What is a Hate Crime?

... A crime committed based on the victim’s perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability.

1. **Ensure Your Safety & Seek Help**
   
   Your first and foremost priority should be to ensure your physical safety!
   
   + Seek medical attention immediately, if necessary.
   + Talk to someone you trust about the experience.
   + Remember that hate crimes can happen to anyone. You are not to blame!

2. **Record Details About The Incident**
   
   After the initial shock of the incident has passed, write down exactly what happened.
   
   + Include as many specific details as possible.
   + Keep and make copies of all documentation (e.g., hate mail or recordings of hate calls).
   + Photograph any physical injuries, offensive graffiti, and/or evidence of vandalism.

3. **Report The Incident**
   
   If you experience hate, you should report it. Contact local law enforcement and provide them with detailed information. Secure the names, contact information, and badge numbers of the investigating officers.
   
   + Report a suspected hate crime to the FBI at 1-800-225-5324. You can state your preferred language for translation services.
   + Consider reporting the incident to a community organization that is tracking hate crimes. This is only for data collection purposes. You should also report to local law enforcement and the FBI.
   + If you are concerned about your immigration status, consider seeking legal advice. U.S. immigration law provides several protections for immigrants who are victims of crime.

4. **Contact A Community Organization**
   
   Contact a local community organization for assistance and support. Community organizations may be able to assist with dealing with law enforcement, language translation, seeking medical care or psychological counseling, locating an attorney, handling media, fundraising, and identifying a support network.

Resources for more information on...

Legal aid, working with law enforcement, mental health and more, visit the National Asian Pacific Bar Association’s (NAPABA) Hate Crime Resources at: www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum’s website at: www.apiahf.org/
നിങ്ങളുടെ സുരക്ഷ ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനായി നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സഹായം തേടുക 

1. ഗോവിന്ദൻ മുൻനാമനാൽ സൂക്ഷ്യം അപേക്ഷിക്കുക

2. പരിസ്ഥിതി അതീത പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ വികാസ

3. ഗാന്ധി ഗാന്ധിയുടെ നഷ്ടവർദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ദേശീയ സന്ദർശന

4. എന്തുവായികൾക്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുക

പ്രാമുഖ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രദർശിക്കാറുള്ള പ്രവർത്തിനുകൾ

- നിങ്ങളുടെ ആർക്കുളവിന് ഹൈന്ദവം വൈദ്യാരോഗ്യ സേവനം പ്രദർശിക്കുക
- നിങ്ങളുടെ ആർക്കുളവിന് ഹൈന്ദവം വൈദ്യാരോഗ്യ സേവനം പ്രദർശിക്കുക
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ഉത്തരവും വിവരണവും ലഭ്യമാക്കാം അന്തർദേശീയ സമൂഹാനിവേണ (NAPABA) ന്റെ ഓഫീസിൽ നാഷണൽ ഏഷ്യൻ പസിക് ബാർ (www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources) തലത്തിൽ.
The Preliminary Investigation

Law enforcement officials will first conduct a preliminary investigation at the scene of the crime.

The Follow-Up Investigation

There may be a follow-up investigation. Officers may conduct interviews, document the incident and apparent motives, arrest suspects, notify the FBI.

Hate Crime Indicators

Law enforcement officials will consider the following bias indicators: racial, ethnic, gender and/or cultural differences; comments, written statements, or gestures; drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti; organized hate groups; previous bias crimes or incident.

FBI Involvement

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency for enforcing federal civil rights law. The Hate Crimes Unit of the FBI’s Civil Rights Division investigates crimes motivated by bias toward race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or gender.

Develop Talking Points

Identify a specific target audience and create messages that will achieve your goals. Specify what you want people to do, how they should do it, and why.

Issue A Press Release


Write Blog / Social Media Post

Summarize your main points, establish your credibility, and use evidence. Be as concise and to the point as possible. For social media, be sure to use the hashtag #StopAAPIHate to maximize visibility.

Note: Before speaking with the media, consider the victim’s concerns regarding publicity. You may want to seek legal advice.

Resources for more information on...

Legal aid, working with law enforcement, mental health and more, visit the National Asian Pacific Bar Association’s (NAPABA) Hate Crime Resources at: www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum’s website at: www.apiahf.org
The image contains two sections: a Malayalam text on the left and an English text on the right. Both sections discuss hate crimes and strategies for addressing them.

Malayalam Section:

നിയേയെപാലകൻ അതനേഷണവും വിഭവങ്ങളுം നിയെപാലനവും കുറിച്ചും, നിയെപാലത്ത് ഉള്ള കൂടുെൽ വിവ ങ്ങൾക്ക്, നാഷണൽ ഏഷയൻ പസത്ത് ബാർ (NAPABA) വിഭാഗത്തിൽ സന്ദർശിക്കുക.

