

Vaccine willingness among racialized Canadians

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Overview

- Do racialized Canadians exhibit different levels of vaccination willingness compared to non-racialized Canadians?
- Do the factors that influence vaccination willingness among racialized Canadians differ from non-racialized Canadians?
- Do answer these questions, we rely on online survey interviews with 47,000 Canadians, conducted between June 2020 and February 2021.

Toplines

- Vaccination willingness does not differ markedly between non-racialized and racialized Canadians.
- Among non-racialized Canadians, the share willing to take a vaccine when ready is 67%. Among racialized Canadians, it is 63%.
- The correlates or predictors of vaccine willingness are largely the same for non-racialized and racialized Canadians, though there is some variation within racialized groups on the predictors of vaccine willingness.

Approach

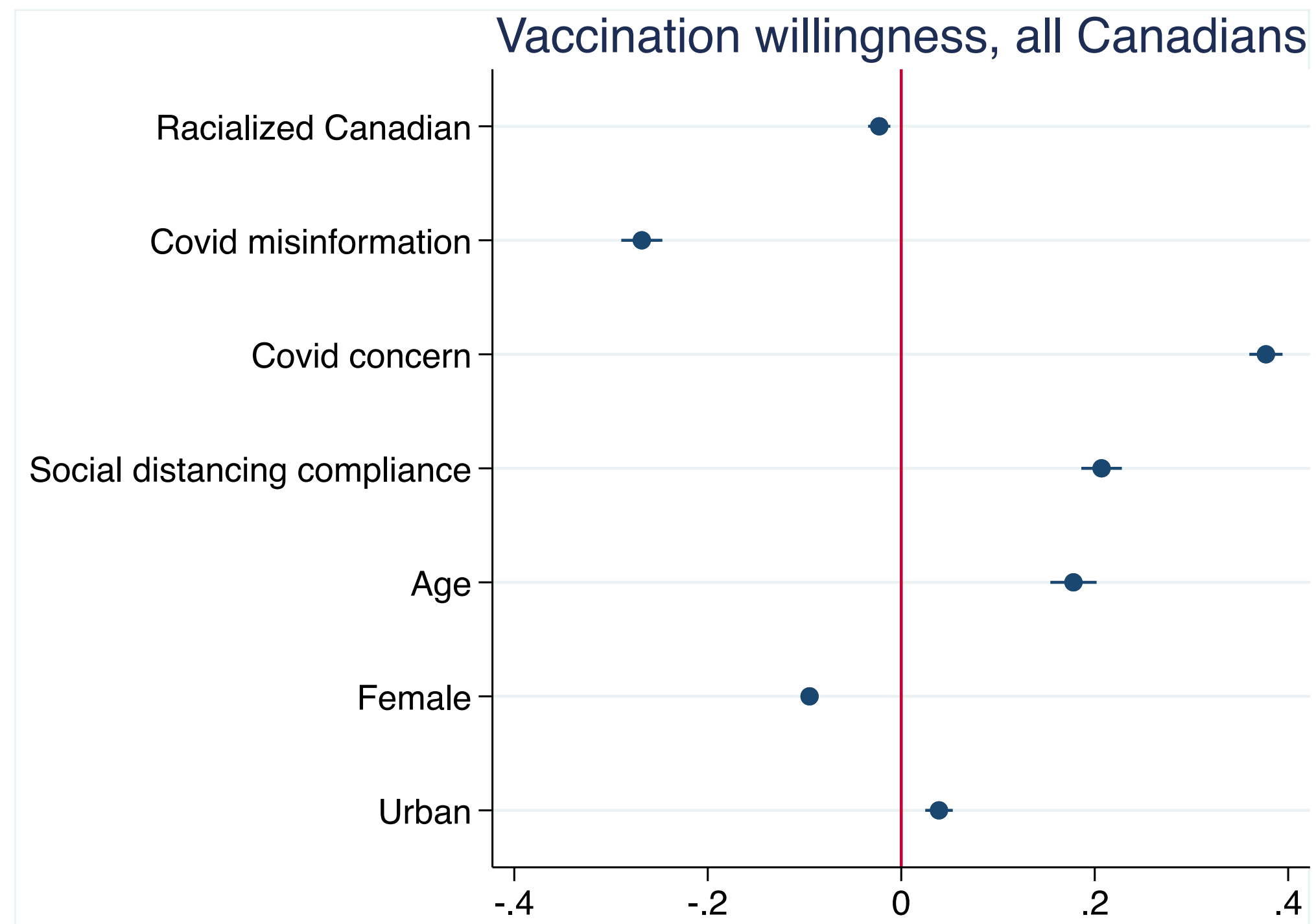
- We ask respondents whether they would be willing, unwilling, or unsure to take a vaccine when it becomes available. We group together unsure and unwilling.
- We model willingness to take a vaccine as a function of age, gender, urban residence, concern over covid, misinformation over covid, and compliance with social distancing.
- Data are weighted to reflect census means across several variables.

