

Assessing the Prevalence and Associated Factors of Anti-Asian Racism and Discrimination among Chinese Canadians in Canada, during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Final Report

By Centre for New Immigrants Well-being (CNIW)

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Executive Summary

Background:

As a result of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, pre-existing racial discrimination has been exacerbated in Canada, particularly among Chinese immigrants. As a part of our study, we sought to determine the prevalence and types of anti-Asian discrimination and its associated factors, to discover how severely this discrimination has negatively impacted Asian immigrants and residents since the COVID-19 pandemic, and to identify effective strategies for preventing future discrimination against Asian immigrants and residents. For the ease of presentation, “discrimination” in this document refers to racial discrimination, racism, and hate crimes against Asian immigrants/Canadians.

An online anonymous survey was conducted from April 11 to 30, 2021, when the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic hit Canada. In total, 742 individuals responded to our survey. We collected information in the following four areas: sociodemographic information, discrimination experience during COVID-19 with respect to types and venues, general knowledge, and opinions towards anti-Asian discrimination.

The main findings:

- More than half (**53.3%**) of Chinese Canadians in Canada have experienced discrimination since they came to Canada. We estimated that discrimination experienced by Chinese immigrants was nearly three times greater than that experienced by non-indigenous, non-visible minorities (16.5% vs. 53.3%). (data source : 2019 GSS).
- Our statistical modelling results suggest that the risk of experiencing any type of discrimination increased 18.35 times since the COVID-19 pandemic started (95% CI: 10.31-32.67).
- Public places are the most common sites of language and physical discrimination, with 45.4% and 48.2% respectively.
- When a discrimination event occurs, only 7% victims report it to the police or other relevant authorities. The most common barriers to participants responding appropriately are a lack of related knowledge (30.96%) safety concerns (28.60%), and language barriers (27.41%).

- In both experienced and perceived discrimination, higher psychological distress or poorer mental health outcomes are consistently predicted. Over 80% of the participants reported feeling scared, anxious, depressed, stressed, and angry because of the discrimination. The most predominant feeling about discrimination is anger - 95.33%.
- When being asked to compare with other minority groups in Canada, if Asian immigrants are more likely to be discriminated against, 83% agreed or strongly agreed. More than half of respondents believe they or family members are likely to encounter discrimination in the near future.
- A majority of participants believe that COVID-19 is one of the major reasons for increased discrimination toward Asian immigrants and ad hoc legislation would help ameliorate the current situation.

Conclusion and recommendations

Based on a large sample survey of more than 740 Chinese immigrants primarily from mainland China during the early stage of the pandemic, this report provides first-hand evidence of racism, discrimination, and hate crime toward Chinese Canadians that occurred pre- or during the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only do our results corroborate other studies or reports across this country as well as some other western countries, but they also provide deeper examinations of related factors. While there are no easy solutions to address all identified issues in this report, this report calls for actions that may improve the current situation. This involves governments, communities, and individuals. Therefore, we would like to make the following recommendations:

1. Our study provides a snapshot of this importance in a selected population in Canadian society. To understand this issue in a more comprehensive manner, we recommend that more research be conducted across different populations, geographic regions, and time periods.
2. Anti-Asian discrimination is just one of many injustices and inequities in Canadian society. Thus, enhancing public awareness and promoting cultural diversity and inclusion is expected to benefit both Asian immigrants and society as a whole.

3. Given the high prevalence of anti-Chinese discrimination identified in our study, we call for national and broad actions supporting and protecting all discrimination victims. It is not only necessary but also urgent. While fighting anti-Chinese discrimination is part of a broad agenda, it may need to receive particular attention due to the alarming increasing trend and limited community resources and experience.
4. Evidence presented in this report underscores the importance of re-examining Canada's existing legislatures and identifying loopholes in fighting racial discrimination.

1. Introduction

The Canadian government is committed to multiculturalism on both a social and a legal level [1]. The multicultural principle emphasizes equal treatment and equal protection under the law of all individuals while respecting and valuing their differences. [2]. Even though differential treatment and differential opportunity are emphasized, discrimination still exists in a diverse society, and discrimination can have negative consequences for both individuals and society as a whole. [3].

It may be noted that the South Asian and Chinese groups represented the largest visible minorities in Canada. Nearly half of the immigrant population in Canada was born in Asia, and the Chinese ethnicity makes up about 5.1% of the Canadian population or approximately 1.77 million people. Anti-Asian discrimination at least dates to the 19th century in Canada when the Chinese immigrants arrived in Canada to build the Canadian Pacific Railway and have always existed ever since. It refers to historical and ongoing discrimination, negative stereotyping, and injustice experienced by people of Asian heritage in Canada. The term Asian can obscure many identities. Anti-Asian racism is experienced differently by different people. Some are constantly perceived as a threat, some face gendered exoticization and violence, some face online hate and racist media portrayals, and others face Islamophobia and religious-based discrimination.

According to studies, discrimination against immigrants, visible minorities, and indigenous people have increased in the last decade [4]. As the current COVID-19 pandemic started in Wuhan, Chinese Canadians have become an easy target for venting negative emotions such as frustration, anger, and aggression related to COVID-19. Since the start of the pandemic, there has seen a significant increase in anti-Asian discrimination and hate crimes [5]. The largest increase was seen among Chinese Canadians. A recent study that was conducted by Statistics Canada found that during the COVID-19 epidemic, immigrants, visible minorities, and Indigenous Peoples were subjected to a greater number of instances of prejudice than the average number of incidents that were reported by all respondents [6]. New data from AAPI Data and Momentive showed that 16% of Asian American adults were victims of hate crimes in 2021, up from 12.5% in 2020; 31% worry “all the time” or “often” about being victimized because of their race; and 36% have changed their routines over concerns about personal safety [7].

This reality highlights the urgency and importance of disseminating related knowledge and mitigating the effects of discrimination through intervention and prevention programs. This survey aims to assess the prevalence and types of anti-Asian discrimination, understand how discrimination has negatively affected Asian immigrants and Canadian residents since the COVID-19 pandemic, and to explore ways to prevent future discrimination against Asian immigrants and Canadian residents.

2. Methods

In partnership with universities, CNIW conducted an anonymous online survey from April 11 to 30, 2021. This project aims to reach Chinese immigrants living in Canada, particularly in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), the majority of whom are from the Chinese mainland. Other inclusion criteria include age 16 or older and speaking Mandarin or English.

The questionnaire consisted of four parts: 1) demographic information about the participants, including age, gender, educational level, marital status, employment status, length of stay in Canada, living arrangements, religion, and health status; 2) discrimination experience before and during the COVID-19 outbreak, types and location of discrimination; 3) perspectives and psychological well-being after experiencing discrimination; and 4) reactions to the event and the constraints they face in responding appropriately. The survey questionnaire is provided in appendix B.

Through the online survey platform Qualtrics, the survey was delivered both in simplified Chinese and traditional Chinese and distributed by WeChat groups and email links. Participants were informed at the beginning of the survey that their information would be anonymous and used only for research purposes. Interested participants may refuse to answer any questions they do not wish to answer and stop answering at any time by clicking the "Submit" button. A complete voluntary survey was conducted with no compensation provided.

The data analysis was conducted in IBM SPSS 27.0. The sociodemographic variables were recoded as binary or three-level categorical variables based on the distributions of the outcome variables across each of these sociodemographic variables. Descriptive statistics were used for all outcomes. We used chi-square analysis to compare each sociodemographic characteristic among immigrants who experienced discrimination since coming to Canada and since the outbreak of COVID-19.

For the purposes of comparison, we also analyzed the 2019 Canadian General Social Survey (data), in which similar discrimination was asked.

This study was approved by Memorial University of Newfoundland's Medical Research Ethics Committee [20201772-ME].

3. Results

3.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics

Of the 742 respondents to the survey, 98 were excluded because they did not meet the selection criteria. Forty-seven percent were male, half of the participants were over 45 years old, and 86.7% had a bachelor's degree or higher. A predominant majority (97.5%) of the participants were born on the Chinese mainland, 88.5% lived in Ontario, and 77.7% had lived in Canada for at least ten years (Table 1).

Table 1. The 2021 Anti-Asian Discrimination among Chinese Immigrants in Canada: Sociodemographic Characteristics of Study Participants

Variable	Groups	N	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	312	47.0	43.2-50.8
	Female	351	53.0	49.2-56.8
Age	<45	141	21.1	18.0-24.2
	45-54	317	47.5	43.7-51.3
	55+	210	31.4	27.9-35.0
Education	Lower than University	87	13.3	10.7-15.9
	University or higher	567	86.7	84.1-89.3
Religion	Yes	265	40.6	36.8-44.4
	No	388	59.4	55.6-63.2
Length in Canada	<10 Years	140	22.3	18.1-24.3
	10 years or more	520	77.7	75.7-81.9
Residence	Ontario	594	88.5	86.1-90.0
	Other places in Canada	77	11.5	9.1-13.9
Marriage	Married	560	85.6	82.9-88.3
	All others	94	14.4	11.7-17.1

Employment	Students	19	2.9	1.6-4.2
	Employed	504	76.7	73.5-80.0
	Unemployed	77	11.7	9.3-14.2
	Others	57	8.7	6.5-10.8
Mother Tongue	Mandarin	558	92.5	90.4-94.6
	Other	45	7.5	5.4-9.6
Birthplace	Mainland China	585	97.5	96.2-98.8
	Other places	15	2.5	1.2-3.8
English Skills	Good/Very good	407	60.9	57.2-64.6
	Fair/Not good	261	39.1	35.4-42.8

3.2. Discrimination experience among the study population

When being asked “*Have you ever experienced any form of discrimination since immigrating to Canada?*” More than half (53.30%) of Chinese responded “Yes” and 27.43% were unsure. There were no noticeable differences between the genders (female 53.2% vs male 53.4%). According to the survey, only 19.28% of respondents had never faced discrimination since moving to Canada. As shown in the Figure 1, the discrimination experienced by Chinese immigrants is nearly three times greater than that experienced by non-indigenous, non-visible minorities (16.5% vs. 53.3%). (data source : 2019 GSS).

