

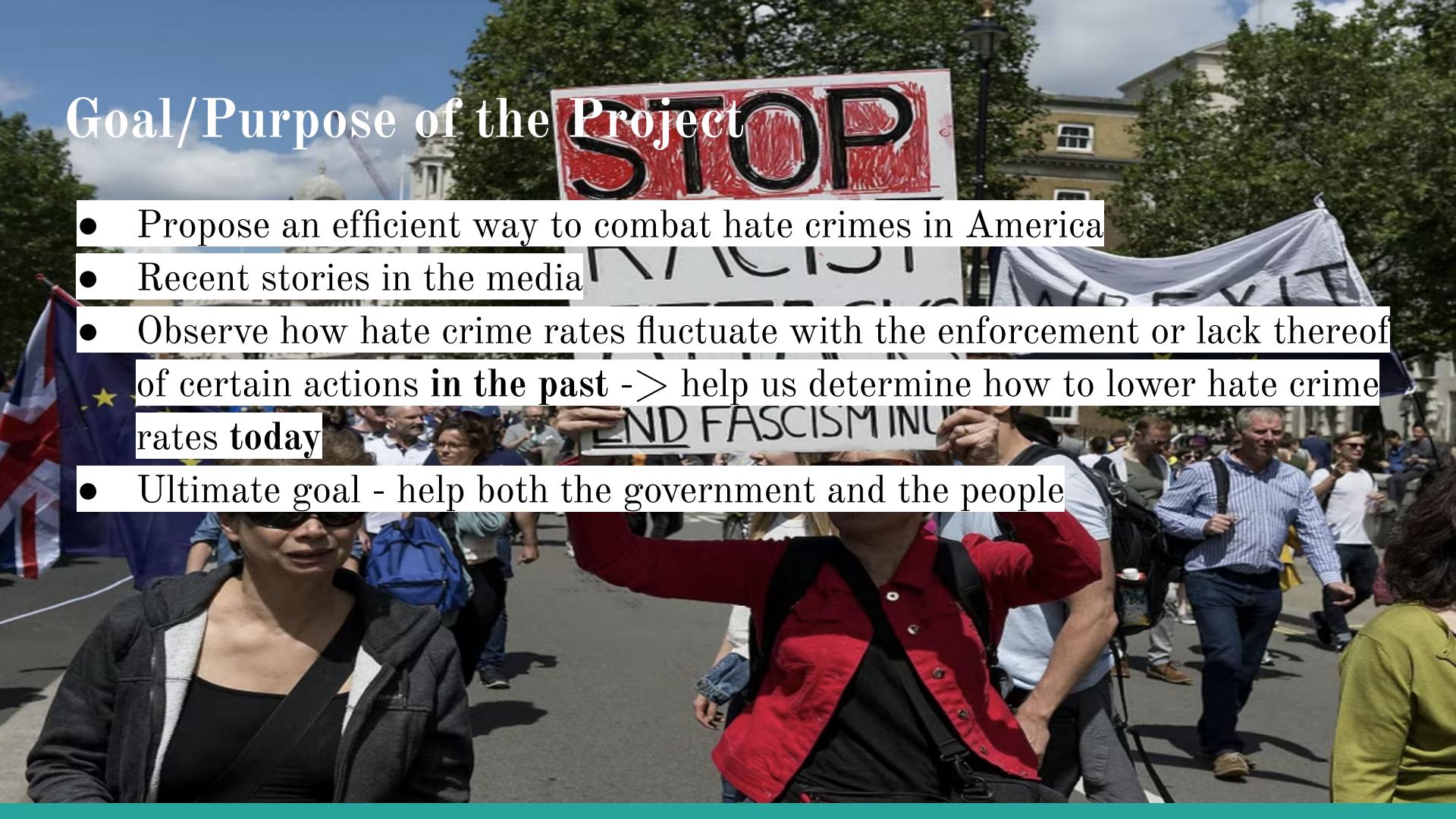
Combating Hate Crimes in the United States



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Goal/Purpose of the Project

- Propose an efficient way to combat hate crimes in America
- Recent stories in the media
- Observe how hate crime rates fluctuate with the enforcement or lack thereof of certain actions **in the past** -> help us determine how to lower hate crime rates **today**
- Ultimate goal - help both the government and the people



Timeline

- **1948:** Conspiracy Against Rights, 18 U.S.C. 241- This statute makes it unlawful for two or more persons to conspire to injure, threaten, or intimidate a person in any state, territory, or district in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him or her by the Constitution or the laws of the U.S.
- **1968:** The first federal hate crimes statute makes it a crime to use, or threaten to use, force to willfully interfere with any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin and because the person is participating in a federally protected activity, such as public education, employment, jury service, travel, or the enjoyment of public accommodations, or helping another person to do so.
- **1968:** Congress made it a crime to use, or threaten to use, force to interfere with housing rights because of the victim's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin
- **1968:** Criminal Interference with Right to Fair Housing, 42 U.S.C. 3631: makes it a crime to use, or threaten to use force to interfere with housing rights because of the victim's race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.
- **1968:** Violent Interference with Federally Protected Rights, 18 U.S.C. 245: makes it a crime to use, or threaten to use force to willfully interfere with any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin and because the person is participating in a federally protected activity, such as public education, employment, jury service, travel, or the enjoyment of public accommodations, or helping another person to do so.
- **1968:** "Title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, enacted 18 U.S.C. 245(b)(2), permits federal prosecution of anyone who ""willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with ... any person because of his race, color, religion or national origin"" or because of the victim's attempt to engage in one of six types of federally protected activities, such as attending school, patronizing a public place/facility, applying for employment, acting as a juror in a state court or voting. Persons violating this law face a fine or imprisonment of up to one year, or both. If bodily injury results or if such acts of intimidation involve the use of firearms, explosives or fire, individuals can receive prison terms of up to 10 years, while crimes involving kidnapping, sexual assault, or murder can be punishable by life in prison or the death penalty. U.S. District Courts provide for criminal sanctions only. The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 contained a provision at 42 U.S.C. 13981 which allowed victims of gender-motivated hate crimes to seek ""compensatory and punitive damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, and such other relief as a court may deem appropriate""."

