

Resources and Information for Stop AAPI Hate and Asian American Inclusion

Stop AAPI Hate <https://stopaapihate.org/>

In response to the alarming escalation in xenophobia and bigotry resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, [Asian Pacific Planning and Policy Council \(A3PCON\)](#), [Chinese for Affirmative Action \(CAA\)](#), and the [Asian American Studies Department of San Francisco State University](#) launched the Stop AAPI Hate reporting center on March 19, 2020. The center tracks and responds to incidents of hate, violence, harassment, discrimination, shunning, and child bullying against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders throughout the United States.

5/6/21 – This report covers the 6,603 incident reports to Stop AAPI Hate from March 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021. The number of hate incidents reported to our center increased significantly from 3,795 to 6,603 during March 2021. These new reports include incidents that took place in both 2020 and 2021. Types of Discrimination

- Verbal harassment (65.2%) and shunning (18.1%) — i.e., the deliberate avoidance of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders — continue to make up the two largest proportions of the total incidents reported.
- Physical assault (12.6%) comprises the third largest category of total reported incidents.
- Civil rights violations — e.g., workplace discrimination, refusal of service and being barred from transportation — account for 10.3% of the total incidents.
- Online harassment makes up 7.3% of total incidents.

National Trends

- A large percentage of incidents take place in public streets and parks (37.8% of incidents) and in businesses (32.2% of incidents).
- Gender, language, and religion are cited as motivating factors for discrimination in 21.7% of incidents.
- Hate incidents reported by women make up 64.8% of all reports.
- Youth (0 to 17 years old) report 11.0% of incidents and seniors (60 years old and older) report 6.6% of the total incidents.
- Chinese individuals have reported more hate incidents (43.7%) than other race or ethnic groups, followed by Koreans (16.6%), Filipinx (8.8%) and Vietnamese (8.3%).

White House. President Biden's statements.

"Too many Asian Americans have been walking up and down the streets and worrying, waking up each morning the past year feeling their safety and the safety of their loved ones are at stake. They've been attacked, blamed, scapegoated, and harassed. They've

CCCBA Racial Reconciliation Forum

May 13, 2021

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been verbally assaulted, physically assaulted, killed... The conversation we had today with the AAPI leaders, and that we're hearing all across the country, is that hate and violence often hide in plain sight. And it's often met with silence. That's been true throughout our history, but that has to change — because our silence is complicity. We cannot be complicit. We have to speak out. We have to act."

– President Joe Biden, March 19, 2021

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/03/30/fact-sheet-president-biden-announces-additional-actions-to-respond-to-anti-asian-violence-xenophobia-and-bias/>

White House Memorandum Condemning and Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance Against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States

Advancing inclusion and belonging for people of all races, national origins, and ethnicities is critical to guaranteeing the safety and security of the American people. During the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, inflammatory and xenophobic rhetoric has put Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) persons, families, communities, and businesses at risk.

The Federal Government must recognize that it has played a role in furthering these xenophobic sentiments through the actions of political leaders, including references to the COVID-19 pandemic by the geographic location of its origin. Such statements have stoked unfounded fears and perpetuated stigma about Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and have contributed to increasing rates of bullying, harassment, and hate crimes against AAPI persons. These actions defied the best practices and guidelines of public health officials and have caused significant harm to AAPI families and communities that must be addressed.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/26/memorandum-condemning-and-combating-racism-xenophobia-and-intolerance-against-asian-americans-and-pacific-islanders-in-the-united-states/>

- <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/15/readout-of-oval-office-meeting-with-congressional-asian-pacific-american-caucus-capac-leadership/>

The Asian American Foundation. <https://www.taaf.org/>

TAAF was founded to solve for the longstanding lack of investment in AAPI communities — particularly as anti-AAPI hate and violence persist at alarming

rates. Historically, AAPI communities have received less than 0.5% of charitable giving from foundations. TAAF will address this severe underinvestment by offering funding and resources to the ecosystem of advocates and organizations committed to AAPI causes. TAAF seeks to bring AAPI communities together to more effectively mobilize action against hate and violence and to build the infrastructure needed to improve AAPI advocacy, power, and representation across American society.

Chinese for Affirmative Action.

Chinese for Affirmative Action was founded in 1969 to protect the civil and political rights of Chinese Americans and to advance multiracial democracy in the United States. Today, CAA is a progressive voice in and on behalf of the broader Asian American and Pacific Islander community. We advocate for systemic change that protects immigrant rights, promotes language diversity, and remedies racial and social injustice.

<https://caasf.org/press-release/asian-organizations-across-the-bay-area-join-forces-to-demand-action-against-violence/>

In the past year, we have seen an escalation of violence and other incidents against Asian American communities.

How to stop the dangerous rise in hatred targeted at Asian Americans. Asian Americans watched something spread even faster than COVID-19: Widespread hate and discrimination against members of our community.

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2021/03/30/how-stop-rise-hatred-aimed-asian-americans-column/7044033002/>

What you can do to fight violence and racism against Asian Americans PBS.

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/what-you-can-do-to-fight-violence-and-racism-against-asian-americans>

Congressional Hearings on discrimination and violence on Asian Americans

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/watch-live-asian-american-lawmakers-advocates-testify-about-discrimination-and-violence-before-house>

Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC)

<https://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/>

The Asian American community has long struggled for visibility and equity, and now our communities are facing additional physical and mental health harms arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the past year, we have seen a sharp increase in anti-Asian hate crimes and hate incidents. Asian Americans

Advancing Justice | AAJC has been working to raise awareness about increased racism and discrimination against Asian Americans who are being wrongly blamed for the coronavirus. This discrimination is taking many forms from hostility and suspicion that Asian Americans are carriers of the coronavirus to verbal abuse, harassment, and even physical violence.

Information on What Can You Do?

<https://www.advancingjustice-aaajc.org/anti-asian-hate>

Bystander intervention training. Conflict de-escalation training. Hollaback.

<https://www.ihollaback.org/bystanderintervention/>

Bystander Intervention to Stop Anti-Asian/American Harassment and Xenophobia

- **Thursday, May 20th 2021. 5:00PM ET/ 4:00PM CT/ 3:00PM MT/ 2:00PM PT/ 11:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)**
- **Monday, May 24th 2021. 4:00PM ET/ 3:00PM CT/ 2:00PM MT/ 1:00PM PT/ 10:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)**

The 5 D's of Bystander Intervention

<https://www.ihollaback.org/bystander-resources/>

Call for unity to end violence in the Asian American Community.

<https://akonadi.org/a-call-for-unity-ending-violence-in-asian-american-communities/>

PBS show Asian Americans

<https://www.pbs.org/show/asian-americans/>

20 Million Asian Americans in the US, 6-7% of the US population.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/topics/asian-americans/>

AAPI Anti-Hate Community Resources. Crowdsourced information.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OinO5eX4catRDTTuVf7PEjVg2NNj5-J4h_bWD67-AAk/edit



STOP AAPI HATE NATIONAL REPORT

3/19/20 – 3/31/21

Russell Jeung Ph.D., Aggie J. Yellow Horse, Ph.D., Charlene Cayanan

This report covers the 6,603 incident reports to Stop AAPI Hate from March 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021.¹ The number of hate incidents reported to our center increased significantly from 3,795 to 6,603 during March 2021. These new reports include incidents that took place in both 2020 and 2021.

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¹ The report excludes the incident reports that were international cases (n=63), as well as all invalid incident reports (e.g., spam reports).

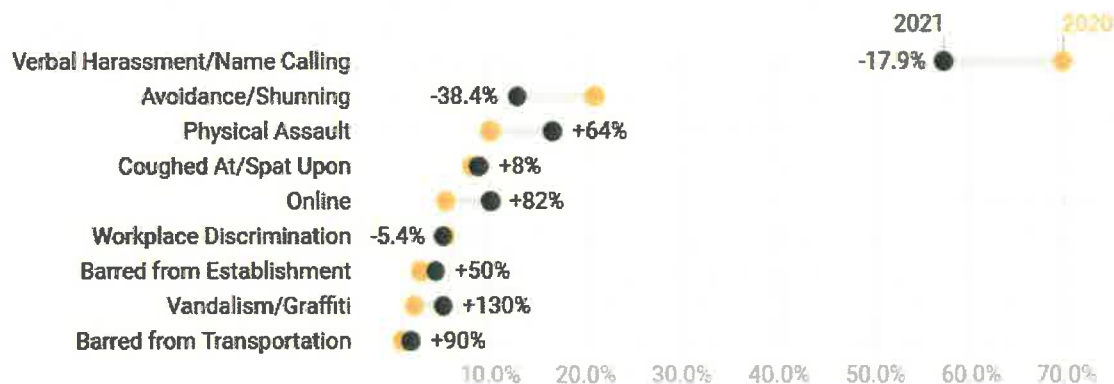
STOP AAPI HATE

Comparison of 2020 and 2021

- Of the 6,603 hate incident reports included in this report, 4,193 hate incidents occurred in 2020 and 2,410 of hate incidents occurred in 2021.
- Physical assaults increased from 10.2% of the total hate incidents in 2020 to 16.7% in 2021. Online hate incidents increased from 5.6% in 2020 to 10.2% in 2021.
- More incidents occurred in public streets (35.4% in 2021 compared to 26.0% in 2020), schools (9.7% in 2021 compared to 8.0% in 2020) and places of worship (1.7% in 2021 compared to 0.6% in 2020).
- More seniors (60 years old and older) reported hate incidents in 2021, increasing from 6.3% in 2020 to 7.0% in 2021.

Types of Discrimination

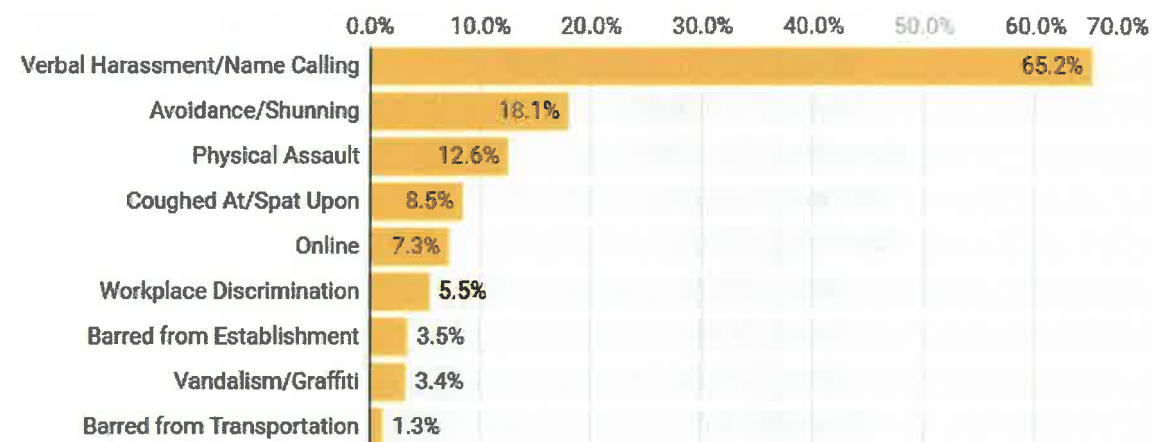
Comparison of 2020 vs. 2021 (% Change)



