Chinese Community and the Police – A Study of Chinese People's Perception of the Police
in the City of Toronto

By

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A Thesis Submitted in Conformity with the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Social Work
Graduate Department of Faculty of Social Work
University of Toronto

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Abstract

While being the largest visible minority group in Toronto, Chinese people's perception of the police remains underresearched. This study dedicated its effort to contribute to this important aspect of policing in today's multicultural Toronto. Through surveying a sample of 101 Chinese Torontonians, this study found that Chinese people were generally satisfied with the police services in the metropolitan Toronto. However, they also specifically recommended that the police need to control their power to stop, search, and question people and their use of firearms more strictly. This study also tested the relationships between Chinese people's view of the police and a series of their demographic characteristics. Among the nine tested demographic factors, English proficiency turned out to be the only factor that significantly influenced people's attitudes towards the police. Those who spoke better English seemed to have more negative opinion of the police than Chinese who were less proficient in English.

To my parents

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1. Introduction

Policing in a multicultural society is the challenge many large Canadian cities have to face today. However, whether the police are responding to this challenge successfully is indeed difficult to measure. It could be assessed through many different perspectives: the police's point of view, the government's standpoint, as well as the general public's opinion. This research is focused on study Toronto's largest visible minority group – Chinese people's perception of the police as an indicator of how well the Toronto police service is addressing the issue of diversity.

After surveying 101 Chinese people in the City of Toronto and analyzing the data, this study has concluded that English proficiency turned out to be the only factor that has a significant relationship with Chinese people's perception of the police. Participants who had higher English proficiency level tended to hold more negative attitudes towards the police. Also, this study has found that younger participants tend to view the police in a more negative way than their older counterparts in the study. But this relationship was not significant according to the test results. These two conclusions were quite consistent with Henry Chow's 1994 study on Chinese people's attitudes towards the police. Based on these conclusions, this study suggests that the police should work more closely with two sub-populations within the Chinese community – Chinese youth and Chinese whose English abilities are higher.

This paper is organized as follows: There are seven sections in total. The first part introduces background information of this study and illustrates why this topic is important. The second section provides the theoretical basis for the study as well as the hypotheses. Descriptions of the research method, including operational concepts, data collection tools and

the actual implementation of the study constitute the third section. The fourth section provides the data analysis. Section five presents the findings in detail with illustrations. Limitations of the study are discussed in section six. In the final section, draws conclusions and makes recommendations.

1.1 Background

Diversity is not something new for Canadians. It has long been recognized as part of our everyday life, especially in large metropolitan centres like Toronto. It is now well known that more than 50% of the City of Toronto's population is comprised of racial minorities (Taskforce on Community Access and Equity, City of Toronto, 2000). As one of the most essential functions of our society, policing inevitably needs to respond to this distinct character. However, it is also a known fact that:

> " when the demographic of these communities began to transform in fairly dramatic ways with respect to ethnic and racial composition, the police were often ill-equipped to understand the citizens they were attempting to serve and protect. This included an inability to even communicate with certain segments of the community because of language and other cultural barriers" (McKenna, 2000, p. 199).

Recently, a series of newspaper stories on "Racial Profiling of the Police" in the "Toronto Star" (starting on October 19, 2002) has drawn enormous public attention to the police's relations with Toronto's black communities. What about the police service's relationships with people from other racial backgrounds? Chinese people constitute the largest visible minority group in the City of Toronto (Ornstein, 2000). What are their experiences with and perceptions of the police? The most recent study on this subject was conducted by Henry Chow in 1994: "The Police and the Chinese Community: A Follow Up Study of the Chinese's Attitudes Towards the Police in Metropolitan Toronto". Almost a

decade has passed. Can the findings from Chow's study still be applicable in today's Toronto? It is time to again examine the issue.

During the preliminary contacts with some Chinese client-oriented service agencies, it was suggested that Chinese youth are much more likely to complain about police mistreatment than the rest of the Chinese population. Therefore, this research exercise was designed to address Chinese people's perception of the police as well as its relation to people's age difference. Besides age, other important demographic characters were also taken into consideration, such as gender, relationship status, education, occupation, legal status in Canada, language proficiency, country of origin, as well as length of residence in Canada.

1.2 Significance of the Study

Existing studies of police-minority relations have been mostly conducted with people from black communities in the United States, Australia, Great Brain, and Canada (Canadian Race Relations Foundation, 2001; James, 2000; Burris, 1999; Bowling, 1998; Stenning, 1994; Wortley, 1994; Mosher, 1993; Andrews, 1992; Clare, 1992; Clarke, 1992; Downes, 1992; Jackson, 1989; Institute of Race Relations, 1987; Tuck & Southgate, 1981). There is only one published Canadian study of the Chinese's Attitudes towards the police (Chow, 1994). Nevertheless, today's diversity issue is far beyond the stage of mere black and white relationships, but how to live in a multicultural, multiracial, and multi-ethnic society. This study hopes to explore in this new direction as well as to fill in the dearth of research on the police's relations with Toronto's diverse racial/ethnic minority groups, namely Chinese.

In addition to the academic value, it is also this study's objective to contribute to police work. Through exploring the Toronto Chinese's perceptions of the police, this study intends

to enhance the police's understandings of this particular population and their ability to provide more appropriate services to the Chinese Torontonians.

2. Theoretical Framework

The theory of community policing is the premise of this study. In the current Western world, community-based policing is no doubt the most pervasive and popular approach. Countries like the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and Canada have all adopted it. "Community Partnership", according to Robin (2000), is one of the core elements of the community policing theory:

> " At the heart of community policing is the idea that police departments must be more responsive and connected to the communities they serve, that policing is properly a broad problemsolving enterprise that includes much more than reactive law enforcement, and that individual line officers on the street and in the community should have a major role in this process" (p. 34).

Therefore, maintaining a positive and constructive police-community relation is most crucial in making policing successful. In the highly diverse and multicultural neighborhoods of today's Canada, community-based policing cannot be fulfilled without healthy police-minority relations. Paul McKenna (2000) expressed this idea explicitly in his textbook for community policing in Canada:

> " Community policing as a philosophy of inclusion has driven much of this improvement in race relations" (p. 198).

Also suggested by Chow (1994), community members' attitudes towards the police will shape the relationships between the police and the community. Therefore, measuring the Chinese's attitudes will be a good indicator of the police-Chinese relations in Toronto.

2.1 Measures

In order to compare findings with Chow's 1994 study and find out if Chinese people's opinion of the police has changed in the past 10 years also, this study borrows the structure of Chow's questionnaire and discusses people's attitudes around four major policing areas:

1. Police Discretion: Visible minorities, especially black people, feel that they are more likely to become the targets of the police's discretionary powers of stop, questioning, and search. There is evidence of this in studies from the United States, Great Britain, as well as Canada (Canadian Race Relations Foundation, 2001; Bowling, 1998; Wortley, 1994; Andrews, 1992; Clare, 1992; Institute of Race Relations, 1987; Tuck & Southgate, 1981).

2. Police Use of Force: Similarly, visible minority members believe that they are more likely to become the victims of the police's excessive physical force and brutality. Some research has indicated this trend clearly (Canadian Race Relations Foundation, 2001; Burris, 1999; Bowling, 1998; Stenning, 1994; Andrews, 1992; Mosher, 19931992; Clare, 1992; Institute of Race Relations, 1987; Clarke, 1987).

These two perceived unfair police conducts towards visible minorities will definitely lead to severe damage of the police-minority relations. Whether the Toronto Chinese population also share these negative perceptions of the police is one of the purposes of this study.

3. Police Treatment of Visible Minorities: Members from minority backgrounds believe that the police are not treating visible minorities in the same manner and style they use in white communities. (Canadian Race Relations Foundation, 2001; Bowling, 1998; Chan, 1997; Ontario Legal Aid Plan, 1994; Andrews, 1992; Clare, 1992; Jackson, 1989).

4. Police Services: The police are also being perceived as unable to provide culturally appropriate services within minority communities. (Cryderman, Fleras, O'Toole, 1998; Chan, 1997; Ontario Polie-Race Relations Monitoring Board, 1996; Ontario Legal Aid Plan, 1994; Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, 1992; Multicultural/Multiracial Urban Communities, 1984).

Just as McKenna (2000) suggests in his book of community policing in Canada, lack of awareness and understanding of the minority communities are the barriers that prevent the police from obtaining trust and partnership within minority communities. These two sections are aiming at exploring the police's trustworthiness perceived by the Chinese.

2.2 Hypotheses:

Previous studies (Chow, 1994; Wortley, 1994) suggest that Chinese, in general, hold a fairly positive overall impression of the police. However, there is also evidence indicates that factors such as age, gender, marital status, education level, occupation, legal status in Canada, length of residence in Canada, last country of permanent residence, and English proficiency may have a strong impact on people's opinions of the police. Based on previous research, this study expects to find the following relationships:

H1: Younger Chinese's attitudes towards the police are significantly more negative than those held by the general Chinese population.