Timeline (continued)

- **1988:** Congress added protections on the basis of familial status and disability were added.
- **1988:** Damage to Religious Property, Church Arson Prevention Act, 18 U.S.C. 247- This statute prohibits the intentional defacement, damage, or destruction of religious real property because of the religious nature of the property, where the crime affects interstate or foreign commerce, or because of the race, color, or ethnic characteristics of the people associated with the property. The statute also criminalizes the intentional obstruction by force, or threat of force of any person in the enjoyment of that person's free exercise of religious beliefs.
- **1990:** In the 101st Congress, the Hate Crimes Statistics Act is reintroduced in 1989 in the U.S. House of Representatives. It was also introduced in the 99th and 100th congresses. It would require the Department of Justice to collect and publish data about crimes motivated by hatred based on race, religion, ethnicity and sexual orientation. President George H.W. Bush signed the bill into law in 1990.
- **1993:** The Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act was reintroduced in the House in 1993 (it was also introduced in the 102nd Congress). It would allow judges to impose harsher penalties for hate crimes, including hate crimes based on gender, disability and sexual orientation that occur in national parks and on other federal property. The Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act was added as an amendment to the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. It was later enacted.
- **1994:** The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, enacted in 28 U.S.C. 994 note Sec. 280003, requires the United States Sentencing Commission to increase the penalties for hate crimes committed on the basis of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, or gender of any person. In 1995, the Sentencing Commission implemented these guidelines, which only apply to federal crimes.
- **1996:** The Church Arson Prevention Act, 18 U.S.C. 247 makes it a crime to deface, damage, or destroy religious real property, or interfere with a person's religious practice, in situations affecting interstate commerce. The Act also bars defacing, damaging, or destroying religious property because of the race, color, or ethnicity of persons associated with the property.
- **1997:** President Clinton devotes his weekly radio address to hate crimes, specifically citing bias crimes against LGBTQ people. He asks Attorney General Janet Reno to review the laws concerning hate crimes and help the federal government develop a plan of action. "Such hate crimes, committed solely because the victims have a different skin color or a different faith or are gays or lesbians, leave deep scars not only on the victims but on our larger community. They are acts of violence against America itself." - Clinton

Timeline (continued)

- **1997:** HRC Executive Director Elizabeth Birch participates in a White House hate crimes summit convened by Clinton. HRC asks the White House to focus also on how law enforcement officials are trained to investigate and prosecute bias crimes. Before the summit concludes, Clinton unveils a package of initiatives that includes expanding federal hate crimes laws to encompass crimes aimed at people because they are gay or disabled, or because of their sex.
- **1997:** In the 105th Congress, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act is introduced in the House and the Senate. The bill would extend the protection of the current federal hate crimes law to include those who are victimized because of their sexual orientation, gender or disability. It would also strengthen current law regarding hate crimes based on race, religion and national origin.
- **1997:** The Campus Hate Crimes Right to Know Act of 1997 enacted 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)(F)(ii)which requires campus security authorities to collect and report data on hate crimes committed on the basis of race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability. This bill was brought to the forefront by Senator Robert Torricelli.
- **1999:** Judy Shepard speaks before a U.S. Senate panel to urge the passage of hate crimes legislation. "I know this measure is not a cure-all, and it won't stop all hate violence. But it will send the message that this senseless violence is unacceptable and un-American. My son Matthew was the victim of a brutal hate crime, and I believe this legislation is necessary to make sure no family again has to suffer like mine."
- **1999:** President Clinton mentions the passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act among his priorities in his State of the Union address.
- **1999:** In the 106th Congress, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act is reintroduced in the House and the Senate.
- **1999:** The Senate passes the Hate Crimes Prevention Act after it is incorporated as an amendment to the Commerce, Justice and State appropriations bill.
- **1999:** HRC begins airing public service announcements featuring Judy and Dennis Shepard and aimed at curbing anti-LGBTQ violence and promoting a greater understanding of LGBTQ issues.
- **2000:** Celebrities and 45,000 people gather at RFK Stadium in Washington, D.C., for HRC's Equality Rocks concert. One of the most powerful moments comes when HRC Executive Director Elizabeth Birch introduces Dennis and Judy Shepard and several other families who have been affected by hate crimes. They include Louvon Harris and Darrell Varrett, the sister and nephew of James Byrd Jr.; Chuck and Eleanor Kadish, parents of Ben Kadish, a young boy seriously injured when a man carried out a violent rampage of a Jewish day school in Los Angeles; and Ismael and Deena Illeto, the brother and sister-in-law of Joseph Illeto, a Filipino-American postal worker who died during that rampage.

Timeline (continued)

- **2000:** HRC launches a radio ad campaign featuring Judy Shepard that asks then-presidential candidate George W. Bush, "Will you support including sexual orientation in federal hate crimes law?" HRC works with state and local groups in Texas to organize a rally in Austin, where local activists chanted and carried signs that read, "Answer Judy's Question."
- **2001:** MTV airs a movie about the murder of Matthew Shepard and shuts down programming for 17 hours to run a list of the names of hundreds of victims of hate crimes. More than 50,000 people send e-mails or signed petitions urging Congress and the Bush administration to support the hate crimes bill.
- **2001:** In the 107th Congress, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act is introduced in the House and the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is introduced in the Senate. The legislation would provide federal assistance to states and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes.
- **2001:** Following the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, scores of hate-related incidents are directed at Muslims and people who appear to be of Middle Eastern descent. HRC works with allies to address these incidents and respond to the targeted communities. President Bush and federal law enforcement authorities speak out against these crimes and launch probes into more than 200 incidents across the country.
- **2003:** In the 108th Congress, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act is reintroduced in the House and the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is reintroduced in the Senate.
- **2005:** In the 109th Congress, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act is reintroduced in the House and the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is reintroduced in the Senate
- **2007:** A Gallup poll shows that 68 percent of Americans favor including sexual orientation and gender identity in federal hate crimes law. More than half of conservatives (57 percent) and Republicans (60 percent) back inclusive legislation. Support is strongest among self-identified liberals (82 percent), Democrats (75 percent), those affiliated with non-Christian religious faiths (74 percent) and Catholics (72 percent).
- **2007:** In the 110th Congress, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act is introduced in the House, and the Matthew Shepard Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is introduced in the Senate.
- **2007:** HRC produces a two-minute video in support of the passage of the Matthew Shepard Act. It features the stories of LGBTQ people who been injured or killed by hate violence: Evan Kittredge, Fred Martinez and Matthew Shepard. Using images from photojournalist Lynn Johnson with Cyndi Lauper's song "All Through the Night," the video is a poignant call for people to get involved in the fight to pass hate crimes legislation.

