# Urgent and emerging Newcomer Needs survey during the COVID-19 Emergency Toronto, Ontario – January 2021

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This needs assessment provides a snapshot in time of urgent newcomer needs in Toronto during the COVID-19 pandemic. The information was collected with a survey that ran in November-December, 2020. **54 surveys were completed by representatives of 36 organizations located throughout the GTA.** Survey respondents were representatives of community service organizations (settlement, health, mental health, employment, etc.) and school boards. They were asked to note specific emergent newcomer needs in the categories listed below. The answers are summarized in this document.

This information is a snapshot in time. The same survey was administered twice before in April and August, 2020.

If you have any questions about the Needs Assessment or services available in your area, please contact your Local Immigration Partnership:

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	Theme #1	Theme #2	Theme #3	Other notable answers
Housing	Lack of affordable housing	Problems with landlord	Lack of suitable and safe housing	Lack of affordable and
	• Inability to pay rent from: low income,	Difficult to book viewings	Overcrowding in houses makes	appropriate transitional
	unemployment, an already	<ul> <li>Landlords unwilling to rent to</li> </ul>	physical distancing difficult; not	housing
	unaffordable rental market	newcomers in fear of COVID-19	enough space for all family needs	Fear of landlords in case
	Unable to isolate as living space is too	Little maintenance or repairs during	Shelters lack space for appropriate	anyone tests positive
	small and overcrowded	the pandemic, newcomers struggle	physical distancing	for COVID-19
	Some clients ineligible for financial	to advocate for themselves	<ul> <li>Not enough shelters or emergency</li> </ul>	
	supports; facing insecurity	<ul> <li>Landlords unwilling to defer rent</li> </ul>	housing available	
	One bedroom is also too expensive	<ul> <li>Landlords finding excuses to evict</li> </ul>		
Transport	Fear of using public transport	Affordability	Added stress and mobility issues	
	High level of fear of using public	Public transport and private	<ul> <li>Added stress from having to wait</li> </ul>	
	transport during the pandemic	transport is too expensive	for public transport, spending	
	COVID-19 fear stems from	<ul> <li>Facing increased pressure, but</li> </ul>	more time in public places	
	overcrowding on vehicles	unable to afford purchase of a	<ul> <li>OW and ODSP is not issuing</li> </ul>	
	Parents hesitant to travel on public	personal vehicle, which adds stress	transportation allowance as freely	
	transport with kids	Some clients felt TTC was expensive	which affects clients' mobility	
		before, but added strain now		
Healthcare	Limited doctors/healthcare available	Difficulty accessing healthcare	Virtual consultation difficulties	<ul> <li>Restrictions on client</li> </ul>
	Increased wait for some healthcare	<ul> <li>Newcomers facing translation and</li> </ul>	Difficult to navigate Telehealth for	transportation to
	procedures, such as elective surgeries	interpretation hurdles, increased	newcomers with language barriers	hospitals by family and
	No in-person routine appointments	challenges in accessing healthcare	Longer wait times	case managers
	Doctors not accepting new patients	• Immigration status, no health cards	Missing human touch when	Clients feeling
	Doctors facing a cap on how many	cause health care access barriers	dealing with health issues, not	increasingly stressed
	IFHP covered patients they can see	Some newcomers finding it difficult	accustomed to virtual consultation	and uncomfortable with
	due to COVID-19	to navigate COVID-19 testing rules		many restrictions
Women	Unsafe to be at home	Issues with tech/internet access	Mental Health Challenges	<ul> <li>Caring for children who</li> </ul>
	Increased domestic violence,	Single mothers identified as a group	Facing isolation and loneliness	are in online schooling
	exacerbated by compounded stress,	facing particular financial strain	<ul> <li>Juggling at-home responsibilities</li> </ul>	often means putting
	financial challenges, isolation	Special Priority Program doesn't	increases anxiety, exhaustion, (esp.	job-seeking/education
	Sheltering in place with partner	always allow for sufficient time to	for single mothers balancing	pursuits on hold
	increases tension in relationship,	collect housing application	employment)	
	family dynamic	documents for those leaving an	Supporting older family members	
	Lack of affordable housing and	abusive situation	and extended family	
	employment opportunities means		disproportionally done by women	
	women find less pathways to leave		Women have little to no time for	
	unsafe situations		themselves to practice self-care	

