

OTTAWA INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY MEMBERS' FIRST YEAR EXPERIENCES DURING COVID-19



Section 9: Getting Tested, Vaccinated, and Testing Positive for COVID-19

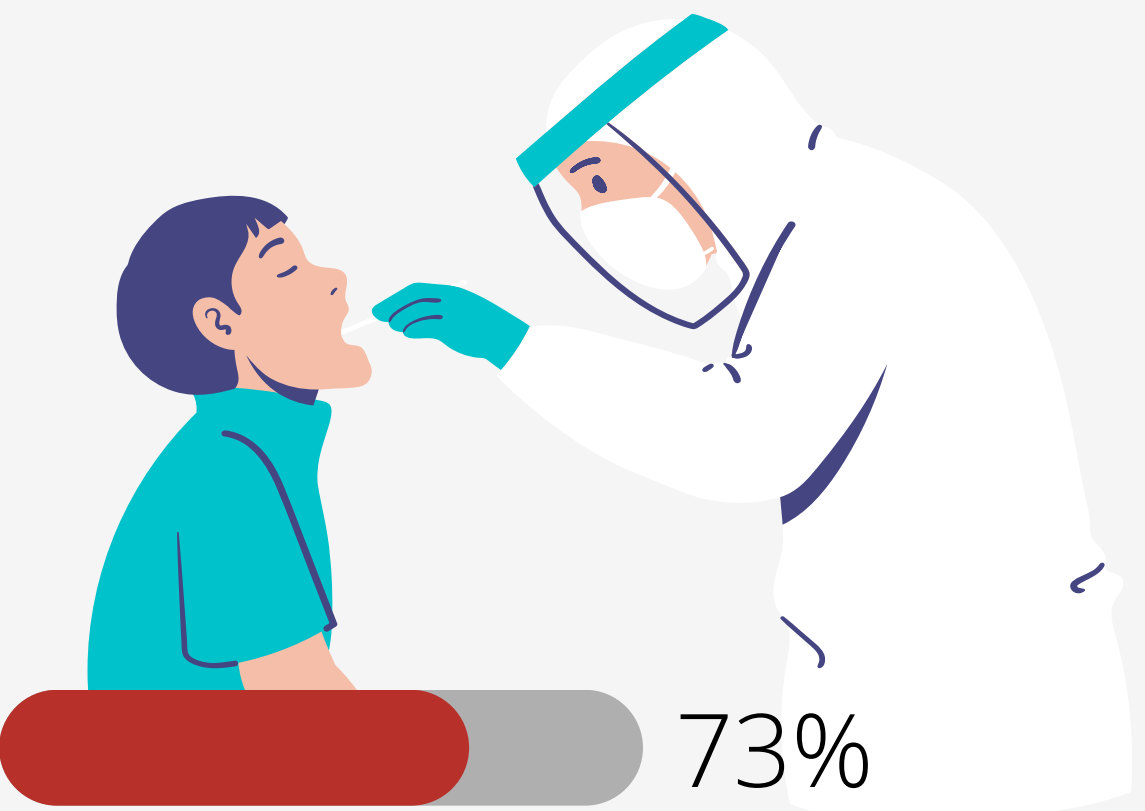
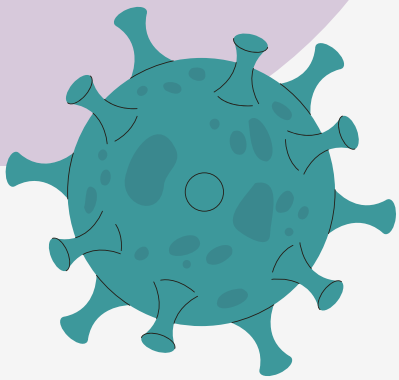
Results are from the 2021 COVID-19 research survey of 1077 Indigenous community members in Ottawa that described their experience of COVID-19 from March 2020 to June 2021.

OUR COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Our community partnerships were important for being able to talk with our community about COVID-19, the changing regulations, getting tested, and vaccines. Ottawa Public Health and the City of Ottawa were important partners for our community.



