

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

COVID-19 Community Impact Survey (CCIS)

Preliminary Analysis Results as of
October 13, 2021

Presented by Thomas Brigham

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CCIS COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Many groups that were critical in the success of this effort and gave important input on the development and deployment of the survey:

- Academic Public Health Volunteer Corps and their work with local boards of health and on social media
- Mass in Motion programs, including Springfield, Malden, and Chelsea
- Cambodian Mutual Assistance
- The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
- The Immigrants' Assistance Center, Inc
- Families for Justice as Healing
- City of Lawrence Mayor's Health Task Force
- The 84 Coalitions, including the Lawrence/Methuen Coalition
- Boys and Girls Clubs, including those in Fitchburg and Leominster and the Metro South area
- Chinatown Neighborhood Association
- Father Bill's
- UTEC
- MassCOSH
- Stavros Center for Independent Living
- Greater Springfield Senior Services
- Center for Living and Working
- DEAF, Inc.
- Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Viability, Inc.

OVERVIEW

1. Purpose and Approach of the Covid-19 Community Impact Survey (CCIS)
2. Preliminary Findings
 - Housing Spotlight
3. Appendix

PURPOSE AND APPROACH

Why did we conduct the CCIS?

Goals:

1) Identify the most pressing immediate and long-term health needs created by the pandemic, including its social and economic consequences

2) Determine which populations have been most disproportionately impacted

.... in order to inform and prioritize resource deployment and policy actions

OVERVIEW OF CCIS APPROACH

- Conducted a self-administered online survey (Sept. and Nov. 2020) with over 33,000 adults and 3,000 youth respondents in the final sample
- Covered a wide range of topics specific to adults and youth respectively
 - Perceptions & experiences of COVID-19, Basic needs, Access to healthcare, Pandemic-related changes in employment, Mental health, Substance use, and Safety
- Available in 11 languages; additional focus groups also conducted in ASL
- Open ended questions captured previously unknown needs and barriers
- Weighted results to the state average, with different weights applied to youth and adult samples
- Recruitment via network of community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Employed a snowballing sampling strategy to ensure we reach key populations
 - eg. People of color, LGBTQ+ individuals, People with disabilities, Essential workers, People experiencing housing instability, Older adults, and Individuals living in areas hardest hit by COVID-19

RESULTS TOPICS TO DATE



MITIGATING INDIVIDUAL
RISK OF INFECTION



ACCESS TO
TESTING



ACCESS TO
HEALTHCARE



SOCIAL
DETERMINANTS OF
HEALTH



MENTAL HEALTH



EMPLOYMENT



SUBSTANCE USE



DISCRIMINATION: &
RACE SPOTLIGHTS



PARENTS & FAMILIES



YOUTH SPOTLIGHT



SOGI POPULATION
SPOTLIGHTS



INTIMATE PARTNER
VIOLENCE



NEW:
HOUSING STABILITY

“There are broad, long-term effects to affordable housing. People who are affordably housed earn more over their lifetime, they live longer, their children do better in school.”

— Sarah Mickelson, Senior Director of Public Policy,
National Low Income Housing Coalition



Housing Stability

Ta-wei Lin
Lisa Arsenault
Tom Brigham
Vera E. Mouradian
Jennifer Halstrom

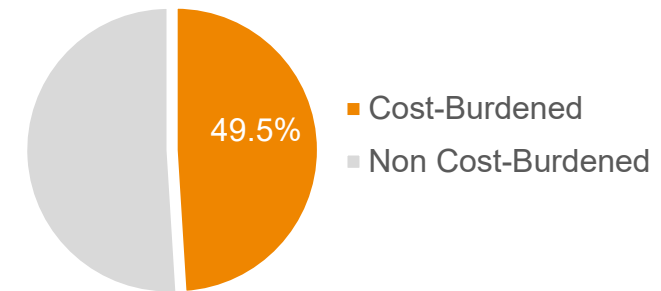
FRAMING MATTERS

- Access to things like healthy food, safe housing, affordable medicine, technology, employment, and childcare are not separate issues from COVID-19.
- The pandemic's impact on people's ability to afford and access basic needs have changed lives and put people at greater risk for poor health – particularly among those already experiencing poor health outcomes.
- For housing in particular, COVID-19 has clearly underscored the importance of safe, stable, and affordable housing to health and has highlighted the social and economic costs of persistent inequalities and gaps in the safety net.
- This has enormous impacts on health and wellbeing.

PRE-PANDEMIC HOUSING COST BURDEN

- Housing affordability was already an issue pre-pandemic
 - Nearly half of MA residents living in renter-occupied housing units were cost-burdened¹
- Black and Hispanic renter households disproportionately impacted by housing cost burden²
 - More than twice as likely to report being behind on housing payments and twice as likely to report being at risk for eviction than White renter households

Percent of MA Renter-Occupied Housing Units Cost-Burdened¹
(2015-2019)



US Census ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2015-2019

“Having to make those tradeoffs or worry about making next month’s rent can have huge implications in terms of high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, depression and other mental health illness.”

— Megan Sandel, associate professor of pediatrics and of environmental health at Boston University

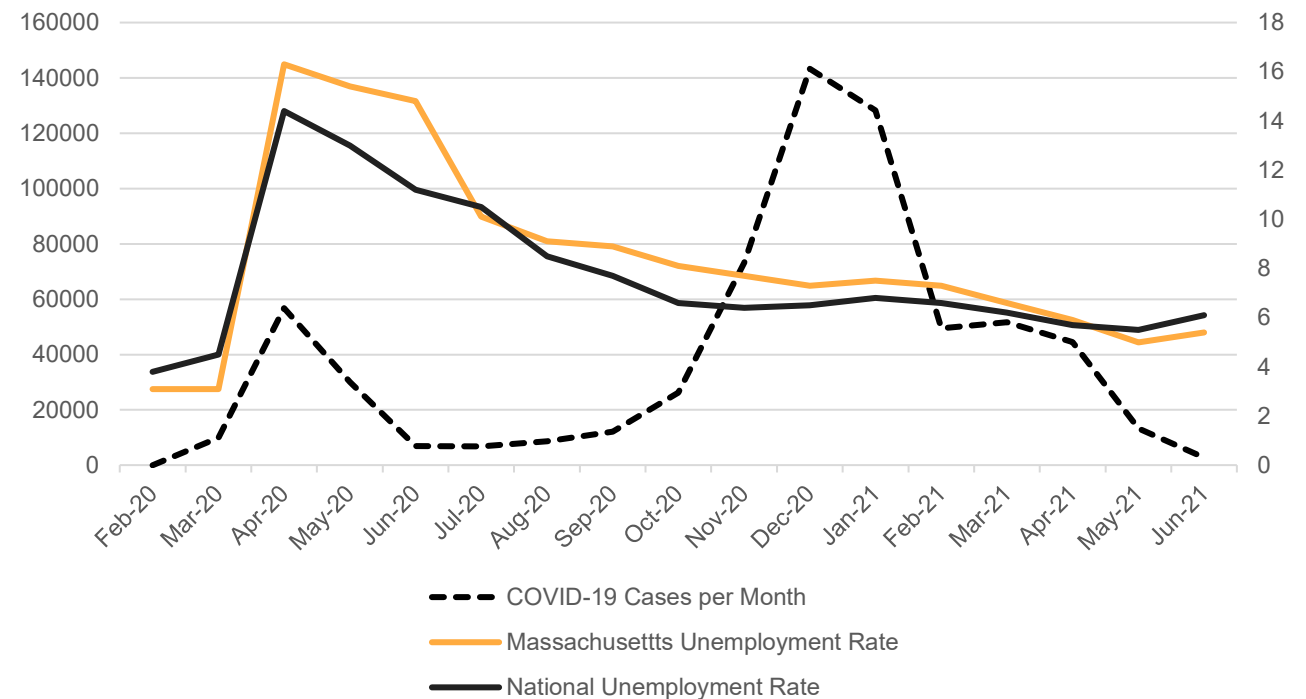
¹ Cost-burdened households spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs

² <https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/blog/black-and-hispanic-renters-face-greatest-threat-eviction-pandemic>

IMPACT OF PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN MA

- Many residents lost income they relied on for housing and basic needs due to the pandemic
 - The unemployment rate spiked abruptly to over 16% in MA as of April 2020 along with the first wave of COVID-19 cases
- Unemployment disproportionately impacted lower wage industries and workers in the service sector
- Levels of unemployment has remained high throughout the pandemic and still has not recovered to pre-pandemic levels

