

PLANNING AND SERVICE AREA PROFILE

B-1 Population Profile:

We operate in a world that is dynamic; yet, to make order out of chaos, we design systems that work best in a stationary world. The ideal, of course, would be to have systems flexible enough to accommodate the dynamics of an ever changing world. The existing long term care system is primarily a public system with limited resources. Even private agencies or institutions, such as nursing homes, within the long term care system are primarily funded by public funds.

The legislative process is the pulse of this system. Provided that long term care services are publicly funded, they are regulated by many laws for the health and safety of the public and to ensure accountability of the public dollar. Thus, its decision making is highly centralized with many hierarchical levels and mechanistic processes primarily created by statute to ensure accountability. For the most part the system responds to change slowly. The problem with this dichotomy, however, is that legislation can be proposed and enacted which can dramatically change the long term care system. Taken in juxtaposition, this makes forecasting for demographic, public, social and legislative trends even more important. **More accurate projections can ensure well placed advocacy efforts in terms of what becomes legislation in the first place.**

Older Americans Act (OAA) funding is a formula based upon the US Census and Office of Financial Management (OFM) projections. The formula is weighted and includes the same targeting indicators that drive our discretionary funding formula, i.e., number of square miles, number of people

age sixty and over, etc.

Demographics can assist an organization in designing their service delivery system. For instance, Southeast Washington has a rapidly growing Hispanic population age sixty and over. The demographic characteristic assists ALTC in its planning process to design long term care services that emphasize outreach to accommodate this population.

US Census and OFM projections are not the only sources for demographic information. An agency's own statistical information can assist in determining trends and growth which aide in adjusting staffing patterns and focusing efforts that correspond to those trends and growth rates. For instance, ALTC tracks growth in individual programs. This information helps to determine the effectiveness of outreach efforts, determine where staffing should be increased and prioritize service and project trends in the future.

What are the demographic trends in Southeast Washington?

ALTC's service area encompasses 21% of the geographic area in Washington State but only accounts for 9% of the total state population. Counties served include Kittitas, Yakima, Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties.

ALTC's Planning and Service Area (PSA) is unique in its immensity. It encompasses four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMAs) (Yakima, Kennewick, Richland, and Pasco), small cities (Walla Walla, Clarkston,

Ellensburg, Sunnyside), a myriad of small towns (Mabton, Connell, Basin City, Burbank, Dayton, Starbuck, Pomeroy and Asotin, to name a few) and vast areas of land mass where seniors and disabled adults needing services are dispersed throughout remote and isolated parts of the counties. For example, in Yakima County there are individuals receiving in-home services who live such a distance away that it takes three and a half hours round trip for the case manager to conduct a visit. With a winter storm, some of these places are virtually inaccessible. Smatterings of people needing service are strewn throughout the service delivery area.

County	Census	Census	Estimate
Municipality	2000	2010	2015
Asotin	20,551	21,623	22,010
Unincorporated		13,143	13,515
Asotin	1,095	1,251	1,260
Clarkston	7,337	7,229	7,235
Benton	142,475	175,177	188,590
Unincorporated		32,639	34,130
Benton City	2,624	3,038	3,285
Kennewick	54,751	73,917	78,290
Prosser	4,838	5,714	5,845
Richland	38,708	48,058	53,080
West Richland	8,385	11,811	13,960
Columbia	4,064	4,078	4,090
Unincorporated		1,423	1,410
Dayton	2,655	2,526	2,550
Starbuck	130	129	130
Franklin	49,347	78,163	87,150
Unincorporated		13,491	12,825
Connell	2,956	4,209	5,405
Kahlotus	214	193	185
Mesa	425	489	495
Pasco	32,066	59,781	68,240

