

ATTACHMENT F

Detailed Objective Tables

Ohio's 2023-2026 State Plan on Aging sets clear objectives to meet its goal that **all Ohioans live longer, healthier lives with dignity and autonomy** and that **disparities and inequities among older Ohioans are eliminated**. There is at least one SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound) objective for each of the outcomes identified in the State Plan. Short, intermediate, and long-term targets and priority populations were identified for each SMART objective when data was available.

Priority Populations and Universal Long-Term Targets

Based on available data, groups of Ohioans with odds of a negative outcome at least 10% worse than the state overall were identified as priority populations. When indicators did not allow for disaggregation of data, feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. To reinforce the importance of eliminating inequities and disparities for groups of older Ohioans that experience the worst outcomes, all State Plan objectives for which data was available include universal long-term targets for priority populations. This means that the long-term targets for all priority populations are the same as the long-term targets for the state overall. The labels for priority populations in this section (e.g., “Black” or “Black, non-Hispanic,” “Males,” “Females”) reflect labels provided by the data source.

Overall Health and Well-Being

Increase Life Expectancy

Indicator (source)	Baseline (2017)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Life expectancy Average life expectancy for all Ohioans at birth based on current mortality rates (Ohio Department of Health)*	76.5	76.9	76.8	77.2	77.6
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Black/African American	72.8		74.4	76	77.6

*2019 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports: U.S. State Life Tables, 2019, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022.

Reduce Premature Death

Indicator (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Premature death Years of potential life lost before age 75, per 100,000 population (age adjusted) (Ohio Department of Health)	8,227	8,851	8,200	8,100	8,000
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Black, non-Hispanic	12,159		10,269	9,134	8,000
Residents of Appalachian counties*	9,382		8,754	8,377	8,000
Male	10,312		9,261	8,630	8,000

*County typology from the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

Improve Health Status

Indicator (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2020)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Overall health status Percent of adults age 65 and older with fair or poor health (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)	26.1%	23.1%	25.2%	24.5%	23.7%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Black, non-Hispanic	33.9%	27.5%	30.5%	27.1%	23.7%
Other race	34.7%	34.3%	31%	27.4%	23.7%
Hispanic (2016-2018 baseline)	37.6%	24.8%*	33%	28.3%	23.7%
People with annual household incomes below \$35,000	29.9%**	23.7%**	27.8%	25.8%	23.7%
People with a high school education or less	28.3%***	24.2%***	26.8%	25.2%	23.7%

* Combined years 2018, 2019, and 2020

**The source provides estimates for several income groups that are priority populations, including annual household incomes below \$15,000 – 43.5% (2018) and 43.5% (2020); between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 39.1% (2018) and 33.8% (2020); and between \$25,000 and \$34,999 – 29.9% (2018) and 23.7% (2020).

***The source provides estimates for two educational attainment groups that are priority populations, including people who did not graduate high school - 47.4% (2018) and 43.7% (2020); and high school graduates - 28.3% (2018) and 24.2% (2020).



Reduce Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

Indicator (source)	Baseline (SFY 2018)	Progress (SFY 2020)	Short-term target (SFY 2023)	Intermediate target (SFY 2026)	Long-term target (SFY 2029)
<p>Elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation Number of reports of elder abuse, neglect, or exploitation for adults age 60 and older living in the community (Ohio Department of Job and Family Services)</p>	14,597	32,072			

Elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation are significantly underreported in Ohio. ODA and partners will work to increase reporting. Data for this indicator will be monitored and reported annually. A target for reducing reports should be set once underreporting is not an issue and prevalence of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation is more fully captured in the data.


Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.



