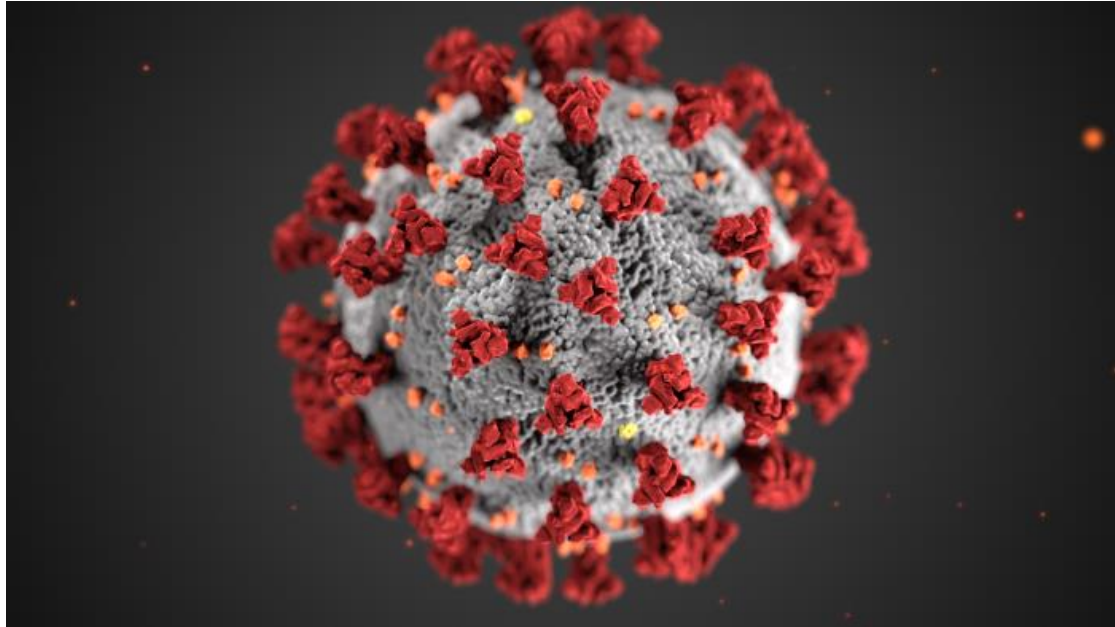


COVID-19



Agenda

- Background
- Understanding Risks
- Vaccine Distribution
- Impact on State Economies
- What's Next
- Questions



Our mission is to design, improve, and sustain state systems delivering long-term services and supports for older adults, people with disabilities, and their caregivers.

Leadership, innovation,
collaboration for state
Aging and Disability agencies.



Programs to Support Seniors & People with Disabilities



- Older Americans Act
- Medicaid
- Medicare

Older Americans Act

State/Federal Funding; Administered by Area Agencies on Aging
Everyone 60 and above is eligible; target low income, minority, rural

Core Programs

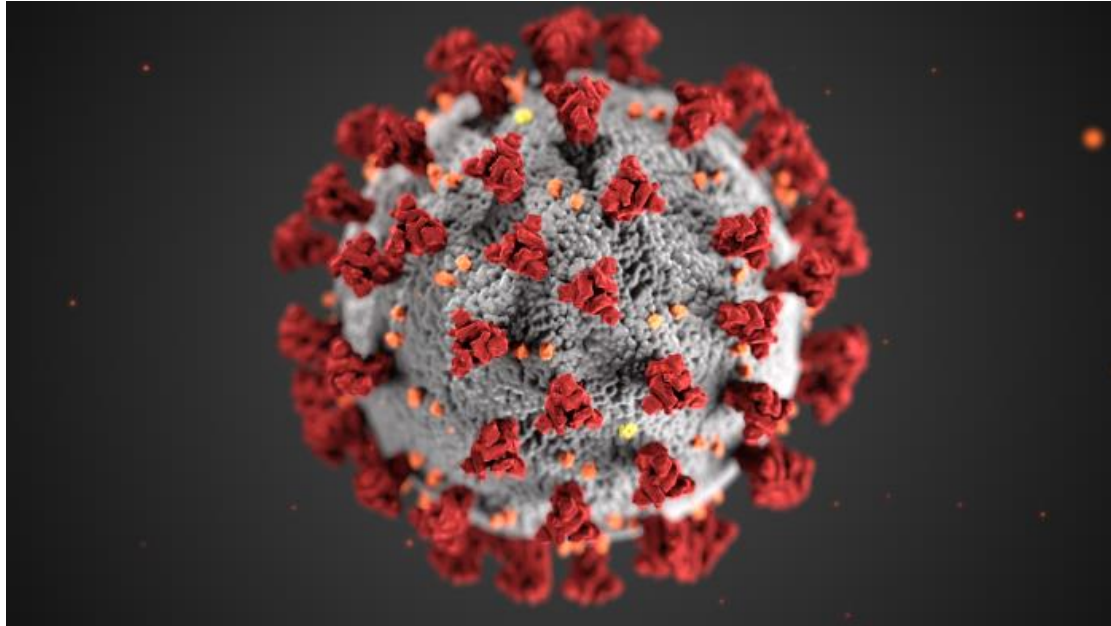
- Senior Centers
- Meals on Wheels
- Information & Referral to Programs (211)
- State Health Insurance Program (SHIP)
- Family Caregiver Support
- Long Term Care Ombudsman

