

# **Experiences of discrimination in daily life among Chinese people in Canada, and their perceptions of and experiences with the police and the justice system**

by Shana Conroy

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## Experiences of discrimination in daily life among Chinese people in Canada, and their perceptions of and experiences with the police and the justice system: Highlights

- In the five years preceding the 2019 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), three in ten (29%) Chinese people aged 15 and older experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in their daily lives. While this proportion was similar for other racialized populations (29%), it was nearly double that of the non-racialized population (16%).
- Compared to the 2014 GSS on Victimization, the proportion of Chinese people that experienced discrimination in 2019 nearly doubled (16% versus 29%). Increases were also noted among other racialized populations (21% in 2014 versus 29% in 2019) and the non-racialized population (12% versus 16%), although the rise was more pronounced among those who are Chinese.
- Of the Chinese people who experienced discrimination in 2019, the largest proportion said it took place in a store, bank or restaurant (45%<sup>E</sup>). This was followed by those who said they were discriminated against when at work or when applying for a job or promotion (27%<sup>E</sup>), when attending school or classes (22%<sup>E</sup>), when crossing the border into Canada (6.7%<sup>E</sup>) and when dealing with the police or the courts (4.7%<sup>E</sup>).
- Chinese people most often experienced discrimination on the basis of race or skin colour (22%), ethnicity or culture (17%) and language (11%). Discrimination on the basis of physical appearance (5.1%), sex (4.3%), age (3.7%) and gender identity or expression (1.4%) was less common.
- The large majority (85%) of Chinese people reported a great deal of or some confidence in the police; however, this was lower than confidence among the non-racialized population (92%). Chinese people less often said they thought the police do a good job for every measure of police performance included in the survey, when compared to other racialized populations and the non-racialized population.
- One-quarter (25%) of Chinese people came into contact with police—for a variety of reasons—in the 12 months preceding the GSS on Victimization. Of those who had contact with police, three-quarters (75%<sup>E</sup>) perceived their experience as positive. Still, this proportion was smaller than other groups (87% of other racialized populations and 89% of the non-racialized population that had contact with police).
- Less than one in ten (7.2%) Chinese people had ever come into contact with Canadian criminal courts, less common than other racialized populations (12%) and the non-racialized population (22%).
- According to the Canadian Legal Problems Survey, around one in six (16%) Chinese people experienced problems or disputes they considered serious and not easy to fix in the three years preceding the survey. Serious problems or disputes were less common for Chinese people than those from other racialized populations (21%).

# Experiences of discrimination in daily life among Chinese people in Canada, and their perceptions of and experiences with the police and the justice system

by Shana Conroy

Multiculturalism is an integral part of Canada's identity and reputation. It is outlined by law, with the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act* (1985), which recognizes the racial and cultural diversity of Canadians, and that this diversity is a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society. The Canadian Human Rights Commission defines discrimination as “an action or decision that treats a person or a group badly for reasons such as their race, age or disability” (Canadian Human Rights Commission, 2021).<sup>1</sup> Such behaviours are prohibited under the *Canadian Human Rights Act* (1985), while the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (1982) states that everyone is equal and treated equally under the law.

Individuals in Canada may nevertheless experience differential treatment on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, or skin colour, which affects not only individuals at a personal level, but also at a community or societal level. The Asian population is one such group, which has been and continues to be subjected to overt and subtle forms of prejudice, discrimination and racism (Canadian Heritage, 2023). “Yellow peril” ideology considered individuals from Asian countries and those of Asian descent as a threat to western society (Chakraborty, 2022; Chen & Wu, 2021; Kim & Shang, 2022; Lo et al., 2022; Walton & Truong, 2023; Wu & Nguyen, 2022). In Canada, longstanding and widespread anti-Chinese racism culminated in exclusionary immigration policies. In fact, 2023 marks 100 years since the enactment of the *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923—commonly known as the “Chinese Exclusion Act”—which effectively banned Chinese immigrants from entering Canada (Government of Canada, 2023a; Government of Canada, 2023b; Government of Canada, 2023c). This legislation separated and impoverished families and communities, while reinforcing prejudice against the Chinese population. In 1947, the Act was repealed.

This *Juristat* article examines the experiences of discrimination in daily life among Chinese people living in Canada, in addition to their perspectives of and experiences with the police and the justice system. According to the 2021 Census of Population, 1,713,870 people living in Canada identify as Chinese, accounting for 4.7% of the overall population (Statistics Canada, 2022d). This proportion varied across the provinces and territories, with the largest Chinese populations in British Columbia and Ontario (representing 11% and 5.9% of the overall population in each province, respectively).<sup>2</sup> Chinese people are among the largest of the racialized groups in Canada, second only to those who are South Asian (Statistics Canada, 2022, October 26). According to population projections, it is estimated that the Chinese population in Canada could surpass 3 million by 2040 (Statistics Canada, 2022b).<sup>3</sup>

Findings from multiple data sources are detailed in this article.<sup>4</sup> Information related to experiences of discrimination in daily life are captured by the 2019 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), as are perceptions of the police and the justice system. Next, results from the 2020 GSS on Social Identity are included to highlight levels of confidence in Canadian institutions beyond the justice system. Finally, experiences with the police and the justice system are captured by the GSS on Victimization, while findings from the 2021 Canadian Legal Problems Survey (CLPS) are presented to highlight experiences with serious problems or disputes, the actions taken to deal with such situations and the resulting impacts on individuals. For this analysis, Chinese people include those who self-identified as Chinese when responding to each respective survey. Throughout the article,<sup>5</sup> the experiences and perceptions of Chinese people are compared to those of individuals from other racialized populations<sup>6</sup> and those from the non-racialized population.<sup>7</sup>

While the experiences and perspectives of Chinese people living in Canada are grouped for analysis, it is important to note that the Chinese population is diverse and includes individuals with varying backgrounds, circumstances and lived experiences. The same is true for other racialized populations and the non-racialized population, the comparison groups in this article. It should also be noted that the GSS findings in this article generally predate the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>8</sup> As such, recent experiences and perceptions may have shifted. This is especially true for the Chinese population in Canada, which was targeted during the pandemic (for more information, see Text box 2).

This *Juristat* article was produced with funding support from Justice Canada. Further, it reflects Statistics Canada's ongoing commitment to publishing detailed data, as part of the *Disaggregated Data Action Plan* (Statistics Canada, 2023a). This article follows others which examined the experiences and perceptions of the Black and Indigenous (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) populations in Canada (for more information, see Cotter, 2022a and Cotter, 2022b).

## Section 1: Experiences of discrimination

### Three in ten Chinese people experienced discrimination in the five years preceding the 2019 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization)

In the five years preceding the 2019 GSS on Victimization, one in five (20%) people aged 15 and older experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in their daily lives (see Text box 1). This proportion was notably higher among Chinese people, with three in ten (29%) individuals experiencing discrimination (Table 1).<sup>9</sup> While this was similar to other racialized populations (29%), it was nearly double that of the non-racialized population (16%).<sup>10</sup>

Among those who are Chinese, similar proportions of women (29%) and men (30%) experienced discrimination. While the difference in the proportion of Chinese women and other racialized women who experienced discrimination was not significant, the difference among men was significant (30% of Chinese men versus 25% of other racialized men). Regardless of gender, it was more common for Chinese people to experience discrimination than those from the non-racialized population (29% versus 20% of women and 30% versus 13% of men, respectively).

#### Text box 1

#### Measuring discrimination in the General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization)

The 2019 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) included several questions about discrimination in the five years preceding the survey. Respondents were asked if they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment by others in Canada on the basis of several factors, including their sex, ethnicity or culture, race or skin colour, physical appearance, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, physical or mental disability, language or any another reason.

It should be noted that the GSS on Victimization is conducted in Canada's two official languages, English and French. As such, the experiences and perspectives of some members of the population may not be captured in this article. This may disproportionately affect the findings for certain racialized groups, particularly those that include a large proportion of immigrants. For instance, according to the 2021 Census of Population, immigrants and non-permanent residents reflect a much larger proportion of the Chinese population in Canada compared to the population in general (70% versus 26%) (Statistics Canada, 2022c).<sup>11</sup> Further, of the Chinese-born individuals who immigrated to Canada between 2011 and 2021,<sup>12</sup> 27% speak neither English nor French (Statistics Canada, 2023b). This compared to 6.9% of all individuals who immigrated to Canada during the same period.