Community Conditions


Improve Financial Stability

 Indicator #1 (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Poverty Percent of adults age 65 and older who live in households at or below the poverty level (American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimate)	8.6%	8.3%	8.6%	7.9%	7.6%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Black (includes Hispanic and non-Hispanic)	17.2%	18.8%	17.2%	10.8%	7.6%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	20.5%	12.1%	20.5%	11.9%	7.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.7%	15.8%	16.7%	10.6%	7.6%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	48.2%	40.8%	48.2%	21.1%	7.6%
Some other race	22%	12%	22%	12.4%	7.6%
Disability	11.8%	12.5%	11.8%	9%	7.6%
Female	9.8%	10%	9.8%	8.3%	7.6%
Indicator #2 (source)					
Household income Median household income in the past 12 months with a householder over age 65 (ACS, 1-year estimate)	\$41,406	\$44,260	\$41,406	\$44,718	\$46,375
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Women living alone	\$23,029	\$24,746	\$23,029	\$30,800	\$32,400*
Men living alone	\$27,839	\$30,501	\$27,839	\$30,800	\$32,400*

* Living expenses for a household of one are generally lower than for a household of two or more. For this reason, the long-term target for this indicator is not a universal target.



Improve Housing Quality and Affordability

 Indicator #1 (source)	Baseline (2017)	Progress (2018)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Affordable housing availability Number of affordable and available units per 100 renters with income below 50% of Area Median Income (National Low-Income Housing Coalition analysis of the American Community Survey (ACS), as compiled by Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA))	80	80	80	82	84

Older adult priority populations based on data


This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.

Indicator #2 (source)	Baseline (2018)		Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Severe housing cost burden Percent of households with a householder age 65 or older who spends 50% or more of their income on housing costs (rent and utilities) (ACS via OHFA)	25.2%		25%	23%	21%

Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.

Improve Transportation Access

 Indicator #1 (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Zero-vehicle households Percent of households with a householder 65 years or older with no vehicles available (American Community Survey, 1-year estimates)	10.5%	10.8%	Monitor only, no target		


Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.



Healthy Living

Improve Nutrition

 Indicator #1 (source)	Baseline (2019)	Progress (2020)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Unintentional weight loss Percent of Ohioans age 65 and older who recently lost weight without trying (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) [BRFSS]	12.7%	12%	11.6%	10.6%	9.5%

Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.

Indicator #2 (source)	Baseline (2017)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Fruit consumption Percent of Ohioans age 65 and older who consume fruit(s) one or more times per day (BRFSS)	66.4%	63.8%	66.8%	67.2%	67.6%

Older adult priority populations based on data

Other race	59.9%	72.2%	62.5%	65%	67.6%
People with a high school education or less	61.7%*	59.9%*	63%	65.3%	67.6%
People with annual household incomes below \$15,000	58.5%	51.7%	61.5%	64.6%	67.6%
Males	61.9%	61.0%	63.8%	65.7%	67.6%

Indicator #3 (source)	Baseline (2017)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Vegetable consumption Percent of Ohioans age 65 and older who consume vegetables one or more times per day (BRFSS)	82.9%	79.9%	83.3%	83.7%	84.1%

Older adult priority populations based on data

Black, non-Hispanic	78.8%	71.30%	80.6%	82.3%	84.1%
People with a high school education or less	80.1%**	77.4%**	81.4%	82.8%	84.1%
People with annual household incomes below \$25,000	76.4%***	73.4%***	79%	81.5%	84.1%
Males	81.2%	76.6%	82.2%	83.1%	84.1%


*The source provides estimates for two educational attainment groups that are priority populations, including people who did not graduate high school – 60.7% (2017) and 55.7% (2019); and high school graduates – 61.7% (2017) and 59.9% (2019).

**The source provides estimates for two educational attainment groups that are priority populations, including people who did not graduate high school – 73.4% (2017) and 70% (2019); and high school graduates – 80.1% (2017) and 77.4% (2019).

***The source provides estimates for two income groups that are priority populations, including people with annual household incomes below \$15,000 – 67.9% (2017) and 72.9% (2019); and between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 76.4% (2017) and 73.4% (2019).



