

Attachment F
Covid-19 Grant Outcomes and Accomplishments Final Report

To finalize this award, you are required to provide to the Agency with a narrative of the outcomes and accomplishments related to the funds spent for the specific purpose as stated in the grant contract. You can use the secure link provided below to upload images, brochures, and other information to illustrate your outcomes and accomplishments.

<https://ncosbm.sharefile.com/r-rc7f2ca49d574af2a>

1. Organization:	
Organization Name: Winston-Salem State University	North Carolina Policy Collaboratory at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

2. Outcomes and Accomplishments:
<p>Project 3: Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 on Under-Resourced Communities</p> <p>Drs. Thomas, Rogers, and Simpson</p> <p>STATISTICAL ANALYSIS</p> <p>Disability status was assessed based on the following disabilities: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), developmental disability, deaf, hard-of-hearing, mobility impairments, traumatic brain injury, substance use disorder, psychiatric disabilities, systemic disabilities, temporary conditions, visual impairment or other. Participants were placed into three categories based on their total number of disabilities. Participants with no disability were classified as not disable, participants with one disability were classified as disable, and participants with more than one disability were classified as severely disabled. Demographics among disability status were compared using chi-square tests and analyses of variance. We examined the distribution of access to economic resources by race/ethnicity using graphical analyses. Logistic regression was used to examine the barriers to access to healthcare and access to public health messaging since the onset of COVID-19. We present odds ratio (OR) for each exposure with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) and P-value. These models were adjusted for age and gender. Analyses were performed using SAS v.9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).</p> <p>RESULTS</p> <p>Of the 527 participants in the study, a total of 468 completed all the questions in the questionnaire. Table 1 displays the association of demographics and disability status. All the characteristics except income are significantly associated with the disability status. Among the subset of participants contributing to our analyses, those classified as severely disable were more likely to be older, men, and White/Caucasian. Also, participants in the severely disable group are more likely to have a lower education, children, live in public housing, are unemployed, receive food benefit services, participated in Vocational Rehab, and do not have health insurance.</p> <p>Figure 1 a-d displays the distribution of participant’s response to access to economic resources since COVID-19 by race/ethnicity. Majority of participants reported their workload or income has remained the same since the pandemic when examined by ethnicity. Majority of participants also reported they have access to food stamp and were confident in gaining employment before</p>

COVID-19. Very limited data was available to access participant’s confidence in currently gaining employment. Only 73 participants responded. Of the 73 participants, all responded with zero confidence.

Figure 2 a-d displays the distribution of participant response to access to economic resources since COVID-19 by distribution. Among the participants that stated their workload has decreased a lot or the income has decreased since COVID-19, majority were disable or severely disable. Majority of participants also reported they have access to food stamp and were confident in gaining employment before COVID-19. Of the participants stated their access to food stamp has decreased a lot, there was a higher frequency of disable and severely disable people.

Table 2 presents the results of the logistic regression analysis which evaluated the odds not being able to access healthcare since the onset of COVID-19 by common barriers. The results were quantified using odds ratios including 95% confidence intervals, and p-values. The results show that being disable was significantly associated with increased odds of not having access to healthcare since COVID-19 (odds ratio = 1.93, 95% CI: 1.06, 3.53) compared to those who are not disable. In addition, having no transportation (odds ratio = 3.06, 95% CI: 1.02, 9.16) or using public transportation (odds ratio = 2.76, 95% CI: 1.57, 4.84) was significantly associated with increased odds of not having access to healthcare compared to those with transportation. Further, being employed part-time (odds ratio = 2.53, 95% CI: 1.31, 4.89) or not employed (odds ratio = 1.99, 95% CI: 1.16, 3.44) was significantly associated with increased odds of not having access to healthcare compared to those who were employed full-time.

Similarly, Table 3 presents the results of the logistic regression analysis which evaluated the odds not being able to access public health information since the onset of COVID-19 by common barriers. The results show participants who felt they did not have adequate access to childcare was significantly associated with increased odds of not having access to public health information since COVID-19 (odds ratio = 4.06, 95% CI: 1.59, 10.32) compared to those who felt they had adequate access to childcare. In addition, having no health insurance was significantly associated with increased odds of not having access to public health information (odds ratio = 2.43, 95% CI: 1.30, 4.56) compared to those with health insurance. Further, being unemployed was significantly associated with increased odds of not having access to healthcare (odds ratio = 2.30, 95% CI: 1.20, 4.46) compared to those who are employed full-time.

