

Final
STAFF SUMMARY OF MEETING

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POVERTY REDUCTION TASK FORCE

Date:	07/29/2013	ATTENDANCE
Time:	12:00 PM to 04:53 PM	Balmer X
		Exum X
Place:	SCR 356	Hudak X
		Joshi X
This Meeting was called to order by		Marble X
<u>Senator Kefalas</u>		Pettersen E
		Saine X
This Report was prepared by		Ulibarri X
<u>Ron Kirk</u>		Fields E
		Kefalas X

X = Present, E = Excused, A = Absent, * = Present after roll call

Bills Addressed:	Action Taken:
Discussion of Statement of Shared Principles	Recommendation(s) Approved
Presentations by Working Groups	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only
Public Testimony	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only
Presentation from the State Demographer's Office	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only
Presentation by the Women's Foundation	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only
Presentation on the State of Working Colorado 2013	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only
Discussion of Future Agenda Items	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only

12:00 PM -- Discussion on Statement of Shared Principles

Senator Kefalas welcomed everyone to the second meeting of the task force and began by discussing the meeting's agenda. Senator Kefalas distributed a handout on "shared principles" (Attachment A) and discussed the work that the committee would be doing in the next few months. He reiterated that the working groups would be presenting to the task force to provide an update on their activities. Senator Kefalas noted that the committee would be making either legislative or administrative changes to advance the goals of the committee. He concluded by discussing the remainder of the agenda.

Senator Hudak began the discussion by asking the committee to look at the principles on a paragraph-by-paragraph basis and asked about the intent of certain provisions. For example, she noted that the inclusive process of "discernment and deliberation" as it relates to the committee should be replaced by the term dialog. After a brief discussion, the committee agreed to make the change (line 2, first paragraph, strike discernment and deliberation and replace with dialog). Senator Kefalas noted that the terms in the paragraph were intended to identify specific goals that the working groups would be addressing.

The discussion continued. Senator Hudak noted that in the last paragraph, fourth bullet, the word "More" should be replaced with "Many" when related to middle-class families that are living paycheck-to-paycheck. The committee agreed. Senator Kefalas said that the principles were intended to relate to the moral component of providing a statewide safety net for people who live from paycheck-to-paycheck. The committee discussed several other terms in the document (Attachment A).

12:20 PM

Senator Kefalas continued the discussion on the statement of shared principles and discussed how paragraph three related to the concept of a quality education and a good job lifting people out of poverty. The discussion shifted to the topic of education. Senator Balmer noted that the shared principles should include the concept of Colorado businesses being involved in the process of reducing poverty. He continued by saying businesses in Colorado can be involved in the process and reduce poverty while enhancing their workforce by hiring certain applicants who have challenging backgrounds who would be useful and beneficial in the hiring process. He continued by saying that the role of businesses and corporations can do more to know more about these challenged employees. He closed by saying that this new pool of employees would be an asset to many businesses in Colorado. Senator Kefalas agreed and said that he would like to incorporate this concept in the shared principles document and return it back to the committee for its review.

The committee discussion continued. Senator Balmer commented that reducing poverty can result in savings to the state budget. The committee discussed this concept and continued by discussing the definition of a quality job. After a brief discussion, Representative Saine noted that the shared principles should have goals identified with performance measures. Senator Marble concluded the discussion by commenting that policies that result in job creation by small businesses, will reduce poverty. She noted that increased regulation is limiting the number of job opportunities that small businesses can offer to the financially challenged. She noted that the issue of over-regulation should be included as a component in the shared principles document. The committee discussed both of the issues of measurable goals and over-regulation of small businesses. The Chair asked that any other additional thoughts by committee members should be sent to the Chair and staff.

12:41 PM -- Presentations by Working Groups

Senator Hudak, Chair of the Early Childhood Development and Education working group, discussed the group's priorities in terms of goals. She began by talking about the re-authorization of child care grants and the state child care tax credit. Senator Hudak continued by saying that education policies are more related to the child care grant program. She noted that the state child care tax credit needs to be aligned with the federal child care credit. This is the next issue that the working group will be discussing. Senator Hudak concluded by briefly discussing the child care assistance program(s) (CCAP) that are administered by counties. She concluded by saying that experts on the tax credits and Colorado Counties would be discussing the tax incentive and the "cliff effect" that is part of the CCAP with the working group on August 21 and August 29.

The next working group's activities, Effective Use of Public/Private Resources and Collaboration, was presented by Senator Balmer and Representative Exum. Senator Balmer began the presentation by noting that several programs that aid the needy and disabled would be evaluated by the working group. Representative Exum discussed the issue of selected waivers for certain workers who are not hired for a given job because they do not have certain identifying documents. Representative Exum briefly discussed the role of Family Resource Centers throughout the state and discussed how the state could enact policies that help these centers. Representative Exum closed by talking about evidence-based programs that are administered by local governments that work to move people out of poverty. He said that the working group is looking at state policies that provide assistance to these governments.

Senator Balmer closed the discussion by talking about providing more job opportunities through the promising-practices database to allow more people to be hired by small businesses. Senator Kefalas commented on the federal poverty index. Senator Balmer noted that the role of nonprofit organizations should be built into the process of working with small businesses to reduce poverty. Senator Balmer concluded by saying that his working group's goal is to get nonprofit organizations to work more efficiently with the business community through the concepts of best practices to help more lower-income persons to get jobs.

Senator Kefalas asked his staff, Ms. Heather Wilson, to summarize the activities of the Workforce Readiness and Development working group since both chairs (Representative Fields and Representative Pettersen) were excused from the afternoon committee activities. She began by prioritizing four goals of the workforce group which were:

--- the need for policies that increase wages for low-income persons either through tax credits or other wage offsets that result in more disposable income;

--- the need to provide additional state funding for adult education programs that currently are not funded;

--- policies that address the cliff effect for CCAPs and the need to make all eligibility standards uniform in all Colorado counties; and

--- policies that increase the access for low-income individuals to higher education. Examples include policies that reduce student debt and forgive student loans.

The committee discussed the working group policies advanced by the three working groups and noted that there is considerable overlap with some of the policy areas brought before the committee. Senator Hudak commented that the cliff effect can apply to a number of different programs that are administered by the federal and state governments. Senator Kefalas closed the discussion by summarizing some of the main policy goals mentioned by the working group chairs and his staff and thanked everyone for their hard work and conscientious efforts to address the committee's charge tied to reducing poverty in Colorado.

Senator Kefalas, Chair, asked the co-chairs of the fourth working group to present their policy options to the committee. Representative Saine and Senator Uliberri, co-chairs of the Housing Continuum working group, discussed the activities of their group. Representative Saine began by saying that the group heard topics on four main issues that include: nonprofit transitional housing initiatives, the Property Tax Heat Fuel Grant Rebate Program (PTC grant program), diverse housing options; and the Colorado Trust Housing Fund. She noted that the next working group meeting would be on August 20, 2013, from 9:00 a.m. to noon. The goal of the working group is to explore options that provide Coloradans with safe, affordable housing options. Representative Saine concluded by saying that she did not expect that legislative changes were needed but will flush out the best options as the work group continues to meet. Senator Uliberri noted that the group's focus on diverse housing options includes opportunities for certain seniors and veterans to receive assistance that will add to the currently available options. He closed by saying that the group was looking at Warren Village as a model option.

The committee discussed the idea of visiting Warren Village in the upcoming weeks. Senator Balmer commented that the visit could benefit the committee. The committee briefly discussed the PTC grant rebate program and asked staff to provide some historical content on the state program.

01:13 PM

Mr. Ron Kirk, Legislative Council Staff, provided a brief history on the PTC grant rebate program, its intent to assist low-income persons through the state income tax system, and the changes in grant money provided to recipients over the past decade.

01:24 PM -- Public Testimony

01:25 PM -- Mr. Randle Loeb, representing himself as a citizen's advocate for safe housing, spoke to the need for fair affordable housing options for the most needy persons in Colorado. He commented on the services that the American Red Cross provides that we need to duplicate so that we find a way to provide housing for everyone. He said that many homeless people begin their struggle at the age of nine. Mr. Loeb commented that women with children who are homeless, live from day-to-day in Denver hotels that are unsafe for children. He noted that the state needs to expand its options to provide safe housing for everyone. He closed by making the comparison that the state spends more money to incarcerate persons under the penal code that it allocates to women and children who need a safe roof over their heads. Mr. Loeb asked the task force to work together to achieve this laudable goal that will result in long-term benefits to society.

01:31 PM -- Ms. Tracey Stewart, representing the Center on Law and Fiscal Policy, commented on promising practices databases and the collaborative efforts of numerous groups to make policy changes that reduce poverty. Ms. Stewart commented on the issues that are tied to matrices that indicate when a person is in poverty. She continued by talking about an August 9 presentation by e-logic (location not determined) on building true measures of poverty. Ms. Stewart closed by commenting on the August Grand Junction poverty conference that is scheduled from August 13 to August 16. She noted that legislators who attend will experience a simulation of poverty by interacting with families in poverty who have to navigate through the public assistance programs for various needs.

01:39 PM -- Ms. Leslie Irwin representing the Board of County Commissioners, Boulder County, distributed a handout from the commissioners (Attachment B) and discussed the cliff effect in terms of public assistance programs for persons in Boulder County. She closed by discussing the growing number of people who are in need of health care.

01:43 PM

Recess.

02:03 PM -- Presentation from the State Demographer's Office

Ms. Cindy DeGroen, Colorado State Demographer's Office, introduced herself and noted that she would be discussing the growing number of seniors who will be retiring in Colorado. Ms. DeGroen's presentation is included as Attachment C. She noted that Colorado is the ninth fastest growing state in the nation when looking at population growth during the 2000s. Ms. DeGroen, discussed how regions of Colorado's have changed in terms of population. Ms. DeGroen continued by noting how the population has changed in terms of age cohort and said that nine counties had 20 percent to 25 percent of their population in the age 65 and over cohort in 2010.

Ms. DeGroen noted that the Baby Boomers will make up the most significant change in terms of population change in the next decade. She noted that Baby Boomers are those persons who were born between 1946 and 1964. In 2010, there were 1.3 million Baby Boomers in Colorado. By 2030, Colorado's population age 65 and over will grow by 125 percent. She noted that between 2010 and 2020, 155 Coloradans will turn 65 each day.

Ms. DeGroen continued by discussing the population change by decade and talking about various growth statistics. She noted that from 2010 to 2020, population growth for persons 65 and over will grow by 61 percent from the prior decade, the largest growth rate from 1990 to 2040. Ms. DeGroen closed by discussing regional population differences and some of the projections that effect population by household.

02:31 PM

The committee briefly discussed the impacts of the estimated population changes on seniors who will be needing public assistance by the close of the decade. The discussion shifted to trends in family spending, changes in birth rates in Colorado, and whether the passage of Amendment 64 will result in significant population growth.

02:45 PM -- Presentation by the Women's Foundation

Ms. Cindy Willard, representing the Women's Foundation of Colorado, distributed a report on the Status of Women and Girls in Colorado (Attachment D) and talked about its findings. Ms. Willard began by saying that the foundation assists women and girls to achieve their full potential by identifying trends and issues that hinder progress. She said that the foundation's research helps create measurable benchmarks that track a women's or girl's outcomes and results.

Ms. Willard began by saying that technology has changed the way we work, communicate, and interact. These changes result in both opportunities and challenges to women of all ages. She continued by saying that Colorado's population and demographics are also changing and the foundation is studying ways to ensure that its efforts are diverse and inclusive. Lastly, Ms. Willard mentioned that women experienced significant losses during the recent economic downturns of the 2000s and have recovered economically, but more slowly than men. She continued by saying that the foundation is looking at ways to bring women out of poverty and make them more financially secure.

Ms. Willard discussed the households that are headed by single mothers and noted that many of these families are in poverty. She noted that in Colorado, single mothers that raise families have the lowest median income of all family types earning about \$26,000 annually. When comparing these households to other similar households, the \$26,000 annual income is about 63 percent of similar families headed by single fathers and only 31 percent of the annual median income for families of married couples with dependent children. Ms. Willard noted that the income of single mothers falls well below the self-sufficiency standard or the amount of money needed to financially support a family without public or private assistance. When looking at employment, women make up almost half of all workers in Colorado and nearly two-thirds of women in the state are in the workforce. Mr. Willard continued by saying that since the 1990s, there has been no increase in women's labor force participation rates.

The presentation moved to educational attainments for women in Colorado. Ms. Willard noted that generally, women in Colorado are well-educated noting that 36 percent aged 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher. This percentage is considerably higher than the nationwide 28 percent level.

Ms. Willard closed by discussing policy changes and program initiatives that would provide more opportunities to girls and women in Colorado. She noted that education ultimately leads to long-term economic security. Ms. Willard continued by mentioning that advising employers on how to implement best practices for recruiting and retaining women and encouraging them in the workplace can lead to a company's financial success. In addition, Ms. Willard discussed the cliff effect and policies that would make child care more affordable and accessible.

The committee concluded the discussion on the issue of affordable child care and the perspectives that counties have in administering child care services. In addition, the committee discussed the demographic changes that are resulting in more women providing home care for aging folks and how this issue is tied into working opportunities.

03:12 PM

The committee was shown a film on the cliff effect that documented challenges that single mothers experience when they earn more income and lose public assistance benefits such as child care. The film can be viewed at: <http://vimeo.com/20844796>

03:38 PM

Recess.

03:43 PM -- Presentation on the State of Working Colorado 2013

Mr. Andrew Ball, Colorado Center on Law and Policy, introduced himself and discussed a report by the center entitled State of Working Colorado 2013 (Attachment E). Mr. Ball began by discussing Colorado's economy as compared to the nation and noted that it continues to improve. He commented that in the first quarter of 2013, Colorado had almost 1,000 more jobs than when the recession began in December 2007. Mr. Ball continued by saying despite the economic recovery, employment rates by race vary and are high for minorities. For example, Blacks and Hispanics consistently experience roughly double the jobless rates of Whites.

