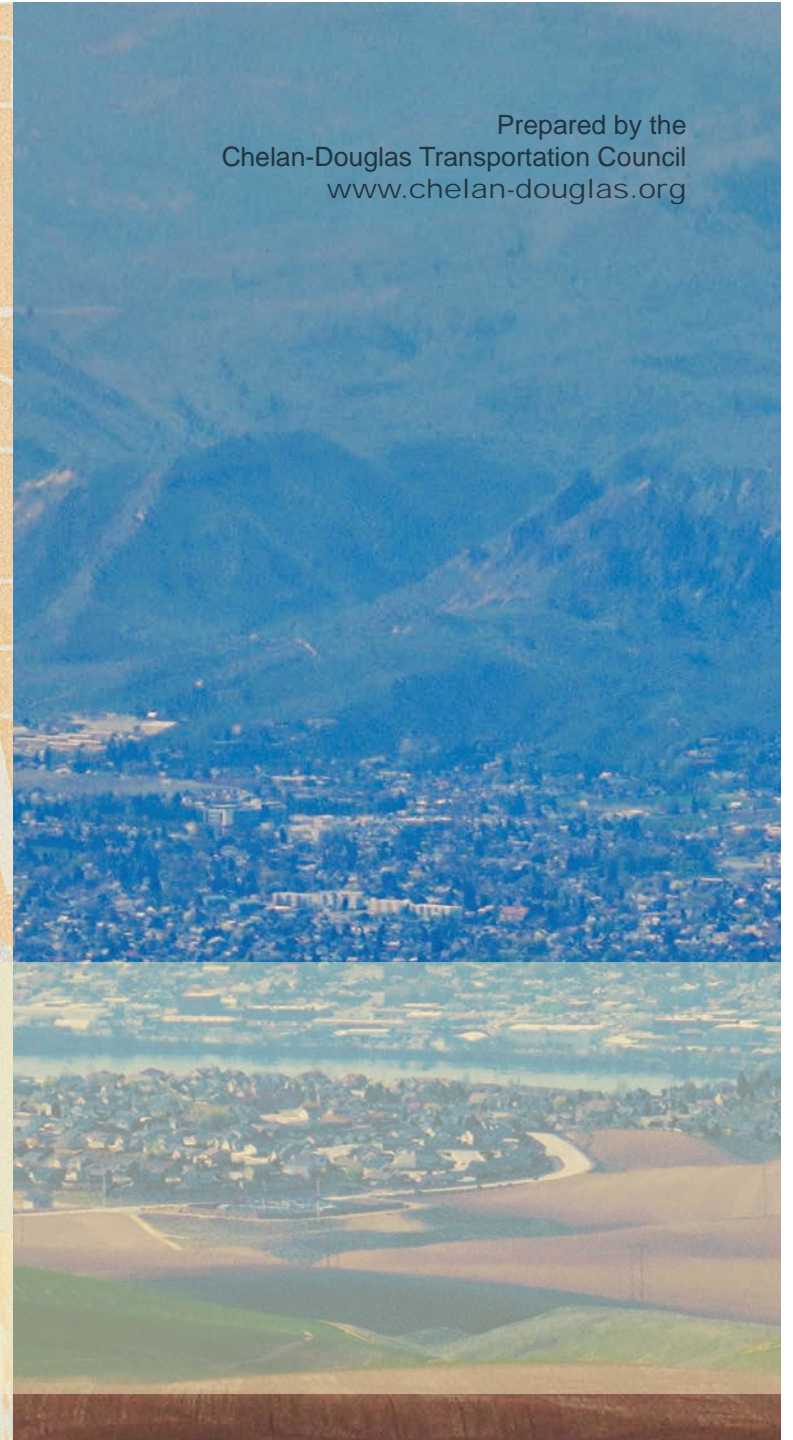


Chelan-Douglas  
TRANSPORTATION  
COUNCIL



Prepared by the  
Chelan-Douglas Transportation Council  
[www.chelan-douglas.org](http://www.chelan-douglas.org)

# 2015 Chelan-Douglas Demographic Profile







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# Introduction

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The Chelan-Douglas Transportation Council (CDTC) is the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the Wenatchee-East Wenatchee Metropolitan Area, which encompasses all of Chelan and Douglas Counties. It is also the lead agency for the metropolitan area's Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO). As such, it provides a forum for local decision making on regional transportation issues.

RTPO's are assigned by the Growth Management Act to carry out certain transportation planning responsibilities, as defined by state law. MPOs, meanwhile, are federally mandated and receive federal funding to support their various programs and activities.

As a federally funded organization, the CDTC is required to incorporate environmental justice principles into the creation and implementation of its plans and policies. The concept of environmental justice is rooted in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits the discrimination of individuals on the basis of race, color, or national origin. In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, which amplified Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. It requires all federal agencies to develop environmental justice strategies that specifically address protecting minority and low income populations from disproportionately high adverse impacts due to their plans, programs, and activities.

This demographic profile is an environmental justice implementation measure. It seeks to identify concentrations of populations protected by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 inside the CDTC Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA). This is done to ensure the equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of CDTC programs and activities. The information contained in this profile should be consulted throughout the planning process by both the CDTC and its members.

The next section of this profile provides a brief overview of the data sources used in its analyses. This is followed by a quick discussion of current population growth trends in the region. Next, the profile gives an overview of five key demographic factors that relate to environmental justice. These are:

- Race and ethnicity
- Language
- Poverty
- Age and Elderly Populations
- Automobile access

The profile concludes with an analysis of potentially disadvantaged populations in the region, based on these demographic factors.

# Data Sources

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The demographic data used in this profile was obtained primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. Whenever possible, figures from the 2010 Census were used, due to their high reliability. This was supplemented by data from the 2009–2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. The ACS, while less reliable, contains a wider variety of data than the 2010 Census. While imperfect and sometimes subject to high margins of error, ACS data is often the best available source for demographic information.

Information presented in this profile is based on publically available data sources and should be used as a starting point for determining potential impacts to underrepresented populations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and environmental justice. Users of this data are encouraged to also seek non-traditional sources of localized data in order to better understand potential impacts, and to target public outreach efforts accordingly in the planning and environmental review process.

