

Security and Awareness as Fundamental Education (SAFE) a collaborative project

sponsored by California Department of Social Services
(CDSS) between



Korean American
Law Enforcement
Organization



- I. Introduction**
- II. Hate Crimes Trends & Responses**
- III. Deeper Dive - Demographics & Hate Crimes**
- IV. Definitions**
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- VI. What to do if you are a Victim?**
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Law Enforcement Organization

KALEO is a nonprofit organization with a focus in fostering the promotion and cultural understanding of Korean American Law Enforcement personnel throughout the country and worldwide. Our mission is to make a positive impact in our community, its members and volunteers. We strive to strengthen our presence within the law enforcement community and grow as Korean American law enforcement officers.



PACE is a community development organization that annually serves over 40,000 low-income residents of the Los Angeles area by creating economic solutions to meet the challenges of employment, education, housing, the environment, and business development in the Pacific Asian and other diverse communities.



P A C E C A R E

PACE CARE is a senior care management company. We help families develop solutions for the long-term care needs of their elderly relatives. We are a California certified Home Care Agency.



Background: The rise in hate crimes against Asian Americans has become a significant concern, with many incidents occurring in public spaces and social media. This issue is not new, and it has been increased by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to a recent report by Stop AAPI Hate, there have been nearly 11,500 reported incidents of anti-Asian hate since March 2020.

Purpose: This training aims to provide an overview of what Asian hate is, how it manifests, and its impact on Asian American communities. We will also address what we can do to support and stand together with the Asian American community.

We must acknowledge racism and xenophobia in the United States that have contributed to this issue. This presentation serves as a call to action for us all to take a stand against hate and bigotry and to promote understanding, compassion, and inclusivity towards all communities.



ASIAN
AMERICANS
LIFE

California Rising Hate Crime Attacks (YTD)

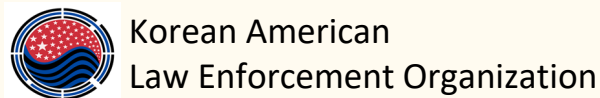
- Anti-Black 12%
- Anti-Latino 30%
- Anti-Semitic 32%
- Anti-LGBT 47%
- **Anti-Asian 177%**

Source: KTLA News (week of 8/15/22)

Hate Crime Reporting

Assembly Bill 485 (CA Assemblymember Janet Nguyen)

Existing law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. **Existing law requires the Attorney General to direct local law enforcement agencies to report information relating to hate crimes to the Department of Justice**, as specified, and requires the department to post that information on a **specified internet website** on or before July 1 of each year.



Asian Pacific Islander Population (2020) per US Census Figure

United States 24,009,902 7.2% of the
population (2020)