H2: Male respondents' perceptions of the police are significantly more negative than those of the female respondents.

H3: Married Chinese people are more in favor of the police than those who are single.

H4: Well-educated Chinese people have more negative attitudes towards the police than those who have less formal education.

H5: Jobless will associate with more negative perceptions of the police.

H6: The "Chinese-Canadians" have more positive opinions of the police than those who stay in Canada on other legal status.

H7: Chinese who stay in Canada for a longer time period are in less favor of the police than those who have spent less time here.

H8: Those who come from Main Land China hold a more positive opinion of the police than the rest of the Chinese population.

H9: Chinese who are more proficient in the English language like the police better than those who have little English skills.

H10: Findings of this proposed study will be significantly different from findings of Chow's 1994 study.

3. Research Method

This study of the Chinese-Torontonians' perceptions of the police will use an exploratory approach. Only quantitative data will be collected.

3.1 Operational Definitions

1. Chinese People: In this proposed research, Chinese people are defined as individuals who identify themselves as Chinese or with Chinese origins regardless what countries (Main Land China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vietnam, or other) they come from. As well, no exclusion will be made based on which Chinese dialect (Mandarin, Cantonese, Toisan, and so on) people are using since the formal written Chinese doesn't vary too much.

2. Police Discretion: To ensure the safety and security of the public, the police have been given the authority to decide when, where, and who to investigate. This kind of discretionary powers of stop, questioning, and search is what police discretion means in this study.

3. Police Use of Force: The police also have certain discretion to apply force to suspects based on their judgement of the circumstances. It varies from physical restraint to deadly force.

4. Police Treatment of Visible Minorities: In this exploration of Chinese people's perceptions of the police, police treatment is defined as the police's manner and style while approaching the Chinese communities.

5. Police Services: "To protect and serve" is the commitment made by the Toronto police. But what exactly do police services include? In this research, it refers to the police's responses to the safety and security needs of communities, such as action on crime-report calls, crime prevention, maintaining partnerships with the communities, and so on.

3.2 Quantitative Approach

1. Data Collection Tool: In order to reveal the relationship between individual characteristics and attitudes towards the police, a survey is probably the best method to obtain sufficient data for further analysis. To serve the purpose of comparing with Chow's 1994 study of Chinese people's attitudes towards the police, the questionnaire need in this research was developed based on Chow's data collection instrument. It adopted some of Chow's exact questions for the sake of accurate comparison. It also contains questions that were worded slightly differently from Chow's original questions for the participants to better understand the questions. In addition, the investigator has contributed a portion of questions in regard to the current concern of police racial profiling against black communities in Toronto (Please

see Appendix A: Questionnaire for details). To meet the participants' language preference, the data collection tool was translated into Chinese by the investigator and reviewed by researchers and social workers who have substantial experience in conducting surveys in a bilingual capacity. Meanwhile, a small-scale pilot study was performed for the improvement of on the research instrument.

2. Measures:

1) Demographic information: Participants' background information such as age, gender, marital status, highest education level, occupation, legal status, length of residence in Canada, last country of permanent residence, and English language proficiency will be obtained by a demographic form designed by the investigator (Please see Appendix B for details).

2) Four Aspects of Policing: A total of 24 statements were categorized under the following sub-sections: The police discretion; the police use of force; the police treatment of visible minorities; the police services. Respondents will be asked to indicate their degree of agreement with each of the statements using a five-point rating scale.

3.3 Sample Size and Recruitment Procedures

In order to conduct Analysis of Variance, the estimated sample size of this study is 100 Chinese individuals. According to Cohen's formula for one-way ANOVA, a sample size of 180 will be needed to sustain a medium-size relationship between the independent (age, gender, and so on) and dependent variables, if this study sets the testing hypotheses at .05 significance level, 80% power level. However, considering the time limitation of this master degree research project, this study settled for a lower power level- 52% (which is still quite strong) to achieve a more manageable sample size within the tight time constraints. In

Chow's 1994 study of the Chinese's perceptions of the police, all the Chinese last names on the phone book were picked up and put together to form a list. A sample of 1000 was then randomly chosen from the list. A copy of Chow's questionnaire was sent to every chosen participant by mail and follow up phone calls were made to those who had not responded the mail. To duplicate this procedure would be the best in order to compare with Chow's study as accurately as possible. But due to the time, finance, and other limitations of this exercise, a random sampling procedure like Chow's is not possible. Instead, a voluntary convenient sample was obtained. 101 Chinese individuals were recruited from several community service agencies to participate in this study. First, the investigator contacted a few Chinese clients-oriented and mainstream community agencies and ask them to provide potential working groups, such as English as Second Language (ESL) or Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC) language classes, youth groups, seniors groups, employment workshops, and so on. Secondly, a set of groups were then selected based on all the possible working groups the agencies provide. The choice of which group to conduct the survey depended on a set of factors, such as the investigator's availability, the agencies' schedule, and the representativeness of the sample. The investigator discussed this project with teachers of language classes and facilitators of workshops and chose the target groups together with them. Participants were also screened for their eligibility to participate in the study according to the following criteria:

1) The individual identified her/himself as Chinese or with a Chinese heritage.

2) The individual was able to understand either written English or one form of written Chinese, the simplified version or the traditional version.

3) The individual did not have difficulties understanding the questions due to intoxication, mental impairment, or any other significant difficulties.

4) Youth under the age of 16 were not be recruited by the study. According to the Child and Family Service Act (CFSA), consent from parents or legal guardians must be obtained for under-aged youth's participation in research projects. To go through this procedure is obviously beyond this study's capacity.

5) Individuals who volunteered to participate in the study will not be included for the sake of maximizing the rigor of this study.

3.4 Survey Process

The teachers and facilitators distributed a paper copy of the information letter (which explains the purpose of the study, benefits and risks, as well as confidentiality issues) as well as the questionnaire to each individual in the chosen group before or after the class or workshop. The workers also introduced the investigator to the chosen groups. People could decide to fill out the questionnaire or leave the room and not participate in the study. Due to the time limitation of this study, the investigator did not encourage any individual to contact the investigator at another time. The questionnaire was then administered on a group basis with the investigator and workers providing necessary help. For example, some seniors had difficulties reading the questionnaire and circling the answers. The investigator or the worker had to read the questions for them and record their answers.

3.5 Risks and Benefits for the Participants

1. Risks: No long term risks or negative effects to the participants have been detected. However, it is possible that some of the questions might remind the participants of their past unpleasant experiences or even tragic situations. In addition, some participants may also get

uncomfortable since the content of the questionnaire relates to the evaluation of the police, one of the most powerful authorities in our society. This may put various degrees of psychological stress on the participants. The investigator was equipped with a list of agencies to refer the individual to seek further assistance and support (Please see Appendix C) in case a participant got upset.

Due to the format of this research project, most participants were already connected to one or a couple of social worker(s) who she/he might feel comfortable to seek emotional support from. Therefore, the investigator also asked help from the involved social worker(s) in addition to what the investigator could provide.

2. Benefits: Besides the anticipated risks, this proposed study is also going to be beneficial to the participants in some ways. First, although the study does not provide an opportunity for the participants to talk about their experiences or tell their true stories like a qualitative study does, it will still give the participants a sense of validation of their reality simply by knowing that someone cares about their feelings. Second, the help and support resources brought by the investigator would be beneficial to the participants too, especially those who are relatively isolated or have difficulties navigating the social support system. Third, the fact that they are going to represent their own community's voice and help the policy makers and service providers understand and serve the Chinese communities better may very well enhance the participants' self-esteem level. Fourth, it is true that the final findings of this study will not have any direct impact on individual participants. But as members of the Chinese communities, they will definitely benefit from the findings in the long run because the ultimate goal of this study is to help the Chinese communities at a broader level. There

was no financial compensation to the participants and they had been informed of this situation before they gave their consent to participate in this study.

3.6 Privacy and Confidentiality of the Participants

Privacy and confidentiality should be taken care of by any research project to protect participants' best interests. To ensure privacy and confidentiality, the following rules had been applied in this study:

1) Participants would be taking part in this study only on a voluntary basis; they had the right to call for a termination at any point of the process.

2) While completing the survey, the participants had the right to refuse disclosing any information that will make them uncomfortable without providing reasons.

3) Since the design of this study was to have an extended 15 to 20 minutes of a class, a focus group, or a workshop, the location of the survey was someplace that the participants had already spent some time in. Presumably, it was more comfortable than moving them to a new strange environment.

