

WHAT CAN I DO?

- ❖ Report incidents of suspected hate crimes to the police.
- ❖ Work to prevent hate by building inter-group understanding and tolerance.
- ❖ Speak out against acts of hate in your community. Stand up for what you believe is right.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

OC Human Relations Commission
714-480-6570

OC Housing Authority
714-480-2900

CA Fair Employment and Housing
800-884-1684

US Housing Discrimination Info
800-669-9777

Orange County District Attorney
714-834-3600

US Attorney's Office
213-894-2434

The Gay and Lesbian Center of OC
714-953-5428

Museum of Tolerance
310-553-8403

Anti-Defamation League
714-953-2860

Council on American Islamic Relations
714-776-1847

OC Asian Pacific Islanders Community Alliance
714-636-9095

CSP, Victim Assistance Program
949-250-0488

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Hate Crime

422.55. For purposes of this title, and for purposes of all other state law unless an explicit provision of law or the context clearly requires a different meaning, the following shall apply:

(a) "Hate crime" means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:

- (1) Disability.
- (2) Gender.
- (3) Nationality.
- (4) Race or ethnicity.
- (5) Religion.
- (6) Sexual orientation.
- (7) Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics.

"Hate crime" includes, but is not limited to, a violation of Section 422.6.



IRVINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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"In Partnership with the Community"



Reporting of Hate Crimes & Incidents

The Irvine Police Department (IPD) takes a hard stance against all forms of hate including violent acts, property damage, graffiti, intimidation and threats motivated by a person's race, religion, ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation. If you are a victim or witness of a hate crime or incident, report it as soon as possible to IPD.

Definition of a Hate Crime

Hate crime means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group of persons with one or more of the preceding actual or perceived characteristics.

Under California law there are enhanced penalties for these types of crime. The law also states that no person, whether or not acting under color of law, shall by force or threat of force, willfully injure, intimidate, interfere with, oppress or threaten any other person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States in whole or in part because of one or more of the actual or perceived characteristics of the victim.

Some examples of hate crimes include: spray painting racist/ homophobic/ religious graffiti on the property of someone(s) within the above groups, burning a cross on an individual's lawn, or criminal threat of violence against a specific individual or group based on actual or perceived characteristics described above.

Hate incidents involve behaviors that, though motivated by bias against a victim's race, religion, ethnic/ national origin, gender, age, disability or sexual orientation, are not criminal acts. Hostile or hateful speech, or other disrespectful/discriminatory behavior may be motivated by bias, but is not generally illegal. These actions become crimes only when they directly incite perpetrators to commit violence against persons or property, or if they place a potential victim in reasonable fear of physical injury.

Examples of Hate Incidents

Some common examples of hate incidents include: the distribution of nonthreatening racist flyers in public, the display of nonthreatening anti-gay or lesbian placards at a parade or funeral, a letter to the editor ridiculing people with disabilities. However, documented hate incidents can possibly be used to show motivation of bias if a person goes on to commit a hate crime.

Victim Trauma

Because the basis for the attack is the victim's identity, victims may suffer:

- ❖ Deep emotional crisis
- ❖ Increased vulnerability to repeat attack
- ❖ Sense of community/system betrayal
- ❖ Acute shock or disbelief
- ❖ Extreme fear of certain groups
- ❖ Hopelessness
- ❖ Anger/desire for revenge
- ❖ Shame and humiliation

Some victims are fearful to report incidents to the proper authorities due to:

- ❖ Fear of re-victimization
- ❖ Fear of having privacy compromised
- ❖ Fear of law enforcement agencies and uncertainty about the justice agency response
- ❖ Cultural or language barriers
- ❖ Fear of jeopardizing immigration status for applicant or undocumented immigrants
- ❖ Fear of repercussions or being "cast out" by family, friends or employers