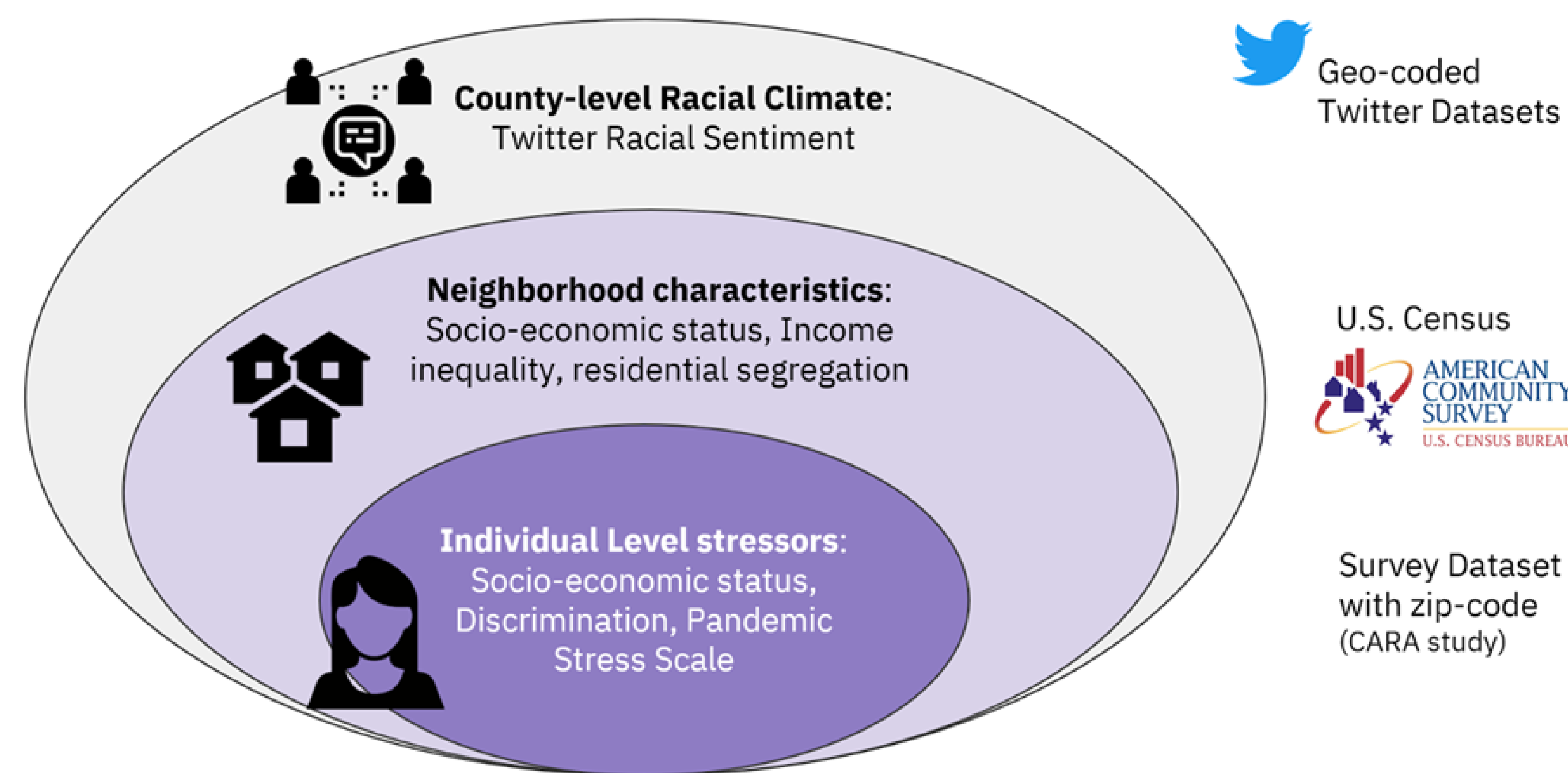


CARA (COVID-19, ASIAN AMERICANS, RESILIENCY, AND ALLYSHIP) & ABRA (ASIAN & BLACK AMERICANS, RACISM, AND ALLYSHIP) PROJECTS

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- **Question:** How **geocoded indices** of sociocultural climate and structural inequalities (e.g., racial attitudes, residential segregation, economic inequities) interact with **individual psychological variables** to predict Asian and Black Americans' experiences, attitudes, and behavioral responses to racism?
- **Primary Investigators at NYU:** Dr. Doris Chang and Dr. Sumie Okazaki
- **Collaborators:** Dr. Thu Nguyen (UMB, Public Health), Dr. Maureen Craig (Duke, Social Psychology), and Dr. Harvey Nicholson (UofT, Sociology)