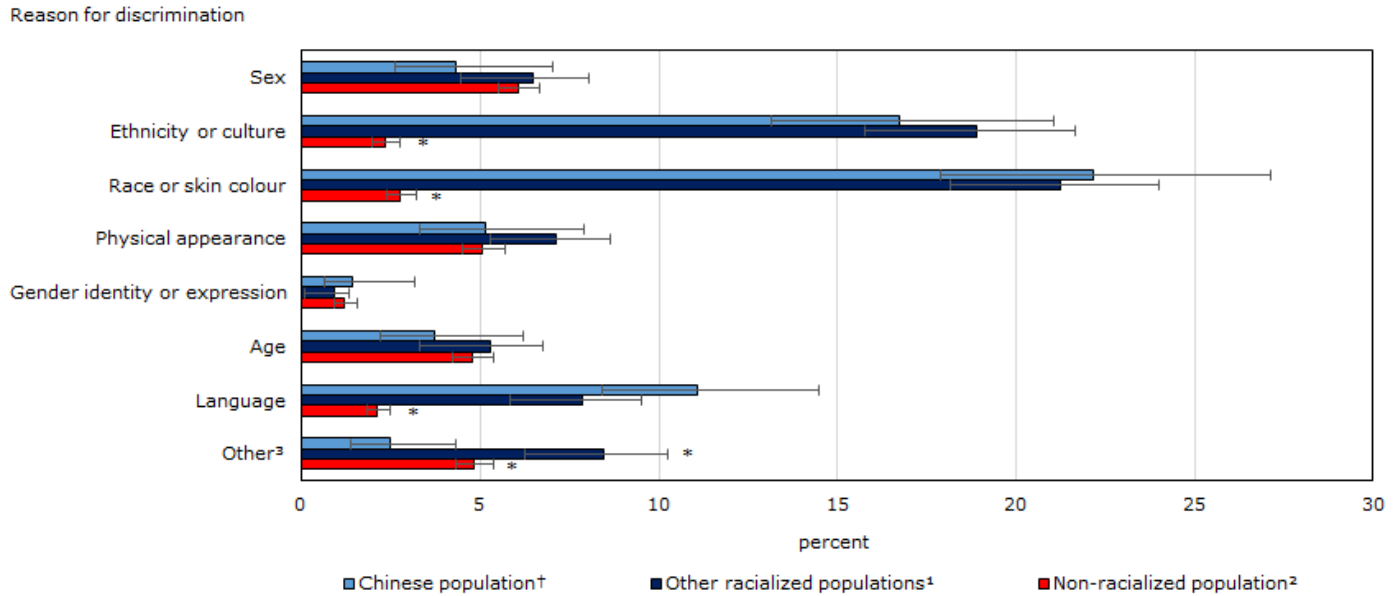
### Chinese people most commonly experience discrimination in a store, bank or restaurant

Of the Chinese people who experienced discrimination in the past five years, the largest proportion said it took place in a store, bank or restaurant (45%<sup>E</sup>) (Table 2).<sup>13</sup> This was followed by those who said they were discriminated against when at work or when applying for a job or promotion (27%<sup>E</sup>), when attending school or classes (22%<sup>E</sup>), when crossing the border into Canada (6.7%<sup>E</sup>) and when dealing with the police or the courts (4.7%<sup>E</sup>).

It was more common for Chinese people than those from the non-racialized population to say they were discriminated against when in a store, bank or restaurant (45%<sup>E</sup> versus 28%) and when crossing the border into Canada (6.7%<sup>E</sup> versus 2.0%), while discrimination when dealing with the police or the courts was less common among Chinese people than other racialized populations (4.7%<sup>E</sup> versus 11%). Chinese people less often said they experienced discrimination at work or when applying for a job or promotion (27%<sup>E</sup>) than those from other racialized populations (51%) and the non-racialized population (45%). The relatively lower proportion of Chinese people who experienced discrimination in the context of work may be associated with the model minority myth, which often positions those who are Asian as highly intelligent, well-educated and hardworking, usually in contrast to stereotypes about other racialized groups (Chakraborty, 2022; Chen & Wu, 2021; Kim & Shang, 2022; Lo et al., 2022; Thompson et al., 2016; Walton & Truong, 2023; Wu & Nguyen, 2022). Broad stereotypes of any kind—whether negative or more “positive” in nature—can be detrimental and place undue burden on individuals as they go about daily life.

When it came to the reasons for discrimination, Chinese people most often experienced discrimination on the basis of race or skin colour (22%), ethnicity or culture (17%) and language (11%) (Chart 1; Table 2). These were followed by physical appearance (5.1%), sex (4.3%), age (3.7%) and gender identity or expression (1.4%). A small proportion (2.5%) of Chinese people experienced discrimination on the basis of some other reason, including religion, sexual orientation and physical or mental disability.<sup>14</sup>

**Chart 1**  
**Discrimination in the past five years, by reason for discrimination, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**



\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

3. Includes religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability and "any other reason."

**Note:** Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals and can be interpreted as such: if the survey were repeated many times, then 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20), the interval would cover the true population value.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization).

Comparing Chinese people and other racialized populations, there were generally no significant differences in the reported reasons for discrimination. The higher prevalence of discrimination experienced by Chinese people compared to the non-racialized population, however, was driven by a few reasons. The proportion of Chinese people who experienced discrimination on the basis of race or skin colour (22%), ethnicity or culture (17%) and language (11%) was higher than the non-racialized population that reported the same reasons (2.8%, 2.3% and 2.1%, respectively). Meanwhile, a smaller proportion of Chinese people were discriminated against on the basis of some other reason<sup>15</sup> compared to other racialized populations and the non-racialized population.

The GSS on Victimization asked respondents who were discriminated against to list all the reasons they considered to be the basis for their experiences. Of those who experienced discrimination in the past five years, discrimination on the basis of multiple reasons was more common among Chinese people than the non-racialized population (64%<sup>E</sup> versus 45%), while there were no significant differences for single or multiple reasons when comparing Chinese people who had experienced discrimination and those from other racialized populations (Table 2). When race or skin colour and ethnicity or culture were combined into a single category, however, Chinese people less often experienced discrimination on the basis of multiple reasons than other racialized populations (47%<sup>E</sup> versus 61%).<sup>16</sup>

### Experiences of discrimination more common among Chinese people with a disability than those with no disability

According to the GSS on Victimization, there was little difference in the proportion of Chinese people that experienced discrimination, when considering selected characteristics like gender, age group and immigrant status. For instance, in terms of age, there was no significant difference in the proportion of those aged 15 to 44 who experienced discrimination compared to those aged 45 and older (Table 1). That said, while three in ten (29%) Chinese people experienced discrimination in the past five years, a much smaller proportion of those aged 65 and older reported the same experience (11%<sup>E</sup>).

Among those who are Chinese, there was also no significant difference in the proportion of immigrants and those born in Canada that experienced discrimination, and this was similar for the non-racialized population.<sup>17</sup> In contrast, among other racialized populations, experiences of discrimination were less common among immigrants than those born in Canada (25% versus 41%).

The presence of a physical or mental disability<sup>18</sup> did make a significant difference in the proportion that experienced discrimination. Among Chinese people, experiences of discrimination were more common among those with a disability than those with no disability (47%<sup>E</sup> versus 23%).<sup>19</sup> This was similar for other groups, with experiences of discrimination more common among those with a disability from other racialized populations (44% versus 24% of those with no disability) and the non-racialized population (24% versus 12% of those with no disability).

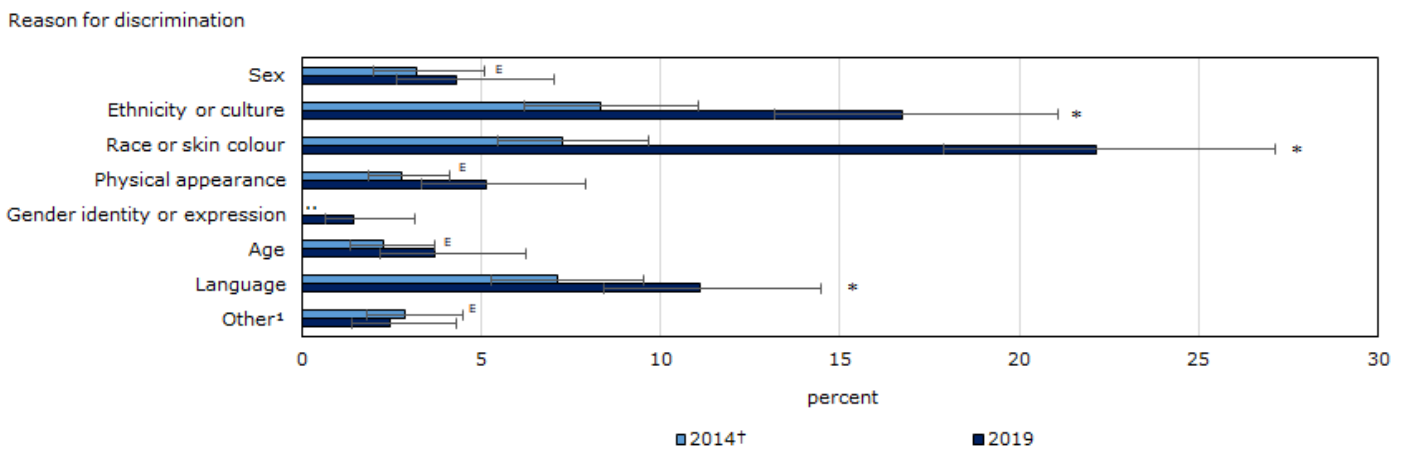
Of the selected characteristics that were analyzed, there was no significant difference when comparing the proportion of Chinese people and those from other racialized populations that experienced discrimination. Meanwhile, a larger proportion of Chinese people experienced discrimination than those from the non-racialized population, regardless of selected characteristic.

### The proportion of Chinese people who experienced discrimination nearly doubled between 2014 and 2019

The 2014 GSS on Victimization also included questions on experiences of discrimination, allowing for a comparison over time.<sup>20</sup> The overall proportion of people who were discriminated against in the preceding five years was higher in 2019 (20%) than 2014 (13%).<sup>21</sup> Of note, among Chinese people, the proportion nearly doubled, going from 16% in 2014 to 29% in 2019 (Table 3). Increases were also noted among other racialized populations (21% in 2014 versus 29% in 2019) and the non-racialized population (12% versus 16%), although the rise was more pronounced among those who are Chinese.<sup>22</sup> The increase in the proportion of people that experience discrimination could represent an increase in incidents of discrimination, but it could also be reflective of a growing awareness and acknowledgement of inappropriate and offensive behaviours in society.