Mr. Ball continued by saying that many families have been left behind while Colorado's economy continues to improve. For example, one of three families continue to suffer, struggle, and live in poverty. Mr. Ball noted that like the nation as a whole, income inequality in Colorado has grown steadily in recent years. Since 1980, when adjusted for inflation, those in the 80th percentile of wage earners have seen their wages increase 19 percent while those in the 20th percentile have only seen their wages increase 1 percent.

Mr. Ball noted that although Colorado is a wealthy state, a wide discrepancy exists between the median incomes of the most common racial groups. In 2011, the median household income for Blacks was 67 percent of that for Whites, income for Hispanics was 70 percent of Whites' income, and income for American Indians was 57 percent of Whites' income.

Mr. Ball concluded by speaking to the issue of poverty and economic security while noting that Colorado's poverty rate has increased since 2000. In 2011, the state poverty rate reached 13.5 percent, up from 8.7 percent in 2000. In 2007, the year the recession began, the poverty rate in Colorado was 12 percent.

The committee discussed the federal poverty index and asked Mr. Ball about the number of people in the state living in poverty. Mr. Ball responded saying that in 2011, roughly 690,000 Coloradans lived in poverty.

04:11 PM -- Discussion of Future Agenda Items

Senator Kefalas, Chair, asked the committee to discuss information, policies, or issues that the committee may take up as it continues its work during the interim. Representative Joshi noted that the committee's legislative goals should be aimed at increasing educational opportunities. He noted that higher levels of education raise persons out of poverty. Representative Joshi closed by noting that the committee should also target assistance toward single mothers because they seem to be the demographic group that needs the most help. He added that the state can also look at policies that increase the enforcement of child support.

Representative Saine noted that the committee should explore more issues that are tied to the business costs of complying with the federal Affordable Health Care Act. The committee continued by engaging in a discussion about the need for more information on the cliff effect and input from counties on the cost of making programs for child care assistance uniform throughout the state.

Senator Uliberri discussed the need for the committee to gain more information on how to increase the opportunity for persons who are incarcerated and released from the criminal justice system. The committee briefly discussed the issue of inmate release and the process of integrating prisoners back into society.

Senator Kefalas and Senator Hudak brought up the policy issue of the increased role of woman in the care of seniors. Senator Hudak asked if there was a process for gaining more information from family resource centers in terms of expanding their role of taking care of seniors. She noted that as more women take care of aging parents, they are taken out of the workforce and earn less income.

Senator Marble commented that reducing poverty boils down to more job creation. She asked if the committee could expand its role by getting the business community to address the issues that increase the corporate costs of over-regulation.

04:43 PM

Senator Kefalas, Chair, thanked committee members and the public who participated in the working groups and announced that the next meeting will be held on August 21, 2013, from noon to 5:00 p.m.

04:53 PM

The committee adjourned.

2013 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POVERTY REDUCTION TASK FORCE
STATEMENT OF SHARED PRINCIPLES

The Economic Opportunity Poverty Reduction (EOPR) Task Force is committed to an inclusive process of discernment and deliberation that embraces varied perspectives on the complex issues related to child and family poverty and the nexus between economic opportunity and poverty reduction.

We understand that there is a proper role for the public sector to provide an effective safety net in collaboration with our community-based non-profits and faith-based partners. And there is the moral component of supporting our most vulnerable neighbors such as children who are hungry, elders who survive on fixed incomes, persons with disabilities who are marginalized, or families who live paycheck to paycheck.

We understand that there is a strong connection between public services and infrastructure, the business community, and sustainable economic development. A skilled workforce is our human capital infrastructure, which is essential for a vibrant economy and for creating jobs that help lift people out of poverty. The best way out of poverty is a quality education and a quality job. Personal responsibility and shared responsibility go hand in hand.

To lay a foundation and to guide our work in 2013, we understand that:

- It is in the public interest that all Colorado families and individuals have improved access to educational and economic opportunities that help families achieve financial security;
- Poverty has social and economic costs for children and families, communities and the state;
- Reducing child poverty contributes to better learning and health for the child,
- More middle-class families are living paycheck to paycheck;
- Meaningful work and a quality job provide financial security and dignity to the worker;
- Family resiliency and civic engagement are important for building community and
- Advancing economic opportunity and reducing poverty are critical economic development issues, good for business and the taxpayers.



Board of County Commissioners

Boulder County Affordable Care Act Implementation Priorities

July 8, 2013

Budget priorities

- **Enhanced match for Medicaid** – New Federal guidance from CMS permits states to claim an enhanced federal match for Medicaid activities including intake, acceptance, and eligibility determination, outputs to clients, ongoing case maintenance, customer services and maintenance and routine updates.
 - To implement, the state must submit an Operations APD to CMS that clearly identifies the functions, staff and costs to be charged at the 75 percent FFP level, and it must be approved by CMS before a state can begin claiming the enhanced match.
 - The enhanced match is available as soon as July 1, 2013 for costs associated with the training of eligibility workers directly engaged in the operation of the new eligibility system. An APD update would be required to document the costs, scope and timing of the training period, which will be reviewed and approved by CMS prior to a state being eligible to claim the enhanced match.
 - Because the FY 2013-14 budget includes funding for these programs at the current Medicaid match, the state would need to submit a budget supplemental request to retain the original match funding to be reinvested in the administrative costs for the Medicaid expansion.
 - Education of the JBC regarding this opportunity and the funding needs for counties based on the caseload assignment shifts that will be occurring with the Medicaid expansion.

- **RMS system analysis and redevelopment** – currently, the mechanism used by the State to capture the time allocation (and ultimately funding allocation) for county staff conducting eligibility and enrollment for public benefits program (called RMS, Random Moment Sampling) is being evaluated by HCPF.
 - Evaluation of current program and determination of program needs moving forward should include the input of CDHS and Counties.
 - Program redesign should include considerations for the implementation of the ACA and the associated funding sources.
 - Counties and CDHS should provide input on the RFP for any new vendor selected to redesign and/or operate the program.
 - Counties are able to report in two ways – time reporting (through RMS) or 100% time reporting (documentation of employee time to the 15 minute increment). Improve the mechanism and opportunities for 100% time reporting by employees involved in Medicaid enrollment activities to ensure that the reporting accurately captures the funding required to support the services provided.



Board of County Commissioners

Policy priorities

Auto-enrollment of SNAP clients in Medicaid

- SNAP eligibility requires gross household income not to exceed 130% FPL. CMS is offering states the opportunity to streamline the enrollment of non-elderly, non-disabled SNAP participants into Medicaid.
- The state can request to use such streamlined enrollment procedures for a set period of time, based on individual state needs, through the end of CY 2015.
- Permitting counties to automatically enroll SNAP clients in Medicaid, through one of several mechanisms that have been approved by US HHS, would significantly reduce the administrative costs of enrollment.
- In order to implement this strategy, CO will need to request a waiver under section 1902(e)(14)(A) authority to enroll non-elderly, non-disabled SNAP participants into Medicaid. The state will need to explain why such a procedure is needed to better implement its eligibility and enrollment system and meet its administrative responsibilities.

Continuous Eligibility for parents and adults

- States have long had the option to provide continuous eligibility for children in the Medicaid and CHP+ programs.
- Colorado offers continuous enrollment in Medicaid and CHP+: when a child enrolled in Medicaid becomes over-income during the year may be re-determined eligible for CHP+. The reverse is also true—children who become income ineligible for CHP+ during their guarantee year will be re-determined for Medicaid eligibility should family income hit below the CHP+ income threshold. Children in families whose income rises above the CHP+ income limit remain in the program until their annual redetermination.
- Continuous eligibility guarantees 1 year of uninterrupted enrollment in Medicaid or CHP+ regardless of income changes throughout the coverage year.
- Continuous eligibility promotes medical home and allows for continuity of care.
- Continuous eligibility also mitigates the impact of churn not only between Medicaid and CHP+ but will also minimize churn between the Exchange and Medicaid for adults thereby reducing the administrative burden to the state, counties and simplifying insurance coverage for clients.
- Colorado plans to implement continuous eligibility for children in Medicaid beginning 1/1/14.
- Recent CMS guidance (link in previous section) recommends that states take up this new option of offering continuous eligibility to adults.
- To implement this approach, section 1115 demonstration authority is needed.

Aging and Poverty in Colorado

Cindy DeGroen
Cindy.degroen@state.co.us
State Demography Office
July 2013
www.colorado.gov/demography

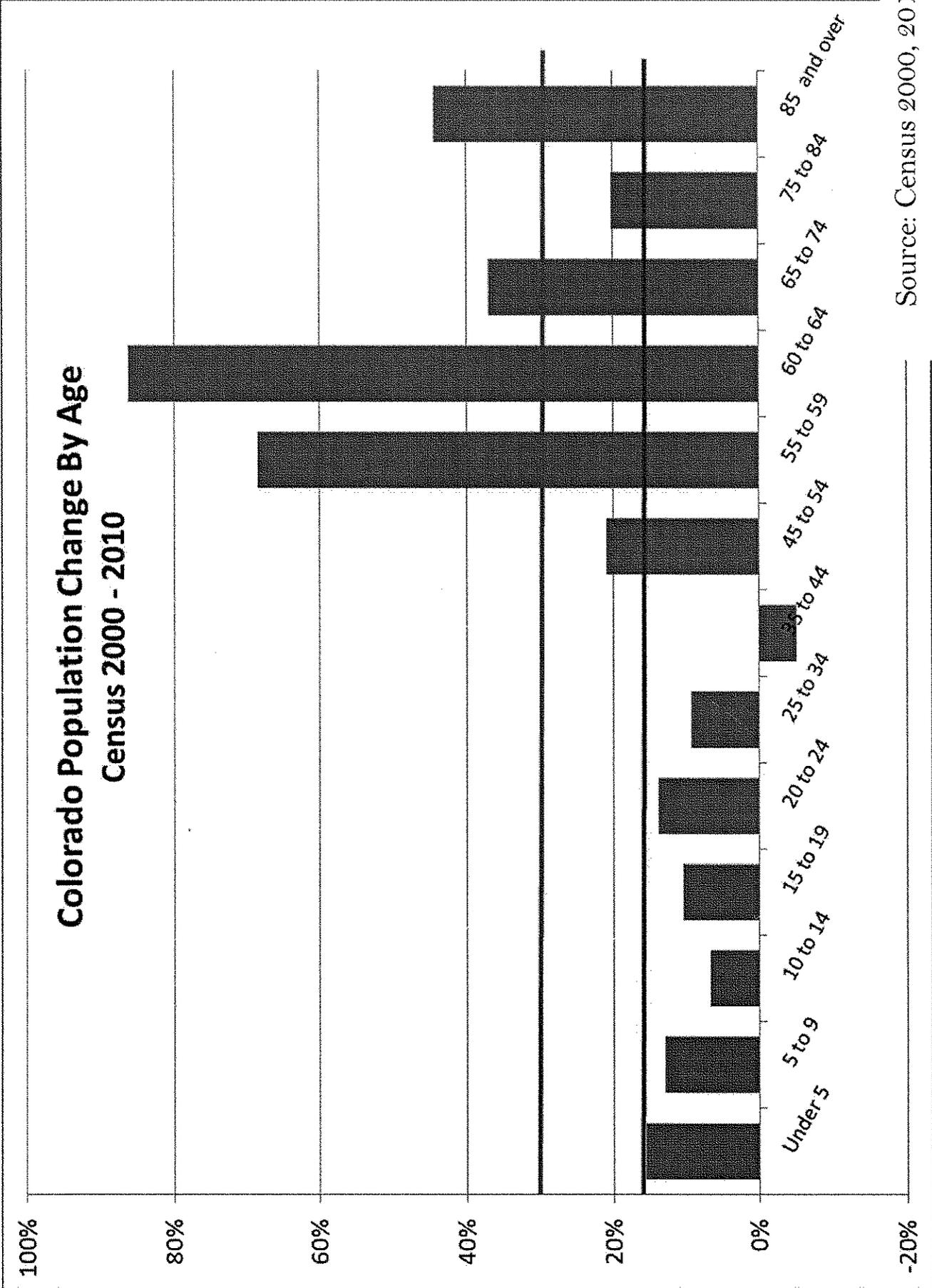


State Demography Office

- **State Agency**
 - Responsible for population data needed by state agencies.
- **Department of Local Affairs**
 - Prepares data and information in ways that account for local perspectives, needs.
- **Public Information**
 - Makes data and information readily available to the public, including citizens, businesses and non-profit agencies.
- **Outreach**
 - Work with local governments and others to understand what the numbers are saying

