

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2001

**A Report of the
National Coalition of
Anti-Violence Programs**

Tuscon, AZ: Wingspan DV Project
Little Rock, AR: Women's Project
San Francisco, CA: Community United
Against Violence Los Angeles, CA: L.A.
Gay & Lesbian Center/Anti-Violence
Project & STOP Partner
Abuse/Domestic Violence Program
San Diego, CA: The Lesbian & Gay
Men's Community Center San
Francisco, CA: W.O.M.A.N., Inc.
Denver, CO: Colorado Anti-Violence
Program Hartford, CT: Connecticut
Womens' Education and Legal Fund
Washington, DC: Gays & Lesbians
Opposing Violence Chicago, IL:
Horizons Anti-Violence Project
Lexington, KY: Gay & Lesbian Services
Organization New Orleans, LA:
Lesbian & Gay Community Center of
New Orleans Boston, MA: Fenway
Community Health Center Violence
Recovery Program Boston, MA: The
Network/La Red Detroit, MI: Triangle
Foundation Minneapolis, MN: Out
Front Minnesota New York, NY: New
York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-
Violence Project Columbus, OH:
Buckeye Region Anti-Violence
Organization Cleveland, OH/The
Lesbian & Gay Community Service
Center of Greater Cleveland
Cincinnati, OH: Stonewall Cincinnati
Tulsa, OK: Tulsa Oklahomans for
Human Rights Philadelphia, PA: The
Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights
Providence, RI: Rhode Island Alliance
for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights
Houston, TX: Montrose Counseling
Center Burlington, VT: SafeSpace
Richmond, VA: Virginians for Justice

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National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is a report about bias-related incidents targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals in the U.S. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a network of 26 anti-violence organizations that monitor and respond to incidents of bias, domestic, HIV-related and other forms of violence affecting the LGBT community. It is the sixth such report in as many years.

Twelve NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBT incidents occurring in their cities and regions throughout 2000 and 2001, and these data constitute the basis for most of the analysis in this report. Two other NCAVP members contributed supplementary information, such as individual case narratives, incident data and qualitative descriptions of anti-LGBT violence in their communities. While not incorporated within the main body of analysis in this report, their observations have been cited in other appropriate contexts throughout.

The fact that only slightly more than half of NCAVP's member programs contributed to this edition of the report reflects a fundamental and ongoing capacity and resource challenge within a growing number of anti-violence organizations. Other challenges for these organizations will be discussed later in this report. Ultimately, NCAVP hopes that this report will not only draw greater attention to the incidents and trends it documents, but also highlight the need for broader responses to bias violence at the community level.

Highlights of Findings

The total number of anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP decreased significantly in the last year, from 2,135 incidents in 2000 to 1,887 incidents in 2001, a 12% decrease. Correspondingly, the number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs also fell 12%, from 2,522 in 2000 to 2,210 in 2001.

The number of offenders fell more precipitously than either the numbers of incidents or victims, from 3,472 to 2,925, a 16% drop. Consequently, there was slightly smaller average number of reported offenders per incident in 2001 than in 2000, 1.55 v. 1.62.

In a significant departure from this report's findings in previous years, almost all reporting locations showed decreases in numbers of incidents: Chicago (-26%), Cleveland (-24%), Houston (-18%), Massachusetts (-5%), Michigan (-11%), Minnesota (-54%), New York (-11%), Providence (-42%), San Francisco (-24%). Clearly, some areas experienced enormous decreases.

Only three reporting sites registered increases: Colorado (+14%), Columbus (+5%) and Los Angeles (+2%). The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was only 7%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 24%. The mean rate of change overall was -13%.

Despite its variability at the local level, the overall decline in reported incidents, victims and offenders between 2000 and 2001 is the primary trend highlighted in this report, particularly as it reverses the 8% increase in reported incidents noted among report participants from 1999 to 2000.

2000-2001 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL INCIDENTS -12%

Murder -35%
Assault w/Weapons --6%
Attempted assault w/Weapons -17%
Assault w/Out Weapons -13%
Total assault/attempted assault -12%
Intimidation -24%
Harassment -15%
Sexual Assault/Rape -7%
Abduction/Kidnapping +29%
Extortion/Blackmail +300%
Bomb threat/Bombing N/C
Illegal Eviction N/C
Police Entrapment +2%
Unjustified Arrest -3%
Police Raid -54%
Discrimination -33%
Arson -63%
Vandalism +14%
Robbery -15%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft +15%

Incidents involving weapons 2000 16%
Incidents involving weapons 2001 15%

Bats, clubs & other blunt objects -18%
Bottles, bricks & rocks -5%
Firearms -14%
Knives & other sharp objects -28%
Roped & other restraints -33%
Vehicles -42%
Other weapons -8%

Incident Locations:

Police precinct or jail --33%
Private residences -8%
Public transportation -18%
Streets or other public areas -7%
Workplaces +8%
Public Accommodations -15%
Cruising Areas +25%
Schools or Colleges -32%
GLBTH institutions -28%
In or around GLBTH events +250%
Other locations -56%

2000-2001 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL VICTIMS -11%

Females -5%
Males -17%
Transgender M-F -6%
Transgender F-M +41%
Organizations +18%

Lesbian or Gay-Identified -14%
Bisexually-Identified N/C
Heterosexually-Identified +23%
Questioning or Unsure -24%

Under 18 years of age -30%
18-22 years of age -6%
23-29 years of age +1%
30-44 years of age -18%
45-64 years of age +1%
65 years of age and older +18%

African-American +2%
Arab & Middle Eastern +155%
Asian & Pacific Islander +6%
Latina/o N/C
Multi-Racial +74%
Native American +31%
White -20%

Extent of Injuries:
No injuries -10%
Minor injuries -21%
Serious injuries -3%

Of Victims Injured:
No medical attention required +25%
Needed, but not received -5%
Outpatient treatment received -19%
Hospitalized -5%

Though there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from local data submitted this year this year, as well as from the composite trends noted by NCAVP, an overriding concern expressed by reporting agencies and borne out by the decrease in reported incidents is that of insufficient staffing and funding resources available to anti-violence organizations to support direct service provision, outreach and the advertisement of services. Lack of capacity was a great challenge for participating programs, and this was perhaps more the case for those programs reporting the most significant decreases in reported incidents.

For instance, staff vacancy at the program with the largest decrease in reported incidents (Minnesota) was noted to be primarily responsible for that decrease. Similarly, the fact that the program with the second-largest decrease in reported incidents (Providence) is volunteer-run has had a direct effect on that program's ability to maintain its activities on a consistent basis from month-to-month and year-to-year.

Anecdotal evidence also suggests that many programs experienced a distinct drop in reporting immediately after the September 11 terrorist attacks. There is some evidence in the data submitted for this year's report, which indicates some validity to that suggestion. For instance, programs with the most complete survey data (Chicago, Colorado, Columbus, Los Angeles, Massachusetts, New York and San Francisco), reported an average decrease in reported incidents of 18% from their monthly averages in September and October. Furthermore, of those programs, only Los Angeles and San Francisco reported increases in September and October - 7% and 8% respectively. The other programs reported decreases ranging from 40% (Columbus) to 14% (New York). We believe that the decline in New York would have been more dramatic had agency staff not begun conducting specific World Trade Center outreach within the community. Though decreases were only calculated for September and October, it appears that the effects of September 11 on reporting activities may not have actually abated for many programs until December. Of the seven programs listed above, five list November as the month with their lowest number of reported incidents.

Another trend of note in this year's report is the continued decrease in the number of anti-gay murders in reporting locations. Led by large declines in Michigan and San Francisco (each -60%) and New York (-40%), the number of anti-gay murders decreased by 35% in 2001. It does bear noting that in New York, 23 lesbians and gay men were killed in the World Trade Center attack. Though those deaths cannot be counted as anti-LGBT, they were however, hate crimes and are counted in this report with an explanation.

With respect to violence offenses short of murder, there was mixed information. Simple assault declined 13% overall. Assaults involving weapons increased by 3% overall, but attempted assaults with weapons declined 17%. All other offenses saw declines, with the exception of abduction/kidnapping (+29%), extortion/blackmail (+300%), vandalism (+15%), and larceny/burglary/theft (+14%).

Also in decline in 2001 was weapons use - 19% overall, with some categories such as vehicles (-42%), ropes and restraints (-33%), and knives (-28%) declining significantly.

Perhaps correspondingly, the level of injury among victims decreased with those sustaining minor injuries decreasing 21%, and those sustaining serious injuries decreasing 3%. Additionally, those not needing any hospital care increased 25%, and those who needed hospital care decreased 14%.

And in keeping with the overall decline in both incidents and victims, the number of offenders decreased 15% in 2001, with all demographic categories of significance decreasing except those 65 years of age and older, and those identified as being multiracial.

Offenders 65 and older increased 50%, while those identified as multiracial rose 8%.

The data this year also highlights an issue for which local programs have struggled to gain visibility for some time - that of family-based, bias-related violence. In 2001, the number of reported offenders likely to be a relative or family member increased 19% from 58 to 69.

Despite relatively large declines in both reported incidents and victims, the number of victims who chose to report to the police declined 4%, from 790 in 2000 to 762 in 2001. There was a 12% decline in the proportion of incidents reported to the police in which there was no arrest made, and an unfortunately large increase in the number of complaints from victims that police refused to take (+36%). This trend is more than likely linked to the significant increase in the number of cases for which police refused a bias classification (+44%).

Another troubling trend with respect to police response is an almost across-the-board increase in affirmative responses when victims are asked whether or not they experienced abuse from police officers. The number of those reporting police to have been verbally abusive and used anti-LGBT slurs increased 51% (from 39-59); those reporting physical abuse from the police without specific anti-LGBT slurs rose 42% (from 12 to 17); and those reporting physical abuse from police officers which was accompanied by anti-LGBT slurs rose 50% (from 22 to 33). The only category of abusive police behavior to see a decline in 2001 was that of verbal abuse without use of anti-LGBT slurs: -25% (from 44 to 33). Despite relatively large declines in both reported incidents and victims, the number of victims who chose to report to the police declined on 4%, from 790 in 2000 to 762 in 2001. There was a 12% decline in the proportion of incidents reported to the police in which there was no arrest made, and an unfortunately large increase in the number of complaints from victims that police refused to take (+36%). This trend is more than likely linked to the significant increase in the number of cases for which police refused a bias classification (+44%).

2000-2001 TRENDS SUMMARY

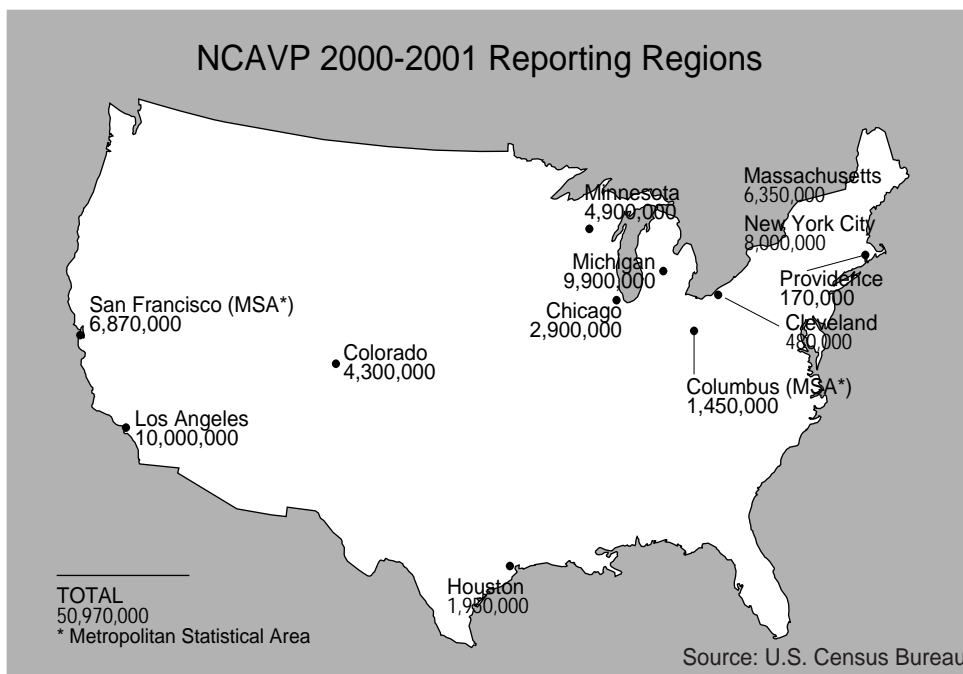
TOTAL OFFENDERS -15%

Females -21%
Males -14%
Transgender M-F +83%
Transgender F-M -75%

Under 18 years of age -5%
18-22 years of age -39%
23-29 years of age -10%
30-44 years of age -10%
45-64 years of age -31%
65 years of age and older +50%

African-American -4%
Arab & Middle Eastern +58%
Asian & Pacific Islander -8%
Latina/o -17%
Multi-Racial +8%
Native American -67%
White -18%

Relationship of Offenders to Victims
Acquaintances or friends -24%
Employers or co-workers -18%
Ex-lovers/partners -17%
Landlords, tenants or neighbors -22%
Law enforcement officers N/C
Lovers/partners +10%
Pick-ups +4%
Relatives/other family members +19%
Roommates -56%
Security personnel/Bouncers -24%
Service Providers -36%
Strangers -12%
Others -57%



2000-2001 TRENDS SUMMARY

INCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE -4%

Complaint taken w/no arrest -12%
Complaint taken w/arrest -2%
Complaint refused +36%

Not reported by victim as bias +6%
Reported and classified as bias -23%
Reported as bias
/classification refused +44%
Attempting bias classification -13%
No bias classification available -34%

Police Attitude:

Courteous -2%
Indifferent -5%
Verbally abusive w/out slurs -25%
Verbally abusive w/slurs +55%
Physically abusive w/out slurs +42%
Physically abusive w/slurs +50%

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation I: Increase Acceptance

Foster a public, educational, political and cultural climate that makes clear that acts of anti-LGBT hatred and bias can have no part in a civil society. Specifically, schools should design and adopt general tolerance education curricula for youth (as well as protect students who identify themselves as LGBT); political leaders of every party should speak out forcefully against anti-LGBT discrimination and violence (and support genuine efforts to end them); businesses should establish and enforce appropriate LGBT tolerance and anti-discrimination standards for the workplace; religious leaders should make clear that no major religious tradition holds violence as an acceptable tenet; and the media should explain and report anti-LGBT violence in its proper context, i.e., as a broader pattern of occurrence that reflects and causes harm to everyone in America.

Recommendation II: Add Protected Classes

Add sexual orientation and gender identity and expression to the roster of classes protected against hate-motivated violence at the federal level by passing the Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, thereby authorizing the U.S. Attorney General to investigate and prosecute such cases-particularly those cases in which it is found that local law enforcement does not have the adequate resources, mandate or will to do so. Further address violence due to perceived sexual orientation or gender identity at the state level by passing hate crimes bills to heighten public awareness of such acts and provide increased penalties for those who commit them-particularly repeat and adult offenders. To encourage these new laws, the federal government should pass legislation to provide enhanced law enforcement, criminal justice and community education funding to the states that enact them.

Recommendation III: Fund research

Commission a federal study, as well as substantial independent ancillary research, of anti-LGBT and other hate-motivated violence and its prevalence and outcomes. In addition, mandate participation in gathering and reporting data by every political jurisdiction, down to the county level. Support the provision of, and include analyses of data from, community organizations that investigate and address related problems.

Recommendation IV: Provide Rehabilitation and Alternatives to Incarceration

As organizations dedicated to the cessation of violence in our society, many NCAVP members strongly oppose the use of the death penalty. By extension, though NCAVP recognizes that increased penalties must be part of a comprehensive strategy to combat hate violence, it does not believe they can comprise the sole or primary method of addressing such violence. To that end, NCAVP recommends that in association with stronger hate crimes laws that provide increased penalties, enhanced rehabilitation be provided to convicted offenders to reduce

recidivism and interrupt escalating cycles of abuse. Additionally, it is essential in some cases that alternatives to incarceration be developed, especially for youthful and first-time offenders.

Recommendation V: Fund Local Initiatives

A realistic appraisal of the work being accomplished to combat hate-motivated violence at the community level must acknowledge that there is a cost associated with that effort. It is essential that local, state and federal governments fund community-based anti-violence initiatives such as training programs for law enforcement officers and district attorneys, victims' services and monitoring and reporting efforts like this one. The benefit will be to prevent and deter more acts of violence against LGBT individuals, help repair the lives of those who are victimized by them, and build cooperative relationships between the LGBT community and a wider range of partners in both the public and private service sectors.

Recommendation VI: Increase the Efficacy of Law Enforcement

Establish and promote anti-bias units or hate crimes task forces in every major metropolitan and state police force. Investigate and prosecute acts of harassment, intimidation and abuse committed by police officers against LGBT individuals. Also provide training and resources to change police cultures and attitudes overall, and end the use of police as instruments of officially sanctioned anti-LGBT oppression.

Recommendation VII: Disallow the Gay Panic Defense

Disqualify the so-called "gay panic defense" as a legal resort for those accused of committing hate-motivated acts against LGBT people. If that proves impracticable, shift the burden of proof in such cases onto defendants - similar to that required in many temporary insanity cases. Additionally, if jurisdictions declare that the burden of proof does rest on the defendant in such cases, prosecutors and judges must be adequately trained around what can be admissible as evidence and determine what would constitute "expert" testimony for those cases.

NCAVP MISSION STATEMENT

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) addresses the pervasive problem of violence committed against and within the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) and HIV-positive communities.

NCAVP is a coalition of programs that document and advocate for victims of anti-LGBT and anti-HIV/AIDS violence/harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, police misconduct and other forms of victimization.

NCAVP is dedicated to creating a national response to the violence plaguing these communities. Further, NCAVP supports existing anti-violence organizations and emerging local programs in their efforts to document and prevent such violence.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations whose names are in bold type contributed to this report.

ARIZONA
Wingspan DV Project
300 E. 6th Street
Tucson, AZ 85705
Phone: (520) 624-1779
Fax: (520) 624-0364
www.wingspanaz.org

ARKANSAS
Women's Project
2224 Main Street
Little Rock, AR 72206
Phone: (501) 372-5113
Fax: (501) 372-0009

CALIFORNIA
**Community United
Against Violence**
160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 777-5500
Fax: (415) 777-5565
Website: www.cuav.org

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/ Anti-Violence Project

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Phone: (800) 373-2227
(victims' line-southern California only)
Fax: (323) 993-7653
Phone: (323) 993-7674
Website: www.laglc.org

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/STOP Partner Abuse/Domestic Violence Program

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Phone: (323) 860-5806 (clients)
Fax: (323) 993-7699
Phone: (323) 993-7645 (office)
Website: www.laglc.org/domesticviolence

The Lesbian & Gay Men's Community Center, San Diego

P.O. Box 3357
San Diego, CA 92163
Phone 1: (619) 260-6380
Fax 1: (619) 260-3092

W.O.M.A.N., Inc.