The increase in discrimination experienced by Chinese people between 2014 and 2019 was largely driven by increases in discrimination on the basis of race or skin colour (from 7.3% to 22%) and ethnicity or culture (from 8.3% to 17%) (Chart 2). Discrimination on the basis of language also increased, although to a lesser extent (from 7.1% to 11%).

**Chart 2**  
**Discrimination in the past five years, by reason for discrimination, Chinese population, Canada, 2014 and 2019**



.. not available for a specific reference period

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

† reference category

1. Includes religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability and "any other reason."

**Note:** Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals and can be interpreted as such: if the survey were repeated many times, then 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20), the interval would cover the true population value.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization).

**Text box 2****Discrimination, hate crime and perceptions of safety during the COVID-19 pandemic**

The onset and the prolonged nature of the COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted life in Canada. Over the past few years, individuals have dealt with stressful conditions, including health declines and economic uncertainty, while there were also impacts to social cohesion and public safety (Statistics Canada, 2022a). The pandemic affected certain population groups disproportionately, like those from racialized communities. Most notably, xenophobia and misinformation about the virus itself led to fear and an increase in anti-Asian behaviour (Chakraborty, 2022; Chen & Wu, 2021; Kim & Shang, 2022; Lo et al., 2022; Mamuji et al., 2021). Findings from the 2020 General Social Survey on Social Identity<sup>23</sup> indicate that, compared to the non-racialized population, Chinese people were ten times more likely to experience racial or ethnic discrimination during the first year of the pandemic (Statistics Canada, 2022, March 17).

There was a 37% increase in police-reported hate crime in Canada in 2020, while the number of hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity increased 80% from the previous year (Wang & Moreau, 2022). Among the East and Southeast Asian population—including those who are Chinese—targeted hate crimes tripled (+301%) between 2019 and 2020, reaching the highest point of any year with comparable data. While, overall, three-quarters (76%) of police-reported hate crime in 2020 was non-violent, the majority (57%) of hate crimes targeting those perceived to be East and Southeast Asian were violent in nature. Police-reported hate crime targeting the East and Southeast Asian population increased a further 16% in 2021 (Statistics Canada, 2023, March 22).

In May 2020, Statistics Canada conducted a crowdsourcing initiative,<sup>24</sup> which sought to measure the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on perceptions of safety. Results indicate that nearly one in five (18%) racialized participants perceived an increase in harassment and attacks on the basis of race, ethnicity or skin colour, three times higher than non-racialized participants (5.9%) (Heidinger & Cotter, 2020). Among those who are Chinese specifically, this proportion increased to 30%, the highest of any racialized group. Similarly, a higher proportion of Chinese participants perceived an increase in neighbourhood crime since the start of the pandemic (22% versus 11% of non-racialized participants), and almost one-third (31%) of Chinese participants reported feeling somewhat or very unsafe when walking alone at night.

In August 2020, additional crowdsourced data was collected, this time focusing on experiences of discrimination during the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results show that six in ten (60%) Chinese participants experienced discrimination or unfair treatment since the onset of the pandemic (Statistics Canada, 2020, September 17). A much smaller proportion (22%) of non-racialized participants reported such experiences.

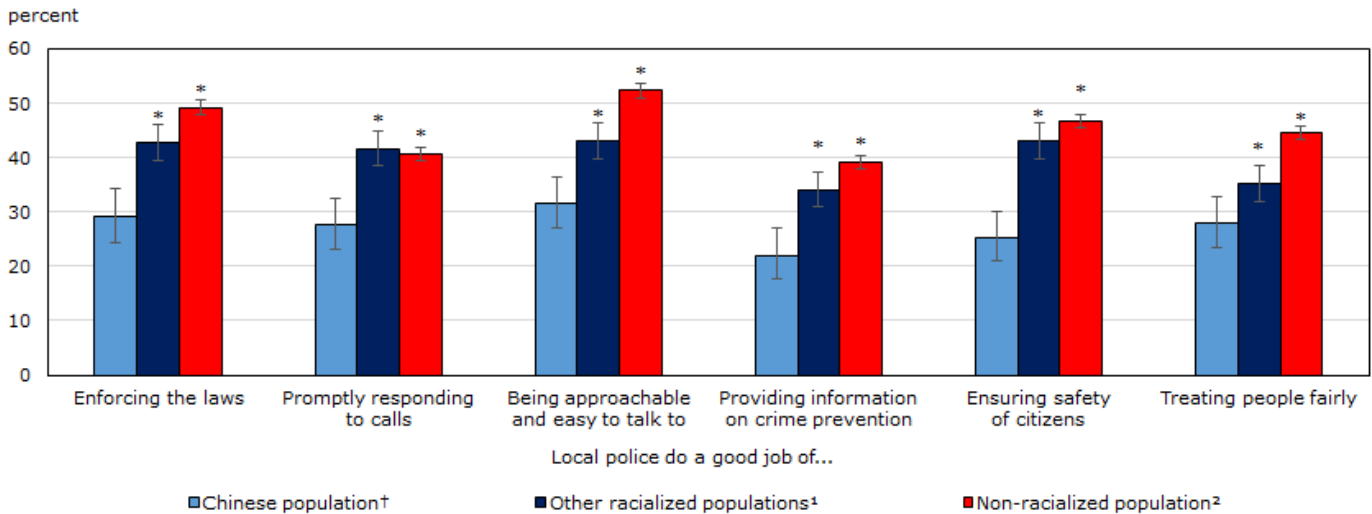
**Section 2: Perceptions of the police and the justice system****Large majority of Chinese people confident in the police, but a minority believe local police do a good job on all measures of performance**

Measuring public perceptions is important to gauge the relationship between institutions and the individuals they serve. Perceptions have been associated levels of engagement and social cohesion, and they may impact institutional legitimacy (Cao, 2011; Chow, 2012; Jung et al., 2021). In addition to experiences of discrimination, the 2019 GSS on Victimization asked respondents about their confidence in and perceptions of the police. While the large majority (85%) of Chinese people reported a great deal of or some confidence in the police, this was lower than confidence among the non-racialized population (92%; Table 3).<sup>25</sup> The proportion of Chinese people who reported confidence in the police declined between 2014 and 2019 (92% versus 85%). While the same emerged for other racialized populations, there was no change among the non-racialized population.

When it came to measures of police performance, in 2019, one in three (32%) Chinese people said they thought local police do a good job of being approachable and easy to talk to, the highest proportion for any of the measures included in the survey (Chart 3; Table 4). Less than three in ten Chinese people said the police do a good job of enforcing the laws (29%), treating people fairly (28%), promptly responding to calls (28%), ensuring the safety of citizens (25%) and providing information on crime prevention (22%). Compared to other racialized populations and the non-racialized population, a smaller proportion of Chinese people said they thought the police do a good job for every measure of police performance.



**Chart 3**  
**Perceptions of local police performance, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**



\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

**Note:** Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals and can be interpreted as such: if the survey were repeated many times, then 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20), the interval would cover the true population value.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization).

Among Chinese people, there were some differences when considering gender. Compared to Chinese men, Chinese women less commonly said police do a good job of treating people fairly (33% versus 21%), providing information on crime prevention (26% versus 17%), being approachable and easy to talk to (37% versus 25%) and enforcing the law (33% versus 23%).<sup>26</sup> In contrast, other research that analyzed perceptions of police among those living in the provinces showed little difference for these measures of police performance when comparing the perspectives of women and men in general (Ibrahim, 2020).

While most Chinese people, and those from other population groups, had an opinion about each measure of performance—that is, whether local police do a good, average or poor job—a notable proportion of the population provided a response of “don’t know” (Table 4). In fact, a larger proportion of Chinese people provided a response of “don’t know” for every measure of police performance compared to the non-racialized population, and for most measures compared to other racialized populations. Such responses likely impacted other results between groups.

**Majority of Chinese people confident in criminal courts, while large proportion unsure about performance of criminal courts, prisons and parole system**

Similar to overall confidence in police, findings from the 2019 GSS on Victimization show a smaller proportion of Chinese people reported confidence in criminal courts, when compared to the non-racialized population (56% versus 62%; Table 3).<sup>27</sup> There was, however, a relatively large proportion of Chinese people who reported “don’t know,” which was less common among the non-racialized population (30% versus 15%). The notable proportion of “don’t know” responses could reflect a lack of contact or experience with the criminal court system. The proportion of Chinese people who reported confidence in criminal courts was notably lower in 2019 than 2014 (56% versus 80%), while the proportion of Chinese people who reported “don’t know” increased (30% in 2019 versus 7.1% in 2014). This pattern was similar for other racialized populations and the non-racialized population.

As with questions about perceptions of local police performance, in 2019, Chinese people often reported “don’t know” when it came to perceptions of performance related to specific responsibilities of criminal courts, prisons and the parole system—although to a larger degree. Seven in ten Chinese people reported “don’t know” when asked their perceptions about the performance of prisons supervising and controlling prisoners (70%), prisons helping prisoners become law-abiding citizens (69%), the parole system releasing offenders who are not likely to commit another crime (69%) and the parole system supervising offenders on parole (69%) (Table 5). For every measure of criminal court, prison and parole system performance included in the survey, a larger proportion of those who are Chinese than those who are non-racialized provided a response of “don’t know.”

