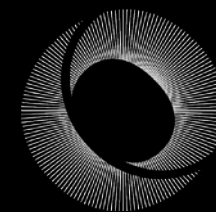




COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence
Black Canadian Perspectives



Black
Opportunity
Fund

Release: July 7, 2021

Foreword

We believe that research contributes to society as an instrument for social change that advances public health, social welfare, and public safety. This study is the first of its kind as it focuses on the COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, identifies communities are most hesitant and the drivers of this hesitancy.

This ground-breaking research reveals a strong need for data to inform the policies and practices that will ensure an equitable COVID-19 recovery for Black Canadians and Canada as a whole. The findings of this study show the impact that anti-Black racism and systemic discrimination has had on many Black Canadians who have interacted with the Canadian healthcare system. This impact continues today.

Establishing trust and an intent to fix this dynamic should be the first priority of federal and provincial governments; this includes recognizing and declaring that systemic racism exists in the healthcare system. It also includes a recognition that the effects of racism on physical and mental health are long-standing.

Our findings provide further important insight into COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. Our findings show that Black Canadians report far lower vaccination rates and unvaccinated Black individuals are least likely to say that they would definitely get vaccinated when a vaccine becomes available. Trust in healthcare providers, trust in vaccine manufacturers and education level are three of the most important drivers of Black Canadian COVID-19 vaccine confidence. All three factors are influenced by structural inequities, systemic discrimination and anti-Black racism.

Black Opportunity Fund and African-Canadian Civic Engagement Council

Note: *Throughout this study, we use the term “Black Canadians”. This refers to all people residing in Canada of African descent, encompassing those who identify their cultural or ethnic origins as African, Caribbean, and/or Black.*

Report Findings

01

Compared to the Canadian average, Black Canadians reported lower vaccination rates.

- At the time of this survey, a 20-point gap existed among those who received at least one vaccine between White (65%) and Black Canadians (45%).

02

In terms of vaccine confidence, unvaccinated Black Canadians are least likely to say they would definitely get a shot when a vaccine becomes available.

- 40% of unvaccinated Black Canadians say they will definitely get a vaccine.
- This compares to 45% of unvaccinated White Canadians and 56% of unvaccinated non-Black Visible Minorities.

03

While a majority (52%) of unvaccinated Canadians show some form of hesitancy when it comes to COVID-19 vaccines, Black Canadians are most hesitant.

- Unvaccinated Black Canadians are more likely to report some form of hesitancy at 60%. This compares to 55% of unvaccinated White Canadians and 44% of unvaccinated non-Black Visible Minorities.
- While older unvaccinated Black Canadians are most hesitant (79%), they represent a small proportion of the total Black population who had yet to receive at least one dose. However, vaccine hesitancy is at 51% for younger (18-34yrs) unvaccinated Black Canadians, which represents the largest segment of the adult Black population in Canada.

04

Overall, 33% of the total adult Black population show some form of vaccine hesitancy.

- This compares to 19% of the total adult White Canadian population and 25% for non-black visible minorities.

What's Driving Vaccine Confidence among Black Canadians?

What drives likelihood of getting vaccinated for COVID-19 among Black Canadians?

- **Trust in Healthcare Providers:** All things equal, Black Canadians who trust their healthcare providers – doctors, nurses, and local hospitals – are most likely to get vaccinated against COVID-19.
- **Trust in Vaccine Manufacturers:** In terms of drivers, trust in the vaccine manufacturers is the second most powerful predictor of getting a COVID-19 vaccine. Those who place a great deal of trust in vaccine manufacturers are more likely to have already been vaccinated or get a shot when made available.
- **Education:** Higher education is an important driver when it comes to vaccine confidence. Black Canadians who are university graduates are also more likely to get vaccinated.
- **Age:** Regardless of availability or eligibility, older Black Canadians are more likely than younger Black Canadians to get vaccinated.
- **Navigating the “Vaccine System”:** Confidence in knowing how and where to get a vaccine is also an important driver in explaining likelihood of getting vaccinated.
- **Paid Vaccination Leave:** Workers who know they can take paid time off work to get vaccinated are more likely to do so.
- **Region:** While only representing a small proportion of the total Black Canadian population, those in Atlantic Canada (predominately Halifax) are most likely to get vaccinated, all things being equal.
- **Higher Risk Concerns:** Black Canadians who feel that they are at higher risks of catching COVID-19 are more likely than other Black Canadians to get vaccinated.
- **Gender:** All things equal, men are more likely than women to get vaccinated.

Drivers of vaccine hesitancy ...

- **Paid Sick Leave:** Unlike *paid vaccination leave* – all things being equal – Black Canadians in the labour force who are more likely to have *paid sick leave when recovering from symptoms of COVID-19* are slightly less likely to get a COVID-19 shot, when made available.
- **Anti-Vax Conspiracy Theories:** Those who believe vaccines may be responsible for causing autism are also less likely to get vaccinated for COVID-19.
- **Safety Concerns:** Black Canadians who question the safety and efficacy of available COVID-19 vaccine are least likely to get inoculated. In terms of drivers, this is the most powerful, after trust, at explaining hesitancy. This includes those who worry that the vaccine may be more harmful than the virus itself, concerns about proper clinical trials, impact on pregnant women, and concerns with ever-changing medical advice.

Policy Implications

Federal and Provincial Governments should:

- Immediately invest in strategies that work with Black-led and Black-focused community organizations to address COVID-19 vaccine knowledge gaps and related trust barriers. Support the development and delivery of education on the COVID-19 vaccines in a culturally safe manner, that considers language as well as differences in education and socio-economic disparity.
- Publicly acknowledge that systemic racism exists in the healthcare system and take steps to address it including:
 - Investing in strategies to increase the number of Black physicians and nurses who can deliver information and care in culturally appropriate ways.
 - Collect race-based health and socio-demographic data to inform decision making and support effective intervention.
- Mandate that employers provide paid time off to enable employees to receive their COVID-19 Vaccines
 - Statistics Canada has noted that Black Canadian women are proportionally more likely to be healthcare and social service workers and are also more likely to work in precarious jobs.
 - Our findings indicate that being able to take time off to get a COVID 19 Vaccine is a determinant of vaccine uptake.

Research Overview

Through a partnership between **Innovative Research Group** (INNOVATIVE), the **African Canadian Civic Engagement Council** (ACCEC) and the **Black Opportunity Fund** (BOF), this research study was developed to explore vaccine confidence among Black Canadians and the broader Canadian population.

Report findings come from an INNOVATIVE online poll conducted May 18th to June 4th, 2021.

This online survey was conducted among a **sample of n=2,838 adult Canadians, including an oversample of n=502 Black Canadians**. Each survey is administered to a series of randomly selected samples from online panels.

The sample has been **weighted by age, gender, region, ethnic/cultural background, and whether respondents were born in Canada** using Statistics Canada's 2016 Census data to reflect the actual demographic composition of the Canadian population, resulting in an overall representative **national sample size of 2,000 Canadians** and representative **national Black Canadians sample size of 400**.

This is a representative sample. Targets were set to ensure a proper reflection of key regional and demographic distribution and then weights were used to ensure an accurate reflection of the target provinces. However, since the online survey was not a random probability based sample, a margin of error cannot be calculated. It is not statistically valid to apply margins of error to most online samples.

In-depth methodology can be found on slide 31.

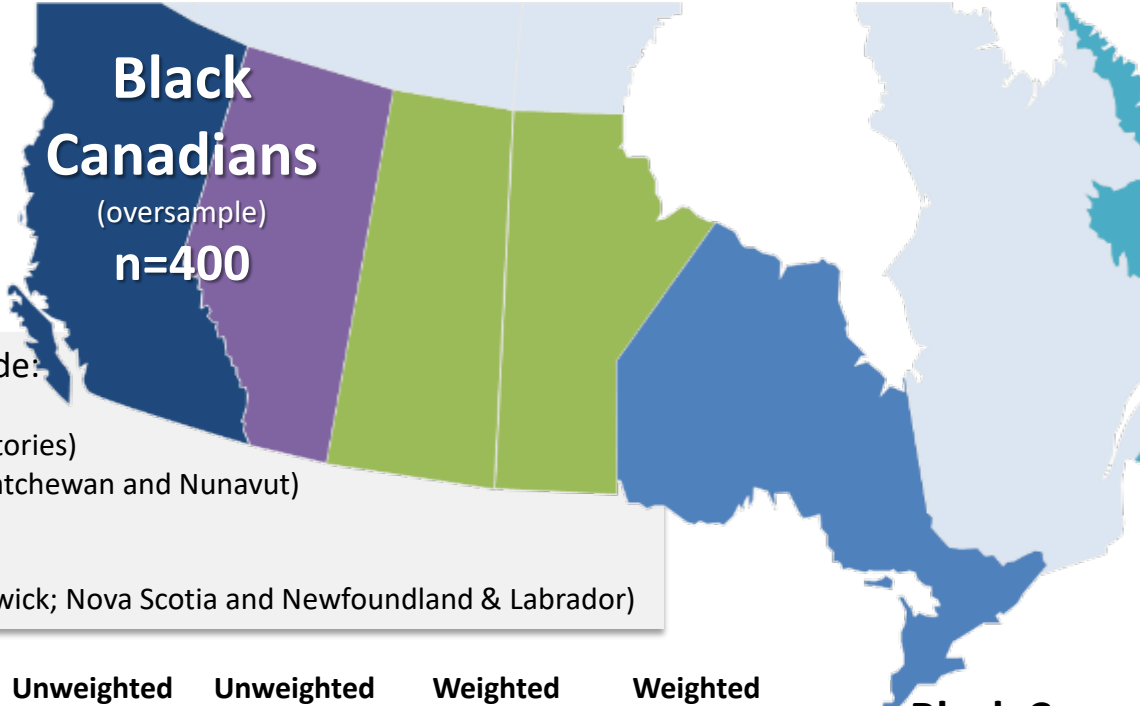


Note: *Graphs and tables may not always total 100% due to rounding values rather than any error in data. Sums are added before rounding numbers.*

Sample: Regional Segmentation

**National
Sample
n=2,000**

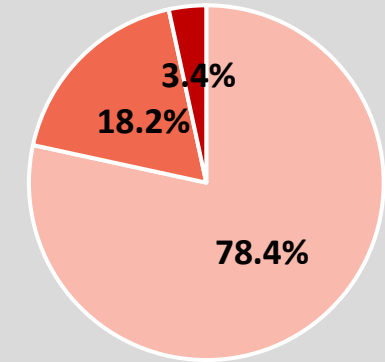
**Black
Canadians
(oversample)
n=400**



Regional groupings include:

- British Columbia (Yukon)
- Alberta (Northwest Territories)
- Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut)
- Ontario
- Quebec
- Atlantic (PEI; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia and Newfoundland & Labrador)

