021 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

OurFamily.org

Phone: (415) 981-1960

Fax: (415) 981-1962

info@ourfamily.org

Main Office

1385 Mission Street, Suite 330

San Francisco, CA 94103

unceded Ramaytush Ohlone Land

East Bay Office

970 Grace Ave

Oakland, CA 94608

unceded Chochenyo/Karkin Ohlone Land