Data and Models

- Models rely on survey responses from ~47,000 Canadians, from June 2020 to February 2021.
- 20.1% of respondents self-identify as racialized.
- Among the ~9,400 who identify as racialized, the following groups are represented in substantial numbers:
 - Black Canadians: 595
 - Indigenous: 1,635
 - Arab: 441
 - South Asian: 1,505
 - East Asian: 4,059
 - South East Asian: 558
- Models are a linear probability model. Each independent variable is set 0-1 min to max. Coefficients thus report a change in the linear probability of vaccination willingness moving from min to max on the independent variable, net all other factors.

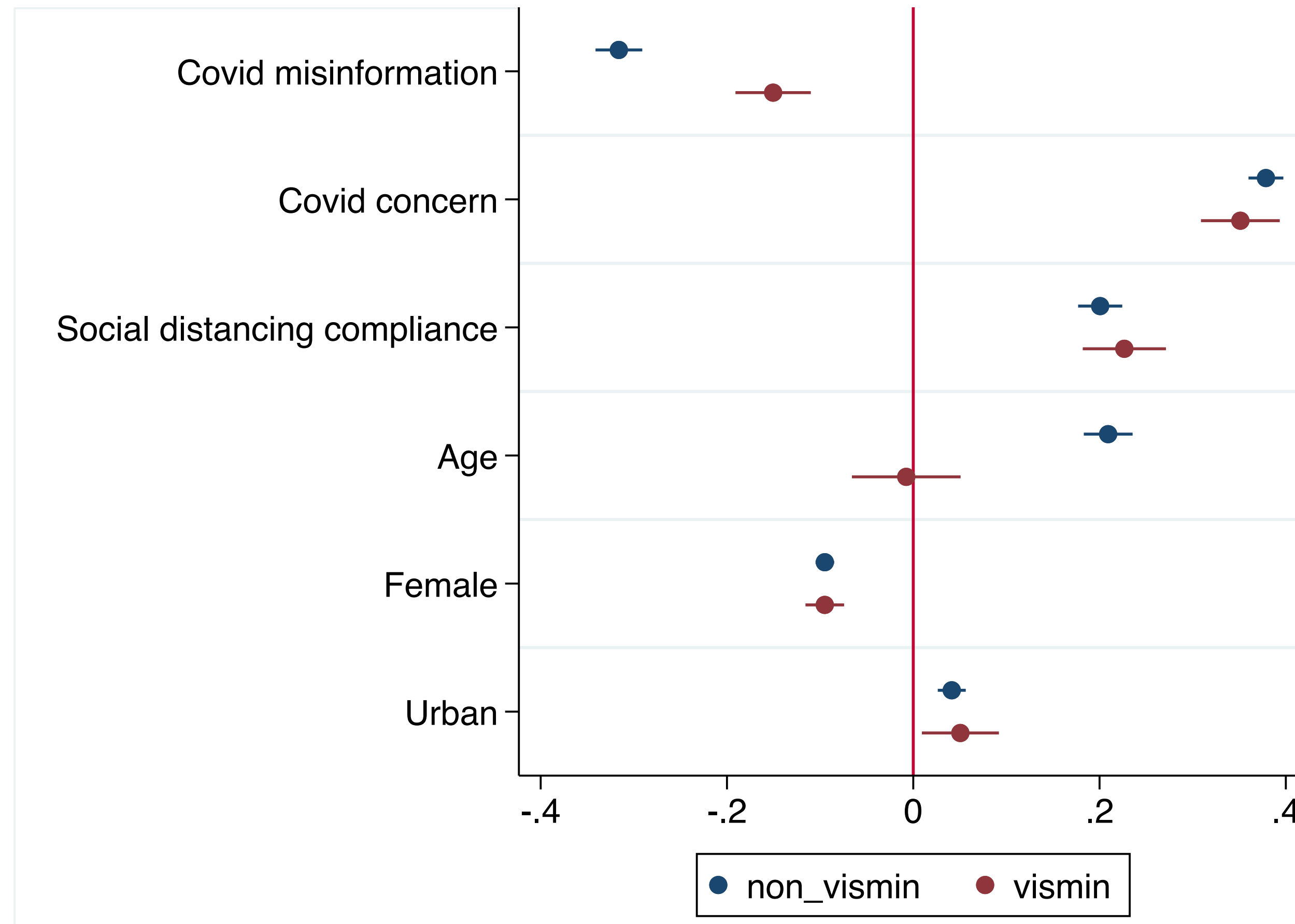
Results

- Among all Canadians, there is a slightly lower willingness to vaccinate.
- This effect is very small compared to the effects of misinformation and concern over Covid-19.
- Social distancing compliance is correlated positively with vaccination willingness.
- Older respondents are more willing, while female respondents are less willing.
- Urban respondents are more willing to take a vaccine.



