Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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components analysis (PCA) was conducted to identify coping factors. Linear regression analyses were conducted to evaluate associations among coping factors, maternal depressive symptoms, and infant temperament.

**Results:** PCA revealed three factors explaining 40.53% of the variance in coping behaviors. The first factor included self-care behaviors (e.g., exercise, mediation); the second, numbing behaviors (e.g., increased screen time, eating comfort foods); and the third, reaching out for help behaviors (e.g., talking to a therapist or other parents). Engaging in reaching out for help coping behaviors was associated with a decrease in depressive symptoms from T1 to T2 (adjusted $R^2 = .03$, $p = .02$). This was most pronounced in participants who reported greater emotion regulation difficulties ($R^2 = .07$, $p = .04$). Further, increases in depressive symptoms from T1 to T2 were associated with higher levels of infant negative affect ($R^2 = .08$, $p = .004$).

**Conclusions:** These findings underscore the importance of providing socially focused coping and mental health services for pregnant people to ensure the well-being of new mothers and their children. Future work should evaluate trajectories of emotional development of children who were in utero during the pandemic.

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**Keywords:** COVID-19 pandemic, Prenatal Depression, Infant Temperament

**P271. Risk Factors Associated With SARS-CoV-2 Infection and COVID-19 Related Depression Among Immigrant Latino Essential Workers in Suffolk County, New York**

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**Background:** Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases and deaths remain substantially higher among Latino populations in the United States. Risk of infection may be associated with occupational exposures and a greater burden of depression. This study sought to identify factors associated with COVID-19 infection and COVID 19 related depression among immigrant Latino essential workers.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional telephone survey to assess the prevalence of infection and COVID-19 related needs and concerns was administered. Depression was assessed with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9). Comparisons by essential worker group: Indoor (i.e. supermarket)/Outdoor (i.e. construction) were determined using Nonparametric Mann Whitney U test, X², and Fisher tests. Multivariable logistic regression models were estimated to determine factors associated with the probability of prior infection and COVID-19 related depression (PHQ9 score $\geq 10$).

**Results:** 227 essential workers (median [IQR] 39.9 [32.7-47.6] years; 130 [57.3%] male; 213 [93.8%] foreign born) completed the survey. Seventy (30.0%) reported prior COVID-19 infection. Outdoor workers were more likely to be male, report higher housing density, and were less likely to be insured. Outdoor worker status was associated with higher odds of COVID-19 infection. Odds of depression was higher for respondents reporting prior infection, increased with the number of needs reported, and was nearly five times higher for uninsured workers.

**Conclusions:** Data from Latino essential workers in regions with high rates of infection indicate the need for occupational precautions to mitigate risks of reinfection. Results further underscore the need for clinical screenings to identify the burden of COVID-19 related depression in at risk populations.

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**Keywords:** Depression, COVID-19 pandemic, Disparities