

Stop AAPI Hate National Report

3/19/20 – 12/31/21

From March 19, 2020 to December 31, 2021, a total of 10,905 hate incidents against Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) persons were reported to Stop AAPI Hate. Of the hate incidents reflected in this report, 4,632 occurred in 2020 (42.5%) and 6,273 occurred in 2021 (57.5%).¹ This national report features: (1) the overall descriptions of 10,905 hate incidents from Stop AAPI Hate data; and (2) the gender-specific descriptions of hate incidents. We also highlight policies and recommendations to address experiences with hate, including policies from Stop AAPI Hate's recently released [California State Policy Recommendations to Address AAPI Hate](#) report, which can be adopted in states around the country. Information about our standard data cleaning procedures and more detailed tables can be found in the Technical Appendix at the end of this report.

CONTRIBUTORS

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¹ The differences between two years must be interpreted with care. Please note that the period for Year 2020 is about 8.5 months (i.e., from 2020/03/19 to 2020/12/31) whereas the hate incidents in Year 2021 includes the reports from all 12 months.

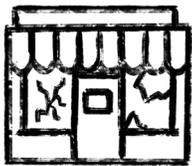
**STOP
AAPI
HATE**

Executive Summary

According to Stop AAPI Hate data, verbal harassment (63.0%) continues to make up the biggest share of total incidents reported.

- Physical assault (16.2%) comprises the second largest category of total reported incidents followed by the deliberate avoidance of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (16.1%).
- Civil rights violations – e.g., workplace discrimination, refusal of service, being barred from transportation, and housing-related discrimination – account for 11.5% of total incidents.
- Online harassment makes up 8.6% of total incidents.

National Trends



A majority of incidents take place in spaces open to the public. Public streets (31.2% of incidents) and businesses (26.9% of incidents) remain the top sites of anti-AAPI hate.



Almost half (48.7%) of all hate incidents took place in public spaces – in public streets (31.2%), public transit (8.4%), and public parks (8.0%).



Hate incidents reported by women make up 61.8% of all reports.



Youth (0 to 17 years old) report 9.9% of incidents and seniors (61 years old and older) report 7% of the total incidents.



Chinese Americans continue to report the most hate incidents (42.8%) of all ethnic groups, followed by Korean (16.1%), P/Filipinx (8.9%), Japanese (8.2%), and Vietnamese Americans (8.0%).

AAPI Women Report More Harassment in Public Spaces

Using 10,152 hate incidents with information about gender (93.1% of all hate incidents), we provide the gender-specific descriptions of hate incidents for AAPI women (n=6,506), AAPI men (n=3,290) and AAPI non-binary people (n=356).² Non-binary people include individuals who self-identified as gender nonbinary and gender nonconforming.

Overall Key Findings

- AAPI women report more harassment (69.8%) than AAPI men (63.0%) and AAPI non-binary people (56.3%).
- AAPI non-binary people report more deliberate avoidance or shunning (21.4%), being coughed at or spat on (13.9%), denial of service (8.3%) and online harassment (12.1%) than AAPI women and men.
- A higher percentage of hate incidents experienced by AAPI women occurred in public streets (34.5%) compared to AAPI men (32.1%) and AAPI non-binary people (29.5%).
- Higher percentages of hate incidents experienced by AAPI non-binary people occurred online (13.9%), at school (11.8%) and at university or college (7.8%).
- Higher percentages of AAPI women (19.1%) and AAPI non-binary people (23.1%) identified gender/gender identity as one reason for discrimination compared to AAPI men (5.5%).

Policy Recommendations

Anti-AAPI hate is a systemic problem that requires systemic actions. Stop AAPI Hate has been working with policymakers at all levels to provide solutions that will help protect the AAPI community.

Stop AAPI Hate's [California State Policy Recommendations to Address AAPI Hate](#) is a starting point for addressing experiences of hate among AAPI communities, especially AAPI women and non-binary people. These communities are targeted not just for their race but also their gender or gender identity. In most instances, they are harmed by harassment that is not criminal, often in public spaces such as streets and sidewalks and public transit. In California as well as in other states across the country, we recommend state policymakers take a gender-based, public health, and civil rights approach to addressing harm by:

- **Creating a statewide framework to prevent street harassment.** Street harassment seriously impacts a person's mental health, feelings of safety, and freedom of movement, and disproportionately impacts women and other vulnerable populations. It is also pervasive, normalized, and largely unaddressed by existing laws. States should define street harassment as a public health problem, understand the extent and impact of the problem in their state, and conduct a public education campaign that treats street harassment as not to be tolerated - just as gender and race-based harassment is not tolerated at work or in educational settings.
- **Taking a gender-based approach to rider safety on public transit.** Safety is a barrier to riding public transit for women in particular, who make choices on whether and how to ride public transit based on their fears of harassment. Transit agencies should develop and implement initiatives to address street harassment on their systems and improve rider experience and safety. These initiatives should be based on ridership data that can be disaggregated by gender, race, and other aspects of a person's identity that impact their experience of riding public transit.



² Some of the hate incidents are not reported by AAPIs as reported by witnesses and bystanders, yet we only included the incidents where the victims were identified as AAPIs. For more detailed information about data practices and criteria for inclusion can be found in the data cleaning codebook.

- **Strengthening civil rights protections against hate at businesses.** Businesses are prohibited from discriminating against or harassing their customers on the basis of a protected characteristic – for instance, race, gender, or ethnicity. Fellow customers are not. Many AAPI customers are the victims of harassment perpetrated by other customers in the business. Businesses and state civil rights agencies should make it easier for customers who are the victims of bias-motivated harassment to report these incidents, regardless of the identity of the perpetrator, and should ensure employees are properly trained in making businesses safe and welcoming spaces for all.

Stop AAPI Hate also urges states to invest in community-based efforts for supporting victims and survivors of hate.

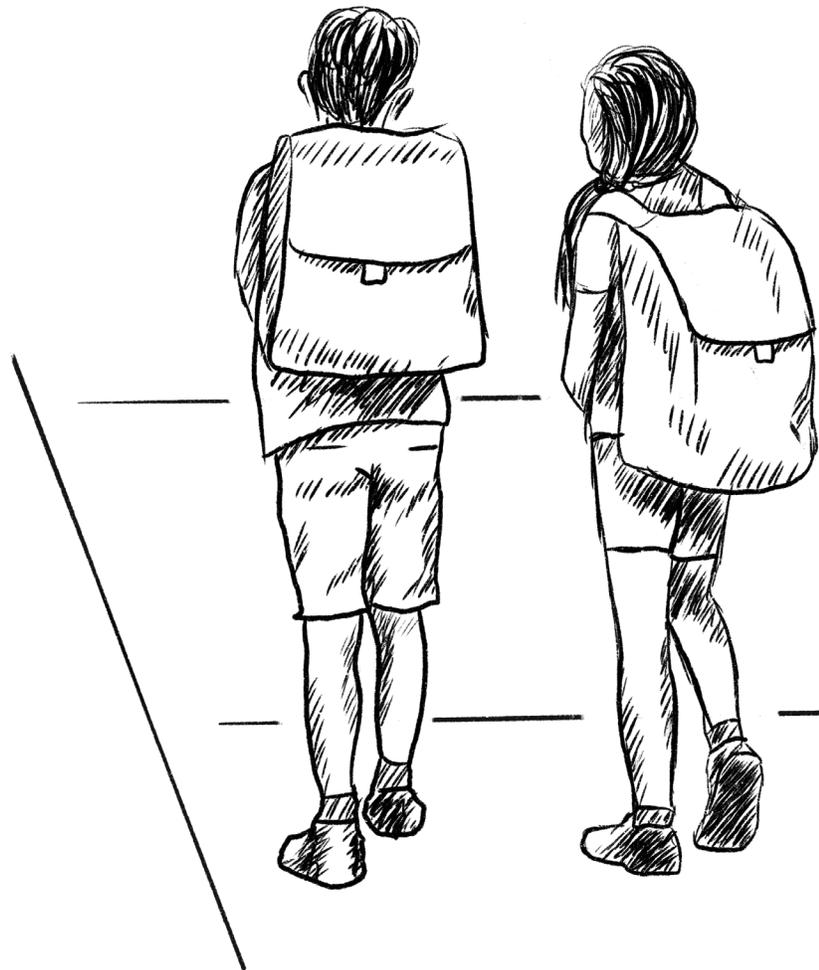
Community-based efforts include offering programs for victim and survivor support, including mental health support, ensuring programs are provided with language access, and providing culturally responsive health resources that will allow AAPIs who have been targeted to move forward with their lives. Additional community-based violence prevention programs are designed to stop crimes before they begin. Such violence prevention programs can help to build solidarity between AAPIs and other communities of color, instead of pitting them against one another.

