

Rapid Response Toolkit

The Asian American Foundation Rapid Response Toolkit was created as a landing place for our Asian American, Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander (AANHPI) communities and allies to mobilize at scale across nonprofits, media outlets, and advocacy and public safety groups, to protect AANHPIs everywhere.


A better future is a multi-faceted effort. Learn more about TAAF-sponsored projects that support AANHPIs across a variety of sectors at www.taaf.org.

This toolkit was made possible by generous assistance from Asian American, Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander community advocates and leaders, in association with:



Building a Strategic Response to Anti-Asian Hate, Together

Coalition Leadership Letter



As the COVID-19 pandemic swelled, so did anti-Asian bias, xenophobia, racism, and nativism. When the Atlanta shootings happened, our Asian American communities were shaken to the core. The tragedy was an inflection point that galvanized Asian Americans everywhere to say enough, the hate stops now. The tragedy was an inflection point that galvanized AAPIs everywhere to say enough, we must end the cycle of hate.

The search for true belonging motivates all that we do at The Asian American Foundation (TAAF). We all deserve to feel safe in the streets, in the workplace, and in the land we call home. Together with grassroots organizations, TAAF is actively exploring various modes of community-first prevention and public safety solutions.

The Asian American Foundation Rapid Response Toolkit is a call to action to the 23 million AANHPIs across the U.S. to unite, take action and stand up against hate before, during and after it arises.

This toolkit is part of a greater effort to end hate and violence through federal legislation, including the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, to local coordination initiatives, like mutual aid or community safety, to bystander intervention trainings at the individual level. It goes beyond COVID-19.

Inspired by emergency response, crisis management, and organizer resources, this toolkit serves as an actionable starting point with best practices, practical tools, and curated resources for maintaining community and individual safety. We know that these tools are not comprehensive, and that each individual community is unique and will need to adapt to suit their needs.

A brighter future for all Asian American, Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islanders awaits. This is the beginning of how we can step up as a nation to safeguard our AANHPI communities and build a world free from discrimination, slander, and violence.

Sincerely,

Sonal Shah

President, The Asian American Foundation

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Invisibility is unacceptable. It's time to be seen & heard.

The Current State of AANHPI Safety and Security

Asian Americans are the least likely group to report hate crimes.

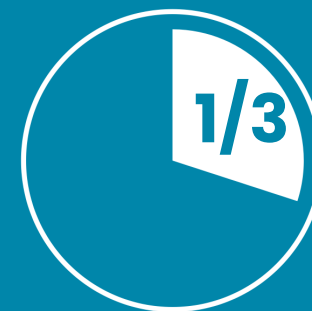


Only 30% of Asian Americans and 36% of Pacific Islanders responded that they were “very comfortable” reporting a hate crime to law enforcement authorities.

WHY?



- Fear of being attacked again
- Fear of retaliation towards family
- Fear of not being believed
- Embarrassment/shame
- Concern over whether justice will be served
- Concerns about harm they've experienced or observed with others during police encounters



AAPIs fear threats and physical attacks



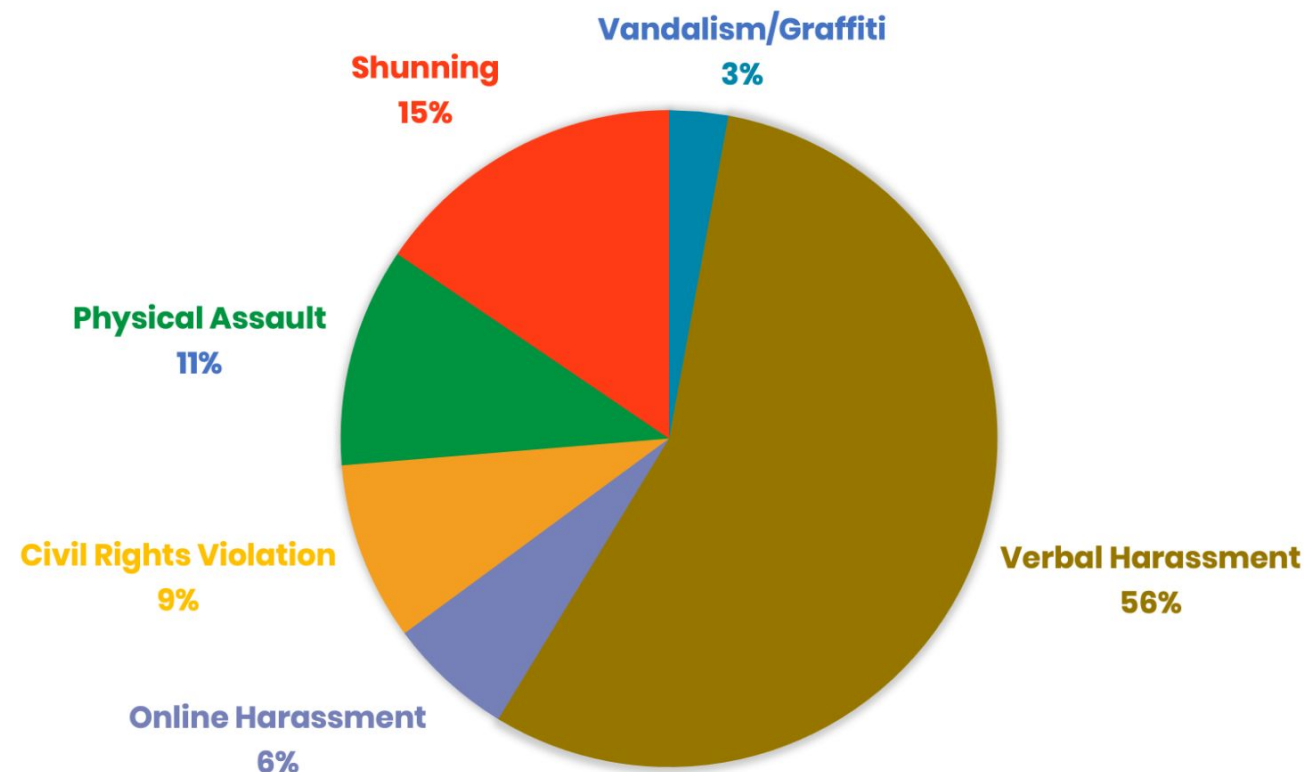
of AAPIs feel violence against them is rising

