

A short horizontal bar with a teal segment on the left and an orange segment on the right.

Results of the Community Impact Survey

September to November 2020
La Colaborativa

How has COVID-19 impacted the Chelsea Community?

Summary Table	
Total Participants	365
Average Age	41
Female/ Male	81% / 19%
Average # of Children	2.4
Latino	98%

Goal: To understand the social, economic and psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Chelsea residents

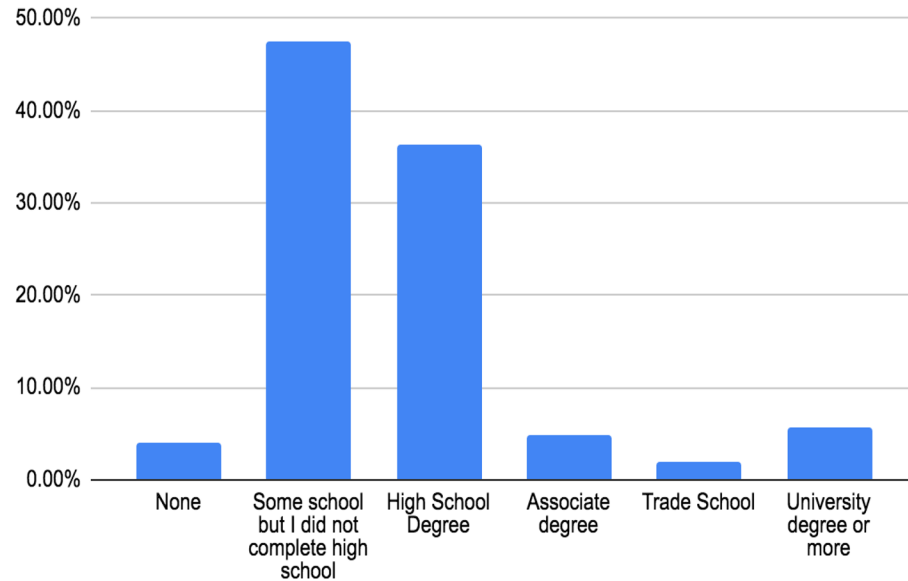
Methods: Collaborative members and beneficiaries were interviewed on the phone or in-person, or filled out an online survey between September and November 2020

Demographic information:

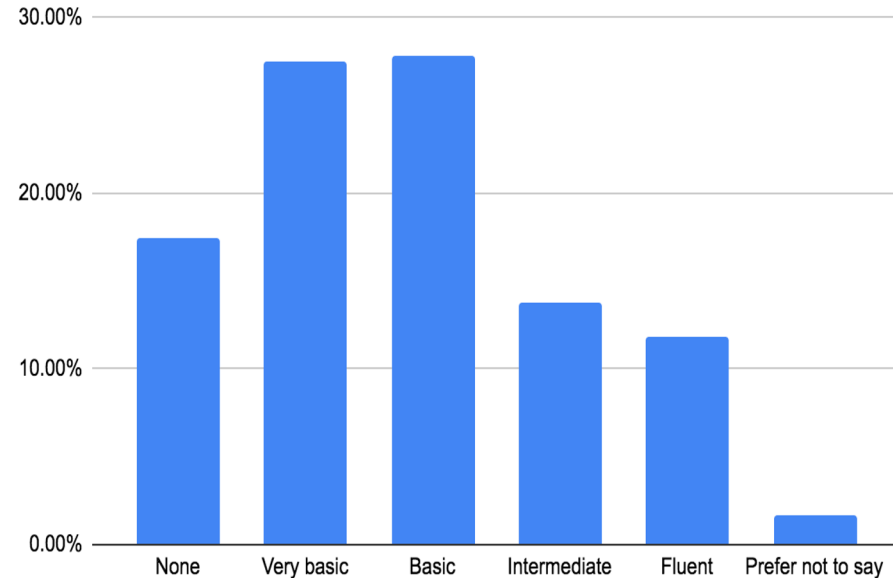
Low levels of education and English



Level of Education



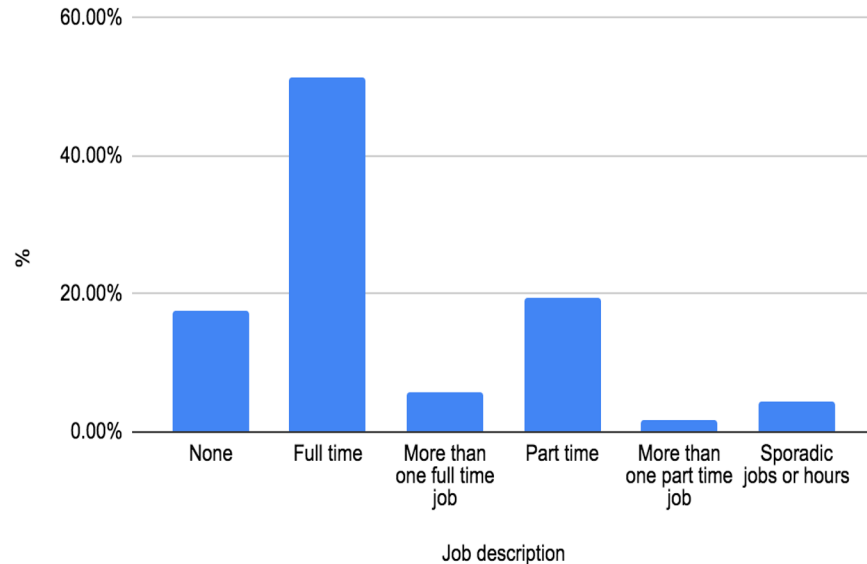
Fluency in English



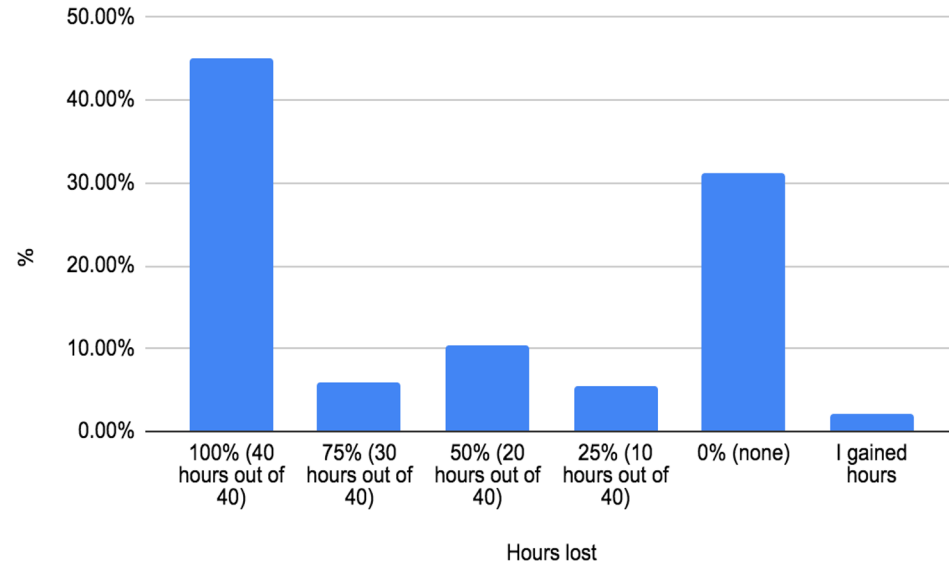
Employment: Almost half lost their job