Weighted National Sample Distribution



- White Canadians
- Non-Black Visible Minorities
- Black Canadians

National

	Unweighted (n)	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (n)	Weighted (%)
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BC	371	15.7%	256	12.8%
Alberta	321	13.6%	213	10.6%
Prairies	131	5.5%	124	6.2%
Ontario	950	40.1%	716	35.8%
Quebec	417	17.6%	564	28.2%
Atlantic	179	7.6%	127	6.3%
TOTAL	2,369	100%	2,000	100%

Black Canadians

	Unweighted (n)	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (n)	Weighted (%)
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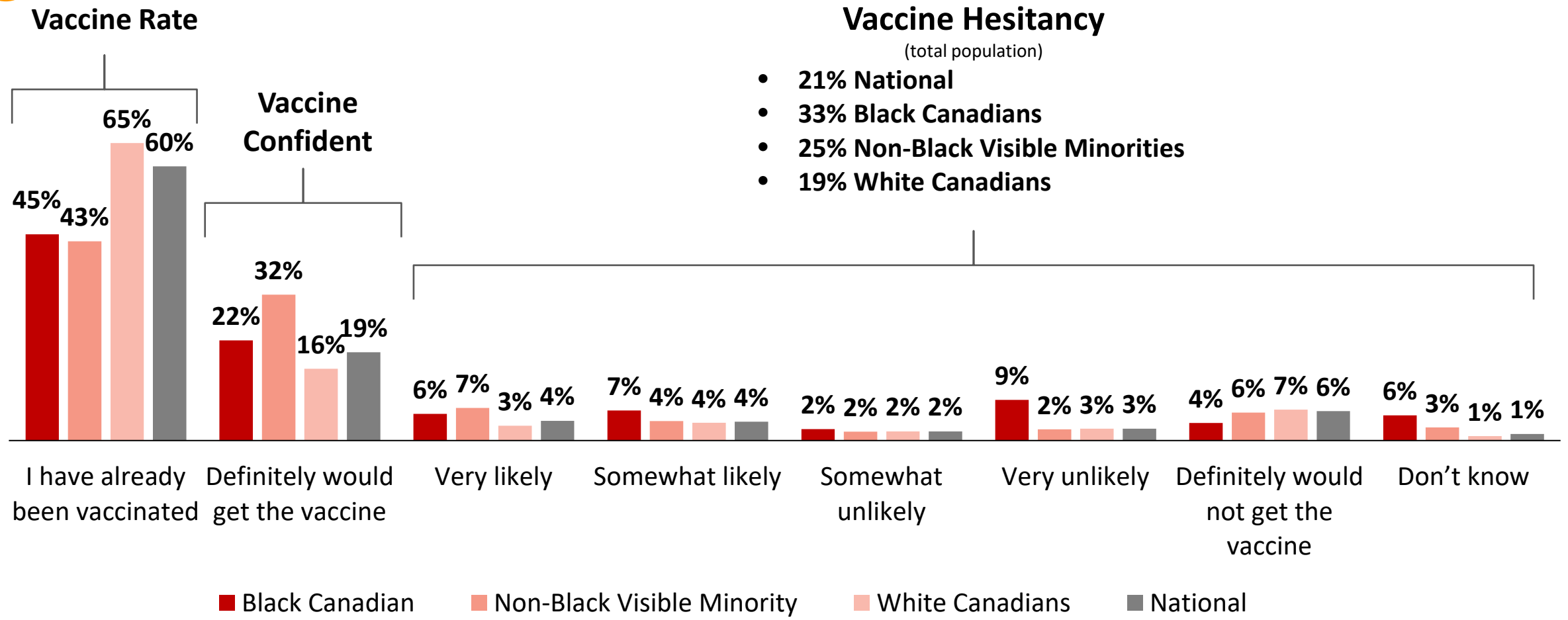
BC	26	5.2%	15	3.8%
Alberta	54	10.8%	39	9.9%
Prairies	29	5.8%	14	3.6%
Ontario	296	59.0%	214	53.4%
Quebec	67	13.3%	107	26.7%
Atlantic	30	6.0%	10	2.6%
TOTAL	502	100%	400	100%

Vaccination Rates & Confidence

COVID-19 Vaccine: White Canadians most likely to be vaccinated; while Black Canadians most likely to show signs of hesitancy



Now that several vaccines for COVID-19 are available, when health officials recommend the vaccine for you, how likely would you be to get it?
 [all respondents, Black Canadians n=400; national n=2,000]



Note: Study conducted between May 18 and June 4, 2021. While vaccine rates have since increased, the results demonstrate a wide gap in vaccine rates between White and non-white Canadians at that point in time.

Vaccine Hesitancy: Black Canadians ages 25-44 have highest vaccine hesitancy; Black woman also show very high signs of hesitancy

% of populations that show some form of vaccine hesitancy

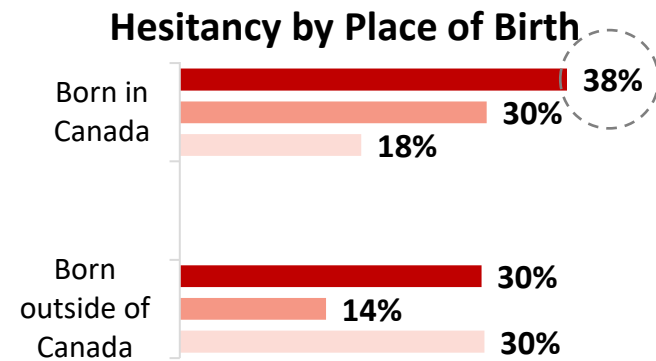
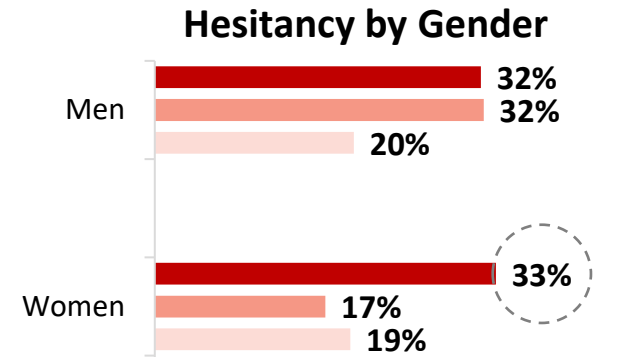
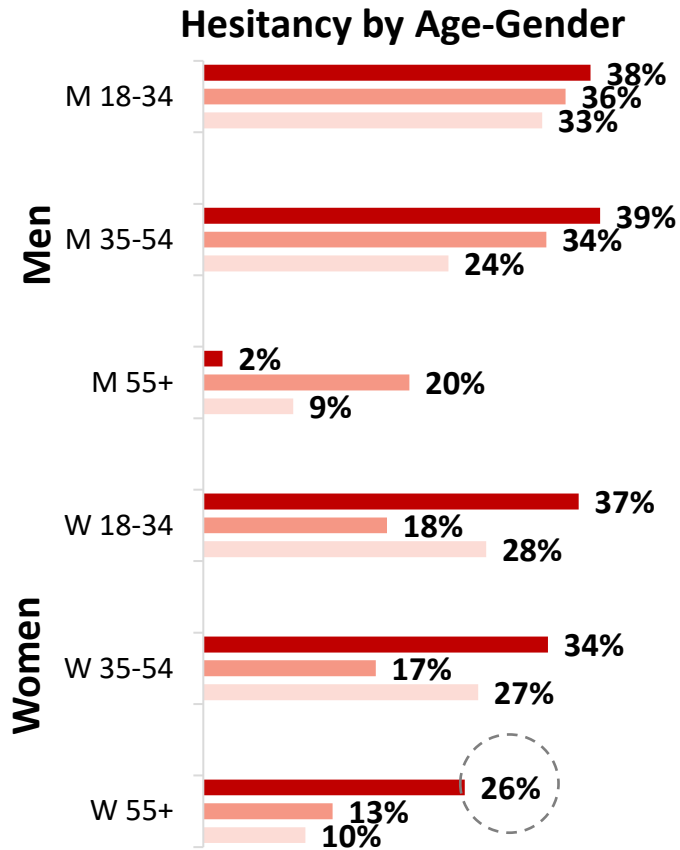
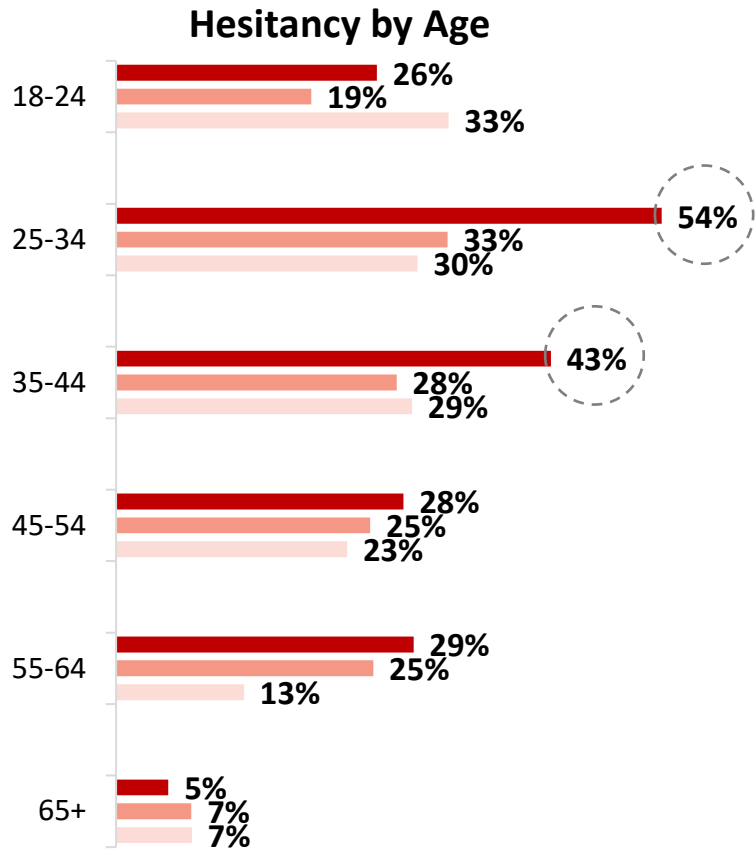


33% Black Canadians

25% Non-Black Visible Minority Canadians

19% White Canadians

Hesitancy defined as those who haven't received at least one COVID-19 vaccination and did not say they would "definitely" get a shot when one became available.



Note: Study conducted between May 18 and June 4, 2021. While vaccine rates have since increased, the results demonstrate a wide gap in vaccine rates between White and non-white Canadians at that point in time.