Improve Physical Activity

 Indicator #1 (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2020)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Physical activity Percent of Ohioans age 65 and older who participated in any physical activity other than their regular job during the past month (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)	64.4%	64.7%	67%	67.7%	68.4%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Other race	61.5%	65%	63.8%	66.1%	68.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	60.7%	62.1%	63.3%	65.8%	68.4%
People with annual household incomes below \$35,000	58.5%*	61.8%*	56.7%	62.5%	68.4%
Females	61.1%	61.8%	63.5%	66%	68.4%
People with a high school education or less	60.7%**	56.6%**	63.3%	65.8%	68.4%


*The source provides estimates for several income groups that are priority populations, including people with annual household incomes below \$15,000 – 50.8% (2018) and 46.2% (2020); between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 53.1% (2018) and 49.9% (2020); between \$25,000 and \$34,999 – 58.5% (2018) and 61.8% (2020).

**The source provides estimates for two educational attainment groups that are priority populations, including people who did not graduate high school – 44.8% (2018) and 51.3% (2020); and high school graduates – 60.7% (2018) and 56.6% (2020)



Access to Care

Improve Health-Care Coverage and Affordability

 Indicator #1 (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2020)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)	
Missed care due to cost Percent of people age 65 and older who could not see a doctor because of cost (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.3%	2.7%	
Older adult priority populations based on data						
Black, non-Hispanic	7.7%	8.2%	6%	4.4%	2.7%	
People with annual household incomes below \$25,000	7.4%*	10.9%*	5.8%	4.3%	2.7%	
People with less than a high school education	7.9%	4.8%	6.2%	4.4%	2.7%	
Females	5.1%	4.10%	4.3%	3.5%	2.7%	
Indicator #2-4 (source)	Baseline (2014)			Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Annual prescription drug spending Health-care expenditures per capita for prescription drugs (The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts (SHF))	\$1,023			Monitor only, no target		
Annual nursing home spending. Health-care expenditures per capita for nursing home care (SHF)	\$605			Monitor only, no target		
Annual home health spending Health-care expenditures per capita for home health care (SHF)	\$259			Monitor only, no target		


Priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.

*The source provides estimates for two income groups that are priority populations, including annual household incomes below \$15,000 – 7.4% (2018) and 10.9% (2020); and between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 8.7% (2018) and 5.8% (2020).



Improve Home- and Community-Based Supports

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (SFY 2018)	Progress (SFY 2021)	Short-term target (SFY 2023)	Intermediate target (SFY 2026)	Long-term target (SFY 2029)
Medicaid Home and Community-Based (HCBS) waivers Percent of Medicaid enrollees receiving long-term services and supports (LTSS) who receive services through a home- and community-based waiver (Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM))	65%	69%	68%	72%	75%

Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.


Indicator #2 (source)	Baseline (SFY 2018)	Progress (SFY 2021)	Short-term target (SFY 2023)	Intermediate target (SFY 2026)	Long-term target (SFY 2029)
Medicaid HCBS spending Percent of Medicaid spending on LTSS that is for home- and community-based waiver services (ODM)	44%		46%	48.5%	51%

Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.



Improve Home Care Workforce Capacity and Caregiver Supports

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Home care workforce Number of personal care and home health aides, per 1,000 adults age 65 and older with a disability (American Community Survey via America's Health Rankings)	149	145	174	199	224

Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.

Indicator #2 (source)	Baseline (2019)		Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Supporting working caregivers Ohio's score out of 17 on policies that support working caregivers (i.e., exceeds federal Family and Medical Leave Act, paid family leave, mandatory paid sick days, unemployment insurance for family caregivers, and policies that protect family caregivers from employment discrimination) (AARP Long Term Services and Supports State Scorecard)	0.3		Monitor progress on this indicator and advocate for policies that support working caregivers.		


Older adult priority populations based on data

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.




Social Connectedness

Improve Social Inclusion

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2019)		Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Feeling left out Percent of adults age 60 and older who hardly ever feel left out (Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey)	77.4%		77.4%	83%	86%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
People with annual household incomes below 250% of the federal poverty level	74.1%*		74.1%	82%	86%
Female	75.5%		75.5%	82.5%	86%
Black, non-Hispanic	69.5%		69.5%	80.5%	86%
Hispanic	75.1%		75.1%	82.4%	86%
Adults with a disability	64.7%		64.7%	79%	86%

