

Effects of *Anti-China Rhetoric*

EFFECTS ON ASIAN AMERICANS

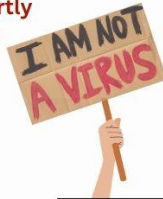
MAJORITY ASIANS SAY VIOLENCE IS INCREASING



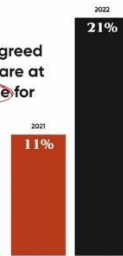
Asian American *Worry*
 X that they might be threatened or attacked because of their race or ethnicity



Compared to 2021, Americans in 2022 are more likely to say Asian Americans are at least partly responsible for COVID-19

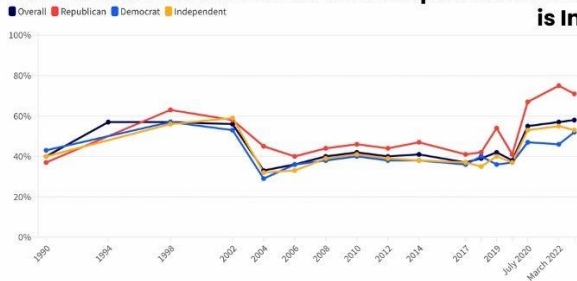


% of Americans who agreed that Asian Americans are at least partly responsible for COVID-19



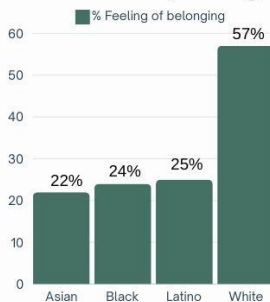
More Americans in 2022 say anti-Chinese names for COVID-19, such as "Wuhan virus," are appropriate.

% of Reps & Dems who consider China's Development a Critical Threat is Increasing

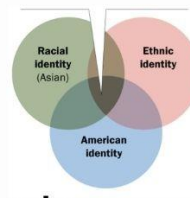


FEELING OF BELONGING

Only 22% of Asian Americans feel they belong



Race and ethnicity **intertwine** rather than **replace** national identity



EFFECTS ON WHITE AMERICANS



White Americans remain dominant in American society, “numerically, socially, economically, and politically.” Their position at the top of the racial hierarchy is normalized as the status quo.

However, as the U.S. becomes majority-minority and White populations decrease, Whites feel outnumbered and disadvantaged. They also express fear that they will be discriminated against and worry about the U.S.’s future.



White identity is becoming more influential as a political predictor. Trump’s successfully mobilized White voters around their identity. The January 6 storming of the capitol represents the defense of White superiority

As anti-China sentiments rise, racial divisions deepen. Asians, already marginalized, face further exclusion. China is a convenient target to rally around, especially as Asian American populations grow



WHY IT MATTERS

Fearmongering is an incredibly powerful form of propaganda. With the 2024 presidential elections approaching, understanding the pervasiveness of American Orientalism and bigotry is essential in combatting rising ethnocentric politics surrounding White identity.

References

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