Chinese Americans: 5,143,982

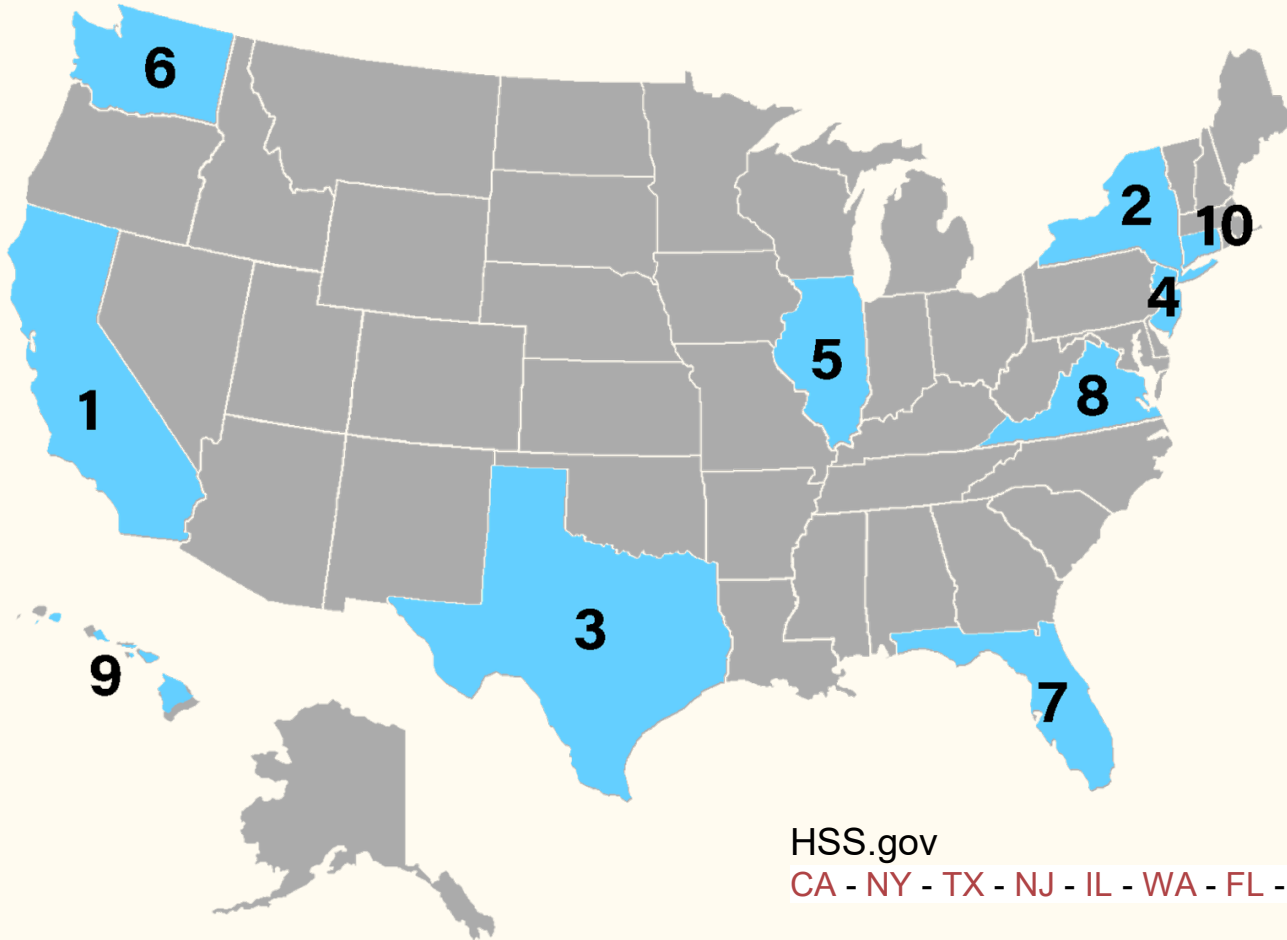
Indian Americans: 4,506,308

Filipino Americans: 4,089,570

Vietnamese Americans: 2,162,610

Korean Americans: 1,894,131

Japanese Americans: 1,002,595



HSS.gov

CA - NY - TX - NJ - IL - WA - FL - VA - HI - MA



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API Population (2020) per US Census Figure

California 7,045,163 (18%) of the population (2020)

