

Asian American and Pacific Islander Educators Network Virtual Meeting Thursday, February 11, 2021

5 - 6 p.m.

https://www.sccoe.org/sclis/aapi





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Logistics

- State your name when speaking
- Mute your microphone when not speaking
- Use the chat box to ask questions (be specific) and/or use the "raised hand" icon to indicate that you have a question



Network Objectives

- Provide professional networking opportunities for AAPI educators;
- Learn about trending topics related to AAPI students and educators;
- Discuss issues and challenges related to AAPI students and educators; and
- Encourage AAPI educators to aim for leadership roles





- I. Welcome and Introductions
- **II. Getting Centered**
- **III. Panel and Discussion** AAPI Students, Racial Justice, the Pandemic, and Beyond
- **IV.** Announcements

V. Closing



Getting Centered



Sofia Fojas Arts Coordinator, Professional Learning and Instructional Support Division, Santa Clara County Office of Education



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Getting Centered

<u>Resonance</u> - A strategy for moving people to internalize a compelling message



AAPI Students, Racial Justice, the Pandemic and Beyond



Presenter & Facilitator Erica Misako Boas, Ph.D. (she/her/hers)

Education Researcher / Community Activist



Presenter & Facilitator

Mae Lee, Ph.D. (she/her/friend) Department Chair Asian American & Asian Studies DeAnza College

Making the Case

Why Educators and Schools Should Pay Attention to Asian American and Pacific Islander Students

Erica Boas, Ph.D. | Education Researcher, WestEd & Community Activist <emboas@gmail.com> Mae Lee, Ph.D. | Chair, Asian American and Asian Studies, De Anza College <leemae@fhda.edu> 11 February 2021 · Santa Clara County Office of Education, Asian American and Pacific Islander Educators Network

Reopening America's Schools During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Protecting Asian Students From Stigma and Discrimination

Daisuke Akiba*

pandemic

By Deena Zaru

January 26, 2021, 1:47 PM • 8 min read

School of Education, Queens College and The Graduate Center of The City University of New York, Queens, NY, United States

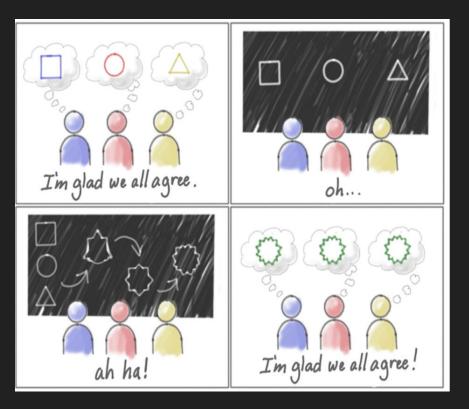
ed an academically elite public school. (Kevin N. Hume/S.F. Examiner)

IGH · SCHOOL

Biden directive combats racism against Asian Americans amid COVID-19 • The Asian American community faced a rise in hate crimes during the pandemic. arents denounce 'rampant, unchecked racism' at Lowell after slurs flood anti-racism lesson

IDA MOJADAD / Jan. 21, 2021 4:30 p.m. / NEWS / NEWSLETTER / THE CITY

Building a Shared Understanding



So we can...

grow AAPIEN's collective efficacy as an advocate for AA and PI students

Starting with...

articulating AAPIEN's position on the need for schools and educators to pay attention to the particular needs of AA and PI students

Grounding...Our Last Conversation

- Definitions: anti-racism, racial justice, anti-Asian racism
- Current Moment: anti-Asian scapegoating and violence
- Racialized Position: model minority and perpetual foreigner
- Racial Relationality: racial triangulation of AAs

The Racial Triangulation of Asian Americans

CLAIRE JEAN KIM

1. BITRODUCTION

Recently, the call to an "hercard Elack and White" in discussions of ease ha become something of a manma in scholarly circles. The conventional trope of teo nations, Black and White"---cended and reproduced over the past hall centry by Gumar Mysfal, the Kerner Commission, Andrew Huckor, and oth -seems increasingly outdated as anyrecedented levels of Asian and Latin continue to diversify the U.S. population. While the multiacial composition of the American populace has always given the lie to a bipola cial framework, these post-1965 domographi work's chorecomings into conscially hold relief. But what does it mean to an "beyond Black and White" in thinking about race? As with m ations, the need to do something is more apparent than how it is to be done. Scholars have adopted two head approaches to going "hervord Black and White," both of which, in my view, have certain shortcofnings. The first approach which I call the different trajectories approach, axamines racialization (or the creation and characterization of racial categories) as an open-ended, variable process that has played out differently for each subordinated group. Michael One and Howard Winan's discussion of distinct and independent group

(Kim, 1999)



Today's Conversation...

