# The Role of Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs

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### **Overview**

Role of OAA Nutrition Programs Senior Hunger **Parallel Systems** National Resource Center on Nutrition and Aging



## **Goals of OAA Nutrition Programs**

#### Promote

- Health and well-being
- Socialization

### Delay

 Adverse health conditions through access to nutrition and other disease prevention and health promotion services



### Reduce

- hunger
- food insecurity

# Services Are Targeted to Vulnerable Populations

Indicators	Home-delivered	Congregate	National
Age 75+	70%	57%	32%
Live Alone	56%	48%	27%
Below Poverty	24%	14%	7%
3+ ADLs	31%	8%	6%

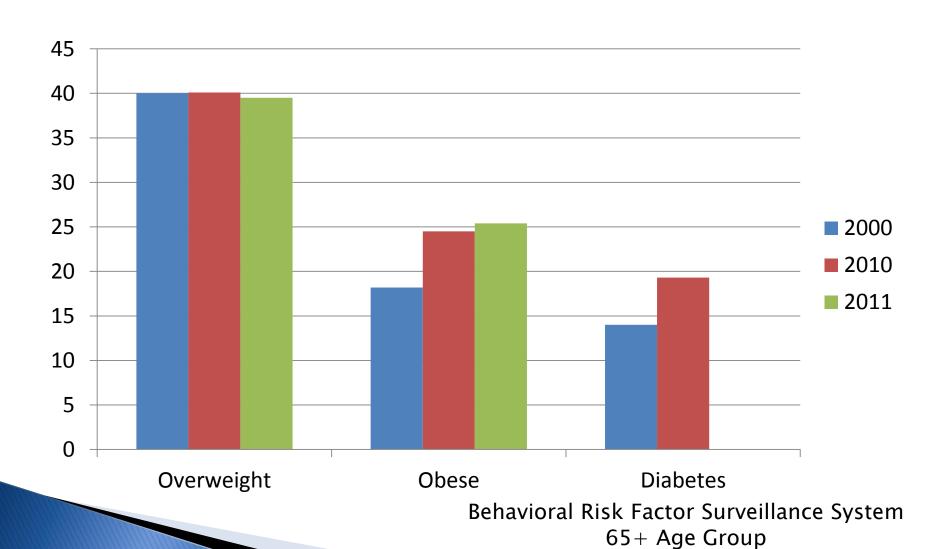
Issue Brief, July 2010, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

# Services Allow Seniors to Remain in Their Homes

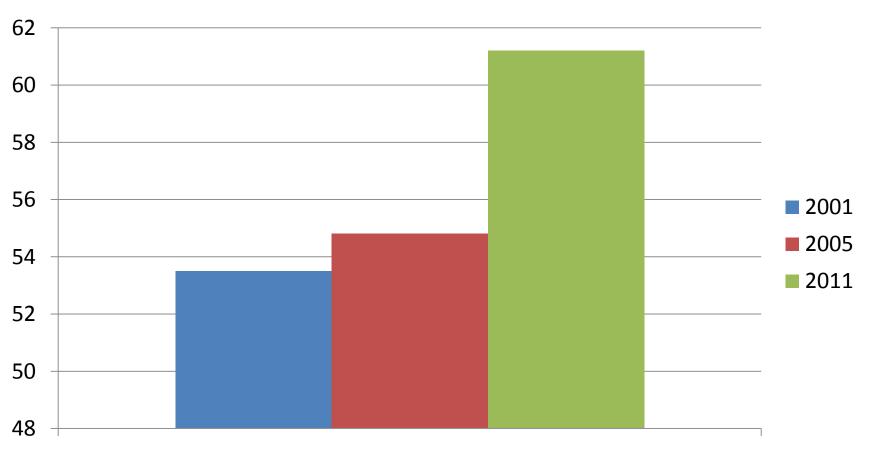
Home-delivered	Congregate
91%	59%

Issue Brief, July 2010, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

### **Health Profile of Older Americans**



### **Health Profile of Older Americans**



**Hypertension Awareness** 

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 65+ Age Group

# Requirements of the Older Americans Act Sections 331, 336, 339

- Services required to be provided
  - Meals, nutrition education, nutrition counseling
  - Evidence based practice
- Services that may be provided
  - Nutrition screening & assessment, as appropriate
- Services that may not be funded
  - Vitamin/mineral supplements

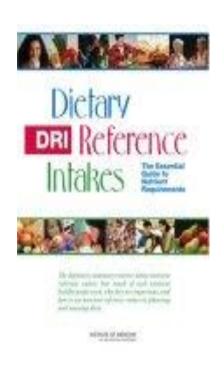
### Requirements of the Older Americans Act

#### Meals

- 1/3 DRI; Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010;
- Design meals to meet special dietary needs (cultural/ethnic preferences, health, religious needs)
- Design "appealing" meals, i.e. food/menu choice, include participant input

# What are the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs)?

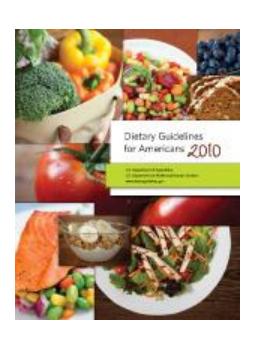
- Introduced in 1997
- Reference values of nutrients, primarily used by nutrition & health professionals
- Basis for
  - assessing & planning diets
  - federal nutrition & food programs



## What is the purpose of the DRIs?

- Maintain nutritional adequacy
- Promote health
- Reduce risk of disease
- Provide a measure of excess

# What are the Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010?



- Brief science-based statements & text published by federal government
- Promotes health & prevent disease
- Updated every 5 years.