4) The survey was totally anonymous. The participants were only be given a set of numerical codes randomly by the investigator. Completed questionnaires were put into a big envelope and sealed before the participants. Identifying information (demographic information participants gave while filling out Appendix B. No name or home addresses would be seen.) of the participants would only be seen by the investigator and her supervisors for research purpose.

5) Completed questionnaires will be kept and locked in the investigator's personal locker at the Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto. Only the investigator has the access to it.

6) The computer data will be well protected too by adding personalized password to the analytical software that is being used by this research project.

7) All original data will be destroyed seven years after this study has concluded.

3.7 Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

People who identify themselves as Chinese do not form a homogeneous group. Rather, there are many sub-groups and sub-communities under the umbrella of Chinese community. For example, there are Chinese people from different countries or different Chinese regimes; there are Chinese people from various age groups; and their legal status in Canada may also be diverse. Although a rigorous random sample is beyond its capacity, this study has tried its best to recruit Chinese people from all backgrounds to capture the diversity of this population. The 101 participants of this study had filled out all the demographic questions. There were no missing data. The following series of tables will show the characteristics of the sample of this particular study in detail:

Table 1. Highest Education Level

EDUC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Primary School	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	2 Secondary School	12	11.9	11.9	16.8
	3 College	11	10.9	10.9	27.7
	4 University	73	72.3	72.3	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

The majority of the 101 participants were well educated. 84 of them had post-secondary level education. The rest 17 had secondary or lower level education.

Table 2. Gender

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male	42	41.6	41.6	41.6
	2 Female	59	58.4	58.4	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

Table 2 shows that this study had interviewed 42 males and 59 females.

Table 3. Relationship Status

RELAT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Married	65	64.4	64.4	64.4
	2 Single	31	30.7	30.7	95.0
	3 Divorced	4	4.0	4.0	99.0
	5 Common Law	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

Among the 101 participants of this study, married people formed the biggest group of 65, followed by 31 single participants, four divorced people and one common law.

Table 4. Age

AGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 10-19	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	2 20-29	39	38.6	38.6	39.6
	3 30-39	23	22.8	22.8	62.4
	4 40-49	15	14.9	14.9	77.2
	5 50-64	9	8.9	8.9	86.1
	6 65 and over	14	13.9	13.9	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

This study has well represented Chinese people from almost all age ranges. One participant was still in his/her teens, while 39 were in their 20s, 23 were in their 30s, 15 were in their 40s, nine were in their 50s, and 14 were seniors.

Table 5. Occupation

OCC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Full-time job	43	42.6	42.6	42.6
	2 Part-time job	7	6.9	6.9	49.5
	3 Unemployed	51	50.5	50.5	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

In terms of occupation status, 43 of the participants were employed as full-time workers. 7 of them were part-time workers. Meanwhile, 51 of the participants of this study were unemployed.

Table 6. Legal Status in Canada

LEGAL

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Citizen	49	48.5	48.5	48.5
	2 Permanent Resident	35	34.7	34.7	83.2
	4 Visitor	17	16.8	16.8	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

As shown in table 6, 49 of the participants were citizens of Canada. 35 of them were landed immigrants. In addition, this study also gathered information from 17 visitors during the stage of collecting data.

Table 7. Length of Residence in Canada

RES

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 1 year or less	14	13.9	13.9	13.9
	2 2-5 years	41	40.6	40.6	54.5
	3 6-10 years	11	10.9	10.9	65.3
	4 over 10 years	35	34.7	34.7	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

Table 7 shows that at the point these participants were interviewed, 14 of them had stayed in Canada for less than one year; 41 of them had spent 2 to 5 years in Canada; 11 had lived here for 6 to 10 years; and 35 of them had already been here for at least a decade.

Table 8. Last Country of Residence

LCOUNTRY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Mainland China	70	69.3	69.3	69.3
	2 Hong Kong	21	20.8	20.8	90.1
	3 Taiwan	4	4.0	4.0	94.1
	4 Other	6	5.9	5.9	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

The majority of the participants of this study were from Mainland China (70). People from Hong Kong constituted the second large group of 21. Also, 4 Taiwanese participated in this study. As shown by table 8, 6 people had indicated "other" as their last countries of residency. This category includes Chinese people who came to Canada from other Asian countries like Vietnam and India. It also includes Chinese who were born in Canada.

Table 9. English Proficiency

ENG

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Fluent	39	38.6	38.6	38.6
	2 Good	34	33.7	33.7	72.3
	3 A Little	21	20.8	20.8	93.1
	4 No English at all	7	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

Among all the 101 participants of this study, 39 of them identified their English proficiency as fluent. 34 participants thought their English was good. 21 indicated that they only know a little English while 7 of them did not know English at all.

4. Data Analysis

As previously described, the data collection tool of this study contains 24 statements asking the participants about their perception of the police. The 24 statements were categorized into four sections: 1) Police Discretion; 2) Police Use of Force; 3) Police Treatment of Visible Minorities; and 4) Police Services. To reveal Chinese people's opinion of the above four aspects of police work, participants' responses to each question and each section were analyzed. To find out the relationship between participants' demographic characters and their perception of the police, this study decided to analyze the four sections and 24 statements all together as Chinese people's general perception of the police instead of looking at participants' responses to each of the 24 statements or to each of the sections. It is possible to do so because the correlations between questions and sections are quite significant (see the following table 10 to table 14). However, several statements, such as statement b1, c3, d3, and d6, and section four are in the opposite direction to the majority of the statements and sections. They were reversed and then added together with the rest to form the overall perception of the police – the subject of this study's data analysis. No data is missing from this section of the questionnaire either.

4.1 Subject of Data Analysis

Table 10

		A1	A2 When a	A3 Generally	A4 Chinese	A5 The
A1	Pearson Correlation	1	.410	.419	.287	.317
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.004	.001
	N	101	101	101	101	101
A2	Pearson Correlation	.410	1	.336	.287	.264
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.001	.004	.008
	N	101	101	101	101	101
A3	Pearson Correlation	.419	.336	1	.166	.362
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.	.096	.000
	N	101	101	101	101	101
A4	Pearson Correlation	.287	.287	.166	1	.287
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.004	.096	.	.004
	N	101	101	101	10	101
A5	Pearson Correlation	.317	.264	.362	.287	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.008	.000	.004	.
	N	101	101	101	101	101

Table 11

		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6
B1	Pearson	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Sig. (2-	.	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
B2	Pearson	-	1	.7	.7	.3	.3
	Sig. (2-	.0	.	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
B3	Pearson	-	.7	1	.6	.2	.3
	Sig. (2-	.0	.0	.	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
B4	Pearson	-	.7	.6	1	.2	.2
	Sig. (2-	.0	.0	.0	.	.0	.0
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
B5 ,	Pearson	-	.3	.2	.2	1	.1
	Sig. (2-	.2	.0	.0	.0	.	.1
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
B6	Pearson	-	.3	.3	.2	.1	1
	Sig. (2-	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 12

		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
C1	Pearson	1	.5	-	.1	.4	.2
	Sig.	.	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
C2	Pearson	.5	1	-	.0	.4	.1
	Sig.	.0	.	.0	.5	.0	.1
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
C3	Pearson	-	-	1	-	-	.0
	Sig.	.2	.0	.	.1	.0	.8
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
C4	Pearson	.1	.0	-	1	.1	.0
	Sig.	.0	.5	.1	.	.0	.9
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
C5	Pearson	.4	.4	-	.1	1	.3
during pol	Sig.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.	.0
C6	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pearson	.2	.1	.0	.0	.3	1
	Sig.	.0	.1	.8	.9	.0	.
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 13

		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
D1	Pearson	1	.3	-	.2	.4	-	.0
	Sig.	.	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.3
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D2	Pearson	.3	1	-	.1	.5	-	-
	Sig.	.0	.	.1	.0	.0	.0	.8
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D3	Pearson	-	-	1	-	-	.1	-
	Sig.	.5	.1	.	.8	.4	.2	.3
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D4	Pearson	.2	.1	-	1	.2	-	.2
	Sig.	.0	.0	.8	.	.0	.1	.0
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D5	Pearson	.4	.5	-	.2	1	-	-
	Sig.	.0	.0	.4	.0	.	.0	.2
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D6	Pearson	-	-	.1	-	-	1	.3
	Sig.	.0	.0	.2	.1	.0	.	.0
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D7	Pearson	.0	-	-	.2	-	.3	1
	Sig.	.3	.8	.3	.0	.2	.0	.
	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 14

Correlations

		FORCE Police use of force, high = bad	DISC Police discretion, high = bad	TREAT Police treatment, high = bad	SERVICE police services, high = good
FORCE Police use of force, high = bad	Pearson Correlation	1	.670**	.637**	-.472**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000
	N	101	101	101	101
DISC Police discretion, high = bad	Pearson Correlation	.670**	1	.629**	-.414**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000
	N	101	101	101	101
TREAT Police treatment, high = bad	Pearson Correlation	.637**	.629**	1	-.464**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000
	N	101	101	101	101
SERVICE police services, high = good	Pearson Correlation	-.472**	-.414**	-.464**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.
	N	101	101	101	101

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

4.2 Tests

To explore how Chinese people view the Toronto police, frequencies (percentages) of participants' degree of agreement to each question were calculated. In order to make the trends clearer, this study added participants' answers of " strongly disagree" and "disagree" together as one item. This same approach was applied to participants' responses of "agree" and "strongly agree" too.

