

NOVEMBER 2020

SERVANT PARTNERS LISTENING PROJECT 2020



DETERMINING THE IMPACT OF
COVID-19 AND RECENT RACIAL
VIOLENCE IN THE DTES

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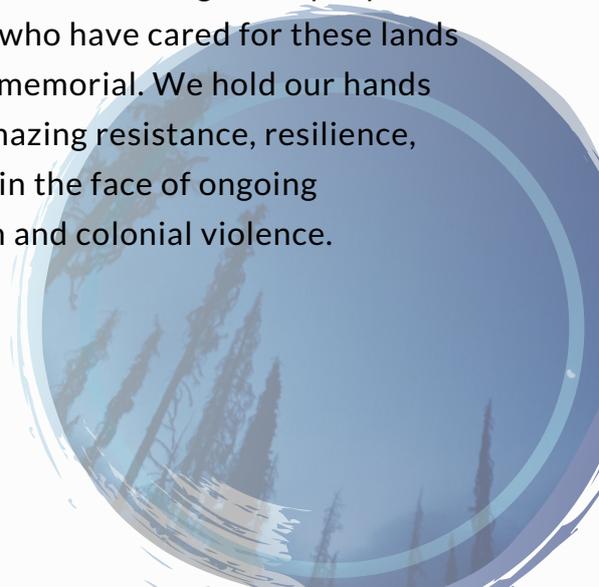
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Photo credits: Steve Kim and Wendy Au Yeung

LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Over the past 9 years, our diverse staff team have lived, learned, and breathed on the unceded, ancestral, and occupied, traditional lands of the $xw\text{m}\text{ə}\theta k w \acute{a} y \acute{a} m$ (Musqueam), $S\acute{a}l\acute{i}lw\acute{e}t\acute{a}?$ (Tseil-Waututh), $St\acute{o}:\text{l}\acute{o}$, Shíshálh (Sechelt) and $Skwxw\acute{u}7mesh$ (Squamish) Nations of the Coast Salish peoples.

We are grateful to the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island who have cared for these lands since time immemorial. We hold our hands up to their amazing resistance, resilience, and strength in the face of ongoing dispossession and colonial violence.



ABOUT SERVANT PARTNERS

WE SEEK GOD'S SHALOM BY PURSUING HOLISTIC TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN POOR COMMUNITIES ALONGSIDE OUR NEIGHBOURS.

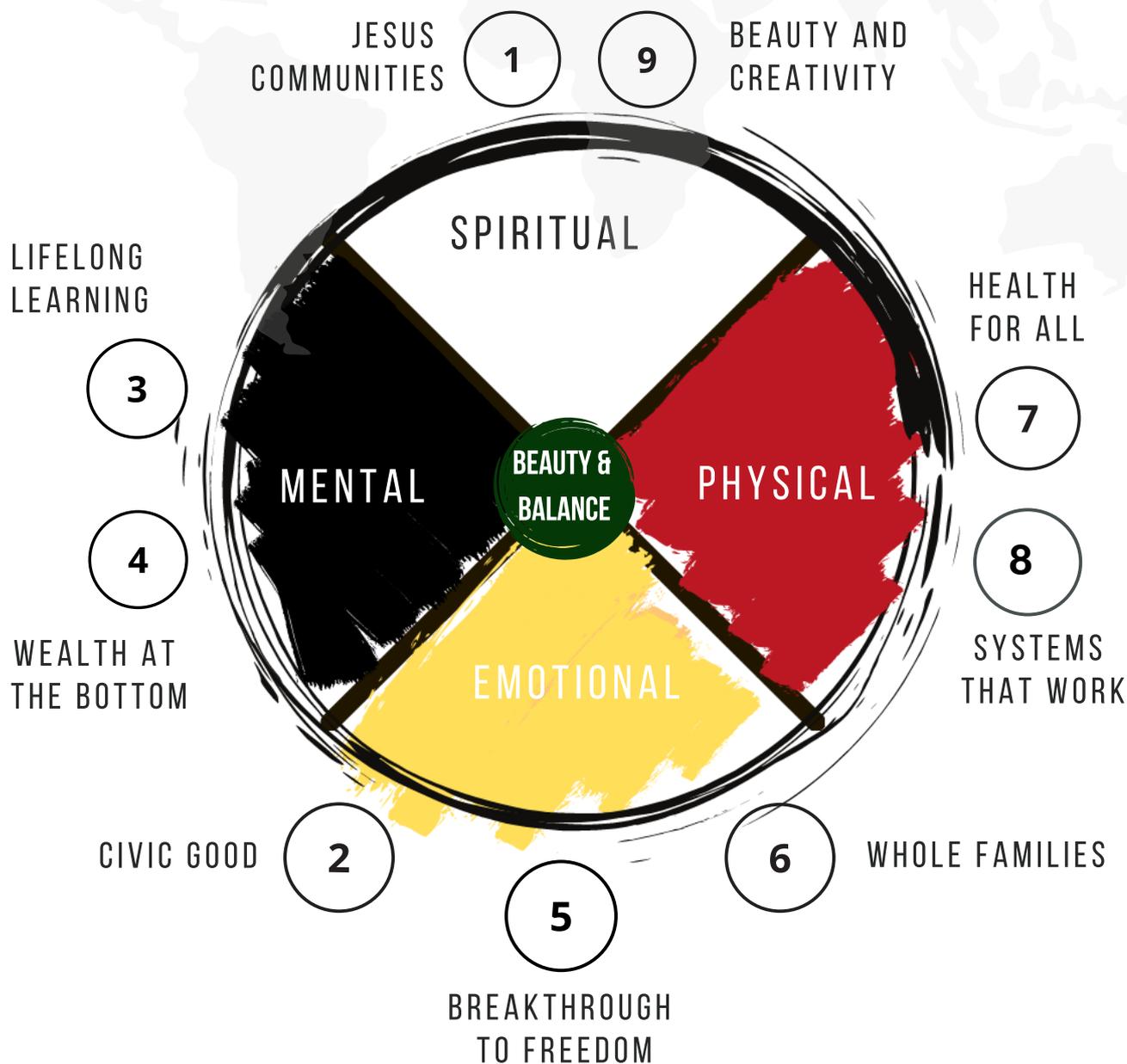
We are a local Christian non-profit that is a part of a worldwide movement using community organizing and leadership development as strategies for transformation.

We have learned to look for and work towards the following 9 signs of a community changing in positive and sustainable ways. Our listening Project is built upon this framework:

9 SIGNS OF COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION

- 1** JESUS COMMUNITIES
Reproducing, transformational communities of Jesus-followers
- 2** CIVIC GOOD
Increased Civic Participation for the Common Good
- 3** LIFELONG LEARNING
Improved Accessibility to Life-Enhancing Education
- 4** WEALTH AT THE BOTTOM
Expanded Opportunities to Achieve Economic Sufficiency
- 5** BREAKTHROUGH TO FREEDOM
Increased Spiritual and Psychological Health
- 6** WHOLE FAMILIES
Increased Family Health and Well-Being
- 7** HEALTH FOR ALL
Improved Environmental and Community Health
- 8** SYSTEMS THAT WORK
Presence of political, economic, and legal systems that work for those on the margins
- 9** BEAUTY AND CREATIVITY
Increased Access to Creative and Artistic Education and Expression

CONTEXTUALIZING THE 9 SIGNS



In order to honour our many neighbours, we needed to contextualize our tool.

Under Hector Hill's instruction, we learned more about the wholistic wisdom of the medicine wheel and framed our questions about the impact of COVID-19 using this particular West Coast medicine wheel when listening with Indigenous neighbours.

For our Chinese and Arabic speakers, we had translated the questions and conducted interviews in those languages.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

PURPOSE

The intention of this listening project is to determine the impact of COVID-19 and current racial violence upon households in the Downtown Eastside (DTES), asking questions that build upon Servant Partners' framework of 9 Signs of Community Transformation.

WHO DID WE HOPE TO LISTEN TO?

Our focus for this listening project was directed towards single women and parents (women and men) who are currently housed in stable or supportive low-income housing. Globally, COVID-19 and racial violence have impacted Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) more significantly; therefore we wanted to hear the extent of this impact among our DTES neighbourhood. We gave priority and attention towards appropriate contextualization to the Indigenous, Black, Syrian and Chinese senior communities.

Because we are a Christian organization looking to develop Christian faith communities, we were also particularly interested in hearing from Jesus followers. In addition, we have current economic projects through the Strathcona Artisan Market, so we also wanted to connect with parents who are looking for opportunities for income generation.

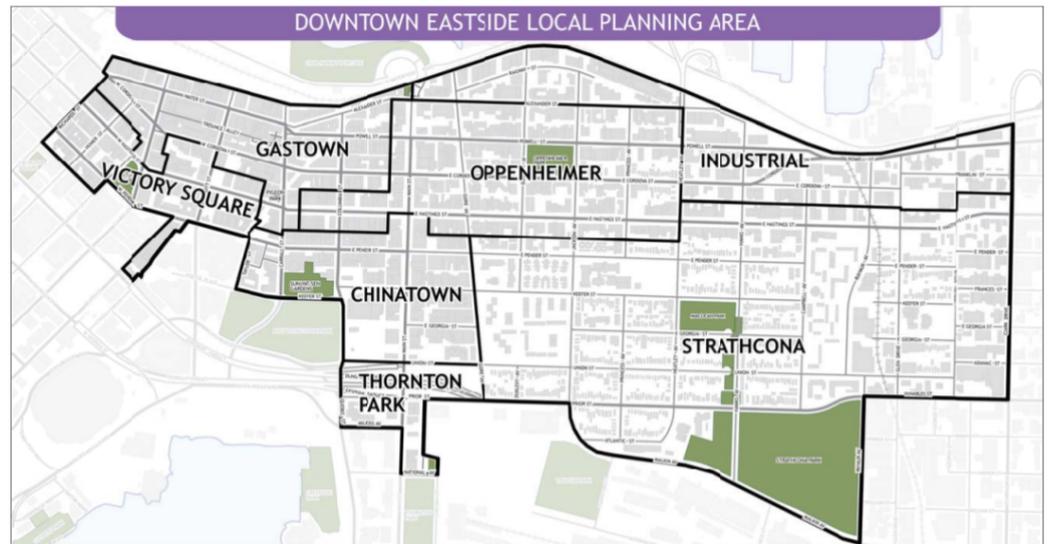
HOW DID WE LISTEN TO THEM?

We interviewed people using a survey grid that asked them to share the impacts of COVID-19 on 8 areas of their life, on a scale of 0-4. Then we asked them to use the same impact grid to share the effect of recent racial violence, police presence and overdoses on them and their households. Please refer to appendix II for an example of our survey.

For the areas that had the most severe impact, we invited them to tell us more, using a pre-determined set of questions for a "deeper dive." These questions were a mix of asset based, appreciative inquiry, short answer and survey questions.



ABOUT THE DTES



(City of Vancouver, 2013)

The Downtown Eastside (DTES) neighbourhood is located on the southern shore of the Burrard Inlet. Before European settlement, First Nations like the Stó:Lo, called this area of Coast Salish, “s’olhthemexw” (“our world,” or “our land”). The area was used historically for hunting and fishing by the First Nations. By the mid-nineteenth century, the DTES had developed into a residential area for workers in the logging and fishing industry, servicing the population with bars and single occupancy hotels. Over time, it became a vibrant part of the city containing the head office, the public library and large stores and businesses.

The DTES was originally the Downtown core of Vancouver, but later in the mid to late 1900s, the neighbourhood experienced marginalization. The City decided to build a new Downtown Core and accordingly, streetcars stopped service to the area and the large stores and library were also relocated. Alongside these major changes, the lack of affordable housing in Vancouver led many low-income individuals to move to the DTES along with thousands of de-institutionalized patients from the local mental health facility (Riverview Hospital) who struggled to find an accepting community in the 1970s.

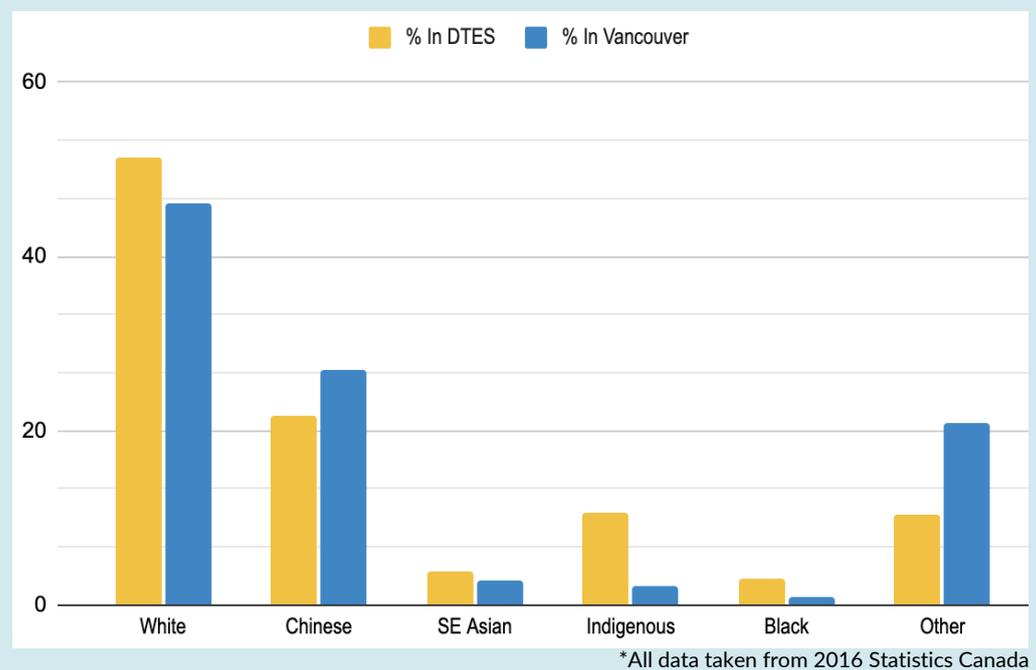
This history of exclusion and displacement also extends to minority groups such as the Chinese and Japanese Canadians. Notably, Japanese Canadians who primarily lived in the Oppenheimer neighbourhood were dispossessed and forced out of their homes into internment camps. The black community was also forced to relocate in the 1930s from the Hogan's Alley neighbourhood. This history of compounding systemic problems and socioeconomic exclusion has formed much of the foundation of the neighbourhood today.

WHO LIVES HERE NOW?

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE DTES NEIGHBOURHOOD

In 2016, it was found that from an estimated population of 19,960, there was a **higher proportion of seniors, single people, men, Indigenous, Black and South East Asian people living in the DTES compared to the rest of the city.**

RACIAL AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND



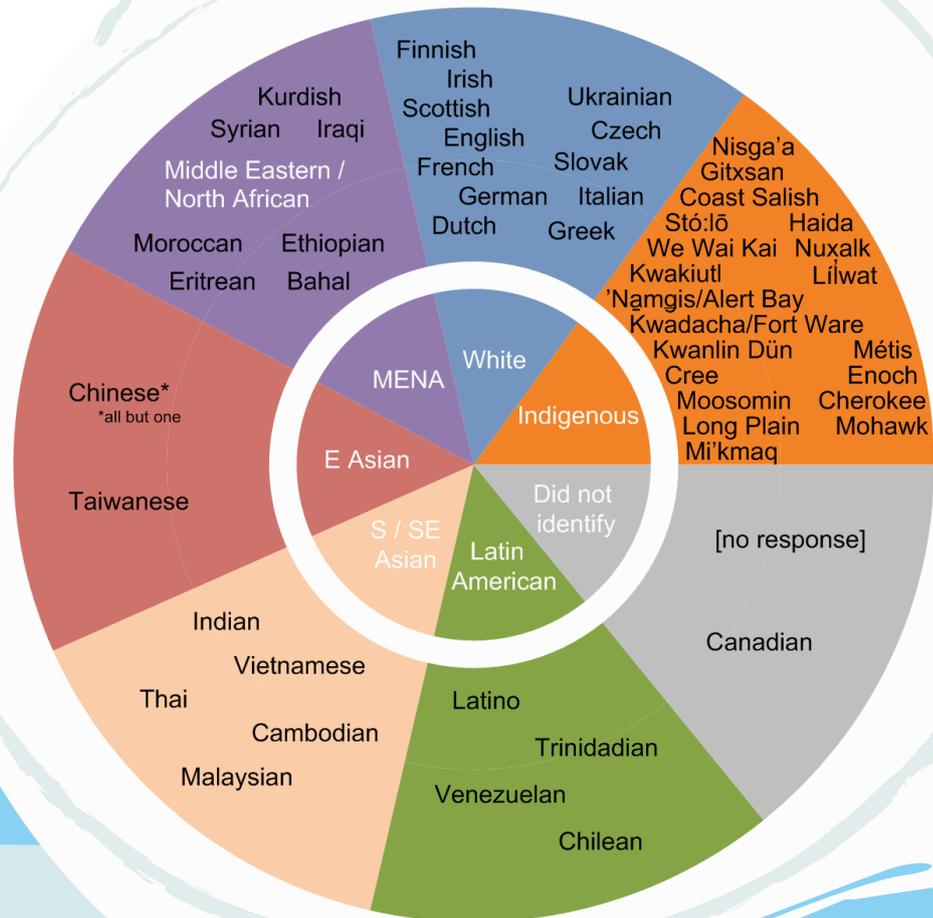
The DTES also comprises of vulnerable groups including: women, children and youth, homeless, seniors, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and/or Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, Two-Spirit (LGBTQIA2S+) residents, low income singles and/or families, sex workers, drug users and individuals with disabilities and/or mental illness. It was found in 2010 that around 70% of DTES residents are low-income, making poverty a shared experience in the neighbourhood. Carnegie Community Action Project (CCAP) shared common themes of these shared experiences as listed below:

- Experience discrimination based on race, sexual orientation, gender, mental or physical disability, addiction, low income or a combination of these;
- Reside in very small or inadequate housing, or are homeless;
- Receive low fixed incomes and cannot afford anything beyond day-to-day necessities;
- Have health and/or addiction concerns;
- Have experienced major trauma due to displacement, child apprehensions, residential schools, colonization and other systemic abuses.