333 Valencia Street
#251
San Francisco, CA 94103-3547
Phone: (415) 864-4722, Crisis Line
Fax: (415) 864-1082
TTY: (415) 864-4765
Website: www.womaninc.org

COLORADO

Colorado Anti-Violence Program

P.O. Box 181085
Denver, CO 80218
Phone: (303) 852-5094
(888) 557-4441, Crisis Lines
Fax: (303) 839-5205
Phone: (303) 839-5204, Office
Website: www.coavp.org

PART I. ABOUT THIS REPORT

Introduction: Assessing a Changing Epidemic of Violence

This report provides a glimpse into some of the latest trends in violence against lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual (LGBT) individuals in a number of cities and regions throughout the U.S. It has been prepared by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a not-for-profit, voluntary network of 26 community-based victim service organizations that monitor and respond to bias-motivated and other forms of violence affecting LGBT communities. This is the eighth national report about bias violence that NCAVP has issued in as many years.

NCAVP has typically introduced this report by characterizing the problem of anti-LGBT violence in the U.S. with terms drawn more from epidemiology than from criminal science. This has been to emphasize the broad and pervasive nature of acts that are frequently dismissed as isolated or random incidents. Past editions of this report have also stressed that anti-LGBT violence is revelatory of social pathologies more fundamental, and ultimately more dangerous, than other violent crime. That is not only because violence rooted in the hatred of difference has fueled most of the shameful chapters in our own national history, but because it also accounts for a large share of the human tragedies unfolding throughout the world today.

In the wake of increased public attention to anti-LGBT violence in recent years, most mainstream national leaders now acknowledge that its incidence has surpassed "acceptable" levels, and most will also now publicly state that any incidence of anti-LGBT violence is wrong. But it is one thing to acknowledge anti-LGBT violence (along with racist, sexist and other forms of abuse) as a pressing national concern, and another to address it with any real zeal. Even now, the full weight and resources of federal, state and local governments have hardly been brought to bear on the problem. A national Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, which would have authorized the Attorney General of the U.S. to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT crimes as violations of federal civil rights law, continues to flounder in Congress, even though large majorities in both chambers have now passed similar versions of such a bill. At the start of the current administration, the prospects for reviving HCPA were uncertain: while Governor of Texas, President Bush staunchly opposed the expansion of that state's Hate Crimes Law to include crimes motivated by a victim's sexual orientation or disability (e.g., HIV/AIDS status). Given the current climate and priorities in Washington, it remains unclear what, if any attention the legislation - or the issue will receive.

It remains true that there is still not a meaningful federal effort to assess the true extent of anti-LGBT violence in the U.S., such that this report, covering a comparatively small portion of the country and its population, is the most comprehensive survey that anyone can obtain. It is important to note here that many of the deficiencies in assessing the extent of anti-LGBT violence also apply to other forms of hate-motivated violence, based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. The need for more resourceful national monitoring is very clear, given the variability of the trends highlighted in this and past years' editions of NCAVP's report. In many cases, these trends beg for more adequate research, or at least the expansion of a survey such as NCAVP's throughout the nation as a whole.

In 2001, for example, NCAVP documented a significant decline in reported inci-

dents. NCAVP is aware that some who oppose any civil and legal protections for the LGBT community will use it to suggest that bias violence is no longer a vital concern. NCAVP would like nothing more than to agree with them, but sadly, even the most cursory review of a national Internet mailing list to which most NCAVP members subscribed in 2001 reveals there were an exceptional number of incidents from simple assaults and property crimes to brutal acts committed against LGBT individuals in parts of the country where community-based anti-violence services are minimal or nonexistent. Additionally, none of the programs participating in the report could state that anti-LGBT violence actually declined in any of their catchment areas.

How, then, to interpret the apparent decline in bias-related incidents documented by NCAVP in the cities and regions covered by this report? Is it indeed positive news? NCAVP would argue that eleven anti-LGBT murders in twelve regions (or just one) is still intolerably high, and demand a true national accounting of bias-related murders affecting all relevant communities before acknowledging any real progress against them. Perhaps more significantly, is how to interpret growth in the number of attempted assaults in 2001, which seemed to occur at the expense of those that were actually successful? Again, it seems positive news, until one comes across stories like that of Clinton Scott Risetter in Santa Barbara, California. On February 24, 2002, an acquaintance, Martin Thomas Hartman doused him with gasoline and set him aflame while he was sleeping. Hartman later told police that he was upset to learn that Risetter was gay and that his hatred of gay men had come from being "hit on" by another man.

Unfortunately, this case and many like it will not be documented in NCAVP's report next year, because there is no longer an NCAVP member agency in the Central Coast area of California. One difference between this incident and others like it in areas where there is no NCAVP program is that because California has active hate crimes legislation, which requires such incidents to be reported to federal authorities, it is likely to be referenced in the "official" national survey of bias violence currently administered by the FBI. Many other incidents will not be referenced in that survey because there is no local mandate to send information to the FBI, a condition that renders the FBI's report extraordinarily deficient in tracking anti-LGBT incidents. For instance, the FBI identified just two anti-LGBT murders nationally in 2000 (the last year for which data is available), while in the same year, in a much smaller portion of the country, NCAVP documented 17, including five in New York City alone. During the same period, the FBI tracked a mere 1,486 anti-LGBT incidents nationally, as opposed to the 2,135 incidents reported to NCAVP in twelve locations.

In the absence of a true federal commitment to combat or even adequately assess the problem of anti-LGBT violence, one other way to address it is with greater public and private funding for community-based anti-violence programs. Here again, however, the past year's progress has been retrograde. High levels of fiscal insufficiency threatened many of NCAVP's members, such that by the end of 2001, two were close to suspending operation, and one lost its full-time staff person during production of this report.

In this context, that twelve of NCAVP's members still contributed meaningful data to this report is an admirable testament to their commitment and capabilities. On the whole, however, this is no way to fight an epidemic-or even to learn where and how it occurs. The pressing national concerns of anti-LGBT violence and other bias crime still await solutions that fairly acknowledge they exist.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Womens' Education and Legal Fund

135 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105
Phone: 860-247-6090, x16
Fax: 860-524-0804
Website: www.cwealf.org

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gays & Lesbians Opposing Violence (GLOV)
2120 L Street, NW, Suite 850
Washington, DC 20037

ILLINOIS

Horizons Anti-Violence Project

961 W. Montana
Chicago, IL 60614
Phone: (773) 871-CARE, Hotline
Phone: (773) 472-6469
Website: horizonsonline.org

KENTUCKY

Gay & Lesbian Services Organization
Box 11471
Lexington, KY 40575-1471
Phone: (606) 257-8462, work
Fax: (606) 257-5592

LOUISIANA

Lesbian & Gay Community Center of New Orleans
2114 Decatur Street
New Orleans, LA 70116
Phone: 504-945-1103
Fax: 504-945-1102
Website: www.lgccno.org

MASSACHUSETTS

Fenway Community Health Center

Violence Recovery Program

7 Haviland Street
Boston, MA 02115
Phone: 1-800-834-3242 (intake line)
Fax: (617) 536-7211
Website: www.fchc.org

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

The Network/La Red
PO Box 6011
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: (617) 695-0877

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation
19641 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, MI 48219
Phone: (313) 537-3323
Fax: (313) 537-3379
Website: <http://tri.org>

MINNESOTA

Out Front Minnesota
310 East 38th Street
Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409
Phone: (800) 800-0127, Hotline
Fax: (612) 822-8786
Phone: (612) 822-0127

NEW YORK

New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project
240 West 35th Street, Suite 200
New York, NY 10001
Phone: (212) 714-1141, hotline
Fax: (212) 714-2627
Phone: (212) 714-1184, office phone
TTY: (212) 714-1134
Website: www.avp.org

OHIO

Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization
P.O. Box 82068
Columbus, OH 43202
Phone: (614) 268-9622
Fax: (614) 262-9264

The Lesbian & Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland
6600 Detroit Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44102
Phone: (216) 651-5428
Fax: (216) 651-6439
Website: www.lgcsc.org

Limitations of this and other reporting efforts

As the introduction should have made clear, this report is not a complete survey of anti-LGBT bias violence in the U.S. Such a report is quite impossible to obtain. Some of the deficiencies of current federal survey efforts have already been described. It is now suitable to add that they remain entirely voluntary, do not utilize a standard survey instrument, and do not employ a consistent definition of bias violence.

While NCAVP's reporting effort is considerably more refined, its members still lack sufficient resources to conduct research with greater geographical coverage or more extensive cross-referencing and analysis. In addition, the demands associated with contributing to this report are enormously burdensome for a large portion of NCAVP's members. On the other hand, the Cleveland Lesbian and Gay Services Center is again participating in this year's report after an absence from the 2000 edition.

Other than by requiring its members to adhere to standardized and verifiable reporting procedures, NCAVP makes little attempt to correct for certain other variables likely to influence the extent of reporting within each region.

Because anti-LGBT violence has historically been poorly addressed by law enforcement (and because police officers remain one of the prime categories of offenders documented by NCAVP each year), it is very often underreported to police even in jurisdictions where there are large and visible LGBT communities. The extent of reporting to anti-violence organizations is greater, but necessarily dependent on a victim's knowledge of the existence of these organizations and, in many cases, the desire to access their services.

For this reason, most NCAVP members engage in various kinds of education and outreach, which can strongly influence the number of case reports they receive. For example, in New York City, the local AVP mounted a highly visible public advertising campaign in the summer months of 2000, encouraging LGBT individuals to report any act of anti-LGBT violence, no matter how seemingly minor, to its 24-hour hotline. The campaign had a tremendous effect on the number of one-time verbal harassment reports to the agency. However, the resources which enabled that level of outreach were not available to the agency in 2001, and harassment reports fell 9%.

Just as some NCAVP member activities can increase the extent of reporting, their absence can reduce it. Anti-LGBT violence affecting younger and older people, for example, continues to be underreported to most of NCAVP's members because few of them have the resources to mount dedicated youth or senior programs. Again, a much more resourceful national research effort is needed before the extent and impacts of violence affecting these and other populations can be assessed with any real efficacy.

Finally, issues directly or indirectly related to the LGBT community can have an effect on reporting and/or the number of actual incidents occurring in a region or nationally. In 2000 San Francisco registered an increase in the number of anti-LGBT harassment cases in the months just before and just after the statewide vote on the anti-LGBT Knight Initiative. However, this increase was neither sustained nor was it replicated as a result of the rise of any similar community issue in that region in 2001.

Organization of Presentation

The organization of this report is straightforward, and largely the same as in prior years.

Part 1, this section, has provided background about NCAVP's reporting effort and various relevant issues. Part 2 presents an overview and analysis of national statistics and trends, and is divided into a number of sections, while Part 3 itemizes NCAVP's national recommendations for improving research, prevention, service, criminal justice, law enforcement and related strategies.

Part 4 provides more detailed information about the data contributed to this report by each of the twelve NCAVP agencies that participated in its compilation this year, as well as additional information provided by other NCAVP members. The supplements contain other useful resources, including a copy of NCAVP's standardized bias violence reporting form and the complete set of aggregate local and national data forming the basis for this report.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS **(continued)**

Stonewall Cincinnati
PO Box 954
Cincinnati, OH 45201
Phone: (513) 651-2500
Fax: (513) 651-3044
Website: www.stonewallcincinnati.org

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa Oklahomans for Human Rights
4021 South Harvard Avenue
Suite 210
Tulsa, OK 74135-4600
Phone: (918) 743-GAYS (4297)
Fax: (918) 747-5499

PENNSYLVANIA

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights

1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: (215) 731-1447
Fax: (215) 731-1544
Website: www.center4civilrights.org

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Alliance for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights

41 12th Street
Providence, RI 02906
Phone: (401) 331-6671
Fax: (401) 272-4374

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center

701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006
Phone: (713) 529-0037
Fax: (713) 526-4367
Website: www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hate-crim.htm
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/intpartv.htm

VERMONT

SafeSpace
1 Lawson Lane
Suite 100
Burlington, VT 05401
Phone 1: (802) 863-0003
Fax: (802) 863-0004

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

VIRGINIA
 Virginians for Justice
 P.O. Box 342
 Richmond, VA 23218
 Phone: (800) 2-Justice, Hotline
 Fax: (804) 643-2050

PART 2. DATA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Section I. Incidents

Total Number of Incidents

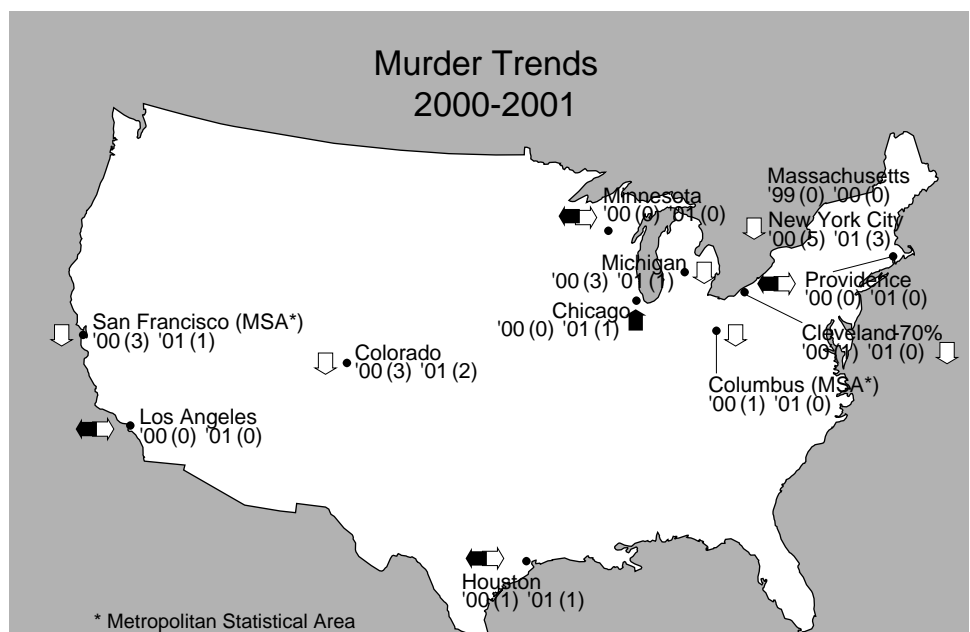
The twelve NCAVP member agencies participating in this report documented 1,887 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2001, representing a 12% decrease over the 2,135 incidents they reported in 2000. These incidents affected 2,210 victims, or 12% fewer than the 2,522 victims reported in 2000. They were committed by 2,925 offenders, v. 3,472 in 2000, a decrease of 16%.

The 2001 incidents were further categorized to include 3,537 distinct crimes and offenses, 14% fewer than the 4,136 identified in 2000. In all, for every incident documented by NCAVP in 2001, the average of 1.18 victims per incident (unchanged from 2000), 1.55 offenders (v. 1.62) and 1.87 crimes and/or offenses (v. 1.93).

The number of incidents increased in three of the twelve reporting regions, including Colorado (+14%), Columbus (+5%) and Los Angeles (+2%). They declined in nine others: Chicago (-24%), Cleveland (-24%), Houston (-18%), Massachusetts (-5%), Michigan (-11%), Minnesota (-54%), New York (-11%), Providence (-42%), and San Francisco (-24%). The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 7%; the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 24%. The mean rate of change overall was -16%. The map on page 12 illustrates the percentage increases and decreases of reported incidents throughout the participating regions.

Murders

In a significant change, and perhaps one of the true bright spots in this report (programs may struggle to obtain reports on bias-related incidents short of murder, but murders are generally easily quantifiable), anti-LGBT murders decreased 40%. NCAVP officially documented 12 murders in 2001, compared with 17 that occurred in the same regions in 2000.



INCIDENT NARRATIVES

Finally, while murders provide some of the most disturbing examples of anti-LGBT violence, hate-motivated acts can and do take many other forms. For this reason, NCAVP views murders as the "tip" of a much larger and more treacherous reserve of violence, one that continues to present a troublesome challenge and concern for LGBT communities and individuals across the nation, even when reporting levels decrease and its most visible manifestation decreases. The iceberg illustration above is one way of highlighting this point of view.

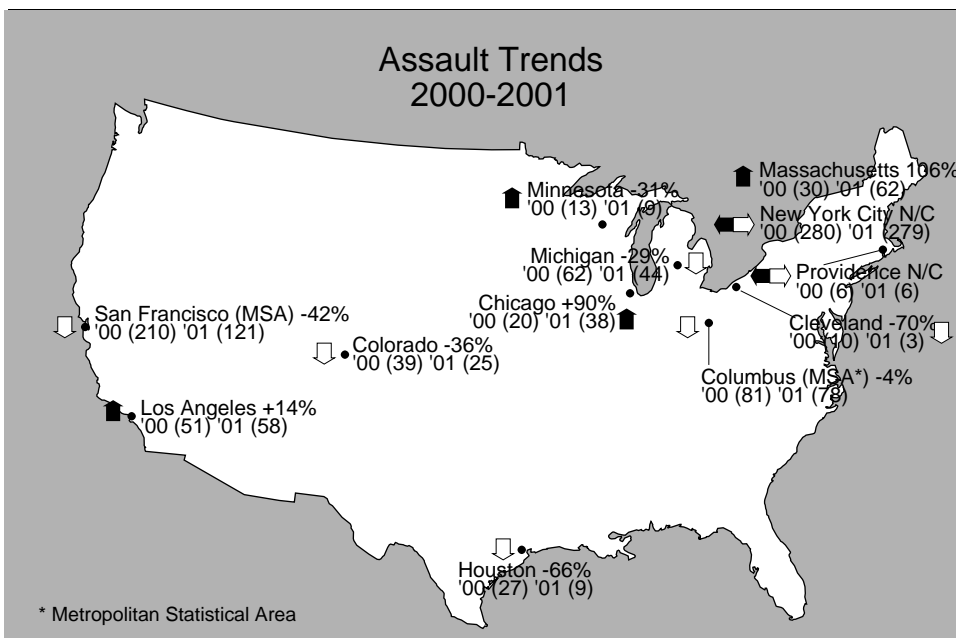
Assaults and Attempted Assaults

In general, the number of reported assaults NCAVP documented decreased 9% to 732 in 2001 from 808 in 2000. There were significant decreases in both simple assaults (-13%) and attempted assaults with weapons (-17%). However, there was a slight increase in assaults with weapons (+3%), attributed to increases in Colorado (+800%), Columbus (+4%), Los Angeles (+6%), Massachusetts (+43%), and New York (+20%).