Examples that states can follow include efforts in New York and California. New York state recently announced \$10 million in awards to be distributed through AAPI community organizations that will bring services and supportive programs, including health and mental health services, directly to New York’s AAPI communities. In California, the API Equity Budget allocates around \$110 million to be distributed to community-based organizations so they can provide resources to victims of hate incidents. It includes grants that cover the cost of legal, health care and mental health services, as well as outreach and public safety programs.

Finally, Stop AAPI Hate is also supporting efforts around the country to address anti-AAPI hate through education.

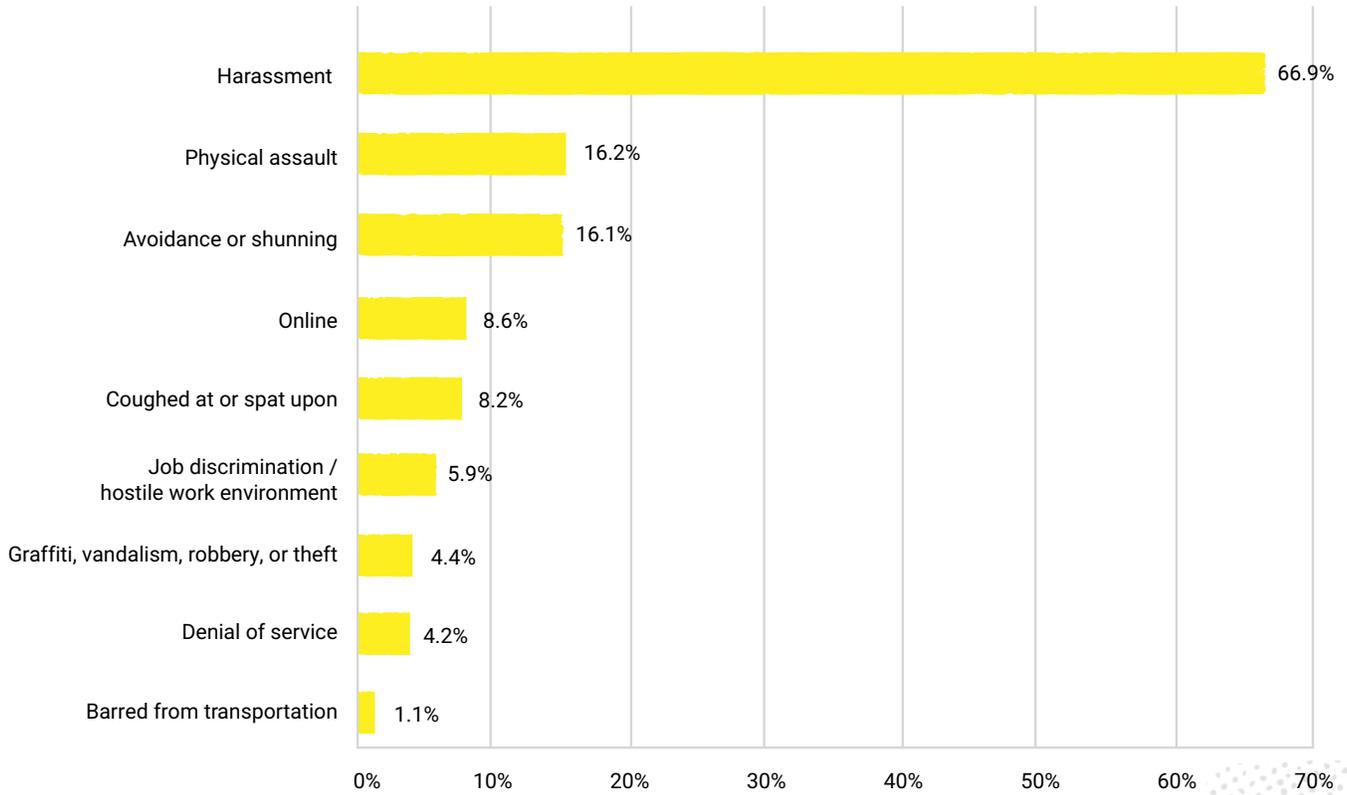
Education is one of the most effective tools against racism, and implicit bias is learned early. Asian American studies programs promote racial empathy and solidarity, while decreasing bullying and harassment in schools, helping AAPI students thrive.

States around the country have passed legislation for Asian American studies, including Illinois and New Jersey, and Asian American studies bills have been introduced in nearly a dozen states. Stop AAPI Hate is working with national organizations, educators, policymakers and other experts on creating Asian American studies frameworks for states to adopt and follow.