Employment prior to COVID



Percentage of hours lost due to COVID

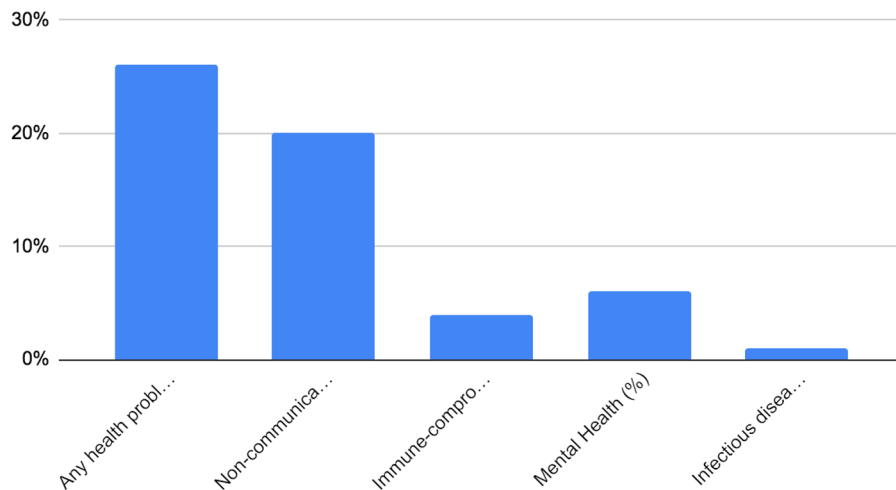


Health: 33% report health problems

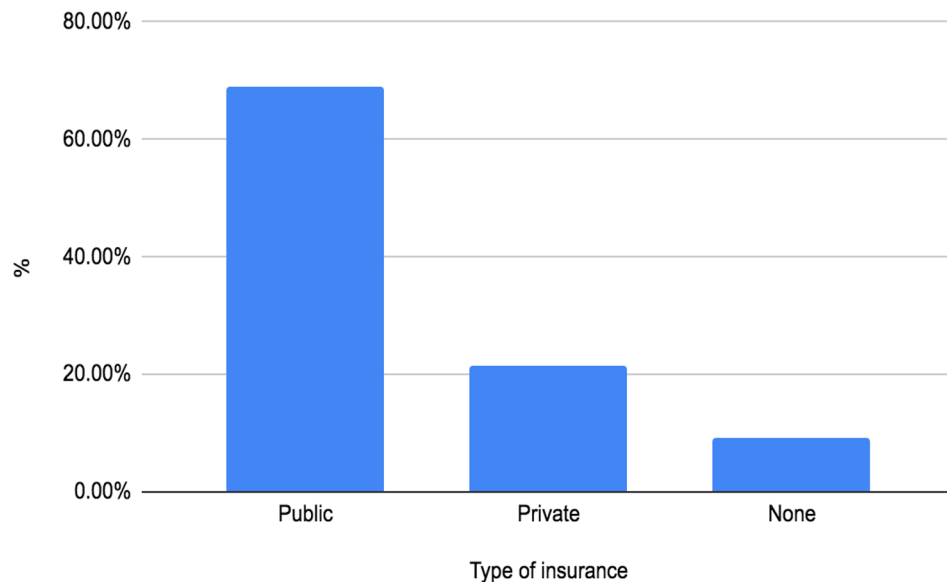
Over half have NCDs and 10% have no insurance