County	Census	Census	Estimate
Municipality	2000	2010	2015
Garfield	2,397	2,266	2,260
Unincorporated		841	855
Pomeroy	1,517	1,425	1,405
Kittitas	33,362	40,915	42,670
Unincorporated		18,063	19,120
Cle Elum	1,755	1,872	1,865
Ellensburg	15,414	18,174	18,810
Kittitas	1,105	1,381	1,455
Roslyn	1,017	893	890
South Cle Elum	457	532	530
Walla Walla	55,180	58,781	60,650
Unincorporated		16,750	16,590
College Place	7,818	8,765	9,110
Prescott	314	318	325
Waitsburg	1,212	1,217	1,235
Walla Walla	29,686	31,731	33,390
Yakima	222,581	243,231	249,970
Unincorporated		83,755	85,985
Grandview	8,377	10,862	11,200
Granger	2,530	3,246	3,640
Harrah	566	625	650
Mabton	1,891	2,286	2,310
Moxee	821	3,308	3,810
Naches	643	795	830
Selah	6,310	7,147	7,495
Sunnyside	13,905	15,858	16,280
Tieton	1,154	1,191	1,255
Toppenish	8,946	8,949	8,965
Union Gap	5,621	6,047	6,150
Wapato	4,582	4,997	5,040
Yakima	71,845	91,196	93,220
Zillah	2,198	2,964	3,140

The towns of Harrah, Toppenish and Wapato are on the Yakama Indian Reservation and are not part of ALTC's PSA.

SE WA Rural Area by The Numbers

County	% Rural 2000	Land Area in Sq mile	Density	
			2000 Census	2015 OFM Estimate
WA State	18%	66,455.5	100.21	106.3
Asotin	6%	636.2	32.35	34.6
Benton	12%	1,700.4	83.66	110.9
Columbia	33%	868.6	4.68	4.7
Franklin	20%	1,242.2	39.72	70.2
Garfield	100%	710.7	3.37	3.2
Kittitas	41%	2,297.3	14.52	18.6
Walla W.	19%	1,270.1	43.43	47.8
Yakima	29%	4,295.4	51.81	58.2

US Census 2000, 2010, & 2015 OFM

The geography creates great service delivery challenges, i.e. finding volunteers to deliver home-delivered meals, recruiting in-home workers willing to drive such a distance without reimbursement and serving individuals with vulnerable health whose nearest service access center is well over an hour and a half away.

As well, ALTC has service delivery areas that encounter issues attributable to “urban” service delivery, i.e. housing density issues and individuals in need of service where multiple family units reside in housing meant for single occupancy.

Our least populated county, Garfield, has the highest density of older residents. The death and birth rate are parallel. The net migration is stagnant; this often creates a dynamic of older neighbors with their own vulnerable health issues having to care for the older neighbor with even more vulnerable health. In Garfield County, 35.43% of the population is over the age of 60. Our most populated county (Yakima) is one of the most economically challenged counties in the State. Only a very small percent of its large land mass is taxable, as much of it is public land or

a sovereign nation. Yakima, Benton and Franklin counties have the highest rate per capita of households on public assistance in Washington State. These characteristics are important as they highlight information about our service delivery system. Any examination of our service delivery system must take into account the lack of local public funding available to help augment the long term care service delivery system, the tremendous competition for local donor dollars and the extreme challenges that our service delivery providers face. Extreme poverty, social and economic issues can overwhelm our population base.

According to the Federal Income Poverty Level (FPL), non-metropolitan areas such as Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin counties have the highest percentage of families in poverty compared to other non-metropolitan areas in WA State. The exceptions to this are the metropolitan areas of Yakima and Pasco. A DSHS report of State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2007 outlining county-by-county use of DSHS services in WA State indicates that Yakima County, at 51.9%, has the highest percentage of adult residents enrolled in one or more DSHS service, followed by Franklin County with 46.5%.

SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON’S POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Between 2010 and 2015 in Southeast Washington persons age 60+ had a growth rate of 20.19%. Southeast Washington’s 60+ population has, over the last twenty years, grown faster than the total population. From 2000 to 2010 this changed significantly, with the overall population growing by 21% per the US Census. In large part this has to do

with the birth rate in some of our counties and the in-migration of individuals.

Between the 2010 and April 2015 WA State OFM censuses Franklin and Benton Counties were ranked 1st and 2nd, respectively, in the state for percentage change of population growth. Tri-Cities area has been a bright spot of economic expansion due to federal nuclear waste containment projects. Unemployment is low and residential construction is booming.