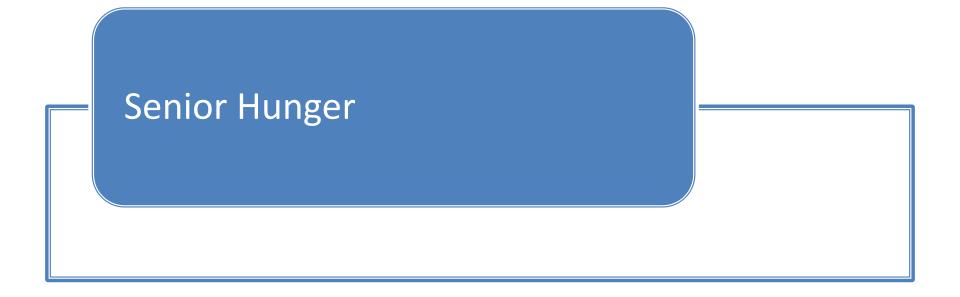
## Highlights of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010

- Addresses majority of Americans are overweight or obese
- Research supported
- Total diet= Energy balanced + nutrient dense



# Consumers Value Program Participation

	Home Delivered	Congregate
Eat more balanced meals	86%	79%
Better able to avoid sodium & fat	81%	76%



## **Senior Hunger**

	% of Seniors	Approximate Number of Seniors
Threat of Hunger (Marginal Food Security)	14.85% 1 in 7	8.3 mil

Senior Hunger in America 2010: An Annual Report, J. Ziliak and C. Gundersen, 2010

# Factors accounting for Food Insecurity among Seniors

- African American or Hispanic Populations
- At poverty or near poverty
- Under age 70 (specifically age 60-64)
- Unmarried (divorced or separated)
- Renters
- Living with grandchildren
- Less than 12 years of formal education

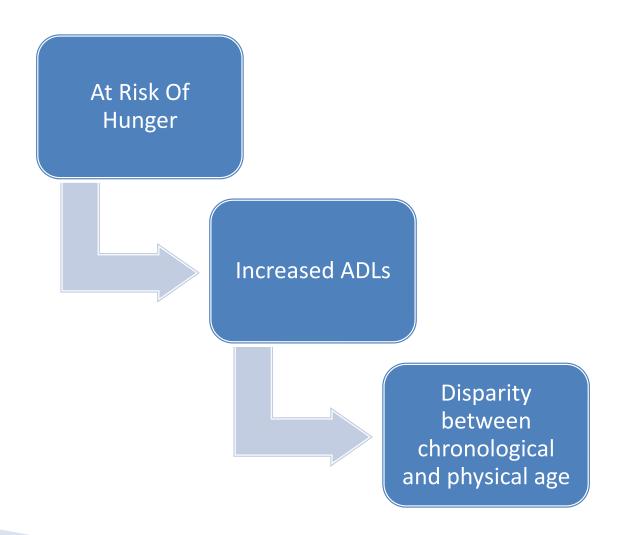
Senior Hunger in America 2010: An Annual Report, J. Ziliak and C. Gundersen, 2010

# Factors accounting for increase in Food Insecurity 2009-2010

- Near poor
- Whites
- Widows
- Non-metro
- Retired
- Women
- Households with no grandchildren

Senior Hunger in America 2010: An Annual Report, J. Ziliak and C. Gundersen, 2010

## **Consequences of Hunger**



## **Consequences of a Poor Diet**

# Age Related Conditions

- Hearing loss
- Macular Degeneration
- Oral Health
   Problems
- Sarcopenia
- Cognition

# Chronic Diseases

- Heart Disease
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Osteoporosis
- Some cancers
- COPD
- Renal Disease

# Acute Conditions

- Dehydration
- Pressure Ulcers
- Infections
- Pneumonia
- Fractures
- Gum Disease

## Consequences of a Poor Diet

# Increased Healthcare Costs

- Re-Admissions
- Longer Stays
- Slower Recovery
- Premature Institutionalization

# Reduced QOL/Independence

- Decreased Mobility
- Depression/Anxiety
- Sleep Disturbance
- Poor Appetite
- Increased Morbidity
- Increased Mortality

#### **Consequences of Poor Diet on Functionality**

### Malnutrition Underweight

**Obesity** 

Limits Muscle Strength
Reduces Stamina
Prevents Physical Activity

**Decreases ability to:** 

Perform ADLs & IADLs:
Eat, Walk, Grocery Shop, Prepare Meals
Grip Items & Lift Heavy Objects