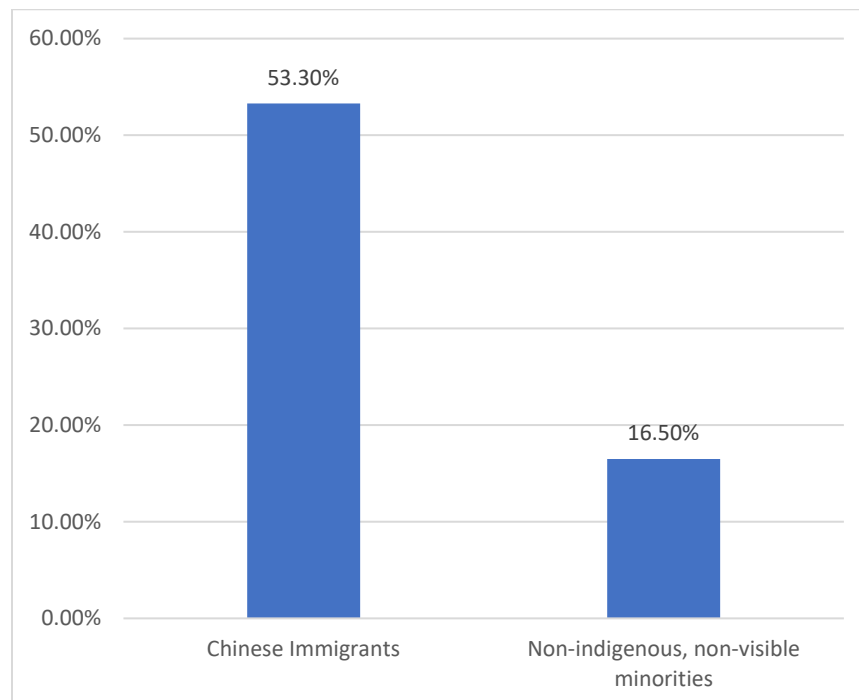


Figure 1. Chinese immigrants' discrimination rate vs. non-indigenous, non-visible minorities discrimination rate

Overall, younger people were more likely than older people to report discrimination experience with corresponding proportions of 57.0% and 23.0% (Figure 2).

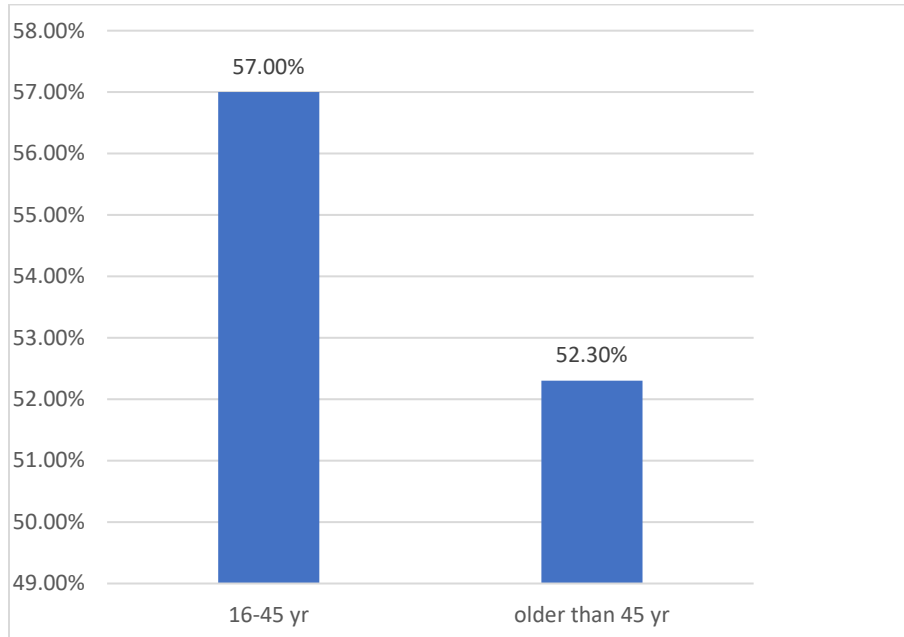


Figure 2. Chinese immigrants' discrimination rate by age group

As shown in Table 2, individuals who had been in Canada for more than ten years, those with higher education, and those with better English language skills were more likely to report discrimination experience. Furthermore, there were no significant differences between the groups in terms of other sociodemographic characteristics such as religious affiliation, employment status, residence location, and marital status. The following table presents sociodemographic characteristics of people who have experienced discrimination since coming to Canada.

Table 2. Each sociodemographic character among people who experienced discriminations since they came to Canada

Variable	Group	Ever experienced discriminations (N(%))			P- value
		Yes	Not Sure	No	
Gender	Male	158(24.76%)	77(12.07%)	61(9.56%)	0.805
	Female	182(28.53%)	98(15.36%)	62(9.72%)	
Age	16-44	77(11.96%)	37(5.75%)	21(3.26%)	0.070
	45-54	172(26.71%)	83(12.89%)	55(8.54%)	
	55+	94(14.60%)	58(9.01%)	47(7.30%)	
Education*	Lower than university	29(4.50%)	30(4.66%)	22(3.42%)	0.001
	University or higher	314(48.76%)	148(22.98%)	101(15.68%)	
Religion	Yes	139(21.58%)	78(12.11%)	47(7.30%)	0.964
	No	204(31.68%)	100(15.53%)	76(11.80%)	
Length in Canada*	<10 Years	61(9.47%)	52(8.07%)	34(5.28%)	0.003
	10 years or more	282(43.79%)	126(19.57%)	89(13.82%)	
Residence	Ontario	308(47.83%)	151(23.45%)	110(17.08%)	0.653
	Other provinces	35(5.43%)	27(4.19%)	13(2.02%)	
Marriage Status	Married	285(44.25%)	152(23.60%)	110(17.08%)	0.091
	Others	58(9.01%)	26(4.04%)	13(2.02%)	
Employment	Student	11(1.74%)	7(1.11%)	2(0.32%)	0.528
	Employed	280(44.23%)	127(20.06%)	78(12.32%)	
	Unemployed	38(6.00%)	19(3.00%)	17(2.69%)	
	Other	14(2.21%)	25(3.95%)	15(2.37%)	
English Skills*	Good/Very good	235(36.49%)	94(14.60%)	71(11.02%)	0.002
	Fair/Not good	108(16.77%)	84(13.04%)	52(8.07%)	

Health-related Occupation	Yes	23(3.58%)	14(3.58%)	8(3.58%)	0.868
	No	320(3.58%)	164(3.58%)	114(3.58%)	
Public-related Occupation	Yes	69(10.76%)	36(5.62%)	19(2.96%)	0.379
	No	272(42.43%)	142(22.15%)	103(16.07%)	

More people experienced discrimination since the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our study results showed that discrimination has increased 18.35 times since Covid-19 (95% CI: 10.31-32.67). Each sociodemographic character among people who experienced discriminations since the COVID-19 pandemic showed as in Table 3. From the result, it could be found that “length in Canada” is no longer significant difference among people, and employment status became significant difference among people.

Table 3. Reported discrimination experience by sociodemographic characteristics since the outbreak of COVID-19

Variable	Group	Ever experienced discriminations N (%)			P-value
		Yes	Not Sure	No	
Gender	Male	78(12.15%)	90(14.02%)	129(20.09%)	0.370
	Female	96(14.95%)	113(17.60%)	136(21.18%)	
Age	16-44	43(6.63%)	40(6.16%)	52(8.01%)	0.185
	45-54	85(13.10%)	104(16.02%)	122(18.80%)	
	55+	48(7.40%)	61(9.40%)	94(14.48%)	
Education*	Lower than university	17(2.62%)	24(3.70%)	43(6.64%)	0.040
	University or higher	159(24.54%)	181(27.93%)	224(34.57%)	
Religion	Yes	72(11.11%)	93(14.44%)	100(15.53%)	0.322
	No	104(16.05%)	112(17.28%)	167(25.77%)	
Length in Canada	<10 Years	39(6.02%)	47(7.25%)	61(9.41%)	0.882
	10 years or more	137(21.14%)	158(24.38%)	206(31.79%)	
Residence	Ontario	157(24.23%)	184(28.40%)	232(35.80%)	0.645

	Other provinces	19(2.93%)	21(3.24%)	35(5.40%)	
Marriage Status	Married	143(22.07%)	179(27.62%)	229(35.34%)	0.303
	Others	33(5.09%)	26(4.01%)	38(5.86%)	
Employment*	Student	10(1.54%)	7(1.08%)	3(0.46%)	0.010
	Employed	137(21.14%)	155(23.92%)	207(31.94%)	
	Unemployed	20(3.09%)	28(4.32%)	26(4.01%)	
	Other	9(1.39%)	15(2.31%)	31(4.78%)	
English Skills*	Good/Very good	129(19.91%)	113(17.44%)	159(24.54%)	0.015
	Fair/Not good	47(7.25%)	92(14.20%)	108(16.67%)	
Health-related Occupation	Yes	13(3.55%)	15(3.55%)	18(3.55%)	0.788
	No	163(25.19%)	190(29.37%)	248(38.33%)	
Public-related Occupation	Yes	36(5.58%)	41(6.36%)	49(7.60%)	0.572
	No	139(21.55%)	164(25.43%)	216(33.49%)	

3.3 Discrimination types and places among the study population

Chinese Canadians suffered both language and physical discrimination, but language discrimination is more common.

Out of the 379 people who said they had experienced discrimination since the pandemic, 55.6% had experienced language discrimination more than once and 48.7% had experienced physical discrimination more than once. Language discrimination is more common than physical discrimination.