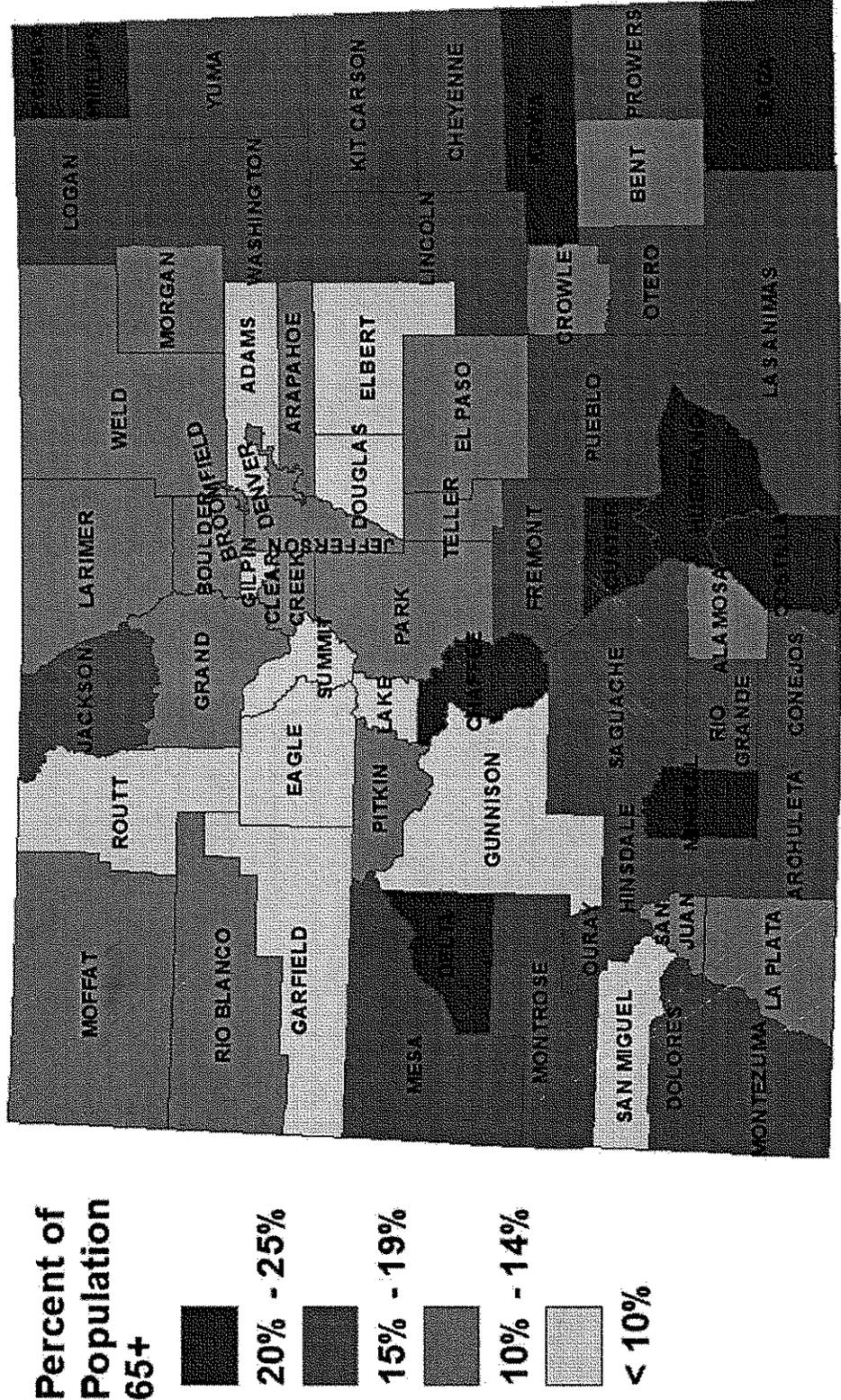


Colorado Population Change By Age Census 2000 - 2010



Source: Census 2000, 2010

Percent of the Population 65+, 2010



Source: U.S. Census 2010

Map Produced By State Demography Office



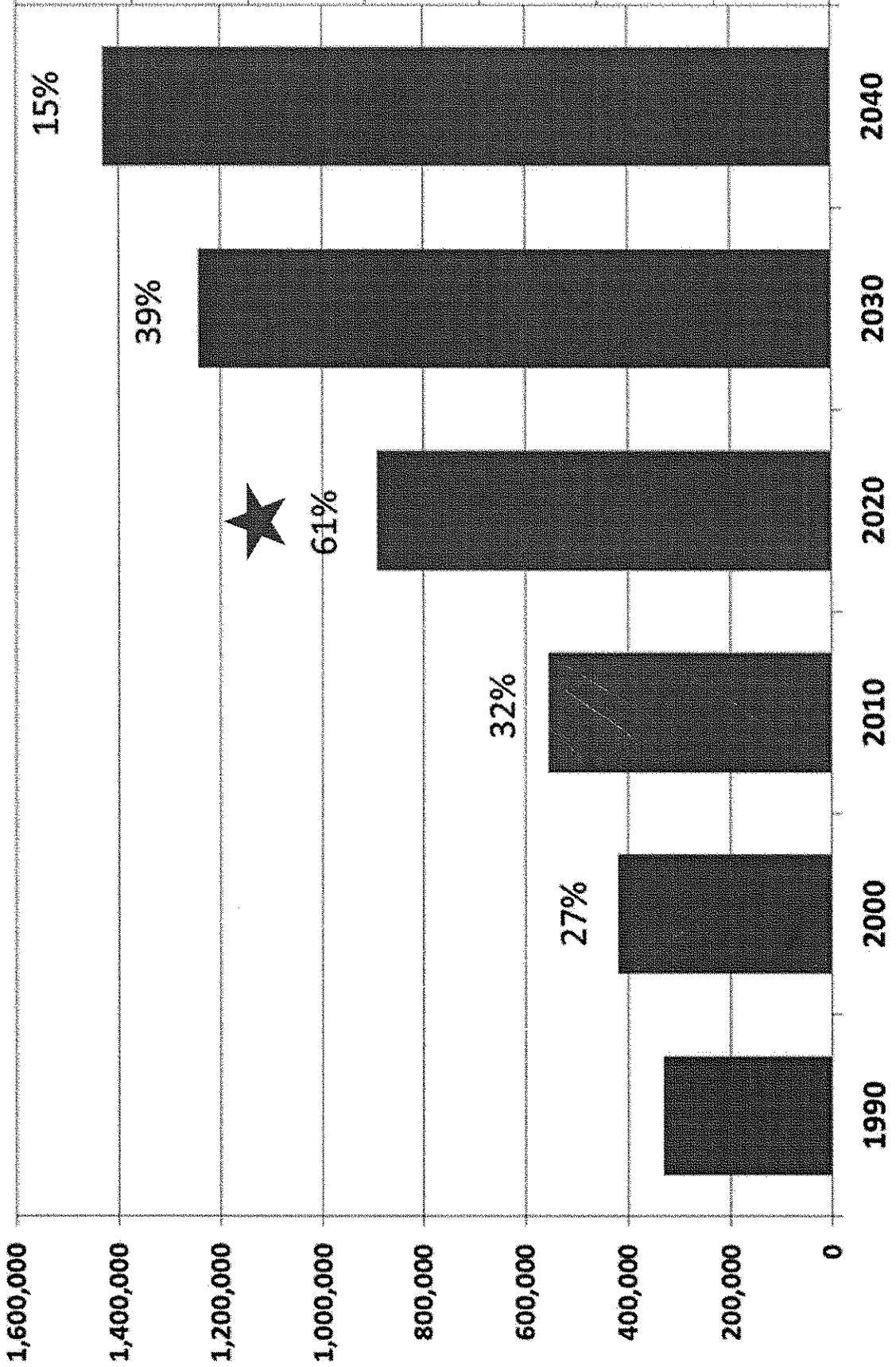
Baby Boomers

Significant Demographic Change

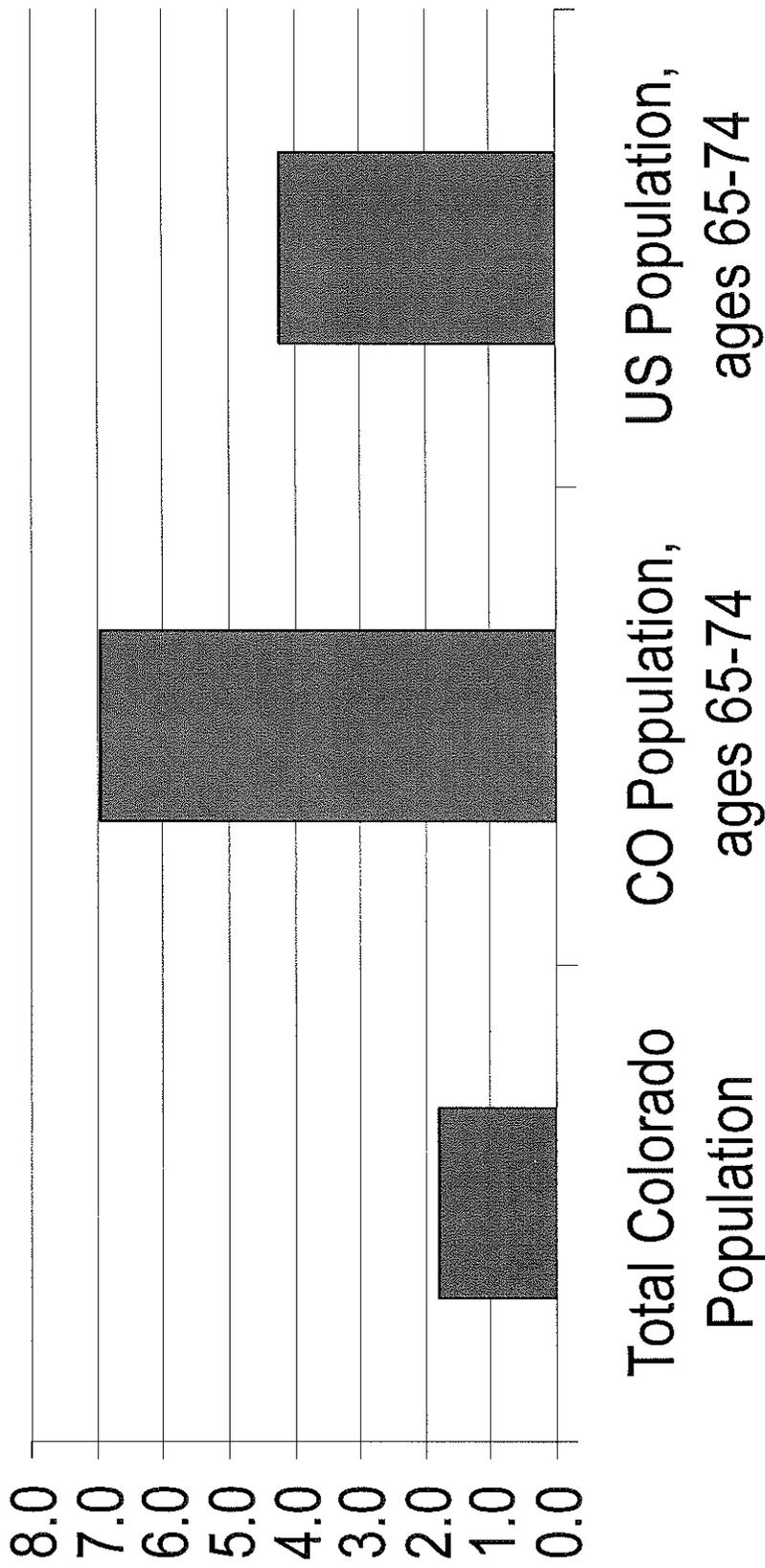
- Born 1946 – 1964 (between 49-67 years old)
- 1,340,000 Boomers in Colorado (26%) in 2010
- Currently very few people over the age 65.
 - 4th lowest share of all states in US (10%)
- By 2030, Colorado's population 65+ will be 125% larger than it was in 2010 growing from 555,000 to 1,243,000. (just from aging)
- Between 2010 and 2020, 155 Coloradans turning 65 daily.