Filipino Americans: 1,474,707

Chinese Americans: 1,349,111

Vietnamese Americans: 647,589

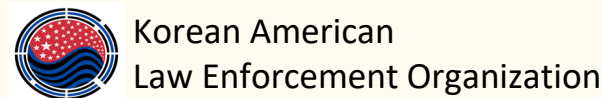
Indian Americans: 590,445

Korean Americans: 505,225

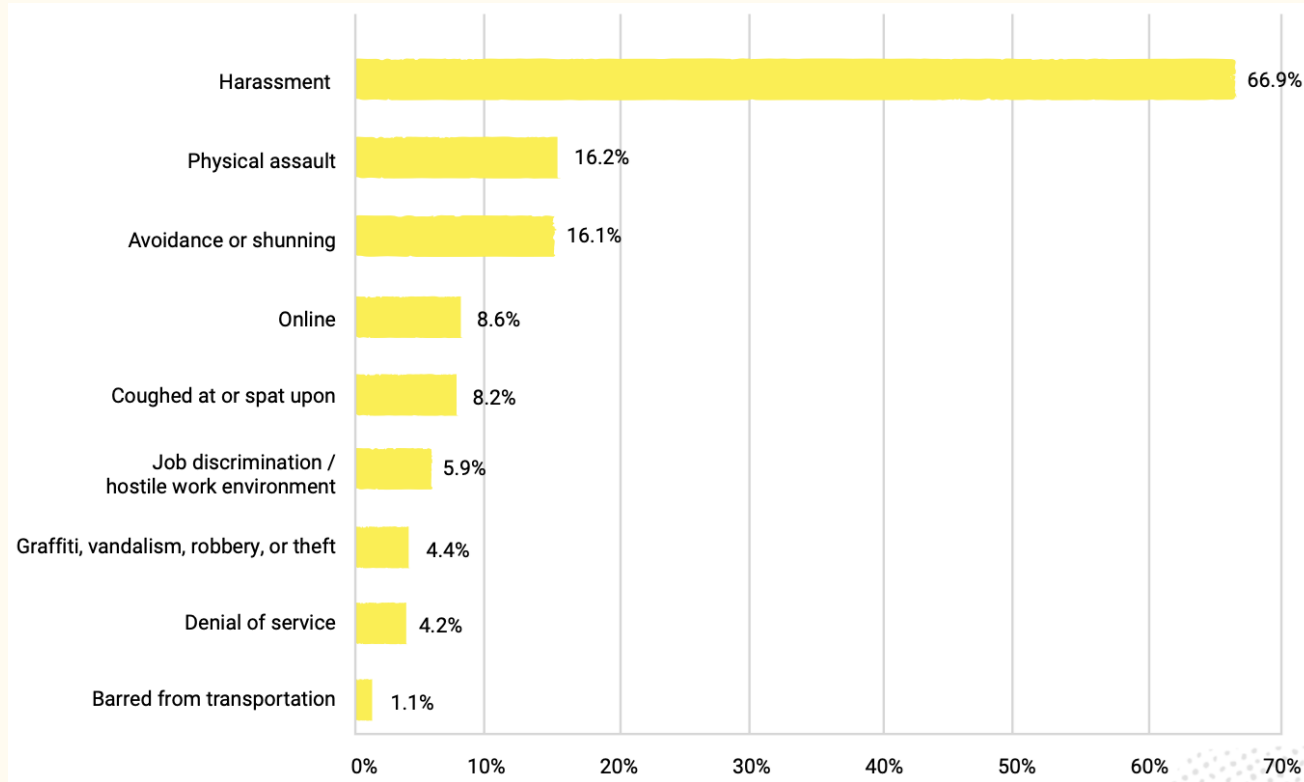
Japanese Americans: 428,014

**From March 2020 to December 2021,
a total of 10,905 hate incidents against
Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI)
persons were reported to Stop AAPI Hate.**