Source: [AAPI Data](#), [Pew](#)

Widespread Harassment: Targeted by gender and race

Types of Hate Incidents

Source: [Stop AAPI Hate](#)



Hate incidents reported by AAPI women are **64.8%** of all hate incident reports.³

Based on gender data, women report being victims of hate incidents at nearly **2x the rate of men**.⁴

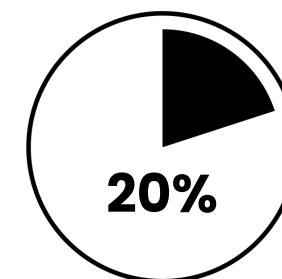
Gender, language, and religion are cited as motivating factors for discrimination in **21.7%** of incidents.³

Chinese Americans make up 23% of AAPIs, but have **reported 43.7%** of hate incidents, followed by Koreans (**16.6%**), Filipinx (**8.8%**) and Vietnamese (**8.3%**).^{3, 5}

Lack of Awareness: Stereotyped by non-AANHPIs

“It’s almost as if the public just discovered that there’s anti-Asian bias, discrimination, and hatred in this country. What’s upsetting is that it took so much violence for people to take the discrimination seriously.”

– Derald Wing Sue, Professor of Psychology
Columbia University (Source: [APA](#))



MYTH: AAPIs face a misperception of being perpetual foreigners. **20% of respondents** on a survey said that they believe Asian Americans are more loyal to their countries of origin than to the U.S. (Source: [LAAUNCH](#))

Despite increased news coverage of recent attacks, 37% of white Americans, **46% of Republicans** and **22% of Democrats** say they aren't aware of the increase in assaults, hate crimes or other forms of racism against AAPIs over the past year.

“Go out and speak out so that our voices would be heard. Because if our voices would be heard, the authorities would do something about it. We [can] also prevent this from happening to other people too.”

– Survivor Noel Quintana (Source: [NBC News](#))

Mental Health Crisis: Spikes in stress and trauma

“*There’s a tendency to either underreport or not report at all and just hold onto those events, never having a chance to process them.*”

– Richelle Concepcion, President,
Asian American Psychological Association
(Source: [APA](#))



1 in 5 Asian Americans who have experienced racism display **racial trauma, the psychological and emotional harm** caused by racism.⁶



Asian Americans who have experienced racism have heightened symptoms of **depression, anxiety, stress, and physical symptoms**.⁶

Asian Americans are **3x less likely** to seek mental healthcare than white Americans.⁷

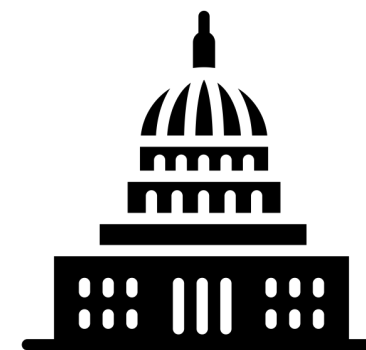
WHY?

- Language, culture, and stigma-related barriers to treatment and talking about mental health
- Difficulty in finding culturally sensitive providers

Groundbreaking Legislation: Increased federal support

The COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, introduced by Representative Grace Meng and spearheaded by Senator Mazie Hirono and Senator Tammy Duckworth, was signed into [law](#) by President Joe Biden on May 20, 2021.

What this means for Asian Americans:



- It directs a Department of Justice designated point person to expedite review of hate crimes related to COVID-19.
- It enables the public to report hate crimes to state-run hotlines or online systems that provide language assistance and local support services with privacy safeguards. States and local governments also receive more resources to address hate crimes in their communities, e.g. public education.

“*I can forgive him, but we cannot accept racism or that kind of terrorist attack. Maybe personally they have racism. I don’t care. I’m proud of being Asian and Asian American.*”

– Bawi Cung, Hate Crime Survivor
(Source: [PBS](#))

**From the block,
to the news
cycle, to the
highest offices.
We meet the
violence
head-on.**

**Our Roles in
Community Safety**

An attack on one person in our AANHPI communities is an attack on all of us.

As a convener, incubator, and funder, we connect local efforts with a national network of support across private, public, and philanthropic sectors to deepen the impact of the work already happening.

We recognize and celebrate our AANHPI communities' diversity, and the overlapping roles that community organizations, local government, and advocacy and public safety groups play to solve for the unique challenges of our communities.