Forecast for the Population 65+ in Colorado

Source: Census and State Demography Office



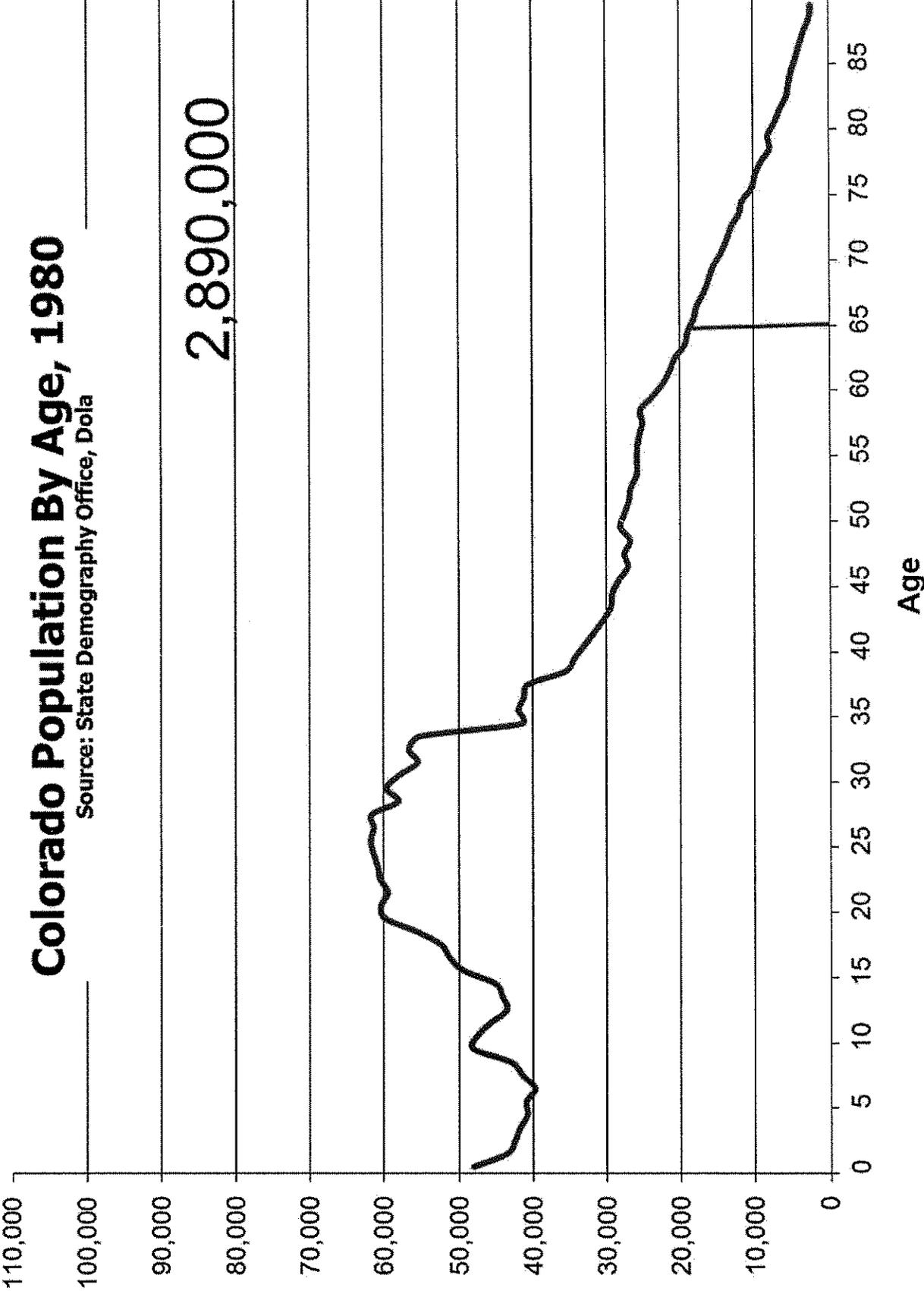
Annual Average Growth, 2010 - 2020



Colorado Population By Age, 1980

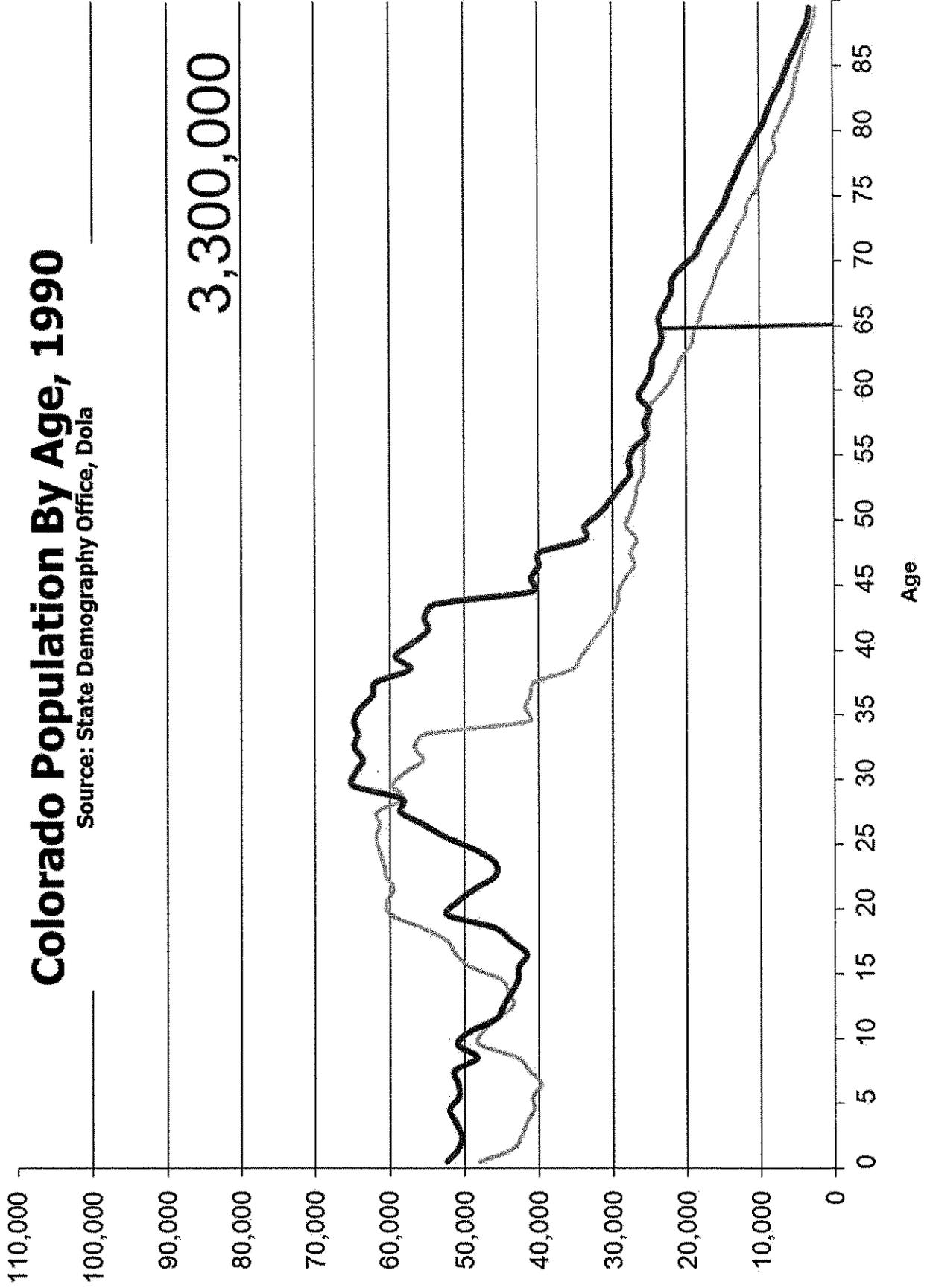
Source: State Demography Office, Dola

2,890,000



Colorado Population By Age, 1990

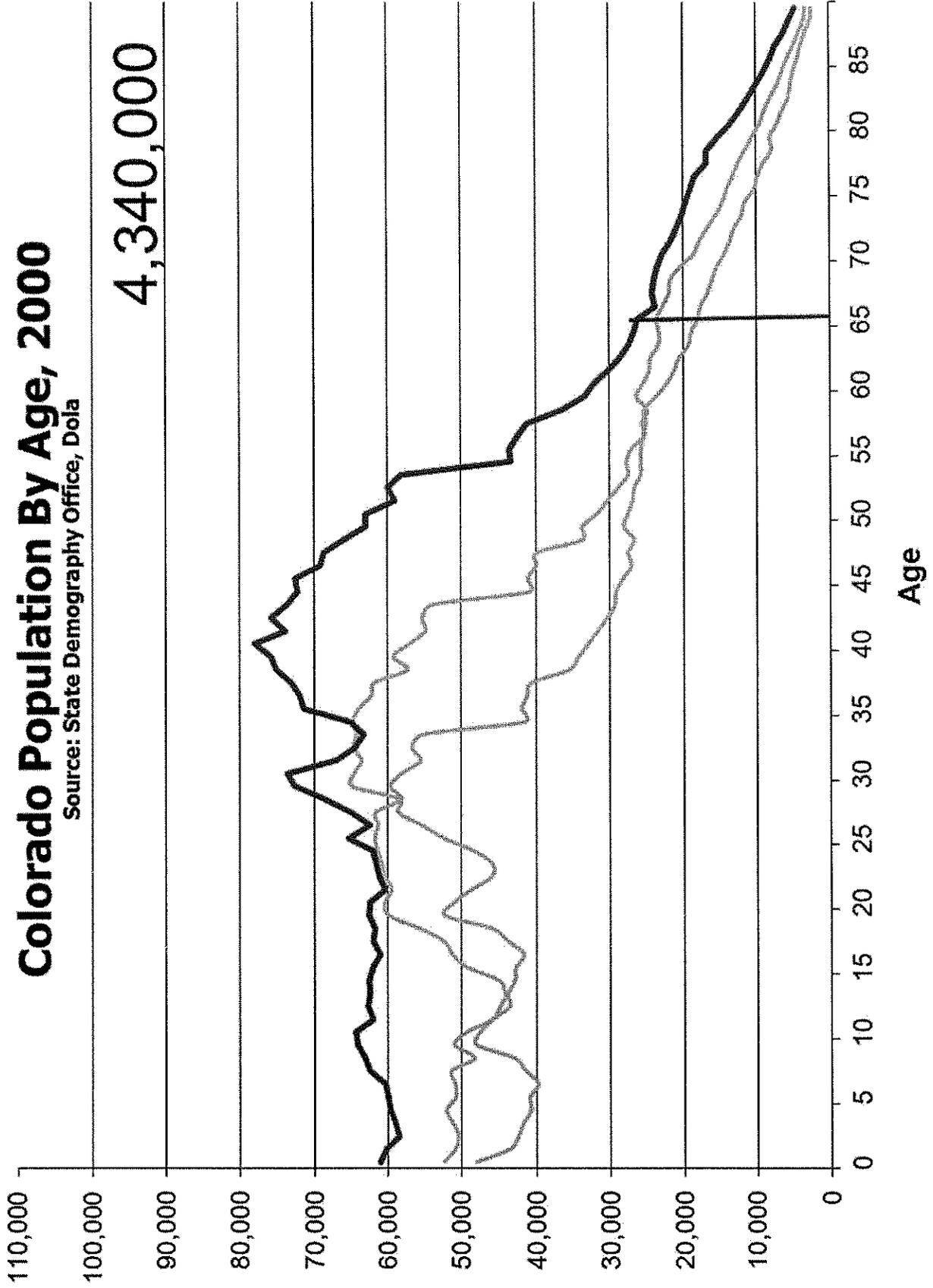
Source: State Demography Office, Dola



Colorado Population By Age, 2000

Source: State Demography Office, Dola

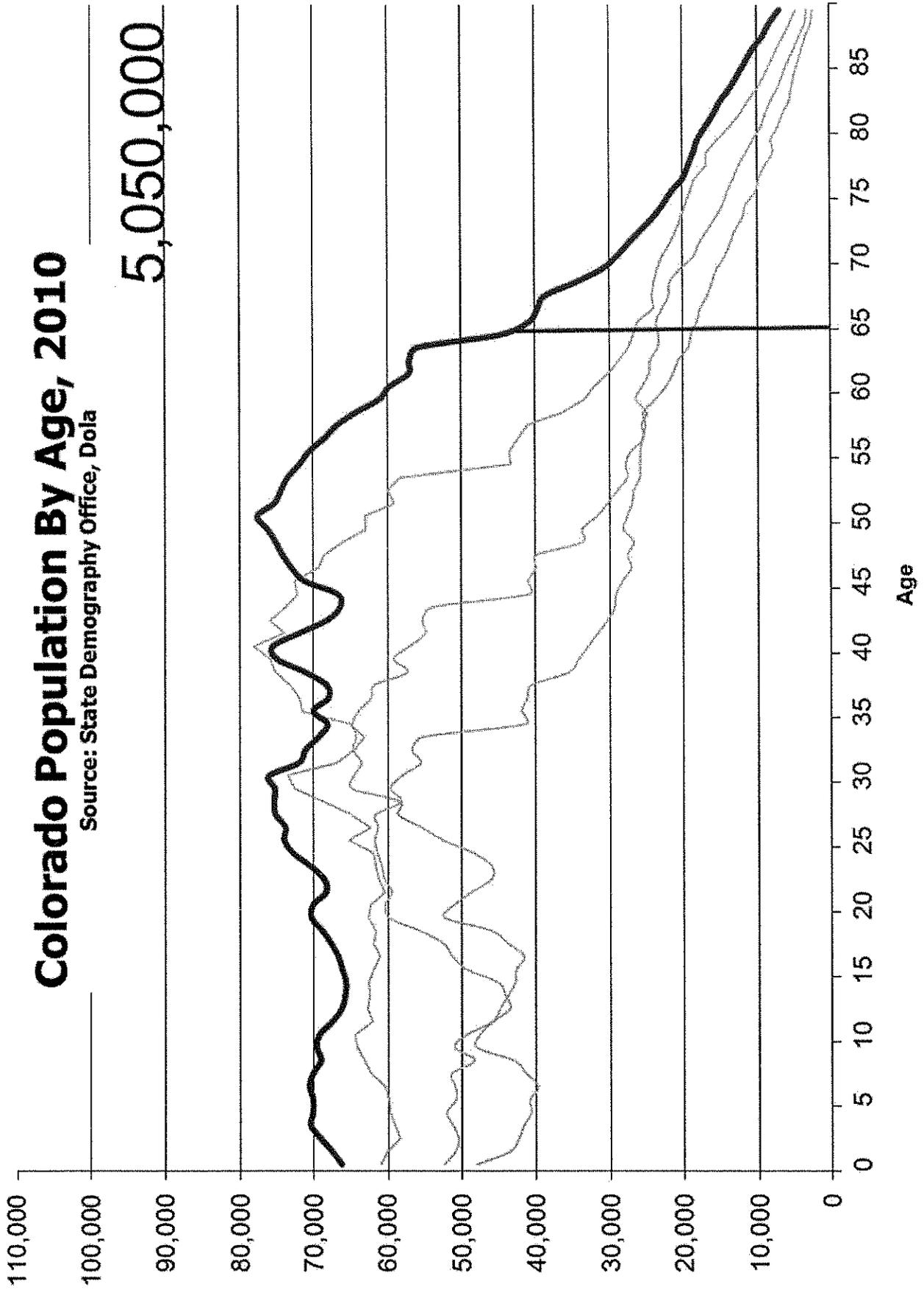
4,340,000



Colorado Population By Age, 2010

Source: State Demography Office, Dola

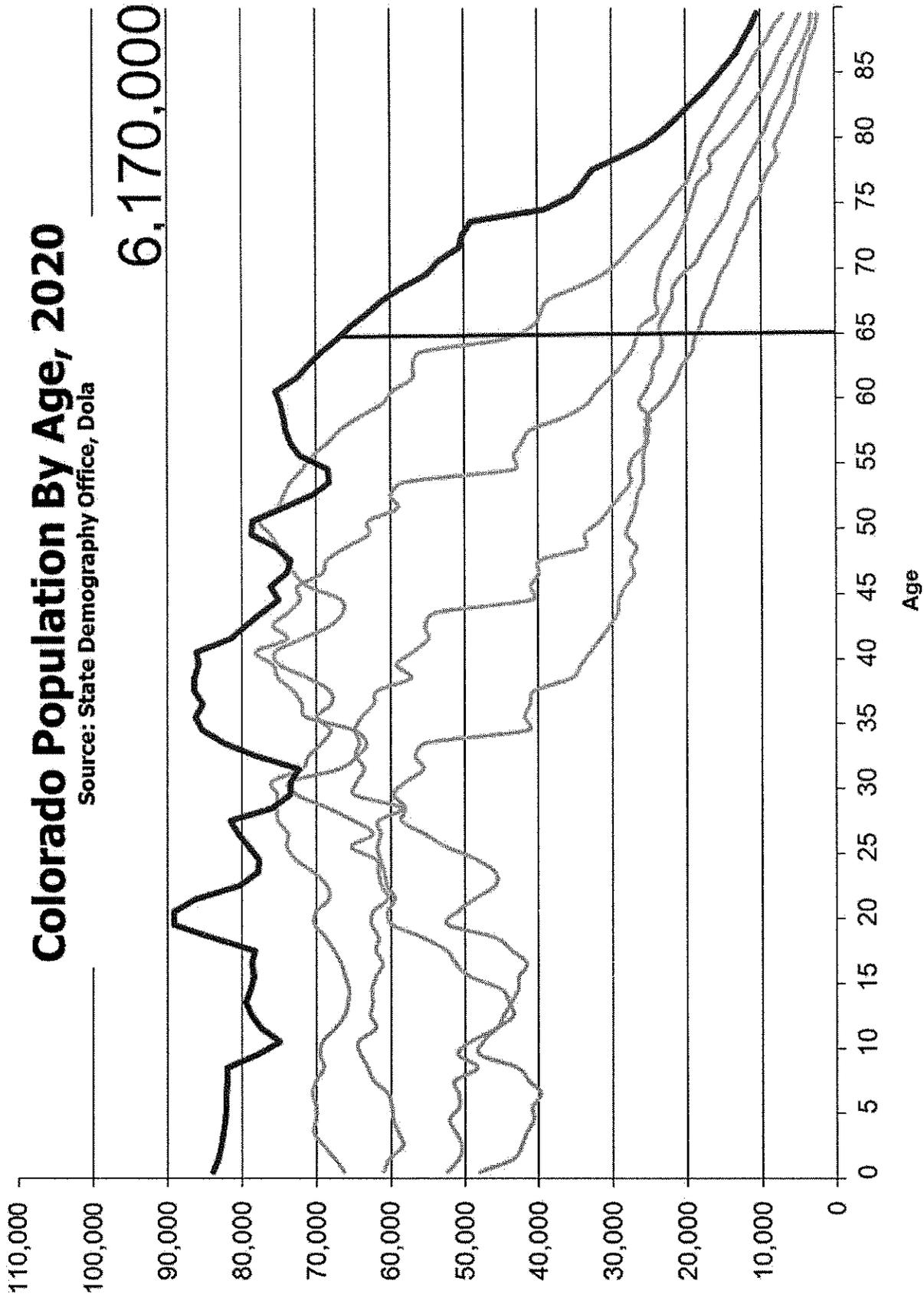
5,050,000



