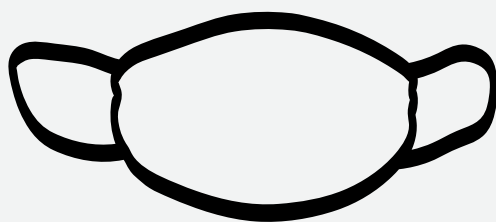


我们与平权

W O M E N I N
C O V I D - 1 9
I N C H I N A -
A N A L Y S I S O F
A S U R V E Y



Preface

The primary purpose of this survey is to present our experiences and feelings during the three-year COVID-19 epidemic/fighting against the epidemic process. In the early days of COVID, the outcry caused by the head-shaving of female medical staff who rushed to support Hubei had not yet eased, news that female medical staff did not have convenient sanitary products sparked discussions on social networks again. Before these memories completely faded, sanitary napkins once more were not included in the necessary supplies in many communities during Shanghai lockdown. But it was quickly overshadowed by other voices and discussions. The situation of women being ignored and underrepresented in the public sphere has not decreased, if not increased, during the epidemic, so we started this project at the tail of the epidemic lockdown.

The primary purpose of this survey is to present the experiences and feelings of women during the three years of the COVID-19 pandemic/response in China. In the early stages of the pandemic, female medical workers rushed to support Hubei under the pretext of hygiene, collectively shaving their heads. Subsequently, these supporting female medical workers lacked convenient sanitary supplies, and this issue was not given adequate attention. During the lockdown in Shanghai, many communities' essential supply lists did not include sanitary pads. In addition to the ignorance of women's basic sanitary needs, I believe there were many gender-related cases not reported by the media or widely spread on social media. Women's needs during the pandemic continued to be overlooked. When public resources were mainly allocated to epidemic prevention/ lockdown, women's needs were further neglected under the pretext of more urgent priorities.

During these three years, incidents related to gender violence persisted. Apart from the shocking national cases such as the "Tanglu's domestic violence resulting in Lamu's death", "Xuzhou eight children's chained mother" and "Tangshan assault case," there were also cases like the "Xianzi's lawsuit against Zhu Jun for sexual harassment". I believe that besides these, many incidents of gender violence and opposition to it occur every moment. However, women's rights activists speaking up for victim-survivors have consistently faced unfair treatment, being silenced and targeted by online harassment.

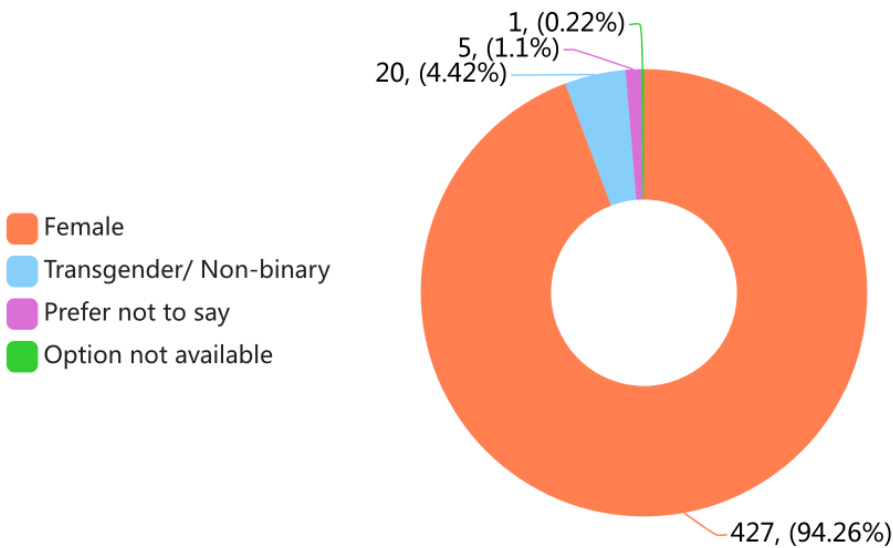
Moreover, under the economic impact of the pandemic/lockdown, women are more likely to experience unemployment, face greater difficulty in finding new jobs, and are more prone to shift to informal employment. The income gap between women and men has widened further compared to pre-pandemic times. Social norms still expect women to primarily undertake caregiving responsibilities in the family, further affecting their bargaining power with other household members and thus impacting their formal participation in formal job market.

Bearing the aforementioned in mind, from November to December 2022, Wequality designed the "Women's Mental Health Survey", which has a total of 44 questions, including 10 open-ended questions. On January 6, 2023, Wequality began to publish the questionnaire on the WeChat official account, team members' WeChat Moments and some WeChat groups, and continued to distribute it randomly on these channels from time to time. As of January 15, 2024, excluding the surveys taken by men and other invalid surveys, **we have received 453 valid responses**. The following are the reflections of the survey:

Basic Information

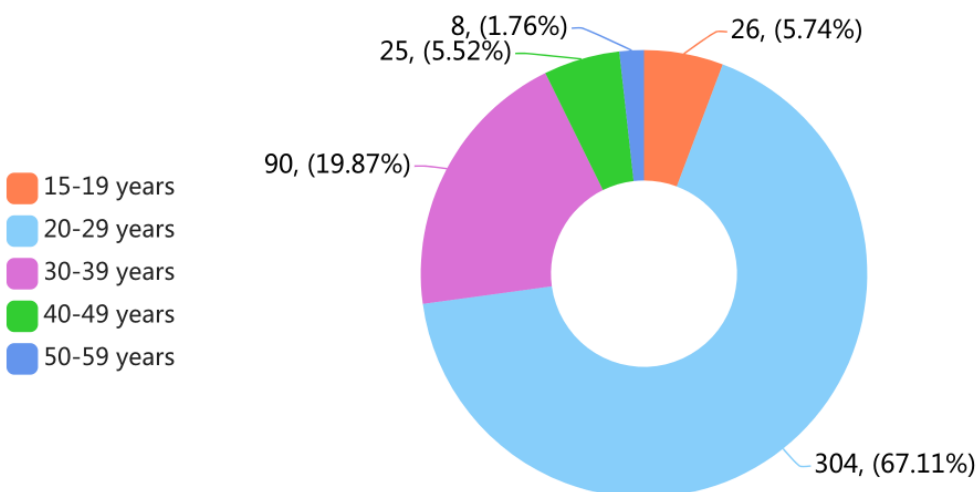
The basic information section comprises 17 questions, including title, gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, presence of disabilities, marital and parental status, educational level, residence, living situation, household responsibilities, and care needs. Here's the specific breakdown:

Gender distribution:



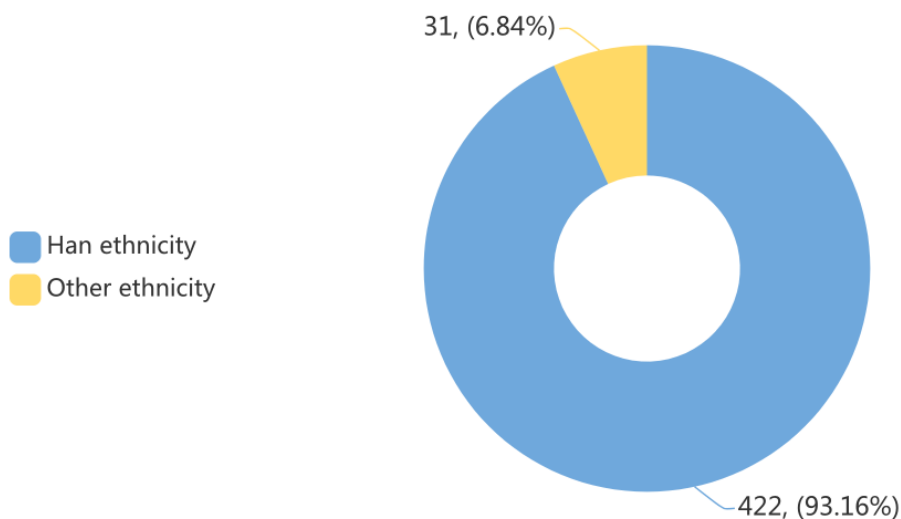
For those who selected "Option not available," they explained: Their gender is "assigned female, they identify as 'female' as a social/political identity, but their personal gender identity is uncertain, tending towards Agender."

Age distribution:

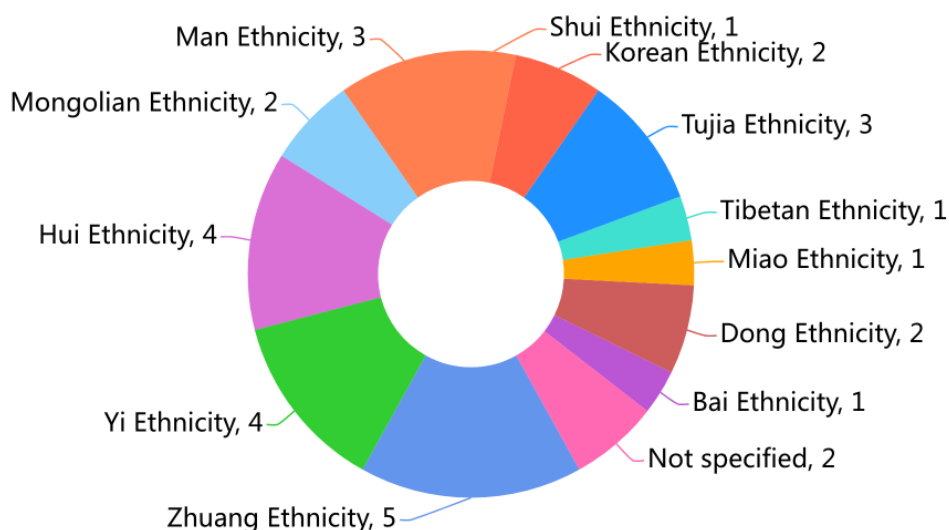


The most common age group in this survey is the 20–29 age group, which translates to individuals aged 17 to 26 when COVID–19 pandemic began in December 2019. These individuals include young workers, college students, high school students, vocational school students, etc. Many of them experienced changes in societal roles during these three years.