WHO DID WE LISTEN TO?

ETHNICITIES AND CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS REPRESENTED AMONG OUR RESPONDENTS

These demographics **reflect the focus of our project**, and are not representative of the entire neighbourhood.

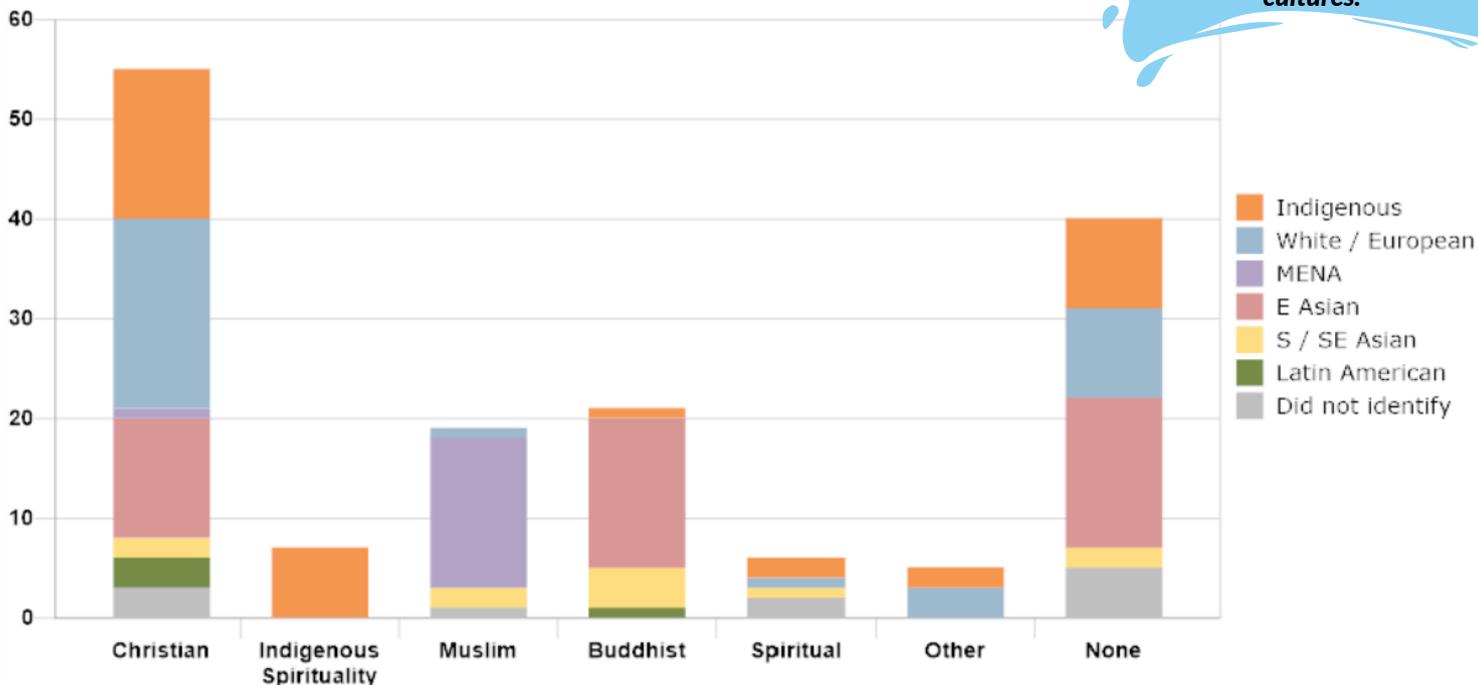


GENDER IDENTITY

WOMEN: 79%
MEN: 21%

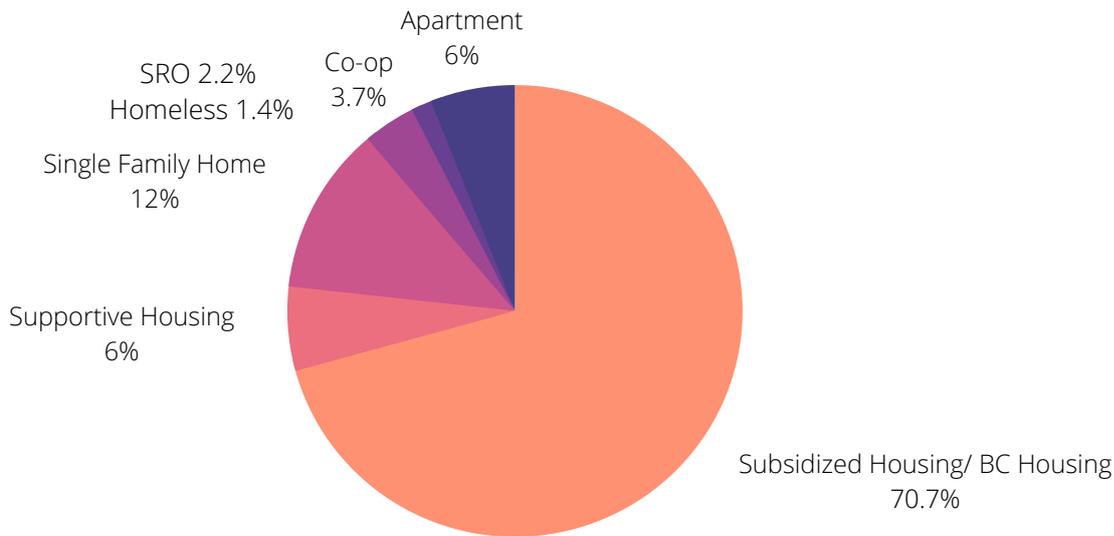
In the report, the term "People of Color" will refer to people of MENA, East Asian, S/SE Asian & Latin American cultures.

(138 responses) ETHNICITY BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

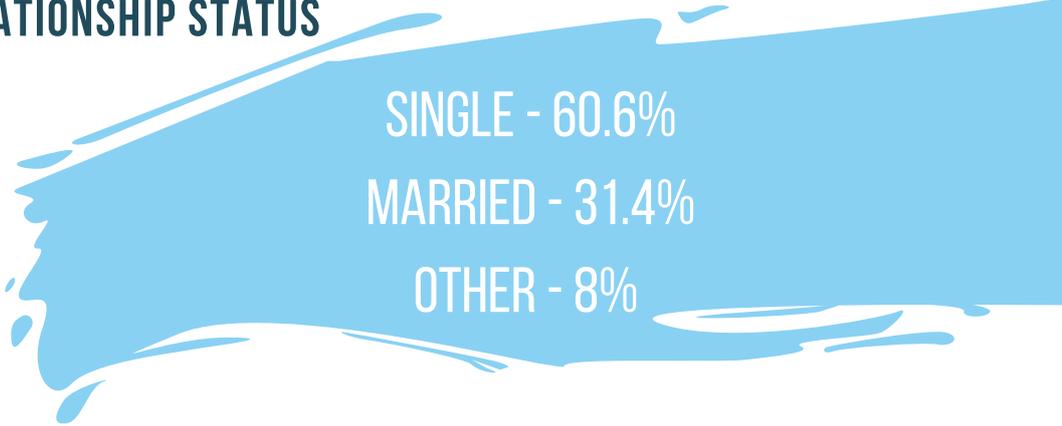




TYPES OF HOUSING OCCUPIED

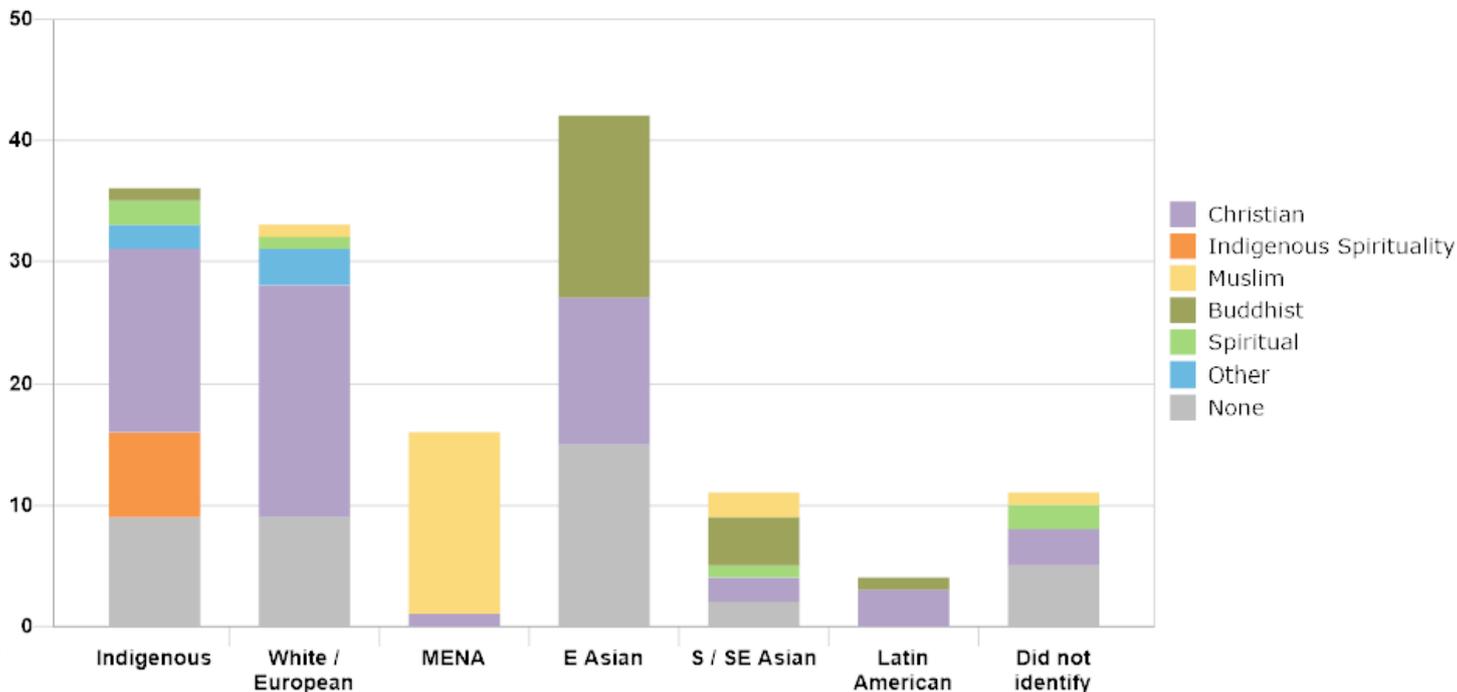


RELATIONSHIP STATUS



(138 responses)

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY ETHNICITY



SUMMARY

OF OUR KEY FINDINGS



Top 3 Impacts:

Closure of Community Event Spaces Children's Learning Emotional and Mental Health

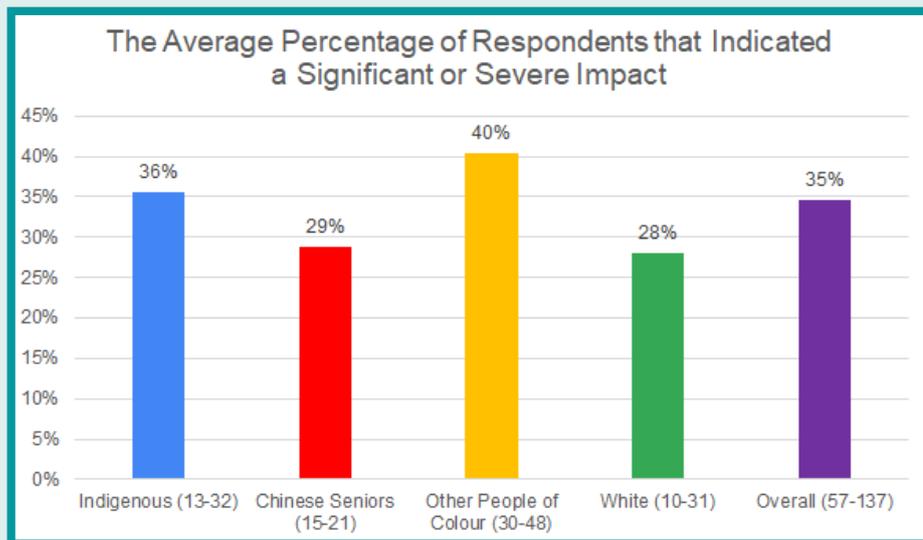
We examined the top 5 impacts for each ethnic group, determining this by the percentage of respondents in each ethnic group who indicated 'significant' or 'severe' impact in particular areas. (Number in brackets following the percentage indicates the number of respondents.)

	OVERALL	INDIGENOUS	CHINESE SENIORS	PEOPLE OF COLOUR	WHITE
1	Civic Participation (69%; 134)	Children's Learning (69%; 13)	Civic Participation (76%; 21)	Civic Participation (79%; 47)	Children's Learning (70%; 10)
2	Children's Learning (67%; 57)	Civic Participation (68%; 28)	Access to Beauty and Creativity (62%; 21)	Children's Learning (67%; 30)	Civic Participation (58%; 31)
3	Emotional & Mental Health (53%; 137)	Emotional & Mental Health (55%; 31)	Emotional & Mental Health (57%; 21)	Rhythms of care (62%; 34)	Emotional & Mental Health (48%; 31)
4	Access to Beauty & Creativity (42%; 137)	Feelings of Safety (48%; 29)	Engagement with faith community (40%; 15)	Emotional & Mental Health (53%; 47)	Engagement with faith community (35%; 20)
5	Rhythms of Care (40%; 81)	Access to Health Care (44%; 32)		Access to Beauty & Creativity (52%; 48)	Income (33%; 30)

Civic participation - the ability to participate in community events, programs and access community spaces - was the highest or second highest impact for all ethnic groups. The pandemic impacted in-person communal activities because of the transmission risk, and this was reflected by this ranking. For most of the Chinese seniors we spoke with, their children and grandchildren did not live with them so they did not comment on the impact the pandemic had on their (grand)children's learning.

Looking at the fourth and fifth highest impact area, we start to see more differences between the different ethnic groups. Please refer to the specific signs in this report for more information about each area and their related impacts.

WHO WAS MOST SIGNIFICANTLY OR SEVERELY IMPACTED OVERALL?



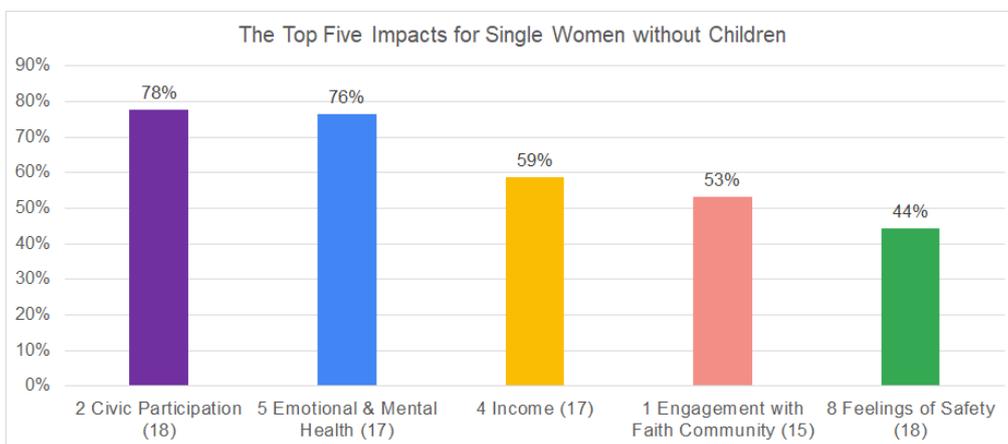
The number in brackets indicates the number of respondents, expressed as a range to reflect the lowest and highest number of respondents for the impact area used to calculate the average.

Examining all impact areas in the 9 signs, we see that **"other people of colour"** were the most holistically impacted significantly and severely by the pandemic.

While White people and Chinese seniors had certain areas that were severely impacted by the pandemic, considering all the areas overall, they were slightly less impacted compared to Indigenous people and other people of colour.

WHAT WAS THE GREATEST IMPACT ON SINGLE WOMEN IN THE DTES?