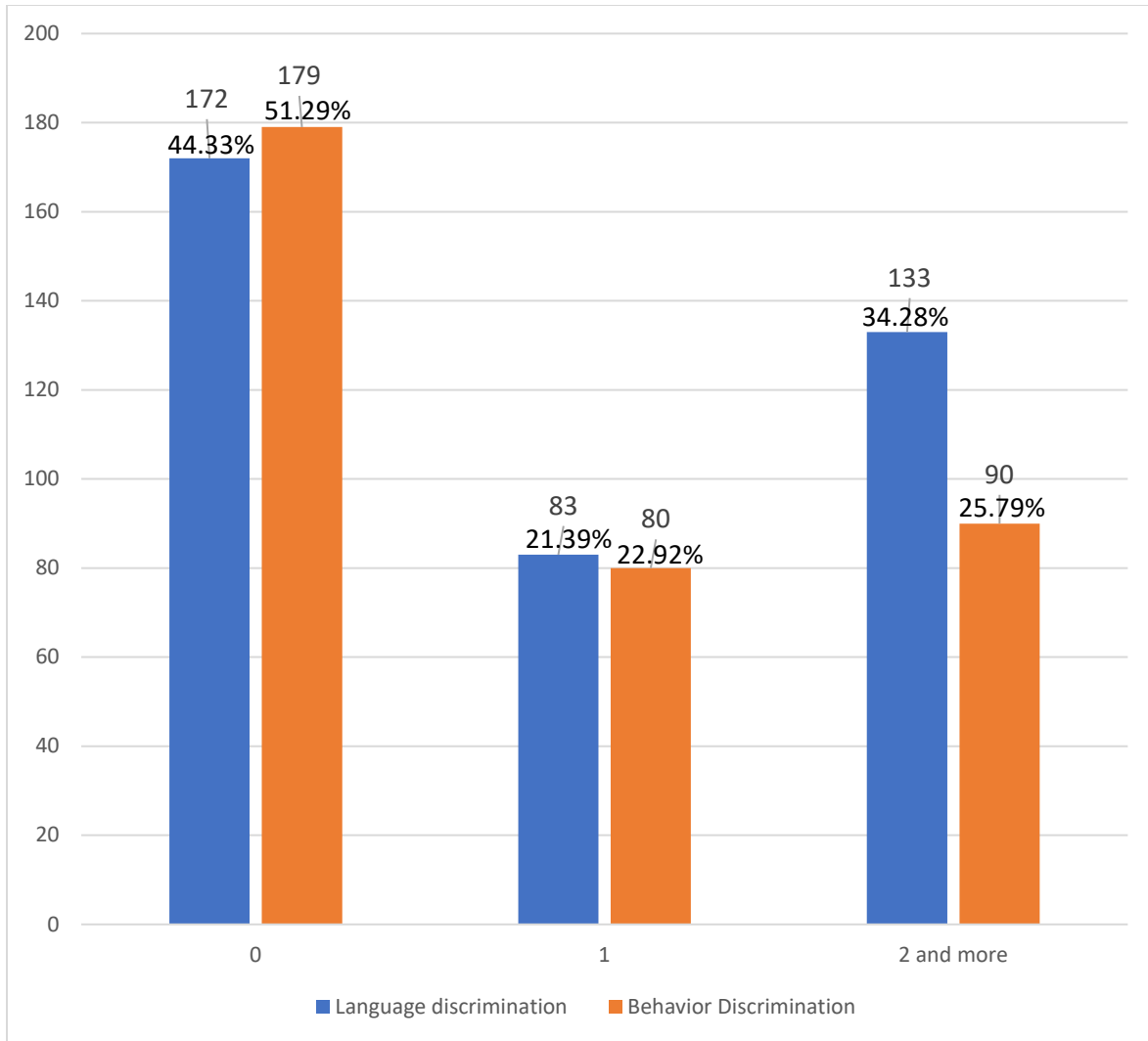


Figure 3. Number of people who said they had experienced discrimination since the pandemic

Discrimination against Chinese Canadians is most prevalent in public places.

Public places are the most common sites of language and physical discrimination, with 45.4% and 48.2% respectively. Language discrimination is more often prevalent in workplaces (15.46%) and online (19.24%), while physical discrimination is more often in communities (12.62%) and workplaces (14.60%).

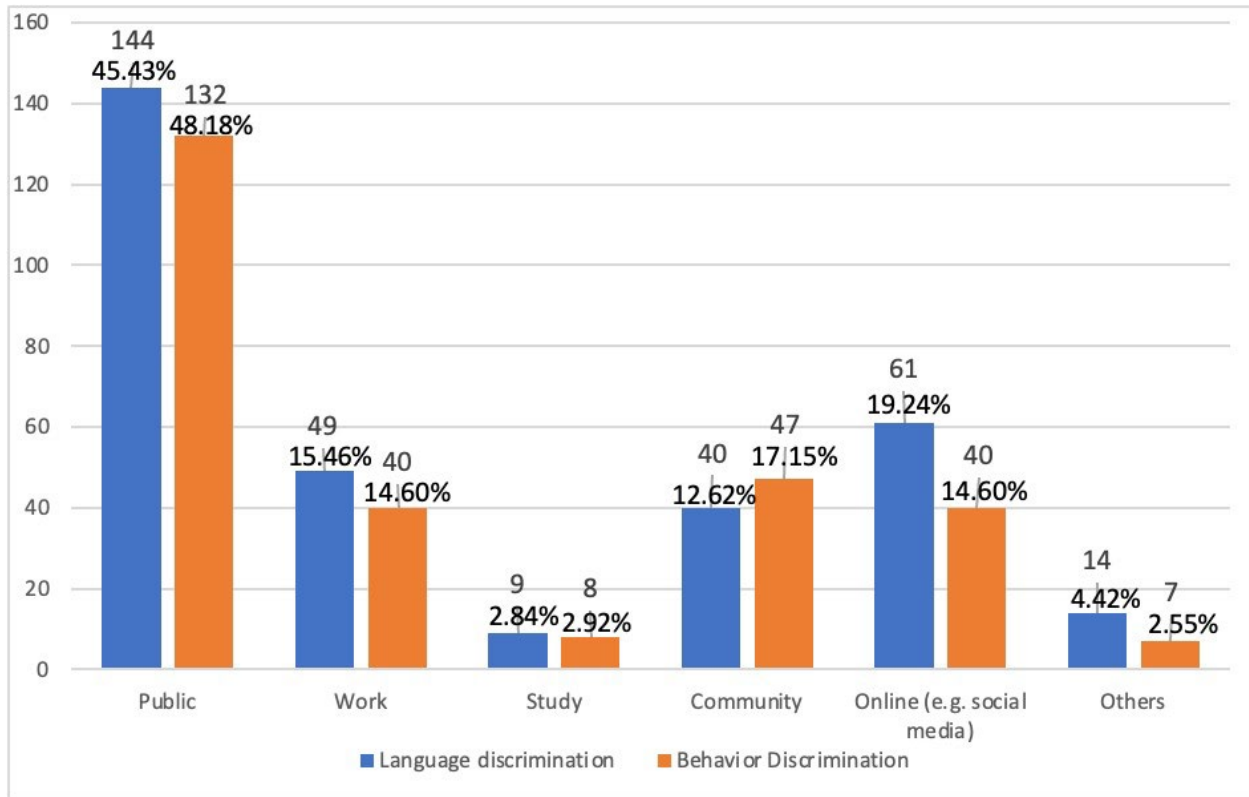


Figure 4. Number of people who had experienced discrimination since the pandemic

3.4. Discrimination response and barriers among the study population

People's responses to the discrimination is not they expected.

Only 16% of the participants feel confident that they will be able to respond appropriately when they experience discrimination. According to our study, there is a discrepancy between what people expect and what they do. For instance, one-third of the participants said that they would notify authorities and police if they encountered language or physical discrimination, but only 6.7% and 8.2% of the participants, who faced language discrimination and physical discrimination, did so. When faced with discrimination, only 2.7% of the participants said they would keep silent, while 41.9% and 43.7% gave no response or left without saying anything, respectively.

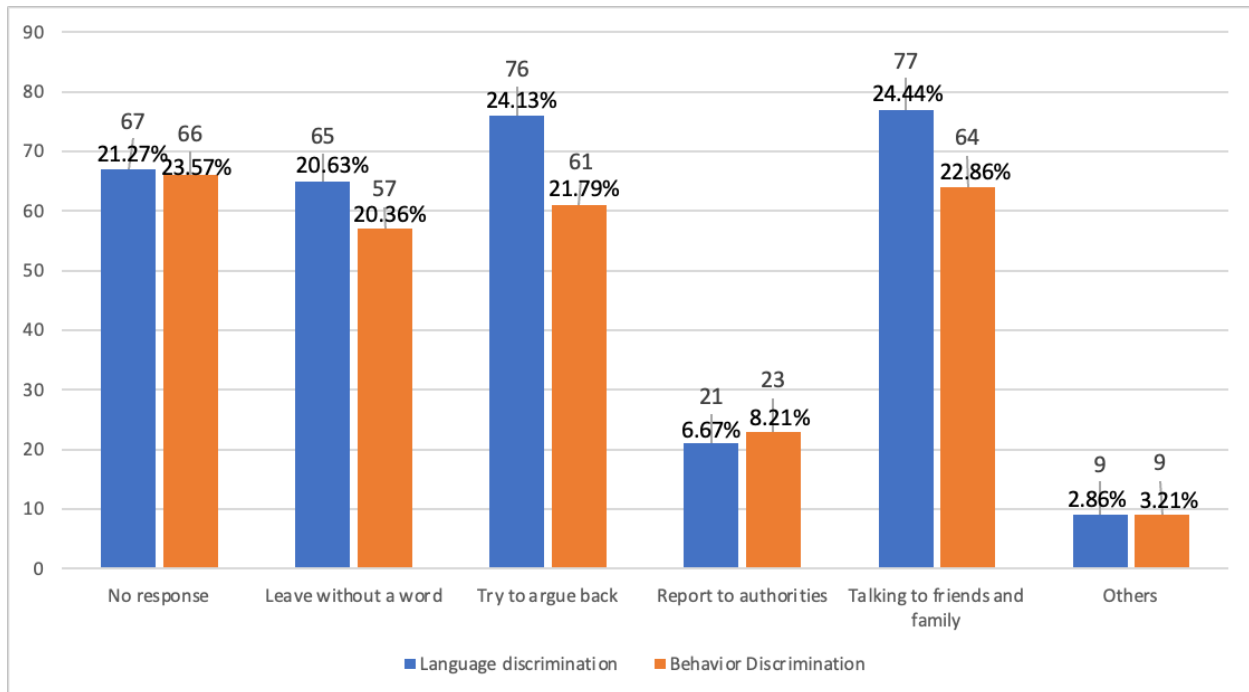


Figure 3. Number of people's responses when they experienced discrimination

Lack of related knowledge are the most common barriers for participants to response appropriately.

