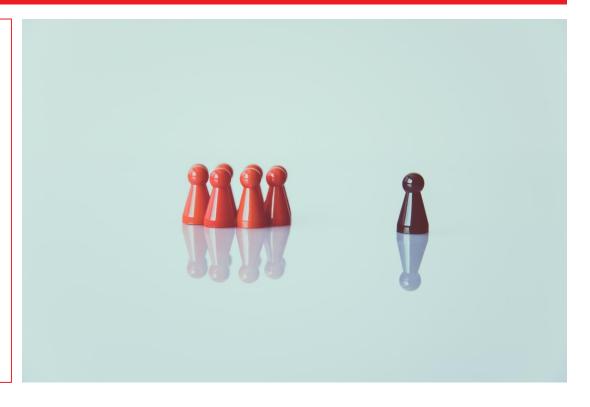


SYSTEMIC RACISM & PREJUDICE: PERCEPTIONS IN CANADA & THE UNITED STATES

Prepared by the Association for Canadian Studies

June 23, 2020





FEELINGS AROUND SYSTEMIC RACISM

- Americans are more likely than Canadians to see systemic racism as a serious problem but near equal in terms of law enforcement
- Q. How you feel about deep rooted, systemic racism, either based on the colour of one's skin, ancestral origin or religious beliefs that exists(...)

TOTAL - Serious Problem	*	
Among law enforcement, such as city police, RCMP, etc.	50%	52%
Among the military	39%	45%
Among employers in your community	33%	38%
At universities	27%	38%
Among your neighbours	22%	33%
Overall average	34%	41%



RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS FROM FRIENDS & FAMILY

- Americans are more likely to hear racist/prejudice comments about Black people
- Canadians hear more negative comments about Muslims
- Q. How often do you hear racist/prejudice comments from friends or family members about ...

TOTAL - Often and Sometimes	*	
Total	27%	29%
Black people	27%	34%
Chinese Canadians/Americans	26%	27%
Jews	17%	22%
Muslims	36%	33%
Immigrants	33%	33%
Indigenous Peoples	26%	19%
LGBTQ+	24%	32%



RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

• Canadians are more likely than Americans to hear racist/prejudice comments about immigrants, Muslims and Indigenous peoples in social media

TOTAL - Often and Sometimes	*	
Total	40%	37%
Black people	44%	44%
Chinese Canadians/Americans	37%	36%
Jews	26%	29%
Muslims	47%	41%
Immigrants	50%	44%
Indigenous Peoples	37%	25%
LGBTQ+	40%	38%

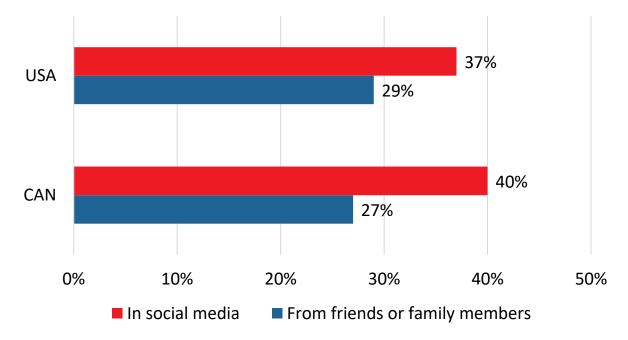
Q. How often do you see racist/prejudice comments in social media about ...



OVERALL EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS

- Canadians are more likely to be exposed to racist/prejudice comments in social media than Americans
- Americans are slightly more exposed to racist/prejudice comments by friends and family members than Canadians

Total % of respondents that are often and sometimes exposed to racist/prejudice comments...





CANADIAN EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS FROM FRIENDS & FAMILY

- Canadians in the Prairies are most likely to hear racist/prejudice comments about Indigenous peoples from friends and family members, while Quebecers hear most negative comments about Muslims
- Those in the Prairies and Quebec are more likely to hear negative comments about immigrants than anywhere else in the country
- Q. How often do you hear racist/prejudice comments from friends or family members about ...