We examined the top five impact areas for single women who did not have children. Again, we used the percentage of single women that said the impact in each area was significant or severe to determine the top impact areas, and is represented below:



Numbers in front correspond to the Sign Number (p.3)
Number in brackets following the percentage indicates number of respondents

The top two impact areas of Civic Participation and Emotional & Mental Health are the same with other people we talked to for this listening project. **However, single women indicated different impact areas for their 3, 4 and 5: income, engagement with their faith community, and their feelings of safety as a result of race-related violence.**

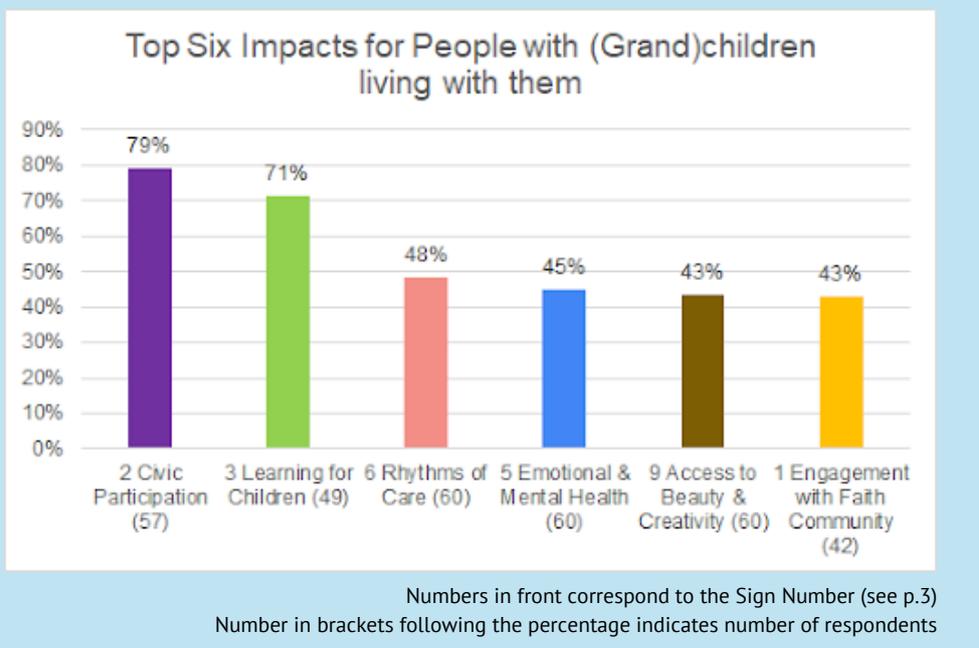
*"It was my social connection.
It had people I know and people that need me."*

The impact for single women overall was more significant or severe than our average. **7%**

What made the closure of community spaces so significant to our neighbours?

WHAT WAS THE GREATEST IMPACT ON FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN LIVING WITH THEM?

We continued to look at the percentage of parents that said the impact in each area was significant or severe, which is represented below:



Again, **participation in community spaces and organizations ranked the highest for families.** We also see that the pandemic had a substantive impact on children, particularly with their learning at school. At the time of our listening, the public school system in BC was offering a trial return to school option in June, after being closed for 2 months. The new measures and format had a significant impact on children’s learning (see Sign 3, p. 18 for more information).

The changes brought by the pandemic on **children’s learning and activities** also had a strong effect on parents, with 48% indicating a significant or severe impact on their rhythms of care. **Access to beauty and creativity** and **engagement with one’s faith community** tied for the fifth highest impact at 43%. A number of families mentioned the lack of safe outdoor access for their kids to enjoy, which significantly impacted home life.

Comparing the percentage of families (with children living with the respondent) who indicated a significant or severe impact for each of the nine signs, the average percentage was 37%, slightly higher than our overall average (35%).



"I am the only one caring for my grandson, who lives with me. So sometimes I get up early and have a "morning cry" before I wake him up because I want to stay strong for my grandson and not burden him. I have been struggling with a lot of anxiety but I deal with it by focusing on my grandson."

"Home-schooling is even harder when the educational spaces for kids are also closed (Science World, etc.)"

"My husband and I don't understand the homework - English is not our first language. We can't help our kids."



See p. 30 to learn more about why personal faith practices were mentioned positively by 19%

WHAT WERE SOME POSITIVE THINGS THAT WE HEARD?

	INDIGENOUS	CHINESE SENIORS	PEOPLE OF COLOUR	WHITE	OVERALL
1	Personal Faith Practices (17%; 23)	Police Presence (30%; 20)	Police Presence (28%; 47)	Personal Faith Practices (32%; 19)	Police Presence (20%; 128)
2	Personal Learning (12%; 26)	Access to Food (5%; 21)	Connection to Family (26%; 43)	Connection to Family (25%; 28)	Personal Faith Practices (19%; 100)
3					Connection to Family (17%; 127)
Average amount of positive comments	4.7%	2.5%	7.5%	9.8%	6.6%

For the above data we did not differentiate the degree of positivity; it will include some to very significant. For more information on the ethnic groups represented, see p.8
Number in brackets following the percentage indicates number of respondents



White people had the highest average of positive comments related to their experience. This pairs with the fact that they also had the lowest negative impact compared to the other groups (28%).

For **Indigenous peoples**, their average positive (4.7%) was below the general average (6.6%)

Even though **people of colour** experienced the highest average for negative impact (40%), there were areas that many indicated as a positive impact. this created the higher positive average (7.5%) compared to the overall average (6.6%).

Chinese seniors had the second lowest average in negative impacts (29%), and the lowest average of positive impacts at 2.5%. In fact, there were only two areas that a Chinese senior indicated any positive impact; in all the other areas, at best there was no impact, or at worst, there were severe negative impacts. In other words, **it seems that there were very few positive impacts for Chinese seniors as a result of the pandemic.**

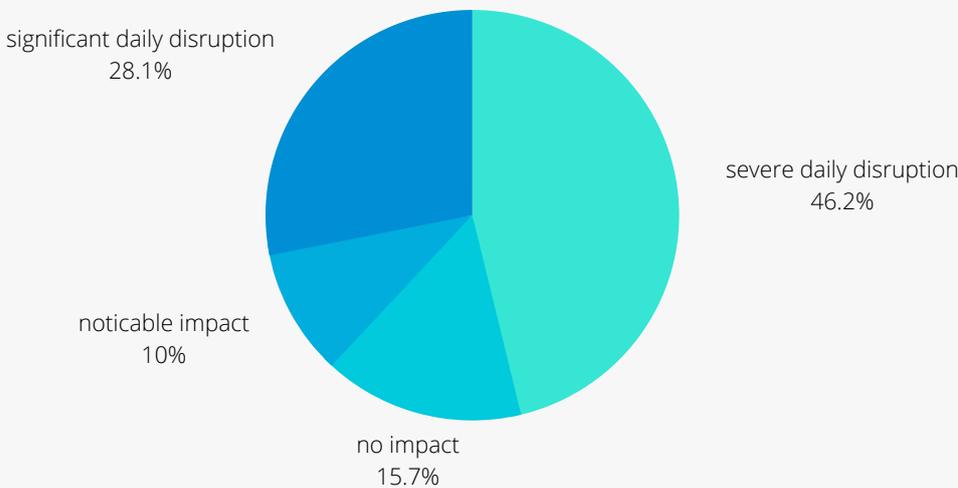
A NOTE ON POSITIVE COMMENTS ON POLICE PRESENCE:

20% of the people we talked to felt the presence of police in the neighbourhood during the last five months had a positive impact on them, which was the highest percentage out of all the areas. **This was felt primarily by Chinese seniors and people of colour**, as seen above. However, it is not clear for these people if the impact had changed since the pandemic began or if this feeling predated the pandemic as well. This positivity to police presence must also be carefully contextualized to the people we talked with; it does not represent the feelings of the entire neighbourhood. It is commonly known that many people in the DTES have had very negative experiences with the police, including some of the people we talked with who shared some of those experiences (please see Sign 8 on p. 44).

TOP IMPACT- SIGN 2: CIVIC GOOD



"How much has the pandemic affected your access to community organizations and neighbourhood spaces that are meaningful to you?"



COVID-19 LED TO THE CLOSURE AND LIMITED ACCESS TO ALMOST ALL THE ASSETS THAT NEIGHBOURS REGULARLY ACCESS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Community Assets are meaningful spaces, groups, and organizations that are an integral part of people's routines, providing sources of community connection, and offering important services, programs, and work or volunteer opportunities. It should be noted that almost all the assets mentioned are non-profit organizations or are community or government funded.

Knowledge about the assets in the DTES is important for those who wish to work in partnerships with the neighbourhood. Understanding what neighbours value and access in their everyday life, and knowing the availability of such assets, are two important themes we have sought to draw out from survey responses.

To see where our neighbour's loved community spaces are located, check out our asset maps in the appendix starting on p. 48

We also included links to the excellent work of others who have mapped community asset spaces prior to COVID-19.

These places and their programs are essential for our community health and need to be protected and funded!



COMMUNITY SPACES MENTIONED AS SIGNIFICANT TO THE HEALTH OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

*Numbers indicate how many times these things were mentioned

"I do not have a computer, so I rely on the library. When the libraries shut down, I couldn't access a computer anymore. My taxes weren't done, I couldn't access my pay stubs."

Closure of...

Reduced Access to...

- COMMUNITY PROGRAMS (18)
- CREATIVE PROGRAMS (6)
- CULTURAL CENTERS (5)
- SCHOOLS (2)
- PLACE OF WORSHIP (9)
- SERVICES (38)
- SUPPORT GROUPS (7)
- VOLUNTEERING (8)

- COMMUNITY CENTERS (33)
- GROCERY STORES (7)
- PUBLIC TRANSIT (2)
- OUTDOOR SPACES (23)
- LIBRARIES (13)
- CHILD CARE (2)
- MALLS/ STORES/ CAFES (4)
- PHYSICAL RECREATION (12)
- LEARNING OPPERTUNITIES (1)
- SAFE INJECTION SITES (2)

Cancellation of Community Events

- POWELL STREET FESTIVAL
- ART SHOWS
- STRATHCONA ARTISAN MARKET
- ST JAMES MUSIC ACADEMY
- FESTIVAL FOR DEAF COMMUNITY
- WET'SUWET'EN PROTESTS



"My parenting programs stopped and my counselling was put on pause."

It is also important to acknowledge the bias that may be held against the DTES (as a neighbourhood consisting mostly of the middle to lower class), that it is only the unhoused that value and rely more on community spaces or services rather than housed residents. In contrast, the demographic of this survey consists of housed residents in the DTES, and yet these assets were mentioned as still deeply valued and meaningful.

It was the experience of the "perfect storm": schools and kids programs closed increasing stress at home. Parents' regular opportunities to relieve stress were also shut down. Self-care routines for connection stopped.

I've lost...



**Size of word reflects the number of repetitions*

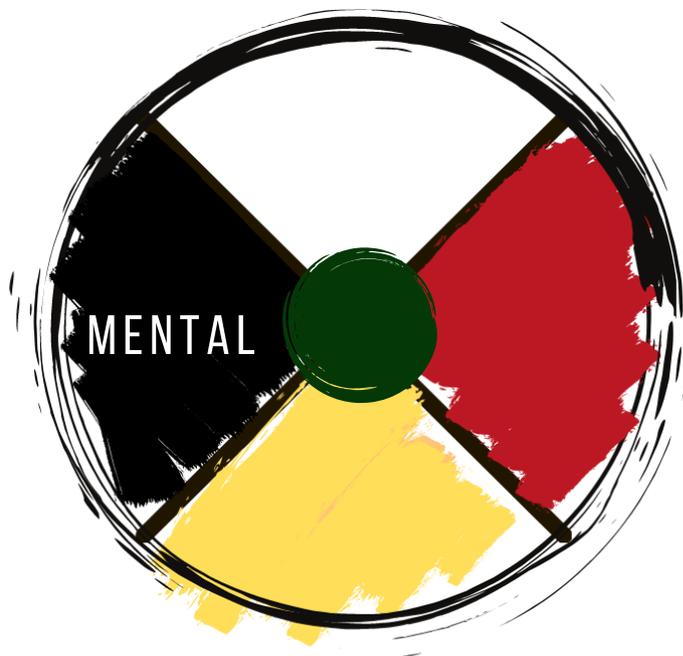
** Access/Ability to gather due to Social Distancing is mentioned 15 times. This is not necessarily something people lost but people mentioned it as a significant barrier to accessing community organizations and spaces*

The closure of a community centre, library or public space in this particular neighbourhood has a significant impact on residents here. Often neighbours missed their opportunities to help one another.

Those living in the DTES have a deep desire to be connected and unified with others, further demonstrating the incredible resilience and care of neighbours.

59%
of survey respondents were volunteering or interested in helping out their neighbour based on this survey.

MENTAL IMPACTS



SIGN 3: LIFELONG LEARNING SIGN 4: WEALTH AT THE BOTTOM

"My husband and I don't understand the homework - English is not our first language. We can't help our kids."

KEY FINDINGS:

- Children's learning was the top impact for Indigenous & White families.
- Families found using online technology for learning to be both helpful and also frustrating without support.
- Adult English learners could use more partners to practice conversations.
- The most positive outcome for single women was a growth in personal learning projects.
- Loss of income generation was the third most negative impact for single women.
- 29% of neighbours reported a significant or severe daily impact on their ability to generate income.
- In addition to income, respondents lost the social interaction, meaningful use of their time, and participation in the neighbourhood that regular employment and/or honorarium work provided.

SIGN 3: CHILDREN'S LEARNING

Highest impact

for White and Indigenous parents

Parents are struggling and worried: their children's learning was significantly disrupted or halted.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted the well-established landscape of learning in BC. In mid-March, the decision was made to close schools in the province indefinitely, impacting the daily lives of thousands of parents and children across British Columbia. When most schools reopened on June 1, the reopening was limited and the means of teaching was altered.

Parents were further impacted during the summer, as summer school underwent changes, many summer programs were suspended, and parents did not know what to expect for fall's return to school.

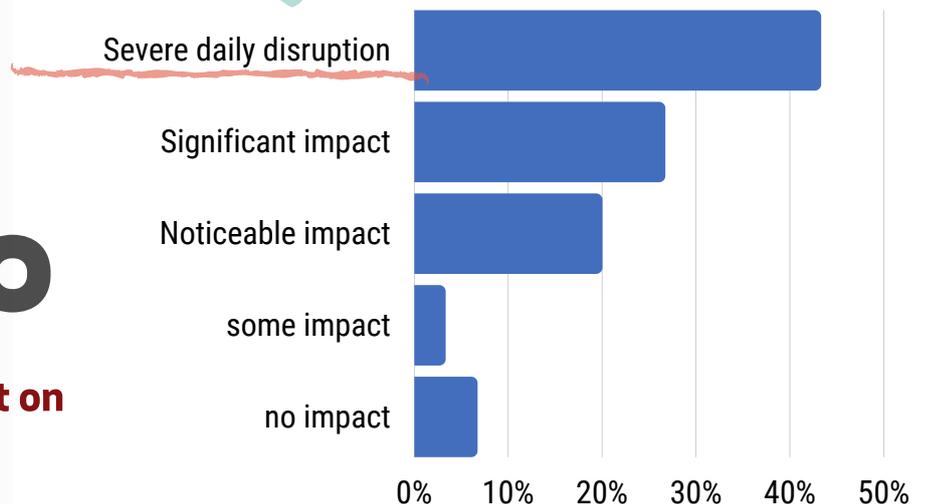
2nd highest impact

for parents of colour



70%

of parents indicated a significant or severe impact on their child's learning

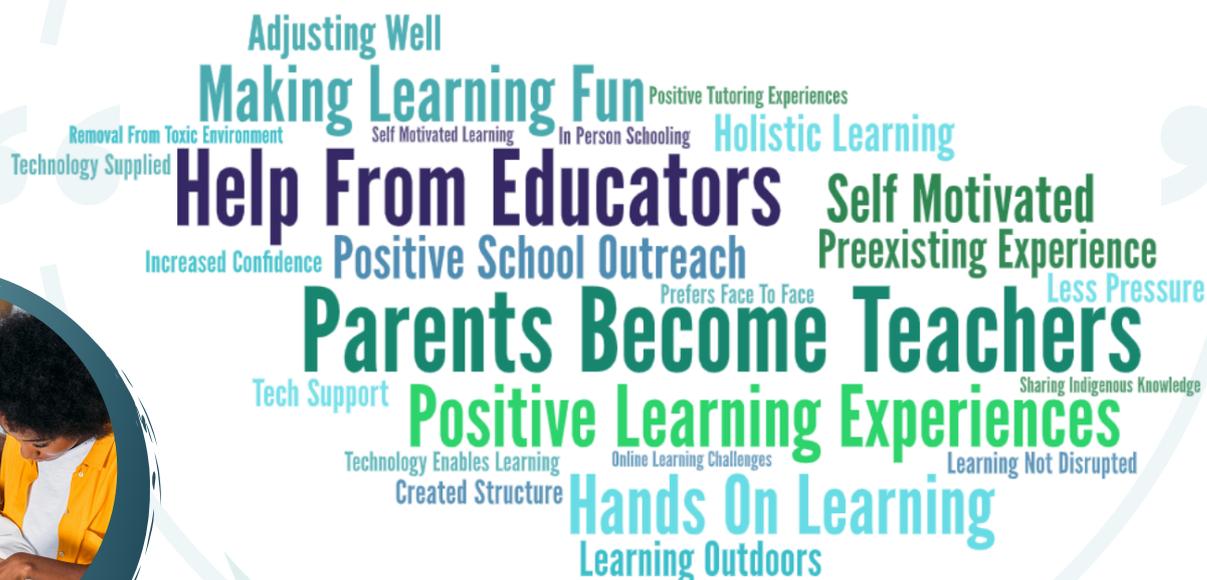


"What helped create positive learning experiences?"