Timeline (continued)

- **2007:** The House passes the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act by a floor vote of 237-180.
- **2007:** The Williams Institute reports that on average, 13 out of 100,000 gay, lesbian and bisexual people report hate violence every year. The 13 compares to 8 for African-Americans, 12 for Muslim-Americans and 15 for Jewish-Americans.
- **2007:** HRC produces a video that confronts the lies from the right wing about hate crimes legislation.
- **2007:** Peter D. Hart Research Associates releases the results of a poll showing that support for protections against hate violence is strong - even across partisan and racial lines. The results show that three in four voters support including sexual orientation in federal hate crimes laws, including 85 percent of Democrats, 74 percent of Independents, 64 percent of Republicans, 74 percent of African-Americans, 74 percent of Latinos and 74 percent of Caucasians.
- **2007:** Judy Shepard is featured on the front cover of HRC's Equality magazine. By this date, she has spoken to more than 1 million youths about the damaging effects of hate and the importance of embracing diversity.
- **2007:** The Senate invokes cloture on the hate crimes legislation by a vote of 60-39. A voice vote adds the Matthew Shepard Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act as an amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization Act. It is the first time that a transgender-inclusive piece of legislation passes both chambers of Congress.
- **2007:** President Bush issues a veto threat for the Defense authorization bill if hate crimes legislation is attached, ending consideration of the hate crimes bill in the 110th Congress.
- **2007:** The hate crimes amendment is stripped from the Defense Department authorization legislation.
- **2008:** President-elect Barack Obama's transition team releases its vision of support for the civil rights and LGBTQ community in a straightforward and timely plan. It details a plan to expand hate crimes statutes.
- **2009:** The Shepard Byrd Act makes it a federal crime to willfully cause bodily injury, or attempt to do so using a dangerous weapon, because of the victim's actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national origin. The Act also extends federal hate crime prohibitions to crimes committed because of the actual or perceived religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability of any person, only where the crime affected interstate or foreign commerce or occurred within federal special maritime and territorial jurisdiction. The Shepard-Byrd Act is the first statute allowing federal criminal prosecution of hate crimes motivated by the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Timeline (continued)

- **2009:** The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act makes it a federal crime to willfully cause bodily injury, or attempt to do so using a dangerous weapon, because of the victim's actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national origin. The Act also extends federal hate crime prohibitions to crimes committed because of the actual or perceived religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability of any person, only where the crime affected interstate or foreign commerce or occurred within federal special maritime and territorial jurisdiction. The Shepard-Byrd Act is the first statute allowing federal criminal prosecution of hate crimes motivated by the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.
- **2009:** In the 111th Congress, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act is introduced in the House, and the Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Act is introduced in the Senate.
- **2009:** HRC launches <http://www.fighthatenow.org/> to counter lies and distortions about federal hate crimes legislation. It provides supporters with the tools to directly contact their members of Congress to urge them to support the legislation.
- **2009:** HRC releases a new video in conjunction with the campaign to pass federal hate crimes legislation. The video, "10 Years," features Judy Shepard. HRC also announces the #FightHateNow hashtag for Twitter users to contribute to and stay current on the status of the federal hate crimes bill.
- **2009:** HRC holds a national call-in campaign for supporters to call their congressional representatives to urge quick passage of hate crimes legislation, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009.
- **2009:** The House passes the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act by a floor vote of 249-175.
- **2009:** Senate cloture motion on the hate crimes bill passes by a 63-28 vote. The bill is added to the Defense Department Authorization bill.
- **2009:** The Senate passes the Defense Department Authorization bill, on which the Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Act is attached as an amendment. The bill goes to a conference committee to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation.
- **2009:** The House fails to pass a motion, by a 178-234 vote, to instruct conferees to strip the hate crimes provision (now titled "Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act") from the Defense Dept. authorization bill conference report.
- **2009:** President Obama reiterates his support for hate crimes legislation at the 13th annual HRC National Dinner. Dennis and Judy Shepard are honored with the first annual Edward M. Kennedy National Leadership Award.

Timeline (continued)

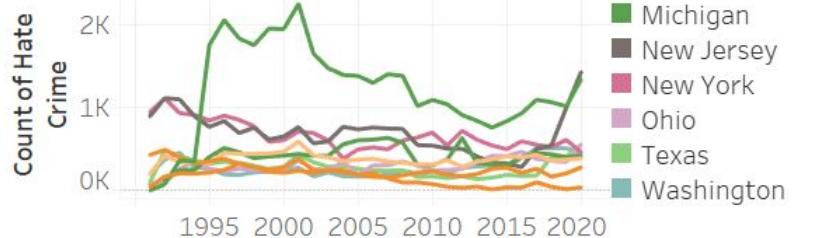
- **2009:** The Senate votes 68-29 to pass the Defense Department authorization bill that includes a provision for inclusive federal hate crimes legislation. HRC launches Love Conquers Hate to celebrate the victory.
- **2021:** The COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act directs the Department of Justice to speed up the review of hate crimes for bringing charges. The Department must also work to improve the reporting of hate crimes and hate incidents in light of the rise in anti-Asian hate during the COVID-19 pandemic. To meet this goal, the law requires the Department to reach out to law enforcement agencies and to provide them with helpful tools and resources for reporting, enforcing, and preventing hate crimes.
- **2021:** The Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality Act of 2021 (Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act), 34 U.S.C. 30507, an amendment to the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, provides new grants, training, and other forms of assistance to help state, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with hate crime reporting, prioritizing agencies that have a history of not reporting any hate crimes. The law also directs the Department of Justice to report back to Congress on its efforts to improve hate crime reporting.
- **2022:** On March 29, 2022, President Joe Biden signed the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which expanded existing United States federal hate crime law to apply to the crime of lynching, defining it as an act of two or more people in a conspiracy to maim or kill a person based on real or perceived traits of a victim as protected under federal law. It was the first anti-lynching bill to be passed by Congress following over 200 bills filed since the Reconstruction era.

Hate Crimes in America



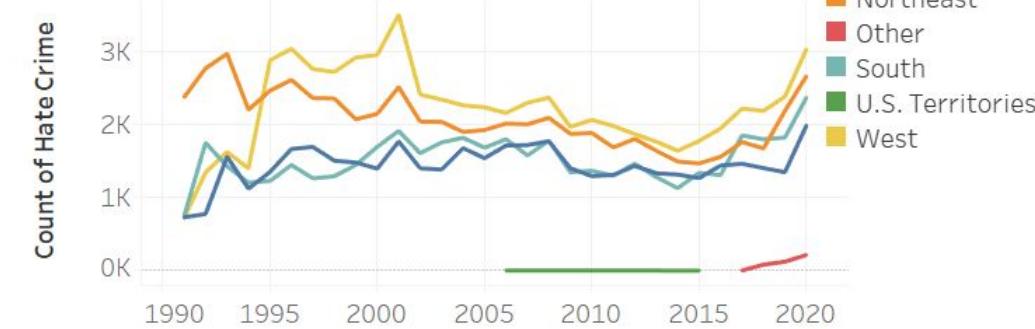
Hate Crime Rates Per State Over Time - Top 10

Use the tooltip to see the year, state name, and exact hate crime count.