Nevertheless, some differences did emerge. For most of the measures related to criminal courts, Chinese people had a less favourable perspective than those from other racialized populations. Smaller proportions of Chinese people reported criminal

courts do a good job providing justice quickly (11%), helping victims (12%) and ensuring a fair trial for the accused (18%) than those from other racialized populations (18%, 23% and 25%, respectively). In addition, a smaller proportion of Chinese people reported that prisons do a good job of supervising and controlling prisoners (11% versus 16% of other racialized populations). Meanwhile, compared to the non-racialized population, a smaller proportion of Chinese people reported that criminal courts do a good job of determining whether the accused is guilty or not (19% versus 14%) and ensuring a fair trial for the accused (28% versus 18%), and that prisons do a good job of supervising and controlling prisoners (20% versus 11%).

Among Chinese people, there were several differences by age group, but these were likely impacted by the large proportion of those who reported “don’t know” for each measure. Regardless, Chinese people younger than age 40 more often said Canadian criminal courts do a good job of providing justice quickly (15% versus 6.0% of those aged 40 and older), Canadian criminal courts do a good job of ensuring a fair trial for the accused (23% versus 13%), prisons do a good job of supervising and controlling prisoners (16% versus 4.8%), prisons do a good job of helping prisoners become law-abiding citizens (13% versus 3.2%) and the parole system does a good job of releasing offenders who are not likely to commit another crime (12% versus 3.4%).<sup>28</sup>

### **Text box 3**

#### **Confidence in Canadian institutions beyond the police and the justice system**

Aside from questions about the police and the justice system, the General Social Survey on Social Identity<sup>29</sup> asked respondents about their confidence in other Canadian institutions.<sup>30</sup> These included the school system, federal parliament, banks, major corporations, local merchants and businesspeople, and Canadian media.

#### **Compared to other racialized populations, Chinese people less confident in several institutions**

Smaller proportions of Chinese people reported feeling confident in several of the institutions included in the survey, when compared to other racialized populations. The largest difference was noted for the school system, in which less than six in ten (57%) Chinese people were confident, compared to two-thirds (67%) of those from other racialized populations (Table 6). Chinese people were also less confident in federal parliament (51%), Canadian media (40%) and local merchants and businesspeople (50%) than other racialized populations (61%, 49% and 58%, respectively). While there was no significant difference in the proportion that were confident in major corporations and banks, it was less common for Chinese people than those from other racialized populations to report a lack of confidence in these institutions (16% versus 23% and 6.8% versus 12%, respectively).

#### **Compared to the non-racialized population, Chinese people more confident in certain institutions**

While Chinese people were generally less confident in institutions than other racialized populations, they more often reported confidence in certain institutions when compared with the non-racialized population. Chinese people were more confident in major corporations (42%), banks (65%) and federal parliament (51%) compared to the non-racialized population (26%, 52% and 41%, respectively). Meanwhile, a smaller proportion of Chinese people reported confidence in local merchants and businesspeople (50% versus 69% of the non-racialized population), and a lack of confidence in Canadian media (15% versus 22% of the non-racialized population).

## **Section 3: Experiences with the police and the justice system**

### **One-quarter of Chinese people came into contact with police in the past 12 months**

According to the 2019 GSS on Victimization, one-quarter (25%) of Chinese people came into contact with police in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 7). Reasons for such contacts included a traffic violation (6.6%), a public information session (6.2%), work or volunteering (6.0%), as a victim of crime (4.5%) and as a witness of crime (2.9%). Of the Chinese people who had a contact with police, three-quarters (75%<sup>E</sup>) perceived their experience with the police as positive. This was a smaller proportion compared to those from other racialized populations (87%) and the non-racialized population (89%) who had contact with police. In addition, among Chinese people who had a contact with police, a smaller proportion reported confidence in the police, when compared to those who had no such contact (71%<sup>E</sup> versus 90%).<sup>31</sup>

The GSS on Victimization also asked respondents if they had ever had contact with Canadian criminal courts. Less than one in ten (7.2%) Chinese people had such an experience, less common than other racialized populations (12%) and the non-racialized population (22%).<sup>32</sup> Results for lifetime contact with criminal courts in Canada are likely impacted by immigration, as immigrants would have spent less time in Canada than the Canadian-born population.

**Text box 4****Defining and measuring serious legal problems or disputes in the Canadian Legal Problems Survey**

In 2021, Statistics Canada conducted the Canadian Legal Problems Survey (CLPS), which was developed in collaboration with and funded by Justice Canada. Individuals living in the provinces were asked about their experiences with problems or disputes, and whether the problems were serious and not easy to fix. These problems may or may not have required legal help. Respondents were also asked about the impacts of such problems on their lives.<sup>33</sup>

For the purposes of the CLPS, problems included those that could have legal implications or possible legal solutions, but they were not limited to those that were dealt with or resolved through formal legal means. Information was captured for 19 different types of problems—which could have required legal intervention—ranging from personal debt issues to civil and criminal court proceedings.<sup>34</sup>

**Around one in six Chinese people experienced serious legal problems or disputes in the past three years**

According to the CLPS, around one in six (16%) Chinese people experienced serious legal problems or disputes in the three years preceding the survey (Table 8). Serious problems related to discrimination were most common (experienced by 3.4% of Chinese people), followed by neighbourhood issues<sup>35</sup> (3.3%), harassment (2.4%), debt issues<sup>36</sup> (2.4%), housing issues<sup>37</sup> (2.4%), problems with a large purchase or service<sup>38</sup> (1.8%) and family or relationship breakdown<sup>39</sup> (1.5%).

It was less common for Chinese people to report that they had experienced serious problems or disputes compared to those from other racialized populations (16% versus 21%). Similarly, discrimination perceived as a serious problem was experienced by a higher proportion of those from other racialized populations (5.4% versus 3.4% of those who are Chinese). When it came to the types of serious problems experienced, there were no significant differences between Chinese people and those from the non-racialized population.

The large majority (84%<sup>E</sup>) of Chinese people took action for the most serious problem or dispute they experienced, and this was similar among other racialized populations (86%) and the non-racialized population (88%).<sup>40</sup> Most often, actions taken by Chinese people involved searching the internet (66%<sup>E</sup>), obtaining advice from friends or relatives (59%<sup>E</sup>), contacting the other party involved in the dispute (48%<sup>E</sup>), contacting a legal professional (35%<sup>E</sup>) and contacting a government department or agency (20%<sup>E</sup>).<sup>41</sup>

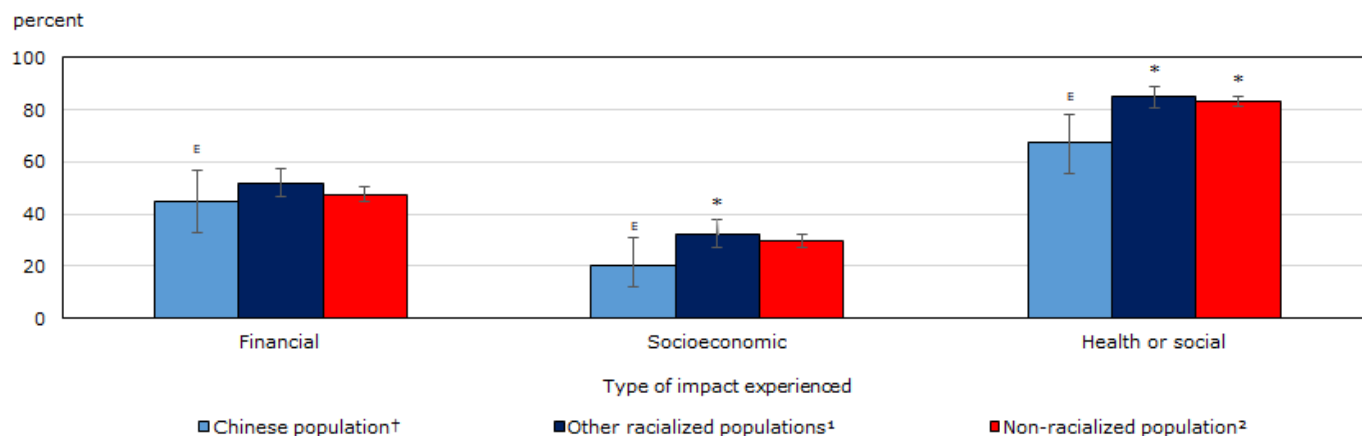
**Nearly half of Chinese people who experienced serious legal problems said their problems became worse during the COVID-19 pandemic**

The CLPS included questions specific to the impacts of the pandemic. Of those who experienced serious legal problems or disputes over the preceding three years, four in ten (39%<sup>E</sup>) Chinese people said their serious problems happened after the pandemic began (i.e., after March 16, 2020).<sup>42</sup> This proportion was the same among those from other racialized populations and the non-racialized population (both 39%). Respondents were also asked if the serious problems they experienced became worse during the pandemic. This was the case for nearly half (46%<sup>E</sup>) of Chinese people, similar to other population groups (44% of other racialized populations and 42% of the non-racialized population).

