The Anatomy of Delaware's Senior Center Funding Formula



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GIA Funded Senior Centers in Delaware

48 centers throughout 4 regions:

- 15 in Wilmington
- 13 in New Castle County (Remainder of NCC)
- 7 in Kent County
- 13 in Sussex County

Application of the Formula

- \$6.35 million appropriated for FY 2001
- Two-Tiered funding formula

The Two-Tiered Formula

Tier 1

State 4 Regions

Tier 2

Regions Centers

Application of the Formula

- \$6.35 million appropriated for FY 2001
- Two-Tiered funding formula
- Implementation practices to date
 - ✓ Since 1985, formula applied to "new" funds appropriated each year
 - ✓ No funding cuts to individual centers
 - ✓ All centers share in new funding (whether "underfunded" or "overfunded")
- In FY 1999 FY 2001, extra formula-determined funding

Senior Center Appropriations

(\$ millions)



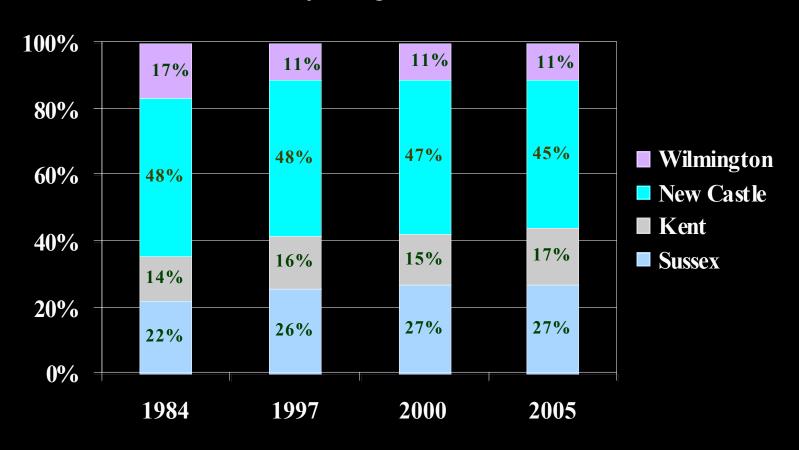
Average GIA Allocation per Senior Center by Region, FY 2001

(\$ thousands)



Where Do Seniors Reside?

Distribution of Seniors by Region: 1984-2005



The First Tier

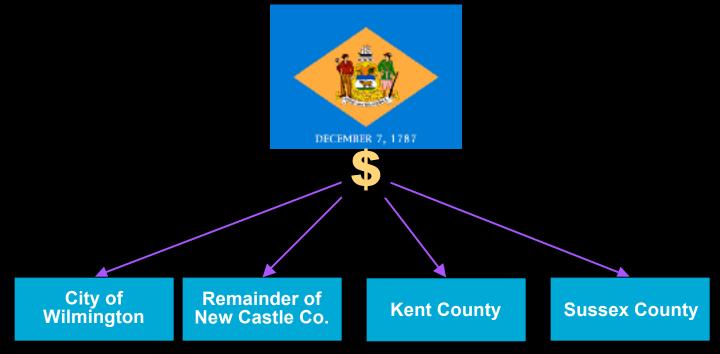
- Allocates funds from the state to the four regions based on three demographic factors
 - ✓ Population 60+ (weight = 0.45, or 45%)
 - ✓ Population 60+ below poverty level (weight = 0.45, or 45%)
 - ✓ Population 75+ (weight = 0.10, or 10%)