STOP AAPI HATE

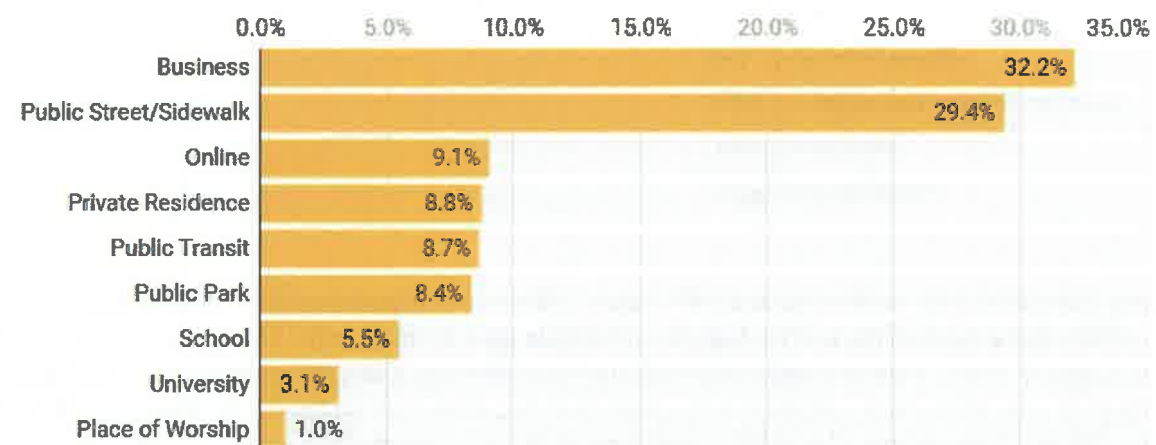
Types of Discrimination

N= 6,603



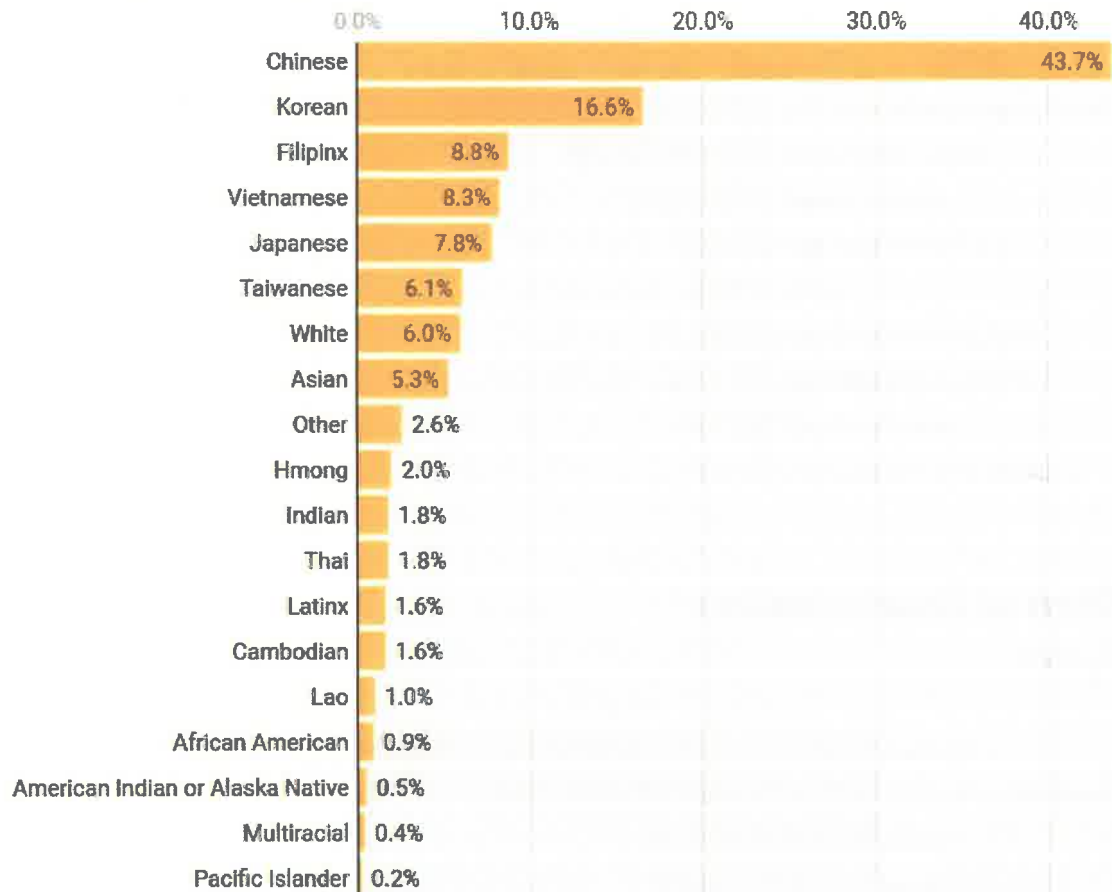
Sites of Discrimination

N= 6,603





Ethnicity of Respondents

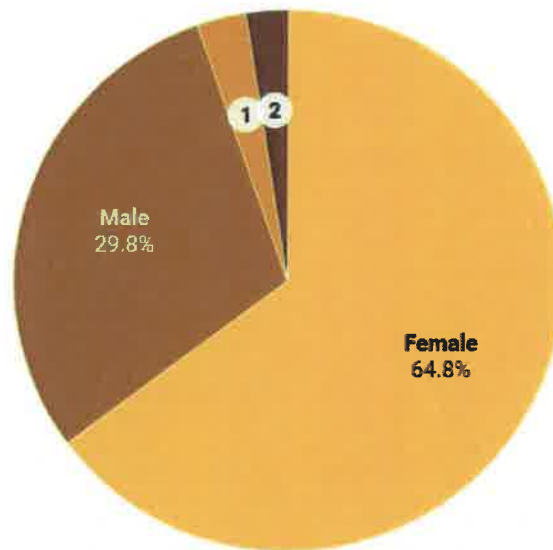


Note: Individuals who reported to Stop AAPI Hate could select multiple racial and ethnic categories. The numbers above indicate the exact categories individuals used to self-identify. Some respondents selected the category "Asian" instead of selecting a specific Asian ethnicity. Some people chose the "Multiracial" category, while others selected two or more categories to convey their multiracial heritage (e.g., "Chinese" and "White.") The presence of non-AAPI race/ethnicity is due to reports from multiracial AAPI persons as well as non-AAPI persons reporting on behalf of others or after witnessing an incident.

STOP AAPI HATE

Gender of Respondents

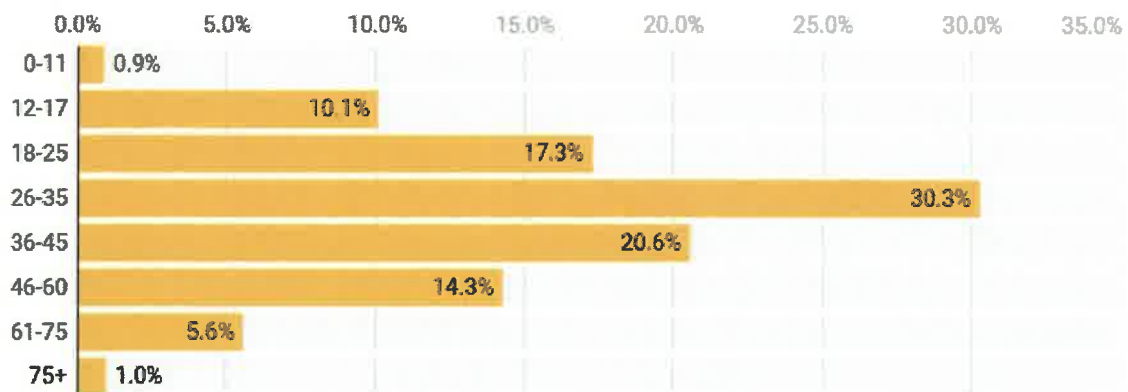
N= 6,213



1 Gender Nonbinary 2 Prefer Not To Specify

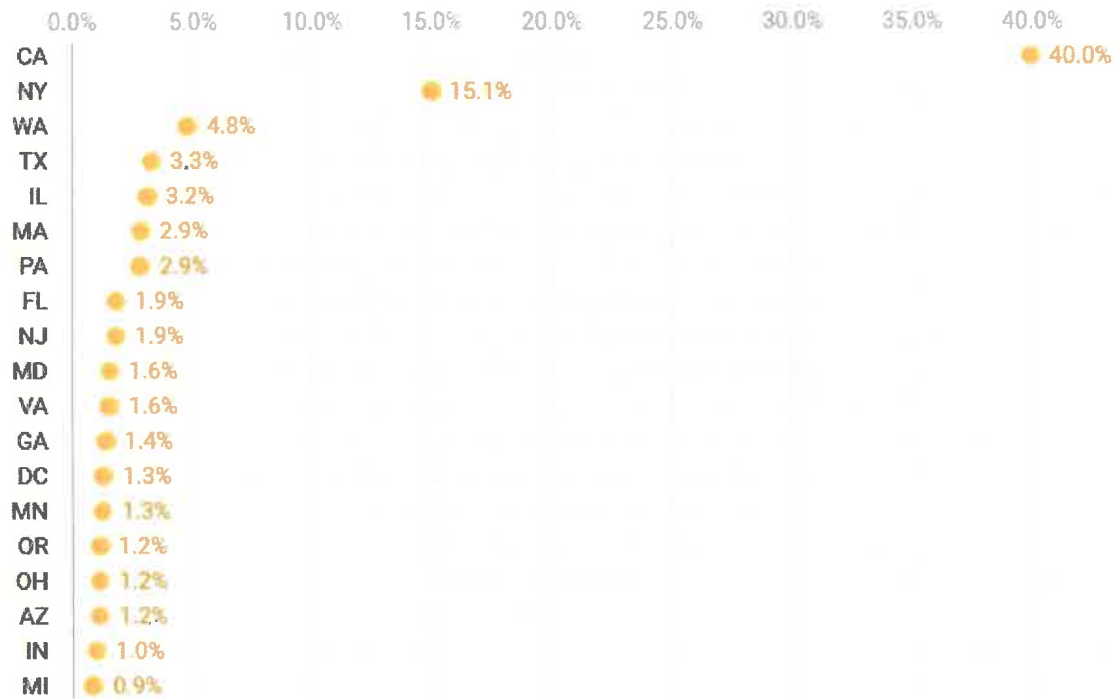
Age of Respondents

N= 5,542



STOP AAPI HATE

20 States with Largest Number of Hate Incident Reports



STOP AAPI HATE

Verbal Harassment

While shopping at a local grocery, [I walked] past a gentleman who said, "Chinese Motherf***er." I continued shopping, then ran into him again in another aisle, when he said the same slur. I told him I am not from there and never been to China, and he said, "Doesn't matter — you are all the same and you are a virus." (Gilbert, AZ)

I was at the park with a friend and our young children. A large man was jogging by, lunged off the path toward me and yelled "F***** ch***!" in my face before jogging away. We were with our children and too scared to confront him, but he appeared unashamed as he jogged by again. (Riverside, CA)

I was in class, the professor was having hoarse cough symptoms. She emphasized at the time that she did not have COVID-19 because she had never been to China. I was the only Chinese student in class, and she knew that I was from China. The students began to discuss the Chinese eating bats, snakes, and dogs. The teacher didn't stop it. [Reported in Chinese] (Chicago, IL)

A little kid and kid's dad yelled "Ching Chang Chong", made the slanted-eye mockery, then stuck their tongue out to me, my husband and my friend; then ran away. [Reported in Korean] (Madison, WI)

Shunning / Avoidance

After COVID cases were announced...my kids told me that they have been getting picked on for being Asian at school. Students would comment out loud that my kids had the coronavirus and that everyone should stay away from them. It continued until schools were officially closed. When we would go out, we were knowingly shunned where parents would pull their kids away from us if they got close. (The Woodlands, TX)

I entered the public bathroom at [a] grocery store. A white man and his son were at the bathroom [and] when [the] white man saw me, he said "Sh*t, there is an Asian coming!" He called his son, and quickly escaped the bathroom. (West Lafayette, IN)