Ethnicity distribution:

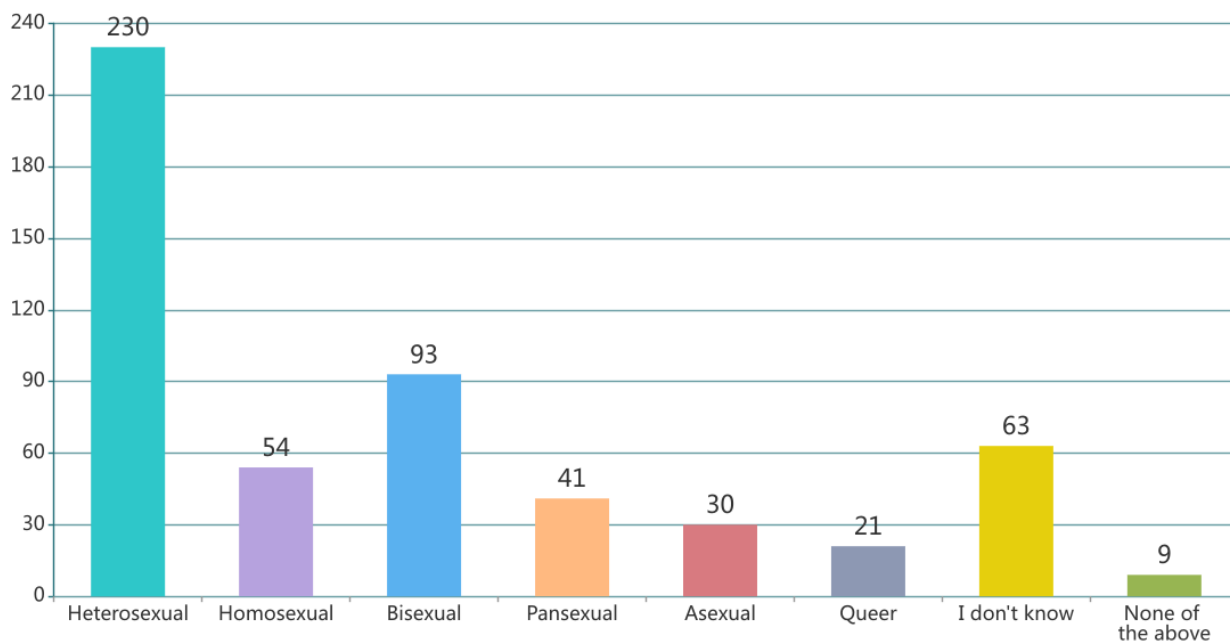


Other ethnicity distribution:



Sexual orientation:

This is a multiple-choice question, so some respondents selected two or more options



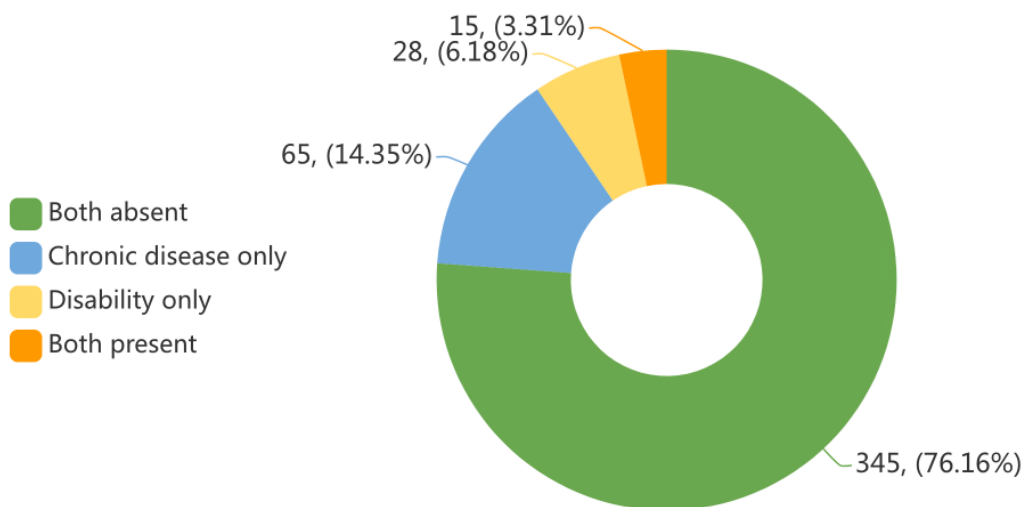
In this section, respondents who selected “None of the above” provided the following colourful answers such as:

Pansexual,
Sapiosexual,
Omni-sexual,
Demi-aseexual,
Autosexual,
Cannot be sexually attracted to anything anyone,
I only love myself,
Play the world of mortals, orientation is where the heart leads,
Anti-sexual relations, not defined by the concept of sexual orientation in patriarchal culture.

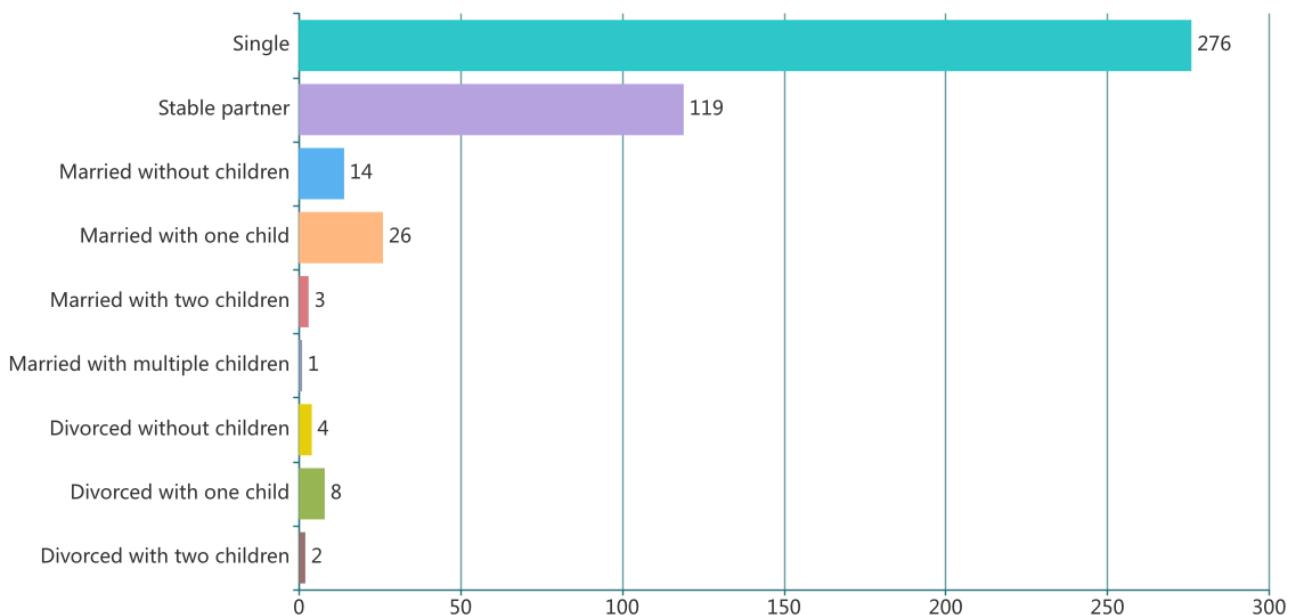
*We all know that sexual orientation is a spectrum, so it is inevitably diverse. If you are unfamiliar with the options provided and the answers filled in by the respondents, feel free to look up more information!

Disability status:

This is a multiple-choice question, so some respondents selected two or more options

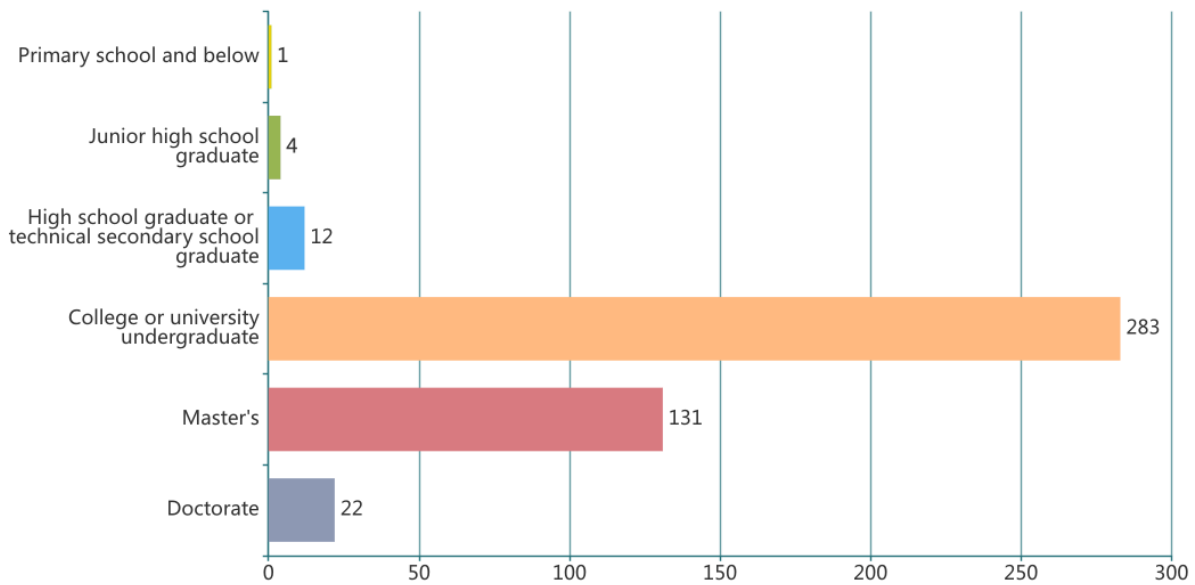


Marital and reproductive status:

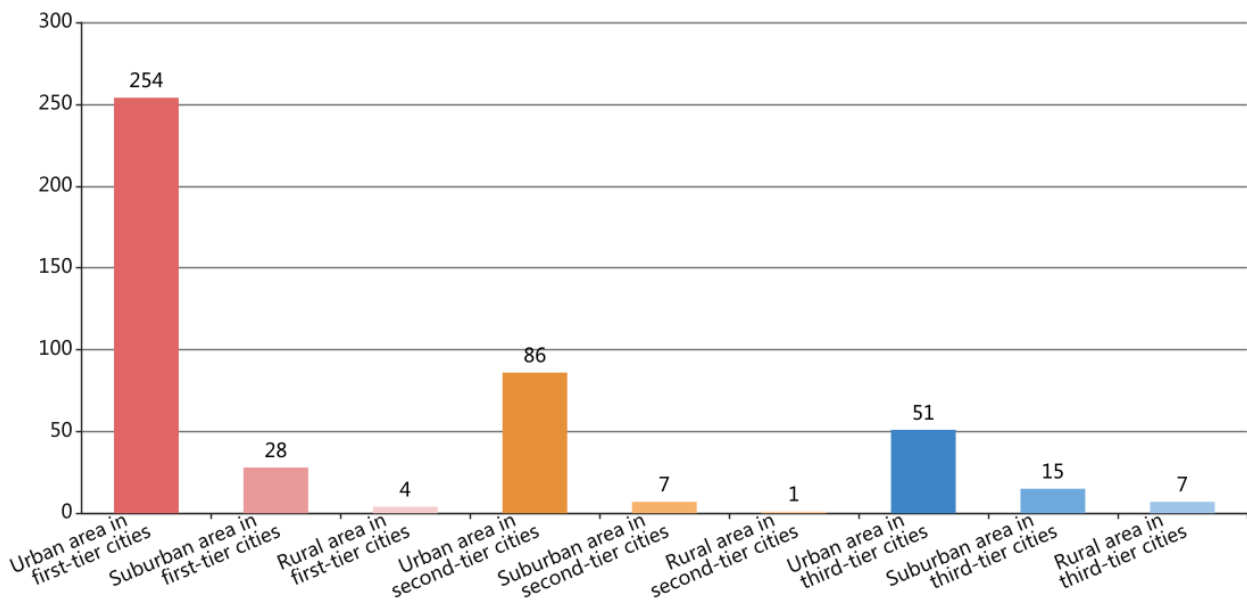


*There is another option "Divorced with multiple children" in this section, but none of the participants selected this one.

