



## SOURCES & METHODS: STATES' AND AMERICA'S AGING POPULATION BY THE NUMBERS

**Note:** The state and U.S. fact sheets present the most recent data for older adults living in each state, the U.S. and data on senior nutrition programs receiving federal funding through the Older Americans Act in each state and the U.S. 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 SIZE AND DEMOGRAPHICS: AGE 60 AND OVER POPULATION

- A. “Total population of adults age 60+” [#] and [%] figures were calculated by Meals on Wheels America using data from U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates by Characteristics. Estimates are for the population ages 60 and older in 2022.
- **States:** Counts calculated by Meals on Wheels America by aggregating values for all ages of women and men 60+ years old. Percentages calculated by dividing counts of the state population age 60+ in each state by the total state population of men and women of all ages, then multiplying by 100. Data available from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Table: *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (SC-EST2022-AGESEX-CIV)*. Release date: June 2023. <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>
  - **National:** Counts calculated as above. Data available from data table *NC-EST2022-AGESEX-RES: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022* Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2023. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html>
- B. “Race” and “Hispanic/Spanish/Latino ethnicity” [%] figures are from U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates by Characteristics. Estimates are for the population age 60 and older in 2022.
- **States:** Estimates are for the population age 60 and older living in each state in 2022. 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; data for White race reported by White Hispanic and White non-Hispanic) by Hispanic + not Hispanic, then dividing the race/ ethnicity count by the total race/ ethnicity counts, then multiplying by 100. Data available in the table *SC-EST2022-ALLDATA6: Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022*. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: June 2023. Available at <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>.
  - **National:** Race counts calculated by aggregating data for all ages 60+ for each race. Ethnicity counts calculated by aggregating counts of persons age 60+ of Hispanic origin for each race group. Percentages calculated by dividing the population age 60+ for each race and ethnicity group by the total population age 60+, then multiplying by 100. National data are from *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (NC-EST2022-ASR6H)*. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: June 2023.

Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html>

- C. “Women” [%] figures are from U.S. Census Bureau State Population by Characteristics Estimates. Estimates are for the population age 60 and older in 2022. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing the Female count by the combined total counts of Male + Female, then multiplying by 100%.
- **States:** Data available from the Census Bureau. Table: *Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022* (SC-EST2022-AGESEX-CIV). Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>
  - **National:** Data available from U.S. Census Bureau. Table: *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022* (NC-EST2022-AGESEX-RES). Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html>
- D. “Veterans” [#] figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) table S0102 *Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*. Data are for adults age 60 and over living in state from 2018 to 2022 (states) or in 2022 (U.S.). Data available at: <https://data.census.gov/>
- **States:** Data available in ACS data table S0102 *Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*, 2022 5-year estimates, Geography=[State].
  - **National:** Data available in S0102 *Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*, 2022 1-year estimates, Geography= [United States].
- E. “Live in a rural area” [%] figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau ACS Table S0101 *Age and Sex*. Data are for adults age 60 and over living in state from 2018 to 2022 (states) or in 2022 (U.S.). Percent of the age 60 and over population who are rural calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing the number of people age 60 and over who live in a rural area by the total age 60 population rural + urban. Data available at: <https://data.census.gov/>
- **States:** Data available in the 2022 (5-year estimates) ACS table S0101. Age and sex. Geography=[State], [State]-Rural and [State]-Urban.
  - **National:** Data available in the 2022 (1-year estimates) ACS table S0101. Age and sex. Geographies = United States; United States – Rural; United States – Urban.
- F. “Language spoken at home and ability to speak English- English only, Language other than English, and speak English less than “very well” [%] figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). Table: *S0102 Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*. Data are for adults age 60 and over living in state from 2018 to 2022 (states) or in 2022 (U.S.). Data available at <https://data.census.gov/>
- **States:** Data available in ACS data table S0102 *Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*, 2022 (5-year estimates), Geography=[State].
  - **National:** Data available in S0102 *Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*, 2022 (1-year estimates), Geography= [United States].

## POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: FOOD INSECURITY AND NUTRITION

- G. “Marginally food secure/ low food secure / very low food secure” [#] and [%], figures are from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement. Estimate is for adults age 60 and older living in state who were considered “marginally food insecure”, “food insecure”, or “very low food secure” in the past 12 months from 2021 to 2022 (states) or in 2022 (national). Values for “marginally food secure” calculated by adding numbers for “marginal food secure,” “low food

secure” and “very low food secure.” Values for “low food secure” calculated by adding values for “low food secure” and “very low food secure”. **Note:** Values for each of food insecurity categories are not mutually exclusive (i.e., [#] and [%] for “marginally food insecure” seniors include those who are “low food secure” and “very low food secure,” and figures for “low food secure” seniors also incorporate those who are “very low food secure”). Definitions are from USDA, “Definitions of Food Security” (webpage), available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/>

- **States:** Data calculated by Meals on Wheels America by computing numbers and percents of adults age 60 and over for the two years (2021 and 2022) for each food security level and for each state, of persons with food security data. Data obtained from U.S. Census Bureau custom data tables, at <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/> Dataset: “CPS Food Security Supplement 202112” and “CPS Food Security Supplement 202212”; Vintage: “DEC 2021” and “DEC 2022”; weight: “PWSUPWGT”; geographies: all states; Demographics - (PRTAGE): 60 and older; variable: Food Sec M2 (MD) - Detailed food security status, 12-month (HRFS12MD).
- **National:** Data are from Dataset: “CPS Food Security Supplement 202212”; Vintage: “DEC 2022”; weight: “PWSUPWGT”; Demographics – (PRTAGE): 60 and older; variable: Food Sec M2 (MD) – Detailed food security status, 12-month (HRFS12MD).

**H. “Senior households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):”** [#] and [%] figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) table S2201 *Food Stamps/ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*. Data are for “Households receiving food stamps/SNAP” x “With one or more people in the household 60 years and over.” State data are for 2018 to 2022, and US data are for 2022. Percentages calculated by dividing the number of 60+ households receiving SNAP by the total number of age 60+ households receiving SNAP + age 60+ households not receiving SNAP and multiplying by 100. Data available from <https://data.census.gov/>

- **States:** Data available in Census Bureau ACS Subject Tables (ACS table S2201, 2022 5-year estimates, Geography=[state].
- **National:** Data available in Census Bureau ACS Subject Tables (ACS table S2201, 2022 1-year estimates, Geography=United States.

**I. “Seniors eating less than one vegetable a day”** [%] figures are from the 2021 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 60 and older living in the state or nation (50 states + DC) in 2021. Percentages calculated by Meals on Wheels America. Data available in the CDC BRFSS website: [https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_2021.html](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2021.html) Note: You will need statistical software to view the data.

**J. “Seniors eating less than one fruit a day”** [%] figures are from the 2021 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 60 and older living in state or nation (50 states + DC) in 2021. Percentages calculated by Meals on Wheels America. Data available in the CDC BRFSS website: [https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_2021.html](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2021.html) Note: You will need statistical software to view the data.

## POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: SOCIAL ISOLATION

**K. “Seniors living alone”** [#] and [%] figures are from the 2021 Administration for Community Living (ACL) American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic and Household Data, *1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)*. Data reflects the number of seniors living alone in the state or nation (50 states + DC) in 2021 who are age 60 and older. Data available in the ACL Aging, Independence, and

Disability Program Data Portal (AGID), American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic and Household Data. Release date 3/6/2023.: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html>

L. “**State ranking for risk of social isolation**” (state fact sheets only) figures are from the 2023 edition of the United Health Foundation report titled *2023 Senior Report* with analysis of 2017-2021 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data. Lower state ranking indicates higher relative risk for social isolation among adults age 65 and older 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* Data webpage (*Risk of Social Isolation – Ages 65+*): [https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/measures/isolationrisk\\_sr\\_b](https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/measures/isolationrisk_sr_b) (Filters – Measures: Risk of Social Isolation - Ages 65+; Population: General; [State], view all states).

### POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS: POVERTY

M. “**Seniors living below the poverty line**” Supplemental poverty measure [#] and [%] figures are from the Bureau Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic (March) Supplement (CPS ASEC) data. Estimates are for the total population age 60 and older living at or below 100% of the poverty threshold using the Supplemental Poverty Measure in the past 36 months from 2020 to 2022 (states) or past 12 months in 2022 (US). Data available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/>

- **States:** Data available in the Census Bureau Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic (March) Supplement (CPS ASEC). Data are for ages 60 and older. Figures calculated by Meals on Wheels America by averaging poverty counts from 2020-2022. Percentage calculated by dividing 3-year average poverty count by 3-year average poverty count + 3 year average count of individuals not in poverty, and multiplying by 100. Table filters; Vintage: March 2023, 2022, 2021; Weighting: Weight, March supplement- Person; On Columns: SPM\_POOR, “Values in table cells” Options: A\_AGE: 60 and older, Values in tables cells: Count.
- **National:** Data available in the Census Bureau Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic (March) Supplement (CPS ASEC). Table filters; Vintage: March 2023; Weighting: Weight, March supplement- Person; On Columns: SPM\_POOR, “Values in table cells” Options: A\_AGE: 60 and older, Values in tables cells: Count.