Participants are most likely to experience barriers to responding appropriately due to a lack of relevant knowledge (30.96%), safety concerns (28.60%), and language barriers (27.41%). The survey further revealed that only 2.83% of participants believe they have a good understanding of discrimination, whereas 21.50 % believe they have some understanding of discrimination.

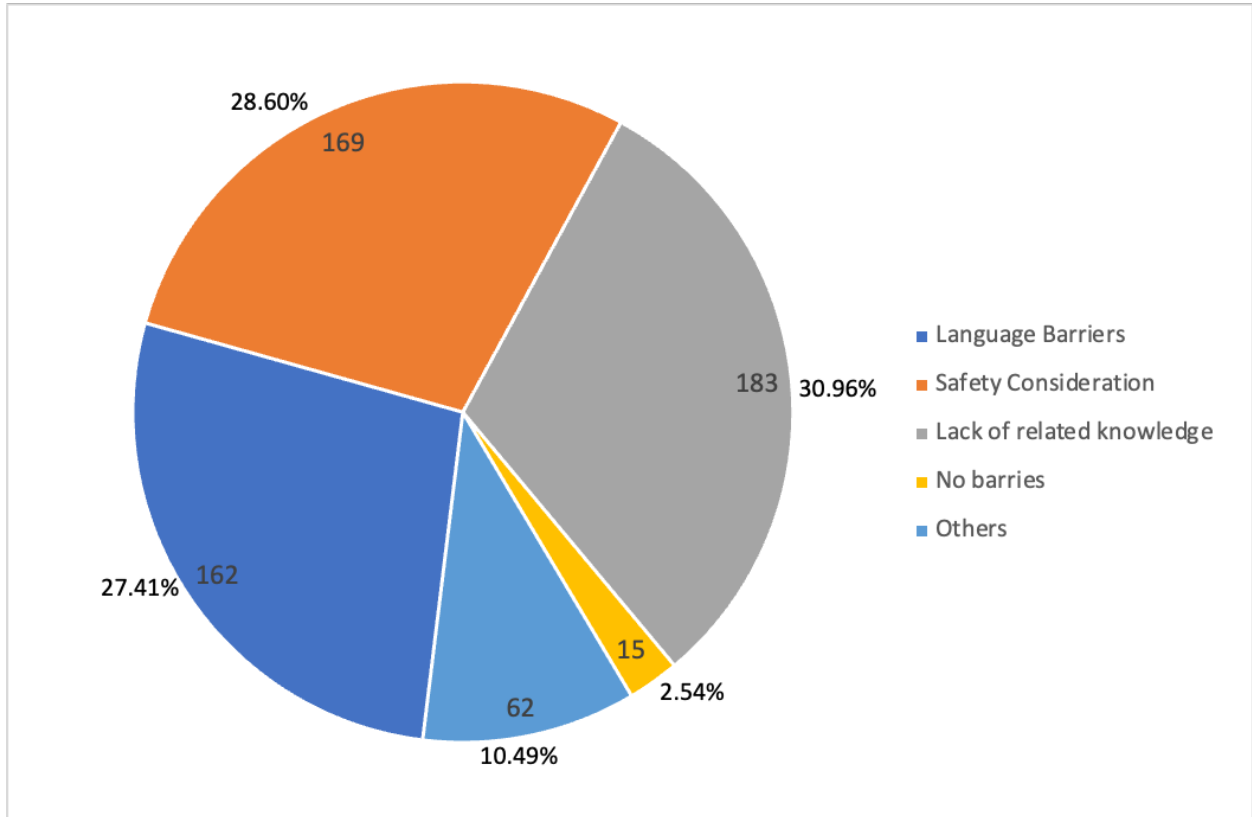


Figure 4. The number of people believe which barriers will prevent them from responding to discrimination

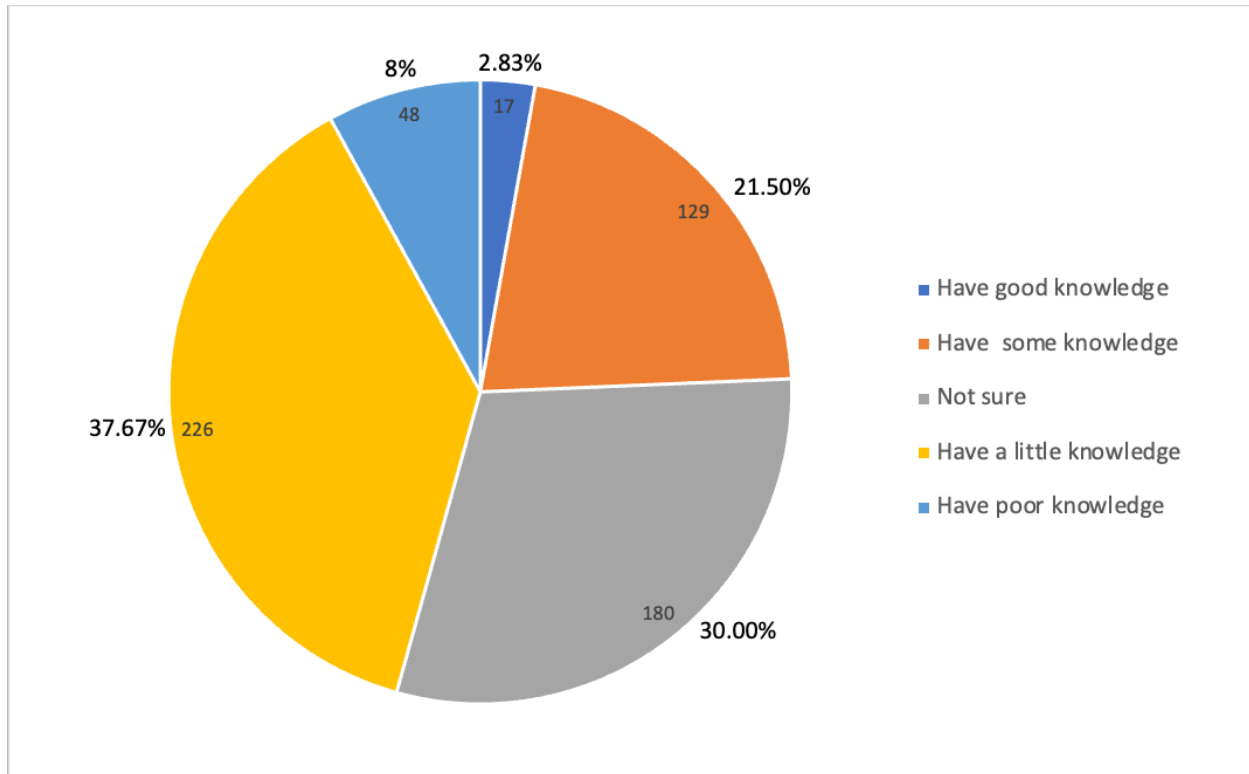


Figure 5. The number of people believe which barriers will prevent them from responding to discrimination

3.5 Mental Health impact of discrimination among the study population

Both experienced and perceived discrimination robustly predict higher psychological distress or poorer mental health outcomes.

Over 80% of the participants reported feeling scared, anxious, depressed, stressed, and angry because of the discrimination. The most predominant feeling about the discrimination is anger - 95.33% of participants rated "natural, agree, or completely agree" for the item "Thinking about your feelings toward discrimination against Asian immigrants or residents, would you say that you feel angry?".