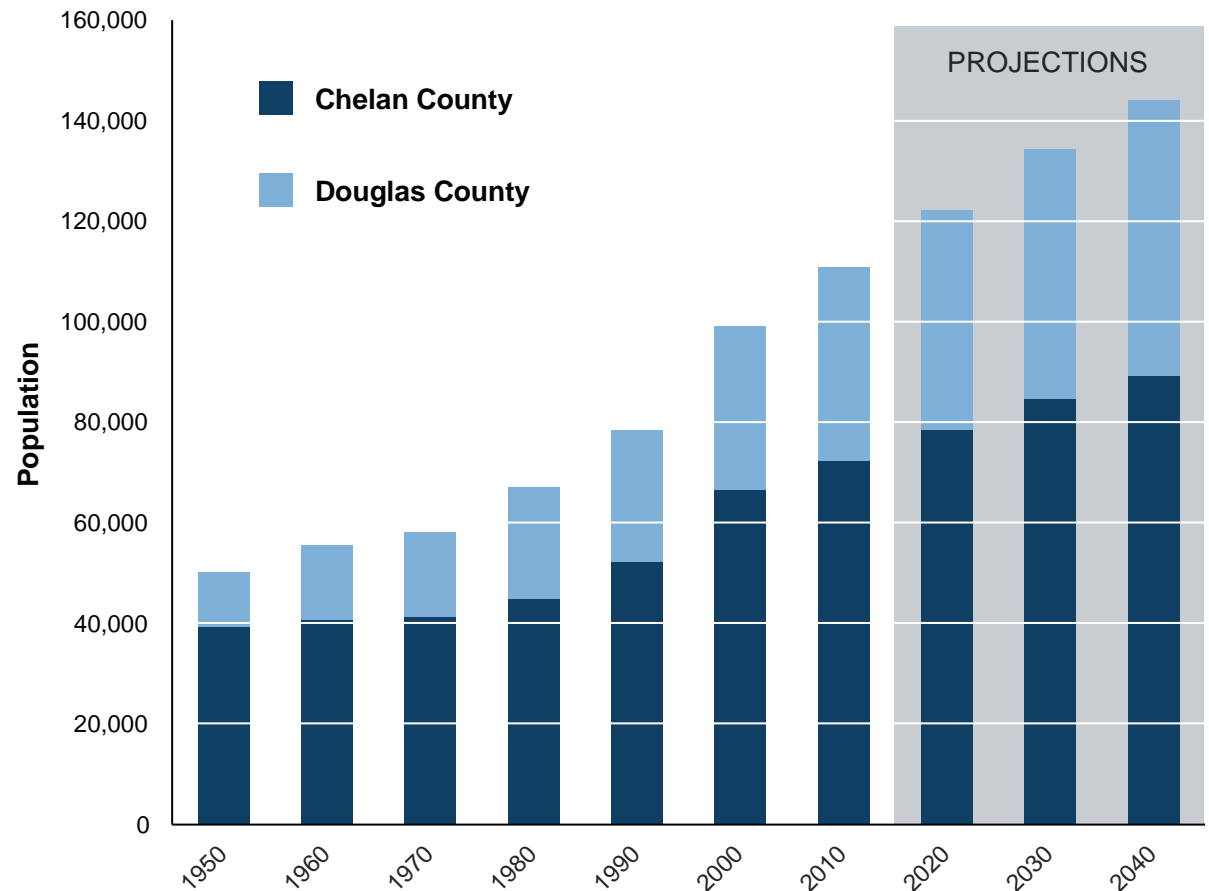


# Population Growth Trends

The Chelan-Douglas Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) encompasses all of Chelan and Douglas Counties. As a region, its population has grown steadily over the past 65 years. Figure 1 shows that the region's population has increased from just over 50,000 residents in 1950, to more than 110,000 according to the 2010 Census. This trend of stable growth is expected to continue. By 2040, the MPA's population is projected to be nearly 145,000.

The MPA's two counties, Chelan and Douglas, have both experienced population increases. However, the growth rate of Douglas County has generally outpaced that of Chelan County in recent decades. This has resulted in the gradual increase of Douglas County's share of the MPA's total population, from 21.6 percent in 1950 to 34.7 percent in 2010. By 2040, Douglas County's share of the region's population is projected to reach 38 percent.

Figure 1: Total population, 1950 to 2040



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)







# Demographic Trends

In order to effectively incorporate environmental justice in future transportation planning efforts, it is necessary to understand the existing demographic makeup of the region. This section of the profile provides an overview of current demographic conditions in the MPA and discusses existing trends shown in the data. It reviews a variety of demographic factors, starting with an overview of the region's minority populations. Table 1 shows these demographics in the MPA in comparison to the state and national averages.



Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the Chelan-Douglas MPA compared to Washington and the United States as a whole

	<i>Population</i>	<i>% Elderly (age 65 and over)</i>	<i>% Minority</i>	<i>% Limited English Proficiency households</i>	<i>% Of population below poverty level</i>	<i>% Zero car households</i>
Chelan-Douglas MPA	110,884	15.0	30.3	4.3	14.1	5.6
Washington	6,724,540	12.3	27.5	4.1	12.9	6.8
United States	308,745,538	13.0	36.3	4.6	14.9	9.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and 2009–2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates

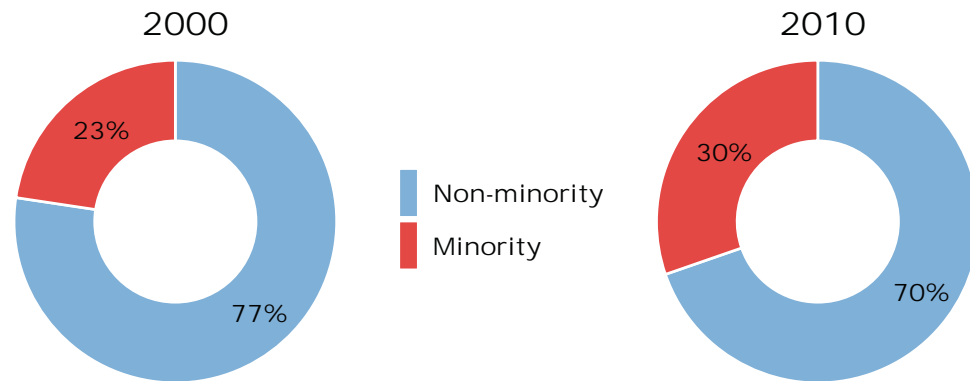


# Demographic Trends *Race and Ethnicity*

From 2000 to 2010, minorities increased as a share of the MPA's total population, from just below 23 percent to more than 30 percent (see Figure 2). This latter figure is larger than the Washington State average of 27.5 percent, but below the national average of 36 percent.

