

Appendix

Variables. From LTCfocUS, we also obtained several facility-level, annualized time-varying covariates that were included in our prediction model based on their relationship to low-care status or the provision of care in nursing homes found in other studies: proportion of days paid for under the Medicare skilled nursing (SNF) benefit; proportion of Medicaid residents; occupancy rate; and percent of admissions paid for under a Medicare Advantage plan. At the market-level, defined by county boundaries, we controlled for home care capacity using the number of home health agencies per 1000 people aged 65+ in the county, and nursing home market concentration using the Herfindahl Index. At the state level, we controlled for Medicaid long-term care spending on Home and Community Based Services (HCBS -- a sum of total expenditures on home health, personal care services, Aged and Disabled Waivers, 1915c Waivers, 1115 Waivers and 1915J Waivers) per capita and the Medicaid nursing home payment rate adjusted to 2009 dollars.

Sample. The sample includes a total of 71,984 facility-year observations from 15,034 free-standing certified nursing homes in the continental US. Facilities that were hospital-based were excluded from the analyses because they are very different in terms of resident severity, structure, and care practice. The facility had to be operating at least one full year to be included in the study.

Analyses. For our core analysis, we used a two-way (year and facility) fixed effects model to estimate the relationship between the proportion of older adults receiving home-delivered meals and the proportion of low-care nursing home residents. Huber-White robust variance estimators were applied to adjust for within-state clustering over time and the facility-year is the unit of analysis.

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A1

Results from Multivariate Analyses

| | Coef. | Std. Err. | P>t |
|--|-------|-----------|------|
| <i>Facility Characteristics</i> | | | |
| Percent of residents funded by Medicaid | 0.01 | 0.003 | 0.00 |
| Ratio of registered nurse to total licensed nurse | 0.01 | 0.227 | 0.99 |
| Certified nursing assistant hours per resident day | -0.10 | 0.029 | 0.00 |
| Occupancy rate | 0.03 | 0.003 | 0.00 |
| Percent of nursing home days that are covered under the Skilled Nursing benefit | -0.10 | 0.005 | 0.00 |
| Percent of admissions that are covered under Medicare Advantage Plans | -0.03 | 0.004 | 0.00 |
| <i>Market Characteristics</i> | | | |
| Home health agencies per 1000 65+ | -0.09 | 0.151 | 0.54 |
| Herfindahl Index | 0.29 | 0.232 | 0.20 |
| <i>State Characteristics</i> | | | |
| Number receiving home-delivered meals adjusted for population 65+ | -0.19 | 0.076 | 0.01 |
| Adjusted Medicaid payment rate | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.09 |
| Medicaid long-term care expenditures on home and community based services per capita | -0.01 | 0.004 | 0.06 |

SOURCE: 2009 LTCfocUS and 2009 Older Americans Act State Program Report Data

NOTES: Medicaid Expenditures on HCBS per Capita was divided by 10 for ease of interpretation.

N=15,034 nursing homes and 71,984 facility year observations.

