How We Can Prevent History from Repeating Itself

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미국

한국

アメリカ
Anti-Asian Hate Crime Incidents Reported to Police in Select US Cities 2019-2020

Source: CSHE
Vandalism again Asian businesses in 2020
Asian Americans have higher rates of long-term unemployment.
Reluctance to return to school

BPS Asian American Families’ Reluctance to Return to 5-Day In-Person Learning

Polling of Boston families, as released by superintendent’s office. Default = families who did not respond to BPS survey, and who the district assumes will not request a change to their children’s current learning model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>In-Person</th>
<th>Default In-Person</th>
<th>Remote</th>
<th>Default Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Race/Other</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLOBE STAFF

SOURCE: BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Historical Milestones on Asian American Migration

- **1850s**: Chinese Immigrated to US
- **1882**: Chinese Exclusion Act
- **1882**
- **1943**: Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act
- **1965**: Immigration and Naturalization Act
- **2020+**: Yellow Peril
(Hahm et al., 2021)
Hahm et al., 2021

- Current Depression Symptoms (PHQ-8), Range: 0-24
  - No COVID-19 Discrimination: 6.9
  - COVID-19 Discrimination: 8.1

- Current Anxiety Symptoms (GAD-7), Range: 0-24
  - No COVID-19 Discrimination: 6.6
  - COVID-19 Discrimination: 8.2

- Current PTSD Symptoms (PCL-C), Range: 17-85
  - No COVID-19 Discrimination: 31.7
  - COVID-19 Discrimination: 37.1

**p value:**
- PHQ-8: p=0.140
- GAD-7: p=0.041
- PCL-C: p=0.015
“My dad sent me a text about an Asian woman who got acid thrown at her and tells me to be careful. I tell him I live in a predominantly Asian neighborhood so it’s ok, but in reality, I’m scared.”

“My dad also tells me that he gets stares at the grocery store....While nothing direct has happened to either of us, we live in fear.”

“My youngest cousins are 2 and 5 years old and have been kicked out of their preschool because of their race.”
Racialized trauma

The loss of safety

The collective grieving

Shame
Pervasive Bias, Prejudice, and Myths on Asians:

1. “Perpetual Foreigners”

The perpetual foreigner stereotype posits that members of ethnic minorities will always be seen as the “other” in the White Anglo-Saxon dominant society of the United States.
2. Model Minority stereotypes:
Socioeconomic Status

Median income of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders tops all groups
Median household income, 2013-2015

- Asian American or Pacific Islander
- White
- Other
- Two or more races
- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- African American

U.S. median household income

$74,000
Unpacked, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders' income is wide-ranging
Median household income, 2013-2015

Source: Authors' analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (pooled data).
Note: All race and ethnicity categories are for the respective race or ethnicity category alone. For this calculation, a household's race is determined by the race or ethnicity of the head of household.
From lowest to highest: Income inequality in U.S. increased most among Asians from 1970 to 2016

Ratio of income at the 90th percentile to income at the 10th percentile

Asians in the top 10% of the income distribution earned 10.7 times as much as Asians in the bottom 10%.

Whites and Asians out-earn blacks and Hispanics at all rungs of the income ladder

Incomes in 2016 dollars, by race and ethnicity

Note: Whites, blacks, and Asians include only non-Hispanics and are single-race only in 2016. Hispanics are of any race. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Income is adjusted for household size. See Methodology for details.
"Income Inequality in the U.S. is Rising Most Rapidly Among Asians"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
FIGURE 1.
Differences in Highest Level of Educational Attainment for Adults Age 25 and Older Among AAPI Student Subgroups

Source: 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates, a product of the U.S. Census Bureau
Figures rounded to nearest whole number.

Vietnamese
Lao
Hmong
Cambodian
All Asian

Completed less than a high school diploma
The outcomes of legacy of bias, prejudice, and racism

1. Mental Health Effects
Trap Model

Suffering alone Trap

Race Trap
Institutional/interpersonal D
microaggression, racial slur, Invisibility

Family Trap
Family conflicts, trauma, self/family priorities

Inner Voice Trap
Pressure to achieve, perform,
“Never good enough,”
Asian-American (AA) young adolescents are more depressed (n=3,621)
AA college students worry more
AA students have more social interaction anxiety.
Odds of seriously considering suicide was 1.6 times higher for Asian American college students relative to their white American counterparts (2005, Kisch, J., Leino, E. V., & Silverman, M. M.)
2. Structural Inequity

The outcomes of legacy of bias, prejudice, and racism
1. Structural inequalities: Bias/Exclusion perpetuated in federal policy

- The model minority myths have contributed to an inequitable allocation of resources for research and social services.

- For the last 26 years, the NIH spent less than 0.2% of the total budget for clinical research on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, despite the fact that Asian Americans are the fastest-growing population in the US (Đoàn at al, 2019)

- NIH recently announced a very important initiative (NIH UNITE) to address structural racism, but neglected to include Asian American communities
2. Structural inequalities: Bias/Exclusion perpetuated in leadership positions

- Asian American make up a mere 2% of college presidents.
- **Asian American women** are least likely among all women to be promoted to leadership position.
- Asian Americans are also underrepresented in public policy, making up 3% of Congress and **3.7% of the Senior Executive Service**.
Action Plan:
**Action #1: Federal Investment for AAPI health**

- Data Collection:
- “We can’t fix what we cannot see.” (Senator Warren)
- Data--- Responsive policy-- Status Quo
- Fund research--funds for community based agencies/faith based organizations
- Active engagement by the scientific community
- Impact on several society policy making and decision making
Action #2: Policy Change: Education (in and out of the classroom)

Education policy:
- Universities and pre-college schools should teach the history of AA in their curricula on exclusion and bias
- Implicit bias training
- Words are seeds for the violence

In Sports fields
Action #3: Ongoing conversation on structural racism that AA face: Make Asian Americans central to the country's discussion of race

Affinity groups

AWARE intervention
Allyship: We stand in loving solidarity with AAPI

- **Allyship**: Among the diverse citizens, schools and colleges, police, justice system agencies, and social service agencies.

- **Bystander Training**
  - Hollaback’s 5D bystander intervention methodology—learning what signs to look for in microaggressions and violence, and talk through 5 strategies (distract, delegate, document, delay, and direct) and how to intervene
Thank you!

“Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do.”

-Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Poet