To find out whether people's perception of the police varies according to their different demographic characteristics, independent T-test and One way ANOVA were applied to each of the nine demographic categories of this study, since they are the tests that help detecting differences among groups. Before actually applying the tests, two groups of data needed to be rearranged to avoid distortion of the test results. For the category of relationship status,

this study only kept two out of the original four options since too few participants had indicated as divorced or in a common law relationship. Therefore, this study only looked at the variance between married and single people in terms of their opinion towards the police. Also, only one participant belonged to the 10-19 age group. So the 10-19 group was put together with the 20-29 group and the original six age groups became five.

5. Results

The results of this study turned out to be quite surprising and interesting. Most of our Chinese participants' believed that the police would be less discretionary towards visible minorities who speak better English. But analysis of the relationships between participants' demographic backgrounds and their opinion of the police has shown that Chinese people who speak better English tended to hold a more negative opinion of the police than those whose English abilities are limited.

5.1 Chinese People's View of the Police

Chinese people's general view of the police is fairly positive. Almost 60% of the participants of this study indicated that overall the police services were satisfactory. However, the test results also reflected that some aspects of the police work need to improve. First on a general level, most participants of this study would like to see the police discretionary power of stopping, searching, arresting, questioning and their use of firearms to be more tightly controlled. Secondly, it was also a quite pervasive opinion among the participants that the police did not treat people equally. According to the test results, visible minority members, especially members from black communities are more likely to suffer

police discrimination. Thirdly, a significant number of participants believed that visible minorities who are more proficient in English would get better treatment from the police.

Table 15

Police Discretion: Individual questions

%

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Not Sure	Strongly Agree or Agree	Total
Police will stop individuals for questioning merely based on factors such as appearance and racial background	43.6%	30.7%	25.7%	100.0%
When a visible minority is stopped and questioned by police, that individual will often be asked to provide personal information such as country of origin and legal status in Canada	20.8%	37.6%	41.6%	100.0%
Generally speaking, a Chinese person is more likely to become the target of police stop, questioning, and search than a white person	27.7%	36.6%	35.6%	100.0%
Chinese people are not stopped, questioned, and searched as frequently as black people in Toronto are	11.9%	38.6%	49.5%	100.0%
The discretionary power of the police should be more strictly controlled	7.9%	21.8%	70.3%	100.0%

In this section, only responses to the last two questions show clear directions of people's opinion of the police. As table 15 shows, Most of the people this study surveyed (70.3%) agreed that the police discretionary power need to be more strictly controlled. Almost half of the participants (49.5%) agreed that black people are more likely to be stopped and questioned by the police than Chinese people. Meanwhile, a fairly large number

of people believed that "when a visible minority is stopped and questioned by the police, that individual will often be asked to provide personal information such as country of origin and legal status in Canada" (41.6%). Also, 43.6% of the participants did not agree that "police will stop individuals for questioning merely based on factors such as appearance and racial backgrounds".

Table 16

Police Use of Force: Individual questions

%

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Not Sure	Strongly Agree or Agree	Total
The police rarely engage in brutality towards suspects	29.7%	41.6%	28.7%	100.0%
The police are more likely to use excessive physical force against visible minorities than whites	14.9%	40.6%	44.6%	100.0%
The police are more likely to use deadly force against visible minorities than whites	14.9%	53.5%	31.7%	100.0%
In general, Chinese are more likely to become the target of police brutality compare to white people	23.8%	51.5%	24.8%	100.0%
In general, Chinese people are less likely to become the target of police brutality compare to black people	10.9%	40.6%	48.5%	100.0%
The use of firearms by the police should be tightly controlled	16.8%	17.8%	65.3%	100.0%

Similar to the first section, participants had more congruity towards the last two questions in police use of force too. 65.3% of the participants agreed that "the use of firearms by the police should be tightly controlled". Almost half (48.5%) of the participants perceived black people as more likely to become the target of police brutality compared to Chinese

people. Those who thought that "the police are more likely to use excessive physical force against visible minorities than whites" constituted quite a large group too (44.6%).

Table 17

Police Treatment of Visible Minorities: Individual questions

%

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Not Sure	Strongly Agree or Agree	Total
The police will engage in unfair treatment of the Chinese	9.9%	42.6%	47.5%	100.0%
The police will make a distinction in the manner and style they use in policing the Chinese community and other White communities	14.9%	45.5%	39.6%	100.0%
Visible minority victims are more likely to receive law enforcement help than are White victims	36.6%	51.5%	11.9%	100.0%
Visible minorities who are more proficient in the English language are less susceptible to discriminatory treatment during encounters with police	3.0%	24.8%	72.3%	100.0%
The police concentrate too much on the crimes involving visible minorities	18.8%	48.5%	32.7%	100.0%
In general, the police treat the TOronto Chinese communities better than the black communities	10.9%	58.4%	30.7%	100.0%

In the section of police treatment of visible minorities, a significant number of people (72.3%) felt that "Visible minorities who are more proficient in the English language are less susceptible to discriminatory treatment during encounters with police". Also, nearly half of the participants agreed that "the police will engage unfair treatment of the Chinese".

Table 18

Police Services: Individual questions

%

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Not Sure	Strongly Agree or Agree	Total
Overall the police provide satisfactory services	9.9%	32.7%	57.4%	100.0%
The police always respond promptly when called	10.9%	43.6%	45.5%	100.0%
Police spend too much time riding around in their patrol cars	31.7%	46.5%	21.8%	100.0%
The pollice are doing enough to prevent crime	43.6%	37.6%	18.8%	100.0%
The police maintain a close contact with members of the Chinese community as a whole	22.8%	53.5%	23.8%	100.0%
In general, Chinese communities receive worse police service than White communities	9.9%	64.4%	25.7%	100.0%
In general, Chinese communities receive better police service than black communities	5.9%	71.3%	22.8%	100.0%

In terms of satisfaction with police services, nearly 60% (57.4%) of the participants indicated that "the police provide satisfactory services"; and this is the only question that received a significant number of responses in this section.

5.2 Chinese People's Overall Perception of the Police by Demographic Factors

Except for English proficiency, all the other demographic factors have no significant influence over the participants' opinion of the police. However not significantly different from one another, the test results have still shown some useful patterns of the relationships between some of the demographic characteristics and people's perception of the police. Responses to all items in the questionnaire were scored on a 5-point scale. For the first three

sections of the questionnaire, it was designed in such a way that higher scores (mean) would be associated with more negative attitudes towards the police (high = bad). For the fourth section, higher score means more positive opinion of the police (high = good).

1) It is one of this study's hypotheses that Chinese male will have more negative attitudes towards the police than Chinese female. However, test result shows that the difference between the two genders is not as significant as this study previously expected. In this study, male respondents' opinion of the police (38.2143) is only slightly more negative than their female counterparts (37.6441) (see table 15 and 16).

T-Test

Table 19

Group Statistics

	GENDER	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Overall view of police, high =bad	Male	42	38.2143	10.94228	1.68843
	Female	59	37.6441	9.86419	1.28421

Table 20

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Overall view of police, high =bad	Equal variances assumed	.188	.666	.274	99	.785	.5702	2.08436	-3.56560	4.70603
	Equal variances not assumed			.269	82.614	.789	.5702	2.12132	-3.64929	4.78972

2) Similar to gender, people's relationship status also has no effect on people's attitudes towards the police. As shown below in table 17 and 18, respondents who were single

(39.8710) held a slightly worse impression of the police then those who were married (36.7538). The difference is not significant at all.

T-Test

Table 21

Group Statistics

	RELAT	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
POLICE	1 Married	65	36.7538	9.28041	1.15109
	2 Single	31	39.8710	11.68116	2.09800

Table 22

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
POLICE	Equal variances assumed	1.883	.173	-1.413	94	.161	-3.1171	2.20646	-7.49809	1.26385
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.303	48.711	.199	-3.1171	2.39303	-7.92682	1.69258

3) One of this study's most important hypotheses is that age would be an indicator of one's opinion of the police or at least gives clue to estimate one's attitudes towards the police. The finding of this study, nevertheless, does not support this hypothesis (see table 20). The differences among different age groups are not statistically significant (.267). However small the differences are, table 19 does show an interesting tendency of Chinese people's attitudes towards the police in relation to their age backgrounds. The younger the participants were, the more negative they tend to view the police.