State and Federal Unemployment Rate and Number of MA COVID-19 Cases per Month

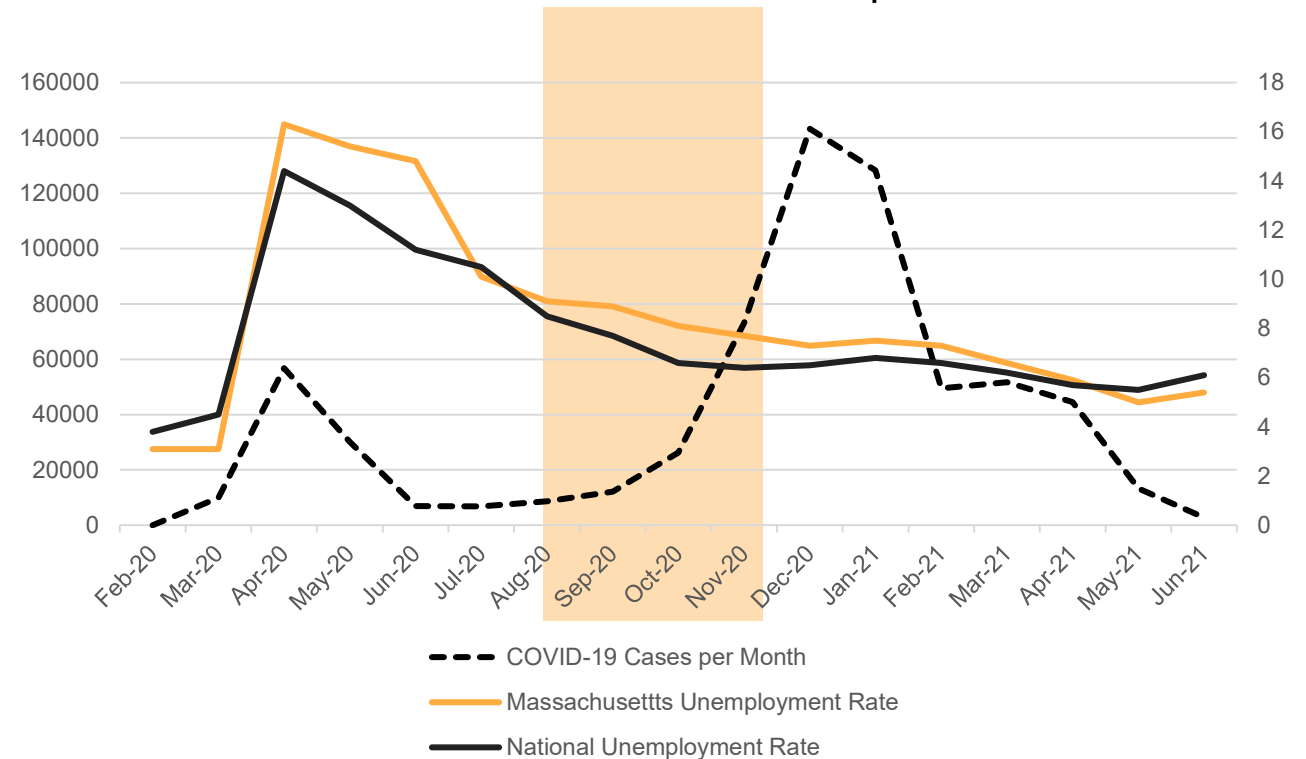


Source: MA Department of Unemployment Assistance, Economic Research Department - Labor Force and Unemployment Data

TIMEFRAME FOR COVID COMMUNITY IMPACT SURVEY

- CCIS was administered from September through November 2020. During this time period:
 - Rapid rise in COVID-19 cases in MA
 - Massachusetts's eviction moratorium signed in October 2020
 - The Federal 'CDC' eviction moratorium in communities with high levels of community transmissions began in September 2020 (recently extended through October 2021)

State and Federal Unemployment Rate and Number of MA COVID-19 Cases per Month

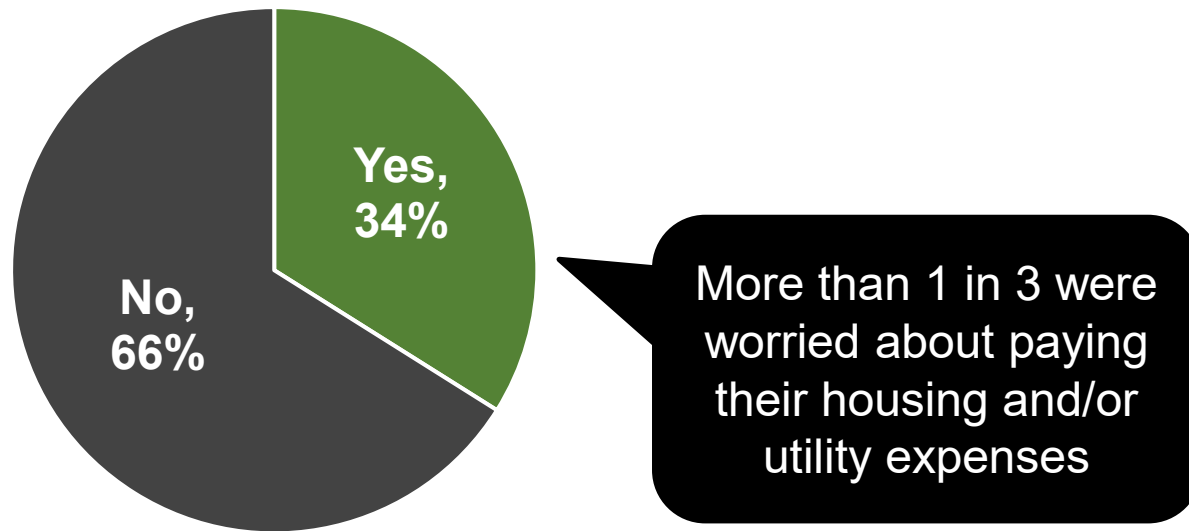


Source: MA Department of Unemployment Assistance, Economic Research Department - Labor Force and Unemployment Data

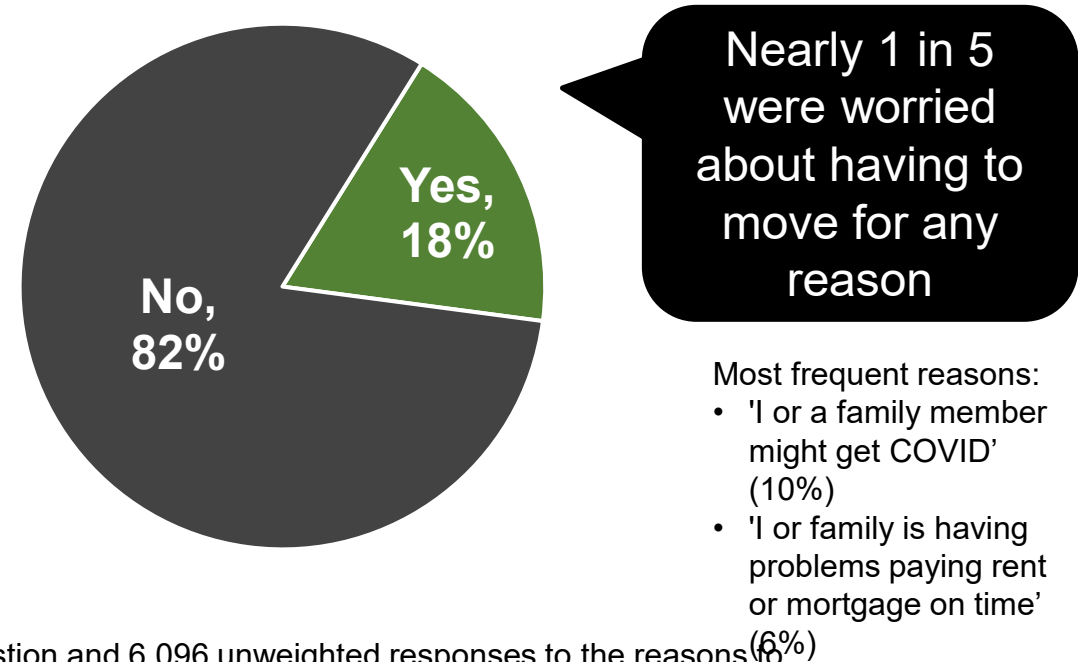
HOUSING STABILITY INDICATORS IN CCIS

CCIS respondents were asked: 1) About the expenses and bills they were most worried about paying in the next few weeks; 2) About reasons they worry may require them to move in the next few months