Vaccination Rates: There is a 20-point gap in vaccination rates between White and Black Canadians

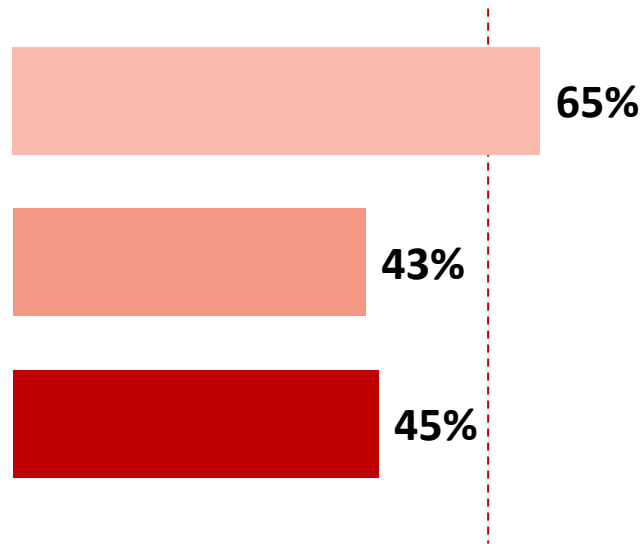


Now that several vaccines for COVID-19 are available, when health officials recommend the vaccine for you, how likely would you be to get it?

% who say "I have already been vaccinated" among all respondents

[all respondents, Black Canadians n=400; national n=2,000]

60% of Canadians had received at least one vaccine dose



- White Canadians
- Non-Black Visible Minorities
- Black Canadians

	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	College	Uni
National	60%	30%	55%	85%	60%	60%	47%	61%	66%
White Canadians	65%	33%	57%	86%	66%	64%	52%	65%	72%
Non-Black Visible Minorities	43%	26%	49%	78%	37%	50%	28%	42%	51%
Black Canadians	45%	26%	49%	81%	41%	49%	39%	43%	51%

Note: Study conducted between May 18 and June 4, 2021. While vaccine rates have since increased, the results demonstrate a wide gap in vaccine rates between White and non-white Canadians at that point in time.



Vaccine Confidence: Among *unvaccinated* Canadians, Black Canadians (40%) were least likely to ‘definitely’ get a vaccine

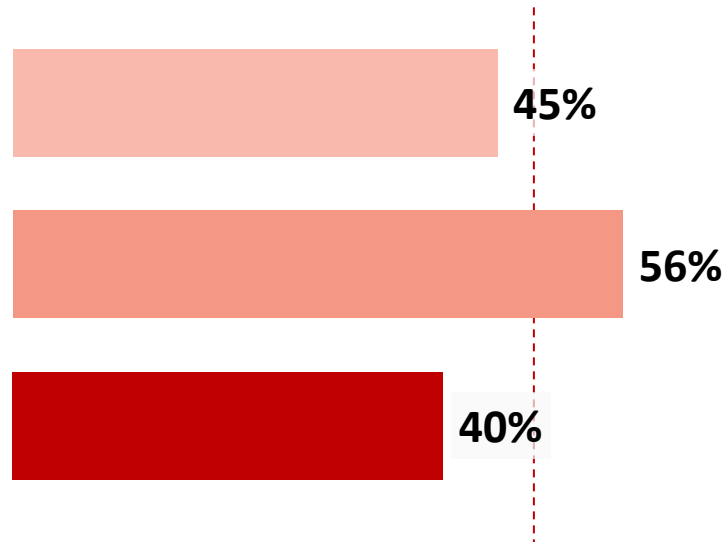


Now that several vaccines for COVID-19 are available, when health officials recommend the vaccine for you, how likely would you be to get it?

% who say they “Definitely would get the vaccine”; excluding those who are already vaccinated

[all respondents, only unvaccinated shown, Black Canadians n=220; national n=802]

48% of unvaccinated Canadians would “definitely” get vaccinated



- White Canadians
- Non-Black Visible Minorities
- Black Canadians

	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	College	Uni
National	48%	58%	42%	31%	44%	52%	40%	49%	54%
White Canadians	45%	54%	40%	33%	42%	47%	41%	43%	52%
Non-Black Visible Minorities	56%	64%	49%	25%	49%	66%	45%	68%	57%
Black Canadians	40%	49%	29%	21%	45%	34%	52%	30%	42%

Note: Study conducted between May 18 and June 4, 2021. While vaccine rates have since increased, the results demonstrate a wide gap in vaccine rates between White and non-white Canadians at that point in time.



Vaccine Hesitancy: 6-in-10 (60%) unvaccinated Black Canadians are less likely to get vaccinated, eight points above national average

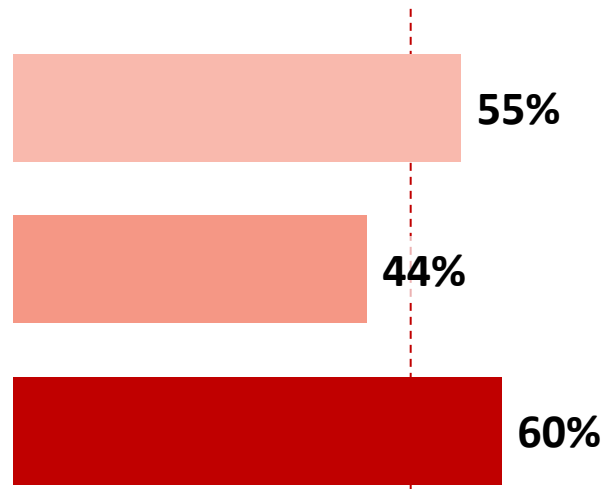


Now that several vaccines for COVID-19 are available, when health officials recommend the vaccine for you, how likely would you be to get it?

% who do not say they “Definitely would get the vaccine”; excluding those who are already vaccinated

[all respondents, unvaccinated only shown, Black Canadians n=220; national n=802]

52% of unvaccinated Canadians showed some form of vaccine hesitancy



- White Canadians
- Non-Black Visible Minorities
- Black Canadians

	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	College	Uni
National	52%	42%	58%	69%	56%	48%	60%	51%	46%
White Canadians	55%	46%	60%	67%	58%	53%	59%	57%	48%
Non-Black Visible Minorities	44%	36%	51%	75%	51%	34%	55%	32%	43%
Black Canadians	60%	51%	71%	79%	55%	66%	48%	70%	58%

Note: Study conducted between May 18 and June 4, 2021. While vaccine rates have since increased, the results demonstrate a wide gap in vaccine rates between White and non-white Canadians at that point in time.

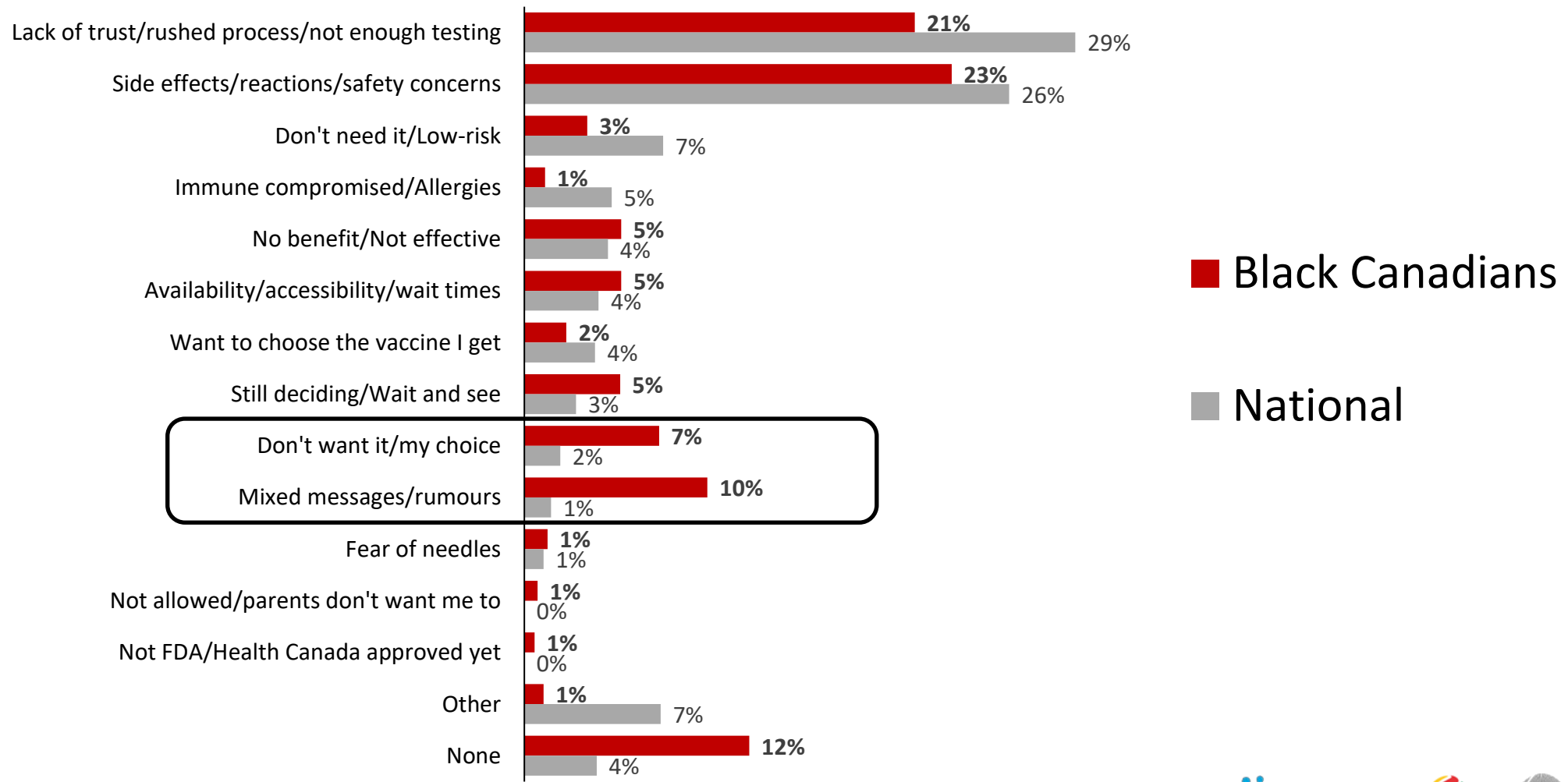


COVID-19 Vaccine: Top reasons similar for Black and White Canadians, but Black Canadians more likely to cite mixed messages and rumours



What is holding you back from definitely getting vaccinated when it becomes recommended for you?

[respondents who are hesitant in getting vaccinated, Black Canadians n=132; national n=416]



Vaccine Confidence Summary: Among Black Canadians, vaccination rates highest among those 55+, women, and university educated



Now that several vaccines for COVID-19 are available, when health officials recommend the vaccine for you, how likely would you be to get it?

