

David Mancuso, PhD Senior Research Scientist, DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division

October 19, 2023



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Overview

PART 1 Demographics Impacts of the Age Wave

PART 2

Forecasts of Dementia Prevalence Through 2040

PART 3 Food Insecurity and Housing Instability Among Seniors

APPENDIX

LTSS Policy Innovations, Changes in Patterns of LTSS Use, and Rebalancing Social Security and Medicare Data by County Medicare Advantage Enrollment Trends Maps of LTSS Facilities and Broadband Access Trends in Adult Protective Services Medicaid in Washington State Oral Health and Older Adults



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PART 1 The Impact of the Age Wave

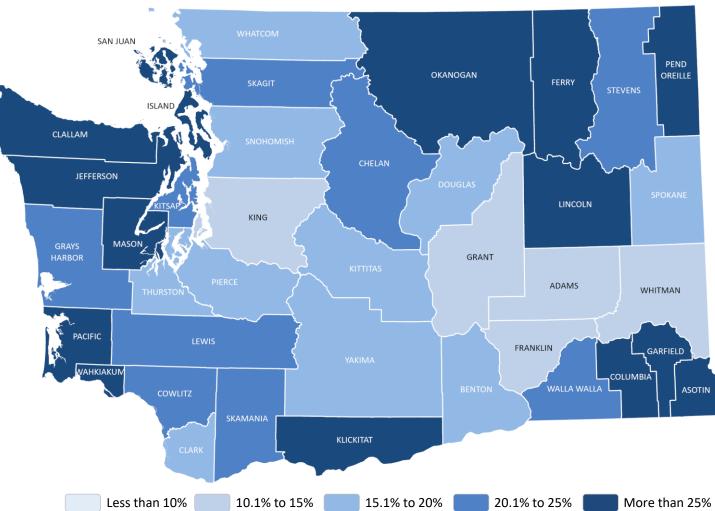


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Persons 65+ as a Percentage of the Total Population

2022

Estimates and Projections by County





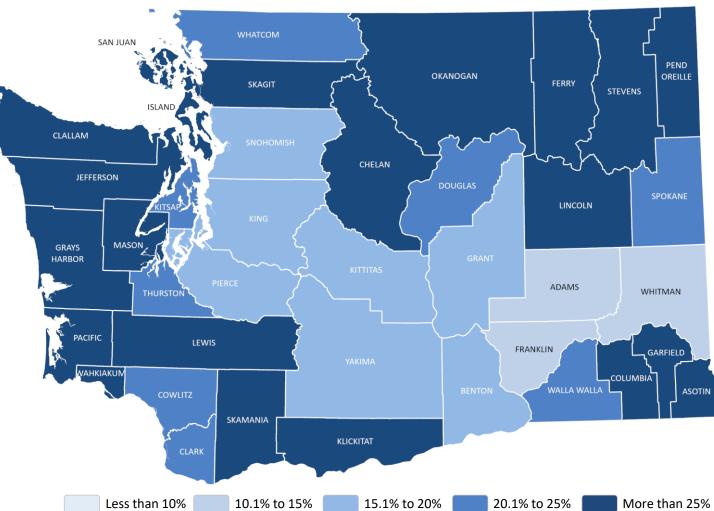
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SOURCES: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. Projections of the Population Age 65 and Over for Growth Management, 20022 GMA Projections – Medium Series, Feb. 2023; Population Estimates by Age and Sex 2020, 2021, 2022 (Preliminary) accessed July 26th, 2023.

Persons 65+ as a Percentage of the Total Population

2030

Estimates and Projections by County





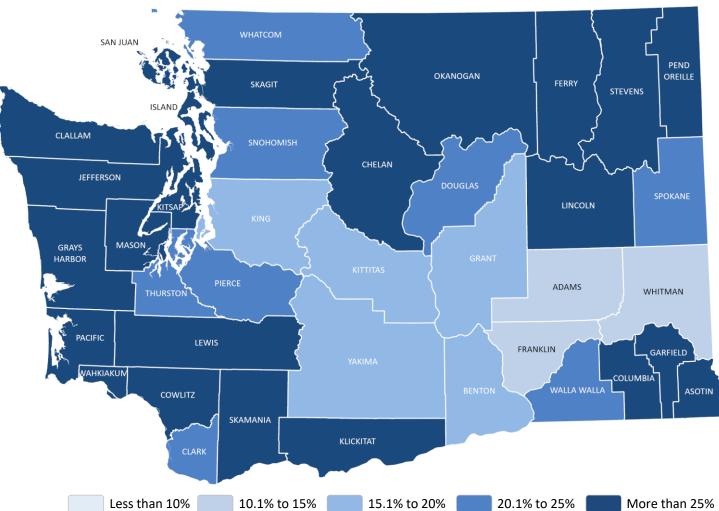
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Persons 65+ as a Percentage of the Total Population

2040

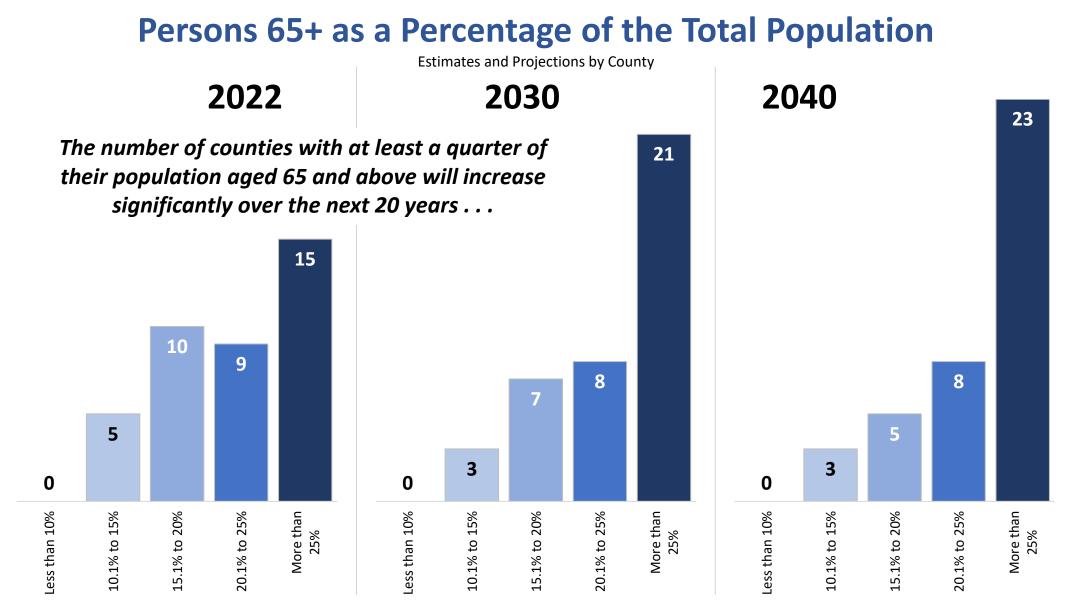
Estimates and Projections by County





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SOURCES: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. Projections of the Population Age 65 and Over for Growth Management, 20022 GMA Projections – Medium Series, Feb. 2023; Population Estimates by Age and Sex 2020, 2021, 2022 (Preliminary) accessed July 26th, 2023.



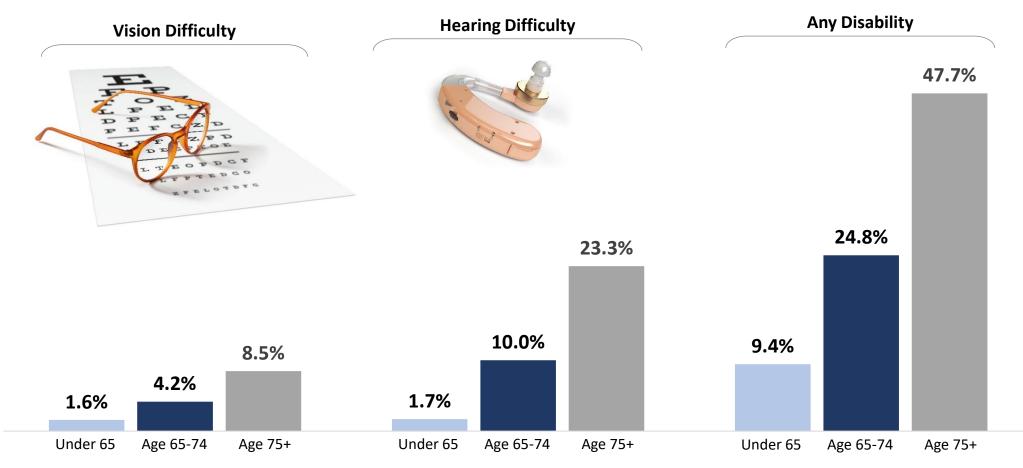


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SOURCES: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. Projections of the Population Age 65 and Over for Growth Management, 2022 GMA Projections – Medium Series, Feb. 2023; Population Estimates by Age and Sex 2020, 2021, 2022 (Preliminary) accessed July 26th, 2023.