Worried about Housing or Utilities Expenses



Worried about Having to Move for any Reason

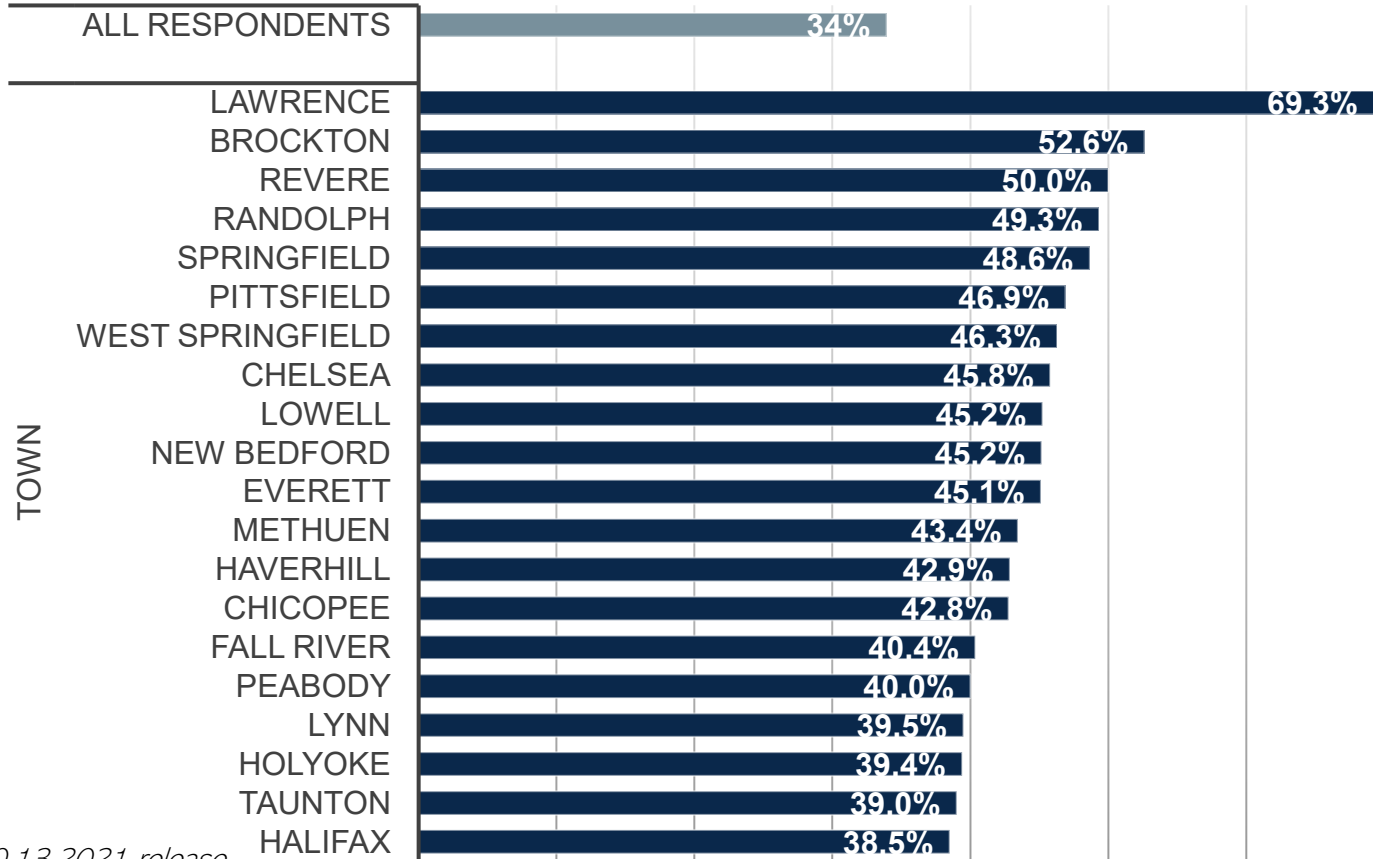


NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question and 6,096 unweighted responses to the reasons to move question; All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

TOP 20 CITIES/TOWNS BY CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING EXPENSE

% WORRIED ABOUT PAYING FOR: HOUSING OR UTILITY EXPENSES

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%



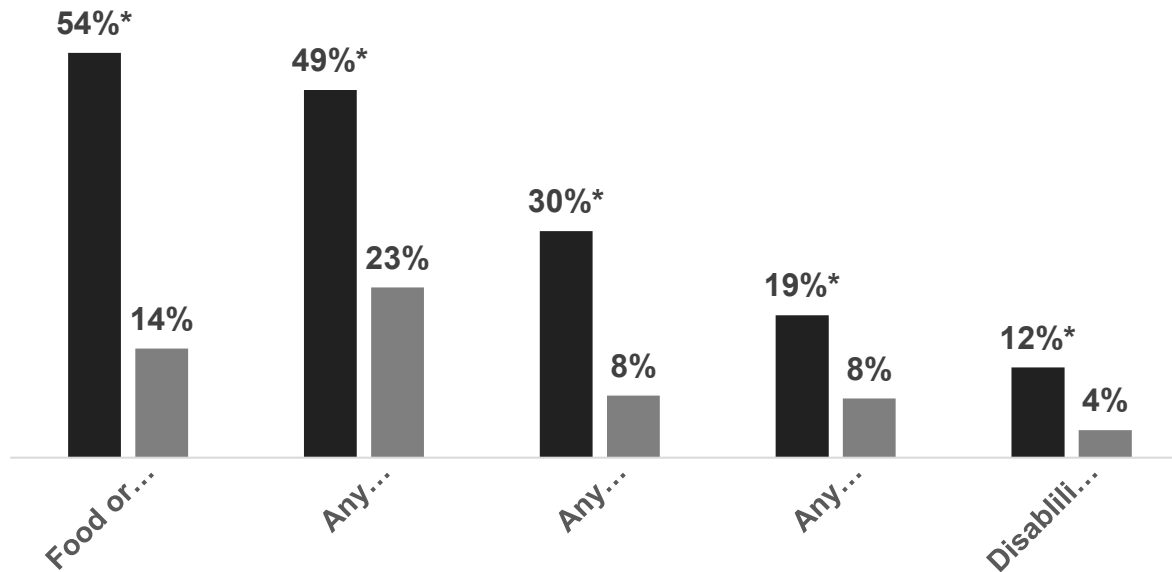
Housing related concerns higher among residents within certain municipalities

- Nearly **7 in 10** respondents from Lawrence reported being worried about paying for housing/utility-related expenses
- **Approximately half** of respondents from Brockton, Revere, Randolph, and Springfield reported being worried about paying for housing/utility-related expenses; and these are towns that had a high proportions of respondent who identified with a race other than White, NH/NL

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was highly associated with other COVID-related challenges and concerns

■ Among those worried about Housing/Utility Expenses



Individuals who were worried about housing/utility expenses were significantly more likely to be worried about getting each type of basic goods and services:

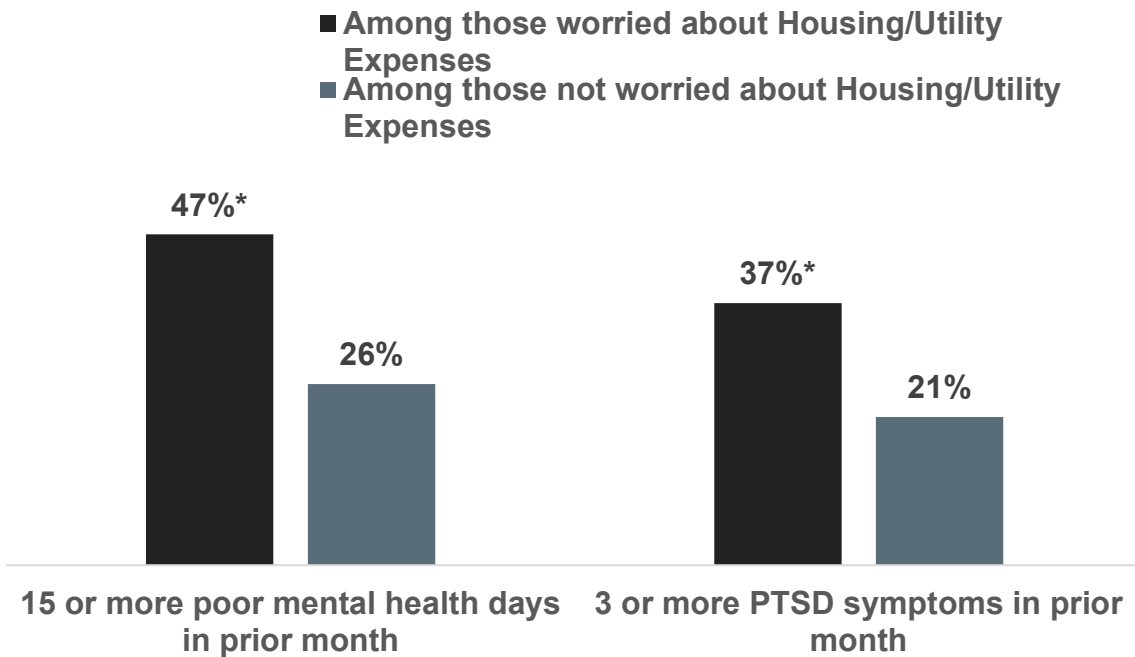
- 3.5x more likely to worry about Food or Groceries compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 2x more likely to worry about Healthcare Needs compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 3.5x more likely to worry about Technology Needs compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses

* Difference compared to 'not worried' is statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$)

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question; All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was highly associated with indicators of poor mental health:



Individuals who were worried about housing/utility expenses were significantly more likely to report poor mental health days or PTSD symptoms:

- 1.8x more likely to report 15 or more poor mental health days in the prior month compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 1.7x more likely to report 3 or more PTSD symptoms in the prior month compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses

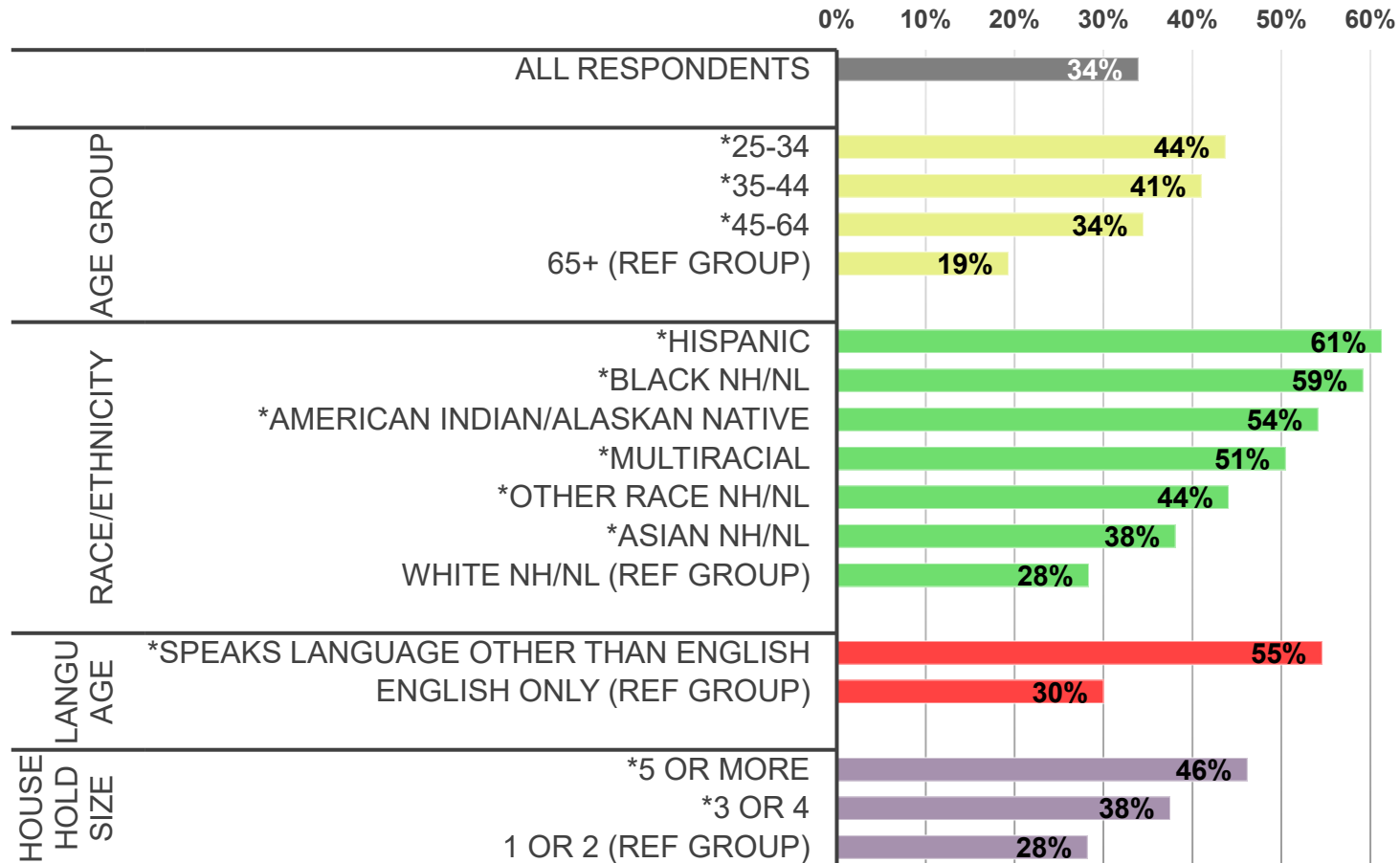
* Difference compared to 'not worried' is statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$)

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question; All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was more prevalent among many demographic groups:

% WORRIED ABOUT: PAYING FOR HOUSING OR UTILITY EXPENSES



Worry about paying for housing or utility expenses was reported:

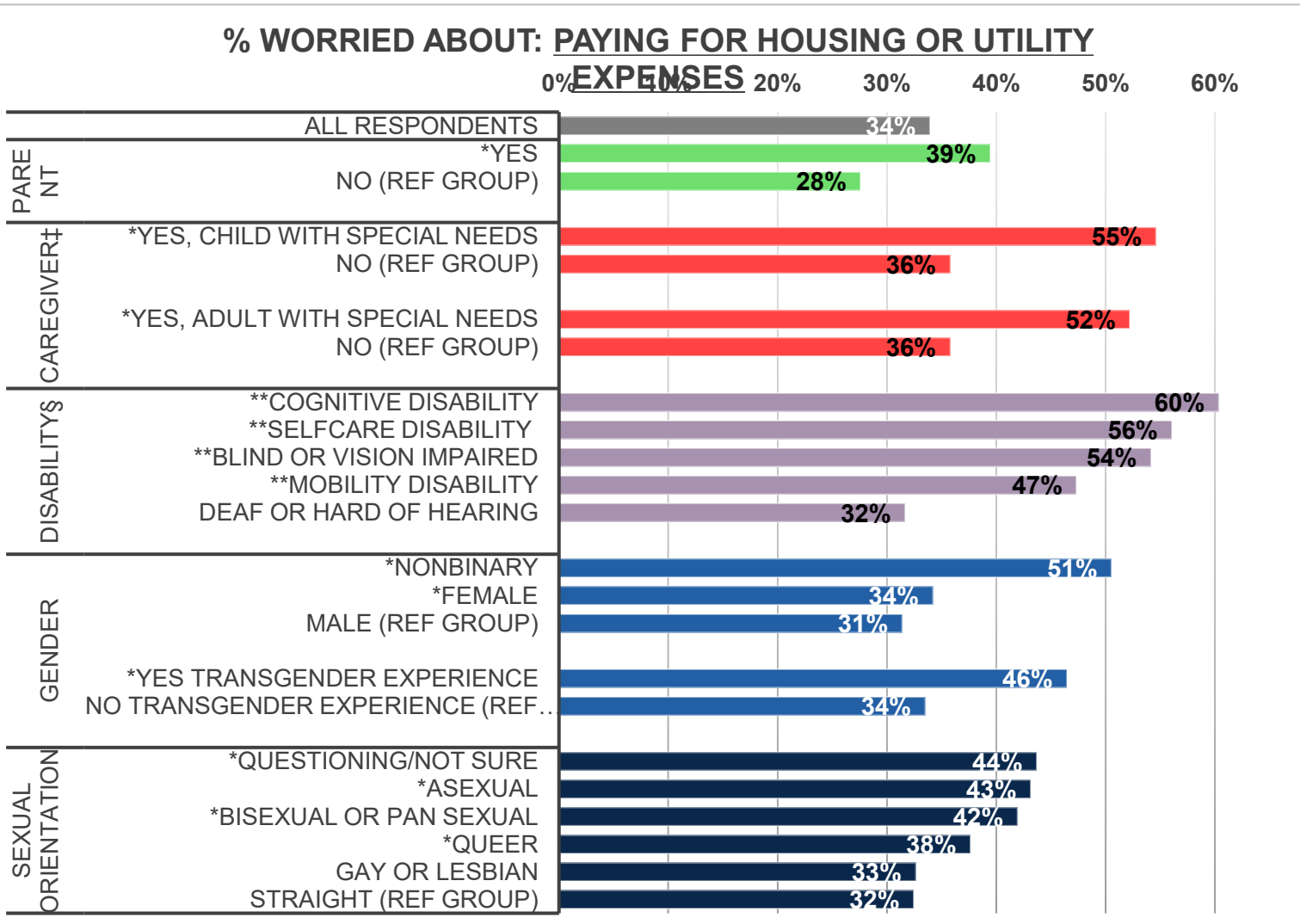
- 2x more frequently among those age 25-34 years or 35 to 44 years
- 2x more frequently among those identifying as Hispanic or Black nH/nL
- Over 1.5x more frequently among those who speak a language other than English
- Over 1.5x more frequently among those with large household sizes (5+)

NOTE: NH/NL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx; American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx; Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each demographic group which varied (30,743 total unweighted responses)

* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$)

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was more prevalent among some sub-populations:



Worry about paying for housing or utility expenses was reported significantly more among:

- Parents
- Caregivers to a child or adult in the household with special health needs
- Individuals in most disability categories
- Individuals identifying as non-binary or of transgender experience
- Individuals whose sexual orientation is bi-sexual, a-sexual, or questioning/not sure

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each population group which varied (30,743 total unweighted responses); ‡Caregiver questions were only asked of a random subset of all survey respondents (n=3,876 child question and n=6,751 adult question); §Disability categories are not mutually exclusive

* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); ** Difference compared to respondents not indicating the specific disability is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$)

QUALITATIVE DATA FROM DPH PROGRAMS

- Many of the CCIS findings align with recent qualitative data captured by various DPH programs that work on housing issues*
 - Significant increase in fiscal pressure for families who lost their job or had limited work schedules
 - High unemployment rates for parents, with many reporting being laid off or unable to work due to childcare needs
 - High rates of reported unemployment, housing instability, and homelessness for young parents
- Programs working with youth and young parents reported seeing an increase in homeless youth, a population not captured in CCIS.
 - Individuals reported being evicted or being threatened with eviction despite eviction moratorium.
- COVID-19 exacerbated many of the existing issues that communities were facing pre-pandemic. While rental and emergency assistance programs have helped, the underlying causes of housing insecurity remain largely unaddressed.