*The source provides estimates for several income groups that are priority populations, including incomes between 0%-75% of the federal poverty level (FPL) – 63.1%; 75%-100% FPL – 69.4%; 100%-138% FPL – 64.1%; 138%-206% FPL – 74.2%; 206%-250% FPL – 74.1%

Increase Volunteerism


 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2017)		Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Volunteerism Percent of adults age 65 and older who reported volunteering in the past 12 months (Corporation for National & Community Service, via America's Health Rankings)	30.3%		30.3%	40.1%	45%
Older adult priority populations based on data					

This indicator does not allow for disaggregation of data. Feedback from expert stakeholders was utilized to identify priority populations. Ohio can work toward improved data collection in this area with special attention toward collecting data to identify priority populations.



Population Health


Cognitive Health: Reduce Cognitive Difficulty

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2020)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Cognitive difficulty Percent of adults age 65 and older who reported having cognitive difficulty (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)	10%	8%	9.7%	9.3%	9%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Black, non-Hispanic	11.2%	10.2%	10.5%	9.7%	9%
People with annual household incomes below \$35,000	11.2%*	8.6%*	10.5%	9.7%	9%
People with less than a high school education	15.8%**	15.6%	13.5%	11.3%	9%

*The source provides estimates for several income groups that are priority populations, including people with annual household incomes below \$15,000 – 17.2% (2018) and 14.8% (2020); between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 14.9% (2018) and 11.7% (2020); and between \$25,000 and \$34,999 – 11.2% (2018) and 8.6% (2020).


**The [2020-2022 Strategic Action Plan on Aging](#) reported the 2018 value as 15.8%. However, current data from BRFSS Web Enabled Analysis Tool indicates that the 2018 value is 19%. All short term, intermediate and long-term targets are based on the original SAPA source report of 15.8%

Cardiovascular Health: Reduce Hypertension

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2017)	Progress (2019)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
High blood pressure Percent of adults age 65 and older who have ever been told they have high blood pressure (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)	60%	58.2%	57.2%	56.2%	55.2%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Black, non-Hispanic	68.3%	67.8%	63.9%	59.6%	55.2%
People with annual household incomes below \$25,000	65.8%*	63.1%*	62.3%	58.8%	55.2%
People with less than a high school education	65.9%	62.5%	62.3%	58.8%	55.2%


*The source provides estimates for two income groups that are priority populations, including less than \$15,000 – 66.3% (2017) and 61.0% (2019); and between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 65.8% (2017) and 63.1% (2019).

Mental Health: Reduce Depression

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2018)	Progress (2020)	Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Poor mental health days Percent of adults age 65 and older who reported their mental health was not good for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System via America's Health Rankings)	7.7%	8.6%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Females	8.8%	9.6%	8.1%	7.5%	6.8%
People with annual household incomes below \$25,000	10.7%	14.5%	9.4%	8.1%	6.8%
Black	8.8%	N/A	8.1%	7.5%	6.8%
People who did not graduate high school	16%	15.3%	12.9%	9.9%	6.8%

Preserving Independence


Improve Chronic Pain Management

 Indicator (source)	Baseline (2019)		Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
Arthritis limitations Percent of people age 65 and older who have arthritis that limits usual activities (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System via ODH)	17.7%		16.5%	15.2%	14%
Older adult priority populations based on data					
Females	20.2%		18.1%	16.1%	14%
People with annual household incomes below \$25,000	22%*		19.3%	16.7%	14%
People who did not graduate high school	24.4%		20.9%	17.5%	14%

*The source provides estimates for two income groups that are priority populations, including incomes below \$15,000 – 26% and between \$15,000 and \$24,999 – 22%.



Improve Falls Prevention

	Indicator (source)	Baseline (2019)		Short-term target (2023)	Intermediate target (2026)	Long-term target (2029)
	Recent falls Percent of adults age 65 and older who report having had a fall within the last 12 months (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System via America's Health Rankings)	25.6%		22.2%	18.8%	15.4%
Older adult priority populations based on data						
	People with less than a high school education	30%		25.1%	20.3%	15.4%
	People with annual household incomes between \$25,000 and \$49,999	28.8%		24.3%	19.9%	15.4%