How We All Work Together to End Hate



Individuals

*Promote inclusion.
Provide help for targets who may suffer trauma.
Report incidents.
Restore sense of community belonging and inclusion, e.g. vigils.*



Local Government

Addresses the socioeconomic conditions leading to hate incidents. Provides programs and services. Provides for public safety.



Community Based Organizations

Promotes solidarity. Fill gaps programs and services by local government. Call for racial justice in public safety, e.g. restorative justice.



Law Enforcement

Responds to and prosecutes hate crimes (some locales also address hate incidents). Identifies and collects data on hate crimes and may also track incidents. Reports hate crimes only to FBI.



Public Safety by All



State Government

State Attorney General's office may run hate crime hotlines or task forces and issue annual reports.



Federal Government

Passes anti-hate laws, provides for grants and collects data but largely defers response to the states.



Media



Corporations



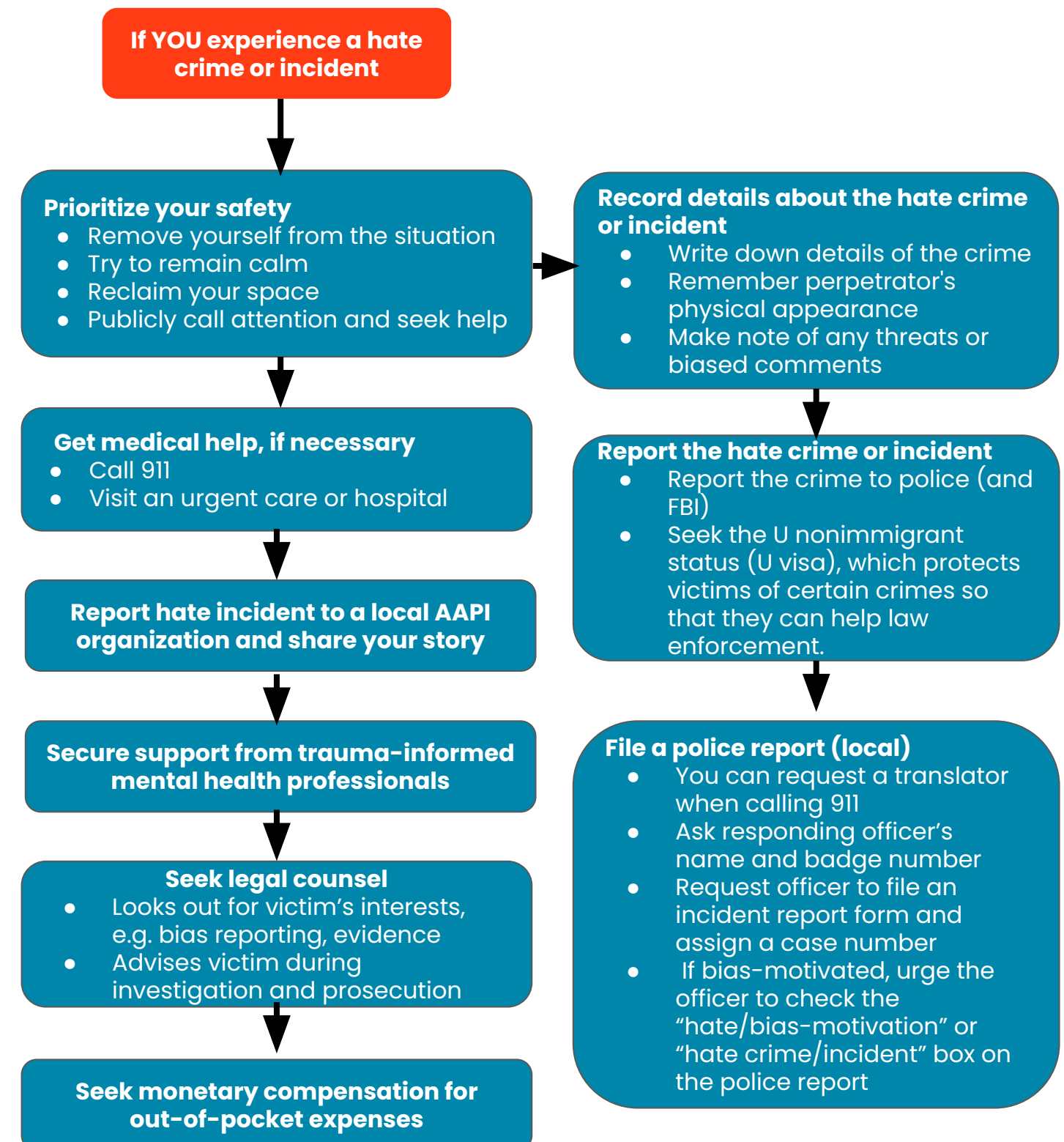
Community Advocates

Raises visibility of hate incidents and hate crimes to rally resources for victim assistance and prevention, tracking, protection and response.

Are you ready to respond?

Checklist: How to respond to hate crimes and incidents

If you have been the victim of a hate crime or incident, know that it is not your fault. You are not alone. You can process the trauma in your own way and on your own timeline.



How to respond to a hate crime or incident.

During

❑ **Prioritize your safety.**

- ❑ Trust your instincts and remain calm.
- ❑ If you feel safe to do so, call attention to the situation.
- ❑ Remove yourself from the area.
- ❑ Seek assistance. Victims may experience trauma, and need help, e.g., medical, reporting, finding an attorney, victims fund.