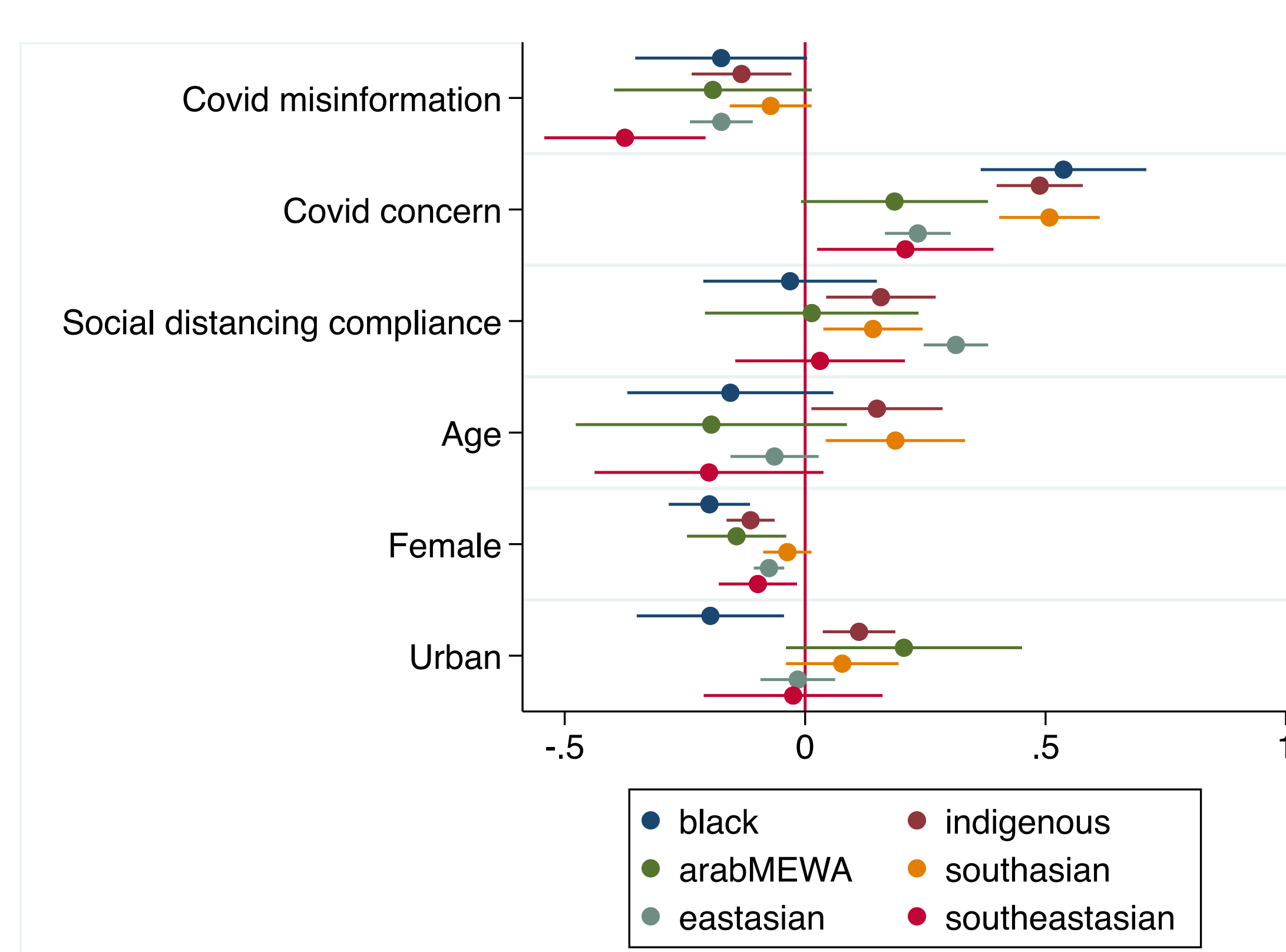
Results

- We also compare predictors between racialized and non-racialized Canadians.
- Covid misinformation has a larger effect among non-racialized Canadians than among racialized Canadians.
- Age is correlated with willingness for non-racialized Canadians but not for racialized Canadians.
- Other factors are largely consistent between these two broad groups.



Results

- When we consider results within different racialized groups, important differences emerge on the effects of social distancing compliance and age.
- Important differences exist in the effects of urban residence for Black respondents versus other respondents.
- Age is positively correlated within willingness for Indigenous and South Asian respondents. For other respondents, age is likely negatively correlated with willingness.
- The effect of concern over covid 19 is approximately twice as large for Black, Indigenous, and South Asian respondents as it is for Arab, East Asian, and South East Asian respondents.



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Questions?

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