* Qualitative data collected in July 2021 from Massachusetts Parents and Pregnant Teen Initiative (MPPTI), Division of Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention and Services (DSDVPS), and Child and Youth Violence Prevention Unit

FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSE TO PANDEMIC

Residential Assistance for Families in Transition (RAFT)

- In January 2021, the RAFT benefit cap was raised to \$10,000 across the board.
- Eligible with incomes up to 50% of AMI, or 60% of AMI for people who are at risk of homelessness because of domestic violence.
- Reached 17,091 Unique households October 2020 – June 2021

Emergency Assistance (EA) - HomeBASE

- In June 2021, ERAP-Enhanced HomeBASE became available.
- State FY21 budget removed language limiting families to a combined \$10,000 in assistance from both RAFT and HomeBASE within a given 12-month period.
- EA eligibility is determined by DHCD, with income eligibility based on Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).
- Reached 2,160 unique household October 2020 – June 2021

Emergency Rental and Mortgage Assistance (ERMA)

- Launched in July 2020, provide up to \$4,000 within a given 12-month period for eligible households to assist with rent or mortgage arrears and/or with upcoming rent or mortgage payments.
- In January 2021, the ERMA benefit cap was raised to \$10,000.
- Eligible with incomes the 50-80% range of AMI.
- Reached 1,334 unique households October 2020 – June 2021

Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)

- DHCD launched on March 22, 2021 - provides expanded relief for rent and utilities expenses to eligible tenants and their landlords, alongside existing RAFT and ERMA programs.
- Eligible with incomes up to 80% of AMI, must be at risk of homelessness or housing instability due directly or indirectly to COVID-19.
- Reached 11,310 unique households March 2021 – June 2021

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Housing is health.** Having access to affordable, safe, and permanent home is closely tied to various health outcomes. Individuals who reported housing-related concerns were significantly more likely to report **poor mental health** outcomes.
- **Housing-related issues and inequities** in housing access and cost burden that existed pre-pandemic were **made worse** by the pandemic. Despite housing focused programs, such as the BSAS Low Threshold Permanent Housing and Support Services and Housing Stability Support, inequities persist. More work needs to be done to support housing stability and to end homelessness.
 - Large number of residents experienced job loss, reduction, or leave, impacting their ability to pay for housing and other basic needs like food, groceries, and health care.
 - Certain groups, including **people of color, parents and caregivers, individuals with disabilities, individuals who identify as nonbinary or transgender**, and those who have **experienced intimate partner violence** were significantly more likely to report housing-related concerns.

FUTURE HOUSING WEBINAR

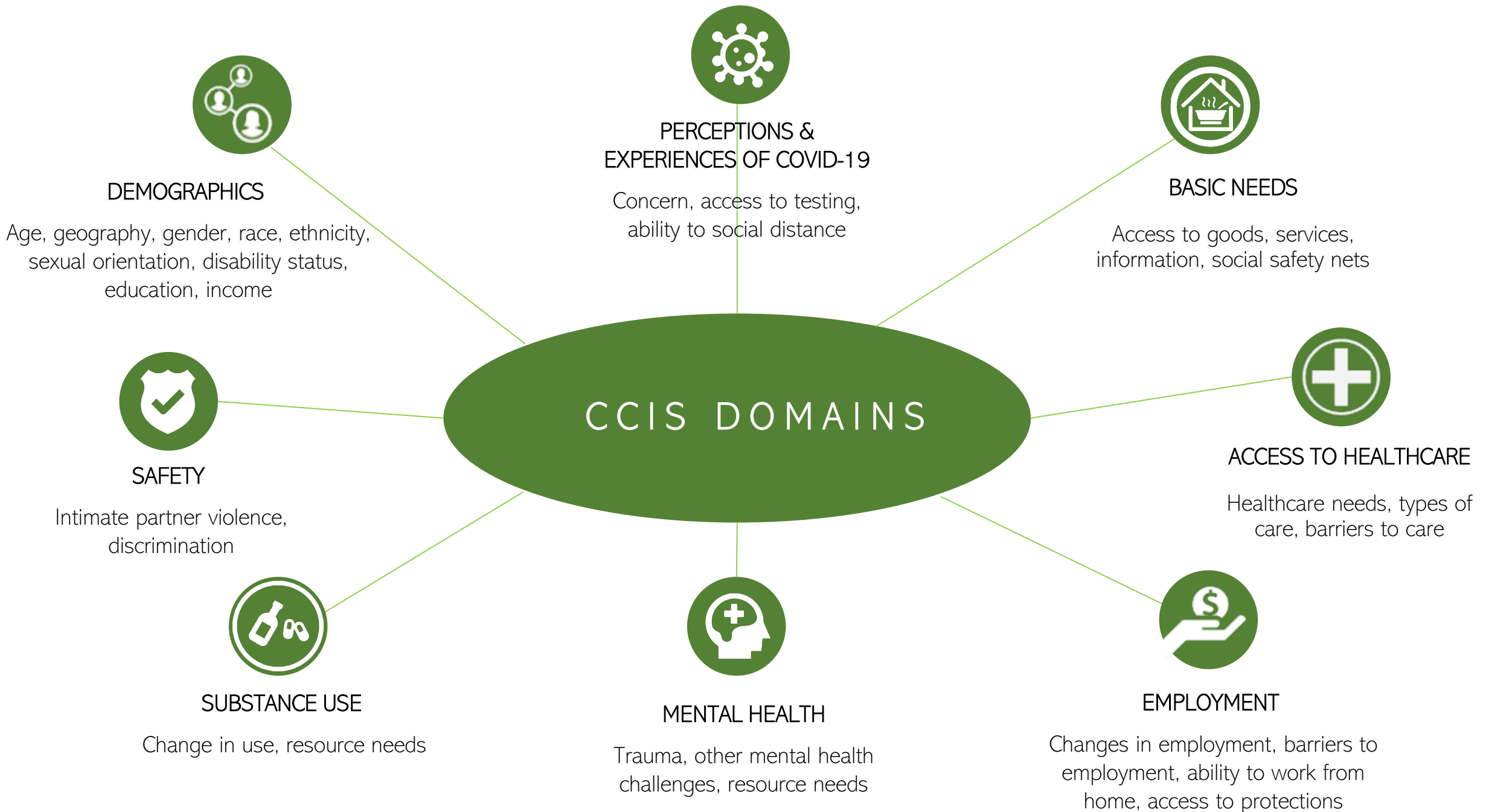
Please join us for a virtual webinar where we will share more key findings from the COVID-19 Community Impact Survey (CCIS) on the pandemic's impacts on housing stability.

November 2, 2021
10:00am – 11:30am

We will post the information to access the webinar on
our website: <http://mass.gov/covidsurvey>
or please email: covid19survey@mass.gov

Visit <http://mass.gov/covidsurvey> for all things CCIS!

APPENDIX



Survey Questions

Demographics

What city or town do you live in?

How many people - adults and children - currently live with you, including yourself?

How many people who are over 60 years old currently live with you, including yourself?

Are you a caretaker of an adult(s) with special needs in your household?

Are you a parent/guardian of a child or youth with special health care needs?

Please select all that apply to you:

- I am deaf or hard of hearing.
- I am blind or I have trouble seeing even when I am wearing glasses.
- I have trouble concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition.
- I have trouble walking or climbing stairs.
- I have trouble getting dressed or taking a bath or shower.
- I have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.
- None of the above apply to me.

Were you pregnant during the COVID-19 outbreak or did you give birth since February 2020?

When did you give birth?

After the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, did your birth plans change?

What is the highest grade or year of school you have finished?

In 2019, what was your total annual household income before taxes?

Have you ever been sentenced to stay overnight or longer in any type of corrections institution? Examples include a jail or prison.

What is your sexual orientation?

What is your current gender identity?

Are you transgender or of transgender experience?

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Survey Questions

Demographics

What is your race? Select all that apply.

What is your ethnicity? Select all that apply.

(For English Survey) Do you speak language(s) other than English at home?

Which language(s) do you speak at home?

(For Non-English Surveys) How well do you speak English?

Perceptions & Experiences of COVID-19

How worried are you about getting infected with COVID-19 in Massachusetts?

Please select the two sources that you go to for the most reliable and up-to-date information about COVID-19.

When you are outside of the home are you able to keep 6 feet between yourself and others?