N. “**Seniors living below the poverty line**” Official poverty measure [#] and [%] figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) table B17020: *Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age*. Estimates are for the population age 60 and older living in the United States at or below 100% of the Census Bureau official poverty threshold. Data available from <https://data.census.gov/>

- **States:** Data available in Census Bureau ACS Subject Tables (ACS table B17020, 2022 5-year estimates, Geography=[state].
- **National:** Data available in Census Bureau ACS Subject Tables (ACS table B17020, 2022 1-year estimates, Geography=United States.

O. “**Seniors who lack the income to pay for basic living needs – Singles / Couples**” [%] figures are from a 2023 report by J. Mutchler, Y. Su, 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, 2022*. “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 or nation independently in 2022. Full report available at (see Tables 3a and 3b): <https://scholarworks.umb.edu/demographyofaging/66/>

## HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND COSTS: HEALTH AND DISABILITY

P. “Seniors living with a disability” [%] figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) table S0102: *Population 60 Years and Over in the United States*. Data are for adults age 60 and over living in state from 2018 to 2022 (states) or in 2022 (U.S.). Data available at <https://data.census.gov/>

- **States:** Data available in ACS data table S0102 Population 60 Years and Over in the United States, 2022 5-year estimates, Geography=[State].
- **National:** Data available in S0102 Population 60 Years and Over in the United States, 2022 1-year estimates, Geography= [United States].

Q. “Seniors reporting ‘fair to poor’ health” [%] figure is from the 2022 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 60 and older living in state or nation. Percentages calculated by Meals on Wheels America. Data available from the CDC BRFSS website: [https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_2020.html](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2020.html) Note: You will need statistical software to read the data.

R. “Senior Medicare participants with multiple (3+) chronic conditions” [%] figure is from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) administrative claims for Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in the fee-for-service (FFS) program, which are available from CMS through the Chronic Conditions Warehouse. Data are for Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older living with three or more of 18 different chronic conditions: 1) acute myocardial infarction; 2) Alzheimer’s disease, related disorders, or senile dementia; 3) asthma; 4) atrial fibrillation; 5) cancer; 6) chronic kidney disease; 7) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 8) depression; 9) diabetes; 10) heart failure; 11) hyperlipemia (high cholesterol); 12) hypertension; 13) ischemic heart disease; 14) obesity; 15) osteoporosis; 16) rheumatoid arthritis / osteoarthritis; 17) schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders; and 18) stroke/transient ischemic attack. Data available in the 2022 *Mapping Medicare Disparities (MMD) by Population* tool from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Data Last Updated: October 25, 2023: <https://data.cms.gov/tools/mapping-medicare-disparities-by-population>. (Filters –Year: 2022, Population: Medicare fee-for-service; Geography: state/Territory, Measure: prevalence, adjustment: unsmoothed actual, analysis: Difference from national average, domain: Primary chronic condition, condition/ service: 3+ of the claims-based conditions, Sex: ALL, Age: 65+, Race & ethnicity: ALL, dual eligible: Dual & non-dual, Medicare eligibility: ALL)

## HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND COSTS: FALLS AND HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION

S. “Seniors experiencing falls with injury” [%] figure comes from the 2020 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Estimates are for the population ages 60 and older living in state who fell and sustained an injury within the last year. Percentages calculated by Meals on Wheels America. State and national data available in the CDC BRFSS website: [https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_2020.html](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2020.html) Note: You will need statistical software to read the data.

T. “Hospital readmissions within 30 days among senior Medicare participants” [%] figure is from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) administrative claims for Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in the fee-for-service (FFS) program, which are available from CMS through the Chronic Conditions Warehouse. Estimate reflects the all-cause 30-day hospital readmission rate (readmissions per 100 admissions) in 2022 among Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older. Data available in the CMS *MMD*

Population View Tool, Data Last Updated: October 25, 2023: <https://data.cms.gov/tools/mapping-medicare-disparities-by-population> (Table filters – Population: Medicare fee-for-service; Year: 2022; Geography: State/Territory; Measure: Readmissions; Adjustment: Unsmoothed actual; Analysis: Difference from national average; Domain: Primary chronic conditions; Condition/Service: All-Cause readmissions; Sex: ALL; Age: 65+; Race and Ethnicity: ALL; Medicare Eligibility: ALL)