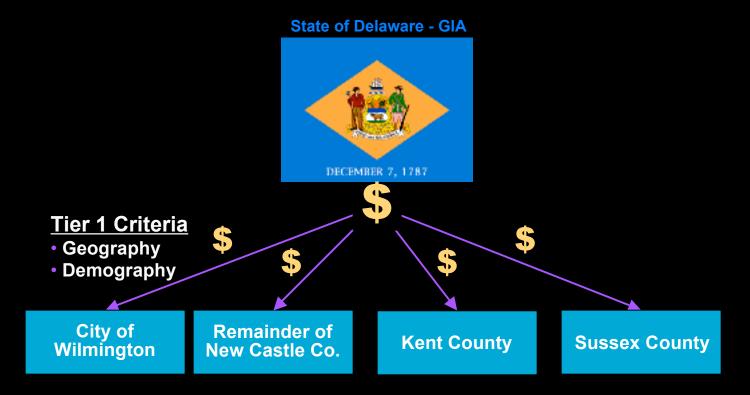
The Second Tier

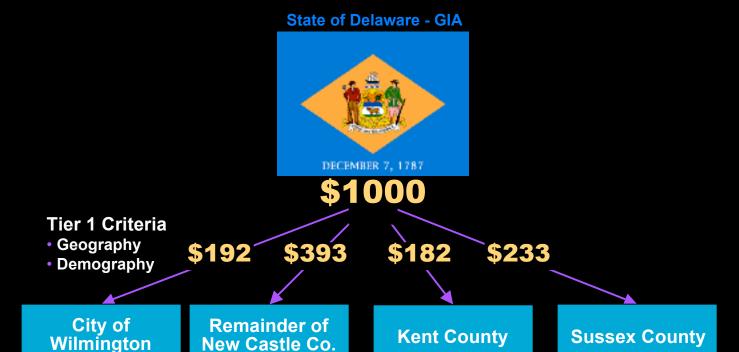
- Allocates funds internally within a region to each center based on two variables
 - Center's average daily attendance category (0-49, 50-99, 100-149, ...)
 - ✓ Center's service level category (SL1 SL6)

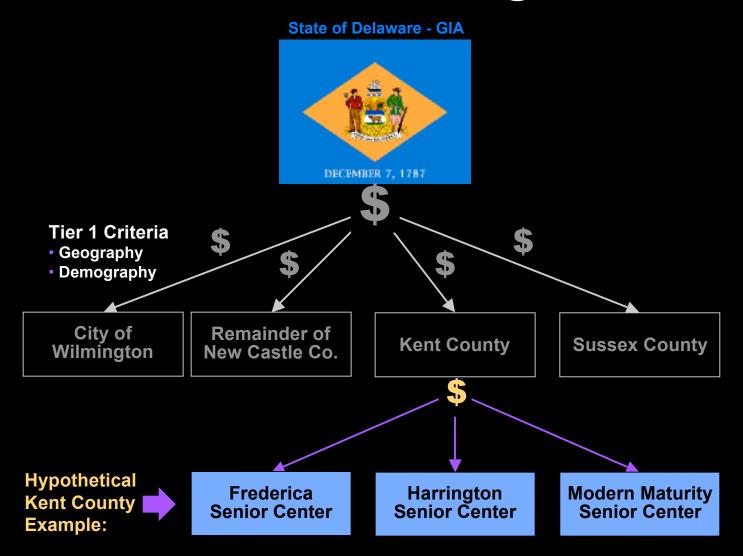
Starting with 2001 appropriations, JFC approved expansion of service level categories from 4 to 6 (IPA developed new category definitions in consultation with OCG & SC-Advisory Committee)