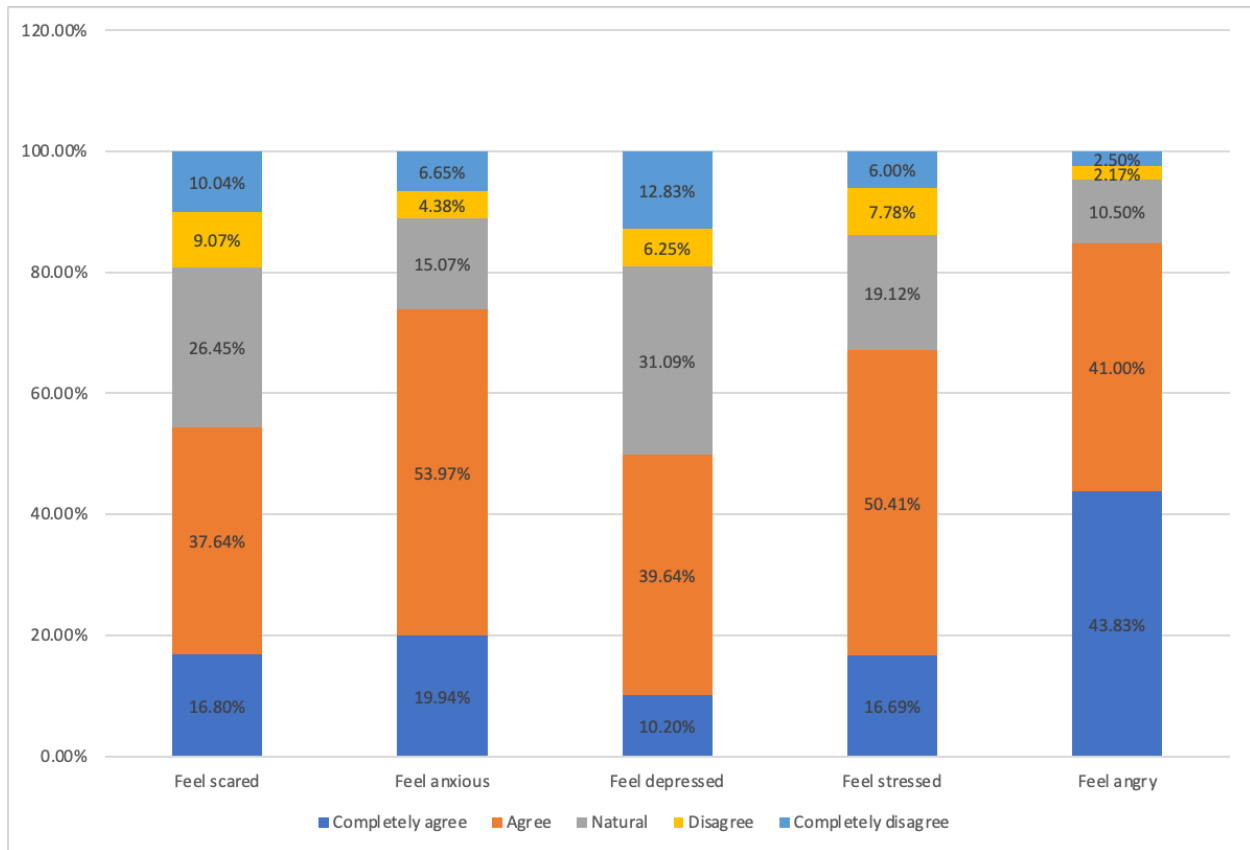


Figure 6. The percentage of people felt scared, anxious, depressed, stressed, and angry about the discrimination.

In our study, we identified that those who chose "agree or completely agree" as a high level of each negative feeling, as well as those with three or more high levels of negative feelings would be at a high risk of mental health outcomes. People who have ever experienced discrimination have stronger feelings and are at a higher risk of mental health problems than people who have not experienced discrimination.

Table 4. People experienced discrimination had stronger feeling and higher risk of mental health than people who did not have

	Mental health outcomes	Scared	Anxious	Depressed	Stressed	Angry
Z value	-3.348	-11.679	-13.861	-9.359	-11.774	-9.831
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

3.6 Attitudes and Expectations about anti-Asian discrimination among the study population

Participants believed that the Asian group suffered more discrimination than other minorities, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic, with more than half, believed that their families and themselves would face discrimination in the near future.

About 80% of participants also reported they felt discrimination against Asians had increased in both frequency and intensity after the COVID-19 pandemic. About 70% participants thought that Asians faced more discrimination than other minority groups. People who have suffered discrimination are more likely to consider this ($p < 0.001$).

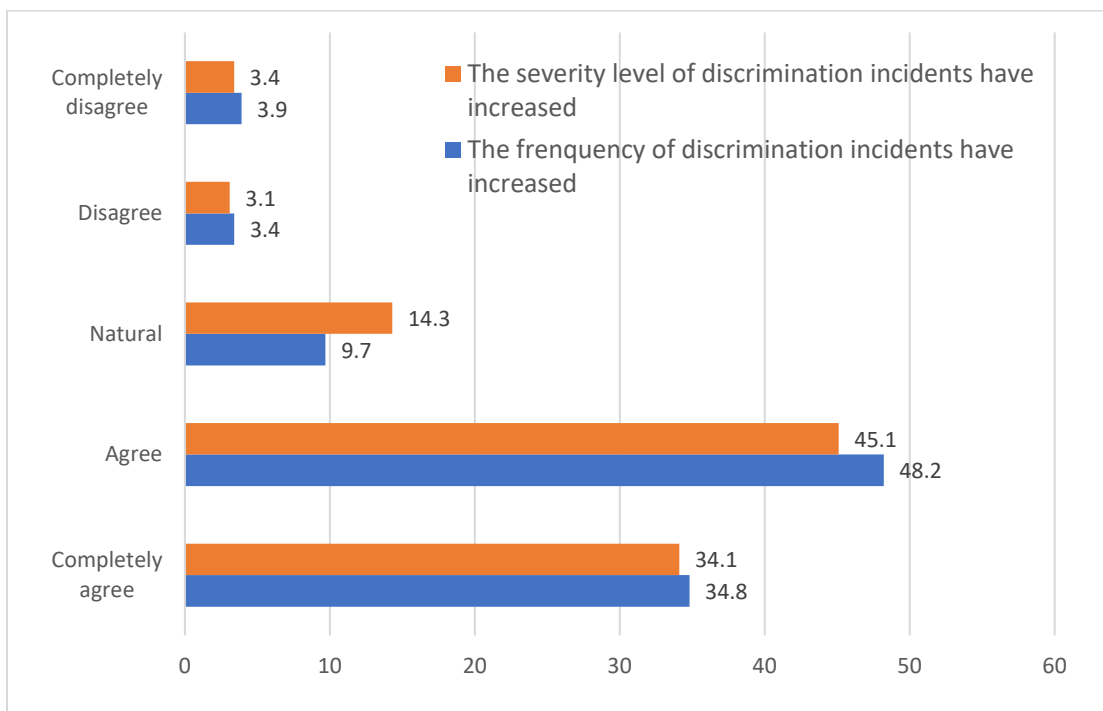


Figure 7. The percentage of people who thought the discrimination against Asians had increased in both frequency and intensity.

92.6%% participants believed themselves or their family members are likely to encounter discrimination experience in next six month and 72% participants believed that the status would not get better in the next year. Still, people who have suffered discrimination are more likely to consider this ($p < 0.001$).

More than half people blamed the rise in anti-Asian discrimination on COVID-19 and thought that introducing new ad hoc laws would be beneficial in eliminating the discrimination. For the question “What do you think is the main reason for the recent increase in incidents of discrimination against Asian residents in Canada”, 65% participants thought COVID-19 pandemic was the most reason, following by the included geopolitical conflicts (32.7%).

In reducing or eliminating discrimination against Asian Canadians, introducing new ad-hoc laws was seen as useful by 38% of respondents, while working with mainstream media and educating the public were seen as helpful by 16% and 13.2%, respectively.

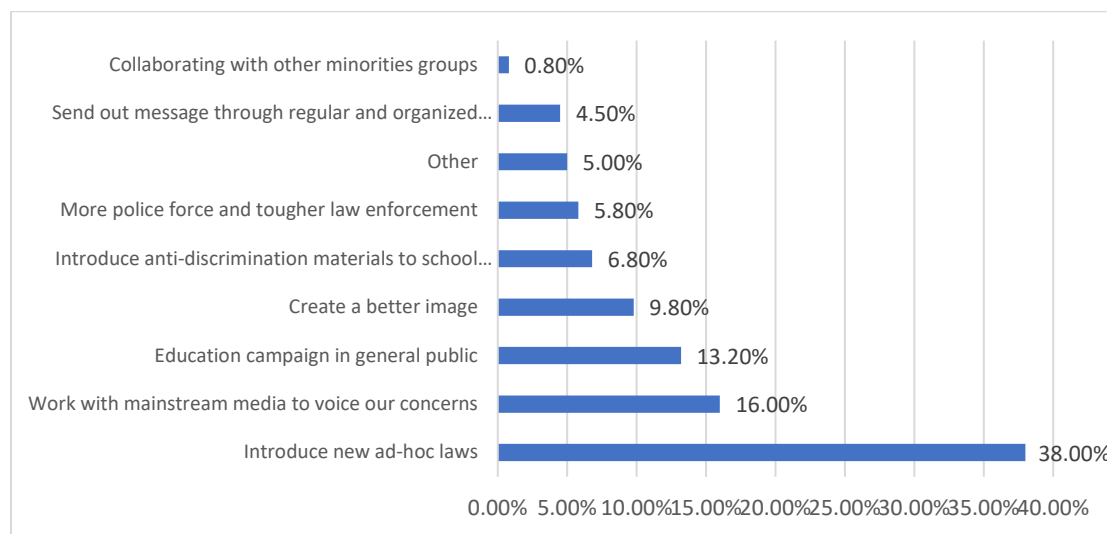


Figure 8. The ways that can most effectively prevent discrimination against Asian immigrants

4. Discussion and Conclusion

While the surge of discrimination, racism and hate crime toward Asian immigrants, particularly Chinese immigrants, have been widely reported, there is a paucity of research work examines the severity of anti-Chinese discrimination and associated factors. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that systematically evaluates both the prevalence and incidence of anti-Chinese discrimination. Not only does our study fill an important knowledge gap, but it also provides much needed evidence that is directly relevant for targeted intervention. While there are no easy solutions to address all identified issues in this report, this report calls for actions that may improve the current situation.

It is important to note that our study has limitations as well. The first limitation of this study is that it was conducted online, and the study sample may not be representative of the entire Chinese population in Canada. Additionally, generalizability concerns have been raised since the vast majority of respondents are Chinese immigrants from mainland China. Third, discrimination is a concept that can be interpreted in a number of ways. The focus of our survey was interpersonal racial discrimination, however, systematically discrimination may occur in more concealed ways and have more serious consequences. It is necessary to conduct further research on systemic racism and religious discrimination in the future.