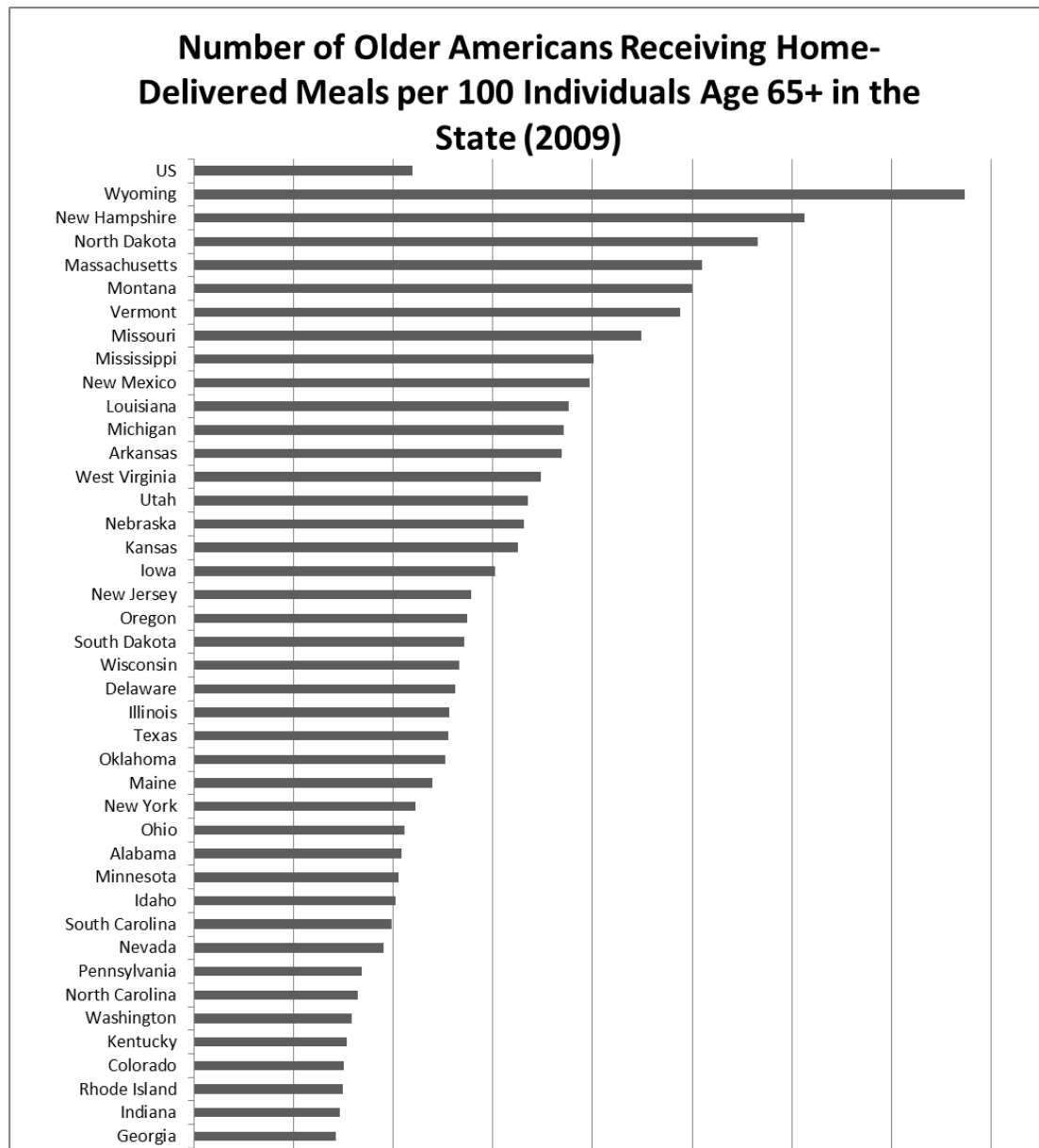
Robust standard errors adjusted for clustering within facility. Year and facility dummy variables not shown. The first year, 2005, was the reference.

Coef= Coefficient; Std. Err.= Standard Error;

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A2

Number of Older Americans Receiving Home-Delivered Meals per 100 Individuals Age 65+ in the State (2009)



SOURCE: 2009 LTCfocUS (Area Resource File) and 2009 Older Americans Act State Program Report Data

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A3

Descriptive Characteristics of Sample (2009)

| | Mean (SD) | |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Facility Characteristics | | |
| Percent of residents classified "low care" | 12.89 | 11.75 |
| Percent of residents funded by Medicaid | 61.43 | 21.75 |
| Ratio of registered nurse to total licensed nurse | 0.29 | 0.18 |
| Certified nursing assistant hours per resident day | 2.23 | 1.23 |
| Occupancy rate | 83.43 | 15.08 |
| Percent of nursing home days that are covered under the Skilled Nursing benefit | 17.79 | 14.94 |
| Percent of admissions that are covered under Medicare Advantage Plans | 13.15 | 12.01 |
| Market Characteristics | | |
| Home health agencies per 1000 65+ | 0.36 | 0.45 |
| Herfindahl Index | 0.6 | 0.33 |
| State Characteristics | | |
| Medicaid long-term care expenditures on home and community based services per capita | \$24 | \$14 |
| Adjusted Medicaid payment rate | \$159 | \$29 |