I'm Chinese American. During this pandemic, at the mall, I was asked [by a person] to take the next following elevator because I was making her mother "uncomfortable" just by my presence, yet they allowed another Caucasian man into the elevator. Maximum capacity of the elevator was four people, yet I was excluded because of their fear of my race. (West Hollywood, CA)



Physical Assault

My mother was ordering food at a [restaurant] when a man tried to hit her in the face. She was able to avoid him, but he yelled a bunch of slurs – “Go back to China!” and “Corona!” – at her before he ran out. (Northridge, CA)

My elderly mother (65 years old) was waiting for the subway. Someone tried to push her off the platform down into the train tracks. She screamed and a fellow bystander chased off the perpetrator. The good samaritan stood nearby my mom until she boarded the train safely. (Boston, MA)

I was at lunch and an Asian kid was spit at and called names, “Ching Chong, slant, ch***.” Another kid came and slapped him on the back of the head. (Scott, LA)

My boyfriend and I were walking back home through the back alleyway attached to our complex. Two white men, who park back there and live nearby, tried to hit us with their car. We jumped out of the way and they missed us by inches. They then stopped and yelled out of the window at us “Go back to China!” three times along with profanity. (Beverly Hills, CA)

Online

I was playing League of Legends with some friends on a call. One of my friends kept yelling racial slurs at my friend who is Chinese and me. He kept saying things like “You f***ing ch***!” or “dog eater!” and asking if we have the virus. (Stockton, CA)

A random person messaged me on Facebook. They used slurs against me and against my Asian husband calling him “an almost Black ch***” and saying we should both be hung. (Dilworth, MN)

I was in the middle of a Zoom presentation at [an event] when two people hacked into the Zoom room and started disrupting my presentation with barely intelligible remarks. They were kicked out but not before entering into the Zoom Chat: “CHING CHONG. ASIANS DESERVES TO BE KILLED.” And then: “lol.” (Culver City, CA)

STOP AAPI HATE

Coughed / Spat On

I was at work, minding my own business and using the restroom, when one customer came up to me. As I turned around, he caught a glimpse of my eyes and began with the racial slurs. Eventually, as I was leaving, the customer spat on me. He even said things such as "Go home and take the COVID with you." (Muskegon, MI)

[I was] crossing the street in San Francisco when a man crossing from the opposite direction approached me, pulled down his mask, yelled at me, "Go back to your country!" and spit on my face before taking off. (San Francisco, CA)

I was eating and talking on the phone in Chinese when a man came up to me, called me a "Ch***" and spit on me. (Oklahoma City, OK)

Barred from Establishment / Refusal of Service

I was at a gas station with my father. I was trying to buy some gum until a person told me, "Kid, you're a virus, go back to Asia, you Asian b****." (Fayetteville, AK)

The worker at the store called out Asian people and refused to ring them up. Any item I grabbed he said he was reserving for himself. He also called me "Yellow ch***." (Alhambra, CA)

We received discriminatory, targeted poor service at [a restaurant]. We were the only Asian party there. The server mocked us by imitating an Asian language, purposefully grated a pile of parmesan cheese over my friend's lap, and hovered over her when delivering her check, invading her personal space when she was sitting alone and vulnerable. The other parties in the restaurant were treated warmly and with welcoming attention. We were explicitly ignored throughout the duration of our lunch. (New York, NY)

[I] arrived early for a group fitness class, waited and was [among] the first ten to enter the room. The instructor kicked me out and said "not for ch***y eyes." (New York, NY)



STOP
AAPI
HATE

Workplace Discrimination

Two physicians [were] discussing the origin of the virus and calling it the "China virus" in front of the rest of the staff in the hospital. Also, there is harassment/discrimination against Asian healthcare workers in certain departments of the same hospital. (Carmel, CA)

I was discriminated against by my own bosses and coworkers, along with customers. I was being told to "go back to my country," or that I would "give them" COVID. I would even get death threats from customers, and they would tell me to kill myself and/or they would kill me. (Santa Maria, CA)

While working as a cashier, without provocation, a customer told me to, "Go back to your country." He did so in a nasty way. I was afraid for my safety and job. I reported it to my supervisor. He did nothing and did not know what to do. This was the 6th time this happened to me where customers were harassing me for just being an Asian. (Cranston, RI)

Vandalism / Graffiti

I've lived in the [neighborhood] over a decade and never seen any graffiti targeting Asians. I have shopped at this [drug store] since the opening of the location, but in my recent trip last week I found the offensive graffiti, "NO ASIAN PARKING" in the parking garage. I notified the drug store management too. (Seattle, WA)

"GTFO my state pedophilia asian b****" was written on a convenience store wall on my street multiple times. (San Jose, CA)

STOP AAPI HATE

STOP AAPI HATE

[Stop AAPI Hate](https://stopaapihate.org) is a national coalition addressing anti-Asian racism across the U.S. The coalition was founded by the Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council (A3PCON), Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) and San Francisco State University's Asian American Studies Department. Between March 19, 2020 and March 31, 2021, Stop AAPI Hate has received 6,603 reported incidents of racism and discrimination targeting Asian Americans across the U.S. Visit stopaapihate.org.



The [Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council](#) (A3PCON) is a coalition of more than forty community-based organizations that serve and represent the 1.5 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the greater Los Angeles area, with a particular focus on low-income, immigrant, refugee and other vulnerable populations.



[Chinese for Affirmative Action](#) (CAA) was founded in 1969 to protect the civil and political rights of Chinese Americans and to advance multiracial democracy in the United States. Today, CAA is a progressive voice in and on behalf of the broader Asian American and Pacific Islander community. We advocate for systemic change that protects immigrant rights, promotes language diversity, and remedies racial and social injustice.



[SF State Asian American Studies](#) (AAS) is the oldest and largest such academic program in the nation. Founded after the 1968-69 Black Student Union and Third World Liberation Front student strike, it maintains the strike's values of student activism, social justice, and community self-determination.

≡ MENU

BYSTANDER RESOURCES



 <https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?>

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION TRAINING

Hollaback! provides trainings on how to do your part to protect your neighbors and co-workers when bias and harassment collide in front of you.



THE 5 D'S OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

The Five D's are different methods you can use to support someone who's being harassed, emphasize that harassment is not okay, and demonstrate to people in your life that they too have the power to make the community safer.

RESPONDING AS A BYSTANDER

What's worse than being targeted with harassment because of your race, sex, religion, color, gender, size, orientation, disability, age, or origin? Being targeted while surrounded by bystanders who see what is happening, but then do nothing.

It doesn't have to be that way.

At this moment in history, we are witnessing a spike in disrespect, harassment, and hate violence. As bystanders, we need to be especially vigilant and aware of what disrespect, harassment, and hate violence look like in order to be able to stand up and intervene at a time when people need it most.

You can make a choice to actively and visibly take a stand against harassment. The Five D's are different methods you can use to support someone who's being harassed, emphasize that harassment is not okay, and demonstrate to people in your life that they too have the power to make our communities and workplaces safer.

Join our Corporate Accomplices Program (<https://www.ihollaback.org/join-our-corporate-accomplices-program/?preview=true>) to empower your organization and join a global movement to disrupt harassment.

WHAT ARE HOLLABACK!'S 5D'S?

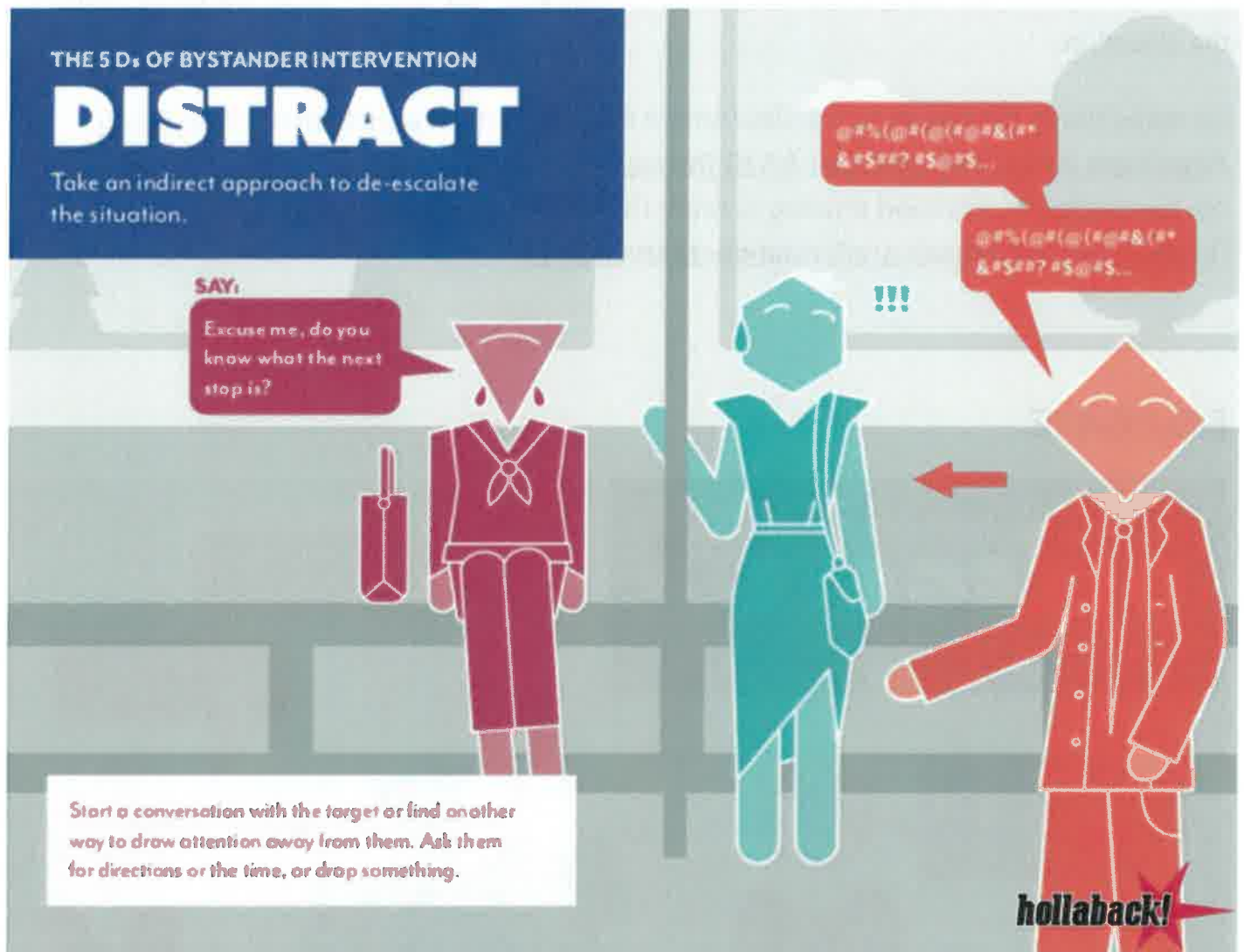
Hollaback!'s 5D's are: Distract, Delegate, Document, Delay, and Direct.

History: In 2012, we partnered with the bystander program **Green Dot** (<https://www.livethegreendot.com/>) (who pioneered the Three D's of bystander intervention) to develop tools to help you intervene when you see harassment happen. In 2015, we expanded those to include "delay," and in 2017 we expanded them to include "document."

HOW DO I TRAIN OTHERS USING HOLLABACK!'S 5D'S?

We partner with organizations around the world to adapt our proven training to local cultures, contexts, and identities. There are two ways to work with us. First, we can provide the training, either by paying us as consultants or through a grant that we collaboratively apply for. Second, we also license our training methodology to organizations globally. Organization's staff members will need to go through a three day train-the-trainer and sign an MOU prior to providing the training locally, to ensure quality. Please note the train-the-trainer program is not available to individual members of the public at this time. Please email training@ihollaback.org (<mailto:training@ihollaback.org>) if you're interested.