This involves governments, communities, and individuals. Therefore, we would like to make the following recommendations:

1. Our study provides a snapshot of this important in a selected population in Canadian society. To understand this issue in a more comprehensive manner, we recommend that more research be conducted across different populations, geographic regions, and time periods.
2. Anti-Asian discrimination is just one of many injustices and inequities in the Canadian society. Thus, enhancing public awareness and promoting cultural diversity and inclusion are expected to benefit both the Asian immigrants and the society as a whole.
3. Given the high prevalence of anti-Chinese discrimination identified in our study, we call national and broad actions supporting and protecting all discrimination victims. It is not only necessary, but also urgent. While fighting anti-Chinese discrimination is part of a broad agenda, it may need to receive particular attention due to the alarming increasing trend and limited community resources and experience.
4. Evidence presented in this report underscores the importance of re-examining Canada's existing legislatures and identifying loopholes in fighting racial discrimination.

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11. Yu L, Lecompte M, Zhang W, Wang P, Yang L. Sociodemographic and COVID-Related Predictors for Mental Health Condition of Mainland Chinese in Canada Amidst the Pandemic. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2021; 19(1).

6. Appendices:

Appendix 1: Knowledge dissemination associated with this project

Bian F, Cao Y, Lei N, Jafri K, Bolourchian M, Sheng S, Yang L, Wang PP. Assessing Barriers Preventing Chinese Canadian Immigrants from Reporting Hate Crimes and Discrimination During the COVID-19 Pandemic, American Public Health Association, Annual Conference (oral presentation), Nov 6-9, 2022, Boston, USA.

Sheng S, Lei N, Cao Y, Bian F, Jafri J, Wang PP. Discrimination during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Assessing the Experience of Chinese Canadian Immigrants through a Gender Lens. The 2022 Canadian Public Health Association Meeting, June 14-14, 2022 (Virtual).

Bolourchian M, Alizadeh A, Ynag L, Wang PP, Snow, DF, The effects of perceived discrimination against Chinese immigrants during COVID-19, American College of Epidemiology annual conference, Scottsdale Arizona, USA, Sept 8-13, 2022. In: Annals of Epidemiology, 2022.

Bolourchian M, Yang L, Wang PP, Alizadeh, Snow, DF, Attitudes toward Chinese residents in Canada during 2 COVID-19, Scottsdale Arizona, USA, Sept 8-13, 2022. In: Annals of Epidemiology, 2022.

Wang PP. Assessing Anti-Asian Discrimination in Canada: Results from an Online Cross-Sectional Survey, invited public presentation (virtual), organized by Toronto Community & Culture Centre, June 11, 2022

Wang PP Assessing Anti-Asian Discrimination in Canada: Results from an Online Cross-Sectional Survey, invited public presentation (virtual) organized by Confederation of Chinese Alumni Associations , April 31, 2022

Widely reported in various Chinese media, example: 最新调查结果: 50%华人有被歧视经历, 近 40% 人认为立法有助于改变现状, CNIW Webpage: www.cniw.org

Annals of Epidemiology

Appendix 2: Bilingual Anti-Asian Discrimination Questionnaire
Anti-Asian Discrimination Questionnaire (English version)

Start of Block: Default Question Block

A0 Introduction

This questionnaire is the community research extension based on a CIHR funded COVID-19 project titled "Implementing and Assessing a COVID-19 Outbreak Response Plan in the GTA Chinese Community", created by several Chinese community organizations, and approved by the Medical Research Ethics Committee of Memorial University of Newfoundland [20201772-ME]. The purpose of this survey is to assess the prevalence and types of anti-Asian discrimination; to understand the negative impact experienced by Asian immigrants / residents in Canada due to discrimination since COVID-19 pandemic; and explore effective means for better prevent future discrimination against Asian immigrants /residents in Canada.

This survey only takes about 3 minutes and is completely anonymous – your data will only be used by researchers for the above-mentioned purposes. You can refuse to answer any questions that you do not wish to answer and you can stop at any time up to clicking the “Submit” button. Your decision to or not to participate will not impact your relationship with us, your community, and the Memorial University in any way. By participating in this survey, you are not waiving any your legal rights as a research participant.

For details, please click on the corresponding link to refer to the complete informed consent form: Memorial university discrimination survey consent form Or email info@cniw.org or peizhong.wang@utoronto.ca.

A1_Consent Do you agree to participate in this survey?

Yes (your answers will be collected anonymously) (1)

No (you will directly end this survey) (2)

Skip To: End of Survey if “Do you agree to participate in this survey ? = No

A2_Screening_Age Please answer the following screening questions first: Are you a Chinese living in Canada at least 16 years of age?

Yes (1)

No (you will directly end this survey) (2)

Skip To: End of Survey If “Please answer the following screening questions first: Are you a Chinese living in Canada at least 16 years of age?” = No

A3_Screening_Time Have you lived in Canada for at least six months?

Yes (1)

No (you will directly end this survey) (2)

Skip To: End of Survey if “Have you lived in Canada for at least six months?” = No

End of Block: Default Question Block

Start of Block: Part A: Your background information

A0_ImmStatus A0. What is your current immigration status?

Canadian citizenship or immigration (1)

International student (3)

Family visit/tour (4)

Business (5)

other (6) _____

A1_Country A1. Please select your current country of residence:

Canada (1)

Other countries and regions (please enter the name of the country and province): (2)

A2_Province A2. Please select the province where you currently live in Canada:

Ontario (1)

Quebec (2)

British Columbia (3)

Alberta (4)

Saskatchewan and Manitoba (5)

The four Atlantic provinces of Canada (PEI, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland) (6)

Other provinces of Canada (7) _____

A3_PostCode A3. Please enter the first three digits of post codes of your current Canadian address, such as L3R:

A4_Language A4. Please select your native language:

Mandarin (1)

Cantonese (2)

English (3)

Other, please specify (4) _____

A5_Gender A5. Please select your gender:

Male (1)

Female (2)

Other (3)

A6_Age A6. Please select your age:

Less than 25 years old (1)

25-34 years old (2)

35-44 years old (3)

45-54 years old (4)

55-64 years old (5)

65 years old and above (6)

A7_BirthPalce A7. Please select your place of birth:

Canada (1)

Mainland China (3)

Hong Kong/Macau/Taiwan (4)

Other regions/countries (5) _____

A8_TimeLength A8. Please select the length of time you have lived in Canada:

Less than 5 years (1)

5 years and above-less than 10 years (2)

10 years and above (4)

A9_MaritalStatus A9. Please select your current marital status:

single (1)

Married/cohabiting (2)

Other, please specify (5) _____

A10_Education A10. Please select your highest degree:

High school or below (1)

College (2)

University (bachelor's degree) or higher (3)

Other, please specify (5) _____

A11_EmploymentStatus A11. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

Student (1)

Employed (including full-time, part-time, working from home due to the epidemic) (2)

Self-employed (3)

Unemployed (5)

Retired (6)

Other, please specify (7) _____

A12_HealthCare A12. Are you currently working in the field of healthcare? (medical doctor, nurse, hospital staff, first responder, pharmacist, paramedics, etc.)?

Yes (1)

No (2)

A13_Hospitality A13. Are you a worker who needs to contact the public (such as store attendants, public transport workers, police, security departments, etc.)?

Yes (1)

No (2)

A14_Religion A14. What is your religion?

None (1)

Christianism (2)

Catholicism (3)

Islam (4)

Buddhism (5)

Other, please specify (6) _____

A15_English A15. How do you rate your overall English level:

Very good (1)

Good (2)

Normal (3)

Bad (4)

Very bad (5)

End of Block: Part A: Your background information

Start of Block: Part B: Discrimination against Asian immigrants/ residents since the COVID-19 pandemic

B0_discSinceCame B0. Have you ever experienced any form of discrimination since you came to Canada?

Yes (1)

Unsure (2)

No (3)

B1_MoreRacism B1. Do you agree the COVID-19 pandemic has caused or increased discrimination against Chinese immigrants / residents in Canada?

Strongly disagree (1)

Disagree (2)

Neutral (3)

Agree (4)

Strongly agree (5)

B2_ExperiencedDisc B2. Have you experienced discrimination since COVID-19 pandemic started?

Yes (1)

Not sure (2)

No (3)

Skip To: End of Block If “Have you experienced discrimination since COVID-19 pandemic started” = No

B3_1_LanTimes B3.1 Since the COVID-19 outbreak, how many times have you experienced language discrimination?

Zero times (1)

Once (2)

Twice or more (3)

Skip To: B4_1_BehTimes If “Since the COVID-19 outbreak, how many times have you experienced language discrimination?” = Zero times

B3_2_LanPlace B3.2 Where did the language discrimination take place? (Multiple selections allowed)

Public places (such as restaurants, shops, parks, public transportation, etc.) (1)

Workplace (2)

Study places (schools, libraries, etc.) (3)

The neighborhood you currently live (4)

Online social media (5)

Others, please specify (6) _____

B3_3_LanAction B3.3 What action did you take in reaction to the incidents?

No action (1)

Left the scene without any words (4)

Tried to argue with the person(s) (2)

Reported to police or other authorities (6)

Discussed it with friends / family members afterwards (7)

Others, please specify: (8) _____

B4_1_BehTimes B4.1 Since the COVID-19 outbreak, how many times have you experienced behavioral discrimination?

Zero times (1)

Once (2)

Twice or more (3)

Skip To: B5_1_FinanceDisc If “Since the COVID-19 outbreak, how many times have you experienced behavioral discrimination?” = Zero times

B4_2_BehPlace B4.2 Where did the behavioral discrimination take place? (Multiple selections allowed)

Public places (restaurants, shops, parks, public transportation, etc.) (1)

Workplace (2)

Study places (schools, libraries, etc.) (3)

The neighborhood you currently live (4)

Online social media (5)

Others, please specify (6) _____

B4_3_BehAction B4.3 What action did you take in reaction to the incidents? (Multiple selections allowed)

No action (1)

Left the scene without any words (4)

Tried to argue with the person(s) (2)

Report to police or other authorities (6)

Discussed it with friends / family members afterwards (7)

Others, please specify: (8) _____

B5_1_FinanceDisc B5.1 Do you believe that you have ever been financially discriminated since the COVID-19 outbreak?