Colorado Population By Age, 2020

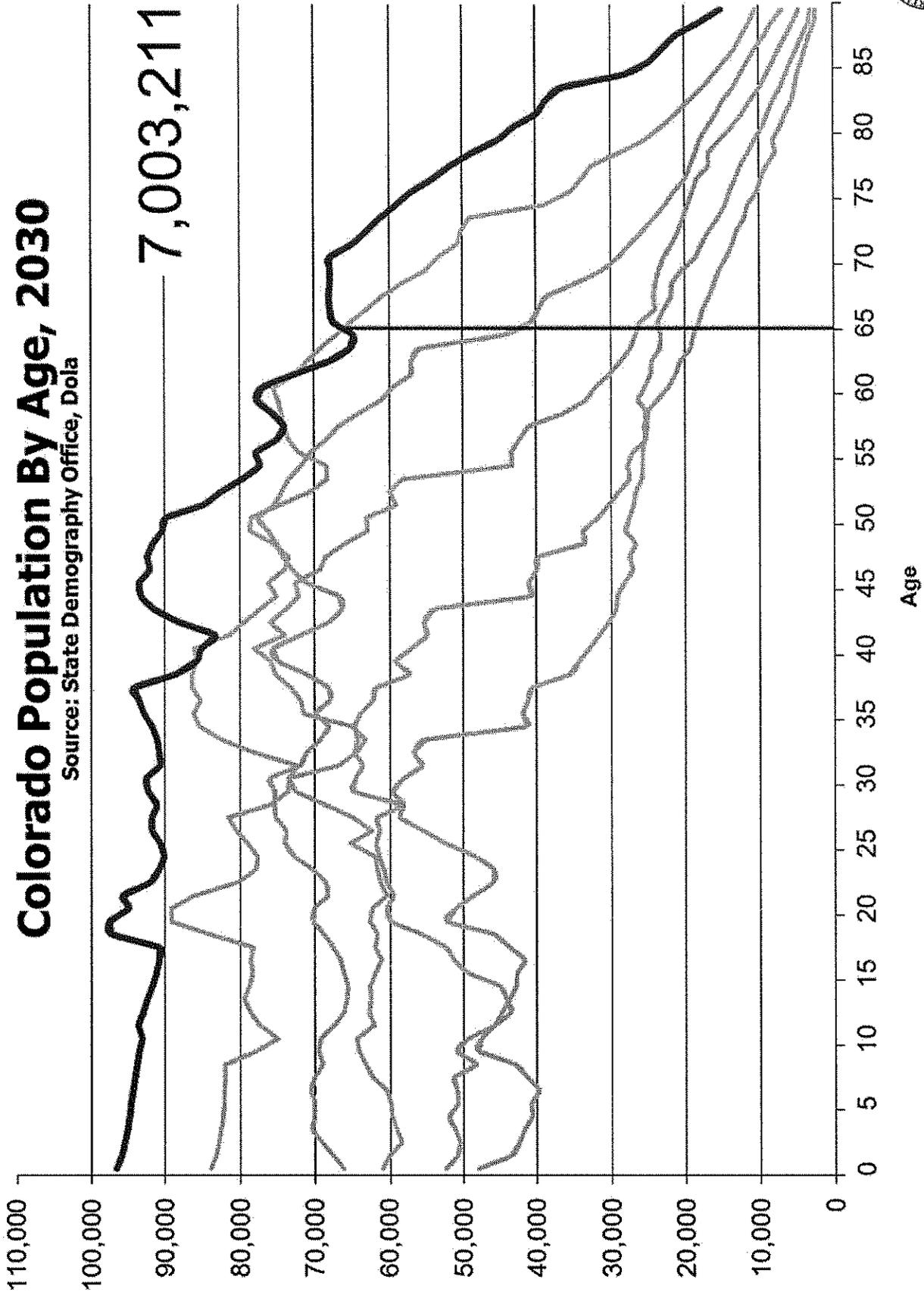
Source: State Demography Office, Dola

6,170,000



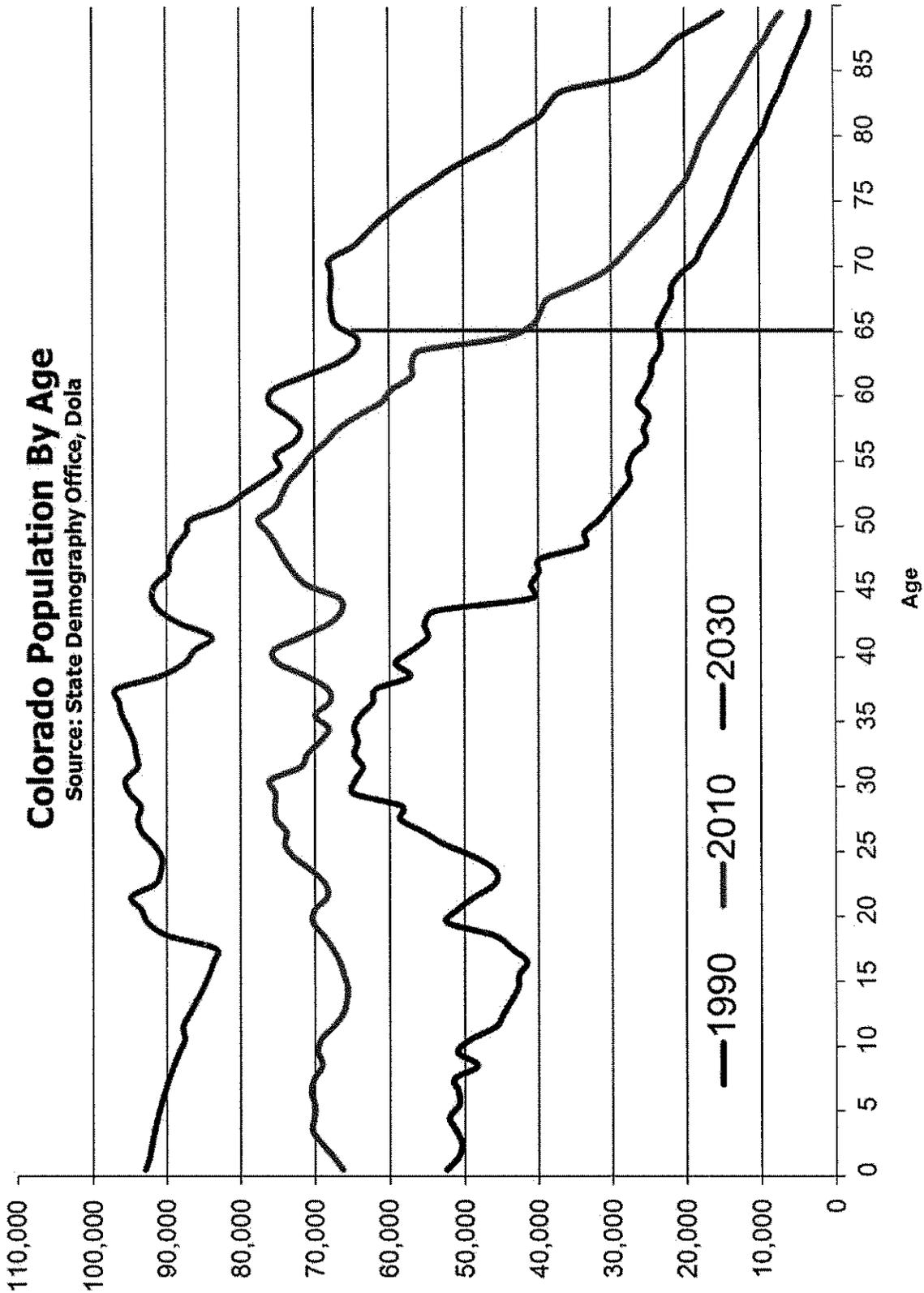
Colorado Population By Age, 2030

Source: State Demography Office, Dola

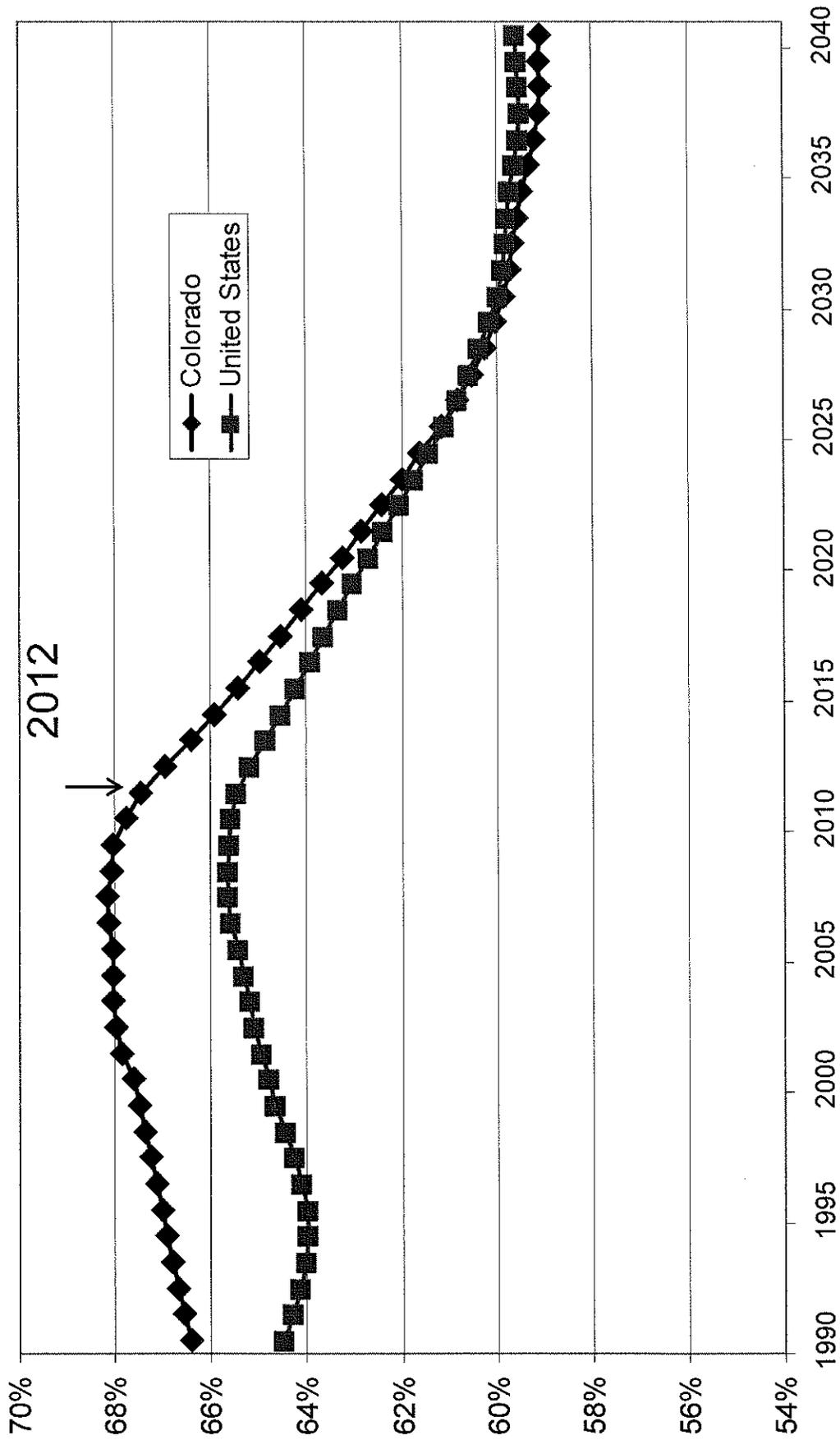


Colorado Population By Age

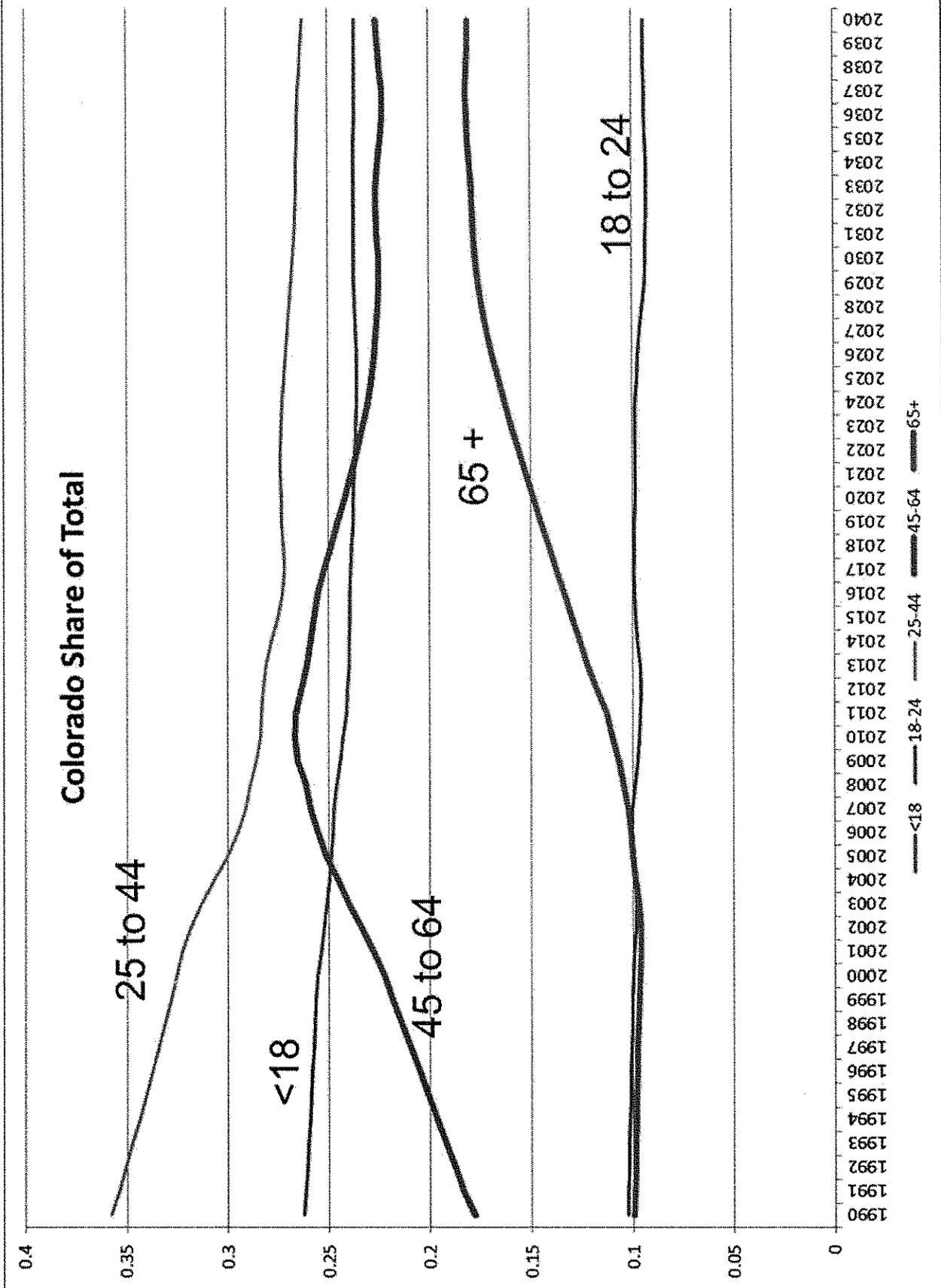
Source: State Demography Office, Dola



Share of Population ages 16-64

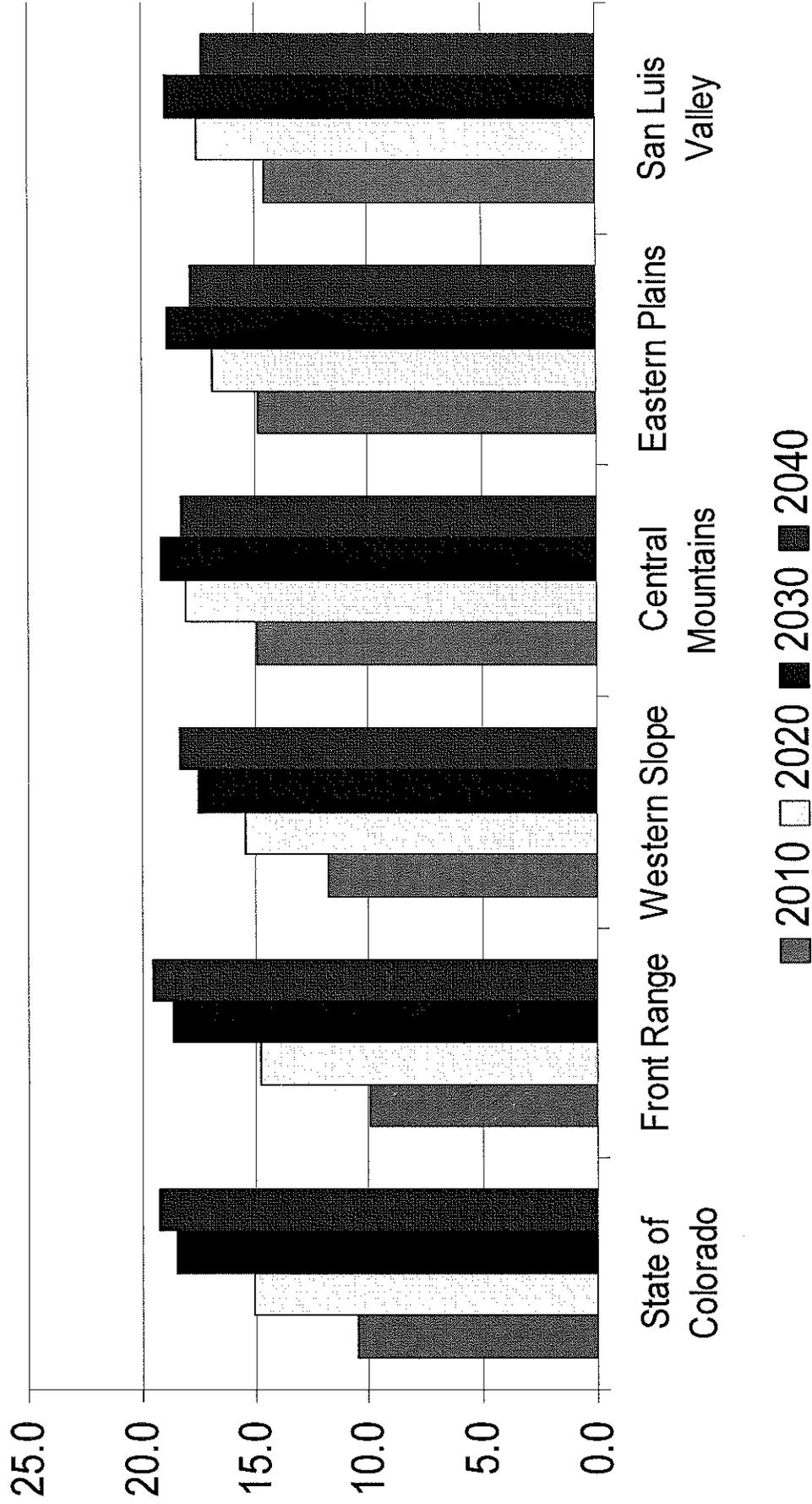


Colorado Share of Total



Regional differences

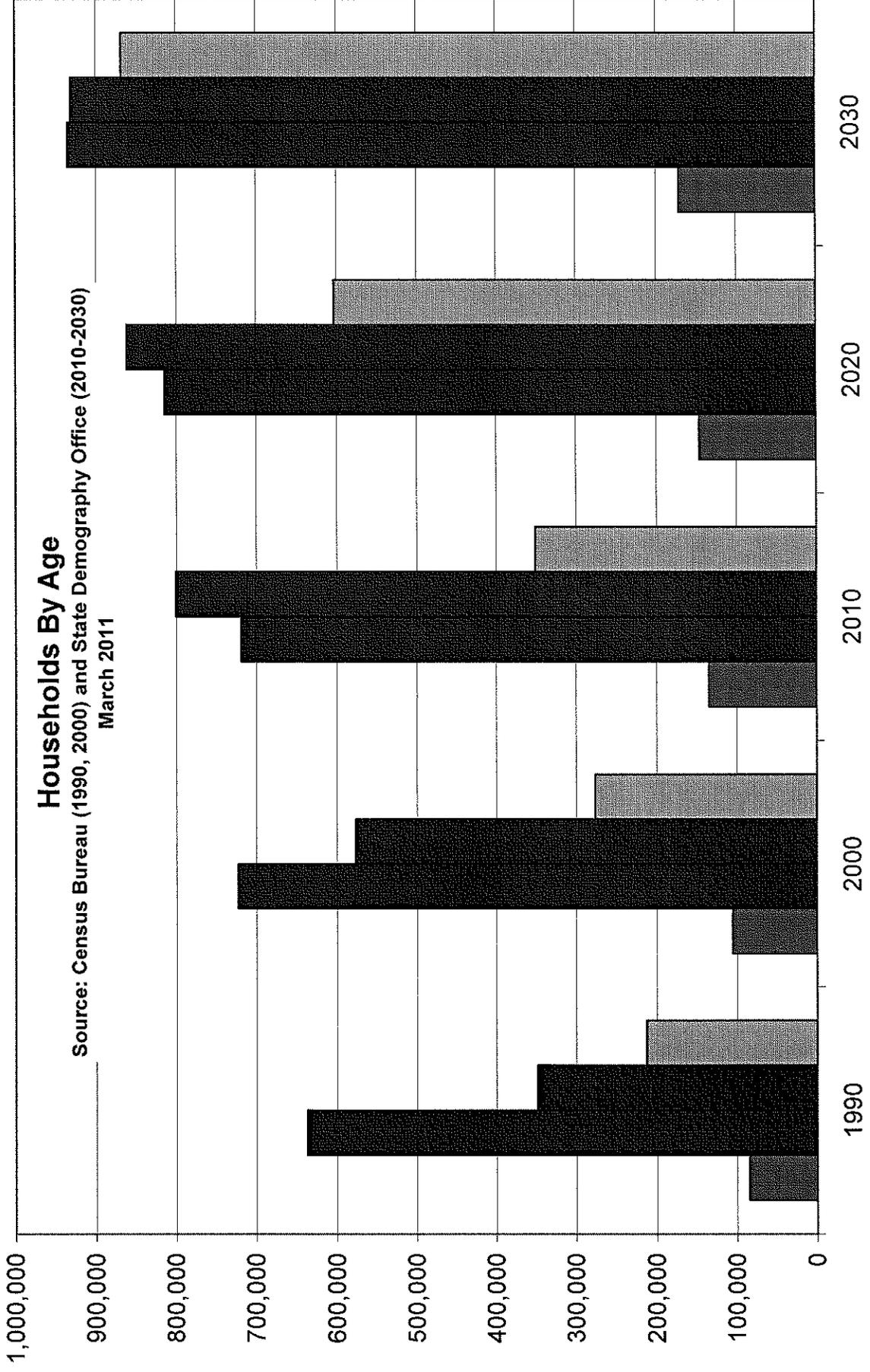
Percent of the Population 65+



Source: State Demography Office

Households By Age