DISTRACT



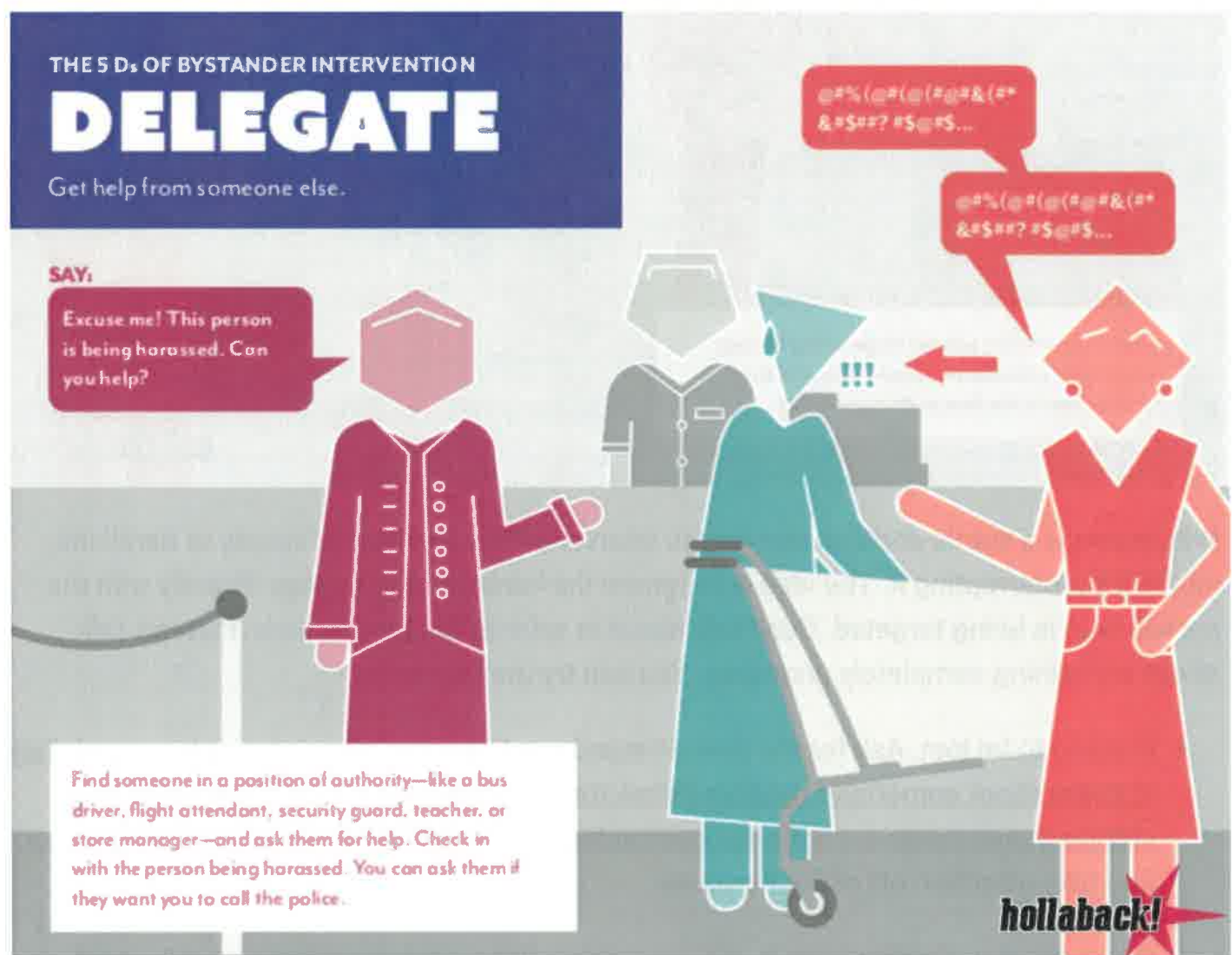
Distraction is a subtle and creative way to intervene. The aim here is simply to derail the incident by interrupting it. The idea is to ignore the harasser and engage directly with the person who is being targeted. Don't talk about or refer to the harassment. Instead, talk about something completely unrelated. You can try the following:

- Pretend to be lost. Ask for the time. Pretend you know the person being harassed. **Talk to them about something random** (<https://mic.com/articles/153212/artist-marie-shirine-yener-made-a-comic-for-bystanders-who-witness-anti-muslim-harassment>) and take attention off of the harasser.
- Get in the way. **Continue what you were doing** (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fzF30yRYX7I>), but get between the harasser and the target.
- Accidentally-on-purpose spill your coffee, the change in your wallet, or make a commotion.

Of course, read the situation and choose your Distract method accordingly. The person who is being targeted will likely catch on, and hopefully your act or statement will de-escalate the situation.

(In response to the rise in Anti-Asian/American harassment, we partnered with **Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC** (<https://www.advancingjustice-aaajc.org/>) to adapt our bystander intervention training to meet this moment. **Sign up here** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/bystanderintervention/>).

DELEGATE



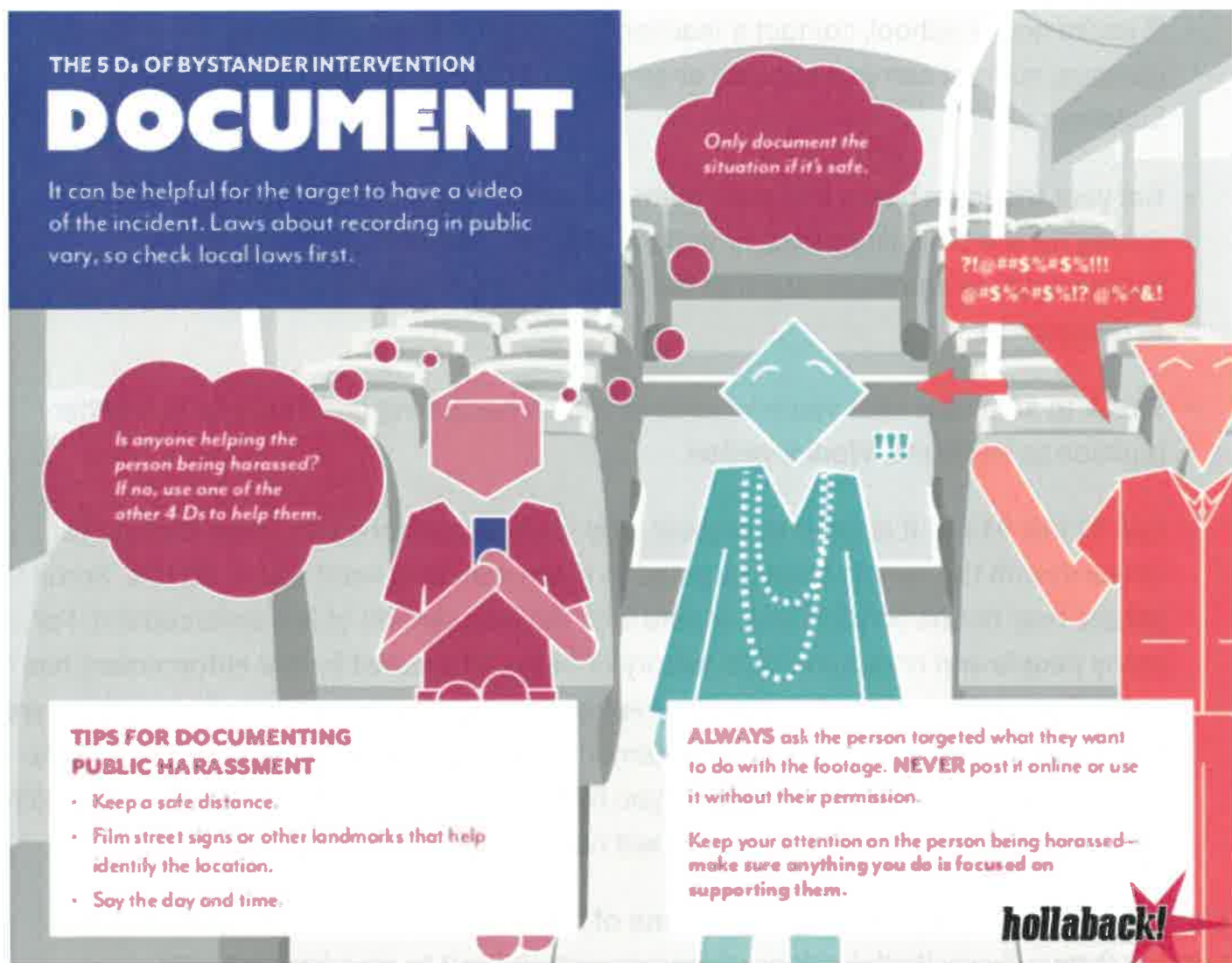
Delegation is when you ask for assistance, for a resource, or for help from a third party. Here are examples of what you can do:

- Find the store supervisor, bus driver, or a transit employee and ask them to intervene.

- If you're near a school, contact a teacher or someone at the front desk. On a college campus, contact campus security or someone at the front desk of a university building.
- Get your friend on board and have them use one of the methods of Distraction (eg. asking for the time, directions, or striking up a conversation unrelated to the harassment) to communicate with the person being harassed while you find someone to delegate to.
- Speak to someone near you who notices what's happening and might be in a better position to intervene. Work together.
- Call 311 or 911 (if it is safe) to request help. Before contacting 911, use Distract to check in with the person being targeted to make sure they want you to do this. Some people may not be comfortable or safe with the intervention of law enforcement. For many people and communities, a history of being mistreated by law enforcement has led to fear and mistrust of police interventions, and under the current climate, there are many communities, such as undocumented individuals, who may feel less safe in the hands of police. In certain situations, you may not be able to get to the person in which case, depending on the situation, you will need to use your best judgement.

(Join the movement and sign up for one of our interactive [bystander intervention training \(https://www.ihollaback.org/harassmenttraining/\)](https://www.ihollaback.org/harassmenttraining/) to stop harassment).