A large percentage of reported hate incidents take place in public streets and parks (37.8% of incidents) and in businesses (32.2% of incidents).

Source: [Stop AAPI Hate](#)



❑ **Get medical help, if necessary.**

- ❑ Call 911 (you can request a translator if needed).
- ❑ The doctor will document evidence of physical injuries, but will not turn over any evidence to law enforcement without your consent (the evidence is used to determine the charges, settlement positions, and sentencing).
- ❑ You may also ask the hospital to retain the evidence for a short period of time while you decide to pursue charges.



National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA) offers a checklist in 25+ AANHPI languages [here](#).

Regardless of your ability to pay or insurance coverage, you are guaranteed public access to emergency services under the Emergency Medical Treatment & Labor Act.



After

❑ **Record details about the hate crime or incident.**

- ❑ Write down all details shortly after the incident. (perpetrator's gender; age; height; weight; hair color, length, and style; facial hair; body type; tattoos; scars; clothes)
- ❑ Note any threats or biased comments made.

❑ **File a police report.**

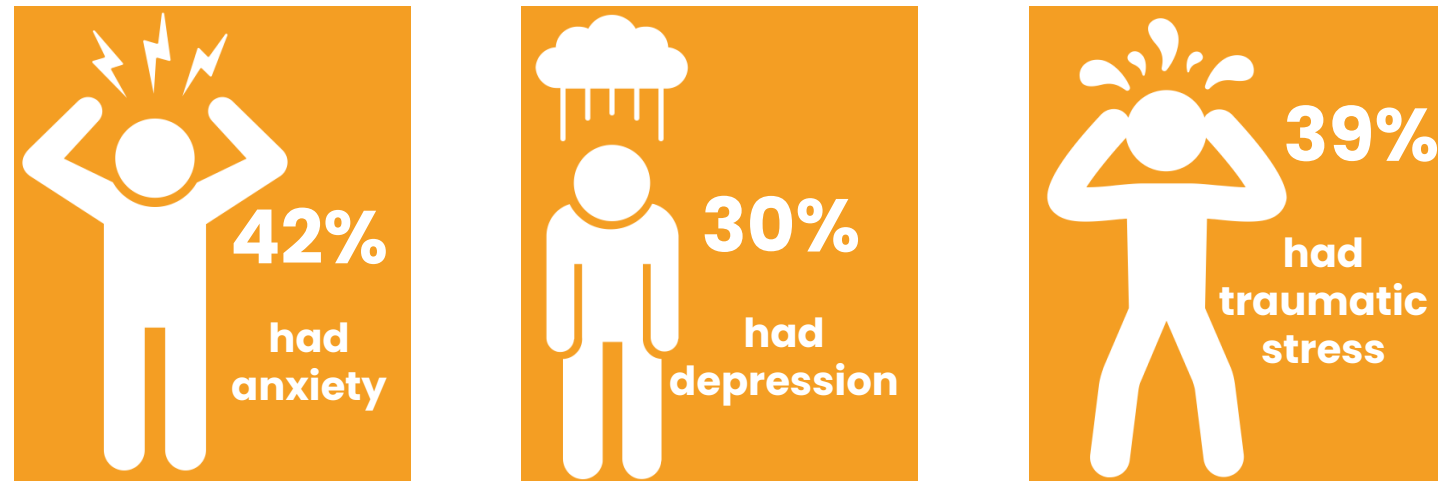
Certain victims may not want to report hate crimes or engage with law enforcement because they fear deportation or arrest if they are undocumented immigrants. In that situation, they may seek a U nonimmigrant status (U visa), which protects victims of certain crimes so that they can help law enforcement.

- ❑ Get the responding officer's name and badge number.
- ❑ Make sure the officer files an incident report form and assigns a case number.
- ❑ If you believe the incident was bias-motivated, urge the officer to check the "hate/bias-motivation" or "hate crime/incident" box on the police report.
- ❑ Always get your own copy of the police report and the preliminary report.

❑ **Report the hate and share your story.**

Hate crime and hate incident data is based on what's reported, not experienced. Reporting is a critical element of prevention and response. Learn more about reporting and sharing [here](#).

**After incidents of discrimination,
Asian Americans suffer from racial trauma**



Source: [AAPA](#)

Asian Americans have the **lowest help-seeking rate** of any racial/ethnic group in the U.S. due to systemic barriers to access, stigma, and lack of culturally aware and integrated care.

However, **after reporting**, Asian Americans who have experienced racism **have lower race-based traumatic stress.**⁶

Community-reported data collection offers a powerful way to combat the false “no data, no problem” narrative, and can provide crucial information along other important sources, including federal data.

❑ **If you experienced hate online, flag and report the content to the platform.**

Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram all have options to report online hate.

❑ **Reach out to trauma-informed mental health professionals.**

There is no shame in seeking support from your loved ones, professionals, and the broader community.

Find culturally competent mental health resources [here](#).

❑ **Seek compensation for out-of-pocket expenses.**

Each state has a Victims Compensation program for crime-related expenses covering medical costs, mental health counseling, funeral costs, lost wages, or loss of support.

Find your state's Victim Compensation program [here](#).