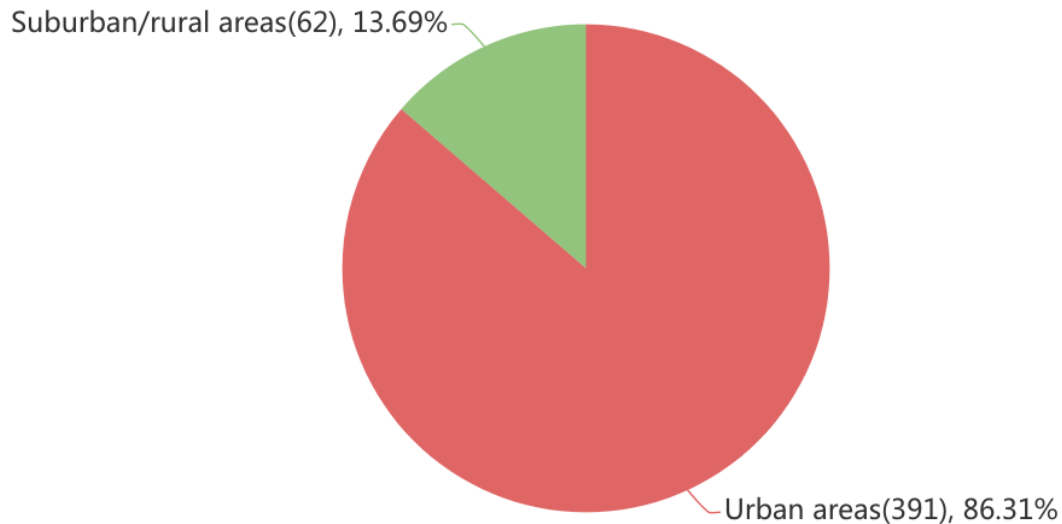
Educational attainment:



Area of residence for most of the past three years:



From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents reside in urban areas. The comparison of **the number of respondents between urban and suburban/rural areas** is as follows:



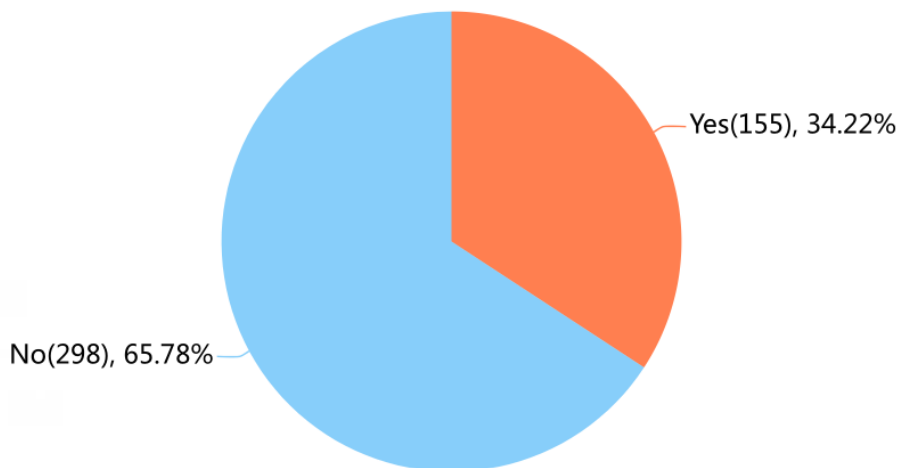
City/Region of residence during the past three years of the epidemic:



*The city/province/region is displayed only if respondents from that area filled out valid questionnaires! If your city/province/region is not shown in the graph above, feel free to fill out the questionnaire next time!

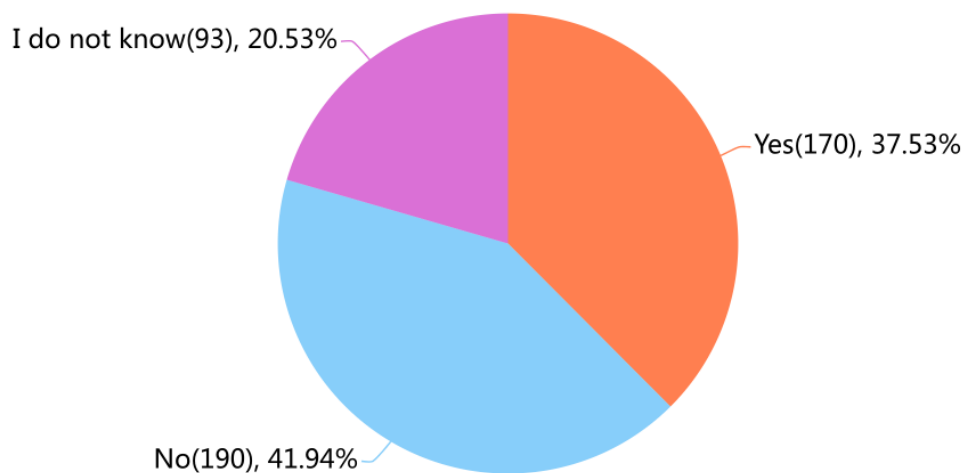
Immigrant status:

Do you consider yourself as an immigrant/migrant in the area you have lived in the past three years considered immigrant?



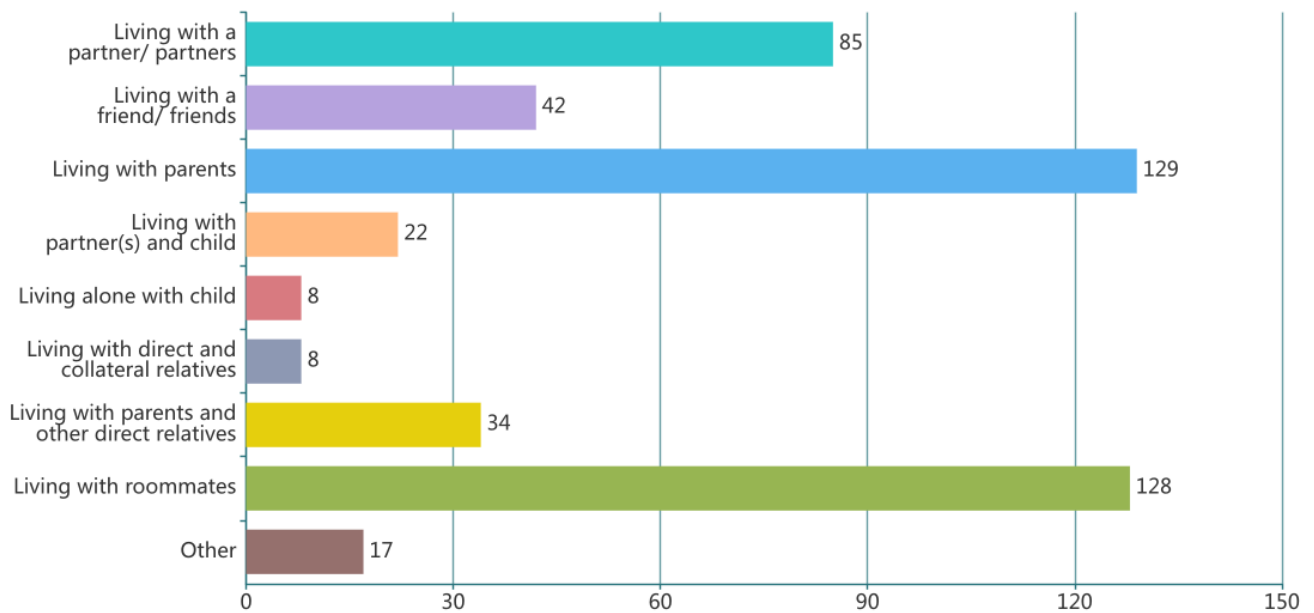
Sense of belonging:

Do you have a sense of belonging to the area where you have lived in the past three years?

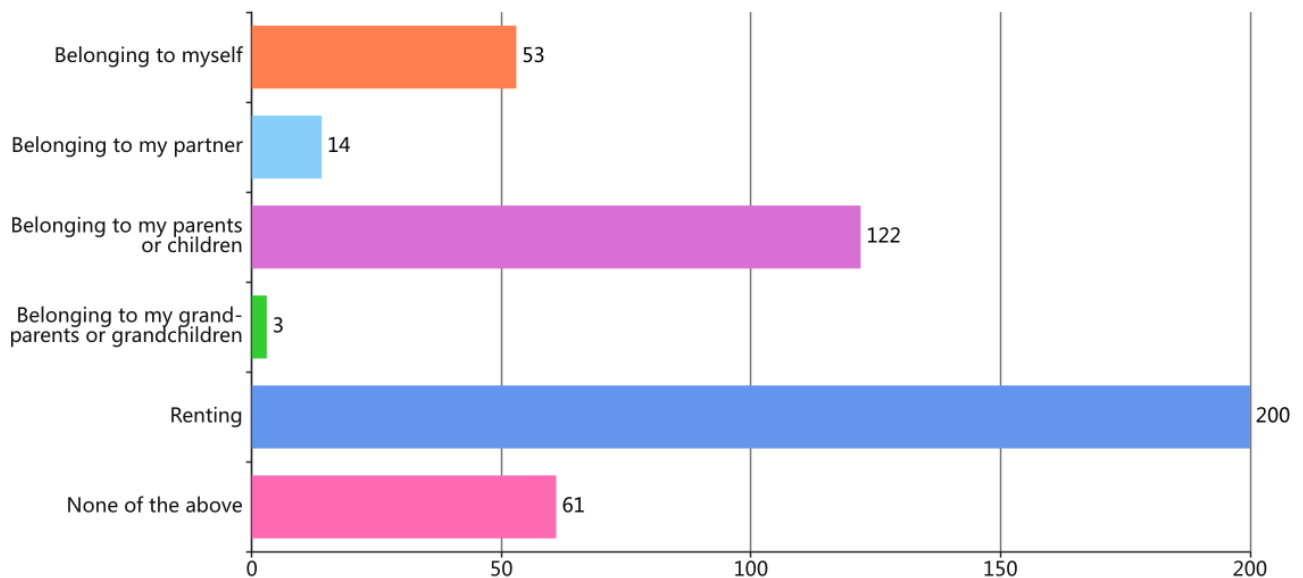


*On the issue of immigration and the sense of belonging, each individual may have their own definition and interpretation. Please refer to this year's "Our Story" for more information.