Why not? Check all that apply

Perceptions & Experiences of COVID-19

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My community is receiving adequate support to:

- Prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Protect workers from COVID-19
- Ensure medical facilities have the capacity to treat everyone who is sick or injured?
- Help people who have lost income
- Help businesses recover

Have you had fever and/or cough or shortness of breath and/or muscle aches or loss of sense of taste or smell in the last 30 days?

Did you ever get tested for COVID-19?

Why didn't you get tested? Select all that apply.

Have you or anyone you know tested positive for COVID-19? Select all that apply.

Has someone close to you died from COVID-19?

Survey Questions

Healthcare Access

Do you currently have any of the following health conditions? Select all that apply.

Since July 1, 2020, what has been your experience with trying to see a doctor, counselor or another medical professional? Select all that apply.

For the care you did not get, why did you want to see a doctor or counselor at that time? Select all that apply.

What type(s) of regular care or check-up did you need at that time? Select all that apply.

What condition(s) did you need emergency or urgent care for at the time? Select all that apply

Why were you not able to get care at the time? Select all that apply.

What type(s) of health insurance do you currently have? Select all that apply.

Has your health insurance changed since the COVID-19 outbreak?

Basic Needs

Which of the following basic needs are you worried about getting for you and your family? This could be now or in the next couple of weeks. Select all that apply.

- Household Items
- Healthcare and medication
- Technology
- Childcare supplies
- Other

Which of these would be helpful to you right now? Select all that apply. (Food, help getting benefits, knowledge about rights, accessible services – translation, disability, childcare, other)

Which types of expenses or bills are you most worried about paying in the next few weeks?

Are you worried about any of these that will require you to move out of where you live in the next few months? Select all that apply

Have you applied to any of these financial supports since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak? What is the status of your application?

Survey Questions

Mental Health

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

In the past month, have you had three or more of the following reactions to things you've seen, heard, or experienced related to the COVID-19 outbreak:

- Had nightmares or thought about it when you did not want to?
- Tried not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?
- Been constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?
- Felt numb or detached from people, activities, or your surroundings?
- Felt guilty or unable to stop blaming yourself or others for it or any problems it may have caused?

Which of these resources would be most helpful to you right now to help you with your mental health and well-being? Select all that apply.

Substance Use

During the past 30 days, have you used any of the following products Select all that apply.

Compared to before the COVID-19 outbreak (February 2020), how often are you using these products now?

Which of the following resources would be most helpful to you right now? Select all that apply.

Employment/Income

Which of the following best describes your current work situation? (Employed, Retired, unemployed, furloughed, etc.)

What kind of work do/did you do? For example, registered nurse, janitor, cashier, auto mechanic. If you have more than one job, please answer for your primary job.

What kind of business do you work in? For example, hospital, elementary school, manufacturing, restaurant. If you have more than one job, please answer for your primary job.

Survey Questions

Employment/Income

Has your employer given you any of the following to protect you against COVID-19? Select all that apply.

If you are currently working, do you have paid sick leave you can use through your employer?

Was your employment status or the nature of your work changed in any of the following ways due to COVID-19? Select all that apply.

Why did your employment status or the nature of your work change? Select all that apply

Safety

Since COVID-19 began (March 10, 2020), has someone you were dating or married to physically hurt you? (i.e. being shoved, slapped, hit, kicked, punched, strangled, forced into sexual activity, or anything that could have caused an injury)

Since COVID-19 began (March 10, 2020), has someone you were dating or married to done any of the following: monitored your cell phone, called or texted you a lot to ask where you were, stopped you from doing things with friends, been angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school or work (including remotely)?

For which of the following topics would online support be most helpful to you or someone you know right now? Please select all that apply:

Discrimination can refer to harmful words and behaviors aimed at you because of your race or ethnicity. Since the COVID-19 outbreak began (March 10, 2020), have you experienced any form of discrimination because of your race or ethnicity?

In what way(s) did you experience discrimination?

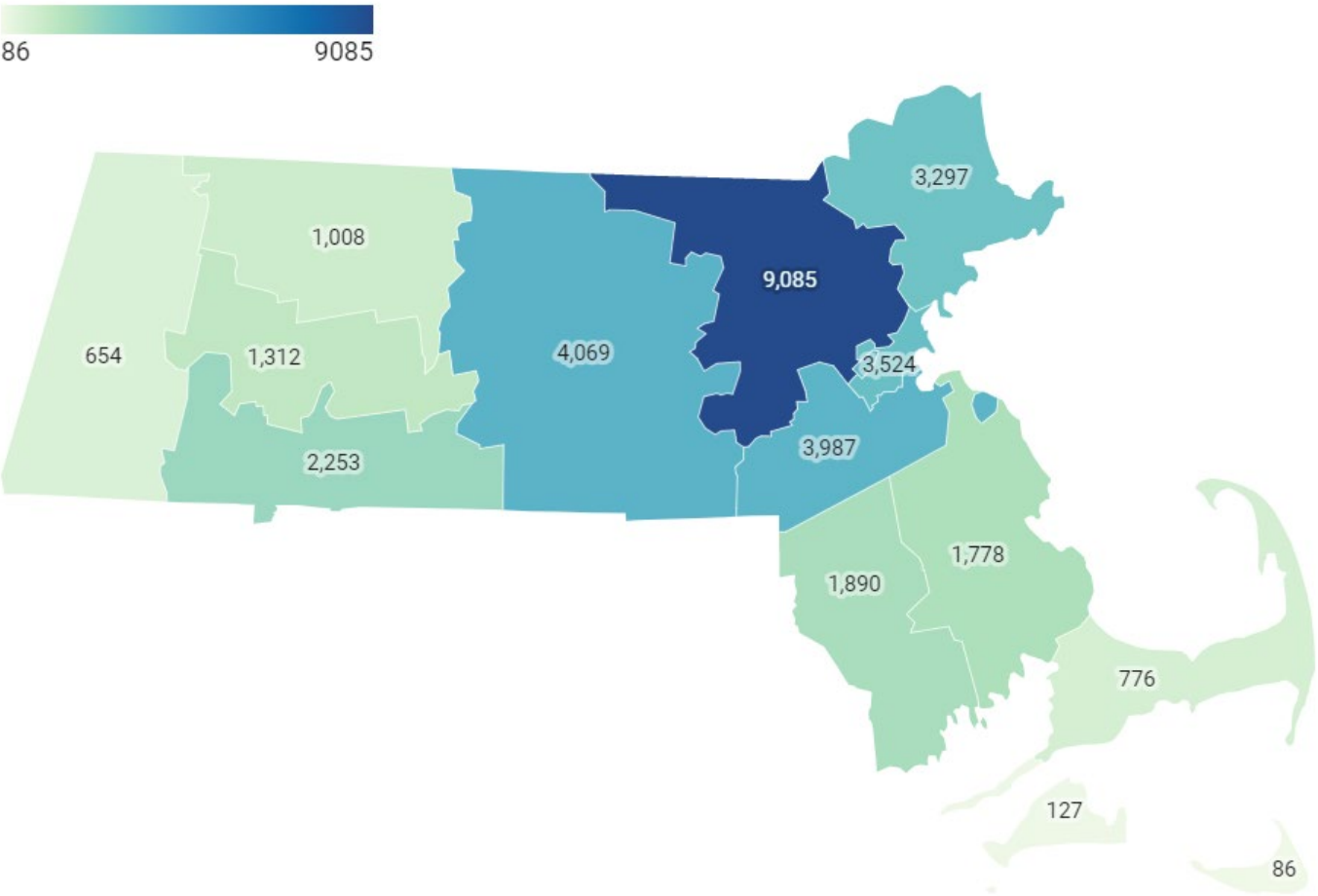
Recruitment among priority populations was unprecedented

Priority Populations	2018 MA BRFSS	2020 CCIS Final Sample	Magnitude of Difference
Overall sample	6,669	33,948	5X
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	522	2,506	5X
Black NH	365	1,162	3X
Asian NH	248	1,188	5X
Amer. Ind/Alaska Nat	35	351	10X
Disability Status			
Deaf/Hard of hearing	427	922	2X
Blind/Hard to see	258	236	On par
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual +	359	3,931	10X
Non-English Speakers	158 (in 2 languages)	829 (in 8 languages)	5X

This number of responses will enable us to conduct the critical subanalysis needed to understand the specific needs and experiences of these groups and to prioritize our deployment of resources to address them.

Recruitment efforts were overwhelmingly successful

CCIS Response by County



For example, more people responded from western and central MA alone, than in the entire 2019 BRFSS statewide sample.

