

# ATTITUDES TOWARD RACISM IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Report of survey findings  
March 2022



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# INTRODUCTION



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# Objectives

The Northern Policy Institute (NPI) engaged Environics Research to gather opinions from residents in the 'Big Five' Northern Ontario communities: Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timmins, and North Bay. These communities were selected to participate in the Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)'s Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot project, and they are expected to see an influx of new skilled immigrants over the next several years.

This is the second study in a series to be conducted between 2021 and 2025, to measure resident attitudes on issues including immigration and racism. Along with telephone surveys conducted by Environics Research, NPI is conducting its own additional research to complement these findings.



# Methodology



**Type:** 11-minute random telephone survey, landline and cellphone.



**Respondents:** Adults aged 18+ living in the geographic areas of interest: Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timmins, and North Bay. Quotas of n=250 were set in each of the 5 cities. Data were weighted by city, age, and gender according to 2016 Census figures.



**Total Sample Size:** n=1,250



**Timing:** Data collected between Feb 2 – Feb 22, 2022.



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# About This Report

This report shows results for the 2022 Attitudes Toward Racism in Northern Ontario survey, broken down by city and key demographics.

Due to rounding, results may not add up to 100%. Additionally, data points less than 3% are not labelled except in instances where required for significance testing.

Statistical testing is indicated with green and orange ovals. A green oval indicates a result that is significantly higher than other groups, while an orange oval indicates a significantly lower result. Differences between groups are only noted when statistically significant.

Complete data tables with further breakdowns are provided under separate cover.



# Key Findings

- Across Northern Ontario, residents generally have optimistic and positive views about the way visible minorities and Indigenous people are welcomed and treated in their communities. While some are cognizant of discrimination and racism occurring in a range of situations, most residents rarely or never witness racism directly, and largely believe discriminatory treatment or racist acts occur infrequently in their communities and can be attributed to personal prejudice in individuals, rather than systems and institutions. Residents of Thunder Bay and Timmins, to some degree, tend to perceive racism and discrimination in their communities more than those living in other cities.
- Across all communities, residents tend to perceive greater discrimination and racism towards Indigenous people than towards visible minorities. Indeed, respondents who identified as Indigenous report-perceiving, witnessing, and experiencing racism more often than white residents, and more even than those identifying as visible minorities.
- On most metrics, men and those age 55+ are less likely to perceive racism and discrimination in their communities. They are also less likely to interact with people from other racial backgrounds, which may also contribute to low awareness and concern.
- As these communities prepare to receive an influx of new immigrants in coming years, the impact on attitudes may be mixed or unpredictable. With more visible minorities living in Northern Ontario, it is possible that residents may become more aware of the potential for racism in their cities.



IMAGE CREDIT:  
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# RACE RELATIONS



IMAGE CREDIT: CIRA





IMAGE CREDIT:  
UNSPASH

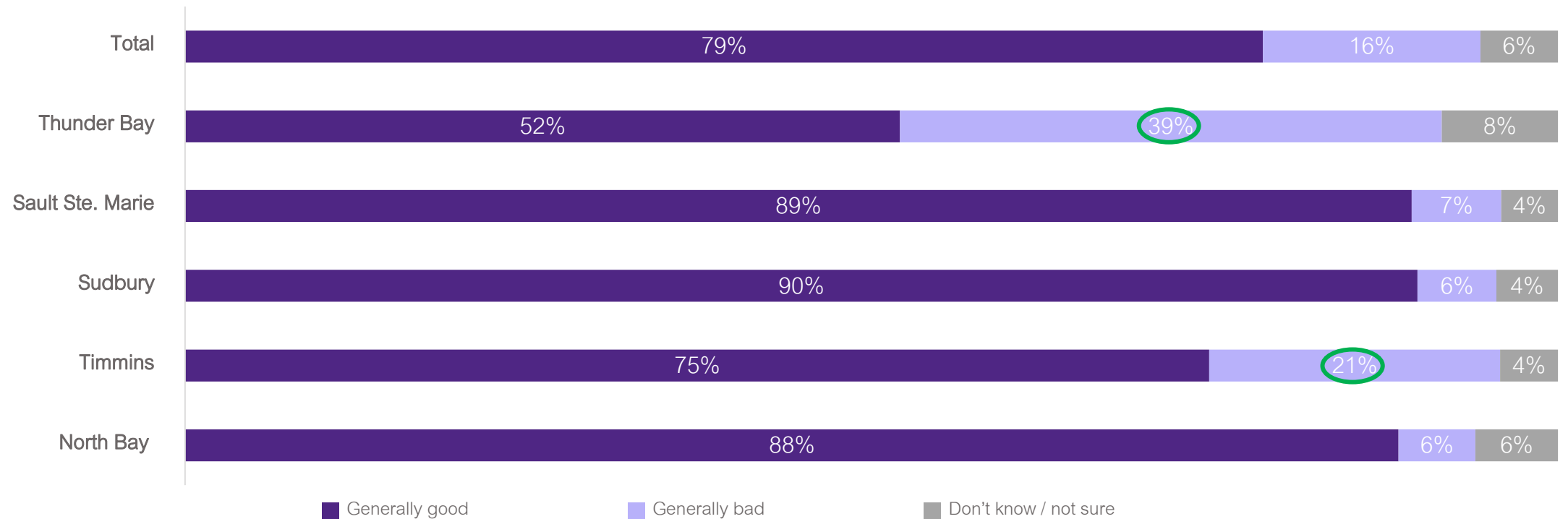
# General views on race relations

- In general, Northern Ontario residents see race relations in a positive light, with most finding that people of different racial backgrounds generally get along and have an equal chance at success in their communities. Fully half say that race relations have improved over the past ten years, and two-thirds report that they “often” interact with people of different racial backgrounds than their own.
- While majorities in all five cities hold the view that race relations are generally good and have improved over the past ten years, these positive views are noticeably less widespread in Thunder Bay and Timmins.
- Looking at demographic sub-groups, those age 55+ and men are more likely to report that race relations are generally good, but these groups are less likely to report that race relations have improved in the past ten years, generally seeing them as unchanged. For this reason, these segments may not see the need for initiatives to address racism and promote racial equality.
- Indigenous residents are less likely to report that race relations are generally good, both in terms of people getting along and having an equal chance to succeed in life. This dovetails with other study results, detailed later in this report, that indicate non-Indigenous residents perceive greater discrimination against Indigenous people within Northern Ontario communities.

# State of Race Relations in Community

In terms of people from different races getting along, majorities in every city say race relations within their community are generally good, ranging from 52% in Thunder Bay to 90% in Sudbury. Compared to the other cities, Thunder Bay and Timmins have larger proportions who say race relations are generally bad when it comes to people getting along.

Q4. How would you describe the state of race relations in terms of how well people from different races get along in [COMMUNITY]?



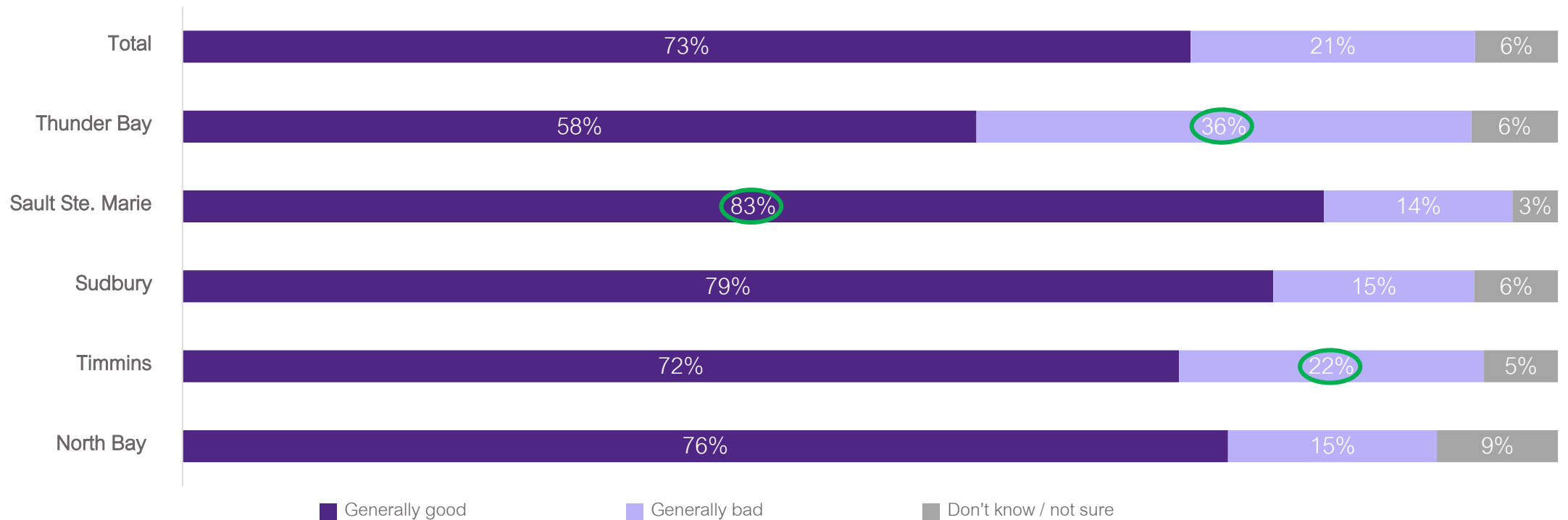
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups.

# Race Relations and Equality in Community

In every city, majorities view race relations as generally good when it comes to people having an equal chance to succeed in life. Again, Timmins and Thunder Bay have a higher proportion of residents saying race relations are generally bad.

Q5. Do you think relations between different races in [COMMUNITY] are generally good or generally bad in terms of people from all racial backgrounds having an equal chance to succeed in life?



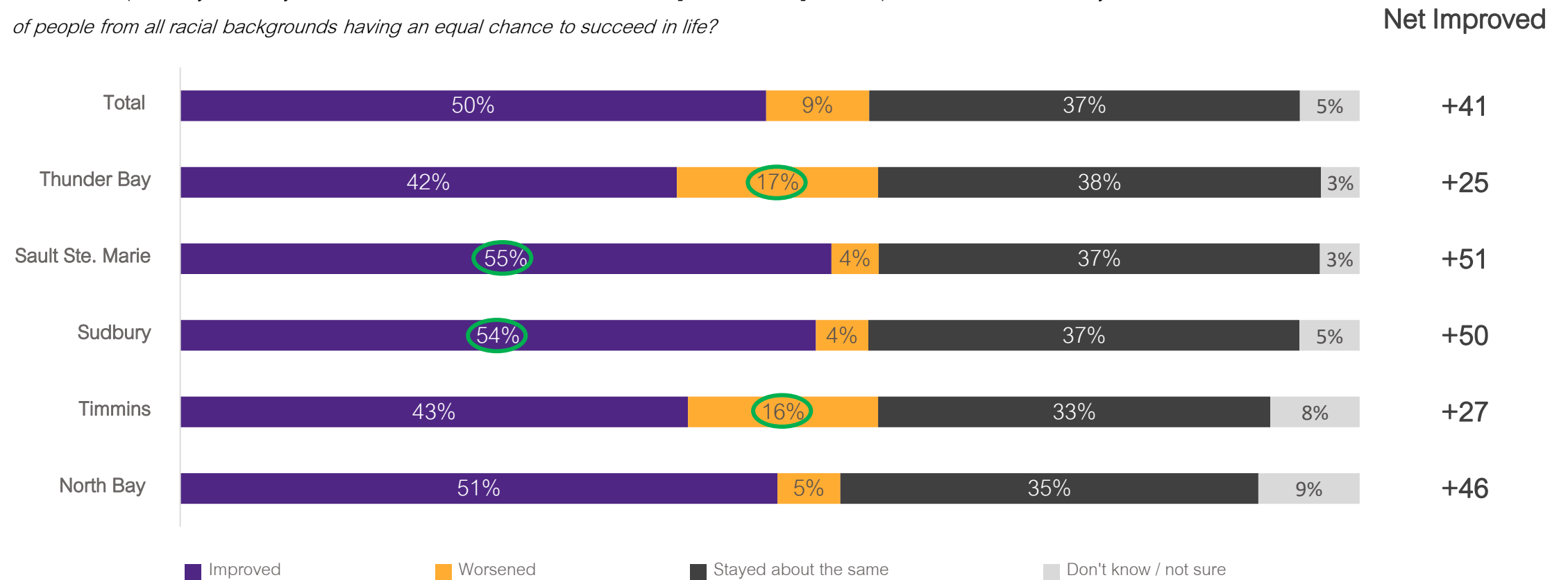
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups.