Table 1: Demographics of participants by disability status: N (percent) or mean (standard error).

	Disability Status			p-value*
	Not Disable N= 140	Disable N=195	Severely Disable N= 133	
Age, years				<.0001
18-29	64 (45.71)	63 (32.31)	29 (21.80)	
30-39	48 (34.29)	55 (28.21)	24 (18.05)	
40-49	14 (10.00)	31 (15.90)	27 (20.30)	
50-59	8 (5.77)	29 (14.87)	36 (27.07)	
60 or older	6 (4.29)	17 (8.72)	17 (12.78)	
Sex				<.0001
Female	118 (84.29)	99 (51.03)	65 (49.24)	

Male Other	140 (15.71)	95 (48.97)	67 (50.76)	
Race/Ethnicity Black/African-American White/Caucasian Biracial Other	109 (77.86) 8 (5.71) 7 (5.00) 16 (11.43)	113 (57.95) 58 (29.74) 9 (4.62) 15 (7.69)	62 (13.25) 56 (42.11) 12 (9.02) 3 (2.26)	< .0001
Education, miss=96 High School or less Some College College Graduate Post College Other	31 (22.14) 36 (25.71) 44 (31.43) 27 (19.29) 2 (1.43)	93 (47.69) 47 (24.10) 27 (13.85) 24 (12.31) 4 (2.05)	71 (53.38) 41 (30.83) 15 (11.28) 5 (3.76) 1 (0.75)	< .0001
Marital Status Married Divorced Single Other	21 (15.00) 5 (3.57) 97 (68.29) 17 (12.14)	37 (18.97) 12 (6.15) 131 (67.18) 15 (7.69)	19 (14.29) 18 (13.53) 70 (52.63) 26 (19.55)	< .0001
Number of Children 0 children 1-2 children 3 or more children	70 (50.00) 39 (27.86) 31 (22.14)	94 (48.21) 52 (26.67) 49 (25.13)	45 (33.38) 61 (45.86) 27 (20.30)	.0006
Employment Status Employed, full-time Employed, part-time Unemployed Other	91 (65.00) 20 (14.29) 24 (17.19) 5 (3.57)	77 (39.49) 44 (22.56) 55 (28.21) 19 (9.74)	25 (18.80) 21 (15.79) 60 (45.11) 27 (20.30)	<.0001
Employment pay type Salaried employee Hourly employee Not currently employed	36 (25.71) 76 (54.29) 28 (20.00)	35 (17.95) 87 (44.62) 73 (37.44)	14 (10.53) 31 (23.31) 88 (66.17)	<.0001
Income (missing = 246; no income) Annual income	34,687.45 (20,109.51)	26,608.43 (17,160.43)	23,458.58 (14,616.59)	0.1090
Public housing /income base No Yes	112 (80.00) 28 (20.00)	140 (71.79) 55 (28.21)	75 (56.39) 58 (43.61)	<.0001
Participated in Vocational Rehab No Yes	139 (99.29) 1 (0.71)	140 (71.79) 55 (28.21)	90 (67.67) 43 (32.33)	<.0001
Received Food Benefit Services (EBT) No Yes	88 (62.86) 52 (37.14)	99 (50.77) 96 (49.23)	42 (31.58) 91 (68.42)	<.0001
Health Insurance status No Yes	26 (18.57) 114 (81.43)	58 (29.74) 137 (70.26)	40 (30.08) 93 (69.92)	<.0001