DOCUMENT

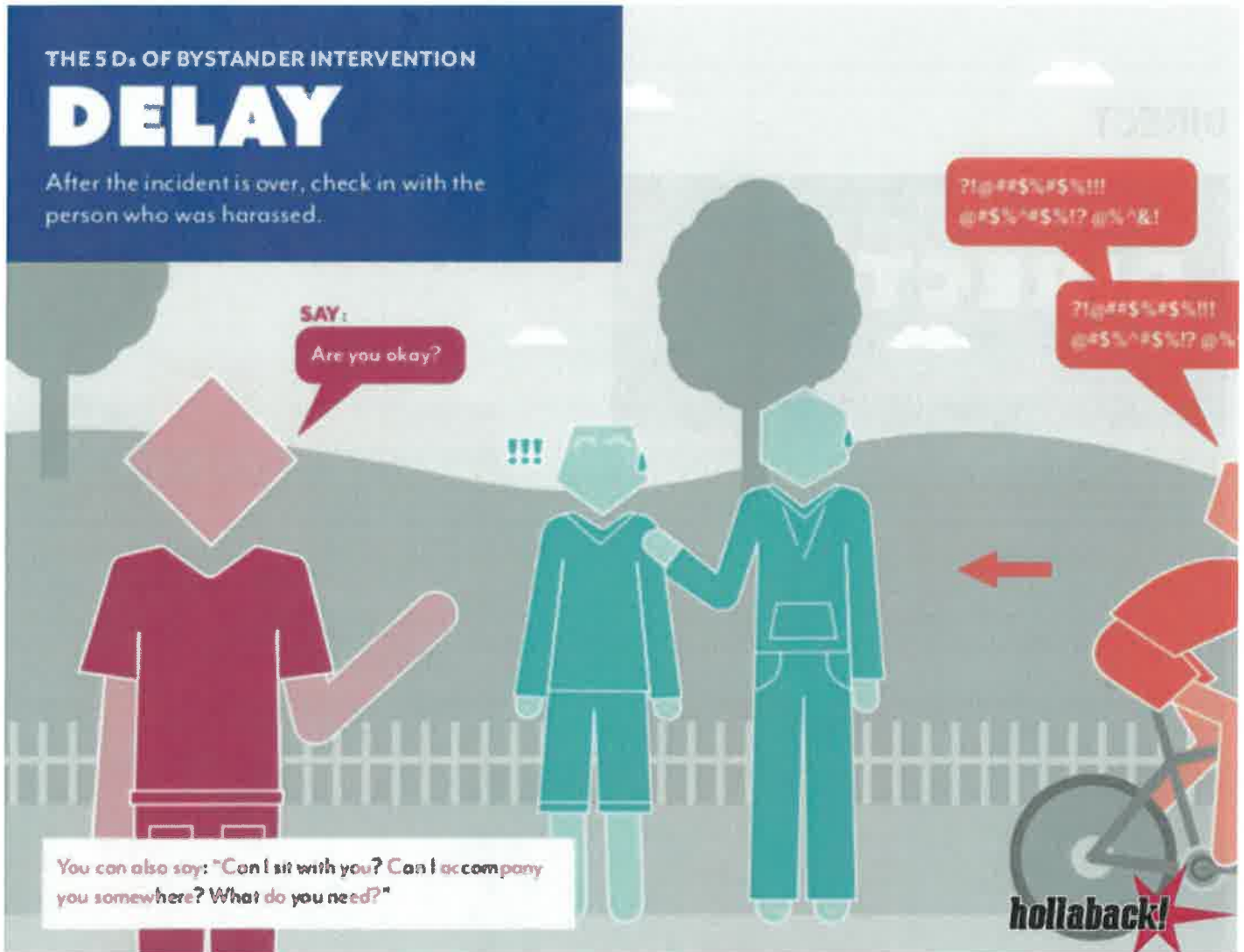


It can be really helpful to record an incident as it happens to someone, but there are a number of things to keep in mind to safely and responsibly document harassment. Check out **this tip sheet** (<https://library.witness.org/product/filming-hate/>) from WITNESS for more details.

First, assess the situation. Is anyone helping the person being harassed? If not, use one of the other four D's. If someone else is already helping out, assess your own safety. If you are safe, go ahead and start recording. **ALWAYS** ask the person who was harassed what they want to do with the recording. **NEVER** post it online or use it without their permission. There are several reasons for this. Being harassed or violated is already a disempowering experience. Using an image or footage of a person being victimized without that person's consent can make the person feel even more powerless. If the documentation goes viral, it can lead to further victimization and a level of visibility that the person may not want. Also, posting footage without a victim's consent makes their experience public – something that can lead to a whole host of legal issues, especially if the act of harassment or violence was in some way criminal. They may be forced to engage with the legal system in a way that

they are not comfortable with. Lastly, the experience could have been traumatic. Publicizing another person's traumatic experience without their consent is no way to be an effective and helpful bystander.

DELAY



Even if you can't act in the moment, you can make a difference for the person who has been harassed by checking in on them after the fact. Many types of harassment happen in passing or very quickly, in which case you can wait until the situation is over and speak to the person who was targeted then. Here are some ways to actively use the tactic of Delay:

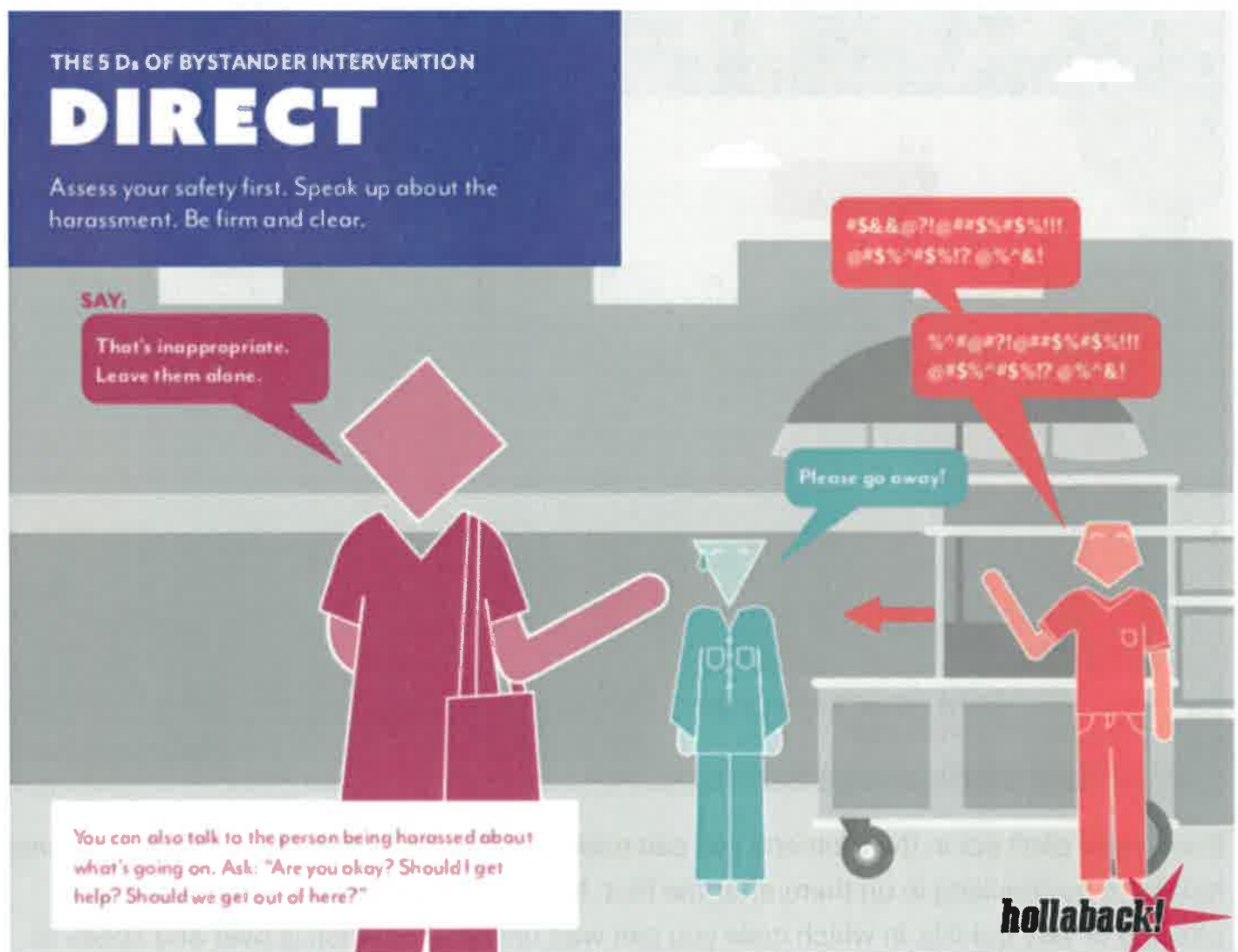
- Ask them if they're okay and tell them you're sorry that happened to them.
- Ask them if there's any way you can support them.

- Offer to accompany them to their destination or sit with them for awhile.
- Share resources with them and offer to help them make a report if they want to.
- If you've documented the incident, ask them if they want you to send it to them.

(Learn more about the 5D'S and our bystander intervention training [here](https://www.ihollaback.org/harassmenttraining/)).

(<https://www.ihollaback.org/harassmenttraining/>).

DIRECT



You may want to directly respond to harassment by naming what is happening or confronting the harasser. This tactic can be risky: the harasser may redirect their abuse towards you and may escalate the situation. Before you decide to respond directly, assess the situation: Are you physically safe? Is the person being harassed physically safe? Does it

seem unlikely that the situation will escalate? Can you tell if the person being harassed wants someone to speak up? If you can answer yes to all of these questions, you might choose a direct response.

If you choose to directly intervene, some things you can say to the harasser are:

- “That’s inappropriate, disrespectful, not okay, etc.”
- “Leave them alone.”
- “That’s homophobic, racist, (insert type of harassment), etc.”

The most important thing here is to keep it short and succinct. Try not engage in dialogue, debate, or an argument, since this is how situations can escalate. If the harasser responds, try your best to assist the person who was targeted instead of engaging with the harasser.

Direct intervention can be risky, so use this one with caution.

*** A note about safety:** We don’t ever want you to get hurt trying to help someone out. Always think about safety and consider possibilities that are unlikely to put you or anyone else in harm’s way.

YOU ARE POWERFUL

Remember, everyone can do something. At this time in our history, it is even more important that we show up for one another as active bystanders. Research shows that even a knowing glance can significantly reduce trauma for the person who is targeted. One of the most important things we can do is to let the person who is targeted know, in some way, however big or small, that they are not alone.

SHARE YOUR STORY

SHARE YOUR STORY >

([https://www.ihollaback.org/take-action/share-](https://www.ihollaback.org/take-action/share-story/)

[story/](https://www.ihollaback.org/take-action/share-story/)).

Once you've acted, **share your story** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/share-story/>) on Hollaback! You'll inspire others to take action, and give hope to people who experience harassment on the regular that there are folks out there ready to have their backs.

TAKE THE TRAINING

TAKE THE TRAINING > (<https://www.ihollaback.org/harassmenttraining/>)

RESOURCES

Check out our **resources page** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/resources/>) to find more information on how to address harassment on the street, online, or in the workplace.

MORE WAYS TO GET INVOLVED

In addition to responding in the moment, there are other steps you can take to change culture and prevent harassment.

- **Support people experiencing harassment!.** **Read** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/read-stories/>) some of the stories submitted to our site and let folks know you've got their back.
- **Become a HeartMobber and practice bystander intervention online.** Sign up at **HeartMob** (<https://iheartmob.org/>) to become a HeartMobber and learn how to support people facing online harassment.
- **Share the love on social media.** The more people out there that know we exist, the more impact we have. Invite your Facebook friends to our Facebook **page** (<https://www.facebook.com/ihollaback>), give **@ihollaback** (<https://www.twitter.com/ihollaback>) a shout-out on Twitter, and follow and re-post us **on Instagram** (<https://www.instagram.com/ihollagram>).

- **Find** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/take-action/find-a-hollaback-near-you/>) a **Hollaback!** in your community and volunteer.
- **Organize an action** using our **Holla! How-To** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/resources/holla-how-tos/>) guides.
- **Any time you see someone practicing bystander intervention**, tell them they're awesome! A little positive reinforcement goes a long way.
- **Donate.** (<https://www.ihollaback.org/donate/>) If you believe that everyone should be trained in bystander intervention — and that no one should have to face harassment — donate. With your support, we'll provide free bystander intervention trainings to those most at risk of harassment: women, LGBTQ+ folks, youth, and people of color.