Top 2 requests from parents:

1. Being more equipped from the teachers
2. Getting tutoring help



**19 out of 20 parents
were not connected to
their school's PAC**

"Describe a time your child was engaged in learning during the pandemic"

“

We went on a walk and collected a bunch of different plants, made a book, talked about what plants need to grow, incorporated math into it, talked about different stages of plant life, talked about God creating the plants, about how plants help people, colours, did some printing and phonics.

”

“

A really good learning experience was when my daughter and I were passed by somebody who was – I think – Somalian – so they had very, very dark skin. And my daughter asked why that person looked different. At first I didn't know what to say, but then I said, "Wouldn't it be boring if everybody looked the same?" and that started a really good conversation about how it is good that people are different. I felt like she really understood it.

”

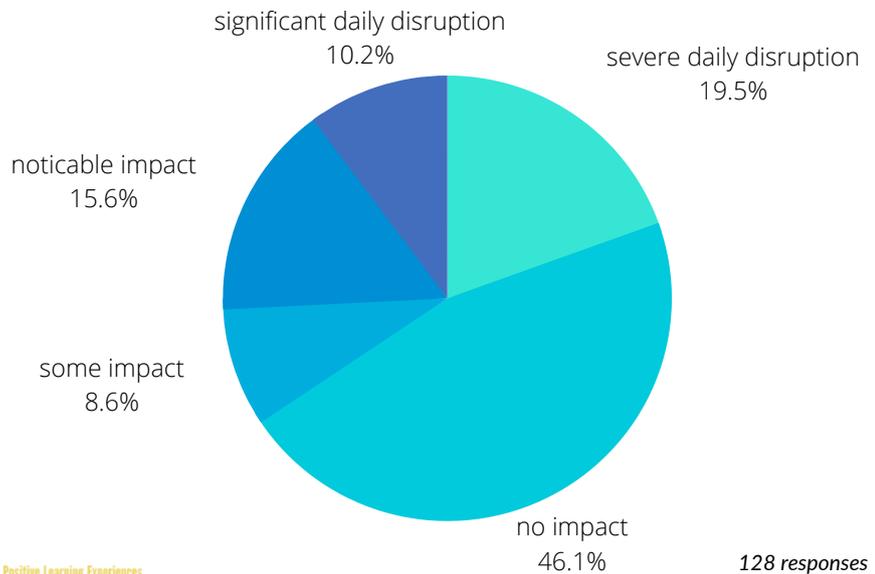
LIFE LONG LEARNING FOR ADULTS

Single women most often indicated their personal learning projects as their highest positive impact of COVID-19

"How has COVID-19 impacted your personal learning?"

*yellow text are positive themes we heard, blue are negative

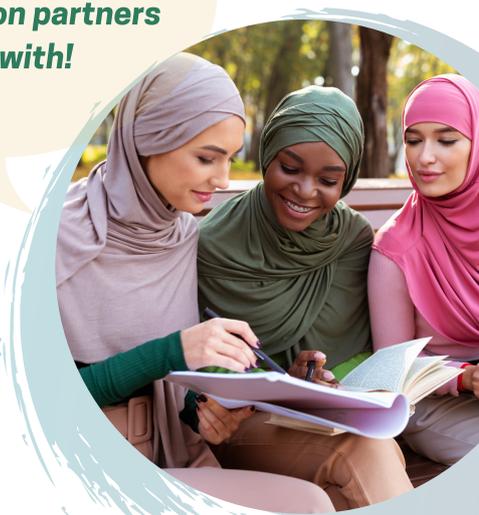
PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REPORTING NEGATIVE IMPACT:



OUR NEIGHBOURS ARE ENGAGED IN LEARNING...



Adult English learners are looking for more conversation partners to practice with!



SIGN 4: WEALTH AT THE BOTTOM

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYED:

4th

greatest impact for white neighbours

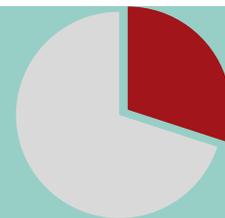


Singles & Families who worked a job for their income

Singles & Families solely on government assistance

Singles on Old Age Security Pension or Government Income Supplement

Singles & Families who supplement government assistance with other part-time work



29%

Reported a significant or severe daily impact on their ability to generate income



At the time of interviewing, the government had shut down many businesses and offered CERB to supplement income. Some continued to work while many others stopped working. We heard that the extra money from the government was both helpful as well as insufficient.

COMMON EXPERIENCES WE HEARD ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19



REASONS PEOPLE STOPPED WORKING

Hours decreased
 Health issues impacting ability to work
Unable to Work
 Stopped working to care for dependents
 Chose to stop working
 Laid Off

Key Finding:
 Many people need
 and want to work in
 order to supplement
 government
 assistance or for
 social connection



EXAMPLES OF RESPONDENTS' SOURCES OF INCOME

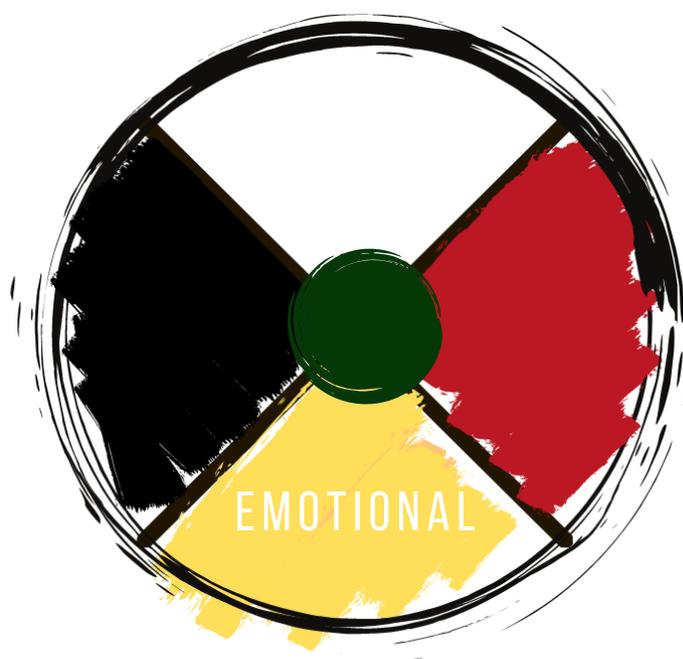


"When COVID-19 started I lost my job working in a kitchen preparing food for neighbours. After preparing food I would have conversations with my neighbours and I really enjoyed the in-person connection. My job had to cut down on staff; as a result I was let go. They offered to pay me a leave of absence but I didn't feel comfortable getting paid and not working. I liked having something to fill my time."

We heard in our respondents' stories that COVID-19 has further compounded the difficulty in accessing meaningful employment in the DTES that already long existed before the pandemic. Barriers include racism, ableism, sexism, linguistic discrimination and the lack of job opportunities that allow for flexibility in work hours. People accessing various forms of government financial assistance, albeit insufficient, also lost opportunities to earn supplemental income for their household's needs. Some also struggle with budgeting challenges, especially with the uncertainty of how the pandemic will unfold.

Our data also echoes another reality in the DTES where people's choices to work are often not purely motivated by finances. We heard that respondents also lost the social interaction, meaningful use of their time, and participation in the neighbourhood that their regular employment and/or honorarium work provided. We see that the financial strain caused by COVID-19 also impacts our neighbourhood socially and emotionally.

EMOTIONAL IMPACTS



SIGN 5: BREAKTHROUGH TO FREEDOM SIGN 6: WHOLE FAMILIES

"I feel like the world is coming to an end." 世界末日

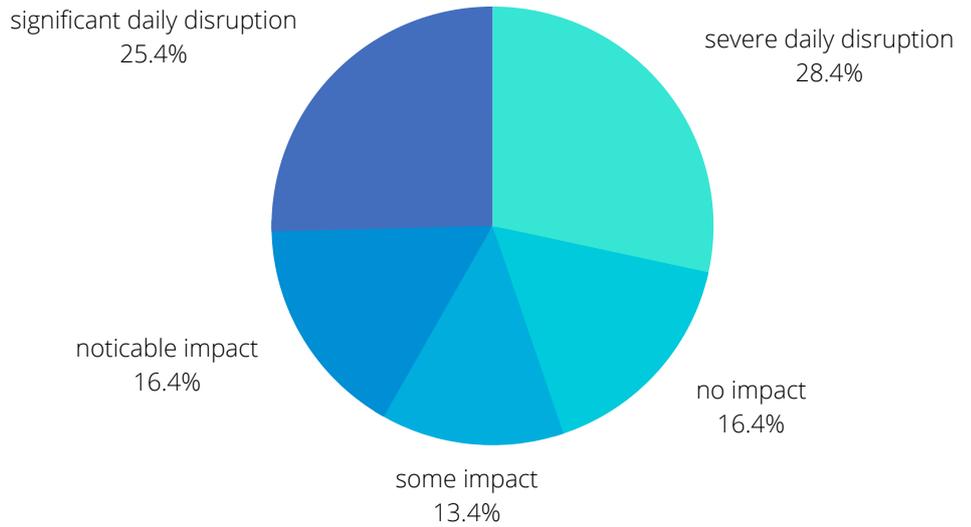
KEY FINDINGS:

- Negative impacts to neighbours' emotional and mental health was the third highest impact of COVID-19 overall.
- Racism and the increase of hate targeting have increased neighbours fear. 42% of respondents reported personally being affected negatively by violence, racism and/or police brutality.
- Families' connection to one another created the greatest opportunities for gratitude as well as grief and stress.
- Parents are looking for greater support in a variety of areas.

SIGN 5: BREAKTHROUGH TO FREEDOM



"How much has COVID-19 impacted you and your household's emotional and mental health?"



When asking neighbours about their emotional and mental health, 83.6% said that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on them during the past 5 months. Many spoke about experiencing feelings like stress, isolation, fear, anxiety, worry, sadness, anger, and uncertainty, to name a few.

In contrast, when asked about more positive activities or things that have been working for them during COVID-19, neighbours highlighted a number of positive things, e.g. their self-care has been stable. Others spoke about activities like cooking, taking walks, and socializing online which have been ways that have helped them feel happy and connected to others. From the conversations we had with neighbours during our surveys, many neighbours were interested in getting involved in a variety of community groups, activities, volunteering, and general opportunities to help one another.

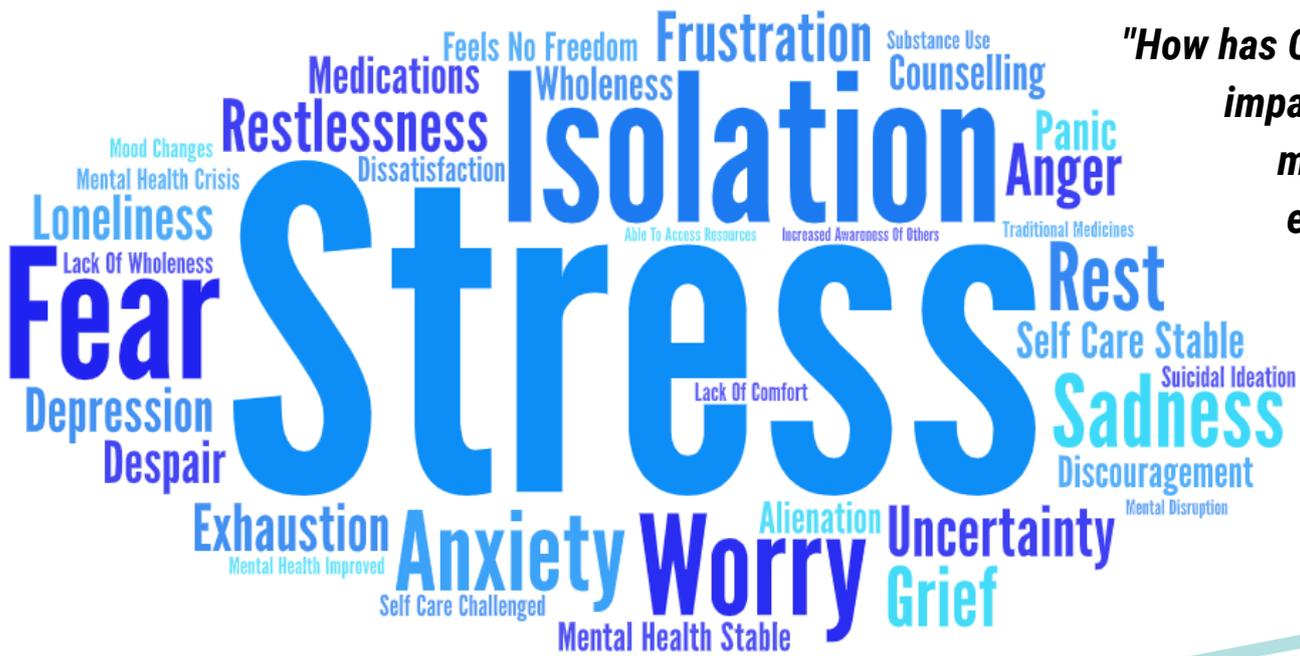
Lastly, there has been an increase in racism and hate targeting neighbours during the pandemic (see p. 42) and as a result of these experiences, many individuals reported feelings of fear, sadness and anger. Systemic racism has been pervasive in the DTES and in Vancouver before the pandemic, and is only being exacerbated given the current situation.

3rd highest impact for Indigenous, Chinese seniors and White neighbours

"I have an intense sense of discouragement."

"I felt abandoned at the beginning when everything shut down."

"I have no time to rest, to engage in cultural practices, and to experience and work through grief. I and others had to sing someone on who died on the street, without a proper place and materials to conduct the ceremony."



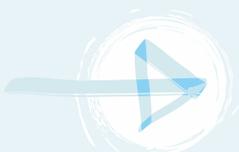
"How has COVID -19 impacted your mental and emotional health?"

*size of words indicates the number of repetition

"What's helping you feel happy and connected with others?"



These responses are from our deep dive survey: 5 of the 11 respondents shared culturally supportive activities they do including: powwows, smudging, medicine wheel, singing, gardening, and sharing meals with others. The word cloud also includes all the positive aspects from the first word cloud, which are "self-care stable" and "mental health stable."



SIGN 6: HEALTHY FAMILIES



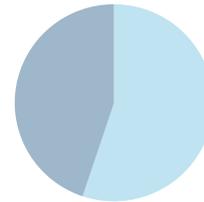
Many families expressed that they experienced both positive and negative impacts from COVID-19.

The main reason for decreased connection was the **inability to gather** as often as usual due to travel plans cancelled and social distancing rules. There were repeated stories of increased conflict between family members, and difficulty with kids staying at home for long periods of time, missing friends and being on their devices all the time.

However, **23% of families expressed positive impacts of COVID-19 as they spent more time together.** They described growing emotionally together when intentionally using the extra time getting to know one another better. An increase in a sense of connection was the 3rd highest percentage of positive impact.

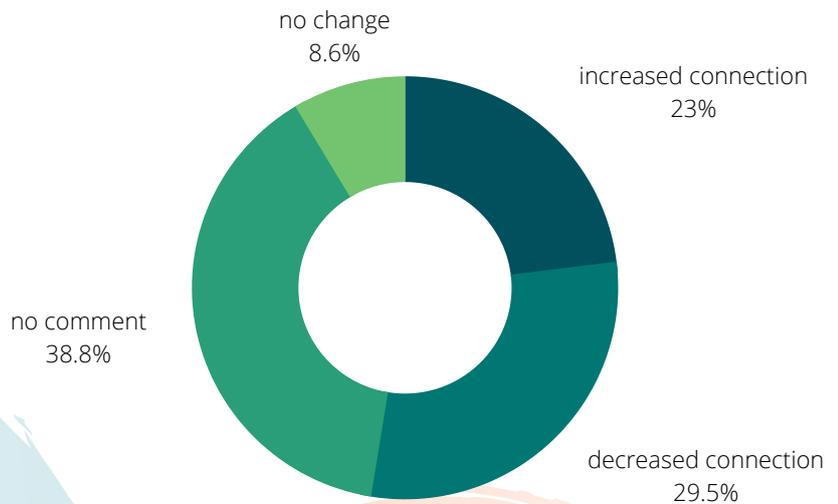
OUT OF THE 107 FAMILIES WE INTERVIEWED...

Kids not at home
44.9%



Kids/Grandkids at home
55.1%

"How much has COVID-19 affected your sense of connection as a family unit?"



NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Not going places together
 Not celebrating/gathering
Travel plans affected
 Lacking physical touch
 Fewer visits
 Health concerns
 Death in family
 Difficulty connecting over phone/online
 High stress

POSITIVE IMPACTS

Opportunity to know each other more
Emotionally closer
 Sharing Covid experience together
Increased connection
 Opportunity for intentionality
 Increased time together

"My family is less in a mood to contact me or talk long. So I have less contact."