*Chi-squared or analysis of variance

Figure 1: Participants Access to Economic Resources by Race/Ethnicity
Figure 1a

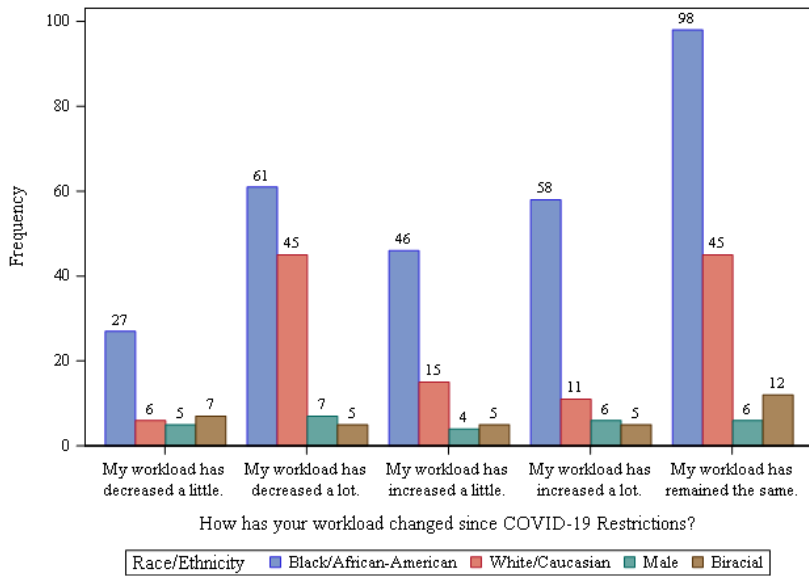


Figure 1b

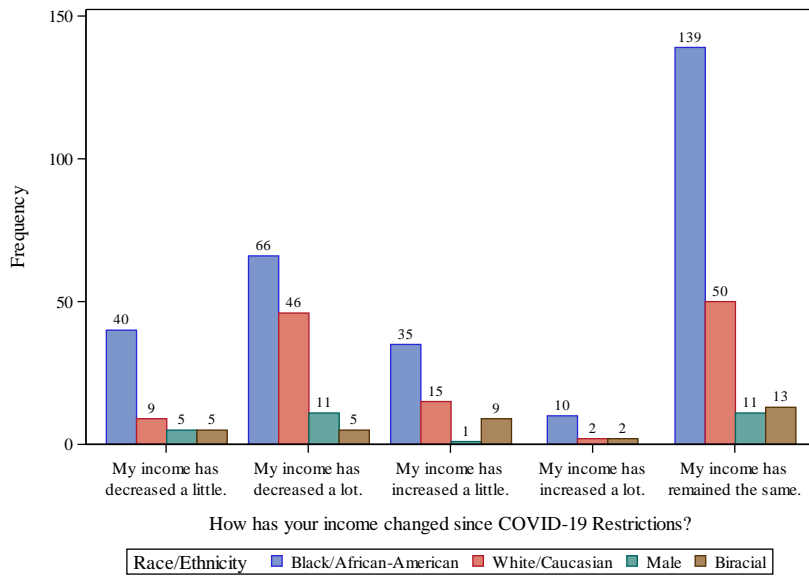


Figure 1c

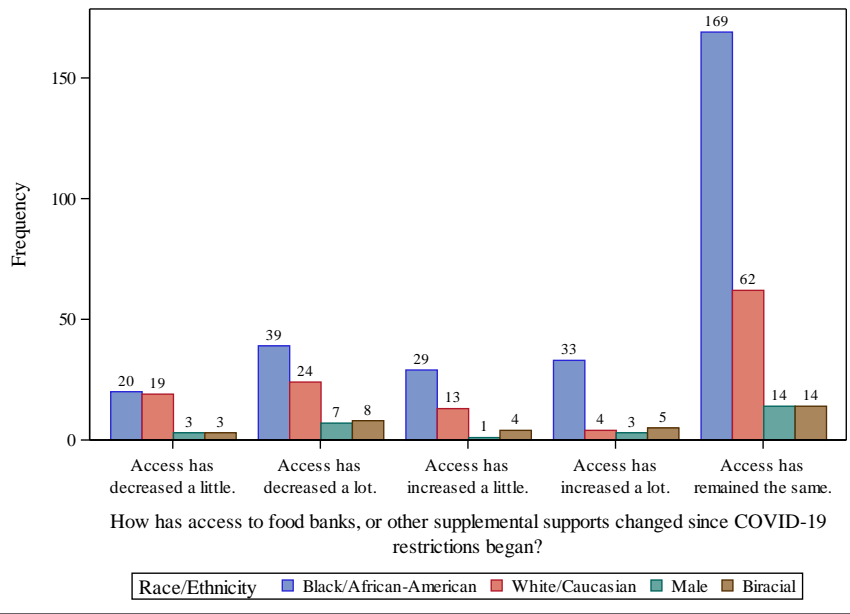


Figure 1d

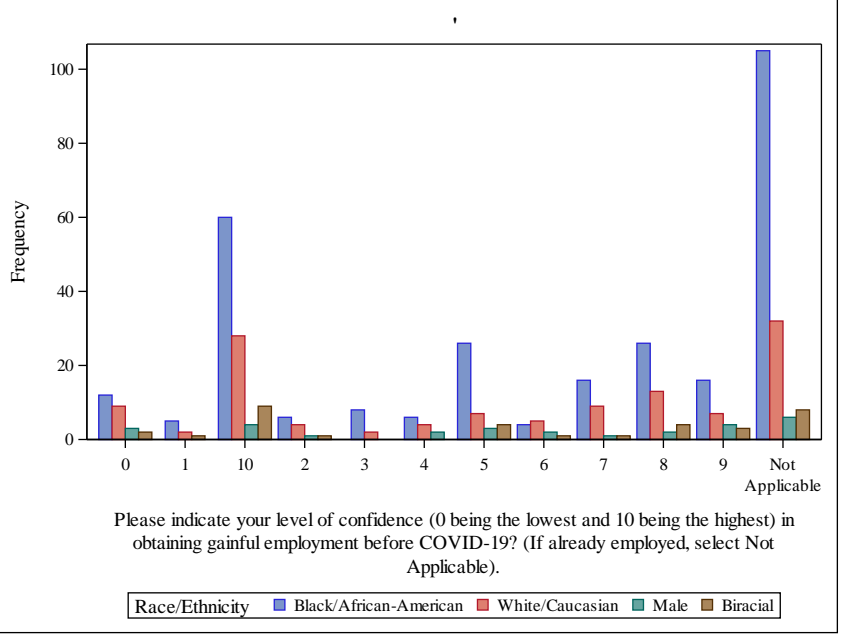


Figure 2 Participants Access to Economic Resources by Disability Status
Figure 2a