Types of Discrimination

N=10,905

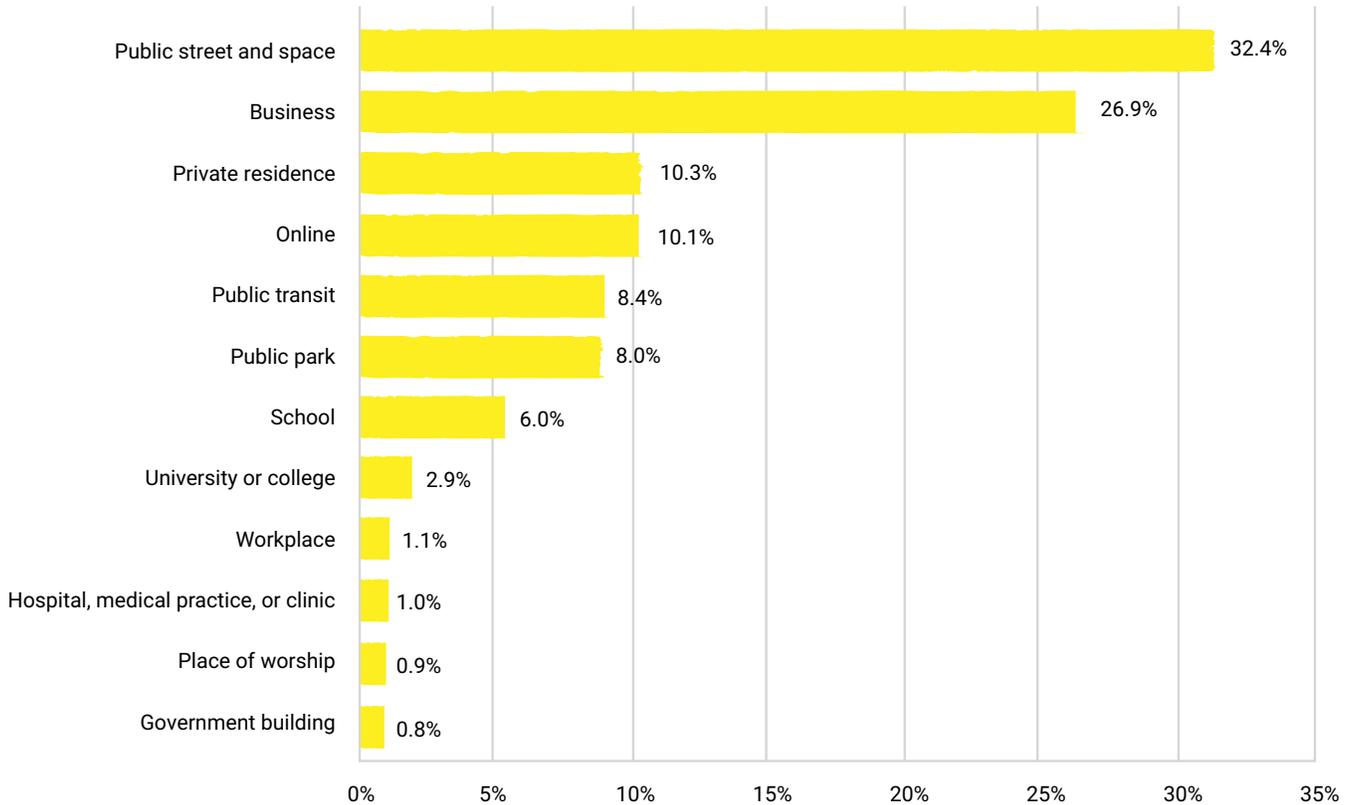


Note: Individuals who reported to Stop AAPI Hate could select more than one type of discrimination; thus the percentages do not add up to 100%. For more detailed breakdowns, please refer to the Appendix Table 1 at the end of the report.



Sites of Discrimination

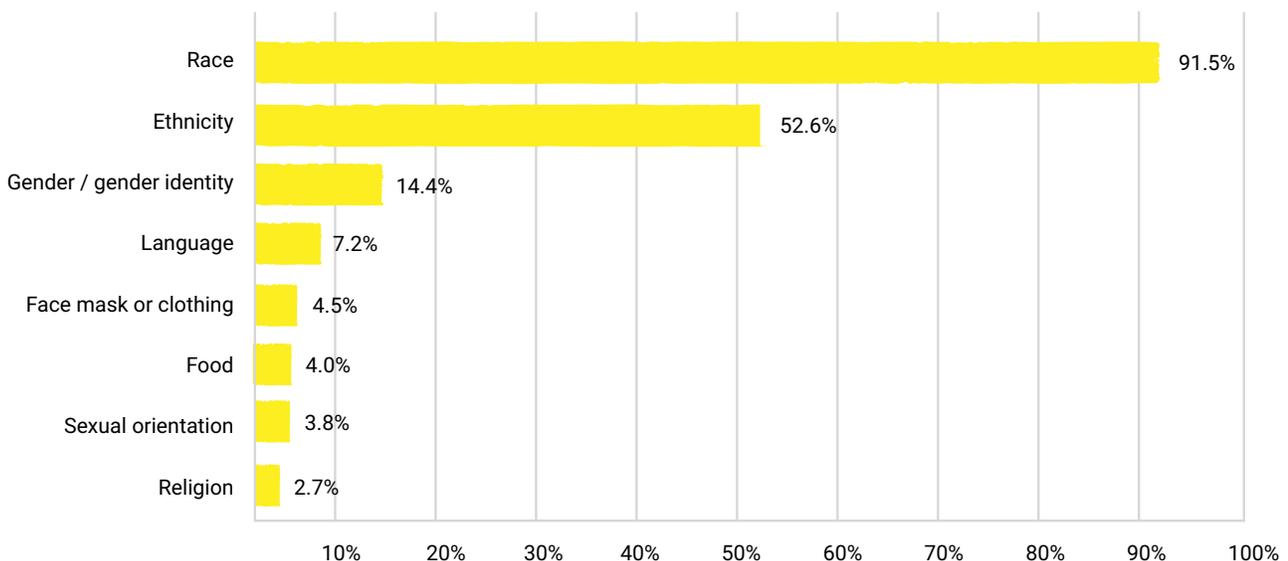
N=10,905



Note: The "School" category is assumed to refer to K-12 reflecting the age categories of the individuals who reported. Those who checked the "University" category did not also check the "School" category. Individuals who reported to Stop AAPI Hate could select more than one site of discrimination; thus the percentages do not add up to 100%. For more detailed breakdowns, please refer to the Appendix Table 2 at the end of the report.

Reasons for Discrimination

N=10,905



Note: Individuals who reported to Stop AAPI Hate could select more than one reason for discrimination; thus the percentages do not add up to 100%.