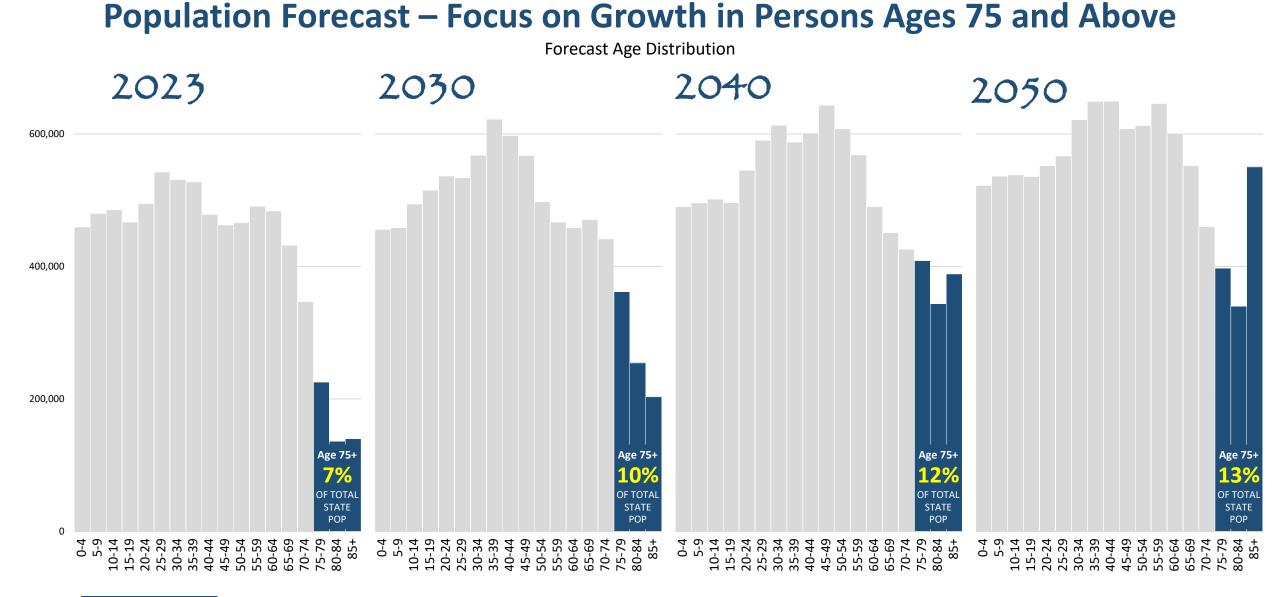
Differences in Vision Difficulty, Hearing Difficulty, and Disability Prevalence by Age

Percent of 2022 Washington State population with . . .



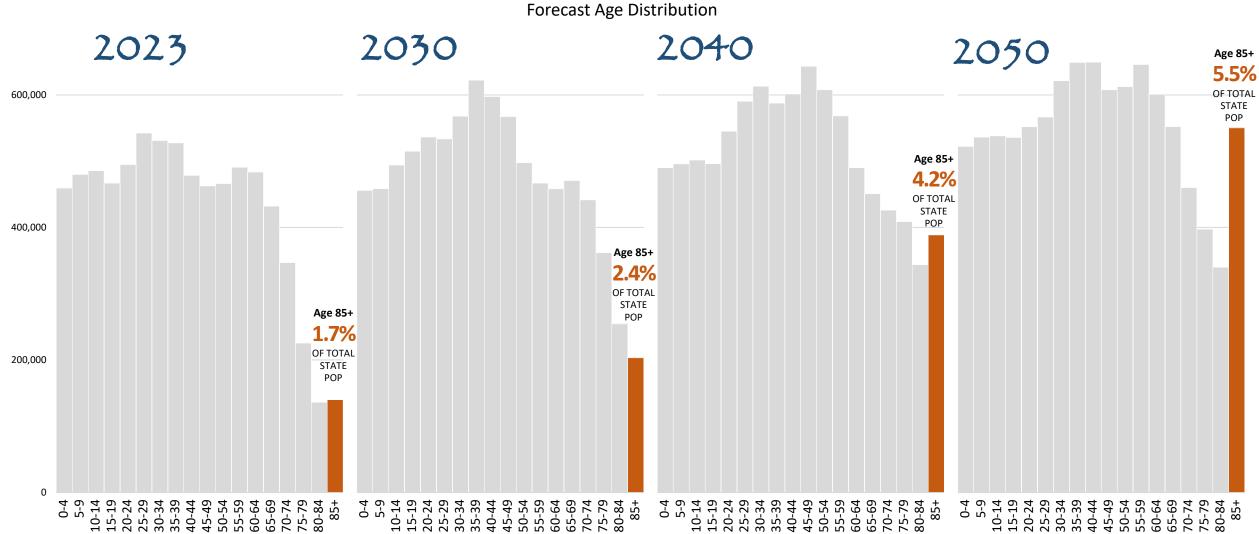


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced, accessed October 10, 2023. Images from Getty/iStock.



SOURCE: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. State population forecast November 2022, accessed October 2, 2023.



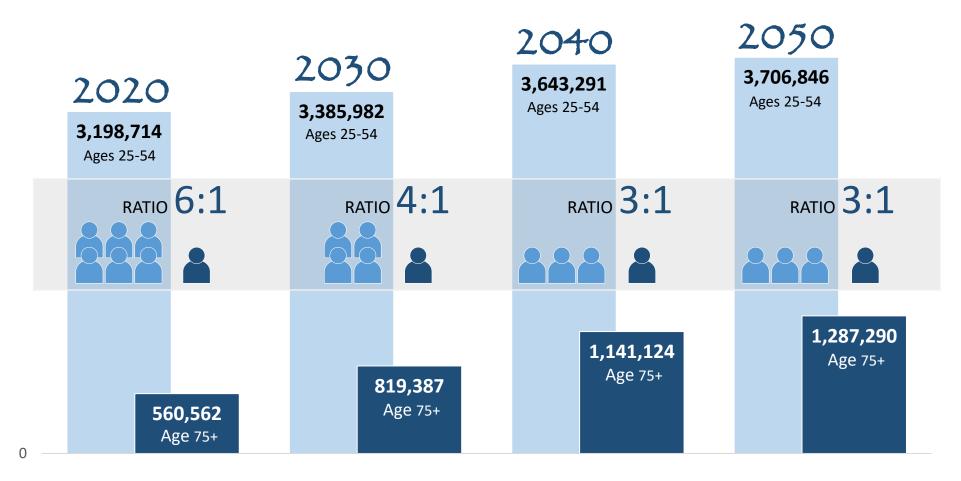


Population Forecast – Focus on Growth in Persons Ages 85 and Above

Washington State Department of Social & Health Services SOURCE: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. State population forecast November 2022, accessed October 2, 2023.

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The Rapidly Growing Size of the Age 75+ Population Relative to Younger Adults Will Greatly Exacerbate Current LTSS Workforce Challenges

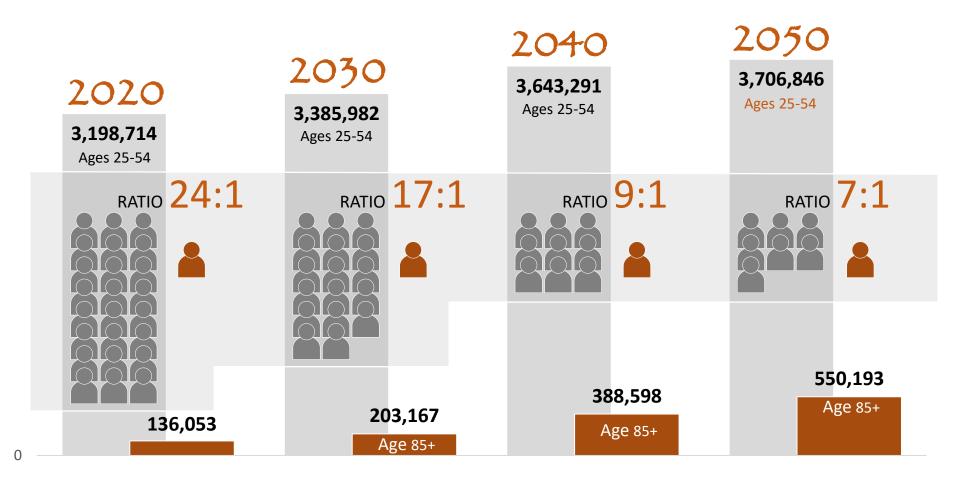




SOURCE: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. State population forecast November 2022, accessed October 2, 2023.

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SOURCE: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division. State population forecast November 2022, accessed October 2, 2023.

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PART 2 **Dementia Prevalence and Forecasts**



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Measuring Dementia Prevalence Using Statewide Medicare Data

- Dementia prevalence is estimated for CY 2018 Washington State Medicare beneficiaries based on the presence of dementia-related diagnoses in available Medicare claims spanning the 2013 to 2018 time period
- Dementia is defined broadly to include Alzheimer's and related dementia diagnoses (vascular dementia, unspecified dementia, etc.)
- Measuring prevalence using the actual health service experiences of several hundred thousand Washington State Medicare beneficiaries supports more detailed direct prevalence estimates for groups that are often underrepresented in survey data
- Long-term forecasts of dementia prevalence are based on observed prevalence rates for Washington State Medicare beneficiaries and detailed OFM forecasts of state population change through 2040



Additional Measurement Details

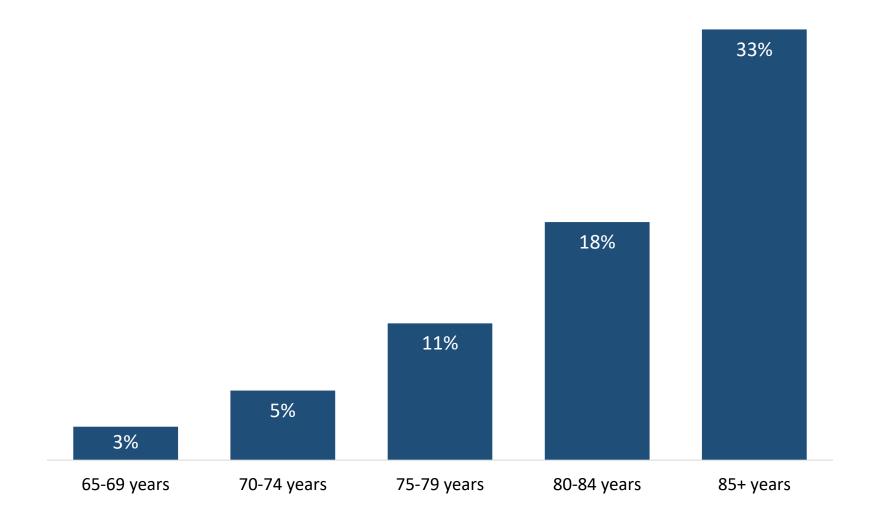
- Prevalence estimates were derived from the experience of approximately 675,000
 Washington State fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare beneficiaries with at least 6 months of FFS Medicare enrollment in both CY 2017 and CY 2018
- All diagnosis fields recorded on Medicare inpatient, nursing facility, home health, hospice, and carrier claims were scanned to identify indicators of dementia
- Dementia was indicated by the presence of at least one of a specified set of diagnoses over the six-year period spanning 2013 to 2018
- Dementia code set is available upon request