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Anti-Asian Hate

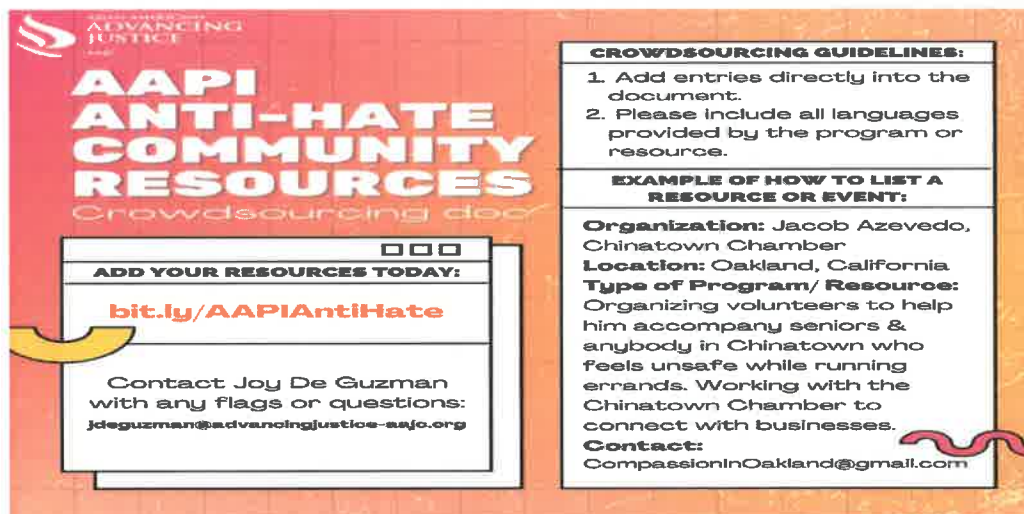
Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC has been working to raise awareness about increased racism and discrimination against Asian Americans.

The Asian American community has long struggled for visibility and equity, and now our communities are facing additional physical and mental health harms arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the past year, we have seen a sharp increase in anti-Asian hate crimes and hate incidents. Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC has been working to raise awareness about increased racism and discrimination against Asian Americans who are being wrongly blamed for the coronavirus. This discrimination is taking many forms from hostility and suspicion that Asian Americans are carriers of the coronavirus to verbal abuse, harassment, and even physical violence.

What Can You Do?



Report and help us document hate and harassment: We encourage community members who have experienced anti-Asian hate to share their experiences and report to our website www.StandAgainstHatred.org¹, which is accessible in Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese.



AAPI ANTI-HATE COMMUNITY RESOURCES
Crowdsourcing doc

ADD YOUR RESOURCES TODAY:

bit.ly/AAPIAntiHate

Contact Joy De Guzman with any flags or questions:
jdeguzman@advancingjustice-aaajc.org

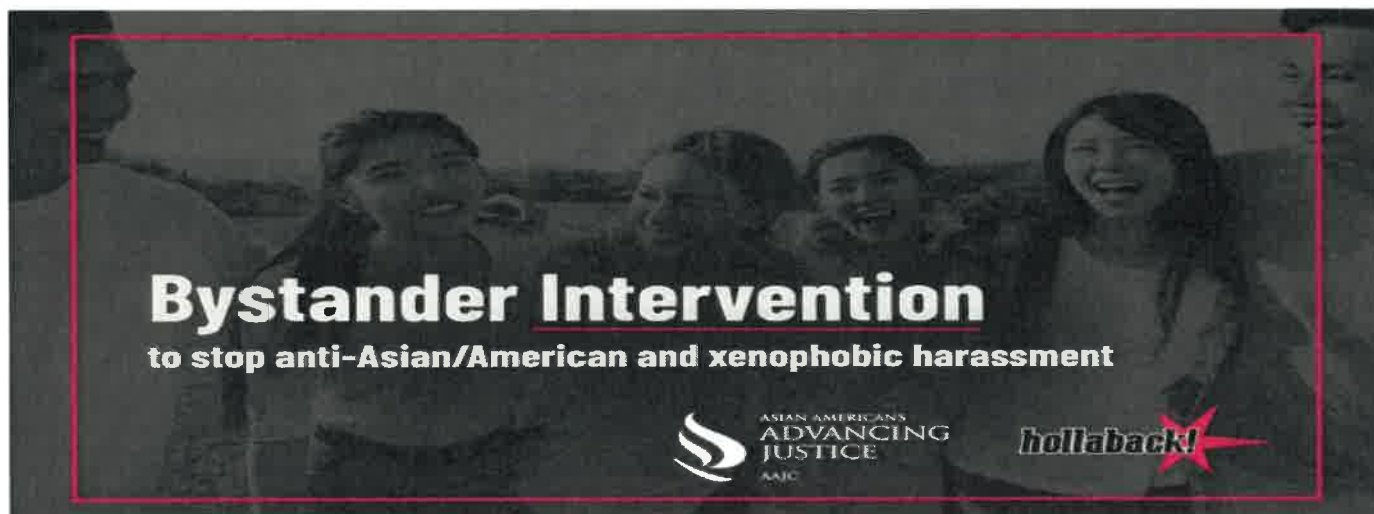
CROWDSOURCING GUIDELINES:

1. Add entries directly into the document.
2. Please include all languages provided by the program or resource.

EXAMPLE OF HOW TO LIST A RESOURCE OR EVENT:

Organization: Jacob Azevedo, Chinatown Chamber
Location: Oakland, California
Type of Program/ Resource: Organizing volunteers to help him accompany seniors & anybody in Chinatown who feels unsafe while running errands. Working with the Chinatown Chamber to connect with businesses.
Contact: CompassionInOakland@gmail.com

Add to our crowdsourcing document. For local resources, please see – *and add to!* – this crowdsourced document: [AAPI Anti-Hate Community Resources](#)²



Learn Intervention Techniques: Advancing Justice | AAJC has partnered with [Hollaback!](#)³ to make training available to equip people with techniques on how to safely intervene when they see or experience anti-Asian harassment. The next dates for each of the free public trainings in our three-part series follow:

Bystander Intervention to Stop Anti-Asian/American Harassment and Xenophobia

- **Thursday, May 20th 2021. 5:00PM ET/ 4:00PM CT/ 3:00PM MT/ 2:00PM PT/ 11:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)**⁴

- **Monday, May 24th 2021. 4:00PM ET/ 3:00PM CT/ 2:00PM MT/ 1:00PM PT/ 10:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)**⁵

These trainings are full:

- Monday, May 3rd 2021. 1:00PM ET/ 12:00PM CT/ 11:00AM MT/ 10:00AM PT/ 7:00AM HST. (AT CAPACITY)
- Friday, May 14th 2021. 12:00PM ET/ 11:00AM CT/ 10:00AM MT/ 9:00AM PT/ 6:00AM HST.



Bystander Intervention 2.0 - Conflict De-Escalation Training

- **May 12, 2021. 5:00PM ET/ 4:00PM CT/ 3:00PM MT/ 2:00PM PT/ 11:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)**⁶
- **May 27, 2021. 3:00PM ET/ 2:00PM CT/ 1:00PM MT/ 12:00PM PT/ 9:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)**⁷



How to Respond to Harassment for People Experiencing Anti-Asian/American Harassment

- **May 21 2021. 12:00PM ET/ 11:00AM CT/ 10:00PM MT/ 9:00PM PT/ 6:00AM HST. [Register Here](#)⁸**



Anti-Asian Hate Media FAQ

Reporters and the media are vital partners in sounding the alarm about the resurgence of anti-Asian hate. [Download the FAQ](#)⁹ for frequently asked questions on anti-Asian hate and our work with Stand Against Hatred.

Follow Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC to receive updates about our work, including ways to get directly involved in our advocacy efforts.

- Go to www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/get-involved¹⁰, look for “Stay in the Know / Join our email list,” and sign up.
- Follow us on social media:
 - Facebook: [@advancingjusticeaajc](https://www.facebook.com/advancingjusticeaajc)¹¹
 - Twitter: [@AAAJ_AAJC](https://twitter.com/AAAJ_AAJC)¹²
 - Instagram: [@advancingjustice_aajc](https://www.instagram.com/advancingjustice_aajc)¹³

For additional resources on addressing anti-Asian hate and COVID-19, see:

- [Coronavirus / COVID-19 Resources to Stand Against Racism](#)¹⁴
- [Resources for the Asian American Community on Anti-Blackness](#)¹⁵

Below is a sampling of media coverage of these issues:

- Video: [‘We are crying out for help’: Actors, activist sounding alarm on surging attacks](#)¹⁶ [against Asian Americans](#)¹⁶, American Voices - MSNBC, February 7, 2021 (9 minutes)
- News article: [As attacks against Asian Americans spike, advocates call for action to](#)¹⁷ [protect communities,](#)¹⁷ CNN, February 13, 2021
- News article: [Attacks on Asian Americans during pandemic renew criticism that U.S.](#)¹⁸ [undercounts hate crimes,](#)¹⁸ Washington Post, February 22, 2021
- News article: [‘Words matter’ as Asian American leaders urge action against hate crimes,](#)¹⁹ PBS NewsHour, February 23, 2021

- Video: Asian Americans: Battling Bias²⁰, CBS News, October 9, 2020 (27 minutes)

Links

1. <http://www.standagainsthatred.org/>
2. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OinO5eX4catRDTTuVf7PEjVg2NNj5-J4h_bWD67-AAk/edit?usp=sharing
3. <https://www.ihollaback.org/bystanderintervention/>
4. https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_WOuHjDfeQyCDN-cqP2Yklg
5. https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_GkOTHb0gSumeu1nMIO82gw
6. https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_YuNN8Ke9QS-5V9ypec9AtA
7. https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_3Nt84OaTSRONnuzI-NOWMA
8. https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_TVw8CZ_KT06ZbLD946PvLA
9. <https://advancingjustice-aajc.org/publication/faq-reporting-anti-asian-hate>
10. <http://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/get-involved>
11. <https://www.facebook.com/advancingjusticeaajc>
12. https://twitter.com/AAAJ_AAJC
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17. <https://www.cnn.com/2021/02/13/us/asian-american-attacks-covid-19-hate-trnd/index.html>
18. https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/asian-american-hate-crimes/2021/02/21/c28a8e04-72d9-11eb-b8a9-b9467510f0fe_story.html
19. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/words-matter-as-asian-american-leaders-urge-action-against-hate-crimes>
20. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=utKyL6itEIA>



HOME > CULTURE > CULTURE NEWS

MARCH 17, 2021 1:30PM ET

What You Can Do About Anti-Asian Violence: 'We Are Part of This Country,' Activists Say

The surge of anti-Asian attacks comes nearly a year after Covid spawned increased vitriol toward people of Asian descent across the country

By **ROSALIE CABISON & TIM CHAN**



Boston.**AP**

Recent attacks on Asian victims are at the center of a rising national dialogue about anti-Asian and Asian-American **racism**, with the latest incidents coming nearly a year after the **coronavirus** pandemic spawned increased vitriol towards people of Asian descent across the country.

This week, six Asian women were among those killed when a gunman opened fire in three **Atlanta-area massage parlors**, before he was apprehended by police.

In January, 84-year-old Vicha Ratanapakdee died, two days after the Thai man was **shoved to the ground** while walking in San Francisco. Days later, a second incident saw a 91-year-old man **violently attacked** while walking in Oakland's Chinatown, the latest in a string of reported physical attacks and robberies targeting **Asian men and women** in the Bay Area. On the other side of the country, **photos of Noel Quintana** quickly began circulating, after the 61-year-old Filipino-American was slashed in the face with a box cutter on the subway, the victim of a reported hate crime in New York City.

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While news of those incidents was slow to trickle out in the mainstream press, reaction from the Asian-American community was swift. Tributes to Ratanapakdee online demonstrated **shared grief in the community**, while a **petition by Asian American Collective** called for better coverage of the assaults. Prominent Asian-American celebrities like Gemma Chan, Daniel Dae Kim, and Olivia Munn, meanwhile, **used their platforms** to bring awareness

leading to the arrest and conviction of the attacker in Oakland (police now **have a suspect in custody**). According to leaders in the community, Asians are standing up for themselves as recent events have pushed things to a breaking point.