[all respondents, Black Canadians n=400; national n=2,000]

Black Canadians [N=400]	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	Some college	Graduated university
Already vaccinated	45%	26%	49%	81%	41%	49%	39%	43%	51%
Definitely would	22%	36%	15%	4%	27%	17%	31%	17%	20%
Less Likely/Not Likely	33%	38%	36%	15%	32%	33%	29%	40%	28%

What's Driving Vaccine Confidence?

Using multivariate analysis to find meaning in the data

Using Multivariate Analysis: Identifying key drivers of vaccine confidence

Factor and regression analysis is a way of understanding what drives the likelihood of Black Canadians to get a COVID-19 vaccination while accounting for inter-relationships between different variables.

What is Factor Analysis?

Factor analysis allows us to find which metrics mean similar things to people. The use of factor analysis allows us to determine which metrics should be grouped together in order to conduct meaningful analysis and reduce noise in the data.

What is Regression Analysis?

Regressions are another means of determining importance. A regression allows us to take all the questions that may explain a key question we are interested in and determine which have the most impact independent of one another.

- Regression analysis does this by holding all the likely suspects constant and varying one question at a time to see which questions (explanatory variables) have the greatest impact on the key question (dependent variable).
- In this study, we use regression to understand what common **demographics, attitudes, and behaviours** that explain **vaccine confidence** among Black Canadians.

Factor Analysis: Finding common dimension in public opinion

Demographics

Gender

Age

Region

Income

LGBTQI2S

Indigenous

Visible Minority

Education

Paid sick leave

Born in Canada

Employment status

Have children

Own vehicle

Own home

Trust

FACTOR: Trust Officials

Trust in local public health unit

Trust in provincial health care system

Trust in provincial medical officers

Trust in Health Canada

FACTOR: Trust Providers

Trust in doctors & nurses

Trust in hospitals

Trust in Vaccine Makers

Note: Question wording may be summarized in chart, does not reflect exact text.

Belief in Science

FACTOR: Believe Science

Agree/Disagree "Just because evidence conflicts with my current beliefs doesn't mean I'm wrong."

Agree/Disagree "I don't believe everything the scientific community has to say as they have been very wrong with medical recommendations before"

Believe vaccines cause autism

Stand Alone Variables

Know how to get a vaccine

Can take time off work with pay to get vaccinated

Can take time off work w/ pay to recover from symptoms of COVID

Concerns being at higher risk of contracting COVID

Safety

FACTOR: Vaccine Safety Concerns

Agree/Disagree "I am worried that the vaccine might be more dangerous for me than COVID-19 itself"

Agree/Disagree "The COVID-19 vaccines have been rushed without getting properly tested to make sure they are safe for everyone"

Agree/Disagree "I'm concerned about how safe the COVID-19 vaccine is for pregnant women and for women trying to get pregnant"

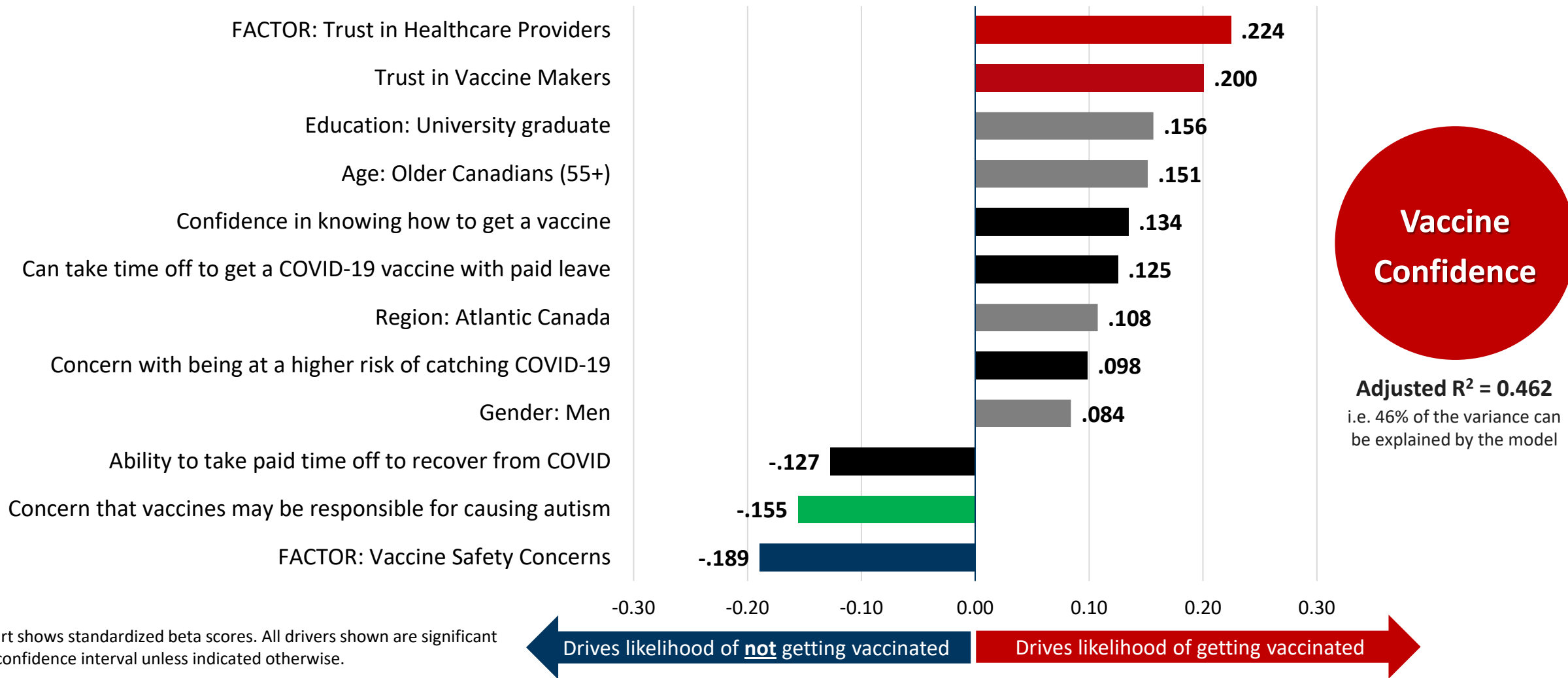
Agree/Disagree "When it comes to COVID-19, I'm less likely to believe in the advice from health experts because their advice has been changing"

Agree/Disagree "People should be able to choose whether or not they want to get vaccinated against COVID-19"

Solution Model

Drivers of Black Canadian Vaccine Confidence

The top drivers of vaccine confidence among Black Canadians comes down to trust – both in health care providers and vaccine makers. All things equal, university educated, older Black Canadians, those residing in Atlantic Canada, and men are also more likely to get vaccinated. Black Canadians who hold concerns with potential vaccine side-effects and question its efficacy are less likely to get a shot when available.



Note: Chart shows standardized beta scores. All drivers shown are significant at a 95% confidence interval unless indicated otherwise.

Drivers of Vaccine Confidence among Black Canadians

What drives likelihood of getting vaccinated for COVID-19 among Black Canadians?

- **Trust in Healthcare Providers:** All things equal, Black Canadians who trust their healthcare providers – doctors, nurses, and local hospitals – are most likely to get vaccinated against COVID-19.
- **Trust in Vaccine Manufacturers:** In terms of drivers, trust in the vaccine manufacturers is the second most powerful predictor of getting a COVID-19 vaccine. Those who place a great deal of trust in vaccine manufacturers are more likely to have already been vaccinated or get a shot when made available.
- **Education:** Higher education is an important driver when it comes to vaccine confidence. Black Canadians who are university graduates are also more likely to get vaccinated.
- **Age:** Regardless of availability or eligibility, older Black Canadians are more likely than younger Black Canadians to get vaccinated.
- **Navigating the “Vaccine System”:** Confidence in knowing how and where to get a vaccine is also an important driver in explaining likelihood of getting vaccinated.
- **Paid Vaccination Leave:** Workers who know they can take paid time off work to get vaccinated are more likely to do so.
- **Region:** While only representing a small proportion of the total Black Canadian population, those in Atlantic Canada (predominately Halifax) are most likely to get vaccinated, all things being equal.
- **Higher Risk Concerns:** Black Canadians who feel that they are at higher risks of catching COVID-19 are more likely than other Black Canadians to get vaccinated.
- **Gender:** All things equal, men are more likely than women to get vaccinated.

Drivers of not getting vaccinated for COVID-19 ...

- **Paid Sick Leave:** Unlike *paid vaccination leave* – all things being equal – Black Canadians in the labour force who are more likely to have *paid sick leave when recovering from symptoms of COVID-19* are less likely to get a COVID-19 shot, when made available.
- **Anti-Vax Conspiracy Theories:** Those who believe vaccines may be responsible for causing autism are also less likely to get vaccinated for COVID-19.
- **Safety Concerns:** Black Canadians who question the safety and efficacy of available COVID-19 vaccine are least likely to get inoculated. This includes those who worry that the vaccine may be more harmful than the virus itself, concerns about proper clinical trials, impact on pregnant women, and concerns with in ever changing medical advice.