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Risk of Dementia Increases with Age

Among 2018 Washington State Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65+



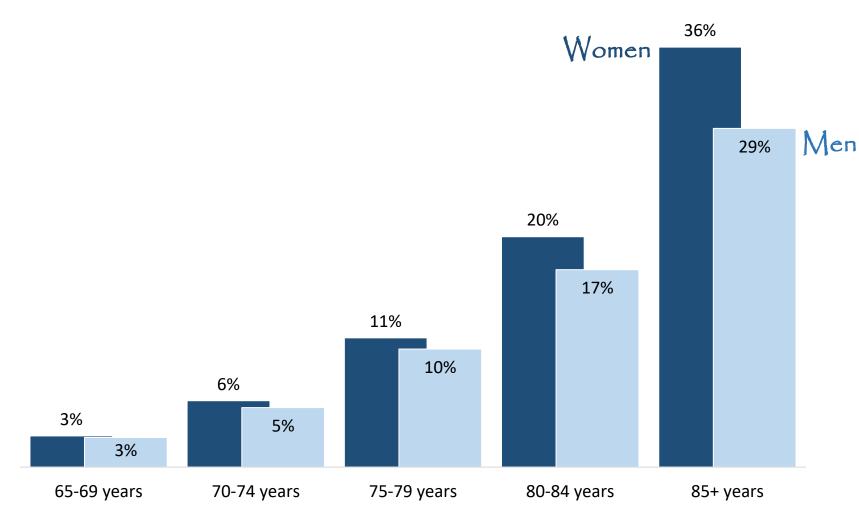


SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis, Integrated Client Databases.

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Dementia Prevalence Rates Are Somewhat Higher for Women

Among 2018 Washington State Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65+



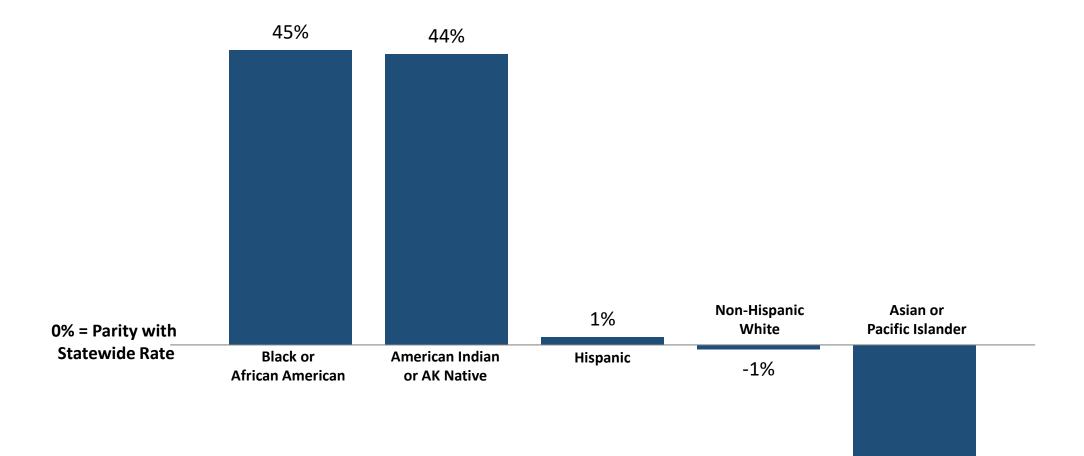


SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis, Integrated Client Databases.

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Dementia Risk Is Higher Among Black and American Indian Medicare Beneficiaries

Dementia Prevalence Relative to Statewide Rate Among CY 2018 Washington State Medicare Beneficiaries Aged 65 to 74



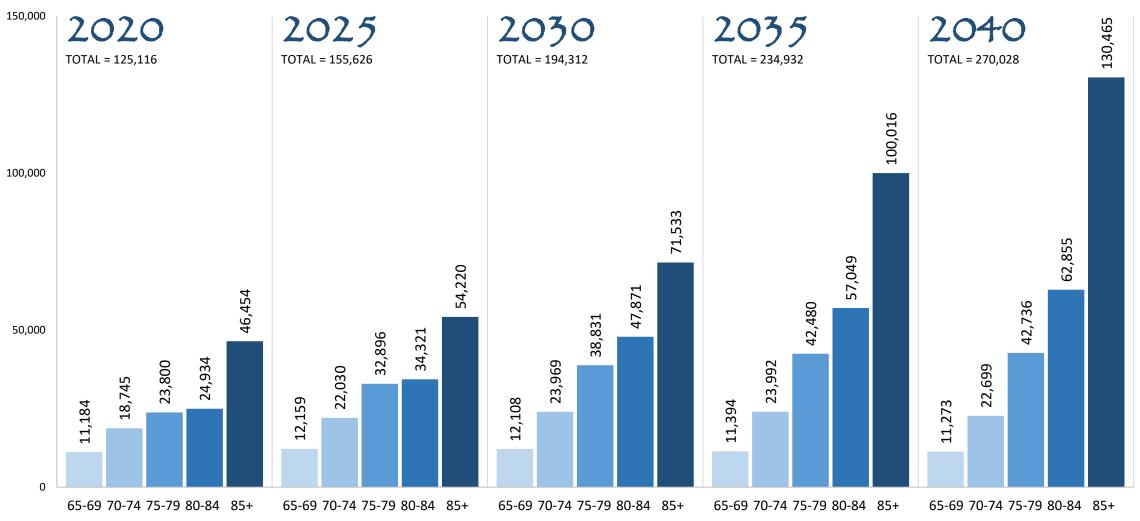
-20%



SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis, Integrated Client Databases.

Forecast Number of Persons with Dementia

Among Washington State Residents Age 65+

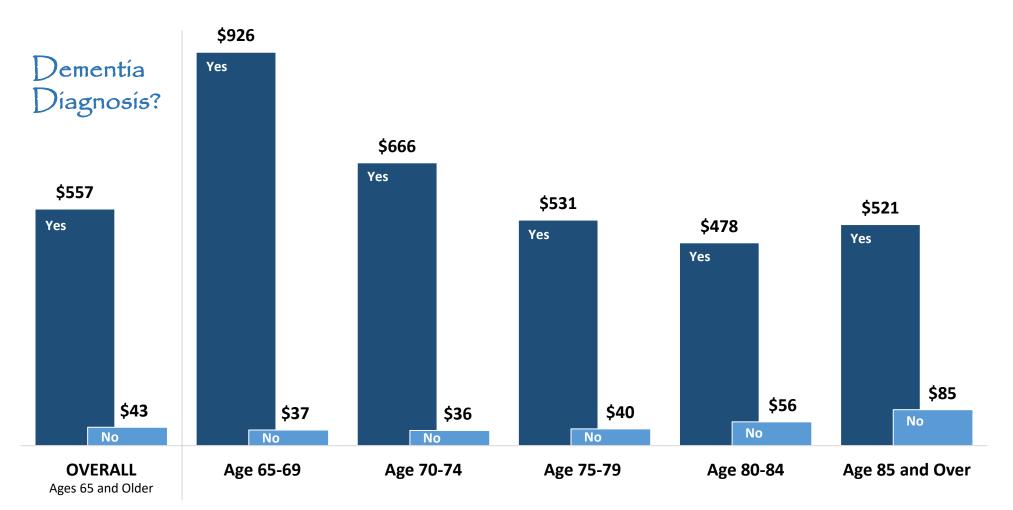




SOURCE: Long-term forecasts of dementia prevalence are based on observed prevalence rates for Washington State Medicare beneficiaries and detailed OFM forecasts of state population change through 2040.

Medicaid Long Term Services and Supports Expenditure

Per Member Per Month, Ages 65 and Older, CY 2018 Washington State Medicare Beneficiaries





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NOTES: Medicare and Medicaid Long Term Services and Support expenditures among CY 2018 fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries Age 65+ with 6+ months of Medicare enrollment, including beneficiaries who were not dually eligible for Medicaid.

SOURCE: DSHS Integrated Client Databases Maintained by the Research and Data Analysis Division.