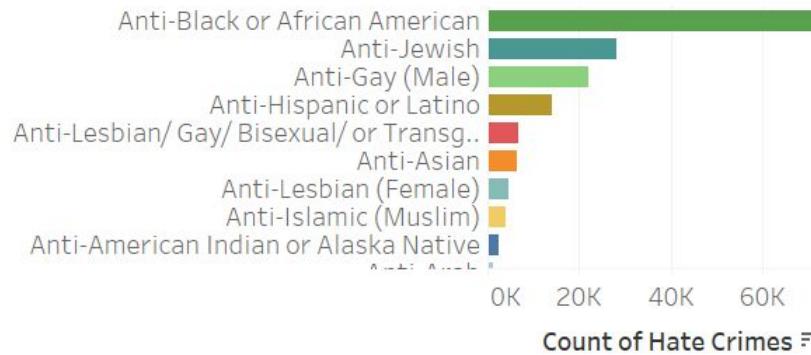
Hate Crime Rates Per Region Over Time

Use the tooltip to see the year, region name, and exact hate crime count.



Concentration of Total Hate Crimes in America Per Bias

Use the tooltip to see the exact hate crime count.



Total Hate Crimes Per State

State Name

Alabama	231
Alaska	237
Arizona	6,764
Arkansas	1,119
California	36,235
Colorado	4,341
Connecticut	3,658
Delaware	927
District of Colum..	1,710

Concentration of Hate Crimes Per State

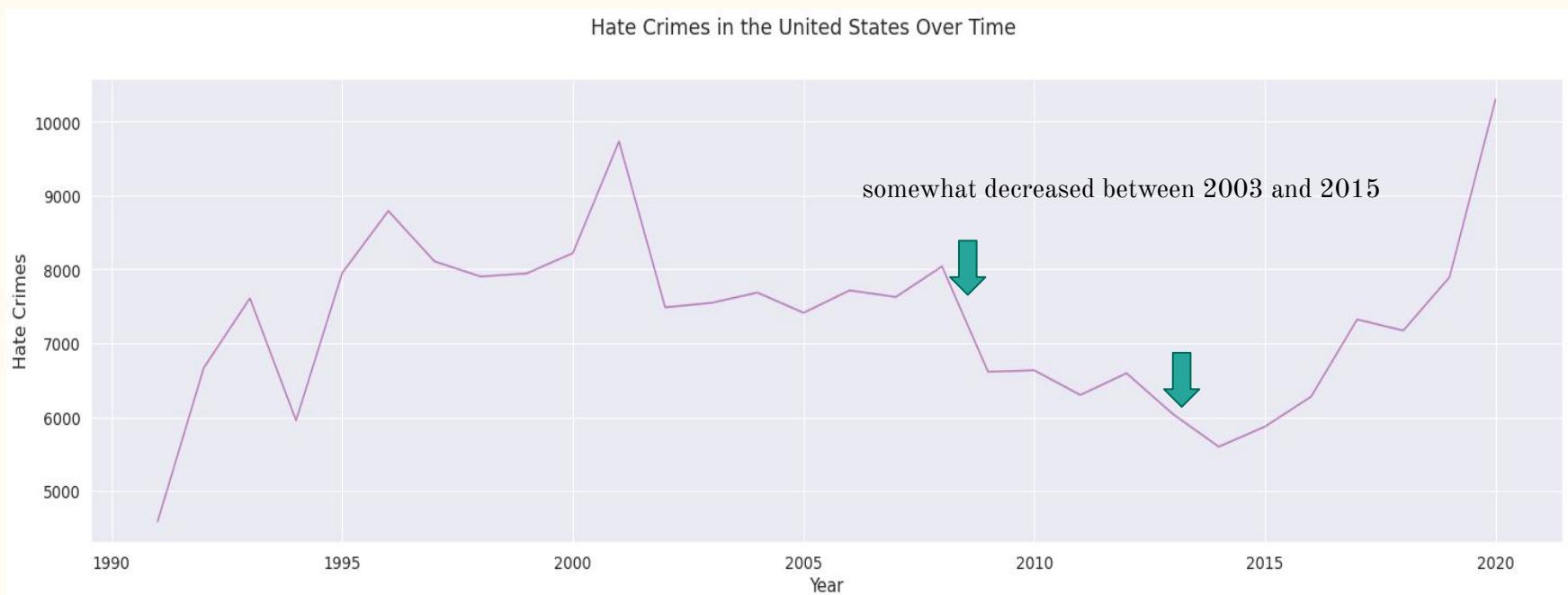
Use the tooltip to see the state name and hate crime count.



Hate Crime Rates Are Rapidly on the Rise

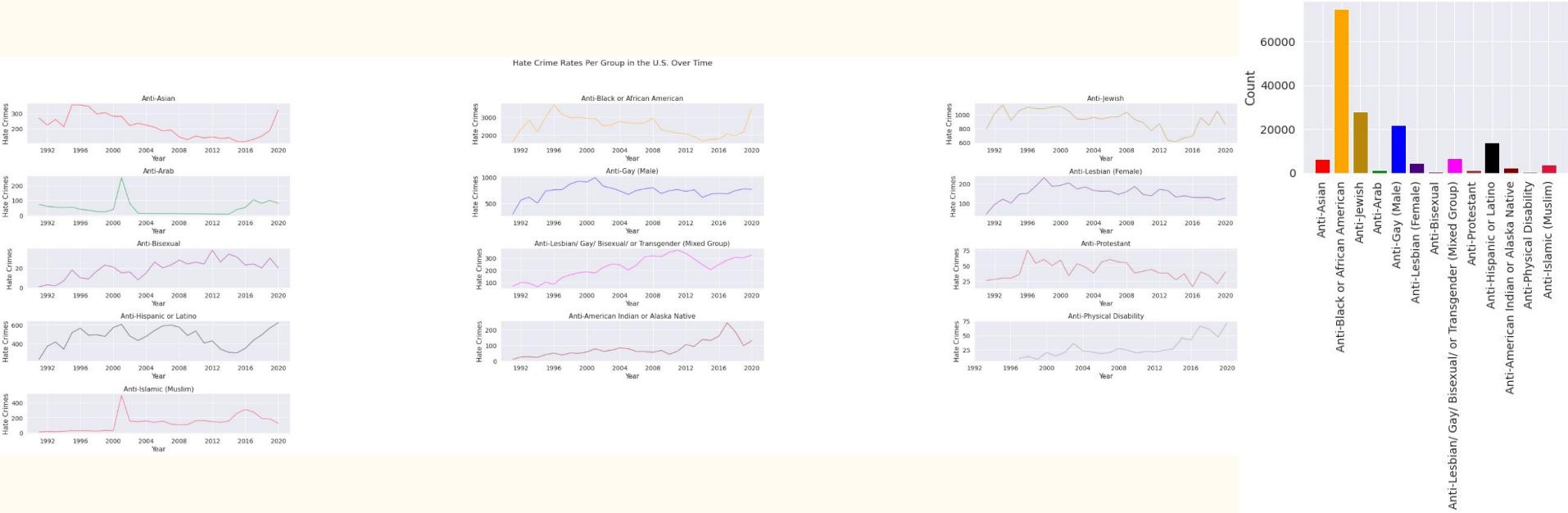
Actions taken against hate crimes are becoming **outdated**