Underlying health problems

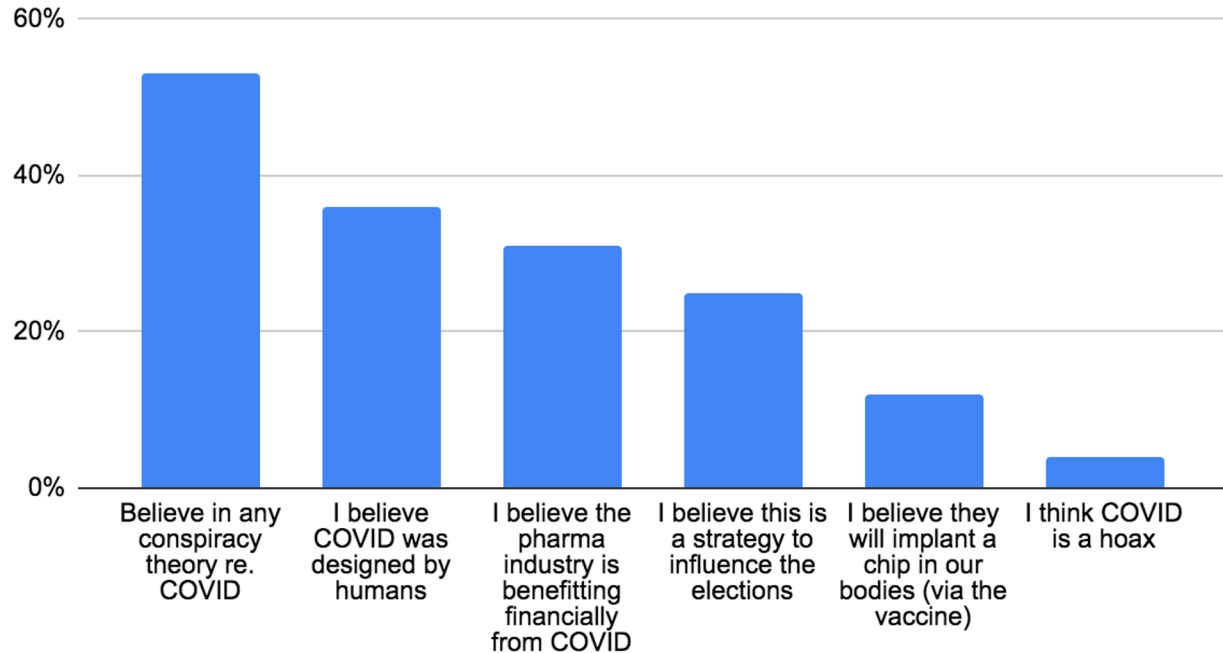


Health Insurance



Beliefs: COVID was designed

Beliefs about COVID



Determinants of COVID Beliefs

After controlling for education, level of English, type of insurance, employment, number of children, COVID test and caring for others with COVID....

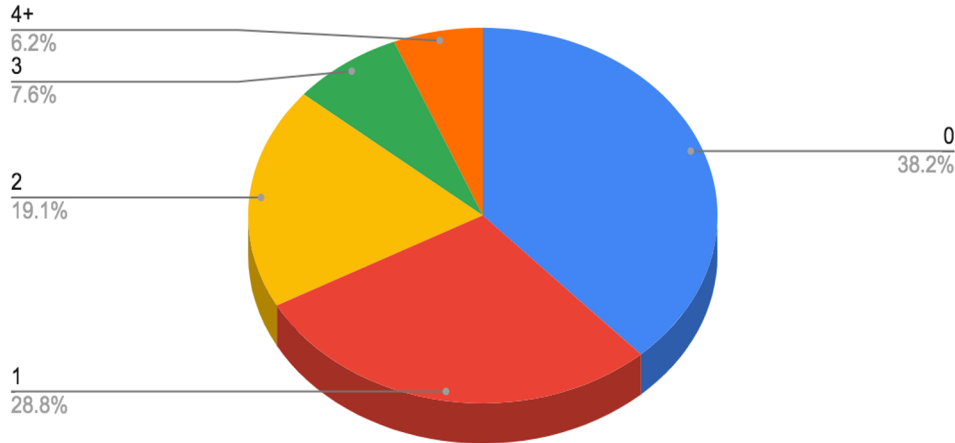
- Women were much more likely to believe conspiracy theories on COVID ($p=0.03$)
- People aged 31-40 were much more likely to believe conspiracy theories on COVID ($p=0.01$)

COVID:

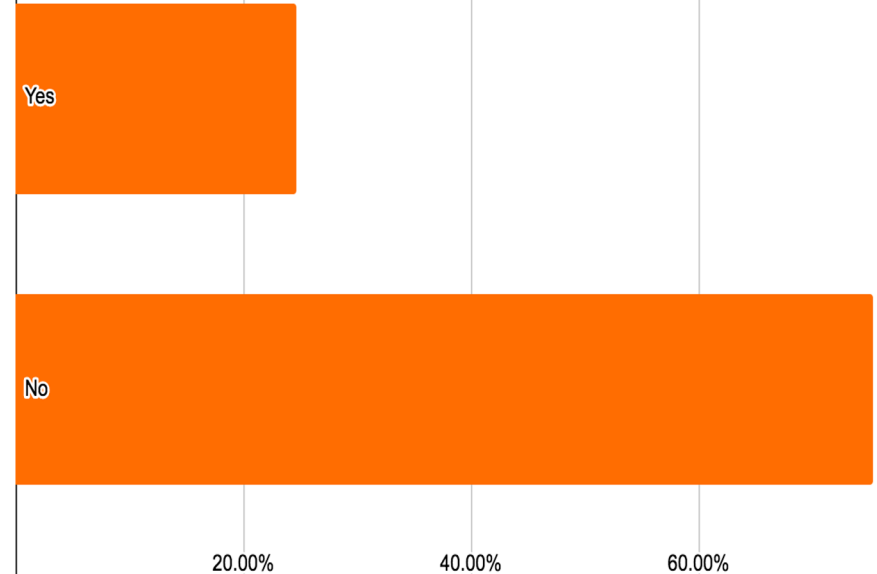
Almost 40% have never had a COVID test

Number of COVID tests done per person

73% of people said they have not done a test because they do not have symptoms



Percentage of respondents who had COVID



Determinants of COVID Testing

After controlling for age, gender, education, level of English, type of insurance, unemployment, underlying health issues and beliefs about COVID....

- Those with a university degree were slightly less likely to get a COVID test ($p=0.06$)
- Those who lost 25% of hours were much less likely to get a COVID test ($p=0.003$)

Determinants of getting COVID

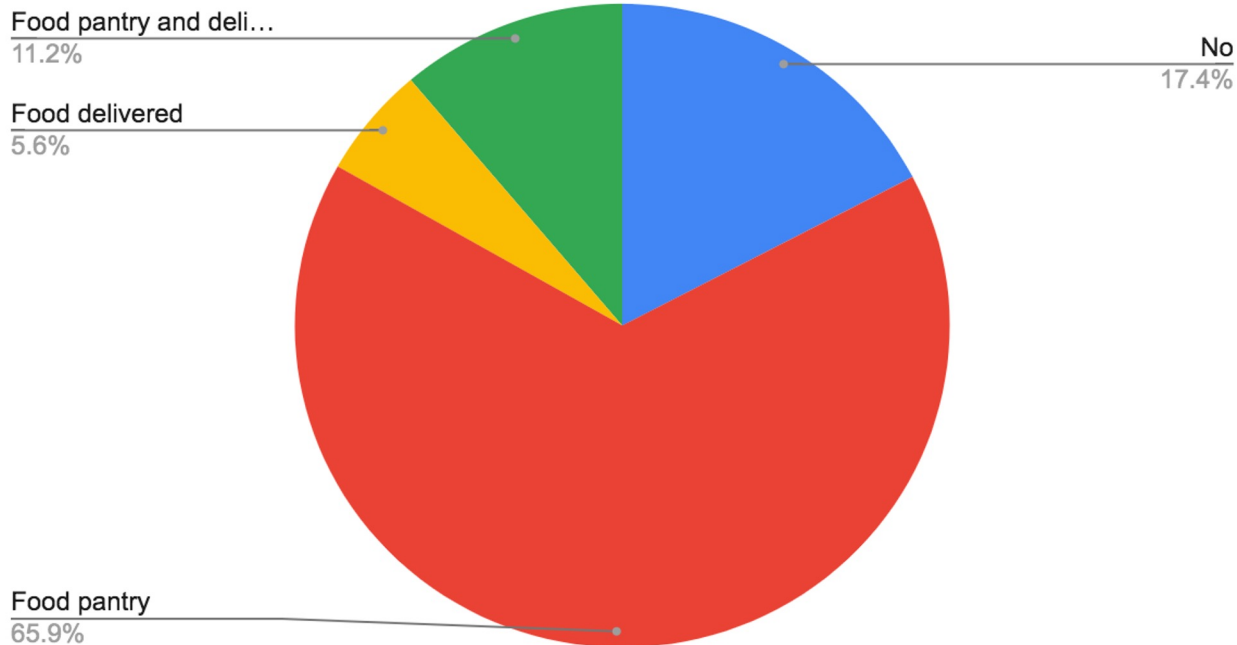
After controlling for age, gender, education, level of English, type of insurance, unemployment, underlying health issues and beliefs about COVID, caring for others with COVID and total household number...

