



Wellbeing Waterloo Region

Data Spotlight

October 27th, 2020

Spotlight on data related to 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 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 highlights and relevant links to Canada wide and local data sources and articles.

Readers are encouraged to visit the data source for more information about each study's methodology and full findings.

If WWR network members have suggestions for data highlights and resources to share in an upcoming issues of the newsletter please let us know by sending an email to wellbeingwr@regionofwaterloo.ca

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Topic	Highlights – quoted directly from Statistics Canada, Oct 20, 2020. The Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19: A Six-month Update. Key Findings	Source
<p>The Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19: A Six-month Update. Key Findings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The pandemic has had unprecedented impacts on the quality of life of Canadians, who have reported their lowest levels of life satisfaction since data became available in 2003.” • “Fewer Canadians reported being in very good or excellent mental health – with young Canadians registering the largest declines”. • “43% of Canadians rated their life satisfaction as 8 or higher on a 10-point scale, compared with 73% of Canadians in 2018.” • “55% of Canadians reported very good or excellent mental health, compared with 68% of Canadians before the pandemic. Youth experienced the greatest declines – a 20 percentage point reduction from 60% (pre-COVID) to 40% (July 2020).” • “There is a clear relationship between level of concern and willingness to take precautions – those less concerned are less likely to take some precautions.” • “About 6 in 10 Canadians would get tested if they experienced symptoms (63.5%) or were in contact with someone who had symptoms or tested positive for COVID-19 (58.9%)”. • “Many Canadians at high risk of severe outcomes due to COVID-19 are working outside of home.” 	<p>Statistics Canada Release Date October 20, 2020. The Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19: A Six-month Update. Key Findings.</p>

<p>“ “</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The economic impacts of COVID-19 have been uneven across population groups” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “The historic declines in economic activity disproportionately affected many vulnerable Canadians, including women, youth, new immigrants, visible minorities and lower-wage workers.” ○ “Visible minorities are overrepresented in sectors hardest hit by the pandemic, including food and accommodation services, contributing to high rates of unemployment.” ○ “Results of crowdsourced data indicate that Indigenous people have been harder hit by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.” ○ “The unemployment rate among young Canadians was 23.1% in August, over twice the rate observed in February.” 	<p>“ “</p>
<p>“ “</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The social impacts have also been uneven –greater impacts on those population groups with pre-existing vulnerabilities”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Immigrants and visible minorities are overrepresented among front line workers, putting them at greater risk from COVID-19”. ○ “Visible minorities have perceived an increase in harassment, attacks, and stigma since the pandemic began –rates were highest among Chinese, Korean, and Southeast Asian participants”. ○ “Social isolation due to COVID has heightened the risk of family violence”. ○ “24% of employed Filipino Canadians and 20% of employed Black Canadians work in the health care and social assistance industry, compared with 14% of all workers.” 	<p>“ “</p>
<p>“ “</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “In Canada, 38% (11 million) individuals aged 18+ have at least one health condition that puts them at higher risk of severe outcomes related to COVID-19 – those at higher risk include... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Older seniors 80+ years (72%) ○ Those living in low income households (40%) ○ First Nations people (47.7%) and Métis (41.3%)” 	<p>“ “</p>