

什么是仇恨犯罪？

“ 仇恨犯罪是指基于受害者被他人所认为或实际的种族、肤色、宗教、民族血统、性取向、性别、性别认同或残疾状况而实施的犯罪。 ”

1

确保您的安全并寻求帮助

您的首要任务应该是确保自己的人身安全。

- 如有必要，请立即就医。
- 与您信任的人谈论相关经历。
- 切记，仇恨犯罪可能会发生在任何人身上。没有人会责怪您！

2

记录有关事件的详细信息

在事件最初造成的冲击过后，准确记录下发生的事情。

- 尽可能多记录一些具体细节。
- 保留并复制所有文档（例如仇恨邮件或仇恨电话录音）。
- 拍摄任何身体伤害、攻击性涂鸦和/或故意破坏行为的证据。

资源

如需了解法律援助、与执法机构合作、心理健康等方面的更多信息，请访问美籍亚太裔律师协会 (National Asian Pacific Bar Association, NAPABA) 的仇恨犯罪相关资源：
www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources

3

报告事件

• 如果您遭遇与仇恨有关的事件，应该立即报告。联系当地执法部门，并向其提供详细信息。保护好调查人员的姓名、联系信息和证件号码

• 如需向 **FBI** 报告疑似仇恨犯罪，请致电 **1-800-225-5324**。您可以说明自己的首选语言，以获得翻译服务。

• 考虑向跟踪仇恨犯罪的社区组织报告此类事件。这些组织只负责收集数据。您还应向当地执法部门和 **FBI** 报告。

• 如果您担心自己的移民身份，请考虑寻求法律建议。美国移民法为成为犯罪受害者的移民提供了若干保护措施。

4

联系社区组织

联系当地社区组织以寻求帮助和支持。社区组织或许能提供有关与执法部门打交道、语言翻译、寻求医疗或心理咨询、寻找律师、处理媒体事宜、筹资和确定支助网络等方面的帮助。

有关新冠肺炎的更多信息，请访问亚裔及太平洋岛美国健康论坛 (Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum) 的网站：
www.apiahf.org/

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/

与执法部门和媒体合作

执法部门



初步调查

执法人员将首先在犯罪现场开展初步调查。

跟进调查

此外还可能会安排跟进调查。调查人员可能会安排面谈、记录事件和明显动机、逮捕嫌疑人，**并通知 FBI**。

仇恨犯罪指标

执法人员将考虑以下偏见指标：种族、族裔、性别和/或文化差异；评论、书面声明或姿态；绘画、标记、符号或涂鸦；有组织的仇恨团体；既往偏见犯罪或事件。

FBI 参与

联邦调查局 (FBI) 是执行联邦公民权利法的牵头机构。FBI 民权司仇恨犯罪科负责调查由种族、肤色、宗教、国籍、性取向、性别认同、残疾或性别偏见而引发的犯罪行为。

资源

如需了解法律援助、与执法机构合作、心理健康等方面的更多信息，请访问美籍亚太裔律师协会 (National Asian Pacific Bar Association, NAPABA) 的仇恨犯罪相关资源：
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媒体



拟定信息和谈话要点

确定特定的目标受众，并创建有助于实现您的目标的信息。说明您希望他人做什么、他们该如何做以及为什么要这样做。

发布新闻稿

如果相关主题有新闻价值，请考虑在新闻稿中回答以下问题：涉及到哪些人？涉及到什么？发生在何时？发生在何处？出于什么原因？具体是怎样发生的？保持新闻稿简明扼要，并包含您的联系信息。
示例：<http://bit.ly/3IGglJD>

撰写博文或社交媒体帖子

总结要点、树立可信度并使用证据。尽可能简明扼要。对于社交媒体，请务必使用话题标签 **#StopAAPIHate** 来尽可能提高曝光度。

在与媒体交谈之前，应考虑受害者对公开宣传的担忧。您可能需要寻求法律建议。

Working With...

Law Enforcement



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.

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

The Media



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

If the topic is newsworthy, consider answering these questions in a press release: Who? What? When? Where? Why? And how? Keep the press release short and include your contact information.

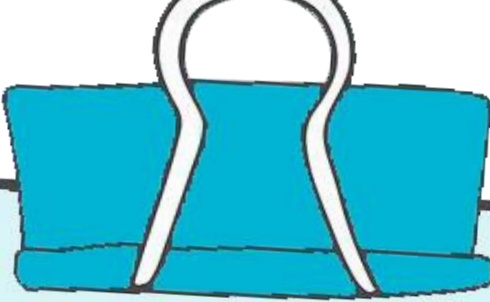
Example: <http://bit.ly/3IGgIJD>

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.
”

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum's website at: www.apiahf.org/