Education	Access to Technology	Financial and Logistical Challenges	Parents and Adults learning	Clients expressed
	<ul> <li>Lack of access to tech, and slower</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Limited funding for training/</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Newcomer families unable to</li> </ul>	interest in pursuing
	internet because of sharing WIFI and	education for refugee Claimants	follow up on their children's virtual	skills training for jobs
	devices within the household	<ul> <li>Classrooms are too big, and it is</li> </ul>	learning due to language and also	that are currently in
	Some clients with learning disabilities	evident that having more teachers	digital proficiency barriers	demand in COVID
	are falling behind due to lack of	present would support students	<ul> <li>Newcomers struggling to</li> </ul>	
	individualized instruction and	better online and in-person	understand registration processes	
	specialized tech tools geared to them	<ul> <li>Less micro-loans for Internationally</li> </ul>	When calling for help often only	
	Online access issues for instructors	Trained Professionals available	get an answering machine	
Youth	Unemployment and financial struggle	Logistical and Tech challenges	Social and mental health issues	<ul> <li>No opportunities for</li> </ul>
	Financial stress from unavailability of	<ul> <li>Facing challenges in adjusting to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Depression, mental health,</li> </ul>	afterschool & weekend
	youth-related jobs, lack of housing	virtual learning environment	addiction in digital world	groups or jobs
	<ul> <li>Lack of quality jobs, unawareness of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of access to computer/laptop/</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Isolated, sense of loneliness</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>CERB payments may be</li> </ul>
	pathways to employment	high speed internet	increased, lacking space at home	hurting job-seeking
	<ul> <li>Low income working youth at higher</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Difficult to participate in virtual</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Risk of abuse in quarantine with</li> </ul>	motivation
	risk of contracting COVID due to	work with improper tech	breakdowns in family relationships	
	nature of their work (frontline)			
Employment	Job Precariousness and Lay-Offs	<b>Amplified Barriers to Employment</b>	Increased demand on SPO's	<ul> <li>Lack of privacy in</li> </ul>
	Many have been or anticipate lay-offs	<ul> <li>Challenges newcomers face in</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Job-seeking is top priority for most</li> </ul>	homes poses challenge
	Uncertainty when 'call-backs' will be	finding work exacerbated during the	clients SPO's serve	for interviews
	or have cut hours or delayed contracts	pandemic (underemployed, missing	<ul> <li>Lack of in-person hiring events</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>International students</li> </ul>
	Clients only able to find part-time or	Canadian experience, unrecognized	make it difficult for clients with	and people with work
	precarious job opportunities,	foreign credentials, language, etc.)	learning exceptionalities to access	visas face problem of
	struggling to support their families	<ul> <li>Apprenticeship Programs/Student</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Many offices on lockdown, hard</li> </ul>	job, housing, and food
	<ul> <li>Clients seek work in their community,</li> </ul>	placement opportunities, EO	for clients to get support finding	security
	or not at all, due to fear of COVID	Bridging & Internships unavailable	employment in their field	<ul> <li>Worsened power</li> </ul>
	COVID opportunities are hard to find	<ul> <li>COVID prevents work due to lack of</li> </ul>	(accessing job developers and	dynamic between full
	<ul> <li>Temporary, part time or cash work</li> </ul>	child care, workplace safety issues	building resumes)	time and part time
	largely cancelled, especially difficult	<ul> <li>What is available doesn't match</li> </ul>		workers
	for those who worked multiple jobs	skillset or qualifications		
Access to	Need for In-Person Services	Access to Technology	Struggling to Trust Services	No available weekend
Services	Some services can only be provided in-	<ul> <li>Difficulty accessing internet or</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hard to build client trust virtually</li> </ul>	services, social or
	person, and otherwise there are	computers, many newcomers relied	<ul> <li>Lack of trust to provide</li> </ul>	employment
	limited services available in person,	on resource & information centres	documentation virtually	
	such as daycare	<ul> <li>Lack of access to tech makes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Some who are newer to Canada,</li> </ul>	
	Seniors face language barriers for	attendance inconsistent or difficult	and fear COVID-19 from needed in-	
	seniors to access services		person services	