Yes (1)

Unsure (2)

No (3)

Skip To: B6_OtherDisc If “Do you believe that you have ever been financially discriminated since the COVID-19 outbreak?” = No

B5_2_FinAction B5.2 Did you take any action toward the financial discrimination?

Yes (1)

No (2)

Others, please specify: (3) _____

B6_OtherDisc B6. Have you experienced other types of discrimination since the COVID-19 outbreak? If so, please provide a short description below:

End of Block: Part B: Discrimination against Asian immigrants/ residents since the COVID-19 pandemic

Start of Block: Part C : Please provide your opinion on the following statements about discrimination:

C1_Incidences C1. Discrimination incidents against Asian immigrants / residents have increased significantly since the COVID-19 outbreak.

Strongly disagree (1)

Disagree (2)

Neutral (3)

Agree (4)

Strongly agree (5)

C2_Level C2. The severity level of discrimination incidents against Asian immigrants / residents have increased significantly since the COVID-19 outbreak.

Strongly disagree (1)

Disagree (2)

Neutral (3)

Agree (4)

Strongly agree (5)

C3_Compare C3. In general, compared to discrimination to other minority communities in Canada, the level of discrimination against Asian immigrants / residents are:

Less (1)

About the same (2)

More (3)

C4_Likelihood C4. Please rate your opinion, the likelihood of you or your family members will encounter a discrimination incident in the next 6 months:

Completely impossible (1)

Impossible (2)

Unsure (3)

Possible (4)

Completely possible (5)

C5_Scared C5. Think of the way you feel toward discrimination against Asian immigrants / residents, would you say that you feel scared?

Not at all scared (1)

Somewhat not scared (4)

Neutral (5)

Somewhat scared (6)

Very Scared (7)

C5_A_KidScared C5.a If you have children who are currently school students, would you feel scared that they could be discriminated against?

Not at all scared (1)

Somewhat not scared (2)

Neutral (3)

Somewhat scared (4)

Very scared (5)

Not applicable (6)

C6_Anxious C6. Thinking of the way you feel toward discrimination against Asian immigrants / residents, would you say that you feel anxious?

No at all anxious (1)

Somewhat not anxious (2)

Neutral (3)

Somewhat anxious (4)

Very anxious (5)

C7_Depressed C7. Thinking of the way you feel toward discrimination against Asian immigrants / residents, would you say that you feel depressed?

Not at all depressed (1)

Somewhat not depressed (2)

Neutral (3)

Somewhat depressed (4)

Very depressed (5)

C8_Stressed C8. Thinking of the way you feel toward discrimination against Asian immigrants / residents, would you say that you feel stressed?

No at all stressed (1)

Somewhat not stressed (2)

Neutral (3)

Somewhat stressed (4)

Very stressed (5)

C9_Angry C9. Thinking of the way you feel toward discrimination against Asian immigrants / residents, would you say that you feel angry?

Not at all angry (6)

Somewhat not angry (7)

Neutral (8)

Somewhat angry (9)

Very angry (10)

End of Block: Part C : Please provide your opinion on the following statements about discrimination

Start of Block: Part D: Actions you would take when encounter discrimination incident

D1_ThreeMethods D1. From the perspective of society as a whole, which one of the following methods do you think can best help to eliminate or reduce the discrimination against Asian residents?

Introduce new ad-hoc laws (1)

Introduce anti-discrimination materials to school curriculum (2)

Education campaign in general public (3)

Collaborating with other minorities groups (4)

Create a better image (5)

Work with mainstream media to voice our concerns (6)

More police force and tougher law enforcement (7)

Send out message through regular and organized protests (8)

Other, please specify (9) _____

D2_Action D2. If you personally encounter a discrimination, how confident are you to take appropriate actions?

Confident (1)

Somewhat Confident (2)

Neutral (3)

Somewhat unconfident (4)

Unconfident (5)

D3_Knowledge D3. In Canada, existing various anti-discrimination resources available, how do you rate your knowledge with those resources?

Knowledgeable (2)

Somewhat knowledgeable (3)

Neutral (4)

Somewhat un-knowledgeable (5)

Not knowledgeable (6)

D4_WhenDiscriminate D4. Suppose you experience discrimination, what will you likely do?

Remain silent (1)

Share experience with your family members and friends (2)

Engage confrontation on site (3)

Report to the police or other legal authorities (4)

Depends on the nature and degree of the discrimination incident (5)

D5_Barrier D5. In your opinion, what is the major barrier that may prevent you from taking appropriate action?

language barrier (1)

Do not want to bring unnecessary troubles to yourself (2)

Lack of relevant knowledge (3)

Others, please specify (4) _____

D6_Reason D6. In your opinion, what is the most important reason for the recent increased discrimination towards Asian immigrants / residents in Canada (Multiple selections allowed)

COVID-19 (1)

The geopolitical conflict between Canada and China (2)

Others, please specify (3) _____

D7_MoreLikely D7. Do you agree that Chinese immigrants / residents are more likely to experience discrimination than other Asian immigrants / residents?

Strong agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neutral (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

D8_Future D8. Compared with the current situation, what do you think will be the degree of discrimination against Chinese descent in Canada one year from now?

Significantly better (1)

Getting better (2)

Same (3)

Getting worse (4)

Significantly worse (5)

End of Block: Part D: Actions you would take when encounter discrimination incident

因新冠疫情引起的歧视问卷调查

A0_引言 * 您可以使用右上角的 "" 键頭來切换到繁體中文或英文

本问卷是目前由加拿大健康研究院（CIHR）所资助的《新冠疫情对华人影响》项目的社区研究延展，并获得纽芬兰纪念大学医学科研伦理委员会【20201772-ME】的批准。该问卷由多个华人社区联合发起，其目的是：1) 评估当前针对亚裔居民的歧视的频发程度和类别；2) 了解针对亚裔的歧视给亚裔居民带来的负面影响；3) 探讨阻止这些歧视的有效方法。

此问卷的填写仅需 3 分钟。问卷采用匿名的方式，您的回答仅会被用于数据分析以及支持相关反对歧视的社区项目的开展，以及探究如何在疫情之下为亚裔提供最好的支持和帮助。选项并无对错之分，请您按照自己的真实情况如实回答即可。您的参与完全自愿，若您想退出问卷参与，关闭问卷窗口即可。若您提交问卷，则表明您同意参与此项调查并

将您的数据用于分析。您的参加与否不会影响您与研究人员及您所在社区的关系。如果您想阅读完整的知情同意书，请点击以下链接：[纽芬兰纪念大学知情同意书](#)。

如有疑问请电邮 info@cniw.org or peizhong.wang@utoronto.ca

A1_Consent 您是否同意参加本次问卷调查？

- 是（您的回答将以匿名的方式收集） (1)
- 否（您将直接结束本次问卷调查） (2)

Skip To: 结束问卷 若“您是否同意参加本次问卷调查？” = 否（您将直接结束本次问卷调查）

A2_Screening_Age 请先回答下面的筛查问题：您是否是已年满 16 岁生活在加拿大的华人？

- 是 (1)
- 否（您将直接结束本次问卷调查） (2)

Skip To: End of Survey If 请先回答下面的筛查问题：您是否是已年满 16 岁生活在加拿大的华人？ = 否（您将直接结束本次问卷调查）

A3_Screening_Time 您是否在加拿大生活了至少六个月？

- 是 (1)
- 否（您将直接结束本次问卷调查） (2)

Skip To: End of Survey If 您是否在加拿大生活了至少六个月？ = 否（您将直接结束本次问卷调查）

End of Block: Default Question Block

Start of Block: A 部分：您的背景信息

A. A 部分：您的背景信息

A0_ImmStatus A0. 您目前的身份？

- 加拿大公民或移民 (1)
- 国际留学生 (3)
- 探亲/旅游 (4)
- 商务 (5)
- 其它 (6) _____

A1_Country A1. 请选择您当前居住的国家：

- 加拿大 (1)
- 其它国家和地区（请输入国家和省州的名称）： (2)

A2_Province A2. 请选择您现居于加拿大的省份：

- 加拿大安大略省 (Ontario) (1)
- 加拿大魁北克省 (Quebec) (2)
- 加拿大英属哥伦比亚省 (British Columbia / BC) (3)
- 加拿大阿尔伯特省 (Alberta) (4)
- 加拿大萨省及曼省 (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) (5)
- 加拿大大西洋四省 (P.E.I, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland) (6)
- 加拿大其它省份 (7) _____

A3_PostCode A3. 请输入您现居加拿大地址的前三位邮政编码，比如 L3R :

A4_Language A4. 请选择您的母语:

- 国语/普通话 (1)
- 粤语 (2)
- 英文 (3)
- 其它 (4) _____

A5_Gender A5. 请选择您的性别:

- 男性 (1)
- 女性 (2)
- 其他 (3)

A6_Age A6. 请选择您的年龄:

- 小于 25 岁 (1)
- 25-34 岁 (2)
- 35-44 岁 (3)
- 45-54 岁 (4)
- 55-64 岁 (5)
- 65 岁及以上 (6)

A7_BirthPalce A7. 请选择您的出生地：

- 加拿大 (1)
- 中国大陆 (3)
- 香港/澳门/台湾地区 (4)
- 其它地区/国家 (5) _____

A8_TimeLength A8. 请选择您在加拿大所居住的时长：

- 小于 5 年 (1)
- 5 年及以上 - 10 年以下 (2)
- 10 年及以上 (4)

A9_MaritalStatus A9. 请选择您现在的婚姻状况：

- 单身 (1)
- 已婚/同居 (2)
- 其它, 请注明 (5) _____

A10_Education A10. 请选择您的最高学历：

- 高中或高中以下 (1)
- 大学专科 (College) (2)
- 大学本科 (University) 及以上 (3)
- 其它, 请注明 (5) _____

A11_EmploymentStatus A11. 以下哪项最能描述您目前的就业状况?