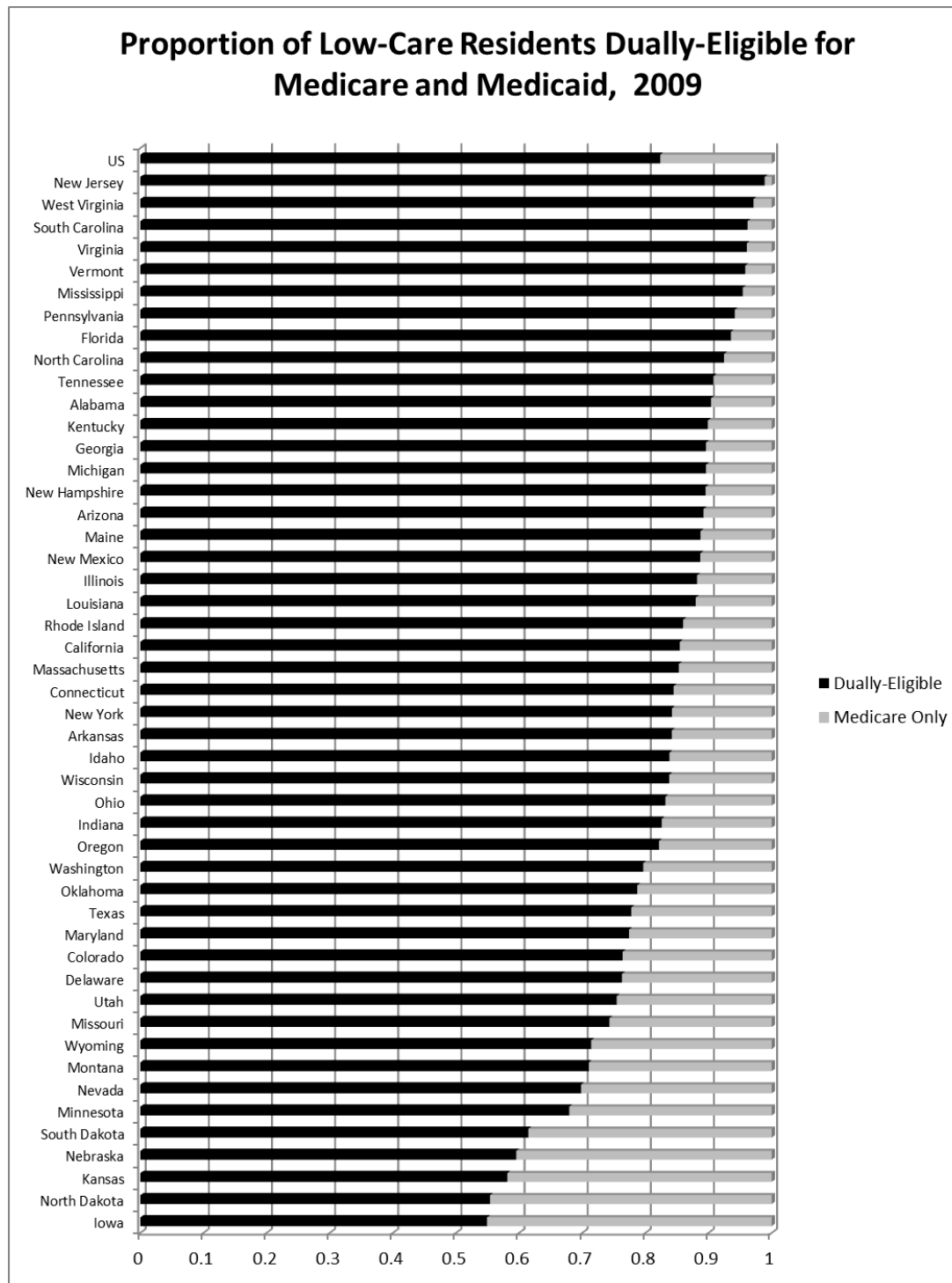
SOURCE: 2009 LTCfocUS and 2009 Older Americans Act State Program Report Data

NOTES: SD = Standard Deviation

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A4

State-by-State Comparison of the Proportion of Low Care Residents who are Dually Eligible for Medicare and Medicaid, 2009