# Race Relations Over Time

About half of Northern Ontario residents find that race relations have improved in the past ten years, far exceeding the proportion who feel things have worsened in their communities. Timmins and Thunder Bay again stand out somewhat from the other cities, with about one in five saying relations have worsened.

Q6. Over the past 10 years, do you think relations between different races in [COMMUNITY] have improved, worsened, or stayed about the same in terms of people from all racial backgrounds having an equal chance to succeed in life?



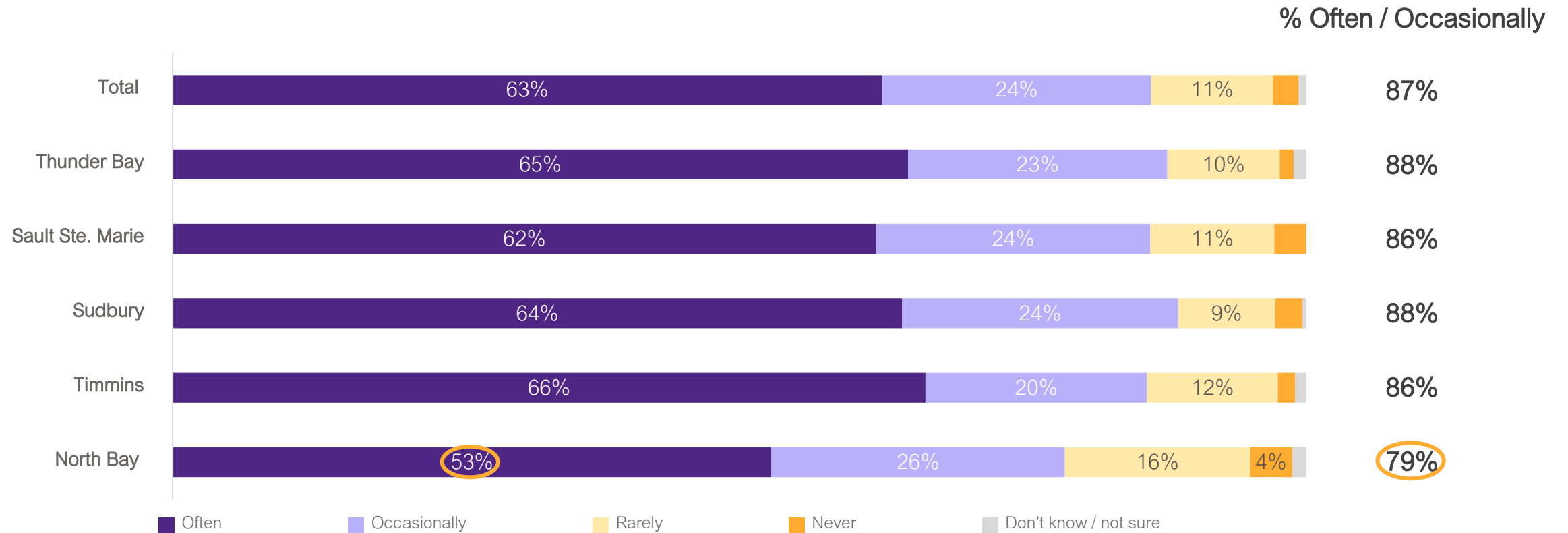
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups.

# Personal Contact With Other Backgrounds

Nearly two-thirds of residents say they are often in contact with people who have a different racial background than their own; this is relatively consistent between cities, with the exception of North Bay.

Q7. In your daily life, how often are you personally in contact with people who have a different racial background than your own?



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Orange ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups.

# Race Relations by Age / Gender / Ethnicity

Those aged 55+ and men are more likely to find that race relations are generally good in their communities, while Indigenous residents are less likely to say the same. Those 55+ and men are less likely to find that race relations have improved over ten years. Those 55+ and those identifying as white are less likely to say they often have contact with people of other racial backgrounds.

	Total	<35	35 to 54	55+	Male	Female	White	Indig.	Other Vis. Minority
Q4. State of race relations in community (% Generally good)	79%	77%	77%	81%	82%	76%	78%	69%	83%
Q5. Race relations and equality in community (% Generally good)	73%	71%	68%	78%	80%	67%	72%	67%	80%
Q6. Race relations over time (% Improved)	50%	57%	52%	43%	46%	53%	50%	47%	46%
Q7. Contact with people of other racial backgrounds (% Often)	63%	75%	75%	46%	64%	61%	61%	70%	71%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.



# COMMUNITY WELCOMENESS



IMAGE CREDIT:  
UNSPLASH



IMAGE CREDIT:  
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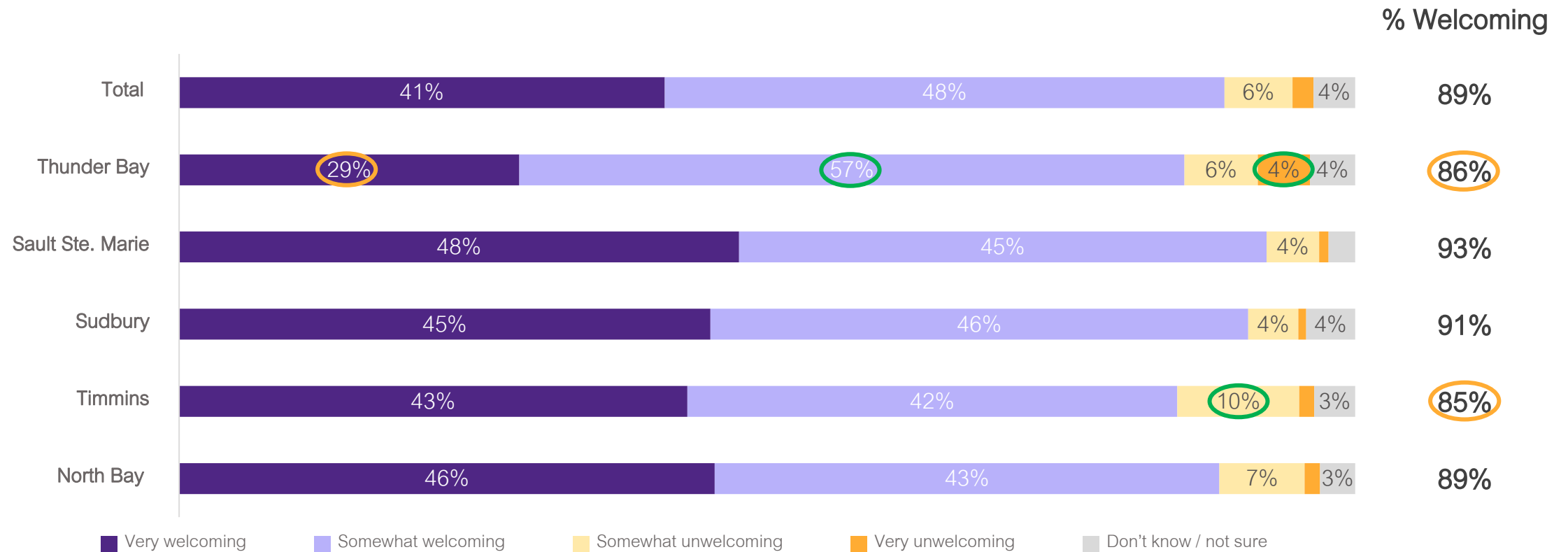
# Community welcomeness

- Survey respondents were asked to consider how welcoming their community is toward two distinct groups of people: visible minorities (like Black, Chinese, or South Asian people) and Indigenous people. Overall, residents perceive greater welcomeness toward visible minorities (89% very / somewhat welcoming) compared to Indigenous people (73%). This difference is observed in all cities.
- As with general race relations, Timmins and Thunder Bay stand out from other cities, with smaller proportions finding their communities to be welcoming to both visible minorities and Indigenous people. Residents of these cities are also more likely than others to report witnessing racism frequently. These results suggest that overt racism may be more prevalent there.
- Across Northern Ontario, half of residents (50%) agree (strongly or somewhat) that discrimination against visible minorities is no longer a problem in their communities, but only one in three (34%) say the same about discrimination against Indigenous people. Thunder Bay is the outlier again compared to other cities, with lower overall agreement that discrimination against visible minorities (44%) or Indigenous people (21%) is no longer a problem there.
- Indigenous residents perceive their communities to be less welcoming to Indigenous people (62%) than do non-Indigenous residents (73%). Indigenous residents are also more likely to say they frequently witness racist acts (27%), compared to white residents (9%) or visible minorities (11%).

# Welcoming Community – Visible Minorities

A strong majority of Northern Ontario residents believe their communities are (very or somewhat) welcoming to visible minorities, ranging from 85% in Timmins to 93% in Sault Ste. Marie. Results in Timmins and Thunder Bay are lower compared to other cities; in particular, the proportion who find the community “very welcoming” is markedly lower in Thunder Bay.

Q8. How welcoming do you believe [COMMUNITY] is to visible minorities such as Black, Chinese or South Asian people?