MEDICARE

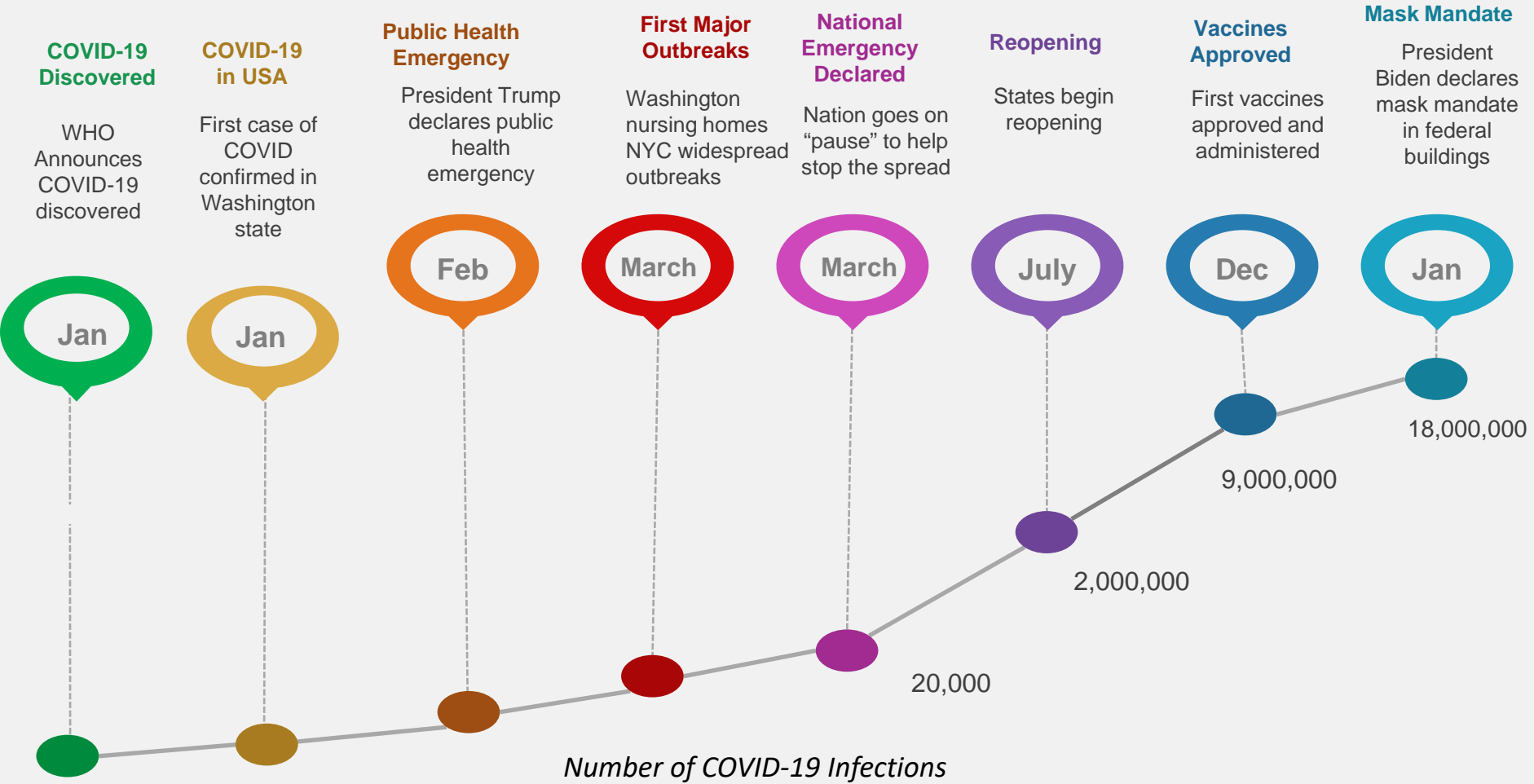
MEDICAID

Responsible for	Federal Government	State/Federal partnership
Services	Medicare is the nation's largest payer of inpatient hospital services for the elderly	Medicaid is the nation's largest payer of mental health services, long-term care services , and births. Medicaid pays for 40% of all births.
Who is Eligible?	People age 65 and above, some people with disabilities, certain diseases	Low-income adults, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities
# of people served	58.5 million	72 million

What Is COVID?



COVID-19 Timeline



COVID-19 Discovered

WHO Announces COVID-19 discovered

COVID-19 in USA

First case of COVID confirmed in Washington state

Public Health Emergency

President Trump declares public health emergency

First Major Outbreaks

Washington nursing homes NYC widespread outbreaks

National Emergency Declared

Nation goes on "pause" to help stop the spread

Reopening

States begin reopening

Vaccines Approved

First vaccines approved and administered

Mask Mandate

President Biden declares mask mandate in federal buildings

Number of COVID-19 Infections

Understanding the Risks

ARE AT INCREASED RISK:

- Cancer
- Chronic kidney disease
- COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
- Down Syndrome
- Heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies
- Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from solid organ transplant
- Obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 30 kg/m² or higher but < 40 kg/m²)
- Severe Obesity (BMI ≥ 40 kg/m²)
- Pregnancy
- Sickle cell disease
- Smoking
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus

MAY HAVE INCREASED RISK:

- Asthma (moderate-to-severe)
- Cerebrovascular disease (affects blood vessels and blood supply to the brain)
- Cystic fibrosis
- Hypertension or high blood pressure
- Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from blood or bone marrow transplant, immune deficiencies, HIV, use of corticosteroids, or use of other immune weakening medicines
- Neurologic conditions, such as dementia
- Liver disease
- Overweight (BMI > 25 kg/m², but < 30 kg/m²)
- Pulmonary fibrosis (having damaged or scarred lung tissues)
- Thalassemia (a type of blood disorder)
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Significant Risk to Seniors

Nationwide, 538,898 Americans have died from COVID-19 as of March 9, 2021

Age 75+ (293,015 deaths)

Age 65–74 (107,213 deaths)

Rate ratios compared to 18-29 years-old age group

Age Group	Hospitalization	Death
18-29 years	Comparison Group	Comparison Group
65-74 years	5x higher	90x higher
75-84 years	8x higher	220x higher
85+ years	13x higher	630x higher

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/older-adults.html#footnote01>

Higher Risk for Non-White

	Asian, Non-Hispanic	Black, African-American	Hispanic
Cases	.7x	1.1	1.3
Hospitalizations	1.1x	2.9	3.2
Death	1x	1.9	2.3

Materials are available in many languages on the CDC website.

<https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

Understanding Your Risk



CV19 CHECKUP HOW IT WORKS PEOPLE ARE SAYING PARTNERS CONTACT US

Keep Yourself and Your Family Safe and Healthy.

<https://www.cv19checkup.org/>

Understand your COVID-19 related risks, make safe choices, and connect to helpful resources.

This service is free and completely confidential.


