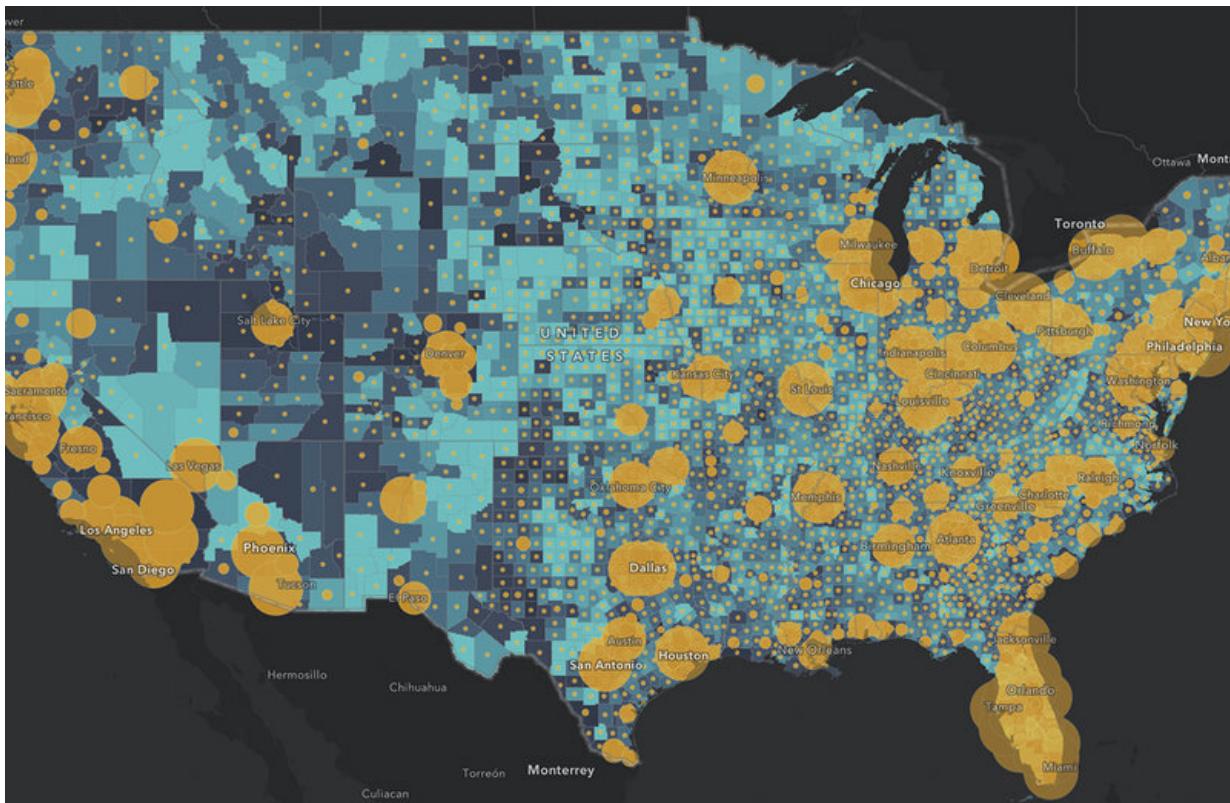


How COVID-19 could impact the most vulnerable in L.A. County

March 30 2020, by Margaret Crable and Dalia Lorena Gonzalez Lomeli



Vulnerable populations like seniors, undocumented immigrants and cost-burdened renters could bear the brunt of the coronavirus, making identifying and distributing resources to these groups essential to stopping the virus' spread in L.A. County. Credit: Courtesy Esri; Image Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2014-18 5-year estimates, Table B09008, B09021

The COVID-19 pandemic may disproportionately impact the most vulnerable communities in Los Angeles County, reveals analysis by the Program for Environmental and Regional Equity (PERE) at USC Dornsife College of Letters, Arts and Sciences.