**Chinese people most commonly experience health or social impacts as a result of serious legal problems**

The CLPS asked those who had experienced serious legal problems or disputes about the resulting impacts on their lives.<sup>43</sup> Of those who had such experiences, Chinese people most commonly dealt with health or social impacts (68%<sup>E</sup>) (Chart 4). More specifically, just over half (52%<sup>E</sup>) experienced extreme stress following a serious problem, while around four in ten experienced mental health problems (41%<sup>E</sup>) and social, family or personal issues (37%<sup>E</sup>).<sup>44</sup> Just over one in five (22%<sup>E</sup>) experienced physical health problems.

**Chart 4**  
**Impacts of most serious problem or dispute in the past three years, Chinese and other populations, provinces, 2019**



† use with caution

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

**Note:** Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals and can be interpreted as such: if the survey were repeated many times, then 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20), the interval would cover the true population value.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Legal Problems Survey.

Experiencing health or social impacts following serious problems or disputes was less common for Chinese people (68%<sup>†</sup>) than those from other racialized populations (85%) and the non-racialized population (83%) (Chart 4). In terms of the types of health and social impacts, Chinese people reported experiencing extreme stress (52%<sup>†</sup>) less often than other groups (70% of other racialized populations and 73% of the non-racialized population), while physical health problems were more common among the non-racialized population than those who are Chinese (34% versus 22%<sup>†</sup>).<sup>45</sup>

Nearly half (45%<sup>†</sup>) of Chinese people dealt with financial impacts<sup>46</sup> following their experience with a serious problem or dispute, a proportion that was not significantly different from those from other racialized populations and the non-racialized population. Compared to those who are Chinese (20%<sup>†</sup>), socioeconomic impacts<sup>47</sup> were more commonly experienced by other racialized populations (32%).

## Summary

According to the 2019 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), one in five (20%) people experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in their daily lives in the five years preceding the survey. This proportion was notably higher among Chinese people, with 29% of individuals experiencing discrimination. While similar to other racialized populations (29%), this was significantly higher than the non-racialized population (16%).

Compared to the 2014 GSS on Victimization, the proportion of Chinese people that experienced discrimination in 2019 nearly doubled (16% versus 29%). Increases were also noted among other racialized populations (21% in 2014 versus 29% in 2019) and the non-racialized population (12% versus 16%), although the rise was more pronounced among those who are Chinese. The challenging circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic have affected certain population groups more than others. As such, the proportion of Chinese people that experienced discrimination, presented here, is likely an underestimation and not reflective of more recent experiences.

Most often, Chinese people who experienced discrimination in 2019 said that it was based on race or skin colour, ethnicity or culture, and language. Of those who experienced discrimination, the largest proportion of Chinese people said it took place in a store, bank or restaurant. This was followed by those who said they were discriminated against when at work or when applying for a job or promotion and when attending school or classes, while smaller proportions experienced discrimination when crossing the border into Canada and when dealing with the police or the courts. In contrast, work or when applying for a job or promotion was the most commonly reported situation in which discrimination occurred for other racialized populations and the non-racialized population.

The large majority of Chinese people reported a great deal of or some confidence in the police; however, this was lower than confidence among the non-racialized population. Chinese people less often said they thought the police do a good job for every

measure of local police performance, when compared to other racialized populations and the non-racialized population. One-quarter of Chinese people came into contact with police in the 12 months preceding the GSS on Victimization. Of those who had contact with police, three-quarters perceived their experience as positive, a proportion that was significantly smaller than other groups.

According to the Canadian Legal Problems Survey, around one in six Chinese people experienced serious legal problems or disputes in the three years preceding the survey. Serious problems or disputes were less common for Chinese people than those from other racialized populations.

## Survey description

### Canadian Legal Problems Survey

In 2021, Statistics Canada conducted the first cycle of the Canadian Legal Problems Survey (CLPS). The purpose of the CLPS is to identify the kinds of serious problems people face, how they attempt to resolve them, and how these experiences may impact their lives. The target population for the CLPS is the Canadian population aged 18 and older living in one of Canada's ten provinces, with the exception of those residing in institutions or living on-reserve.

Data collection took place from February to August, inclusively. Responses were obtained by self-administered online questionnaire or by interviewer-administered telephone questionnaire. Respondents were able to respond in the official language of their choice.

The sample size for the ten provinces was 21,170 respondents. The response rate was 50.7%. Respondents in the sample were weighted so that their responses represent the non-institutionalized, off-reserve Canadian population aged 18 and older.

### General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization)

In 2019, Statistics Canada conducted the General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) for the seventh time. Previous cycles were conducted in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. The main objective of the GSS on Victimization is to better understand issues related to the safety and security of Canadians, including perceptions of crime and the justice system, experiences of intimate partner violence, and how safe people feel in their communities. The target population is persons aged 15 and older living in the provinces and territories, except for those living full-time in institutions.

Data collection took place between April 2019 and March 2020. Responses were obtained by computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), in-person interviews (in the territories only) and, for the first time, the GSS on Victimization offered a self-administered internet collection option to survey respondents in the provinces and in the territorial capitals. Respondents were able to respond in the official language of their choice.

The sample size for the GSS on Victimization was 22,412 respondents, with a response rate of 37.6%. Respondents in the sample were weighted so that their responses represent the non-institutionalized Canadian population aged 15 and older.

### General Social Survey on Social Identity

In 2020, Statistics Canada conducted the General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity to provide an overall picture of Canadians' identification, attachment, belonging and pride in their social and cultural environment. The key components of the survey include the following topics: social networks, civic participation and engagement, knowledge of Canadian history, appreciation of national symbols, shared values, confidence in institutions and trust in people. In addition, the survey also covers people's experiences of discrimination before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The target population is all non-institutionalized persons and non-residents of First Nations reserves aged 15 and older living in one of Canada's ten provinces.

Data collection took place from August 2020 to February 2021, inclusively. Responses were obtained by self-administered online questionnaire or by interviewer-administered telephone questionnaire. Respondents were able to respond in the official language of their choice.

The sample size for the GSS on Social Identity was 34,044 respondents, with a response rate of 40.3%. Respondents in the sample were weighted so that their responses represent the non-institutionalized, off-reserve Canadian population aged 15 and older.

## Data limitations

With any household survey, there are some data limitations. The results are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling errors. Somewhat different results might have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed.

For the quality of estimates from the GSS on Victimization, the GSS on Social Identity and the CLPS, the lower and upper bounds of the confidence intervals are presented. Confidence intervals should be interpreted as follows: if the survey were repeated many times, then 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20), the confidence interval would cover the true population value.

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## Notes

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

1. Grounds for discrimination also include national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, and conviction for an offence which has been pardoned or for which there is a suspended record.
2. For readability, percentages in text have been rounded unless they are small (i.e., less than 10%). In such cases, a decimal place is shown for that number.
3. Based on a reference scenario, which reflects a medium immigration rate, among other assumptions.
4. Data sources have different methodologies (see Survey description). As such, results from different surveys should not be compared.
5. The “racialized” population is measured by the “visible minority” variable. Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.” The racialized (visible minority) population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.
6. Other racialized populations include the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population. For results specific to the Indigenous population, see Cotter, 2022a and Cotter, 2022b.
7. The non-racialized population excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population. For results specific to the Indigenous population, see Cotter, 2022a and Cotter, 2022b.
8. There was some overlap between the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada and the 2019 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization. The survey was collected between April 2019 and March 31, 2020. As COVID-19 was gaining more attention in Canada in February 2020, and as public health measures were put in place in March 2020, a relatively small proportion (11%) of Chinese respondents completed the GSS on Victimization, as did 14% of other racialized respondents and 13% of non-racialized respondents. Findings specific to Chinese people who responded to the survey during February and March 2020 are not releasable. The 2020 GSS on Social Identity was conducted between August 2020 and February 2021.
9. The proportion of Chinese people that experienced discrimination by province or territory is not releasable, with the exception of Ontario (30%) and British Columbia (28%<sup>E</sup>).
10. Differences are statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) unless otherwise noted.
11. More specifically, in 2021, 30% of Chinese people were Canadian citizens by birth, 63% were immigrants (i.e., those who are or who have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents) and 6.4% were non-permanent residents (e.g., those with a work or study permit and those who have claimed refugee status). This compared to 74%, 23% and 2.5%, respectively, among the population in general.
12. Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent residence status.
13. Based on those who experienced discrimination in the past five years. Situations do not add to 100% as respondents could indicate all that applied.
14. The proportions of Chinese people that experienced discrimination on the basis of religion, sexual orientation and disability—in addition to “any other reason”—are not releasable. For this reason, these categories have been combined into a single other category for analysis.
15. See note 14.
16. Data not shown. Among those who experienced discrimination, there was no significant difference in the proportion of Chinese people and the non-racialized population that experienced discrimination on the basis of multiple reasons, after ethnicity or culture and race or skin colour were combined into a single category (47%<sup>E</sup> versus 43%).
17. Among Chinese people, findings according to period of immigration (i.e., those who became landed immigrants in 2009 or earlier versus 2010 or later) are not releasable.
18. Includes one or more of the following types of disability: seeing, hearing, mobility, flexibility, dexterity, pain-related, learning, developmental, memory, mental health-related or unknown.
19. Refers to experiences of discrimination in general, not necessarily discrimination on the basis of a disability. The proportion of Chinese people who experienced discrimination on the basis of a disability is not releasable.