❑ **Seek legal counsel when hate crimes are charged.**

Victims do not need to hire legal counsel in a criminal case; a government prosecutor brings those charges. However, victims may find it helpful to have counsel to represent their interests as early as the police report filing, to discuss whether bias was involved before going public and to explain the legal process, e.g. distinction between criminal and civil proceedings. In a civil case, where the victim seeks money / damages, the victim is strongly encouraged to hire an attorney.

Find a legal organization that provides pro bono services on behalf of victims [here](#). You can also press charges by emailing StopTheHate@aaldef.org or Contact@AllianceAAJustice.org.

We're 23 million strong. This is how we step up.

Community Response Playbook

Our voices and our actions have power. This section provides actionable steps for how together, we can reclaim our narrative and end the cycle of hate.

“

Silence is violence. In order for us to be treated as human, people need to speak [Asian Americans] into the consciousness of this country.

”

– Amanda Nguyen, CEO & Co-Founder, Rise, and Advisory Council Member, TAAF (Source: [PBS](#))

I. What you can do as an individual.

Community safety begins with you. The more informed we are before an attack, the more prepared and empowered we will be to protect ourselves and each other.

Action Steps



Educate Yourself

1. Stay informed on the latest AANHPI news.

- [The Asian American Foundation](#)
- [NBC: Asian America](#)
- [NextShark](#)
- [AsAm News](#)
- [The Conversation: Asian Americans](#)
- [The Huffington Post Asian Voices](#)
- [The New York Times: Asian Americans](#)
- [The Yappie](#)
- Don't forget local news sources and community media

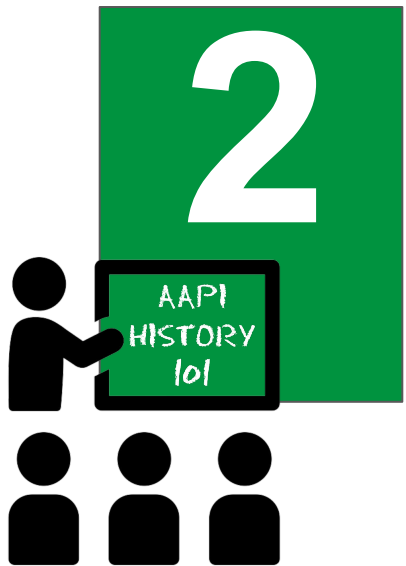
2. Take bystander intervention training.

[Asian Americans Advancing Justice](#), with [Hollaback!](#), hosts free, virtual workshops to respond to anti-Asian harassment. Sign up [here](#). Take them with a friend or encourage them to take one on their own time!

3. Consume educational material about AANHPI history and culture to deepen your understanding of the AANHPI experience.

A starter list of documentaries and books can be found [here](#).

Educate Others



1. Gather and disseminate accurate news and share resources with friends and family.
2. Sign and circulate a petition to generate awareness.

Or, start one yourself!

Common petition sites include: Change.org, MoveOn, The Petition Site, and Causes.

How to maximize the effectiveness of a petition:

- ❑ Clearly state the cause
- ❑ Keep it concise
- ❑ Include background information and context
- ❑ Humanize the cause with video, photos, or stories
- ❑ Amplify using social media, email, and company/organization list-servs.

I. What you can do as an individual (cont).



Contribute & Amplify

1. **Share your story** with AAAJ's [Stand Against Hatred](#) or [Stop AAPI Hate](#) and/or file a report to hate crime databases to provide insight into the AAPI experience, which is often omitted from national policy discussions.
2. **Volunteer with a neighborhood watch group.** Neighborhood watch groups are a great way to participate in local public safety efforts. Many new groups have come together to accompany the elderly and check in on local businesses and the homeless in [Oakland, Los Angeles](#), and [New York](#).
3. **Volunteer or donate to a local mutual aid network.** Mutual aid networks connect neighbors and local organizers. They often use applications such as Slack, Facebook, and WhatsApp to source requests, recruit volunteers, and stay organized.

Find AAPI/immigrant-focused mutual aid networks in Oakland, Los Angeles, and New York [here](#).
4. **Encourage elected representatives to advocate for the needs of our AANHPI communities.** Find your local representative [here](#).

[Click here for more anti-Asian bias resources provided by community-based organizations.](#)

Contact the human rights commission or Asian American advisory councils for resources provided by local governments.

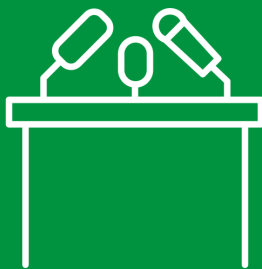


5. **Donate to social justice organizations and affinity groups who are actively combating anti-Asian hate:**
 - [Asian Americans Advancing Justice](#): Asian Americans Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice) is a national affiliation of five API civil rights nonprofit organizations in Atlanta, Chicago, LA, San Francisco, and DC, who work to advance the civil and human rights for Asian Americans and to build and promote a fair and equitable society for all.
 - [Stop AAPI Hate](#): Stop AAPI Hate, a joint project of Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA), Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council (A3PCON), and San Francisco State University, was created to address the extreme rise in bigotry against AAPIs due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - [National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum \(NAPAWF\)](#): NAPAWF builds power across the U.S. to create social, political, and economic change for Asian American and Pacific Islander women and girls.
6. **Donate to and share victim funds or fundraisers** (e.g., [GoFundMe](#)) to help victims and their families cover out-of-pocket costs that result from anti-Asian attacks.

