

什麼是仇恨犯罪？

“ 仇恨犯罪係指針對受害者自認或實際之種族、膚色、宗教、原國籍、性取向、性別、性別認同或身心障礙的犯罪行為。

”

仇恨犯罪受害者檢查表

1

確保您的安全並尋求幫助

您的首要之務應為確保自己的人身安全。

- 如有必要，請立即尋求醫療照護。
- 向信任的對象傾訴這次經歷。
- 請記住，誰都有可能遇到仇恨犯罪。請不要責怪自己！

2

記錄事件的細節

等候最初對於事情的驚嚇過去後，請確切地寫下事情經過。

- 特定細節越詳盡越好。
- 留存並備份所有相關文件 (例如仇恨郵件或仇恨電話的錄音)。
- 拍下任何身體上的傷害、冒犯性塗鴉及/或惡意破壞行為的證據。

資源

如需法律援助、與執法單位合作及心理健康等方面的詳細資訊，請造訪 National Asian Pacific Bar Association (NAPABA) 仇恨犯罪資源，網址：
www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources

3

通報事件

- 若您遇到仇恨事件，您應該加以通報。聯絡當地執法單位並提供詳細資訊。取得調查人員的姓名、聯絡資訊和警徽編號。
- 致電 **1-800-225-5324** 向聯邦調查局 (FBI) 通報疑似仇恨犯罪。您可以指定偏好語言以取得翻譯服務。
- 請考慮向正在追蹤仇恨犯罪的社區組織通報事件。此舉之目的僅為資料蒐集。您也應該向當地執法單位及聯邦調查局 (FBI) 通報。
- 如果您擔心自己的移民身分受影響，請考慮尋求法律建議。美國移民法有為身為犯罪受害者的移民提供多項保護。

4

聯絡社區組織

如需協助和支援，請聯絡當地社區組織。社區組織也許能夠協助處理執法單位、語言翻譯、尋求醫療照護或心理諮詢、尋找律師、處理媒體、籌款，以及找出援助人脈的事宜。

如需 COVID-19 的詳細資訊，請造訪亞太裔健康論壇 (Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum) 的網站，網址：
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/

與執法單位及媒體合作

執法單位



初步調查

執法人員會先在犯罪現場進行初步調查。

後續追蹤調查

可能有後續追蹤調查。執法人員可能會進行訪談、記錄事件和明顯動機、逮捕嫌疑犯並[通知聯邦調查局 \(FBI\)](#)。

仇恨犯罪指標

執法人員將考量下列偏見指標：種族、族裔、性別及/或文化差異；留言、書面聲明或手勢；繪畫、記號、符號或塗鴉；有組織的仇恨團體；過往的偏見犯罪或事件。

聯邦調查局 (FBI) 涉入

聯邦調查局 (FBI) 是行使聯邦民權法的主管機構。聯邦調查局民權司仇恨犯罪小組 (Hate Crimes Unit of the FBI's Civil Rights Division) 負責調查動機為對種族、膚色、宗教、原國籍、性取向、性別認同、身心障礙或性別之偏見的犯罪。

資源

如需法律援助、與執法單位合作及心理健康等方面的詳細資訊，請造訪 National Asian Pacific Bar Association (NAPABA) 仇恨犯罪資源，網址：
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媒體



發展訊息及談話重點

確立特定目標受眾，研擬會實現目標的訊息。具體指出您希望大家做什麼、該怎麼做，以及為何要這麼做。

發布新聞稿

如果該主題值得新聞報導，請考慮在新聞稿中回答下列問題：當事人是誰？發生什麼事？在何時發生？在哪裡發生？為何會發生？如何發生的？新聞稿盡量簡短，並附上您的聯絡資訊。範例：

<http://bit.ly/3IGq1JD>

撰寫部落格或社群媒體文章

總結重點、建立可信度並運用證據。盡可能簡潔並切中要點。若為社群媒體，請務必使用使用 [#StopAAPIHate](#) 主題標籤來達到最大能見度。

“在接觸媒體之前，請考量受害者對於媒體關注的疑慮。建議您尋求法律諮詢。”

如需 COVID-19 的詳細資訊，請造訪亞太裔健康論壇 (Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum) 的網站，網址：
www.apiahf.org/

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.