Hispanics and Latinos are the largest minority group in the MPA by a significant margin. They make up 90 percent of the region's minority population. No other individual minority group accounts for more than 1 percent of the MPA's total population. Table 2 shows a breakdown of the MPA's population by race and ethnicity.

Figure 2: Minority population share change, 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Table 2: Population by race and ethnicity, 2010

<i>Race or ethnicity</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Of total</i>
White, not Hispanic or Latino	77,272	69.7%
Hispanic or Latino of any race	29,726	26.8%
Black or African American	262	0.2%
Native American or Alaska Native	807	0.7%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	979	0.9%
Other	1,838	1.7%
<b>Total Minority Population</b>	<b>33,612</b>	<b>30.3%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Demographic Trends *Language*

Many minority households in the MPA have Limited English Proficiency (LEP). Between 2009 and 2013, only 4.3 percent of all households in the MPA were LEP households. However, one in every five of the region's Spanish speaking households was also an LEP household. Table 3 shows LEP households in the region based on language spoken at home.



Table 3: Household language by Limited English Proficiency (LEP) status, 2013

<i>Language spoken at home</i>	<i>Total households (estimate)</i>	<i>Margin of error (+/-)</i>	<i>LEP households (estimate)</i>	<i>Margin of error (+/-)</i>	<i>% LEP</i>
English only	32,217	640			
Spanish	8,086	438	1,728	285	21.4%
Other Indo-European Languages	496	140	0	38	0.0%
Asian and Pacific Island Languages	251	82	49	53	19.5%
Other languages	146	90	10	31	6.8%
Totals	41,196	676	1,787	294	4.3%

Notes: estimates highlighted in red indicate unreliable data. Their coefficients of variation were above 15 percent.

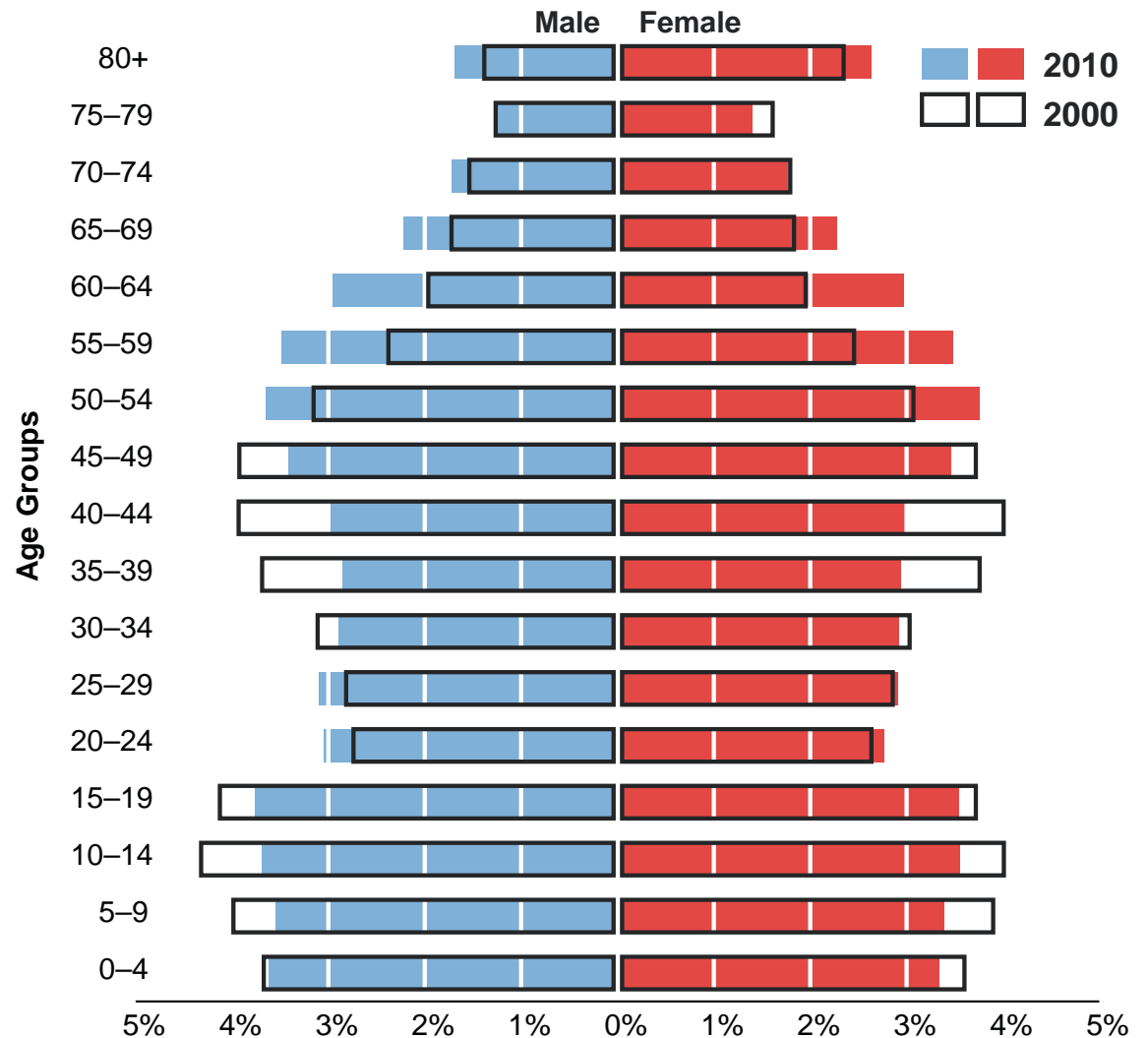
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates



# Demographic Trends *Age and Elderly Populations*

Like minority populations, the percentage of elderly individuals in the MPA increased from 2000 to 2010. In 2000, individuals age 65 and older accounted for 13.5 percent of the total population. By 2010, their share of the region's total population had grown to 15 percent. This is higher than both the state and national averages. Figure 3 shows the MPA's population by age group in 2000 and 2010.

Figure 3: 2000 and 2010 population pyramids



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Demographic Trends *Poverty*

In 2010, just over 14 percent of the MPA’s population was below the federal poverty limit. This is higher than the Washington State average, but below the national average. It is also higher than it was in 2000, when approximately 13 percent of the region’s population was below the federal poverty limit. The MPA’s median household income, meanwhile, was just over \$51,000 per year from 2009 to 2013. This is lower than both the state and national averages, which sit at \$59,000 and \$53,000, respectively.