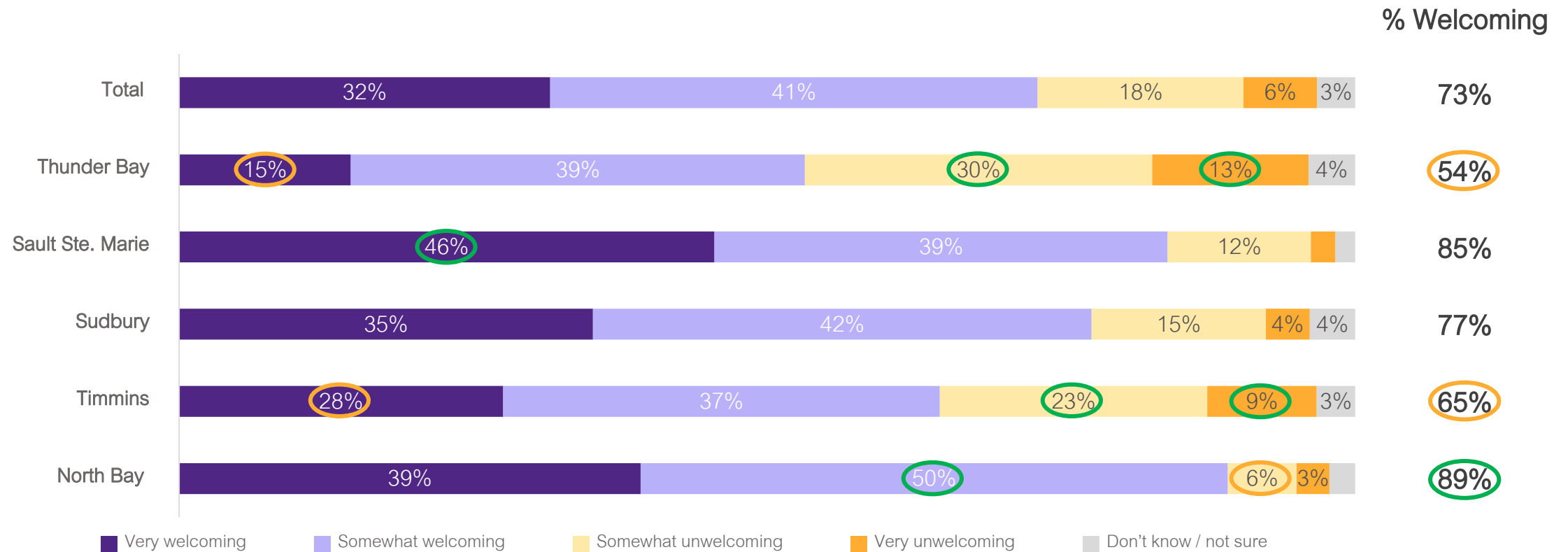
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Welcoming Community – Indigenous People

Northern Ontario residents are less likely to rate their community as welcoming (very or somewhat) to Indigenous people, compared to the ratings for visible minority groups like Black, Chinese, and South Asian. Thunder Bay and Timmins stand out again with lower ratings for welcomeness, with particularly low proportions rating these communities as “very welcoming” to Indigenous people.

Q9. How welcoming do you believe [COMMUNITY] is to Indigenous people?

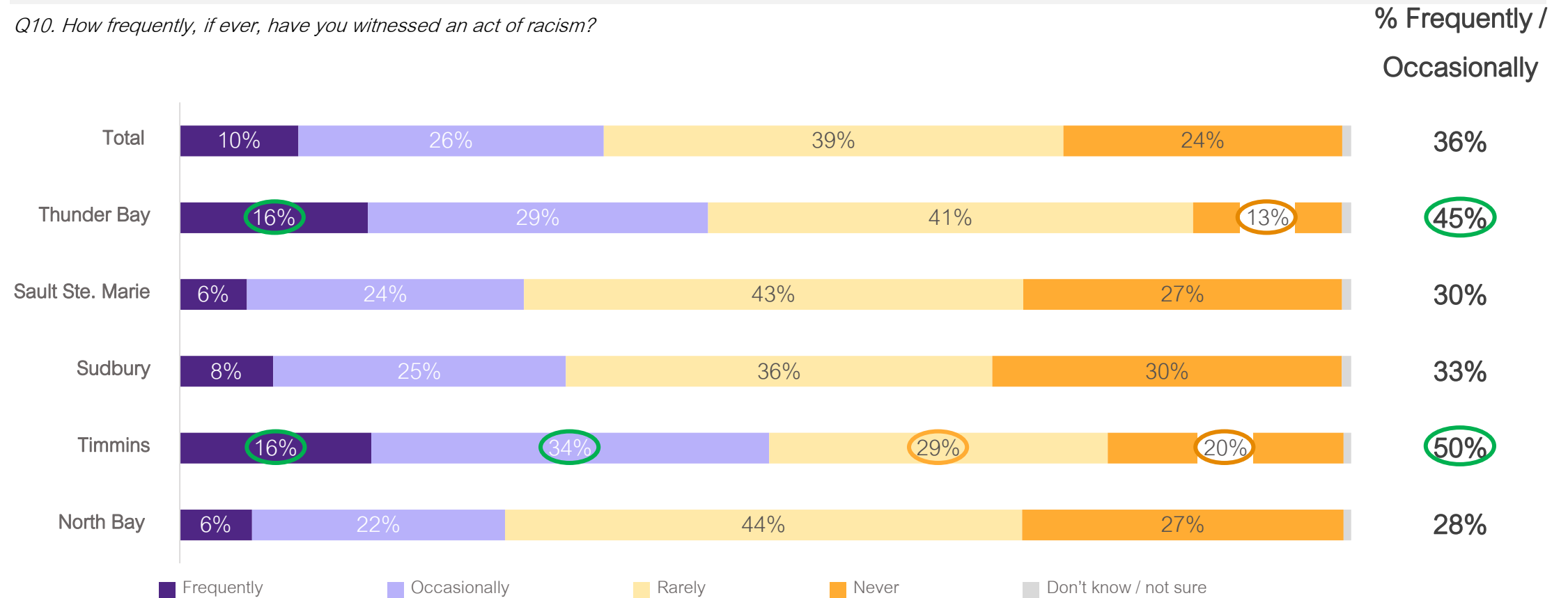


Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Witnessing Racism

While few Northern Ontario residents say they witness racist acts frequently, just one in four say they have “never” witnessed such an act. Residents of Thunder Bay and Timmins are more likely to say they frequently witness racism, compared to residents of other cities.



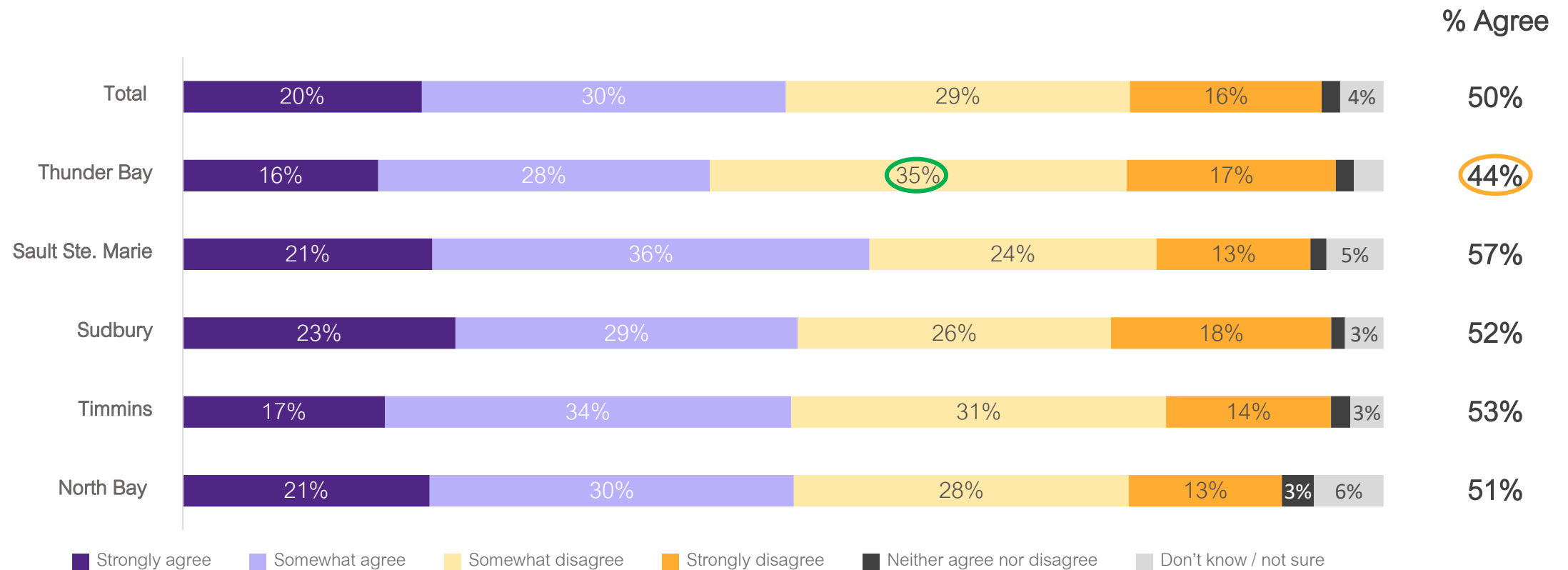
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Discrimination Against Visible Minorities

Overall, half of Northern Ontario residents agree (strongly or somewhat) that discrimination against visible minorities is no longer a problem in their communities. Thunder Bay stands out as the only city where less than half of residents say this type of discrimination is no longer a problem.

Q11A. Agree / Disagree: Discrimination against visible minorities, such as Black, Chinese or South Asian people is no longer a problem in your community.



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

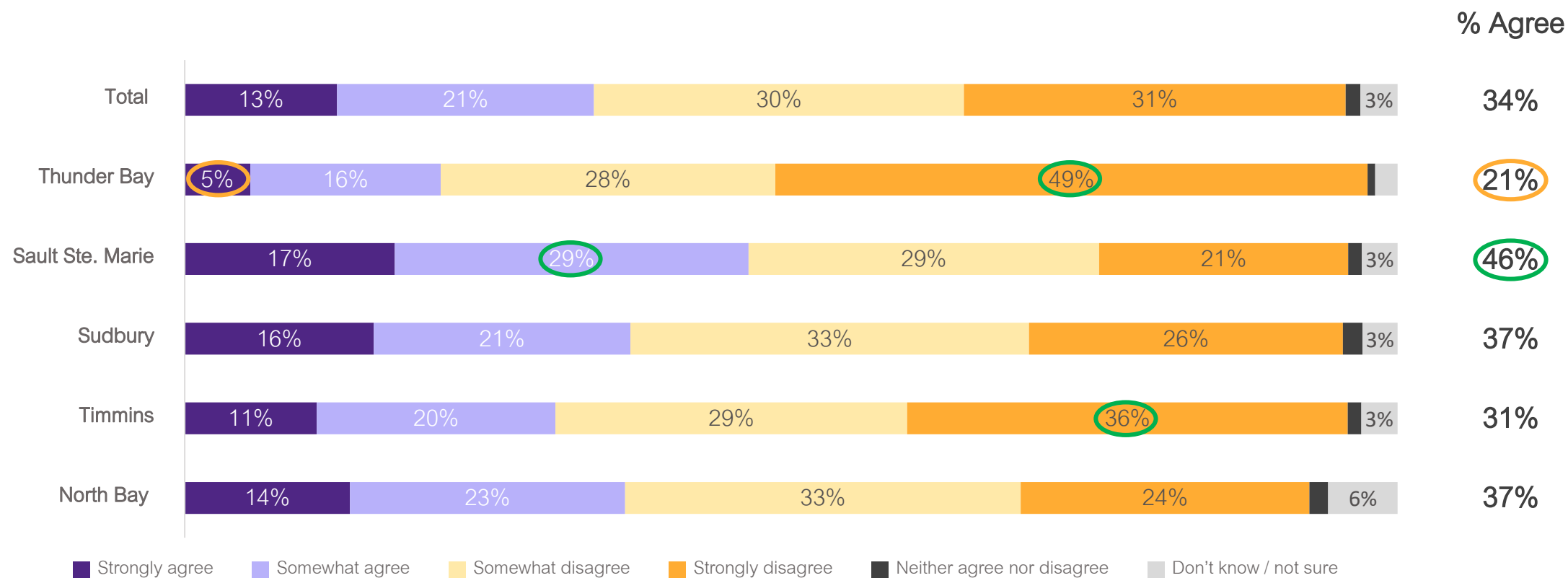
Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.