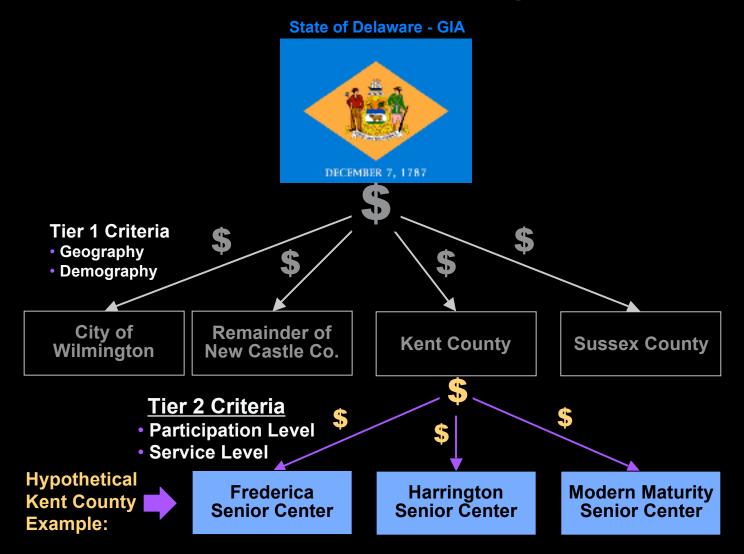
State of Delaware - GIA





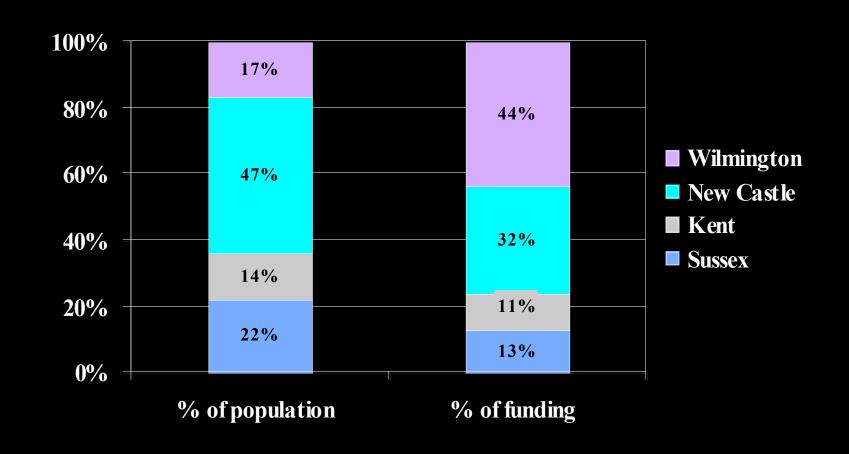






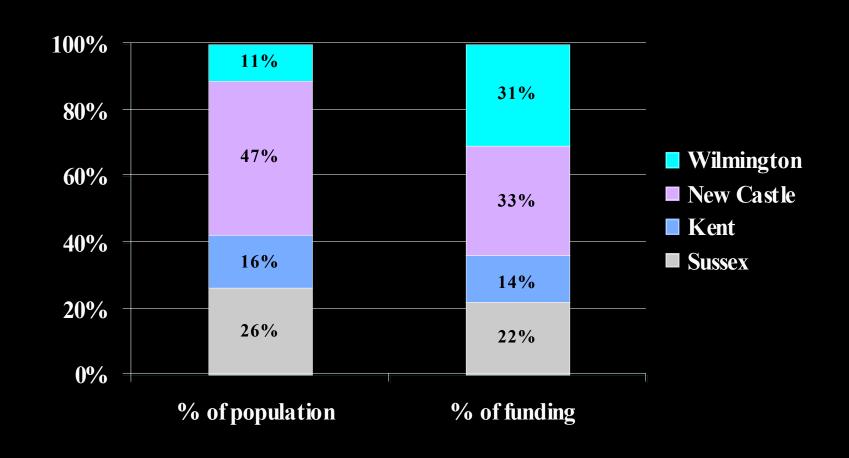
GIA Funding vs. Senior Population

FY 1984 Funding Levels



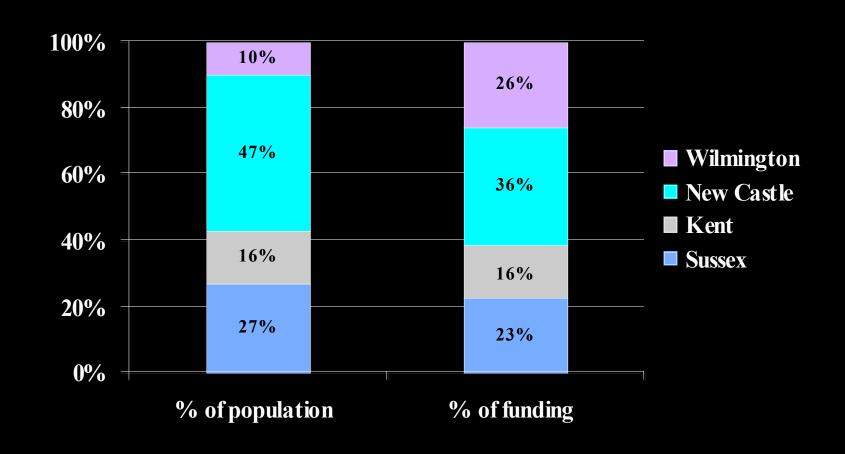
GIA Funding vs. Senior Population

FY 1997 Funding Levels



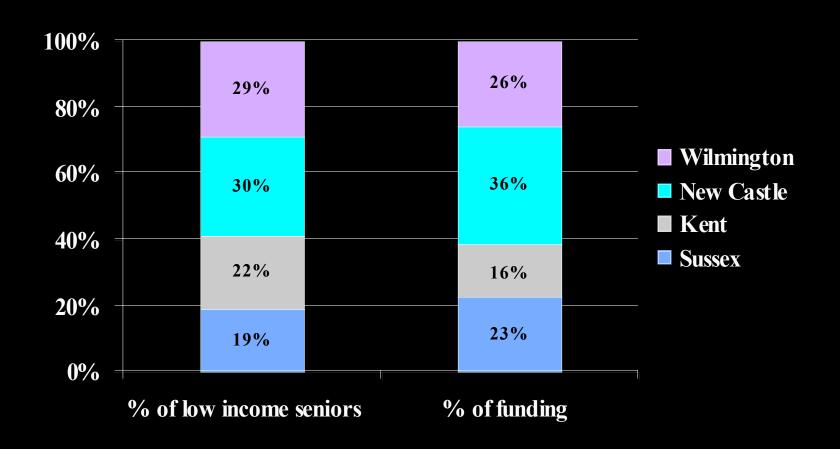
GIA Funding vs. Senior Population

FY 2001 Funding Levels



Funding vs. Low Income Seniors by Region*

*2001 Funding Levels, % Low Income Seniors from 1999 CHEP Estimates