Rooted in your experiences as advocates:

- Needs of AA and PI students in your school
- Challenges you have with advocacy
- Institutional support you could use
- Responding to resistance



... Toward Shared Understanding

Needs of AA and PI Students

National Context

Movement for educational justice to include institutional policies and practices to **disaggregate data**

https://www.edweek.org/leadership/opinion-not-allasian-americans-are-the-same-so-why-do-school-datatreat-us-that-way/2019/07

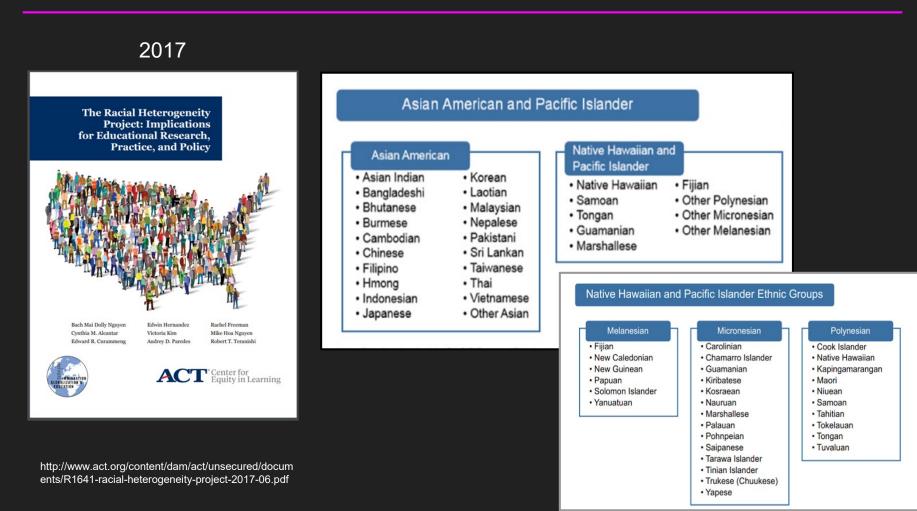


Same. So Why Do School Data Treat Us That Way?

By Godfrey Santos Plata — July 23, 2019 🕔 4 min read

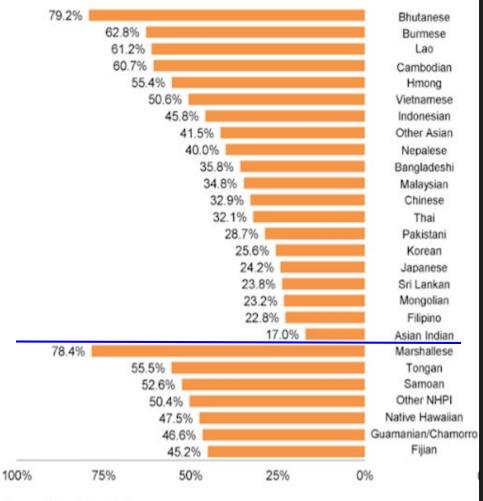


Disaggregating "AAPI"



Disaggregated AAPI Data

High School Diploma or Less



https://www.teachforamerica.org/life-in-thecorps/your-tfa-network/asian-american-pacificislander-alliances Source: ACS, 2011-2013.

Figure 13. Educational Attainment among AAPIs 25 or older, 2011

More Disaggregated AA and PI Data

2.5% Teachers nationwide identify as AANHPI (6% student pop.)

Language Diversity & Proficiency
66% AA students speak a language other than English at home
17% AA students speak English "with difficulty" (8% Filipino American, 21% Korean, Chinese, Japanese American, 25% Vietnamese American)

16% of 11M undocumented

immigrants in U.S. are Asian

Data from Teach for America AAPI Alliances

"...bullying is often compounded by cultural, religious, and linguistic barriers that can keep AANHPI youth from seeking and receiving help." AAPI Alliances, Teach for America

42%	NH & PI students report bullying in schools is "very serious" problem
44%	Vietnamese American
45%	Cambodian American
46%	Filipino American
52%	Asian Indian American
71%	Hmong American
What's comparable data for SCC schools?	

corps/your-tfa-network/asian-american-pacificslander-alliances

Jamboard

What are the unaddressed or overlooked needs of AA and PI students in your school or district?

Challenges with Advocacy

Your Comments from Last Time

2. What's been most tricky for you to handle as an advocate for Asian American students in the context of racial equity?

The needs of other student groups are greater than Asian students.

There is a zero-sum game around resources. The issue is not how much but what are our priorities? Feeling like concerns for Asian Am students is even valid considering the national BLM movement

> How to engage students in these discussions during DL? When there are many many priorities and asks coming down

We do not have understanding of what race is or how it functions in relationship to one another, so conversation comes down to racial categories only.

The needs of other students are seen as greater due to their race.