*Word size correlates to number of times theme is repeated

PARENTS' CONCERNS ABOUT RAISING KIDS IN THE DTES DURING COVID-19



PARENT PLAYING MULTIPLE ROLES

LOSING COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

LACK OF SUPPORT SYSTEM

CONCERNS WITH MINISTRY OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT (MCFD)



LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES
GENERATIONAL POVERTY
RACISM
SOCIAL ISOLATION
SAFETY CONCERNS RELATED TO TENT CITY



PHYSICAL AND VERBAL VIOLENCE
EXPOSURE TO DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND GANGS



LACK OF SUPPORT FOR SINGLE PARENTS
LACK OF FAMILY-FRIENDLY SPACES

CULTURAL DISSONANCE WITHIN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

FEAR OF CHILDREN LOSING CULTURE



SPIRITUAL IMPACTS



SIGN 1: JESUS COMMUNITIES SIGN 9: BEAUTY & CREATIVITY

“It’s been a less stimulating time which has made me have to face myself more, and when I face myself I realize how desperately weak I am and how deeply I am fulfilled in God.”

KEY FINDINGS:

- Impact to individual faith practices was mentioned as the second highest positive impact of COVID-19.
- Significant challenges to communal practices due to social distancing were not overcome by online technology.
- Prayer was the spiritual discipline that increased the most for Christian responders.
- Enjoying outdoor activities and nature was the most repeated hobby of neighbours.
- Though many are sympathetic, tent cities in the DTES are significantly impacting neighbours' access to neighbourhood parks and has highly affected their sense of safety and well being outdoors in the area.

SPIRITUAL IMPACTS

With the closure of buildings and the cancellation of programs due to COVID-19, many people were forced to engage in their faith practices in new and creative ways, causing a lot of anxiety for some and a sense of peace and quiet for others. Generally, people reported an improvement in their faith on an individual level (with more time and less distractions) while reporting significant challenges on a communal level (with poor access to technology and a loss of personal touch).

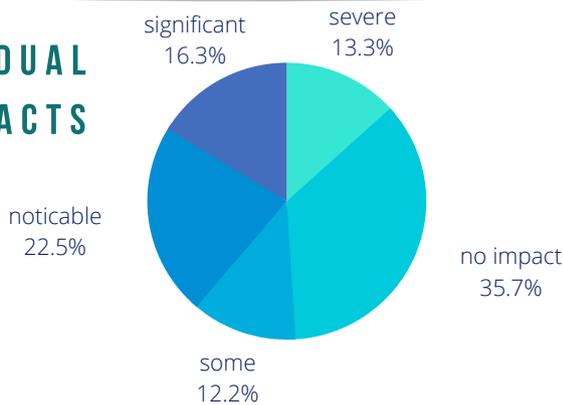
“With technology things become depersonalized, and also dehumanized a bit.”

“Online church is hard to focus on and listen to. I'm feeling weary of it.”

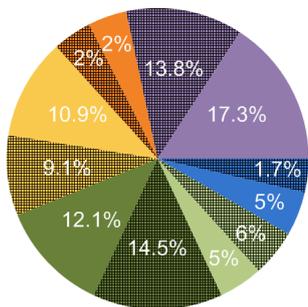
An unexpectedly large number of actively religious people indicated COVID-19 had no impact on their personal faith practices or faith community engagement. A few reported their church finding creative ways to maintain close community, and have come to enjoy the new practices:

“The church was helpful in organizing prayer groups. The small groups checking in with people meant I was more connected with people than usual in the first few months.”

INDIVIDUAL IMPACTS



No impact responses (including only those with an active faith practice)
45 responses

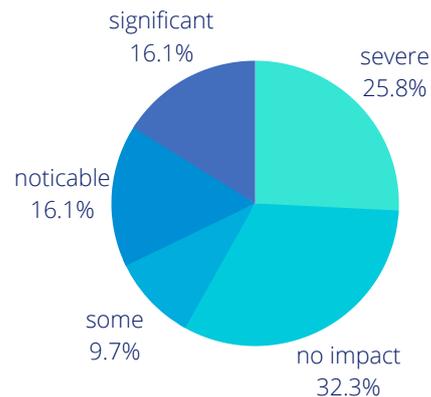


- Christian
- Indigenous Spirituality
- Muslim
- Buddhist
- Spiritual
- Other (Wiccan, Jehovah's Witness, Agnostic)
- [solid] Individual practices
- [pattern] Communal practices

How would you describe the impact to your individual faith practices?

“Things got better because I had more time to pray and read Qu'ran, Ramadan was easier for fasting because I didn't need to do much.”

COMMUNAL IMPACTS



*words in green indicate positive responses, blue indicate negative.



The primary way people felt connected to God during COVID-19 was through prayer.

The extra time available helped them to engage in a number of other spiritual disciplines, though (with the notable exception of sharing faith) the more communal disciplines tended to suffer, as expected with social distancing.

2nd
 highest positive impact was in individual faith practices.

See p. 46 for comments related to the church's involvement in racial justice.

"Everyone in my building knows I'm Christian and people keep asking me 'Where is your God?' amidst the pandemic. A hard question to answer!"

Barriers

Aids/Opportunities

<p>Prayer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ceremonial spaces unavailable Trouble getting medicines Emotional barriers Can't meet with others Online not enjoyable Lack of resources or opportunities from church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More time available Fasting easier Increase in self-reflection Less outside stimulation Intercessory prayer Diversity of prayer Have a dedicated prayer space Weekly rhythms (personal, church) Prayer for health More community focused Pray as a family Relational prayer Call each other to pray Drumming group Use emotions to inspire prayer Lament
<p>Community Engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No space to gather Access to internet COVID safety concerns Can't visit people Disruptions to routine No physical contact Hard to focus online Lost interest Online not the same as in person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More time available Outdoor gatherings Church members reach out to each other Connect online or over phone Have realistic expectations Finding peace Discovering new practices Finding ways to volunteer Community with housemates
<p>Acts of Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs cancelled Social distancing Wearing masks Fear of touching things Hospitality difficult Buildings closed Lack of imagination Church needs money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of others Check in on each other Serve at church Setup/takedown Participate in community events Serve food Deliver food Community dinners Visitation Church serving collectively Serve within bubble Clean garbage Invite community into Church activities Space to belong Pastoral support Clarify purposes for programs
<p>Sharing Faith</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult Questioned by others: "Where is your God in this pandemic?" Can't visit people Barriers people have to faith 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More faith discussions Increased honesty and openness Engage with doubts Confidence Regular part of life Trust in God Peer-to-peer Seek the lonely Listen to others Follow-up with people Confession Online groups Encouragement Pastoral support Mental health training Normalize by sharing examples and God stories Invite people to join Christian community
<p>Reading Scripture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can't meet with others Ebbs and flows Poor eyesight so can't read well Online not relational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More time available Interpretation in community Bible study groups Online study enjoyable Supportive elders Holy Mass Rotating groups Church offer training and resources Church send reminder emails Bible app More desire to learn

SIGN 9: ACCESS TO BEAUTY



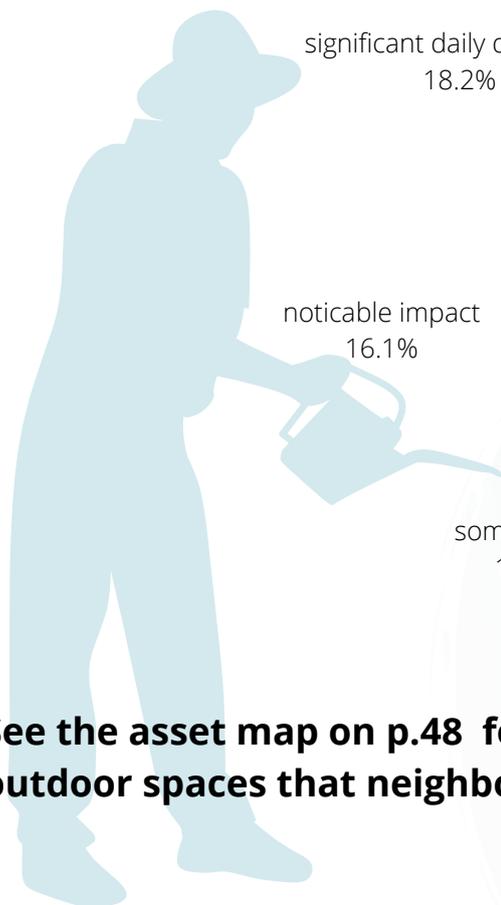
"How much has the pandemic affected your ability to pursue creative hobbies or access beauty?"

Our outdoor spaces are precious and valued!

Many neighbours are struggling with restricted access to the outdoors. Program cancellations and organizational closures have negatively affected hobbies and pursuing creativity. Outdoor activities have also been negatively impacted during COVID-19.

However, some people reported a positive impact on their creative life; these people typically engaged in solo, indoor hobbies.

**2nd
highest impact
for Chinese
seniors**



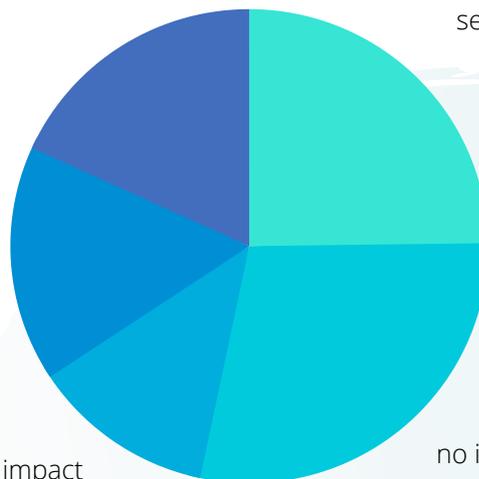
significant daily disruption
18.2%

noticable impact
16.1%

some impact
12.4%

severe daily disruption
24.8%

no impact
28.5%

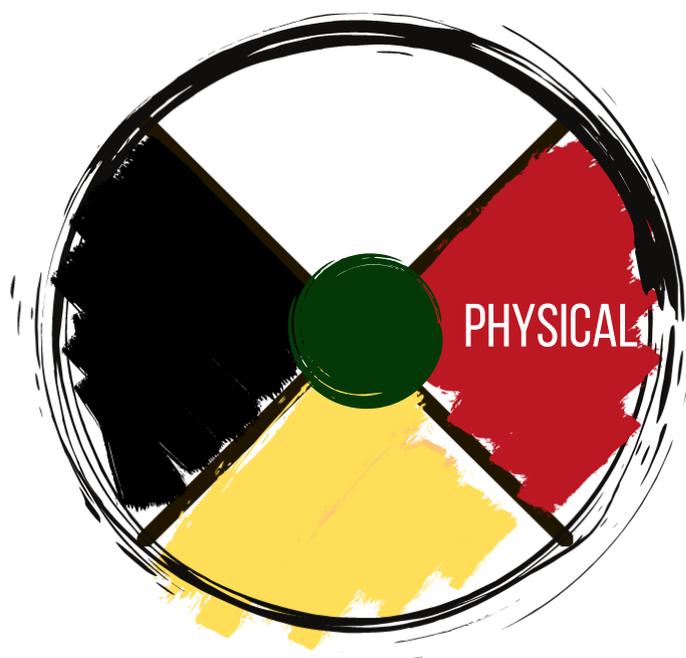


See the asset map on p.48 for all the outdoor spaces that neighbours love





PHYSICAL IMPACTS



SIGN 7: HEALTH FOR ALL

"Doctor's appointments are now by phone only, and I'm not confident that they can treat me well without seeing me in person."

KEY FINDINGS:

- Many neighbours have pre-existing conditions, especially related to breathing issues and consequently were more concerned about the risks associated with COVID-19 than others who did not have these pre-existing conditions.
- 31% of neighbours' health and access to health care were significantly or severely impacted by COVID-19.
- There were a wide range of responses related to adjusting to online forms of healthcare.
- Access to healthy food during August and September was the category least impacted by COVID-19.
- 52% of respondents mentioned accessing food support programs.

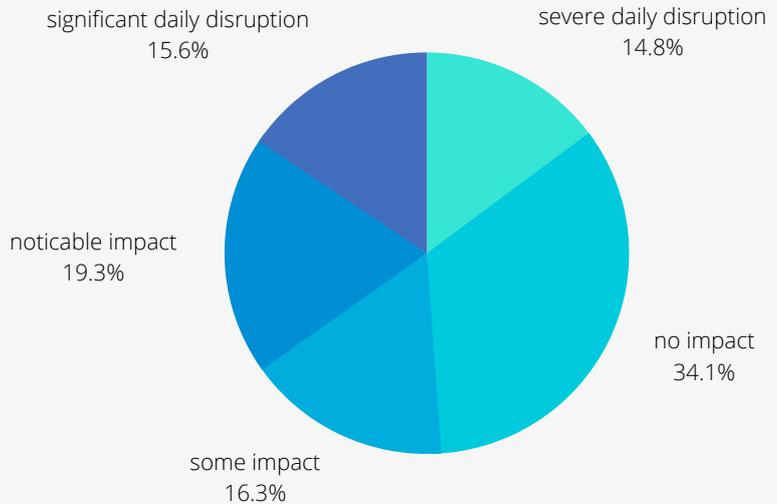
SIGN 7: HEALTH FOR ALL



This section explores COVID-19's impacts on personal health, ongoing healthcare and access to healthy food. The impact on our neighbours' access to healthcare was almost equal to the impact to their personal health or access to healthy food (48.9%- 49.7%). We learned that many neighbours have pre-existing conditions, especially related to breathing issues and consequently were more concerned about the risks associated with COVID-19 than others who did not have these pre-existing conditions. At one point during the summer, there was also a significant amount of smoke in the air due to forest fires.

We also heard people describe the connection between their emotional health impacting their physical health. Physical expression of stress like disrupted sleep were mentioned repeatedly. Stress and frustration were common themes as people described the adjustment to moving to phone and online forms of receiving healthcare.

"How much has COVID-19 impacted you and your household's health?"



47%
Indigenous neighbours
 said that their physical health was significantly or severely impacted by COVID-19

How did COVID-19 impact your physical health?

Emotional Health Concerns

Facility Closed Mask Challenges Social Isolation

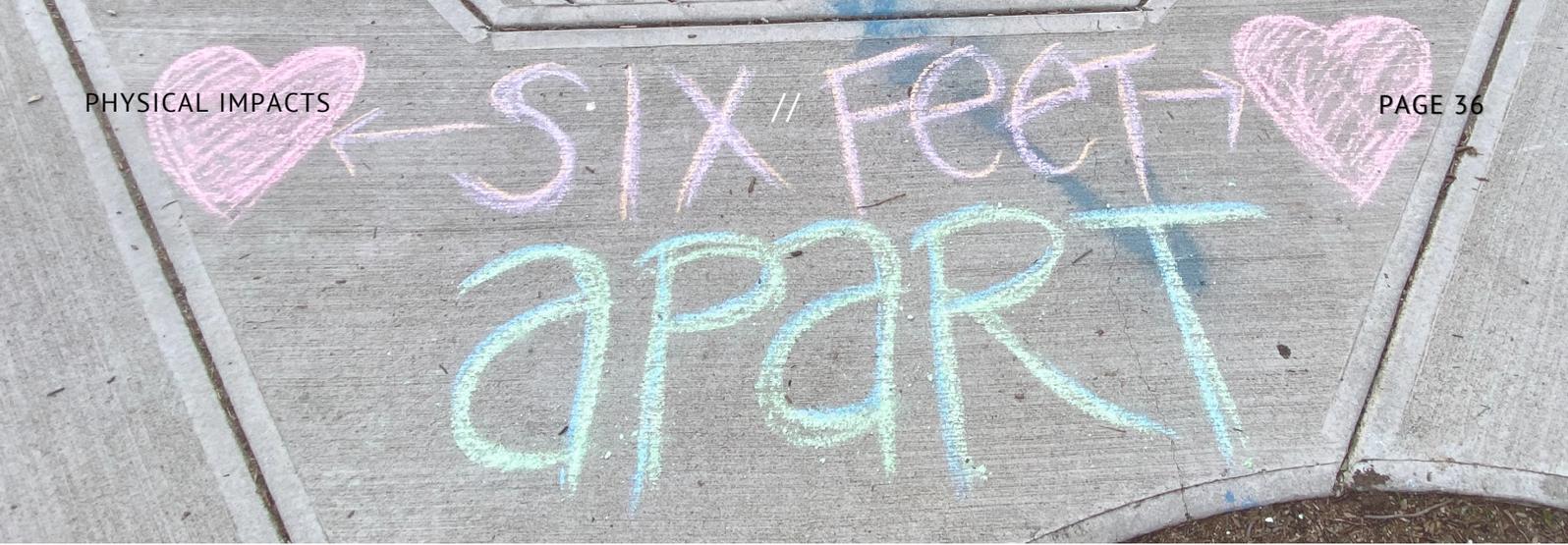
Contracted Covid Increased Stress Trouble Sleeping

Greater Risks due to Pre-Existing Health Condition

Mental Health Concerns Inactivity Lethargy

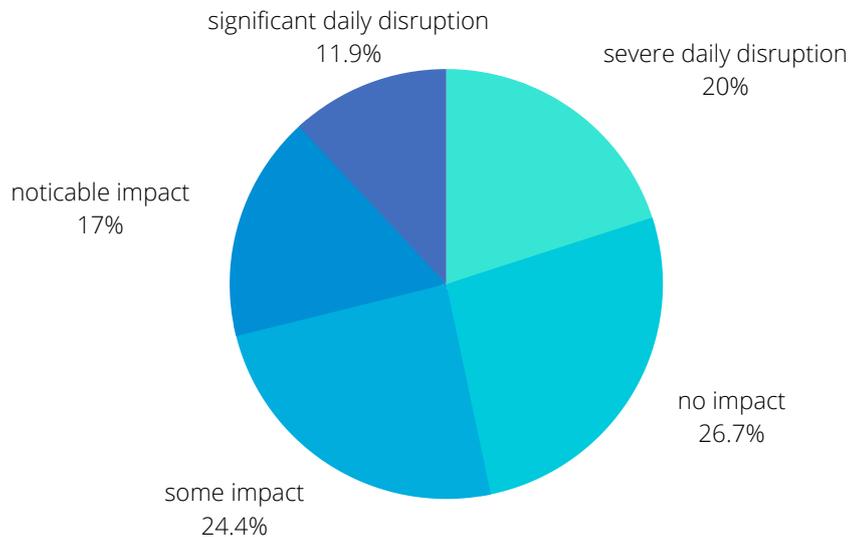
Improvement In Physical Health Asthma

Contracted Illness other than COVID Weight Changes



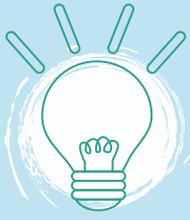
"How much has COVID-19 impacted your ability to access any ongoing healthcare you need?"