Vaccine Confidence

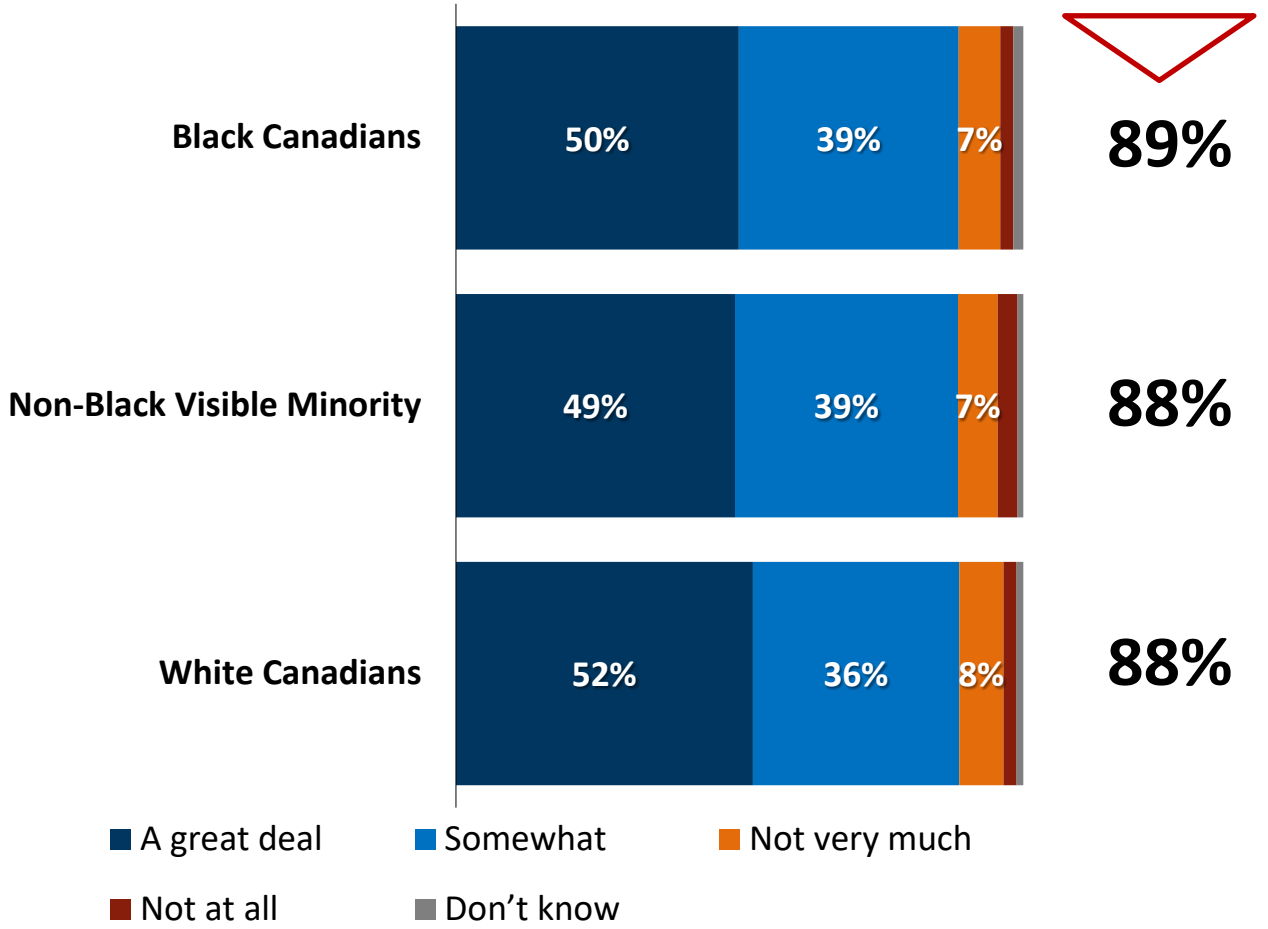
Key Drivers in Focus

Key Driver - Trust: Most Black Canadians trust information from doctors and nurses, but that varies widely by whether they are vaccinated



How much do you trust the information about COVID-19 you received from the following sources?
[asked of all respondents; Black Canadians n=400, national n=2,000]

Doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals



At least somewhat

89%

88%

88%



Trust: Doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals	Vaccinated Black Canadians	Unvaccinated Black Canadians
A great deal	60%	41%
Somewhat	37%	40%
Not very much	1%	12%
Not at all	0%	4%
Don't know	1%	2%
A great deal + somewhat	98%	81%



Key Driver - Trust: Most Black Canadians trust information from local hospitals, but wide gap shows between vaccinated and unvaccinated



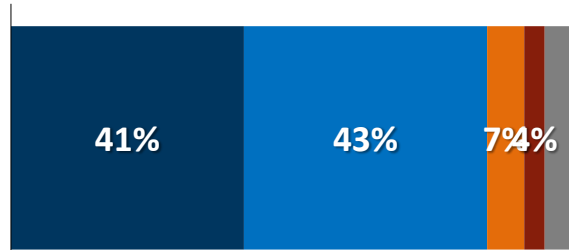
How much do you trust the information about COVID-19 you received from the following sources?
 [asked of all respondents; Black Canadians n=400, national n=2,000]

Your local hospital

At least somewhat

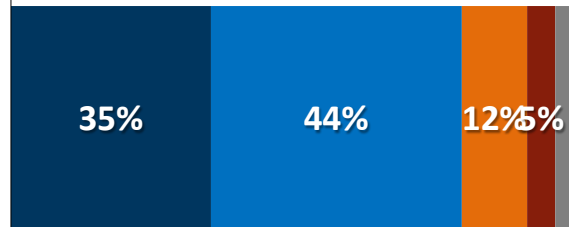


Black Canadians



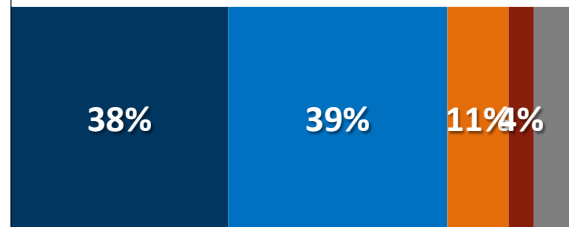
84%

Non-Black Visible Minority



79%

White Canadians



77%

- A great deal
- Somewhat
- Not very much
- Not at all
- Don't know

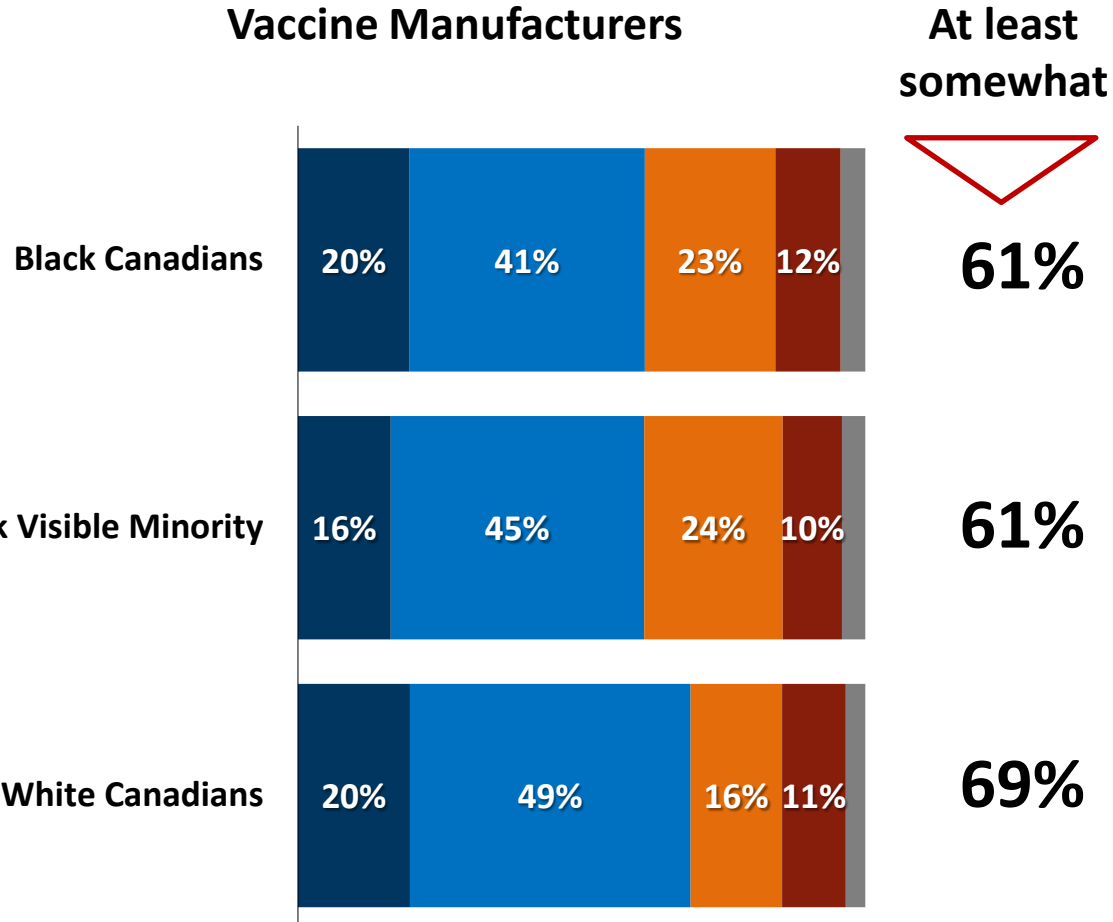
Trust: Your local hospital	Vaccinated Black Canadians	Unvaccinated Black Canadians
A great deal	49%	34%
Somewhat	45%	42%
Not very much	2%	10%
Not at all	1%	6%
Don't know	3%	8%
A great deal + somewhat	94%	76%

Key Driver - Trust: When it comes to the manufacturers, there's a 38-point trust gap between vaccinated and unvaccinated Black Canadians



How much do you trust the information about COVID-19 you received from the following sources?
[asked of all respondents; Black Canadians n=400, national n=2,000]

Vaccine Manufacturers



At least somewhat



61%

61%

69%



Trust: Vaccine Manufacturers	Vaccinated Black Canadians	Unvaccinated Black Canadians
A great deal	25%	15%
Somewhat	56%	29%
Not very much	12%	32%
Not at all	4%	18%
Don't know	2%	6%
A great deal + somewhat	82%	44%

■ A great deal
 ■ Somewhat
 ■ Not very much
■ Not at all
 ■ Don't know

Black Canadians: Wide gap between older Black Canadians and younger ones when it comes to trust in vaccine manufacturers



How much do you trust the information about COVID-19 you received from the following sources?

[Black Canadians n=400]

