



SOURCES & METHODS: STATE FACT SHEETS 2021

Note: This fact sheet presents the most recent data for older adults living and for senior nutrition programs receiving federal funding through the Older Americans Act in the state. Data were collected in 2018-2019 unless noted otherwise and therefore do not reflect any changes due to the pandemic. In order to provide the most recent and accurate sources, some facts are from different sources than were used in previous years. Generally, caution should be taken if comparing data with data from previously published fact sheets.

POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: SENIOR POPULATION

- A. **“Total population of adults age 60+”** [#] and [%] figures are from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates. Estimates are for the population ages 60 and older. Data available in the Administration for Community Living (ACL) AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (*State Level Population Estimates*): https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/Pop_State/Year/ (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Ages 60 and Older > Population Estimates > Population Estimates By Age > Age 60 and Older + Percent of Total Population by Age > Age 60 and Older; Geography: [State]).
- B. **“Race”** and **“Hispanic/Spanish/Latino ethnicity”** [%] figures are from the July 2019 U.S. Census Bureau State Population by Characteristics Estimates. Estimates are for the population age 60 and older living in state. Percentages calculated by Meals on Wheels America by aggregating data to combine by male + female, by all single years of age 60 and older and (for all races except White) by Hispanic + not Hispanic. Data available in the Census Bureau State Population Estimates Datasets (*Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 – CIVILIAN (SC-EST2019-AGESEX-CIV)*): www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-state-detail.html. **Note:** Calculating the totals and percentages requires extensive data processing to aggregate data.
- C. **“Women”** [%] figure is from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Data. Estimate is for the population age 60 and older living in the state. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing the Female count by the combined total counts of Male + Female then multiplying by 100%. Data available in the Administration for Community Living (ACL) AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (*State Level Population Estimates*): https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/Pop_State/Year/ (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Ages 60 and older > Elderly Population by Gender > Population by Gender > Male and Female; Geography: [State]) (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Ages 60 and older > Elderly Population by Gender > Population by Gender > Male and Female; Geography: [State]).
- D. **“Live in a rural area”** [%] figure is from a September 2019 U.S. Census Bureau report by A. Symens Smith and E. Trevelyan titled *The Older Population in Rural America: 2012–2016*. Data are for adults age 65 and over living in state from 2012 to 2016. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing the rural population number by the number of the total population (see *Table 1, Population 65 Years and Over in Rural and Urban Areas for the United States, Regions, and States: 2012–2016*). Report available at: www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/acs/acs-41.html.
- E. **“Speak language other than English at home”** [%] figure is from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates. Data are for adults age 60 years and over living

in state. Data available in Census Bureau ACS Subject Tables (*S0102: Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*): www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/subject-tables/ (Table filters – Select Geography=[State] and Topics=People and Populations > Older Population and see LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH > Language other than English, 60 years and over).

POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: FOOD INSECURITY AND NUTRITION

- F. **“Seniors threatened by or experiencing hunger (marginally food secure) / at risk of hunger (food insecure) / facing hunger (very low food secure)”** [#], [%] and **state ranking** figures are from the 2019 and 2018 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS). Estimates are for adults ages 60 and older living in state who are considered “food insecure” and/or “very low food secure.” The state-level estimates of senior food insecurity for 2019 are based on averages of 2018-2019 data from the December CPS Food Security Supplement. Food insecurity is measured as 12-month household food security (variable HRFS12MD) by state (variable GESTFIPS in 2018, GCFIP in 2019). Data are for persons age 60 and older (variable PRTAGE >= 60). Data are weighted by the supplemental survey person weight (variable PWSUPWGT). Data available at: https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-supp_cps-repwgt/cps-food-security.html. **Note:** Values for each of food insecurity categories are not mutually exclusive (i.e., [#] and [%] for “marginally food insecure” seniors include those who are “food insecure” and “very low food secure,” and figures for “food insecure” seniors also incorporate those who are “very low food secure”). Marginal food security calculated by summing figures for marginal food security, food insecurity and very low food security. Food insecurity figures calculated by summing figures for food insecurity and low food security. You will need statistical software to read the data.
- G. **“Seniors eating 3+ vegetables a day”** [#] and [%] figures are from the 2019 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 65 and older living in state. Estimates are for the population ages 65 and older living in state. Data available in the CDC Healthy Aging Portal (*Explore Alzheimer’s Disease and Healthy Aging Data By Location or Indicator*): www.cdc.gov/aging/agingdata/index.html (Filters – Location: [State]; Category: Nutrition/Physical Activity/Obesity; Year: 2019; Indicator: Eating 3 or more vegetables daily; View By Age Group: 65 years or older).
- H. **“Seniors eating 2+ fruits a day”** [#] and [%] figures are from the 2019 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 65 and older living in state. Data available in the CDC Healthy Aging Portal (*Explore Alzheimer’s Disease and Healthy Aging Data By Location or Indicator*): www.cdc.gov/aging/agingdata/index.html (Filters – Location: [State]; Category: Nutrition/Physical Activity/Obesity; Year: 2019; Indicator: Eating 2 or more fruits daily; View By Age Group: 65 years or older).

POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: SOCIAL ISOLATION

- I. **“Seniors living alone”** [#] and [%] figures are from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic Data. Estimates are for the Household Only sample of the population age 60 and older living in the state. Data available in the Administration for Community Living (ACL) AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (ACS): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/ACS/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Living Alone > Total Counts and Percentages > Living alone; Stratifiers: Age 60 and Above, All Sexes Total, Household Only Sample; Geography: [State]).

- J. **“State ranking for risk of social isolation”** figure is from the 2021 edition of the United Health Foundation report titled *America’s Senior Health Rankings* with analysis the 2015-2019 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data. Rank assigned by Meals on Wheels America with lower state ranking indicating higher relative risk for social isolation among seniors compared to other states (data not available for DC). Risk for social isolation is based on the following factors: 1) poverty; 2) living alone; 3) divorced, separated, or widowed; 4) never married; 5) disability; 6) independent living difficulty. Data are for the population age 65 and older living in state. Data available in the United Health Foundation *America’s Health Rankings Senior Report (National Risk of Social Isolation – Ages 65+)*: www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/senior/measure/isolationrisk_sr/state/ALL (Filters – Measures: Risk of Social Isolation - Ages 65+; Population: General; [State]; Edition Year: 2021).

POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: POVERTY

- K. **“Seniors living below the poverty line” [#] and [%] figures** are from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic Data. Estimates are for the Total Non-Institutionalized population age 60 and older living at or below 100% of the Census Bureau official poverty threshold. Data available in the Administration for Community Living (ACL) AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (ACS): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/ACS/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Poverty Status > Total Counts and Percentages > Below poverty level; Stratifiers: Age 60 and Above, All Sexes Total, Total Non-Institutionalized Population; Geography: [State]).
- L. **“Seniors who lack the income to pay for basic living needs – Singles / Couples” [%] figures** are from a November 2019 report by J. Mutchler, Y. Li, and N. Velasco Roldan published by the Center for Social and Demographic Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston and titled *Living Below the Line: Economic Insecurity and Older Americans, Insecurity in the States 2019*. “Singles” data includes individuals living alone and “Couples” includes two-senior households with incomes below the Elder Index, which is reflective of the costs of housing, health care, transportation, food and miscellaneous essentials for adults age 65 and older living in the state independently in 2019. Full report available at (see *Tables 3a* and *3b*): <https://scholarworks.umb.edu/demographyofaging/40/>

HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND COSTS: HEALTH AND DISABILITY

- M. **“Seniors living with a disability” [%] figure** is from the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic Data. Estimate is for the Total Non-Institutionalized population ages 60 and older living in state and is based on disability status data for 2008-2013. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America by subtracting total percentage of “No disability” from 100%. Data available in the Administration for Community Living (ACL) AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (ACS): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/ACS/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Disability Status 2008-2013 > Percentages > No disability; Stratifiers: Age 60 and Above, All Sexes Total, Total Non-Institutionalized Population; Geography: [State]).
- N. **“Seniors reporting ‘fair to poor’ health” [%] figure** is from the 2019 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 65 and older living in state. Data available in the CDC Healthy Aging Portal (*Explore Alzheimer’s Disease and Healthy Aging Data By Location or Indicator*): www.cdc.gov/aging/agingdata/index.html (Filters – Location: [State]; Category: Overall Health; Year: 2019; Indicator: Self-rated health (fair to poor health); View By Age Group: 65 years or older).
- O. **“Medicare beneficiaries with multiple (4+) chronic conditions” [%] figure** is from the 2021 edition of the United Health Foundation report titled *America’s Senior Health Rankings* with analysis 2018

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Research, Statistics, Data and Systems data. Data are for Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older enrolled in the fee-for-service program living with four or more of 21 different chronic conditions. Data available in the United Health Foundation *America's Health Rankings Senior Report (National Multiple Chronic Conditions – Ages 65+)*: www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/senior/measure/mult_chronic_conditions_sr_a/state/U.S (Filters – Measures: Multiple Chronic Conditions - Ages 65+; Population: General; [State]; Edition Year: 2021).

HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND COSTS: FALLS AND HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION

- P. **“Seniors experiencing fall with injury” [%]** figure comes from the 2018 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 65 and older living in state who fell and sustained an injury within the last year. Data available in the CDC Healthy Aging Portal (*Explore Alzheimer's Disease and Healthy Aging Data By Location or Indicator*): www.cdc.gov/aging/agingdata/index.html (Filters – Location: [State]; Category: Overall Health; Year: 2018; Indicator: Fall with injury within last year; Age Group: 65 years or older).
- Q. **“Hospital readmissions within 30 days among Medicare participants” [%]** figure is from the 2020 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Office of Minority Health *Mapping Medicare Disparities* (MMD) data. Estimate reflects the all-cause 30-day hospital readmission rate (readmissions per 100 admissions) in 2020 among Medicare beneficiaries of all ages and all eligibility categories. Data available in the CMS *MMD Population View Tool*: <https://data.cms.gov/tools/mapping-medicare-disparities-by-population> (Table filters – Year: 2020; Geography: State/Territory; Measure: Readmissions; Adjustment: Unsmoothed actual; Analysis: Base measure; Condition/Service: All-Cause Readmissions; Sex: ALL; Age: ALL; Race and Ethnicity: ALL; Medicare Eligibility: ALL).
- R. **“Preventable hospitalizations among Medicare participants” [#] per 1,000** figure is from the 2020 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Office of Minority Health *Mapping Medicare Disparities* (MMD) data. Estimate reflects rate of preventable hospitalizations per 1,000 discharges in 2020 for Medicare beneficiaries of all ages and all Medicare eligibility categories. Rate calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing the “analysis_value” (preventable hospitalizations per 100,000) by 100. Data available in the CMS *MMD Population View Tool*: <https://data.cms.gov/tools/mapping-medicare-disparities-by-population> (Table filters – Year: 2020; Geography: State/Territory; Measure: Prevention quality indicator (PQI); Adjustment: Unsmoothed actual; Analysis: Base measure; Condition/Service: Prevention Quality Overall Composite (PQI #90); Sex: All; Age: ALL; Race and Ethnicity: ALL; Medicare Eligibility: ALL).
- S. **“Nursing facility residents with low-care needs” [%]** and **state ranking** figures is from 2019 LTCFocus Public Use Data sponsored by the National Institute on Aging (PO1 AG027296) through a cooperative agreement with the Brown University School of Public Health. State ranking calculated by Meals on Wheels America, with higher ranking indicating a higher percentage of long-term care residents with low care needs. Data represent the proportion of residents who did not require physical assistance in any of the four late-loss ADLs (including bed mobility, transferring, using the toilet, and eating) and were not classified in either the 'Special Rehab' or 'Clinically Complex' Resource Utilization Group (RUG-IV). Data download available by request at: <https://lctcfocus.org/> or <https://www.doi.org/10.26300/h9a2-2c26> (Data file: state_2019_MDS.csv; Variable: pctlocare_mds3_sta).

HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND COSTS: HEALTHCARE COSTS

- U. **“Total Medicare spending”** [\$] figure is from the 2021 Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Program Statistics data. Data are for individuals enrolled in Medicare Part A and/or B during the 2019 calendar year. Data available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Total Medicare Spending)*: www.kff.org/medicare/state-indicator/medicare-spending-by-residence/ (Table filters – Timeframe: 2019; Locations: [State]).
- V. **“Medicaid spending for nursing facilities”** [\$] figure is from the 2021 Urban Institute estimates based on CMS (Form 64) data published by the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF). Data are for fee-for-service LTC spending only during the 2020 federal fiscal year and includes state and federal expenditures (excluding administrative costs, accounting adjustments, and expenditures in U.S. territories). Data available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Distribution of Fee-for-Service Medicaid Spending on Long Term Care)*: www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/spending-on-long-term-care/ (Table filters – Data view: Currency; Distributions: Nursing Facilities; Locations: [State]).
- W. **“Medicare beneficiaries who are dually eligible for Medicaid”** [#] and [%] figures are from the 2021 Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Program Statistics data. Data are for individuals enrolled in Medicare Part A and/or B during the 2019 calendar year. Data available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Dual Eligibles as a Percent of Total Medicare Beneficiaries)*: www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/duals-as-a-of-medicare-beneficiaries/ (Table filters – Timeframe: 2019; Distributions: Dual Eligible Enrollees / Duals as a Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries; Locations: [State]).
- X. **“Cost of 1 day in a hospital”** [\$] figure is from the American Hospital Association (AHA) 1999 - 2019 Annual Survey data, Copyright 2020 by Health Forum, LLC, an affiliate of AHA, as a special 2020 data request by the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF). Estimate reflects expenses incurred by the hospital to provide a day of inpatient care. Data available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Hospital Adjusted Expenses per Inpatient Day)*: www.kff.org/health-costs/state-indicator/expenses-per-inpatient-day/ (Table filters: Timeframe – 2019; Locations: [State]).
- Y. **“Cost of 1 day in a nursing home”** [\$] figure is from the 2020 *Genworth Cost of Care Survey Median Cost Data Tables*. Data are from Genworth Cost of Care Survey, conducted by CareScout © in August 2020. Estimate reflects the median daily cost of nursing home care for a semi-private room in state. Full national and state median rates tables and methodology retrieved Oct 6, 2021, from Genworth *Cost of Care Trends & Insights* (see *Daily Median Costs for Nursing Home Facility – Semi-Private Room*): www.genworth.com/aging-and-you/finances/cost-of-care/cost-of-care-trends-and-insights.html.

CLIENTS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHICS: PROFILE OF CLIENTS RECEIVING OAA TITLE III SERVICES

Note: Figures in this section {Z. through CC.} are for clients receiving “Registered Services” supported by the Older Americans Act (OAA) Title III. These include clients receiving any of the following Title III services during the fiscal year: Personal Care, Homemaker, Chore, Home-Delivered Meals, Adult Day Care/Health Services, Case Management, Congregate Meals, Nutrition Counseling, or Assisted Transportation. The count of registered clients does not include caregivers. Data are not limited to OAA Title III-C Congregate meal or Home-Delivered meal clients and do not include clients receiving services under Title VI Grants for Native Americans.

- Z. **“Race”** [%] figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Client race data includes seniors receiving OAA Title III Registered Services and OAA

specified eligible meal participants under age 60. Percentages calculated by Meals on Wheels America to account for missing data by dividing the client count for each race category by the combined total count of clients with race known (Black or African American + White alone, Hispanic + Asian + American Indian and Alaska Native + Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander + Two or more major race groups + Another race), then multiplying by 100%. Data available in the ACL AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (SPR): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/>

- a. “Black or African American” reflects clients identifying as having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > Black/African American Alone > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- b. “White alone, Hispanic” reflects clients identifying as having origins in any of the peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa, also identifying as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > White Alone, Hispanic > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- c. “White alone, not Hispanic” reflects clients identifying having origins in any of the peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > White Alone, Not Hispanic > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- d. “Asian” reflects clients identifying as having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Indian Subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > Asian Alone > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- e. “American Indian and Alaska Native” reflects clients identifying as having origins in any of the original peoples of North America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > Native American Alone > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- f. “Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander” reflects clients identifying as having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > Hawaiian Pacific Islander Alone > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- g. “Two or more major race groups” reflects clients identifying as having origins in two or more racial categories. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > Two or More Races > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].
- h. “Another race” reflects clients not identifying as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or White. Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Race > Other Race > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State].

AA. “Hispanic/Spanish/Latino ethnicity” [%] figure is from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Client ethnicity data includes seniors receiving OAA Title III Registered Services and OAA specified eligible meal participants under age 60. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America to account for missing data by dividing the client count for Ethnicity - Hispanic by the total number of clients with Ethnicity known (Hispanic + Not Hispanic). Data available in the ACL AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (SPR): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Ethnicity > Hispanic / Not Hispanic > Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State]).

