

Fast Facts on the impacts of COVID-19

A great deal of information is available on the impacts of COVID-19, and the information is constantly evolving. In order to help keep the WWR network informed on the emerging data and issues related to the impacts of COVID-19, in each issue of the WWR newsletter, we will share some current and timely data fast facts and relevant links to Canada wide and local data sources.

Readers are encouraged to visit the data source for more information about each study's methodology and full findings. Readers should note that some of the recent Statistics Canada data was collected using a crowdsourcing method which means that findings cannot be applied to the overall population, however given the large number of participants in these studies, the results can offer valuable insights.

If WWR network members know of any data fast facts or research that you think should be shared in an upcoming issue of the newsletter please let us know by sending an email to wellbeingwr@regionofwaterloo.ca

| Topic | Fast Facts | Source |
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| The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Canadian families of children with disabilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “About 6 in 10 parents of children with disabilities were very or extremely concerned about loneliness or isolation for their children compared with about 5 in 10 parents of children without disabilities”• “While 58% of parents of children with disabilities were very or extremely concerned for their children’s school year and academic success, the figure was at 36% for parents of children without disabilities.”• “About half of the parents of children with disabilities said that their children are reading and also engaging in physical activity on a daily basis” | The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Canadian families of children with disabilities. Statistics Canada, Released August 27, 2020. |

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| <p>Impact of COVID-19 on Canadians living with long-term conditions and disabilities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Over one-third of participants with long-term conditions or disabilities report experiencing a temporary or permanent job loss or reduced hours during the pandemic.” • “Youth participants with a long-term condition or disability were more likely to report their work situation changed from being employed prior to the shutdown to being currently unemployed or not in the labour force, compared with other age groups. Over half (55%) of those aged 15 to 24 reported being employed prior to the start of the pandemic, compared with 39% reporting current employment.” • The majority of employed participants (58%) with long-term conditions or disabilities report working from home. • Almost half of participants (aged 15-64 with long-term conditions or disabilities) rely exclusively on non-employment income since March. • “Almost one-third of participants report their household income decreased since the start of the pandemic” • “Those with long-term conditions or disabilities most commonly reported a major or moderate impact on meeting their food and grocery needs (44%) and personal protective equipment needs (40%).” • “Over half of participants have difficulty meeting at least one financial obligation or essential need” | <p>Impact of COVID-19 on Canadians living with long-term conditions and disabilities, American Sign Language. Statistics Canada, Released August 27, 2020.</p> |
| <p>Transitions into and out of employment by immigrants during the COVID-19 lockdown and recovery</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Recent immigrants were more likely than Canadian-born workers to move out of employment in March and April mainly because of their shorter job tenure and over-representation in lower-wage jobs • Female recent immigrants had lower rates of transition from non-employment to employment at the start of partial recovery. | <p>Transitions into and out of employment by immigrants during the COVID-19 lockdown and recovery. Statistics Canada, Released August 20, 2020.</p> |

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| <p>Perceptions of safety of Indigenous people during the COVID-19 pandemic</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Concern about the impact of confinement on family stress highest among Indigenous women participants”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Among Indigenous participants, 41% reported that they were “very” or “extremely” concerned about the impact of confinement on family stress, compared to 28% among non-Indigenous participants (Chart 1). Indigenous women participants (47%) were more likely to report this concern than Indigenous men (33%)”. • “11% of Indigenous participants reported some level of concern (somewhat/very/extremely) regarding the impact of the pandemic on violence in their home, more than twice the corresponding percentage among non-Indigenous participants (5%)” • “Indigenous participants report lower sense of safety in their neighbourhood compared to non-Indigenous participants”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Among Indigenous participants, 17% reported that they believed crime had increased in their neighbourhood since the start of the pandemic, compared to 11% among non-Indigenous participants.” ○ “Among Indigenous participants, 24% of women reported feeling very safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared with 43% of men. Among non-Indigenous participants, 30% of women and 49% of men reported feeling very safe.” • “Over 1 in 5 Indigenous participants (22%) felt that people are being harassed or attacked because of their race, ethnicity or skin colour “often” or “sometimes” in their neighbourhood. In comparison, 11% of non-Indigenous participants felt the same. Differences in perceptions between Indigenous men and women participants were small.” | <p>Perceptions of safety of Indigenous people during the COVID-19 pandemic. Statistics Canada. Released August 14, 2020.</p> |
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