20. A question about discrimination on the basis of gender identity or expression was added to the 2019 General Social Survey on Victimization to align with the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.
21. Data not shown. As mentioned, the 2019 General Social Survey largely predates the COVID-19 pandemic. For information about discrimination during the pandemic, see Text box 2.
22. In 2019, for the first time, respondents had the option to complete the General Social Survey on Victimization online rather than by telephone interview. With any significant change in sampling or collection, the possibility of a mode effect exists; that is, any findings could be the result of the change in methodology rather than reflective of a true change among the population surveyed. For the prevalence of discrimination in the past five years, however, similar proportions of respondents who completed the questionnaire via telephone (19%) and online (20%) reported experiencing discrimination. In addition, regression analysis which included the survey mode as an independent variable did not find that mode had a significant association with the odds of discrimination when controlling for age, gender, disability, ethnocultural identity, immigrant status and sexual orientation. Despite this, it is still possible that mode effect exists between and within groups, and that any mode effect may vary between and within groups as well.
23. The General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity includes those who live in the provinces. For reference, according to the 2021 Census of Population, nearly all (99.9%) Chinese people live in the provinces (Statistics Canada, 2022d). The GSS on Social Identity is conducted in English and French. Therefore, the experiences of those who speak neither official language may not be captured by the survey.
24. Crowdsourced data is unique from other data sources at Statistics Canada as they are not collected according to probability-based sampling. As such, caution should be used when interpreting the findings and no inferences about the Canadian population as a whole should be made based on these crowdsourced results.
25. Among Chinese people, there were no significant differences in the proportion that reported a great deal of or some confidence in police, when comparing those who had and had not experienced discrimination in their daily lives in the past five years, nor when considering gender (i.e., women versus men), age group (i.e., those younger than age 40 versus those aged 40 and older), immigrant status (i.e., immigrants versus non-immigrants) and the presence of a disability (i.e., those with a disability versus those with no disability).
26. Data not shown. Regardless of measure, there were no significant differences in the proportion of Chinese people who thought local police do a good job, when comparing those who had and those who had not experienced discrimination in their daily lives in the past five years, nor when considering age group (i.e., those younger than age 40 versus those aged 40 and older), immigrant status (i.e., immigrants versus non-immigrants) and the presence of a disability (i.e., those with a disability versus those with no disability).
27. Among Chinese people, there were no significant differences in the proportion that reported a great deal of or some confidence in Canadian criminal courts, when comparing those who had and had not experienced discrimination in their daily lives in the past five years, nor when considering gender (i.e., women versus men), age group (i.e., those younger than age 40 versus those aged 40 and older), immigrant status (i.e., immigrants versus non-immigrants) and the presence of disability (i.e., those with a disability versus those with no disability).
28. Data not shown. Regardless of measure, there were no significant differences in the proportion of Chinese people who thought criminal courts, prisons and the parole system do a good job, when comparing those who had and those who had not experienced discrimination in their daily lives in the past five years, nor when considering gender (i.e., women versus men), immigrant status (i.e., immigrants versus non-immigrants) and the presence of a disability (i.e., those with a disability versus those with no disability).
29. The General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity includes those who live in the provinces. For reference, according to the 2021 Census of Population, nearly all (99.9%) Chinese people live in the provinces (Statistics Canada, 2022d). The GSS on Social Identity is conducted in English and French. Therefore, the perceptions of those who speak neither official language may not be captured by the survey.
30. Similar to the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, the GSS on Social Identity included questions about confidence in the police, and in the justice system and courts. It should be noted, however, that results from the two surveys should not be compared. Findings from the GSS on Social Identity show that, compared to the non-racialized population, a smaller proportion of Chinese people reported confidence in the police (70% versus 62%), and a larger proportion of Chinese people reported confidence in the justice system and courts (53% versus 64%) (see Table 6).
31. Data not shown. Contact with police in the past 12 months did not significantly impact the proportion of Chinese people who perceived local police as doing a good job on the measures of performance included in the survey.
32. Confidence in criminal courts among Chinese people according to past contact with criminal courts is not releasable.
33. The Canadian Legal Problems Survey is conducted in English and French. Therefore, the experiences of those who speak neither official language may not be captured by the survey.
34. The full list of serious problems and disputes is shown in Table 8. Initial findings from the Canadian Legal Problems Survey were previously published in a separate article. For more information, see Savage & McDonald, 2022.

35. Includes, for example, vandalism, property damage, threats and excessive noise.
36. Includes money owing (debt) or money owed, excluding rent and housing issues.
37. Includes housing, rent, mortgage and rent owed.
38. Refers to a large purchase or service where the client did not get what they paid for and the seller did not fix the problem.
39. Refers to a breakdown of the family or relationship such as a divorce or separation, excluding child custody problems.
40. Data not shown.
41. Compared to Chinese people, there were no significant differences in the proportions of other racialized populations and the non-racialized population that took each respective action, with one exception: a larger proportion of Chinese people searched the internet than those from the non-racialized population (66%<sup>E</sup> versus 49%).
42. Data not shown.
43. Impacts are based on most serious legal problem or dispute experienced.
44. Data not shown.
45. Data not shown.
46. The proportions of Chinese people that experienced specific types of financial impacts are not releasable. Financial impacts include borrowing money from friends or relatives, putting expenses on a credit card, borrowing money from the bank, borrowing money from a credit or loan agency, taking out a mortgage or remortgaging, spending savings, declaring bankruptcy and missing payment on bills or paying bills late.
47. The proportions of Chinese people that experienced specific types of socioeconomic impacts are not releasable. Socioeconomic impacts include causing or contributing to losing job or housing, applying for Employment Insurance, applying for a housing subsidy or another type of social assistance, and causing an insurance claim.

## Detailed data tables

**Table 1**  
**Discrimination in the past five years, by selected characteristic, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**

Selected characteristics	Chinese population			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Gender</b>									
Women†	28.8	22.3	36.3	33.7	28.9	38.9	19.6**	18.3	21.0
Men	30.1	23.7	37.4	25.1*	21.1	29.5	12.9***	11.6	14.2
Non-binary	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Sexual orientation</b>									
Heterosexual†	29.0	24.3	34.2	29.2	26.1	32.6	15.1**	14.2	16.1
Lesbian, gay, bisexual or sexual orientation not elsewhere classified	F	F	F	F	F	F	44.5*	37.0	52.3
<b>Age group (years)<sup>3</sup></b>									
15 to 44†	33.3	26.3	41.2	32.8	28.5	37.3	23.0**	21.2	24.9
15 to 24	F	F	F	38.4	30.0	47.5	27.9	23.2	33.1
25 to 34†	40.2 <sup>E</sup>	28.5	53.1	32.4	25.2	40.6	22.8**	20.2	25.6
35 to 44	21.8 <sup>E†</sup>	14.3	31.8	27.4	22.4	33.1	19.4	17.1	21.9
45 and older	24.4	18.6	31.2	22.9*	19.1	27.1	11.6***	10.8	12.5
45 to 54	30.4 <sup>E</sup>	19.9	43.4	25.5	19.9	32.0	16.7***	14.8	18.9
55 to 64	26.8 <sup>E</sup>	18.2	37.5	20.8*	14.9	28.2	13.2***	11.7	15.0
65 and older	11.4 <sup>E†</sup>	5.8	21.2	21.5*	14.8	30.2	7.4*	6.5	8.4
<b>Immigrant status</b>									
Immigrant†	26.3	21.2	32.0	24.5	21.5	27.9	16.6**	13.7	20.0
Non-immigrant	35.1 <sup>E</sup>	25.9	45.5	40.5*	33.8	47.7	16.5**	15.5	17.5
<b>Disability</b>									
Person with a disability†	47.3 <sup>E</sup>	38.3	56.4	43.9	37.5	50.5	23.9**	22.1	25.7
Person with no disability	23.0*	18.1	28.8	24.2*	20.9	27.9	12.1***	11.1	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>16.5**</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

\* significantly different from reference category only ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from estimate for Chinese population only ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\*\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ ) and estimate for Chinese population ( $p < 0.05$ )

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

3. Significance testing for age group used two different reference categories. For age group 45 and older, reference category is 15 to 44. For age groups 15 to 24, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and older, reference category is 25 to 34.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2019.