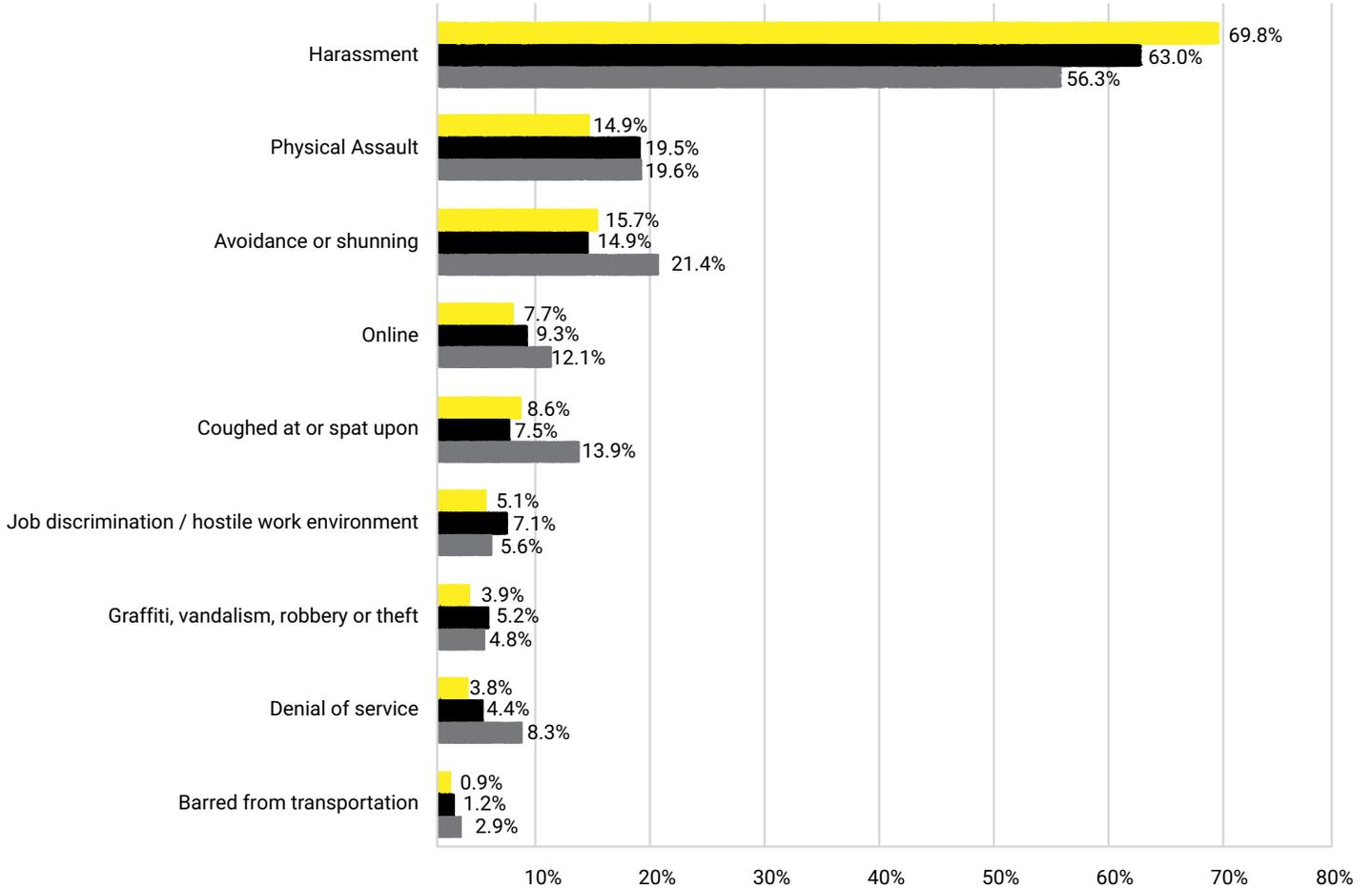


Gender-Specific National Trends

Type of Discrimination by Gender

N=10,152

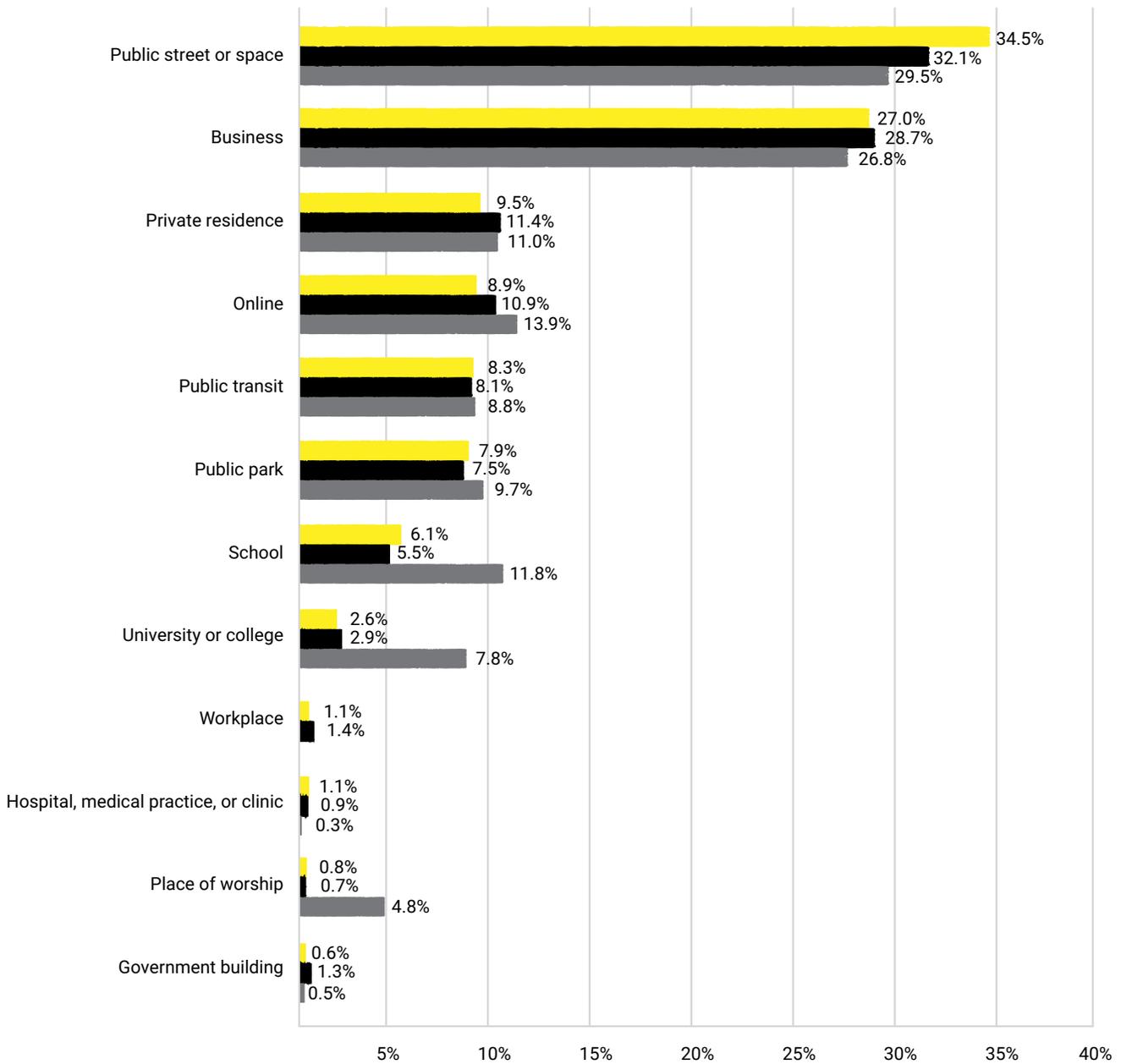
Female Male Non-Binary



Sites of Discrimination by Gender

N=10,152

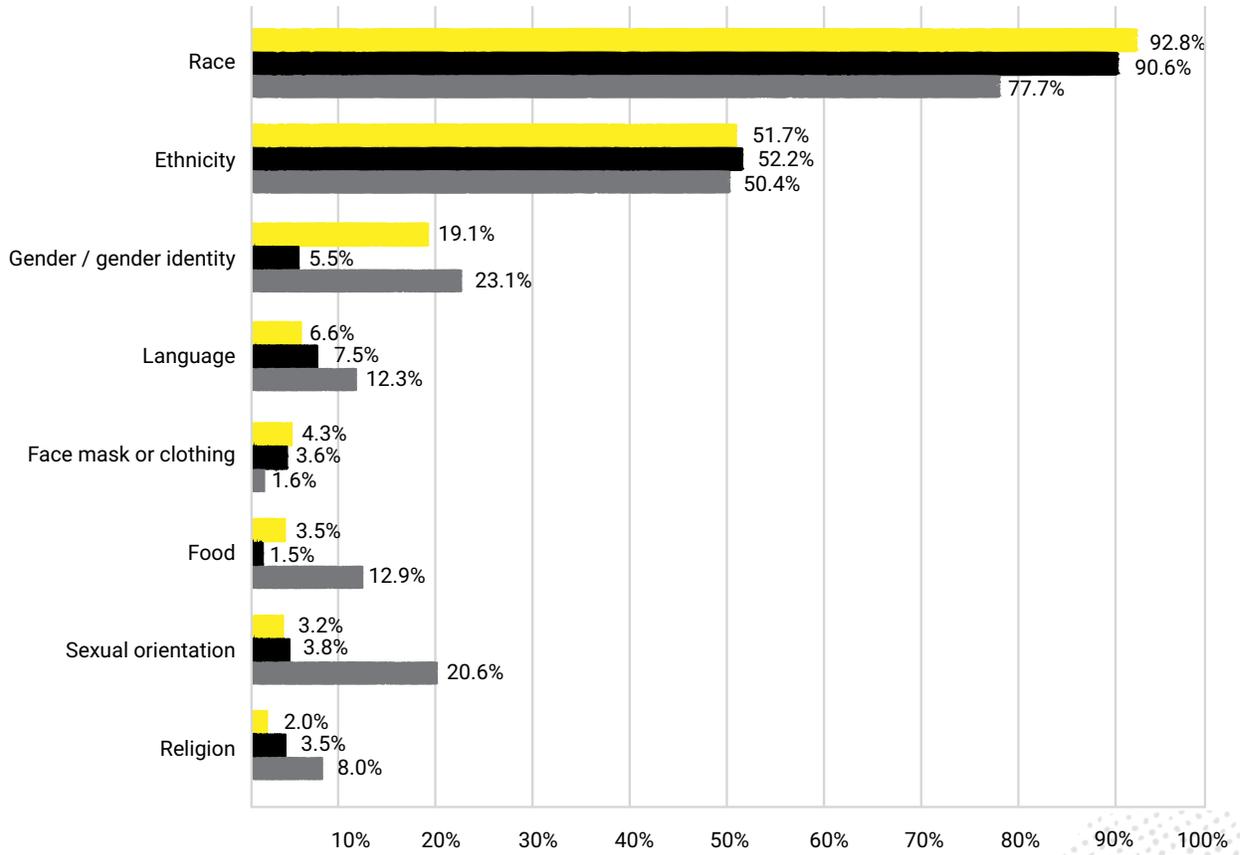
Female Male Non-Binary



Reasons for Discrimination by Gender

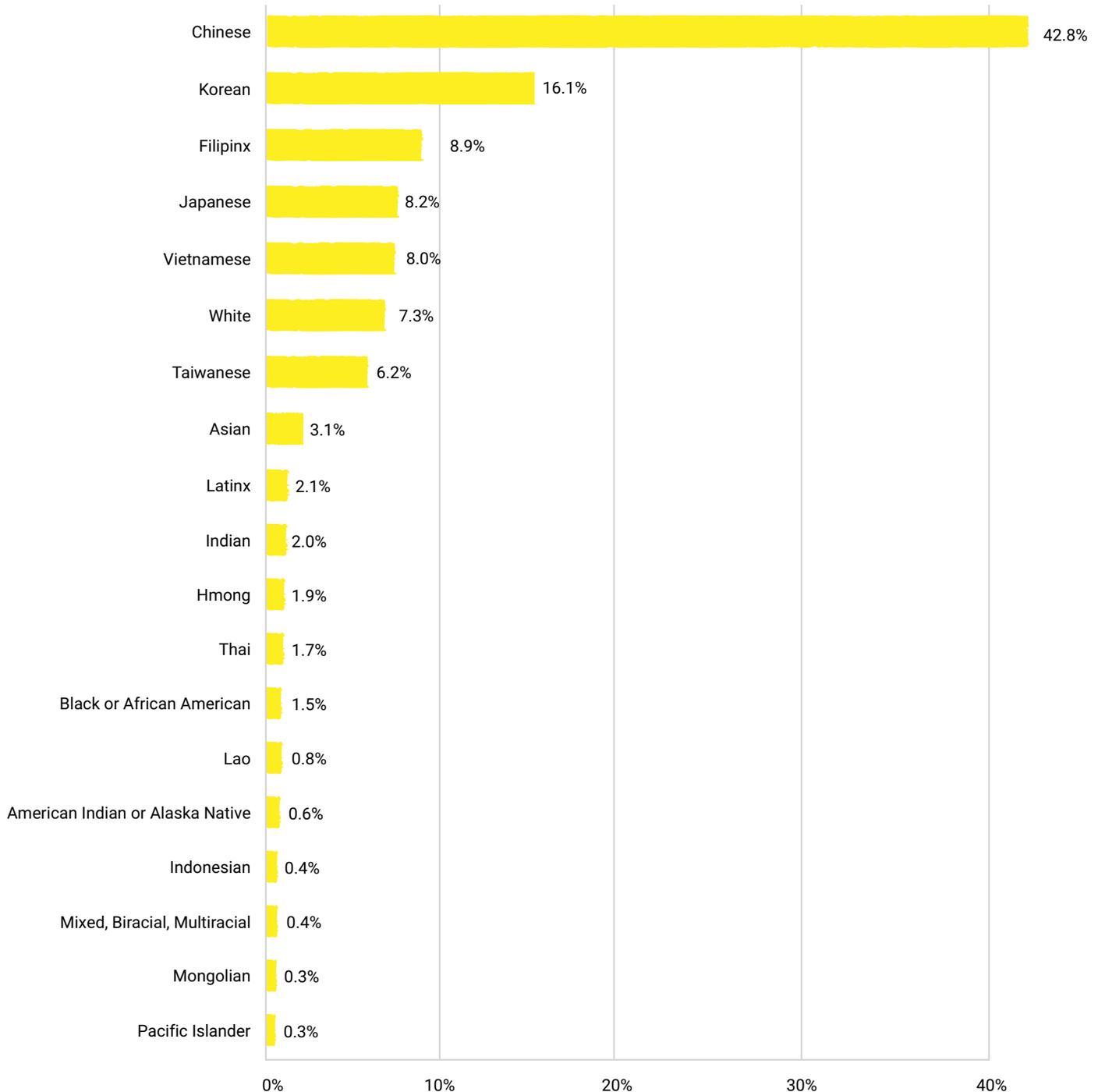
N=10,152

Female Male Non-Binary



Ethnicity of Individuals Who Reported Hate Incidents

N=10,905

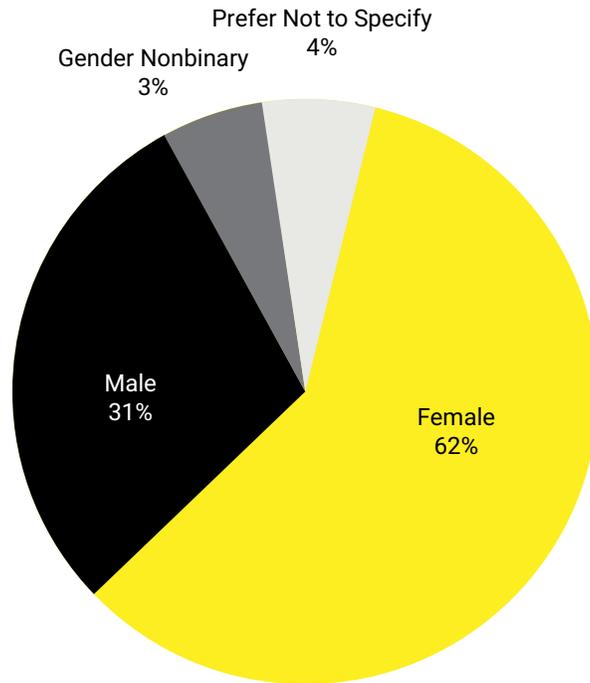


Note: Individuals who reported to Stop AAPI Hate could select multiple racial and ethnic categories. The numbers above indicate the exact categories individuals used to self-identify. Some respondents selected the category "Asian" instead of selecting a specific Asian ethnicity. Some people chose the "Multiracial" category, while others selected two or more categories to convey their multiracial heritage (e.g., "Chinese" and "White.") The presence of non-AAPI race/ethnicity is due to reports from multiracial AAPI persons as well as non-AAPI persons reporting on behalf of others or after witnessing an incident. We changed the "Filipinx" category (wording used in the reporting form) to "P/Filipinx" to reflect our collaborating community organizations' preference for "Pilipinx."