- 学生 (1)
- 受雇 (包括全职、兼职、因疫情在家办公) (2)
- 自雇 (3)
- 未受雇 (5)
- 退休 (6)
- 其它, 请注明 (7) _____

A12_HealthCare A12. 您是医疗专业人员 (医生, 护士, 医院员工, 急救人员, 药剂师, 护理人员等) 吗?

- 是 (1)
- 否 (2)

A13_Hospitality A13. 您是否是需与公众接触的工作人员 (如商店服务员, 公共交通工作者, 警察, 安全部门等) ?

- 是 (1)
- 否 (2)

A14_Religion A14. 您的宗教信仰？

- 无信仰 (1)
- 基督教 (2)
- 天主教 (3)
- 伊斯兰教 (4)
- 佛教 (5)
- 其它 (6) _____

A15_English A15. 您感觉自己英文的听和说的总体水平是：

- 非常好 (1)
- 好 (2)
- 一般 (3)
- 不好 (4)
- 非常不好 (5)

End of Block: A 部分： 您的背景信息

Start of Block: B 部分： 自新冠疫情以来对亚裔居民的歧视

Q292 B 部分： 自新冠疫情以来对亚裔居民的歧视

B0_discSinceCame B0. 自您到加拿大以来，您是否曾经受到过任何形式的歧视？

- 是 (1)
- 不确定 (2)
- 否 (3)

B1_MoreRacism B1. 您是否同意新冠疫情的爆发在加拿大引起或增加了针对亚裔居民的歧视？

- 非常不同意 (1)
- 不同意 (2)
- 中立 (3)
- 同意 (4)
- 非常同意 (5)

B2_ExperiencedDisc B2. 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您是否受到过歧视？

- 是 (1)
- 不确定 (2)
- 否 (3)

Skip To: End of Block If B2. 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您是否受到过歧视？ = 否

B3_1_LanTimes B3.1 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您经历过多少次语言歧视？

- 零次 (1)
- 一次 (2)
- 两次及以上 (3)

Skip To: B4_1_BehTimes If B3.1 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您经历过多少次语言歧视? = 零次

B3_2_LanPlace B3.2 您都是在什么场合受到过语言歧视? (可选多项)

- 公共场所（餐馆、商店、公园、公共交通等） (1)
- 工作地点 (2)
- 学习场所（学校、图书馆等） (3)
- 您目前所居住的社区 (4)
- 网络社交平台 (5)
- 其它，请注明 (6) _____

B3_3_LanAction B3.3 针对这些语言方面的歧视行为，您都采取了哪些措施？（可选多项）

- 没有采取任何行动 (1)
- 一言不发并离开现场 (4)
- 试图与对方辩论 (2)
- 报告有关部门 (6)
- 事发之后向亲朋好友倾诉 (7)
- 其它，请注明： (8) _____

B4_1_BehTimes B4.1 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您经历过多少次行为歧视？

- 零次 (1)
- 一次 (2)
- 两次及以上 (3)

Skip To: B5_1_FinanceDisc If B4.1 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您经历过多少次行为歧视？ = 零次

B4_2_BehPlace B4.2 您都是在什么场合受到过行为歧视? (可选多项)

- 公共场所（餐馆、商店、公园、公共交通等） (1)
- 工作地点 (2)
- 学习场所（学校、图书馆等） (3)
- 您目前所居住的社区 (4)
- 网络社交平台 (5)
- 其它, 请注明 (6) _____

B4_3_BehAction B4.3 针对这些行为方面的歧视行为, 您都采取了哪些措施? (可选多项)

- 没有采取任何行动 (1)
- 一言不发并离开现场 (4)
- 试图与对方辩论 (2)
- 报告有关部门 (6)
- 事发之后向亲朋好友倾诉 (7)
- 其它, 请注明: (8) _____

B5_1_FinanceDisc B5.1 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您是否遭受过经济上的歧视？

- 是 (1)
- 不确定 (2)
- 否 (3)

Skip To: B6_OtherDisc If B5.1 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您是否遭受过经济上的歧视？ = 否

B5_2_FinAction B5.2 您是否对经济方面的歧视采取了任何措施？

- 是 (1)
- 否 (2)
- 其它，请注明： (3) _____

B6_OtherDisc B6. 自新冠疫情爆发以来，您是否经历过其它类型的歧视？如果是的话，请在下面提供简短说明：

End of Block: B 部分：自新冠疫情以来对亚裔居民的歧视

Start of Block: C 部分：对歧视的认知，请如实地给出您的看法

Q274 以下说法中，请勾选您认为正确的说法：

C1_Incidences C1. 自新冠疫情爆发以来，针对亚裔居民的歧视事件显著上升。

- 非常不同意 (1)
- 不同意 (2)
- 中立 (3)
- 同意 (4)
- 非常同意 (5)

C2_Level C2. 自新冠疫情爆发以来，针对亚裔居民的歧视事件的严重程度明显增加。

- 非常不同意 (1)
- 不同意 (2)
- 中立 (3)
- 同意 (4)
- 非常同意 (5)

C3_Compare C3. 一般来说，和在加拿大的其他少数族裔相比，针对亚裔居民的歧视事件的数量是：

- 更少 (1)
- 基本一样 (2)
- 更多 (3)

C4_Likelihood C4. 您认为您自己或您的家人在未来六个月内会受到歧视的可能性是？

- 完全不可能 (1)
- 不可能 (2)
- 不确定 (3)
- 可能 (4)
- 完全可能 (5)

C5_Scared C5. 对于目前针对亚裔居民的歧视状况，您是否感到害怕？

- 完全不害怕 (1)
- 有些不害怕 (4)
- 一般 (5)
- 有些害怕 (6)
- 非常害怕 (7)

C5_A_KidScared C5.a 如果您有正在上学的孩子，您是否会害怕他们受到歧视？

- 完全不害怕 (1)
- 有些不害怕 (2)
- 一般 (3)
- 有些害怕 (4)
- 非常害怕 (5)
- 不适用 (6)

C6_Anxious C6. 对于目前针对亚裔居民的歧视状况，您是否感到焦虑？

- 完全不焦虑 (1)
- 有些不焦虑 (2)
- 一般 (3)
- 有些焦虑 (4)
- 非常焦虑 (5)

C7_Depressed C7. 对于目前针对亚裔居民的歧视状况，您是否感到抑郁？

- 完全不抑郁 (1)
- 有些不抑郁 (2)
- 一般 (3)
- 有些抑郁 (4)
- 非常抑郁 (5)

C8_Stressed C8. 对于目前针对亚裔居民的歧视状况，您是否感到压力？

- 完全没有压力 (1)
- 没有压力 (2)
- 一般 (3)
- 有些压力 (4)
- 非常有压力 (5)

C9_Angry C9. 对于目前针对亚裔居民的歧视状况，您是否感到很愤怒？

- 完全不愤怒 (6)
- 不愤怒 (7)
- 一般 (8)
- 有些愤怒 (9)
- 非常愤怒 (10)

End of Block: C 部分：对歧视的认知，请如实地给出您的看法

Start of Block: D 部分：面对歧视您所采取的行动

Q290 D 部分：面对歧视您会采取的行动

D1_ThreeMethods D1. 从整个社会的角度来看，您认为以下的哪个方法可以最有效地遏制针对亚裔居民的歧视？

- 引入新的有针对性的法规 (1)
- 在学校的教材中引入反歧视的内容 (2)
- 公众教育活动 (3)
- 与其他少数族裔合作 (4)
- 创造更好的亚裔形象 (5)
- 充分利用主流媒体来表达我们的关注 (6)
- 投入更多的警方力量 (7)
- 通过组织集会和游行来向社会传达我们的声音 (8)
- 其它方式, 请注明 (9) _____

D2_Action D2. 如果您遭遇了歧视，您是否有信心采取适当的行动？

- 非常有信心 (1)
- 有些信心 (2)
- 不确定 (3)
- 有些没信心 (4)
- 完全没有信心 (5)

D3_Knowledge D3. 现在加拿大有很多反对种族歧视的资源，您认为自己对这些资源的熟知程度是：

- 非常清楚 (2)
- 有些清楚 (3)
- 不确定 (4)
- 不清楚 (5)
- 完全不清楚 (6)

D4——WhenDiscriminate D4. 如果您遭遇了歧视，您最有可能的做法是：

- 保持沉默 (1)
- 与家人和朋友诉说 (2)
- 和对方当场对峙 (3)
- 报告警察或有关部门 (4)
- 取决于歧视的性质和程度而定 (5)

D5_Barrier D5. 您认为是什么因素阻碍了您采取适当行动?

- 语言障碍 (1)
- 不想给自己带来不必要的麻烦 (2)
- 缺乏相关知识 (3)
- 其它, 请注明 (4) _____

D6_Reason D6. 您认为最近加拿大针对亚裔居民的歧视事件增加的主要原因是?

- COVID-19 (1)
- 加中之间的地缘政治冲突 (2)
- 其它, 请注明 (3) _____

D7_MoreLikily D7. 和其他少数族裔相比, 您是否认为华裔更有可能被歧视?

- 非常同意 (1)
- 同意 (2)
- 中立 (3)
- 不同意 (4)
- 非常不同意 (5)

D8_Future D8. 同目前的状况相比, 您觉得一年以后在加拿大对华裔歧视的程度会怎么样?

- 明显改善 (1)
- 改善 (2)
- 不会有啥变化 (3)
- 变坏 (4)
- 明显变坏 (5)

End of Block: D 部分: 面对歧视您所采取的行动