BB. “Women” [%] figure is from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Client demographic data includes female clients receiving OAA Title III Registered Services and OAA specified eligible meal participants under age 60. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America to account for missing data by dividing the Female client count by the combined total (Male + Female) client counts, then multiplying by 100%. Data available in the ACL AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (SPR): <https://agid.acl.gov/>

[CustomTables/SPR/Year/](#) (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Characteristics > Male + Female; Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State]).

CC. “Living in a rural area / alone / below the poverty line” [%] figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Client demographic data includes seniors receiving OAA Title III Registered Services and OAA specified eligible meal participants under age 60. Data available in the ACL Aging, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (SPR): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Characteristics Percentages > Rural / Poverty / Living Alone; Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State]).

CLIENTS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHICS: SENIORS SERVED OAA TITLE III MEALS

DD. “Seniors served congregate meals / home-delivered meals / Total seniors served” [#] figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Data are for nutrition services provided to clients under Title III of the OAA during the 2019 federal fiscal year. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by adding Client counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL Aging, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (SPR): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Persons Served, by Service > Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals; Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State]) **Note:** The “Total seniors served” figure double counts the unknown number of seniors in the state who received both home-delivered meals and congregate meals during the year. On the National Survey of OAA Participants, an estimated 8.5% (72,829 of 861,742) home-delivered meal participants said that they received congregate meals during the past year. An estimated 6.4% (96,519 of the 1,513,991) congregate meal participants said they had received home-delivered meals in the past year.

CLIENTS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHICS: SENIORS SERVED OAA TITLE VI MEALS

EE. “Seniors served congregate meals / home-delivered meals / Total seniors served” [#] figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) Title VI Program Performance Report. Data are for nutrition services provided to Native Americans under Title VI of the OAA during the 2019 grant year (April 1- March 31). “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by adding Client counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL Aging, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (Title VI Services): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/NA/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Clients > Nutrition Services > Congregate Meals + Home Delivered Meals > Geography [State]) Note The “Total seniors served” figure double counts seniors who received both home-delivered meals and congregate meals during the fiscal year.

MEALS SERVED AND EXPENDITURES: OAA TITLE III MEALS SERVED

FF. “Congregate meals / Home-delivered / Total meals served” [#] figures are from the Administration for Community Living (ACL) 2019 State Program Reports (SPR). Data are for nutrition services provided to clients under Title III of the OAA during the 2019 federal fiscal year. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by adding Unit counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL Aging, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (SPR): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Units > Counts > Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals; Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State]).

Note: The “Total seniors served” figure double counts seniors who received both home-delivered meals and congregate meals during the fiscal year.

MEALS SERVED AND EXPENDITURES: OAA TITLE VI MEALS SERVED

GG. “Congregate meals served / Home-delivered meals / Total meals served” [#] figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) Title VI Program Performance Report. Data are for nutrition services provided to Native Americans under Title VI of the OAA during the 2019 grant year (April 1- March 31). “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by adding Unit counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (*Title VI Services*): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/NA/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Units > Nutrition Services > Congregate Meals + Home Delivered Meals Geography [State]).

MEALS SERVED AND EXPENDITURES: OAA TITLE III MEAL EXPENDITURES

- HH. “Title III Expenditures for OAA meals served – Congregate / Home-Delivered / Total meals” [\$]** figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Figures are in US dollars (US\$) and reflect outlays/payments made using OAA Title III federal funds to provide allowable nutrition services in state. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by combining Title III Expenditures amounts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (*SPR*): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Expenditures > Title III Expenditures > Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals; Stratifiers: All Age Groups; Geography: [State]).
- II. “Total expenditures for OAA meals served – Congregate / Home-delivered / Total meals” [\$]** figures are from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Figures reflect outlays/payments made using OAA Title III federal funds plus other program income spent to provide allowable nutrition services in state. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by combining Total Expenditures amounts (Congregate Meals + Home-delivered meals). Data available in the ACL AGing, Independence, and Disability Program Data Portal (AGID) Custom Tables (*SPR*): <https://agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/SPR/Year/> (Table filters – Year: 2019; Elements: Expenditures > Total Expenditures > Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals; All Age Groups; Geography: [State]).
- JJ. “Title III expenditures as a percent of Total expenditures for OAA meals served” [%]** figure is from the 2019 Administration for Community Living (ACL) State Program Reports (SPR). Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing “Title III Expenditures Total” {HH.} by the “Total Expenditures Total” {II.} and multiplying by 100%.