Source: Stop AAPI Hate

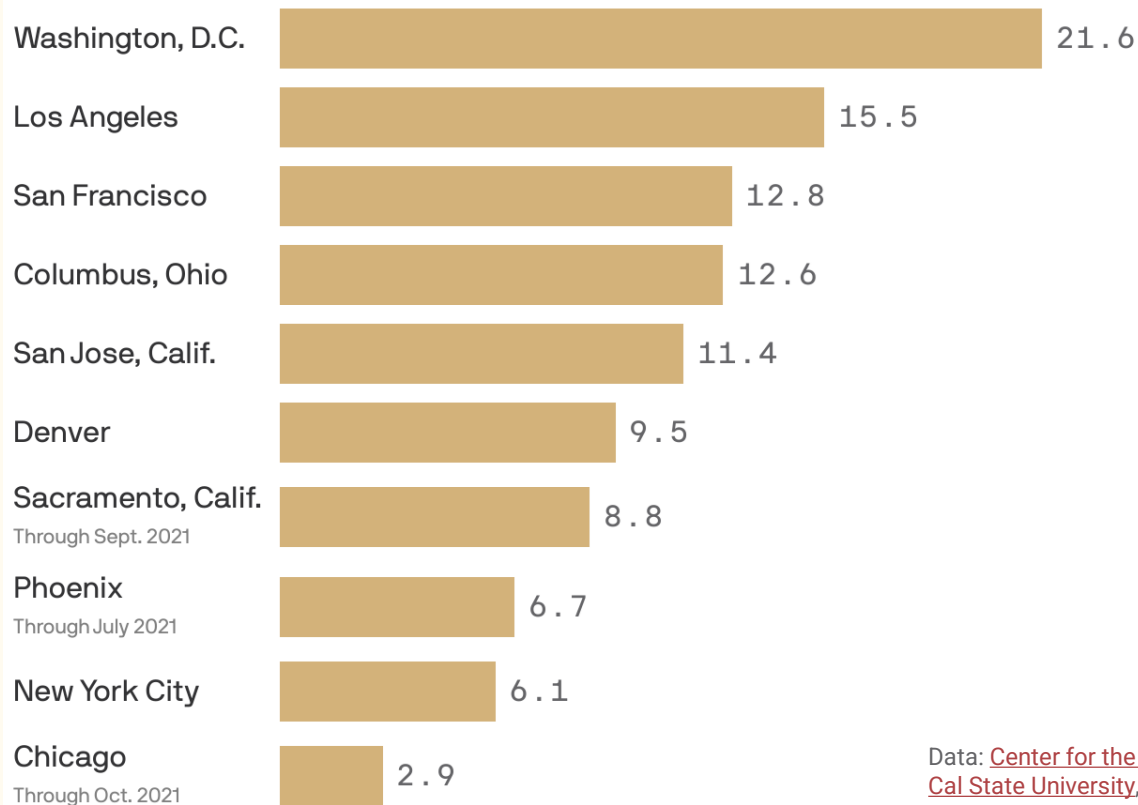


Types of Discrimination



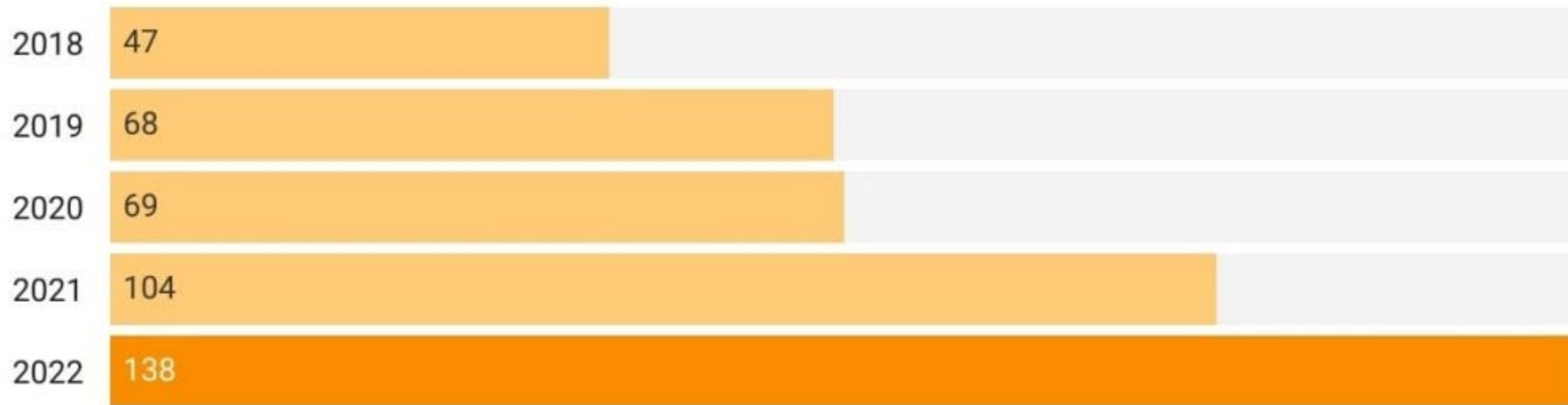
Major U.S. cities with the most hate crimes reported by police

Per 100k in 2021



Data: [Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at Cal State University, San Bernardino.](#)

Hate crimes in Los Angeles, January-March, 2018-2022



Source: LAPD Crime Dataset

Xenophobia:

dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

Prejudice:

A preconceived (usually unfavourable) evaluation or classification of another person based on that person's perceived age, religion, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, language, and/or nationality

Racism:

A belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race

Behavior or attitudes that reflect and foster this belief : racial discrimination or prejudice (Merriam-Webster)

Hate Crime:

A hate crime must involve a “crime” and it is often 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/Bias Incident:

Hate/bias incidents are acts of prejudice that are not crimes and do not involve violence, threats, or property damage. The most common examples are speech in the form of racial slurs. (NAPABA <https://www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources>)

China/Chinese/Asian Virus, Wuhan Virus, Kung Flu, China/Chinese Plague:

Prejudice, xenophobic and racist terms to describe COVID-19

This is Not New!!!

Recent events highlight the historic & systemic issues

Asian hate is much more obvious and overt right now. There have been times in history when it was also more overt (e.g. Chinese Exclusion Act, Japanese Internment Camps, Vietnam War). However, often discrimination against the Asian community is covert/sneaky, not easily identified and often overlooked.

History lessons in public schools exclude history of violence against Asian Americans

Discrimination, violence and prejudice acts against the AAPI community are often ignored and under scrutinized

Hate Crimes Case Examples

Virginia | April 29, 2022 | Race, National Origin

Source : www.justice.gov

Virginia Man Found Guilty in Bias-Motivated Attack on Construction Workers

Oregon | April 25, 2022 | Race, Sexual Orientation

Oregon White Supremacist Sentenced to Prison for Mailing Threats to Former Teacher

California, Massachusetts, New York | April 22, 2022 | Gender, Sexual Orientation

California Man Arrested and Charged with Making Anti-LGBTQI+ Threats

New Jersey | April 20, 2022 | Religion

New Jersey Man Charged with Federal Hate Crimes for Attacks on Members of the Orthodox Jewish Community



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Hate Crimes Case Examples

Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota | April 12, 2022 | Religion

Source : www.justice.gov

Two Illinois Men Sentenced to Prison for Their Roles in 2017 Bombing of Minnesota Islamic Center

Washington | April 8, 2022 | Race

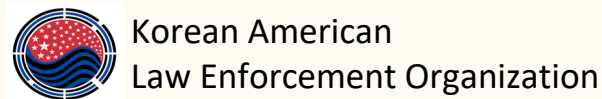
Washington Man Pleads Guilty to Hate Crime in Assault of a Black Man

Pennsylvania | March 25, 2022 | Disability

Former Employees of Health Care Facility Indicted on Federal Hate Crime Charges

Texas | March 24, 2022 | Religion

Texas Man Charged with Setting Fire to Synagogue



Hate crime or hate incident?

- It is important to know the difference between a hate crime and a hate incident.
 - **A hate crime** is a crime against a person, group, or property motivated by the victim's real or perceived protected social group.
 - **Hate crimes** can be prosecuted either as misdemeanors or felonies depending on the acts committed.

Hate crime

- In California, you can be a victim of a hate crime if you have been targeted because of your actual or perceived:
 - Race or ethnicity
 - Nationality
 - Religion
 - Gender
 - Sexual orientation
 - Physical or mental disability,

Hate incident?

A **hate incident** is an action or behavior motivated by hate but which, for one or more reasons, is not a crime. Examples of hate incidents include:

- Name-calling
- Insults
- Displaying hate material on your own property.
- Posting hate material that does not result in property damage.
- Distribution of materials with hate messages in public places

Distinction between a hate incident and a hate crime.

Hate incidents are not criminal acts; they involve hostile or hateful speech or disrespectful/discriminatory behavior motivated by bias. Nevertheless, they have not escalated to become crimes because they have **not met the elements** to make it into a crime.

If you are a hate crime victim, you should:

- Contact the POLICE right away (911)
- Get medical attention (if need it)
- Save all evidence (graffiti, egg shells, writing on victim's vehicle, etc)
- Write down important information

If you are a hate crime victim, you should:

- Contact law enforcement to report the incident
- Take photos
- Get the names, addresses, phone numbers, and emails of witnesses
- Try to get a description from any eyewitnesses of the suspect(s) or the vehicle
- Contact community organizations in your area that respond to hate/incident crimes.