II. What you can do as a community leader.

Community leadership starts here. During times of crisis, communities leaders can provide guidance, offer support, and facilitate coalition building in their local neighborhoods.

1. Mobilize our communities.



Issue a public statement denouncing hate as soon as possible after the hate crime.

1

2

Hold safe spaces for community members to come together, process their emotions, and express their thoughts.



Invite community members to participate in personal acts of support for the victim and their family (e.g., cook and deliver meals, write letters of encouragement, organize a fundraiser).

3



Designate roles for community based organizations to handle specific roles or tasks (e.g., media outreach, victim support).

4

5

Build solidarity with other values-aligned community organizations through resource sharing, knowledge sharing, and message amplification. ADL's regional offices and Not in our Town have decades of experience working within the anti-hate space.



Organize a town hall and invite electeds, law enforcement, fellow leaders, local media, and community members to openly discuss the community's needs and how to ensure accountability.

6

2. Push the media to tell our story.

Remind your local media they are accountable to you and need to report accurate stories about the AANHPI community.

As trusted authorities, community organizations and allies are great go-to sources for the media and can help advocate for the needs of our AANHPI communities.

TAAF can quickly convene organizations and provide talking points and resources for the community. Enclosed is practical guidance from our partners at [CAPAC](#), [AAJA](#), and [AAPIP](#) for how to interact with journalists during times of crisis.

Messaging: Steer away from language that exacerbates hate against our AANHPI communities.

- The spike in anti-Asian hate crimes since February 2020 shows how saying that “China” is responsible for COVID-19, or phrases such as “Kung Flu” or “Chinese virus,” has led to misconceptions that all people of Chinese or Asian ancestry are to blame for the pandemic.
- When the language we use to refer to the actions of the CCP is not nuanced enough, or when we single out China for criticism even if other countries may be part of the problem, we run the risk of fueling a backlash against the entire AANHPI community.
 - When speaking to the general public, in public settings, and in constituent communication, do not blame ethnic Chinese people or Asian Americans for the virus.
 - Use the official names for the virus and refrain from using ethnic identifiers in describing the virus.

Coverage: Prioritize news coverage of AANHPIs.

- Prioritize coverage of the ongoing violence and discrimination against AANHPIs. Go to [AAJA MediaWatch](#) to report egregious and racist coverage.
- Empower journalists to report on these incidents immediately, accurately, and comprehensively. Refer them to [AAJA Guide to Covering Asia and Asian America](#), which provides coverage guidance for newsrooms.
- Elevate AANHPI leaders, especially those with expertise in civil rights, race and racial justice, as expert sources for journalists. They can speak about the history of hate crimes against Asian Americans. Contact [AAJA Studio](#) for a speakers bureau of AAPI experts and leaders.

Consult [AAJA](#) for their guidance around news resources for community & local newsrooms:

Context: Provide national context for incidents.

- We urge newsrooms to cover incidents in the context of the increased reports of attacks on Asian Americans.
- The anti-Asian incidents and violence have raised fear among Asian American communities across the country.

Representation: Ensure balanced and accurate representation in coverage of AAPI issues.

“Over the course of [2019], across seven of this nation’s largest newspapers, coverage of AAPI communities was so sparse it is as if it was written in invisible ink.”

– Patricia Eng, President and CEO, AAPIP

Invisible Ink, a project of AAPIP, explored media coverage of AAPIs in 2019 and uncovered that our communities were represented in a monolithic fashion, both racially and economically.

What they found:

- AAPIs are included in data cited in articles on race and economic inequality only 28% of the time.
- Newsrooms omitted AAPI data 37% of the time, even when the data were available.
- News coverage refers to “Asian Americans,” or “Asians,” instead of specific ethnic subgroups.

What you can do:

- Demand more accountability from media sources.
- Increase accurate and nuanced coverage of communities of color while avoiding harmful stereotypes.
- Include all racial groups when reporting data.
- Connect journalists with AANHPI community members and nonprofits and establish community feedback mechanisms or community advisory groups to ensure authentic coverage.

3. Use social media to get the word out.

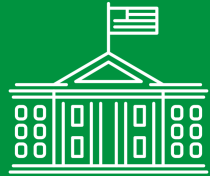
Social media is a powerful tool for narrative change. It can generate awareness about a cause or incident, and route people to resources.

Best Practices:

- Create a memorable hashtag to drown out messagings that are harmful for the communities (e.g., #stopasianhate).
- Create easy-to-read, shareable content that your community will engage with and save.
- To the extent individuals involved feel comfortable, share their stories to educate your audiences and build empathy.

4. Get elected officials involved.

Elected officials can use their platform to elevate community leaders, join solidarity efforts, convene community members, and increase accessibility of resources.



Contact the White House

The President and Vice President can speak in solidarity, denounce hate, and allocate resources for our AANHPI communities.

- [Write](#) or call the White House to voice your concerns: (202) 456-1111.
- [The White House Initiative on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders](#) (WHIAAPI), a connection point between the federal government and our AANHPI communities, hosts briefings and events relating to policies that affect AANHPIs.



Contact your Congressional Members

Members of Congress often have a massive social media presence and know how to navigate the federal government, which they can leverage to rally and educate their constituents.

- [Find your Representatives](#) to voice your concerns: (202) 224-3121
- Contact or follow the [Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus](#)



Contact your State Officials

Federal officials have only so much influence and power; working with state and local officials is critical for coordinating efforts to secure national resources and funding for local communities.