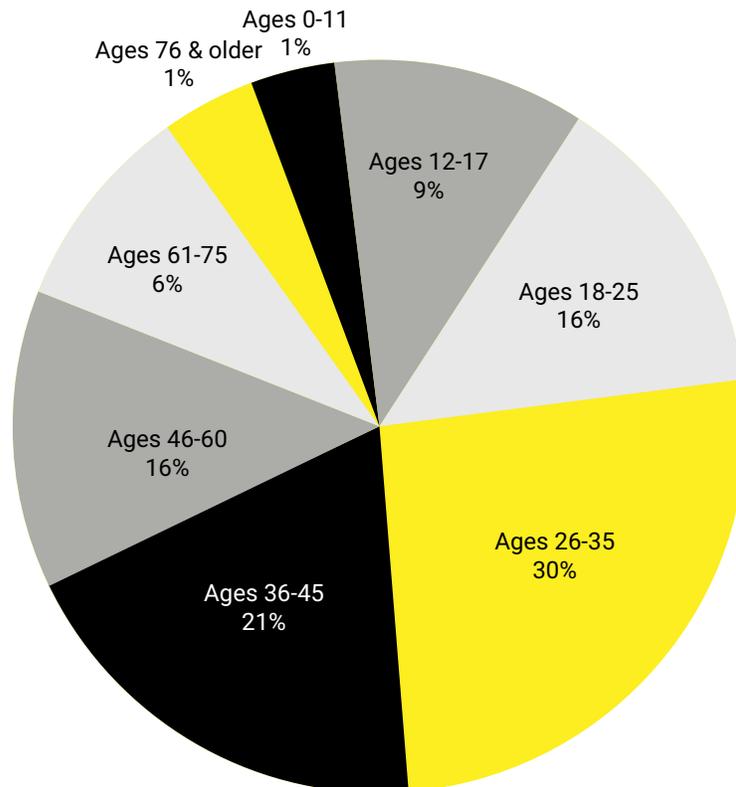
Gender of Individuals Who Reported Hate Incidents

N=10,525 (including n=373 answered "Preferred Not To Specify")



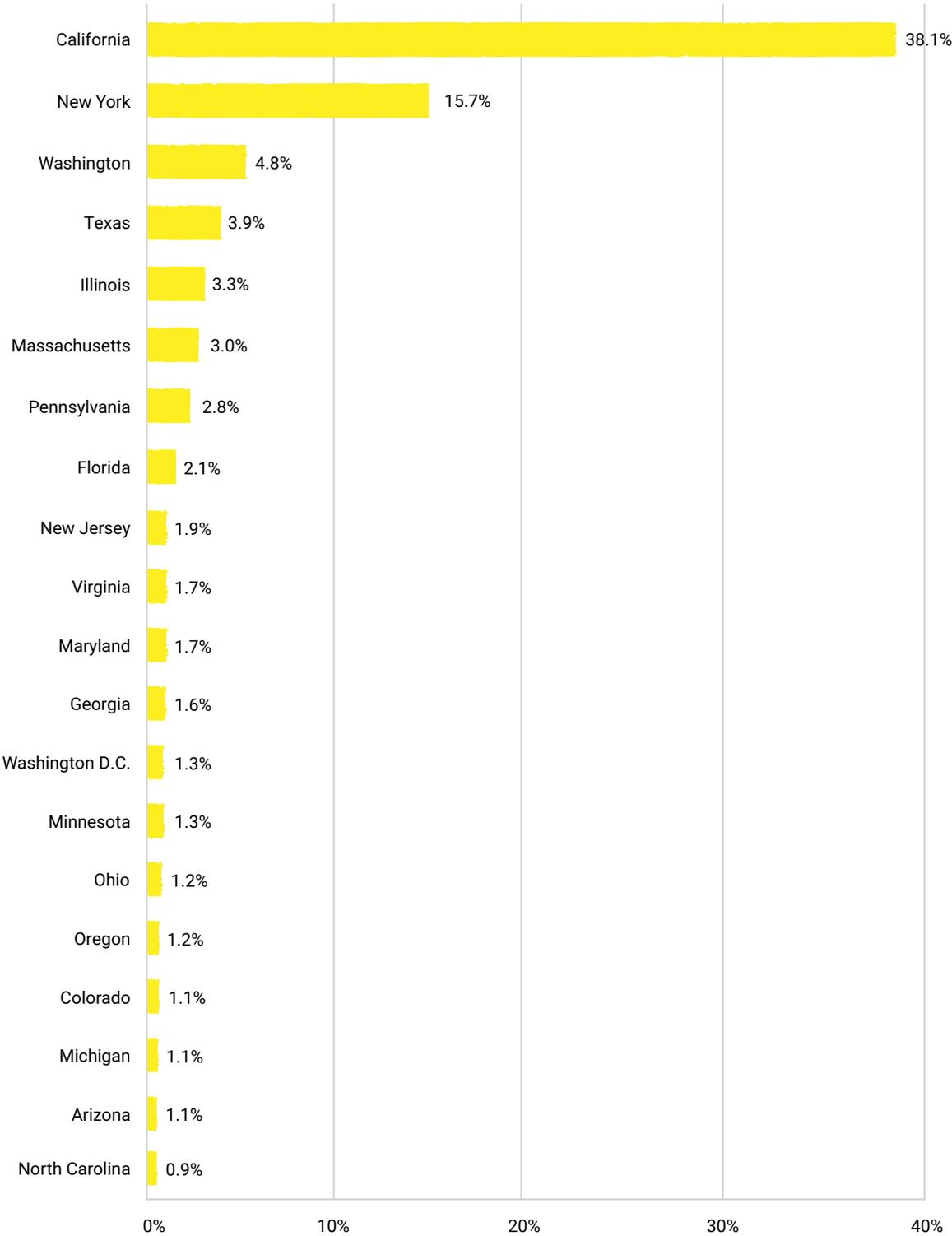
Age Groups of Individuals Who Reported Hate Incidents

N=9,740



20 States with Largest Number of Hate Incident Reports

N=10,905



Narratives from Stop AAPI Hate Data³

Verbal Harassment

- While riding the bus this morning, a man sat down nearby and spat on the floor right next to me and my partner, twice. (I am part Chinese, and my partner is Korean American). The man then warned us not to look at him, said "I don't do China," and proceeded on a rant about China before moving to another part of the bus. (San Francisco, CA) *
- I was walking to school when a woman stuck her head out of her window and started screeching racial slurs at me. She called me a c---k, a b---h, and told me to go back to my country and go to hell. I told her to have a nice day and tried to walk away. She found me on a different street then stuck her middle finger out at me. (Burlingame, CA) *
- I was taking a ride hailing service to a medical appointment and a man picked me up. He asked if I was from here and I said no, that I was from California. He began screaming at me about "communist California." I told him I just wanted to ride in peace, but he ignored me and continued to yell. I asked him to let me out, which seemed to make him more upset. He began driving erratically, and then pulled over. As I got out of the car, he screamed at me to go back to my country and go back to China. (Nashville, TN) *
- I was waiting for my train to arrive when a kid who was about 12-14 years old struck me on the face from behind and yelled, "China!" at me. (New York, NY). *

Shunning / Avoidance

- My boyfriend and I walked into the store to return a TV. At the entrance, a staff member told us that the service desk was closed for the evening. We picked up the TV and walked back out of the store. As we exited, a white couple was entering. The woman eyed us and asked, "Are you even gonna pay for that?" while the husband mocked us and said, "This is the ENTRANCE, not the exit. Get it right, CORONAVIRUS."...They darted into the store before we could respond. (Eagan, MN) *
- I used to be a bagger at a grocery store and an elderly woman did not want me to bag her groceries because I am Filipino. She asked the cashier if me and my coworker were Filipino and then said she wanted someone else to bag her groceries because, "Filipinos are more likely to have COVID." (Fort Walton Beach, FL) *

Physical Assault

- We walked past a man on the street and he swung his ukulele at us like a bat as if he were trying to hit us. He mentioned to the person next to him that it would be a great weapon. We walked away and he followed us yelling, "F--k China. China can suck my white d--k." (San Francisco, CA)



³ Narratives are included only if individuals who reported to Stop AAPI Hate indicated permission to share at the time of reporting. Some may be edited for minor spelling and grammatical errors to improve readability. If the narrative has been edited, it is marked with "*" for transparency. We censor swear words and racial slurs, and remove all identifiable names and places. Any edits to the narratives are carefully reviewed by at least three persons.

