

Justice Resources

MDCR Crisis Response Team:
1-800-482-3604

MIAAHC Incident Reporting
www.miaahc.com

Crime Victim Services Commission
www.michigan.gov/crimevictims
Toll Free Victim Line: (877) 251-7373
SAFE Response: (517) 334-SAFE (7233)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Detroit: 313-965-2323
Grand Rapids: 616-456-5489

National Crime Victims Helpline:
1-800-211-7996

Victim Notification Networks:
www.vinelink.com (Michigan)
www.vns.usdoj.gov/index.jsp
(National/Federal Crimes)

National Center for Victims of Crime
Get Help Series: www.ncvc.org

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Unit: 1-313-226-9151

Office for Victims of Crime
www.ovc.gov

If you need an accommodation, please notify our staff.

This brochure is available in accessible formats.

Please call 1-800-482-3604 with any questions.

TTY users, please call 1-877-878-8464.

Visit www.michigan.gov/mdcr



ONLY FAIR IS FAIR

When it comes to the places Michiganders interact with each other - where we live, work, learn and cross paths in the world - there's no compromising on basic fairness.

MDCR

110 West Michigan Ave.
Capital Tower Bldg., Ste. 800
Lansing, MI 48933



MIAAHC represents a statewide coalition of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, civil rights organizations, community-based groups, educators and anti-violence advocates.

MIAAHC provides information and resources that assist local Community Response Systems engage specific community partners in education and prevention initiatives.

MIAAHC

<http://miaahc.com>

Michigan Alliance Against Hate Crimes (MIAAHC)

MIAAHC works with communities to put response systems in place so that they are ready to respond appropriately to any hate crime that might occur. It is important that community responses not be limited to only incidents that can be criminally prosecuted.

Hate Crime: A criminal act of intimidation, harassment, physical force, or threat of physical force, directed against a victim, their advocate or property, motivated in whole or in part by bias against a protected group, based on the real or perceived race, color, ethnic background, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability of the victim.

Bias Incident: A non-criminal act, directed against a victim, their advocate or property, motivated in whole or in part by bias against a protected group, based on the above.

Criminal Prosecution: Michigan's hate crime law (MCL 750.147b), is called the Ethnic Intimidation Act. The law makes it a felony to harm, or threaten to harm, a person, or the property of a person, "with specific intent to intimidate or harass" that person "because of that person's race, color, religion, gender, or national origin." The crime is a felony, punishable by up to two years in prison and/or up to \$5,000.00 in fines. Federal hate crime laws may also apply and include incidents involving disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity or expression.

Intent: This is what makes hate crimes different than other crimes. A person who commits a hate crime or bias incident intends to cause fear, intimidation, or additional pain/suffering to not only the victim but also the victim's group. The intent often goes beyond "hate" and includes the desire to deter or deny the free exercise or enjoyment of rights or privileges secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or Michigan.

MIAAHC is composed of a Steering
Committee and five Sub-Committees
VICTIM SUPPORT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS
COMMUNITY RESPONSE
DATA COLLECTION AND TREND ANALYSIS
LAW ENFORCEMENT & TRAINING

Victim Support:

Hate crimes affect people in many ways. In some situations, it may mean the loss of loved ones. In other situations, it may mean the loss of the home, important or cherished belongings, business or property.

According to a 1998 American Psychological Association study, hate crime victims suffered more, and longer, from post-traumatic stress than do victims of similar but non-bias motivated crimes. Hate crimes tend to result in significant personal and financial losses to a victim. The emotional effects and disruption of one's life may show up immediately or may appear many months later.

Hate crimes can also cause a victim to suffer in ways apart from the direct emotional, financial and physical harm of the crime itself. Often a victim will perceive a hate crime as falling into a larger context of wrongs. Hate crime victims are likely to feel isolated and withdraw from the community. This is why hate crimes affect a community in ways different from other crimes, relationships with friends outside the group can become strained. When the group as a whole feels threatened, they may not venture out into the larger community. Thus, not only the victim suffers, so do those in the greater community.

Michigan Alliance Against Hate Crimes provides resources to crime victims through various state and national providers.

Victim Advocates at county prosecutors' offices may be contacted through a link with the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan (PAAM).

<http://www.michiganprosecutor.org>

Michigan Alliance Against Hate Crimes
MDCR-Community Relations Division
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Capital Tower Building, Ste. 900
Lansing, MI 48933