Source: Census Bureau (1990, 2000) and State Demography Office (2010-2030)
March 2011



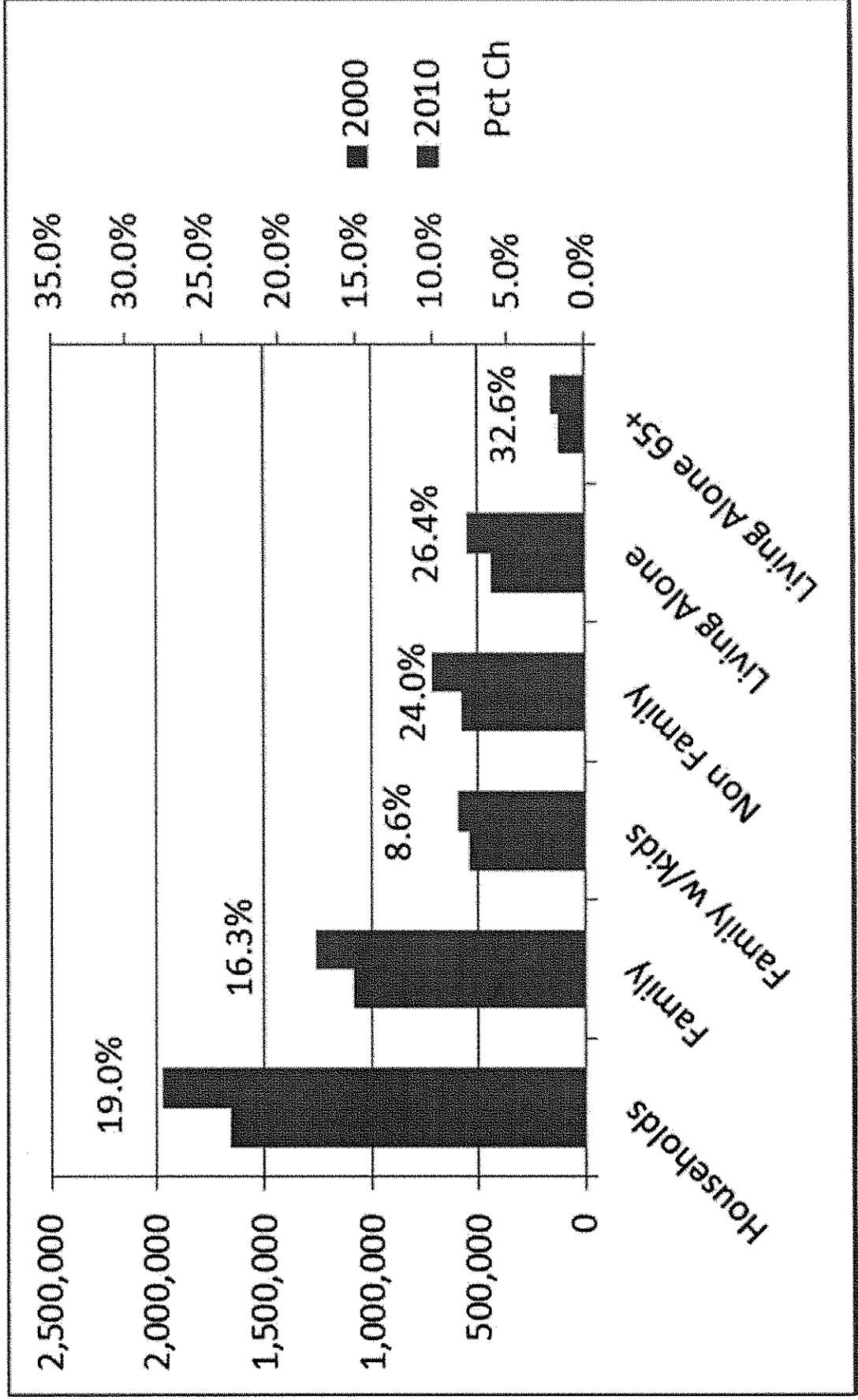
■ 18-24 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65 & Over

Households In Colorado

- Overall, household size is decreasing (2.53 to 2.49)
 - Only two counties with growth – Garfield and Adams - .04
- Factors pushing household sizes down
 - “Echo boomers moving out”
 - Young people delaying marriage and children
 - Increase in 65+ age single person households
- Factors pushing household sizes up
 - Hispanics tend to have larger households
 - Older households consolidating
 - Economy – families and friends moving in together.