By 2014 Benton County had moved up to the # 2 spot in the state for percentage of population growth, while Franklin County remains at # 1. Both counties have ranked one-two in growth percentage over the past three years, per the state estimates.

Franklin County remains the fastest-growing county in the state with a growth of 11.5 percent between 2010 and 2015. Franklin County added 2,350 people between April 2013 and April 2015, according to recently released estimates from the state OFM. That brought the county's total population up to 87,150.

In fact, US Census data show that Franklin County is the nation's 10th fastest-growing county among those with at least 10,000 residents. It is the only Washington County among the 100 fastest growing in the U.S.

The Mid-Columbia continues to lead the state in population growth, new estimates say. Franklin and Benton counties experienced the largest percentage increases of the state's 39 counties in the last year, at 2.8 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.

Yakima County is ranked 8th in the top ten unincorporated areas for population growth in

the state from the previous year. Between 2014 to April 2015 WA State's top 25 cities for population growth by numeric increase includes Walla Walla and Richland ranked at 11th and 13th, respectively. For percentage change in experienced growth Granger ranked 12th and Walla Walla 13th. From 2014 to 2015 Kittitas and Benton Counties came in at 5th and 7th, respectively, for annual growth exceeding one percent.

The increase of the 60+ population in Southeast Washington mirrors that throughout the nation. This is due in part to increased longevity but is more attributable to the great number of births prior to the 1920's and after World War II and to low birthrates (nationwide) after the mid-1960's. Another variable which affects population projections is life expectancy rates. In 2010 the life expectancy rate was 78.3 years. **By 2013 this increased to 78.8 years.**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report, "Deaths: Final Data for 2013," age adjusted deaths are falling for heart disease and cancer, two of the leading causes of death in the United States. Other leading causes of death include chronic respiratory diseases, falling, stroke, Alzheimer's, Diabetes, influenza and pneumonia. Mortality rates increased however, for Alzheimer's Disease, hypertension, septicemia and pneumonitis, deaths that disproportionately impact the elderly.

SE WA AGE 60+ POPULATION

County	2010	2010 % 60+	Increase From 2000 to 2010	2014	2014 % 60+	Increase From 2010 to 2014
Asotin	5,649	26.1%	1,308	6,618	30.2%	969
Benton	30,208	17.3%	10,375	36,213	19.4%	6,005
Columbia	1,288	31.6%	321	1,420	34.8%	132
Franklin	8,490	10.9%	2,900	10,510	12.1%	2,020
Garfield	695	30.6%	74	775	34.6%	80
Kittitas	7,500	18.3%	2,257	8,577	20.4%	1,077
Walla Walla	12,057	20.5%	1,958	13,784	22.9%	1,727
Yakima	39,665	16.3%	7,197	45,289	18.2%	5,624
Total SE WA	105,552	16.64%	26,390	123,186	16.71%	17,634
WA State	1,209,764	17.99%	336,541	1,406,290	20.18%	196,526

2000 & 2010 figures from US Census 2014 figures from OFM

- The 2015 estimated resident population for Washington State is 7,061,400 per OFM.
- The resident population increased by 5%, or 336,860 people between 2010 and 2015.
- Washington’s numeric increase of 87,788 from July 2013 to July 2014 is the 7th largest in the nation.
- Washington is the 8th fastest growing state between April 2010 and July 2014 per the US Census.

In Southeast Washington the 60+ population accounts for 16.64% of the total population according to the 2010 US Census. In our more rural counties, individuals age 60 and over account for a much larger portion of the population. Almost one of every three people in Garfield County (30.6%) and Columbia County (31.6%) is age 60 or over per the

2010 US Census. The percentage of the population age sixty and over has continued to increase in seven of our counties, as seen on the charts below. The exception is Franklin, with its higher birth rate.