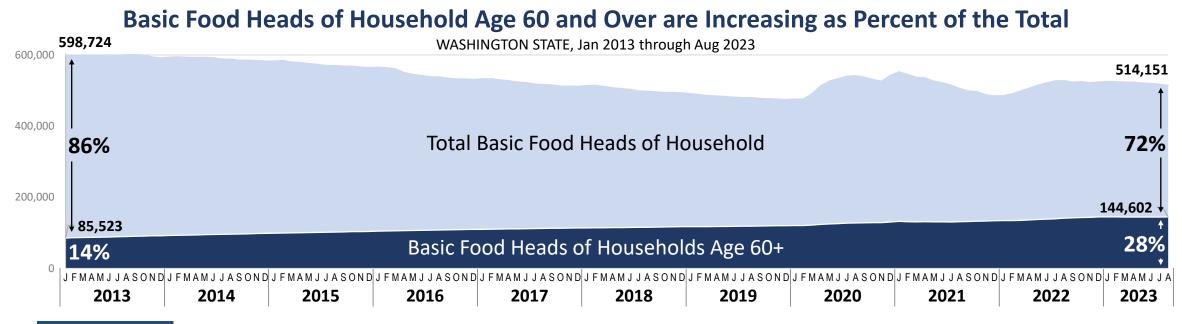


PART 3 Food Insecurity and Housing Instability Among Seniors



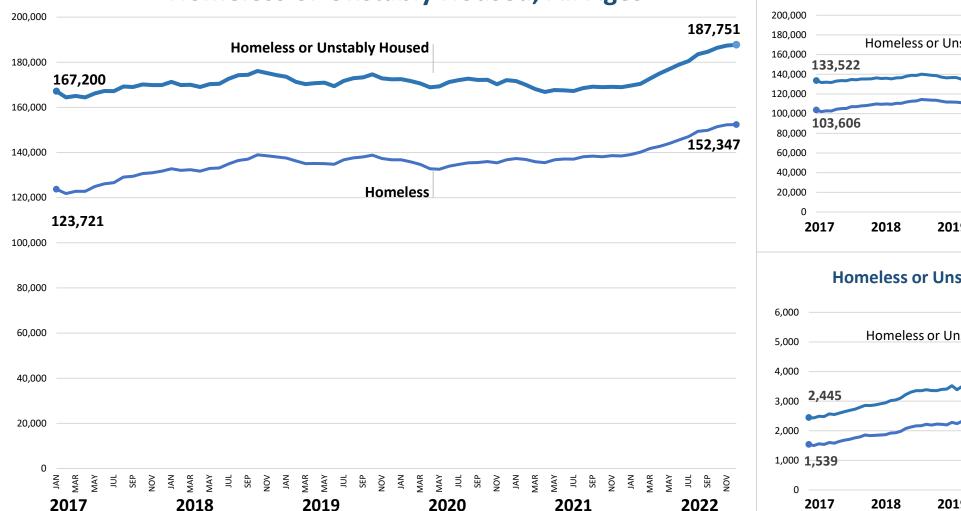
Food Insecurity Among Elders in Washington State

- Although food insecurity among seniors in Washington State is lower than the US average based on national survey data, food insecurity impacts a significant number of seniors, with 28 percent of Basic Food (SNAP) households in Washington State headed by persons aged 60+
- There are currently more than 144,000 households on Basic Food in Washington State headed by persons aged 60+. This is an increase of 69 percent since January 2013, while the overall Basic Food caseload declined by 14 percent over the same time period.



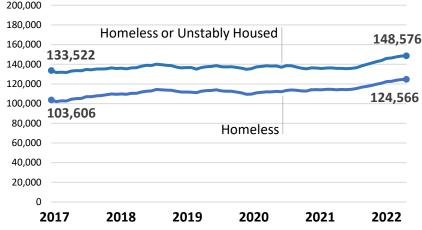


SOURCES: The State of Senior Hunger in 2021 Report prepared for Feeding America by Dr. James Ziliak and Dr. Craig Gundersen https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/State%200f%20Senior%20Hunger%20in%202021.pdf. Basic Food data are derived from the DSHS Economic Services Administration EMAPS Data Web at http://emaps.esa.dshs.wa.gov/DataWebObj/Default.aspx.

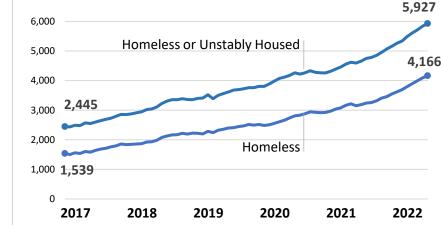


Homeless or Unstably Housed, All Ages

Homeless or Unstably Housed Adults, 18 to 64



Homeless or Unstably Housed Adults, 65+



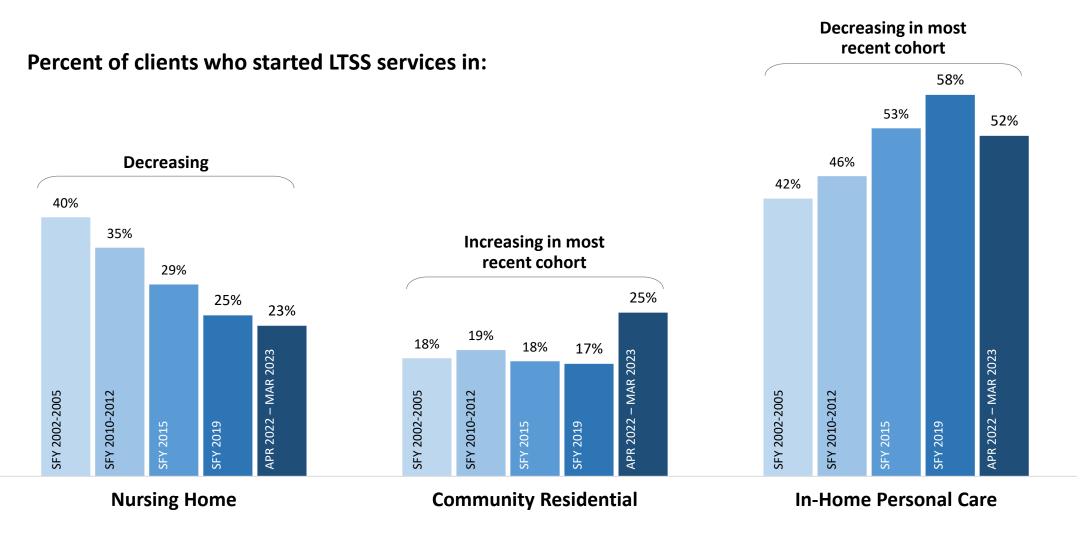


Homelessness. Includes clients identified as homeless based on: 1) client living arrangement (Homeless without Housing, Emergency Shelter, Domestic Violence Shelter, Inappropriate Living Situation) from the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES); 2) address information in ACES indicating that a youth was homeless (e.g., a youth's address was "homeless"); 3) housing service information recorded in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS); or 4) medical claims with a homelessness diagnosis code ("Z590") from ProviderOne.

Unstably Housed or Homeless. Includes clients identified as homeless based on the preceding definition OR who were "Homeless with Housing" based on ACES living arrangement data or came into contact with the Department of Commerce's Coordinated Entry system as recorded in HMIS.

Initial Service Modality Is Increasingly In-Home Personal Care

Comparison of cohorts starting LTSS services in SFYs 2002-05, 2010-12, 2015, 2019, and the 12 months ending March 2023





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SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, Integrated Client Databases.

Prevalence of Homelessness Among Seniors Is Relatively Low, But Growing Rapidly

- The number of homeless elders identifiable through participation in public health and human service programs more than doubled from 2016 to 2022
- There is significant regional variation in housing instability and homelessness driven by regional differences in housing affordability
- The decline in mobile home communities (75 fewer communities statewide since 2019) is one facet of broader affordability challenges
- Mental health needs and substance use disorders are significant risk factors for homelessness at the individual level
- The Medicaid LTSS delivery system has become an increasingly important resource for housing supports





Appendix Supplemental Information

Washington State Department of Social & Health Services Transforming lives



LTSS Policy Innovations and Rebalancing Towards Home- and Community-based Services

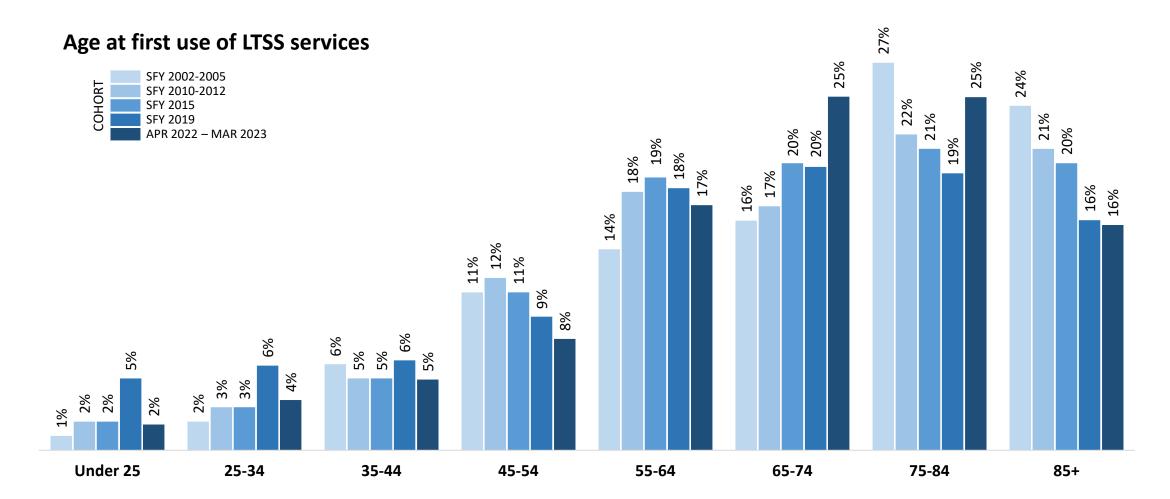


LTSS Program Initiatives Supporting Rebalancing

40 years of innovation! State-funded in-home program allows self-directed option — 1981 1980 1915(c) waiver approved 1983 First steps to control nursing home growth – 1984 Adult Protective Services statute 1985 1985 State Plan personal care for individuals with physical disabilities Statewide respite program implemented - 1989 1989 Mandates for Nursing Home reductions—state staff dedicated to nursing 1990 home and hospital transitions [1993] Required training for all in-home personal care assistance State plan eligibility expanded to those with functional disabilities 1995 1995 1995 First nurse delegation law and law allowing family members to be paid when providing skilled tasks 1999 2000 State Family Caregivers Program Self-directed care providers vote to unionize 2001 2000 Abuse registry – 2003 2003 Standardized electronic assessment with acuity-based payment methodology used across all HCBS populations (aging, physical, developmental disabilities) 2005 Money Follows the Person (RCL) implemented in Washington — 2008 Statewide implementation of Standardized Caregiver Assessment Tool 2009 Long-Term Care Worker Training and Certification requirements 2010 2012 Health Home Program Implementation 2013 Acceleration of development of community capacity to serve individuals State Plan Community First Choice Program 2015 with significant behavioral health needs 2016 1115 Waiver creates new options and eligibility for Long-Term Support Services – 2015 2017 2017 Supportive Housing and Supported Employment implemented under 1115 Medicaid Transformation Waiver Direct Care Workforce Development Initiatives -2019 2022 — Full implementation of Consumer Directed Employer Project 2020 Presumptive Eligibility Implementation -2023