Undercurrent of Model Minority Logic

Your Comments from Last Time

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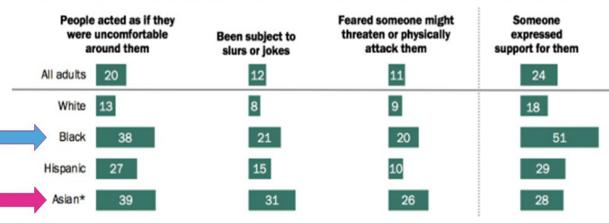
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Undercurrent of Model Minority Logic

Racial Relationality & Solidarity

Black and Asian Americans most likely to report adverse experiences due to their race or ethnicity since the coronavirus outbreak began

% saying each of the following has happened to them because of their race or ethnicity since the coronavirus outbreak



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

"Many Black and Asian Americans Say They Have Experienced Discrimination Amid the COVID-19 Outbreak"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2020/07/01/many-black-and-asian-americans-say-they-have-experienced-discrimination-amid-the-covid-19-outbreak/

Advocacy for AA and PI students...

- requires tracing the interconnectedness of different racisms (ex: anti-Asian and anti-Black)
- needs to avoid the trap of a zero-sum mindset for priorities and resource allocation

Jamboard

What kind of institutional support would make it easier for you to be an effective advocate for AA and PI students in your school?

Jamboard

Imagined Dialogue...Making the Case

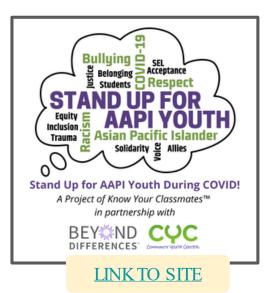
I just don't see how we can pay special attention to AAPI students right now. Our resources are limited, we're still dealing with the COVID pandemic, and we really need to focus on Black and Brown students right now. <u>How would you respond?</u>

Possible Next Steps

- Review, prioritize, and synthesize responses from Imagined Dialogue to begin crafting AAPIEN's position statement on why educators and schools need to pay attention to the particular needs of Asian American and Pacific Islander students.
- Incorporate context with county-specific needs of AA and PI students to highlight those that are unaddressed/overlooked.
- Include rationale for such a position statement to highlight the challenges and institutional support needed for effective advocacy for AA and PI students.

Thank you for participating in the conversation!

Resources and Tools

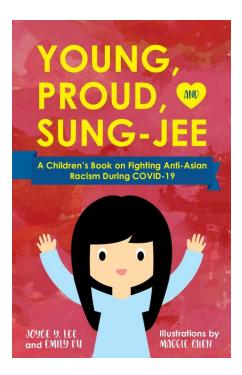




They Blamed Me Because I Am Asian

Findings from reported anti-AAPI youth incidents

LINK TO REPORT

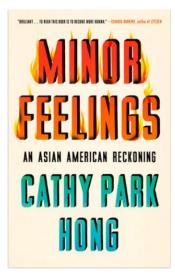


ATTEND BYSTANDER INTERVENTION TRAININGS:

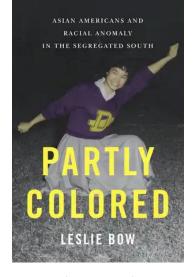
- <u>CAIR</u>
- Hollaback

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Sources for Understanding Anti-Asian Racism



(<u>Hong, 2020</u>)



(<u>Bow, 2010</u>)

The Racial Triangulation of Asian Americans

CLAIRE JEAN KIM

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, the call to go "beyond Black and White" in discussions of race has become something of a mantra in scholarly circles. The conventional trope of "two nations, Black and White"-crafted and reproduced over the past halfcentury by Gunnar Myrdal, the Kerner Commission, Andrew Hacker, and others-seems increasingly outdated as unprecedented levels of Asian and Latin American immigration continue to diversify the U.S. population. While the multiracial composition of the American populace has always given the lie to a bipolar racial framework, these post-1965 demographic changes have thrown the frame work's shortcomings into especially bold relief. But what does it mean to go "beyond Black and White" in thinking about race? As with most ritualistic exhortations, the need to do something is more apparent than how it is to be done. Scholars have adopted two broad approaches to going "beyond Black and White," both of which, in my view, have certain shortcomings. The first approach, which I call the different trajectories approach, examines racialization (or the creation and characterization of racial categories) as an open-ended, variable process that has played out differently for each subordinated group. Michael

Omi and Howard Winant's discussion of distinct and independent group

(Kim, 1999)

Planning Committee Members

- Kasturi Basu, Alum Rock Union School District
- Tina Choy, Berryessa Union School District
- Keysha Doutherd, Santa Clara County Office of Education
- Sofia Fojas, Santa Clara County Office of Education
- Eva Marlow, Evergreen School District

Educators Netwo

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- Joanna Shea, East Side Union High School District
- Jas Sohal, Santa Clara County Office of Education
- Karen van Putten, Principal, Argonaut Elementary School
- Dr. Yee Wan, Santa Clara County Office of Education





Please Provide Feedback

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/AAPIEN02112021

THANK YOU!

감사합니다 Natick Danke Ευχαριστίες Dalu Thank You Köszönöm Tack Cпасибо Dank Gracias 谢谢 Merci Seé



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- <u>Ed Bulletin</u> (e-newsletter)
- <u>www.sccoe.org</u>



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