There were regional variations in other reporting areas involving assaults. Simple assault increased in Chicago (150%), Los Angeles (+18%), Massachusetts (+800%), and Michigan (+23%), and decreased in Cleveland (-66%), Colorado (-35%), Columbus (-5%), Houston (-80%), Minnesota (-42%), New York (-7%) and San Francisco (-46%). Offsetting the increases in assaults with weapons listed at the beginning of this section, there were decreases in Cleveland (-66%), Houston (-20%), Michigan (-62%), and San Francisco (-27%). It's important to note as well that the proportion of incidents involving assault remained almost constant from 2000 to 2001 (38% v. 39%).

Perhaps as a consequence of the overall decline in incidents involving assault, the number of victims reporting injuries declined 15%. However, it what may be a reflection of the increase in assaults carried to fruition involving weapons, there was a only a negligible decline in the number of incidents in which victims sustained serious injuries from 221 to 215 (-3%). There was a more substantial decrease in the number of victims needing hospitalization, from 399 to 345 (-14%).

With respect to weapons use, there were declines in all categories. However, declines



Several of the reporting NCAVP organizations submitted individual incident narratives along with aggregate incident data. These narratives are reproduced on the succeeding pages to provide a better sense of the scope and complexion of anti-LGBT violence and harassment, as well as the effects on its victims. The name of the region/state at the end of each narrative indicates the location of the NCAVP organization that reported it.

A transgender Latina was with two friends at a department store when she was followed by a store employee who said to others in the area, "Look at the faggots," and then to the victim, "Why don't you dress like a man." NEW YORK

On June 21, 2000 the badly decomposed body of Fred C. Martinez Jr. was found in a canyon just south of Cortez Colorado, in the Four Corners Region. The 16-year-old Navajo had suffered from blunt trauma and exposure. Family and friends have stated that Fred identified as gay, transgender, two-spirit or nadleeh. He was last seen by his family on June 16, heading to the rodeo.

Five days after Fred's burial his grave was desecrated. In addition, flowers left at the canyon edge, where his body lay for five days before being discovered, were stolen.

On July 3, 2001 Shaun Murphy of Farmington, NM was arrested in connection with the case. He was subsequently charged with first-degree felony murder. He is currently awaiting trial.

COLORADO

On January 22, 2001, a man who disapproved of his sister's lesbian relationship, got out of his car, and approached her and her partner's car. He smashed in the driver's side window, injuring one of the partner. The brother then pulled her out of the car and hit her across the face. After finally letting her

go, he drove off.
LOS ANGELES

A lesbian couple reported being harassed by a man who was angry over a parking space, and then began yelling at them "you are fucking dykes! You eat pussy!" The victims had a two-year-old daughter who witnessed the harassment and slurs.
MASSACHUSETTS

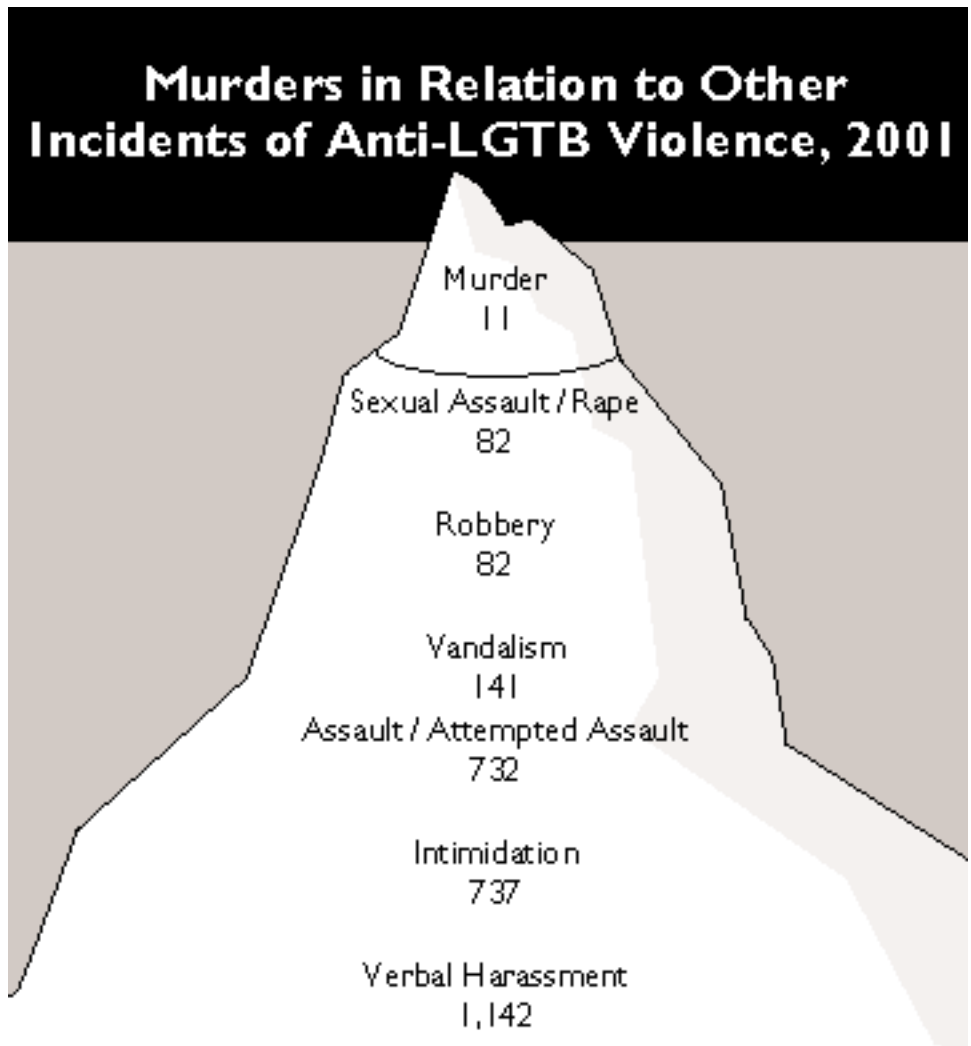
A transgender latina was walking down the street near when a latino man on a bike started yelling homophobic epithets at her. This harasser followed her for several blocks. The woman to avoid the harasser but he following her finally approaching her and spitting in her face. Finally, the victim ran to a pay phone and called 911 and then went into a local business until the police arrived. The case was classified as Hate Crime.
SAN FRANCISCO

A 36 year-old gay man living in a mens shelter was struck in the head from behind by another shelter resident. While hitting the victim, the assailant said, "I heard about you, shut the fuck up, you faggot."
NEW YORK

Four teenagers invited another teen to go on a ride with them. They instead drove to an area outside of town where the the victim was beaten unconscious and left by the side of the road He lay there for seven hours in subfreezing temperatures. He was finally found by a passerby, and was hospitalized for three weeks afterward. He remained comatose for several days. He recalls being called a "fag" during the assault. One of the alleged assailants later bragged to a classmate about "beating up a fag". The local DA's office waited almost a full year after the assault to reveal his decision not to file criminal charges. A federal civil rights claim has been filed on behalf of the victim.
COLORADO

An Asian UCLA extension student

were more substantive in categories likely to cause the most injury to victims and tend to indicate a closer proximity of offenders to victims: bats, clubs and other blunt objects (-18%), firearms (-14%), knives and sharp objects (-28%), ropes and restraints (-33%), and vehicles (-42%). A smaller decline was charted in the use of bottles, bricks and other projectiles (-5%).



Characteristics of many attacks using these weapons are that they are fleeting, launched from a distance and less effective at causing serious harm to their targets.

Increases in weapons use that potentially bear attention in subsequent tracking periods include increases in the use of bats, clubs and other blunt objects in Houston (+120%), Massachusetts (+100%) and San Francisco (+75%), the use of firearms in New York (+20%), and the use of vehicles in Michigan (+100%).

As noted in Part 1, the apparent decline in murders must be approached with caution: it is not possible to draw from NCAVP's limited survey efforts any general conclusions about bias-related murder trends nationally. Certainly reporting programs would like to believe that the overall decline in murders is evidence that anti-LGBT murders have begun

decreasing, much as murder in general has decreased over the last decade. However, past evidence suggests that the rate of anti-LGBT murders is not closely tied to that of other types of murder. Despite the overall decline in murder reported by NCAVP, the number of murders did increase in Chicago (from 0 to 1), while reductions occurred in five regions: Cleveland (from 1 to 0), Columbus (from 1 to 0), Michigan (from 3 to 1), New York (from 5 to 4), and San Francisco (from 3 to 1). There was no change in the number of bias-related murders of LGBT individuals in Colorado (3) and Houston (1), and no reported anti-LGBT murders in Los Angeles, Minnesota, and Providence.

Harassment and Intimidation

NCAVP uses the term 'harassment' to refer to derogatory remarks or name-calling, most often typified by the use of anti-LGBT slurs, which (however crudely or cruelly expressed) are not explicitly threatening in nature. Simple verbal harassment is not a crime in many jurisdictions, unless conducted via telephone or through the mail and/or accompanied by other forms of violent or threatening behavior. Intimidation, by contrast, is a direct threat of harm to another individual (or in some cases, to property). If expressed in verbal terms alone, it is usually a misdemeanor; if backed by a weapon or overtly threatening gestures, it may be considered a felony.

NCAVP has never taken a position arguing for a change in the criminal classification of either offense. It tends to view growth in intimidation as more serious than increases in harassment, because the former is somewhat more often the prelude to actual assault. Notwithstanding these distinctions, however, it is important to appreciate the extent to which even simple verbal harassment causes genuine harm to its victims, and has a direct impact on the atmosphere of fear within the LGBT community as a whole.

There are certain words and gestures that when applied to members of disenfranchised and/or minority communities are meant to signify an entire history of violent oppression - "fighting words," if you will. In most cases of verbal harassment of LGBT individuals, there can be no question that their use is intended not merely to express contempt, but to limit another's sense of freedom and self-expression. The word "faggot" yelled from a passing car is more than a momentary annoyance; it is an implicit if not explicit threat. Am I in danger? Will the car stop? Should I not wear these clothes, or walk on this street, or be with these friends? All are thoughts likely to occur and dwell in the psyche of the victim for some time to come.

"Simple" harassment becomes even more threatening when it originates from a neighbor, an employer or a police officer, or when it is experienced on a near daily basis where one lives and works. In these instances, NCAVP can cite the experiences of victims who grew quite literally to fear for their lives, and uproot themselves entirely from the situations that frightened them initially. For them, "mere words" caused significant and permanent harm, of a kind that was wholly irremediable.

It is sometimes suggested that outcomes like these indicate a deficiency of the victims themselves: they are "overly sensitive" or hesitate to "fight back"-suggestions that fit conveniently with prevalent stereotypes of LGBT individuals. A reading of some of the case narratives in the margins of this report should dispel these illusions, and NCAVP strongly advises any victim of harassment to seek an immediate haven. Too often, those who practice verbal abuse are actually seeking some kind of response from their victims, in order to

received numerous death threats via both email and surface mail. The threats targeted his sexual orientation and ethnicity (e.g., "FAGGOT, EVERYBODY HATES YOU, CHINK!!!") and were very specific about the date, methods and potential weapon to be used in a threatened attack: "We have decided to come to kill you in your room on March 1st 2001" and "I...love to use hard weapons, such as 45 magnum, pistol, rifle or knife).
LOS ANGELES

While waiting to cross a street, three men approached as Latino gay man and pushed him against a car and asked if he was gay. When the victim said that he was, the perpetrators punched him and knocked him onto the sidewalk. They then fled.
NEW YORK

A 28-year-old transgender lesbian reported graffiti in the bathroom at her work place. Someone had drawn a picture of a woman with a penis and wrote "Is it a boy or a girl?" There was also writing that included the victim's last name and more writing on the toilet paper dispenser that said "he/she".
MASSACHUSETTS

Diane Whipple, a 33 year old lesbian, was brutally mauled to death by two dogs in the hallway of her apartment building. The dogs allegedly were trained as lethal attack dogs by the Arian Brotherhood Nation, to which the dogs' owners have personnel ties. One of the dogs' owners was found guilty in early 2002 of second degree murder.
SAN FRANCISCO

A member of SAGE, an organization serving lesbian and gay seniors was leaving a meeting of the group, when a man pushed her into the side of a building, grabbed her scarf and attempted to steal her briefcase, while yelling "Dyke" at her.
NEW YORK

The week before the Denver GLBT Pride Parade, information collected by

COAVP regarding a "hate mail" letter received by some businesses and organizations revealed that most businesses that advertised in the Pride Guide, a program book distributed by the GLBT Community Center that lists Pride events and locations had received a copy of the letter. Recipients also included the Mayor and a Congresswoman, who had written welcoming letters for the Pride Guide. COLORADO

After pushing themselves into the apartment of two men at gun-point, two perpetrators bound the hands of the two men with duct tape and placed them face-down on the bedroom floor. They then began collecting items of value. As the perpetrators rummaged through the bedroom, they came across items indicating that the victims were gay men. In response, the perpetrators began beating the victims. One victim was beaten on the head with a flashlight, and stuffed into a closet after losing consciousness. The other victim was kicked several times in the head. One victim heard the perpetrators say, "Take it you faggot." The perpetrators left the house with all items of value, including the victims' cars.

LOS ANGELES

Two gay roommates were experiencing ongoing harassment from neighbors. The neighbors repeatedly called them "fags" and had left graffiti for the victims with anti-gay and AIDS-phobic slurs, as well as threats to do bodily harm. Ultimately, the abusive neighbors vandalized one of the victims' car. MASSACHUSETTS

A latino gay man was working for a small company where he was not out as gay. A coworker discovered that he was gay and one day offered him a ride home. The coworker took the man to the mountains, sexually assaulted and threatened to kill him if he told anyone. He then left the victim far from the city. Police did not consider the case a hate crime and both the victim and the perpetrator were fired. Ulti-

rationalize committing much more violent behavior.

Finally, studies of criminals convicted of hate crimes often show that most begin practicing random harassment and crimes against property before progressing to overtly threatening and abusive behaviors. Before dismissing harassment as "less serious," it is worth considering how many future perpetrators of assault and even murder are among the harassers documented in these pages.

There was an overall decline of 18% in reports of harassment charted by NCAVP in 2001. In as much as both reporting and non-reporting programs reported serious funding and staffing challenges during the reporting period, it is not at all surprising that there would be a sharp decline in the most common of all reported offenses. There were declines in harassment and intimidation reported from almost all regions: Colorado (-15%), Columbus (-1%), Houston (-74%), Los Angeles (-13%), Massachusetts (-58%), Minnesota (-54%), New York (-9%), Providence (-43%), and San Francisco (-21%). Only Chicago (+7%) and Cleveland (+27%) reported increases in harassment and intimidation.

Other Crimes and Offenses

NCAVP documents a wide range of other crimes and offenses committed in association with each specific incident reported to it. As noted earlier, the total number of these crimes and offenses (for which NCAVP uses general rather than jurisdictional definitions) grew by a substantial amount in 2000, to 4,087 from 3,563 (+15%). As a result, there were a higher average number of crimes and offenses per incident in 2000 than in 1999: 1.90 v. 1.79, respectively.

Among specific crime and offense categories not already discussed in this report, sizeable increases were noted in four categories: abduction/kidnapping (+29%), extortion/blackmail (+300%), vandalism (+14%), and larceny/burglary/theft (+15%).

There were decreases reported in many of other crime and offense categories - large ones in categories that could be termed most 'serious': murder decreased 35%, sexual assault/rape decreased -7% and arson decreased -63%.

Additionally, reports of discrimination fell by -54% and robbery by -14%. There was no change in the number of bomb threats/bombings (3), or illegal evictions (8).

Discrimination is automatically included in incidents where the perpetrator is a landlord, employer, police officer, business or service provider, or some other individual bound by law or common accepted standards to practice nondiscrimination. In many of NCAVP's reporting regions, however, discrimination against LGBT individuals is not an actual crime. NCAVP considers robbery a bias crime when its perpetrator clearly targets LGBT individuals, or uses anti-LGBT slurs while committing the crime. Many career criminals prey on LGBT individuals, often in or near LGBT bars and in outdoor cruising areas, because they believe their victims won't "fight back" or will be hesitant to contact police. Even when victims report their experiences, one of the difficulties in combating this particular form of bias violence is that police rarely are willing to classify it as such.

There are three offenses tracked by NCAVP, which by definition are perpetrated by law enforcement: police entrapment, unjustified arrest and police raid. NCAVP classifies incidents under one or more of these categories when they do not appear to be motivated by any legitimate law enforcement purpose, but rather unfairly target the LGBT community, most often under cover of so-called "quality of life" or vice law enforcement campaigns.

Transgender individuals in particular are apt to be victimized by police in this way.

The only significant change among these categories of offenses was a sizeable decrease in the number of police raids (-54%). This change was primarily the result of a non-recurrence in 2001 of such activity in three regions heavily targeted for raids in 2000: Chicago (0 v. 3), Cleveland (0 v. 2), Colorado (0 v. 4). The number of police raids remained the same in Michigan (2) and increased in New York (+100%). The number of cases recorded involving police entrapment or unjustified arrest (-1%), two closely watched offenses in several key regions remained almost constant (149 v. 147). In two of these key regions however, there were vastly different experiences with entrapment and unjustified arrest. Michigan actually experienced a 26% increase in cases while New York showed a 35% decrease. Information from Michigan indicates that police in that region continued the campaigns against public gathering areas frequented by gay men that has led to recent lawsuits brought by the Triangle Foundation. Unfortunately, the large decrease in New York is not thought to be from the result of changes in police policy, but in fact a direct reflection of redeployed police resources in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Location of Incidents

There was virtually no change in the locations of anti-LGBT violence. The greatest numbers of incidents during 2001 continued to be committed in private residences and on streets/other public areas (29% and 26%, respectively). The proportion of incidents occurring in the workplace remained 10% of reported incidents. Public accommodations made up 7% of locations, while 5% of incidents occurred in "cruising areas" or in and around LGBT bars or other social institutions.

Serial incidents

Wherever possible, NCAVP's members try to determine if an incident being reported to them is the first of its kind experienced by the victim, or merely the latest of one or more others apparently committed by the same perpetrator(s).