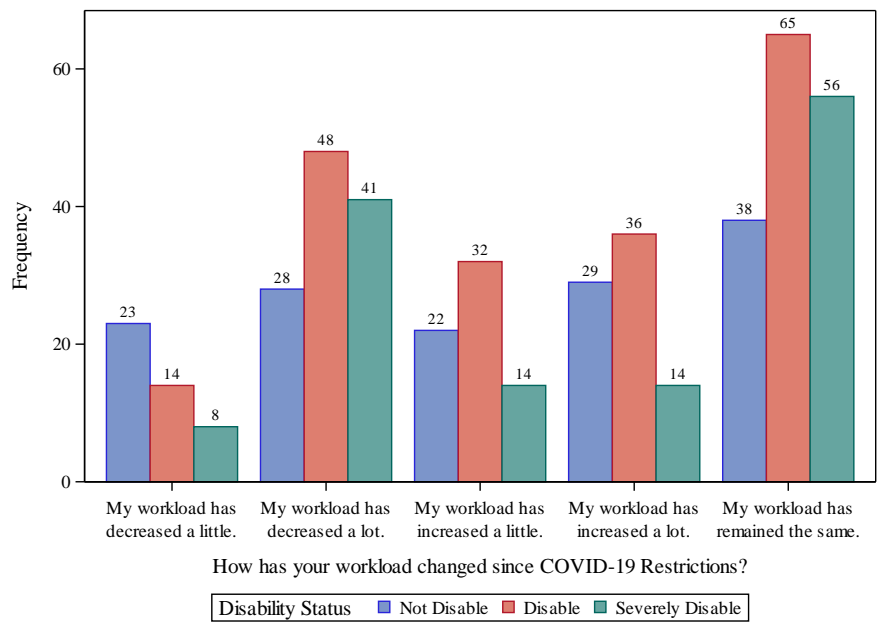


Figure 2b

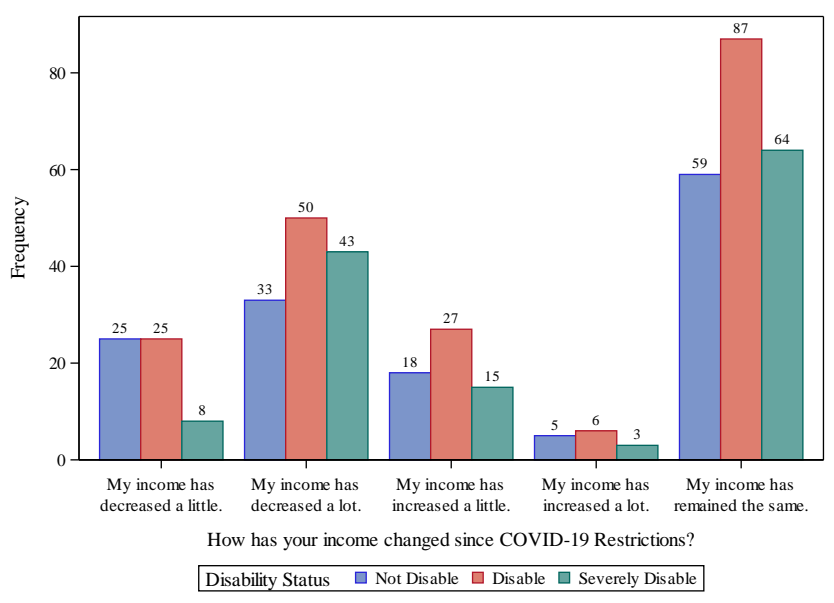


Figure 2c

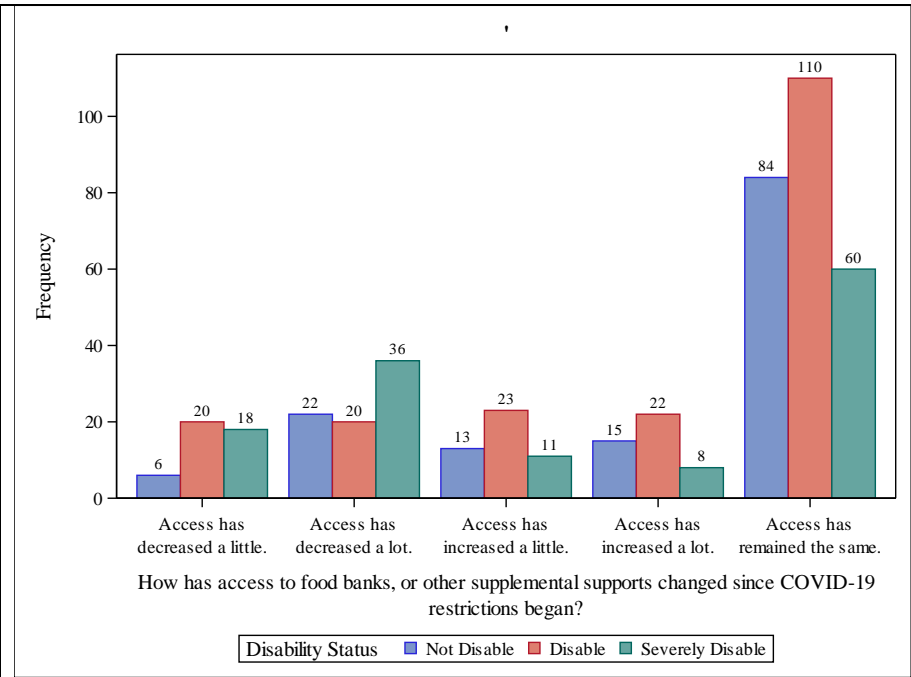


