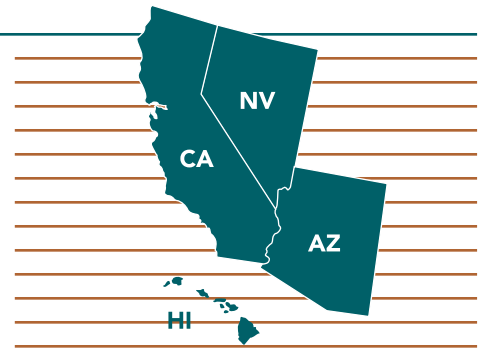


Snapshot of Title VI Programs in Region IX

SOUTHWEST REGION



Overview

Title VI Native American Aging Programs (Title VI programs) provide nutrition, supportive and caregiver services to older American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians. Established by the Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1978, there are more than 280 Title VI programs in the United States. Title VI grants are awarded to tribal entities in federally recognized tribes, as well as to organizations representing Native Hawaiian elders (Title VI grantees). This data brief shares information about Title VI programs in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Region IX which includes Title VI programs located in Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada. Fifty-four of Region IX's 63 Title VI programs responded to the survey, for a response rate of 86 percent. The data in this report compares regional data with information about Title VI programs overall.

Budget and Staffing

The table below shows the median and range for annual budgets and staff size of the Title VI programs in Region IX compared to Title VI programs across the country. Budgets vary considerably among programs due to differences in program size and amount of funding received from non-federal sources.

Table 1: Title VI Budget and Staffing Levels

	Region IX Median	Region IX Range	National Median	National Range
Annual budget	\$163,757	\$74,000-\$1,590,932	\$235,388	\$58,276-\$3,233,935
Number of full-time staff	1	0-65	2	0-65
Number of part-time staff	1	0-9	2	0-55

*Region IX budget n=45; Region IX staff n=52; national budget n=198; national staff n=228

Funding Sources

Some Title VI programs rely exclusively on OAA Title VI Parts A/B and C funding to serve elders, while others receive funding from multiple sources, as shown in Table 2.¹ The *percent* columns in the table below show what percentage of programs received any funding from each funding source. The amount in the *median* columns show the median amount of funding received among all Title VI programs reporting some amount, greater than \$0, from that specific funding source.

¹ Title VI Parts A/B provide funding for nutrition services and supportive services. Part C provides funding for caregiver support services.

Table 2: Proportion of Title VI Programs Receiving Funding from Various Sources and Median Amounts

	Region IX Percent Receiving (n=45)	Region IX Median Amount (n varies)	National Percent Receiving (n=198)	National Median Amount (n varies)
OAA Title VI Parts A/B	98%	\$90,860	100%	\$103,180
OAA Title VI Part C	84%	\$26,890	87%	\$36,675
OAA Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)	91%	\$9,193	90%	\$10,493
Tribal dollars, including gaming revenue	29%	\$250,000	40%	\$259,999
OAA Title III (not NSIP)	27%	\$80,259	27%	\$72,200
State Funds	20%	\$61,600	20%	\$87,664
Medicaid	9%	\$3,095	9%	\$8,484
Other (e.g., private donations, grants)	31%	\$16,545	28%	\$18,500

Services

Title VI programs provide critical services to elders and caregivers, including meals, information and referral, as well as other supportive services. Table 3 lists the services most commonly provided by Title VI programs across the country, and the proportion of Title VI programs in Region IX offering each service.

Table 3: Proportion of Title VI Grantees Providing Selected Services Funded Partially or Fully Through Title VI Funds

	Region IX (n=54)	National (n=231)
Congregate meals	98%	97%
Home-delivered meals	100%	97%
Information and referral/assistance	87%	89%
Outreach	89%	86%
Special events for elders	94%	79%
Family caregiver support services	76%	79%
Telephone reassurance/friendly visiting	71%	78%
Senior center activities	83%	71%
Transportation (medical or non-medical)	76%	65%
Cultural events	67%	62%
Respite care	55%	61%

Unmet Needs

Title VI grantees provide a wide range of services, but the limited funding they receive does not necessarily allow them to meet all the needs of the elders they serve. Table 4 lists the unmet needs most commonly reported by Title VI programs across the country, and the proportion of Title VI programs in Region IX reporting that need.

