

COVID-19 Survey of Latinx Community Members in Lane County

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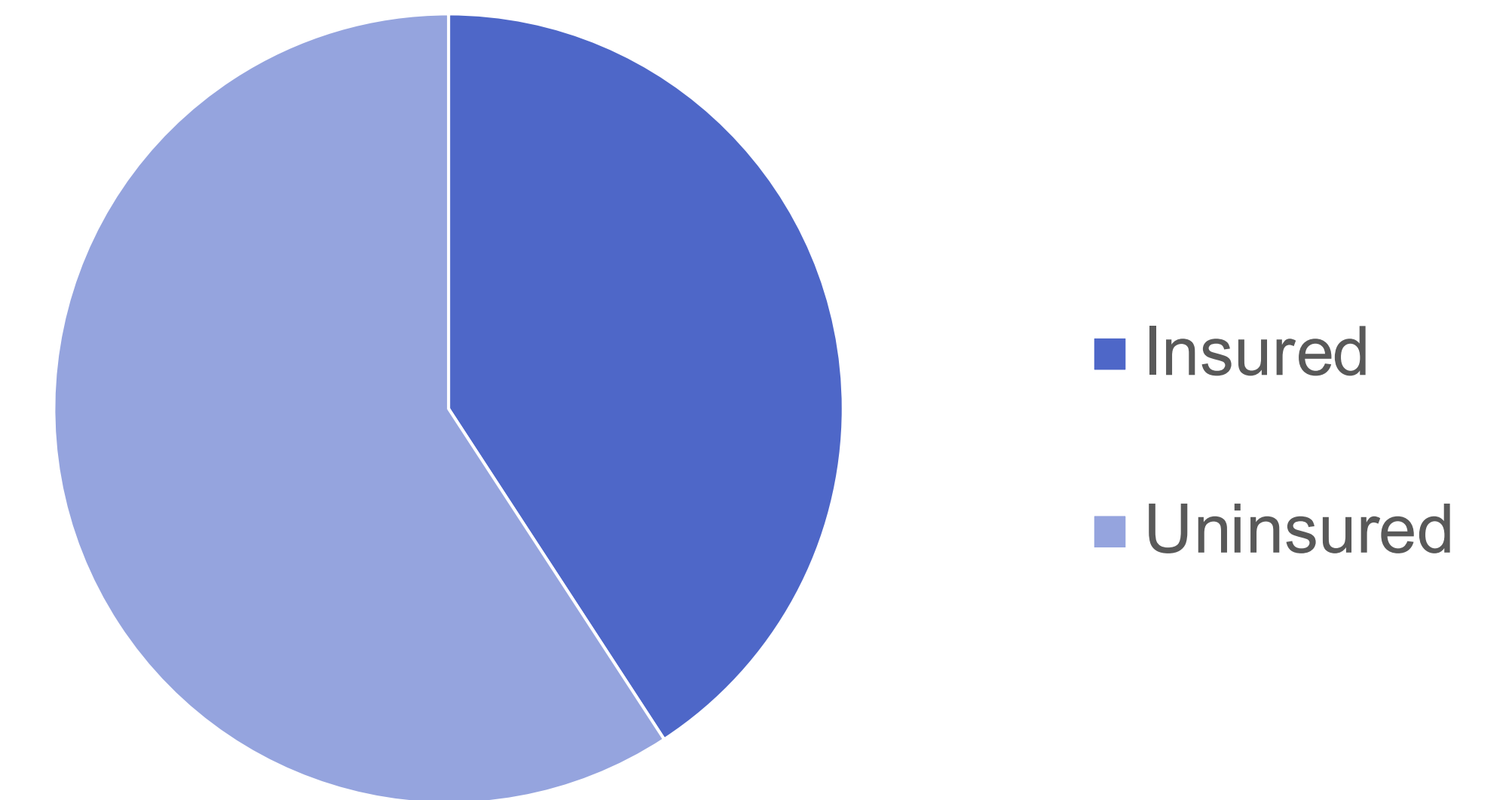
Method

- 147 community members were surveyed at local outreach and testing locations
- Survey was deployed through three phases beginning in July 2020 - September 2021
- Questionnaire implemented with participants in Spanish using the EpiCollect software

Background

- Coronavirus infection rates among Latinx community members accounted for 46% of COVID-19 infections in September 2020, 34% in February 2021 and 24% in June 2021 even as Latinx people comprise 13.4% of Oregon's population ¹
- The COVID Tracking Project estimated that Latinx Oregonians are 3.7 times more likely to contract COVID-19 compared to white Oregonians ²
- Central aim of project was to understand how members of the Latinx community in Lane County obtained information about COVID-19 to effectively tailor communications campaigns to this community and to assess motivations, barriers, and main impacts of the pandemic

Health Insurance Status of Survey Participants



Motivations (for testing and vaccination)

- To "prevent the spread"
- To protect family and loved ones
- To protect myself
- For personal knowledge
- Had covid-like symptoms or experienced an exposure (especially at work)
- Required by workplace
- Social solidarity
- Knew someone who had gotten sick