# Discrimination Against Indigenous People

Just one in three Northern Ontario residents agree (strongly or somewhat) that discrimination against Indigenous people is no longer a problem in their communities; this is markedly lower compared to perceptions about discrimination against visible minorities. Thunder Bay again differs from the other cities, with only one in five people saying this type of discrimination is no longer a problem.

Q11B. Agree / Disagree: Discrimination against Indigenous people is no longer a problem in your community.



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Community Discrimination by Age / Gender / Ethnicity

Men and those age 55+ tend to rate their communities more favourably than other demographic groups when it comes to community welcomeness and discrimination against visible minorities and Indigenous people. Respondents who identified as Indigenous are significantly less likely to say their community is welcoming to Indigenous people, and are three-times more likely to say they frequently witness racism compared to white respondents.

	Total	<35	35 to 54	55+	Male	Female	White	Indig.	Other Vis. Minority
Q8. Community welcoming to visible minorities (% Very / somewhat welcoming)	89%	89%	88%	90%	93%	85%	89%	83%	90%
Q9. Community welcoming to Indigenous people (% Very / somewhat welcoming)	73%	72%	74%	73%	77%	69%	72%	62%	79%
Q10. Witness racism (% Frequently)	10%	12%	13%	7%	7%	13%	9%	27%	11%
Q11A. Discrimination against visible minorities no longer problem (% Agree)	50%	50%	44%	55%	56%	45%	49%	51%	52%
Q11A. Discrimination against Indigenous people no longer problem (% Agree)	34%	32%	30%	38%	40%	28%	32%	34%	41%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# FAIR TREATMENT





IMAGE CREDIT:  
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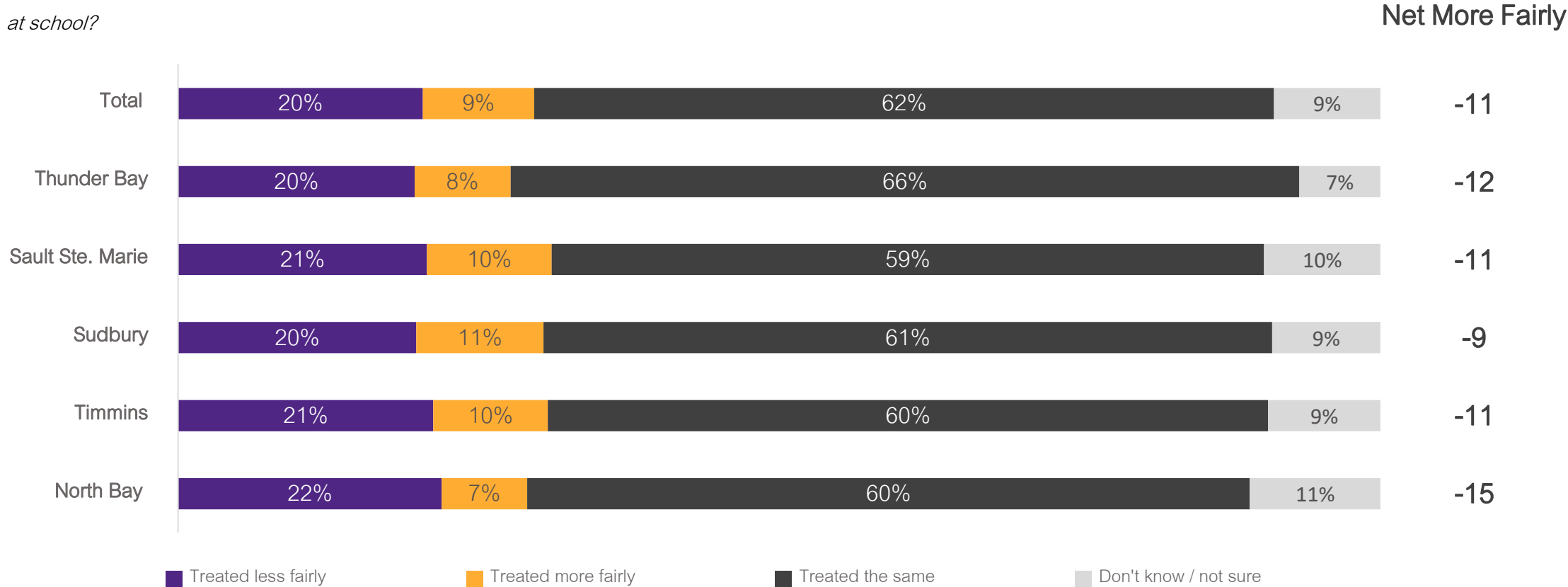
# Fair treatment

- Perceptions of fair treatment toward visible minorities and Indigenous people clearly differ depending on circumstance, with police and courts perceived to be least fair to both groups.
- However, residents of all five cities consistently perceive unfair treatment to be more widespread for Indigenous people than for visible minorities, regardless of circumstance (i.e. in workplaces/schools, in public places, and in interactions with the police/courts).
- Thunder Bay residents perceive less fair treatment for visible minorities and Indigenous people in public places and by police or court systems, but consider their treatment on par with white people in schools/workplaces. In Timmins, residents perceive treatment toward Indigenous people in public places to be particularly less fair.
- Men and those aged 55+ are consistently less likely to perceive unfair treatment toward visible minorities and Indigenous people in all three circumstances. This aligns with demographic group differences in other survey questions, suggesting a lower degree of awareness or sensitivity to these issues.
- Indigenous residents are more likely than other groups to perceive unfair treatment toward Indigenous people in schools and workplaces, and in public.

# Treatment of Visible Minorities: Work or School

Six in ten Northern Ontario residents find that visible minorities are treated the same as white people within workplaces and schools. This is fairly uniform between cities.

Q12A. Would you say that visible minorities are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in the following situations: In the workplace or at school?



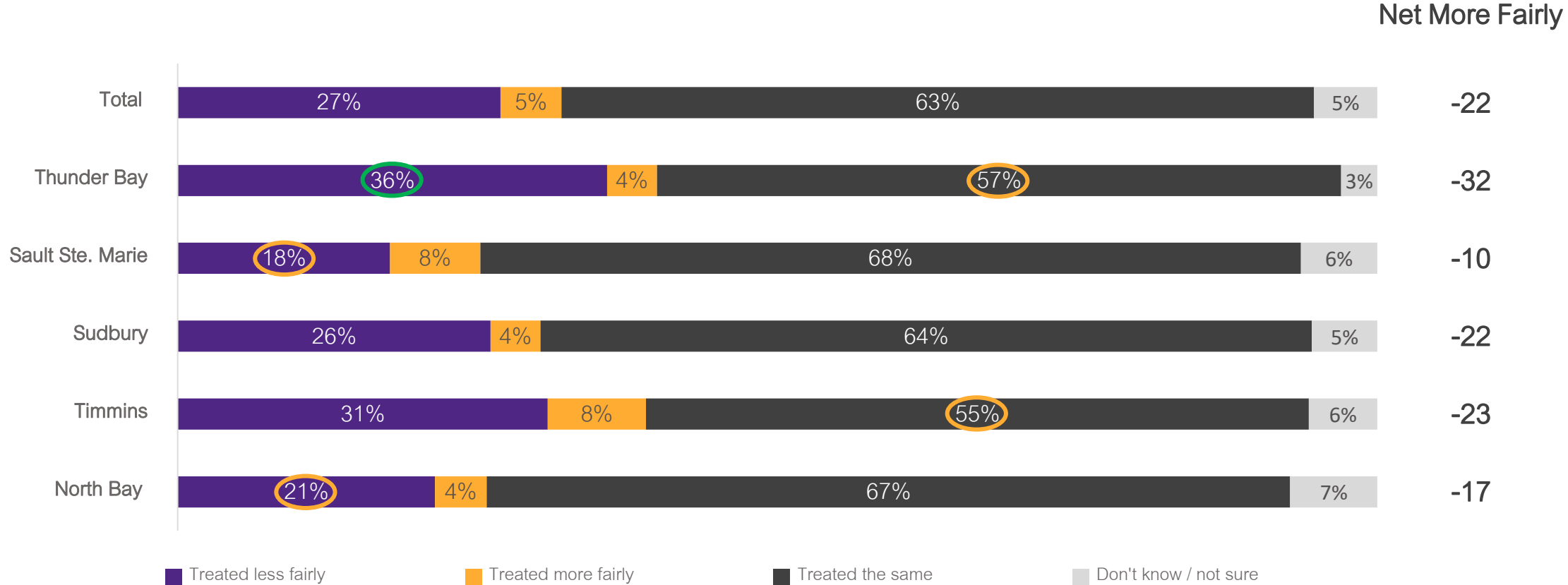
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Treatment of Visible Minorities: Public Places

When it comes to the treatment of visible minorities in public places, again six in ten say they are treated the same as white people. There is, however, some differentiation between cities, with Thunder Bay and Timmins residents less likely to say they are treated the same.

Q12B. Would you say that visible minorities are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in the following situations: In public places?



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

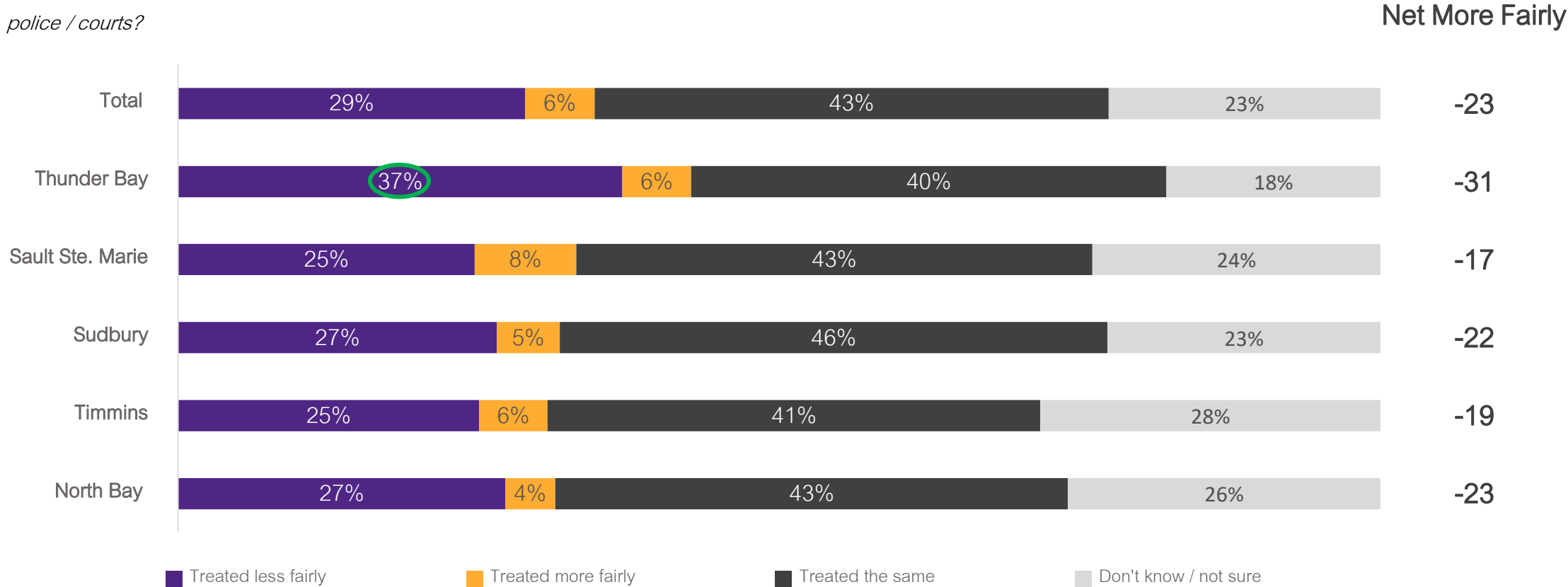
Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.