Demographics of the sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	<25*	148	0.44
	25-35	6,726	19.81
	36-49	11,785	34.71
	50-64	10,012	29.49
	65+	5,277	15.54
Race/Ethnicity	Am Indian/Alaska Native	351	1.03
	Hispanic/Latinx	2,506	7.38
	Multiracial, nH/nL	475	1.40
	Asian/Pacific Islander, nH/nL	1,188	3.50
	Black, nH/nL	1,162	3.42
	White, nH/nL	27,605	81.32
	Unknown/Other	661	1.95
Gender	Male	6,520	19.21
	Female	26,518	78.11
	Non-Binary	392	1.15
	Prefer not to answer	518	1.53
Transgender Identity	Of transgender experience	245	0.73
	Not of transgender experience	32,500	96.29
	Not sure/Dont know/refused	1,007	2.98
Survey Lang.	English	33,119	97.56
	Other	829	2.44

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	646	1.92
	Bisexual	1,252	3.73
	Gay/Lesbian	1,352	4.03
	Heterosexual	29,231	84.08
	Queer	464	1.38
	Questioning	217	0.65
	Other/DK/refuse	1,414	4.21
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard to hear	920	2.72
	Blind/With vision impairment	233	0.69
	Cognitive disability	1,588	4.70
	Mobility disability	1,622	4.80
	Self-care/Independent living disability	912	2.70
Income	<\$35K	3,961	12.54
	\$35-74,999K	7,163	22.67
	\$75-99,999K	4,532	14.34
	\$100-149,999K	6,851	21.68
	\$150K+	9,089	28.77
Education	Less than HS	446	1.32
	High school or GED	2,279	6.73
	Trade /Vocational	905	2.67
	Some college	2,798	8.26
	Associates degree	2,484	7.33
	Bachelor's degree	10,635	31.39
	Graduate degree	14,338	42.31

Notes: numbers in this table are unweighted. Subsequent analyses were weighted to the state average

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;

American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity

Demographics of the CCIS Black sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	261	23%
	35-44	314	27%
	45-64	477	41%
	65+	101	9%
Gender	Male	199	17%
	Female	931	81%
	Non-Binary	*	*
	Prefer not to answer	*	*
Transgender Identity	Transgender	6	1%
	Not Transgender	1108	97%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	33	3%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	36	3%
	Bisexual	45	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	30	3%
	Heterosexual	925	82%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	8	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	72	6%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	808	70%
	Languages other than English	342	30%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	8	1%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	11	1%
	Cognitive disability	65	6%
	Mobility disability	74	6%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	35	3%
Income	<\$35K	248	23%
	\$35-74,999K	430	39%
	\$75-99,999K	156	14%
	\$100-149,999K	148	14%
	\$150K+	110	10%
Education	Less than HS	21	2%
	High school or GED	118	10%
	Trade /Vocational	53	5%
	Some college	160	14%
	Associates degree	114	10%
	Bachelor's degree	343	30%
	Graduate degree	342	30%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	9	1%
	Berkshire	11	1%
	Bristol	47	4%
	Dukes	*	*
	Essex	56	5%
	Franklin	*	*
	Hampden	115	10%
	Hampshire	14	1%
	Middlesex	179	16%
	Nantucket	*	*
	Norfolk	151	13%
	Plymouth	99	9%
	Suffolk	403	35%
	Worcester	57	5%

Demographics of the CCIS Hispanic/Latinx sample (n=2432)

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	695	37%
	35-44	791	24%
	45-64	853	33%
	65+	93	7%
Gender	Male	373	16%
	Female	2001	82%
	Non-Binary	21	1%
	Q/Not Sure/Oth/DU	10	<1%
	Prefer not to answer	27	<1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	18	1%
	Not Transgender	2290	95%
	Not sure/DK/PNTA	98	5%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	73	3%
	Bisexual	80	3%
	Gay/Lesbian	74	3%
	Heterosexual	1919	78%
	Queer	25	1%
	Questioning/NS	16	1%
	Other/DU/PNTA	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	552	18%
	Languages other than English	1875	82%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	34	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	24	1%
	Cognitive disability	171	8%
	Mobility disability	105	6%
	Self-care/ Independent -living disability	81	4%
Income	<\$35K	755	46%
	\$35-74,999K	755	33%
	\$75-99,999K	226	7%
	\$100-149,999K	269	8%
	\$150K+	278	6%
Education	Less than HS	172	11%
	High school or GED	384	24%
	Trade /Vocational	107	7%
	Some college	359	22%
	Associates degree	245	15%
	Bachelor's degree	593	14%
	Graduate degree	560	8%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	20	1%
	Berkshire	42	2%
	Bristol	63	3%
	Dukes	*	*
	Essex	461	20%
	Franklin	18	1%
	Hampden	430	21%
	Hampshire	29	1%
	Middlesex	465	16%
	Nantucket	*	*
	Norfolk	184	6%
	Plymouth	62	2%
	Suffolk	451	19%
	Worcester	221	7%

Demographics of the CCIS Hispanic/Latinx sample (n=2432), continued

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Industry	Construction	17	2%
	Manufacturing	59	5%
	Retail	47	4%
	Transportation & Warehousing	18	2%
	Information	10	<1%
	Finance & Insurance	49	3%
	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	16	1%
	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	53	3%
	Admin & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	29	3%
	Education Services	211	12%
	Healthcare	372	26%
	Social Assistance	228	17%
	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	11	1%
	Accommodation & Food Services	51	5%
	Other Services	142	10%
	Public Administration	105	6%
	Other Industries	12	1%

Demographics of the CCIS AAPI sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	347	29%
	35-44	395	33%
	45-64	375	32%
	65+	66	6%
Gender	Male	317	27%
	Female	840	71%
	Non-Binary	12	1%
	Prefer not to answer	11	1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	7	1%
	Not Transgender	1103	94%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	68	6%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	2%
	Bisexual	42	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	25	2%
	Heterosexual	924	79%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	13	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	398	34%
	Languages other than English	785	66%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	20	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	*	*
	Cognitive disability	37	3%
	Mobility disability	21	2%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	26	2%
Income	<\$35K	149	14%
	\$35-74,999K	228	21%
	\$75-99,999K	127	12%
	\$100-149,999K	215	20%
	\$150K+	354	33%
Education	Less than HS	30	3%
	High school or GED	62	5%
	Trade /Vocational	14	1%
	Some college	32	3%
	Associates degree	39	3%
	Bachelor's degree	376	32%
	Graduate degree	629	53%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	*	*
	Berkshire	6	<1%
	Bristol	12	1%
	Essex	45	4%
	Franklin	7	<1%
	Hampden	29	2%
	Hampshire	12	1%
	Middlesex	467	40%
	Norfolk	171	14%
	Plymouth	16	1%
	Suffolk	191	16%
	Worcester	221	19%

YOUTH SAMPLE

	Population	Sample Size
	Total	3052
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	63
	Asian, nH/nL	278
	Black, nH/nL	221
	Hispanic/Latinx	675
	Multiracial, nH/nL	104
	Other, nH/nL	44
	White, nH/nL	1608
Age	<18	1400
	18+	1652
Geography	Rural	203
	Urban	2785
Language	English only	2056
	Speaks lang other than Eng.	991

	Population	Sample Size
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	71
	Bisexual and/or Pansexual	445
	Gay or Lesbian	175
	Straight (Heterosexual)	2023
	Queer	81
	Questioning	137
	Other; Don't understand; prefer not answer	101
Transgender	Of transgender experience	103
	Not of transgender exp.	2816
Gender Identity	Male only	789
	Female only	2059
	Non-binary	128
	Questioning	31
	Other	36

	Population	Sample Size
Disability	Deaf/hard of hearing	24
	Blind/ vision impairment	44
	Cognitive disability	414
	Mobility disability	40
	Self-care/independent living disability	133
Working/ employed youth	Yes	1190
	No	1318
Young parents	Yes	148
	No	2904

Note: May not sum to total due to missing data for some questions.
Includes respondents under the age of 25 (both from youth survey and young parents who took the adult survey)

Demographics of the CCIS AAPI sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	347	29%
	35-44	395	33%
	45-64	375	32%
	65+	66	6%
Gender	Male	317	27%
	Female	840	71%
	Non-Binary	12	1%
	Prefer not to answer	11	1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	7	1%
	Not Transgender	1103	94%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	68	6%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	2%
	Bisexual	42	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	25	2%
	Heterosexual	924	79%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	13	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	398	34%
	Languages other than English	785	66%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	20	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	*	*
	Cognitive disability	37	3%
	Mobility disability	21	2%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	26	2%
Income	<\$35K	149	14%
	\$35-74,999K	228	21%
	\$75-99,999K	127	12%
	\$100-149,999K	215	20%
	\$150K+	354	33%
Education	Less than HS	30	3%
	High school or GED	62	5%
	Trade /Vocational	14	1%
	Some college	32	3%
	Associates degree	39	3%
	Bachelor's degree	376	32%
	Graduate degree	629	53%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	*	*
	Berkshire	6	<1%
	Bristol	12	1%
	Essex	45	4%
	Franklin	7	<1%
	Hampden	29	2%
	Hampshire	12	1%
	Middlesex	467	40%
	Norfolk	171	14%
	Plymouth	16	1%
	Suffolk	191	16%
	Worcester	221	19%