Age at First Use of LTSS Services Has Been Decreasing over Time

Comparison of cohorts starting LTSS services in SFYs 2002-05, 2010-12, 2015, 2019, and the 12 months ending March 2023

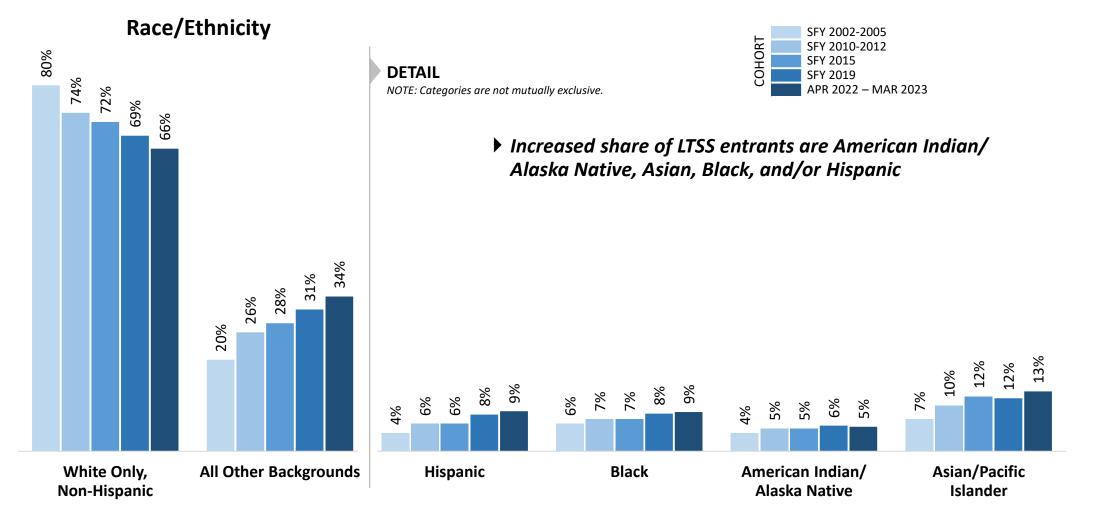




SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, Integrated Client Databases.

Increasing Diversity of Medicaid LTSS Clients Over Time

Comparison of cohorts starting LTSS services in SFYs 2002-05, 2010-12, 2015, 2019, and the 12 months ending March 2023





SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, Integrated Client Databases.

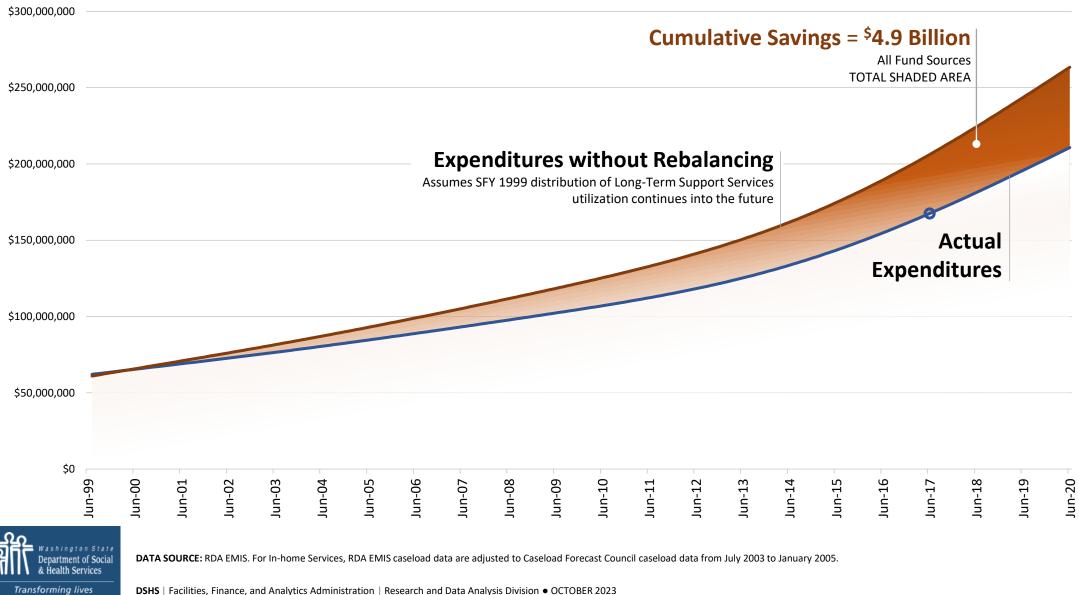
LTSS Rebalancing Financial Impact Methodology

- Calculate the percentage distribution of ALTSA LTSS clients across major service modalities in SFY 1999: In-home Personal Care, Adult Family Homes, Assisted Living, Adult Residential Centers, and Nursing Homes
- Simulate the caseloads that would have been experienced by major modality if percentage distribution of LTSS caseloads across modalities over the SFY2000-2020 period had remained the same as experienced in SFY 1999
- Simulate the expenditures that would have been experienced by applying actual SFY 2000-2020 per capita costs by service modality to the simulated caseload distribution
- Compare the total costs of the simulated caseload distribution to the actual and forecast total LTSS costs incurred over the SFY 2000-2020 period
- The difference comprises the estimated savings (all funds)



ALTSA Long-Term Services and Supports Rebalancing Savings

Monthly Service Expenditures • All Fund Sources • SFY 2000-2020



Key Findings

- More people are starting their LTSS experience receiving in-home care or services in a community residential facility, rather than in a nursing facility
- The LTSS population is becoming more diverse
- Rebalancing away from nursing facilities and towards home- and community-based services produced nearly \$5 billion in Medicaid savings (all funds) from SFY 2000 through SFY 2020
- Rebalancing is forecast to add \$2.3 billion in savings (all funds) from SFYs 2021 through 2023



Medicare and Social Security Recipients

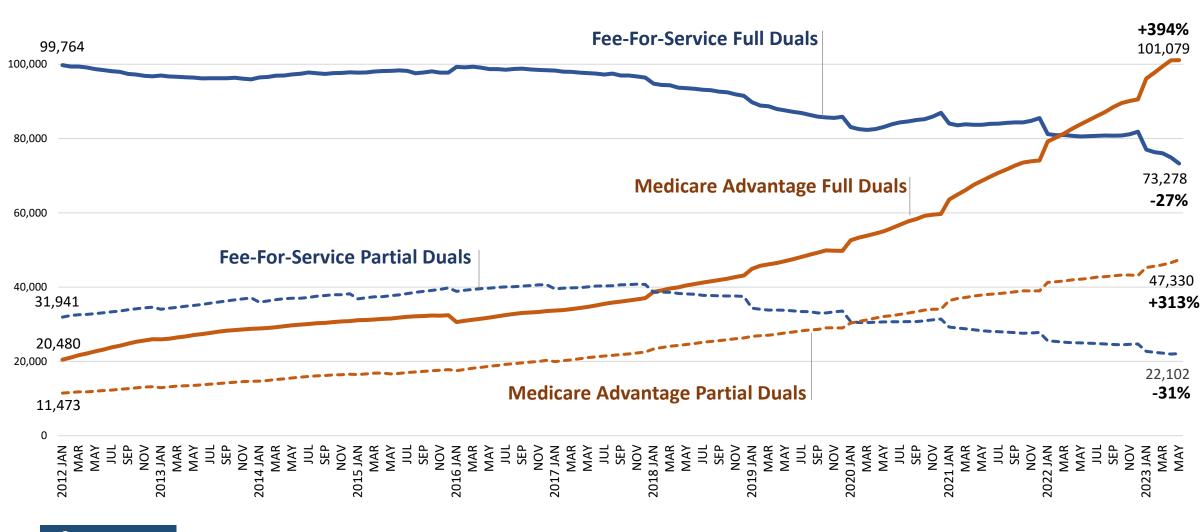
	Medicare ¹ (June 2022)		Social Security ² (December 2021)	
	Hospital and/or Medical	Prescription Drug	Total (All Categories)	Age 65 and Older
WASHINGTON	1,451,812	1,011,984	1,413,306	1,143,754
Adams	2,670	1,924	2,740	2,115
Asotin	6,619	4,738	6,925	5,265
Benton	38,367	27,292	38,530	30,260
Chelan	18,673	13,643	18,700	15,485
Clallam	28,276	18,896	27,915	23,635
Clark	96,903	74,379	94,845	77,095
Columbia	1,336	873	1,355	1,065
Cowlitz	27,180	21,335	28,525	21,745
Douglas	8,691	6,298	8,685	7,235
Ferry	2,490	1,492	2,580	2,015
Franklin	11,544	8,146	11,855	8,905
Garfield	731	502	680	560
Grant	17,204	12,374	17,645	13,590
Grays Harbor	21,398	14,310	22,405	16,905
Island	25,376	16,177	24,640	21,320
Jefferson	14,338	9,831	13,690	12,160
King	335,871	243,953	304,735	258,370
Kitsap	60,607	32,558	57,140	46,985
Kittitas	9,657	6,266	9,525	7,895
Klickitat	6,555	4,147	6,670	5,375
Lewis	21,962	15,590	22,915	17,515
Lincoln	3,394	2,197	3,490	2,795
Mason	18,846	11,737	19,055	15,170
Okanogan	11,500	7,501	11,635	9,275
Pacific	8,766	5,969	9,120	7,355
Pend Oreille	4,458	2,921	4,635	3,595
Pierce	160,858	104,806	160,390	124,705
San Juan	6,508	4,890	5,985	5,455
Skagit	33,400	23,894	33,105	27,660
Skamania	2,965	1,927	2,870	2,315
Snohomish	137,534	101,591	132,375	107,815
Spokane	112,132	80,701	112,460	86,220
Stevens	13,877	9,357	14,290	10,995
Thurston	64,702	36,799	64,895	51,670
Wahkiakum	1,688	1,207	1,670	1,325
Walla Walla	14,107	9,312	13,960	11,430
Whatcom	50,037	37,241	48,380	40,215
Whitman	6,422	3,628	6,405	5,100
Yakima	44,167	31,582	45,885	35,165
Unknown	*	*	N/A	N/A



