TYPES of reported hate acts

HARASSMENT

Behavioral harassment: hateful or harassing behavior including gestures (e.g., the slanted eye gesture, middle finger, glaring, cutting in front of someone in line, avoidance or shunning)

Calling ICE or police: threats to call or actual calls to ICE or the police for the purpose of harassment or intimidation

Following or stalking: behavioral intimidation in the form of following, stalking, or chasing

Threat of harm to person: explicit verbal, written, or gestural threat of physical harm to person (e.g., “I will kill you”, cutting motion across throat) or actions that create a sense of imminent danger (e.g., obstructing someone’s movement)

Threat of harm to property: explicit verbal, written, or gestural threat of harm to someone’s property or actions that create a sense of imminent danger to someone’s property (e.g., threat to burn down someone’s house or threat to harm an AA- or PI-owned business)

Verbal harassment: hateful spoken words (e.g., shouting racial slurs) and verbal slights (e.g., mocking Asian accents)

Written, visual, or auditory materials: hate that occurs in written, visual, or auditory materials (e.g., curriculum, signage, texts, images, songs, social media posts, emails)

INSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATION

Business discrimination: discrimination against a customer, patient, or third party in a commercial or healthcare setting by an employee, owner, or other institutional representative; includes denial of service, inferior service, or different pricing

Education discrimination: discrimination against a student or creation of a hostile environment in an educational setting by staff, teachers, professors, or other institutional representatives

Government discrimination: discrimination against a patron in a government services setting by a government employee or other institutional representative (e.g., TSA, police, DMV, public library, public transit); includes racial profiling and discriminatory laws and policies

Housing discrimination: discrimination against a buyer, renter, or resident in the housing sector by a current or potential landlord/apartment manager, realtor, lender, homeowners association, or other institutional representative

Job discrimination: discrimination against an employee or job applicant in a workplace setting by a supervisor or prospective employer; includes unfair hiring or firing, not getting promoted due to race/speaking up about race, differential access to resources, or retaliation for reporting discrimination

PHYSICAL HARM OR CONTACT

Attempted physical injury or contact: physical injury or contact that is attempted but is not successful (e.g., a swing and a miss, someone tried to touch me but I moved away)

Coughing or spitting: coughing or spitting directly on or near a person or for the purpose of harassment or intimidation

Physical contact: unwanted physical contact with person or object that does not result in major or minor injury (e.g., bumping into someone, purposely spilling a drink on someone)

Physical injury: physical harm from person or object that results in major or minor injury (e.g., pushing, punching, kicking, being hit by vehicle); includes being harmed by an object via throwing or spraying (e.g., a rock being thrown at one’s head)

PROPERTY HARM

Property damage or abuse: graffiti, vandalism, or other property harm or abuse (e.g. car was egged, trash thrown in yard, harm to pet)

Robbery or theft: stealing or attempting to steal something from someone, or taking someone’s property

Note: Types are not mutually exclusive because a single hate act can include more than one type. For example, someone may have been called a racial slur (verbal harassment) and kicked (physical injury) within the same act of hate.
SITES of reported hate acts

BUSINESS
- Event venue: includes entertainment or conference venues; movie theaters, music venues, sports arenas and stadiums
- Gas station: includes any designated site for refueling vehicles
- Gig economy: includes rideshare services, homestays, and food delivery services
- Hotel, motel or inn: includes establishments that provide lodging (does not include homestays)
- Restaurant or cafe: includes bars, fast food restaurants, and coffee shops
- Retail or grocery store: includes malls and shopping centers

ONLINE OR MEDIA
- Mass media: includes materials and communication geared towards a mass audience (e.g. books, newspapers, magazines, TV shows, movies, radio, mailers, podcasts)
- Online or phone: includes online and telecommunications via email, text, phone, messaging apps, or videoconferencing apps
- Social media or gaming: includes social media platforms and online communities (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Linkedin, Instagram, Omegle, YouTube, NextDoor, TikTik, Discord) as well as online gaming platforms (e.g. Roblox, Call of Duty)

PUBLIC SPACE
- Government setting: includes buildings or spaces operated by a government authority (e.g. DMV, library, airport, post office), polling places
- Park or recreational area: includes beaches, hiking trails
- Parking lot: includes both privately owned and public parking lots
- Public street or sidewalk: includes hate acts that take place while driving

OTHER
- Public transit: includes buses, ferries, subways, trains, or any transportation open for public travel
- Healthcare: includes hospitals, medical practices, nursing homes, clinics, or vaccination sites; includes both private and public hospitals
- Place of worship: includes religious or spiritual meeting sites or places associated with religious or spiritual practice
- Residence: includes private homes, townhomes, apartments, mobile homes, housing complexes, assisted living centers, and other living communities
- Workplace: a person's place of work

Note: Sites are not mutually exclusive because a single hate act can take place at more than one site. For example, someone may have experienced an act of hate at their workplace that is also a restaurant, or someone may have been threatened getting off the subway and then followed and verbally harassed on the street.
Experience of BIAS

Explicit anti-AA/PI: includes the use of familiar anti-AA or anti-PI racial or xenophobic slurs, symbols, or actions (e.g., "ch-nk," "sand n--," slanted eye gesture) and/or offender clearly references race, ethnicity, or nationality (e.g., "go back to India")

Coded anti-AA/PI: includes the use of words, symbols, or actions that have anti-AA, anti-PI, or xenophobic connotations but do not explicitly reference race, ethnicity or nationality (e.g., "terrorist," "dog eater")

Perceived anti-AA/PI: does not include explicit or coded words, symbols, or actions but anti-AA or anti-PI bias is perceived by the person(s) harmed or acting as a witness

Comparator: contains a comparator, whereby the AA or PI person reporting compares their experience with a similarly situated person or group who is not AA or PI and describes how they were treated less favorably

Intersectional: includes the use of biased slurs, symbols, or actions directed at identities other than race, ethnicity, or nationality, such as gender or sexual orientation (e.g., "c-nt," "f-g")

SCOPE of hate act

Interpersonal: includes hate acts that are directed at an individual or localized group of people (friends, family, etc.); includes acts that are experienced or witnessed firsthand and those that are learned about through media

Societal: includes hate acts that are directed at Asian American and/or Pacific Islander communities as a whole or in general; includes hateful imagery and rhetoric in speeches, media, curriculum, and signage; also includes zoombombings directed at AA- and/or PI-centered events

Note: Scopes are mutually exclusive. A reported hate act is either interpersonal or societal. Biases are not mutually exclusive because a single hate act can include more than one bias. For example, someone may have been called a racial slur (explicit anti-AA/PI bias) and a homophobic slur (intersectional bias).
**Reporting For**

- **AA/PI community**: includes biased content in speeches, videos, books, songs, signs, curriculum, and other media or statements directed at Asian American or Pacific Islander communities in general rather than at a specific individual.

- **Friend or relative**: includes spouses and partners.

- **Self**: represents reported hate acts where the person reporting is the person who experienced the hate act.

- **Someone else**: often used if someone is a firsthand witness to an act of hate; includes co-workers, classmates, neighbors, acquaintances, and strangers.

**Offender**

- **Individual**: includes an individual or group of individuals who acts of their own accord.

- **Institutional**: includes any institutional or organizational representative(s) that has the power to deny resources, access, privileges, or services to others (e.g., employee of a company that can deny services, landlord who can control access to housing).

**Note**: "reporting for" categories are mutually exclusive. "Offender" categories are not mutually exclusive because more than one offender may be involved in a single hate act. For example, someone may have been harassed by other customers in a store and then told to leave or given inferior service when they reported this experience to an employee.