% Reported Experiencing IPV During Covid-19

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %		Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %		Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
	Overall	572	2%	Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	13	7%	Ethnicity (selected from presentation)	Cambodian	5	9%
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	15	5%		Not of Trans Experience	531	2%		Cape Verdean	7	8%
	Hispanic/Latinx	52	3%	Income	<\$35K	100	3%		Asian Indian	18	8%
	Multiracial, nH/nL	16	6%		\$35-74,999K	146	3%		Caribbean Islander	11	6%
	Asian, nH/nL	30	4%		\$75-99,999K	83	3%		African	6	5%
	Black, nH/nL	28	4%		\$100-149,999K	107	2%		Native American	18	5%
	White, nH/nL	415	2%		\$150K+	116	1%		African American	27	5%
	Other Race, nH/nL	8	5%	Educational Attainment	Less than high school	9	3%		Dominican	13	4%
	Unknown Race	8	6%		High school or GED	29	2%	Rural Designation	Rural Level 2	37	4%
Age	25-34	146	4%		Trade/ vocational school	23	3%		Rural Level 1	65	3%
	35-44	201	4%		Some college	76	3%		Urban	467	2%
	45-64	193	2%		Associates Degree	47	2%		Demographics	Frequency	Unweighted %
	65+	32	1%		Bachelors Degree	193	2%	County	Barnstable	13	2%
Gender Identity	Male	147	3%		Graduate Degree	193	2%		Berkshire	20	4%
	Female	394	2%	Disability	Deaf/Hard of hearing	22	4%		Bristol	22	2%
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	18	7%		Blind/Vision Impairment	14	5%		Dukes	#	#
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	19	5%		Cognitive Disability	76	6%		Essex	44	2%
	Bi/Pansexual	37	4%		Mobility Disability	42	3%		Franklin	31	4%
	Gay or Lesbian	21	3%		Self-Care/ Independent Living Disability	34	5%		Hampden	48	3%
	Heterosexual	431	2%		Speaks language other than English	105	3%		Hampshire	37	3%
	Queer	20	5%	English language					Middlesex	122	2%
	I am questioning / not sure of my sexuality	8	9%						Nantucket	#	#
									Norfolk	56	2%
									Plymouth	39	3%
									Suffolk	68	3%
									Worcester	70	2%

Note: All percentages presented here (except County) are weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years old or older in Massachusetts. Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution. Unweighted percentages should NOT be compared to weighted percentages.

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx; American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity. 'Any IPV' includes report from respondent of physical, sexual, and/or controlling forms of IPV experienced during the first six to eight months of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Population Who Reported Being Worried About Housing/Utility Expenses

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
	Overall	8,397	33.9%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	149	2.1%
	Hispanic / Latinx	1166	17.1%
	Multiracial, nH/nL	163	2.1%
	Asian, nH/nL	319	3.2%
	Black, nH/nL	533	6.9%
	White, nH/nL	5840	66.2%
	Other race, nH/nL	112	1.3%
	Unknown	115	1.2%
Age Group	25-34	1806	25.3%
	35-44	2402	20.9%
	45-64	3509	40.6%
	65+	680	13.2%
Language Spoken	English Only	6423	74.4%
	Language Other than English	1958	25.6%
Household Size	1 or 2	3457	41.5%
	3 or 4	3594	42.3%
	5 or more	1325	16.2%
Rural Designation	Rural Level 2	405	4.8%
	Rural Level 1	648	7.8%
	Urban	7307	87.4%
Gender	Male	1475	17.9%
	Female	6599	78.7%
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	147	1.4%
Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	99	1.0%
	Not of Trans Experience	7917	94.8%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	236	3.0%
	Bisexual or Pan sexual	396	4.4%
	Gay or Lesbian	309	3.3%
	Straight	6642	80.0%
	Queer	142	1.3%
	Questioning/not sure	71	0.8%
Income	<\$35k	1981	33.5%
	\$35-74,999K	2634	34.7%
	\$75-99,999K	1217	12.9%
	\$100-149,999K	1312	12.8%
	\$150K+	817	6.2%
Education	Less than high school	224	4.7%
	High school or GED	908	18.5%
	Trade school/Vocational school	383	7.6%
	Some college	1145	22.8%
	Associates degree	882	17.6%
	Bachelor's degree	2642	19.3%
	Graduate degree	2198	9.6%
Employment	Unemployed	1308	22.4%
	Employed	6525	77.6%
Job Status Change of Those Employed:	No Change	1431	23.4%
	Change in nature	2230	29.6%
	Reduction/Leave	1105	18.2%
	Job loss	867	15.1%
Parent	Yes	3191	37.8%
	No	5206	62.2%
If Parent, Child Has Special Healthcare Needs	Yes	308	28.9%
	No	769	71.1%
Caregiver to Adult in Household	Yes	145	8.9%
	No	1508	91.1%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Disability Status	Deaf or hard of hearing	233	3.4%
	Blind or vision impaired	101	1.5%
	Cognitive disability	797	11.0%
	Mobility disability	646	10.0%
	Selfcare disability	433	6.9%
Poor Mental Health Days in Past 30 Days	None	1045	15.4%
	1 to 14 Days	2972	37.5%
	15 or more Days	3608	47.1%
PTSD Symptoms	3 or more	2934	37.3%
	1 or two	2653	34.1%
	None	2054	28.7%
Substance Use	No Use	3325	44.4%
	Any Use	4704	55.7%
If any substance use:	More Use	2309	48.4%
	About the Same	1682	36.1%
	Less Use	706	15.5%
Intimate Partner Violence During COVID	No	6711	95.5%
	Yes	304	4.6%

Note: All percentages presented here (except Rural Designation) are weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years old or older in Massachusetts. Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution.

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;
American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Population Who Reported Being Worried About Housing/Utility Expenses

	Geography	Frequency	Total Respondents
City/Town	Brockton	100	190
	Chelsea	49	107
	Chicopee	65	152
	Everett	60	133
	Fall River	111	275
	Halifax	72	187
	Haverhill	54	126
	Holyoke	121	307
	Lawrence	187	270
	Lowell	166	367
	Lynn	87	220
	Methuen	53	122
	New Bedford	70	155
	Peabody	54	135
	Pittsfield	83	177
	Randolph	146	296
	Revere	99	198
	Springfield	216	444
	Taunton	60	154
	West Springfield	131	283

Note: Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution.

Population Who Reported Being Worried About Moving for Any Reason

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
	Overall	1,014	18.2%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	18	2.4%
	Hispanic / Latinx	95	12.7%
	Multiracial, nH/nL	22	2.1%
	Asian, nH/nL	40	3.3%
	Black, nH/nL	44	5.0%
	White, nH/nL	765	16.3%
	Other race, nH/nL	13	30.1%
	Unknown	17	30.4%
Age Group	25-34	257	30.0%
	35-44	277	20.1%
	45-64	370	35.9%
	65+	110	14.0%
Language Spoken	English Only	837	79.4%
	Language Other than English	177	20.6%
Household Size	1 or 2	431	43.5%
	3 or 4	428	40.7%
	5 or more	152	15.9%
Rural Designation	Rural Level 2	47	4.7%
	Rural Level 1	82	8.2%
	Urban	876	87.2%
Gender	Male	225	24.3%
	Female	739	16.6%
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	25	2.3%
Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	24	2.4%
	Not of Trans Experience	948	93.5%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	4.0%
	Bisexual or Pan sexual	56	5.5%
	Gay or Lesbian	57	5.3%
	Straight	763	73.9%
	Queer	30	2.7%
Income	<\$35k	170	25.3%
	\$35-74,999K	284	33.3%
	\$75-99,999K	150	13.9%
	\$100-149,999K	173	15.6%
	\$150K+	176	12.0%
Education	Less than high school	20	3.8%
	High school or GED	71	13.6%
	Trade school/Vocational school	33	6.0%
	Some college	110	21.1%
	Associates degree	84	16.2%
	Bachelors degree	339	24.5%
	Graduate degree	357	18.2%
Employment	Unemployed	166	22.4%
	Employed	782	77.6%
Job Status Change of Those Employed:	No Change	142	18.1%
	Change in nature	317	13.6%
	Reduction/Leave	132	19.4%
	Job loss	86	34.2%
Parent	Yes	579	57.7%
	No	435	42.3%
If Parent, Child Has Special Healthcare Needs	Yes	179	32.2%
	No	396	67.8%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Disability Status	Deaf or hard of hearing	45	6.2%
	Blind or vision impaired	17	2.1%
	Cognitive disability	122	14.7%
	Mobility disability	85	10.2%
	Selfcare disability	65	7.5%
	None	108	13.5%
Poor Mental Health Days in Past 30 Days	1 to 14 Days	360	34.9%
	15 or more Days	474	51.6%
PTSD Symptoms	3 or more	435	45.7%
	1 or two	312	31.1%
	None	196	23.2%
Substance Use	No Use	344	37.7%
	Any Use	629	62.3%
If any substance use:	More Use	329	52.7%
	About the Same	206	33.4%
	Less Use	92	13.8%
Intimate Partner Violence During COVID-19	No	798	93.6%
	Yes	30	6.4%

Note: All percentages presented here (except Rural Designation) are weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years old or older in Massachusetts. Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution.

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;
American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/uncure of their