Poverty affects individuals of all races, ethnicities and age groups in the MPA. However, it has a disproportionately high impact on minorities in the region. Over 22 percent of minorities in the MPA are living below the federal poverty limit, as Table 4 shows. Meanwhile, relatively few elderly individuals in the region suffer from the effects of poverty. 8.4 percent of individuals age 65 and older are below the federal poverty limit in the region, well below the regional average of 14.1 percent.

**Table 4: Poverty rates in minority and elderly populations**

	<i>Total (estimate)</i>	<i>% Of total</i>	<i>Margin of error (+/-)</i>
Total population below poverty level	15,664	14.1%	1,667
Minority population below poverty level	7,674	22.4%	930
Elderly population (age 65 and older) below poverty level	1,399	8.4%	346

*Notes: estimates highlighted in red indicate unreliable data. Their coefficients of variation were above 15 percent.*

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates*

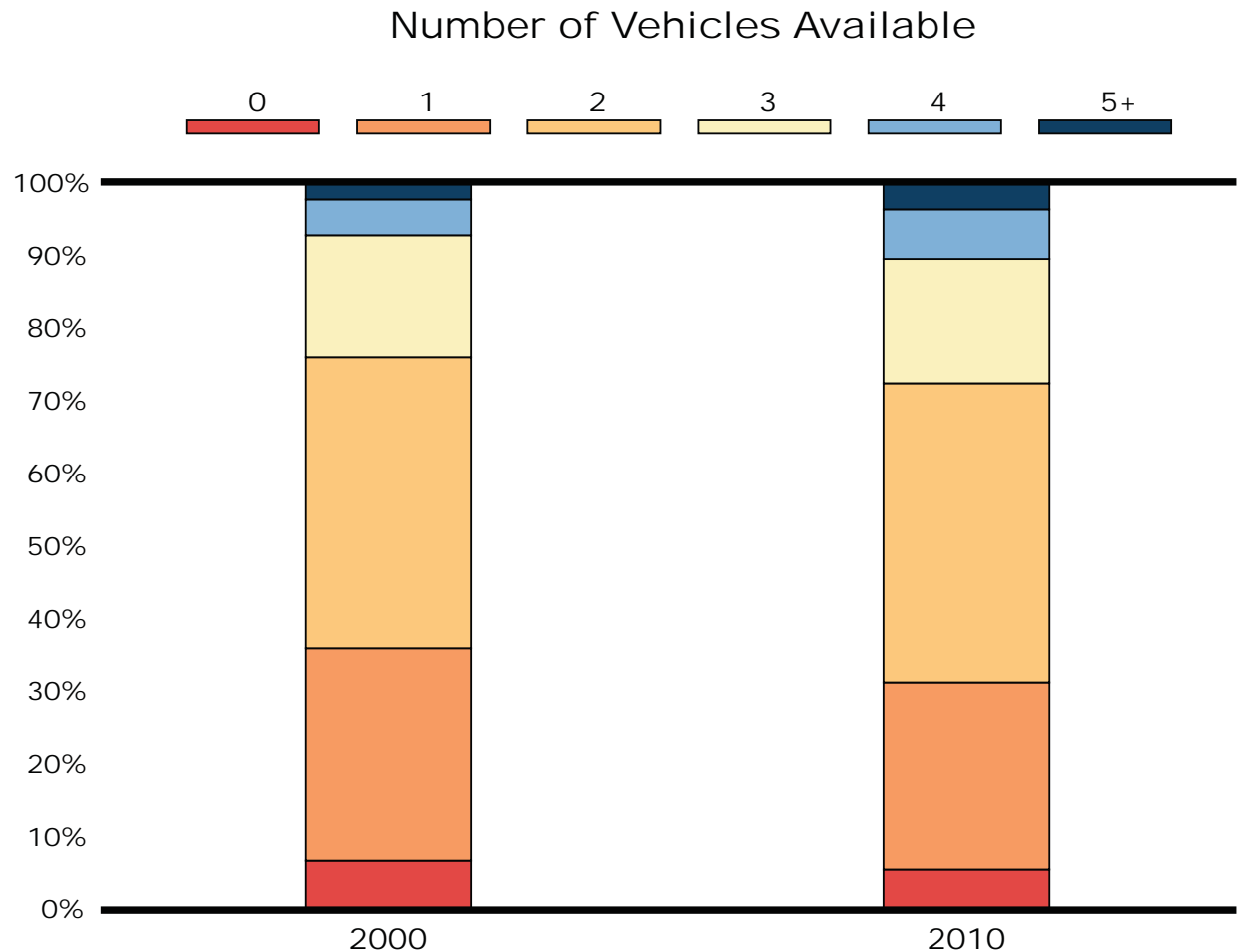


# Demographic Trends *Automobile Access*

According to the 2009 to 2013 ACS, 5.6 percent of households in the MPA did not have an automobile available to them. This is lower than the state and national averages. It is also less than it was in 2000, when 6.8 percent of the region's households did not have access to an automobile.

This is indicative of the region's current reliance on automobiles as the primary mode of transportation, which puts these households at a substantial disadvantage due to their limited access and mobility. This negative impact could potentially be mitigated, however, through increased pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, more transit, and/or more location efficient land use patterns. Figure 4 shows the vehicles available per household in the MPA, in 2000 and 2010.