Overall, the number of these "serial incidents" decreased substantially in 2001. However, those that were reported to have been preceded by at least five other incidents increased 18% (from 77 to 91). More troubling, was the increase in incidents preceded by at least ten other similar incidents: 39% (from 124 to 172). These increases coupled with the 61% decrease in incidents preceded by one to five previous incidents indicates an increasing tenacity among long-term serial perpetrators, and a diminished commitment to offense by those yet to begin their "careers." One reason for this split in rates of serial offenses could be falling societal tolerance for bias-related incidents, which could discourage "newer" offenders from repeat offenses. However, any rise in tolerance would have less of an effect on more seasoned serial perpetrators. Nevertheless, this split in rates of serial offense bears observation in subsequent reporting periods.

mately, the victim was hired again.
SAN FRANCISCO

A 16 year-old gay male was followed to the subway after school by four other young men, who were shouting anti-gay epithets. One of the group attempted to hit the victim, but missed. The perpetrators then fled by jumping into a departing train.
NEW YORK

The body of Ricky Espinosa, a gay Latino man was found in the El Paso County landfill on June 28. No arrests have been made.
COLORADO

Section 2. Offenders

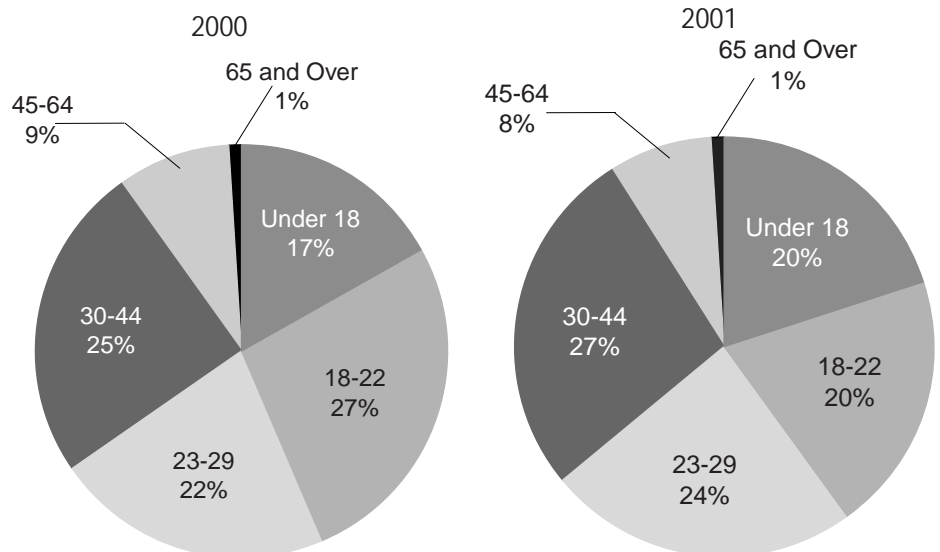
Little is known about the perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence. What research has been done suggests that as a population, they may be very general. A study by University of Washington forensic psychologist Karen Franklin, presented to the American Psychological Association at its 1998 convention in San Francisco, CA, surveyed 500 college students in the San Francisco Bay Area. More than 24 percent of the respondents (and 32% of young men in the study) acknowledged that they had engaged in verbal harassment of LGBT individuals, and 10% (18% of young men) reported that they had made threats or committed actual physical violence against one or more of them. Half of those who had committed or threatened violence also said they would do it again. As has become typical in court trials of accused bias criminals, most justified their behavior on the grounds that it was undertaken in "self defense" against the actual or perceived "threat" of unwanted sexual advances: in other words, many shared an intensive preoccupation with the fear that others might think they were lesbian, bisexual or gay.

What was most striking about Franklin's research was that in other respects, her respondents could be described as fairly ordinary young adults, not prone to joining hate groups or participating in organized activities targeting minority communities. Much the same has been observed of others who commit anti-LGBT violence, such that the suspicion among law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges that the victims somehow "deserved" their experiences is still one of the most formidable barriers to bringing hate crimes offenders to trial.

Studies of other perpetrators of bias crimes have found that they are predominantly lower-income white males. However, because LGBT people are universal within every ethnic, cultural and racial group, and because there is considerable evidence that anti-LGBT violence is underreported in many communities of color, in schools and colleges, and in a large variety of workplaces, it would be foolhardy to suggest that most of those who commit anti-LGBT bias actually share a similarly narrow range of traits. Equally uncertain is whether

Age of Offenders

(Not including those with unknown ages, or organizations)



most anti-LGBT offenders can be classified into the motive categories some theorists have proposed in relation to other bias crime. Many anti-LGBT offenders may in fact be "thrill seekers," "moral ideologues" or "turf defenders," to name three of the most commonly cited classifications. But a large number of their acts also seem to hinge on motives that are less simply articulated, even by the offenders themselves.

Though the 2,925 offenders reported to NCAVP in 2001 represented a 16% decrease from the number of offenders in 2000 (3,472), most of the demographic diversity established in recent reports held true. For example, the proportion of offenders who were male was 75%, in 2000 it was 74%. Females were 12% of reported offenders in 2001; they were 13% in 2000.

With respect to the age of offenders, those under 18 represented 13% of reported offenders, a 2% increase from 2000. Those between the ages of 18 and 29 represented 29% of offenders, a 4% decrease primarily attributed to a 39% decrease in those 18-22. Those aged 30 to 44 were 17% of offenders, a proportion unchanged from 2000. Those 45 to 64 years of age were 5% of offenders a 1% change from 2000. Finally, though the actual numbers of offenders aged 65 and over represent a small number of offenders (24), there does appear to be steady growth in the proportion of offenders in that age category.

The reported race/ethnicity of offenders also continued to be fairly constant in 2001, with whites accounting for the largest identified group (28%) of offenders overall, followed by Latina/o and African-American individuals (17% each). The only racial or ethnic categories of offenders showing strong percentage increases were Arab/Middle Eastern (+58%, 40 v. 63) and multi-racial (+8%, 37 v. 40). In this and past NCAVP reports, increases of offenders in any single racial/ethnic category have tended to be reflected by growth in the number of victims in the same category, suggesting that the violence perpetrated by many offenders targets people within their own racial/ethnic communities. As will be shown in both Arab/Middle Eastern and multi-racial categories, the increases discussed here with respect to offenders were more than offset by increases among victims in 2001.

In looking at the relationship between offenders and their victims, the largest group of offenders in both 2000 and 2001 were strangers (42% and 44%, respectively). As is shown in much of the data compiled for this report, changes in the relationship of offenders to victims in 2001 were minimal, if existent at all. However, in this largest category of offenders, there was some diversity at the local reporting level. There were significant decreases in the proportion of offenders who were strangers between 2000 and 2001 in Cleveland (48% v. 42%), Columbus (44% v. 38%), Houston (59% v. 19%), and Michigan (29% v. 12%).

After strangers, landlords, tenants or neighbors made up the next largest group of classified offenders. They comprised 12% of offenders in 2001. Employers/coworkers (6%) and law enforcement personnel (7%) made up the next largest categories of offenders. Service providers were the next largest category of offenders at 4%. Acquaintances/friends and "pick-ups" each comprised 3% of the total offenders in 2001.

Further observation of a closely-watched category of offender among NCAVP member organizations: law enforcement personnel, shows that experiences varied from the mean in several locations. Decreases in the proportion of law enforcement personnel who were offenders were experienced in Colorado (-6%) and Minnesota (-8%). At the same time, the proportion of offenders who were law enforcement personnel increased in Massachusetts (+7%) and Michigan (+43%).

In recent years, this report has chronicled a disturbing increase in the number of incidents perpetrated by multiple offenders. Accompanying information from local pro-

grams indicated that that trend may have been the result of increasing gang-style violence targeting the LGBT community (NCAVP has also categorized incidents involving organized and sustained gang-related activities as being perpetrated by organized hate groups). However, this year's data showed an increasing proportion of incidents perpetrated by smaller groups of offenders. For instance, as the proportion of incidents perpetrated by groups of four to nine or ten or more perpetrators declined 2% each, the proportion of those involving two to three perpetrators remained static. Furthermore, the proportion of incidents involving only one perpetrator increased 9%. Almost 30% of offenders now fall into categories (acquaintance/friend, employer/coworker, ex-lover, landlord/tenant/neighbor, lover/partner, relative/family, or service provider) that would indicate that they are previously known to the victim supports the growth in the proportion of incidents perpetrated by fewer offenders.

Finally, though organized hate groups continued to account for a very small proportion of incidents in both 2000 and 2001 (less than 1% in 2000 and 1.4% in 2001), there was a dramatic increase in the overall number of incidents perpetrated by hate groups during this reporting period. The number of this type of incidents rose from 13 in 2000 to 27 in 2001, a 108% increase. This increase was caused by notable increases in both Colorado (1 to 4, +300%) and New York (6 to 22, +266%). Programs in both cities acknowledge that despite indications in the national data that indicate that gang-related attacks might have decreased as an overall proportion of incidents, there were still indicators in their local areas that these types of attacks continued in their local areas.

Section 3. Victims

Perhaps surprisingly, little more is known about some of the victims of anti-LGBT violence than about the offenders. That is because many victims of anti-LGBT bias hesitate to report their experiences, either to police or even their own community organizations. The reasons often include one or more of the following:

The victim fears the consequences of reporting the incident. These may include the possibility of reprisals from the offender(s), embarrassment or abuse at the hands of police, being "outed" among family, friends, and coworkers, etc.

Family members, friends, coworkers, etc., urge the victim not to report the incident. Sometimes, it is not victims who fear the consequences of reporting incidents, but others who are close to them.

The victim wishes to "move on" from the incident as soon as possible. Many victims hesitate to report their experience because they want to forget them.

The victim believes the incident stemmed from poor personal judgment. A surprising number of the victims of anti-LGBT crime blame themselves for their experiences-for walking in the "wrong" place, saying the "wrong" thing, or acting in the "wrong" way. In this context, many hesitate drawing further attention to what they view as their own inexperience or foolish behavior.

The victim believes nothing can be done to help the situation. Another reason victims may not report their experience, especially to police, is that they do not believe anything can or will be done to help them.

The victim is not aware of the existence of community-based anti-violence services, or that they provide an alternative to reporting incidents to police. The existence of these organizations and, in many cases, the desire to access their services. The existence of anti-violence organizations is not a widely known fact within much of the LGBT community. Nor do many victims initially understand that these organizations will help them, even if they decide not to report their experiences to the police.

The victim dismisses the incident as not serious. Especially if the incident does not incorporate assault, the victim may be apt to dismiss it.

Even if the victim is aware of community-based anti-violence services, they may not be perceived as culturally or linguistically sensitive or accessible. Divisions of gender, race, national origin, age, class, and sexual orientation are strongly felt by many people within the LGBT community, and often influence the decisions victims make about whether to report their experiences to groups that appear to lack culturally inclusive staff, volunteers and programs. In addition, the capacity of many anti-violence organizations to serve individuals whose first language is not English is often limited.

For all these reasons, the information about the victims of anti-LGBT violence documented by NCAVP in 2001 (albeit more comprehensive than that reported by most law enforcement agencies) must necessarily be viewed as incomplete. NCAVP strongly believes, for example, that the incidence of anti-LGBT bias crime affecting younger and older people, immigrants, people of color, people in the military, and those within many other populations and groups is grossly underreported across the country, even to its own members.

That stated, the number of victims documented by NCAVP in the 12 reporting regions declined in 2001, to 2,210 from 2,522 in 2000 (-12%). The rate of decline among recorded victims was in tandem with the decline in reported incidents, and slightly lower than the decline in offenders (-16%).

As seen with other data areas in this reporting period, there were not substantive changes in the population of victims documented by NCAVP. In both 2000 and 2001, large majorities were male (64% v. 60%, respectively) and identified themselves as lesbian or gay (77% v. 75%). A significant plurality was between the ages of 30 and 44 (37% v. 34%), with most of the remainder evenly divided between those aged 23-29 (16% v. 19%) and 45-64 (14% v. 16%). One age category in which there was a significant increase in number of victims was that of victims identifying themselves to be 65 or over. There was a 153% increase in this category, from 19 in 2000 to 48 in 2001.

As in past years, whites made up the largest number of victims in 2000 and 2001 (1217 v. 957). The next largest ethnic or racial categories of victims recorded were Latina/o (354, or 16% of victims) and African-American (322, or 15% of victims). Interestingly, despite the overall decrease in the overall number of reported victims in 2001, many racial

and ethnic categories showed actual increases. The number of Arab-American victims rose 155%, from 11 to 28. Those who identified as multi-racial increased 74%, from 65 to 113, and those identifying as Native American rose 31% from 16 to 21. There was also a 16% increase in the number of organizations targeted by anti-LGBT incidents.

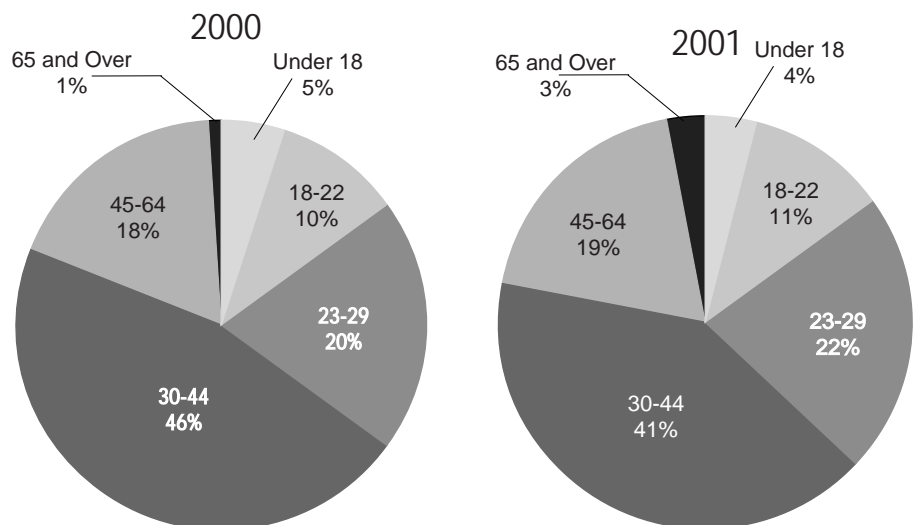
Given the care taken in recent years to include as much detail as possible in the data collected by NCAVP member programs, it is likely that a significant portion of the increases in most of the racial or ethnic categories is the result of better information about the victims served in these regions. The 60% fall in victims of 'unknown' racial or ethnic heritage also lends credence to this possibility. However, it is also true that NCAVP's members have made concerted efforts in recent years to reach more broadly into LGBT communities, and develop services relevant to victims from diverse parts of those communities. Therefore, some of the rise in certain racial and ethnic categories can be attributed to those activities as well.

Many other of the trends displayed in this report were confined to less populous victim categories. The jump in the number of victims who identify as heterosexual that has been noted for the last three years of this report (+23% in 2001, from 148 to 182). In this area, there is also a two-part cause for the increase: part of it is a byproduct of a generalized increase in the numbers of victims who have identified as transgender over the last several years, and part is the result of ever-larger numbers of heterosexuals mistaken for being LGBT. This trend only serves to underscore a central paradox of anti-LGBT violence: unlike most other forms of hate-motivated activity, its execution is based upon the offender's perception - not the fact - of the victim's identity.

Finally, this report has already summarized the extent to which victims in 2001 suffered physical harm. Unfortunately, it is not within NCAVP's capabilities to provide quantitative data about the longer-term psychological and physical sequelae of their experiences, since the data upon which this report is based are captured at intake, and not from extended case records. The case narratives in the margin very often dramatize these longer-term impacts in a qualitative way, and the reader is encouraged to review them. Individual NCAVP

Age of Victims

(Not including those with unknown ages, or organizations)



member agencies may also be able to provide more extensive information about victims and their experiences than it is currently possible to collect for NCAVP as a whole.

Section 4. Police Response

It would be an understatement to suggest that the relationship between the LGBT community and the police is strained. Historically, police were agents of the most brutal repression experienced by LGBT individuals. More recently, while police action overtly targeting the LGBT community has receded in many areas of the country, it still frequently arises, usually under cover of vice law enforcement and "quality of life" campaigns. These especially seem to target those whose modes of LGBT self-expression do not fit within an amorphous new set of perceived "acceptable" norms.

NCAVP's bias incidence data collection procedures reflect this continuing legacy in at least one important way: NCAVP classifies as acts of police misconduct certain activities that are otherwise fully sanctioned by law enforcement.

These include selective or discriminatory raids of LGBT businesses; entrapment of LGBT individuals on charges of public lewdness, gross indecency, sodomy, etc.; and the harassment, detention or arrest of LGBT people (usually on the catchall charge of disorderly conduct) for "crimes" that include public displays of affection, having nonstandard dress or appearance, etc.

On the other hand, NCAVP does not classify all unpleasant encounters between LGBT individuals and the police as bias-motivated incidents. So long as police act in professional ways and with respect for the civil, legal and human rights of the persons they accuse, then NCAVP is more apt to applaud their activities than condemn them. In fact, a large number of NCAVP member agencies have periodically assisted police in addressing troublesome law enforcement problems in the LGBT community, and even in apprehending some LGBT and non-LGBT offenders.

These dual functions-to improve cooperative relationships between the LGBT community and police even as they act as advocates for those who become victims of police misconduct-are sometimes difficult for NCAVP's member agencies to perform. It is not uncommon for NCAVP's members to be working closely with police to resolve one or more cases of anti-LGBT violence even as they condemn police activities in other respects. Police agencies themselves are not above pointing to their relationships with LGBT anti-violence organizations as "proof" of their sensitivity to the LGBT community and its needs, even while continuing to engage in repressive activities against its members.

The continuing role of police officers as agents of anti-LGBT oppression has at least one other important effect: it substantially increases the likelihood that victims of anti-LGBT oppression has at least one other important effect: it substantially increases the likelihood that victims of anti-LGBT crime will not report their experiences to police, for fear of drawing unwanted attention. Very often in the experience of NCAVP's members, even the victims of the most brutal anti-LGBT assaults will hesitate to file police reports, and for those who do, a good portion of the services that NCAVP agencies provide is concerned with persuading police to act on their complaints in a meaningful way.

To help mitigate this dynamic, NCAVP member programs have for years attempted to improve both the efficacy and sensitivity of individual officers and entire police departments by providing trainings, information, advocacy and providing direct accompaniment to

to report their incidents.

Clearly, in many regions this work among NCAVP members has had a positive effect. Despite the significant decreases in both victims and incidents in 2001, the level of LGBT reporting to the police remained relatively constant (790 v. 762, -4%). Furthermore, there was an 18% increase in the number of victims who planned to report incidents to the law enforcement at some point after intake.

Unfortunately, with respect to police response to reported incidents, there are mixed results. Because of the nature and particulars of many anti-LGBT incidents, arrests are notoriously difficult to make. Therefore, the fact that there was only negligible change in the number of arrests made from complaints was heartening. Similarly, the number of victims who classified police responsiveness as being either "courteous" or "indifferent," remained fairly stable from 2000 to 2001 (492 v. 477). In fact, more than 62% of anti-LGBT victims who report incidents to law enforcement now rate responsiveness as being "courteous" or "indifferent." It may seem strange to view indifference as a positive, however dispassionate service from law enforcement actually represents a sea-change in law enforcement response to LGBT people. There was also a significant decrease (-39%) in the number of incidents in which the victim was actually arrested. Only Chicago and Colorado tracked any rise in these cases.