**Table 2**  
**Discrimination in the past five years, by incident characteristic, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**

Incident characteristics	Chinese population <sup>†</sup>			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Reason for discrimination</b>									
Experienced discrimination in the past five years <sup>3</sup>	29.5	24.7	34.7	29.1	26.0	32.4	16.5*	15.6	17.4
Sex	4.3	2.6	7.0	6.5	4.9	8.5	6.1	5.5	6.7
Ethnicity or culture	16.7	13.2	21.1	18.9	16.1	22.0	2.3*	2.0	2.8
Race or skin colour	22.2	17.9	27.1	21.2	18.5	24.3	2.8*	2.4	3.2
Physical appearance	5.1	3.3	7.9	7.1	5.6	9.0	5.1	4.5	5.7
Gender identity or expression	1.4	0.6	3.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6
Age	3.7	2.2	6.2	5.3	3.8	7.2	4.8	4.2	5.4
Language	11.1	8.4	14.5	7.9	6.2	9.9	2.1*	1.8	2.5
Other	2.5	1.4	4.3	8.5*	6.7	10.7	4.8*	4.3	5.4
Religion	F	F	F	6.9	5.2	9.0	2.1	1.7	2.5
Sexual orientation	F	F	F	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.4
Physical or mental disability	F	F	F	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.0
Any other reason	F	F	F	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.8
Did not experience discrimination in the past five years	70.5	65.2	75.2	70.8	67.5	73.8	83.4*	82.4	84.3
<b>Number of reasons for discrimination<sup>4</sup></b>									
Identified a single reason	35.7 <sup>E</sup>	26.9	45.5	25.6	20.7	31.2	54.9*	51.6	58.2
Identified multiple reasons	64.3 <sup>E</sup>	54.5	73.1	74.4	68.8	79.3	45.1*	41.8	48.4
<b>Situation in which discrimination was experienced<sup>4</sup></b>									
In a store, bank or restaurant	44.6 <sup>E</sup>	34.9	54.7	46.9	40.7	53.2	28.2*	25.4	31.2
When attending school or classes	22.0 <sup>E</sup>	14.9	31.1	22.5	17.3	28.8	16.9	14.1	20.0
At work or when applying for a job or promotion	26.8 <sup>E</sup>	19.6	35.4	50.7*	44.5	56.8	45.0*	41.7	48.3
When dealing with the police or the courts	4.7 <sup>E</sup>	2.3	9.4	10.9*	7.7	15.2	4.6	3.5	5.9
When dealing with the police	F	F	F	9.6	6.5	13.8	3.9	3.0	5.2
When dealing with the courts	F	F	F	3.4	1.7	6.7	1.7	1.1	2.6
When crossing the border into Canada	6.7 <sup>E</sup>	3.5	12.4	12.7	8.9	17.8	2.0*	1.4	3.0
Any other situation	14.8 <sup>E</sup>	8.8	23.9	15.8	11.9	20.7	18.9	16.9	21.2

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

3. As respondents could indicate all reasons that applied, "experienced discrimination in the past five years" does not equal the sum of the reasons.

4. Based on those who experienced discrimination in the past five years. Situations do not add to 100% as respondents could indicate all that applied.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2019.

**Table 3**  
**Discrimination in the past five years, and confidence in the police and criminal courts, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2014 and 2019**

Discrimination in the past five years, and confidence in the police and criminal courts	Chinese population			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Experienced discrimination in the past five years</b>									
2014†	15.9	12.9	19.3	21.3**	19.5	23.2	11.5**	11.0	12.1
2019	29.5*	24.7	34.7	29.1*	26.0	32.4	16.5***	15.6	17.4
<b>Confidence in the police</b>									
<b>2014†</b>									
Confident	92.0	89.1	94.1	90.3	88.8	91.7	91.7	91.2	92.2
Not confident	6.2 <sup>E</sup>	4.3	8.8	7.4	6.2	8.8	7.5	7.0	8.0
<b>2019</b>									
Confident	85.3*	80.9	88.8	87.1*	84.5	89.4	91.7**	91.0	92.4
Not confident	14.1*	10.6	18.6	12.5*	10.2	15.2	7.9**	7.3	8.6
<b>Confidence in criminal courts</b>									
<b>2014†</b>									
Confident	79.8	75.6	83.5	75.8	73.8	77.7	71.0**	70.3	71.8
Not confident	12.9	9.9	16.8	11.7	10.3	13.3	23.8**	23.1	24.5
Don't know	7.1	5.2	9.7	12.2**	10.6	13.9	4.9	4.6	5.3
<b>2019</b>									
Confident	55.6*	50.3	60.8	61.1*	57.8	64.3	62.2***	60.9	63.5
Not confident	14.2	11.1	17.9	13.3	10.8	16.2	22.0***	21.1	23.0
Don't know	30.2*	25.6	35.3	24.9*	22.1	27.8	15.4***	14.4	16.5

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significantly different from reference category only ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from estimate for Chinese population only ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\*\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ ) and estimate for Chinese population ( $p < 0.05$ )

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2014 and 2019.

**Table 4**  
**Perceptions of local police performance, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**

Perceptions of local police performance	Chinese population†			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Enforcing the laws</b>									
Police do a good job	29.1	24.5	34.2	42.8*	39.5	46.2	49.2*	47.9	50.5
Police do an average job	37.4	32.3	42.7	32.9	29.7	36.3	32.5	31.4	33.7
Police do a poor job	8.6	5.8	12.5	5.9	4.5	7.7	4.6*	4.2	5.1
Don't know	24.9	20.8	29.6	18.0*	15.6	20.6	13.5*	12.6	14.5
<b>Promptly responding to calls</b>									
Police do a good job	27.6	23.1	32.5	41.7*	38.6	44.8	40.6*	39.3	41.8
Police do an average job	31.7	27.0	36.8	22.7*	20.2	25.5	26.1*	25.1	27.1
Police do a poor job	7.9	5.5	11.1	7.2	5.6	9.2	6.9	6.4	7.5
Don't know	32.8	28.4	37.5	28.0	25.1	31.1	26.3*	25.2	27.5
<b>Being approachable and easy to talk to</b>									
Police do a good job	31.6	27.0	36.5	43.2*	39.9	46.5	52.3*	51.0	53.6
Police do an average job	32.7	28.0	37.8	25.3*	22.3	28.5	23.1*	22.1	24.2
Police do a poor job	5.1	3.2	7.9	8.8*	7.0	10.9	5.8	5.3	6.4
Don't know	30.6	26.3	35.3	22.3*	19.6	25.2	18.6*	17.7	19.7
<b>Providing information on crime prevention</b>									
Police do a good job	22.0	17.7	27.0	34.1*	31.0	37.2	39.2*	37.9	40.5
Police do an average job	39.4	34.5	44.5	29.9*	27.1	32.9	30.6*	29.5	31.8
Police do a poor job	11.9	8.8	15.9	12.5	10.4	14.9	9.2	8.5	10.0
Don't know	26.7	22.7	31.2	23.1	20.5	26.1	20.8*	19.8	21.9
<b>Ensuring safety of citizens</b>									
Police do a good job	25.4	21.1	30.2	43.0*	39.7	46.4	46.7*	45.5	48.0
Police do an average job	41.7	36.5	47.0	30.8*	27.7	34.1	31.9*	30.8	33.0
Police do a poor job	7.8	5.3	11.2	7.5	5.9	9.5	4.6*	4.2	5.1
Don't know	25.2	21.0	29.9	18.3*	15.9	20.9	16.6*	15.6	17.6
<b>Treating people fairly</b>									
Police do a good job	27.9	23.5	32.7	35.1*	31.9	38.4	44.5*	43.2	45.8
Police do an average job	33.9	29.5	38.7	28.0*	25.2	30.9	25.3*	24.2	26.5
Police do a poor job	6.2	4.2	9.1	11.8*	9.6	14.4	6.6	6.0	7.2
Don't know	32.0	27.5	36.9	24.7*	21.9	27.7	23.5*	22.4	24.6

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2019.

**Table 5**  
**Perceptions of criminal courts, prisons and parole system, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**

Perceptions of criminal courts, prisons and parole system	Chinese population <sup>1</sup>			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Providing justice quickly</b>									
Canadian criminal courts do a good job	10.6	7.2	15.4	18.2*	15.8	20.8	8.0	7.3	8.8
Canadian criminal courts do an average job	27.0	23.0	31.3	26.4	23.5	29.4	31.3	30.1	32.4
Canadian criminal courts do a poor job	19.2	15.4	23.6	14.2	11.9	16.9	36.0*	34.9	37.2
Don't know	43.1	38.1	48.3	40.7	37.5	44.1	24.5*	23.5	25.7
<b>Helping victims</b>									
Canadian criminal courts do a good job	12.2	8.6	17.0	22.8*	20.2	25.6	11.8	10.9	12.7
Canadian criminal courts do an average job	28.6	24.3	33.2	26.8	23.9	30.0	34.0*	32.9	35.2
Canadian criminal courts do a poor job	14.3	10.7	19.0	10.3	8.3	12.7	23.3*	22.4	24.3
Don't know	44.9	39.7	50.2	39.6	36.3	42.9	30.8*	29.6	31.9
<b>Determining whether the accused is guilty or not</b>									
Canadian criminal courts do a good job	14.1	10.3	18.8	18.9	16.5	21.6	19.2*	18.2	20.2
Canadian criminal courts do an average job	29.9	25.6	34.7	29.6	26.6	32.8	37.0*	35.7	38.2
Canadian criminal courts do a poor job	8.8	6.1	12.5	7.5	5.9	9.5	12.9*	12.1	13.8
Don't know	47.1	42.1	52.3	43.4	40.1	46.8	30.8*	29.6	32.0
<b>Ensuring a fair trial for the accused</b>									
Canadian criminal courts do a good job	18.0	13.8	23.1	24.6*	21.8	27.7	27.7*	26.6	28.8
Canadian criminal courts do an average job	28.5	24.3	33.2	26.5	23.7	29.6	34.0*	32.8	35.2
Canadian criminal courts do a poor job	7.1	4.6	10.7	6.2	4.7	8.1	8.7	8.1	9.4
Don't know	46.3	41.2	51.4	42.1	38.8	45.5	29.4*	28.3	30.7
<b>Supervising and controlling prisoners</b>									
Prison system does a good job	10.6	7.3	15.1	16.3*	13.9	18.9	19.8*	18.8	20.9
Prison system does an average job	16.6	13.4	20.4	16.2	13.8	18.9	24.5*	23.5	25.5
Prison system does a poor job	3.2	1.9	5.5	3.1	2.1	4.4	8.0*	7.4	8.6
Don't know	69.6	64.5	74.2	64.0	60.8	67.1	47.6*	46.4	48.9
<b>Helping prisoners become law-abiding citizens</b>									
Prison system does a good job	8.2	5.2	12.8	11.2	9.4	13.3	8.3	7.6	9.1
Prison system does an average job	14.2	11.1	17.8	16.5	14.0	19.2	23.0*	22.0	24.1
Prison system does a poor job	9.0	6.3	12.7	8.4	6.7	10.4	20.3*	19.4	21.3
Don't know	68.6	63.2	73.5	63.5	60.2	66.7	48.2*	46.9	49.5
<b>Releasing offenders who are not likely to commit another crime</b>									
Parole system does a good job	7.8	4.8	12.5	9.3	7.5	11.4	8.0	7.3	8.6
Parole system does an average job	14.5	11.5	18.2	17.3	15.0	20.0	27.2*	26.2	28.3
Parole system does a poor job	8.7	6.4	11.8	9.5	7.8	11.6	18.4*	17.6	19.3
Don't know	69.0	63.7	73.8	63.4	60.2	66.5	46.2*	45.0	47.5