Residential status(multiple choice):

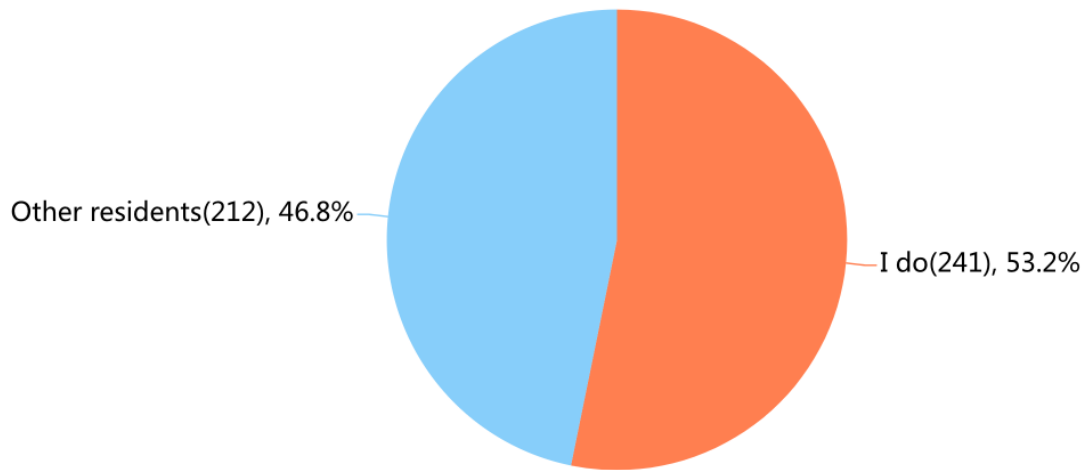


Ownership of the residence:



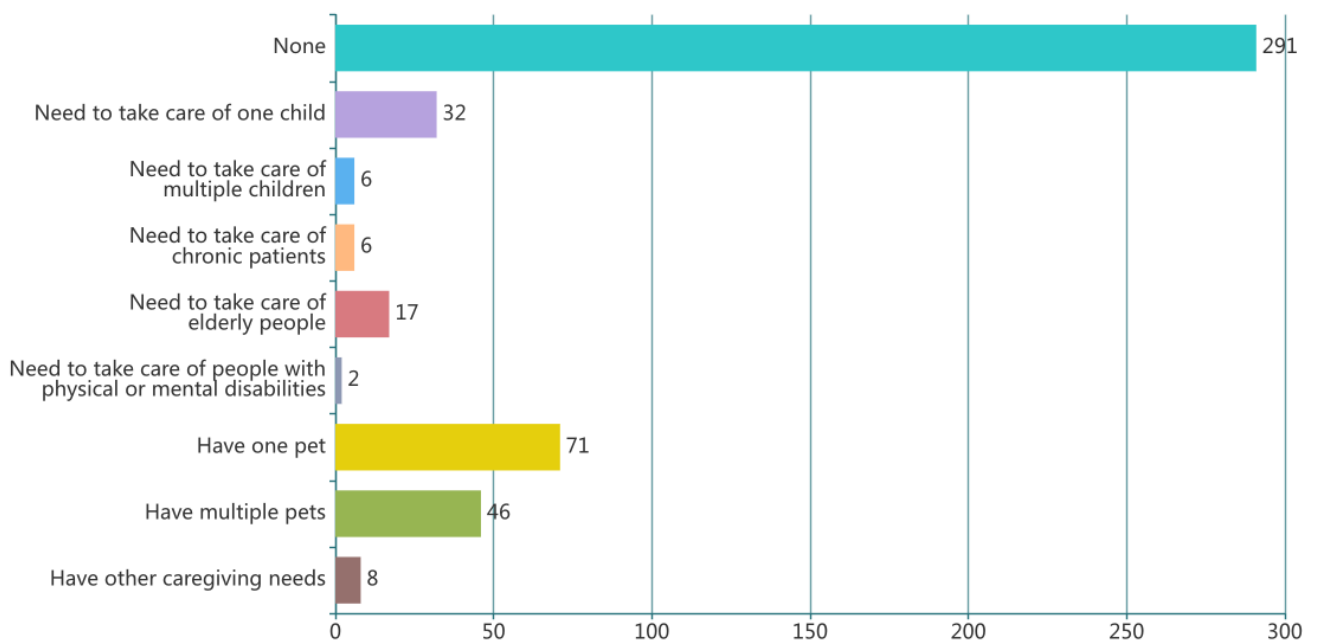
Who does the majority of housework:

Housework include: purchasing necessities, laundry, cooking, tidying up rooms, arranging family schedules, accompanying children, accompanying the elderly, taking care of pets...



*Among the estimated proportions of housework undertaken by themselves, 39 individuals indicated that they do 100% of the housework.

Other caregiving needs:

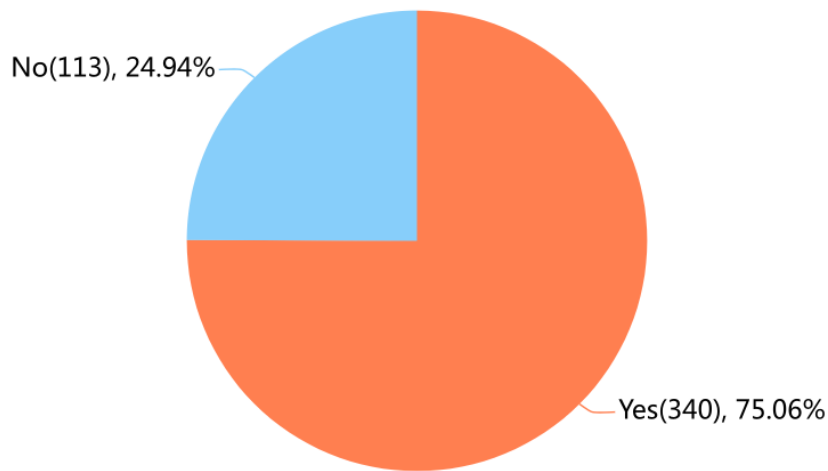


Mental Health Conditions

In this section, the questionnaire covers five parts with 13 questions, addressing sleep, anxiety/fear, low mood/depression, sadness, and anger. Here are the details:

Sleep issues:

In the past three years, have you experienced any sleep problems such as insomnia, excessive sleepiness, frequent dreams, shallow sleep, or easy awakening?

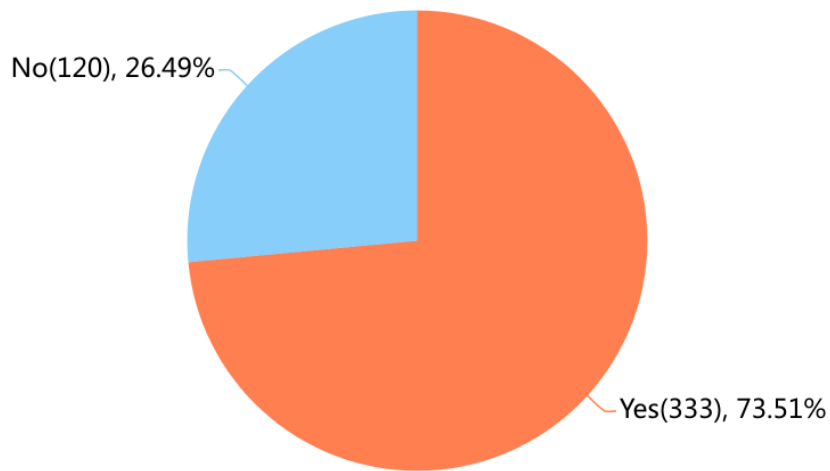


Sleep situations:

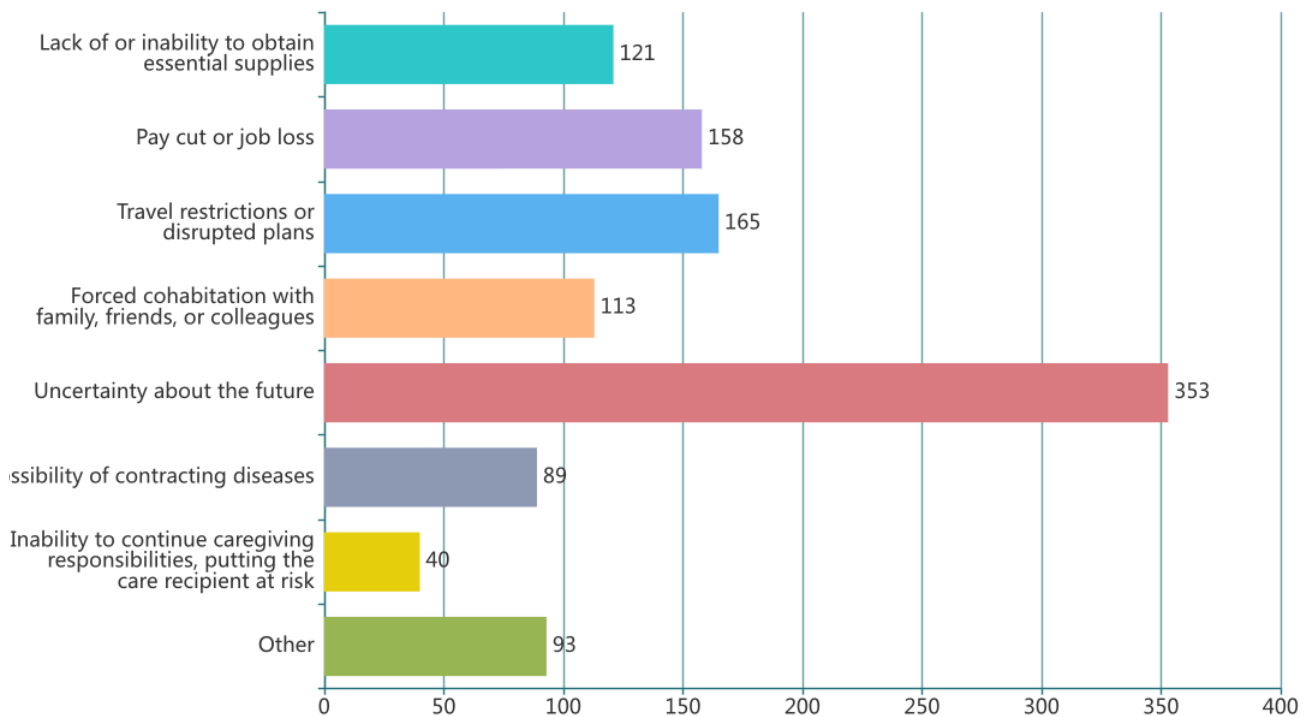


Anxiety or fear:

In the past three years, have you frequently felt anxious or fearful?