SOURCE: 2009 Minimum Data Set and 2009 Medicare Enrollment Records

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A5

State-by-State Comparisons of Estimated Savings from Increasing the Number of Older Adults age 65+ Receiving Meals by 1%, 2009

| | Number of Low-Care Dually-Eligible Residents Not in Nursing Home from a 1% Increase in the Number Receiving Meals Adjusted for the Population 65+ | Adjusted Average Medicaid Per Diem in 2009 | Amount Potentially Saved by Medicaid Annually by Increasing the Number Receiving Meals adjusted for the Population 65+ | New Clients Served with a 1% Increase in Home- Delivered Meals | Additional Title III-C2 Funding Required Annually to Increase the Number of New Clients Served | Estimated Total Yearly Savings |
|---------------|--|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Pennsylvania | 114 | \$189 | \$7,851,807 | 19,463 | \$2,122,958 | \$5,728,849 |
| New York | 137 | \$229 | \$11,427,143 | 26,198 | \$5,905,190 | \$5,521,953 |
| Massachusetts | 53 | \$195 | \$3,766,472 | 8,945 | \$1,752,956 | \$2,013,516 |
| Ohio | 94 | \$167 | \$5,738,348 | 16,053 | \$4,017,827 | \$1,720,521 |
| New Jersey | 62 | \$174 | \$3,939,430 | 11,730 | \$2,288,450 | \$1,650,980 |
| Minnesota | 34 | \$163 | \$2,018,114 | 6,711 | \$967,373 | \$1,050,741 |
| Illinois | 90 | \$117 | \$3,857,904 | 15,945 | \$3,004,487 | \$853,417 |
| Wisconsin | 41 | \$163 | \$2,436,152 | 7,613 | \$1,599,587 | \$836,565 |
| Missouri | 41 | \$126 | \$1,887,386 | 8,224 | \$1,073,377 | \$814,009 |
| Louisiana | 31 | \$134 | \$1,514,739 | 5,543 | \$766,781 | \$747,958 |
| Michigan | 53 | \$160 | \$3,096,748 | 13,398 | \$2,481,102 | \$615,646 |
| Arkansas | 22 | \$144 | \$1,153,028 | 4,137 | \$642,679 | \$510,349 |
| Mississippi | 22 | \$176 | \$1,413,682 | 3,769 | \$940,932 | \$472,749 |
| New Hampshire | 11 | \$195 | \$782,805 | 1,792 | \$331,314 | \$451,491 |
| Iowa | 23 | \$126 | \$1,058,610 | 4,443 | \$721,586 | \$337,024 |
| Kansas | 17 | \$135 | \$838,978 | 3,675 | \$516,153 | \$322,825 |
| New Mexico | 8 | \$175 | \$509,721 | 2,613 | \$205,620 | \$304,102 |
| Nebraska | 12 | \$120 | \$527,615 | 2,406 | \$335,213 | \$192,401 |
| North Dakota | 6 | \$181 | \$396,171 | 949 | \$205,849 | \$190,322 |