SOURCES: ¹https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/CMSProgramStatistics/Dashboard.html ²https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_sc/

Medicare Advantage Plans Have Rapidly Gained Market Share

Medicaid and Medicare Full Dual and Partial Dual Eligibles, January 2012 – May 2023



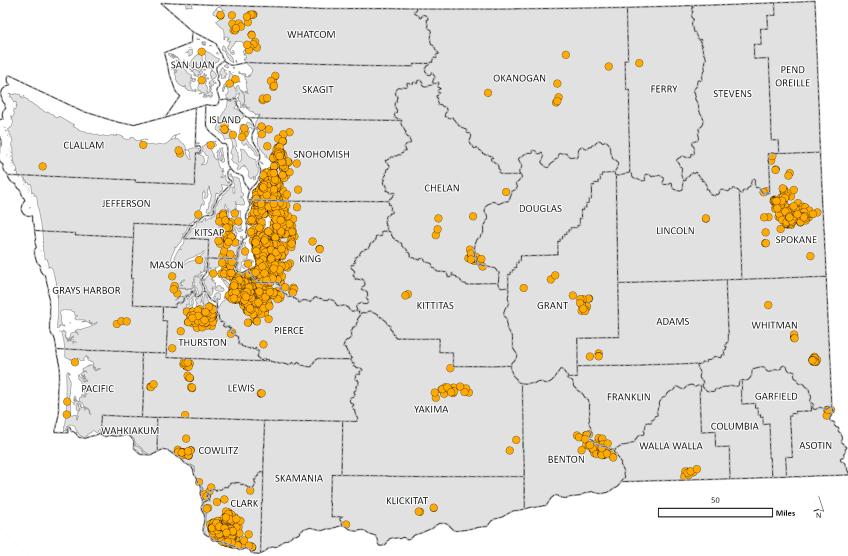


120,000

SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, Integrated Client Databases.

DSHS Licensed Adult Family Homes

AS OF July 27th, 2023 TOTAL = 4,315

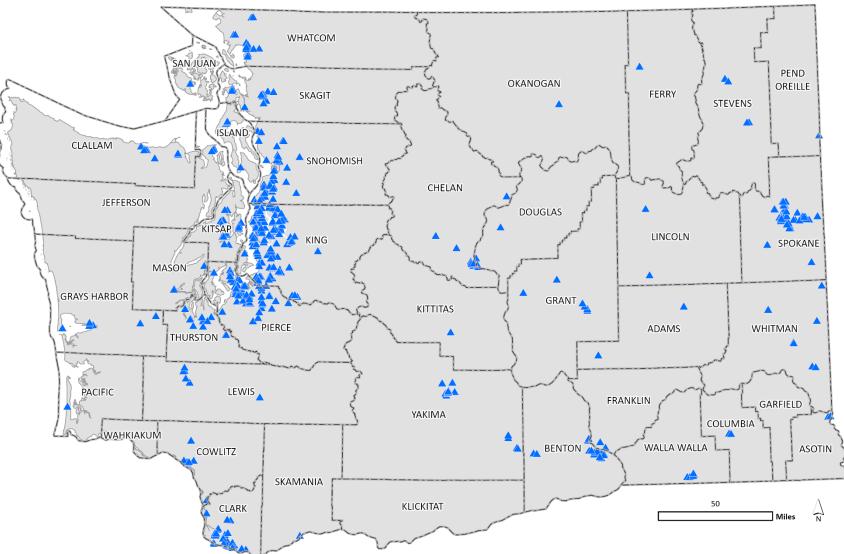




SOURCE: DSHS Enterprise GIS Geospatial Data Library, accessed August 25th, 2022.

DSHS Licensed Assisted Living Facilities

AS OF July 27, 2023 TOTAL = 552

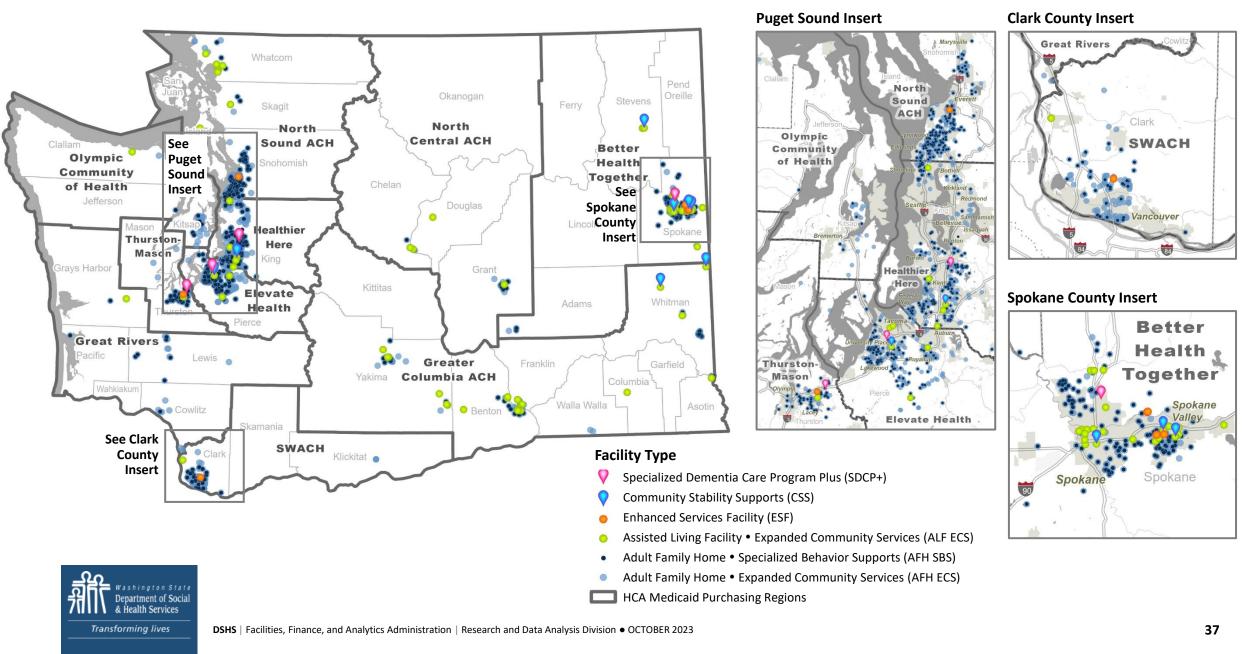




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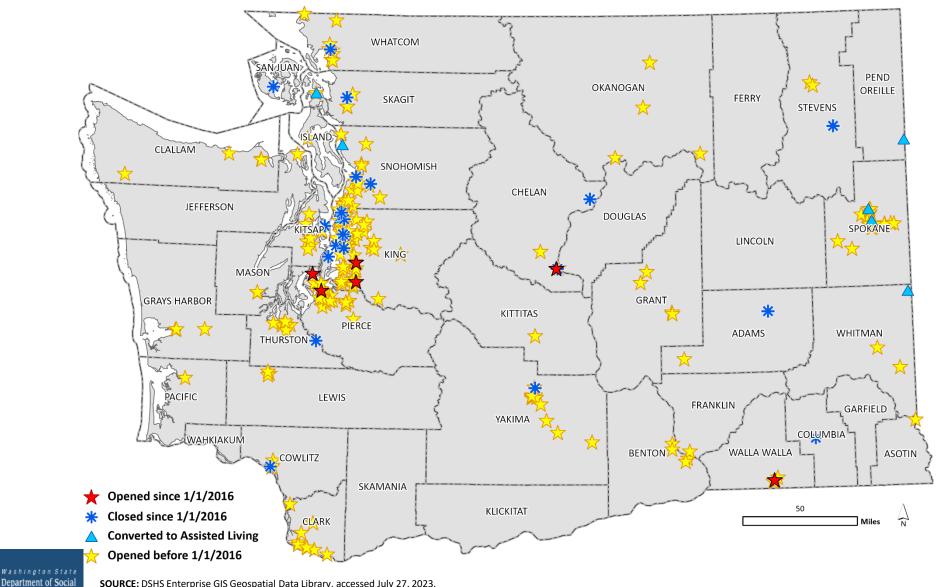
SOURCE: DSHS Enterprise GIS Geospatial Data Library, accessed July 27th, 2023. Includes Assisted Living, Adult Residential Care, Enhanced Adult Residential Care, Expanded Community Services, Dementia Care, and No Contract.

ALTSA Specialized Contract Facilities with Behavioral Supports



DSHS Licensed Nursing Homes

AS OF July 27, 2023 TOTAL (Currently Open) = 199

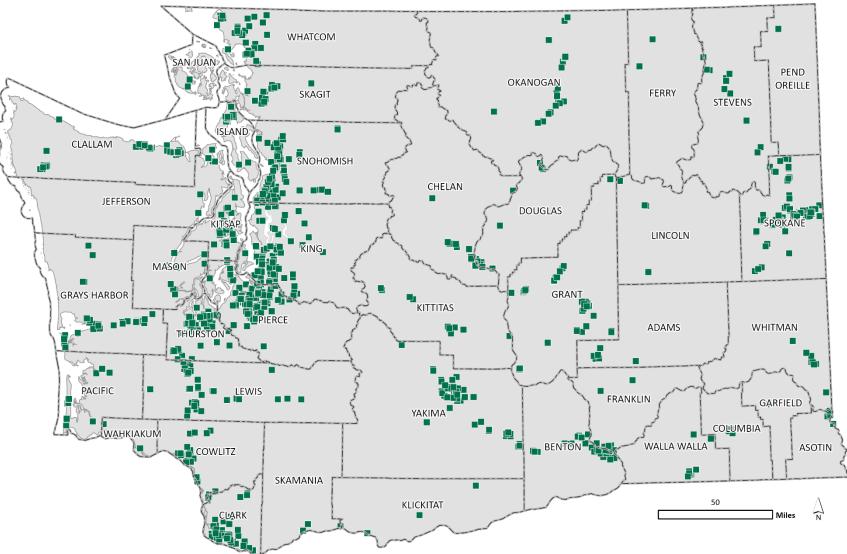


SOURCE: DSHS Enterprise GIS Geospatial Data Library, accessed July 27, 2023.