Oneway

Table 23

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 10-19	1	41.0000	.	.	.	.	41.00	41.00
2 20-29	39	40.4615	10.37925	1.66201	37.0970	43.8261	24.00	70.00
3 30-39	23	38.6957	9.58898	1.99944	34.5491	42.8422	23.00	67.00
4 40-49	15	34.6667	8.69044	2.24386	29.8541	39.4793	23.00	59.00
5 50-64	9	34.8889	9.64941	3.21647	27.4717	42.3061	20.00	51.00
6 65 and over	14	34.5000	12.28351	3.28291	27.4077	41.5923	7.00	52.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 24

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	680.290	5	136.058	1.308	.267
Within Groups	9880.284	95	104.003		
Total	10560.574	100			

4) The education one had does not count in terms of how Chinese people perceive the police. There is no significant difference between the four education groups (.137). Unlike age, there is not even a clear pattern to follow in terms of determining the relationship of one's education level and his/her perception of the police. It seems that participants who had university level education had the most negative opinion of the police (39.0685), while those who had college level education favored the police most (31.5455) (see table 21 and 22).

Oneway

Table 25

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 Primary School	5	35.2000	13.33042	5.96154	18.6481	51.7519	18.00	52.00
2 Secondary School	12	37.5833	8.05050	2.32398	32.4683	42.6984	26.00	52.00
3 College	11	31.5455	7.04789	2.12502	26.8106	36.2803	23.00	41.00
4 University	73	39.0685	10.57950	1.23824	36.6001	41.5369	7.00	70.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 26

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	581.473	3	193.824	1.884	.137
Within Groups	9979.101	97	102.877		
Total	10560.574	100			

5) Occupation status also does not influence people's perception of the police as estimated at the beginning of this study. No significant difference has been found between participants who were full time employed, part time employed, or unemployed (.759). On the contrary to the hypothesis, jobless respondents (37.2157) held the most positive opinion of the police among the three groups, followed by people who had full time jobs (38.3488). Respondents who worked on a part time basis (39.8571) had the worst impression of the police (see table 23 and 24).

Oneway

Table 27

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 Full-time job	43	38.3488	10.58724	1.61454	35.0906	41.6071	23.00	70.00
2 Part-time job	7	39.8571	10.54243	3.98466	30.1070	49.6073	26.00	59.00
3 Unemployed	51	37.2157	10.12584	1.41790	34.3677	40.0636	7.00	64.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 28

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	59.322	2	29.661	.277	.759
Within Groups	10501.252	98	107.156		
Total	10560.574	100			

6) This study assumed that participants who had Canadian citizenship would have the most positive opinion of the police. The test proved that it is a false assumption. Permanent residents (36.3143) instead of citizens (38.5918) had the most positive opinion of the police, while visitors appeared to have the most negative perception of the police (39.0588) (see table 25 and 26).

Oneway

Table 29

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 Citizen	49	38.5918	12.62755	1.80394	34.9648	42.2189	7.00	70.00
2 Permanent Resident	35	36.3143	7.69939	1.30144	33.6695	38.9591	23.00	55.00
4 Visitor	17	39.0588	6.87814	1.66819	35.5224	42.5952	28.00	53.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 30

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	134.253	2	67.127	.631	.534
Within Groups	10426.321	98	106.391		
Total	10560.574	100			

7) The relationship between one's length of residence in Canada and his/her attitudes towards the police does not follow the pattern this study had supposed. People who had been here the longest (over 10 years) did have the worst opinion of the police (40.3714). But people who had stayed here for 6 to 10 years formed the group that favored the police most (33.4545), followed by those who had been here two to five years (37.5122), then those who were very new to Canada (36.2134) (see table 27 and 28).

Oneway

Table 31

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 1 year or less	14	36.2143	3.66225	.97878	34.0998	38.3288	27.00	41.00
2 2-5 years	41	37.5122	8.29494	1.29545	34.8940	40.1304	23.00	55.00
3 6-10 years	11	33.4545	10.52011	3.17193	26.3870	40.5221	18.00	59.00
4 over 10 years	35	40.3714	13.33965	2.25481	35.7891	44.9538	7.00	70.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 32

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	477.075	3	159.025	1.530	.212
Within Groups	10083.500	97	103.954		
Total	10560.574	100			

8) Growing up in different Chinese regimes or in different countries means living in quite different political and cultural environments. This is the very reason why this study predicted at the beginning that people from Mainland China would tend to view the police more positively than the rest of the Chinese population since they had the least exposure to Western democratic countries. It turned out that participants who identified their last country of residency as "other" had the worst opinion of the police (41.8333), followed by people who came to Canada from Hong Kong (40.1905). People from Taiwan turned out to favor the police the most (34.5000), followed by the Mainland Chinese (37.0429) (see table 29 and 30).

Oneway

Table 33

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 Mainland China	70	37.0429	10.25817	1.22609	34.5969	39.4888	7.00	70.00
2 Hong Kong	21	40.1905	10.22555	2.23140	35.5359	44.8451	25.00	67.00
3 Taiwan	4	34.5000	6.85565	3.42783	23.5911	45.4089	28.00	43.00
4 Other	6	41.8333	12.38413	5.05580	28.8370	54.8297	26.00	59.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 34

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	300.631	3	100.210	.947	.421
Within Groups	10259.943	97	105.773		
Total	10560.574	100			

9) Among all the demographic factors tested in this study, English proficiency turned out to be the only factor that has significant influence over people's perception of the police (.004). But on the contrary to the hypothesis, participants who were more fluent in English not only did not favor the police the most, but had the worst opinion of the police (41.7436). The pattern of the relationship between one's language ability and his/her perception of the police is quite clear here. It seems that one's perception of the police grows worse along with the growth of one's language proficiency. In other words, the more proficient one's English ability is, the more likely he/she dislikes the police (see table 31 and 32).

Oneway

Table 35

Descriptives

POLICE

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1 Fluent	39	41.7436	11.10173	1.77770	38.1448	45.3424	24.00	70.00
2 Good	34	37.2059	7.60693	1.30458	34.5517	39.8601	23.00	59.00
3 A Little	21	34.8095	8.99788	1.96350	30.7137	38.9053	20.00	52.00
4 No English at all	7	28.8571	12.79881	4.83750	17.0202	40.6941	7.00	44.00
Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00

Table 36

ANOVA

POLICE

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1365.484	3	455.161	4.802	.004
Within Groups	9195.090	97	94.795		
Total	10560.574	100			

To further test the significance of English proficiency and its relationship with our Chinese respondents' perception of the police, the four sections of the police performance were then analyzed separately to see if each section's test results and patterns were consistent with the participants' overall view of the police. It seems that language plays a significant role in each section as it does while analyzing the four sections together, except for section 3, police treatment of visible minorities (.241). However, the pattern of the more English one knows, the more negative he/she views the police has been proved to be consistent in each of the four sections (see table 33 and 34). Therefore, it is quite safe to say that language is the only demographic factor that matters while determining Chinese people's attitudes towards the police.

Oneway

Table 37

Descriptives

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
POLICE Overall view of police, high =bad	1 Fluent	39	41.7436	11.10173	1.77770	38.1448	45.3424	24.00	70.00
	2 Good	34	37.2059	7.60693	1.30458	34.5517	39.8601	23.00	59.00
	3 A Little	21	34.8095	8.99788	1.96350	30.7137	38.9053	20.00	52.00
	4 No English at all	7	28.8571	12.79881	4.83750	17.0202	40.6941	7.00	44.00
	Total	101	37.8812	10.27647	1.02255	35.8525	39.9099	7.00	70.00
DISC Police discretion, high = bad	1 Fluent	39	17.2821	3.46371	.55464	16.1592	18.4049	9.00	25.00
	2 Good	34	16.3824	2.60553	.44684	15.4732	17.2915	11.00	23.00
	3 A Little	21	15.5238	3.34094	.72905	14.0030	17.0446	10.00	21.00
	4 No English at all	7	14.0000	3.46410	1.30931	10.7962	17.2038	9.00	18.00
	Total	101	16.3861	3.25874	.32426	15.7428	17.0295	9.00	25.00
FORCE Police use of force, high = bad	1 Fluent	39	14.8462	3.43004	.54925	13.7343	15.9580	7.00	24.00
	2 Good	34	13.4706	2.60809	.44728	12.5606	14.3806	8.00	21.00
	3 A Little	21	12.8095	3.70970	.80952	11.1209	14.4982	5.00	20.00
	4 No English at all	7	10.8571	5.24177	1.98120	6.0093	15.7050	1.00	16.00
	Total	101	13.6832	3.51833	.35009	12.9886	14.3777	1.00	24.00
TREAT Police treatment, high = bad	1 Fluent	39	14.7179	2.83724	.45432	13.7982	15.6377	8.00	22.00
	2 Good	34	14.1471	2.20375	.37794	13.3781	14.9160	10.00	21.00
	3 A Little	21	13.5714	3.41426	.74505	12.0173	15.1256	6.00	19.00
	4 No English at all	7	12.7143	3.54562	1.34012	9.4351	15.9934	6.00	18.00
	Total	101	14.1485	2.84389	.28298	13.5871	14.7099	6.00	22.00
SERVICE police services, high = good	1 Fluent	39	5.1026	3.25087	.52056	4.0488	6.1564	-4.00	10.00
	2 Good	34	6.7941	2.38403	.40886	5.9623	7.6259	2.00	12.00
	3 A Little	21	7.0952	2.70009	.58921	5.8662	8.3243	.00	12.00
	4 No English at all	7	8.7143	2.49762	.94401	6.4044	11.0242	6.00	13.00
	Total	101	6.3366	2.98422	.29694	5.7475	6.9258	-4.00	13.00