If you experience hate incidents, you should:

- Report the incident (see slide 48)
- Take photos & document incident
- Get the names, addresses, phone numbers, and emails of witnesses
- Try to get a description from any eyewitnesses of the perpetrators or the vehicle
- Contact community organizations in your area that respond to hate/incident crimes.

Knowledge Check

Xenophobia is a fear or hatred of...

- People who dress differently
- People whose views are different
- Foreigners and strangers
- People carrying infectious diseases such as Covid-1

Knowledge Check

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- **Foreigners and strangers**
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Knowledge Check

What can you do to help reduce xenophobia?

- Call out racist language
- Celebrate other cultures and honor differences
- Report bullying and attacks
- All of the options

Knowledge Check

What can you do to help reduce xenophobia?

- Call out racist language
- Celebrate other cultures and honor differences
- Report bullying and attacks
- All of the above

What if you witness a Hate Crime or Incident? Bystander Intervention

From the “Right to be website” www.righttobe.org

The 5Ds of bystander

Distract, Delegate, Document, Delay, and Direct

Intervention you can use to support someone who’s being harassed, emphasize that harassment is not okay, and demonstrate to people that they have the power to make their community safer.

The Five "Ds" of Bystander Intervention

From the "Right to be website" www.righttobe.org

DISTRACT

Distraction is a subtle and creative way to intervene. Its aim is simply to derail the incident of harassment by interrupting it. The keys to good Distraction are:

1. Ignore the person who is harassing, and engage directly with the person who is being harassed.
2. Don't talk about or refer to the harassment that's happening. Instead, talk about something completely unrelated.

RIGHT
TO
BE _____

THE 5Ds OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

DISTRACT

TAKE AN INDIRECT APPROACH TO DE-ESCALATE THE SITUATION



Start a conversation with the person being harassed or find another way to draw attention away from them. Ask them for directions or the time, or drop something.



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The Five "Ds" of Bystander Intervention

DELEGATE

Delegation is asking a third party for help with intervening in harassment. The keys to Delegation are:

1. Look for a Delegate who is ready and willing to help. Often, a great choice is the person right next to you.
2. When you Delegate someone to help you, try to tell them as clearly as possible what you're witnessing and how you'd like them to help.

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THE 5Ds OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

DELEGATE

GET HELP FROM SOMEONE ELSE



Find someone in a position of authority - like a bus driver, flight attendant, security guard, teacher, or store manager - and ask them for help. Check in with the person being harassed. You can ask them if they want you to call the police. Only call the police if they explicitly ask you to, as not everyone feels safer when police are involved.



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The Five "Ds" of Bystander Intervention

DOCUMENT

Documentation involves either recording or taking notes on an instance of harassment. It can be really helpful to record an incident of harassment, but there are some keys for safely and responsibly documenting harassment:

1. Assess the situation. Is anyone helping the person being harassed? If not, use another of the 5Ds. Recording someone's experience of harm without ensuring they're already receiving help can just create further trauma for them. If someone else is already helping out: assess your own safety, and if you are safe, begin documenting.
2. ALWAYS ask the person who was harassed what *they* want to do with your recording and/or notes. NEVER post it online or use it without their permission.

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THE 5Ds OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

DOCUMENT

It can be helpful for the person being harassed to have a video or other evidence of the incident. Laws about recording in public vary, so check local laws first.



TIPS FOR DOCUMENTING PUBLIC HARASSMENT

- Keep a safe distance
- Film street signs or other landmarks that help identify the location
- Say the day and time.

ALWAYS ask the person who was harassed what they want to do with the footage. **NEVER** post it online or use it without their permission.

Keep your attention on the person being harassed - **make sure anything you do is focused on supporting them.**



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The Five "Ds" of Bystander Intervention

DELAY

Even if we can't act in the moment, we can still make a difference for someone who's been harassed by checking in on them after the fact. Many types of harassment happen in passing or very quickly, and it's not always possible we'll have a chance to intervene in another way. But we don't have to just ignore what happened and move on. We can help reduce that person's trauma by speaking to them after an instance of harassment.