& Health Services

Manufactured/Mobile Home Communities

AS OF July 27, 2023 WITH KNOWN CLOSURES IN 2020, TOTAL = 1,169 Communities, 65,174 Rental Spaces, 6,044 Vacant Units



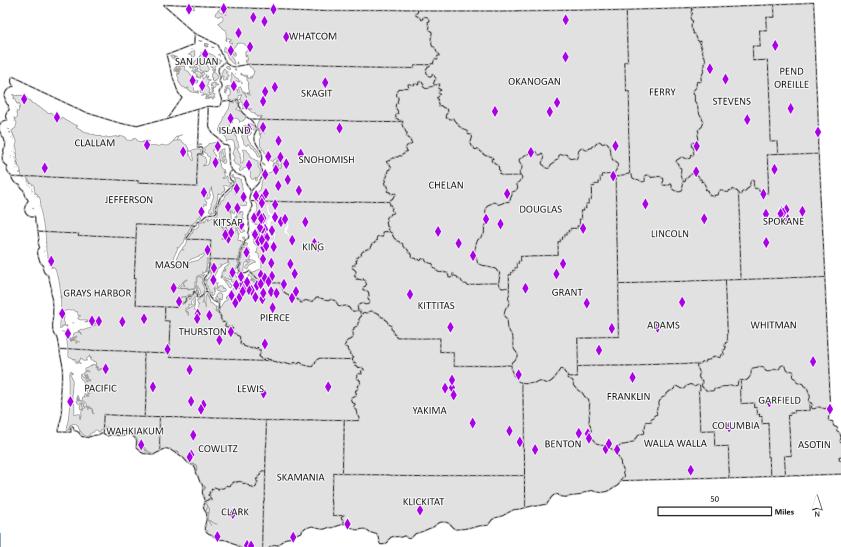


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SOURCE: Washington State Department of Commerce, Registered Manufactured/Mobile Home Communities in Washington as of July 2023, updated with known closures in 2020.

Senior Center Locations in Washington State

AS OF NOVEMBER 2022, TOTAL = 236



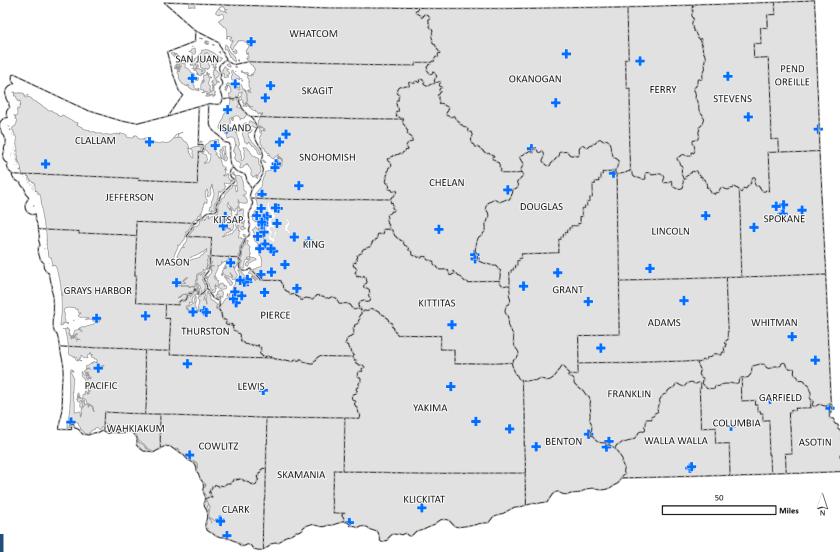


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SOURCE: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Aging and Long-Term Support Administration Home and Community Services, accessed November 2022.

Hospital Locations in Washington State

AS OF July 27, 2023 TOTAL = 117



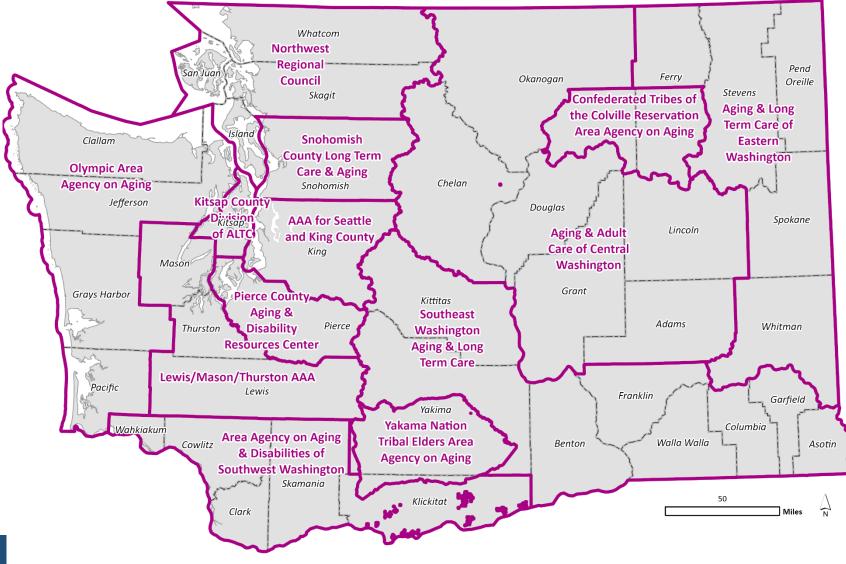


SOURCE: Washington State Department of Health, accessed July 27th, 2023

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Washington Area Agencies on Aging Planning Service Areas

AS July 27, 2023





SOURCE: DSHS Enterprise GIS Geospatial Data Library, accessed July 27th, 2023.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

Facts About Older Adult Oral Health



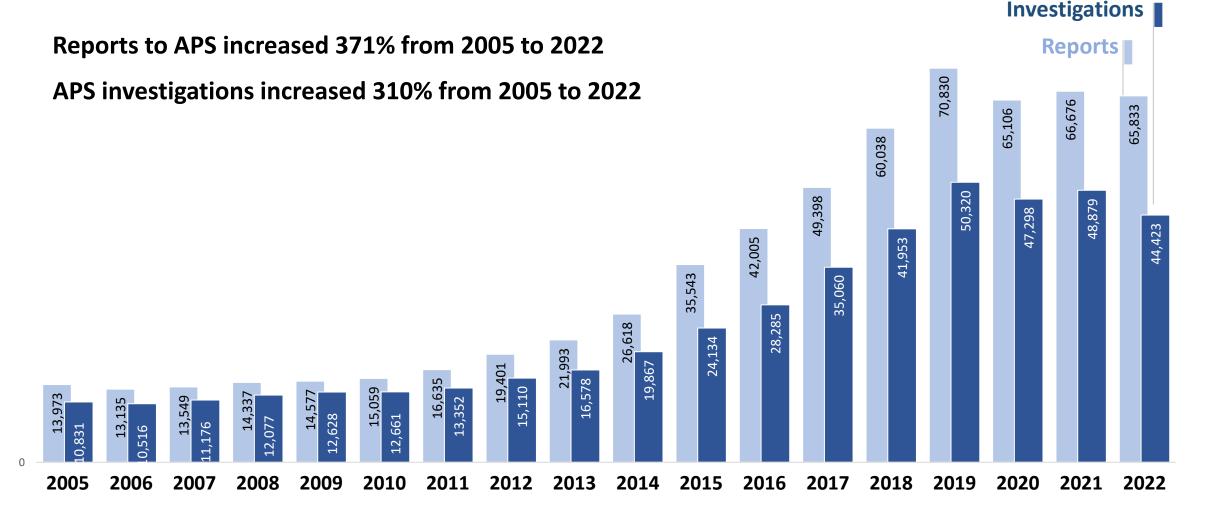
- Lack of dental insurance. Many older Americans do not have dental insurance because the federal Medicare program does not cover routine dental care.
- Untreated tooth decay. Nearly all adults (96%) aged 65 years or older have had a cavity; 1 in 5 have untreated tooth decay.
- Gum disease. About 2 in 3 (68%) adults aged 65 years or older have gum disease.
- Tooth loss. Nearly 1 in 5 of adults aged 65 or older have lost all of their teeth. Having missing teeth or wearing dentures can affect nutrition, because people without teeth or with dentures often prefer soft, easily chewed foods instead of foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Oral cancer. Cancers of the mouth (oral and pharyngeal cancers) are primarily diagnosed in older adults; median age at diagnosis is 62 years.
- Chronic disease. People with chronic diseases such as arthritis, diabetes, heart diseases, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) may be more likely to develop gum (periodontal) disease, but they are less likely to get dental care than adults without these chronic conditions.



SOURCE: Oral Health for Older Americans | Adult Oral Health | Basics | Division of Oral Health | CDC.