TOTAL - Often and Sometimes	Total	BC	Alberta	Prairies	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Black people	27%	19%	21%	28%	30%	30%	26%
Chinese Canadians	26%	29%	16%	28%	31%	21%	26%
Jews	17%	10%	11%	13%	16%	22%	22%
Muslims	36%	22%	30%	35%	35%	50%	31%
Immigrants	33%	25%	29%	38%	31%	39%	33%
Indigenous Peoples	26%	26%	38%	52%	22%	21%	24%
LGBTQ+	24%	18%	32%	28%	26%	20%	26%
Overall average	27%	21%	25%	33%	27%	29%	27%



CANADIAN EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

• Canadians in the Atlantic are more exposed to racist/prejudice comments on social media, with immigrants and Muslims the main target of such commentary

Q. How often do you see racist/prejudice comments in social media about ...

TOTAL - Often and Sometimes	Total	BC	Alberta	Prairies	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic
Black people	44%	42%	44%	33%	46%	43%	49%
Chinese Canadians	37%	46%	29%	31%	40%	30%	42%
Jews	26%	25%	23%	23%	25%	29%	33%
Muslims	47%	40%	48%	38%	48%	50%	55%
Immigrants	50%	49%	52%	39%	49%	49%	62%
Indigenous Peoples	37%	43%	44%	42%	32%	34%	49%
LGBTQ+	40%	45%	40%	38%	40%	34%	51%
Overall average	40%	41%	40%	35%	40%	38%	48%



AMERICAN EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS FROM FRIENDS & FAMILY

- Americans across the country are most likely to hear racist/prejudice comments about Black people, Muslims and immigrants
- Midwestern Americans hear comments about Black people and Muslims more frequently – both at 40%
- Q. How often do you hear racist/prejudice comments from friends or family members about ...

TOTAL - Often and Sometimes	Total	NE	MW	South	West
Black people	34%	32%	40%	34%	29%
Chinese Americans	27%	27%	27%	30%	24%
Jews	22%	25%	18%	24%	19%
Muslims	33%	33%	40%	34%	26%
Immigrants	33%	33%	33%	35%	30%
Indigenous Peoples	19%	23%	19%	20%	16%
LGBTQ+	32%	27%	35%	35%	28%
Overall average	29%	29%	30%	30%	25%



AMERICAN EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

• Americans are most likely to see racist/prejudice comments in social media about Black people and immigrants compared to any other group

Q. How often do you see racist/prejudice comments in social media about ...

TOTAL - Often and Sometimes	Total	NE	MW	South	West
Black people	44%	44%	47%	45%	43%
Chinese Americans	36%	37%	31%	37%	37%
Jews	29%	30%	26%	28%	33%
Muslims	41%	40%	42%	42%	39%
Immigrants	44%	41%	42%	46%	46%
Indigenous Peoples	25%	28%	20%	25%	29%
LGBTQ+	38%	35%	39%	38%	38%
Overall average	37%	36%	35%	38%	38%



EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS FROM FRIENDS & FAMILY LEADS TO BELIEF THAT SYSTEMIC RACISM IS A PROBLEM

• The more often respondents report hearing racist/prejudice comments about Black people from <u>friends or family members</u>, the more likely they are to report that systemic racism is a serious problem that exists among law enforcement

How you feel about deep rooted, How often do you hear racist/prejudice comments systemic racism, either based on the about Black people from friends or family colour of one's skin, ancestral origin members? or religious beliefs that exists among law enforcement, such as city police, RCMP, etc? Sometimes Rarely Often Never Very serious problem 47% 26% 16% 16% Somewhat serious problem 31% 38% 34% 23% Not a very serious problem 14% 22% 26% 23% Not at all a serious problem 2% 7% 11% 23% don't know 5% 7% 13% 15% prefer not to answer 1% 1% 0% 0% TOTAL 100% 100% 100% 100%



EXPOSURE TO RACIST/PREJUDICE COMMENTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA LEADS TO BELIEF THAT SYSTEMIC RACISM IS A PROBLEM

 Similarly, the more often respondents report hearing racist/prejudice comments about Black people in social media, the more likely they are to report that systemic racism is a serious problem that exists among law enforcement