Table 4: Proportion of Title VI Grantees Reporting Some Unmet Needs for Elders by Topic

	Region IX (n=54)	National (n=231)
Home repair (e.g., replacing a broken window, repairing leaks)	90%	89%
Money management	91%	89%
Help in home (e.g., personal care)	94%	89%
Home modification (e.g., ramps, grab bars, widened doorways)	83%	86%
Homemaker help	81%	81%
Legal assistance	87%	80%
Chore (e.g., yard work)	85%	79%
Supportive services for grandparents raising grandchildren	85%	77%
Dementia awareness	81%	77%
Mental health services	70%	76%
Emergency response system	77%	75%
Help with medication	74%	74%

Priorities for Long-Term Services and Supports

Thirty-five percent of Title VI programs in Region IX are having discussions with tribal leadership about developing or expanding long-term services and supports (LTSS), compared with 46 percent of Title VI programs nationally. In Region IX, the most commonly discussed LTSS are in-home care, assisted living, housing with services (accessibility modifications, supported housing for adults with disabilities) and transportation.

Partnerships

To serve elders, Title VI programs partner with other organizations and departments both within and external to their tribes. Table 5 lists the partnerships most commonly reported by Title VI programs across the country, and the proportion of Title VI programs in Region IX with that partner.

Table 5: Proportion of Title VI Programs Partnering with Various Organizations

	Region IX (n=52)	National (n=218)
Tribal health care (e.g., tribal health clinic or center)	79%	81%
Indian Health Service	87%	81%
Tribal housing	69%	80%
Adult Protective Services	73%	79%
Tribal health department/Tribal public health	81%	77%
Area Agency on Aging (Title III)	77%	76%
Veterans Administration	60%	70%
State unit or department of aging	64%	68%
Medicaid	64%	67%
Medicare	64%	66%
Disability service organizations	60%	65%
Nursing home, assisted living facility or group homes	64%	65%

Title VI programs have important partnerships with tribal health care to support elders' health needs. Among Title VI programs that reported partnerships with tribal health care, Table 6 lists the types of activities on which they partner.

Table 6: Proportion of Title VI Programs with Certain Activities Through Partnerships with Tribal Health

	Region IX (n=50)	National (n=194)
Provide nutrition and/or health education	82%	78%
Conduct wellness checks	72%	73%
Provide transportation	78%	70%
Coordinate on diabetes wellness programs	76%	67%
Coordinate COVID-19 preparedness and response	56%	67%
Coordinate on annual health fair	68%	63%
Make home visits or deliver meals	60%	58%
Coordinate on flu clinic	50%	58%
Deliver medications	62%	56%
Approve meals and/or help with menu planning	48%	55%

Title VI programs also partner with AAAs and other Title III providers to serve tribal elders. Of the Title VI programs that reported partnerships with AAAs/Title III providers, Table 7 lists the types of activities on which they partner.

Table 7: Proportion of Title VI Programs with Certain Activities Through Partnerships with AAAs or Title III Providers

	Region IX (n=40)	National (n=163)
Attend meetings and events together	35%	55%
AAA(s)/Title III provider(s) offer services in our community	38%	48%
Exchange information about the elders we serve (e.g., SAMS software)	28%	47%
We receive training and education from AAA(s)/Title III provider(s)	28%	41%
Receive funding from local AAA(s)/Title III provider(s)	30%	39%
Our local AAA(s)/Title III provider(s) have a dedicated office or liaison that we work with	28%	39%

Region IX Title VI Directors Share Their Stories

Title VI directors shared information on how they are using funding in new or creative ways during the COVID-19 pandemic and how they have overcome challenges.

“I am proud of the volunteers that I have helping my Title VI meal program. They range in age from 55 to 80 and enjoy helping. Without them it would be harder to accomplish all of the things that we do.”

“With limited funding and the funding received for the pandemic, the staff were able to create menus that could serve the great increase (more than 200 percent) for congregate meals. A total of seven full-time staff members with the lowest wages successfully increased the number of congregate and home-delivered meals. Other tribal departments volunteered their vehicles and employees to assist Elderly Services Program when the Tribal Council instituted a two-week total lockdown. Tribal Elderly Services Program has been designated as an “essential” department since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.”

About This Regional Profile

Data presented in this profile was gathered through the 2020 National Survey of Title VI Programs conducted by the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging (n4a) in partnership with the Scripps Gerontology Center. The survey was in the field from September–December 2020 and had an 84 percent response rate. The full survey report is available at www.n4a.org/buildingcapacity.



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