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ALTSA Adult Protective Services Reports and Investigations Are Up More than Three-Fold Over the Past 17 Years

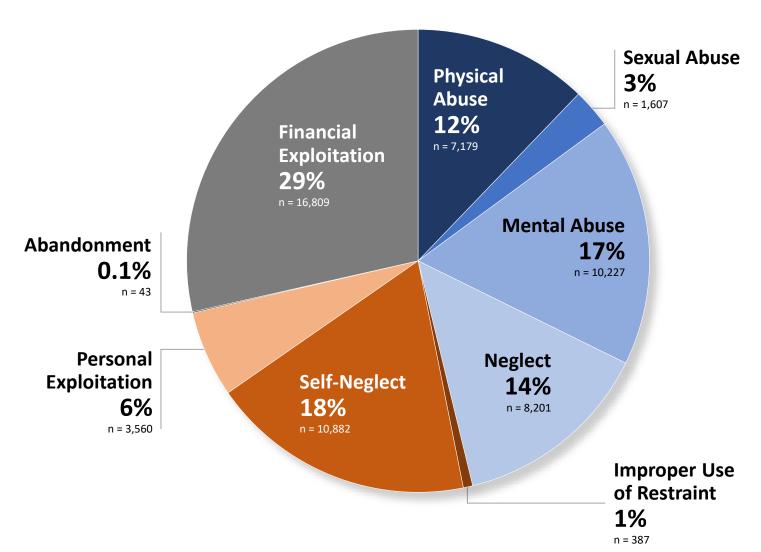




NOTE: A single investigation may cover multiple allegations. SOURCES: March 2014 – December 2015 APS Automated System. January 2016 – April 2019 TIVA 1059 report. May 2019 – December 2022 TIVA2 DataMart. Tabulations prepared by ALTSA-APS.

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ALTSA Adult Protective Services Investigated 58,895 Allegations in 2022

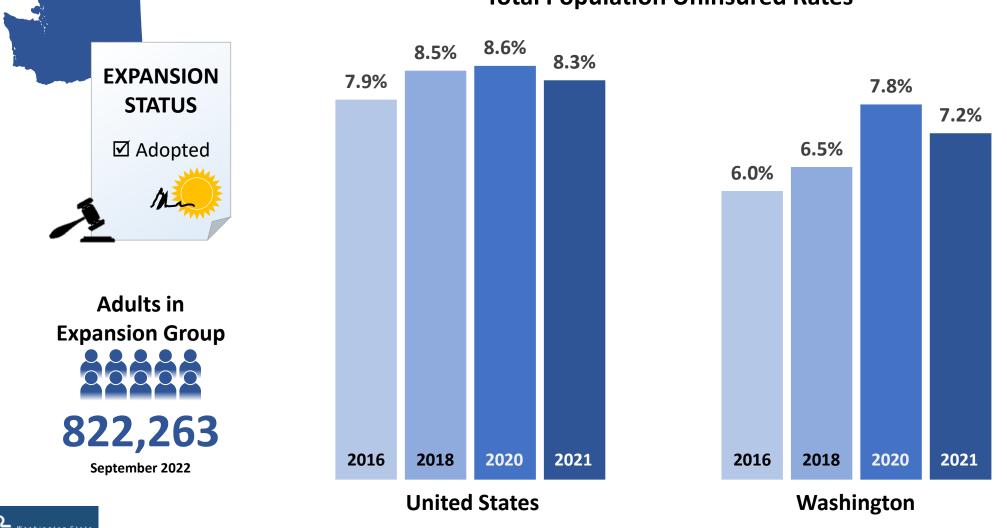




NOTE: A single investigation may cover multiple allegations.

SOURCES: CY 2022 allegations investigated data from TIVA2 DataMart. Tabulations prepared by ALTSA-APS.

Medicaid in Washington State



Total Population Uninsured Rates

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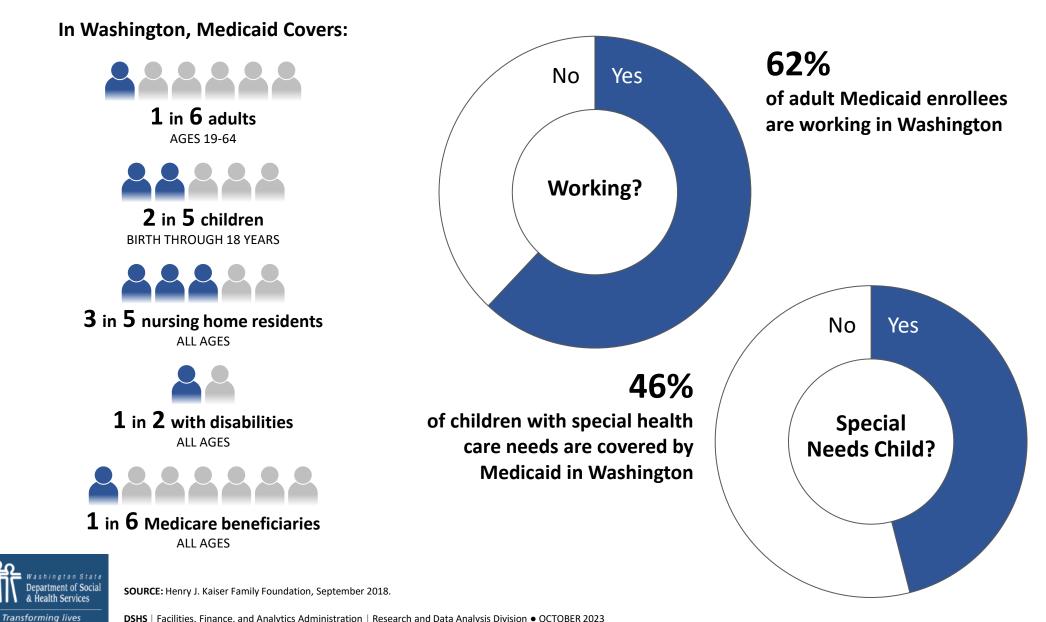
of Social

Health Services

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SOURCE: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, September 2023.

Medicaid in Washington State



Medicaid in Washington State

2019 Washington Medicaid Enrollees and Expenditures





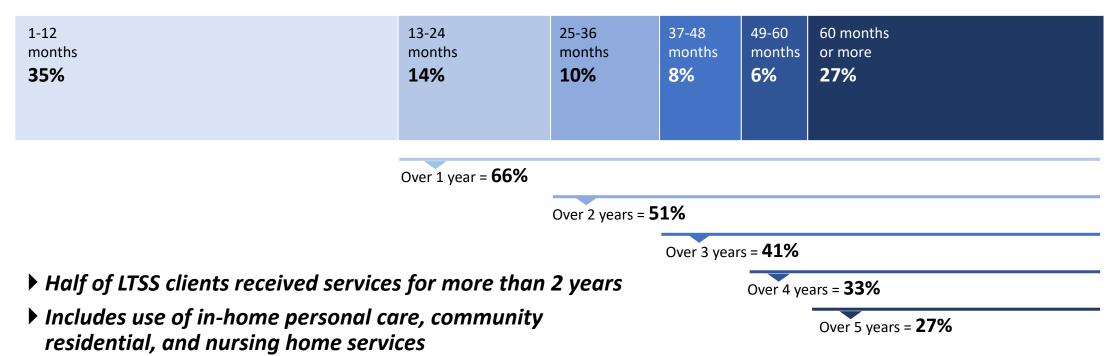
SOURCE: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, September 2021.

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Many People Rely on Medicaid-Paid LTSS Services for an Extended Period of Time

Distribution of LTSS Recipients by Number of Months of Service Use

SFY 2002-2005 Cohort (followed through June 2015)*





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SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, Integrated Client Databases. *121-168 months of potential follow-up time.

Washington State Broadband Office

October 2020 Update: Broadband Accessibility and Digital Equity

Russ Elliott

DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE BROADBAND OFFICE

OCTOBER 15, 2020



Washington State Department of Commerce

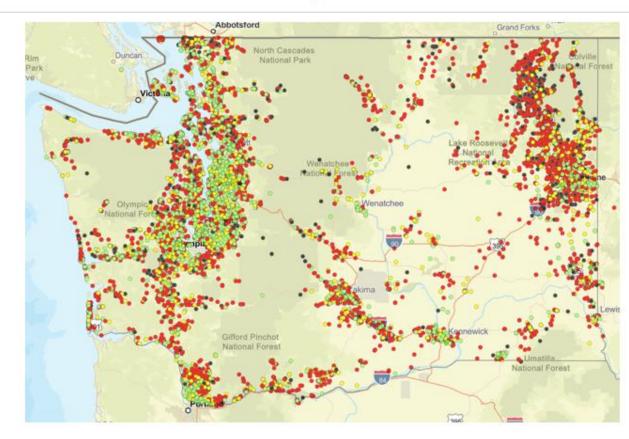


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Statewide Broadband Survey

October 8, 2020

- 27,045
 Respondents
- 93% (25,240) Have broadband
- **37%** (9,981) Less than 10 Mbps download
- 7% (1805) No access
- = 44% Unserved (less than 10 Mbps download)





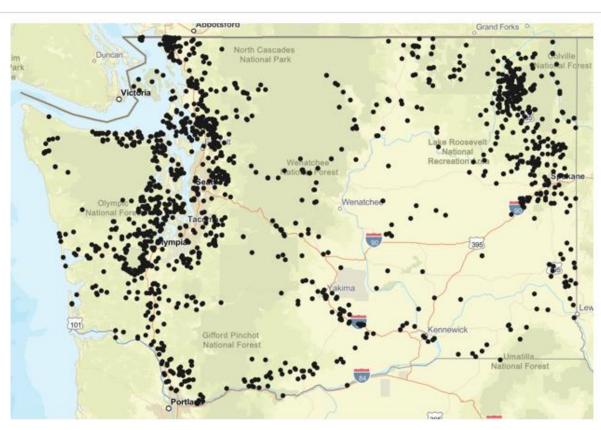
SOURCE: Washington State Department of Commerce, Broadband Office, Russ Elliott, Director.

No Broadband Access

Respondents can select multiple answers

October 8, 2020 (1836)

- Not available in area 49%
- No access 47%
- Too expensive 8%
- Don't know how to get 0.7%
- Don't have a computer 0.6%
- Can't use a computer 0.05%
- Worried about privacy 0.05%
- Don't need it/not interested
- Physical challenges
- Use public wifi instead





SOURCE: Washington State Department of Commerce, Broadband Office, Russ Elliott, Director.