Figure 4: Number of vehicles available per household, 2000 and 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates

# Potentially Disadvantaged Populations

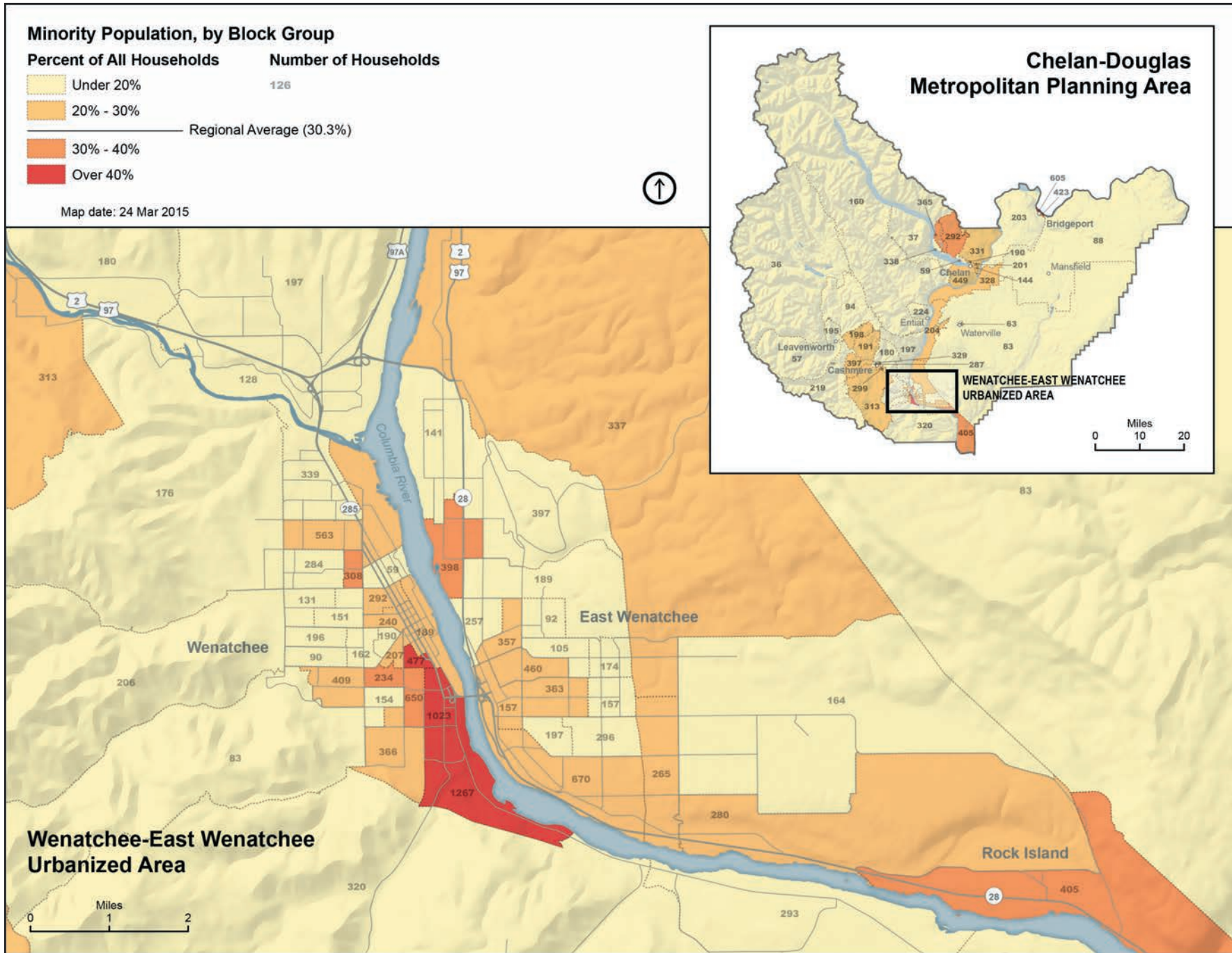


In order to meet the requirements of environmental justice, the CDTC has identified the five demographics profiled in the previous section as potentially disadvantaged populations. CDTC programs and activities should not disproportionately impact these populations. In order to determine the proportionate impact of a particular program or activity, however, it is necessary to identify the location of concentrations of these populations. This was done by creating a series of maps, which are contained in this final section of the profile.

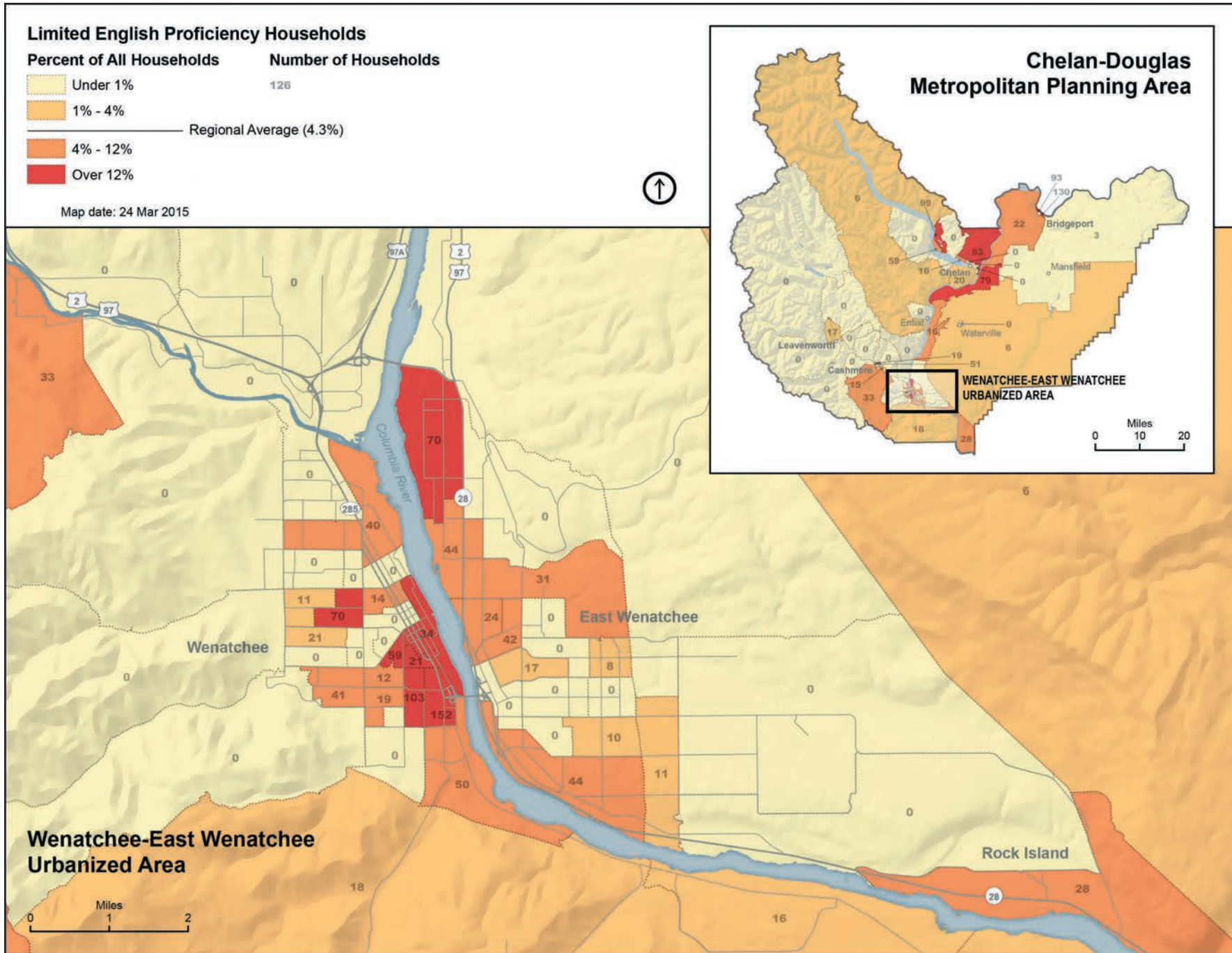
Maps 1 through 5 show the location of each of these demographic groups, by Census Block Group. This is the smallest geographic unit that the U.S. Census Bureau makes demographic data available for all these groups. More precise data would result in more detailed information. However, this level of precision is sufficient to identify and capture regional trends in the data.

