

BOUNCE *FORWARD*

*BUILDING THRIVING, HEALTHY, &
EQUITABLE COMMUNITIES*



MARCH
4 & 5, 12, 19, 25 & 26



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Through the Looking Glass: Aging Forward



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Through the Looking Glass: Aging Forward

By Jayla Sanchez-
Warren
March 2021





Area Agencies on Aging Provide a Statewide Network of Service



16 Area Agencies on Aging

- provides **information** and **services**
- **funds** community services
- **identifies** and **fills gaps** in services and **plans** for future needs
- **advocates** on behalf of older adults and their caregivers



Impacts of COVID





Impact of COVID on Older Adults

CDC Has Information For Older Adults at Higher Risk

8 out of **10** COVID-19 deaths reported in the U.S. have been in adults 65 years old and older. Visit [CDC.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) for steps to reduce your risk of getting sick.



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



Impact of COVID: a time of quick and constant change

- Adapt and change quickly if needed
- Develop new ways to connect to each other and those we serve
- Modify services to meet need
- Pay service providers differently
- Add new services
- Provide information and reassurance a lot!!
- Understand impact to community based service providers
- Communicate, Communicate, communicate!





Short term

- COVID response
 - Education around COVID vaccines
 - Identifying and reaching the hard to serve older adult for vaccines
 - Transportation for vaccines
 - Nutrition
 - Housing/ eviction
 - Finance/work
 - Health Care
 - Isolation and depression

Service providers are facing serious challenges

- Short staffing
- Difficulty in hiring staff
- Financial strain

Re-building

Starting services back up again

Assessing need

Developing new services

Allocating huge amount of resources





Thing we have learned in COVID

- Increased flexibility in state and federal regulations allows service providers to respond to needs in the community.
- Family matters – we need to support family caregivers
- Isolation damages health and cause death
- Technology is an essential tool
 - Tele-health
 - Counseling and support groups
 - Education, information and connection
 - Access to technology is a big challenge for some





Why is understanding the impact on aging so important?

- Colorado is the second fastest aging state in the nation
- Between 2010 and 2019 – 53% increase
- Between 2020 and 2030 – 39.1% increase
- Aging is an economic driver
 - Impacts
 - Housing
 - Workforce
 - Transportation
 - Technology
- Understanding and Planning are the keys to building back stronger



QuestiONS?

Thank you!

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Homelessness, Housing Insecurity, and the Aging Population

Dr. Jamie Rife

Director of Communications & Development, Metro
Denver Homeless Initiative

MDHI

- Mission: Leading and advancing collaboration to end homelessness in our region
- Metro Denver Continuum of Care (CoC) - a regional system that coordinates services and housing for people experiencing homelessness
- Region Includes: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson
- Coordinates the Point-in-Time (PIT), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), OneHome (Coordinated Entry System), State of Homelessness Report, Federal Funding from HUD

Data

What We Know About the Aging Population

Seniors Experiencing/At-Risk of Homelessness - 2020

Studies indicate that people experiencing chronic homelessness age significantly faster

In some cases, people in 50s having conditions generally found for people in their 70s

1 in 5 people experiencing homelessness/at-risk of homelessness is 55 or older

Age Tier

0 to 17	17.1%
18 to 24	7.9%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 to 44	18.5%
45 to 54	16.5%
55 to 64	15.8%
65 or Above	5.7%
Missing Data	0.2%

Growing Number of Older Adults Accessing Services

AHAR Annual Homeless Assessment Report

- 2007 - "Sheltered homeless adults are likely to be in their middle years...And rarely more than age 62."
- 2013-2017 – 62 and over grew by 51%
 - Pronounced in rural/suburban areas – more than doubled
- 2013-2017 – PSH (permanent supportive housing) population grew by 106% (29% everyone else) for 62 and over

Population Growth Predicted

Late Baby Boomers (1955-1965)

- 2017 – 2030 will see significant increases in homelessness
- Nearly 200% growth projected between 2017-2030 in some major cities

The Emerging Crisis of Aged Homelessness:

Could Housing Solutions Be Funded by Avoidance of Excess Shelter, Hospital, and Nursing Home Costs?