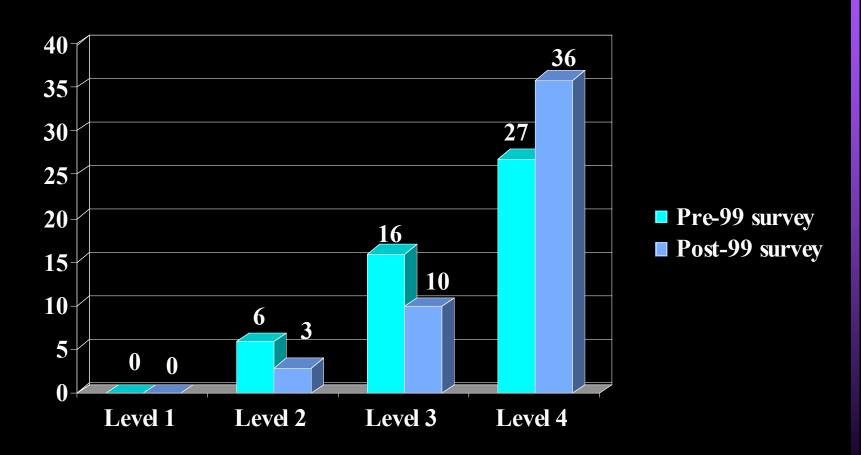
The Second Tier

- Allocates funds internally within a region to each center based on two variables
 - Center's average daily attendance category (0-49, 50-99, 100-149, ...)
 - ✓ Center's service level category (SL1 SL6)

Starting with 2001 appropriations, JFC approved expansion of service level categories from 4 to 6 (IPA developed new category definitions in consultation with OCG & SCAC)

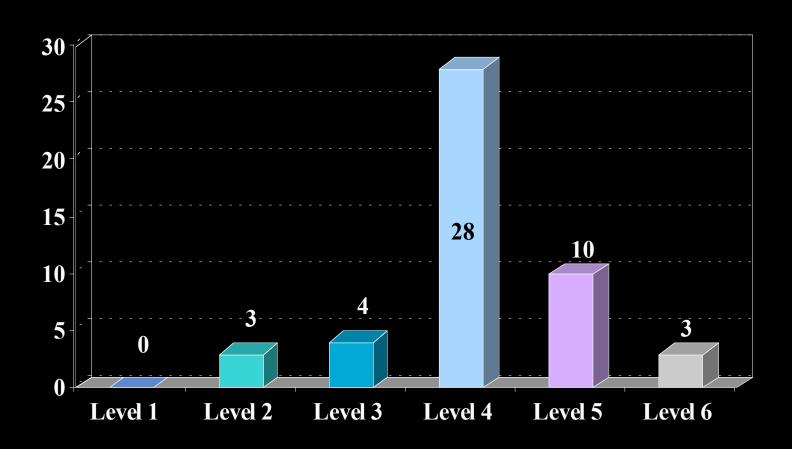
1999-2000 Updates of Service Data: Revised Service-Level Distributions