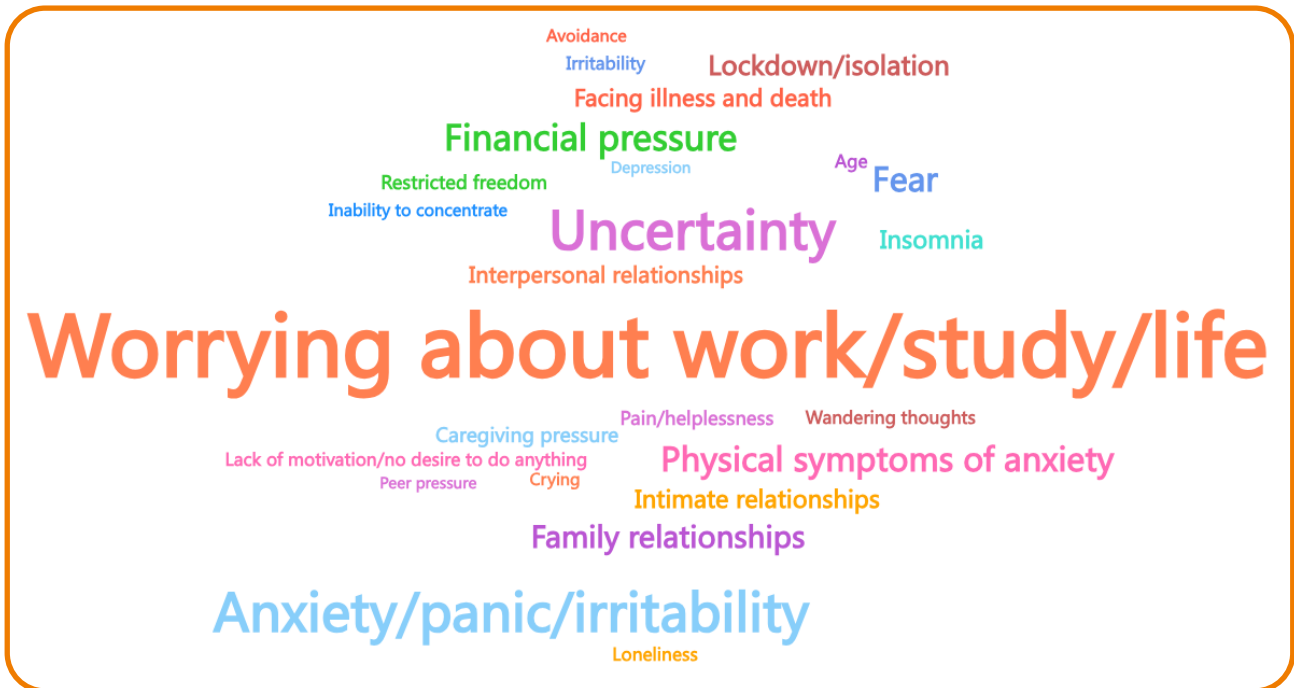


Reasons for anxiety and fear:



Briefly describe your anxiety and fear:

This can include your symptoms, what you think caused these symptoms, and the measures you've taken to alleviate them.



Some sharing from participants:

"The reason is lacking a sense of grounding, procrastination, avoidance. Measures include turning to games, TV shows, going out to seek escapism, chatting with friends, or take action on current troubles."



"Symptoms: Feeling mentally exhausted, sometimes affecting sleep and hormonal balance. Reasons: Lack of trust and confidence in oneself, inability to assess and accept one's abilities rationally, worrying about not being able to afford life after stepping into society. Or when I start taking the first step, how can I take the next? Will there be a next step? I have this kind of worries. Ways to cope: Sometimes taking actions to force myself to progress, but with uncertainty on directions. Talking to friends, self-dialogue, breaking down problems, understanding my thoughts."





"Problem 1: Concerned about not being able to provide good education for my children. Action 1: Taking my daughter to play with my friends, whose comments help ease the situation. And reflecting on aspects in need of improvement in parenting. Problem 2: Concerned about reaching the ceiling in the current industry and fearing that my skills will become outdated with ageing. Action 2: Actively seeking a way out, exploring new industries, finding side jobs."

"Before resigning, I often felt anxious at work with the heavy workload, the fear of not completing assignments, and I often stayed up until two or three in the morning. At that time, there was no solution, just persevering. I immediately resigned after the Spring Festival due to unbearable pressure. Afterwards, I felt anxious due to lack of money/ not knowing what to do next/ upcoming interviews. Currently I am undergoing psychological counselling and intermittently making blind efforts to find a job to relieve anxiety."



Some sharing from participants:



"Anxious because of the school lockdown of the school. I was unable to travel normally for a whole semester, only to find that many people outside don't even wear masks when I came out. On the day after the school notified us to return, there were positive cases found in our dormitory building which started to only students to come in but not out. We looked downstairs through the window and saw a group of people in white protective clothing, that was the moment I realized what 'white terror' meant. In 2021, college students in Xi'an were trapped in school from December. And in 2022, in Tianjin we were afraid of experiencing the same long lockdown. My roommate even escaped from the back door of the dormitory building without luggage, stayed in a hotel outside to go home the next day. That day, I, in slippers, with ID in my pocket, escaped from the back door with her to get my food delivery. I still walked towards the group in white protective clothing, still went back to the dormitory. At that moment, I felt that this meal might be my last. Even if I want to escape, I have to leave through the front door. It is my right."



"There's too much uncertainty in life, which I feel that I need a lot of energy to manage. My normal life arrangements have been disrupted, and I can't accept this 'new normal'. Or maybe I feel more of this uncertainty now and did not figure out how to live on like this."

Some are related to female identity:

"The overall environment is unfriendly to female workers, and our career development is restricted."

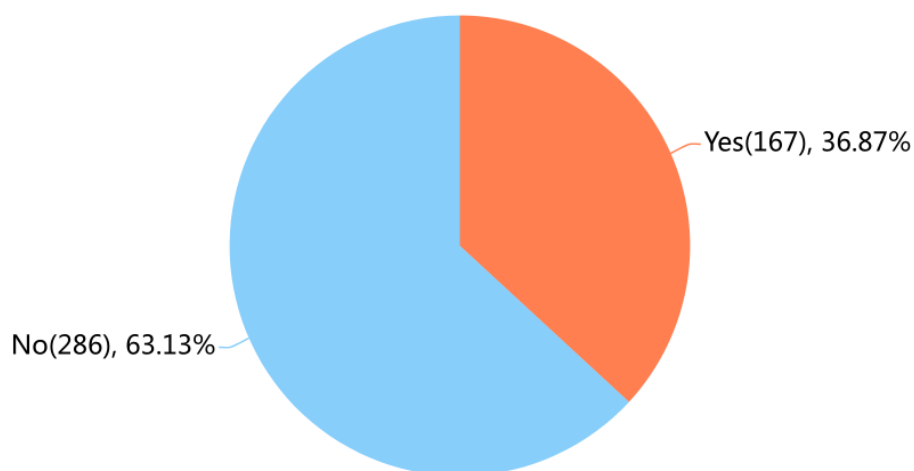


"Due to my age and gender, coupled with my profession, it will be increasingly difficult to find a job or change careers."

"Anxious, constantly thinking, worrying, feeling flustered, crying, talking myself. The reason is the news pieces on gender-based violence in society and my personal experience of intimate partner violence. Coping method is writing a diary, giving positive psychological suggestions to myself."

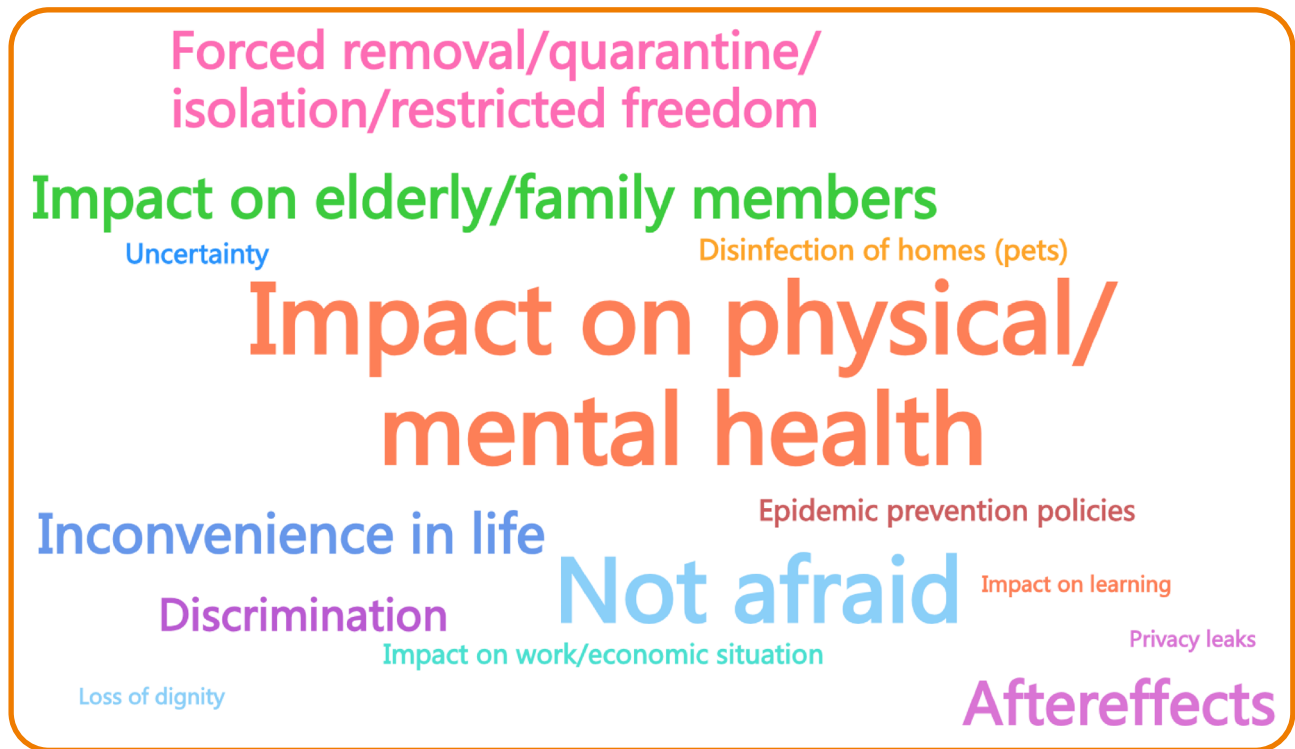


Are you afraid of being infected with COVID-19?



What aspects of contracting COVID-19 do you fear?

For example: the disease itself, potential discrimination, or the inconvenience it may bring to your life...



Here are some shares from respondents:



"I fear the disease itself. Initially I was not afraid. But after experiencing an infection (Physically coughing until vomiting, pain, unable to work normally, affecting income), I don't want to go through that torment again. The fear mainly comes from the notion that 'second infection symptoms will be more severe'. My first infection seemed more severe than those around me. So if there are symptoms worse than that, I don't want to endure them at all."

"Discrimination, inconvenience in traveling, the fear in everyone's hearts. Also, seeing people wearing police uniforms and people building barriers shuttle through cities. The compression of my living space."