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| Montana | 6 | \$159 | \$347,860 | 1,419 | \$172,729 | \$175,131 |
| Rhode Island | 11 | \$186 | \$748,757 | 1,506 | \$644,717 | \$104,041 |
| Delaware | 5 | \$211 | \$384,436 | 1,267 | \$301,990 | \$82,446 |
| Wyoming | 3 | \$158 | \$173,196 | 669 | \$139,563 | \$33,633 |
| Utah | 6 | \$150 | \$328,391 | 2,512 | \$315,029 | \$13,361 |
| Vermont | 5 | \$181 | \$330,179 | 899 | \$324,065 | \$6,114 |
| Alabama | 31 | \$166 | \$1,883,042 | 6,510 | \$1,878,605 | \$4,438 |
| South Dakota | 7 | \$114 | \$291,347 | 1,177 | \$291,570 | -\$224 |
| Idaho | 6 | \$171 | \$375,125 | 1,874 | \$400,798 | -\$25,673 |
| South Carolina | 25 | \$148 | \$1,346,668 | 6,232 | \$1,403,221 | -\$56,553 |
| Maine | 9 | \$177 | \$581,248 | 2,056 | \$676,409 | -\$95,161 |
| West Virginia | 15 | \$172 | \$941,684 | 2,876 | \$1,057,469 | -\$115,786 |
| Colorado | 20 | \$175 | \$1,274,653 | 5,336 | \$1,420,686 | -\$146,033 |
| Connecticut | 33 | \$217 | \$2,610,031 | 4,881 | \$2,789,027 | -\$178,996 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | \$129 | \$1,037,315 | 4,960 | \$1,246,068 | -\$208,753 |
| Oregon | 10 | \$211 | \$770,661 | 5,169 | \$1,145,178 | -\$374,517 |
| North Carolina | 52 | \$157 | \$2,972,078 | 11,920 | \$3,357,012 | -\$384,934 |
| Kentucky | 31 | \$138 | \$1,563,394 | 5,703 | \$2,412,796 | -\$849,403 |
| Nevada | 5 | \$176 | \$320,853 | 3,068 | \$1,174,867 | -\$854,013 |
| Georgia | 46 | \$136 | \$2,276,556 | 10,148 | \$3,371,059 | -\$1,094,503 |
| Texas | 101 | \$122 | \$4,510,433 | 25,392 | \$5,711,061 | -\$1,200,628 |
| Washington | 22 | \$165 | \$1,324,388 | 8,062 | \$2,697,846 | -\$1,373,458 |
| Maryland | 26 | \$218 | \$2,071,193 | 6,948 | \$3,549,180 | -\$1,477,988 |
| Arizona | 16 | \$167 | \$975,806 | 8,667 | \$2,780,698 | -\$1,804,893 |
| Tennessee | 42 | \$147 | \$2,259,335 | 8,410 | \$4,064,431 | -\$1,805,096 |
| Indiana | 47 | \$151 | \$2,592,978 | 8,286 | \$4,456,440 | -\$1,863,462 |
| Virginia | 40 | \$150 | \$2,193,358 | 9,601 | \$4,105,286 | -\$1,911,928 |
| California | 118 | \$162 | \$6,996,722 | 41,481 | \$17,935,899 | -\$10,939,178 |
| Florida | 91 | \$192 | \$6,393,555 | 31,958 | \$17,865,574 | -\$11,472,019 |
| US | 1,722 | | \$104,090,095 | 392,594 | \$117,568,707 | -\$13,478,617 |

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

SOURCE: 2009 data from Older Americans Act State Program Reports, LTCfocUS.org, and the Medicare Enrollment Records

NOTES: We assumed that the average Title III-C2 spending on home-delivered meals per client reported in 2009 would be the same for the additional clients served by the program. We also assumed the Medicaid payment for each dually-eligible low-care resident would be the state average 2009 Medicaid payment rate.

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A6

Sensitivity Analysis Results: State-by-State Comparisons of Estimated Savings from Increasing the Number of Older Adults age 75+ Receiving Meals by 1%, 2009