Ecological Model Predicting Asian-American Well-being and Interracial Attitudes



MACHINE-LEARNING MODEL TO MEASURE THE RACISM IN THE AIR

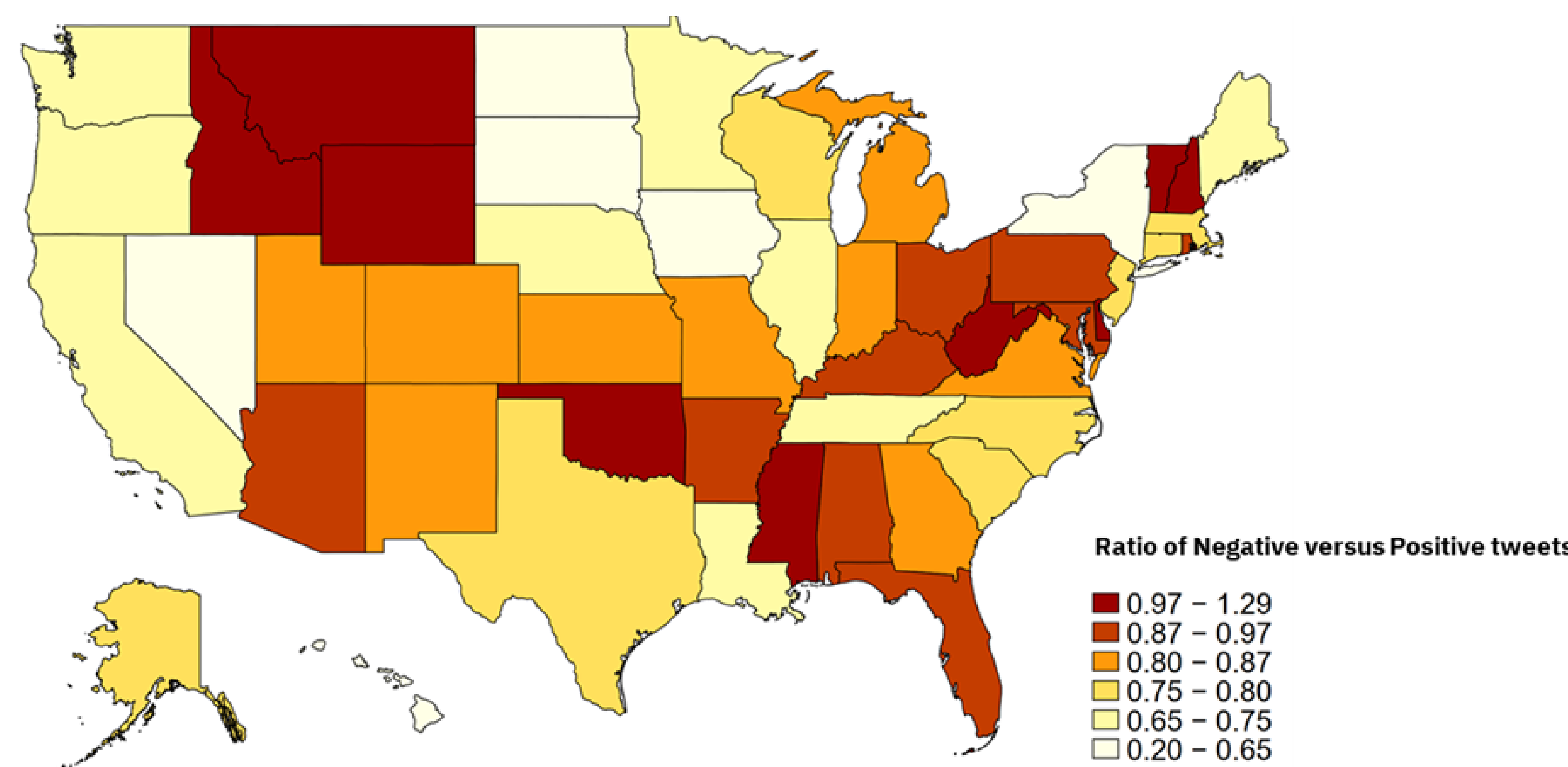
- **Twitter** as an index of societal-level racial sentiment
- Used one or more of **518 race-related keywords**, compiled from racial and ethnic categories used by prior studies examining race-related online conversations and an online database of racial slurs.
- Classified into four main **racial/ethnic categories**: Asians, Blacks, Latinx, and Whites.
- Using **Machine Learning Model** (Support Vector Machine), we categorized the tweets into negative and positive.
- We are in the process of analyzing **hate scores** in consideration of solidarity tweets. Hate scores are developed as a continuum of degree of hate speech. Future analyses will also examine these processes in Black Americans.