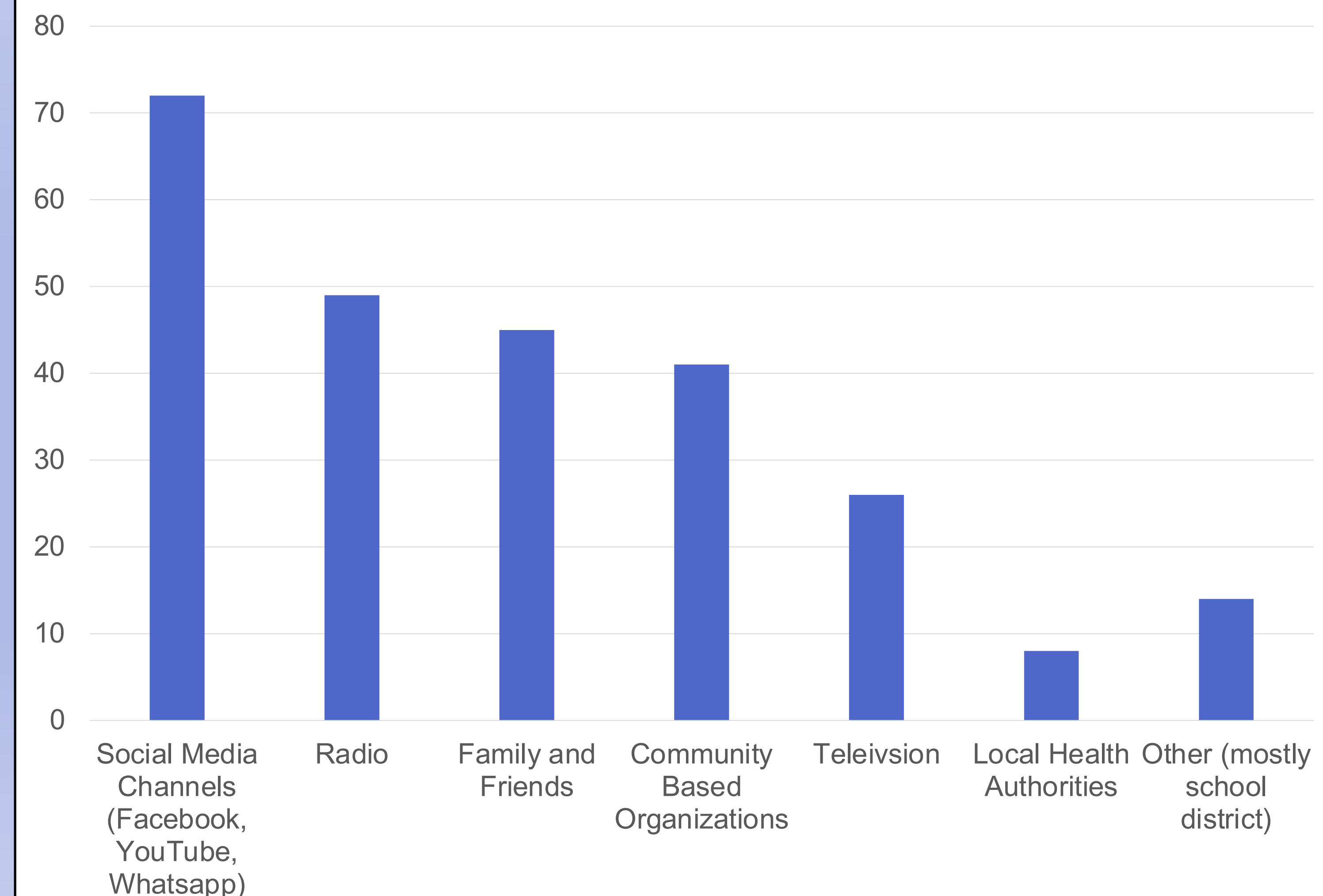
Barriers

- Fear of test, fear of being exposed
- The testing location would require health insurance, fees, or official personal information
- Lack of money or health insurance
- Misinformation
- Concern for testing positive and missing work
- Lack of personal concern
- Lack of social solidarity
- Worried about side effects/ efficacy of vaccine

Insights and Discussion

- During the first phase of the survey (July- Oct. 2020), Facebook was serving as a major channel for spreading non-official, mis-information about COVID-19.
- During the second phase of the survey (Nov. 2020- Jan. 2021), many survey participants had come to obtain COVID-19 testing due to concerns about exposure at work. Within this group, they explained that while their workplace had COVID-related protection provisions in place (social distancing and mask wearing, or one-way traffic patterns), often, these provisions were not enforced by management.
- During the third phase of the survey (Aug.- Sept. 2021), participants continued reporting feeling that they were exposed to COVID risk at their workplace.
- Common community impacts included loss of employment, difficulty with mental or emotional health, difficulty with remote schooling and childcare, difficulty paying bills, isolation from friends and family.

Predominant Information Channels



1- <https://covidtracking.com/race/dashboard>, Oregon Health Authority

2- Goldfarb, A. (2021, Jan. 29). "The State of COVID-19 Race and Ethnicity Data." The COVID Tracking Project. <https://covidtracking.com/analysis-updates/state-of-COVID-race-and-ethnicity-data>