| | Number of Low Care Dually-Eligible Residents Not in Nursing Home from a 1% increase in the Number Receiving Meals Adjusted for the Population 75+ | Adjusted Average Medicaid Per Diem in 2009 | Amount Potentially Saved by Medicaid Per Year by Increasing the Number Receiving Meals adjusted for the Population 75+ | New Clients Served with a 1% Increase in Home- Delivered Meals | Additional Title III-C2 Funding Required per Year for Increasing the Number of New Clients Served | Estimated Total Yearly Savings |
|---------------|--|--|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pennsylvania | 50 | \$188.70 | \$3,463,507 | 9,808 | \$1,069,843 | \$2,393,664 |
| New York | 60 | \$228.52 | \$5,022,368 | 12,522 | \$2,822,686 | \$2,199,683 |
| Massachusetts | 23 | \$194.70 | \$1,656,227 | 4,457 | \$873,497 | \$782,730 |
| New Jersey | 27 | \$174.08 | \$1,731,159 | 5,724 | \$1,116,667 | \$614,492 |
| Ohio | 41 | \$167.25 | \$2,518,578 | 7,679 | \$1,921,853 | \$596,726 |
| Minnesota | 15 | \$162.62 | \$867,454 | 3,272 | \$471,731 | \$395,723 |
| Louisiana | 14 | \$133.87 | \$665,948 | 2,429 | \$335,967 | \$329,981 |
| Missouri | 18 | \$126.12 | \$817,735 | 3,848 | \$502,215 | \$315,520 |
| Wisconsin | 18 | \$162.79 | \$1,068,822 | 3,760 | \$790,117 | \$278,705 |
| Illinois | 39 | \$117.44 | \$1,688,463 | 7,561 | \$1,424,652 | \$263,811 |
| Arkansas | 10 | \$143.59 | \$504,550 | 1,836 | \$285,294 | \$219,255 |
| Mississippi | 10 | \$176.05 | \$616,413 | 1,639 | \$409,213 | \$207,201 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | \$194.97 | \$341,587 | 809 | \$149,609 | \$191,979 |
| Michigan | 23 | \$160.08 | \$1,358,444 | 6,325 | \$1,171,289 | \$187,156 |
| New Mexico | 3 | \$174.56 | \$207,085 | 1,165 | \$91,648 | \$115,438 |
| Kansas | 7 | \$135.21 | \$362,684 | 1,849 | \$259,653 | \$103,030 |
| Iowa | 10 | \$126.10 | \$457,067 | 2,279 | \$370,094 | \$86,972 |
| Montana | 2 | \$158.84 | \$141,199 | 654 | \$79,613 | \$61,586 |
| Nebraska | 5 | \$120.46 | \$220,694 | 1,229 | \$171,188 | \$49,506 |
| North Dakota | 2 | \$180.90 | \$150,846 | 503 | \$109,137 | \$41,709 |

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Delaware | 2 | \$210.65 | \$158,945 | 560 | \$133,395 | \$25,550 |
| Alabama | 14 | \$166.42 | \$827,319 | 2,838 | \$818,944 | \$8,375 |
| Wyoming | 1 | \$158.17 | \$69,200 | 301 | \$62,799 | \$6,401 |
| South Carolina | 11 | \$147.58 | \$588,143 | 2,586 | \$582,342 | \$5,801 |
| Utah | 2 | \$149.95 | \$133,850 | 1,096 | \$137,509 | -\$3,659 |
| Vermont | 2 | \$180.92 | \$130,518 | 414 | \$149,254 | -\$18,736 |
| Rhode Island | 5 | \$186.49 | \$317,256 | 787 | \$336,738 | -\$19,482 |
| South Dakota | 3 | \$114.03 | \$117,511 | 590 | \$146,199 | -\$28,687 |
| Idaho | 2 | \$171.29 | \$149,254 | 837 | \$178,978 | -\$29,724 |
| Maine | 4 | \$176.94 | \$247,315 | 976 | \$321,228 | -\$73,913 |
| Colorado | 9 | \$174.61 | \$547,721 | 2,356 | \$627,394 | -\$79,673 |
| West Virginia | 6 | \$172.00 | \$395,383 | 1,330 | \$489,241 | -\$93,858 |
| Oklahoma | 10 | \$129.18 | \$453,894 | 2,242 | \$563,258 | -\$109,365 |
| North Carolina | 23 | \$156.59 | \$1,308,684 | 5,275 | \$1,485,464 | -\$176,779 |
| Oregon | 4 | \$211.14 | \$325,099 | 2,424 | \$537,035 | -\$211,936 |
| Connecticut | 14 | \$216.69 | \$1,126,712 | 2,512 | \$1,435,667 | -\$308,955 |
| Nevada | 2 | \$175.81 | \$138,135 | 1,237 | \$473,511 | -\$335,375 |
| Kentucky | 13 | \$138.17 | \$676,811 | 2,507 | \$1,060,760 | -\$383,948 |
| Georgia | 20 | \$135.59 | \$1,001,591 | 4,186 | \$1,390,453 | -\$388,862 |
| Texas | 45 | \$122.35 | \$1,989,202 | 11,085 | \$2,493,100 | -\$503,898 |
| Washington | 9 | \$164.93 | \$568,029 | 3,670 | \$1,227,995 | -\$659,966 |
| Maryland | 11 | \$218.25 | \$885,511 | 3,182 | \$1,625,624 | -\$740,112 |
| Tennessee | 18 | \$147.38 | \$977,652 | 3,616 | \$1,747,861 | -\$770,209 |
| Arizona | 7 | \$167.09 | \$417,485 | 3,776 | \$1,211,345 | -\$793,860 |
| Virginia | 18 | \$150.23 | \$959,693 | 4,214 | \$1,801,770 | -\$842,077 |
| Indiana | 21 | \$151.15 | \$1,142,505 | 3,871 | \$2,082,195 | -\$939,690 |
| California | 52 | \$162.45 | \$3,080,984 | 19,480 | \$8,423,202 | -\$5,342,218 |
| Florida | 40 | \$192.49 | \$2,807,944 | 15,155 | \$8,472,024 | -\$5,664,080 |
| US | 751 | | \$45,403,179 | 182,453 | \$54,441,248 | -\$9,038,069 |