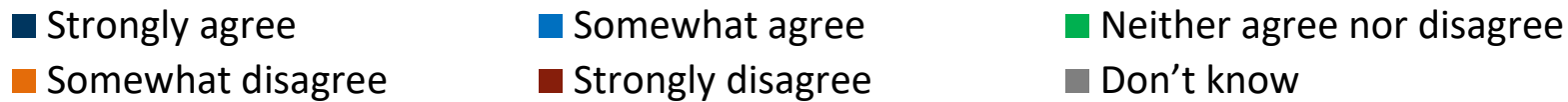
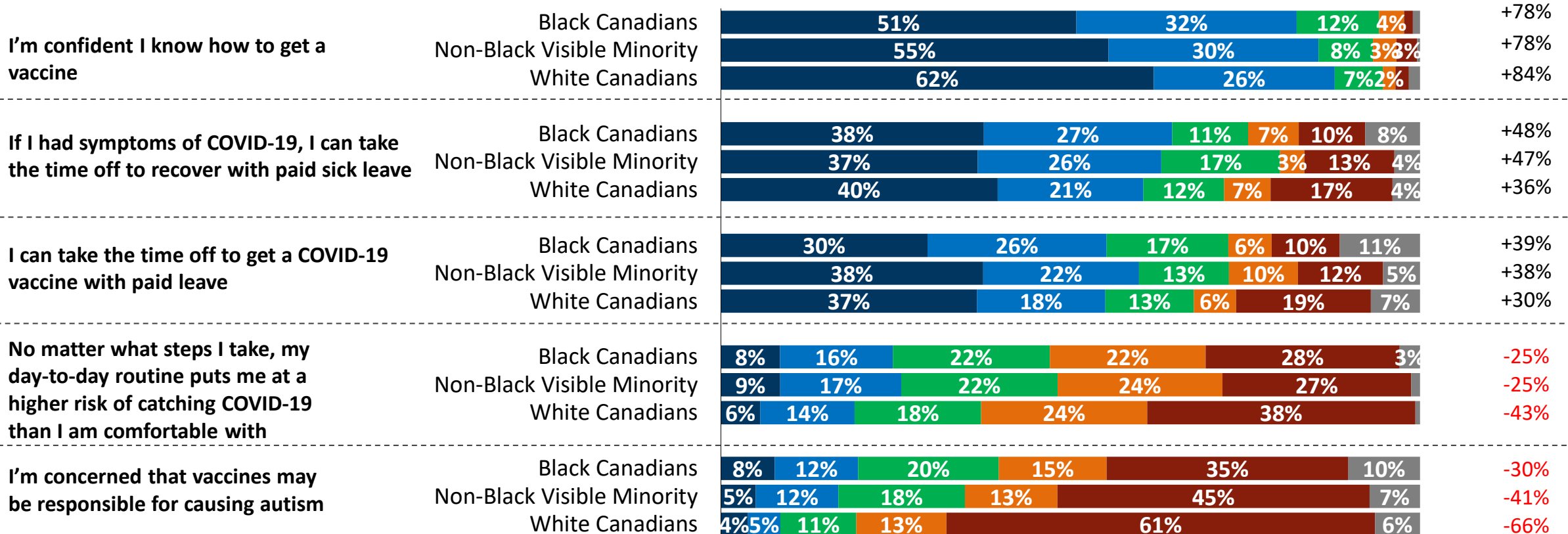
Black Canadians [N=400] Trust	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	College	Uni
Doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals	89%	87%	88%	93%	86%	90%	89%	89%	89%
Your local hospital	84%	82%	85%	87%	82%	86%	83%	82%	87%
Vaccine manufacturers	61%	56%	55%	85%	59%	62%	62%	60%	61%

Vaccine Hesitancy, Key Drivers: 1-in-5 Black Canadians are concerned vaccines may cause autism



Thinking about the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, please indicate to extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 [asked of all respondents; Black Canadians n=400, national n=2,000]

Net Agreement



Note: A positive net score means agreement outweighed disagreement on this question.

Vaccine Hesitancy: Young Black Canadians are least confident group, most likely to feel their routine puts them at risk of catching COVID-19



Thinking about the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, please indicate to extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?

[all respondents, Black Canadians n=400; national n=2,000]

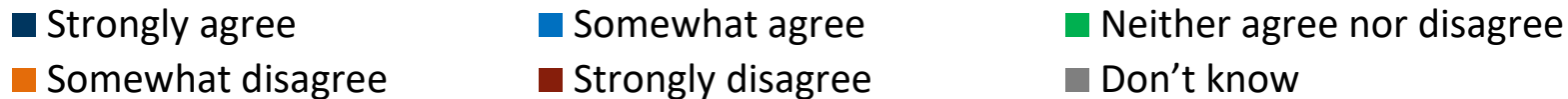
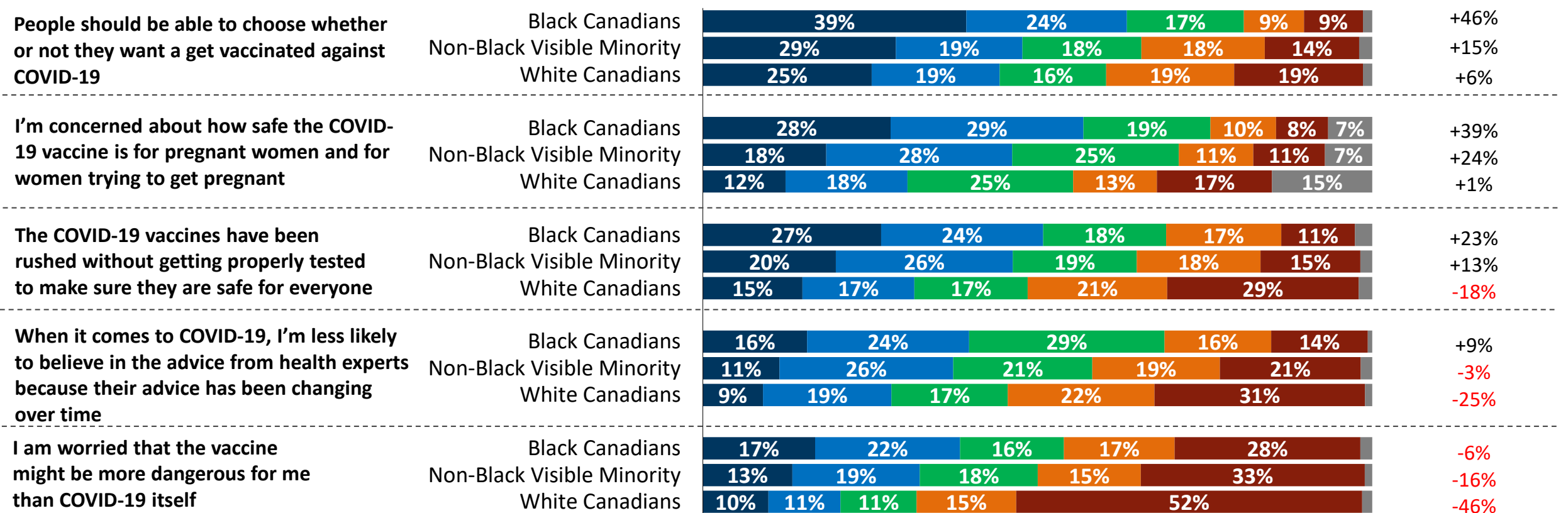
Black Canadians [N=400] Net Agree	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	College	Uni
I'm confident I know how to get a vaccine	+78%	+71%	+78%	+92%	+75%	+79%	+79%	+83%	+72%
If I had symptoms of COVID-19, I can take the time off to recover with paid sick leave	+48%	+41%	+58%	+26%	+49%	+47%	+43%	+46%	+51%
I can take the time off to get a COVID-19 vaccine with paid leave	+39%	+35%	+47%	+19%	+36%	+43%	+48%	+34%	+40%
No matter what steps I take, my day-to-day routine puts me at a higher risk of catching COVID-19 than I am comfortable with	-25%	-12%	-30%	-46%	-13%	-38%	-26%	-9%	-42%
I'm concerned that vaccines may be responsible for causing autism	-30%	-34%	-16%	-52%	-24%	-35%	-35%	-18%	-37%

Vaccine Safety (Key Driver): Black Canadians feel much more strongly on vaccine choice and appear more concerned about vaccine dangers



Thinking about the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, please indicate to extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 [asked of all respondents; Black Canadians n=400, national n=2,000]

Net Agreement



Note: A positive net score means agreement outweighed disagreement on this question.

Vaccine Safety: Young Black Canadians are more likely to prefer a choice²⁹ to vaccinate and are more worried about perceived dangers



Thinking about the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, please indicate to extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?

[all respondents, Black Canadians n=400; national n=2,000]

Black Canadians [N=400] Net Agree	Total	Age			Gender		Education		
		18-34	35-54	55+	Men	Women	HS or less	College	Uni
People should be able to choose whether or not they want a get vaccinated against COVID-19	+46%	+52%	+46%	+30%	+46%	+46%	+42%	+54%	+39%
I'm concerned about how safe the COVID-19 vaccine is for pregnant women and for women trying to get pregnant	+39%	+48%	+37%	+26%	+40%	+38%	+35%	+45%	+36%
The COVID-19 vaccines have been rushed without getting properly tested to make sure they are safe for everyone	+23%	+34%	+32%	-22%	+29%	+17%	+40%	+21%	+16%
When it comes to COVID-19, I'm less likely to believe in the advice from health experts because their advice has been changing overtime	+9%	+13%	+15%	-11%	+17%	+4%	+5%	+13%	+11%
I am worried that the vaccine might be more dangerous for me than COVID-19 itself	-6%	+11%	-4%	-49%	-1%	-9%	+1%	-5%	-9%

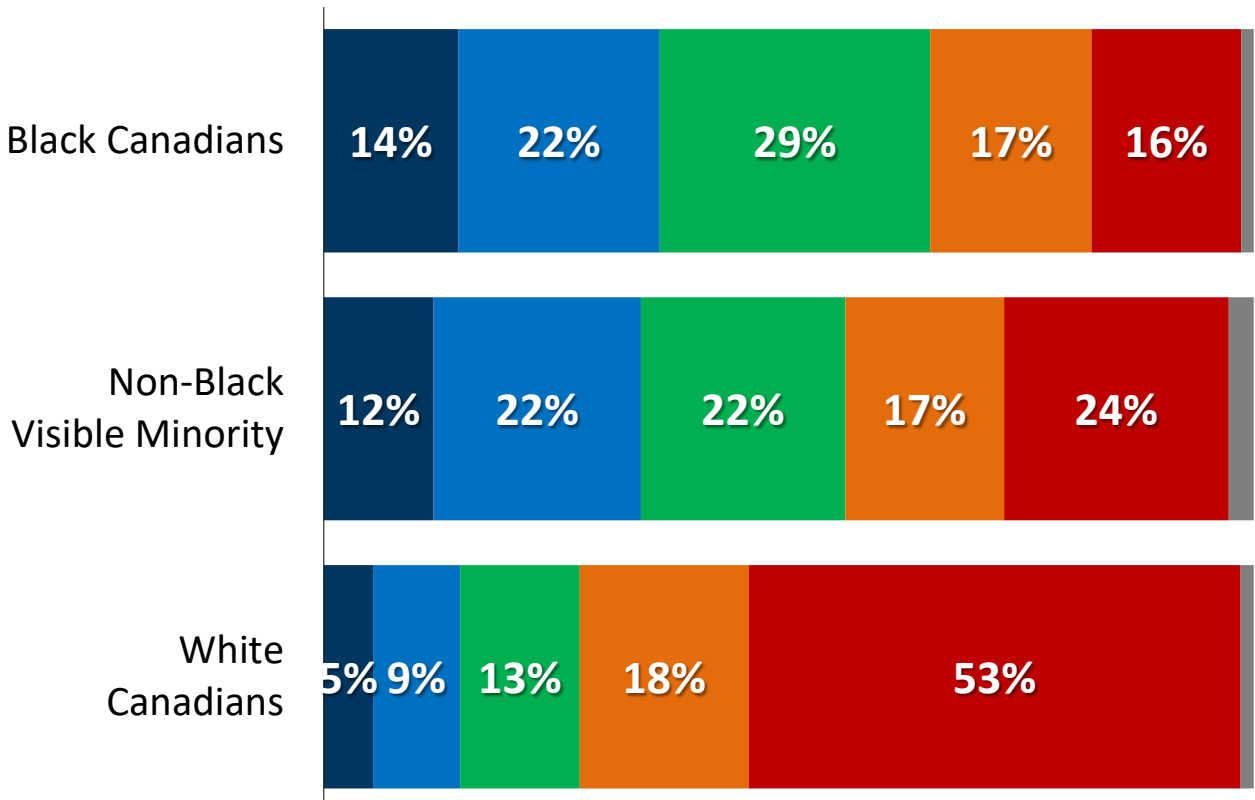
Discrimination in Healthcare

The background of the slide is black and features several large, faint, dark grey circles of varying sizes scattered across the space. The text 'Discrimination in Healthcare' is centered horizontally and rendered in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

Discrimination in Healthcare: Black Canadians are most likely to agree they worry about experiencing discrimination in the healthcare system

While concerns about discrimination in the healthcare system does not appear to drive vaccine hesitancy in our model, the difference between Black Canadians, non-Black Visible Minorities, and White Canadians is of important note.