Increases Dependency
Increases Need for Caregiver Assistance
Increases Risk for Falls & Fractures

Threatens Independence--Reduces Quality of Life--Increases Healthcare Costs

## Role of the Nutrition Program

Strategic Planning

Operations/ Meals plus Supportive Services

**Target Services** 

Collaborate and Coordinate

Referrals

Assessment

# **Strategic Planning:**

- Assess
  - Demographics-Risk Factors
  - Community Hunger and Food Insecurity
  - Community Need
  - Partners
  - Resources
- Develop interventions to address

## **Operations**

- Provide nutritious, appealing meals
  - Meet preferences, special needs for therapeutic, religious reasons
  - Food components that can be eaten later
- Increase number of meals
  - Holiday Meals
  - Emergency Meals
  - Second Meals
  - More than five days

## **Supportive Services**

- Nutrition education on low cost food management
- Menu planning and shopping assistance
- Assist in a access/transportation to grocery stores
- Grocery delivery
- Individualized nutrition counseling
- Cooking classes

## **Target Services**

Prioritize to high risk groups

 Offer services in geographical areas with high need (i.e., rural, food deserts, food swamps)

Offer services in low income housing

### **Collaborate and Coordinate**

- Hunger network organizations
- Food banks, Food pantries
- HCBS network
- Medicaid Waiver/state HCBS programs
- ADRCs
- Faith-based organizations

### Referral to Other Service

- USDA Food Assistance Programs
  - SNAP, SNAP-ED
  - Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program
  - TEFAP
  - CACFP
  - CSFP
- Referral to food banks/pantries, soup kitchens, community gardens
- Referral to supportive assistance programs

## **Assessing Hunger and Nutrition Risk**

- Community Community nutrition assessments for planning services
  - HCBS uniform assessment forms
  - I & R or ADRC screenings
  - Identify appropriate referrals
- Train all staff: nutrition, case managers, I & R staff about food insecurity
- Include outcome and impact measures about food insecurity on evaluations

## **Future of Senior Hunger**

- ▶ Food insecurity between 2007 and 2009:
  - Increased 26% among those 60 and older

- Prediction 2025
  - 75% more will experience food insecurity
  - 33% more suffer hunger



- Competitive grant announcement award
   September 2011 to Meals On Wheels Association of America
- Goals:
  - Strengthen support of nutrition services
  - Demonstrate the value of nutrition services
  - Modernize nutrition service provision
  - Goals apply to all levels of aging services network: state units on aging, area agencies on aging and local nutrition service providers



Website:

http://nutritionandaging.org



#### Product 2012

Perspectives on Nutrition and Aging: A National Summit

#### Products 2013

- Proceedings of Perspectives on Nutrition and Aging: A National Summit
- Momentum Webinar Series
- Website: http://nutritionandaging.org/
- On line library
- Listservs
- Workgroup Reports & Recommendations



# Momentum Series www.nutritionandaging.org





### **Momentum Series**

March 27, 2013

**National Nutrition Month** 

Theme: Eat Right, Your Way, Every Day

Web-based discussion with the Assistant Secretary for Aging, Kathy Greenlee, to highlight the important role nutrition plays in healthy aging.

For more information:

Momentum: Advancing Into Future Readiness

www.nutritionandaging.org/momentum



- National Resource Center on Nutrition and Aging: www.nutritionandaging.org
- Administration on Aging <a href="http://www.aoa.gov/">http://www.aoa.gov/</a>
- AGing Integrated Database <a href="http://www.agidnet.org/">http://www.agidnet.org/</a>
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm</a>
- USDA National Agricultural Library: http://fnic.nal.usda.gov/

- Food and Drug Administration- Food Safety
  - http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/list.html
- American Heart Association
  - http://www.americanheart.org/
- American Diabetes Association
  - http://www.diabetes.org/
- National Institutes of Health
  - National Heart Lung Blood Institute Recipes: <a href="http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/">http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/</a>

National Foundation to End Senior Hunger <a href="https://www.nfesh.org">www.nfesh.org</a>

- The Causes, Consequences, and Future of Senior Hunger in America, Ziliak, J., C. Gundersen and M. Haist, 2008
- Senior Hunger in the United States: Differences across States and Rural and Urban Areas, Ziliak, J. and C. Gundersen, 2009
- Senior Hunger in America 2010: An Annual Report, Ziliak, J. and C. Gundersen, 2010

USDA Community Food Security Assessment Toolkit

http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/327699/efan 02013\_1\_.pdf

USDA ERS-Food Security http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutritionassistance/food-security-in-theus/measurement.aspx#survey

- Position of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Food and Nutrition for Older Adults: Promoting Health and Wellness. J Acad Nutr Diet. 2012;112:1255-1277.
- Position of the American Dietetic Association, American Society for Nutrition, and Society for Nutrition Education: Food and Nutrition Programs for Community-Residing Older Adults. *J Am Diet Assoc.* 2010;110:463-472.