Despite these positive trends, in some regions there are issues of critical concern remaining. The 36% increase in incidents reported to law enforcement where the complaint was refused for instance, was almost wholly attributable to a 900% increase in such incidents in Colorado, a 733% increase in Michigan, and a 77% increase in Columbus. Without these three regions, the complaint refusal rate actually fell 31%.

Oddly enough, when we initially looked at verbal and physical abuse from law enforcement personnel, there appeared to be an upswing in the level of abuse experienced by LGBT victims. Verbal abuse which also involved the use of anti-LGBT slurs rose 51% nationally; physical abuse without slurs rose 42%; and physical abuse with slurs rose 50%. In fact, the only "abuse category in which a decline was noted was that of verbal abuse without slurs (-25%).

Incidents, Victims and Offenders

2000 and 2001

Total Number of Incidents

2000		2,137
2001		1,887

Total Number of Victims

2000		2,524
2001		2,232

Total Number of Offenders

2000		3,472
2001		2,935

However, significant increases in abuse categories were only reported in three regions: Massachusetts, Michigan and San Francisco. In Massachusetts, verbal abuse with slurs rose 233%, while an increase in physical abuse without slurs offset a decrease in physical abuse with slurs. In Michigan, there were increases in all categories of abusive behavior by law enforcement: verbal abuse without slurs rose 1000%; verbal abuse with slurs rose 380%; physical abuse without slurs rose 100%, and physical abuse with use of slurs rose 466%. In San Francisco, both verbal abuse with slurs and physical abuse with slurs each rose 60%.

Section 5: Effects of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks on Reporting Programs

Another dynamic to note in this report came about via anecdotal comments from NCAVP programs during the survey period for this report indicated that in addition to the resource challenges experienced by agencies, most programs also experienced a double-whammy with diminished ability to conduct outreach and advertising forming one barrier to reaching victims and a severe fall-off in reporting activity in the weeks following the September 11 terrorist attacks forming yet another. The data collected for this report seems to substantiate some of those comments. Of the seven reporting programs with the most complete survey information, five reported sharp decreases in average reports per month after September 11: Chicago (-25%), Colorado (-38%), Columbus (-40%), Massachusetts (-25%), and New York (-14%). Only Los Angeles (+7%) and San Francisco (+8%) recorded increases in average reports per month in September and October. In fact, among these programs, there was an average decrease in reports per month of 18%.

Any post-September 11 effects on reporting appeared to hold through November. In Chicago for instance, September, November and December were the months in which the fewest number of incidents were reported (2 per month). Additionally, Colorado, Los Angeles, Massachusetts, and New York all reported that November was the month in which their fewest number of incidents were reported. Reported incidents were down 61% for those programs in November.

Another dynamic in part attributed to the post-September 11 environment was the small, but significant increase in victims identifying as Arab or Middle Eastern. The number of such victims rose from 11 in 2000 to 28 in 2001, a 155% increase. Most of that increase was in Columbus (+133%), Michigan (+300%) and San Francisco (+400%). Comments accompanying these programs data surveys indicate that the bulk of these increases was indeed experienced as people thought to be Arab or Middle Eastern were targeted for violence and harassment in the wake of September 11.

LOCAL REPORTS

CHICAGO

In 2001, Chicago reported a total of 48 incidents, down 21% from 2000's total of 61. The number of victims decreased from 61 to 59, and the number of offenders decreased from 62 in 2000 to 58 in 2001. Horizons Community Services believes that although there is a decrease in incidents in 2001, that the number of victims decreased slightly, which could attribute to the increase in severity of each of the incidents. Some of the incidents had more than one victim and or perpetrator.

Incidents involving assault increased by 105% from 20 to 41, and those involving harassment grew by 46% from 28 to 41. Of the 41 assaults reported in 2001, 34 were assaults with out a weapon an increase of 183% from 12 in 2000. Assaults with a weapon decreased 29% from 7 in 2000, to 5 in 2001. Attempted assaults with a weapon increased from 1 in 2000 to 2 in 2001. Of the 61 incidents in 2001 43 reported no injuries a 7% decrease from 46 in 2000; There was a 38% increase in minor injuries from 8 in 2000 to 11 in 2001. There was a 23% increase in injuries that were reported, from 13 in 2000 to 16 in 2001. Of the 16 injuries reported in 2001, 2 required no hospitalization while 11 received outpatient services. Compared to 2000 where 6 received outpatient services. There was an increase of 83% in outpatient services for victims from 2000 to 2001.

The decrease in victims during 2001 varied with each category. There was a 3% decrease in victims from 61 in 2000 to 59 in 2001. Male victims declined from 42 to 32 (24%), while female victims increased from 24 to 11 (118%); and transgender victims decreased from 3 to 1 (67%). Of the 59 victims, 50 described themselves as being gay or lesbian which is a 6% increase from last years total of 47. There was a slight increase in heterosexual victims from 1 in 2000 to 3 in 2001 (200%). We did find a decrease in the number of victims whom identified as bisexual from 7 in 2000 to 1 in 2001 (86%).

Twelve (20%) of the victims in 2001 were between the ages of 23-29, compared with 9(14%) in 2000. There was a decrease of 30% in victims 30-44 years of age from 23 to 16 in 2001. There was also 67% increase in youth under the age of 18 years reporting from 3 in 2000 to 5 in 2001. This can be attributed to our efforts to work collaboratively with our youth department and do more outreach and trainings in Chicago Public Schools.

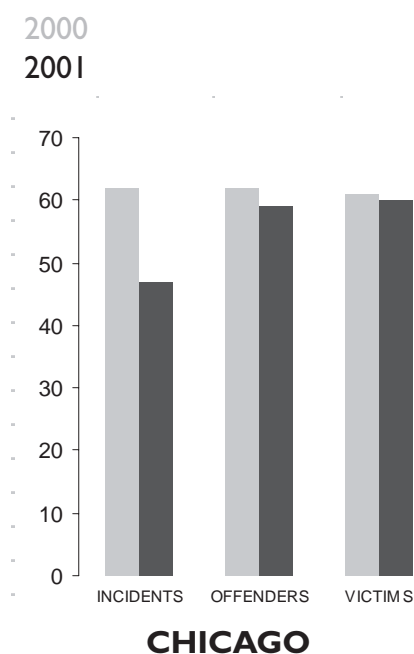
Of the 59 victims in 2001 whose racial/ethnic identities were known, 25 (42%) of the victims identified as white compared to 40 (65%) in 2000. 14 (23%) were African American compared to 2000's total of 9(14%) which attributes to a 56% increase; there was an increase in latina/o victims from 5 (8%) in 2001 to 11 (18%) in 2001.

Horizons Community Services attributes this increase to our ongoing commitment to work in communities whom generally do not have access to Anti-Violence programs. Most of these are communities of color that are also impacted by racism, classism and poverty.

Of offenders whom racial/ethnic identities were reported, 19(32%) were white, 10(16%) were African American, and 4(6%) were latina/o. The comparable numbers in 2000 were 21(64%), 8(24%) and 4(12%) respectively. The number of male offenders increased 7% from 42 in 2000 to 45 in 2001. The number of female offenders increased 20% from 5 in 2000 to 6 in 2001.

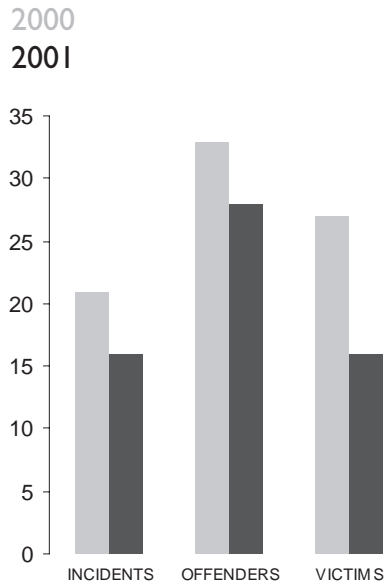
Of the 48 reported incidents, the number perpetrated by individuals described as strangers increased 19% from 16 to 19. There was also a 40% increase from 5 to 7 in those reported as Acquaintance in 2001. There was also a marked increase of 600% from 1 in 2000 to 7 in 2001 in incidents involving 2 to 3 offenders.

Horizons Anti-Violence Project
961 W. Montana
Chicago, IL 60614
Phone: (773) 871-CARE, Hotline
Phone: (773) 472-6469
Website: www.horizonsonline.org



The Lesbian & Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland

6600 Detroit Avenue
 Cleveland, Ohio 44102
 Phone: (216) 651-5428
 Fax: (216) 651-6439
 Website: www.lgsc.org



CLEVELAND

Finally, there was a significant decrease in incidents reported to police from 34 in 2000 to 22 in 2001. Of the 48 incidents in 2001, 23(47%) complaints were taken and no arrests were made, in 6(12%) of the complaints arrests were made. In general in our reports we found that victims either did not report or when they did, a report was generally made. However, the fact still remains that in 23 of the reports made to the police only 7 were reported as bias or an attempt is being made to give bias classification. This could indicate that although in Illinois there exists a Hate Crime Statute it is very hard to get such classification when working with the State's Attorney's Office or the Police.

CLEVELAND

A total of 16 incidents were reported to the Anti-Violence Program of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of Greater Cleveland in 2001, a 24% decrease from the 21 incidents reported in 2000. There were decreases in all categories of crimes and offenses, with the exception of Intimidation (+17%) and harassment (+71%).

These incidents involved 16 victims, 41% fewer than in 2000. Additionally, The number of offenders fell 15% to 28. As with the incidents recorded themselves, there were decreases in most categories of offenders, except for those who were female (+75%), between the ages of 45 and 64 (+200%) and those who were African-American (+350%).

COLORADO

In 2001, Colorado reported 158* incidents of anti-LGBT bias, up 27% from 2001's total of 124. This continued the 5-year trend of steady increases. The number of victims increased 11%, from 88 in 2000 to 98 in 2001. Colorado also reported a slight increase in the number of offenders from 107 in 2000 to 110 in 2001 (+3%).

Victim demographic information showed significant changes in Colorado in 2001. Both male (-20%) and female (-29%) identified victims decreased, while victims identified as transgender M-F (from 5 to 10) and F-M (from 0-1) doubled. Colorado also reported a substantial increase in victims 18-22 (+650%), while all other age categories decreased slightly. In addition, Colorado reported significant changes in race/ethnicity of victims. Latina/o (from 6 to 15) and Native American (from 2 to 5) identified victims both increased 150% while white identified victims decreased by 25%. Other race/ethnicity categories also decreased slightly.

Two murders were reported in Colorado, down one from 2000's total. The ratio of total incidents to murders in the state continues to be one of the highest documented by NCAVP. Colorado saw a slight decrease in assaults (-5%). However, there was an increase in harassment (+17%). Increases were also reported in sexual assault/rape (200%), extortion/blackmail (+400%), theft (+300%) and discrimination (+1000%). There was also an exponential increase in mail harassment (+77%), due in large part to a series of letters sent to businesses and individuals that advertised in the Pride Guide during Pride Fest. This contributed to the astronomical increase in incidents directed at organizations (+1,200%). Also of note was the substantial increase in incidents directed at property (+343%).

Incidents involving transgender related bias increased 50% in Colorado in 2001. While incidents involving transgender related bias only increased exponentially (+500%). In 2001 Colorado again reported an increase in injuries (+32%) as well as an increase in the severity of injuries- serious injury reports rose from 9 to 15 (+67%). Not surprisingly inpatient hospitalizations doubled. Of concern was the decrease in reported outpatient care (-15%).

Reported serial incidents substantially increased in 2001 (+139%). Of particular note is the increase in which one previous incident was reported (from 0 in 2000 to 28 in 2001). Those reporting 6-10 incidents with the same perpetrator/s also doubled.

Offender demographics in Colorado also changed significantly in 2001. Female offenders increased 333% (from 3 to 16) while male offenders decreased by 21% (from 90 to 71). Colorado also reported a 140% increased in offenders under 18 as well as an over 500% increased (from 0 to 6 in offenders 18-22. While reported offenders ages 23-29 decreased 67%. And while the race/ethnicity breakdown of offenders showed little change in most categories, offenders identified as white increased 17%. Offender relationship to victims changed significantly in Colorado in 2001. Offenders identified as strangers continued to increase (+12%), family member offenders doubled and acquaintance/friend and employer/co-worker offenders increased 600%. Landlord/tenant offenders decreased dramatically (-72%) and law enforcement officer offenders were down 50%.

In 2001, Colorado reported a dramatic increase in the number of incidents reported to police (+77%). In 2001 police documented 62 reports, up from 35 in 2000. And while offender arrests rose 200%, law enforcement refusal to take complaint also rose astronomically (+900%); again due to the initial refusal of police to take any reports from businesses targeted by the mass hate mail right before Pride. Although police attitude reported as courteous increased 75% and reported instances of verbal abuse were down 42%, police attitude reported as indifferent rose 383% and physically abusive behavior increased 25%.

* The number of incidents, as reported in this narrative, explicitly demonstrates the number of serial incidents within the total encapsulated in the accompanying data sheets in Supplement 2 in order to better reflect the number of incidents reported to the CAVP. This method of reporting incidents is also used throughout the narrative to make comparisons between 2000 and 2001 data.

COLUMBUS

[Editor's Note: The Columbus local report was prepared by NCAVP.]

For 2001, data from Columbus remained relatively constant. Most categories tracked by NCAVP showed no change or little change. Nevertheless, in 2001, Columbus did document a slight (5%) increase in incidents. 205 incidents were reported, up from 196 in 2000. The number of victims declined noticeably to 256 (277 victims were documented in 2000). Despite this decrease, the numbers of people identifying as transgender and organizations targeted increased 30% and 50% respectively.

Additionally, while there were decreases overall in the number of incidents involving assault (-4%), assaults with weapons increased 4%. Certain categories of weapons showed marked increases in 2001: use of bats, clubs and blunt objects increased 40%; use of bottles and bricks increased 83%, and use of firearms increased 14%. As a result of the in--

Colorado Anti-Violence Program

P.O. Box 181085

Denver, CO 80218

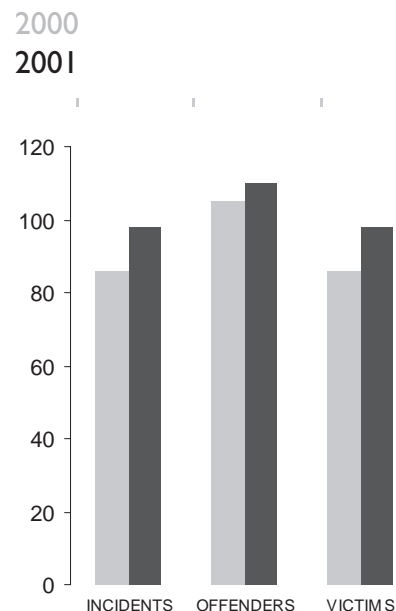
Phone: (303) 852-5094

(888) 557-4441, Crisis Lines

Fax: (303) 839-5205

Phone: (303) 839-5204, Office

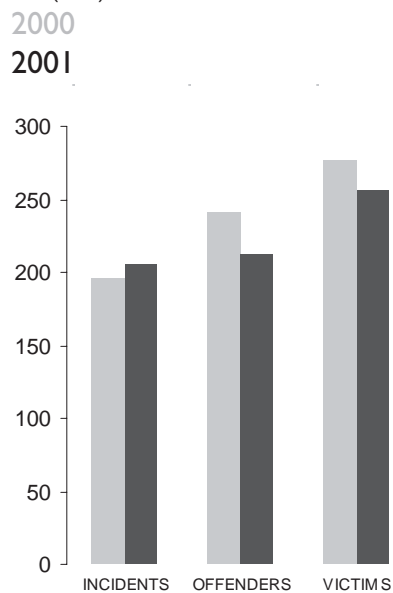
Website: www.coavp.org



COLORADO

Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization

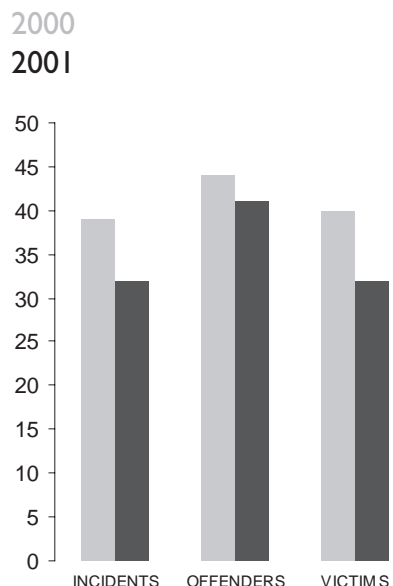
P.O. Box 82068
 Columbus, OH 43202
 Phone: (614) 268-9622
 Fax: (614) 262-9264



COLUMBUS

Montrose Counseling Center

701 Richmond Avenue
 Houston, TX 77006
 Phone: (713) 529-0037
 Fax: (713) 526-4367
 Website: www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hate-crim.htm



HOUSTON

crease in assaults with weapons, the number of victims sustaining serious injuries increased 48%, to 34 in 2001 from 23 in 2000.

On a brighter note, the LGBT community's willingness to report incidents to the police increased by 15%, and the number of victims who described police response as courteous increased 8%, while there was only a negligible increase (from 1 to 2) of victims reporting verbal abuse from police officers.

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HOUSTON

[Editor's Note: The Houston local report was prepared by NCAVP.]

In the year 2001, Houston reported 32 total incidents, a decrease of 18% compared to 2000, which saw a total of 39 incidents. The total number of victims in 2001 was 32, down from 40 in 1999. There were 41 reported offenders in 2001, down slightly from 44 in 2000. With the notable exception of sexual assault and/or rape (+300%, from 2 to 8), the Montrose Counseling Center charted declines in reports for almost all categories of offense.

In accordance with other decreases registered in Houston, the number of incidents involving weapons use also declined, by 34%. However, the use of bats, clubs and other blunt object rose 120%, from 5 in 2000 to 11 in 2001. Houston also showed two significant increases in the location of incidents. The number of incidents occurring in private residences increased 350%, and that of incidents occurring in the workplace increased 300%. These increases are surely in part the context for increases in offenders who were identified as being employers or coworkers (+125%), landlord, tenants or neighbors (+400%), and lovers or partners (+100), even as there was a 69% decrease in the number of offenders who were strangers to their victims.

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles documented 319 incidents in 2001, representing an increase of almost 2% over 2000's total of 314. These incidents affected 348 victims in 2001, compared with 339 in 2000 (+3%), and were committed by 513 offenders, compared with 562 in the year before (-9%).