TAKE THE FIRST STEP



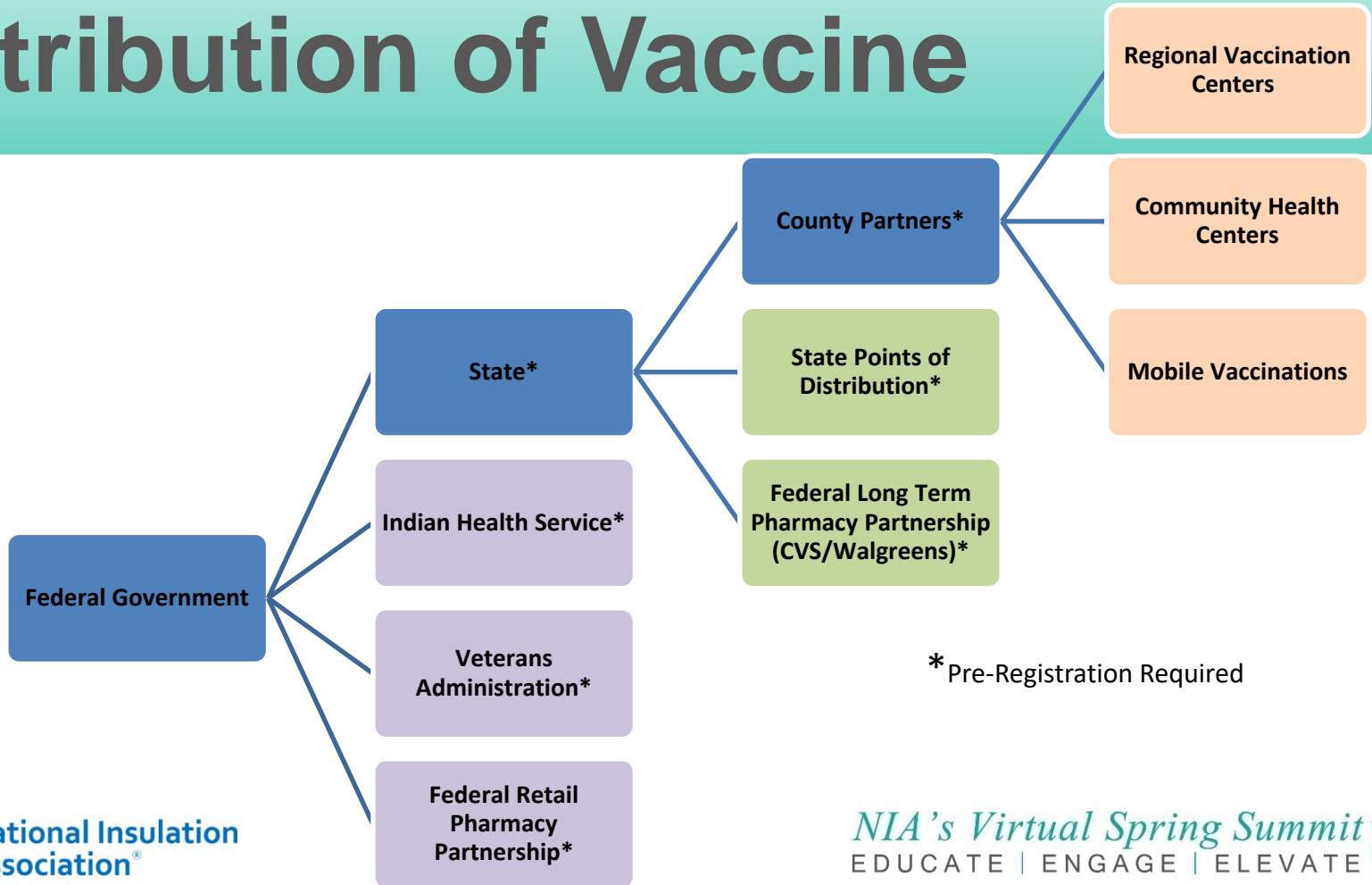
Rolling out the Vaccine

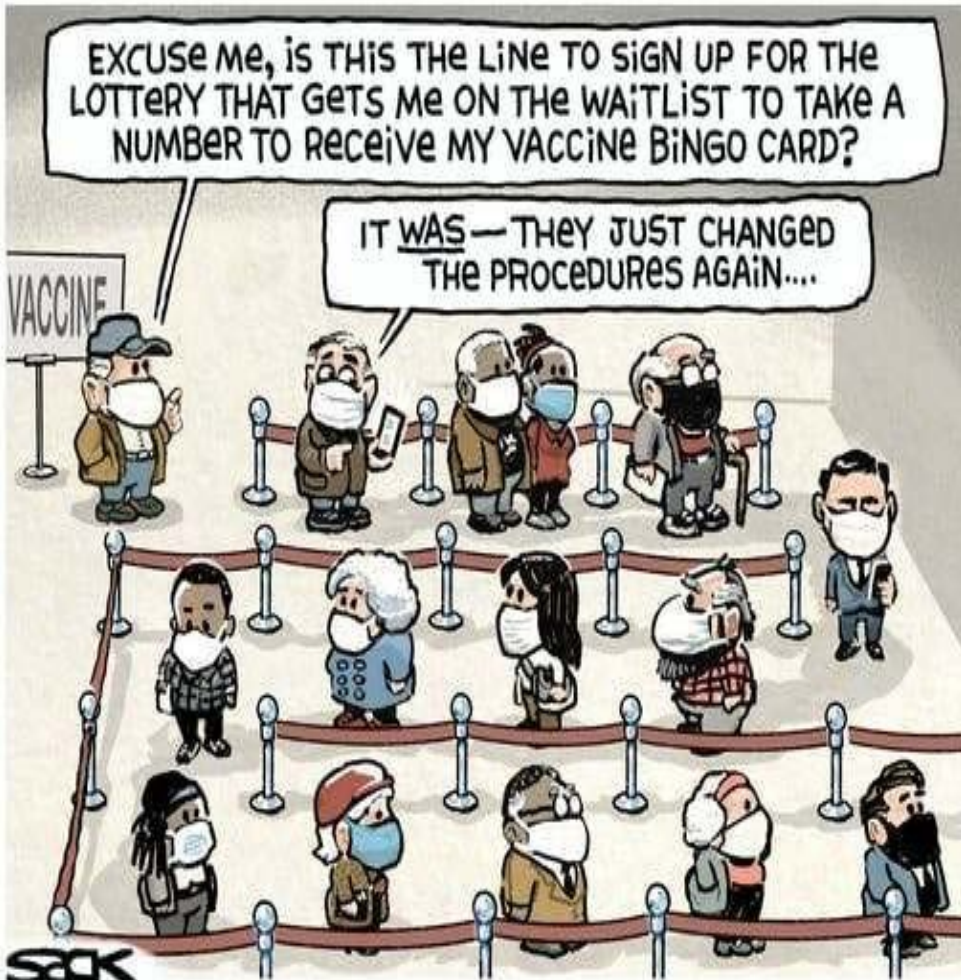
 1a. Healthcare personnel & people in institutional settings

 1b. Frontline essential workers & people 75 and older

 1c. People 65–74, people 16–74 with underlying health conditions; and other essential workers