72%
OF COMMUNITY
MEMBERS RECEIVED
A VACCINE



Tested at least once for COVID-19



Tested at least once for COVID-19

Barriers to access testing included:

- Location of testing sites
- Fear about getting tested
- Money for transportation
- Lack of personal protection
- Could not make an appointment
- Turned away at the testing centre

GETTING TESTED

Hesitated to Go For Testing

People decided to for testing because they; had symptoms, were in contact with someone with COVID-19, wanted to visit an older friend/relative, wanted to travel, were required to work/access services and medical care, recommended by children's care centre.

*"Taking a **whole family** of 6 to be tested and having to wait was **quite stressful**."*

*"I was **afraid** that the outcome would be **positive**."*

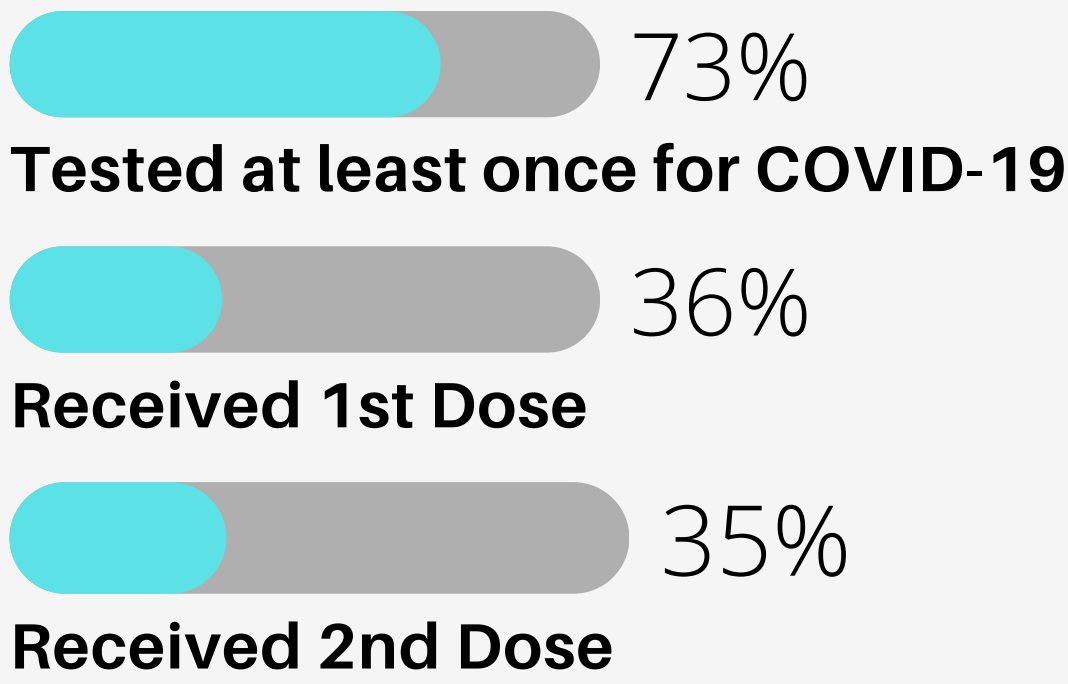


OTTAWA INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY MEMBERS' FIRST YEAR EXPERIENCES DURING COVID-19



GETTING VACCINATED

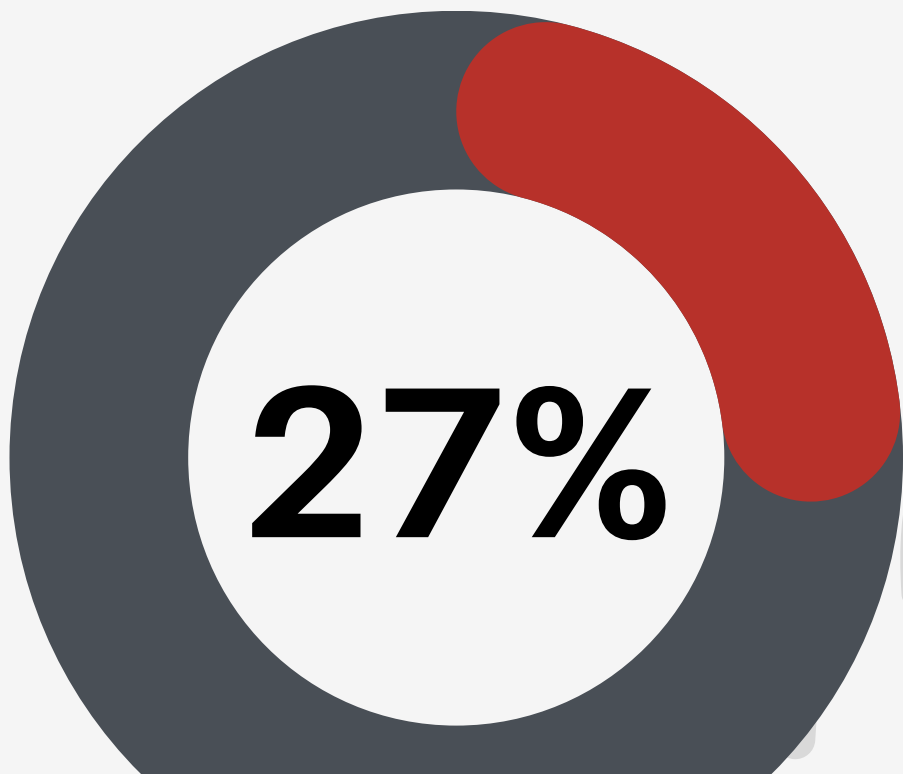
By **June 2021**, the following number of community members received COVID-19 vaccines:



People who received **both doses** of the COVID-19 vaccine were more likely to live in **Gatineau**.

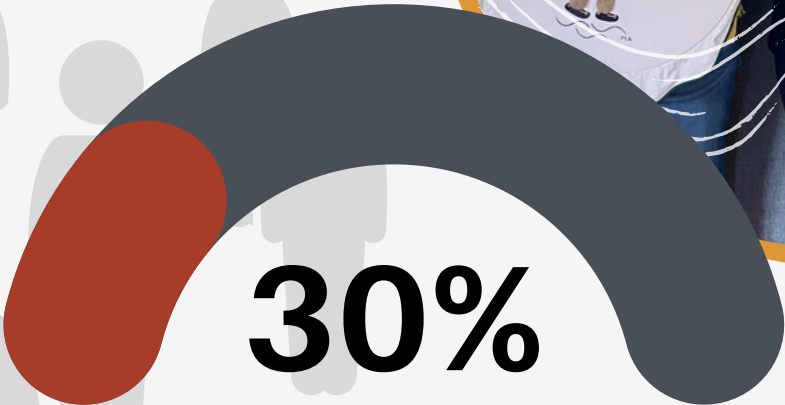
*“There is light at the end of the tunnel as we get **vaccinated** and we get to leave our houses with less fear.”*

TESTING POSITIVE

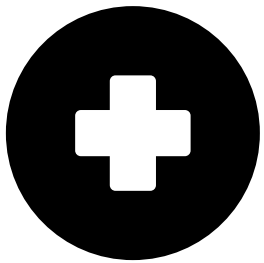


Tested Positive for COVID-19

Men who tested positive for COVID-19 were more likely to **access non-Indigenous community support** than women.

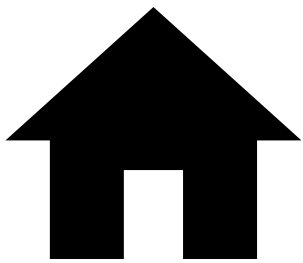


Family Members Tested Positive for COVID-19



REFERRED TO MEDICAL SUPPORTS

83%



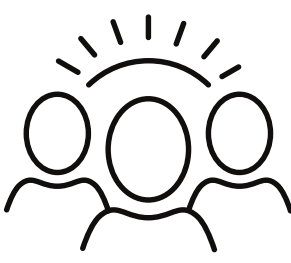
SAFE PLACE TO ISOLATE

88.2%



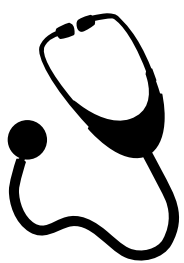
ACCESS TO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

48%



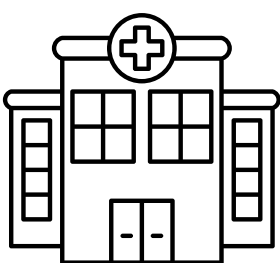
ACCESS TO NON-INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

45.5%



REQUIRED ADDITIONAL OUTPATIENT SUPPORT

45%



REQUIRED ADDITIONAL INPATIENT SUPPORT

40%



TREATED WITH RESPECT AS AN INDIGENOUS PERSON

87%



FAMILY PHYSICIAN SUPPORT

75.4%