Colorado Households (HH size declining)



Source: Census 2000, 2010

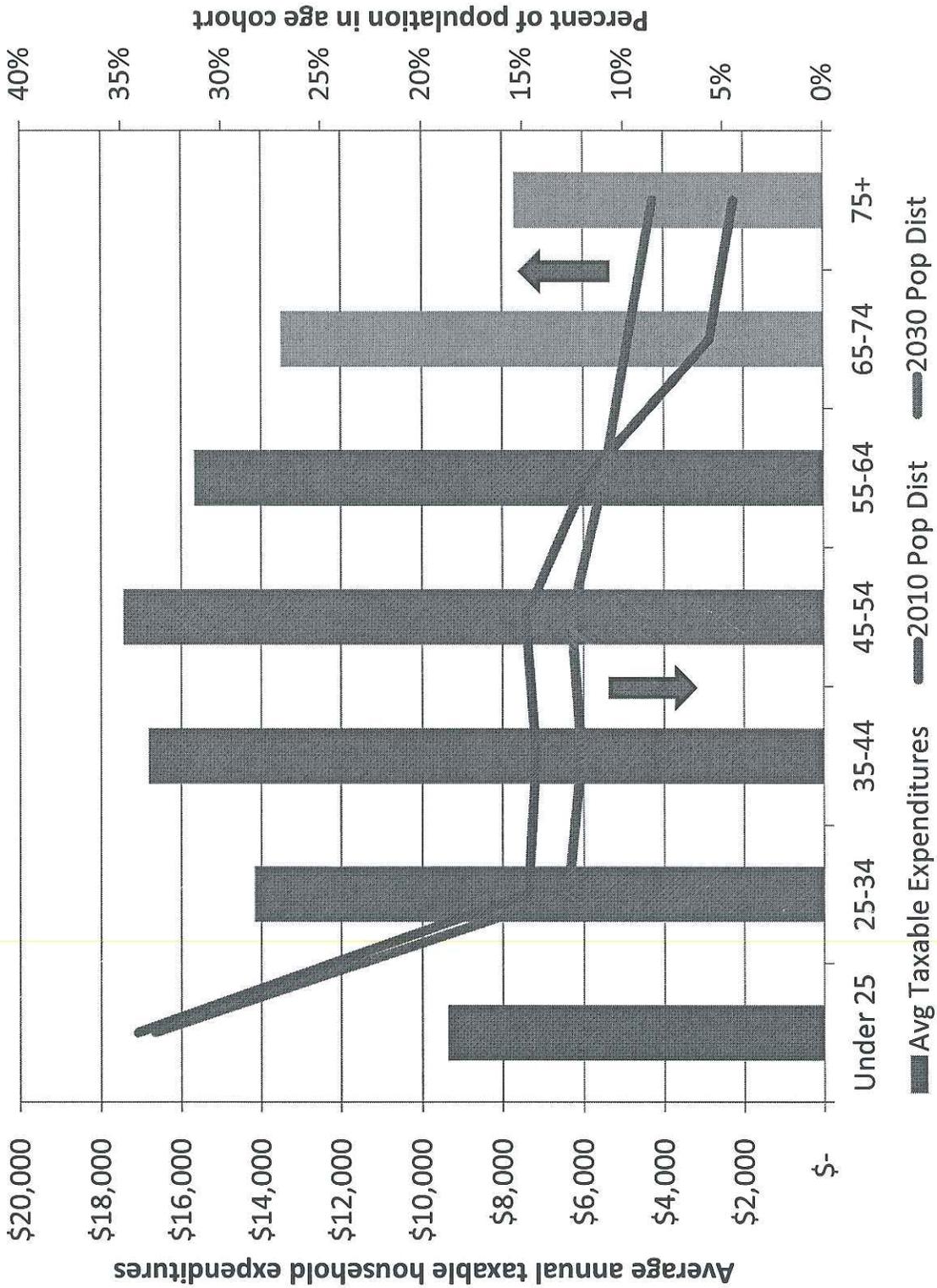
Household Income...its falling.

- Colorado Real Median HH Income fell between 2000-2010 by \$7,700 (12%). US median HH Income fell by \$4,900 (8%)
- Age distributions – “End of “Demographic Dividend”
- Occupational Mix – high and low service
- Race/ethnicity of householder + Educational attainment.
- Household type and size – single and smaller.
- Youth un and under employment - Long term permanent impacts on earnings.

Aging Issues - Public Policy/Public Finance

- Ratio of 65+ per 20-64 year olds in CO
 - Becoming more “normal”
- End of the “demographic dividend”
- Public Finance – change in revenue and expenditures.
 - Sales Tax – low expenditures and lower taxable expenditures.
 - Income Tax – 65+ lower income tax paid
 - Property Tax – lower property tax paid.
 - Implications – lower per household tax revenues.

Taxable Household Expenditures by Age



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (2009), State Demography Office

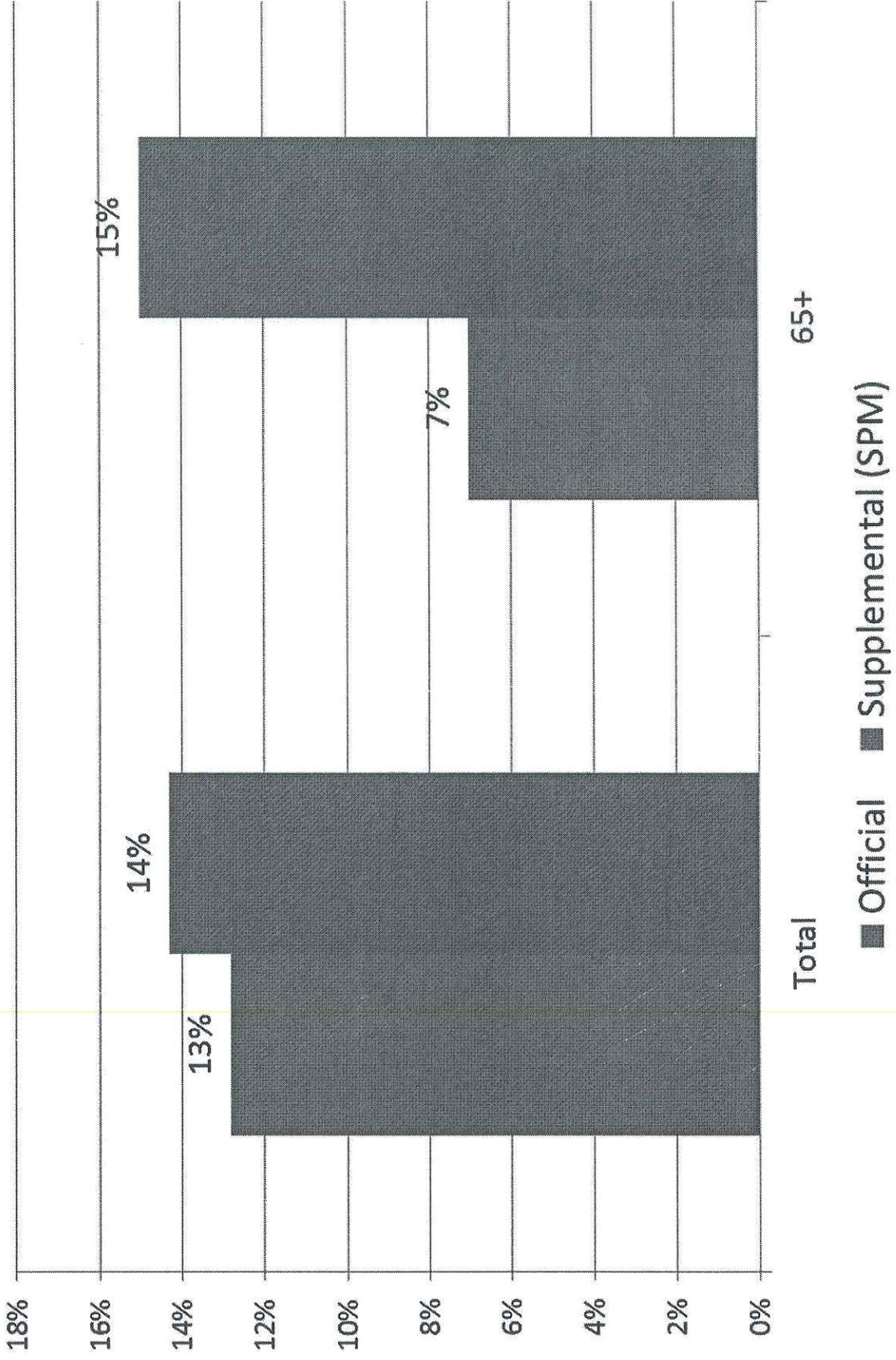
Aging Issues

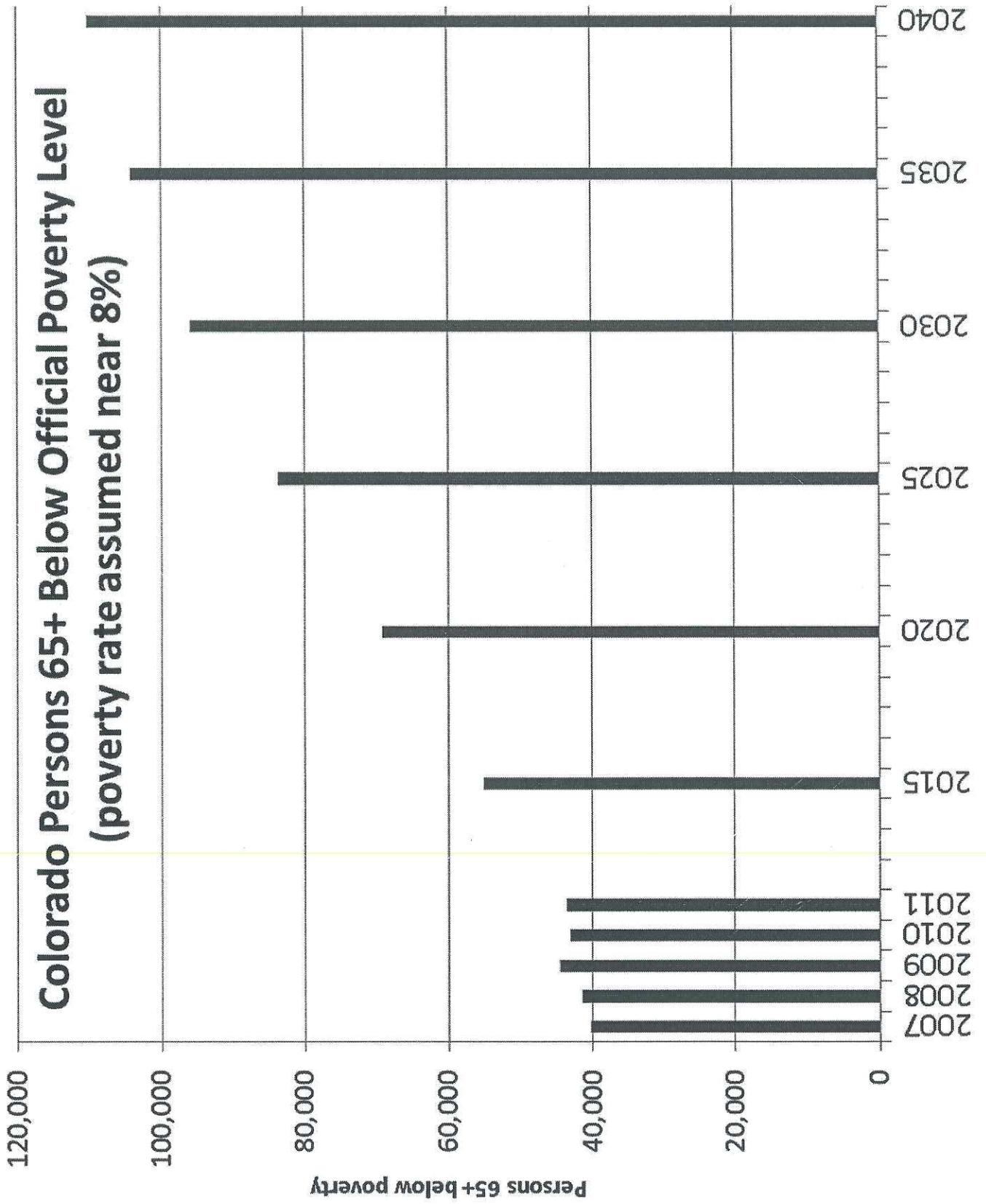
- Numbers
 - Colorado has never had many older people
 - Migrate people primarily between the ages of 24 and 37.
 - Variation by region
- Economic Driver - wealthier depends
 - Spending of people 65+ supported approximately 137,000 jobs in 2010. (.25 jobs per person 65+)
 - Forecast to support 346,000 by 2030
 - Health Services – est. .1 job per person 65+ (55,000 in 2010 growing to 124,500 in 2030)
 - Economic driver
- **Huge growth potential with a market growing at 6% per year. (products, services, travel, housing)**
- **Different preferences than their parents.**