Organizations and governments **need to create newer plans** that would allow hate crime rates to lower again

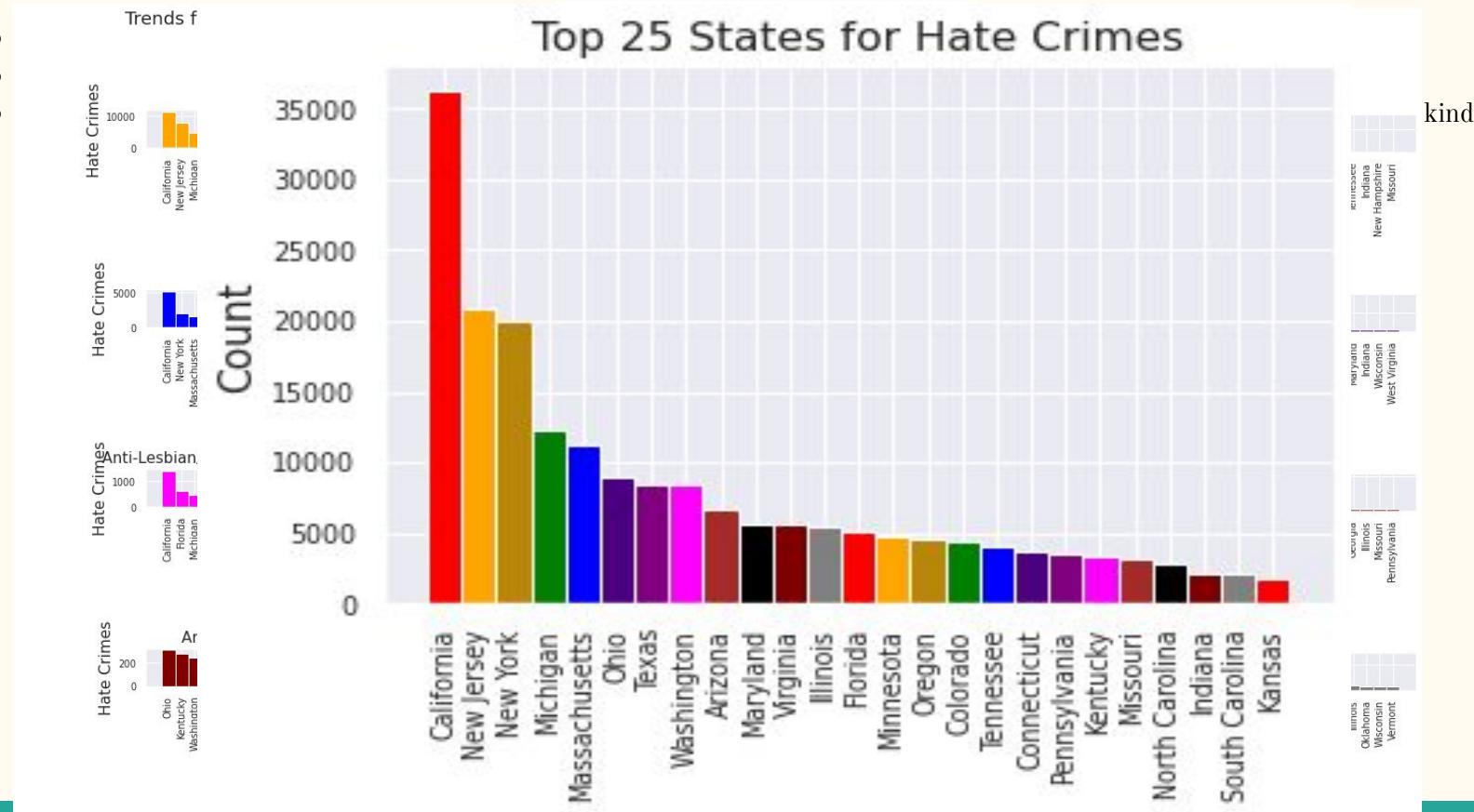


People of All Kinds Are Negatively Impacted by Hate Crimes

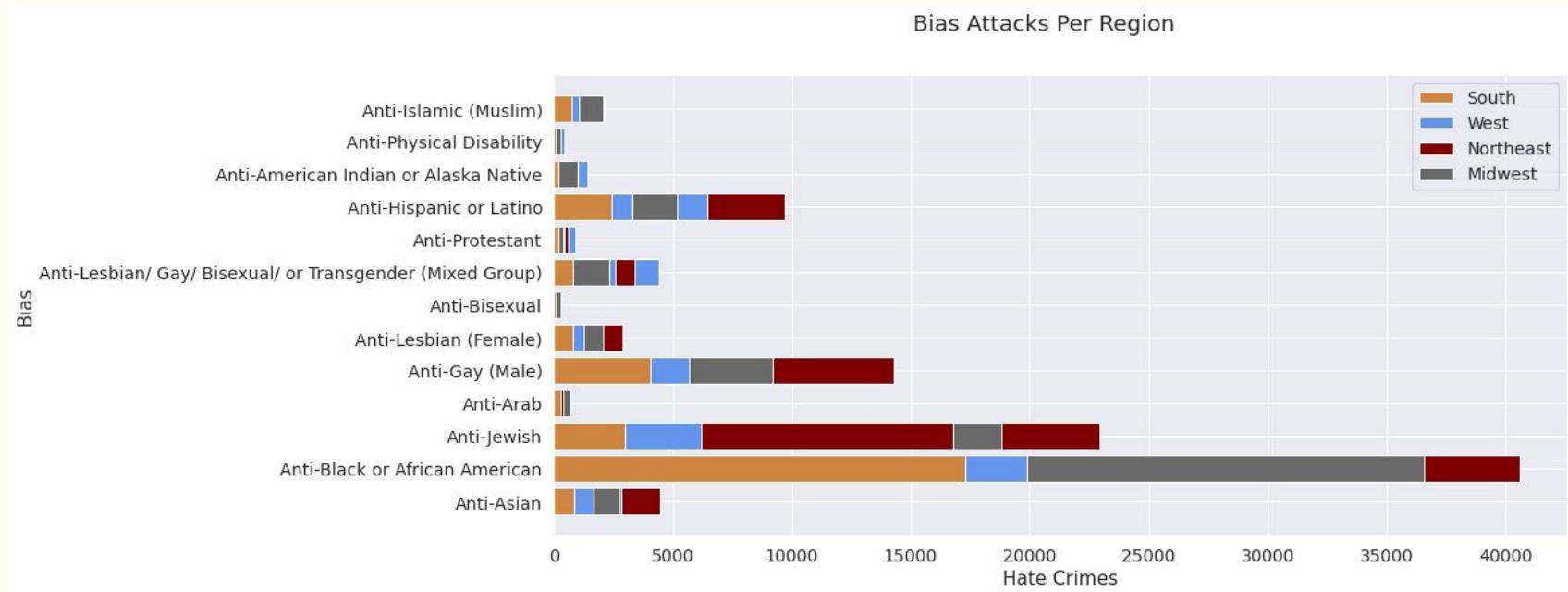
- Asians, Blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and people with physical disabilities have experienced more hate crimes more rapidly recently
- Greater efforts, whether by the government, community groups, or even the general public, to protect those groups should be enforced