Senior Centers Per Service Level



Service-Level Distribution Using the New Service Levels

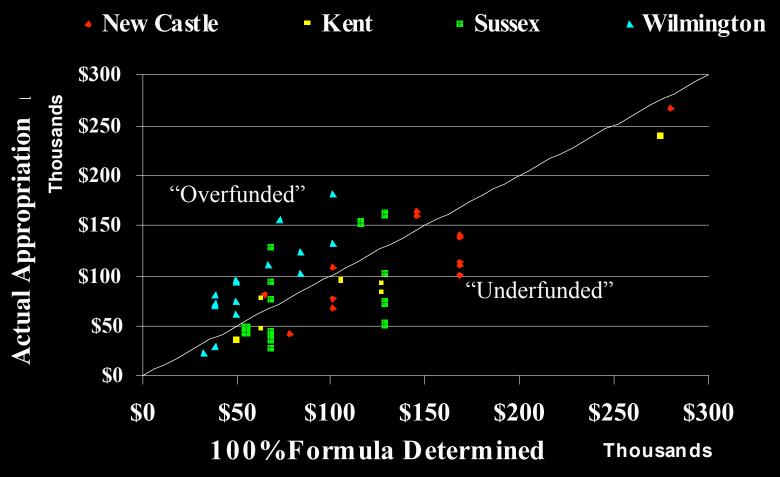
Distribution Including Service Level 5 and 6



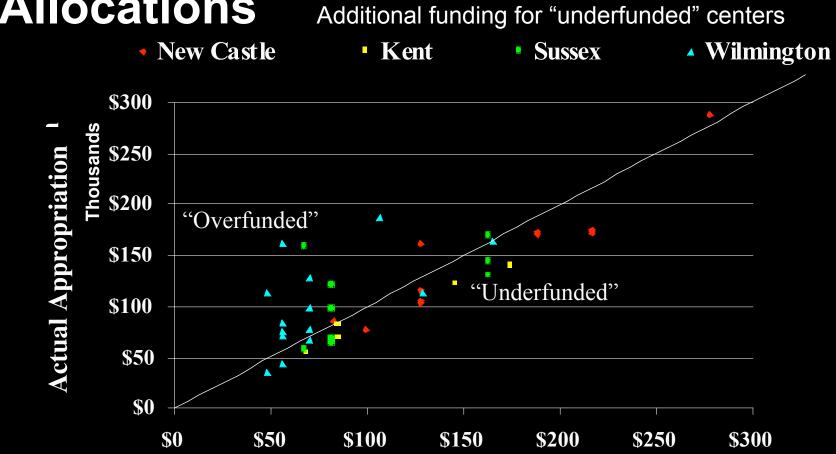
Application of the Formula

- \$6.35 million appropriated for FY 2001
- Two-Tiered funding formula
- Implementation practices to date
 - ✓ Formula only applies to "new" funds appropriated each year
 - ✓ No funding cuts to individual centers
 - ✓ All centers share in new funding (whether "underfunded" or "overfunded.")
- In FY 1999 FY 2001, extra formula-determined funding. A portion of this funding target to "underfunded" centers.

FY 1998 Senior Center Funding: Appropriations vs. Formula Allocations



FY 2000 Senior Center Funding: Appropriations vs. Formula Allocations Additional funding for "underfunded" ce



100%Formula Determined

Thousands

Examples of Factors that Increase a Center's Funding

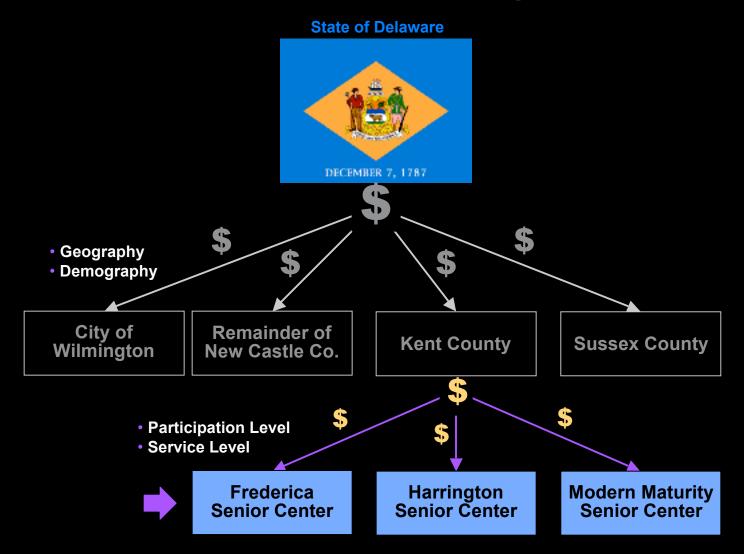
(holding everything else constant)