Map 6 shows where the five identified demographic groups overlap. It displays the number of these groups that are concentrated in a given Census Block Group and, in doing so, identifies high concentrations of potentially disadvantaged populations in the MPA.



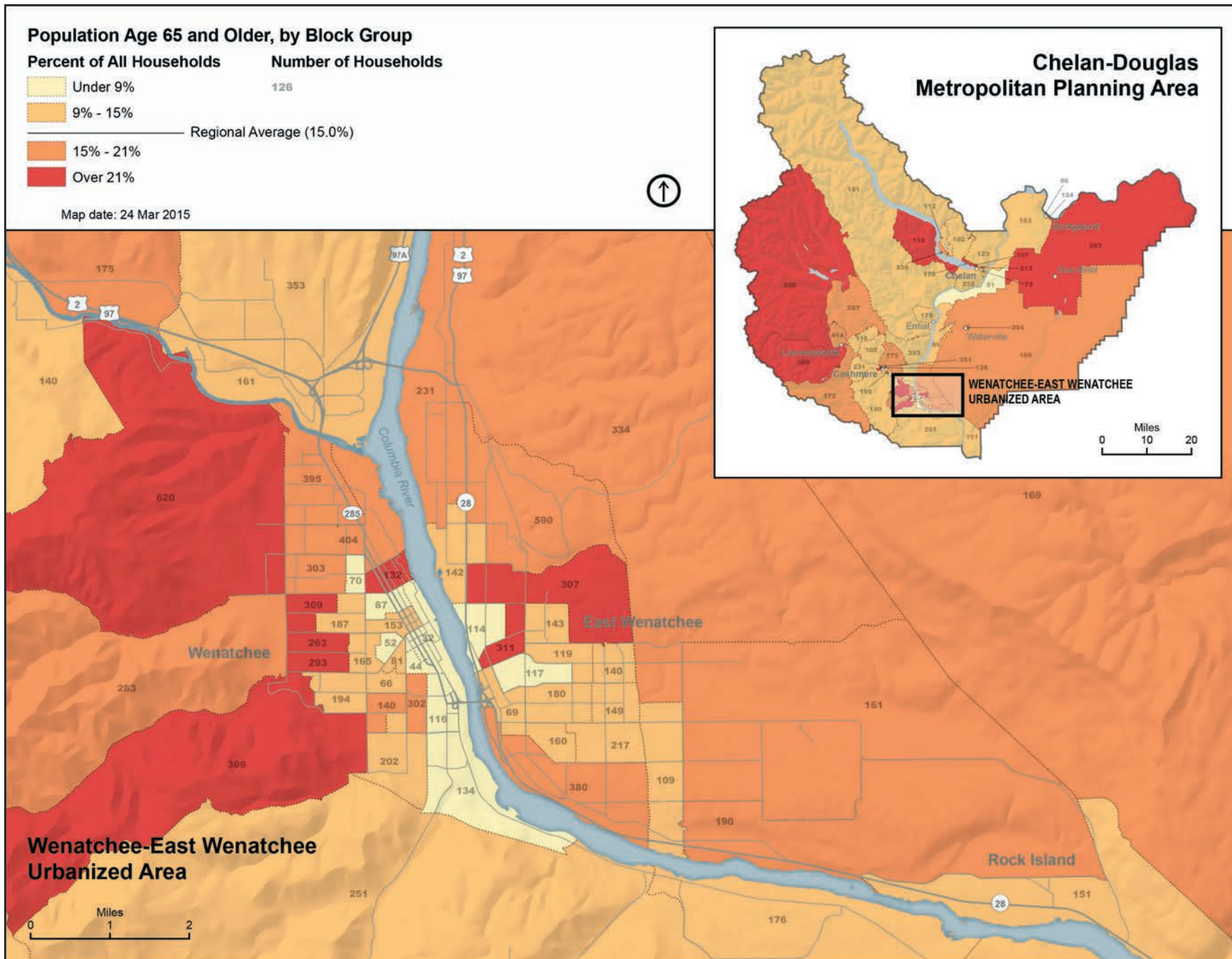


**Map 1: Concentrations of Minority Populations in the Chelan-Douglas Metropolitan Planning Area** Source: 2010 U.S. Census