“The reality is many of these [stories] involve videos where you see direct, violent attacks on elders. And so when you see that, there’s a visceral reaction — that I think all of us rightfully have — to seeing someone that is very vulnerable in our society getting attacked in this senseless and tragic manner,” says John Yang, president and executive director of Asian Americans Advancing Justice-AAJC. “It’s understandable that we want to focus on this now. We also need to keep our focus even when there *aren’t* these videos, even when there isn’t that one single incident that brings it out.”

Yang adds that, although this has been a problem for this last year in terms of coronavirus, “historically, going even further, it’s always been a problem that the Asian-American community has had to deal with.”

The roots of anti-Asian sentiment in the U.S. can be traced as far back as the concept of “yellow peril” and the Chinese Exclusion Act that treated Asian immigrants as threats to national security in the 1880s. But they surfaced on a large-

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AAPI Hate, from March 19th through December 31st, 2020, **2,808 firsthand reports of anti-Asian hate incidents** were collected from 47 states and the District of Columbia. Of the reported incidents, 7.3 percent of the reports counted elderly Asians as the victims.

Advancing Justice-AAJC co-founded its own anti-hate initiative called **StandAgainstHatred.org** in response to racist rhetoric during political campaigns in 2016, and Yang says their website receives more reports now than they did when it was first created.

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“There’s probably a couple of different root causes [of recent attacks, and] I wouldn’t attribute it to any one thing,” he says. “First and foremost is we had a former president that conditioned communities to be phobic and to be anti-Asian. And he did it through rhetoric around this awful ‘Chinese virus’ or ‘kung-flu,’ ” Yang explains. “And so we had a situation where people saw the Asian-American community as ‘other,’ as a different community, and frankly, as a disease-carrying community. So that is certainly one cause. But the other cause is the economic insecurity that a lot of people face. We have to look at this in the context of **Covid-19**, what people are feeling economically, and the fear that people feel.”

One of the first memorandums President Biden released was to **condemn xenophobia, racism, and intolerance** against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, stoked by what the memo referred to as “unfounded fears and perpetuated stigma.”

The release cited the estimated two million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders serving on the front lines of the coronavirus crisis as healthcare providers, first responders, and other essential workers. “Despite these increasing acts of intolerance, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have made

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Vice-President Kamala Harris also has spoken out specifically about the recent cases in her home state of California, taking to Twitter to condemn the “xenophobic attacks.”

Vice President Kamala Harris  @VP
United States government official



Hate crimes and violence against Asian Americans and Asian immigrants have skyrocketed during the pandemic. That’s why our Administration has taken actions to address these xenophobic attacks. We must continue to commit ourselves to combating racism and discrimination.

11:34 AM · Feb 12, 2021



66K



See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter

While the recent news coverage focuses on acts of violence, Yang notes that a self-reported hate incident does not have to involve physical injury, but can still traumatize, instill fear, and impact a victim and their community negatively.

“[When] we talk about hate crimes and hate incidents,” Yang says, “certainly there have been some pretty violent attacks; I don’t want to minimize that. But much of what we are seeing,

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But we need to be smart about how we're addressing them."

What Can You Do to Support the Asian Community?

As calls continue to grow for awareness and action (read: arrests and justice) in relation to the new spate of attacks, there is a parallel call for solidarity and support, with Asians seeking allyship from outside their own communities. Yang says there are a number of ways people can step up to show their support.

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1. Provide Community Resources

Yang emphasizes that there are several ways to create safer public spaces, not just in Asian neighborhoods, but for the community at large. “Safety looks like... making sure that we provide a protective network for [our elders], making sure that there are community resources if there are attacks, and making sure that there is a response group that helps to provide the resources that they need,” he says.

2. Inter-Community and Inter-Racial Dialogue

It’s important, Yang stresses, to be “Having these conversations not only within the Asian community [and] making sure Chinese Americans are talking to Indian Americans, are talking to Vietnamese Americans. But then expand that out — talking to the Black community, the Latino community, too,” he says. “Because the bottom line is, we’re all in this together. And if we all feel that connective thread, that

environment.”

3. Education

Yang calls “the education piece” part of the long-term strategy that people need to think about. To Yang, that means, “Making sure that people understand the history of Asian-Americans in America, that we have been a fabric of this country for centuries. And in that sense, we are not foreigners to this country, he concludes. “Rather, we are part of this country.”

4. Donate

A number of non-profit organizations and community groups have mobilized to provide resources and assistance to the Asian-American community. Groups like the **AAJC** (Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Asian American Justice Center) aren’t just bringing awareness to issues of anti-Asian racism – they’re also leveraging their network to provide advocacy and legal support to Asian-American and Pacific Islander communities as well. You can find out more about their work and **[make a tax-deductible donation here](#)**.

GoFundMe also has a landing page of vetted groups and AAPI fundraisers that you can support. These include fundraisers for

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community groups. See [GoFundMe's full list here](#).

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What Are Good Resources and Tools to Help Stop "Asian Hate?"

Bystander Intervention Training: Advancing Justice-AAJC and Hollaback! partnered to **create a guide** that offers strategies for de-escalating situations when you see someone is being harassed. The guide includes suggestions such as

your phone to record the incident on video, or if it is unsafe to engage during the incident, checking in with the victim and offering support after the harassment.

Volunteer in Your Community: The Oakland Chinatown Coalition created a **volunteer-based community safety program** to check in on community members, local businesses, and clean up trash in the area while New York City has a similar program called **Chinatown Block Watch**. Remember the safety and resource needs can vary from city to city — seek out your local Asian community center and ask if they have a volunteer program.

Report Incidents: If you witness a hate incident or are the victim of a hate incident, report it to **Stop AAPI Hate** and **Stand Against Hatred** so that data can be used for education and advocacy. If this is an emergency, you should always dial 911.

Educate Yourself on the History of Anti-Asian Racism and Xenophobia:

- **Watch PBS Asian Americans**, a five-part docuseries about different aspects of the Asian American experience.

- Learn about **the diversity of Asian cultures** and the unique socio-economic issues within each community.

Engage with Asian and Asian American Art:

- Take a virtual tour of the **Wing Luke Museum** in Seattle.
- Listen to spoken word poetry and music showcased at Asian-founded art organizations like **Sunday Jump**, **Tuesday Night Project** and **Palms Up Academy** in Los Angeles.

Check in on Someone You Know:

With **20 million Asians in the United States** — six to seven percent of the nation's population — odds are that you know someone who is of Asian descent. A **survey by PEW Research Center** reported that Asian Americans and Black Americans have experienced discrimination during the pandemic. Asking something as simple as “How are you feeling about this?” or “How can I support you?” can go a long way.

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There were 3,800 anti-Asian racist incidents, mostly against women, in past year

"There is an intersectional dynamic going on that others may perceive both Asians and women and Asian women as easier targets," one professor said.

TAP TO UNMUTE

March 16, 2021, 3:13 PM PDT

By [Kimmy Yam](#)

New data has revealed over the past year, the number of anti-Asian hate incidents — which can include shunning, slurs and physical attacks — is greater than previously reported. And a disproportionate number of attacks have been directed at women.

The [research released by reporting forum Stop AAPI Hate](#) on Tuesday revealed nearly 3,800 incidents were reported over the course of roughly a year during the pandemic. It's a significantly higher number than last year's count of about 2,600 hate incidents nationwide over the span of five months. Women made up a far higher share of the reports, at 68 percent, compared to men, who made up 29 percent of respondents. The nonprofit does not report incidents to police.

Russell Jeung, professor of Asian American studies at San Francisco State University and the forum's founder, told NBC Asian America that the coalescence of racism and sexism, including the stereotype that Asian women are meek and subservient, likely factors into this disparity.

"There is an intersectional dynamic going on that others may perceive both Asians and women and Asian women as easier targets," he said.



Demonstrators march through the Chinatown-International District during a "We Are Not Silent" rally and march against anti-Asian hate and bias on March 13, 2021 in Seattle. David Ryder / Getty Images

The data, which includes incidents that occurred between March 19 of last year and Feb. 28 of this year, shows that roughly 503 incidents took place in 2021 alone. Verbal harassment and shunning were the most common types of discrimination, making up 68.1 percent and 20.5 percent of the reports respectively. The third most common category, physical assault, made up 11.1 percent of the total incidents. More than a third of incidents occurred at businesses, the primary site of discrimination, while a quarter took place in public streets.

According to the data, Asian women report hate incidents 2.3 times more than men. A further examination of the submitted reports showed that in many cases, the verbal harassment that women received reflected the very intersection of racism and sexism.

One Chinese American woman reported that a “man on the subway slapped my hands, threatened to throw his lighter at me, then called me a ‘c---- b----.’ He then said to ‘get the f--- out of NYC.’” Another woman, who’s Filipino American, reported that while in a Washington, D.C., metro station with her boyfriend, a man shouted “Chinese b----” at her, coughed at the couple and physically threatened them.

Jeung emphasized that women have always dealt with harassment from men and public safety issues more broadly. But the pandemic, he said, has provided another “excuse” for people to target Asian women.

“We’ve noticed that from the very beginning, it’s been a real consistent pattern,” Jeung said. “Bullies attack who they think are vulnerable, and we see this in our elderly and youth populations.”



A woman holds a sign that reads "Respect Our Elders" during the "We Are Not Silent" rally against anti-Asian hate in response to recent anti-Asian crime in the Chinatown-International District of Seattle on March 13, 2021. Jason Redmond / AFP - Getty Images

Jeung cautioned against describing the latest numbers as a sudden "surge" in hate incidents because many of the 2020 incidents were reported retroactively in 2021, according to the report, and there has always been a "clear" issue of underreporting in the community.

"We thought we had a lull or it seemed like there was a lull over the summer, but I think people were just reporting less and that it became sort of normalized," he explained. "But now with increased attention, I think people are reporting again. I think that there's been a continued harassment of Asians and now we're continuing to see that reported."

Recommended



[ASIAN AMERICA Anti-Asian hate incident reports nearly doubled in March, new data says](#)



[ASIAN AMERICA Eight books that celebrate AAPI joy](#)

The wave of violence directed at Asian American seniors at the beginning of the year, particularly the graphic attacks that have been captured on video, have likely prompted more attention from both the community and mainstream media, Jeung said. And it's galvanized a vocal response that's likely led to more reporting.

While these attacks on elders have catalyzed calls for action, Jeung made a distinction between this particular violence, most of which has not been found to be explicitly racially motivated, and the racism those in the community have been facing due to the problematic link between the virus and Asian Americans.

"I think there are separate trends, the violence that we're seeing now and the racism we saw last year, but they are related," Jeung said. "We're really careful to note that this violence against Asian Americans in high-crime neighborhoods has always been high. And so the combination of both the racism from last year and crimes against Asian elderly are now significant enough to get national attention."



[Watch: Asian American couple told 'go back to China' in New York City](#)

MARCH 16, 2021 04:22

The scholar noted that this doesn't negate the possibility of implicit bias in these attacks on elders, but he cautioned against grouping the two trends as one issue.

"That's the problem — people conflate it," he said. "So decoupling them then helps diagnose different solutions."

Karthick Ramakrishnan, founder and director of demographic data and policy research nonprofit AAPI Data, previously also warned against defaulting to a "simplistic understanding of what's going on," adding that the violence cannot be neatly summed up by solely the heightened anti-Asian sentiment witnessed throughout the pandemic. He said a confluence of factors, including the effects of poverty and financial struggle exacerbated by the pandemic, as well as opportunity, could have played into it.

"There's a complex variety of factors, but the fundamental reality is that there's an increase in the number of Asian Americans who feel unsafe," he said.

Such issues have been elevated to the executive branch as President Joe Biden has addressed the issue of anti-Asian attacks. In addition to [referencing the violence in his first national prime-time address](#) Thursday night, he also [signed a memorandum](#) earlier this year that in part issued guidance on how the Justice Department should respond to the heightened number of anti-Asian bias incidents.