- I was standing in front of my workplace when a couple walked by and the man started yelling “Ch-ng!” I asked him to stop and we began arguing. His female companion stood to my right and also began yelling, “Ch-ng” at me then sprayed pepper spray into my eyes. (New York City, NY) *
- I was waiting for my train to arrive when a kid who was about 12-14 years old struck me on the face from behind and yelled, “China!” at me. A woman nearby watched the whole incident, yet did not step in or acknowledge what happened. She simply moved away. (New York City, NY)



Online

- I know a person who continues to send racist, political, and discriminatory remarks constantly, while nobody speaks up against them. I saw a graphic that showed a snake talking to Adam and Eve. It showed Adam and Eve roasting the snake, and the caption said, “If you are Chinese, you would be eating the snake.” (Gardena, CA) *
- During a book club discussion by a city-run Asian American organization, a group of Zoom bombers entered. Even though they were removed by hosts, the last Zoom bomber was able to get in “Ch-ng Ch-ng” noises before they were removed. They tried to re-enter using fake Asian identities that they used to get the Zoom link originally. (Austin, TX) *
- I met this person online and found out they were talking about me behind my back. My friend asked them why they hate me and one of the reasons they gave was, “She’s a Chinese king kong.” (Los Angeles, CA) *

Coughed At / Spat On

- A man walked toward me and yelled, “f--king Chinese b---h!” as I passed him. I told him to shut up. He walked away about half a block then turned back, ran up to me, and spat on me. (New York City, NY)
- A man on the NYC D train started screaming at two young Asian women speaking Chinese, mentioning “China” and “Biden.” When the two women moved a bit further away from him in the train car, he spat at one, hitting her on the back. (New York, NY) *
- My partner and I (both Asian American) were riding the bus. A man sat down nearby and spat on the floor next to me and my partner. He then warned us not to look at him and said, “I don’t do China,” then ranted more about China before moving to another section. (San Francisco, CA) *

Barred from Establishment / Refusal of Service

- I walked into a car rental where me and my friend were refused service to even get a quote to rent a car for a few days because we were Asian. The guy said, “we don’t want your COVID on our cars,” and asked us to leave. Then he followed us outside and made sure we didn’t touch any of the cars. (Los Angeles, CA) *

- A post office worker refused to send a letter because it had Chinese characters on it. He used a rude/harsh tone with my elderly Taiwanese mother-in-law, muttered under his breath when she spoke in Taiwanese, and forced her to translate everything on the international letter into English even though she has sent international mail as it was addressed without issue in the past. (Fort Mill, SC) *
- My 62-year-old Korean wife was applying for Social Security benefits. The office manager told her that “real” Americans like Black and white people would get their benefits within an hour on the phone, while my wife would have to wait a year before Social Security would help her. (Knoxville, TN) *

Workplace Discrimination

- I have been facing many instances of racism from customers and patients. I sought help from supervisors but nothing has been done. One day, an older woman was being racist towards me by telling my supervisor that she didn't want me (because of my race) when I've never met or spoken to her before. I told her to stop. She complained and I was fired for defending myself. (Goodyear, AZ) *
- A project manager belittled me and made racist comments to my face in front of all of my coworkers during orientation. When he was looking through the list of names, he stopped at my name and said racial slurs including “Ch-ng ch-ng, I-ng I-ng” and laughed. (Big Lake, TX)
- During a company-wide marketing meeting, I proposed that I would be the person to contact customers. My manager interrupted the meeting and said, “Americans dislike Chinese accents.” (San Jose, CA) *

Vandalism / Graffiti

- I was staying at a dorm unit where everyone was Chinese. We went outside and found human feces on our door. (Amherst, MA) *
- My neighbor kicked her garbage can into my driveway and tried to get me to pick up the trash. I ignored her and she began shouting, “Chinese are criminals! Cheap! Chinese!” (Stamford, CT) *
- A church annex being leased by a Chinese American organization was graffitied with the words, “F-ck Chinese.” (San Francisco, CA) *



Technical Appendix

Information about Stop AAPI Hate Data

The Stop AAPI Hate coalition is committed to quality and transparency when sharing community-driven data, or data collected *with* and *for* AAPI communities, that documents experiences with anti-AAPI hate. For transparency and accountability related to our data, we have a living data cleaning codebook that systematically documents all our data practices, which can be found [here](#).

Data Collection

The responses are downloaded from Typeform in spreadsheet form. Hate incident reports in each language option are stored in their own spreadsheets. For combined analyses, first, we translate the in-language hate incident reports into English. We merge the translated reports with the hate reports already in English, and then we create anonymized data for collective data cleaning. Once the complete uncleaned data is created by merging multiple spreadsheets, the personally identifying information (i.e., first name, last name, and email) is removed from the data and each hate incident report receives a unique identifying number.

Quality Assessment

We carefully review data and remove true duplicate, trolls, and invalid cases. True duplicate cases are defined as submissions where there are multiple records of identical reports (i.e., two or more cases include the same answers for all questions and identical descriptions of the hate incident). Troll cases are submissions attacking the Stop AAPI Hate coalition and/or reporting racist and xenophobic “fake accounts” of hate incidents. If the hate incident report is submitted by persons who do not self-identify as AAPI, but reported their own experiences of racism and discrimination, they were not included. For the national report, we also excluded true duplicate and troll cases. We also excluded hate incidents that occurred outside of the United States. We included hate incidents from Guam and Puerto Rico.

Qualitative Data Cleaning

Building from the Documenting Anti-AAPI Codebook, we qualitatively re-code selected categories. More information about this process and other data practices can be found in the [Stop AAPI Hate Data Codebook](#).

Data Protection and Management with Care

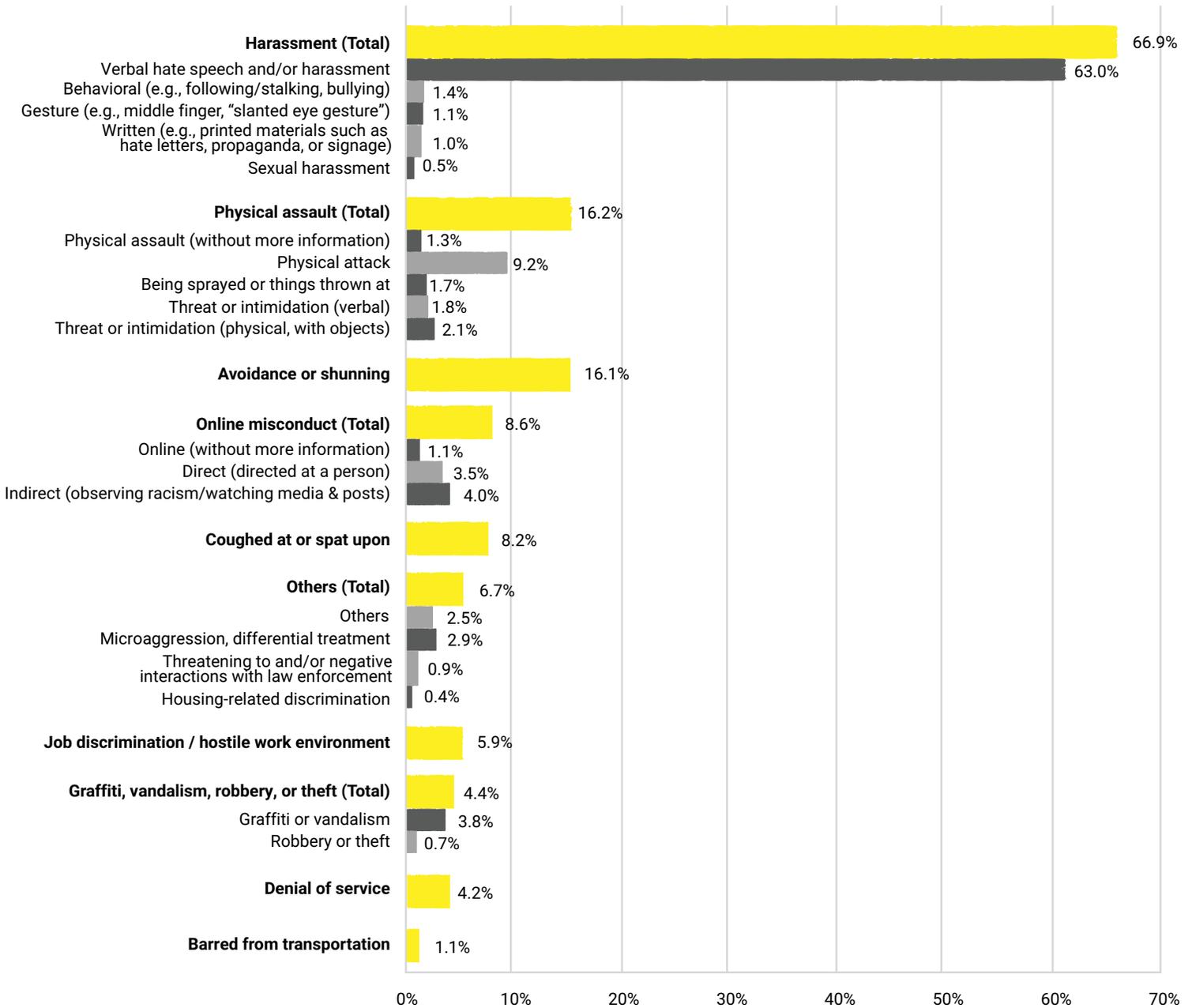
We approach our data as the documentation of AAPI experiences with communities rather than on communities. As the Stop AAPI Hate data is community-driven – collected by, with, and for AAPI communities – we highly value feedback and suggestions for our data practices. To contribute to the data practices or leave comments, please contact us at: community@stopaapihate.org.