While the total number of incidents increased slightly, the number that involved assaults rose even more. The total number of assaults in 2001 was 58, up from 51 in 2000 (+14%). Of these assaults, more involved the use of weapons than in the previous year: from 15 in 2000 to 16 in 2001 (+7%). At the same time, intimidation/terrorist threats decreased from 55 in 2000 to 34 in 2001 (-38%). Harassment, including mail/email-based harassment, fell from 283 in 2000 to 260 in 2001 (-9%). As in 2000, there were no murders reported to the L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center's Anti-Violence Project in 2001.

The number of incidents occurring on the street or in public areas rose dramatically from 89 in 2000 to 133 in 2001 (+49%). Incidents that occurred in public accommodations

rose sharply from 31 in 2000 to 47 in 2001 (+52%). Reports of minor injuries also rose, from 25 in 2000 to 30 in 2001 (+20%), but reports of serious injuries decreased significantly, from 17 in 2000 to 11 in 2001 (-35%). The need for outpatient care for injured victims fell from 24 in 2000 to 14 in 2001 (-42%).

In 2001, the majority of victims served by the L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center's Anti-Violence Project were people-of-color. In 2001, less than half the victims were white (43%), compared to 55% in 2000. Latina/os comprised the second largest racial/ethnic group of victims reported in both years (35% in 2001 and 24% in 2000), followed by African-Americans (8% in 2001 and 10% in 2000). The nearly 50% increase in Latina/o victims between 2000 and 2001 is the direct result of an aggressive campaign launched in 2001 to target outreach and victim services to the Latina/o and Spanish-speaking communities. 67% of 2001 victims whose gender was known were male, compared with 69% in 2000.

Almost all of the rest of the 2001 victims were female, with their percentage of the total number of victims remaining steady at 28%. The number of victims who identify as transgender rose 44%. More than 90% of the victims in 2001 described themselves as lesbian or gay, similar to the 89% in 2000 who so identified. A greater percentage of victims in 2001 than in 2000 said they were heterosexual. As was true in the previous year, in 2000, a plurality of victims was between the ages of 30 and 44 (43%).

In terms of offenders, 81% of offenders in 2001 were described as male, compared with 82% in 2000. The number of offenders who were described as female fell 10%, from 81 in 2000 to 73 in 2001. The share of perpetrators whose ages were reported as between the ages of 18 and 29 fell from 56% in 2000 to 44%. As in 2000, the plurality of perpetrators whose ages were reported in 2001 was between the ages of 23 and 29 (27%).

In 2001, Latina/os displaced whites as the largest racial/ethnic category of offenders. 195, or 38%, of the offenders in 2001 were Latina/o, representing an 11% increase from 2000. At the same time, offenders who were identified as white fell 32%, from 274 in 2000 (49%) to 185 in 2001 (36%). Offenders who were identified as African-American rose sharply, from 43 in 2000 to 71 in 2001 (+65%). Likewise, offenders who were identified as Arab/Middle Eastern nearly doubled (+83%) from 20 in 2000 to 36 in 2001.

As in the past, the vast majority of offenders in 2001 were strangers. Moreover, the "strangers" category of offenders rose 19%, from 275 in 2000 (49%) to 326 in 2001 (64%). Police reports were filed in 51 cases in 2001, compared to 61 cases in 2000 (-16%). Arrests were made in eight of the 2001 cases, half as many as in 2000.

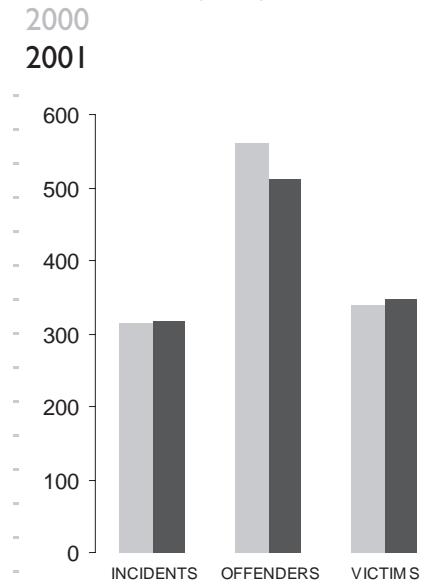
MASSACHUSETTS

The Fenway Community Health Center's Violence Recovery Program tracked a total of 143 incidents of anti-LGBT violence and harassment in 2001. This is a 5% decrease from 2000.

Forty-four percent (44%) of the 143 reported incidents involved at least one assaultive offense. Under NCAVP guidelines, assaultive offenses include assault without a weapon, assault with a weapon, attempted assault with a weapon (including thrown objects), sexual assault/rape, and murder. 30 incidents involved an assault with a weapon (from 21 in 2000, representing a 43% increase), and 27 incidents involved an assault without a weapon (from 3 in 2000, representing an 800% increase). This year, one incident resulted in a death. This is an increase from no deaths last year.

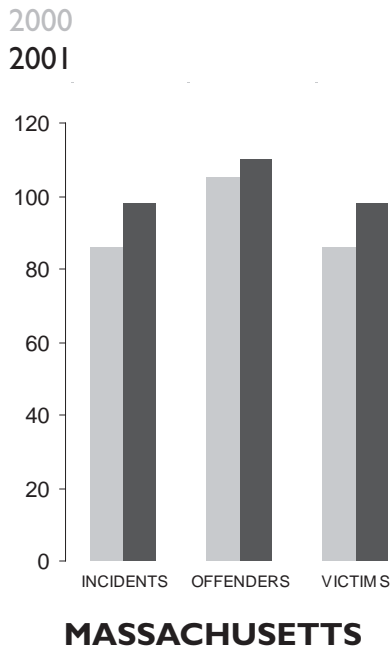
Forty-two people were injured in Massachusetts incidents reported to the VRP in

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Fax: (323) 993-7653
Phone: (323) 993-7674
Website: www.laglc.org



LOS ANGELES

Fenway Community Health Center
Violence Recovery Program
 7 Haviland Street
 Boston, MA 02115
 Phone: 1-800-834-3242 (intake line)
 Fax: (617) 536-7211
 Website: www.fchc.org



2001. This represents an 11% increase in injuries from the year 2000. These findings suggest that anti-LGBT incidents are becoming more serious and dangerous, which is consistent with data that has been collected by this program in past years.

As for non-assaultive offenses, 10 incidents involved vandalism or damage to property, 7 involved unjustified arrests, and 2 involved illegal evictions. Six incidents were directed at organizations.

A total of 145 victims were targeted in the 143 incidents. Of these, 71% were male, 17% were female, 5% were transgender, and 2% were unknown. Six of the victims (4%) were LGBT-affiliated organizations, businesses or institutions.

In terms of race/ethnicity, 62% of the victims identified as white, 7% African American, 7% Latina/o, 3% identified their race as Jewish, and 1% multi-racial. Race was unspecified for 16% of those reporting. It is interesting to note that the number of victims who are Latina/o increased by 67%. All other racial categories decreased or remained stable.

The number of victims who report their sexual orientation to be gay/lesbian remained relatively stable, decreasing by 5%. The number of bisexual victims increased by 25%.

Four percent of the victims were under the age of 22; 5% were 23-29; 11% were 30-44; 43% were 45-64, and 14% were 65 and over. 17% did not specify age. It is significant to note that the number of victims age 45-64 increased by 63% from last year, and the number of victims aged 65 and over increased by 2000%. All other age categories decreased this year. It is important to note that there has been increased national attention to LGBT elders in 2001, and this may account for more older victims coming forward to report hate crimes.

Twenty-three percent of 2001 incidents occurred in streets/public areas; this represents a 31% decrease from 2000. 25% of incidents occurred at a private residence. This represents a 16% increase from 2000. These findings are interesting, especially when considered along with the findings on the relationship between offenders and victims: 27% of perpetrators were strangers, and 26% had a relationship with the victim (i.e., landlords, tenants, neighbors, relatives, family members, acquaintances, friends, employers, or co-workers). These findings challenge the widely held notion that all perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence are strangers. Our data clearly demonstrates that anti-LGBT violence and harassment pervade all aspects of life, from work to home to school and family.

As has been a repeated finding in past years, offenders are often young people. Forty percent of all offenders were under age 22. Offenders under age 18 increased by 29% from 2000. We feel it is therefore critical to continue to expand school programming on issues of diversity, tolerance, and violence prevention in Massachusetts schools. It is imperative that this programming be inclusive of LGBT issues and begin at an early age.

There was also a 60% increase in offenders age 30-44, which shows that not all perpetrators are youth, and that violence prevention efforts should also be inclusive of people of a variety of ages.

Fifty percent 50% of Massachusetts incidents reported to the VRP are known to have been reported to police in 2001. After talking with VRP staff, an additional 5 individuals said that they intended to report to police. 4 individuals stated that they tried to report the incident to police, but that police refused to take the report.

Of individuals that did report to police, 41% said that the police response was courteous, which represents an increase of 88% from last year. Five individuals said that police response was indifferent (down from 9 in 2000), and 10 individuals said that the officers

were verbally abusive (from 3 in 2000), which represents a 233% increase from 2000. Although many victims seem to feel comfortable reporting to police, these figures reveal that much work still needs to be done to sensitize and train police officers across the state. Commonly cited as reasons for not reporting include that the victim did not trust police to take a report or treat them fairly as a LGBT person; the victim did not feel the police would consider an incident serious enough to warrant a report; the victim addressed the incident through alternate means, such as an administrative complaint at school or work; or the incident was perpetrated by police themselves and the victim did not feel safe filing a complaint with the department involved.

MICHIGAN

[Editor's Note: The Michigan local report was prepared by NCAVP.]

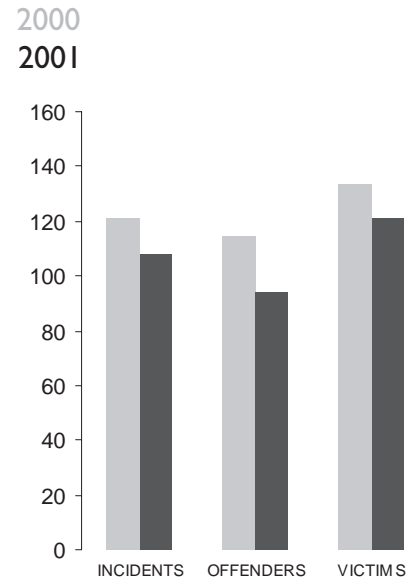
The number of reported incidents of anti-LGTB violence in Michigan decreased 11% in 2001. The 2001 decrease included a 29% decrease in increase in the number of reported assaults and attempted assaults. However, the level of simple assault (assault with out a weapon), actually increased 23%. The number of victims who sustained serious injuries also increased by 133% (from 6 in 2000 to 14 in 2001). Additionally, despite the overall decline in reported incidents, there was an 8% increase in harassment. Most other categories of offenses showed either no change or minor change. However, two categories most directly related to police misconduct showed significant gains: police entrapment (+31%) and unjustified arrest (+21%). The Triangle Foundation reports that police in that region continued widespread "Bag-a-Fag" campaigns in public gathering areas believed to be frequented by gay men. These campaigns have in fact led to lawsuits brought by community-based organizations in Michigan, including Triangle. Unfortunately, heightened awareness and criticism of these campaigns had not yet led to a decrease in police harassment of the LGTB community in 2001. In fact, problems of police misconduct and unjustified arrests, coupled with the 67% fall in anti-LGBT murders perhaps form the most significant trends in the region during 2001.

With respect to other data submitted by The Triangle Foundation for 2001, it was found that 52% fewer women reported incidents, while the number of victims identifying themselves to be heterosexual rose a staggering 250%. Additionally, there was a small, but significant rise in the number of victims who identified themselves as being of Arab or Middle Eastern descent.

Finally, the increases in police entrapment and unjustified arrest resulted in a 292% increase in offenders who were law enforcement officers, a 67% increase in the number of incidents occurring in police precincts or jails, contributed to the 57% increase in the number of incidents occurring in cruising areas. Other by-products of the ongoing police activity targeting gay men in Michigan, and the Triangle Foundation's activities in response were a 480% increase in reports of verbal abuse from law enforcement personnel, a 240% increase in reports of physical abuse, and a 153% increase in incidents reported to the police overall.

MICHIGAN

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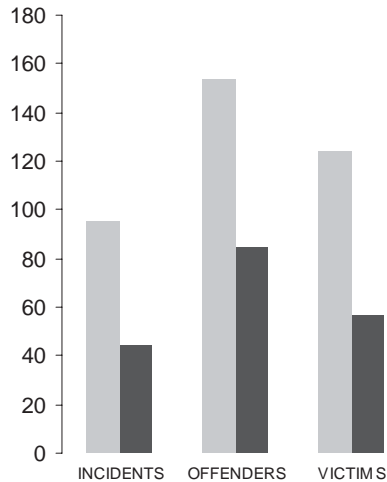
MICHIGAN

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2000

2001



MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA

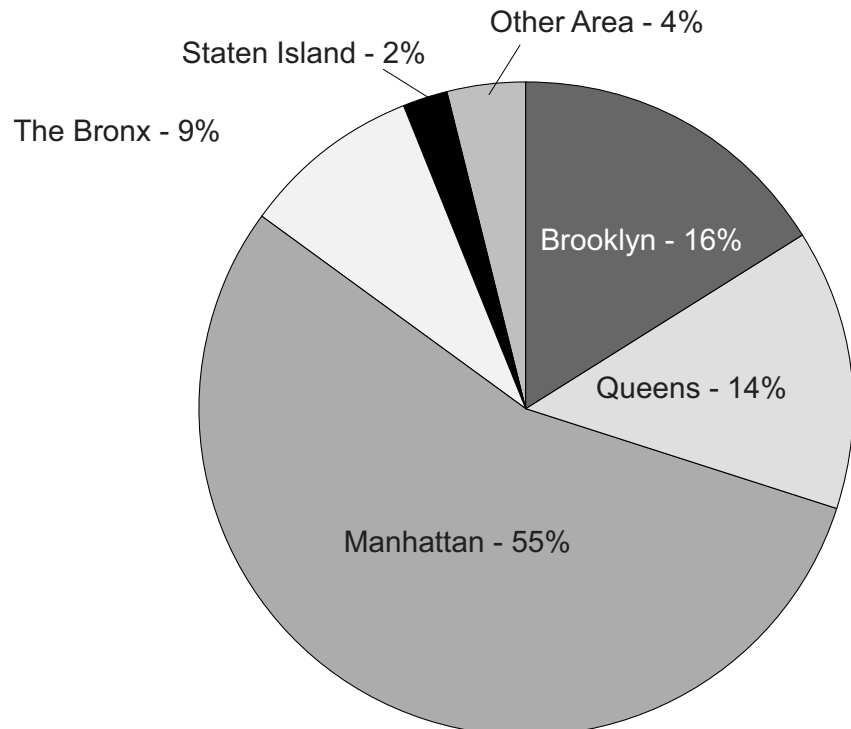
[Editor's Note: The Minnesota local report was prepared by NCAVP.]

The number of reported incidents submitted by OutFront Minnesota decreased 54% (from 95 to 44) 2000 to 2001. This decrease was almost certainly a direct effect of staffing shortages at the program during the reporting year.

Minnesota showed decreases in almost every segment of data collected for this survey, with the notable exception of small increases in several categories of offense (mail/literature harassment, +9%, telephone harassment +25%, and vandalism +100%), a notable increase in the number of offenders who were strangers to their victims (+27%), and the number of incidents either classified as bias by law enforcement authorities or with an attempt being made to do so (+133%).

NEW YORK CITY

New York reported 547 incidents in 2001, down from 2000's total of 616 (-11%). Two-hundred, ninety-eight (55%) of the incidents occurred in Manhattan, 87 (16%) in Brooklyn, 75 (14%) in Queens, 48 (9%) in The Bronx, and 12 (2%) on Staten Island. The remainder occurred in areas surrounding the five boroughs. There was also reported a decrease in the number of victims (702 v. 765, -8%) reporting incidents in New York City, and the total of offenders decreased significantly (982 v. 1226, -20%). The continuing decline in the number of offenders per incident (1.99 in 2000 v. 1.79 in 2001) suggests that the decline in the number of "right of passage" or "gang-style" incidents, typically committed by groups of young people, and a larger number committed by more solidly anti-LGTB perpetrators of all ages continued the decline noted in this report last year.



The total number of New York assaults remained almost constant, at 279 in 2001 v. 280 in 2000. Assaults with weapons, however, rose 20% between the two years, from 74 to 89. The percentage of incidents that involve assault rose from 45% of all incidents in 2000 to 51% in 2001. Unfortunately, during the same period, while some categories of weapons decreased (bats, clubs, other blunt objects -24%, knives and other sharp objects -28%, and vehicles, -100%), others remained stable (bottles, bricks or rocks, 13), or rose (firearms, +20%), resulting in a 14% increase in the number of victims suffering serious injuries. Those requiring hospitalization rose 10% (from 124 in 2000 to 134 in 2001).

Despite the relative increase in assaults and absolute increase in serious injuries and hospitalization, the number of anti-LGBT murders tracked by the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP) dropped 40%*, from 5 murders in 2000 to 3 in 2001. Data on other offenses reported by AVP, was mixed. Reports of harassment were down overall, with actual decreases in intimidation (-7%) and simple harassment (-12%), while the number of reports of mail, literature and telephone harassment remained steady (85). At the same time, reports of discrimination rose 19%, from 43 in 2000 to 51 in 2001.

In a trend that AVP intends to monitor throughout the next reporting period, reports of sexual assault or rape increased 33%, from 27 in 2000 to 36 in 2001. Offenses related to personal property (arson, vandalism, robbery, larceny, burglary and theft) decreased 17%, from 65 in 2000 to 54 in 2001. Only 10% of incidents reported against the LGBT community in the New York area involve property. In a trend almost certainly directly related to redeployment of law enforcement resources after the September 11 terrorist attacks rather than any change in police policies, offenses perpetrated by police (police entrapment, unjustified arrests and police raids), decreased 35% overall, despite a 100% rise in police raids, associated with events that occurred prior to September 11.

The number of incidents involving some element of HIV/AIDS-related bias increased 16% overall, from 74 in 2000 to 86 in 2001, and 16% of all incidents tracked in the region now include HIV/AIDS bias, up from 12% in the previous year. AVP believes that part of this rise is the reflection of continued outreach on the issue and more vigilant tracking of the dynamic within the agency's casework. Similarly, the number of reported incidents involving anti-transgender bias continued to rise (21%) in 2001, and anti-transgender bias is now present in 13% of all incidents. AVP believes that continued outreach, as well as an ever more visible and active transgender community are in part responsible for ongoing increases in this category of offense.

