HOW MEALS ON WHEELS IS FUNDED



UNITED STATES 2018

FUNDING SOURCES FOR LOCAL MEALS ON WHEELS PROGRAMS VARY BASED ON THE NEEDS AND RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY, AND ARE MADE UP OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE DOLLARS

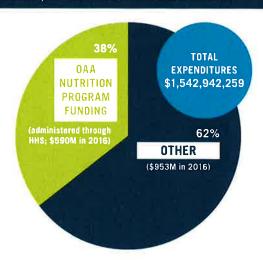
OLDER AMERICANS ACT FUNDING

For more than 50 years, the Older Americans Act (OAA) has been the primary piece of federal legislation supporting the social and nutritional needs of our country's most at-risk seniors.

Nationally, the OAA funds 38% OF THE TOTAL COST to provide nutritious meals, safety checks and friendly visits to more than 2.4 MILLION SENIORS EACH YEAR

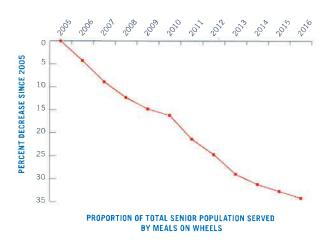
OTHER SOURCES

The other 62% of funding that serves seniors each year comes from state and/or local sources, private donations from foundations, corporations and individuals, and federal block grants.



THIS HYBRID FUNDING MODEL MAKES MEALS ON WHEELS A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP THAT NEEDS TO BE BOLSTERED TO KEEP UP WITH THE DEMAND

EACH YEAR, MEALS ON WHEELS IS SERVING A SMALLER PORTION OF THE TOTAL SENIOR POPULATION





Despite decades of broad bipartisan support, funding for this vital program continually FAILS TO KEEP PACE

with the rapidly growing need for services



Aging issues are often forgotten, with LESS THAN 2% of all corporate, community and family philanthropy going to organizations like Meals on Wheels

Meals on Wheels is now **SERVING 16M FEWER MEALS** than in 2005 because food, transportation and other costs have increased while funding remains stagnant

8 OUT OF 10 LOW INCOME, FOOD INSECURE SENIORS are not receiving the home-delivered meals they need

TOGETHER, WE MUST INVEST MORE FULLY IN MEALS ON WHEELS AS IT ENABLES VULNERABLE SENIORS TO REMAIN HEALTHIER AT HOME, AVOIDING MORE COSTLY HEALTHCARE SERVICES

TAKE ACTION AT MEALSONWHEELSAMERICA.ORG

DELIVERING SO MUCH MORE THAN JUST A MEAL IN GEORGIA

| GEORGIA'S | SENIOR | POP | PULATION STRU | JGGLES WITH HUNG | ER AND I | SOLATION | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Senior population | | | | 1,925,699 (19%) | | | |
| Seniors threatened by hunger | | | | 346,626 (18%) | | | |
| Seniors living alone | | | | 444,431 (23%) | | | |
| ADDIT | IONAL FA | CTOF | RS CAN MAKE | SENIORS EVEN MOI | RE VULNEI | RABLE | |
| Seniors living in poverty | | 207,612 (11%) | | | | | |
| Seniors that are non-white racial and/or an ethnic minority | | | | 31% | | | |
| Seniors experiencing falls with injury | | | | 10% | | | |
| Seniors with self-rated health as "fair to poor" | | | | 26% | | | |
| Seniors with a disability | | | | 33% | | | |
| INADEQUATE NUTRIT | | | | L CONTACT HAS DII ARE SYSTEM AND I | | LTH CONSEQU | ENCES |
| Preventable hospitalizations | | | 50% | Hospital readmissions | | | 15% |
| Total Medicare spending (in billions) | | | \$15.32 | | | | |
| OLDER AMERICANS ACT FRIENDI | | | | IS IN GEORGIA ARE CKS TO THE MOST A | | | IS MEALS, |
| | Congregate Meals | | | Home-Delivered Meals | | Total | |
| Seniors served each year | 23,475 | | | 20,149 | | 43,624 | |
| Meals served each year | 1,490,275 | | | 2,434,546 | | 3,924,821 | |
| in all and | | - 10 | | IT PROFILE | | | 400/ |
| Live alone Live in a rural area | | | 45% | Live in poverty Minority | | | 46% |
| Nomen | | | 32% | Wilhority | | | 46% |
| | 2440 1/4 | DV D | 71% | NEEDO AND DEGOL | 2050 055 | | |
| FUNDING FOR THESE PROGI | | | | LOCAL AND RESUU | | | IIY, AND AK |
| | Congregate Meals | | | Home-Delivered Meals | | Total | |
| AA Expenditures | \$8,062,827 | | | \$5,006,033 | | \$13,068,860 (40%) | |
| otal Expenditures | \$15,300,265 | | | \$17,191,009 | | \$32,491,274 | |
| TOGETHER, WE MUST IN GEORGIA CAN REMA | | | | | | | |
| Cost of serving a senior Meals on Wheels for an entire year | | Cost of 1 day in a hospital | | | Cost of 10 days in a nursing home | | |
| \$2,070 | | \$1,740 | | | \$2,090 | | |