Figure 2d

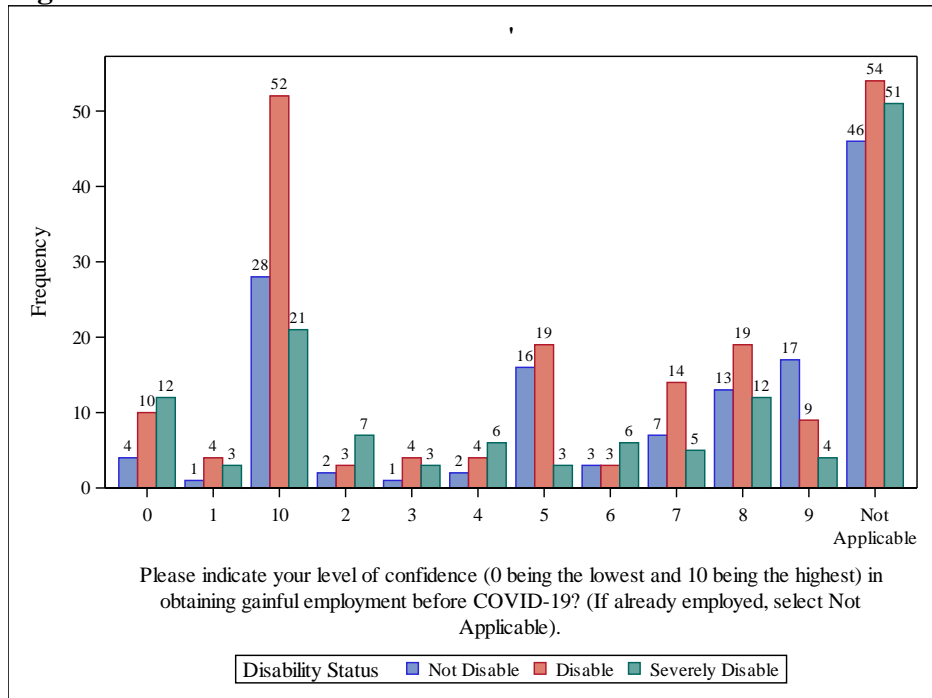


Table 2: Odds Ratio Estimates of Common Barriers in Access to Healthcare since the onset of COVID-19:

Factors	Odds Ratio	CI	P-value
Disability Status			
Not Disabled	1.0 (ref)		
Disabled	1.93	(1.06, 3.53)	0.03
Severely Disabled	1.71	(0.88, 3.32)	0.11
Transportation			

Personal automobile	1.0 (ref)		
No transportation	3.06	(1.02, 9.16)	0.04
Friend/family's vehicle	0.72	(0.31, 1.67)	0.44
Public Bus	2.76	(1.57, 4.84)	<0.001
Taxi, Uber, or Lyft	1.82	(0.54, 6.09)	0.33
Other	1.63	(0.69, 3.89)	0.27
Education			
Post College	1.0 (ref)		
High School or less	1.09	(0.50, 2.13)	0.83
Some College	0.95	(0.43, 2.13)	0.91
College Graduate	1.55	(0.68, 3.69)	0.30
Other	0.87	(0.09, 8.48)	0.91
Adequate access to childcare			
Strongly Agree or Agree	1.0 (ref)		
Strong Disagree or Disagree	1.71	(0.85, 3.45)	0.13
Neither Agree or Disagree	1.24	(0.73, 2.11)	0.43
Employment Status			
Employed, full-time	1.0 (ref)		
Employed, part-time	2.53	(1.31, 4.89)	0.01
Unemployed	1.99	(1.16, 3.44)	0.01
Other	1.41	(0.64, 3.12)	0.80
Race/Ethnicity			
White/Caucasian	1.0 (ref)		
Black/African-American	0.65	(0.39, 1.08)	0.09
Biracial	0.84	(0.30, 2.33)	0.74
Other	0.60	(0.22, 1.63)	0.32
Health Insurance			
Yes	1.0 (ref)		
No	1.44	(0.87, 2.39)	0.16

These models were adjusted for age and sex.

Table 3: Odds Ratio Estimates of Common Barriers in Assess to Public Health Information since the onset of COVID-19

Factors	Odds Ratio	CI	P-value
Disability Status			
Not Disable	1.0 (ref)		
Disable	0.70	(0.34, 1.44)	0.33
Severely Disable	1.02	(0.47, 2.19)	0.96
Transportation			
Personal automobile	1.0(ref)		
No transportation	3.30	(0.96, 11.27)	0.06
Friend/family's vehicle	0.97	(0.35, 2.74)	0.96
Public Bus	1.78	(0.84, 3.81)	0.14
Taxi, Uber, or Lyft	1.56	(0.32, 7.56)	0.58
Other	0.67	(0.15, 3.04)	0.61

Education			
Post College	1.0 (ref)		
High School or less	0.86	(0.39, 1.85)	0.70
Some College	0.98	(0.44, 2.16)	0.95
College Graduate	0.63	(0.28, 1.44)	0.28
Other	0.99	(0.10, 9.39)	0.99
Adequate access to childcare			
Strongly Agree or Agree	1.0 (ref)		
Strong Disagree or Disagree	4.06	(1.59, 10.32)	<0.01
Neither Agree or Disagree	1.99	(0.88, 4.46)	0.10
Employment Status			
Employed, full-time	1.0 (ref)		
Employed, part-time	0.63	(0.24, 1.70)	0.36
Unemployed	2.30	(1.20, 4.46)	0.01
Other	0.49	(0.14, 1.67)	0.25
Race/Ethnicity			
White/Caucasian	1.0 (ref)		
Black/African-American	0.62	(0.32, 1.19)	0.15
Biracial	0.91	(0.27, 3.02)	0.88
Other	0.51	(0.14, 1.89)	0.31
Health Insurance			
Yes	1.0 (ref)		
No	2.43	(1.30, 4.56)	0.01
Smart Phone			
Yes	1.0 (ref)		
No	0.53	(0.18, 1.59)	0.26
Computer			
Yes	1.0 (ref)		
No	1.60	(0.85, 3.01)	0.14

These models were adjusted for age and sex.