- Those with very basic and basic English were much more likely to have had COVID ($p=0.05$, 0.01)
- Essential workers were much more likely to have had COVID ($p=0.03$)
- Those who were unemployed before COVID were much more likely to have had COVID ($p=0.02$)
- Those who lost 25% of hours were more likely to have had COVID ($p=0.02$)

Food Security:

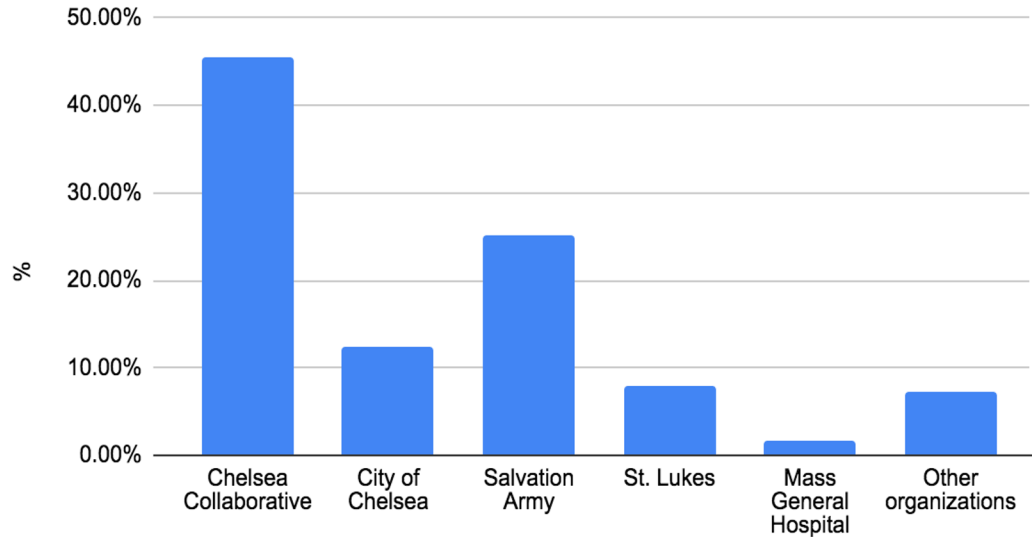
83% rely on a food pantry

Percentage of responds who rely on a food pantry



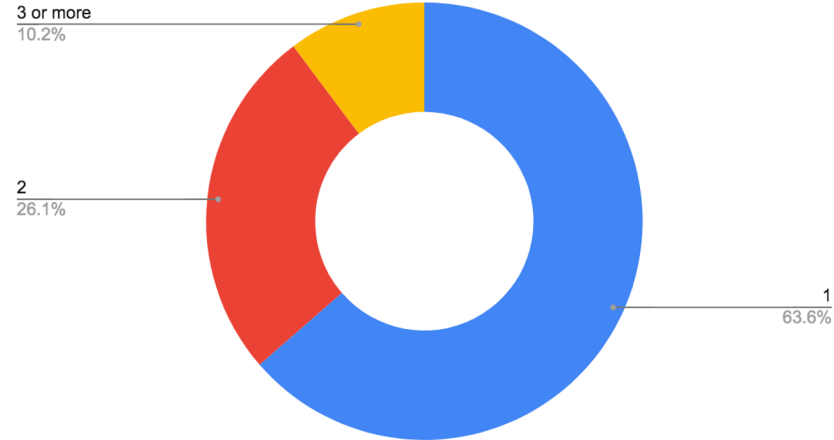
Food Pantries: Almost half get food from the Collaborative

Food Pantry Distribution



Answer

Number of visits per week to Food Pantries



Determinants of visiting a Food Pantry