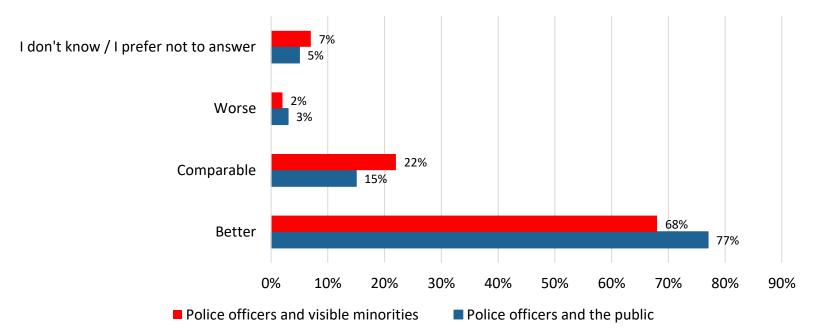
How you feel about deep rooted, systemic racism, either based on the colour of one's skin, ancestral origin or religious beliefs that exists among	How often do you see racist/prejudice comments about Black people in social media?					
law enforcement, such as city police, RCMP, etc?	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
Very serious problem	43%	20%	16%	14%		
Somewhat serious problem	27%	37%	31%	24%		
Not a very serious problem	15%	25%	28%	20%		
Not at all a serious problem	10%	9%	13%	27%		
l don't know	7%	10%	11%	16%		
I prefer not to answer	1%	0%	0%	1%		
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%		



CANADIANS ON HOW RELATIONS WITH POLICE OFFICERS HERE COMPARE WITH THE UNITED STATES

• Overall, Canadians feel that relations with police officers are much better in Canada when compared to the United States

Total % of Canadian respondents that think that relations between...are better than, comparable to, or worse than in the United States





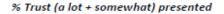
Trust and Policing in Canada and the United States

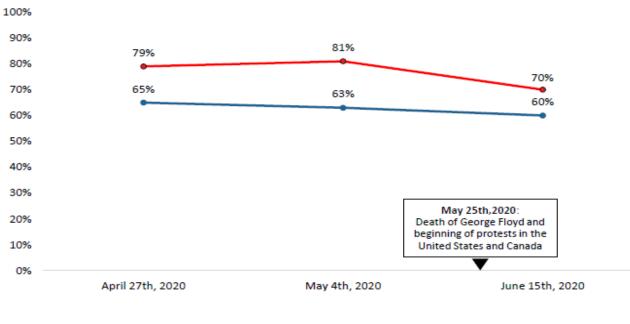


COMPARING TRUST IN POLICE SERVICES

- Trust in police services is higher among Canadians than Americans
- There has been a notable drop in Canada in the past month with regards to trust in police

CTC39. To what extent do you trust the following... Police services? Base: All respondents









BREAKDOWN OF CANADIANS' TRUST IN POLICE SERVICES

 There is a substantial gap in the trust of police services between Black Canadians and those who are Caucasian/White – total of over 30 percentage points

Trust in Police Services	Total	Caucasian (White)	Indigenous	Black
Total Trust	69%	72%	52%	39%
Trust a lot	18%	19%	11%	4%
Somewhat trust	51%	53%	41%	35%
Total Don't Trust	29%	26%	45%	57%
Don't trust a lot	20%	19%	22%	27%
Don't trust at all	9%	7%	23%	30%
I prefer not to answer	2%	4%	3%	4%

Q. To what extent do you trust police services?



BREAKDOWN COMPARING TRUST IN POLICE SERVICES

• There is a rough similarity of trust in police services between Canadians and Americans identifying as Black

	Caucasia	n (White)	Black	
Trust in Police Services		*		*
Total Trust	65%	72%	38%	39%
Trust a lot	24%	19%	14%	4%
Somewhat trust	41%	53%	24%	35%
Total Don't Trust	31%	26%	48%	57%
Don't trust a lot	21%	19%	29%	27%
Don't trust at all	10%	7%	19%	30%
I prefer not to answer	4%	4%	14%	4%

Q. To what extent do you trust police services?



BREAKDOWN COMPARING TRUST IN POLICE SERVICES

 Overall, visible minorities trust in police higher in Canada than in the United States

CTC39. To what extent do you trust the following... Police services? Base: All respondents



	TOTAL CANADA	Caucasian	Visible minority
Weighted n =	1,527	1,320	185
Unweighted n =	1,527	1,323	188
% Trust (very + somewhat) presented	70%	72%	61%



	TOTAL USA	Caucasian	Visible minority
Weighted n =	1,004	749	247
Unweighted n =	1,004	793	203
% Trust (very + somewhat) presented	60%	65%	44%