Appendix Table 1

Types of Discrimination

N=10,905

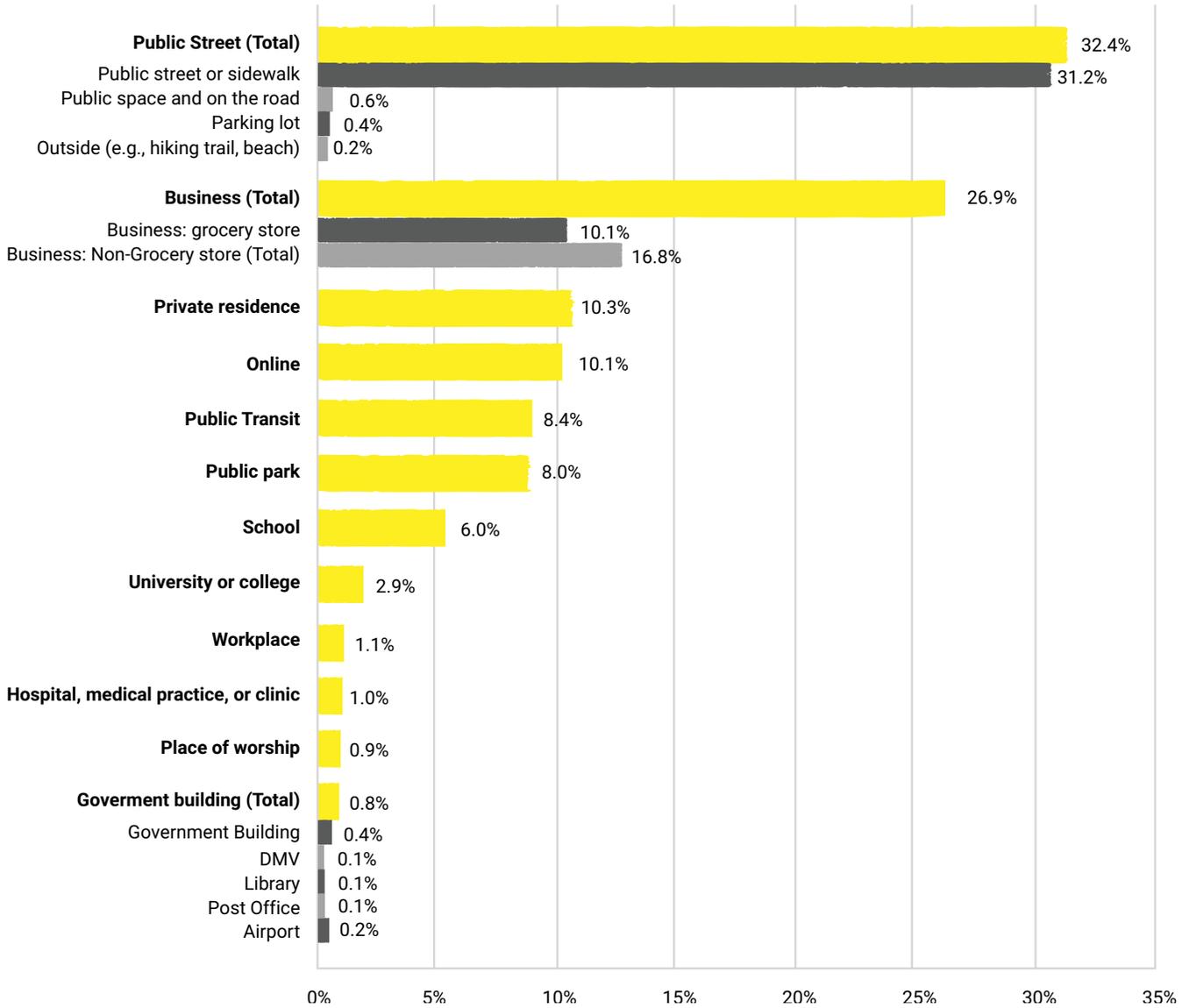


Note: We only chose to qualitatively re-code three categories to further disaggregate the categories: (1) physical assault, (2) online misconduct, and (3) other. Additional categories are created from both the information individuals voluntarily provided under "Other, please specify" as well as reading the full hate incident description. Some of the additional categories have been re-organized under "Harassment". We did not make the value judgment about what constitute "sexual harassment" or "microaggregation." They are coded as such only if individuals used those exact wordings to describe the type of discrimination they experienced. Details may not sum to total amount due to rounding.



Sites of Discrimination

N=10,905



Note: Additional categories are created from both the information individuals voluntarily provided under "Other, please specify" as well as reading the full hate incident description.



STOP AAPI HATE

Stop AAPI Hate is a national coalition addressing anti-Asian racism across the United States. The coalition was founded by the Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council (A3PCON), Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) and San Francisco State University's Asian American Studies Department. Between March 19, 2020 and December 31, 2021, Stop AAPI Hate received 10,905 reported incidents of racism and discrimination targeting Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders across the United States.

stopaapihate.org



AAPI EQUITY ALLIANCE

Formerly A3PCON - Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council

AAPI Equity Alliance is a coalition of more than 40 community-based organizations that serve and represent the 1.5 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the greater Los Angeles area, with a particular focus on low-income, immigrant, refugee, and other vulnerable populations. Formerly known as the Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council (A3PCON), the coalition grew out of an organizing process that began in the 1970s.



CHINESE FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) was founded in 1969 to protect the civil and political rights of Chinese Americans and to advance multiracial democracy in the United States. Today, CAA is a progressive voice in and on behalf of the broader Asian American and Pacific Islander community. We advocate for systemic change that protects immigrant rights, promotes language diversity, and remedies racial and social injustice.



SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY

SF State Asian American Studies (AAS) is the oldest and largest such academic program in the nation. Founded after the 1968-69 Black Student Union and Third World Liberation Front student strike, it maintains the strike's values of student activism, social justice, and community self-determination.