PSA 09 Total Population - All Ages

County	2000	2010	% change 2000 to 2010	2014 OFM	% change 2010 to 2014
Asotin	20,551	21,623	5.22%	21,950	1.51%
Benton	142,475	175,177	22.95%	186,500	6.46%
Columbia	4,064	4,078	0.34%	4,080	0.05%
Franklin	49,347	78,163	58.39%	86,600	10.79%
Garfield	2,397	2,266	-5.47%	2,240	-2.15%
Kittitas	33,362	40,915	22.64%	42,100	2.90%
Walla Walla	55,180	58,781	6.53%	60,150	2.33%
Yakima	222,581	243,231	9.28%	248,800	2.29%
Total	529,957	624,234	17.79%	652,420	4.56%
WA State	5,894,121	6,724,540	14.09%	6,968,170	3.62%

2010 US Census

One in 10 people in Washington over the age of 18 are below the poverty level. For those

who live in ALTC’s planning and service area, this means one in seven people are at or below the poverty level.

MINORITY 60+: There was a 46% growth in the **60+ minority** population in Southeast Washington from the 2010 Census to the 2014 OFM Estimate. However, between the 2010 and 2014 OFM estimates, the general population of **Hispanic origin** grew by **58.8% in Franklin County** and **55.5% in Yakima County**. Well above the state’s average of **29.2%** of minority growth.

The minority 60+ population accounts for 16% of Southeast Washington’s 60+ population, according to the 2016 AgeWave estimate. People of Hispanic origin account for 7.1% of the 60+ population.

Southeast Washington has 20,523 minority persons age 60+. Yakima County’s population accounts for 58% of the minority population, followed by Benton County with 21%, Franklin with 8%, Walla Walla at 7%, Kittitas at 3% and Asotin County with 2% of the minority 60+ population.

Per the US Census, as of July 2014, the Hispanic population is 17.4% of the total US population.

The April 1, 2014 OFM Estimate of the age 60 and over Hispanic population of WA State was 50,363. **The number of Hispanics 60 and over in WA State according to the 2010 US Census was 35,163, a 43.22% increase over the April 1, 2014 OFM estimate.**

One in four minorities in Southeast Washington age 18 and over is at or below poverty level. In Washington State, for this same age group one in six minorities is at or below poverty. One in five minorities age 65+ in Southeast Washington (one in six for SE WA ALTC 2016-2019

Washington State for the same age group) live at or below poverty level.

2010 Income and Poverty Figures

The Census Bureau 2010 income and poverty figures and these will receive much attention. Since most of the attention has focused on the under 65 age groups. It is worth noting the figures relating to older persons (which are different):

- The (inflation adjusted) 2013 median income of persons aged 65 and older was \$29,327 for males and \$16,301 for females. Reported median income by all older persons was \$21,225 in 2013 which is a 4.14% increase from 2012.
- However, the poverty rate among persons aged 65 and older increased from 9.1% in 2012 to 10% in 2013.
- Half of all persons on Medicare had incomes less than \$23,500 in 2013, which is the same as being at the 200% poverty level in 2015.
- While various interpretations are possible, the prevalence of Social Security income and other fixed income sources may constitute a safety net which partially insulates the over 65 population from some of the effects of the economic downturn.

Source: A Profile of Older Americans: 2014 and Poverty Among Seniors: An Updated Analysis of National and State Level Poverty Rates Under the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measure June 2015.

Of Southeast Washingtonians age 60+, 10.32% have limited English proficiency, per ALTSA’s 2010 funding formula. **From 2009 to 2013**, the U.S. Census American Community Survey estimated that the **65+ population that does not speak English well or at all in Southeast Washington is at 41.25%.**

Southeast Washington is a multiethnic region. Over the last two decades it has experienced tremendous growth in its Hispanic population. This growth has its origins in farm labor. The farm labor population of 20 years ago was quite migratory, but this is no longer the case. The Hispanic population has become a very important part of Southeast's demographics and landscape. Families have established their residence and are aging in place.

In the 2009 to 2013 American Community Survey Report, of the 65+ population, 4,110 are limited English proficient, do not speak English well or not at all. Furthermore, of the 65+ population in Southeast Washington, 5.32% is linguistically isolated. The linguistically-isolated population has no members of the household who speak English. This creates additional access barriers.