# Treatment of Visible Minorities: Police / Courts

Across all cities, only four in ten find that visible minorities are treated the same as white people by the police and court systems. Thunder Bay residents are more likely than other cities to say that visible minorities are treated less fairly in these circumstances.

Q12C. Would you say that visible minorities are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in the following situations: In dealing with police / courts?



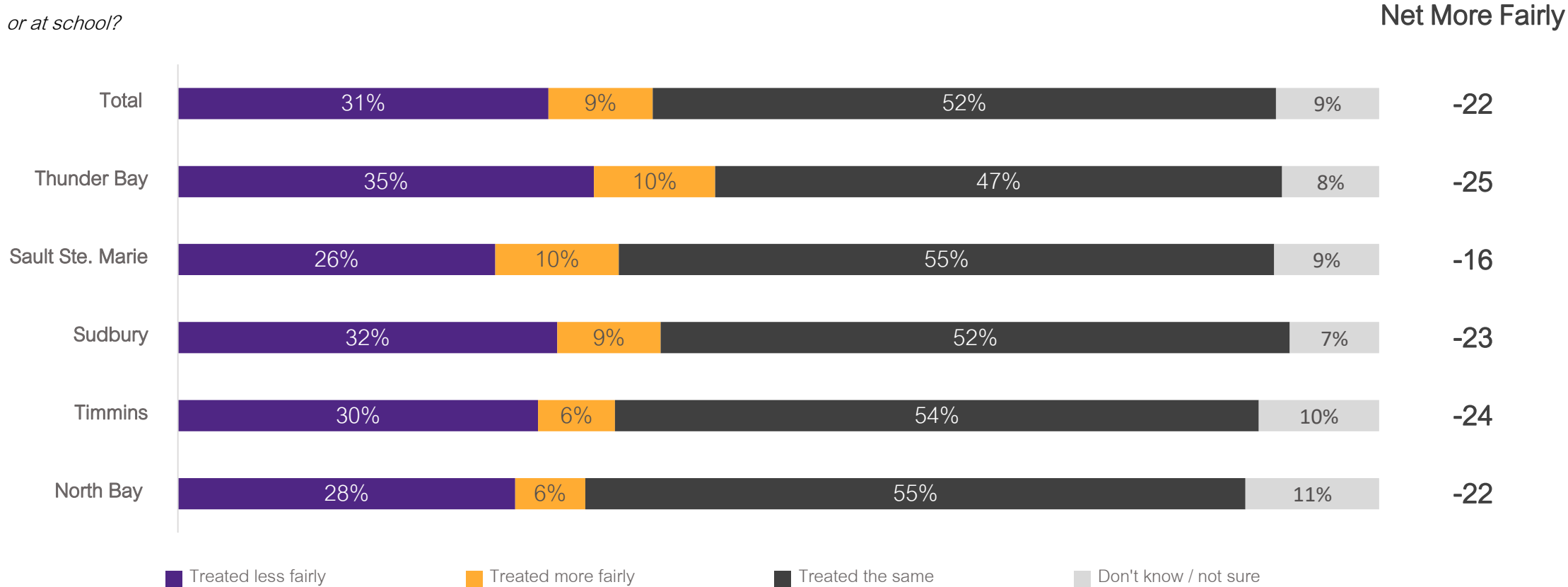
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Treatment of Indigenous People: Work or School

Three in ten residents say that Indigenous people are treated less fairly than white people within workplaces or schools. There are no significant differences between cities.

Q13A. Would you say that Indigenous people are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in the following situations: In the workplace or at school?



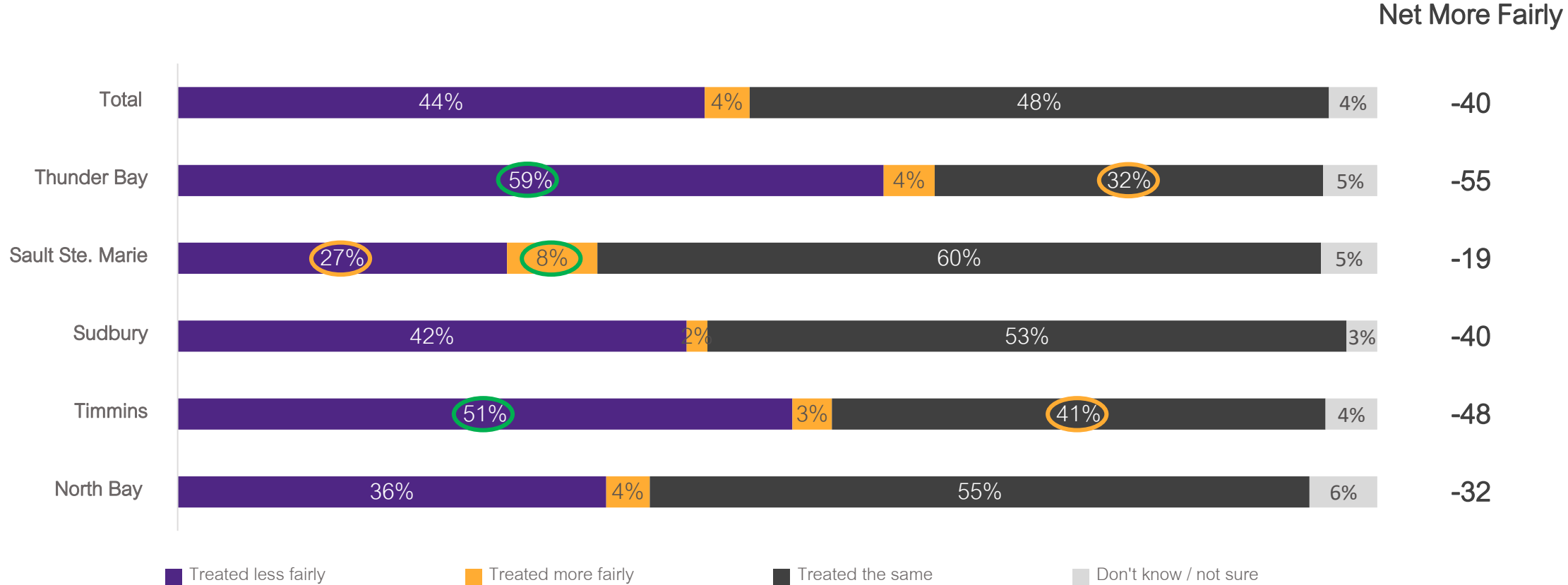
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Treatment of Indigenous People: Public Places

Just over four in ten Northern Ontarians say that Indigenous people are treated less fairly than white people in public places. Thunder Bay and Timmins differ from other cities again; in these cities, more than half say Indigenous people are treated less fairly.

Q13B. Would you say that Indigenous people are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in the following situations: In public places?



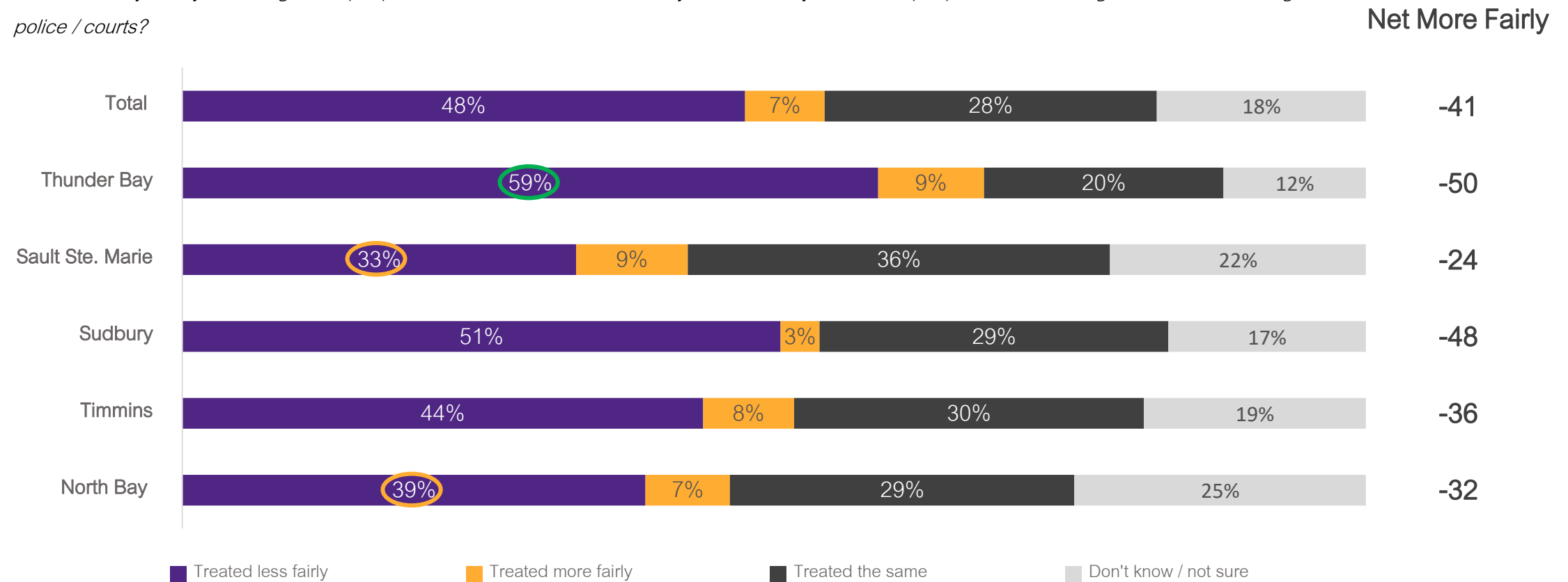
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Treatment of Indigenous People: Police / Courts

Nearly half say that when it comes to police and the courts, Indigenous people are treated less fairly than white people; for residents of Thunder Bay, six in ten say Indigenous people are treated less fairly.

Q13C. Would you say that Indigenous people are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in the following situations: In dealing with police / courts?



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups; orange ovals significantly lower.

# Treatment of Visible Minorities / Indigenous People

Comparing perceptions about the treatment of visible minorities and Indigenous people across cities, two distinct patterns emerge. Across all cities, Northern Ontario perceive the treatment of Indigenous people much more negatively than the treatment of visible minorities. In Thunder Bay, residents find that both visible minorities and Indigenous people are treated less fairly in public places and by police/courts compared to other cities.

Q12 / Q13. Would you say that visible minorities / Indigenous people are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in following situations?