- 1. Additional funding applied to the GIA formula.
- 2. Increase in your region's senior population relative to the other 3 regions.
- 3. Increase in your center's avg. daily attendance into a higher attendance category.
- Increase in your center's services to a higher service-level category.
- 5. Coordination of services with other centers.
- 6. Fewer centers funded in your region.

Examples of Factors that Decrease a Center's Funding

(holding everything else constant)

- 1. Fewer new funds applied to the GIA formula.
- 2. Decreases in your region's senior population, or decreases in your either your center's avg. daily attendance or service level.
- 3. Larger increases in the senior population of the other 3 regions.
- 4. Increase in the avg. daily attendance or service level of other centers in your region.
- 5. More centers funded in your region.



The UD Review Process

Step 1: Grant-in-Aid Application

January

mailed to senior centers

March

returned to Controller General's Office

Step 2: Attendance Count Sheets

August

forms mailed to senior centers

September

forms completed and returned to IPA

Step 3: Senior Center Visits and Supplemental Information Gathered

October

visits begin

January

visit completed and information gathered

Step 4: Allocations Determined

February

participation- and servicelevel assignments June

formula calculations and allocation recommendations

Recent Data Updates and Purpose of IPA Visits to Your Center

- 1998-1999: Focus on updating attendance data (attendance categories, 2 weeks of center selfreporting, black-out days, match counts by day/time, follow-up visits)
- 1999-2000: Focus on updating service-level data
- 2000-2001: New GIA application form

Treating you in a professional, fair, and courteous manner, our goal is to verify the formula-related information submitted by your center.

New Visitation Schedule

Group A	Group B
2001	2002
2003	2004
2005	2006
2007	2008
2009	2010

Step 1: Grant-in-Aid Application

2001 Revised Application

- Section 1: Board of Directors and Officer Information Worksheet
- Section 2: Audit Information and Staff Salary Worksheet
- Section 3: Program Planning
- Section 4: Senior Center Agreement

Step 2: Attendance CountsParticipation Levels

- Participation Forms
 - ✓ Form A: Senior Center Background Information
 - ✓ Forms B & C: Attendance Counts

Step 3: Senior Center VisitsSupplemental Information Gathered

- Participation Level
 - √ 8 participation ranges
- Service Level
 - √ 1984: 4 criteria and 4 service levels
 - ✓ 2001: 9 criteria and 6 service levels

1984 Criteria and Service Levels

1984 Criteria	1984 Service Levels					
	1	2	3	4		
Transportation	X	X	X	X		
Nutrition		X	X	X		
Social/ Recreational			X	X		
Other				X		

2001 Criteria and Service Levels

2001 Criteria	2001 Service Levels					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutrition		X	X	X	X	X
Social/Recreational			X	X	X	X
Adult Day Care				X		X
Physical Fitness					X	X
Pool or transportation to a pool						X
Outreach, Reference, or Economic Security Services					X	X
Computer and/or Language Classes						X
Support Groups and/or Intergenerational Programs				X	X	X

Example: Senior Center A

- Achieved a Service Level 5
 - ✓ Provides transportation to and from the center.
 - ✓ Provides lunch daily and hosts a "Meals on Wheels" program.
 - ✓ Has a ceramics/craft room and offers weekly classes.
 - ✓ Has a small fitness center and has a certified fitness instructor who volunteers 3 days a week.
 - ✓ Provides transportation two times per week to the local YMCA pool and on one of those days, there is a water aerobics class offered.
 - ✓ Has an intergenerational program where seniors help tutor high school students.

Example Continued...

- What validation did we use to determine this center was a Service Level 5?
 - ✓ What did we look for on the tour?
 - ✓ What kinds of questions did we ask the Director?
 - ✓ What supplemental information did we ask for?