



### **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](mailto:wellbeingwr@regionofwaterloo.ca)

Topic	Highlights	Source
<p>COVID-19 mortality rates in Canada's ethno-cultural neighbourhoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“COVID-19 mortality rates were higher in Canadian neighbourhoods with a higher proportion of population groups designated as visible minorities”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “In comparison with neighbourhoods having the lowest proportions of population groups designated as visible minorities (less than 1%), those with the highest proportions (25% or more) had a COVID-19 mortality rate about two times higher”.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• <b>“In Quebec and Ontario, the age-standardized mortality rate in neighbourhoods with the highest proportions of population groups designated as visible minorities was more than three times higher than that of the neighbourhoods with the lowest proportions of population groups designated as visible minorities.”</b></li>   <li>• <b>Regional variation in COVID-19 related mortality rates was also related to the concentration of specific groups designated as visible minorities.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “Between March and July 2020, the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) of Montréal and Toronto had the highest numbers of deaths due to COVID-19. These two CMAs also have, within their respective provinces, the highest proportions of population groups designated as visible minorities. However, some specific groups represent a higher proportion of the population than others. The specific group with the highest proportion in Montréal is the Black population and in Toronto it is the South Asian population.”</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Statistics Canada. Released October 28, 2020. <a href="#">COVID-19 mortality rates in Canada's ethno-cultural neighbourhoods</a></p>

Labour market impacts of COVID-19 on Indigenous people: March to August 2020.

- The Statistics Canada paper uses monthly data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to examine the labour market impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indigenous people from March to August 2020. Highlights include:
- **“Similar initial decreases in employment among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, but more recent trends have differed”**
  - “There were more than 60,000 fewer Indigenous people employed in the three months ending in May 2020, compared with the three months ending in February 2020”
  - “While employment among both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people initially declined by a similar share, employment among Indigenous people has been slower to recover. Year-over-year, the employment rate in June-August 2020 was down 6.9 points among Indigenous people and down 5.0 points among non-Indigenous people.”
- **“Sharp increase in unemployment among Indigenous youth reflects challenging summer job market.”**
  - “The unemployment rate among Indigenous youth living off reserve in the provinces was 26.0% in the three months ending in August 2020, up 11.3 percentage points compared with the corresponding period in 2019. This was the largest increase among all age groups. A similar trend was observed among non-Indigenous youth.”

“ “	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>“Increases in unemployment among Indigenous people similar to that of non-Indigenous people, though starting from a higher base”</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ “Prior to the pandemic, the unemployment rate among Indigenous people was 1.8 times the rate among non-Indigenous people, reflecting long-lasting disparities in labour market conditions.”</li><li>○ “In the three months ending in May 2020, the unemployment rate increased sharply for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. It increased by 6.6 percentage points among Indigenous people living off reserve in the provinces, to 16.6%, and by 6.2 percentage points among non-Indigenous people, to 11.7%”.</li><li>○ “However, in the three months ending in August 2020, the unemployment rate decreased for non-Indigenous people to 11.2%, but was little changed among Indigenous people at 16.8%, further indicating that the recovery has been more challenging for Indigenous people.</li></ul></li></ul>	“ “
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“ “	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>“Indigenous men and women were similarly impacted in the early months of the pandemic, but labour market conditions have since been more challenging for Indigenous women.”</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ “From the three-month period ending in February 2020 to the three-month period ending in May 2020, the employment rate declined from 58.5% to 51.7% for Indigenous men and from 55.6% to 49.9% for Indigenous women living off reserve in the provinces. Among Indigenous men, employment then rebounded in the three months ending in August to 55.6%, with the number of employed men reaching 96.5% of its pre-pandemic level”</li><li>○ “By contrast, the employment rate for Indigenous women in the three months ending in August further decreased to 48.4%, with the number of employed Indigenous women falling to 88.4% of its pre-pandemic level.”</li><li>○ “Gender trends in employment during the pandemic can be driven by labour market conditions, as well as by the extent to which parents adjust their labour force participation as they balance work and family obligations. While the participation rate of Indigenous parents decreased for both men and women during the pandemic, the decline was greater for Indigenous mothers, in part because they are more likely to engage in unpaid work such as caring for children or family members”.</li></ul></li></ul>	“ “
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“ “	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>“Indigenous people are over-represented in occupations with larger employment declines during the pandemic.”</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ “In comparison with the same period in 2019, employment among Indigenous people in the three months ending in August 2020 had declined the most among <i>trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</i> (-21,000 or -16%), <i>sales and service occupations</i> (-18,200 or -11%) and <i>occupations in education, law and social, community and government services</i> (-12,100 or -18%). These three occupation groups accounted for 82% of all year-over-year employment losses among Indigenous people.”</li></ul></li></ul>	“ “
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