Marginalized segments of the population, including low-income seniors, [undocumented immigrants](#), and rent burdened families, face substantial inequities that will affect how well they weather the pandemic.

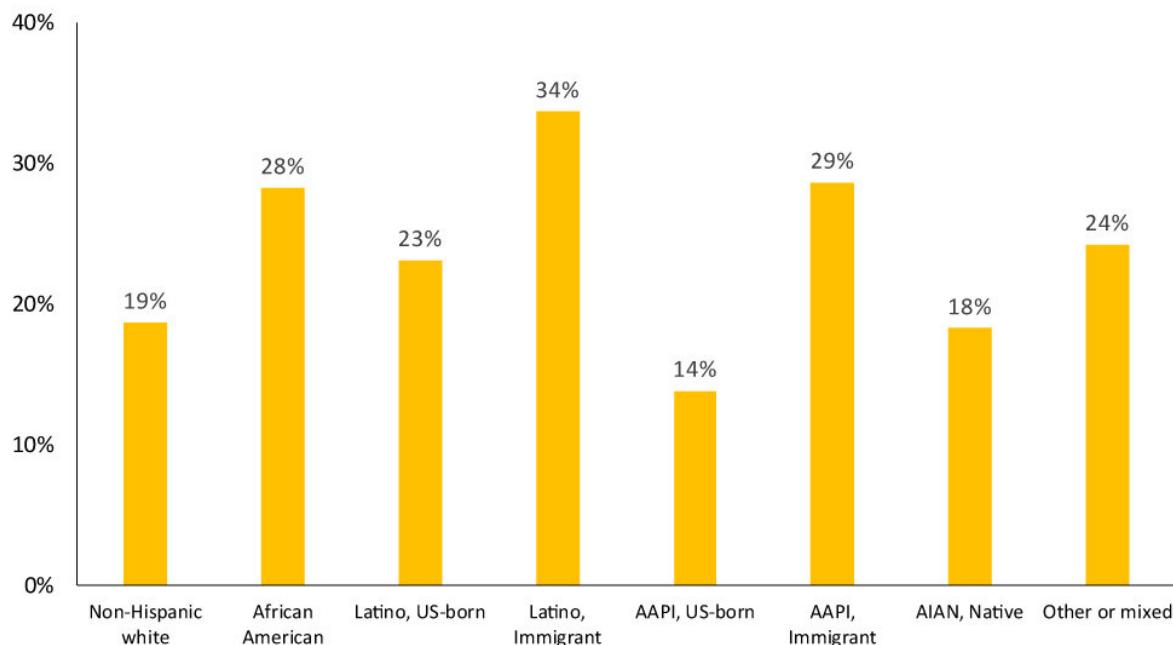
Identifying those most at risk helps the entire population avoid the spread of disease and could lessen disastrous economic fallout, which would only worsen existing inequality, the PERE report argues.

Seniors teeter on the edge

Many seniors—including more than 30% of black, white and Native American seniors—in L.A. live alone, which makes them more susceptible to isolation and a lack of information about the virus. Without support from local family, they may have to grocery shop and pick up medications for themselves, despite the high risk that going out in public presents to the elderly.

Additionally, many seniors are living on limited incomes, particularly people of color. Almost 35% of senior Latino immigrants, and nearly 30% of African American and Asian American and Pacific Islander immigrants live near or below the federal poverty level. The costs of contracting the illness could be devastating for those with few economic resources.

Percent of Seniors (Age 65 or Older) Living Below 150% of the Poverty Level in L.A. County, 2018



Source: USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity analysis of the 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. Note: Data reflect a 2014 through 2018 average.

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Certain neighborhoods, such as South L.A., have larger numbers of seniors experiencing financial insecurity, with nearly 40% living near or below the federal poverty level.