Distribution of Vaccine





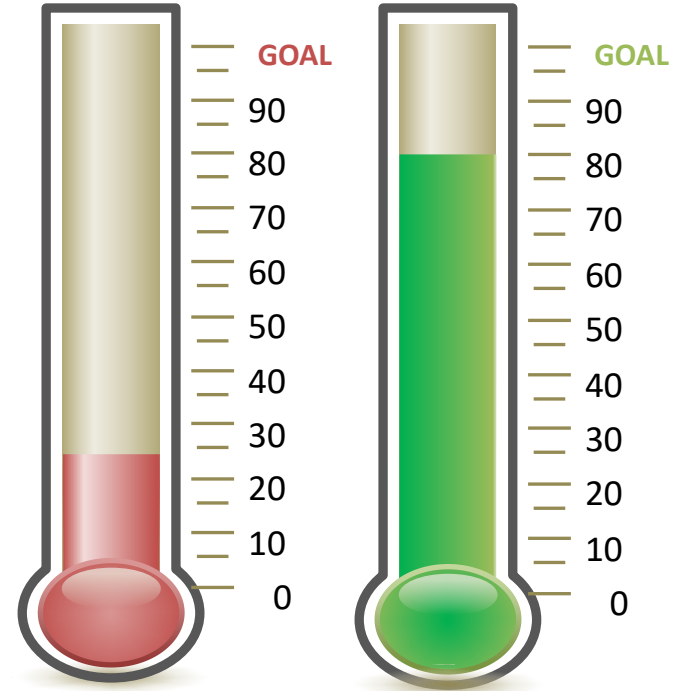
<https://vaccinefinder.org/search/>

Key Vaccine Info

	Pfizer-BioNTech	Moderna	Johnson & Johnson's Janssen
# of Doses	2	2	1
Effectiveness	95% effective	94% effective	72% effective (U.S)
Storage	-112 to -76 degrees F	36-46 degrees F	44-77 degrees F
Side effects	Injection site: Pain, redness, swelling Throughout rest of body: Tiredness, Headache, Muscle pain, Chills, Fever, Nausea	Injection site: Pain, redness, swelling Throughout rest of body: Tiredness, Headache, Muscle pain, Chills, Fever, Nausea	Injection site: Pain, redness, swelling Throughout rest of body: Tiredness, Headache, Muscle pain, Chills, Fever, Nausea

Vaccine Numbers

- The estimate for COVID-19 is that roughly 70 to 80% of the population will need to be vaccinated to reach the herd immunity threshold.
- (In contrast, the flu needs between 33 and 44% vaccinated to reach the herd immunity threshold.)
- 107 million doses have been administered as of March 15, 2021. In March, 2.3 million doses were administered daily.
- If 2.4 million people are vaccinated daily, we would have the ability to get to 70% by July.

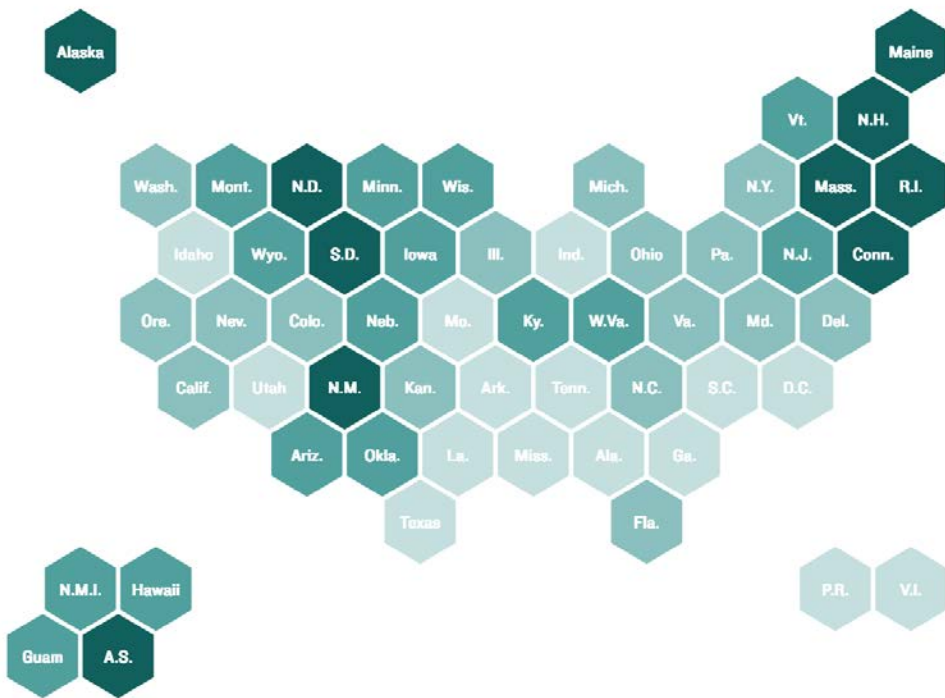


March 15, 2021

??

Which States Have Vaccinated More Of Their Population?

Percentage of state's population that has received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine as of March 14