U. “Preventable hospitalizations among senior Medicare participants” % figure is from Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) administrative claims for Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in the fee-for-service (FFS) program, which are available from CMS through the Chronic Conditions Warehouse. Estimate reflects rate of preventable hospitalizations per 1,000 discharges per year for Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older. Percent calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing the “analysis\_value” (preventable hospitalizations per 100,000) by 100,000. Data available in the CMS *MMD Population View Tool*, Data Last Updated: October 25, 2023: <https://data.cms.gov/tools/mapping-medicare-disparities-by-population> (Table filters – Population: Medicare fee-for-service; Year: 2022; Geography: State/Territory; Measure: Prevention quality indicator (PQI); Adjustment: Unsmoothed actual; Analysis: Difference from national average; Domain: Primary Chronic Conditions; Condition/Service: Prevention Quality Overall Composite (PQI #90); Sex: All; Age: 65+; Race and Ethnicity: ALL; Medicare Eligibility: ALL).

## HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND COSTS: HEALTHCARE COSTS

V. “Total Medicare spending” [\$] figure is from the 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 2021 calendar year. Data available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Total Medicare Spending)*: [www.kff.org/medicare/state-indicator/medicare-spending-by-residence/](http://www.kff.org/medicare/state-indicator/medicare-spending-by-residence/) (Table filters – Distributions: Total Medicare Part A and/or Part B Program Payments Timeframe: 2021; Locations: [State] and [United States])

W. “Medicaid spending for nursing facilities” [\$] figure is from the 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 2022 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/](http://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/spending-on-long-term-care/) (Table filters – Data view: Currency; Distributions: Nursing Facilities; Locations: [State] and [United States]) **Note:** According to KFF “In some instances where spending is negative or near zero, spending for that service may be captured in another spending category such as managed care.”

X. **Managed care Medicaid Spending** [\$] figure is from the Urban Institute estimates based on CMS (Form 64) data published by the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF). Data are FY 2022 state Medicaid premium payments to managed care organizations (MCOs) providing comprehensive services to Medicaid enrollees, including comprehensive acute care services and, in some cases, long-term services and supports. Data available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Total Medicaid MCO Spending)*: <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-medicare-mco-spending/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D> (Table filters –Locations: [State] and [United States])

Y. “Medicare beneficiaries who are dually eligible for Medicaid” [#] and [%] figures are from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Program Statistics data. Data are for a sample of individuals enrolled in Medicare Part A and/or B in 2017 to 2021. Data

available at the KFF *State Health Facts (Number of Dual-Eligible Individuals & Dual-Eligible Individuals as a Share of Medicare Enrollment)*:

- a. [#]: <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/number-of-medicare-medicaid-enrollees-based-on-medicare-claims-data/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D> Timeframe: 2021; Distributions: All Dual-Eligible Individuals; Locations: [State] and [United States]
- b. [%]: <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/dual-eligible-individuals-as-a-share-of-medicare-enrollment/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>. Table filters – Timeframe: 2021; Distributions: All Dual-Eligible Individuals as a Share of Total Medicare Beneficiaries; Locations: [State] and [United States].

Z. “Cost of 1 day in a hospital” [\$] figure is from the American Hospital Association (AHA) 1999 - 2021 Annual Survey data, Copyright 2021 by Health Forum, LLC, an affiliate of AHA, as a special 2022 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/](http://www.kff.org/health-costs/state-indicator/expenses-per-inpatient-day/) (Table filters: Timeframe – 2021; Locations: [State] and [United States])

AA. “Cost of 1 day in a nursing home” [\$] figure is from the 2022 *Genworth Cost of Care Survey Median Cost Data Tables*. Data are from Genworth Cost of Care Survey, conducted by CareScout® in August 2021. 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 available at *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](http://www.genworth.com/aging-and-you/finances/cost-of-care/cost-of-care-trends-and-insights.html)

## DEMOGRAPHICS: PROFILE OF SENIORS RECEIVING OAA TITLE III SERVICES

**Note:** Figures in this section {BB. through EE.} 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.

BB. “Race” [%] figures are from the 2021 ACL annual program performance data. 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 ACL AGID *Table 3. Persons Registered (Clusters 1 and 2) and Served Under OAA Title III by Racial/Ethnic Characteristics*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

- c. “Black or African American” reflects clients identifying as having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.
- d. “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.