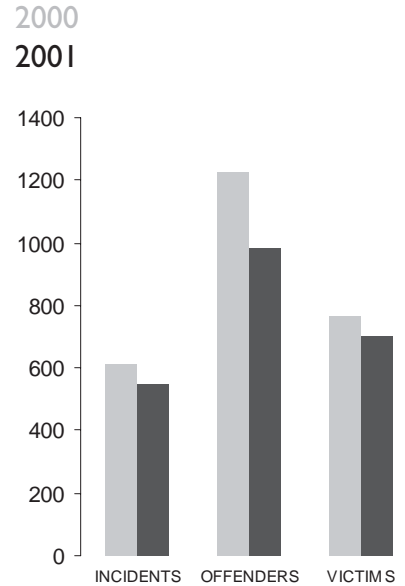
In terms of the location of incidents charted in New York, while almost all sites catalogued in this report show decreases, incidents occurring in the workplace rose 16%, from 62 in 2000 to 72 in 2001. Though there was only a 1% increase in incidents occurring in private residences, incidents with private residences as their location now account for 42% of all anti-LGBT incidents in the area.

Additionally, and most likely a partial explanation for the larger decrease in offenders compared to that of victims or incidents, there was a 130% increase in the number of serial incidents. There were in fact increases in each category of frequency of serial incidents: 1 previous incident, +200%, 2-5 previous incidents, +25%, 6-10 previous incidents, +148%, and 10 or more previous incidents, +328%. These increases support the unfortunate rising trend of incidents occurring in private residences and in the workplace.

Overall, information about the victims of anti-LGBT violence in New York remained consistent with trends noted in prior years. The number of victims reporting incidents who

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NEW YORK CITY

were women continued to rise (+26%, from 113 to 142). Women now comprise 20% of the victims reporting anti-LGBT violence to AVP.

Victims who identified as transgender rose 9% (from 81 to 88), and now represent 13% of victims reporting bias to AVP. Additionally, while the proportion of victims reporting anti-LGBT incidents who identified as lesbian or gay fell from 86% to 80%, the number and proportion of those identifying as heterosexual continued to rise from 61 in 2000 to 94 in 2001, a 54% increase. People identifying as heterosexual now comprise 15% of all anti-LGBT bias victims reporting to AVP. Clearly the continuing rise in transgender victims, who may identify as heterosexual, partly explains this increase, but this ongoing trend also points to a central tenet of anti-LGBT bias: victims are chosen on the basis of what the perpetrator believes the victim's sexual orientation to be.

With respect to the age distribution of victims in New York, the vast majority of victims reporting incidents still fall between the ages of 23 and 44 (447, 68%). However, in 2001 there were small but important increases in reports from victims in two age categories that have proven difficult for AVP to focus on in past years, those under 18 (+54%, from 13 to 20), and those 65 and over (+100%, from 8 to 16). Because of a historic lack of reporting from those 65 and over in the past, AVP focused a significant outreach to that community in 2001. In terms of those under 18, AVP has also been engaged in a multi-part assessment of the need for anti-violence services for LGBT youth in New York, which dramatically raised the young people's exposure and knowledge of the agency in 2001.

Racially and ethnically, the picture of victims reporting incidents remained stable from 2000 to 2001. The largest category of victims were white (44%), latina/o victims made up the next largest group (26%), with African-Americans forming the next largest (20%).

In looking at the offenders charted by AVP in 2001, as with victims there were very few changes in the data from 2000. Eighty-six percent of known offenders were male; 14% were female. Offenders were most likely to be between the ages of 23 and 44 (354, or 39% of all known offenders). However, partly reflecting the rise in victims under 18 years of age, there was an 11% rise in those under 18 (from 147 to 163); this group now forms 18% of all known offenders. There was an almost equal distribution in the three largest categories of race for reported offenders: African-American, 29%, white, 22%, latina/o, 22%.

Changes in relationship of offenders to victims in 2001 tend to underscore dynamics mentioned earlier in the discussion of data collected in New York. While most categories in this area showed absolute decreases, attributable to the overall decrease in the number of offenders, there were rises in some categories that indicate a preexisting relationship with victims: employer or coworker, +58%, lover or partner, +25%, relative or family, +4%. This information coupled with the rise in incidents occurring in homes and the workplace indicate an increasing danger for LGBT people in real-life, everyday situations such as home and work. In fact, 31% of all offenders are now someone the client more than likely already knew: acquaintance/friend, employer/coworker, ex-lover, landlord/tenant/neighbor, lover/partner, relative/family or roommate.

There was a decrease (-9%) in the number of victims who chose to report incidents to the police, but this decrease was commensurate with the overall decrease in reported incidents (-11%). However, despite the changes noted earlier in allocation of law enforcement resources in New York after September 11, police response to LGBT victims did not change drastically between 2000 and 2001. There was a 21% increase in reports that police response rated as "indifferent." Fifty-nine percent of victims who reported incidents to the police cate-

gorized response as being courteous. There was a 6% drop in the proportion of incidents involving verbal abuse (from 16% of incidents reported to the police in 2000 to 10% of incidents in 2001).

The LGBT community in New York City and AVP were also both directly and indirectly affected by the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and its aftermath. In brief, 23 LGBT people are known to have been killed in the attack, and AVP offered trauma counseling to their partners, friends and relatives. AVP also received reports from and provided assistance to 59 other LGBT people directly affected by the attack. Additionally, New York showed a 14% decrease in average monthly reports of non-World Trade Center-related bias-related incidents between September and November 2001. In fact, November was the month in which AVP received its lowest number of anti-LGBT bias reports for the year: 37, 24% lower than the 2001 average of 49 new anti-LGBT bias incidents per month.

Because AVP recognized the impact of the September 11 attack on all New Yorkers, not just those directly affected, AVP partnered with several LGTB Community Centers and CBOs across the city to co-host community forums and debriefings for their local constituencies. The agency also reached out to a number of LGTB community-based organizations throughout New York and delivered several tailor-made "critical incident debriefing" (CIB) sessions to address the trauma and after-effects of the World Trade Center disaster that their staff were experiencing. In addition to the LGTB organizations at which AVP performed CIB sessions, the agency was also approached by the Office of the New York State Attorney General to provide this valuable recovery work.

Finally, AVP found itself working in tandem with several other local and national LGTB groups to advocate for immediate changes to government and relief organization policies that would ensure the equitable distribution of short-term emergency benefits and long-term survivor benefits. These efforts met with success with respect to State of New York policy, as well as those of the American Red Cross. However, the guidelines announced for federal benefits by Kenneth Feinberg, the Special Master appointed by President Bush to manage the federal government's victims compensation fund for surviving family members of September 11 victims, unfortunately held very little hope for surviving partners of LGBT victims.

PROVIDENCE

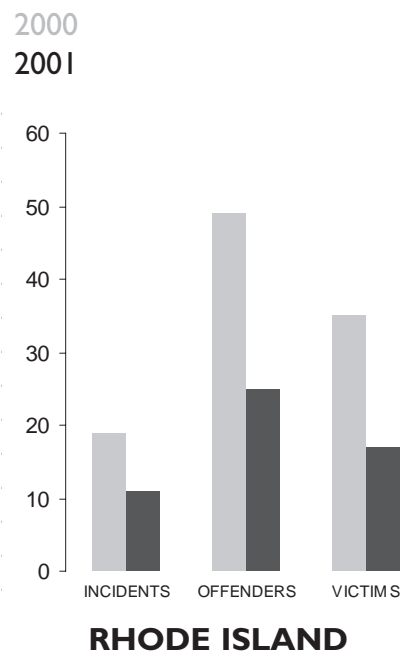
The anti-violence program in Providence, Rhode Island is one of the smaller tracking programs, and it's coordinated by the Rhode Island Alliance for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights, an all-volunteer organization. The Alliance faced a number of challenges in maintaining its reporting program in 2001. To that end, there was a 42% decrease in reported incidents tracked in Providence during the year.

Nevertheless, the data collected in Providence indicates little change in the complexion of anti-LGBT incidents in the area. Despite the overall decrease in reported incidents, the number of assaults remained constant (6). There was a significant decrease in reports of intimidation (-43%), but it was almost commensurate with the overall decrease in incidents, as was the smaller decrease in offenses overall (-39%).

In a trend similar to that in other reporting areas, the number of incidents occurring in private residences increased significantly (+150%, from 2 to 5), as did those occurring at schools or colleges (+200%, from 1 to 3).

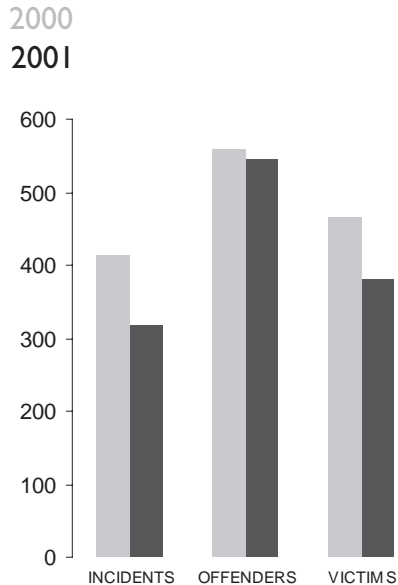
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SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco reported 317 cases of LGBT hate violence in 2001, down 24% from the total of 415 reported in 2000, which reported the highest level of hate crime/violence in the region since 1996. According to Community United Against Violence a factor contributing to the 2000 increase was the passage of California Proposition 22, the Knight Initiative. During the final months of campaigning and after Knight's passage, many people appeared to feel license to harass LGBT people. Although the numbers of bias incidence declined in 2001, 380 individuals were the direct victims of harassment, intimidation and or/assault due to LGBT hate violence. Anti-LGBT violence is still being experienced at intolerably high levels, and constitutes a national crises not being adequately addressed.

No summary or analysis looking at issues of violence would be complete for 2001 without mentioning the September 11th tragedy. While the entire nation, and people across the world were devastated by the senseless events of September 11th, displaying compassion for the victims, survivors and their loved ones, a depressing corollary were hate attacks reported to CUAV and other anti-violence agencies across the country. This backlash was widespread against and including people who were perceived to be or were of Middle Eastern or Southeast Asian descent, of the Islamic or Sikh faiths, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. As a result, there was a significant increase of bias incidents from Arab/Middle Eastern victims reporting to CUAV, from 2 cases in 2000 to 10 in 2001. While the increase may not seem alarming, it takes on added significance in a year when the total number of incidents tracked declined. The aftermath of September 11th is noticeable by the number of incidents reported in October, which had the highest number of hate violence incidents for the year, a trend reported by other members of NCAVP, as victims recovering from the national shock came forward seeking services.

CUAV has been tracking anti-LGBT violence since 1979, and has worked with the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs since its inception to collect data and publish annual reports documenting anti-LGBT violence. This year significant numbers were tracked in assaults without a weapon (90 reports) and assaults with weapons (19 reports). Some of the weapons and assaults tracked were knives, fists, spitting, baseball bats, automobiles, broken beer bottles, dogs and car clubs. Cases reported included 9 sexual assaults, 2 abductions, 29 incidents of vandalism, one bomb threat, and 64 incidents involving discrimination. There was 1 case of murder attributable to a bias motivation. In 44 of the incidents, a victim was seriously injured.

The bulk of incidents occurred on streets and public areas, followed by private residences. Although reports involving streets and public areas went from 141 to 110, this figure remains large and troubling. There were minor increases in the number of incidents occurring in and around LGBT bars (11 to 15.), public accommodations (26 to 28,) and schools/colleges (8 to 10).

Victims in 2001, as in past years, were predominantly male (199 total). There were 83 reports involving female victims. Transgender victims comprised 66 cases, with MtF's accounting for 54, and FtM's 12 cases. There were 221 cases from victims identifying as Lesbian or Gay. There were 17 reports from bisexual victims, 25 from heterosexuals and 3 from questioning individuals.

White victims appeared more likely to report (104 reports) than any other race/ethnicity group. There also was a record number of reports from individuals identifying their

race/ethnicity as Multiracial (from 9 to 56), which reflects a national shift which California is leading.

There were 545 offenders tracked in 2001 (from 558 in 2000.); males accounted for 401 of the total and females offenders totaled 67. Offenders came from a surprisingly broad range of ages, including, but not limited to, the age groups 18-22 (66 offenders), 23-29 (88 offenders) and 30-44 (86 offenders).

As was the case last year, the trend of cases identifying landlord/tenant/neighbor as offenders was high, with 93 cases. This figure suggests two factors for this trend. First, as the gentrification process which occurred in San Francisco the past few years, many LGBT individuals were forced to seek affordable housing in areas outside the city limits and in areas not accustomed to seeing openly queer people. Thus LGBT victims were targeted as a way to discourage their visible presence in new neighborhoods. The other factor is perhaps an unintended result of gains made for LGBT individuals to be free and be out in expressing their sexual and gender orientation. While retreating to the closet is not an option, being out in all the areas of our lives has made it easier for certain offenders to target LGBT victims. With this idea CUAV also tracked a new face in the category of offender: attacks perpetrated by relatives or family members. Although strangers constituted the largest group of offenders (204 cases), in 33% of reported incidents, the offender was known to the victim, including neighbors, family members and classmates. These cases are particularly significant because there is often a very high threat of revictimization.

131 incidents were reported to police in 2001, compared to 165 the previous year. Arrests were made in 19 cases. 53 out of 131 cases were classified by law enforcement as bias-related. There was also a slight decrease in the number of offenders who were law enforcement officers, from 65 in 2000 to 55 in 2001. Private security and bouncers were identified as offenders in 8 cases. As in previous years, transgender victims still named law enforcement personnel as the offender in a significant number of incidents. However in the first glimmer of hope, that number dropped from about half the TG cases naming law enforcement as the offender, to approximately one-third doing so. A historic joint task force of the Human Rights Commission and the Police Department has been formed, of which CUAV is member, to address police treatment of transgender individuals. This task force will focus on establishing protocols, screening for bias at the hiring level and enlarging existing transgender sensitivity trainings. This is the result in no small part, due to the efforts of the transgender community coming forward to expose the problem.

**LOCAL REPORTS
NON-TRACKING PROGRAMS**

CONNECTICUT

The LGBT Anti-Violence Project (AVP) at the Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF) is relatively new, starting as a part time program in February 2000. Therefore, 2001 was the AVP's first year of full-time operation. Since this is still a new program, and the only one of its kind in the state, much of the AVP's energy was put into outreach, education and publicity to LGBT communities, and to service providers, law enforcement and government agencies across the state.

To reflect that the AVP started to address LGBT-related sexual assault and domestic violence issues in addition to hate crimes this past year, the Project's name was changed from "LGBT Hate Crimes Project" to "LGBT Anti-Violence Project". The AVP is not taking sexual assault or domestic violence clients per se, but is referring these callers to appropriate sexual assault or domestic violence centers. The AVP is also working in a task force that is addressing the specific needs of LGBT clients within existing sexual assault and domestic violence systems in CT.

The AVP is a statewide operation and takes calls and gives information and referrals to victims of hate crimes and hate incidents. The AVP received (34) separate calls or reports for the year 2001, with (6) of these being domestic violence related. The most serious cases were (11) separate incidents of physical assault, (8) of which resulted in an arrest or warrant; however, none of the charges included a "hate crime". The remaining incidents included name-calling, vandalism, harassment, police harassment or indifference and threatening phone calls. The AVP provided callers with information explaining the hate crimes laws and court procedures, provided support and advocated for many of the callers. The AVP gave referrals to attorneys for consultation or for legal advice in (11) of the cases.

Throughout the year, the AVP continued to receive invaluable support and critical technical assistance from the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP). The AVP has been an active member of the NCAVP since the summer of 2000, however, as this report went into production, CWEALF lost its funding for a full-time AVP staff person, and anticipates that its bias-related violence activities may decrease in the coming year.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania's anti-violence program is one of the newest NCAVP member organizations and is a program of The Lesbian and Gay Center for Civil Rights.

In 2001, the first year of data collection for The Center, 84 incidents were charted. Of those, 12 (or 14%) involved assault. Eighty-one (or 74%) involved some type of harassment. In a dynamic present in data from other reporting regions, 55% of reported incidents occurred in private residences or workplaces. Weapons were used in 6% of incidents in Pennsylvania and 9% of victims suffered injuries requiring hospitalization. There was one anti-LGBT murder in Pennsylvania during 2001.

Thirty-seven percent (34) of victims who reported to The Center were women. Fifty-nine percent (55) were men, and four victims identified themselves as transgender. Thirty percent of those reporting to The Center were under the age of 18, though most victims were between the ages of 23 and 44 (44%). The majority of victims were white (67%). However, a full 24% were African-American and 8% were latina/o.

With respect to the 12 known offenders (90% had unknown characteristics) chart

Connecticut Womens' Education and Legal Fund

135 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105
Phone: 860-247-6090, x16
Fax: 860-524-0804
Website: www.cwealf.org

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights

1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: (215) 731-1447
Fax: (215) 731-1544
Website: www.center4civilrights.org

ed in Pennsylvania in 2001, 34% were female and 66% were male. Fifty percent of known offenders were under 18 years of age. And 33% were aged between 23 and 29. There was more diversity in the race and ethnicity of known offenders than in some of the other data for Pennsylvania: 44% were white, 33% were African-American and 22% were latina/o. Again, as demonstrated in other regions included in this report, a significant number of offenders likely had some preexisting relationship to the victim. In fact, acquaintances, friends, employers, coworkers, landlord, tenants, neighbors, relatives and/or other family constituted 66% of all offenders reported in Pennsylvania. The relatively high percentage of offenders previously known to victims is also reflected in the large number of incidents with only 1 to 3 offenders. Ninety-five percent of the incidents reported to The Center had three or fewer offenders.

Eighteen of the 84 incidents reported to The Center in 2001 were reported to the police. Arrests were made in 22% (5) of those cases. Bias complaints were refused by police in 28% of cases in which the victims chose to report to the police. Victims rated police response as being either courteous or indifferent 61% of the time. However, verbal abuse was reported by 23% of victims who took their complaints to the police.

SUPPLEMENT 1

Case/Incident Tracking Form

The following pages reproduce the Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form employed by NCAVP reporting agencies to record incident data.