- Blacks and African Americans have experienced vastly more hate crimes than people of other groups



California - Most Prone to Experiencing Hate Crime Incidents

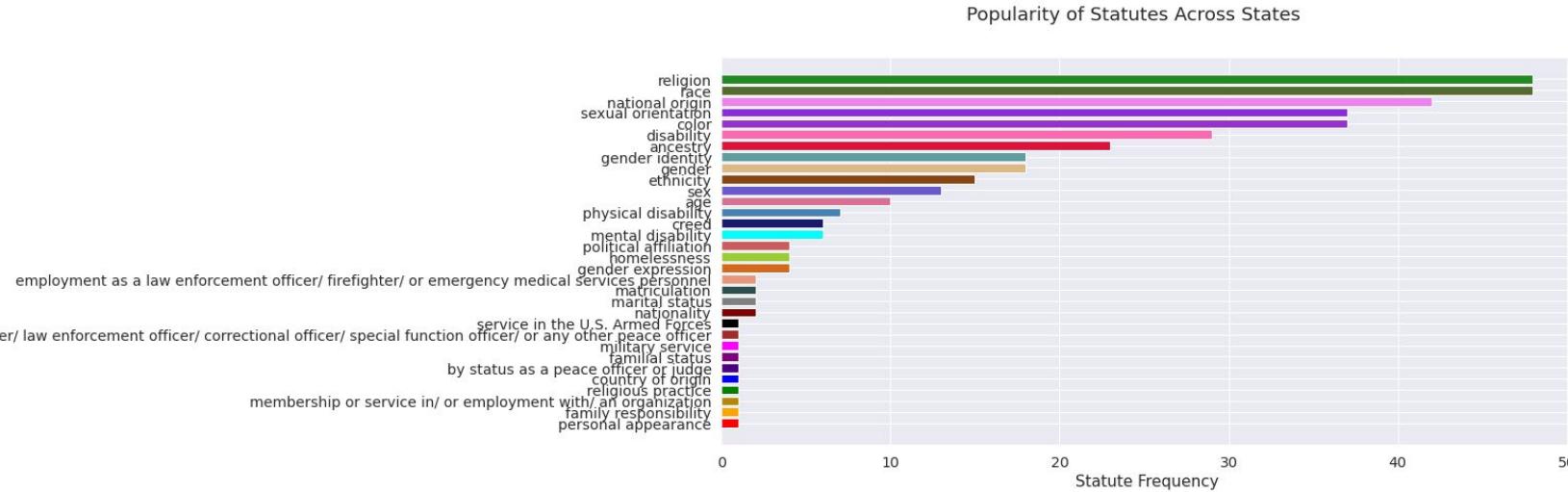


The Prevalence of Hate Crimes Toward a Particular Group is Generally the Same Across the South, West, Northeast, & Midwest of the U.S.



The concentration of hate crimes toward a certain group in each area of the United States