% Treated Less Fairly	Total	Thunder Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Sudbury	Timmins	North Bay
Q12A: Visible minorities at work / school	20%	20%	21%	20%	21%	22%
Q13A: Indigenous people at work / school	31%	35%	26%	32%	30%	28%
Q12B: Visible minorities in public places	27%	36%	18%	26%	31%	21%
Q13B: Indigenous people in public places	44%	59%	27%	42%	51%	36%
Q12C: Visible minorities dealing with police / courts	29%	37%	25%	27%	25%	27%
Q13C: Indigenous people dealing with police / courts	48%	59%	33%	51%	44%	39%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)  
 Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Treatment of People by Age / Gender / Ethnicity

Looking at the way demographic groups perceive the treatment of visible minorities and Indigenous people, men and those aged 55+ are much less likely to find that these groups are treated less fairly than white people in any scenario. Indigenous respondents are significantly more likely than people of other racial backgrounds to note that treatment of Indigenous people is less fair in work and school settings and in public places.

Q12 / Q13. Would you say that visible minorities / Indigenous people are treated the same, less fairly, or more fairly than white people in following situations?

% Treated Less Fairly	Total	<35	35 to 54	55+	Male	Female	White	Indig.	Other Vis. Minority
Q12A: Visible minorities at work / school	20%	23%	25%	15%	13%	27%	20%	28%	21%
Q13A: Indigenous people at work / school	31%	35%	38%	23%	24%	38%	32%	48%	21%
Q12B: Visible minorities in public places	27%	30%	36%	19%	18%	35%	27%	33%	26%
Q13B: Indigenous people in public places	44%	47%	51%	36%	36%	51%	44%	60%	40%
Q12C: Visible minorities dealing with police / courts	29%	37%	29%	24%	23%	34%	30%	38%	23%
Q13C: Indigenous people dealing with police / courts	48%	53%	52%	41%	41%	54%	49%	51%	36%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.



# COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS AND DISCRIMINATION



IMAGE CREDIT:  
PIXABAY



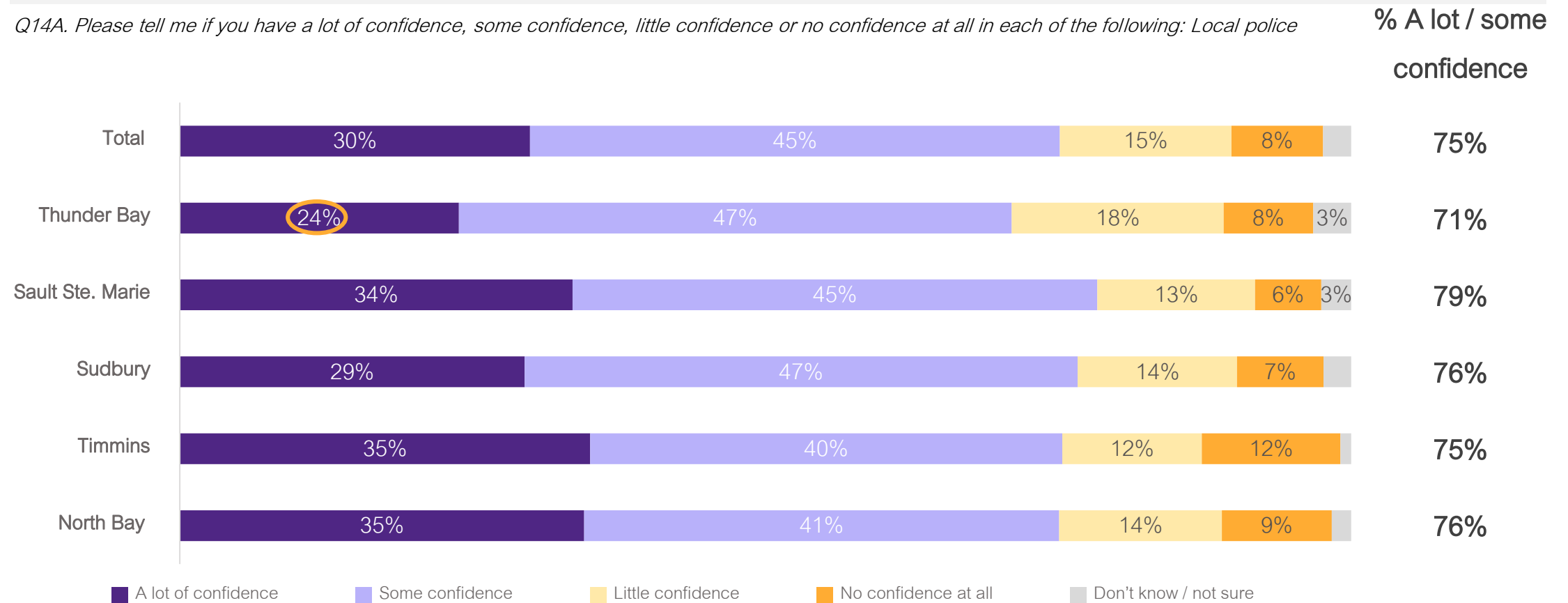
IMAGE CREDIT:  
UNSPLASH

# Confidence in institutions

- Asked to rate their confidence in key institutions, Northern Ontario residents have the most confidence in local police (75% “a lot” or “some” confidence), followed by the justice system (62%), and the media (52%). Confidence levels are generally consistent across cities, though Sudbury has particularly low confidence in the media and strong confidence in local police is lower in Thunder Bay.
- Confidence in all three institutions is consistently higher among older residents 55+, and consistently lower among Indigenous people. Interestingly, while men have higher confidence in the justice system than do women, they in turn have comparatively lower confidence in the media.
- For the purposes of future comparison, it should be noted that police, courts and the media have been subject to a high level of public discussion and scrutiny as a result of current events occurring during the field period for this study, including COVID-19 mandate protests in Canada and widespread global concern about the conflict in Ukraine.

# Confidence in Local Police

Just three in ten residents say they have “a lot” of confidence in local police; for Thunder Bay this is markedly lower at just 24 percent. Still, few report having “no confidence” in police at all.

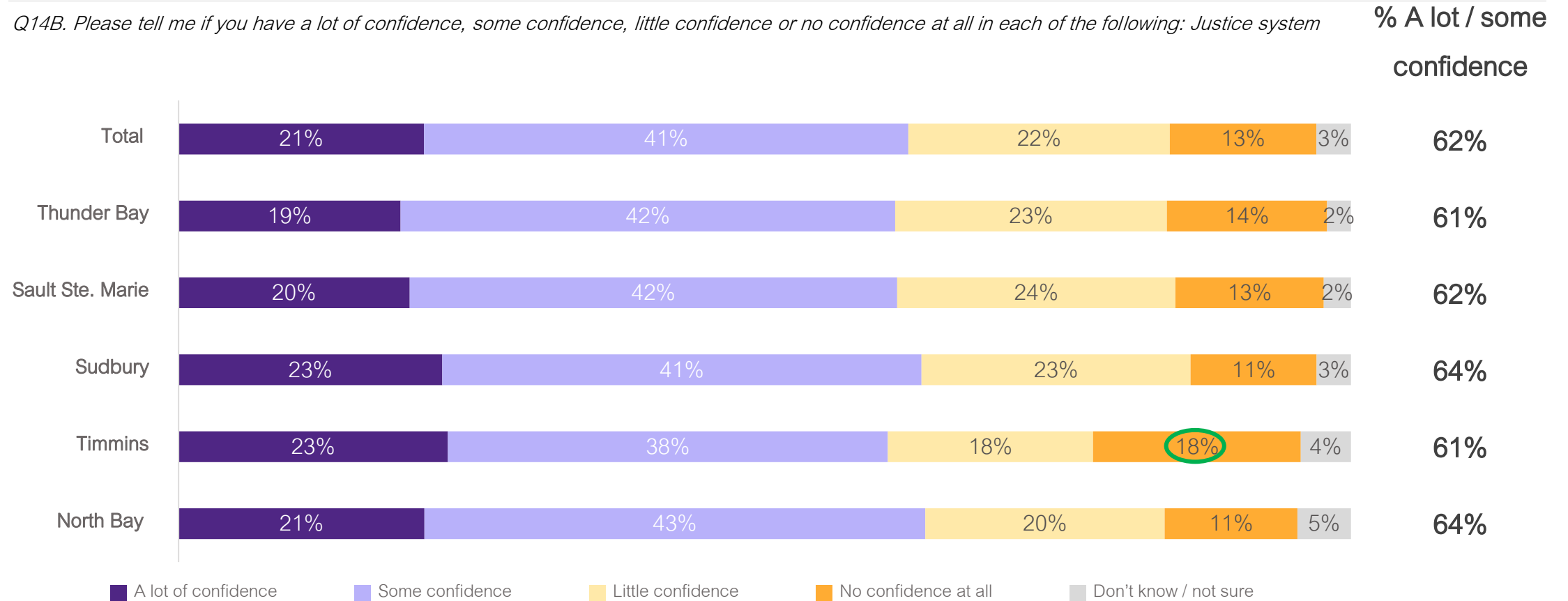


Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Orange ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups.

# Confidence in Justice System

Confidence in the justice system leaves room for improvement, with just one in five Northern Ontario residents saying they have “a lot” of confidence. Timmins residents show a higher degree of resentment towards the justice system with one in five saying they have “no confidence” in it at all.

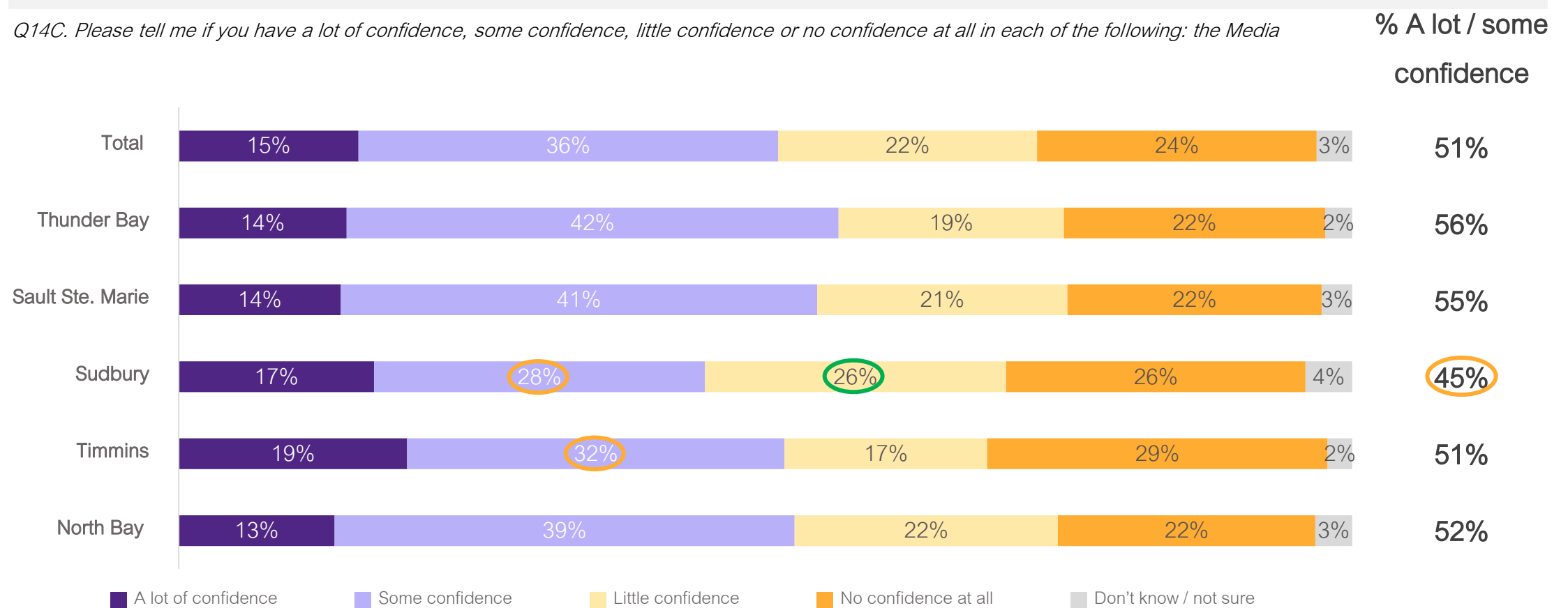


Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly lower than other groups.

