

ANTI ASIAN-CANADIAN RACISM IN THE ERA OF COVID-19

DATE: APRIL 9, 5:30PM-6:30PM SPEAKER: DR. JENNY LIU

A little background about me...

- Lecturer in the Department of Psychology, Ryerson University
- Academic
 - Postdoctoral Associate, Department of Psychiatry, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, Western University
 - Postdoctoral Fellow, Research, Toronto Western Hospital / Krembil Institute, University Health Network
 - Postdoctoral Fellow, Daphne Cockwell School of Nursing, Ryerson University
- Researcher
 - Stress, resilience
 - COVID-19 Rapid Response with Chinese communities and frontline healthcare workers [PROTECH / PACER]
- Service Provider / "Doctor"
 - Facilitate PACER, a blended learning program to promote psychological flexibility and resilience capacity

I am also...

- First generation immigrant
- Chinese-Canadian
- Previous resident of Japan
- Female / woman in STEM
- Daughter
- Sister
- Partner
- Friend



Healthcare workers are HEROS



TORONTO | NEWS

'It happened because I'm Asian': Toronto ER nurse says she was spit on, verbally assaulted

Phil Tsekouras Multi-Platform Writer, CTV News Toronto

Published Thursday, April 9, 2020 2:45PM EDT Last Updated Thursday, April 9, 2020 8:30PM EDT



Katherine Cheung said she was the victim of a racially-motivated attack in downtown Toronto Wednesday. (Supplied)

Coronavirus: CUPE survey reveals anti-Asian racism towards Manitoba health-care workers

By Will Reimer • Global News Posted April 14, 2020 9:21 pm



Asian healthcare workers have also been the targets of discrimination.

Asians are "Model Minorities"

DR. THERESA TAM

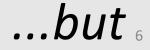




Simu Liu

ELAINE LUI





Asian Seniors Find Their Cars Burned to a Crisp in Oakland



Witnesses Ignore Elderly Asian Woman Punched a Kicked in Broad Daylight

NYC

Continue to experience *racism* and *discrimination*



This is not just elsewhere in the world, it's in Canada, too

During the initial stages of the pandemic:

- 50% Chinese-Canadians reported being called names/insults
- 3 in 10 reported reported *frequent exposures* to racism messaging
- 6 in 10 adjusted routines to avoid potential exposures

A year later...

- 1150 documented cases of racism attacks since March, 2020
- 40% in Ontario
- 11% contained violent physical assault and/or unwanted physical contact
- Females represented over half of reported cases, with children/adolescents (42%) and older adults (57%) also more likely to to report experiences of racism

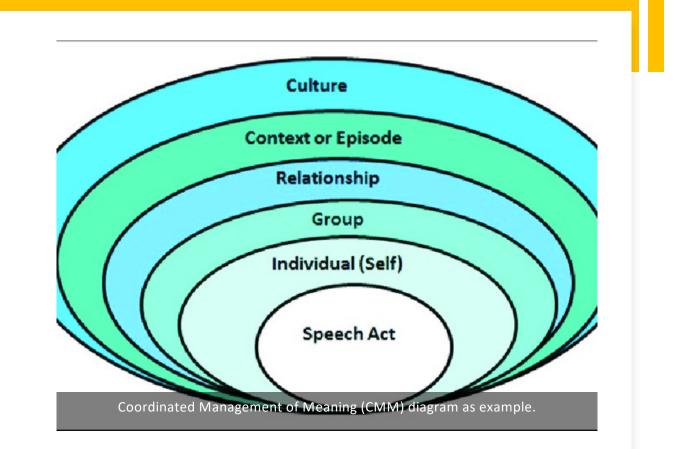
RACISM IS THE VIRUS

HATE

STOR

The "Shadow Pandemic"

- We construct our identities through our interactions with the world
- During the current pandemic:
 - Social isolation (loss of contact / interaction / support)
 - Socioeconomic hardship
 - Disruptions and change
 - Uncertainties / lack of control about the future
 - Emotional distress



Racism and Mental Health

- As a healthcare or service provider, mental health is an imperative
 - Prevent burnout
 - Compassion fatigue
- Experiences and observations of racism can create conflicts in:
 - Identity
 - Morality
 - Values
 - Beliefs



It's not an emerging "Asian" issue, it has been a CANADIAN issue

• Immigration

- Chinese Immigration Act of 1885 imposed a tax (up to \$500 at the time) for each Chinese immigrant entering into Canada
- Hayashi-Lemieux Gentleman's Agreement limiting immigration numbers of Japanese men
- Komagata Maru ship of 400 passengers denied entry into Canada in 1914
- Voting Restrictions
 - Asians banned from provincial voting rights in B.C in 1972
 - Dominion Elections Act of 1920 restricted all Asians from federal voting

Japanese Internment

- 22000 Japanese Canadians in BC sent to internment camps
- Properties and possessions sold
- Some deported, others relocated and never allowed back to BC
- Segregations / Limitations / Anti-Asian Responses
 - Segregated hospitals during Spanish flu
 - Anti-Asian hiring /recruitment practices
 - Segregation in schools in BC
 - Racism and informal boycotts of Asian-owned small-businesses during SARS, resulting in loss of up to 80% income

Tying it all back to health and health equity...