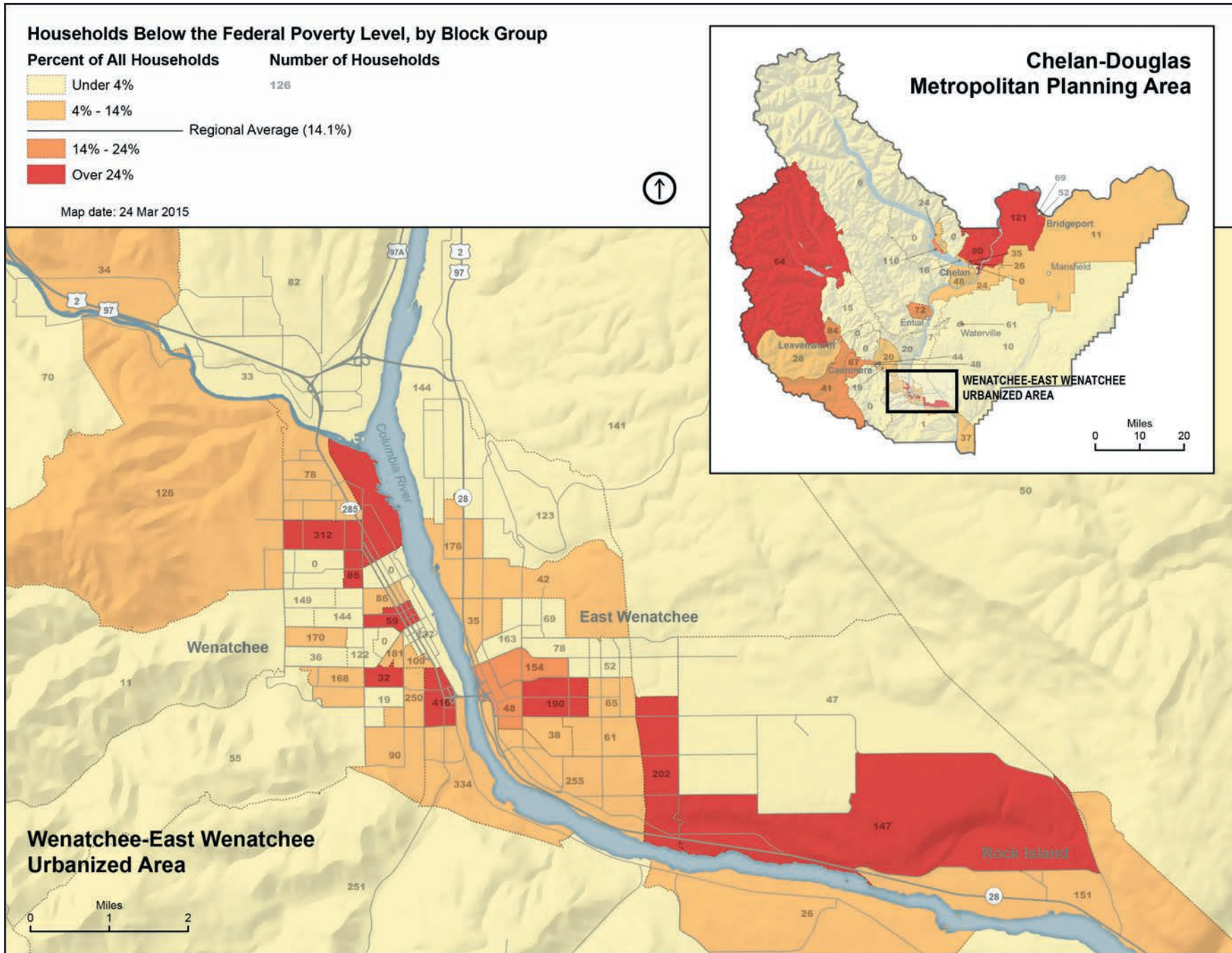
**Map 2:** Concentrations of Households with Limited English Proficiency Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 ACS



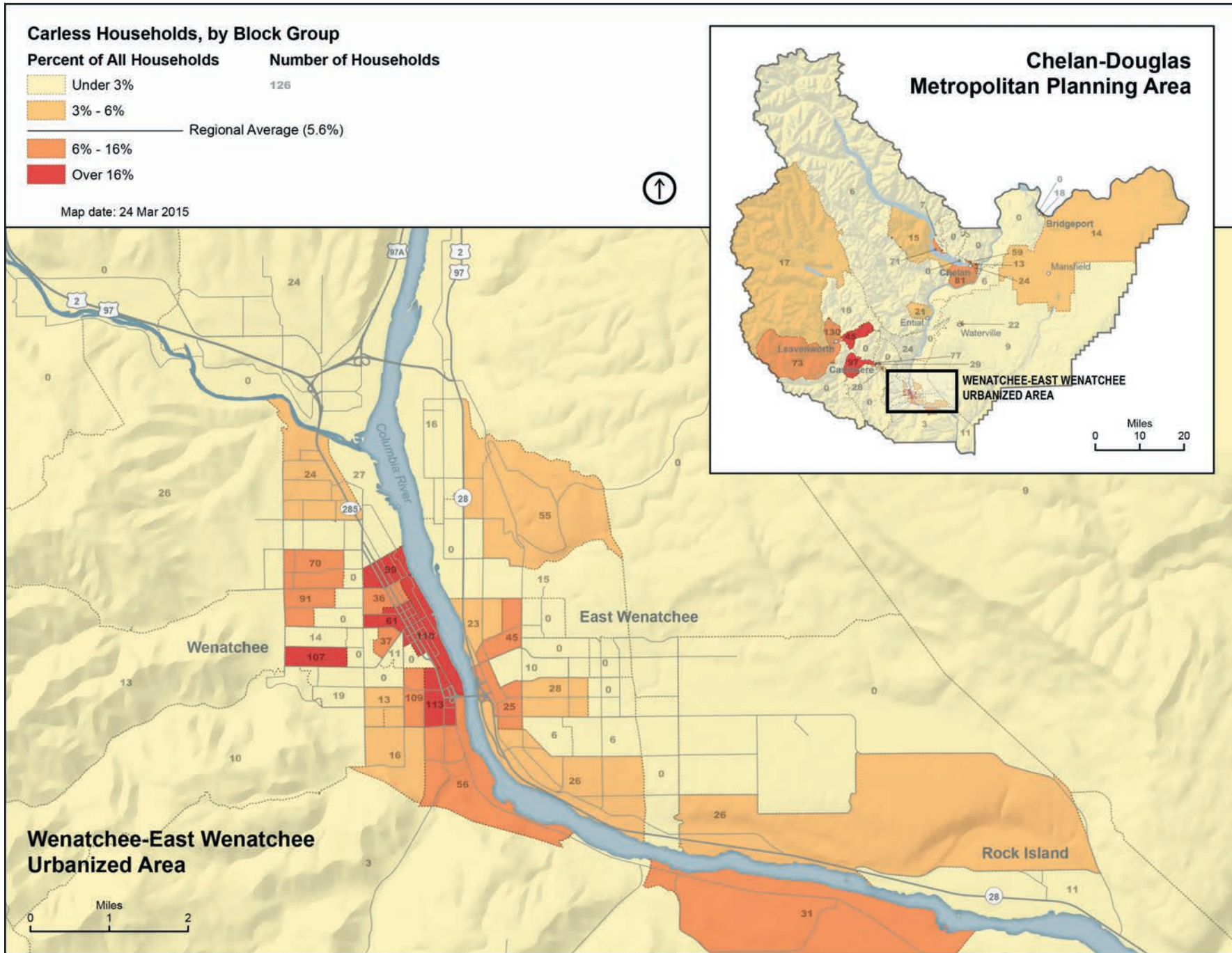


**Map 3:** Concentrations of Elderly Populations in the Chelan-Douglas Metropolitan Planning Area Source: 2010 U.S. Census