社区组织核对清单

✓ 向仇恨犯罪受害者提供援助

评估并满足受害者的特殊需要。这些需要可包括提交警方报告、与警方和检方合作、寻求医疗或心理咨询、寻找律师、寻找语言翻译、处理媒体问询、获得财政援助和提供支助网络。

✓ 报告仇恨犯罪和仇恨事件

确定受害者是否希望执法部门介入。向执法部门报告有助于促进进一步调查。如果向跟踪仇恨事件的社区组织报告此类事件，则这些组织只会将这些事件记录在案。

向执法部门报告

+ 联系当地执法部门，并向其提供详细信息。保护好调查人员的姓名、联系信息和证件号码。

+ 如需向 **FBI** 报告疑似仇恨犯罪，请致电 **1-800-225-5324**。您可以说明自己的首选语言，以获得翻译服务。

向社区组织报告

向跟踪仇恨犯罪的社区组织（如停止亚裔和太平洋岛民仇恨 (Stop AAPI Hate)）报告此类事件。这些组织只负责收集数据。

✓ 积极发声抵制仇恨行为

一旦得知仇恨犯罪，必须迅速加以谴责，向公众发出绝不容忍仇恨行为的信息。您可以积极发声来抵制仇恨犯罪，以下是您可以采取的一些措施：

传播：发布新闻稿；联系当地媒体；召开新闻发布会

社区：与当地领导人合作；组织社区活动

政府：与执法部门以及地方、州和联邦官员会面，以解决您所在社区关心的问题。

✓ 教育和动员社区

通过举办研讨会、举行社区简报会、协助召开公民大会、组织会议或小组讨论会、翻译社区教育材料等方式，提高社区对仇恨犯罪和暴力的认知度。

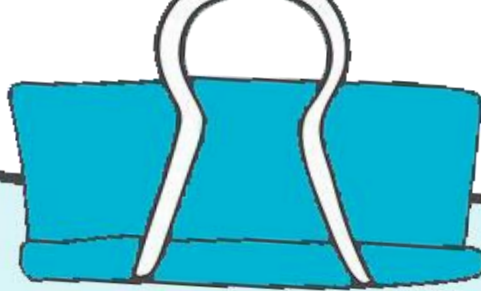
✓ 组建反仇恨犯罪工作小组

作为一项长期解决办法，组建或参加一个反仇恨犯罪工作小组，定期召开会议，并参与地方和全国性的组织。

资源

如需了解法律援助、与执法机构合作、心理健康等方面的更多信息，请访问美籍亚太裔律师协会 (National Asian Pacific Bar Association, NAPABA) 的仇恨犯罪相关资源：
www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources

有关新冠肺炎的更多信息，请访问亚裔及太平洋岛美国健康论坛 (Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum) 的网站：
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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

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum's website at: www.apiahf.org/

常见问题

“什么是仇恨犯罪？仇恨犯罪是指基于受害者被他人所认为或实际的种族、肤色、宗教、民族血统、性取向、性别、性别认同或残疾状况而实施的犯罪。”

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“仇恨犯罪”与“仇恨事件”之间有何区别？

仇恨犯罪必须涉及“犯罪”，而且往往涉及骚扰和/或暴力犯罪，如攻击、谋杀、纵火、破坏他人财产或威胁他人实施此类犯罪。另外还可能包括与他人密谋或要求他人实施此类犯罪，即使犯罪从未实施。

仇恨事件是不属于犯罪的偏见行为，不涉及暴力、威胁或财产损失。最常见的例子是以种族诽谤形式出现的孤立言论。

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仇恨犯罪与“常规”犯罪有何不同？

仇恨犯罪比大多数其他类型的犯罪的影响范围更广。仇恨犯罪的受害者不仅包括犯罪的直接目标，而且还包括与这些直接目标类似的其他目标。仇恨犯罪影响到家庭、社区，有时甚至会影响到整个国家。

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针对仇恨犯罪的起诉与“常规”犯罪有何不同？

不同州的仇恨犯罪法律各有不同。大多数仇恨犯罪法规定，如果有足够的证据表明犯罪者犯下了带有偏见动机的罪行，则要加重处罚。此外，仇恨犯罪法有时为参与起诉仇恨犯罪案件的州和地方执法机构提供更多的财政、技术和法医支助。即便一个州或领地没有颁布仇恨犯罪法，您也仍可报告仇恨犯罪。

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我为什么应该报告仇恨犯罪？

实际发生的仇恨犯罪数量远远超过人们向执法部门报告的仇恨犯罪。报告仇恨犯罪至关重要，这不仅是为了表示对受害者的支持和帮助，也是为了发出一个明确的信息，即社会绝不容忍此类犯罪。报告仇恨犯罪让社区和执法部门能够充分了解社区问题的范围，并积极调动资源去防范和解决基于偏见和仇恨的攻击。无论一起事件属于仇恨犯罪还是仇恨事件，您都应该积极报告，以便相关机构展开调查。

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如何报告仇恨犯罪或仇恨事件？

考虑向跟踪仇恨犯罪的社区组织报告此类事件。这些组织只负责收集数据。您还应向当地执法部门和 **FBI** 报告。

资源

如需了解法律援助、与执法机构合作、心理健康等方面的更多信息，请访问美籍亚太裔律师协会 (National Asian Pacific Bar Association, NAPABA) 的仇恨犯罪相关资源：
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www.apiahf.org/

Frequently Asked Questions

“ 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. ”

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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.

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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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How do I report a hate crime or a hate incident

You should report a hate crime or hate incident to local law enforcement and the FBI. You can also report to community organizations that are collecting data on these incidences, such as [AAAJ](http://www.aaaaj.org) or [Stop AAPI Hate](http://www.stopaapihate.org)

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum’s website at: www.apiahf.org/