Table 38

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
POLICE Overall view of police, high =bad	Between Groups	1365.484	3	455.161	4.802	.004
	Within Groups	9195.090	97	94.795		
	Total	10560.574	100			
DISC Police discretion, high = bad	Between Groups	86.776	3	28.925	2.877	.040
	Within Groups	975.165	97	10.053		
	Total	1061.941	100			
FORCE Police use of force, high = bad	Between Groups	126.219	3	42.073	3.671	.015
	Within Groups	1111.643	97	11.460		
	Total	1237.861	100			
TREAT Police treatment, high = bad	Between Groups	34.039	3	11.346	1.421	.241
	Within Groups	774.734	97	7.987		
	Total	808.772	100			
SERVICE police services, high = good	Between Groups	118.168	3	39.389	4.947	.003
	Within Groups	772.387	97	7.963		
	Total	890.554	100			

5.3 Comparison with Henry Chow's 1994 Study

One of this study's objectives is to compare findings with Henry Chow's 1994 study of Chinese people's attitudes towards the police to see if major changes have happened during the past ten years. Through the comparison of the two studies, this study concludes that although the sample of this study is dramatically different from that of Henry Chow's, the pattern of how Chinese people view the police is not significantly different from Chow's conclusion a decade ago.

1) Major differences between the two samples: First of all, Chow's study is a much larger research project than this study. It adopted a more rigorous random sampling procedure and recruited around 400 Chinese participants for his research, which is approximately four times larger than the sample of this study. Secondly, the sample of this study shares many similar demographic characteristics with Henry Chow's sample, such as the proportions of the two genders, the age ranges, marital status, education level, occupation status, length of residence in Canada, as well as English proficiency. What differentiates the sample of this study with Chow's a decade ago sample are participants' legal status, and last country of residence. 95.5% of Chow's sample were permanent residents or citizens of Canada, 3.0% were visitors, and work permit holders and refugee claimants shared the rest 1.5%. This study had a larger representation of visitors (17%), but no work permit holders and refugee claimants. In terms of respondents' last country of residence, Hong Kong was the country of origin of most of Chow's participants (61.4%), while Mainland China was identified as the major source of this study's sample (70%). This change is consistent with the change of the immigration flux in the past decade: Hong Kong people were the majority among Chinese immigrants ten years ago. But

Mainland China has replaced its place and became the biggest source of Chinese immigrants in the past a few years (Ornstein, 2000). In sum, a dominant group of participants who came to Canada from Mainland China and more people who did not have permanent status in Canada is the distinct figure of this study's sample.

2) Slightly different methods of analysis: First, Chow's study analyzed each question of how much they scored out of the 5-point scale by calculating the mean of each question's scores and then compared them. Therefore, the police were able to see which aspects of the police work are more important to Chinese communities. Due to the time limitation, this study did not perform analysis in such details. Secondly, Chow's study performed Analysis of variance on each of the four sections to examine the relationship between perceptions of the police and background characteristics of the respondents. Instead, this study analyzed all questions as a whole by each demographic category to examine the relationship. But since the correlation and consistency of this study's four sections has been taken care of at the beginning of the data analysis, analyzing them as a whole should not have made significant difference with analyzing each section separately. However, this difference may still account for some minor differences in findings.

3) Similar findings of the two studies: Participants of this study shared very similar view of the police with Chinese people Chow interviewed ten years ago. They all agreed that police discretion and their use of firearms needed to be more tightly controlled; visible minorities are more susceptible to abuse or discriminatory treatment by the police; and visible minorities who are more proficient in English are less susceptible to discrimination during encounters with police. The only significant difference between the two groups' view is that today, less Chinese people (43.6% vs. 56.8%) believed that

police will not stop individuals for questioning merely based on factors such as appearance and racial background. In Chow's 1994 study, no significant relationship was found between any demographic character and the first section – police discretion and the third section of police treatment of visible minorities. However, Significant relationship was found between age and the second section, police use of force: "younger respondents tended more likely to hold a more critical attitude towards the use of force by the police" (Chow, 1994, pp. 27). Also, significant relationships were found between age, education, and English proficiency and the fourth section, police services: "Respondents who were younger, better educated, and indicated a higher language proficiency apparently demonstrated a lower degree of satisfaction with the various police services" (Chow, 1994, pp. 29). It is quite similar to the role age has played in this study. Although the relationship was not significant, this study has still detected a pattern that young age is associated with more negative perception of the police. English proficiency turned out to be much more significant in this study than Chow's ten years ago practice. As pointed out previously, significant relationship between participants' English proficiency and their view of the police has been found in three out of the four sections, police discretion, police use of force, as well as police services. On the one section _ police treatment of the visible minorities _ where English proficiency was not as significant, the pattern how people's opinion of the police changes according to their different language ability was still consistent with the other three sections. The tendency was exactly the same with what Chow has found. People whose language proficiency is higher demonstrated a more negative opinion of the police. Unlike Chow's study, this exercise did not find any

significant relationship between participants' education levels and their view of the police.

6. Limitations

Due to the time and financial restrictions, as well as contingent event like the SARS break out, this study has several limitations that will inevitably damage the power of this study and the accuracy of the comparison this study has made with Henry Chow's 1994 research.

First, it would have given this study more power if it were possible to have a rigorous random sample. As pointed out before, this study used a convenience sample recruited from several Chinese client-oriented and mainstream community agencies. This procedure has left those Chinese who do not use the social services as often underrepresented. Further more, social services agencies tend to specialize in different areas, such as employment, seniors, or language training. This study did not have the capacity to cover clients from all different service programs. Plus the great hold back brought by the two SARS break out, this study only managed to recruit 101 participants. This is the weakness this study has in terms of sample representativeness. Nevertheless, Henry Chow's study from ten years ago had a rigid random sample of around 400 participants, which is four times the size of this study's sample. The difference between the two samples is no doubt an important factor that undermines the accuracy of the comparison of the two studies.

Secondly, the difference between the data collection tools of this study and Chow's has also influenced the comparison and the strength of this study. Chow's 1994 study has a qualitative part in addition to the quantitative instrument this study has based on. It asked

participants to describe their experiences with the police and the recommendations they had for the police. This approach seems to serve the police better since some of the comments and recommendations might have given explanations to the test results and provided more clear direction for the police to act on. Mainly because of the time limitation, this study did not have a qualitative part. Also, this study has made minor modifications on Chow's quantitative data collection tool. It, too, may have impact on the comparison of the two studies.

Thirdly, data analysis process of this study is not exactly the same with Chow's study either. Chow's study not only presented participants' opinion of the police in regard to each specific question, but also compared the mean of each question to tell the police which specific part of their work received the worst ratings and which part ranked high. Therefore, it would be easier for the police to tell which part of their work need improvement. This study did not perform such analysis due to the time restriction. In addition, Chow performed Analysis of Variance on each of the four sections separately while this study performed the same test on the whole questionnaire at once.