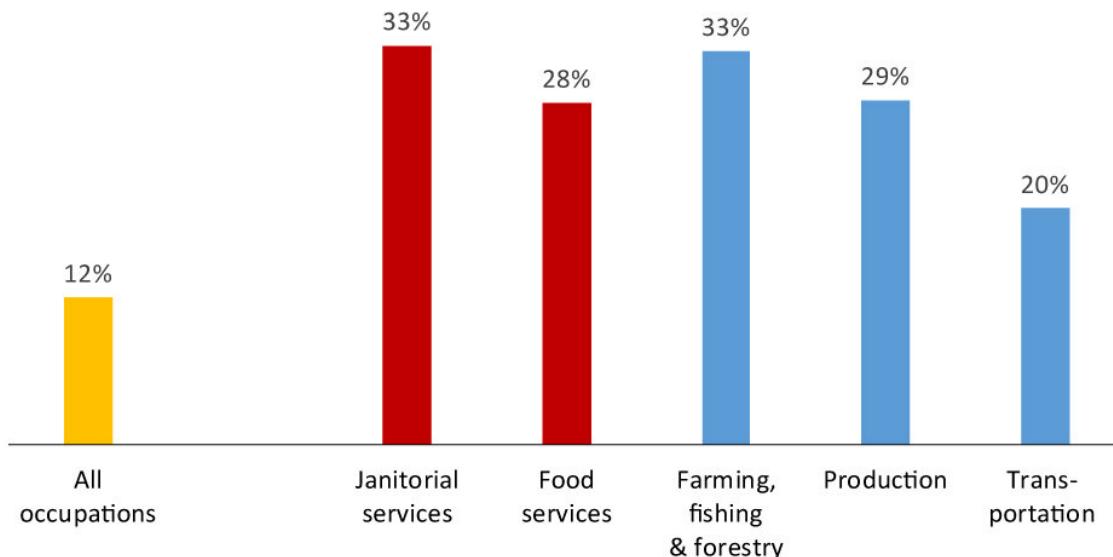
Undocumented workers at the frontlines

Undocumented immigrants—which includes 12% of L.A. County's workforce—are also disproportionately at risk. They are often employed as janitors or farm laborers, positions that can't be suspended during the pandemic and that place them at the frontline of exposure. Many also

work in industries hard-hit by a slump in demand, such as [food service](#), where 28% of workers are undocumented. Shuttered bars and restaurants mean no paycheck, along with no unemployment coverage due to the lack of workplace protections for [undocumented workers](#).

Nearly 1 in 5 L.A. County residents are either undocumented or live with a family member who is, which means that the children and relatives of these workers will also be affected. Those still working could potentially bring the disease home to family members.

Percent of Employed Workers (Age 25-64) Who Lack Legal Status, Selected Occupations in L.A. County, 2017



Source: USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity analysis of the 2017 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. Note: Data reflect a 2013 through 2017 average.