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THE 5Ds OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

DELAY

After the incident is over, check in with the person who was harassed



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The Five "Ds" of Bystander Intervention

DIRECT

Sometimes, we may want to respond directly to harassment by naming the inappropriate behavior confronting the person doing harm.

Use this one with caution, because Direct intervention can be risky – the person harassing may redirect their abuse towards the intervening bystander, or may escalate the situation in another way. The first key to Direct intervention is to assess the situation before you decide to respond, by asking yourself the following questions:

1. Are you physically safe?
2. Is the person being harassed physically safe?

The Five "Ds" of Bystander Intervention

3. Does it seem unlikely that the situation will escalate?

4. Can you tell if the person being harassed wants someone to speak up?

If you can answer yes to all of these questions, you might choose a direct response.

The second key to Direct intervention is to keep it short and clear. As tempting as it may be, avoid engaging in dialogue, debate, or an argument – since this is how situations can escalate.

**RIGHT
TO
BE _____**

THE 5Ds OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

DIRECT

**Assess your
safety first.
Speak up about
the harassment.
Be firm and clear.**



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What you and your community can do:

- Speak out against hate and intolerance
- Have community rallies to support victims
- Offer support and help to victims
- Ask public officials to speak out against hate crimes

Fight violence and racism summary

- Speak out if you witness a hate crime or incident
- Report the hate crime or incident
- Consider taking part in a training about hate
- Advocate for awareness in your workplace

Important Contact Info

911 Emergency & Reporting Hate Crimes

211 Reporting Hotline for the County of Los Angeles

311 Reporting Hotline for the City of Los Angeles

877-529-3835 LAPD tip line

Online via Stop AAPI Hate: <https://stopaapihate.org>

Knowledge Check

Are All Bias Incidents Hate Crimes?

- Yes
- No

Knowledge Check

Are All Bias Incidents Hate Crimes?

- Yes
- No.

In many instances there can be verbal harassment or discrimination against someone based on their identity, but the incident does not involve an underlying crime, such as aggravated harassment, physical attack, a threat of attack, or property damage.

Knowledge Check

Does law enforcement take reports for hate crimes?

- Yes
- No

Knowledge Check

Does law enforcement take reports for hate crimes?

- Yes
- No

Every law enforcement agency tracks hate crime data and the department is required to post that information on a **specified website** on or before July 1 of each year.

Knowledge Check

Does law enforcement usually take reports for hate incidents?

- Yes
- No

Knowledge Check

Does law enforcement usually take reports for hate incidents?

- Yes
- No

Not every law enforcement agency takes reports for hate incidents. However, you can report hate incidents in LA County using 211, LA City using 311 or also online:

<https://stopaapihate.org/>.



Reporting Hate With 211 LA County

Reporting is the first step to stop hate. By understanding how and where hate is occurring, our communities can respond with appropriate resources and support, which can include protecting your civil rights against hate and discrimination, processing trauma, beginning to heal, and doing something to prevent hate from happening to others.

It is essential to report a hate incident, which includes any act of verbal or physical aggression, refusal of service, bullying, or intimidation of any kind that is motivated by hostile prejudice. We cannot do anything to stop hate crimes and incidents unless we know about them, so that victims do not suffer in silence.

[ONLINE REPORTING FORM](#)

<https://www.lavshate.org/>



ROB BONTA

Attorney General

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Hate Crimes

Crimes motivated by hate are not just attacks on individual innocent people – they are attacks on our communities and the entire State. It is the job of Attorney General Rob Bonta to see that the laws of the State are uniformly and adequately enforced.

The California Department of Justice (Department) has tools and resources to aid and assist local, state, and federal law enforcement authorities in the investigation of possible hate crimes, including the identification, arrest, prosecution, and conviction of the perpetrators of those crimes. If you wish to report a crime, please file a report with the local police or sheriff's department.

What Californians Need to Know to Protect Themselves and Others

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or

R6080@lapd.online

Questions?

Thank you!



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