7. Conclusion

Today's Toronto is not only a big business centre and tourist destination in North America, but also well known as the most diverse place in the world. How to police in such a metropolitan centre is thus getting more and more attention from academia. As the largest visible minority group in Toronto, Chinese community and its relationship with the police remains an undeveloped research area. Very few studies have touched on this topic in the past decade. Therefore, it is this study's very purpose to contribute a little to this existing

knowledge gap. This exercise focused on how Chinese people view the police and how Chinese people's attitudes towards the police are related to their demographic characteristics. To serve this purpose, 101 respondents were recruited through several social services agencies and then shared their opinion of the police through filling out the questionnaire this study had created. Afterwards, frequency test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were performed to explore Chinese people's perception of the police and the relationship of demographic differences and perception of the police. The final findings show that our Chinese participants were generally satisfied with police services. However, they also made it clear that some aspects of police work were problematic and needed further improvement. For instance, they all agreed that police discretion and their use of firearms needed to be more strictly controlled; visible minorities are more susceptible to abuse or discriminatory treatment by the police; and visible minorities who are more proficient in English are less susceptible to discrimination during encounters with police. Among all the demographic factors tested by this study, only English proficiency seems to have significant influence over these Chinese participants' view of the police. The pattern how English proficiency works on people's opinion turned out to be quite surprising. This study had set a hypothesis prior to implementing the experiment that Chinese people whose English proficiency was higher would think of the police more positively since language would not be an obstacle for them to communicate effectively with the police. However, the relationship between one's English proficiency and one's view of the police this study concluded turned out to be the other way around. It seems that the higher one's English proficiency was, the more likely he/she viewed the police negatively. Same pattern was found while comparing to Henry Chow's 1994 study of Chinese people's attitudes towards the police.

It is too quick to assert a causal relationship between English proficiency and opinion of the police or that English proficiency is the only decisive factor in determining Chinese people's perception of the police. But according to this study's findings, at least it is safe to say that English proficiency is very closely related to Chinese people's opinion of the police. The pattern does not necessarily mean that Chinese people whose English ability was higher had more unpleasant experiences with the police than those who had less knowledge in English. It could also because their higher language ability allowed them to receive more information from the media and participate in more discussion about the police, such as the deputation of the police racial profiling happened not long before the commence of this study.

Although the relationship was not significant according to the ANOVA test, this study has also found an interesting pattern between age and Chinese people's view of the police. The younger the participants were, the more negative their attitudes towards the police were. This is also consistent with the findings of Chow's 10 years ago project.

People's view of the police is an excellent indicator of which part of the police work needs to improve. Therefore, the first recommendation this study wants to propose is that the Toronto police while working closely with the Chinese community, need to pay more attention to two subgroups: Chinese whose English proficiency is higher and Chinese youth to raise the whole community's satisfaction with the police. Secondly, two aspects of the police work need to improve in the future: 1) To tightly control their discretionary power to stop, search and question people; 2) To work more with visible minority communities and figure out the most appropriate approach to serve and protect these communities. Thirdly, more research work needs to be done in this area. Education levels and length of residence

are two demographic factors this study considered being closely associated with one's language ability. However, none of them had a significant relationship with the participants' view of the police as English proficiency. More factors are worth of further test to see whether English ability itself determines Chinese people's perception of the police. For example, civil/political participation would be another important factor that effects how people view the police. It is also related to one's language ability. In addition, this study did not include a qualitative part to obtain in-depth knowledge of how Chinese people view the police as Chow did ten years ago. A qualitative study of Chinese people's experiences with the police would be another possible direction to pursue in the future. For instance, the police could organize focus groups with Chinese youth or Chinese whose English is good and ask how the police could improve their work. To construct and maintain a healthy relationship with the Chinese community, these are a few initial steps for the police to consider.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire

Instructions:

- There are 24 statements in this questionnaire.

- All you need to do is to show your degree of agreement or disagreement with each statement.

- Please circle the number that corresponds to the answer.

Section 1: Police Discretion

1. Police will stop individuals for questioning merely based on factors such as appearance and racial background.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

2. When a visible minority is stopped and questioned by police, that individual will often be asked to provide personal information such as country of origin and legal status in Canada. Police tend to search private property whenever they feel the need to.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

3. Generally speaking, a Chinese person is more likely to become the target of police stop, questioning, and search than a white person.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

4. Chinese people are not stopped, questioned, and searched as frequently as black people in Toronto are.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

5. The discretionary power of the police should be more strictly controlled.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Section 2:   Police Use of Force

1. The police RARELY engage in brutality towards suspects.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
2	3	4	5	

2. The police are more likely to use excessive physical force against visible minorities than whites.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

3. The police are more likely to use deadly force against visible minorities than whites.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

4. In general, Chinese are MORE likely to become the target of police brutality compare to white people.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree

1	2	3	4	5

5.In general, Chinese people are LESS likely to become the target of police brutality compare to black people.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

6. The use of firearms by the police should be more tightly controlled.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Section 3:   Police Treatment of Visible Minorities

1. The police will engage in unfair treatment of the Chinese.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

2. The police will make a distinction in the manner and style they use in policing the Chinese community and other White communities.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

3. Visible minority victims are more likely to receive law enforcement help than are White victims.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

4. Visible minorities who are more proficient in the English language are less susceptible to discriminatory treatment during encounters with police.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

5. The police concentrate too much on the crimes involving visible minorities.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Not Sure | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

6.In general, the police treat the Toronto Chinese communities better than the black communities.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Not Sure | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Section 4: Police Services

1. Overall the police provide satisfactory services.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Not Sure | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

2. The police always respond promptly when called.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Not Sure | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

3. Police spend too much time riding around in their patrol cars.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Not Sure | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

4. The police are doing enough to prevent crime.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Not Sure | Agree | Strongly Agree |

1	2	3	4	5

5. The police maintain a close contact with members of the Chinese community as a whole.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

6. In general, Chinese communities receive worse police service than White communities.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

7.In general, Chinese communities receive better police service than black communities.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Appendix B

Demographic Information

Instructions:

- For each of the following nine, please circle on answer.

1. Gender

1) Male   2) Female   3) Other

2. Relationship Status

1) Married   2) Single   3) Divorced   3) Widowed

3. Age

1) 10 – 19   2) 20 – 29   3) 30 – 39   4) 40 – 49   5) 50 – 64   5) 65 and over

4. Highest Education Level

1) Primary School   2) Secondary school   3) College   4) University

5. Occupation

1) Full-time job   2) Part-time job   3) Unemployed

6. Legal Status

1) Citizen   2) Permanent Resident   3) Refugee Claimant   4) Visitor

7. Length of Residence in Canada

1) 1 year or less   2) 2 – 5 years   3) 5 – 10 years   4) over 10 years

8. Last Country of Permanent Residence

1) Mainland China   2) Hong Kong   3) Taiwan   4) Other, please specify

_____

9. English Language Proficiency

1) Fluent   2) Good   3) A little   4) No English at all

Appendix C

Thank you for your participation in the study. In case you would like to ask about support for

yourself, a family member or friend, here is some information that might be helpful:

1. **Name:**
   "CICS"-Centre for Information and Community Services,
   Settlement and Employment Services Unit.

   Contact Info:
   Tel: (416) 292-7244
   Internet Address: http://www.ipoline.com/cics

   Services:
   Settlement Services, Employment services, Social Assistance Services in Chinese and

   Information Hotline

   Location:
   Toronto Office (58 Cecil Street, Toronto), Scarborough Office (3852 Finch Ave.,
   E.,#310), Sheppard Office (4002 Sheppard Ave., E., #214), Markham Office
   (Markville Shopping Centre, Upper level, Next to Sears McCowan & Hwy 7),
   Mississauga Office (30 Eglington Ave. W., #6, G/F).

2. **Name:**
   Cultural Link

   Contact Info:
   Tel: (416) 923-4678

   Fax: (416) 923-0188

   Services:
   Work Experience Assessment, Health and Safety clinic and licensing program.

   Location:
   474 Bathurst Street, (3rd floor)

3. **Name:**
   Hong Fook Mental Health Association

Contact Info:
Tel: (416) 493-4242
Fax: (416) 595-6332
Email: info@hongfook.ca
Internet: www.hongfook.ca

Services:
Mental health problems

Location:
260 Spadina Ave., Suite 408, Toronto

4. **Name:**

Mount Sinai Hospital-Wellness Centre

Contact Info:

Tel: (416) 291-3883

Fax: (416) 291-8813

Internet: www.mshwellness.com

Email: inquiry@mshwellness.com

Services:

Self-administrated Personal Wellness Assessment, Wellness seminar and Workshops, Traditional Chinese Health and Wellness Education, Mental Health Education and Promotion, Outreach Services, Psycho-geriatric Services, Treatment and Supportive Therapy, Counseling and Group Therapy, Short-term Case Management and Referral and Mental Health/Psychiatric Assessment.

Location:

Evergold Plaza, Suite 30-32, 3883 Midland Ave, Scarborough.

5. **Name:**

North Chinese Community of Canada

Contact Info:

Tel: (416) 532-9888, (416) 658-6048
Internet: www.beifang.ca

Services:
Cultural Promotion, Emotional Support, Settlement and Employment programs and Licensing program

6. **Name:**
St. Stephen's Community House

Contact Info:
Tel: (416) 925-2103
Fax: (416) 925-2271
Email: fundra.ssch@honson.com
Internet: www. ststephenshouse.com

Services:
Community Development Programs, Homeless Programs, Families Programs, Newcomer Programs, Youth Programs, and Seniors' Programs.

