

San Gabriel Valley Stop Hate Community Survey Project Research Brief: Parent Sample



Introduction

As one of the largest Asian American communities in the country, the San Gabriel Valley is home to over half a million Asian Americans, more than 42 states and the cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago. Mirroring national trends, 219 anti-Asian hate incidents have been reported by San Gabriel Valley residents to Stop AAPI Hate since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, with 21% reported by youth under 18.

Amid community concerns about rising anti-Asian hate, Asian Youth Center (AYC) and Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Los Angeles (AAAJ-LA) have partnered on a Stop Hate Community Survey of Asian and Asian Americans (ages 18 and over) living in the San Gabriel Valley. Our Stop Hate Community Survey asked about experiences of anti-Asian hate and discrimination, as well as access to resources and community needs. There were additional questions for parents of children in K-12 schools asking about concerns related to their children returning to school. As of this writing, over 300 respondents completed the survey, 61 of whom completed the subsection of questions for parents.

This research brief summarizes results from the parent subsection. The full report of all survey findings will be released later in October 2021.

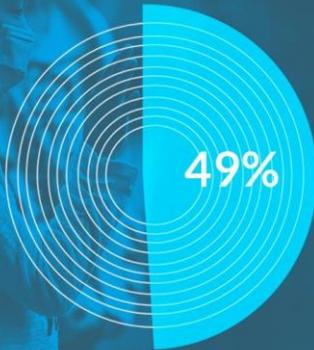
Resources

1. Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Los Angeles. 2018. “A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the San Gabriel Valley.” Available at: https://advancingjustice-la.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/A_Community_of_Contrasts_SGV_2018.pdf
2. Data courtesy of Stop AAPI Hate of reported incidents in San Gabriel Valley zip codes from March 2020 to July 2021.

Key Findings

Parents were first asked about their concerns regarding their children returning to school.

About half (49%) of parent respondents indicated they have concerns about their children returning to school regarding bullying/anti-Asian hate



73% of parents indicated having other concerns about returning to school



For example, a respondent was concerned because their child's school did not provide adequate support to address racial bullying. Another respondent was concerned that students who were separated from friends during the pandemic would blame it on their child or other Asian American students.

These included concerns about COVID-19 (39%), general discrimination/bullying (13%), and general safety/school readiness (8%).

42% of parents indicated their children had concerns about returning to school



Children's concerns included COVID-19 (20%), discrimination/bullying (11%), and other reasons (11%). These "other" reasons children included nervousness and anxieties about attending [new] schools, adjusting back to school in person, being behind in school, and uncertainty about expectations when returning to school.

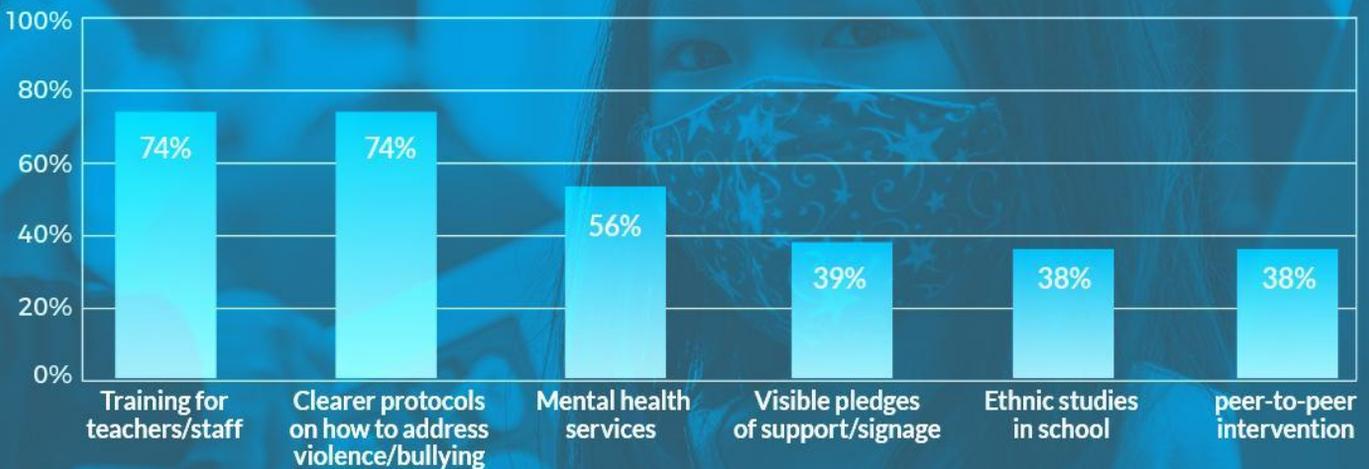
Key Findings (continued)

Parents were also asked to select the types of support or resources that would help them and their children feel safe to return to school.

A large majority (74%) of parents selected “Training for teachers/staff” and “Clearer protocols on how to address violence/bullying.”

Over half (56%) of parents also selected mental health services as a type of resource that would help their children feel safe to return to school.

Nearly 40% of parents also indicated that visible pledges of support/signage (39%), ethnic studies in school (38%), and peer-to-peer intervention (38%) would be types of support that would be helpful.



Group Comparisons

We conducted within sample analyses to see if there were differences on perceptions of school safety and resources based on the righthand criteria.

Although there were not many differences in responses between these groups, several were notable:

- Parents with elementary school children expressed more concerns about COVID-19, whereas the parents of older students indicated concerns about general discrimination and bullying.
- Parents who expressed concerns about anti-Asian discrimination/bullying indicated their children also had concerns about anti-Asian discrimination.
- Parents of children who do not attend schools in majority Asian/Asian American school districts were more likely to report that ethnic studies type of resources would be helpful to them and their children to feel safe to return to school.

Parents had children in elementary school compared to middle school / high school

Parents indicated they had concerns about anti-Asian discrimination / bullying

Parents had children who attended schools in a majority Asian/Asian American school district

Methodology

Responses were collected from July to September 2021 through online and phone surveys offered in English, Chinese and Vietnamese.

Among parent respondents, thirty-five (35) respondents have children in elementary school, 13 have children in middle school, and 21 have high schoolers. Nearly half of the parent sample has only one child in K-12 schools.

An additional 33% have two school-aged children, and the remaining 18% have 3 or more.

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