SURVEY

- **CARA:** In **Dec 2020**, we collected a national sample of 689 Asian and Asian American adults.
- **ABRA:** In **May 2022**, we administered an online survey to a national sample of 359 Chinese, 360 Filipinx, 359 Asian Indians, and 367 Black and African Americans.
- **Scales**
 - Exposure to stressors associated with racism and the current racial climate
 - Attitudes towards anti-Black and anti-Asian racism, interracial relations
 - Collective racial identity, other forms of resistance and empowerment against racism
 - Health and mental health outcomes

TWITTER SENTIMENT

- The ratio of Negative versus positive tweets in 2020



Note: Higher scores mean a higher ratio of negative tweets to positive tweets

SUMMARY

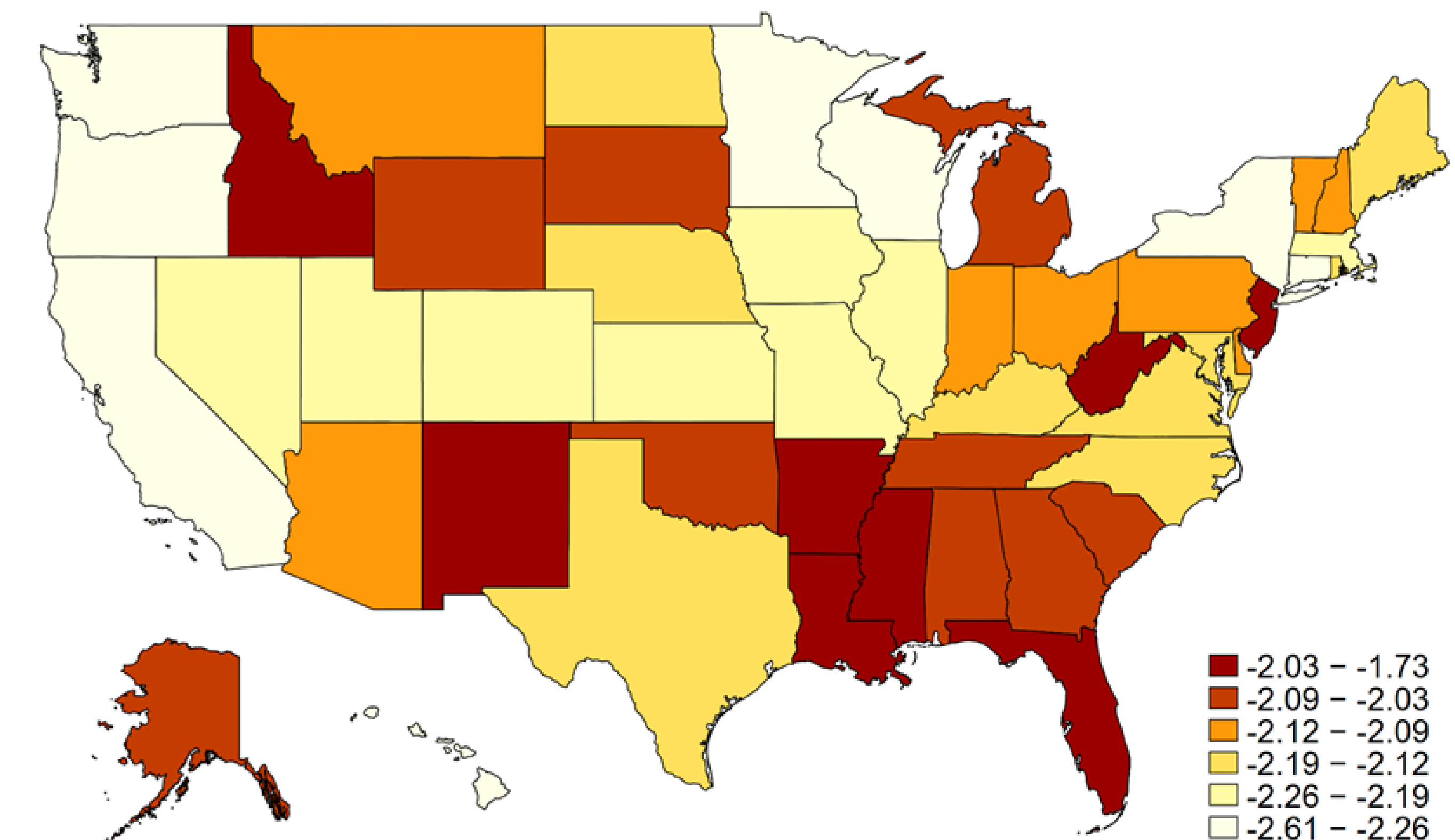
SUMMARY: Racism “in the air”: County-level anti-Asian racial sentiment

