CANADIAN OPINION ON THE CORONAVIRUS – N°23:
DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE THAT HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19? NEWCOMERS & VISIBLE MINORITY MONTREALERS MOST LIKELY TO IN CANADA, WHILE HISPANICS, BLACKS AND NEW YORKERS DO IN THE USA

JACK JEDWAB, PRESIDENT AND CEO

ASSOCIATION FOR CANADIAN STUDIES (ACS)

CHAIR, COVID-19 SOCIAL IMPACTS NETWORK

MAY 25, 2020

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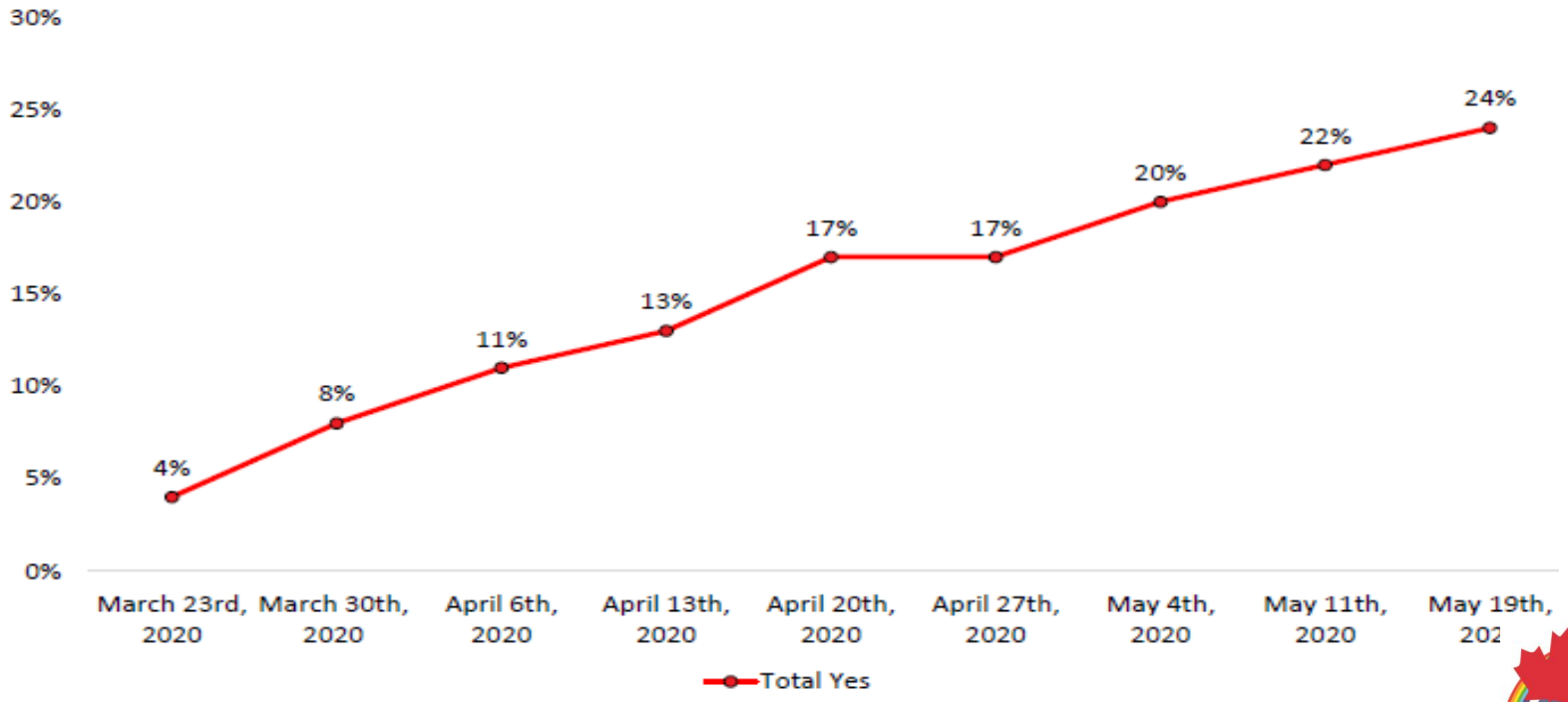
INTRODUCTION

- As the Covid-19 crisis has evolved, North Americans have increasingly found that a family member, friend, or acquaintance has been diagnosed with the virus. Perceptions about the impact of the virus are affected by the extent to which we know someone with the virus; as we increasingly know someone that has contracted it, the fear of getting it does not always rise accordingly, as other considerations may mitigate the effect of knowing someone that has contracted it. Indeed, knowing 'someone else' that has caught the virus may for some reinforce the idea that it is happening to someone else and not you.