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

SOURCE: 2009 data from Older Americans Act State Program Reports, LTCfocUS.org, Minimum Data Set, and the Medicare Enrollment Records

NOTES: We assumed that the average Title III-C2 spending on home-delivered meals per client reported in 2009 would be the same for the additional clients served by the program. We also assumed the Medicaid payment for each dually-eligible low-care resident would be the state average 2009 Medicaid payment rate.

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A7

Sensitivity Analysis Results: State-by-State Comparisons of Estimated Savings from Increasing the Number of Older Adults age 65+ Receiving Meals by 1%, 2005

| | Number of Low Care Dually- Eligible Residents Not in Nursing Home in 2005 if Proportion of Older Adults 65+ Receiving Meals Increases by 1% | Adjusted Average Medicaid Per Diem in 2009 | Amount Potentially Saved by Medicaid Per Year by Increasing the Proportion of Older Adults 65+ Receiving Meals by 1% | New Clients Served with a 1% Increase in Home- Delivered Meals | Additional Title III-C2 Funding Required per Year for Increasing the Number of New Clients Served | Total Yearly Savings |
|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| New York | 162 | \$228.52 | \$13,504,360 | 26,198 | \$5,905,190 | \$7,599,170 |
| Pennsylvania | 131 | \$188.70 | \$9,040,235 | 19,463 | \$2,122,958 | \$6,917,277 |
| Ohio | 115 | \$167.25 | \$7,020,076 | 16,053 | \$4,017,827 | \$3,002,249 |
| Massachusetts | 65 | \$194.70 | \$4,644,680 | 8,945 | \$1,752,956 | \$2,891,724 |
| New Jersey | 73 | \$174.08 | \$4,620,780 | 11,730 | \$2,288,450 | \$2,332,330 |
| Illinois | 119 | \$117.44 | \$5,083,359 | 15,945 | \$3,004,487 | \$2,078,872 |
| Minnesota | 41 | \$162.62 | \$2,414,819 | 6,711 | \$967,373 | \$1,447,446 |
| Wisconsin | 51 | \$162.79 | \$3,006,276 | 7,613 | \$1,599,587 | \$1,406,689 |
| Louisiana | 43 | \$133.87 | \$2,097,560 | 5,543 | \$766,781 | \$1,330,778 |
| Missouri | 48 | \$126.12 | \$2,227,378 | 8,224 | \$1,073,377 | \$1,154,001 |
| Michigan | 61 | \$160.08 | \$3,556,961 | 13,398 | \$2,481,102 | \$1,075,860 |
| Mississippi | 26 | \$176.05 | \$1,685,548 | 3,769 | \$940,932 | \$744,616 |
| Arkansas | 25 | \$143.59 | \$1,296,493 | 4,137 | \$642,679 | \$653,814 |
| Iowa | 28 | \$126.10 | \$1,269,436 | 4,443 | \$721,586 | \$547,850 |
| Kansas | 21 | \$135.21 | \$1,037,765 | 3,675 | \$516,153 | \$521,612 |
| New Hampshire | 11 | \$194.97 | \$780,180 | 1,792 | \$331,314 | \$448,866 |
| New Mexico | 10 | \$174.56 | \$616,580 | 2,613 | \$205,620 | \$410,960 |
| Alabama | 36 | \$166.42 | \$2,204,396 | 6,510 | \$1,878,605 | \$325,792 |
| Nebraska | 14 | \$120.46 | \$615,882 | 2,406 | \$335,213 | \$280,668 |
| Rhode Island | 13 | \$186.49 | \$886,573 | 1,506 | \$644,717 | \$241,857 |
| Connecticut | 38 | \$216.69 | \$3,017,611 | 4,881 | \$2,789,027 | \$228,584 |
| Montana | 7 | \$158.84 | \$396,541 | 1,419 | \$172,729 | \$223,813 |

Thomas KS, Mor V. Providing more home-delivered meals is one way to keep older adults with low care needs out of nursing homes. Health Aff (Millwood). 2013;32(10).