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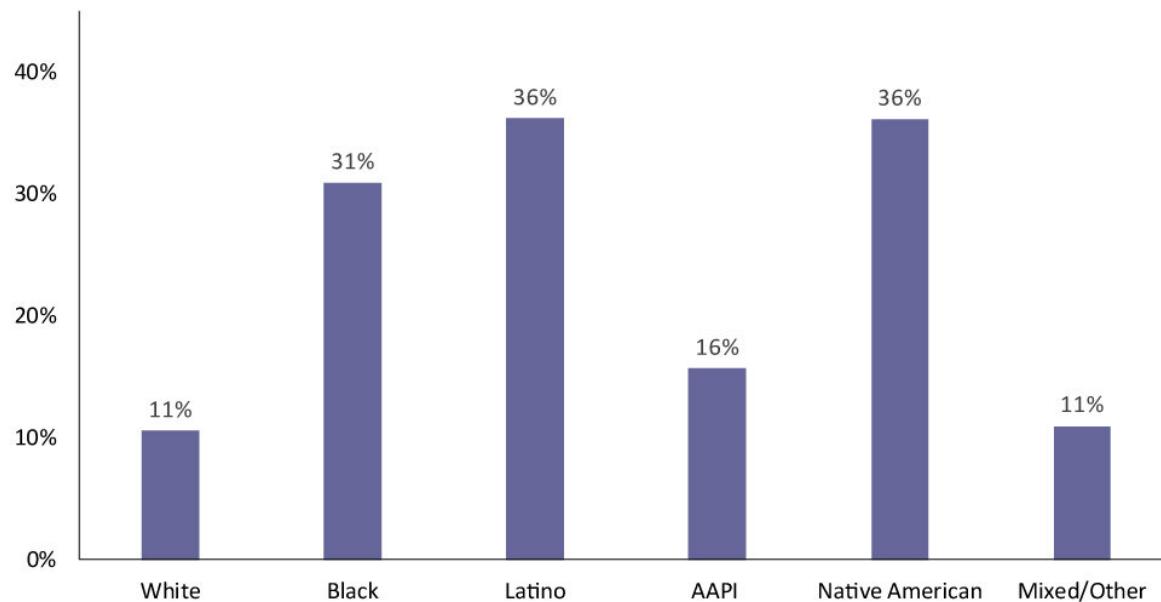
Paying rent or buying groceries may no longer be feasible with the loss of an income and publicly funded financial relief is not an option for this group. Undocumented workers have been excluded from receiving stimulus checks under the COVID-19 relief package, even as their tax money contributes to the fund.

Many lawful permanent residents work in these same industries. Some may be fearful of tapping into supportive government resources, such as unemployment insurance or COVID-19 testing, out of concern they'll be considered a "public charge" and derail their naturalization process. United States Citizenship and Immigration Services has already indicated that testing and treatment for the virus would not count in the determination of public charge, but anxiety persists.