- e. “White alone, not Hispanic” reflects clients identifying having origins in any of the peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- f. “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.
- g. “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.
- h. “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.
- i. “Two or more major race groups” reflects clients identifying as having origins in two or more racial categories.]
- j. “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.

**CC. “Hispanic/Spanish/Latino ethnicity” [%]** figure is from 2021 ACL annual performance data. 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 ACL AGID *Table 3. Persons Registered (Clusters 1 and 2) and Served Under OAA Title III by Racial/Ethnic Characteristics*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

**DD. [U.S. fact sheet] “Women” [%]** and **“living alone” [%]** figures are for individuals who received OAA Title III registered services (clusters 1 and 2), from federal fiscal year 2021 ACL annual state program performance data. Data obtained through ACL data request. These data were not available by state.

**EE. “Living in a rural area/ below the poverty line” [%]** figures are from the 2021 ACL annual performance data. Data available in the ACL AGID *Table 2. Persons Registered (Clusters 1 and 2) and Served Under OAA Title III by Characteristics*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

#### **CLIENTS SERVED: SENIORS SERVED OAA TITLE III MEALS**

**FF. “Seniors served home-delivered meals/ congregate meals / Total seniors served” [#]** figures are from 2021 ACL annual performance data. Data are for nutrition services provided to clients under Title III of the OAA during the 2021 federal fiscal year (10/01/2020-09/30/2021) in the US, including territories. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by adding Client counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL AGID *Table 1. Persons Served Under OAA Title III - Estimated Unduplicated Count (Clusters 1-3)*. **Note: The “Total seniors served” figure double counts seniors in the state who received both home-delivered meals and congregate meals during the year.** Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

#### **CLIENTS SERVED: SENIORS SERVED OAA TITLE VI MEALS**

**GG. “Seniors served home-delivered meals / congregate meals / Total seniors served” [#]** figures are from the 2020 ACL Title VI Program Performance Report. Data are for nutrition services provided to Native Americans under Title VI of the OAA during the 2020 grant year (April 1- March 31). “Total” calculated by

Meals on Wheels America by adding Client counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available ACL AGID *Title VI Multi-Grantee Data Export 2020*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

### MEALS SERVED AND EXPENDITURES: OAA TITLE III MEALS SERVED

HH. “Home-delivered meals / Congregate meals / Total meals served” [#] figures are from the ACL 2021 annual performance data. Data are for nutrition services provided to clients under Title III of the OAA during the 2021 federal fiscal year in the US, including territories. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by adding Unit counts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL AGID *Table 4a. Service Units Provided Under OAA Title III by Clusters 1 and 2 Services*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

### MEALS SERVED AND EXPENDITURES: OAA TITLE VI MEALS SERVED

II. “Home-delivered meals / Congregate meals / Total meals served” [#] figures are from the 2020 ACL Title VI Program Performance Report. Data are for nutrition services provided to Native Americans under Title VI of the OAA during the 2020 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 AGID data portal *Title VI Services Title VI Multi-Grantee Data Export 2020*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

### MEALS SERVED AND EXPENDITURES: OAA TITLE III MEAL EXPENDITURES

JJ. “Title III Expenditures for OAA meals served – Home-Delivered / Congregate / Total meals” [\$] figures are from the 2021 ACL annual performance data. Figures are in US dollars (US\$) and reflect outlays/payments made using OAA Title III federal funds to provide allowable nutrition services in the US, including territories. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by combining Title III Expenditures amounts (Congregate Meals + Home-Delivered Meals). Data available in the ACL AGID data portal *Table 6a. Title III Services Expenditures for Specific Clusters 1-3 Services*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

KK. “Total expenditures for OAA meals served – Home-delivered / Congregate / Total meals” [\$] figures are from the 2021 ACL annual performance data. Figures reflect outlays/payments made using OAA Title III federal funds plus other program income spent to provide allowable nutrition services in the US, including territories. “Total” calculated by Meals on Wheels America by combining Total Expenditures amounts (Congregate Meals + Home-delivered meals). Data available in the ACL AGID data portal *(Table 6b. Total Services Expenditures for Specific Clusters 1-3 Services*. Available on AGID at: <https://agid.acl.gov/release.html#NationalTabl>

LL. “Title III expenditures as a percent of Total Expenditures” [%] figure is from the 2021 ACL annual performance data. Percentage calculated by Meals on Wheels America by dividing “Title III Expenditures Total” {JJ.} by the “Total Expenditures Total” {KK.} and multiplying by 100%.