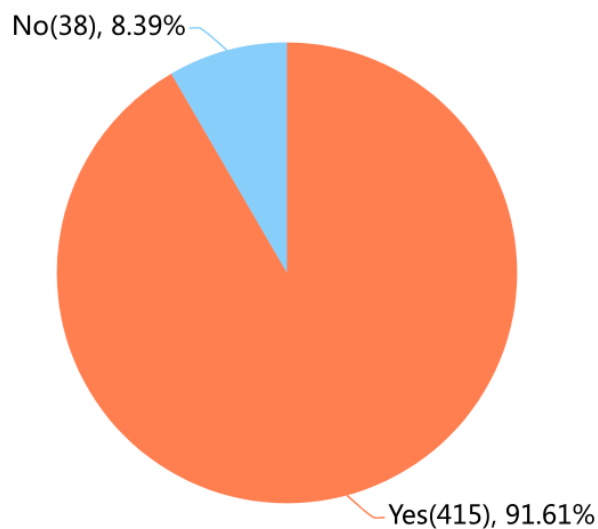
"I fear for the elderly to be affected by COVID-19. At that time, I always browsed social media including content of elderly people dying; the process of waiting for the delivery of oximeters, medications, masks, and other items was also agonizing."

"I'm not afraid of COVID-19 itself. But during lockdowns, I was worried that COVID-19 would lead to the killing of my cat. I even prepared some defensive items, intending to retaliate against anyone who touched my cat."



Depression/low in mood:

Have you felt depressed or low in mood in the past three years?



Some of the sharing are related to the pandemic and restrictions:



"Life has become worthless. Being quarantined has become our destiny. No matter what you do, you can't separate yourself from it. It's not the axis of your life, but it envelops your life. You're covered, and you can never escape."



"I remember feeling low when I saw some news pieces, especially disasters caused by COVID-19 restrictions that shouldn't have happened, as well as some disappointment with government COVID-19 policies and control. The relief measure is to quietly complain to friends and try to imagine myself as something unrelated to this environment, to be selfish, and to focus on what I want to do now."

"When encountering differences of views with family members on COVID-19 prevention. I can't change their minds. So, I'm on edge every day because they lack awareness of protection."



"COVID-19 prevention, lockdown, seeing innocent people die makes me painfully want to die."

"From 2020 to 2021, I felt I could live, work, and travel normally. In 2022, after moving to Shenzhen, I began almost a year of continuous nucleic acid testing, experienced isolation from my partner, and worked in a job I was not satisfied with. But due to the increasing uncertainty of today, I dare not change jobs easily. Also, the many cases of humanity loss under COVID-19 pandemic (including social news + personal experience) often make me want to cry, feel depressed, lose interest in life, and feel very painful."



Here are some shares from respondents:



"When I saw events like the Xuzhou Chained Woman incident, the Tangshan Beating incident, etc., I felt helpless, powerless, and angry. I couldn't control myself from keeping up to them, but my brain was about to explode. I constantly asked everyone in front of me: Why is this happening? My family thought I was crazy. But in my eyes, the people who is involved in these incidents could be me, my friend, or my child. I felt very painful, without knowing what to do. I didn't find a good way to deal with it, so I forced myself to cut off the internet. When I couldn't get access to this kind of information, at least I could maintain a normal mental state to study and live."

And things that everyone may go through:



"Being laid off may not make you feel that you're not good enough, but being constantly denied in the process of job seeking seems to rub you repeatedly. Don't console yourself anymore; you're not that good, so you can't find a job, and you will unconsciously fall into comparison."

"I often feel that there is no hope in life. I no longer believe that good things will happen. And I lose the imagination of possibilities in life. Relief methods: walking, confiding in friends, diverting attention to do real things."



"Many conflicts with my partner, adapting to changes in work, family changes, sudden increase in burden, feeling powerless, tired, and passive. I have taken psychological counselling, learned and practiced better communication methods with my partner, improved my relationship with my partner, and adjusted my mindset to adapt to the workplace as much as possible."

"Choosing the wrong mentor, with heavy academic pressure, I feel like an academic trash with no guidance. My graduation is in jeopardy, my future is bleak, nothing will get better. Everyone else shines, but I'm not good at anything. I participated in the school's psychological counselling program and talked to patient people."



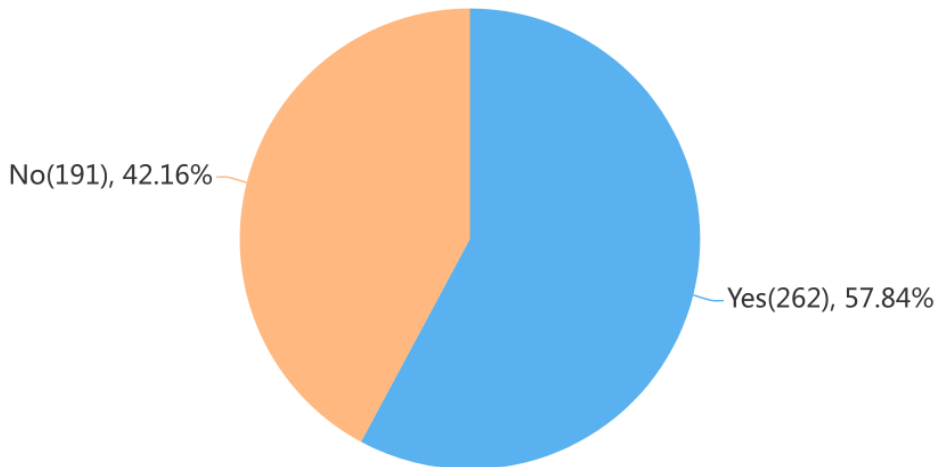
"The low mood mostly comes from uncertainty about my future. There is little room for promotion at work with barely satisfactory income which does not meet my personal expectations. At the same time, it's difficult to do anything because it means to doing many uncomfortable. In addition, I am discouraged by the deteriorating general environment, with no hope for the future. The only solution may be to leave which I am indeed preparing for. However, the said process will be a process of constant losing, which makes me feel extremely painful."



"Uncertain future, pressing exploitation, fatigue from constantly proving my worth, a societal atmosphere of reciprocity, various instabilities in the macro environment, and unpredictable policy changes leading to unpredictability of the development of industry."

Sadness and mental pain:

Have you often felt sad and mentally painful in the past three years?



Respondents' sharing:

"Mainly loneliness, lack of goals, prone to lethargy, easily anxious, fleeting interest in anything, unable to settle down alone, enjoys socializing and the company of others."



"During my 13-year-old son's adolescence, he became addicted to gaming, staying up all night online, sleeping during the day. When I scold him, he tells me to shut up loudly. He doesn't attend online classes at all. Seeing his pale face, dark circles around his eyes, I feel powerless! I have a strong sense of frustration and despair about the future... Without a support system. My ex-husband has been irresponsible for two years without paying child support. He blocked me and never cared about our well-being."



"Sometimes I worry that my choice to remain unmarried and childless after awakening won't be understood by my family, but rather be chewed out by relatives, especially during the Spring Festival holidays. I don't care, but my parents might face discrimination and malice."

"1. A sense of emptiness towards time – it feels like 2020 was just yesterday. 2. Personal state – unable to significantly improve the inertia of lifestyle brought by lockdowns, stuck in a state of depression and laziness."



"In these three years, I've had three travel plans disrupted, two major projects halted, countless small events cancelled. Sometimes I feel a bit relieved due to less work, but mostly helplessness with knowing how to effectively push projects forward. There's always some uncontrollable reason causing projects to stop. The first memorable incident was when my child asked me: 'Mom, why do we have to wear masks? Are people born to meant to live with masks on?' The second was when a friend's child invited everyone to play a cotton swab throat-poking game at home. I felt very sad for our next generation."

Some friends have found strength within themselves during these three years:

"I used to feel sad a lot in my childhood, mainly due to feelings of fate, separation, insecurity and uncertainty. Later, awakening to feminist consciousness, I realized that many things can be changed, or attributed to the patriarchal system casting its shadow. Especially after seeing women gradually awaken amidst chaos, even if it's a broad sense of feminism, I feel that life still holds hope. There are many things that I want to see waiting for me. So there are very few moments of sadness. These three years have been a period of feminist awakening for me with my complex experiences."



"Through my experiences, I've met many sisters under whose influence I no longer feel painful, lonely, or fearful!"

Anger:

Have you easily become angry and unable to control your temper in the past three years?



Respondents' anger stems from various sources:



"Always angry."

"Angry. Because of the concept of favouring men over women, because of the patriarchal system, because some people ignore others' pain. Because of nationalism. Because of the lack of freedom of speech."



"There's very little anger, or maybe anger quickly turns into pessimism and depression."

"Most of the time, I get angry at my mother, easily triggered by her pressure to marry, belittling me, or even just normal communication. Reflecting afterwards doesn't help."



"More anger. When I see the lack of attention to 'mother of eight in Feng County, Xuzhou', the absurdities of the lockdown in Shanghai, and the fire in Urumqi. It causes insomnia."



"One reason is that my friends (male) around me completely fail to understand my anger and believe that everything I do is irrational, emotion-driven, worthless and meaningless."

"Unreasonable school regulations, irrational social measures, no space to complain and report on these things, and incomprehensible speeches. It manifests as feeling down, feeling swollen but also empty and powerless, usually without any special expressions. The way to relieve it is to wait for myself to calm down slowly, chat with friends I like, or engage in other products."



"The easiest time to get angry is when my labour rights are violated, such as when the boss suddenly notifies us to work overtime all day, suddenly only gives a single day off a working week, suddenly instructs teachers to look after the bookstore, or turn down the sick leave application of teachers with fevers up to 40° C and almost unable to speak, all of which are unpaid extra labour. The way to relieve it is to complain to colleagues, but it only alleviates the emotions without solving the problem."



"Sometimes I get angry because of the social news I see, such as the fire in Xinjiang, such as the residents of Haizhu District being trapped under the bridge, such as the ambulance having to wait for leadership approval to lend equipment to save people's lives. Dehumanizing humans makes me very angry."