"Doctors couldn't see me initially, emergency things weren't looked after and procedures were cancelled with surgeons and specialists. I ended up with pneumonia and was on oxygen at home (not in hospital) and monitored over Zoom rather than in person. Later they brought a remote truck to test me. Now I can see a GP, but some specialists I still can't see. I also can't do preventative work for my chronic conditions."



Those who answered severe impact have the most trouble with not being able to see their doctor. People are adjusting to new online forms of receiving healthcare. Many shared feelings of frustration and the difficulties of navigating phone or Zoom for accessing healthcare they need.

HEALTHY FOOD SECURITY



BRIGHT SPOT!

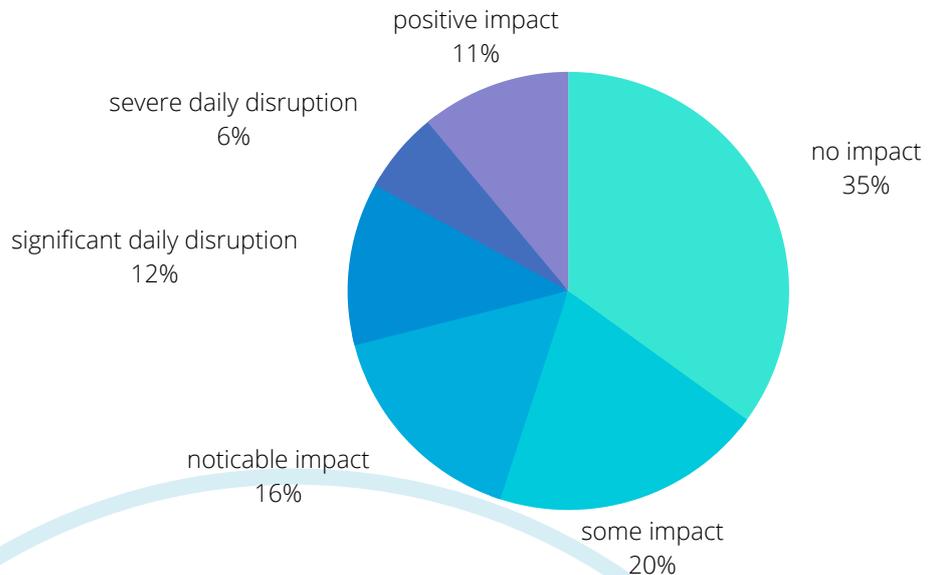
Food programs that continued or expanded during COVID-19 significantly helped neighbours access healthy food at this time.



At the time of our interviews, between August and September, access to healthy food was **the least impacted** category by COVID-19. When neighbourhood grocery stores like Sunrise Market closed, people relied more heavily on food programs to access affordable healthy food. Food programs continued or expanded in these initial months of the pandemic. This resulted in more healthy food in our neighbourhood.

The largest negative influences revolve around the grocery shopping experience given current social distancing measures (long line-ups, grocery stores requiring card payment over cash). Many mentioned how their access to the grocery store was more limited either because of transportation needs or being unable to go themselves.

"How much has COVID-19 impacted your access to healthy food?"



THEMES AROUND FOOD ACCESS DURING COVID-19



*Green text are positive comments around food access, blue are negative

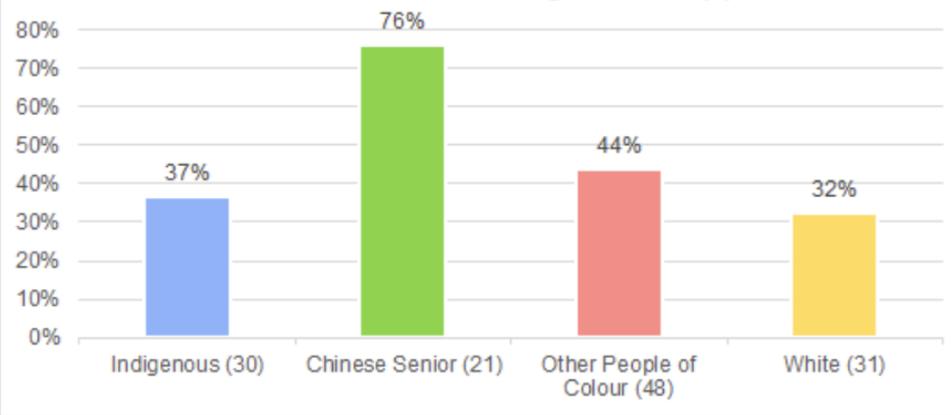
HEALTHY FOOD SECURITY

Out of the **54%**

of respondents whose access to healthy food was **negatively impacted** by COVID-19...

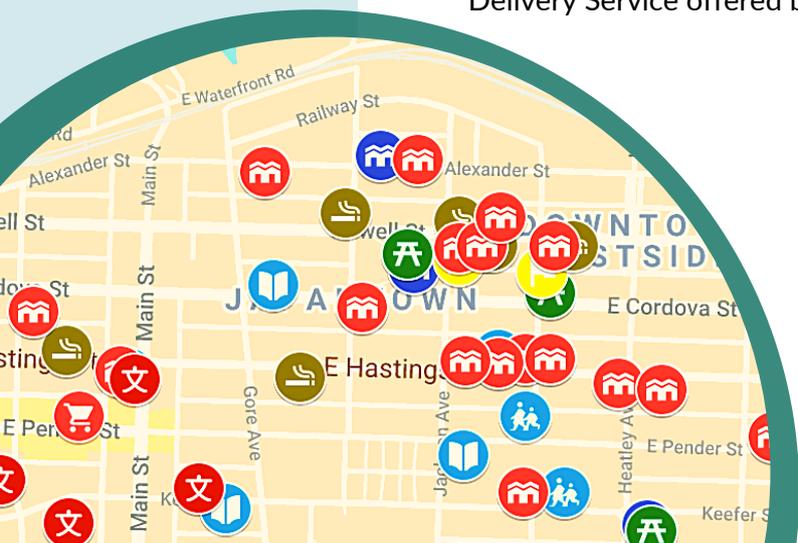
52% mentioned food programs.

Percentage of Respondents in each Ethnic Group that Mentioned Accessing Food Supports



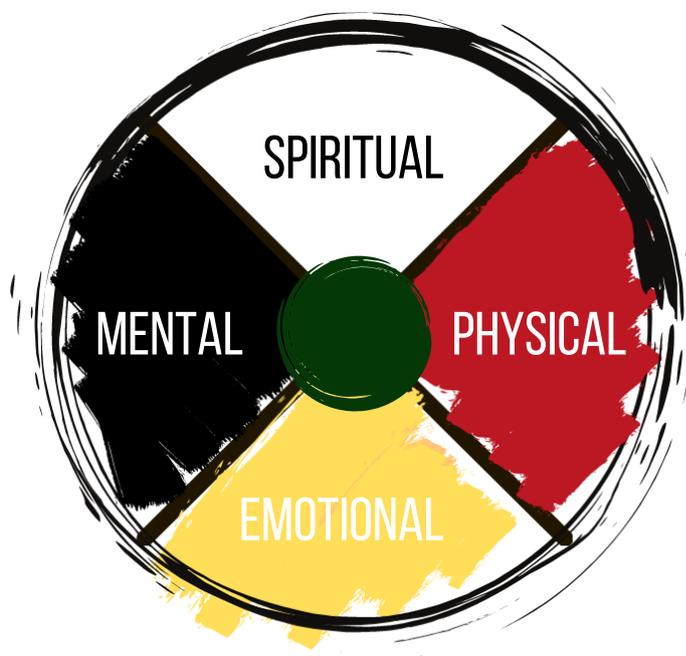
(Number of Respondents in Brackets)

We saw that White and Indigenous people were less likely to mention accessing food supports; in contrast, we saw that Chinese seniors were most likely to mention accessing food supports. Although this information is only based on the information respondents shared, we believe it still shows a significant difference in the access of food supports. There are perhaps more targeted food supports for seniors, given their age and health risks during the pandemic, such as the Grocery Delivery Service offered by the Yarrow Intergenerational Society for Justice and the Hua Foundation.



Check out the asset map on p. 48 to see what food assets and supports our neighbours count on!

SOCIAL IMPACTS



SIGN 8: SYSTEMS THAT WORK

"In the past 6 months, two people have overdosed in front of our house. It's been very harrowing for me and my family. In one case, we were able to pray over the overdosing individual as paramedics tried to revive him for over an hour. The increase in drug use and overdosing is crazy."

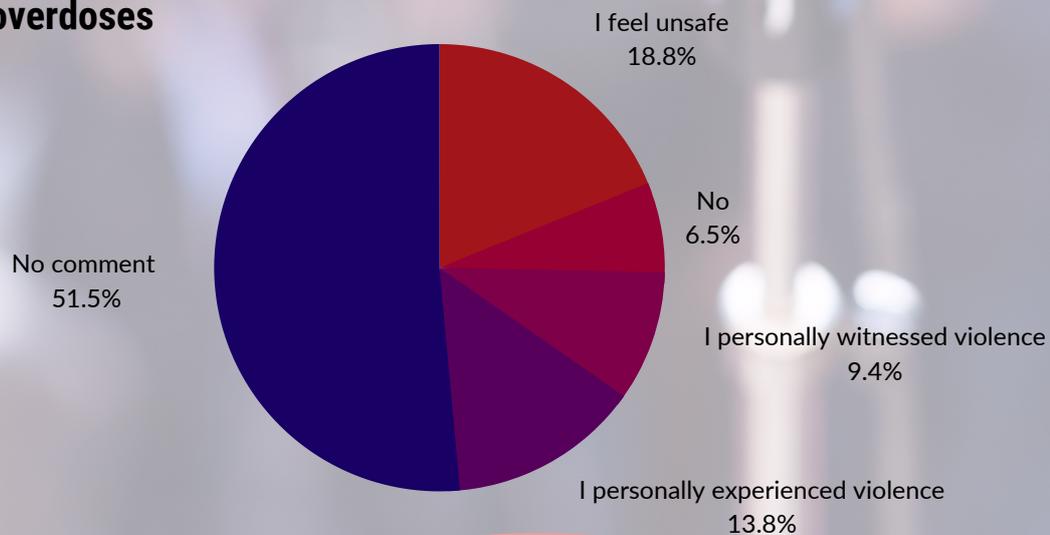
KEY FINDINGS:

- 69% of Indigenous and 55% of people of colour said race-related violence since the start of the pandemic had a noticeable, significant or severe impact on their feelings of safety in the neighbourhood.
- East and Southeast Asians reported the highest percentage of severe impact to their sense of safety.
- 22% of respondents have had negative experiences with the police.
- Overdose deaths are more frequent than deaths related to COVID-19 in our neighbourhood and deeply affect our neighbours.
- Neighbours have many ideas on how Christian churches can address racial injustice inside and outside of the church.

RACIAL VIOLENCE

IN RESPONSE TO OUR QUESTIONS ABOUT RACIAL VIOLENCE & FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, WE HEARD 4 MAIN AREAS OF CONCERN:

1. Increase of incidents of racism and racial violence in the DTES
2. Lack of safety
3. Police presence as both helpful and unhelpful
4. Increase of drug use and overdoses



42%

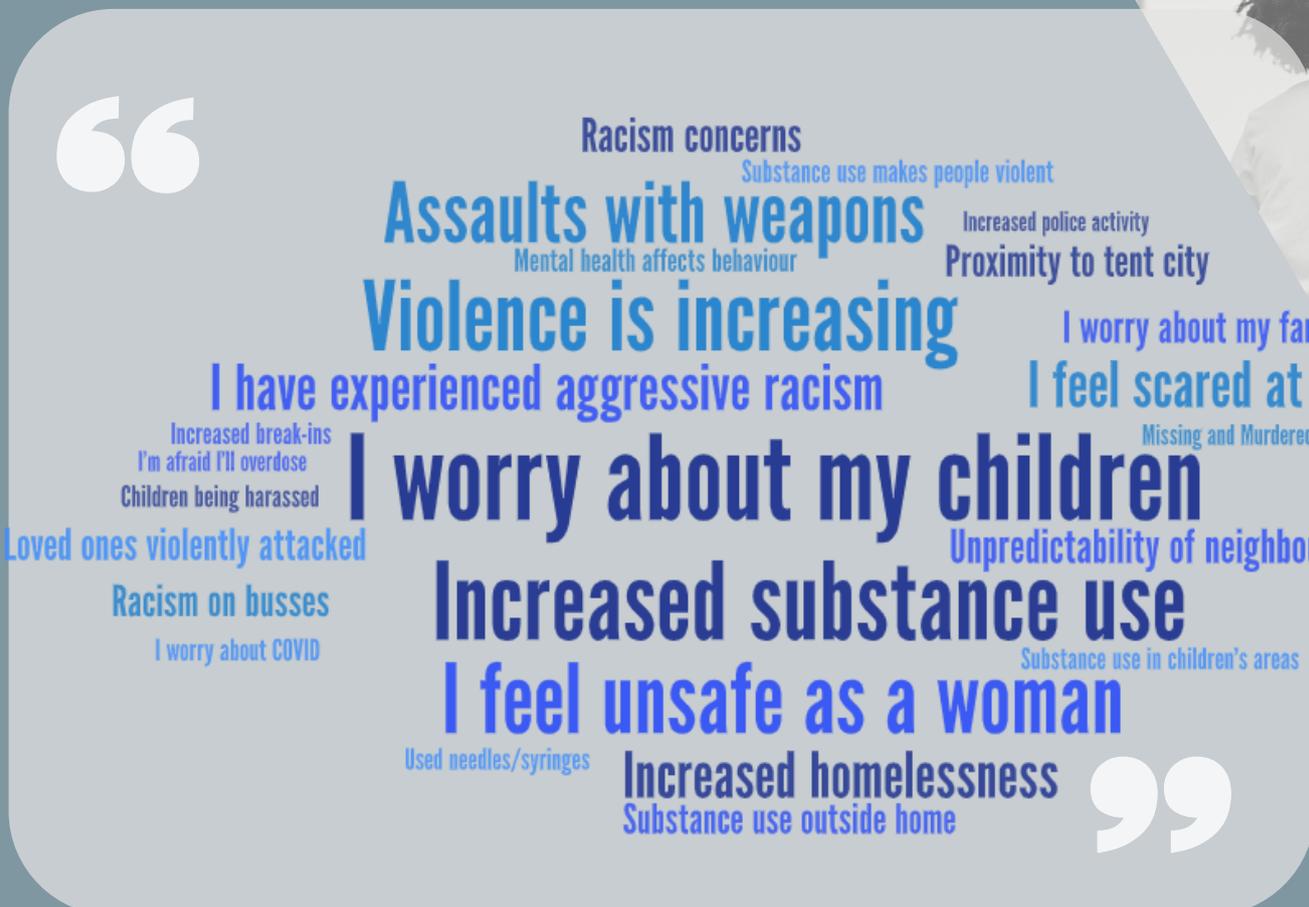
of 131 people reported personally being affected negatively by violence, racism and/or police brutality.

“最近有一天我出去買菜的時候，突然有一名白人男人很大聲對我說“Chinese! Chinese!” 他也對我說“F***!” 我立刻開始跑走，離開他，但我看他也開始跑，想追我。我就走向UGM，一路走一走呼喊“HELP! HELP!” 那個男人就沒有繼續追我。那時候我很怕，最嚇我的事情。我知道那個人是歧視我們中國人。自從那個事情發生，我心中有陰影。我覺得不安全出去，特別在晚上。”

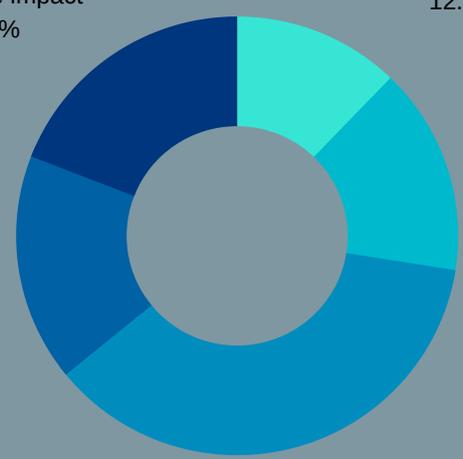
English Translation of rewritten quote/summary:

One day recently I went out to buy groceries, suddenly, there was a white man yelling at me, “Chinese! Chinese!” He also was yelling “F***!” I immediately started to run away from him, but I saw that he started to run and to chase me. I then ran towards UGM, yelling “HELP! HELP!” as I ran. Then he stopped following me. I was very scared at that time; I never felt more afraid, ever. Ever since this incident, I feel that there is a shadow cast over me, in my heart. I know that this person was racist towards us Chinese. I don’t feel safe going out, especially when it is dark.