English Section:

The website www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources includes resources on hate crimes.

AASHA:

And, the AAPI Hate organization provides resources on hate crimes.

AHP:

And, the Asian Pacific Health Coalition offers resources on hate crimes.

NAPABA:

And, the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA) offers resources on hate crimes.

APIAHF:

And, the Asian Pacific Islander Health Forum provides resources on hate crimes.

StopAAPIHate:

And, the #StopAAPIHate hashtag is used to raise awareness and resources on hate crimes.

Conclusion:

The image emphasizes the importance of addressing hate crimes and provides resources and organizations for support and information.
Checklist for Community Organizations

**Offer Assistance to Hate Crime Victims**
Assess and provide for the particular needs of the victim(s). These needs can be filing a police report, working with police and prosecutors, seeking medical care or psychological counseling, locating an attorney, finding a language translator, handling media inquiries, obtaining financial assistance, and offering a support network.

**Reporting Hate Crimes and Hate Incidents**
Determine whether the victim wants law enforcement involvement. Reporting to law enforcement will prompt further investigation. Reporting to community organizations that track hate incidents will only record the incident.

**Reporting to Law Enforcement**
+ Contact local law enforcement and provide them with detailed information. Secure the names, contact information, and badge numbers of the investigating officers.
+ **Report a suspected hate crime to the FBI at 1-800-225-5324.** You can state your preferred language for translation services.

**Reporting to Community Organizations**
Report the incident to a community organization that is tracking hate crimes, like Stop AAPI Hate. This is only for data collection purposes.

**Speak out Against Acts of Hate**
Hate crimes must be denounced swiftly in order to provide a message to the public that hate will not be tolerated. Here are some things you can do to speak out against hate crimes:

**Communication:** Issue a press release; contact local media; coordinate a press conference

**Community:** Work with local leaders; organize community events

**Government:** Facilitate meetings with law enforcement and local, state, and federal officials to address your community’s concerns.

**Educate and Mobilize the Community**
Raise community awareness regarding hate crimes and violence by providing workshops, holding community briefings, facilitating town hall meetings, organizing conferences or panel discussions, and translating community education materials.

**Create an Anti-Hate Crime Task Force**
As a longer-term solution, create or take part in an anti-hate crime task force that meets on a regular basis and is involved with local and national organizations.

Resources for more information on...

Legal aid, working with law enforcement, mental health and more, visit the National Asian Pacific Bar Association’s (NAPABA) Hate Crime Resources at: [www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources](http://www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources)

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum’s website at: [www.apiahf.org](http://www.apiahf.org)
Stop AAPI Hate

In partnership with Stop AAPI Hate, we are committed to empowering communities and individuals to report incidents, seek support, and uplift the voices of survivors. Learn more at www.stopapahate.org.

Asian Pacific Institute for Intellectual Property (APIPI)

The APIPI is committed to advancing the intellectual property rights of Asian and Pacific Islanders, as well as promoting diversity and inclusion in the legal profession. Visit our website at www.apiipi.org for more information.

NAPABA

The National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA) is the nation’s largest organization of Asian and Pacific Island bar associations. Visit our website at www.napaba.org for more information.
What is the difference between a “hate crime” and a “hate incident”?  

Hate crimes must involve a “crime” and it often involves harassment and/or a violent crime, such as assault, murder, arson, vandalism, or threats to commit such crimes. It may also cover conspiring or asking another person to commit such crimes, even if the crime was never carried out.

Hate incidents are acts of prejudice that are not crimes and do not involve violence, threats, or property damage. The most common examples are isolated forms of speech in the form of racial slurs.

Why should I report a “hate crime”?  

There is a significant disparity between hate crimes that actually occur and those reported to law enforcement. It is critical to report hate crimes not only to show support and get help for victims, but also to send a clear message that the community will not tolerate these kinds of crimes. Reporting hate crimes allows communities and law enforcement to fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and put resources toward preventing and addressing attacks based on bias and hate. Regardless of whether an incident amounts to a hate crime or a hate incident, it should be reported so that an investigation can occur.

How is a hate crime different from a “regular” crime?  

Hate crimes have a broader effect than most other kinds of crime. Hate crime victims include not only the crime’s immediate target but also others like them. Hate crimes affect families, communities, and at times, the entire nation.

How is the prosecution of a hate crime different from a regular crime?  

Hate crime laws vary from state-to-state. Most hate crime laws provide for enhanced penalties if there is sufficient evidence that an offender has committed a crime with bias motivation. Moreover, hate crime laws sometimes provide increased financial, technical, and forensic support to state and local law enforcement involved in prosecuting hate crime cases. Even if a state or territory does not have a hate crimes law, hate crimes can still be reported.

How do I report a hate crime or a hate incident?  

Consider reporting the incident to a community organization that is tracking hate crimes. This is only for data collection purposes. You should also report to local law enforcement and the FBI.