Mental Health	<ul> <li>Exacerbations on Mental Illness</li> <li>Lack of motivation, confidence due to stress from uncertainty and anxiety</li> <li>Increased depression, feelings of helpless &amp; hopelessness, loneliness, isolation, frustration, withdrawal, and sadness: in need of social connections</li> <li>Some family relationships are strained</li> <li>Anxiety from impossible job search, and worried about income loss. Or lacking a healthy work-life balance</li> <li>COVID fatigue; some never leave their houses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Barriers to Service Provision</li> <li>Many face barriers of access to MH services (cultural, language, etc.)</li> <li>Need for more mindfulness, stress and anxiety-related workshops</li> <li>Some require frequent wellbeing check-ins from service providers</li> <li>Staff need more direction and guidelines to support newcomers</li> <li>Virtual does not equate in-person community connections &amp; support</li> <li>Not enough crisis services available</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Acute Mental Health</li> <li>Acute issues increasing (cases of suicide and opioid overdose)</li> <li>Issues exacerbated by overlapping external stressors (school, work, childcare, finances, family health, fear of the unknown, etc.)</li> <li>Fear and isolation, loneliness and grief from losing family and friends to COVID-19 locally and abroad</li> <li>Many struggle with caring for ill family members alone</li> <li>Resilience from clients lowered</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Homesick, cannot visit family in home country, or deal with personal matters</li> <li>Legal issues have been delayed, postponing these causes anxiety</li> </ul>
Food Security	<ul> <li>Access to Food Banks</li> <li>Many expressed concerns travelling to food banks and prefer grocery cards</li> <li>Isolated people without car access or travel options struggle to access food</li> <li>Food banks have limited resources, but more demand</li> <li>Food chains are lacking a supply of culturally appropriate food</li> <li>Some neighbourhoods lack food banks</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Financial Barriers to Food Access</li> <li>Job loss, less income for food</li> <li>Food prices rising, nutritious food is becoming less of a spending option</li> <li>Social assistance like OW is still not sufficient for food access</li> <li>International students without much income support from overseas family struggle to access food</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Service Provider - Food Referrals</li> <li>Many newcomers are unaware of food bank services</li> <li>Agencies have recognized an increase in food bank referrals</li> <li>Meal programs have drastically increased for services</li> <li>Services recognize this is a huge need, but other priorities prevent additional service creation</li> </ul>	
Seniors	<ul> <li>Mental Health</li> <li>Lacking social support and community engagement</li> <li>Less visits from family, nowhere to safely congregate in winter</li> <li>Men specifically not participating</li> <li>Many seniors losing their friends and loved ones to COVID</li> <li>Fear of contracting virus and of being alone during lockdowns</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Virtual Service Barriers</li> <li>Often cannot access virtual services because of access or digital fluency</li> <li>Some seniors have great difficultly joining online workshops and choosing not to join is sometimes easier than learning the new skill</li> <li>Not enough programming available in this time, in need of face to face services</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Untended Health Conditions</li> <li>Find it difficult to stay active, participate in physical activity</li> <li>Difficult to access food, medicine, other needs</li> <li>Rely heavily on social services or family for access to their essential needs</li> </ul>	Waiting for senior housing, need to move out from living with family who aren't treating them well

#### **Unique Cost Barriers**

- Lack of funding for start ups, small business loan programs
- Loans available to small businesses difficult to access (language or system navigation barriers)
- Lack of work from home resources available (such as Wi-Fi or data)
- Increased electricity costs people seeking electricity support programs

#### **Digital Access/Technology Issues**

- Families lacking tech access; digital training is necessary especially for clients who have disabilities for more privacy, more independence
- Some newcomer clients with learning differences struggle with memory, attention challenges, and information processing barriers, full virtual sessions not always effective
- Clients with visual difficulties find the constant screen time difficult

#### **System Support Issues**

- Language barriers largely preventing understanding of COVID service structures
- During winter, physical activities are limited for newcomers
- Clients with dependents cannot engage in programming due to a lack of child care options
- Lack of support in the school system for those with additional barriers

#### **Uncertainty & Delay**

- Newcomers whose family members contract COVID unclear about instructions
- Slow processing of documentation for immigration (i.e. expired work permits), lingering citizenship exam/process, renewals, sponsorship

## What is the greatest need in the newcomer community you serve which cannot be met by your organization at the present time?

### The most commonly listed needs were:

- 1. Access to food services & financial supports
- 2. Access to technology, digital literacy, wi-fi for clients
- 3. Affordable housing
- 4. Employment for newcomers in their fields, skills training for current labour market trends and needs
- 5. Services for newcomers with non-traditional immigration status
- 6. Language supports for clients who cannot access virtual services/documentation/medical interpretation
- 7. Mass education about mental health supports, many newcomers are really drained
- 8. Increased understanding of immigration process, especially once the country begins accepting newcomers again