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| North Dakota | 6 | \$180.90 | \$399,665 | 949 | \$205,849 | \$193,816 |
| Delaware | 5 | \$210.65 | \$382,781 | 1,267 | \$301,990 | \$80,791 |
| Oklahoma | 28 | \$129.18 | \$1,305,462 | 4,960 | \$1,246,068 | \$59,393 |
| Utah | 7 | \$149.95 | \$368,572 | 2,512 | \$315,029 | \$53,543 |
| Wyoming | 3 | \$158.17 | \$179,762 | 669 | \$139,563 | \$40,199 |
| South Dakota | 8 | \$114.03 | \$317,422 | 1,177 | \$291,570 | \$25,851 |
| North Carolina | 59 | \$156.59 | \$3,377,212 | 11,920 | \$3,357,012 | \$20,200 |
| Colorado | 23 | \$174.61 | \$1,439,813 | 5,336 | \$1,420,686 | \$19,127 |
| Vermont | 5 | \$180.92 | \$337,328 | 899 | \$324,065 | \$13,262 |
| South Carolina | 26 | \$147.58 | \$1,409,145 | 6,232 | \$1,403,221 | \$5,925 |
| Idaho | 6 | \$171.29 | \$403,454 | 1,874 | \$400,798 | \$2,655 |
| West Virginia | 16 | \$172.00 | \$1,029,396 | 2,876 | \$1,057,469 | -\$28,074 |
| Maine | 10 | \$176.94 | \$644,648 | 2,056 | \$676,409 | -\$31,760 |
| Oregon | 12 | \$211.14 | \$888,457 | 5,169 | \$1,145,178 | -\$256,721 |
| Georgia | 57 | \$135.59 | \$2,798,938 | 10,148 | \$3,371,059 | -\$572,121 |
| Kentucky | 35 | \$138.17 | \$1,755,208 | 5,703 | \$2,412,796 | -\$657,588 |
| Texas | 113 | \$122.35 | \$5,042,139 | 25,392 | \$5,711,061 | -\$668,922 |
| Nevada | 5 | \$175.81 | \$332,566 | 3,068 | \$1,174,867 | -\$842,300 |
| Maryland | 32 | \$218.25 | \$2,578,707 | 6,948 | \$3,549,180 | -\$970,473 |
| Washington | 27 | \$164.93 | \$1,610,864 | 8,062 | \$2,697,846 | -\$1,086,982 |
| Indiana | 56 | \$151.15 | \$3,079,442 | 8,286 | \$4,456,440 | -\$1,376,998 |
| Tennessee | 50 | \$147.38 | \$2,678,736 | 8,410 | \$4,064,431 | -\$1,385,696 |
| Arizona | 20 | \$167.09 | \$1,208,979 | 8,667 | \$2,780,698 | -\$1,571,719 |
| Virginia | 45 | \$150.23 | \$2,459,616 | 9,601 | \$4,105,286 | -\$1,645,670 |
| California | 156 | \$162.45 | \$9,236,936 | 41,481 | \$17,935,899 | -\$8,698,963 |
| Florida | 109 | \$192.49 | \$7,666,081 | 31,958 | \$17,865,574 | -\$10,199,493 |
| US | 2054 | | \$123,954,817 | 392,594 | \$117,568,708 | \$6,386,109 |

SOURCE: 2009 data from Older Americans Act State Program Reports, and the Medicare Enrollment Records and 2005 data from LTCfocUS.org, and the Minimum Data Set,

NOTES: We assumed that the average Title III-C2 spending on home-delivered meals per client reported in 2009 would be the same for the additional clients served by the program. We also assumed the Medicaid payment for each dually-eligible low-care resident would be the state average 2009 Medicaid payment rate.