



LeadingAge Missouri COVID-19 Situation Report

8/13/20

Missouri has had over 1,000 COVID cases a day for the past several days. The IHME projects 5,436 deaths in Missouri by December 1, 2020.

COVID infection rates are surging primarily among young people in Missouri but older adults make up the majority of deaths, 1,198 out of 1,325.

CURRENT STATS

Missouri's Older Population

- 17.3% (or 1,062,037) of Missourians are age 65 or older

Current State of COVID-19 Cases

- 63,797 COVID-19 cases in the state
- Over 1,000 new cases a day on average
- 462 Missouri long-term care facilities have reported a positive COVID-19 case
- 22% of COVID-19 cases in Missouri are older adults (14,299 out of 63,797)

Current State of COVID-19 Deaths

- 1,325 total deaths across the state
 - 1,198 deaths of older adults (90.4% of total deaths)
 - 531 deaths among long-term care residents and staff (40.5% of total deaths)
 - 7 nursing home employees have died from COVID

Projected Deaths at this Rate

- 5,436 projected COVID deaths in Missouri by December 1 (IHME)
 - 4,914 of projected deaths are older adults (90.4% of total, corresponding to the ratio above)
 - 2,739 of projected deaths are long-term care residents and staff (40.5% of total, corresponding to the ratio above)

MISSOURI AGING SERVICES NEEDS & EXPERIENCES

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- 8% of nursing homes in Missouri lack a one week supply of N-95 masks.
- 5% lack a one-week supply of surgical masks.
- 7% lack a one-week supply of gowns.
- Nursing homes were promised FEMA shipments of PPE, but many supplies were of substandard quality.
- Providers face significantly higher-than-normal prices, which create significant financial pressures.
- Infection spikes or surges create additional pressure on PPE supplies.

Testing

- The state recommends testing in long-term care only if there is a positive confirmed case.
- The federal government's nursing homes only testing assistance has just begun.
- The cost of testing and increasing need are straining nursing homes across the state. One provider estimates that the cost of testing for the year could reach \$1.5 million.

Staffing

- Nearly all long-term care staff face potential exposure to COVID-19 on a day-to-day basis. This uncertainty places undue physical and emotional stresses on staff.
- Increased numbers of infected employees create additional overtime and staff replacement costs and threaten service delivery.
- Demands in COVID-19 isolation units further depletes already overburdened staff.
- Employees are impacted by children and school attendance, which adds additional stress at both work and home.
- Employees from high-risk neighborhoods with high numbers of COVID-19 positive citizens are a high percentage of the employees in the industry.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Revenues for providers are down, in general, as a result of fewer admissions across the continuum of care.
- As revenues decline and costs continue to soar, long-term care providers will be in a perilous financial position.
- We need support and assistance from the larger community to avoid the transmission and spread to those who need to enter buildings where older adults live.

(Updated 8/13)