Aging Issues - Labor Force

- Boomers are 37% of the labor force (2010)
 - Staying longer in workforce – want and need to
 - Participation rates for ages 65+ increasing.
 - Approx. 1,000,000 workers aging out the next 20 years.
- Increase demands
 - Replacement and demands created by retiree needs
 - Largest increase in leavers between 2020-2025
 - 26,000 ann. average in 2000 to 58,000 in 2020
 - Increase in demand for caregivers – informal sector
 - Current “shortage” of long term care workers and gerontologists
- Demands will vary by industry
 - Education, Health, Utilities, Mining, Govt.
- Metro/urban demands will impact rural areas

Poverty Rate for Colorado, Total Population and Seniors: 2009-2011





Overall

- Numbers issue because Colorado has really never had a large share of people over 65 compared to the rest of its population.
- Migrate people aged between 20-35.
- Largest changes expected in Front Range and Western Slope but will have statewide impact due to numbers.
- Implications for Labor Force, Housing, Transportation, economic development.
- Health Care and Health Services.
- Downward pressure per capita output, per capita personal income
- Decreased per capita/household expenditures and tax revenues





Thank you

State Demography Office
Department of Local Affairs

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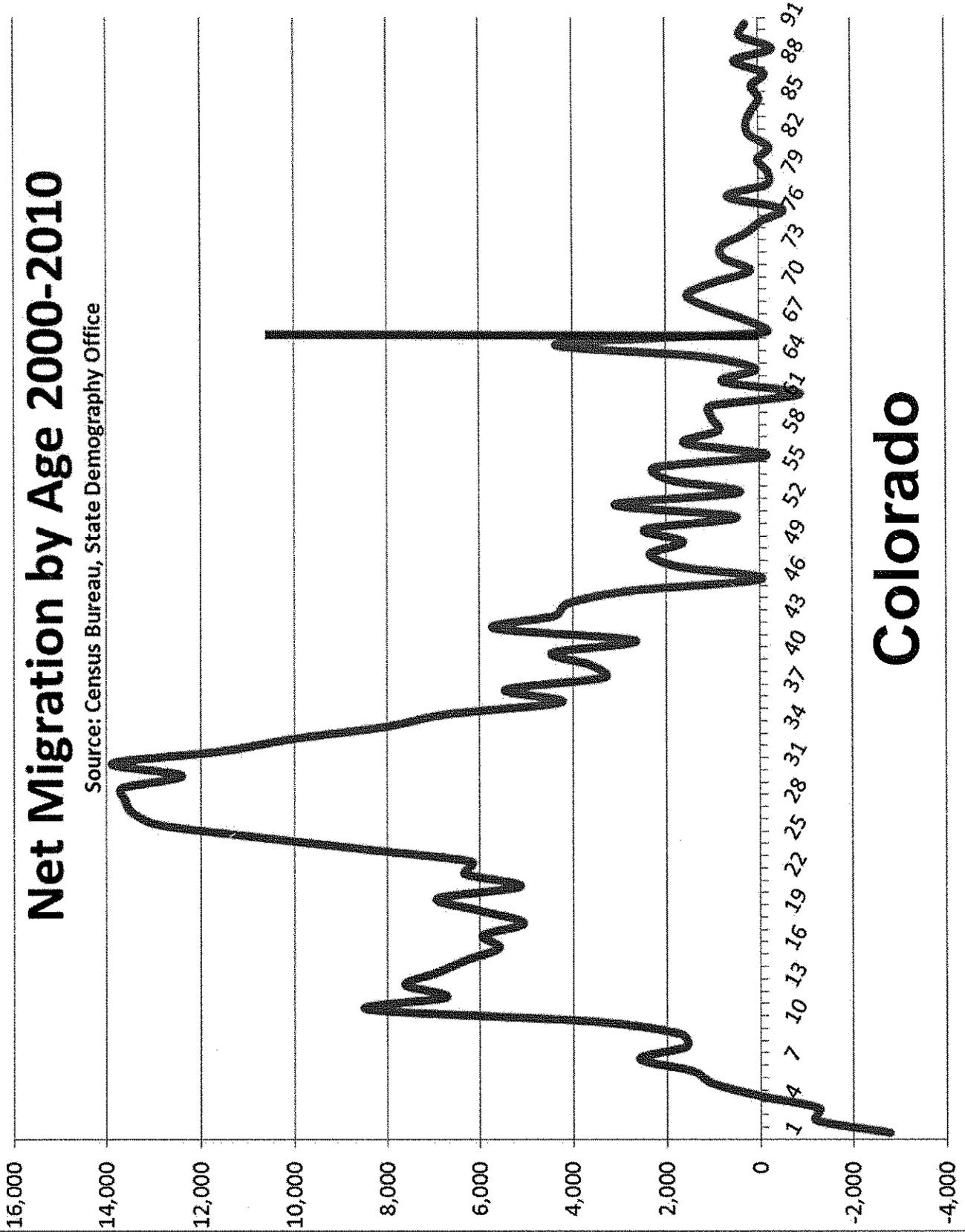
303-866-3004

www.colorado.gov/demography



Net Migration by Age 2000-2010

Source: Census Bureau, State Demography Office



Colorado

Disabilities 65+

- Currently 34% have a disability
- Probabilities:
 - **69%** 65+ will have a disability at some point
 - **35%** 65+ will enter a nursing home
 - **50%** 85+ will need assistance with everyday tasks
- Care for disabilities varies
 - Informal care, i.e. spouse, family
 - In-home care from a paid provider
 - Residential care facilities
 - Nursing home



Colorado Educational Attainment by Race for Pop 25+

2010 ACS 1 year

- Less than HS diploma
- Some college or assoc's degree
- HS grad, GED, or alt
- Bachelor's degree or higher

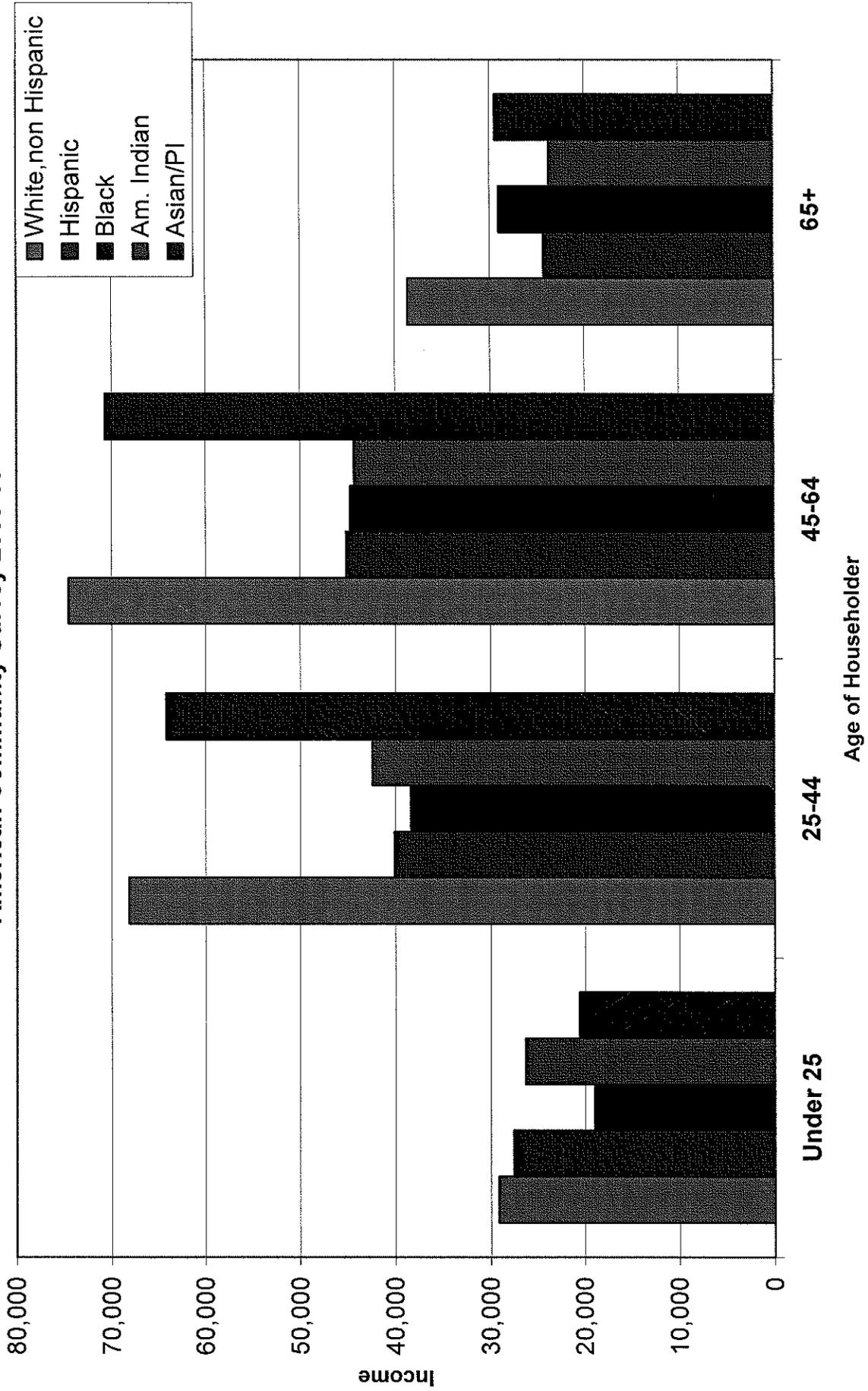


Hispanic 17%

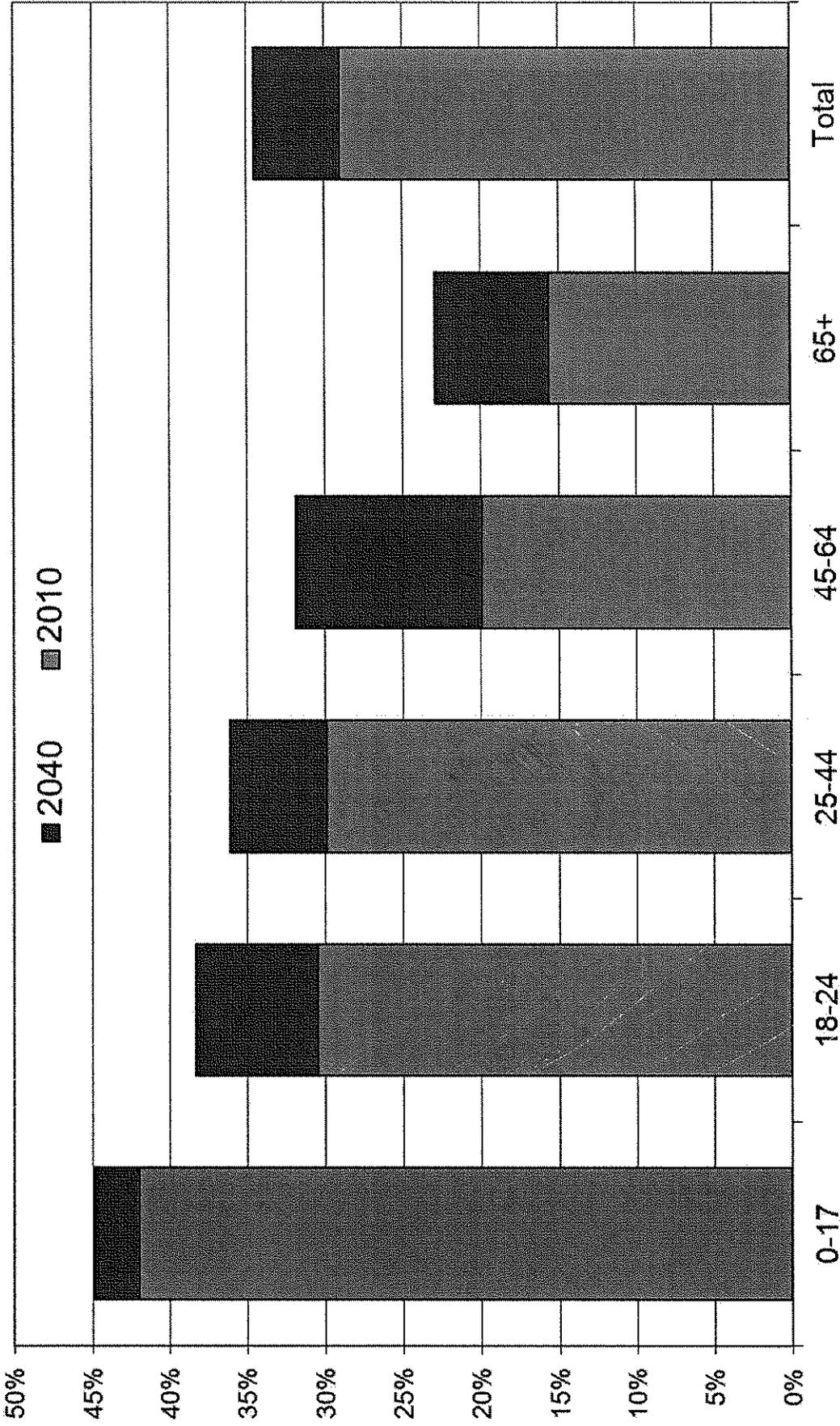
White non-Hispanic 75%

Other 8%

Colorado Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity by Age
American Community Survey 2005-09



Colorado Hispanic, Black, Asian, and Other Minority Share of Total Population By Age Group



State Demography Office Forecast, Nov. 2012

Attachment D can be viewed at State Archives

Attachment E can be viewed at State Archives