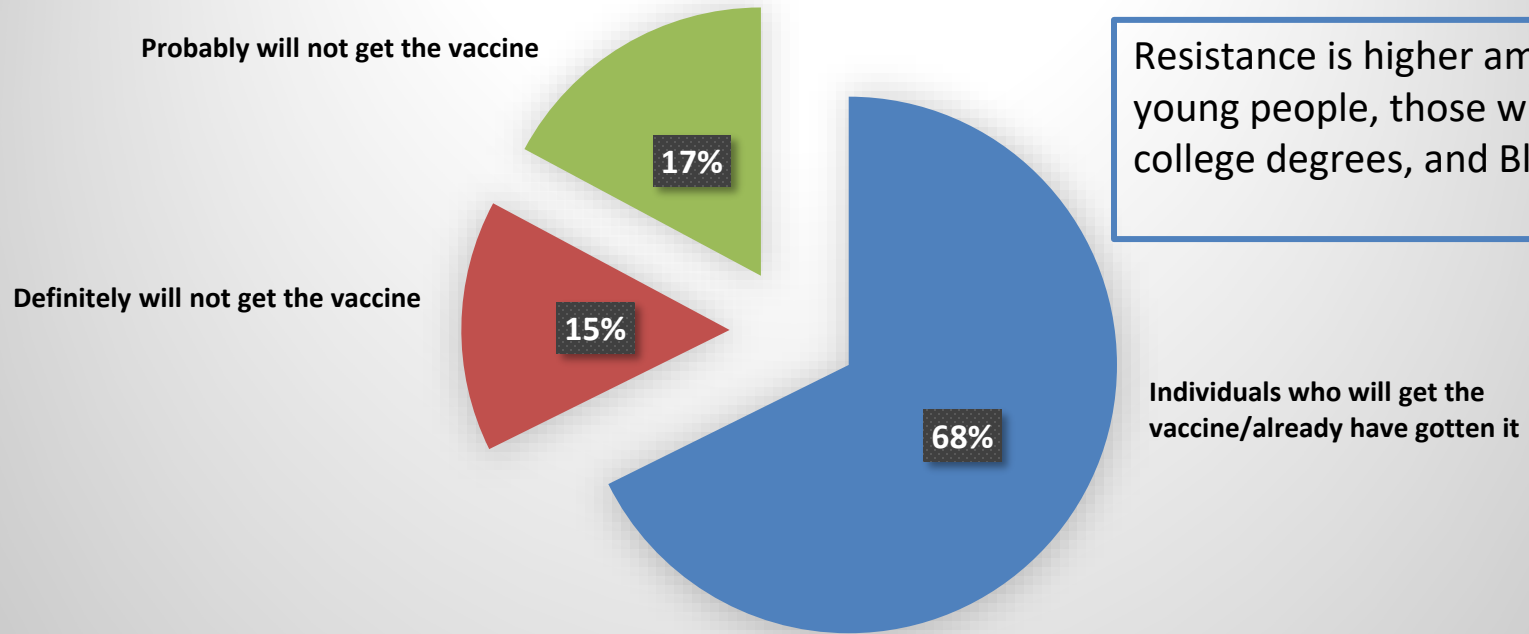


Vaccination Rates

Success rate of vaccine distribution varies greatly by state

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Vaccine Hesitancy



Resistance is higher among young people, those without college degrees, and Black people

Common Questions

- Will we need to continue to wear masks after we reach herd immunity?
- Can I catch COVID-19 even after I am vaccinated?
- Will I need a booster shot?
- Do the current vaccines work on the new strains of COVID-19?

New Variants

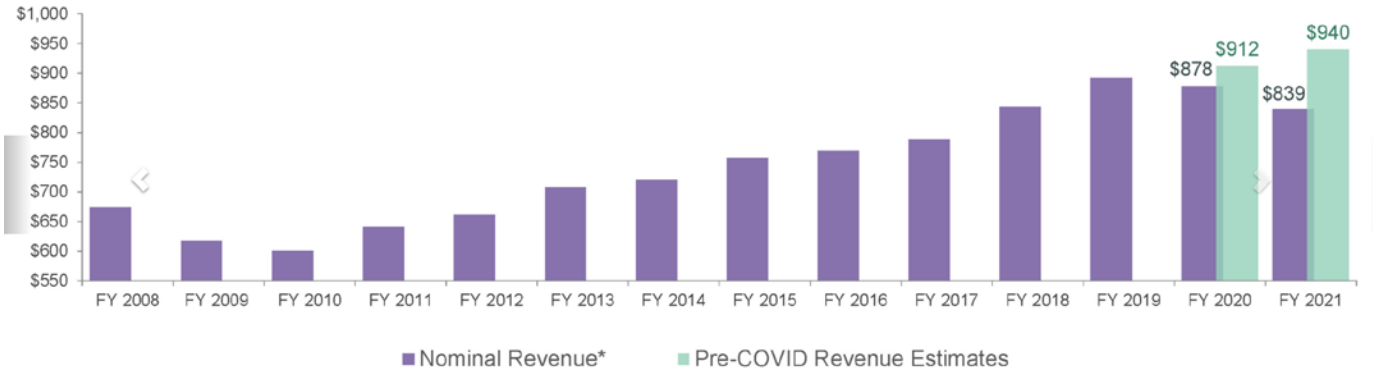
	Original Virus	U.K. B.1.1.7	South Africa B.1.351	Brazil P.1
Pfizer-BioNTech	95%	Same efficacy	Reduced antibody levels	Same efficacy
Moderna	94%	Same efficacy	Reduced antibody levels	More data needed
J&J	72%	Same efficacy	Reduced efficacy (in trials)	Reduced efficacy (in trials)
AstraZeneca*	60-90%	Same efficacy	Reduced efficacy	Same efficacy
Sinovac**	50%	Same efficacy	Reduced antibody levels	Reduced antibody levels