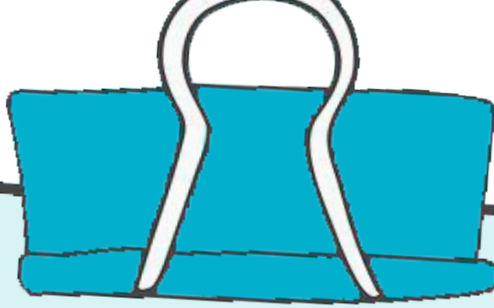
Example: <http://bit.ly/3IGgIJD>

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/



社區組織檢查表

✓ 為仇恨犯罪受害者提供協助

針對受害者的特定需求進行評估並提供所需。這些需求有可能是：建檔警方報告、與警方及檢察官合作、尋求醫療照護或心理諮詢、尋找律師、尋找翻譯人員、處理媒體詢問、取得財務協助，以及提供援助人脈。

✓ 通報仇恨犯罪和仇恨事件

判斷受害者是否希望執法單位涉入。向執法單位通報會啟動進一步調查。向追蹤仇恨事件的社區組織通報則只會記錄該事件。

向執法單位通報

- 聯絡當地執法單位並提供詳細資訊。取得調查人員的姓名、聯絡資訊和警徽編號。
- 致電 1-800-225-5324 向聯邦調查局 (FBI) 通報疑似仇恨犯罪。您可以指定偏好語言以取得翻譯服務。

向社區組織通報

將事件通報給正在追蹤仇恨犯罪的社區組織，例如 Stop AAPI Hate (停止仇恨亞裔和太平洋島裔居民)。此舉之目的僅為資料蒐集。

✓ 勇敢發聲反對仇恨行為

仇恨犯罪必須迅速加以譴責，以向大眾傳達拒絕容忍仇恨的訊息。您可以採取行動來勇敢發聲反對仇恨犯罪，例如：

通訊：發布新聞稿；聯繫當地媒體；協調記者會

社區：與當地有力人士合作；安排社區活動

政府：推動執法單位及當地、州和聯邦官員與會的會議，處理您所在社區的關注議題。

✓ 教育和動員社區

藉由辦理講座、舉辦社區簡報、推動市民大會、安排會議

或小組討論，以及翻譯社區教育教材，提高社區對仇恨犯罪和暴力的意識。

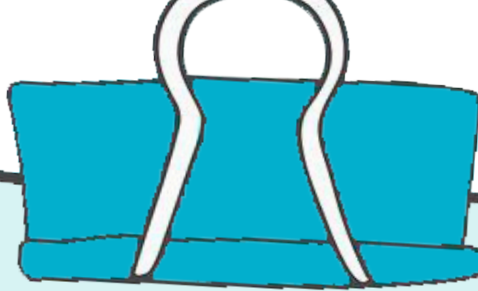
✓ 籌組反仇恨犯罪工作小組

作為長期解決方案，可籌組或參加反仇恨犯罪工作小組，定期會晤並讓當地及國家機構參與討論。

資源

如需法律援助、與執法單位合作及心理健康等方面的詳細資訊，請造訪 National Asian Pacific Bar Association (NAPABA) 仇恨犯罪資源，網址：
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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/

常見問題

“ 什麼是仇恨犯罪？仇恨犯罪係指針對受害者自認或實際之種族、膚色、宗教、原國籍、性取向、性別、性別認同或身心障礙的犯罪行為。 ”

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「仇恨犯罪」與「仇恨事件」有何差別？

仇恨犯罪必須與「犯罪」有關，往往涉及騷擾及/或暴力犯罪，例如傷害、謀殺、縱火、惡意破壞，或是犯下這類罪行的威脅。其中也可能涵蓋預謀或要求他人犯下此類罪行，即使罪行從未發生也不例外。

仇恨事件為偏見行為，不是犯罪行為且不涉及暴力、威脅或財產損害。最常見的例子就是以種族毀謗形式表達的孤立言語形式。

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仇恨犯罪和「一般」犯罪有何不同？

仇恨犯罪的影響比大多數其他種類的犯罪來得廣泛。仇恨犯罪的受害者不僅包括直接目標，而且還包括其他與他們相似的群體。仇恨犯罪會影響家庭、社區，而且有時會影響整個國家。

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起訴仇恨犯罪和起訴「一般」犯罪有何差異？

仇恨犯罪法因州而異。多數仇恨犯罪法規定，如有充分證據顯示犯罪者犯下基於偏見動機的罪行，則應加重處罰。此外，仇恨犯罪法有時會為負責起訴仇恨犯罪案件的州和地方執法單位提供更多財政、技術及法醫支援。即使州或地區未訂定仇恨犯罪法，仍可通報仇恨犯罪。

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為何我應該通報仇恨犯罪？

實際發生和通報給執法單位的仇恨犯罪數有著顯著差距。通報仇恨犯罪不僅是為了支持受害者或為其取得幫助，也是為了發出社區不會容忍這種犯罪的明確訊息，這點非常重要。通報仇恨犯罪讓社區和執法單位得以充分理解該問題在社區中的嚴重程度，並將資源用於防範和處理基於偏見和仇恨的攻擊。不論是仇恨犯罪或仇恨事件的事件總數，都應加以通報以啟動調查。

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我要如何通報仇恨犯罪或仇恨事件？

請考慮向正在追蹤仇恨犯罪的社區組織通報事件。此舉之目的僅為資料蒐集。您也應該向當地執法單位及聯邦調查局 (FBI) 通報。

資源

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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/