Location:
1415 Bathurst Street, 169 Brunswick Ave., 112 Lippincott, 370 College, 340 College, 91 Bellevue Ave., 260 Augusta Ave., and 5 Bathurst & 635 Queen's Quay W.

7. Name:
Toronto Chinese Community Services Association

Contact Info:
Tel: (416) 977-4026
Fax: (416) 351-0510
Email: info@tccsa.org

Services:
Counselling, Translation and Interpretation, Settlement Services, Child Care, Heritage Language Classes for children to 15 years, Seniors Support Group, Women's Support Group.

Location:
310 Spadina Ave (Intersection: Spadina Ave-Dundas St W)

8. Name:
University Settlement Recreation Centre

Contact Info:
Tel: (416) 598-3444

Fax: (416) 598-4401

Services:
Recreation and Wellness, E.S.L., Community Development and Social Services, Music and Arts, Day care and Employment and Training Department.

Location:
23 Grange Road, Toronto

9. Name:
Woodgreen Community Centre of Toronto

Contact Info:
Tel: (416) 469-5211 ext.2140
Fax: (416) 469-2853
Internet: www.woodgreen.ca

Services:
Language Instruction, Settlement Counseling, New Comer Orientation, Family Programs, Employment Programs, Job Search Workshops, Recreation Classes, Crisis Intervention and Support.

Location:
835 Queen Street East, Toronto (Queen at Logan), 1080 Queen Street East (Queen at Pape), 989 Danforth Ave (Danforth at Donlands).

10. Name:
World Education Services

WES Canada

Contact Info:
Tel: (416) 972-0070

Fax: (416) 972-9004
Email: ontatio@wes.org
Internet: www.wes.org/ca

Services:
Academic background assessment, Information of Canadian Educational Institutions and Application Aid.

Location:
45 Charles Street East, Suite 700

Appendix D

Information Sheet

The Police and Ethno-Cultural Diversity: The Case of the Chinese Community in Toronto

- We are inviting you to be part of a study of Chinese's perceptions of the police. As a member of Chinese communities, you have valuable opinions that we hope you can share with us. There are no known risks to you if you participate in this study. If you do not want to participate in this study you may still receive services at this agency as usual. What you tell us may benefit other fellow Chinese people like you. This study will provide helpful information to the police to better understand and serve the Chinese communities. This study will not provide any compensation to individual participants. However, a list of supportive resources is available in case somebody is experiencing any difficulty.

- If you would like to participate in the study, we first will answer any questions that you have and then interview you. If you agree to fill out the questionnaire, you can stop at any time. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. In the questionnaire, we will ask you questions about your perceptions of the police powers of stop, questioning, and search people; your opinion of the police use of force; how well do you think the police treat visible minorities; and how you think about the police services. The estimated time of completing the questionnaire is 15 minutes.

- The information you provide in the questionnaires is confidential. The person you talk to today is a university researcher who will keep your name confidential except within the limits of professional requirements or the law. If study results are published, you will never be identified as an individual. Your name will not be linked with any information you disclosed. Study results will be reported as group results. All the information you provide will be entered into a computer for the purpose of the research only. Only the people who work on this study will be able to see it. All the original data we obtained from you will be kept in a locked cabinet for seven years after the study is over.

- This study is taking place in the City of Toronto. About 100 Chinese individuals will be interviewed. For further information on the study, you may contact Professor David Hulchanski, Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto at 416-978-1973.

Thanks for your time and patience to learn about our study. If you are interested in participating, please contact the researcher in front of you and obtain the questionnaire from her.

Appendix E (1)

问卷

注意:
- 此问卷共含24 个陈述句。
- 您只需表达您在多大程度上赞同或反对下列句子的意见。
- 请圈出最恰当地表达您的意见的答案或答案下相应数码。

第一部分: 警察的随意行事权

---

1. 警察会仅仅基于一个人的外貌和种族背景而截停、盘问任何人。

| 十分不同意 | 不同意 | 不确定 | 同意 | 十分同意 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

2. 当有色人种中的一员被警察截停并盘问时,那人往往被要求提供个人资料,如原居住国家和在加拿大境内的身份。

| 十分不同意 | 不同意 | 不确定 | 同意 | 十分同意 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

3. 总体来讲,华人比白人更容易成为警察截停、盘问和搜查的目标。

| 十分不同意 | 不同意 | 不确定 | 同意 | 十分同意 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

4. 华人不如黑人那样经常被警察截停、盘问和搜查。

| 十分不同意 | 不同意 | 不确定 | 同意 | 十分同意 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

5. 警察的随意行事的权力应被严加约束。

| 十分不同意 | 不同意 | 不确定 | 同意 | 十分同意 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

第二部分:警察对武力的运用

---

1. 警察甚少以暴力对付疑犯。

| 十分不同意 | 不同意 | 不确定 | 同意 | 十分同意 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

2.警方喜欢对有色人种使用武力有甚于白人。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

3.警方喜欢对有色人种使用枪械有甚于白人。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

4.总体上讲，华人比白人更容易成为警方施用暴力的对象。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

5.总的来说，华人比黑人较少成为警方施用暴力的对象。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

6.警方使用枪械应被严加管制。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

第三部分：警方对有色人种之对待

1.警方对华人会有不公平之处。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

2.警方在华人社区内执行警务的形式和态度有别于他们在白人社区内值勤时。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

3. 有色人种的罪案受害人比白种受害人更易得到警方的帮助。

十分不同意　　　　不同意　　　　不确定　　　　同意　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　5

4.能操流利英语的有色人种与警方接触时，较少受到歧视性的对待。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

5.警方的注意力过分集中在与有色人种有关的罪案上。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

6.总体上说，警方对待多伦多华人社区优于黑人社区。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

第四部分：警方的各项服务

1.整体来说，警方提供的服务令人满意。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

2.警方通常会回应求助电话。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

3.警察花太多时间驾警车巡逻。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

4．警方在防止罪案的工作上已经做得足够。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

5．警方与整个华人社区保持密切的联络。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

6．总体上讲，警方在华人社区提供的服务较他们在白人社区的服务差。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

7.总的来说，警方在华人社区提供的服务较他们在黑人社区的服务好。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

Appendix E (2)

问卷

注意：
- 此问卷共含24 个陈述句。
- 您只需表达您在多大程度上赞同或反对下列句子的意见。
- 请圈出最恰当地表达您的意见的答案或答案下相应数码。

| 第一部分： 警察的随意行事权 |

1. 警察会仅仅基于一个人的外貌和种族背景而截停、盘问任何人。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

2. 当有色人种中的一员被警察截停并盘问时，那人往往被要求提供个人资料，如原居住国家和在加拿大境内的身份。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

3. 总体来讲，华人比白人更容易成为警察截停、盘问和搜查的目标。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

4. 华人不如黑人那样经常被警察截停、盘问和搜查。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

5. 警察的随意行事的权力应被严加约束。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

| 第二部分：警察对武力的运用 |

1.警察甚少以暴力对付疑犯。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

2.警方喜欢对有色人种使用武力有甚于白人。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

3.警方喜欢对有色人种使用枪械有甚于白人。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

4.总体上讲，华人比白人更容易成为警方施用暴力的对象。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

5.总的来说，华人比黑人较少成为警方施用暴力的对象。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

6.警方使用枪械应被严加管制。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

第三部分：警方对有色人种之对待

1.警方对华人会有不公平之处。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

2.警方在华人社区内执行警务的形式和态度有别于他们在白人社区内值勤时。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

3.有色人种的罪案受害人比白种受害人更易得到警方的帮助。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5

4. 能操流利英语的有色人种与警方接触时，较少受到歧视性的对待。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

5. 警方的注意力过分集中在与有色人种有关的罪案上。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

6. 总体上说，警方对待多伦多华人社区优于黑人社区。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

第四部分：警方的各项服务

1. 整体来说，警方提供的服务令人满意。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

2. 警方通常会回应求助电话。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

3. 警察花太多时间驾警车巡逻。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

4. 警方在防止罪案的工作上已经做得足够。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

5. 警方与整个华人社区保持密切的联络。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

6. 总体上讲，警方在华人社区提供的服务较他们在白人社区的服务差。

十分不同意　　　　　不同意　　　　　不确定　　　　　同意　　　　　十分同意
　　1　　　　　　　　2　　　　　　　3　　　　　　　4　　　　　　　5

7. 总的来说，警方在华人社区提供的服务较他们在黑人社区的服务好。

十分不同意	不同意	不确定	同意	十分同意
1	2	3	4	5