Q Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement:
I worry that I'll experience discrimination in the Canadian healthcare system
 [asked of all respondents; Black Canadians n=400, national n=2,000]



I worry that I'll experience discrimination in the Canadian healthcare system.	Vaccinated Black Canadians	Unvaccinated Black Canadians
Strongly agree	14%	15%
Somewhat agree	19%	24%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	32%
Somewhat disagree	22%	14%
Strongly disagree	18%	14%
Don't know	1%	1%
TOTAL AGREE	33%	39%
TOTAL DISAGREE	40%	28%
NET AGREEMENT	-7%	+11%

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree
■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Somewhat disagree
■ Strongly disagree ■ Don't know

Methodology



Survey Methodology

These are the results of an online survey conducted between May 18th to June 4th, 2021

- Method:** This online survey was conducted using INNOVATIVE's Canada 20/20 national research panel with additional respondents from Maru/Blue, a leading provider of online sample. Each survey is administered to a series of randomly selected samples from the panel and weighted to ensure that the overall sample's composition reflects that of the actual Canadian population according to Census data to provide results that are intended to approximate a probability sample.
- Sample Size:** n=2,838 adult Canadians, 18 years or older, including an oversample of n=502 Black Canadians.
- Field Dates:** May 18th to June 4th, 2021.
- Weighting:** The sample has been weighted by age, gender, region, ethnic/cultural background, and whether they were born in Canada using Statistics Canada's 2016 Census data to reflect the actual demographic composition of the overall and Black Canadian populations, resulting in an overall representative national sample size of 2,000 Canadians and representative national Black Canadians sample size of 400.
- Margin of Error:** This is a representative sample. However, since the online survey was not a random probability based sample, a margin of error cannot be calculated. Statements about margins of sampling error or population estimates do not apply to most online panels.

Note: Graphs may not always total 100% due to rounding values rather than any error in data. Sums are added before rounding numbers.

	Unweighted (n)	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (n)	Weighted (%)
Men 18-34	160	6.8%	273	13.7%
Men 35-54	265	11.2%	337	16.9%
Men 55+	769	32.6%	363	18.2%
Women 18-34	224	9.5%	271	13.6%
Women 35-54	320	13.6%	344	17.2%
Women 55+	619	26.3%	410	20.5%
Region				
BC	371	15.7%	256	12.8%
Alberta	321	13.6%	213	10.6%
Prairies	131	5.5%	124	6.2%
Ontario	950	40.1%	716	35.8%
Quebec	417	17.6%	564	28.2%
Atlantic	179	7.6%	127	6.3%

Black Canadians Sample

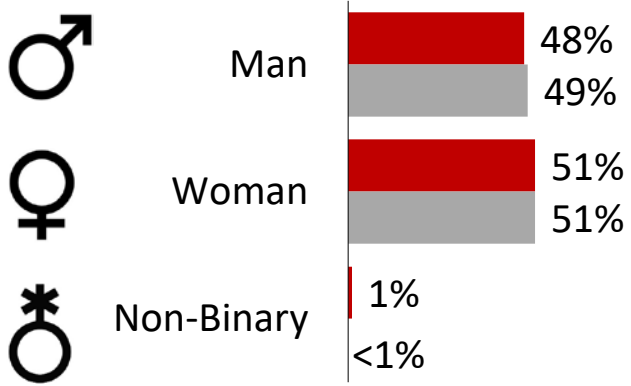
	Unweighted (n)	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (n)	Weighted (%)
Men 18-34	88	17.8%	78	19.8%
Men 35-54	58	11.7%	79	20.0%
Men 55+	33	6.7%	34	8.6%
Women 18-34	176	35.6%	85	21.4%
Women 35-54	99	20.0%	79	20.1%
Women 55+	41	8.3%	40	10.1%
BC	26	5.2%	15	3.8%
Alberta	54	10.8%	39	9.9%
Prairies	29	5.8%	14	3.6%
Ontario	296	59.0%	214	53.4%
Quebec	67	13.3%	107	26.7%
Atlantic	30	6.0%	10	2.6%

Selected Ethnic/Cultural Backgrounds (percentages will not equal 100)

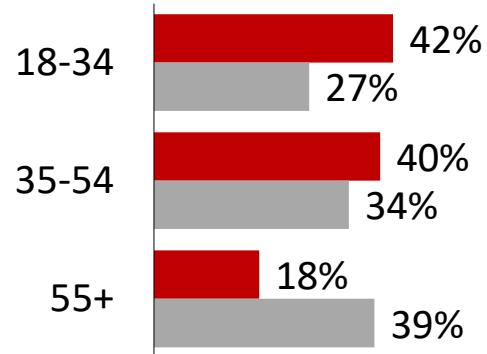
	Unweighted (n)	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (n)	Weighted (%)
African	279	59.9%	126	35.0%
Jamaican	128	52.0%	89	36.5%
Haitian	24	9.8%	47	19.3%
First Generation	273	54.4%	275	68.6%
2 nd Gen or Later	229	45.6%	125	31.4%