IN TWO MONTHS THE PERCENTAGE OF CANADIANS WHO PERSONALLY KNOW SOMEONE WHO HAS HAD THE VIRUS HAS INCREASED SIX FOLD IN CANADA

CTC7. Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?
Base: All respondents



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AMERICANS SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY TO KNOW SOMEONE THAT HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19

CTC7. Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?
Base: All respondents

	TOTAL CANADA	TOTAL USA	Gap
Weighted n =	1,513	1,001	
Unweighted n =	1,513	1,001	
Total Yes	24%	29%	5
Yes, a friend or family member who does not live with me	12%	14%	2
Yes, an acquaintance	12%	14%	2
No	75%	68%	7
Don't know	1%	3%	2

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VISIBLE MINORITIES IN CANADA ARE MORE LIKELY TO KNOW SOMEONE THAT HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH THE COVID-19 THAN DO PERSONS THAT DO NOT IDENTIFY AS A VISIBLE MINORITY

Canada	Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?		Total
	Yes	No	
Caucasian (white)	23.6%	76.4%	100.0%
Visible Minority	31.0%	69.0%	100.0%
Total	25.3%	74.7%	100.0%

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CANADIAN BORN AND MOST ESTABLISHED IMMIGRANTS LEAST LIKELY TO KNOW SOMEONE WHO HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19

Canada	Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?		Total
	Yes	No	
Born in Canada	25.5%	74.5%	100.0%
Born outside of Canada	24.1%	74.9%	100.0%
10 years or less	32.7%	67.3%	100.0%
11 years to 20 years	37.2%	62.8%	100.0%
21 years and more	16.4%	83.6%	100.0%

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HISPANIC AND AFRICAN AMERICANS FAR MORE LIKELY THAT WHITE AMERICANS TO PERSONALLY KNOW SOMEONE THAT HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH THE VIRUS

United States	Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?		Total
	Yes	No	
Hispanic or Latino origin or descent	48.8%	51.3%	100.0%
Black or African-American	37.3%	62.7%	100.0%
White or Caucasian	28.3%	71.7%	100.0%
Total	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%

	Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?		
	Yes	No	Total
Canada	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
British Columbia	22.4%	77.6%	100.0%
Alberta	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%
Prairies	12.1%	87.9%	100.0%
Ontario	26.6%	73.4%	100.0%
Quebec	**33.8%**	**66.2%**	**100.0%**
Maritimes	22.1%	77.9%	100.0%
United States	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
New England	34.4%	65.6%	100.0%
Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania)	**45.9%**	**54.1%**	**100.0%**
East North Central	25.8%	74.2%	100.0%
West North Central	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
South Atlantic	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
East South Central	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
West South Central	33.0%	67.0%	100.0%
Mountain	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%
Pacific	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%

	Do you personally know someone who has received a diagnosis that they actually have the virus?		
	Yes	No	Total
Montreal	**43.0%**	**57.0%**	**100.0%**
Toronto	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
Vancouver	24.8%	75.2%	100.0%
Calgary	24.4%	75.2%	100.0%
Edmonton	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%

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METHODOLOGY

Web survey using computer-assisted Web interviewing (CAWI) technology.

- From May 15th to May 17th , 2020
- 1513 Canadians and 1,001 Americans, 18 years of age or older, randomly recruited from LEO's online panel.
- Using data from the 2016 Census, results were weighted according to gender, age, mother tongue, region, education level and presence of children in the household in order to ensure a representative sample of the population.
- No margin of error can be associated with a non-probability sample (Web panel in this case). However for comparative purposes, a probability sample of 2,009 respondents would have a margin of error of ±2.52%, 19 times out of 20, while a probability sample of 1,012 would have a margin of error of ±3.08%, 19 times out of 20.
- The research results presented here are in full compliance with the CRIC Public Opinion Research Standards and Disclosure Requirements.

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Created on May 25, 2020.

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