A portion of Yakima County encompasses a part of the Yakama Nation (YN). The Yakama Nation has its own Area Agency on Aging. Of the total 60+ minority population in Southeast Washington, 10.32% are Native Americans.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON: Of the 18 and over population in Southeast Washington 15.66% has some form of disability.

Of those individuals age 65+ reporting a disability, the most commonly cited was a physical disability.

Additional Information from Office of Financial Management

In July 2013 Wei Yen, of the OFM Forecasting and Research Division was asked for projected stats for ALTC's eight-

county PSA to include the number of Minority (refers to population other than non-Hispanic White), Low income (refers to at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level) and Native American persons aged 60 and over. She produced the chart on the following page based on the OFM County Population Estimation Model (CPEM).

THE WASHINGTON ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY INITIATIVE™

Washington's low-income elders face financial challenges that threaten their economic security and the health of their communities. They face increasing expenses while their fixed incomes are eroded by weaknesses within the economy. And when income falls short of needs, the potential impact of public support programs is often undermined by underfunding, understaffing, low income eligibility criteria, and asset eligibility limits which prevent saving. As a result, financial stability eludes many Washington seniors.

The national Elder Economic Security Initiative™ (Initiative) is a multi-year, research-driven campaign to raise awareness of the financial and health challenges facing low-income elders. The Initiative combines coalition building, research, advocacy, education and outreach at the national, state and community levels to promote the economic well-being of elders, their caregivers and their families. The Washington Association of Area Agencies on Aging (W4A) leads the Washington Initiative in partnership with Wider Opportunities for Women.

MEASURING ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

How much income do Washington’s elders need to meet the real costs of living? How much do public programs -- income, food, medical, transportation, utility and housing assistance -- help elders meet their rising expenses? To answer these questions, service providers, advocates and policymakers need an accurate measure of elders’ economic security. In response, the Initiative has created a new benchmark—the Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index (Elder Index).

The Elder Index measures the minimum income older adults require to make ends meet, live with dignity, and remain in their own homes. The Elder Index helps workers and retirees plan for the future. It also quantifies the effectiveness of state and national public policy and programs in preserving economic security for older adults.

The Elder Economic Security Standard Index 2015: Includes Housing (utilities, taxes, insurance), food, health care, transportation & miscellaneous monthly expenses

County	Elder Couple (both age 65+)		
	Owner without mortgage	Renter, one bedroom	Owner with mortgage
Asotin	\$2,662	\$2,824	\$3,312
Benton	\$2,674	\$2,903	\$3,414
Columbia	\$2,663	\$2,825	\$3,313
Franklin	\$2,674	\$2,903	\$3,414
Garfield	\$2,663	\$2,825	\$3,313
Kittitas	\$2,636	\$2,886	\$3,459
Walla Walla	\$2,663	\$2,825	\$3,313
Yakima	\$2,660	\$2,909	\$3,471

County	Average County SSA benefit (2010)
Asotin	\$1,165.75
Benton	\$1,267.67
Columbia	\$1,132.92
Franklin	\$1,165.33
Garfield	\$1,143.25
Kittitas	\$1,193.42
Walla Walla	\$1,144.92
Yakima	\$1,108.67

Adding Home- and Community- Based LTC Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Elders in Poor Health

County	Elder Person (age 65+)		
	Owner without mortgage	Renter, one bedroom	Owner with mortgage
Asotin	\$1,658	\$1,820	\$2,308
Benton	\$1,668	\$1,897	\$2,408
Columbia	\$1,661	\$1,823	\$2,311
Franklin	\$1,668	\$1,897	\$2,408
Garfield	\$1,661	\$1,823	\$2,311
Kittitas	\$1,634	\$1,884	\$2,457
Walla Walla	\$1,661	\$1,823	\$2,311
Yakima	\$1,657	\$1,906	\$2,468

Need for LTC (hr/wk)	LTC Cost per year (2010)
Low (6 hours)	\$8,856
Medium (16 hours)	\$23,504
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$38,640
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$48,624

Source: ELDERS LIVING ON THE EDGE: WHEN BASIC NEEDS EXCEED INCOME IN WASHINGTON. www.wowonline.org .