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 5**  
**Perceptions of criminal courts, prisons and parole system, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**

Perceptions of criminal courts, prisons and parole system	Chinese population†			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Supervising offenders on parole</b>									
Parole system does a good job	7.2	4.3	11.8	10.7	8.9	12.9	8.6	7.8	9.4
Parole system does an average job	15.6	12.3	19.6	17.3	14.9	20.0	23.5*	22.4	24.6
Parole system does a poor job	8.6	6.0	12.1	8.3	6.7	10.1	19.2*	18.3	20.1
Don't know	68.7	63.4	73.4	63.2	60.1	66.3	48.7*	47.4	50.0

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2019.



**Table 6**  
**Confidence in institutions, Chinese and other populations, provinces, 2020**

Confidence in institutions	Chinese population†			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Police</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	14.1	11.0	18.0	12.0	10.3	14.0	10.6	9.9	11.4
Confident <sup>4</sup>	62.4	58.1	66.5	64.4	61.8	66.9	69.5*	68.4	70.6
<b>Justice system and courts</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	11.1	8.2	14.9	10.6	9.0	12.4	15.9*	15.2	16.7
Confident <sup>4</sup>	64.0	59.6	68.2	66.2	63.6	68.7	53.0*	51.9	54.1
<b>School system</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	11.5	8.6	15.3	9.2	7.8	10.9	11.4	10.6	12.2
Confident <sup>4</sup>	56.5	51.6	61.3	67.3*	64.6	69.9	57.2	56.1	58.3
<b>Federal parliament</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	15.6	12.2	19.6	10.7*	9.0	12.6	21.3*	20.4	22.2
Confident <sup>4</sup>	50.8	46.1	55.5	60.8*	58.1	63.3	40.7*	39.6	41.7
<b>Banks</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	6.8	4.9	9.4	12.0*	10.3	13.9	17.0*	16.2	17.9
Confident <sup>4</sup>	65.2	60.6	69.6	61.4	58.7	64.0	51.7*	50.6	52.9
<b>Major corporations</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	16.5	13.4	20.1	23.4*	21.1	25.8	32.3*	31.3	33.4
Confident <sup>4</sup>	42.5	37.8	47.3	39.6	37.0	42.2	25.8*	24.8	26.8
<b>Local merchants and business people</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	9.1	6.7	12.2	8.9	7.3	10.7	4.8*	4.3	5.3
Confident <sup>4</sup>	50.2	45.8	54.6	58.0*	55.2	60.7	69.0*	67.9	70.0
<b>Canadian media</b>									
Not confident <sup>3</sup>	15.3	12.2	19.1	14.2	12.6	15.9	22.1*	21.2	23.0
Confident <sup>4</sup>	40.3	35.7	45.1	48.7*	46.1	51.2	40.1	39.0	41.2

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

3. Includes those who responded 1 or 2 to the question "using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence'...how much confidence do you have in the following institutions?"

4. Includes those who responded 4 or 5 to the question "using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence'...how much confidence do you have in the following institutions?"

**Note:** Percent calculations include those who responded 3 to the question "using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence'...how much confidence do you have in the following institutions?" as well as missing and not stated responses; as such, displayed percentages do not add to 100%.

Includes only those living in the provinces as the General Social Survey on Social Identity was not collected in the territories.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Social Identity, 2020.

**Table 7**  
**Previous contact with police and Canadian criminal courts, Chinese and other populations, Canada, 2019**

Previous contact with police and Canadian criminal courts	Chinese population†			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Type of contact with police</b>									
Contact with police in the past 12 months <sup>3</sup>	24.9	20.5	29.9	29.6	26.7	32.7	35.8*	34.6	37.0
Public information session	6.2	3.9	9.6	6.5	4.8	8.8	6.1	5.6	6.7
Work or volunteering	6.0	4.0	8.9	9.8*	8.0	12.0	12.8*	12.0	13.6
Traffic violation	6.6	4.6	9.4	10.0*	8.4	11.9	10.7*	10.0	11.6
As a victim of crime	4.5	2.5	7.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.9
As a witness to a crime	2.9	1.4	6.3	2.5	1.6	3.8	5.2	4.7	5.8
By being arrested	F	F	F	F	F	F	0.5	0.3	0.7
Due to problems with emotions, mental health, or alcohol or drug use	F	F	F	F	F	F	0.7	0.5	1.0
Due to a family member's problems with emotions, mental health, or alcohol or drug use	F	F	F	1.6	0.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.2
Any other reason	6.3	3.8	10.4	5.1	3.8	6.9	7.0	6.4	7.7
No contact with police in the past 12 months	75.1	70.1	79.5	70.0	67.0	72.9	64.0*	62.9	65.2
<b>Perception of overall experience with police<sup>4</sup></b>									
Positive	74.9 <sup>E</sup>	61.0	85.0	87.5*	83.3	90.7	88.8*	87.3	90.1
Negative	25.1 <sup>E</sup>	15.0	39.0	12.2*	9.0	16.3	10.7*	9.4	12.1
<b>Ever had contact with Canadian criminal courts</b>									
Yes	7.2	5.1	10.1	11.5*	9.5	13.9	22.4*	21.4	23.3
No	92.6	89.7	94.8	87.4*	84.8	89.7	77.2*	76.2	78.2

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

3. As respondents could indicate all types of contact that applied, "contact with police in the past 12 months" does not equal the sum of the types of contact.

4. Based on those who had contact with police in the past 12 months.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2019.

**Table 8**  
**Serious problems or disputes in the past three years, Chinese and other populations, provinces, 2021**

Serious problems or disputes	Chinese population <sup>†</sup>			Other racialized populations <sup>1</sup>			Non-racialized population <sup>2</sup>		
	percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		from	to		from	to		from	to
<b>Experienced at least one serious problem<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.1*</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>
A large purchase or service where you did not get what you paid for and the seller did not fix the problem	1.8	0.9	3.4	3.1	2.2	4.1	2.6	2.3	3.0
Your employer or your job, excluding personal injuries	F	F	F	2.7	2.0	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.7
A personal injury or serious health issue that occurred at work, in a commercial establishment, in a traffic accident or any other public place	F	F	F	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.6	1.3	2.0
Your neighbourhood, such as vandalism, property damage, threats or excessive noise	3.3	1.8	5.5	4.2	3.2	5.3	3.8	3.4	4.3
Your house, your rent, your mortgage or rent owed to you	2.4	1.2	4.2	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.4	1.1	1.7
Money you owe (debt) or money owed to you, excluding rent and housing issues	2.4	1.2	4.3	3.7	2.7	4.8	2.3	2.0	2.7
Getting social or housing assistance, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement or other government assistance payments	F	F	F	1.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.2
Getting disability assistance	F	F	F	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1
Immigration, refugee status or sponsoring a family member's application to immigrate to Canada	F	F	F	2.3	1.7	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Contact with the police or other part of criminal justice system, including being stopped, accused, charged, detained or arrested	F	F	F	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.5
Contact with the police or other part of criminal justice system as a victim of or witness to a crime	F	F	F	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.2
Breakdown of your family or relationship, excluding child custody problems	1.5	0.7	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.1
Child custody or other problem involving parental responsibilities	F	F	F	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.4
A will, or taking care of financial or health issues for a person who was unable to look after themselves	F	F	F	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.9
Poor or incorrect medical treatment	F	F	F	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.9	2.5	3.3
Civil court proceedings or a letter threatening legal action over a civil matter	F	F	F	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.5
Being harassed	2.4	1.2	4.5	3.0	2.2	4.0	2.8	2.4	3.2
Being discriminated against	3.4	1.9	5.4	5.4*	4.4	6.7	2.0	1.6	2.3
Any other problem	F	F	F	F	F	F	0.5	0.4	0.7
<b>Did not experience a serious problem</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>70.7*</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>

F too unreliable to be published

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† reference category

1. Includes the non-Chinese racialized population (i.e., those who are South Asian, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese), those who identify with multiple racialized groups and those who identify with a racialized group not elsewhere indicated. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population.

2. Excludes the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) population, but includes the non-Indigenous population.

3. As respondents could indicate all types of serious problems that applied, "experienced at least one serious problem" does not equal the sum of the types of serious problems.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Legal Problems Survey, 2021.