- [Find your local state representatives](#)
- [Find your State Attorneys General](#)
- [Find your Governor](#)



Contact Local Elected Officials

Local elected officials, such as mayors, state representatives, state senators, city councilors, city managers, city controllers, etc., have the closest relationship with the communities and know the activists and leaders in the communities.

- [Find your local mayor](#)



Contact your School Board or University Administrator

Education is where change starts, and campuses, administrators, teachers, and students all have an important role to play.

- Demand inclusive campus discussions on racism so AANHPI students and faculty can share their experiences with discrimination
- Ask to include ethnic studies and AANHPI history to counter anti-Asian racism in the curriculum

Glossary

Allyship

A process of relationship-building based on mutual trust, cooperation, and effort. It stems from the idea that if all marginalized groups are not liberated, none are. It requires us to reflect on our privileges, then leveraging it to help others, and purposefully reach out to those outside of our insular networks.¹

Anti-Asian Hate

Explicit negative bias in racial beliefs towards Asian Americans.²

Cyberbullying

Sending, posting, or sharing negative, harmful, false, or mean content about someone else through text, apps, social media, forums, or gaming communities. It often leads to embarrassment or humiliation and sometimes crosses the line into unlawful or criminal behavior.³

Mutual Aid

A network of individuals within a local community that take on the shared responsibility of meeting each other's needs. It is an idea and practice that is based on the principles of direct action, cooperation, mutual understanding, and solidarity. Mutual aid has deep roots in Black, Indigenous, and immigrant communities. COVID-19 fueled the spike of and need for mutual aid. To meet capacity, mutual aid infrastructure has evolved to include digital tools and resources, such as open source spreadsheets and group chats.^{4 5}

Hate Crime

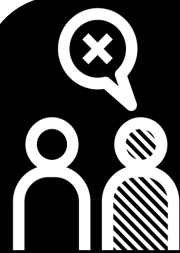
A criminal offense such as intimidation, assault, vandalism, robbery and murder, or threats to commit such acts--that is motivated by "bias against race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability" as defined by law enforcement.⁵ Hate crime laws apply even if the perpetrator was wrong about the victim's actual background.

Example from Stop AAPI Hate:



*I am a 70 years old disabled woman living alone and I was assaulted and battered by a woman in front of the apartment. She verbally abused me by saying "I hate Asians, you Asian c***" and her sister (who is my neighbor) punched me in the face on my eye and cheekbone. I fell to the ground. My injuries are on my face, back of my head, my back, and my elbows have abrasions. I had a concussion. After I passed out, the ambulance took me to the hospital. I greatly fear for my life.*

(Columbia, CA)



Hate Crimes VS Hate Incident: Hate crimes involve a punishable crime, and applies when a person conspires or asks another person to commit such crimes, even if the crime was never carried out. A hate incident is an expression of bias or an act motivated by bias or prejudice; they "do not involve violence, threats, or property damage" and are not crimes.

Hate Incident (or Bias Incident)

Act or conduct, speech, or expression motivated by bias or prejudice. They may include verbal harassment, ridicule, threats, insults, slurs, graffiti and threatening messages. Hate incidents do "not involve violence, threats, or property damage." Under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, individuals cannot be prosecuted for expressing offensive and biased beliefs alone.⁶

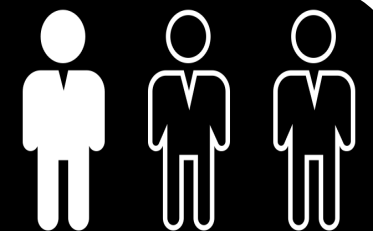
Example from Stop AAPI Hate:



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 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)



One-third of Asian Americans fear threats, physical attacks and most say Violence against them is rising.



Responding to and reporting hate incidents can prevent them from escalating by generating greater awareness and more accurate tracking.

For more definitions related to racial discrimination and hate incidents, refer to [The Asian American Foundation Anti-AAPI Hate Codebook](#).

Additional Resources

Prepare, respond, and prevent

Trainings

- [Bystander training and anti-Asian harassment training](#) (Hollaback! and Asian Americans Advancing Justice)
- [Emergency training security toolkit](#) (Sikh Coalition)

Incident Reporting

- [Asian Americans Advancing Justice Stand Against Hatred](#)
- [Department of Justice](#)
- [Stop AAPI Hate](#)

Hate Tracking

- [ADL Hate Crime Map](#)
- [Not in Our Town](#)
- [Southern Poverty Law Center](#)

Legal Services

- [National Asian Pacific American Bar Association \(NAPABA\) offers resources in 25+ AANHPI languages](#)
- [Alliance for Asian American Justice](#)
- [Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)
- [Asian Americans Advancing Justice](#)
 - [Advancing Justice -Atlanta](#)
 - [Advancing Justice -Chicago](#)
 - [Advancing Justice -Los Angeles](#)
 - [Advancing Justice -Asian Law Caucus](#)
 - [Advancing Justice -Asian American Justice Center](#)
- [National Asian Pacific American Bar Association](#)
- [Sikh Coalition](#)

Victim Assistance Programs

- [Assistance funds](#)
- [Compensation program for each state](#)