# Confidence in the Media

Just 15 percent of residents across Northern Ontario say they have “a lot” of confidence in the media, with Sudbury residents noting the lowest levels of confidence in the fourth estate.



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Confidence in Police / Justice System / Media

Across all cities, residents indicate the highest degree of confidence in police and the lowest confidence in the media. The cities are fairly uniform in their ratings, with Sudbury standing out for particularly low confidence in the media.

Q14. Please tell me if you have a lot of confidence, some confidence, little confidence or no confidence at all in each of the following...

% A lot / some confidence	Total	Thunder Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Sudbury	Timmins	North Bay
Local Police	75%	71%	78%	77%	75%	75%
Justice System	62%	61%	61%	63%	60%	64%
The Media	51%	56%	54%	45%	52%	52%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Confidence in Institutions by Age / Gender / Ethnicity

Police, the justice system, and the media enjoy higher levels of confidence among residents in the 55+ age group, and substantially lower levels of confidence among Indigenous respondents. Men rate the justice system higher compared to women, but have lower confidence in the media.

Q14. Please tell me if you have a lot of confidence, some confidence, little confidence or no confidence at all in each of the following...

% A lot / some confidence	Total	<35	35 to 54	55+	Male	Female	White	Indig.	Other Vis. Minority
Local Police	75%	71%	68%	83%	77%	74%	77%	58%	74%
Justice System	62%	57%	54%	72%	67%	58%	65%	33%	61%
The Media	51%	39%	44%	63%	48%	54%	53%	37%	48%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.





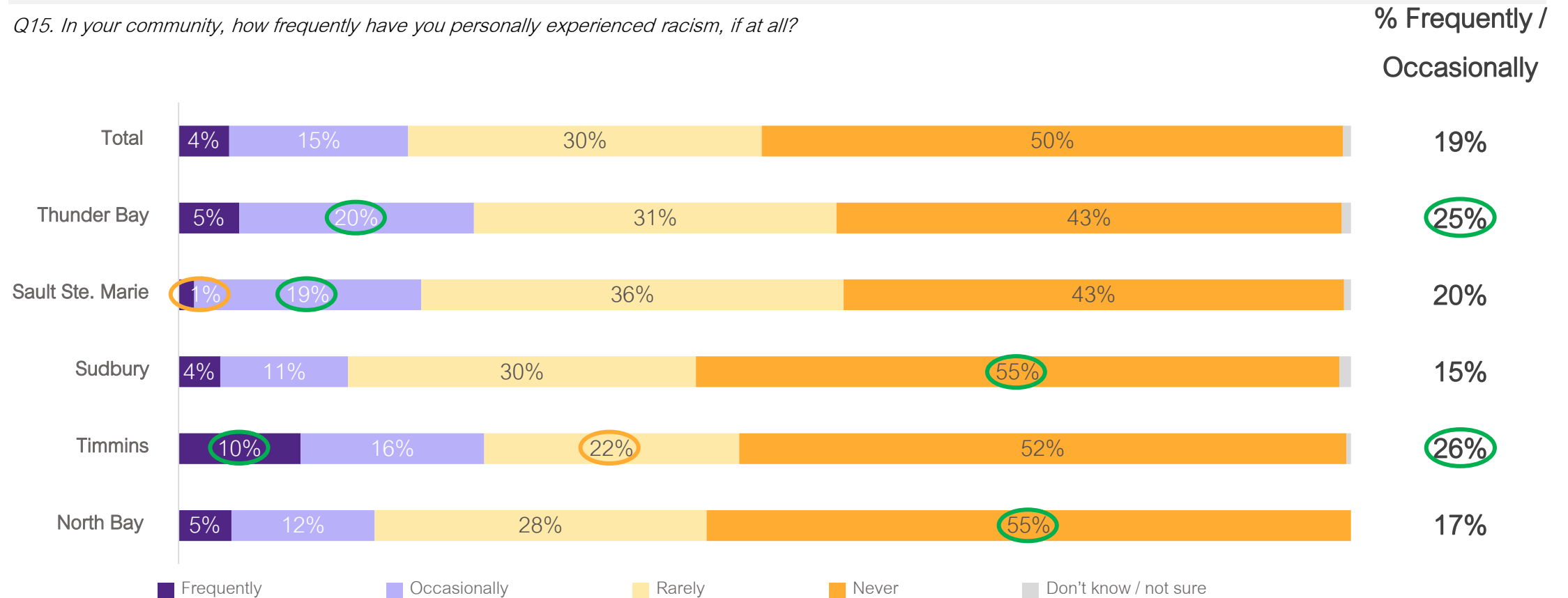
# Racism and discrimination

- While one in five residents report frequently or occasionally experiencing racism (19%), it should be noted that 82 percent of the respondents self-identify as white. Nearly four in ten (38%) Indigenous respondents say they frequently or occasionally experience racism, significantly higher even than visible minorities (23%).
- Most Northern Ontario residents believe that discrimination based on personal prejudice is a bigger problem than discrimination built into laws and institutions, both in regard to visible minorities (74% vs. 11%) and Indigenous people (64% vs. 18%). This may represent a barrier to change; it may be more difficult to muster public will and demand for political action, and harder to apply metrics of success or quantify progress if people don't understand how institutions contribute to racism and discrimination in the first place.
- A majority of Northern Ontario residents in all demographic segments are hopeful that their communities will improve how they address racism and discrimination over the next ten years.



# Personally Experiencing Racism

About one in five Northern Ontario residents say they have personally experienced racism either frequently or occasionally; those in Thunder Bay and Timmins are more likely to report experiencing racism than those in the other three cities.



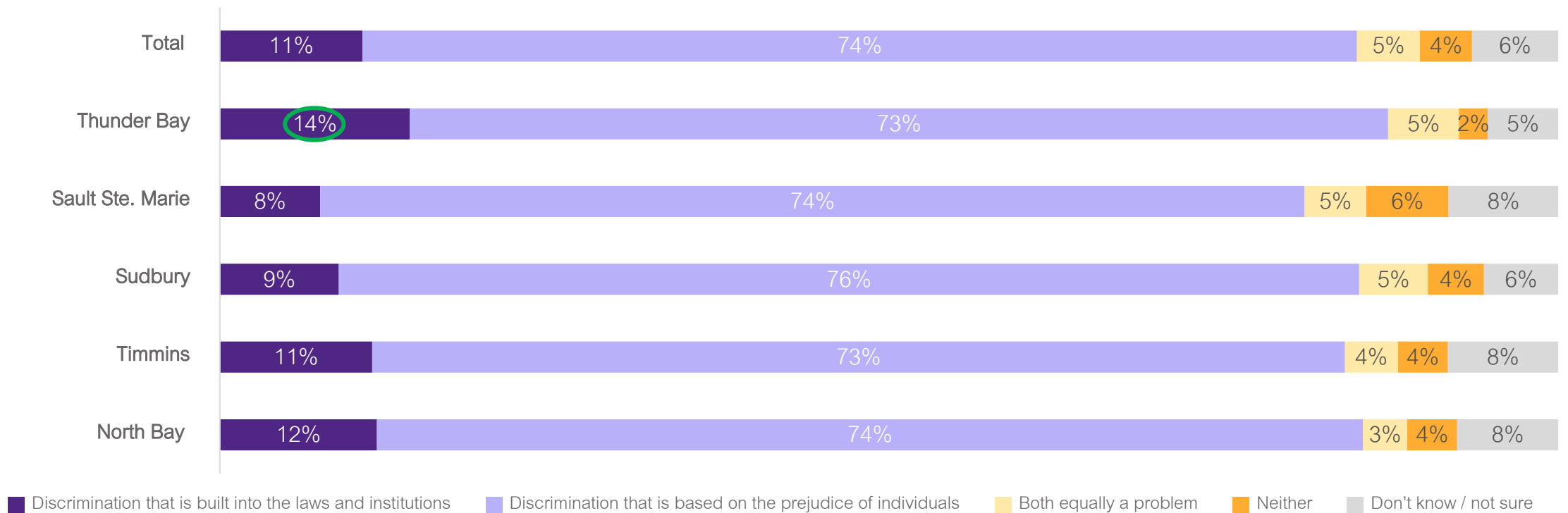
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Institutional / Personal Discrimination: Visible Minorities

When it comes to discrimination against visible minorities, Northern Ontario residents largely think that discrimination based on the prejudice of individuals is a bigger problem than discrimination built into laws and institutions, with about three in four holding this view across all cities.

Q16. When thinking about discrimination against visible minorities, such as Black, Chinese or South Asian people in [COMMUNITY], which do you think is the bigger problem?



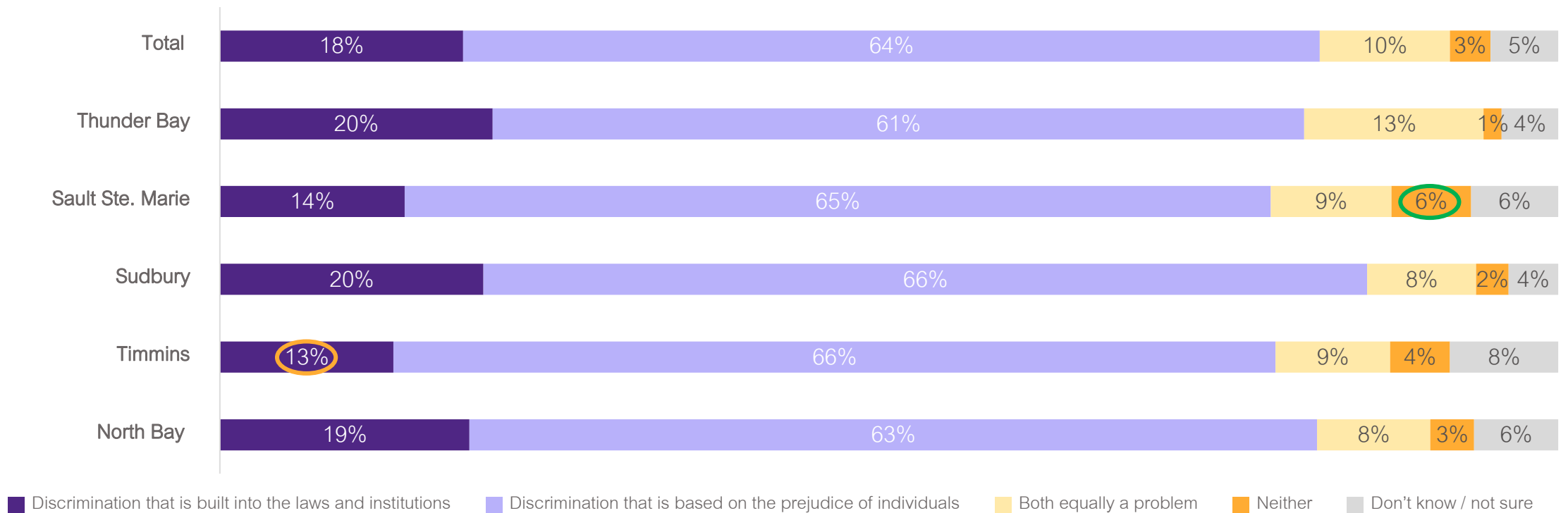
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups.