Demographics

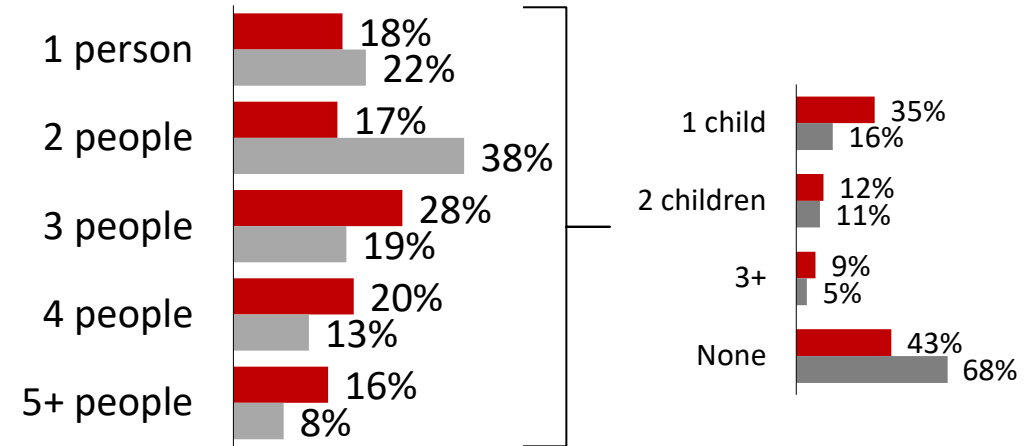
Gender



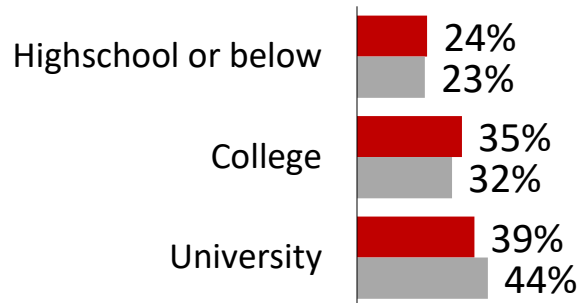
Age



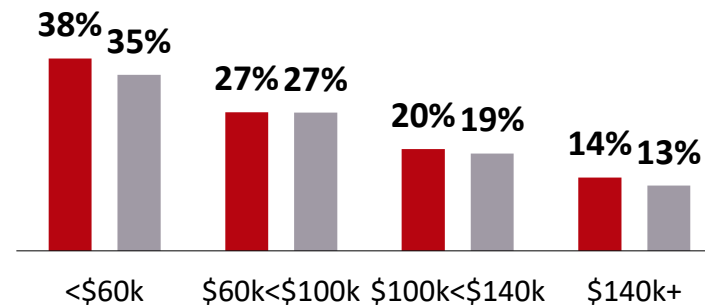
Household Size



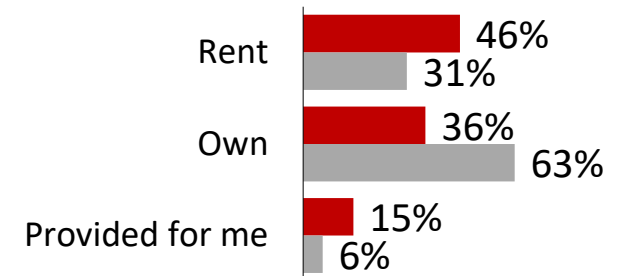
Education



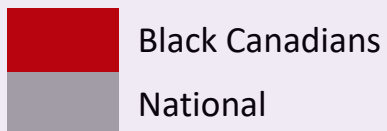
Household Income



Home Ownership



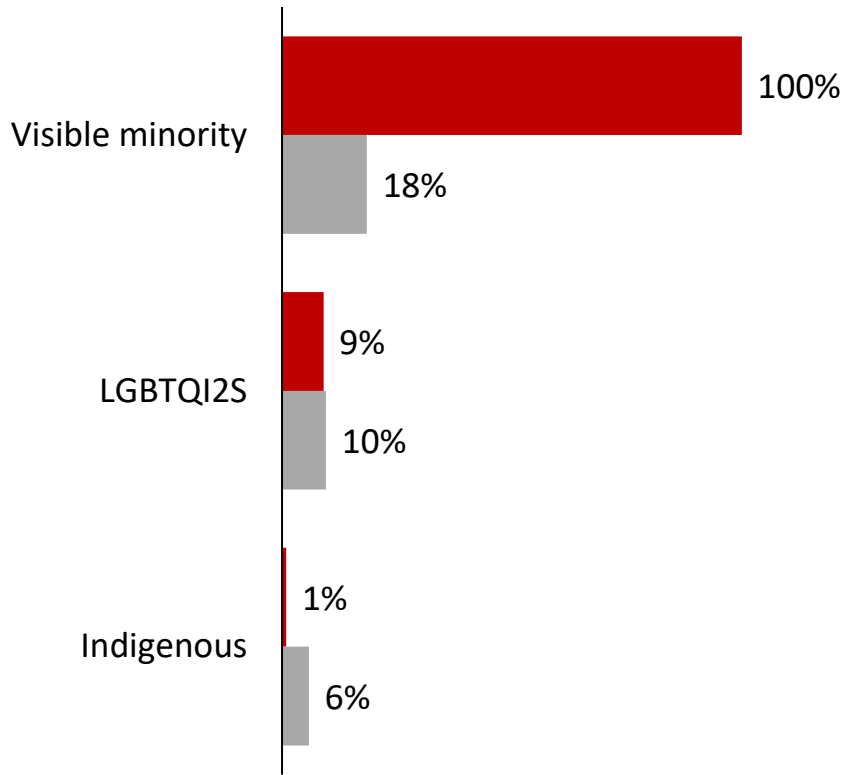
Legend



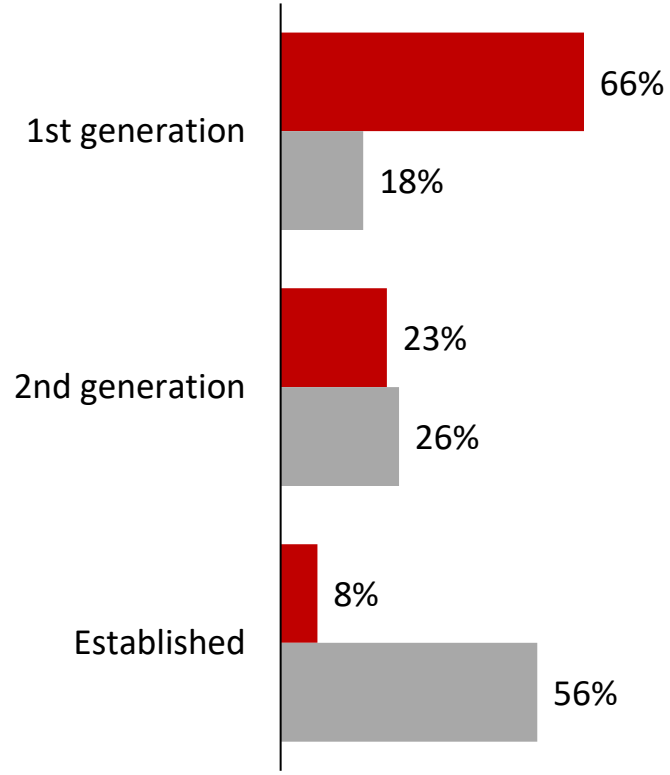
Note: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' not shown.

Demographics

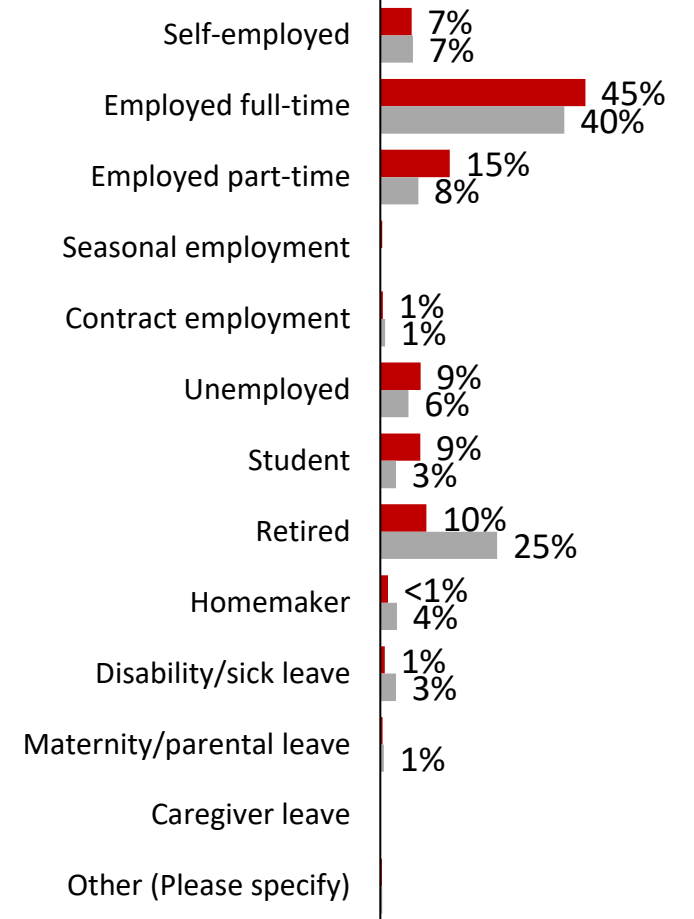
Diversity



Generation



Employment Status



Legend

- Black Canadians
- National

Note: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' not shown.

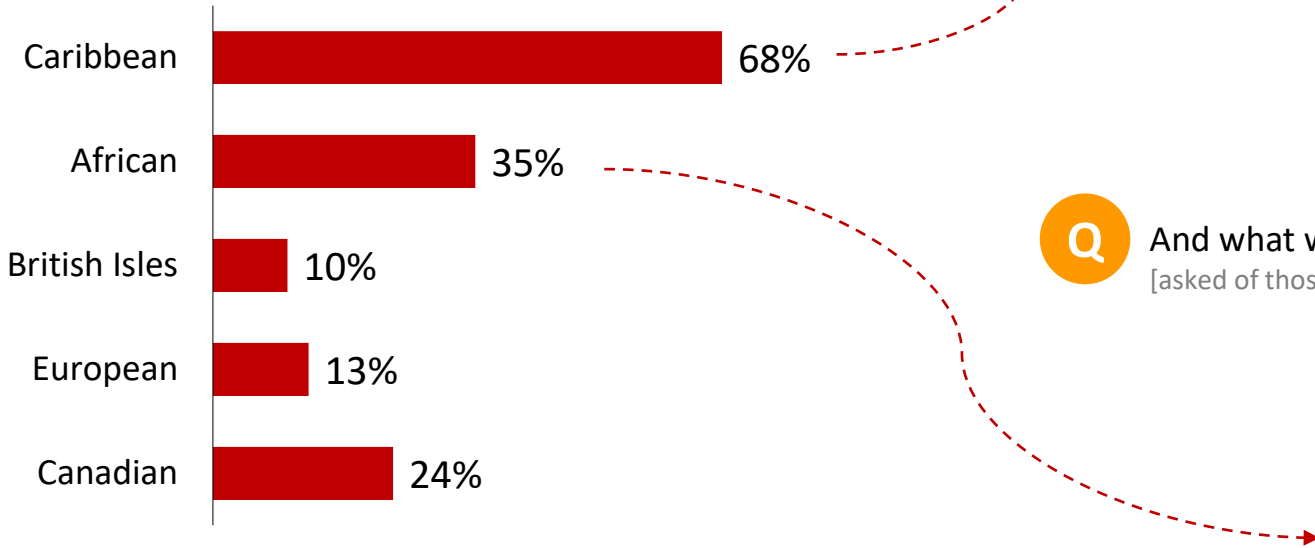
Ethnic and Cultural Origins: Two-Thirds (68%) of Black Canadian sample shows ethnic/cultural origins from the Caribbean



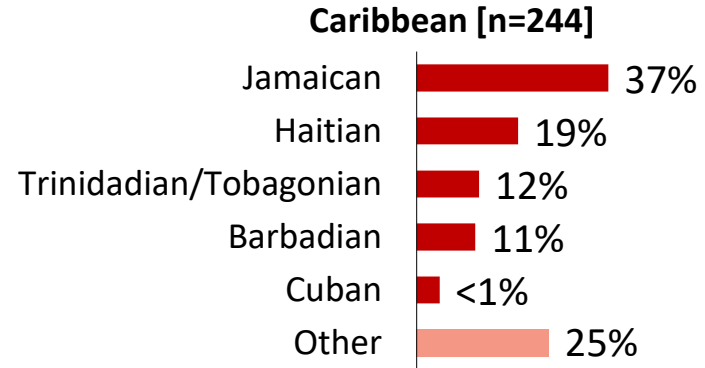
What were your ancestor's ethnic or cultural origins? Please select all that apply. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent.

If your origins are not included on the list, please enter them in the text box below.

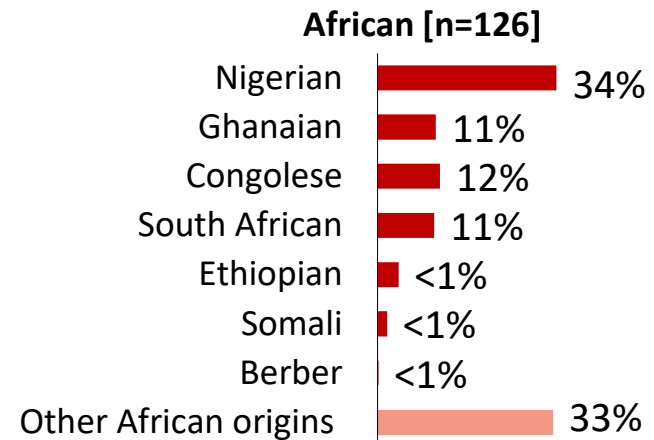
[asked of Black Canadians, multiple mention, n=400]



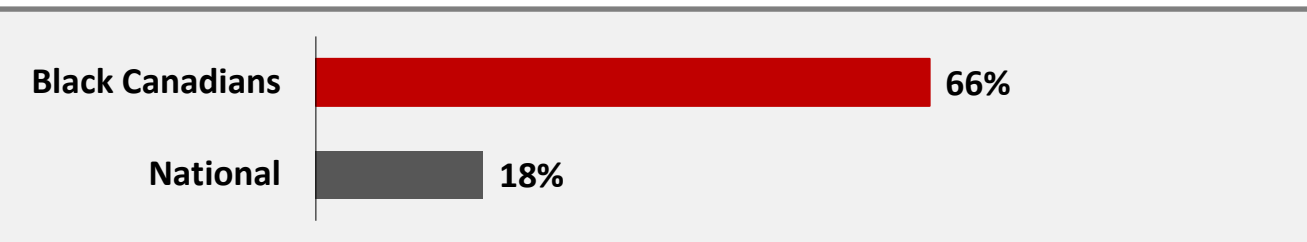
And what were your ancestor's Caribbean ethnic or cultural origins? [asked of those whose ethnic or cultural origins is Caribbean, multiple mention; n=244]

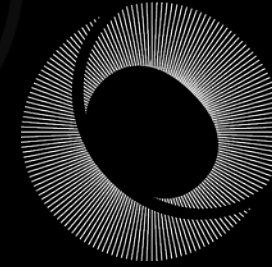


And what were your ancestor's African ethnic or cultural origins? [asked of those whose ethnic or cultural origins is African, multiple mention; n=126]



Born outside of Canada





**Black
Opportunity
Fund**

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