Step up for your community

Community Based Organizations

- [Act to Change](#)
- [Asian American Federation](#)
- [Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance](#)
- [Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council](#)
- [Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum](#)
- [Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations](#)
- [Chinese for Affirmative Action](#)
- [Chinese Progressive Action](#)
- [Japanese American Citizens League](#)
- [Muslim Advocates](#)
- [No Ban Act Action Center](#)
- [National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs](#)
- [National Sikh Campaign](#)
- [Oakland Chinatown Coalition](#)
- [OCA-Asian Pacific American Advocates](#)
- [Shared Liberation Network](#)
- [South Asian Americans Leading Together](#)
- [Sikh Coalition](#)
- [Womankind](#)

Neighborhood Watch Organizations

- Oakland: [Compassion in Oakland](#)
- Los Angeles: [Compassion in San Gabriel Valley](#)
- New York: [Safe Walk](#)
- National: [The Yellow Whistle](#)

Petitions and Fundraisers

- [Change.org](#)
- [The Petition Site](#)
- [Causes](#)
- [GoFundMe](#)

AANHPI/Immigrant-Focused Mutual Aid Networks

- Oakland: [Oakland Mutual Aid Collective](#), [Oakland Chinatown Victims Fund](#)
- Los Angeles: [COVID-19 Mutual Aid Network LA](#), [Chinatown Community for Equitable Development](#)
- New York: [Send Chinatown Love](#), [Heart of Dinner](#)

Mental Health Support

- Contact your local health provider/insurance and filter by language and location
- [Asian American Psychological Association \(AAPA\)](#) offers resources, including those specific to covid-19, bullying, South Asian Americans and LGBTQ.
- [Asian Mental Health Collective](#) provides a directory of therapists, who specialize in serving AAPI communities.
- [Asian Mental Health Project](#) hosts a free weekly check-in and publishes several resources.
- [Asian American Suicide Prevention & Education](#) has a dedicated Asian Lifeline Hotline that can be found here.
- [Asian American Healing Space](#) is a free monthly virtual guided meditation, reflective reading, and community healing space.
- [Mental Wellness Activity Book for Asian Americans](#).
- [Mustard Seed Generation](#) has a directory of Korean American mental health professionals.
- [National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance \(NQAPIA\)](#) has a healer network and therapy resources list.
- [Psychology Today](#) is the largest listing of mental professional, searchable by language, issue, ethnicity served, and sexuality.
- [South Asian Therapists](#) has the largest directory of South Asian mental health professionals.
- [Waves](#) is an online resource to support Chinese American youth through culturally informed programs.
- [Yellow Glitter Sparkles](#) is a support group for queer Asians.

Learn more about AAPI identity and issues

- **Academics**

- [AAPIData](#) and [Karthick Ramakrishnan](#)
- [Janelle Wong](#)
- [Erika Lee](#)
- [Jennifer Lee](#)
- [Renee Tajima Pena](#)

- **Research Centers**

- [Asian/Pacific/American Institute](#)
- [Center for Asian American Media](#)
- [CUNY Asian American and Asian Research Institute.](#)
- [Smithsonian Asian American Center](#)
- [UCLA Asian American Studies Center](#)

- **Books**

- Asian American Dreams: The Emergence of an Asian American People by Helen Zia
- Minor Feelings by Cathy Park Hong
- The Making of Asian America by Erika Lee
- Good Talk by Mira Jacob
- The Next Asian American Revolution: Sustainable Activism for the 21st Century by Grace Lee Boggs and Scott Kurashige
- All You Can Ever Know by Nicole Chung
- The Best We Could Do by Thi Bui
- The Good Immigrant, edited by Nikesh Shukla and Chimene Suleyman
- Yellow: Race in America Beyond Black & White by Frank Wu
- Good Girls Marry Doctors: South Asian American Daughters on Obedience and Rebellion, edited by Piyali Bhattacharya
- America is in the Heart by Carlos Bulosan

- **Documentaries and Movies**

- [AAEdu's](#) lesson plans and activities
- PBS's [Asian Americans](#) series

- **News Resources for Community & Local Newsrooms**

- [AAJA MediaWatch](#) to report egregious and racist coverage
- [AAJA Guide to Covering Asia and Asian America](#) provides coverage guidance for newsrooms
- [Sikh Coalition](#) has a reporter's guide.
- [AAJA Studio](#) is a speakers bureau of AAPI experts and leaders

Additional Anti-Asian bias resources

- **School**

- U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice Joint Fact Sheet: [Confronting COVID-19 Related Harassment in Schools: A Resource for Families](#)

- **Government**

- [U.S. Department of Justice Community Relations Service \(CRS\) Brochure on Preventing and Responding to Bias and Hate Incidents Against Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Communities](#)
- [California State Attorney General](#)
- [The New York Commission on Human Rights](#)

- **Anti-China rhetoric**

- [Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus](#)
- [Justice is Global](#)

Credits

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About The Asian American Foundation

The Asian American Foundation is a convener, incubator, and funder committed to accelerating opportunity and prosperity for Asian American and Pacific Islander communities. We strive to be a catalyzing force for belonging for the 23 million AAPIs across the U.S.

To learn more about The Asian American Foundation, visit www.taaf.org. For questions, opportunities, and press, please email hello@taaf.org.

~~Hate~~

Ends Here.

The Asian American Foundation's mission is to serve the Asian American and Pacific Islander community in their pursuit of belonging and prosperity that is free from discrimination, slander, and violence.