*AstraZeneca is not yet approved in U.S. **Sinovac is approved but not widely distributed, not for use by medical professionals

State Economies Hurt by COVID

General Fund Revenue on Track to Decline Two Consecutive Years, Well Below Pre-Pandemic Projections

General Fund Revenue by Fiscal Year (In Billions)

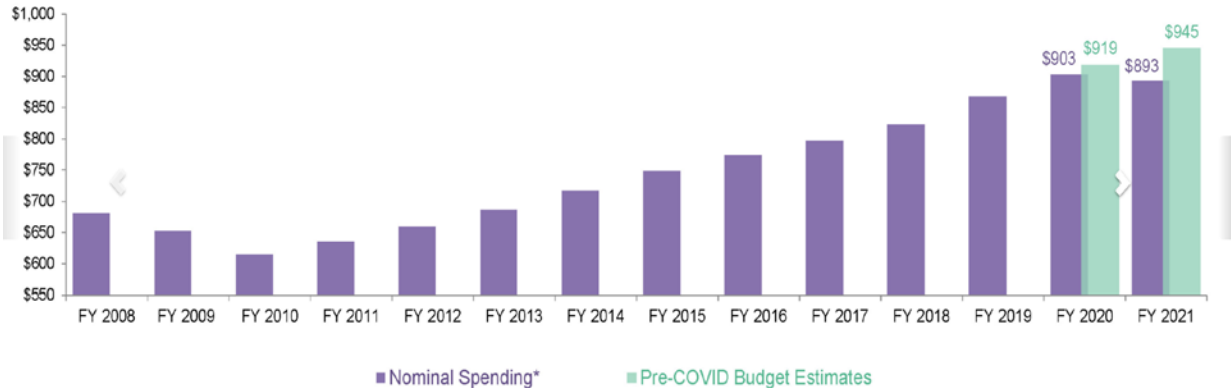


*Fiscal 2021 nominal revenue figure is based on states' most current revenue estimates as of the time of data collection. Figures shown are not adjusted for impact of tax deadline shift, which deflated fiscal 2020 revenue collections for some states and inflated their fiscal 2021 projections (if the shift was accounted for in those projections). A few states' fiscal 2021 most current estimates pre-date COVID-19. Before the COVID-19 crisis, states were estimating general fund revenue to total \$912 billion in fiscal 2020 and \$940 billion in fiscal 2021, as reported in NASBO's Spring 2020 Fiscal Survey of States, Table 18.

State Expenditures Decline

General Fund Spending Expected to Decline for First Time Since Great Recession

General Fund Spending by Fiscal Year (In Billions)



*Fiscal 2021 nominal spending figure is based on states' original (or revised) enacted budgets, some of which pre-date COVID-19. Before the COVID-19 crisis, states were estimating general fund spending to total \$919 billion in fiscal 2020 and governors were recommending general fund spending totaling \$945 billion in fiscal 2021, as reported in NASBO's Spring 2020 Fiscal Survey of States.

Lessons from COVID: What's Next?

- Pros

- More people sought out alternatives to nursing homes
- Public-private partnerships developed and expanded
- Telehealth
- Innovation & technology changes in government
- Disaster preparedness will improve from lessons learned

- Cons

- Don't know what the health/social/educational impact of year of isolation on entire population
- Likely to have new strains continuing
- Likely going to continue to need to wear masks

Questions?