Jeung said addressing the root cause of the violence requires more education, more expanded civil rights protections and more restorative justice models. The memorandum — which focuses on hate incidents, rather than hate crimes — allows for a more holistic approach to combating racism against Asian Americans in public streets, transit, private businesses and other settings, he said.

"If you just narrowly focus on hate crimes, you only address a sliver of the racism that Asian Americans are experiencing," Jeung said. "Biden's memo that actually addresses hate incidents rather than hate crimes is actually helpful, because that gives us the opportunity to frame the issue comprehensively."

[Kimmy Yam](#)

Kimmy Yam is a reporter for NBC Asian America.

BRIEFING ROOM

Memorandum Condemning and Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance Against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States

JANUARY 26, 2021 • PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

Advancing inclusion and belonging for people of all races, national origins, and ethnicities is critical to guaranteeing the safety and security of the American people. During the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, inflammatory and xenophobic rhetoric has put Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) persons, families, communities, and businesses at risk.

The Federal Government must recognize that it has played a role in furthering these xenophobic sentiments through the actions of political leaders, including references to the COVID-19 pandemic by the geographic location of its origin. Such statements have stoked unfounded fears and perpetuated stigma about Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and have contributed to increasing rates of bullying, harassment, and hate crimes against AAPI persons. These actions defied the best practices and guidelines of

public health officials and have caused significant harm to AAPI families and communities that must be addressed.

Despite these increasing acts of intolerance, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have made our Nation more secure during the COVID-19 pandemic and throughout our history. An estimated 2 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have served on the front lines of this crisis as healthcare providers, as first responders, and in other essential roles. The Federal Government should combat racism, xenophobia, and intolerance against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and should work to ensure that all members of AAPI communities — no matter their background, the language they speak, or their religious beliefs — are treated with dignity and equity.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Condemning Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance Against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. The Federal Government has a responsibility to prevent racism, xenophobia, and intolerance against everyone in America, including Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. My Administration condemns and denounces acts of racism, xenophobia, and intolerance against AAPI communities.

Sec. 2. Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance Against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. (a) The Secretary of Health

and Human Services shall, in coordination with the COVID-19 Health Equity Task Force, consider issuing guidance describing best practices for advancing cultural competency, language access, and sensitivity towards Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the context of the Federal Government's COVID-19 response. In developing any such guidance, the Secretary should consider the best practices set forth by public health organizations and experts for mitigating racially discriminatory language in describing the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) Executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that official actions, documents, and statements, including those that pertain to the COVID-19 pandemic, do not exhibit or contribute to racism, xenophobia, and intolerance against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Agencies may consult with public health experts, AAPI community leaders, or AAPI community-serving organizations, or may refer to any best practices issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, to ensure an understanding of the needs and challenges faced by AAPI communities.

(c) The Attorney General shall explore opportunities to support, consistent with applicable law, the efforts of State and local agencies, as well as AAPI communities and community-based organizations, to prevent discrimination, bullying, harassment, and hate crimes against AAPI individuals, and to expand collection of data and public reporting regarding hate incidents against such individuals.

Sec. 3. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) Independent agencies are strongly encouraged to comply with the provisions of this memorandum.

(d) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(e) The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

[NATION WORLD](#)

Stop AAPI Hate releases new data on hate incidents during COVID pandemic

From mid-March 2020 to the end of March 2021, there were 6,603 hate incidents against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders reported to Stop AAPI Hate.



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Author: Andrew Weil

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WASHINGTON — A [national coalition addressing anti-Asian racism](#) released [a new report](#) Thursday on the thousands of hate incidents against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders over the past year across the country.

The report found 37.8% of reported incidents over the 12-month span took place in public streets or parks and 32.2% of reported incidents happened in businesses.

From mid-March 2020 to the end of March 2021, there were 6,603 hate incidents against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders reported to [Stop AAPI Hate](#), a California-based reporting center for such crimes, and its partner advocacy groups.

Of the 6,603 hate incidents documented in [Stop AAPI Hate's report](#), 4,193 incidents occurred in 2020 and 2,410 hate incidents occurred in 2021.

The organization noted there was a significant increase in the number of case reports filed in March 2021, however, that spike includes reports on incidents that occurred in 2020.

Hate and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have persisted at alarming rates.

During the first few months of 2021, there were a number of incidents caught on camera of [violence against](#) elderly Asian people. Those incidents, along with the fatal shootings of eight people - six of whom were Asian women - [at three spas in the Atlanta area](#), prompted rallies in several cities around the country in March to confront anti-Asian bias.

[Stop AAPI Hate's national report](#) found Chinese individuals reported 43.7% of hate incidents, more than other race or ethnic groups. They were followed by Koreans (16.6%), Filipinx (8.8%) and Vietnamese (8.3%).

When it comes to reports by state, California had the highest number of hate incident reports by far, accounting for 40% of the total. It was followed by New York (15.1%), Washington (4.8%), Texas (3.3%) and Illinois (3.2%).

Related Articles

- [Foundation launches with \\$125 million to combat anti-Asian hate](#)
- [Senate passes bill to fight hate crimes against Asian Americans](#)
- [Doormen fired for failing to intervene in New York anti-Asian attack](#)

The Asian American Foundation, a newly formed organization launched to improve AAPI advocacy, announced a TV special for later this month. R&B singer Jhené Aiko, rapper Saweetie and English icon Sting will be among the artists performing at “See Us Unite for Change — The Asian American Foundation in service of the AAPI Community.” It will air on May 21 on several TV channels, including MTV, BET, VH1, Comedy Central as well as Facebook Watch.



In the Wake of Anti-Asian Violence, Employers Demand Action

By Andrew Deichler

March 23, 2021

Following the three mass shootings (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-crime-georgia-spas/atlanta-shooting-of-asian-women-was-racially-motivated-u-s-senator-says-idUSKBN2BD0LW>) last week in Atlanta that may have been racially motivated and the influx of racist incidents targeting the Asian-American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) community over the past year, business leaders are taking actions to root out hate in the workplace and support AAPI employees.

Ongoing Rise in Hate

Although anti-Asian racism is far from a new development in the United States, it has spiked over the past year due to misinformation about the COVID-19 virus. Misleading rhetoric has been so prevalent that the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention was compelled (www.shrm.org/ResourcesAndTools/hr-topics/behavioral-competencies/global-and-cultural-effectiveness/pages/coronavirus-and-racism-take-precautions-to-fight-discrimination.aspx) to release a statement last year asserting that being Asian or Asian-American in no way increases a person's chance of getting or spreading the virus.

Feedback

A recent report (https://secureservercdn.net/104.238.69.231/a1w.90d.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/210312-Stop-AAPI-Hate-National-Report-.pdf?utm_id=25568&sfmc_id=442600) from Stop AAPI Hate tracked the number of racist incidents that occurred against the AAPI community between March 19, 2020, and Feb. 28, 2021. The study revealed that there were at least 3,795 hate incidents over that time but acknowledged that the number is "only a fraction" of the total that likely occurred. Verbal harassment was the most common type of incident at 68 percent, followed by shunning (20 percent) and assault (11 percent).

Additionally, the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California University, San Bernardino found that hate crimes targeting Asian people skyrocketed by 150 percent (<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/asian-america/anti-asian-hate-crimes-increased-nearly-150-2020-mostly-n-n1260264>) in 16 major U.S. cities last year, even as overall hate crimes decreased. New York had the highest surge of incidents, going from three in 2019 to 28 in 2020.

"The sense of not feeling safe in one's own community has been difficult," said Victor Lim, vice president, senior business control specialist for Bank of America and a 26-year-old Asian-American who lives in Queens, N.Y. "The amount of violent crime that has happened, especially to our elderly, makes me constantly fear for my own senior parents' safety."

Lim added that there were many fears of copycat violence in his own community following the recent shootings in Atlanta. "To know that crimes happened in our own neighborhoods makes nowhere feel truly safe," he said.

Employer Response

According to the Stop AAPI Hate report, most racist incidents occurred at businesses (35 percent). There are some key actions that companies can take to thwart racism in the workplace. Given the spread of misinformation about Asians and COVID-19, the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA) noted that customers and clients may refuse service (www.shrm.org/ResourcesAndTools/hr-topics/behavioral-competencies/global-and-cultural-effectiveness/pages/coronavirus-and-racism-take-precautions-to-fight-discrimination.aspx) from AAPI workers and become hostile toward them. Employers should conduct "bystander training,"

in which an employee learns how to protect the targeted individual by standing between the individual and the hostile customer. From there, the hostile person can be distracted so the targeted employee can get to safety.

Internal training is also necessary. An employee may make a crude joke about Asian-Americans and COVID-19, another type of hostility that has been common since the pandemic began. APALA noted that managers and other employees should immediately make it clear that this kind of behavior is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

Following the shootings in Atlanta, tech companies (<https://www.geekwire.com/2021/tech-voices-speak-anti-asian-hate-crimes-wake-atlanta-shootings/>), banks (<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-03-17/dimon-condemns-racism-against-asian-americans-in-all-staff-memo>) and other organizations made statements condemning racism and violence against the AAPI community.

In addition to voicing their concerns publicly, Bank of America's senior leaders voiced their care and support for the AAPI communities internally, Lim noted. "Senior leaders from all walks of life took time to discuss these events and express sorrow and solidarity," he said. "Senior Asian teammates reached out to junior Asian professionals. I am proud of the bank for giving space to care for its employees. It inspires strength and helps me feel like truly part of a family and community at the bank. This bond and support have helped me be resilient during this wave of anti-Asian violence."

Outlook for Universities

Schools and universities have also condemned (<https://edsource.org/2021/california-schools-universities-condemn-asian-attacks-offer-support-to-students/651752>) anti-Asian attacks since the Atlanta shootings. There haven't been many reports of racist incidents on college campuses, though it is important to note that most students have been taking classes remotely for the past year. One professor who asked to remain anonymous noted that while her school hasn't experienced any incidents against AAPI students, senior leaders are concerned about what could happen when schools begin to open up.

Feedback

HR professors, advisors and students have been proactive in showing support for the AAPI community. Ashley Dugger, SHRM-CP, program chair for human resource management at Western Governors University in Salt Lake City, recently spoke with some members of her university's SHRM student chapter about the recent violence targeting Asians and Asian-Americans. She noted that they feel heartbroken about these incidents but are encouraged by the conversation that is taking place about these issues.

"They are glad to hear of the increased awareness and acknowledgement that this is real and that discussion is taking place on ways to support those experiencing the bullying and violence," she said.

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Feedback

Feedback

BRIEFING ROOM

Readout of Oval Office Meeting with Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC) Leadership

APRIL 15, 2021 • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

Today, President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris hosted the leadership of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC) in the Oval Office to discuss critical issues of shared importance, including combating anti-Asian hate, the American Jobs Plan, immigration and education policies.

The President highlighted his recent Statement of Administration Policy that condemns in the strongest possible terms the increasing acts of anti-Asian bias, harassment and violence, and conveyed his ongoing support of the legislation introduced by Senator Mazie Hirono and Congresswoman Grace Meng, which moved forward in the Senate yesterday with bipartisan support.

The President and Vice President shared their vision in the American Jobs Plan to invest in shared CAPAC infrastructure

priorities, including care economy infrastructure and digital infrastructure.

The President expressed his commitment to diversity throughout the Administration, including the recent appointment of Erika L. Moritsugu as Deputy Assistant to the President and Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) Senior Liaison, where she will be a vital voice to advance the President and the Administration's priorities.

This meeting underscores the long-term partnership between President Biden, Vice President Harris, and CAPAC on crucial issues, and the Administration's continued attention to their legislative goals and priorities.

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