Not enough statutes exist across the United States

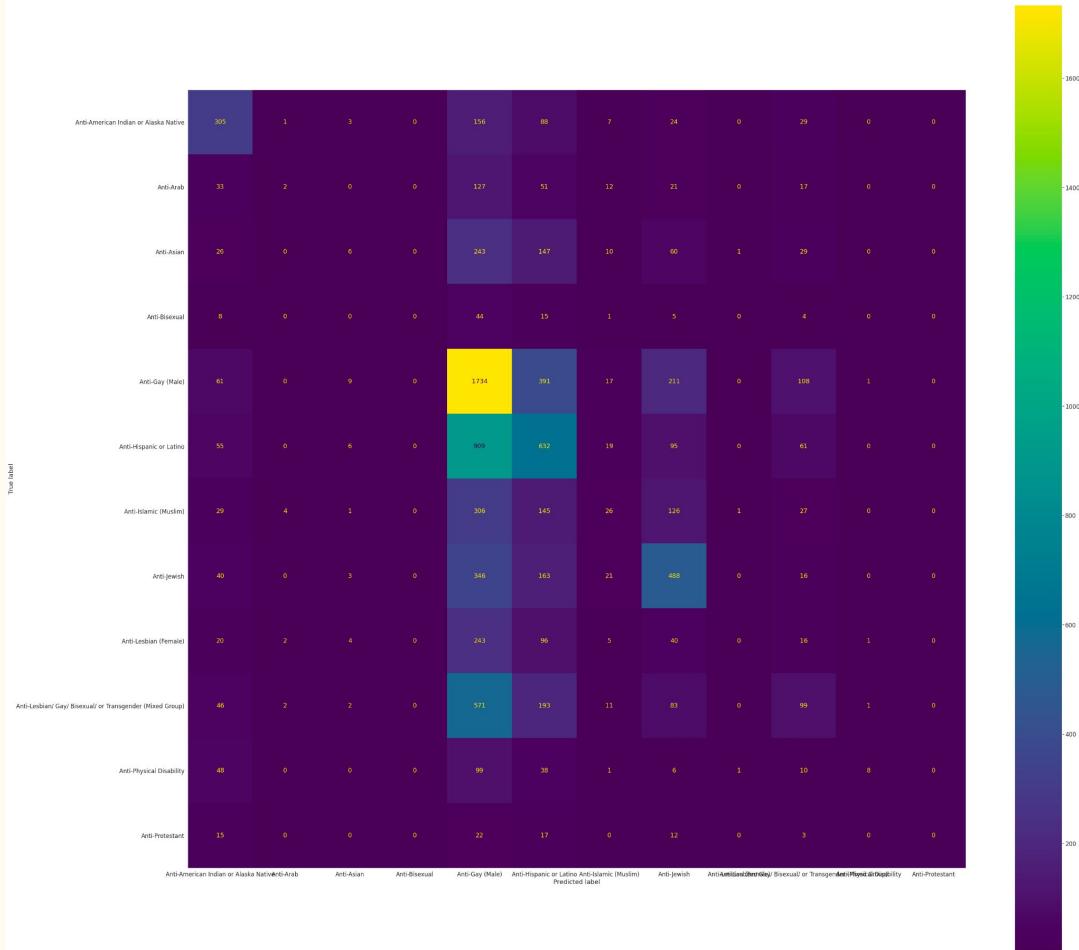


- Only 60% of states have mandates for the gathering of hate crime statistics
 - 20% of those states include data about sexual orientation in those mandates
- 27 states and D.C. have statutes involving gender
- Only 18 states have protections for one's gender identity
- Only D.C. and 3 states have statutes protecting the homeless

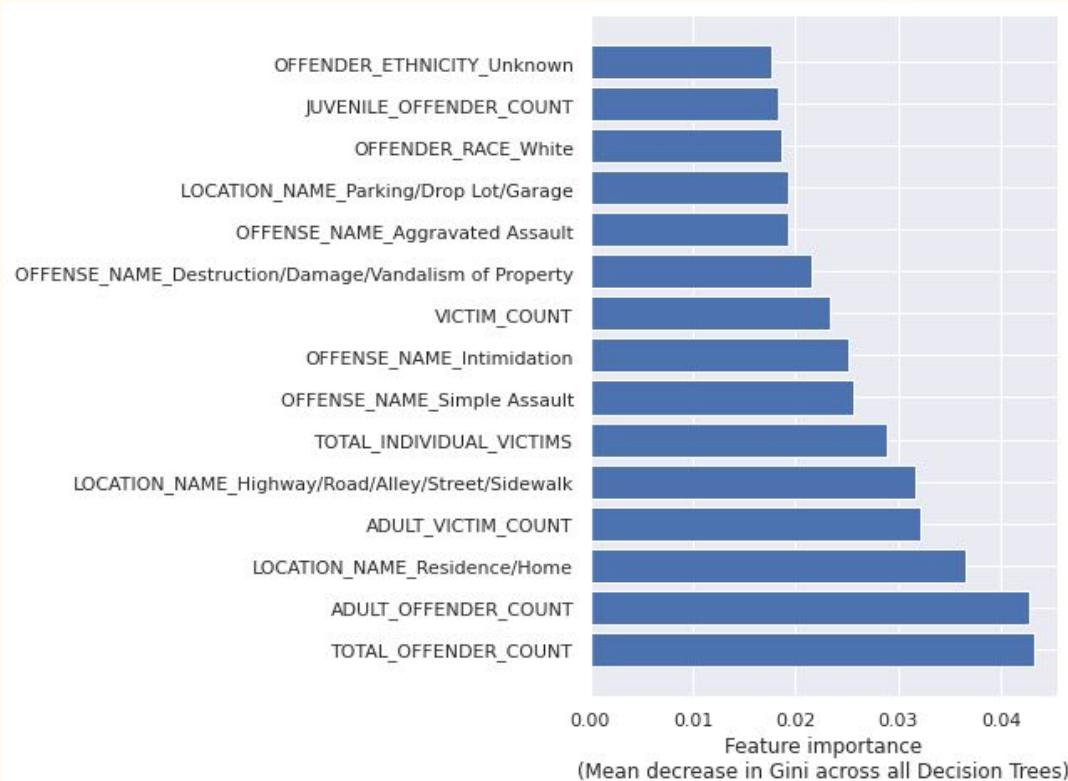
Weak k-Nearest Neighbor Classifier Predictions

	Accuracy
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	0.497553
Anti-Arab	0.007605
Anti-Asian	0.011494
Anti-Bisexual	0.000000
Anti-Gay (Male)	0.684834
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	0.355656
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	0.039098
Anti-Jewish	0.453110
Anti-Lebian (Female)	0.000000
Anti-Lebian/ Gay/ Bisexual/ or Transgender (Mixed Group)	0.098214
Anti-Physical Disability	0.037915

K=50 NN Classifier



- The classifier suggests that to lower hate crimes of a certain bias, people should think about how to lower hate crimes around **homes, residences, highways, roads, alleys, streets, and sidewalks**
- Admittedly, the classifier is not very accurate at predicting the bias of a hate crime. The classifier only correctly predicts a hate crime bias about **36%** of the time.



People should realize that the tensions within a community are not solely due to the individuals in that community.



Desperation and despair



The mob spirit



Jealousy



Substance and drug abuse



Corrupt justice system



False religion



Discrimination



Economic instability

Risk Factors For Violence

01

Individual Risk Factors

- Experience with violence victimization
 - Attention deficits, learning disorders, hyperactivity
 - Displays of early aggressive behavior in the past
 - Engagement with drugs, alcohol, or tobacco
 - Low IQ
 - Inability to control behaviors
 - Poor social cognitive or information-processing abilities
 - Abundant emotional distress
 - Treated for emotional issues in the past
 - Antisocial attitudes and beliefs
 - Encounters with arguments and harm in the family
-
- Authoritarian child-rearing attitudes
 - Hostile, passive, or inconsistent disciplinary actions
 - Minimal parental involvement
 - Weak emotional attachment to parents or guardians
 - Minuscule parental education and income
 - Parental criminality or abuse of substances
 - Bad family functioning
 - Insufficient overlooking and monitoring of children

02

Family Risk factors

03

Peer and Social Risk Factors

04

Community Risk Factors

- Involvement with delinquent peers
 - Participation in gangs
 - Social rejection
 - Avoidance of conventional activities
 - Struggle with academics
 - Low drive to do well in school
 - Failing in school
-
- Scarce economic opportunities
 - An abundant number of poor residents within a community
 - Greater amounts of transiency
 - Greater amounts of family disruption
 - Rare community participation
 - Social disorganization

