

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/

ద్వేషపూరిత నేరం అంటే ఏమిటి?

“ ద్వేషపూరిత నేరం బాధితుల కోసం చెక్ లిస్ట్ ”

1 మీ భద్రతను నిర్ధారించుకుని, సహాయాన్ని కోరండి

- అవసరమైతే వెంటనే వైద్య సహాయం తీసుకోండి.
- అనుభవం గురించి మీరు విశ్వసించే వారితో మాట్లాడండి.
- ద్వేషపూరిత నేరాలు ఎవరికైనా జరగవచ్చని గుర్తుంచుకోండి. మీరు నిందించబడరు!

2 సంఘటన గురించి వివరాలను నమోదు చేయండి

- సాధ్యమైనంత ఎక్కువ నిర్దిష్ట వివరాలను చేర్చండి.
- అన్ని డాక్యుమెంటేషన్ యొక్క కాపీలను ఉంచండి మరియు చేయండి (ఉదా., ద్వేషపూరిత మెయిల్ లేదా ద్వేషపూరిత కాల్ ల రికార్డింగ్లు).
- ఏదైనా శారీరక గాయాలు, ప్రమాదకర గ్రాఫిటీ మరియు / లేదా విధ్వంసానికి సంబంధించిన సాక్ష్యాలను ఫోటో తీయండి.

3 సంఘటనను రిపోర్ట్ చేయండి

- మీరు ద్వేషాన్ని అనుభవిస్తే, మీరు దాన్ని నివేదించాలి. స్థానికంగా చట్టాన్ని అమలు చేసే వారిని సంప్రదించి, వారికి వివరణాత్మక సమాచారాన్ని అందించండి. దర్యాప్తు అధికారుల పేర్లు, సంప్రదింపు సమాచారం మరియు బ్యాట్లె నంబర్లను భద్రపరచండి.
- 1-800-225-5324లో అనుమానాస్పద ద్వేషపూరిత నేరాన్ని FBIకి రిపోర్ట్ చేయండి. అనువాద సేవల కోసం మీకు నచ్చిన భాషను మీరు పేర్కొనవచ్చు.
- ద్వేషపూరిత నేరాలను ట్రాక్ చేస్తున్న కమ్యూనిటీ సంస్థకు సంఘటనను నివేదించడాన్ని పరిగణించండి. ఇది డేటా సేకరణ ప్రయోజనాల కోసం మాత్రమే. మీరు స్థానిక చట్ట అమలుకు మరియు FBIకి కూడా రిపోర్ట్ చేయాలి.
- మీ వలస స్థితి గురించి మీకు ఆందోళన ఉంటే, న్యాయ సలహా తీసుకోవడాన్ని పరిశీలించండి. U.S. ఇమిగ్రేషన్ చట్టం నేరాలకు గురైన వలసదారులకు అనేక రక్షణలను అందిస్తుంది.

4 కమ్యూనిటీ సంస్థను సంప్రదించండి

<https://www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources>

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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...

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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.
”

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చట్టం అమలు మరియు మీడియాతో పని చేయడం



ప్రాథమిక దర్యాప్తు

సందేశం మరియు మాట్లాడే పాయింట్లను అభివృద్ధి చేయండి

ఫోలో-అప్ దర్యాప్తు

పత్రికా ప్రకటన జారీ చేయండి

ద్వేషపూరిత నేర సూచికలు

బ్లాగ్ లేదా సోషల్ మీడియా పోస్ట్లను రాయండి

FBI ప్రమేయం

#StopAAPIHate

(FBI)

. FBI

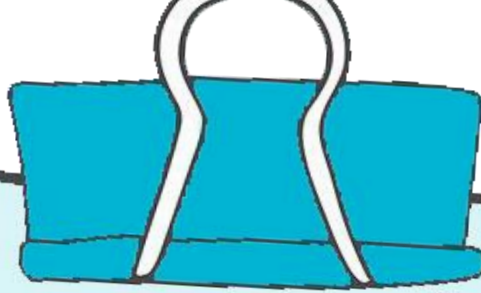
“మీడియాతో మాట్లాడే ముందు, ప్రచారం గురించి బాధితుడి ఆందోళనలను పరిగణించండి. మీరు చట్టపరమైన సలహా తీసుకోవాలనుకోవచ్చు.”

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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...

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కమ్యూనిటీ ఆర్గనైజేషన్ల కోసం చెక్‌లిస్ట్



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 **NAPABA**

APIAHF
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER
AMERICAN HEALTH FORUM

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.

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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)

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“ ద్వేషపూరిత నేరం అంటే ఏమిటి? ద్వేషపూరిత నేరం అనేది బాధితుడు గ్రహించిన లేదా వాస్తవ జాతి, రంగు, మతం, జాతీయ మూలం, లైంగిక ధోరణి, లింగం, లింగ గుర్తింపు లేదా వైకల్యం ఆధారంగా చేసే నేరం. ”

? “ద్వేషపూరిత నేరం” మరియు “ద్వేషపూరిత సంఘటన”ల మధ్య తేడా ఏమిటి?

? ద్వేషపూరిత నేరాలు “సాధారణ” నేరాలకు ఎలా భిన్నంగా ఉంటాయి?

? నేను ద్వేషపూరిత నేరాన్ని ఎందుకు నివేదించాలి?

? ద్వేషపూరిత నేరం యొక్క విచారణ “సాధారణ” నేరానికి ఎలా భిన్నంగా ఉంటుంది?

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