COVID-19 Related Situations:

The questions regarding the COVID-19 situation are divided into four sections, including whether you have lost family or friends, experienced quarantine, lockdown measures, contracted COVID-19, and thoughts on the sudden change to opening-up regulations. Here are the detailed contents:

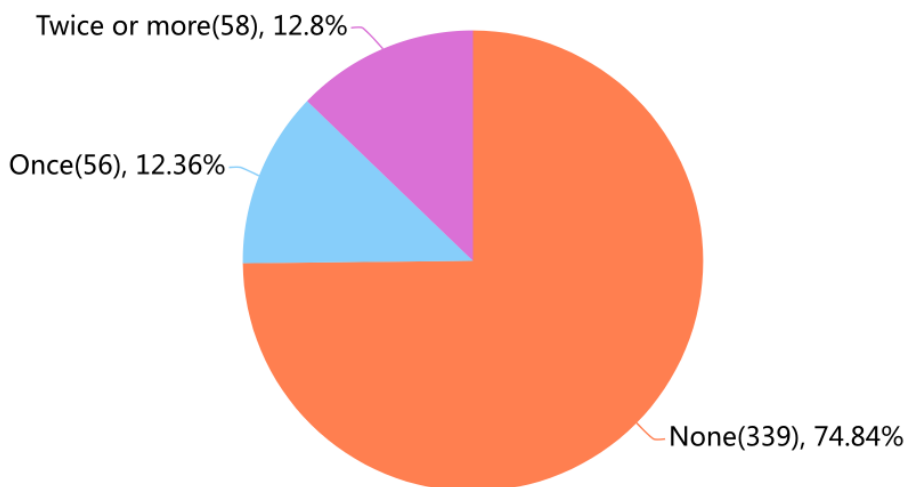
Loss of family or friends:

multiple options

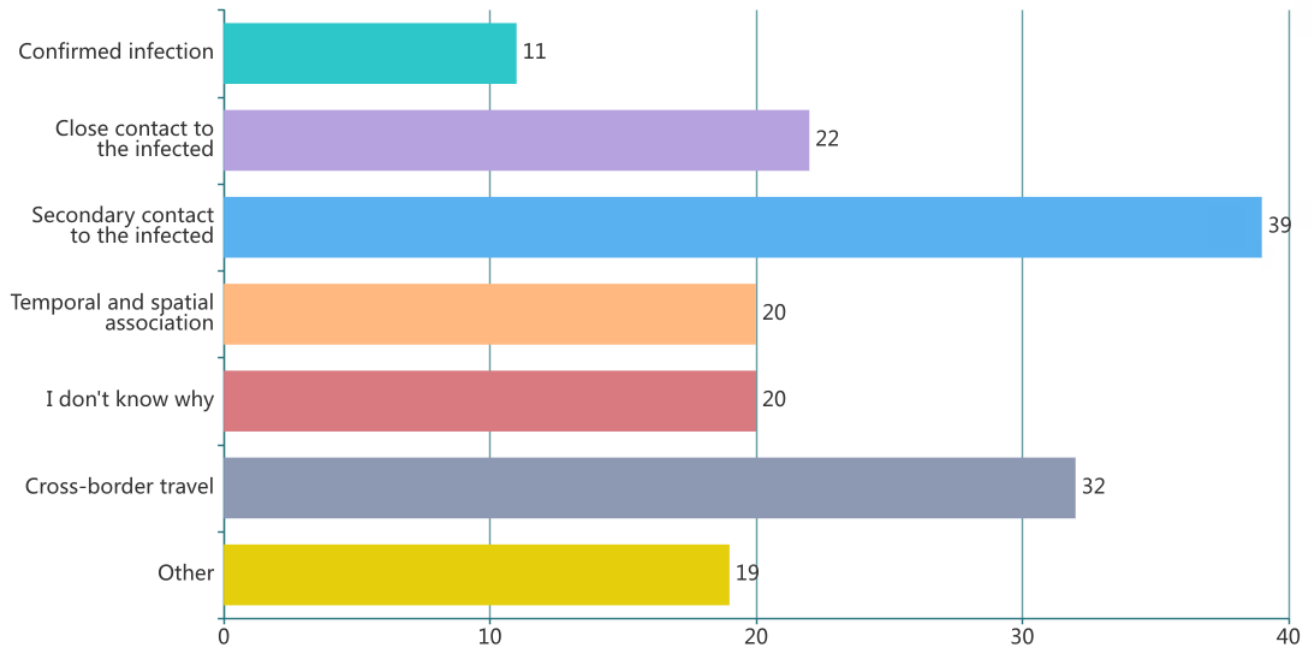


Quarantine:

Have you experienced quarantine in the past three years?

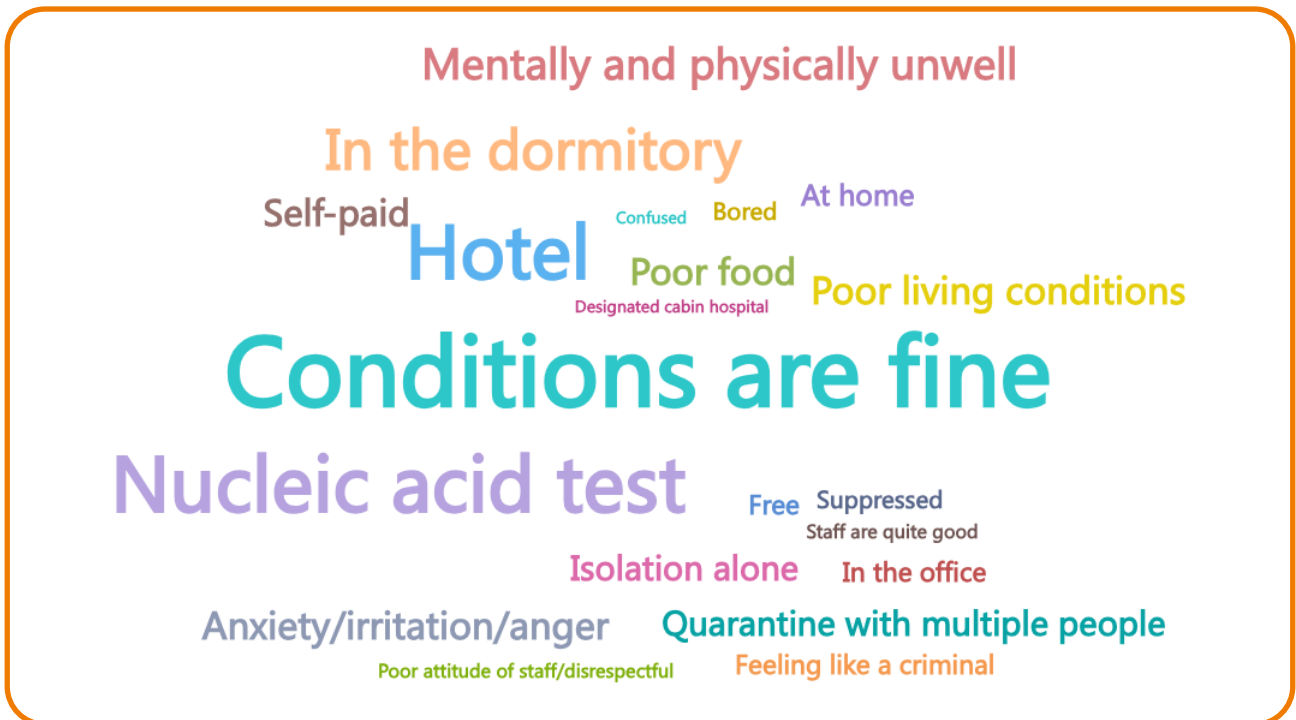


Reasons for Quarantine:



Could you please share your experiences during quarantine?

You can fill in the conditions of the quarantine site, policies on nucleic acid testing, and your feelings.



Sharing from respondents:



"In the Foxconn dormitory, it's simple, but it's a single room with a shower and air conditioning. Meals are provided three times a day free of charge. Besides feeling bored and being confined indoors, the experience isn't too bad."

"Being quarantined at school actually relieved some pressure. It wasn't as mentally stressful as being at home."



"Not being respected. Treated as if I were the virus itself. Forced to pay for expensive isolation hotels and stay in poor-quality rooms. Being isolated without any psychological support (the isolation centre said this service was not available), which worsened my anxiety."

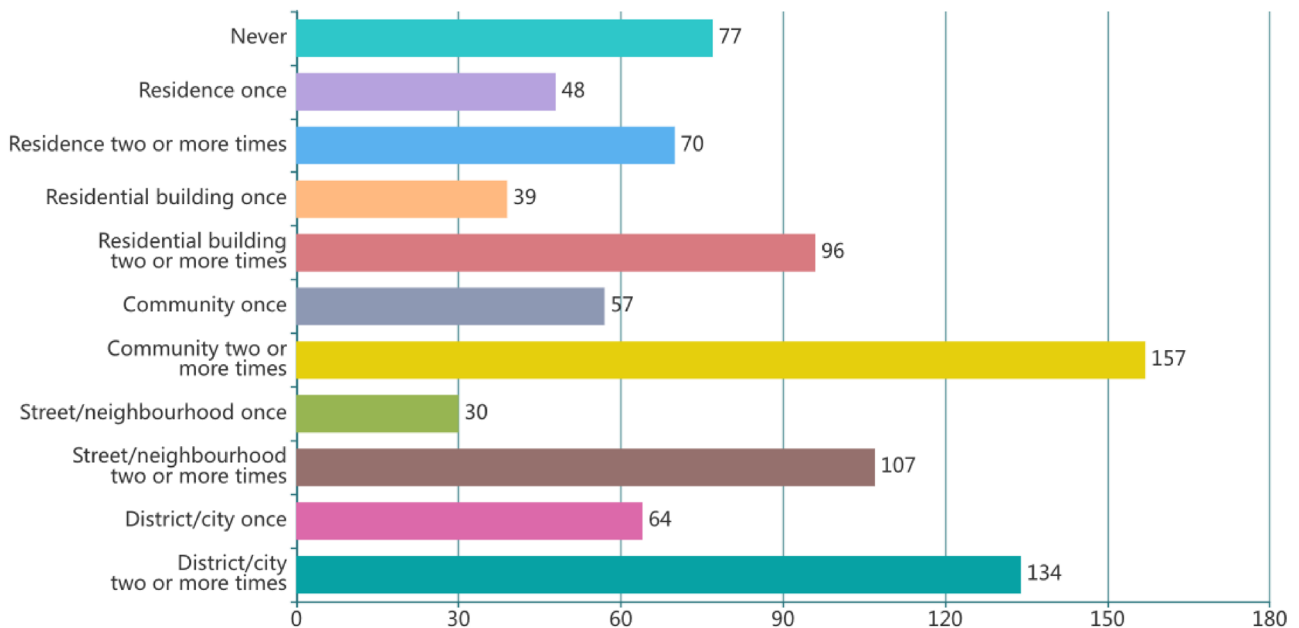
"Quarantined in the school-assigned dormitory for four days. I thought I could get through it smoothly. But I could no longer stand it by the third day. I felt very irritable."



"Once was that I voluntarily requested isolation when I was infected in Hong Kong. The conditions were better than my rented place in Hong Kong. It was a single room. Meals were delivered. And I did self-testing. I felt quite warmly treated. The other time was when I returned to the mainland from Hong Kong. The hotel conditions and the staff's attitude were quite good."

Quarantine situation:

Has your residence, residential building, community, street, district or city in the past three years ever been under confined control, restriction or lockdown?



Respondents' sharing:



"Three times, totalling two months. The first time was in the lockdown in March in Shenzhen. I had to work from home. The first week was chaotic, rushing to buy groceries, going out only for nucleic acid testing, being unable to leave the community. The second time was due to an infected case in our company, where I became a secondary close contact. Since I lived on campus, the school arranged for isolation, which was a relatively good experience, although I was worried about being infected. The third time was when the outbreak occurred in the neighbourhood, and I was forced to isolate at home. I stocked up enough supplies and encountered no major problems."