- is greater in neighborhoods with higher levels of education and more older individuals
- is less in neighborhoods with more Black and Asian residents, individuals with limited English proficiency, and high-speed internet access
- is positively associated with greater vicarious exposure to racial discrimination (in-person and online) among survey participants but not direct personal exposure.
- increases stress burden beyond individual and neighborhood characteristics

A dot plot showing the correlation between various factors and negative sentiment towards Asians. The x-axis represents the correlation coefficient (0 to 4). The y-axis lists factors with their corresponding p-values:

- Pandemic Stress Index: $p = 0.224$
- In-person direct discrimination: $p = 0.000$
- Age: $p = 0.004$
- woman: $p = 0.438$
- U.S. Born or not: $p = 0.537$
- 2 College: $p = 0.660$
- 3 More than college: $p = 0.851$
- Marital status - Binary: $p = 0.727$
- % Asian: $p = 0.077$
- Residential Segregation: $p = 0.067$
- Income Inequality: $p = 0.934$
- Negative Sentiment towards Asian: $p = 0.050$

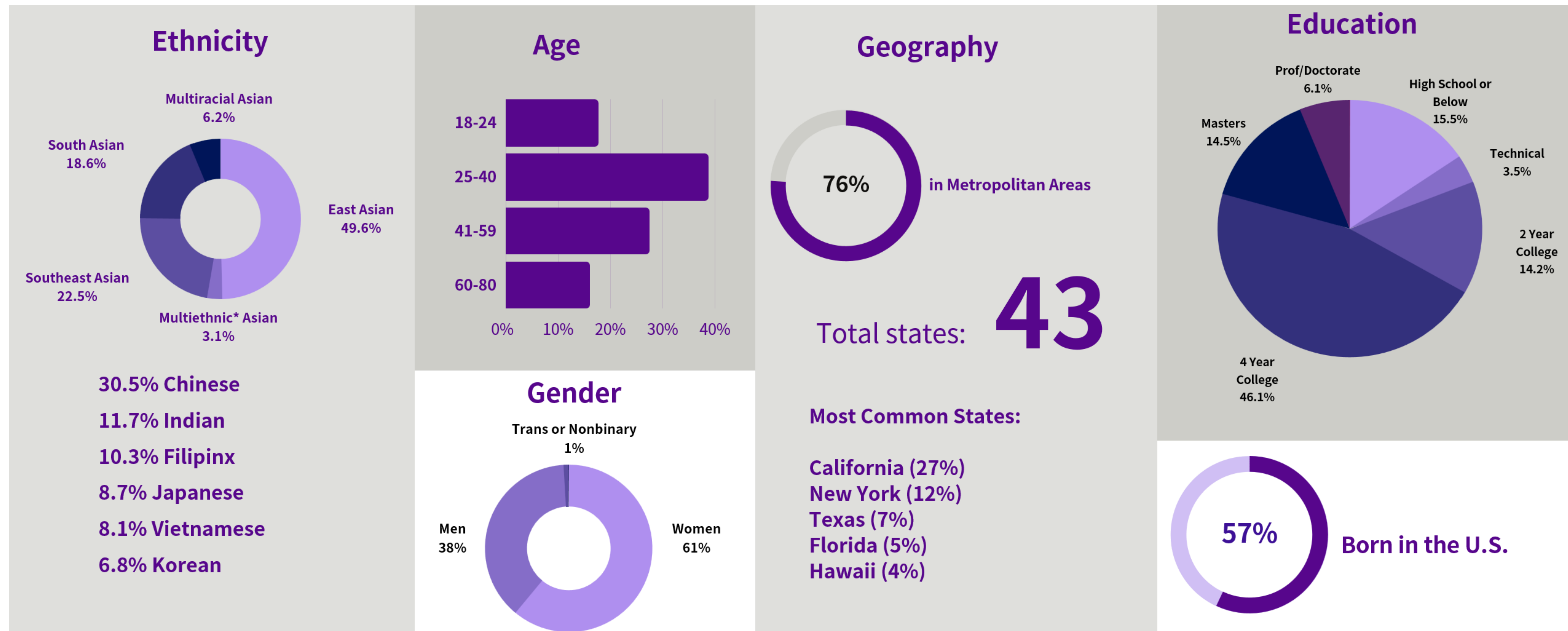
- Hate Scores for Asian-specific tweets in 2021



Note: Higher scores mean a higher hate score.

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Supplement 1: Sample of CARA Survey



Supplement 2: Experiences of Discrimination among Asian Americans in 2020



CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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