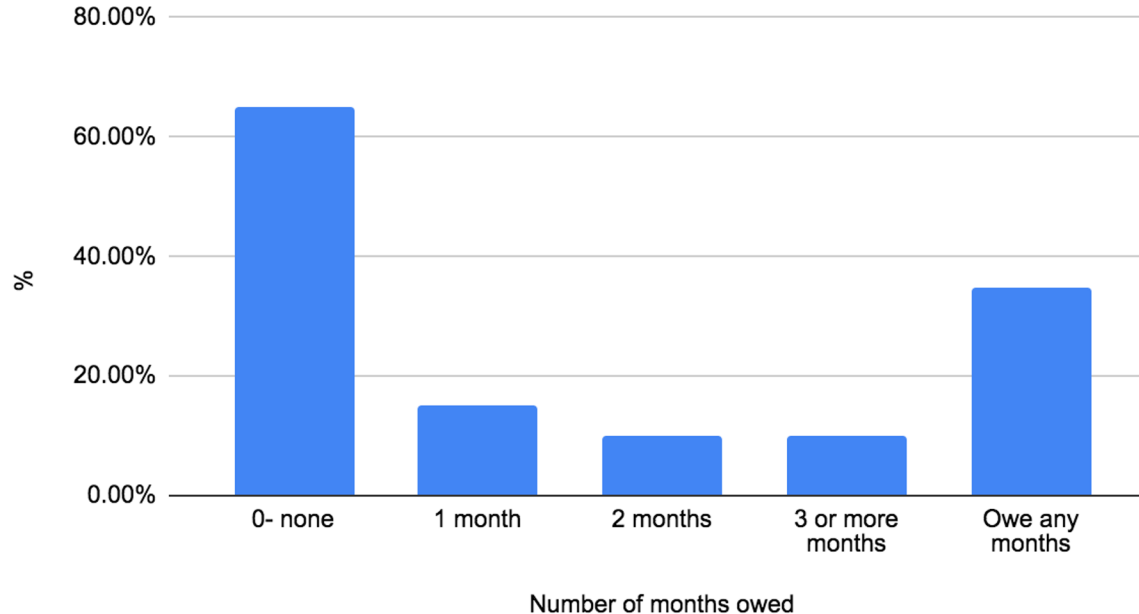
After controlling for age, gender, education, level of English, number of children, type of insurance, unemployment, underlying health issues, home ownership, rent owed and total household number....

- Those with public insurance are much more likely to need a food pantry ($p=0.04$)
- Those who were unemployed before COVID were much more likely to need a food pantry ($p=0.03$)
- Those who have not lost job hours because of COVID were much more likely to need a food pantry ($p=0.03$)
- Those who stay with friends and family are much more likely to need a food pantry ($p=0.01$)
- Those who owe 1 month of rent are much more likely to need a food pantry ($p=0.04$)

Housing security:

Participants can pay rent because they have free food

Participants who owe months of rent



Determinants of owing rent

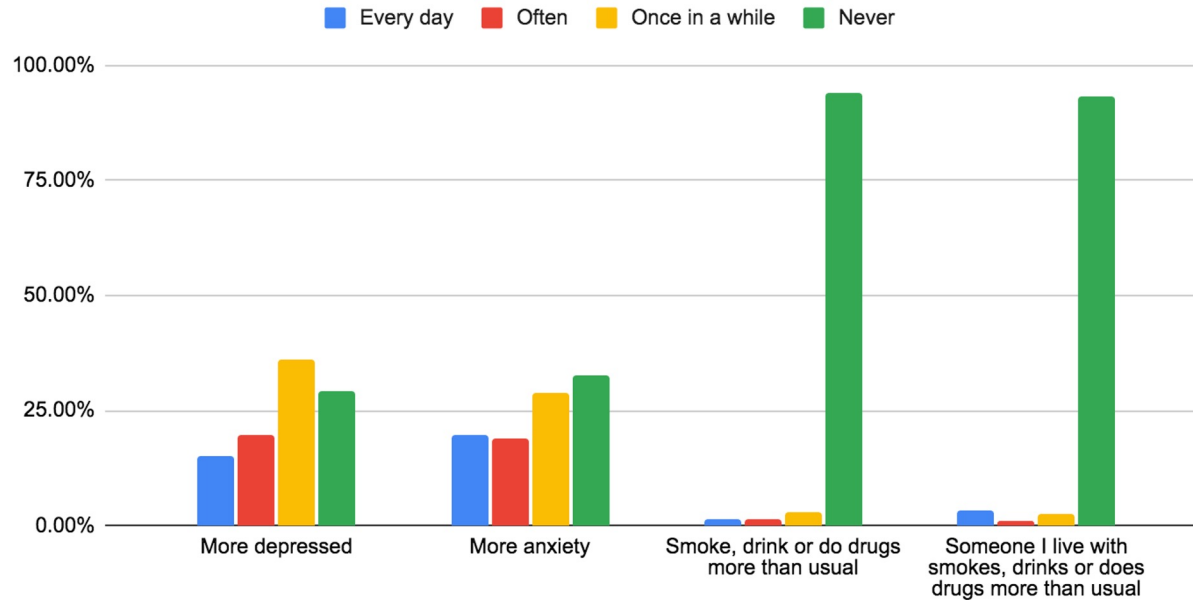
After controlling for age, education, level of English, number of children, unemployment, and total household number....

- Those with highschool degrees or less are much more likely to owe rent ($p=0.02$, 0.01)
- Those who lost 50% of job hours are much more likely to owe rent ($p=0.04$)
- Those who rely on a food pantry are much more likely to owe rent ($p=0.002$)

Mental Health:

The majority have have suffered worse mental health

Mental Health impact of COVID-19



16% of respondents are getting professional help

Determinants of Mental Health

After controlling for age, education, level of English, health conditions, number of children, type of insurance, unemployment, homeownership, rent owed and total household number....

- Essential workers ($p=0.05$), those who owe 1 month of rent ($p=0.00$), and those who rely on a food pantry ($p=0.05$) are much more likely to be depressed
- Young adults (18-30) ($p=0.03$), those who speak basic English ($p=0.01$), and fluent English ($p=0.00$), part-time pre-COVID employees ($p=0.02$), those who owe 1 month ($p=0.00$) and 3 months ($p=0.02$) of rent , and those who rely on a food pantry ($p=0.01$) are much more likely to suffer anxiety

Determinants of Therapy

After controlling for age, gender, education, level of English, number of children, health conditions, unemployment, homeownership, rent owed, total household number and having had COVID....

- Younger adults (18-30) ($p=0.00$), people who have had COVID ($p=0.01$), and those who owe 1 ($p=0.00$) and 2 ($p=0.01$) months of rent are much more likely to be in therapy

Resilience:

21% find nothing good has come from COVID

Has COVID brought you anything good?