"Counting twice. My home was confined once, and my university was confined once. During the university confinement, I stayed in the dormitory for two months without going out. For the first month, I could walk around inside the building, but for the next month, I could only stay on the same floor. During the strictest period, we had to line up for using the restroom or washing up (as there were no bathrooms in the dormitory) (it only lasted for two or three days). We could only go out of the dormitory to use the restroom or wash up, not for socializing or strolling around. As for the home confinement, I wasn't at home at the time, so I'm not sure if it counts. It was also a city-wide confinement, lasting for two to three months. I kept track of the confining situation through the family group chat."

"Actually, it was quite late when the confinement was implemented. We didn't experience the large-scale and intense lockdown like in Haizhu District. But because it was in a ghetto, it still caused anxiety and fear. Whether confined or not, the risk of infection was the same. I don't understand the significance of it in such a densely populated environment. Having to show ID cards to the authorities made me feel that my personal information was about to be exposed. My personal freedom was restricted. I couldn't go to the park for a run or walk on the streets, which made me feel suffocated."



"Probably not. I live in a village, and there was a period when checkpoints were set up at the village entrance, probably during the Chinese New Year in 2019. When I returned from my grandma's house after celebrating the New Year, I managed to come back before the road was blocked. Although my movements were restricted, there wasn't strict lockdown."

"I witnessed them putting up barriers and blocking the roads, with police and camouflage uniforms appearing on the streets. Everyone was rushing to buy groceries, and the fear was evident with the crowd's restlessness. Then they announced over loudspeakers for us to get nucleic acid test. On the last day, in the morning they called to remind us to get tested, but in the afternoon the restriction was lifted, which felt absurd and infuriating."

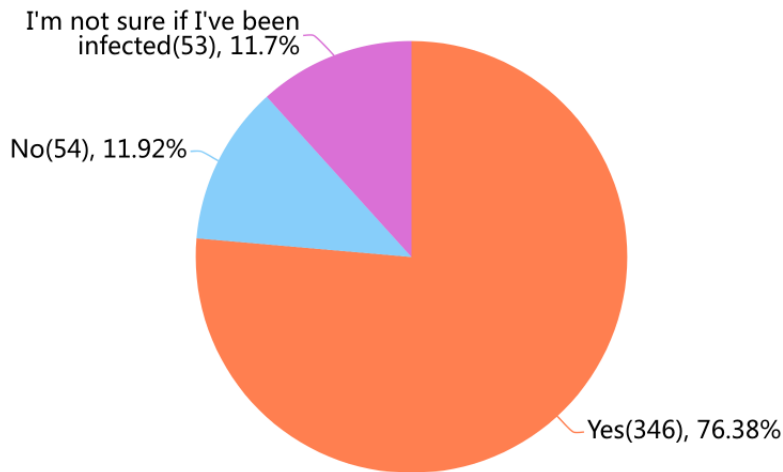




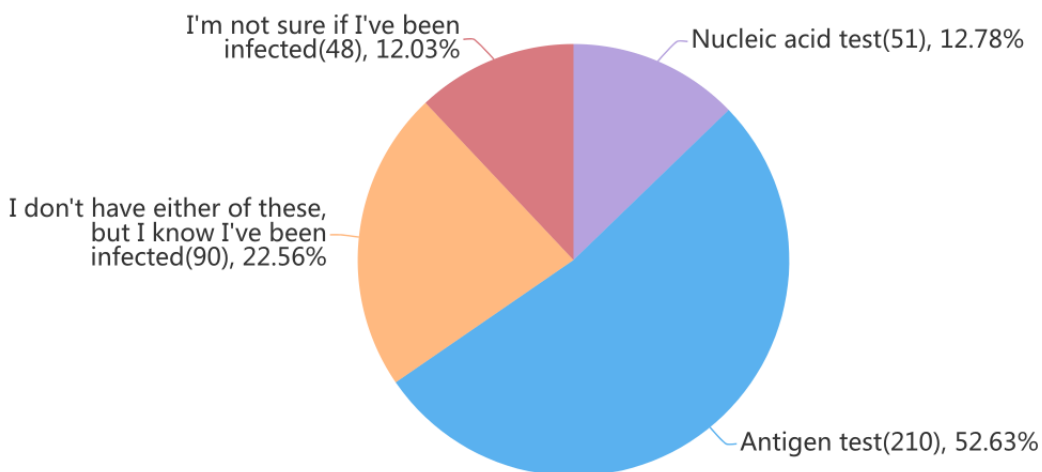
"Twice. I couldn't accept the iron-sheet sealing of buildings; it was too dangerous. But when we were locked down, there were no iron sheets. Since the lockdown area wasn't large, buying things was convenient. The community staff were very nice. Similar to the feeling during centralized isolation, both my roommates and I enjoyed staying in one place, working quietly without going out or socializing. The lockdown gave us a very hardcore reason, so we were very happy throughout the entire lockdown period. Especially when only our family was confined — knowing that other people in the building were not affected by the confinement made our joy smoother."

Infection:

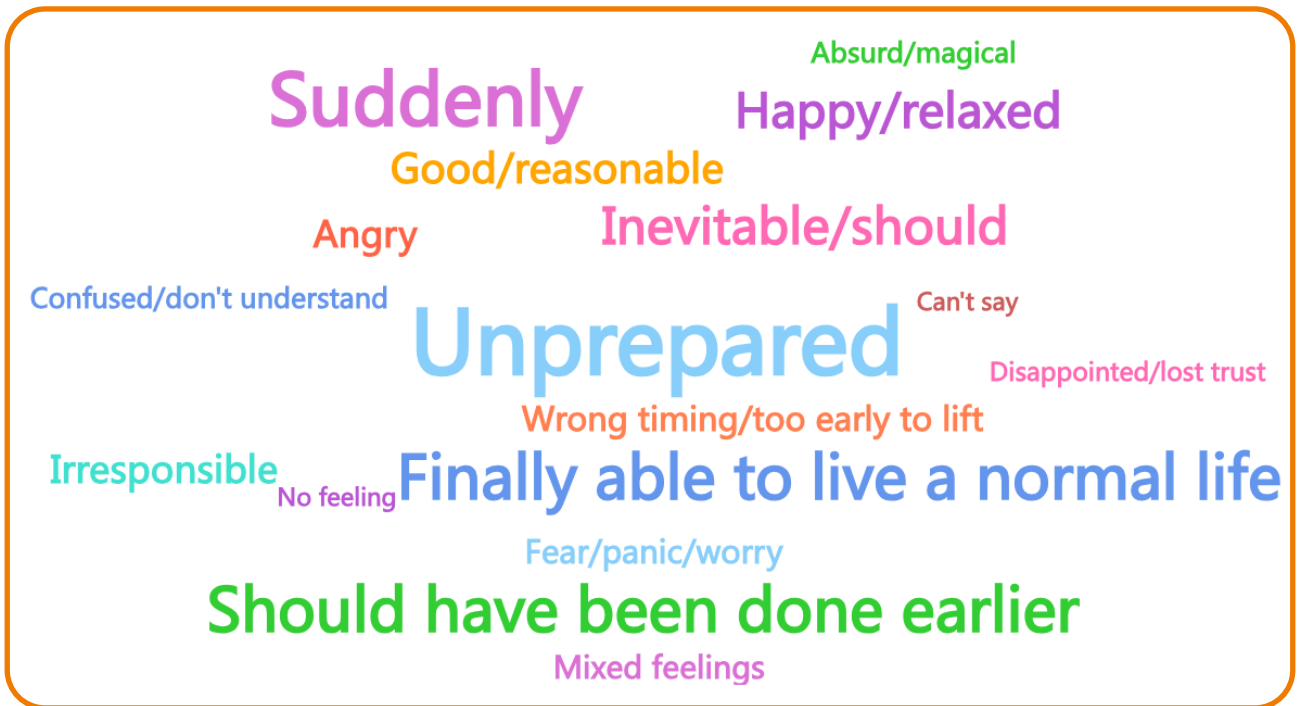
Have you ever been infected with the novel coronavirus?



How were you diagnosed with COVID-19?



Feelings about the “Ten New Measures” and the subsequent relaxation of policies:



Respondents' sharing:



"I took the CET-6 exam during the more severe period of COVID-19. My good friends took the postgraduate entrance exam. It was not easy. They studied in the corridors and dormitories. Whether infected or not, they were cautious. I think the relaxation was inevitable, but I feel very sorry for the friends preparing for the postgraduate entrance exam during that period."

"I feel relieved but also doubtful about whether there will be unreasonable policies again or a return to lockdown. I also doubt whether many people will forget the abnormal state of society during the 'zero tolerance' policy."





"Thanks to those who cannot be mentioned."

"I felt great. Because at that time, I was in isolation, and the school was under comprehensive lockdown. I didn't know when it would end or how to end it."



"I feel that it shouldn't have been suddenly opened up. Without preparation, it infected a large number of people, including many elderly people like my grandmother who passed away. The opening up should have been gradual."

"It's over. On the one hand, I felt that it's finally over. On the other, what's the point of what we've been through? It seems that after the 'zero tolerance' policy, many things lost their weight to be spoken of, or are forgotten, but many things that happened have actually changed certain aspects of people."



Afterwords

This report can only reflect a facet of the "three years of the pandemic" — or what we may refer to as the "three years of lockdown". It does not intend to represent the overall experiences of Chinese women during the pandemic. Due to the limitations of Wequality subscription account followers' demographic formation and the team members' social circles, the data in this report can only reflect the experiences of women who participated in this survey within a limited scope.

There are several significant issues in this study. For instance, the age distribution tends to favour younger groups, the ethnicity is predominantly Han ethnicity, and the geographical focus is primarily on first-tier cities and coastal areas, with participants generally having higher levels of education. In terms of mental health, the main questions set by the survey

designers, who are not mental health professionals, may not encompass all the psychological health issues or crises that women may have experienced during the pandemic/lockdown period. To address these professional shortcomings, we have selected some sharing to answer the open-ended questions by our participants to present a multi-dimensional view of women's mental health conditions. Additionally, the limited questions in the survey cannot fully capture the experiences and feelings of our participants over these three years in terms of pandemic/lockdown experiences.

We are immensely grateful to every participant who diligently responded to the survey. Some participants complained about the survey being too lengthy, but we appreciate your completion nonetheless. When the survey was distributed, the "Ten New Measures" had been in effect for a month, and most parts of China had reopened. As a result, there may be varying degrees of forgetfulness regarding the past lockdowns. However, each participant's response has reminded us of past events from different perspectives. Through these responses, we have seen diverse, interesting, inspiring, saddening, empowering, and affirming experiences shared. As mentioned in "Our Stories," one of the purposes of this study is to resist forgetting in an environment that compels us to forget and to present the history of ordinary people in a neglected context. By completing the survey, you, along with us who authored the report, have collectively resisted forgetting and preserved the history of ordinary people. This is the most basic form of resistance we can achieve.



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