Protective Factors Against Violence

01

Individual Protective Factors

- Disapproval toward deviance
- High IQ
- High GPA
- Educational goals
- Positive social orientation
- Popularity
- Strong social skills and competencies
- Excels at realistic planning
- Religion

02

Family Protective factors

- Support from families or adults outside the family
- Parents are approachable enough to discuss problems with
- Parents seemingly hold high expectations about scholastic achievement
- Parents and children engage in activities together
- Involved parents (e.g. parent wakes their child up, is present when their child comes back from school, eats dinner with their child, gets their child ready for bed)
- Parents and children participate in social activities together
- Parents use constructive strategies for solving problems with their children

03

Peer and Social Protective Factors

- Strong, close, and pro-socially oriented relationships with classmates
- Heightened grit to do well in school
- Profound bonds with non-deviant peers
- Participation in peer groups against antisocial behavior
- Engagement in pro-social activity
- Experience in schools that enforce meticulous supervision, defined behavior rules, clear disciplinary actions, and involvement of teachers and parents

Summary

- 
- A photograph showing a group of people from behind, standing on a grassy area. They are wearing dark jackets and face masks. In front of them, several protest signs are held up. One sign clearly visible has the word "STOP" in large red letters, followed by "HATE". Another sign partially visible behind it says "HATE IS A".
- 1) America is experiencing a troublesome increase in hate crime rates
 - 2) Anybody is at risk for a hate crime, especially African Americans
 - 3) Of all states, California needs to do the most work in preventing hate crimes
 - 4) More states need to either refine or expand their statutes
 - 5) Some states are more accommodating toward certain groups of people than others
 - 6) We cannot combat hate crimes without recognizing how we contribute to the socioeconomic factors that propel them

Organizations that you can assist

- Southern Poverty Law Center: <https://www.splcenter.org/what-we-do>
- Safe Horizon: <https://www.safehorizon.org/programs/help-hate-crime-victims/>
- The United States Department of Justice: <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes>
- Victim Connect: <https://victimconnect.org/learn/types-of-crime/hate-crimes/> <https://www.ceousa.org/>

AAPI assistance organizations

- Stop Asian Hate: <https://stopaapihate.org/>
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice: <https://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/>
- Asian American Federation: <https://www.aafederation.org/>
- AAPI Women Lead: <https://www.imreadymovement.org/>
- Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (APALC): <https://www.ajsocal.org/>
- Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence (CAAAV) <https://caaav.org/>



Black assistance organizations

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): <https://naacp.org/>
- National Urban League: <https://nul.org/>
- Black Lives Matter: <https://blacklivesmatter.com/>
- The Trayvon Martin Foundation: <https://trayvonmartinfoundation.org/>
- Blackout for Human Rights: <http://www.blackoutforhumanrights.co/>



Organizations that you can assist

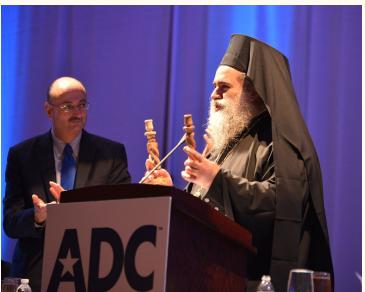
Jew assistance organizations

- American Jewish Committee (AJC): <https://www.ajc.org/>
- Anti-Defamation League: <https://www.adl.org/>
- National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ): <https://www.nccj.org/about/our-story>
- Detroit Justice for Jews: <https://www.detroitjewsforjustice.org/donate>
- Jewish Council on Urban Affairs (JCUA): https://secure.everyaction.com/9m_WTlIiOpEO_jylfYUU09A2
- Combat Anti-Semitism: <https://combatantisemitism.org/>



Arab assistance organizations

- American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee: <https://www.adc.org/>
- Council on American-Islamic Relations: <https://ca.cair.com/losangeles/>
- Arab-American Family Support Center: <https://www.aafscny.org/about-us/>
- Arab Advice Bureau: <http://www.arabadvicebureau.org.uk/>
- Arab American Action Network: <https://aaan.org/>



LGBTQ+ assistance organizations

- National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF): <https://www.thetaskforce.org/>
- Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG): <https://pflag.org/>
- The Trevor Project: <https://www.thetrevorproject.org/>
- Family Equality: <https://www.familyequality.org/>
- LGBT Foundation: <https://lgbt.foundation/groups>



Organizations that you can assist

Protestant assistance organizations



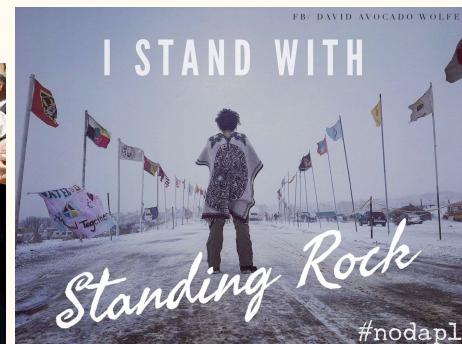
- The Protestant Christian Support Group (PCSC): <https://www.pcsgr-the protestantchristiansupportgroup.com/about>

Hispanic/Latino assistance organizations

- Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF): <https://www.maldef.org/>
- National Council of La Raza: <https://www.unidosus.org/>
- The Hispanic Institute: <https://www.thehispanicinstitute.net/>
- Latino Victory: <https://latinvictory.org/>
- Voto Latino: <https://votolatino.org/>

Native American/Alaskan native assistance organizations

- First Nations Development Institute: <https://www.firstnations.org/>
- Stand With Standing Rock: <https://standwithstandingrock.net/donate>
- Warrior Women: <https://www.warriorwomenfilm.com/>
- Native Wellness: <https://www.instagram.com/nativewellness/?hl=en>
- Native American Rights Fund:
https://secure.narf.org/page/64457/donate/1?_ga=2.215186576.627354145.1601584720-1572519401.1601584720



Organizations that you can assist

Disability assistance groups

- Recovery International: <https://recoveryinternational.org/find-a-meeting/>
- Parent and Caregiver Network: <https://community.dbsalliance.org/>
- Brain Injury Association of America: <https://www.biausa.org/find-bia>
- Caregiver Action Network: <https://www.caregiveraction.org/>
- National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI): <https://nami.org/Home>

Muslim assistance organizations

- Muslim Advocates: <https://muslimadvocates.org/>
- Muslim Public Affairs Council: <https://www.mpac.org/>
- Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR): <https://www.cair.com/>
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- American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee: <https://www.adc.org/>



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A group of yellow Minions with large, bulging brown eyes and black goggles are cheering. They have wide, toothy grins and are shouting. The background is dark and out of focus.

THANKS

FOR YOUR ATTENTION