COMPARING FEELING SAFE WHEN INTERACTING WITH POLICE

• Canadians feel safer than Americans in their interaction with police officers

CTC119. Did you feel safe when you have had to interact with police officers? Base: All respondents

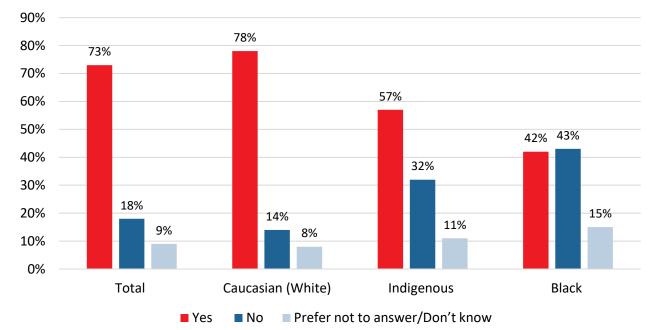
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	TOTAL CANADA	TOTAL USA	Gap
Weighted n =	1,527	1,004	
Unweighted n =	1,527	1,004	
Yes	75%	64%	11
No	17%	28%	11
Don't know / Prefer not to answer	8%	9%	1



BREAKDOWN OF CANADIANS' FEELING SAFE WHEN INTERACTING WITH POLICE

• Canadians identifying as Black are divided as to whether they feel safe when interacting with police officers



% of respondents who felt safe when having had to interact with police officers



COMPARING FEELING SAFE WHEN INTERACTING WITH POLICE

• Canadians feel safer when interacting with police officers than Americans

Q. Did you feel safe when you have had to interact with police officers?

Feeling safe when having had to	Caucasian (White)		Black	
interact with police officers		*		*
Yes	72%	78%	31%	42%
No	21%	14%	49%	43%
Prefer not to answer/Don't know	7%	8%	20%	15%



COMPARING OPINIONS AROUND POLICE MEASURES

- Broad population consensus on 4 measures relative to policing:
 - 1. Police officers wearing a body camera
 - 2. Increase training hours for police officers on relations with visible minorities
 - 3. Besides their usual firearm, equip police offers with non-lethal weapons such as taser guns, cayenne pepper sprays or concussion grenades
 - 4. *Identifying possible suspects based on a person's race/skin color ("Racial Profiling" refers to the practice by law enforcement officials of identifying possible suspects based on a person's color)

CTC127. In your opinion, are the following measures rather good measures or rather bad measures ? Base: All respondents

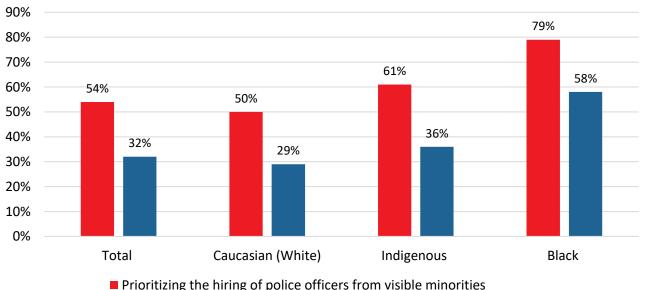


	TOTAL CANADA	TOTAL USA	Gap
Weighted n =	1,527	1,004	
Unweighted n = % Good measures presented	1,527	1,004	
Police officers wearing a body camera	90%	87%	3
Increase training hours for police officers on relations with visible minorities	87%	77%	10
Besides their usual firearm, equip police officers with non- lethal weapons such as taser guns, cayenne pepper sprays or concussion grenades	70%	67%	3
Prioritizing the hiring of police officers from visible minorities	52%	56%	4
Police officers on foot patrol in urban centers would not have a firearm	32%	40%	8



BREAKDOWN OF CANADIANS' PREFERRED POLICE MEASURES

Majority of Black and Indigenous Canadians are favourable to prioritizing the ٠ hiring of police officers who are visible minorities



% of respondents that feel ... is a good measure

Prioritizing the hiring of police officers from visible minorities

Police officers on foot patrol in urban centers would not have a firearm

*Note: 25% of Caucasian (white) respondents say they "prefer not to answer" or "don't know"



THANK YOU

HOW THIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED

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

Data collected from June 5th to 7th, 2020. and June 12th to June 14th , 2020.

- 1,523 Canadians, 18 years 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 Quebec 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 1,523 respondents would have a margin of error of ±2.51%, 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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