# Institutional / Personal Discrimination: Indigenous People

Thinking about discrimination against Indigenous people, about two-thirds of Ontario residents find discrimination based on individual prejudice to be the bigger problem; again, this is fairly consistent between cities.

Q17. When thinking about discrimination against Indigenous people in [COMMUNITY], which do you think is the bigger problem?



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Institutional / Personal Discrimination

Across cities, there is a difference between perceptions of discrimination against visible minorities or Indigenous people, with residents somewhat more likely to blame personal prejudice where visible minorities are concerned.

Q16. When thinking about discrimination against visible minorities, such as Black, Chinese or South Asian people in [COMMUNITY], which do you think is the bigger problem?

Q17. When thinking about discrimination against Indigenous people in [COMMUNITY], which do you think is the bigger problem?

% Bigger problem		Total	Thunder Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Sudbury	Timmins	North Bay
Discrimination built into laws and institutions	Visible minorities	11%	14%	8%	9%	11%	12%
	Indigenous people	18%	20%	14%	20%	13%	19%
Discrimination based on personal prejudice	Visible minorities	74%	73%	74%	76%	73%	74%
	Indigenous people	64%	61%	65%	66%	66%	63%

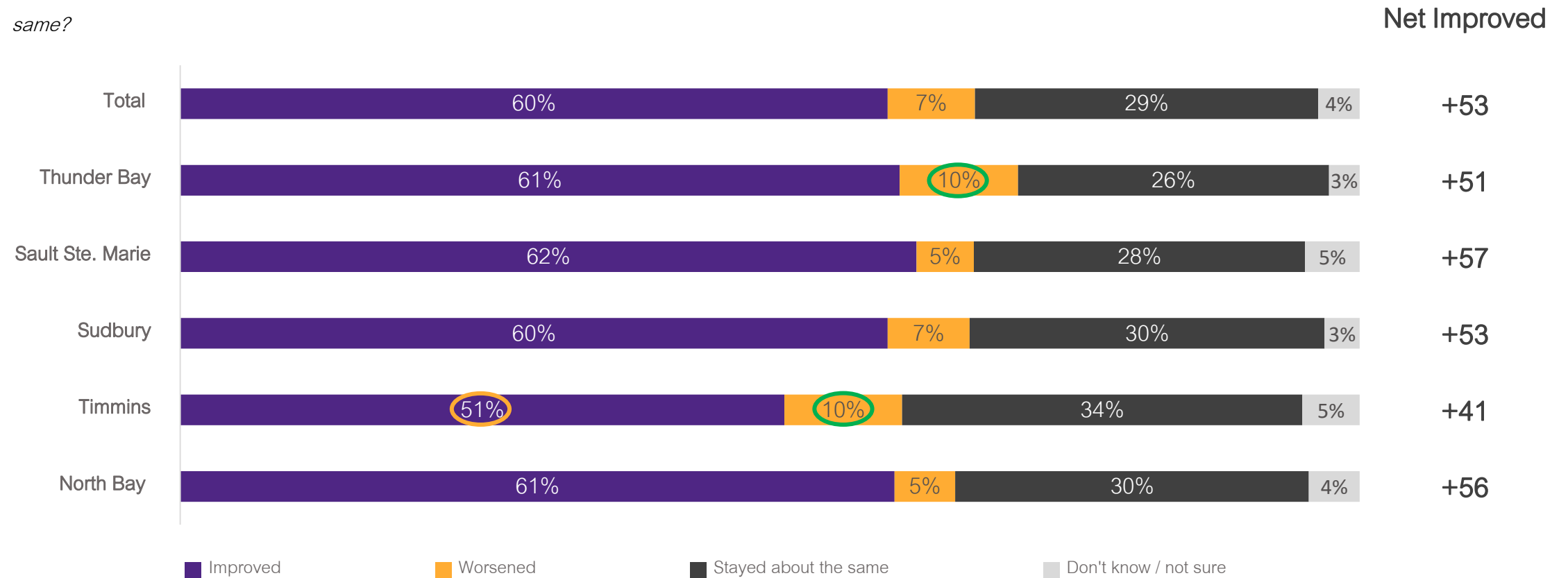
Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Racism Outlook – Ten Years

Northern Ontario residents are generally optimistic, with six in ten expecting that their community will improve in the way it addresses racism in the next ten years. Timmins differs somewhat from the other cities, with just half predicting an improvement in this time.

Q18. Over the next 10 years, do you think the way that [COMMUNITY] addresses racism and discrimination will have improved, worsened, or stayed the same?



Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# Racism Outlook by Age / Gender / Ethnicity

While earlier questions suggest that men are more content with the status quo than women, women are more optimistic that their communities will improve over the next ten years as far as racism is concerned. Young people (35 and under) and Indigenous respondents are more likely to report personal experiences of racism compared to the average.

	Total	<35	35 to 54	55+	Male	Female	White	Indig.	Other Vis. Minority
Q15. Personally experience racism (% Occasionally / Frequently)	19%	23%	21%	16%	18%	20%	17%	38%	23%
Q16. Institutional racism a bigger problem for visible minorities	11%	12%	12%	9%	11%	11%	11%	16%	9%
Q16. Institutional racism a bigger problem for Indigenous people	18%	22%	22%	13%	16%	20%	18%	23%	17%
Q18. Racism 10 year outlook for community (% Improved)	60%	62%	58%	61%	55%	65%	61%	57%	52%

Base: All respondents (n=1,250)

Note: Green ovals denote results that are significantly higher than other groups, orange ovals significantly lower.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

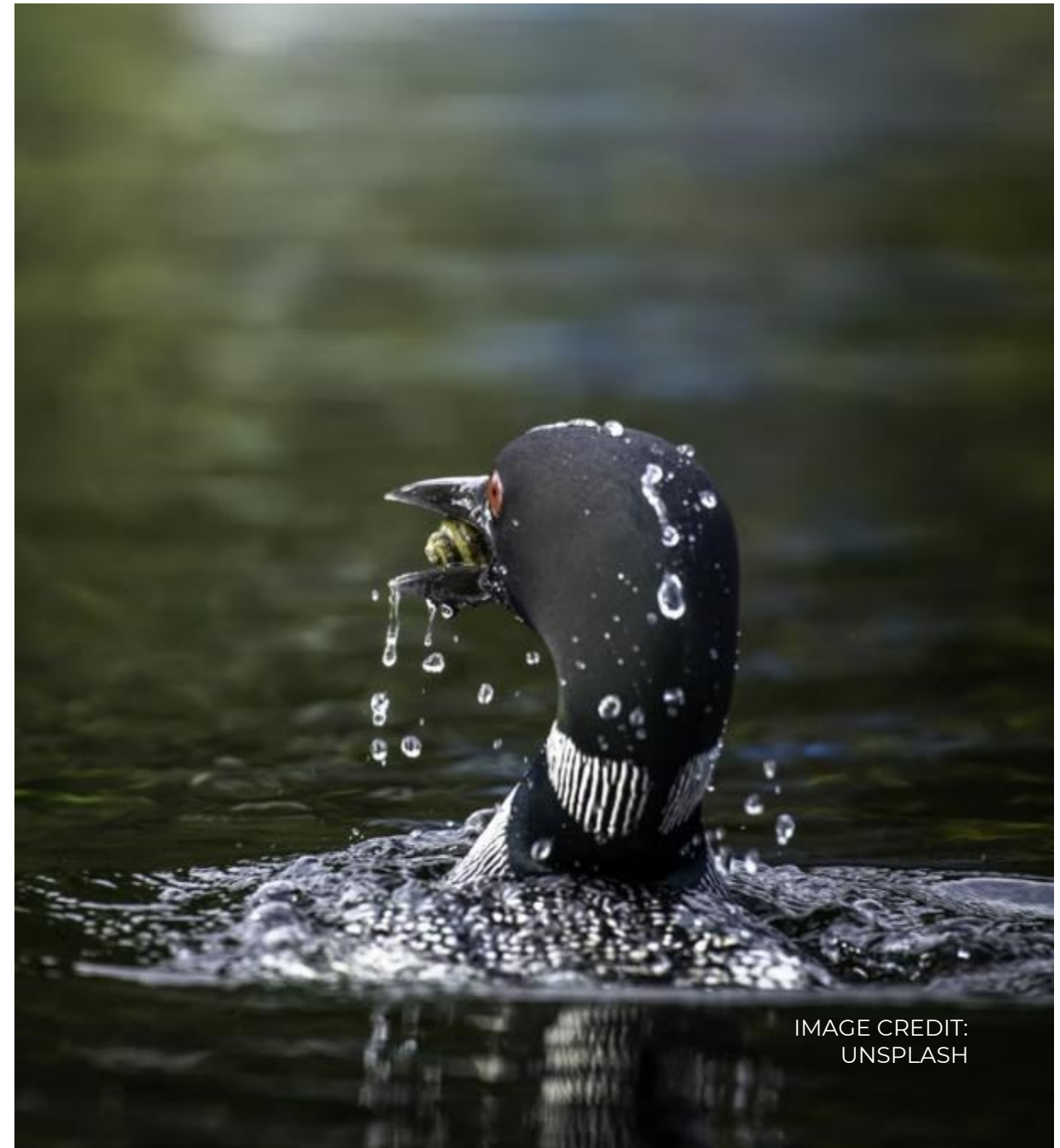


IMAGE CREDIT:  
UNSPLASH

# Demographics at a glance

## AGE



## GENDER



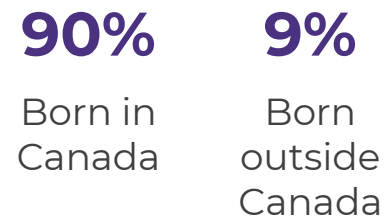
## ETHNIC BACKGROUND



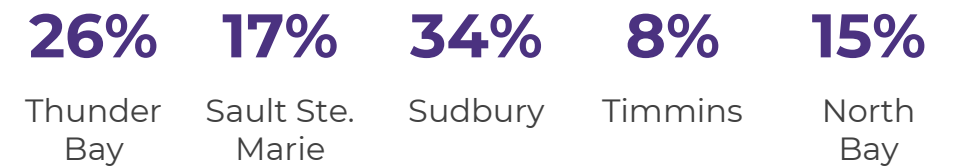
## HOUSEHOLD INCOME



## BORN IN CANADA



## LOCATION





**ENVIRONICS**  
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