PRESENTED BY

Dennis Culhane, PhD
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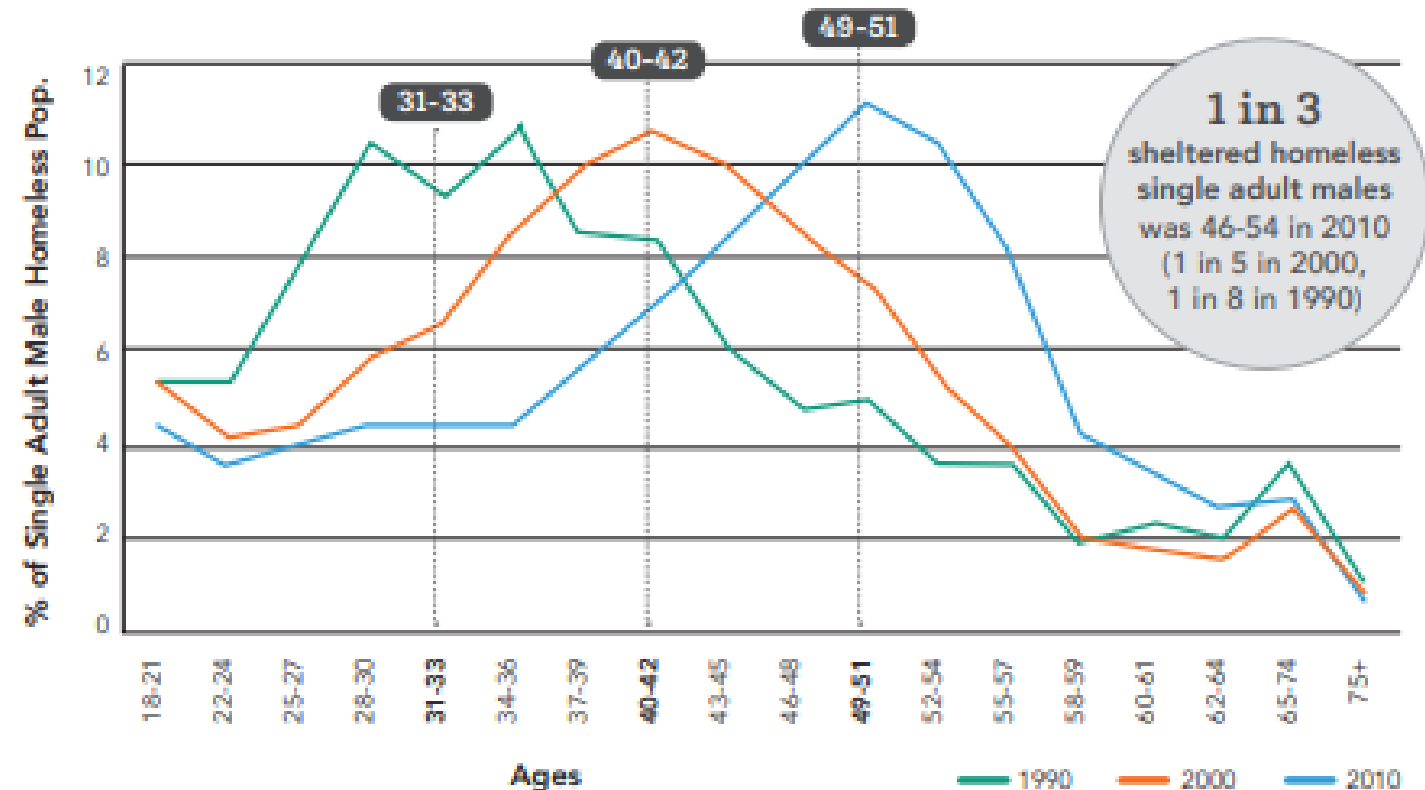
Kelly Doran, MD MHS
New York University

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Aging Housing Crisis Trends: Growing Rapidly for Next Decade

Figure 1: Age Distribution of Adult Male Shelter Users in the United States

Source: Culhane et al. (2013)/ U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Special Tabulation



Racial Inequity

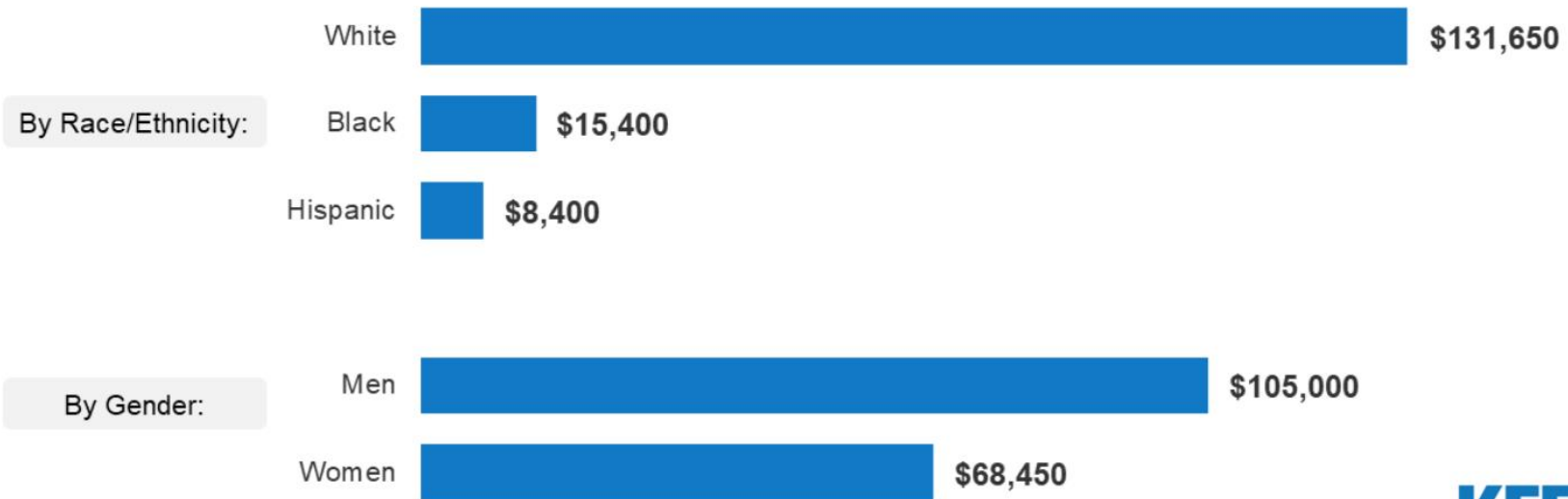
There were racial disparities within the factors contributing to the cohort effect:

- Jobs: Older Baby Boomers crowded the job market and there were back-to-back recessions.
- In 1982, 18% of 16-24 year-olds were unemployed, 36% of Black youth were unemployed.
- Federal Budget - jobs, housing, and youth programs faced significant budget cuts.
- Mass Incarceration - between 1975 and 1985, number of prisoners in jails/prisons essentially doubled

Hope Home Study – Longitudinal

- Researchers in Oakland found overt and structural racism contributed to black homelessness
- Cited challenges w/ the criminal justice system, employment discrimination, wealth disparities, and premature death of people in social support networks.

Median per capita savings by demographics, age 65 and older, 2019:



NOTE: Among Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, "Medicare Beneficiaries' Financial Security Before the Coronavirus Pandemic," 2020.



Racial Inequity

https://www.bcsb.ca.gov/hcfc/documents/white_papers/dennis_culhane-the_emerging_crisis.pdf add text



Effects of COVID-19

Job Losses

- Unemployment numbers are elevated during the recession.

October 2020 study from The New School

- Unemployment rates for 55+ exceed those of mid-career workers for the length of the pandemic (unusual)
- Older workers lost jobs faster and returned to work slower
- Those who are Black, female, or without a college degree experienced more job loss

Housing Insecurity for 55+ (Feb. 3 -15)

- 23% have “no” or “slight” confidence they will be able to pay next month’s rent
- 14% of renters said they are behind on their rent
- Of those behind on rent, 41% say that it is “very likely” or somewhat likely” that they will be evicted over the next 2 months – the eviction cliff

Health Impacts?

Implications

What to do About the Aging Population

Implications – Services for Housing Security

- Access to Facilities
 - More accessibility to facilities for aging population (bunk beds)
- Supplemental Service Needs
 - Higher needs related to aging
- Expanded Age Range for Services
 - Ages more quickly – extend to younger groups
- Employment Solutions
 - Moving people into employment
- Living w/ Family Members
 - Barriers need to be addressed (accessibility of homes, etc.)
- Resource Needs (housing, services, human resources)
 - Need to be adept to address needs of this population

Implications - Housing

Home Modification

- Ensuring individuals with disabilities can age in place
- Make homes affordable, safe & accessible

Housing Development & Preservation

- Combine private/public funds to finance affordable housing

Rental Assistance Programs

- Vouchers
- PSH assistance (with supportive services)

Prevention

- Assistance in assuring eviction is avoided

Resources

- [MDHI State of Homelessness Report](#)
- [Point in Time Interactive Dashboard](#)
- [Emerging Crisis Report](#)
- Jamie.Rife@mdhi.org





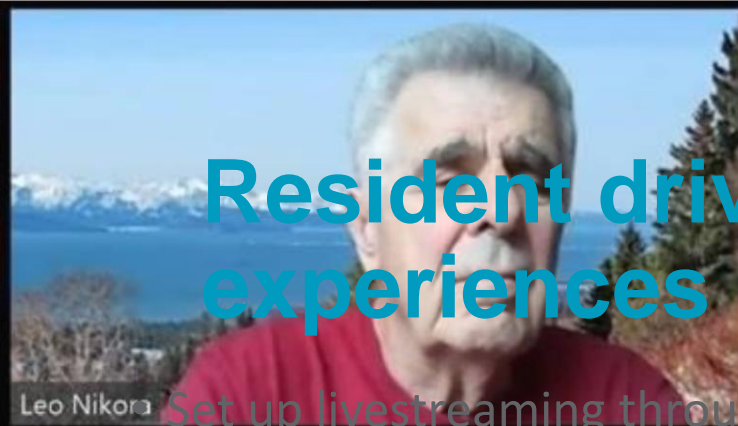
spark • engage • shine



Valerie Cumming



Jack Cumming



Leo Nikora

Resident driven experiences

Set up livestreaming through YouTube



bev



Vilma Taylor's iPad



johnstrong



iPad



Connecting to audio ✓