- Health equity looks like:
 - Individuals within a community to reaching full potential (mentally, physically, spiritually)
 - Live with safety, belonging, and purpose
 - Meeting individual needs, developing meaningful relationships, and taking on community responsibilities
- Health equity can play a role in:
 - Accessing and receiving care
 - Access to opportunities
 - Identity, safety, and belongingness

What's being done right now?



Business and Private Sectors

- Considerations of Equity Diversity & Inclusion
- Formation of Coalition of Canadians against Anti-Asian Racism

Public / Media Sectors

- Representation in media
- Amplification of emerging issues

Political / Policy Sectors

• Toronto city council passing motion to condemn Anti-Asian hate, and advancing with action plan

Community Sectors

- Leaders championing for change
- Alliance networks amplifying voices
- Provision of support, services, and channels for documentation

Few Examples of Available Resources

Responding to Hate T O O L K I T

combat anti-Asian racism by taking action



learn 🦂 🌠 🛛 👯 🖉

Key terms hate and discrimination explained

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Asian Canadians have been the subject of racist assaults and bigoted taunts. This Guide* sets out your rights and resources when you are the victim of or a witness to racist incidents.

This Guide provides information so that you can understand and respond to three kinds of hate: Hate Crimes, Hate Incidents and Acts of Discrimination.

Hate Crimes

Are hate-motivated criminal acts that are offences under the Criminal Code, such as Assaults (Section 265), Uttering Threats (Section 264.1(1)), Criminal Harassment (Section 264(1)) and 'hate speech' (Section 319 (1) & (2)). Hate crimes are crimes committed for hateful reasons. Consequently, they are punished more severely by the Courts. They involve two elements:

An underlying crime (e.g. murder, assault, threats, vandalism, arson) and
The crime is committed in part because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age or mental or physical disability.

Hate Incidents

Are non-criminal acts that occur when the person uses bigoted, biased or prejudiced language (spoken, or written, online or in-person) or takes other actions that are based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, etc.

Acts of Discrimination

Are violations of human rights codes – these are acts of unfair treatment in services, goods, facilities, accommodation, contracts, employment, vocational associations (e.g. transit, the workplace, public accommodations, restaurants, hotels, theatres, stores, housing, schools or universities etc.), because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age or mental or physical disability.

This form of Discrimination is not criminal but a violation of the federal or provincial human rights laws.

 This guide was prepared by Maryka Omatsu in collaboration with Gary Yee, Avvy Go, Gerald Chan and Juanita Westmoreland. PROTECH 保泰^{社区抗疫行动}

Online support for the Chinese Canadian communities

Pandemic Rapid-response Optimization To Enhance Community-Resilience and Health 优化流行病快速应对能力,提高社区复原力和健康水准 優化流行病快速應對能力,提高社區復原力和健康水準

ProjectPROTECH.ca

PACER Training

Pandemic Acceptance and Commitment to Empowerment Response (PACER) Training is a mindfulness, acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT), and social justice and collective empowermentbased group training, consisting of six interactive online learning modules and six corresponding weekly group videoconferences.



Pandemic Rapid-response Optimization To Enhance Community-Resilience and Health

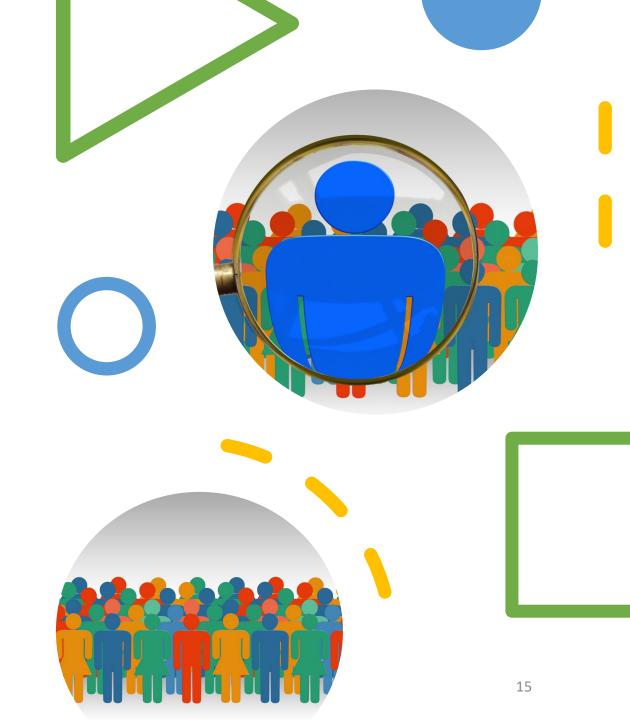
So what's next?

Individual

- Knowledge
- Safety
- Resources

Collective

- Alliance
- Visibility
- Voice



Questions & Contact



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