**Map 4: Concentrations of Poverty in the Chelan-Douglas Metropolitan Planning Area** Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 ACS

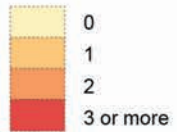


**Map 5:** Concentrations of Carless Households in the Chelan-Douglas Metropolitan Planning Area Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 ACS



### Potentially Disadvantaged Population, by Block Group

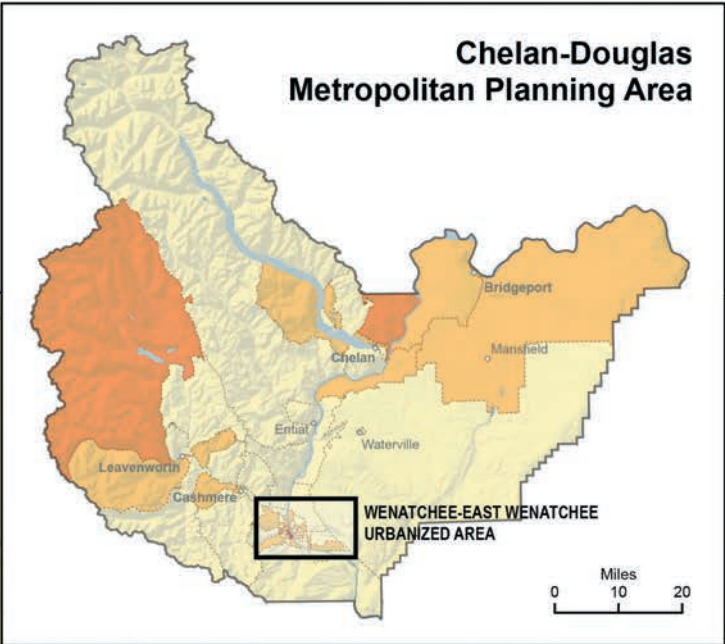
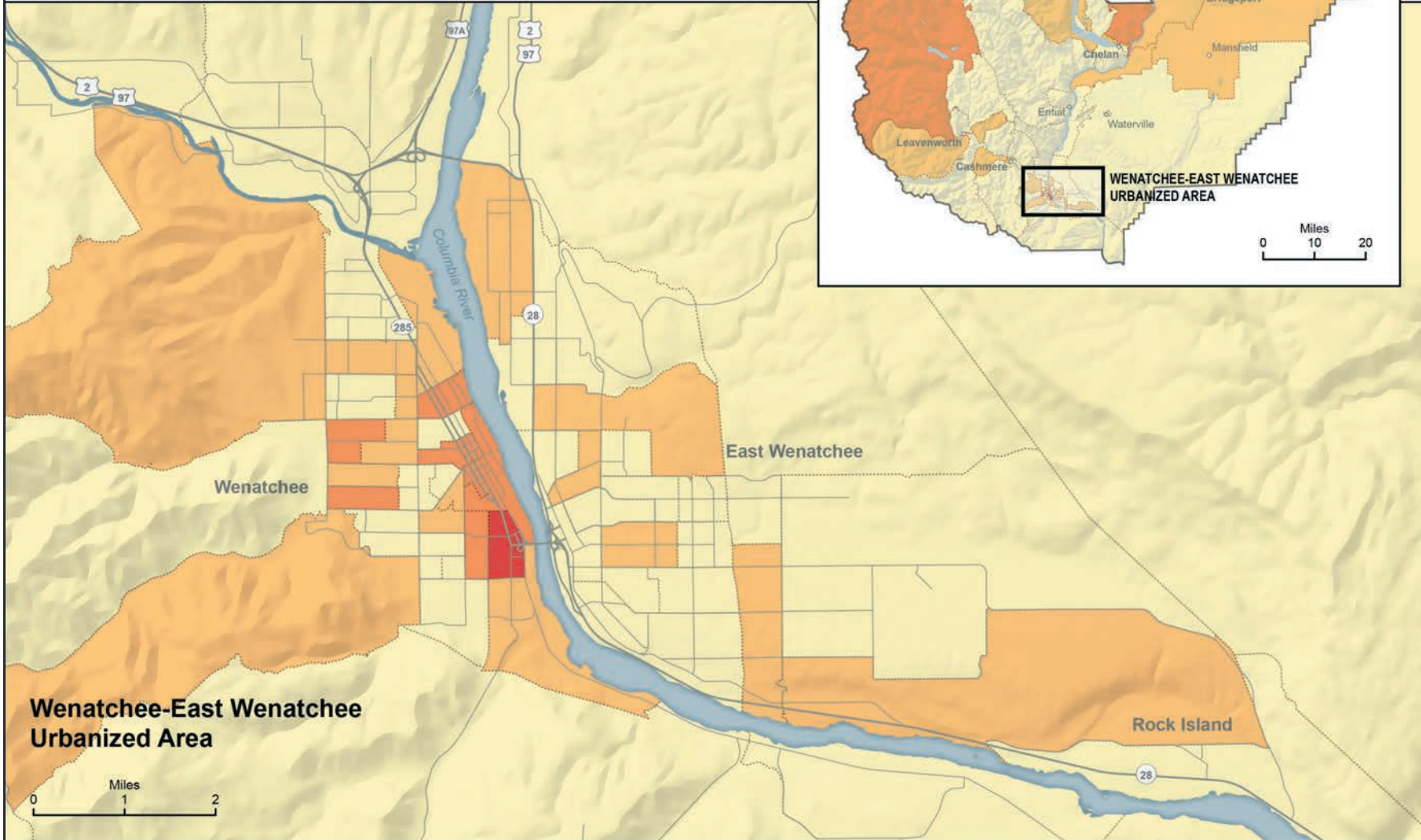
Number of Indicators Present\*



\*Indicator present indicates that the Block Group contains a concentration of a potentially disadvantaged population that is at least one standard deviation higher than the regional average



Map date: 24 Mar 2015



**Map 6: Concentrations of Potentially Disadvantaged Populations** Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 U.S. Census and 2009–2013 ACS