



Data Dictionary

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TYPES of reported hate acts

HARASSMENT

Behavioral: 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)

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

Written, visual, or auditory: 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 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

EDUCATION

K-12 school: includes elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools, whether online or in person

University or college: includes 2-year and 4-year higher educational institutions, whether online or in person

Unspecified or other educational institution: includes preschools, vocational and technical schools, adult education classes, and recreational classes, whether online or in person

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 and gaming: includes social media platforms and online communities (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, Omegle, YouTube, NextDoor, TikTok, Discord) as well as online gaming platforms (e.g. Roblox, Call of Duty)

PUBLIC SPACE

Government or public building: 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

Public transit: includes buses, ferries, subways, trains, or any transportation open for public travel

OTHER

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

SCOPE of hate act

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

Contains 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")

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(s): 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.