"How much has race-related violence affected your feelings of safety during the first 5 months of the pandemic?"



Noticeable impact 19.1% Severe daily disruption 12.2%



Some impact 15.3%

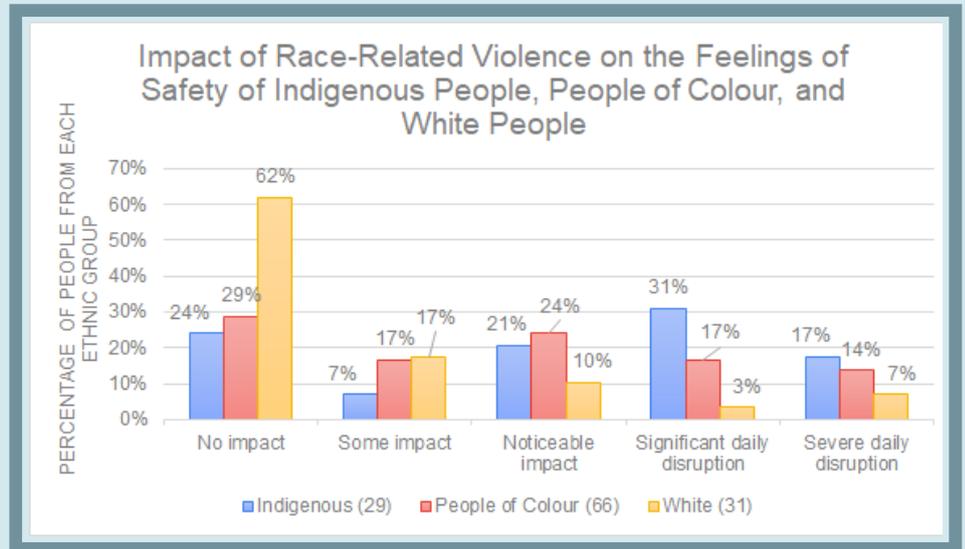
"I feel sad for the victims of police brutality. I worry that the police are not fair. Everyone has the right to live in peace, especially refugees and immigrants who fled their homes for this reason. They came to feel safer but now they do not. I used to fear wearing hijab after 9/11. I've experienced discrimination many times before and I still fear going outside because of ongoing stories of discrimination."



WHO IS BEING IMPACTED THE MOST BY RACIAL VIOLENCE?

We compared the impact of race-related violence on the feeling of safety of people from different ethnic backgrounds: Indigenous people, people of colour (not including Indigenous people), and White people.

We did not ask if race-related violence in general affected people’s sense of safety - only if that sense had changed since the pandemic began. Therefore "no impact" is only measuring the rate of change over the first 5 months of the pandemic. For Indigenous people and people of colour, we recognize that race-related violence was an issue prior to the pandemic; for example, colonialism is an on-going pervasive issue for Indigenous peoples. However, when we look more closely within the umbrella group “People of Colour,” we see some significant differences between smaller umbrella groups. See chart on p. 43.



Number in brackets indicates number of respondents

69%
Indigenous
54.5%
People of Colour

said race-related violence since the start of the pandemic had a noticeable, significant or severe impact on their feelings of safety

“I won't speak Mandarin loudly in public.”
 “I'm afraid to look at people if they look unfriendly.”
 “I tell my children to only speak in English.”

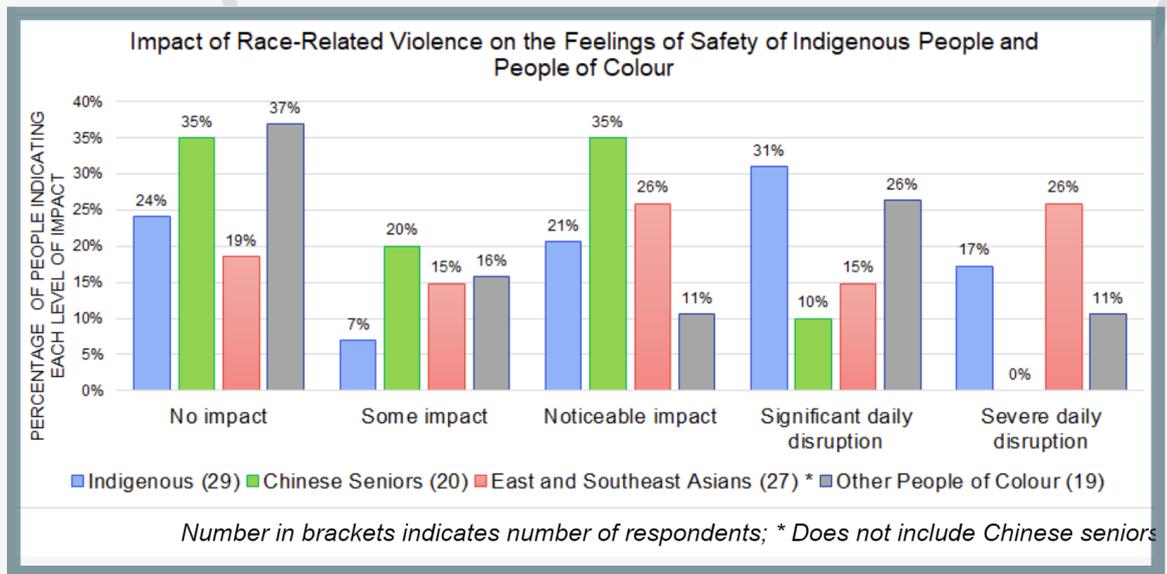
Do you feel safe?

It was not surprising that 62% of White people said their feelings of safety were not impacted during the pandemic. Systemic racism refers to the impact that non-White people (i.e. Indigenous, Black and people of colour) face in a system that privileges White people. The most prominent race-related violence during the pandemic targeted Asian (or those who “looked” Asian) as well as Black people (as highlighted in the United States). We heard from White people that they were less impacted by these issues of race-related violence, which suggests that they have a different sense of safety when it comes to race-related violence. Of the White people, however, just shy of a third (30%; 8 people) shared that although they were not as personally impacted by the race-related violence, they were upset at the racism to which others were subject. There may be more White people upset at racism but it was not mentioned during the survey conversation.

"What helps you feel safe in the DTES?"



I feel safe at home
 I feel safe when with my dog
 I understand this neighbourhood
I feel safe most of the time
 DTES people look out for one another
 I feel safe with others around
 I protect my children
I'm streetwise
 I feel safe in my ancestral home
 I feel safe during the day
I feel safe with loved ones
 I feel safe because I am stronger now
 I feel safe when community spaces are available



While a similar percentage of East and Southeast Asians (not including Chinese seniors) and other People of Colour shared that their feelings of safety were either significantly or severely impacted (41% and 37% respectively), **more East and Southeast Asians particularly reported the impact being severe.**

From the above graph, we also observe that although a greater percentage of East and Southeast Asians reported the impact as severe (26%) compared to Indigenous people (17%), overall a higher percentage of Indigenous people reported the impact as significant or severe (48%) than any other ethnic group.

The feeling of safety for Chinese seniors as a group has not been significantly or severely impacted by race-related violence since the pandemic began, with only 10% indicating a significant impact and none indicating a severe impact. As mentioned above, lesser impacts on feelings of safety doesn't mean these people didn't face racism (in fact, many of them mentioned such incidents). During the survey conversations, Chinese seniors shared that out of fear of contracting the virus, the pandemic has severely impacted their ability to feel safe to go out. As a result, they were not able to go out very often compared to before and thus, the impact of their feelings of safety were not as high. Perhaps for this reason, based on the Chinese seniors we talked to, we did not see their age as a significant negative factor on how race-related violence during the pandemic impacted their feelings of safety.

Feeling unsafe 4th highest impact for Indigenous neighbours

POLICE BRUTALITY

"I saw the police take a young native girl and throw her on the ground and dragged her on the ground and sprained her ankle (we filmed it)."

22%
of neighbours defined their interactions with the police as very or mostly negative.

"The police used to beat him, they abandoned him in Abbotsford in the winter when he was drinking, and left him in jail."

RESPONDENTS' COMMENTS ON HOW THE POLICE CAN HELP THEM FEEL SAFE:



REPEATED WORDS AROUND EXCESSIVE OR PROBLEMATIC POLICE PRESENCE



"I generally find myself trying to keep cops accountable. I don't trust them and when I see them with someone I generally stand there and try to make sure they are civil."

"What do you think about the recent increase in drug overdoses in the neighbourhood?"

Used needles/syringes in public
Negative influence on children/youth

Increase in crime and violence
Worried for children
Sad
Drug activity in/near my building
Drug use in front of children



"What are some perceived causes for the increase in overdoses?"

Drastic increase
Tainted supply
Isolation
Self-medication

379 overdose deaths
reported in Vancouver Coastal Health region between January and October 31st, 2020



"What do you think should be done to address the overdoses?"

Reduce drug availability
More connection with community
Longer recovery programs

Implement safe supply
Holistic solution
Decriminalize drugs
Life skills training

In B.C between Jan. to Oct. 2020, there were **1,386 overdose deaths**, compared to **395 COVID-19 deaths** from Jan.-Nov. 27



ADDRESSING RACIAL INJUSTICE AND THE CHURCH



These are the suggestions we heard for how the local church could address racial injustice in the DTES:

TRANSLATING TALK INTO ACTION

- MODEL ADDRESSING RACISM
- REPENTANCE, LAMENT
- STANDING WITH THE OPPRESSED
- ACCEPTING DISCOMFORT

COMMUNAL LEARNING

- READ ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS
- BROADEN PARTICIPATION

CENTERING JESUS

- LINKING JUSTICE TO SCRIPTURE
- SEEKING SALVATION FOR THE OPPRESSOR
- LIBERATION OF THE OPPRESSED

RAISE AWARENESS

- CREATE SAFE SPACES FOR SHARING
- CHURCH LEADERSHIP ENGAGEMENT
- TALK ABOUT RACIAL INJUSTICE DURING SERVICE
- FOLLOW UP ON ISSUES

ENGAGING SYSTEMS OF INJUSTICE

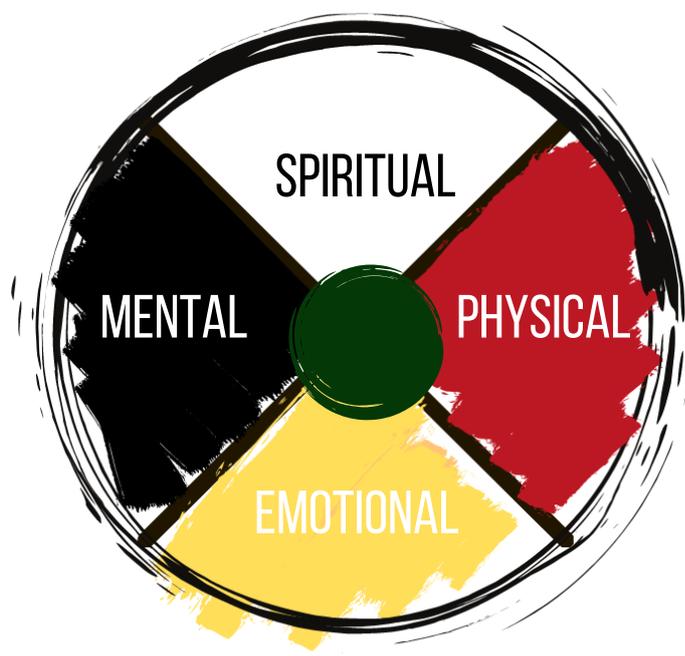
- CONNECT WITH ADVOCATES
- CONSIDER UPSTREAM CAUSES
- PARTNER WITH OTHER CHURCHES

CHALLENGING WHITE PRIVILEGE

- DECENTER WHITENESS
- INCORPORATING ALL CULTURES
- SINGING SONGS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES
- INVITE ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN YOUR CONGREGATION

“I want the faith community to listen to me and not judge. They should be feeding me, asking if I have enough for daily needs, but they are not. I'm a part of many faith communities but none of them have asked. There are not enough questions about white privilege, which is everywhere. No one follows up when I bring it up.”

GRATITUDE & NEXT STEPS



We are tremendously grateful for all the neighbours who gave their time and shared their experiences to shape this report!
We were honoured to hear from you!

There are so many ways to build on the tremendous compassion and concern this community has for one another. Building more connections with one other will strengthen our community and allow it to recover from COVID-19 with a greater ability to thrive in a holistic way.

We are eager to co-create a response with you!

*What ideas sparked as you read?
How do you see yourself getting involved?*

59% of survey respondents were already volunteering or interested in helping out their neighbour in response to this survey.

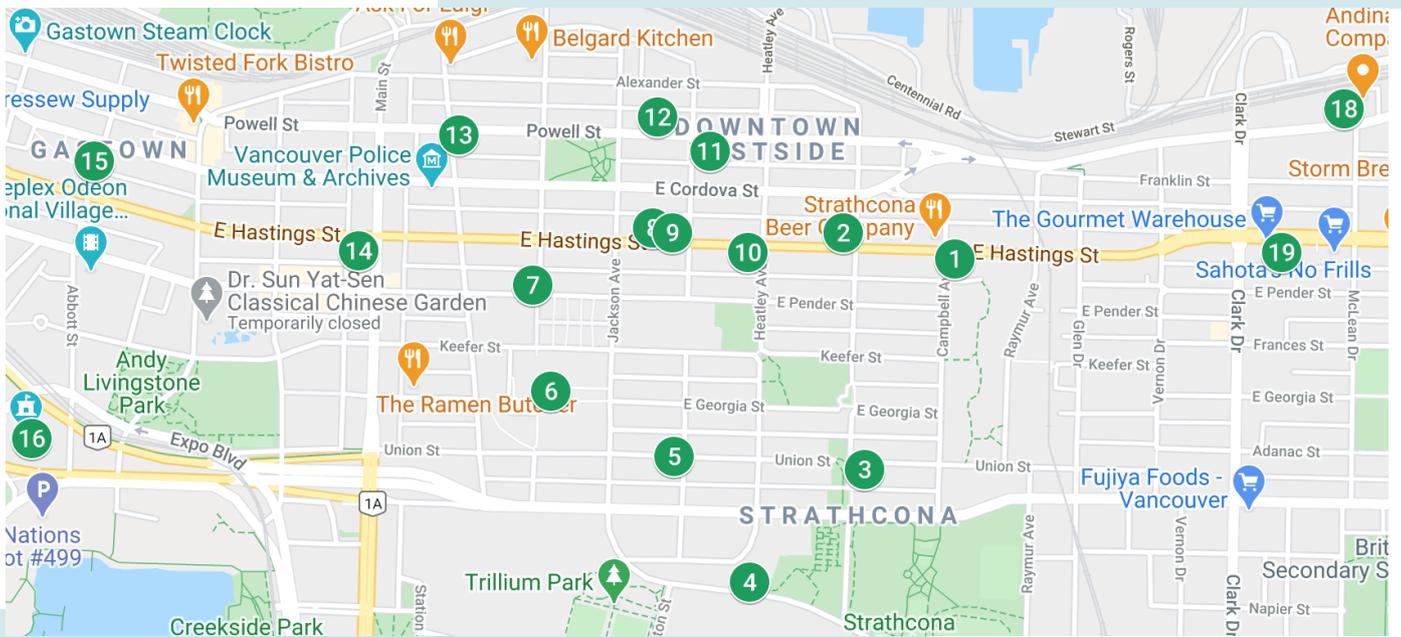
Contact us at 604-379-6040
or at krista-dawn.kimsey@servantpartners.org
to share your ideas or ask any further questions
on the findings of this report.