The digital, language and transportation divides

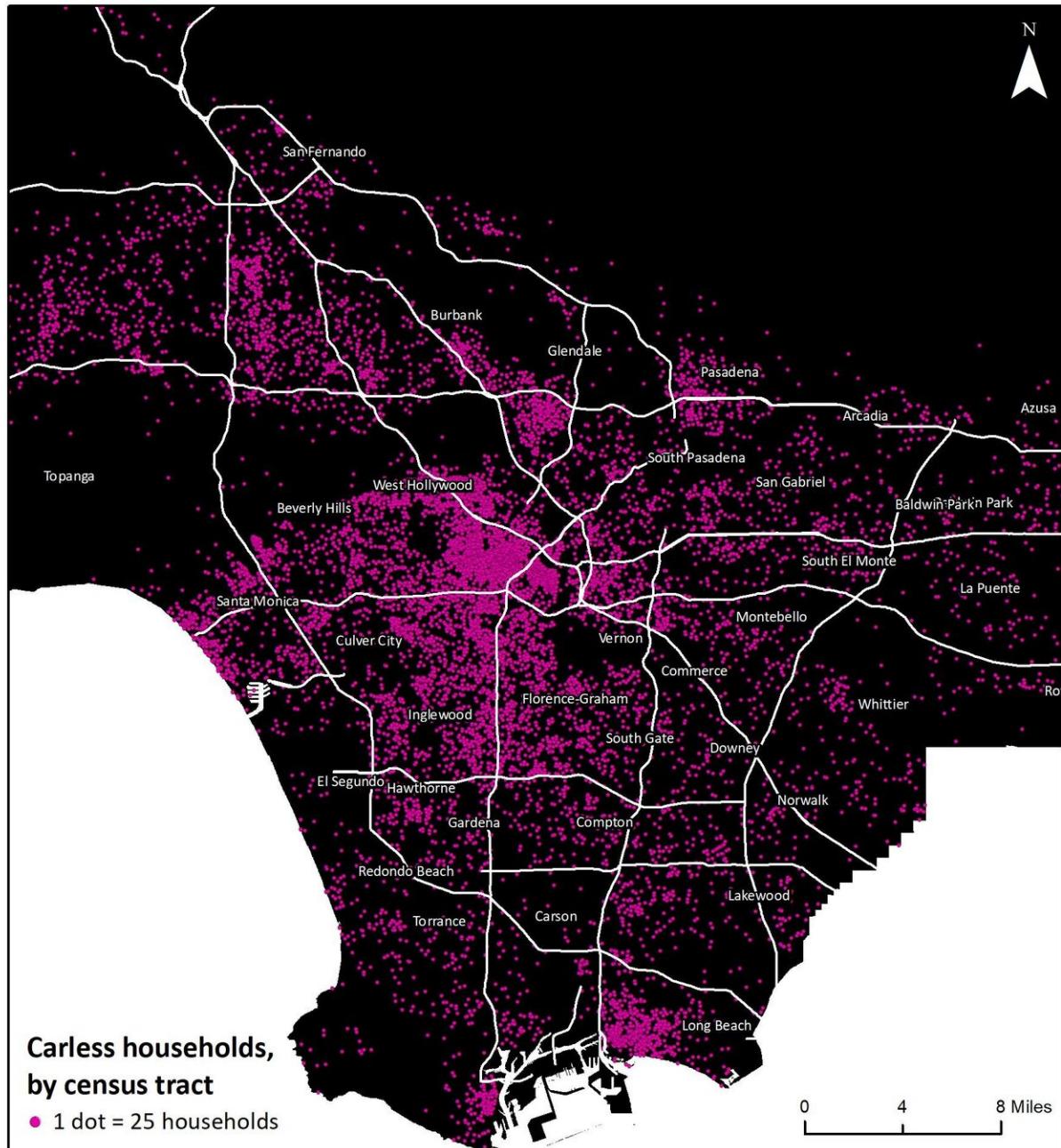
Across L.A. County, school districts have shut their classrooms and sent children home for home-based instruction. Unfortunately, not all children have access to the same resources, particularly along the lines of race. About one in three black, Latino and Native American children attending K-12 schools lack a computer and high-speed internet at home, essential to effective online learning.

Percent of Children (Age 18 or Under) Who Attend K-12 And Lack a Computer & High-Speed Internet at Home by Race, L.A. County, 2018



Source: USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity analysis of pooled 2016-2018 1-year American Community Survey microdata files from IPUMS USA. Note: Data reflect a 2016 through 2018 average.

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Source: USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity analysis of the 2018 5-year American Community Survey summary file. Note: Data reflect a 2014 through 2018 average.

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For many households in the county—including more than one-quarter of households in Southeast L.A. County—no one age 14 or older has a strong command of spoken English. They could miss crucial information on the pandemic if translation of public announcements is not available. Those unaware of safety measures may inadvertently expose themselves—and others—to disease.

Households in L.A. without a car often rely on [public transit](#). This heightens the risk of exposure for those sharing train cars and buses. As the pandemic worsens, transit service may be disrupted, which leaves many unable to get to the store or to work. Carless households are particularly concentrated in Hollywood, Koreatown, mid-City and South L.A., which makes residents of entire neighborhoods more vulnerable to disease transmission and isolated from services.

A rental crisis

As workers continue to stay home from work or lose their jobs, renters may have trouble keeping a roof over their head. More than half of renters in L.A. County experience rent burden, defined as paying at least 30% of income on rent and utilities. With the possibility of a months-long shelter-in-place policy, paying rent for the foreseeable future could be an impossibility for thousands of people across the county.

Many households experience severe rent burden, paying half of their income toward rent and utilities. In a city already struggling with homelessness issues, finding ways to keep people housed while out of work will be crucial as the pandemic worsens.

More information: To learn more about the impacts of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable populations in L.A. County, see the PERE website for the full presentation: dornsife.usc.edu/pere/coronavirus-crisis/

Provided by University of Southern California

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