APPENDIX I: ASSET MAPS

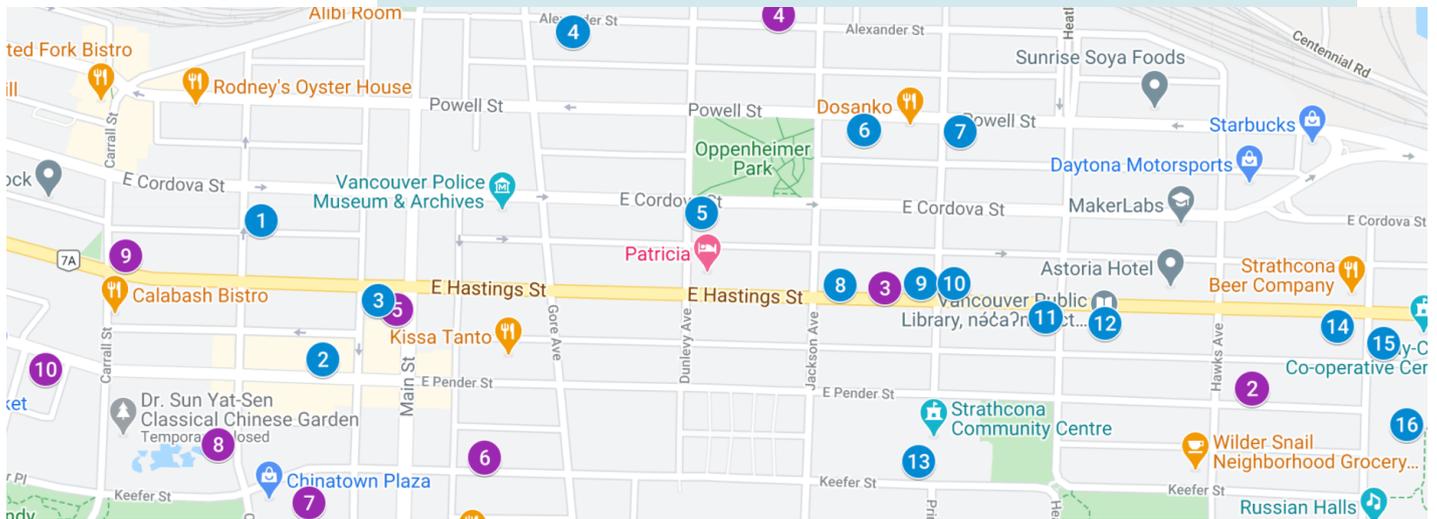
FOOD RESOURCES

For a closer look click [here](#) to link to the online map which directs you to more assets mentioned that lie outside the DTES



- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | RAY CAM FOOD PROVISION | 13 | SUNRISE MARKET |
| 2 | SOLE FOOD FOOD PROVISION | 14 | CARNEGIE CENTRE FOOD PROGRAM |
| 3 | UNION MARKET | 15 | NESTER'S |
| 4 | PRODUCE ROW | 16 | CANUCK'S FOOD PROGRAM |
| 5 | BENNY'S MARKET | 17 | STRATHCONA MARKET EMERGENCY FOOD |
| 6 | STRATHCONA EMERGENCY FOOD HUB | 18 | ATIRA IN-BUILDING FOOD PROVISION |
| 7 | ATIRA IN BUILDING FOOD PROVISION | 19 | NO FRILLS |
| 8 | SHEWAY FOOD PROVISION | 20 | STARBUCKS |
| 9 | DTES NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE | 21 | GRANDVIEW CHURCH THURSDAY NIGHT MEAL |
| 10 | WATARI FOOD HAMPERS | 22 | SUPERSTORE |
| 11 | BUDZEY IN-HOUSE FOOD PROVISION | | |
| 12 | JACOB'S WELL GROCERY PROGRAM | | |

INDOOR SPACES



For a closer look [click here](#) to link to the online map

ETHNIC-SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ASSETS:

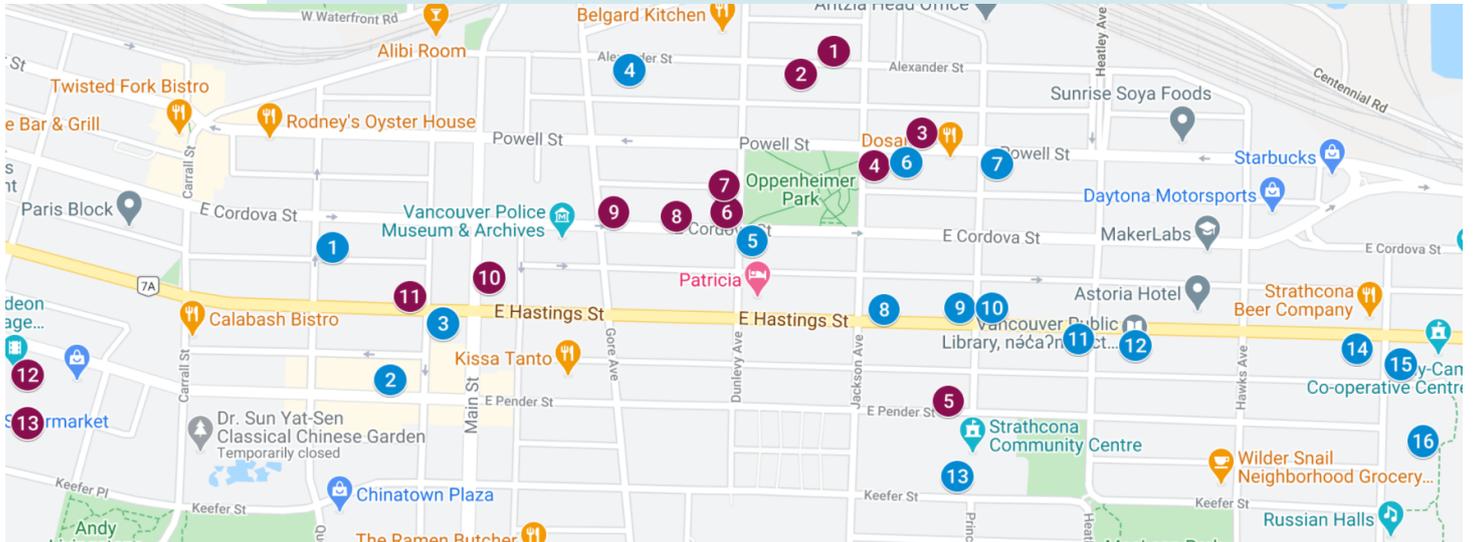
- 1 ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTRE
- 2 UKRAINIAN HALL
- 3 SHEWAY
- 4 JAPANESE HALL
- 5 CHINATOWN CONCERN GROUP
- 6 YARROW SOCIETY
- 7 CHINATOWN PLAZA
- 8 CHINESE CULTURAL CENTRE
- 9 CULTURE SAVES LIVES
- 10 SUCCESS
- 11 IMMIGRANT SERVICES SOCIETY

GENERAL COMMUNITY ASSETS:

- 1 DTES WOMEN'S CENTRE
- 2 DOLLARSTORE
- 3 CARNEGIE COMMUNITY CENTRE
- 4 "THE 44"(EVELYNE SALLER CENTRE)
- 5 LIFE SKILLS (DRUG USERS RESOURCES)
- 6 POWELL ST GETAWAY
- 7 DUDES CLUB
- 8 VANCOUVER SECOND MILE SOCIETY
- 9 DTES NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
- 10 UNION GOSPEL MISSION
- 11 WATARI COUNSELLING

INDOOR SPACES, CONTINUED

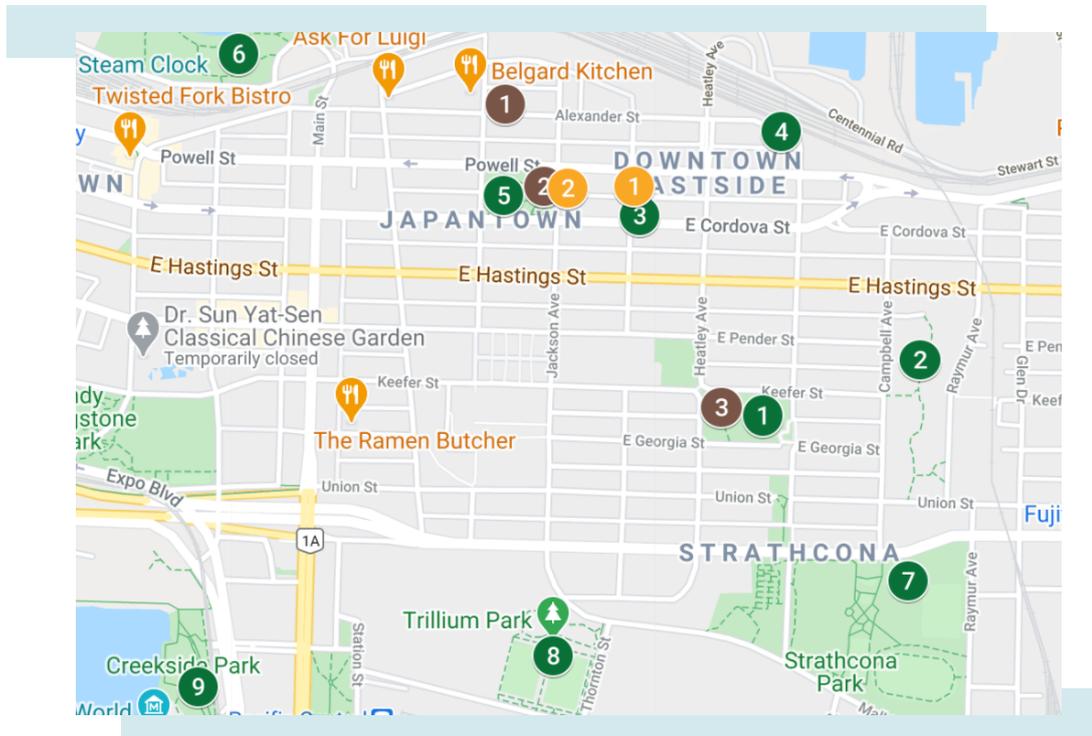
[For a closer look click here to link to the online map](#)



FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY SPACES:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 12 NÁĆA?MAT CT STRATHCONA LIBRARY | 1 ARTISAN CHURCH | 10 THE LISTENING POST |
| 13 STRATHCONA COMMUNITY CENTRE | 2 SERVANT PARTNERS | 11 STREET CHURCH |
| 14 STRATHCONA COMMUNITY POLICING CENTER | 3 JACOB'S WELL | 12 AJYAL MOSQUE |
| 15 RAYCAM COMMUNITY CENTRE | 4 BUDDHIST TEMPLE UPSTAIRS | 13 COASTAL CHURCH (INTERNATIONAL VILLAGE) |
| 16 STAMPS COMMON ROOM | 5 STRATHCONA VINEYARD, BROADWAY CHURCH (CHINESE) LOVE QUEST INTERNATIONAL MOSAIC CHURCH | 14 HOLY ROSARY CATHEDRAL |
| 17 BRITANNIA COMMUNITY CENTRE | 6 THE MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY | 15 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH |
| 18 BRITANNA LIBRARY | 7 THE DOOR IS OPEN | 16 REDEMPTION CHURCH |
| 19 CENTRAL BRANCH LIBRARY | 8 ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH | |
| | 9 ST. JAMES ANGLICAN CHURCH | |

OUTDOOR SPACES



OUTDOOR COMMUNITY SPACES:

- 1 SIDE WALK BESIDE MY BUILDING
- 2 OPPENHEIMER PARK FIELD HOUSE
- 3 MACLEAN PARK FIELDHOUSE
- 1 MACLEAN PARK
- 2 STAMPS GREEN SPACE
- 3 BRIAR PATCH COMMUNITY GARDEN
- 4 ROSE GARDEN
- 5 OPPENHEIMER PARK
- 6 CRAB PARK
- 7 STRATHCONA PARK
- 8 TRILLIUM PARK
- 9 CREEKSIDE PARK

- 10 SEA WALL FALSE CREEK
- 11 CHINA CREEK SKATEBOARD PARK
- 12 SEA WALL
- 13 LOST LAGOON

OUTDOOR EVENTS/ACTIVITIES:

- 1 STRATHCONA ARTISAN MARKET
- 2 POWELL ST FESTIVAL
- 3 PNE/PLAYLAND
- 4 BARD ON THE BEACH

These are 3 other excellent asset maps that were done before COVID-19 that you could click to learn more!

[Community Hearts Asset Mapping: Increasing Resiliency in the DTES 2018](#)

[Downtown Eastside Local Area Profile 2019](#)

[CCAP Our Place & Our Words 2009](#)

APPENDIX II: SAMPLE SURVEY

[Survey to measure the impact of Covid19 on 9 signs of a transforming community](#)

Each question uses the same answers:

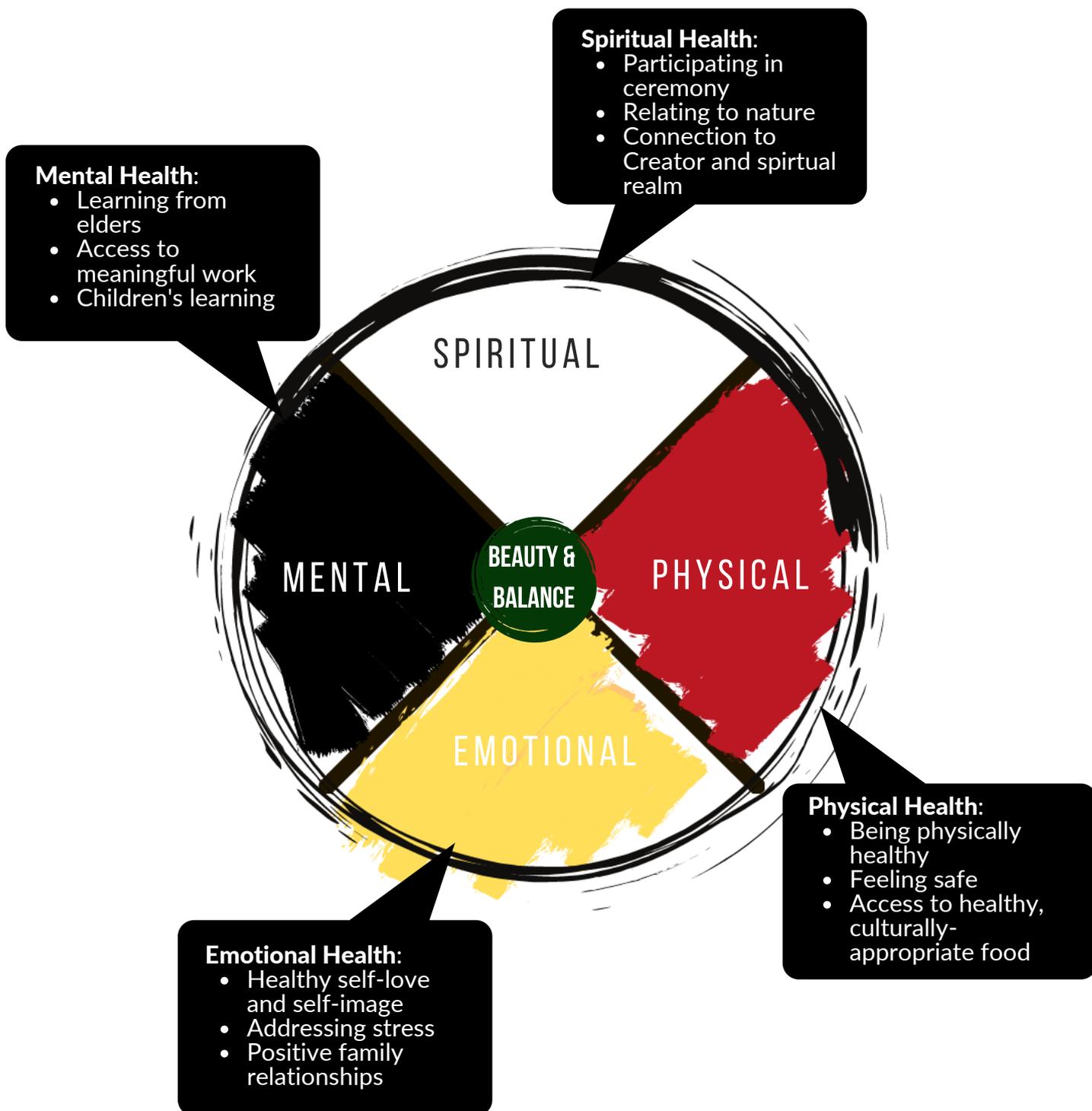
- 0 no impact, no change
- 1 some impact, does not change daily behavior
- 2 noticeable impact, planning for changes to daily behavior
- 3 significant daily disruption, reduced access
- 4 severe daily disruption, immediate needs unmet

	0 no impact, no change	1 some impact, does not change daily behavior	2 noticeable impact, planning for changes to daily behavior	3 significant daily disruption, reduced access	4 severe daily disruption, immediate needs unmet
Physical impacts:					
1A. How much has COVID impacted you and your household's physical health?					
1B. How much has COVID impacted your ability to access any ongoing healthcare you need?					
1C. How much has COVID impacted your access to healthy food?					
2. How much has COVID impacted your ability to generate income?					
Emotional & spiritual impacts					
3A. How much has COVID affected your rhythms of care for your children?					
3B. How much has COVID affected your sense of flourishing as a family?					
4A. How much has the pandemic affected you and your household's emotional and mental health?					
5. How much has the pandemic impacted your ability to pursue creative hobbies or access beauty?					
6A. How much has the pandemic impacted your individual faith practices?					
6B. How much has the pandemic impacted your sense of engagement with your faith community?					
Social Impacts:					
7. How much has the pandemic impacted your access to community organizations and neighbourhood spaces that are meaningful to you?					
8A. How much has the pandemic impacted your own learning projects?					
8B. How much has Covid impacted your children's learning in school?					
9A. There has been a lot in the news lately about racial violence, hate crimes and police brutality. How much has race-related violence affected your feelings of safety during the last 5 months?					
9B. How much has police presence in the neighbourhood affected you during the last 5 months?					
9C. During this pandemic, how much has the increase in drug overdoses impacted you and your household?					

This survey was also translated into Chinese and Arabic and used as appropriate.

CONTEXTUALIZED SURVEY FOR FIRST NATIONS NEIGHBOURS

How has your wellbeing and your household's wellbeing been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and racial violence in the last 6 months?



We presented this framework and then invited neighbours to share stories and experiences for each section of the medicine wheel.