Your Name: _____ + Staff
 + Volunteer
 Date: _____ Time of Case: _____ am/pm + In-person
 Type of Incident: + Intimidation + Stalking + Harassment + Other (specify)

Call Back Needed? Yes No
 Case Number: _____

Case Type: _____
 Police
 Social Worker
 Other (specify)

CALLER INFORMATION

Caller's Name: _____
 Caller's Address: _____
 Caller's Telephone Number: _____

CALLER WAS REFERRED BY (check one):
 Self + Court + Service provider (specify): _____
 Police + Media + Other (specify): _____
 Friend + MP/ Publicity + Other (specify): _____
 Hospital + Telephone bank + Unknown

CALLER IS (check one):
 Victim + Neighbor
 Witness + Service provider (specify): _____
 Law enforcement/family + Representative of Institutional Victim
 Other (specify): _____

VICTIM INFORMATION

Total Number of Victims: _____

VICTIM #1	AGE	GENDER IDENTITY	RACE/ETHNICITY	EXTENT OF INJURIES
Victim is: + <input type="checkbox"/> Client + <input type="checkbox"/> Other Victim + <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional/Org Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____ Can receive mail? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> <18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - M-F <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - F-M <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown SEXUAL ORIENTATION <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian/Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Queer/questioning/sexual <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Arab/Middle-Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Latino/a <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-racial <input type="checkbox"/> Native American <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> No injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Minor injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Serious injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Death* <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown *detail injuries in narrative MEDICAL ATTENTION <input type="checkbox"/> None required <input type="checkbox"/> Needed but not received <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect (Y/N/)/ID <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization/Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Victim is: + <input type="checkbox"/> Client + <input type="checkbox"/> Other Victim + <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional/Org Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____ Can receive mail? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> <18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - M-F <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - F-M <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown SEXUAL ORIENTATION <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian/Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Queer/questioning/sexual <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Arab/Middle-Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Latino/a <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-racial <input type="checkbox"/> Native American <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> No injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Minor injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Serious injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Death* <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown *detail injuries in narrative MEDICAL ATTENTION <input type="checkbox"/> None required <input type="checkbox"/> Needed but not received <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect (Y/N/)/ID <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization/Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Victim is: + <input type="checkbox"/> Client + <input type="checkbox"/> Other Victim + <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional/Org Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____ Can receive mail? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> <18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - M-F <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - F-M <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown SEXUAL ORIENTATION <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian/Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Queer/questioning/sexual <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Arab/Middle-Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Latino/a <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-racial <input type="checkbox"/> Native American <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> No injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Minor injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Serious injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Death* <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown *detail injuries in narrative MEDICAL ATTENTION <input type="checkbox"/> None required <input type="checkbox"/> Needed but not received <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect (Y/N/)/ID <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization/Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Victim is: + <input type="checkbox"/> Client + <input type="checkbox"/> Other Victim + <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional/Org Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____ Can receive mail? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> <18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - M-F <input type="checkbox"/> Transgendered - F-M <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown SEXUAL ORIENTATION <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian/Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Queer/questioning/sexual <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Arab/Middle-Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Latino/a <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-racial <input type="checkbox"/> Native American <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> No injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Minor injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Serious injury* <input type="checkbox"/> Death* <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown *detail injuries in narrative MEDICAL ATTENTION <input type="checkbox"/> None required <input type="checkbox"/> Needed but not received <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect (Y/N/)/ID <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization/Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of incident: ___/___/___ Time of incident: ___:___:___ Street address of incident: _____

Product where incident occurred: _____ Zip: _____

LOCATION (check one)	SITE (check one)	CRIMES + OFFENSES (check all that apply)	BIAS/MOTIVES (check all that apply)
<input type="checkbox"/> Alameda <input type="checkbox"/> Brooklyn <input type="checkbox"/> Bronx <input type="checkbox"/> Queens <input type="checkbox"/> Staten Island <input type="checkbox"/> Westchester County <input type="checkbox"/> Suffolk County <input type="checkbox"/> Nassau County <input type="checkbox"/> New York State <input type="checkbox"/> New Jersey <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Police precinct/police or <input type="checkbox"/> Private residence <input type="checkbox"/> Public transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Street/public area <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace <input type="checkbox"/> Public accommodation (store/ restaurant) <input type="checkbox"/> Cruising area (includes public toilet) <input type="checkbox"/> School/college <input type="checkbox"/> LGBT institution (bar/club) <input type="checkbox"/> In/around LGBT bar, club, sex club, bookstore <input type="checkbox"/> LGBT event/party/ rally <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Assault without a weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Assault with a weapon* <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted assault with a weapon (includes object threat)* <input type="checkbox"/> Intimidation <input type="checkbox"/> Harassment (verbal, sexual) <input type="checkbox"/> Mail/structure harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Murder <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault/rape (include anal) <input type="checkbox"/> Abduction/kidnapping <input type="checkbox"/> Extortion/blackmail <input type="checkbox"/> Bomb threat/hoax *for weapons, if any: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Legal eviction <input type="checkbox"/> Police entrapment <input type="checkbox"/> Unjustified arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Police raid <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Arson <input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery* <input type="checkbox"/> Larceny/ burglary/ theft *value of stolen/damaged property: \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> AIDS/HIV related <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexist <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up (specify pick-up site): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Racial/ethnic <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-integration <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-homosexual <input type="checkbox"/> No apparent bias <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

PRIOR INCIDENT HISTORY

Serial Incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	CRIMES (check all that apply)	CRIMES + OFFENSES (check all that apply)
If YES, complete the next section. If NO, skip to OFFENDER INFORMATION section. Number of previous incidents: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ Previous police report filed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Police precinct/police or <input type="checkbox"/> Private residence <input type="checkbox"/> Public transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Street/public area <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace <input type="checkbox"/> Public accommodation (store/ restaurant) <input type="checkbox"/> Cruising area (includes public toilet) <input type="checkbox"/> School/college <input type="checkbox"/> LGBT institution (bar/club) <input type="checkbox"/> In/around LGBT bar, club, sex club, bookstore <input type="checkbox"/> LGBT event/party/ rally <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Assault without a weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Assault with a weapon* <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted assault with a weapon (includes object threat)* <input type="checkbox"/> Intimidation <input type="checkbox"/> Harassment (verbal, sexual) <input type="checkbox"/> Mail/structure harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Murder <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault/rape (include anal) <input type="checkbox"/> Abduction/kidnapping <input type="checkbox"/> Extortion/blackmail <input type="checkbox"/> Bomb threat/hoax *for weapons, if any: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Legal eviction <input type="checkbox"/> Police entrapment <input type="checkbox"/> Unjustified arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Police raid <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Arson <input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery* <input type="checkbox"/> Larceny/ burglary/ theft *value of stolen/damaged property: \$ _____

OFFENDER INFORMATION

Total Number of Offenders: _____ Offender's / their Group's name(s), if known: _____

Is offender a member of an identifiable hate group? Yes No Unknown

Vehicle used in crime? Yes No
If yes, describe vehicle: _____

NOTE: For the remaining categories in this section, WRITE THE NUMBER of offenders next to each category.

AGE	GENDER/IDENTITY	RACE/ETHNICITY	RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS
___ <18	___ Female	___ African-American	___ Acquaintance/friend
___ 18-22	___ Male	___ Arab/Middle Eastern	___ Relative/family
___ 23-29	___ Transgender - M/F	___ Asian/Pacific Islander	___ Employee/co-worker
___ 30-44	___ Transgender - F/M	___ Latino/a	___ Ex-lover
___ 45-64	___ Unknown	___ Multi-racial	___ Landlord/tenant/neighbor
___ 65+		___ Native American	___ Law enforcement officer
___ Unknown		___ White	___ Lover/partner
			___ Other _____
			___ Pickup
			___ Unknown

POLICE RESPONSE

INCIDENT REPORTING	BIAS CLASSIFICATION	POLICE INVOLVED	POLICE ATTITUDE	REPORTED TO POLICE (INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BOTH FORMING AGENCY)
REPORTED TO POLICE: <input type="checkbox"/> Complainant taken/ in arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Complainant taken/ offender arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Police referred to take complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Not reported to police <input type="checkbox"/> Will report to police <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/Client contacted <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown *Complainant # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Not reported by victim/client as bias <input type="checkbox"/> Reported as IL classified bias <input type="checkbox"/> Reported as, but bias classification refused <input type="checkbox"/> Attempting to get bias classification <input type="checkbox"/> No-bias classification available <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> City/Municipal Police <input type="checkbox"/> County Police <input type="checkbox"/> State Police <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Police <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ Police chair/ID No. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Courteous <input type="checkbox"/> Indifferent <input type="checkbox"/> Verbally abusive/ no bias <input type="checkbox"/> Verbally abusive/ bias <input type="checkbox"/> Physically abusive/ no bias <input type="checkbox"/> Physically abusive/ bias <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Will report <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted, not taken <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

SERVICES PROVIDED

COUNSELING	ADVOCACY	FOLLOW-UP	COMMUNITY ORGANIZING	OTHER SERVICES
<input type="checkbox"/> Hotline counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Peer counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term professional counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Support group	<input type="checkbox"/> CRJ advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Housing advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Legal advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Medical/hospital advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Police advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Other advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Agency follow-up <input type="checkbox"/> Client follow-up ACCOMPANIMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Court accompaniment <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital accompaniment <input type="checkbox"/> Police accompaniment	<input type="checkbox"/> Letter writing/petitions/ phone tag <input type="checkbox"/> March/demon <input type="checkbox"/> Escort presence <input type="checkbox"/> Seeking assistance from external officials	<input type="checkbox"/> CRJ state filing <input type="checkbox"/> Court monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Near Court Date <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency AWP units <input type="checkbox"/> Media contact/advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics only <input type="checkbox"/> Referrals <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Representation

INFORMATION + REFERRALS

<input type="checkbox"/> AWP advocacy services <input type="checkbox"/> AWP counseling <input type="checkbox"/> AWP peer counseling <input type="checkbox"/> AWP Safe Bar Project <input type="checkbox"/> AWP support group <input type="checkbox"/> AWP service organization <input type="checkbox"/> Brooklyn Women's Mutual Aid <input type="checkbox"/> CCRI/Police Internal Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Community Health Project <input type="checkbox"/> CRJ information (not filing)	<input type="checkbox"/> NY's L/G Helpline <input type="checkbox"/> Division of AOS Services <input type="checkbox"/> BOB/Office of Lesbian + Gay Health <input type="checkbox"/> DV Hotline/Chatter <input type="checkbox"/> GARD <input type="checkbox"/> GGL, Gay Officers Action League <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Marie Institute <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital ER/healthcare facility <input type="checkbox"/> Housing advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Identity House	<input type="checkbox"/> Institute for Human Identity <input type="checkbox"/> Queens School for Women <input type="checkbox"/> Lambda Legal Defense <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbians + gay community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian + Gay Community Center <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian + Gay Lawyers Assoc. <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian + Gay Switchboard <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian Switchboard <input type="checkbox"/> Local police precinct <input type="checkbox"/> Media involvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health agency <input type="checkbox"/> NYC Commission on Human Rights <input type="checkbox"/> NYPD Bias Unit <input type="checkbox"/> NYS Division of Human Rights <input type="checkbox"/> Orders of protection <input type="checkbox"/> SAGE <input type="checkbox"/> Victim Services Agency <input type="checkbox"/> D.A. Witness Aide Service Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
--	---	--	--

CASE STATUS + MANAGEMENT *(Staff only)*

<input type="checkbox"/> Case open - assigned to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Case closed <input type="checkbox"/> Case date update—information below <input type="checkbox"/> Quality review <input type="checkbox"/> Case conference presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Case reassignment - re-assigned to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Re-open closed case
--

NARRATIVE

In your description of the incident, please make sure that you give the scenario of the crime, including the use of weapons, the specific anti-gay/lesbian words used (if any), and extent of injuries.

Lined area for writing the narrative.

SUPPLEMENT 2

Comprehensive Data

The following pages reproduce the aggregate raw incident data for 2000 and 2001 reported to NCAVP by the twelve participating tracking agencies. All data were drawn originally from individual copies of the Case/Intake Tracking form reproduced in Supplement 1.

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Victim Information														
Total Number of Victims	61	60	27	16	88	98	277	256	40	32	339	348	167	145
Gender Identity														
Female	11	25	2	3	29	21	113	103	16	11	96	97	26	25
Male	42	32	24	13	52	41	139	121	22	13	233	232	112	103
Transgendered M-F	3	1	1	0	5	10	8	9	1	1	9	13	9	4
Transgendered F-M	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	3
Organization	5	2	0	0	2	25	2	3	1	1	0	4	14	6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	0	5	1	2	3	4
Total	61	60	27	16	88	98	277	256	40	32	339	348	167	145
Sexual Orientation														
Lesbian/Gay	47	51	25	15	72	59	243	211	34	23	301	314	110	105
Bisexual	7	1	0	0	1	2	7	16	2	0	17	2	8	10
Heterosexual	1	3	0	1	5	3	9	12	1	1	14	16	14	11
Questioning/Unsure	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	0
Organization	5	2	0	0	2	25	2	3	1	1	0	4	14	6
Unknown	1	1	2	0	8	9	15	12	2	6	4	10	20	13
Total	61	60	27	16	88	98	277	256	40	32	339	348	167	145
Age														
Under 18	3	5	1	0	8	7	15	12	1	0	18	8	9	2
18-22	6	6	2	1	2	15	40	44	3	3	30	37	16	4
23-29	9	12	6	3	13	8	69	58	14	11	58	97	13	8
30-44	23	17	12	8	18	15	78	71	18	6	146	148	57	17
45-64	4	9	1	1	11	8	52	41	1	5	43	39	38	62
65 and over	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	1	21
Organization	5	2	0	0	2	25	2	3	1	1	0	4	14	6
Unknown	11	9	5	3	31	20	18	26	2	6	42	13	19	25
Total	61	60	27	16	88	98	277	256	40	32	339	348	167	145

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		%+/-
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	
Victim Information													
Total Number of Victims	134	121	124	57	765	702	35	17	467	380	2524	2232	-12%
Gender Identity													
Female	21	10	45	22	113	142	10	7	94	83	576	549	-5%
Male	103	101	56	28	541	452	20	10	271	199	1615	1345	-17%
Transgendered M-F	6	7	9	2	78	84	0	0	71	54	200	185	-8%
Transgendered F-M	1	0	2	0	3	4	0	0	6	12	17	24	41%
Organization	3	3	3	3	14	11	5	0	0	0	49	58	18%
Unknown	0	0	9	2	16	9	0	0	25	32	67	71	6%
Total	134	121	124	57	765	702	35	17	467	380	2524	2232	-12%
Sexual Orientation													
Lesbian/Gay	122	99	93	48	577	511	25	17	296	221	1945	1674	-14%
Bisexual	3	2	1	0	15	22	0	0	11	17	72	72	0%
Heterosexual	4	14	4	2	61	94	0	0	35	25	148	182	23%
Questioning/Unsure	2	3	3	0	7	3	0	0	4	3	21	16	-24%
Organization	3	3	3	3	14	11	5	0	0	0	49	58	18%
Unknown	0	0	20	4	91	61	5	0	121	114	289	230	-20%
Total	134	121	124	57	765	702	35	17	467	380	2524	2232	-12%
Age													
Under 18	3	2	10	1	13	20	0	1	16	10	97	68	-30%
18-22	21	9	5	1	62	54	8	1	15	23	210	198	-6%
23-29	41	16	9	4	126	139	1	3	49	55	408	414	1%
30-44	43	27	35	17	346	308	12	11	145	119	933	764	-18%
45-64	11	41	11	5	111	102	5	1	68	47	356	361	1%
65 and over	1	4	0	0	8	16	0	0	1	4	19	48	153%
Organization	3	3	3	3	14	11	5	0	0	0	49	58	18%
Unknown	11	19	51	26	85	52	4	0	173	122	452	321	-29%
Total	134	121	124	57	765	702	35	17	467	380	2524	2232	-12%

Victim Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Race/Ethnicity														
African-American	9	14	3	0	3	2	73	64	8	4	34	28	11	10
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	1	1	2	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	9	14	2	0
Latina/o	5	12	20	13	6	15	1	2	5	3	82	121	6	10
Multiracial	0	1	0	0	3	2	16	18	0	0	14	17	3	2
Native American	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0
White	40	25	0	1	47	34	143	125	23	16	185	148	112	90
Jewish	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	5	0	0	2	2	0	4
Other	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Organization	5	2	0	0	2	25	2	3	1	1	0	4	14	6
Unknown	0	3	4	2	22	14	28	31	2	5	4	8	18	23
Total	61	60	27	16	88	98	277	256	40	32	339	348	167	145
Extent of Injuries														
No injuries	46	42	13	14	52	62	180	152	13	7	289	296	126	84
Minor Injuries	8	11	10	0	13	14	60	51	10	12	25	30	18	22
Serious Injuries	5	5	3	2	9	15	23	34	6	6	17	11	20	19
Subtotal	13	16	13	2	22	29	83	85	16	18	42	41	38	41
Death	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	2	1	0	0	11	4	13	19	10	6	8	11	3	19
Total	61	60	27	16	88	98	277	256	40	32	339	348	167	145
Medical Attention														
None required	2	2	4	0	4	12	20	17	6	5	13	22	4	8
Needed but not received	4	3	3	0	0	0	8	13	0	4	3	4	7	6
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	6	11	5	1	13	11	33	28	1	3	24	14	22	21
Hospitalization/In-Patient	1	0	0	1	3	6	9	12	7	6	2	1	2	5
Unknown	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	15	2	0	0	0	3	1
Total	13	16	13	2	22	29	83	85	16	18	42	41	38	41

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	%+/-
Victim Information													
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>													
African-American	23	26	3	4	123	132	0	1	29	39	319	324	2%
Arab/Middle Eastern	1	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	10	11	28	155%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	0	0	13	19	1	0	24	20	53	56	6%
Latina/o	2	3	6	1	174	171	1	0	48	4	356	355	0%
Multiracial	0	0	3	0	16	17	1	0	9	56	65	113	74%
Native American	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	11	16	21	31%
White	80	74	47	35	315	284	19	16	171	104	1182	952	-19%
Jewish	4	1	0	0	13	6	3	0	5	4	36	23	-36%
Other	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	7	0	20	8	-60%
Organization	3	3	4	3	14	11	5	0	0	0	50	58	16%
Unknown	19	8	60	14	86	54	5	0	168	132	416	294	-29%
Total	134	121	124	57	765	702	35	17	467	380	2524	2232	-12%
<i>Extent of Injuries</i>													
No injuries	60	69	102	45	521	474	26	11	187	200	1615	1456	-10%
Minor Injuries	53	32	10	9	136	113	3	4	112	62	458	360	-21%
Serious Injuries	6	14	7	1	56	64	5	0	64	44	221	215	-3%
Subtotal	59	46	17	10	192	177	8	4	176	106	679	575	-15%
Death	3	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	3	1	17	11	-35%
Unknown	12	5	5	2	47	25	1	2	101	73	213	167	-22%
Total	134	121	124	57	765	679	35	17	467	380	2524	2209	-12%
<i>Medical Attention</i>													
None required	8	21	3	5	29	21	1	1	34	46	128	160	25%
Needed but not received	8	3	4	2	52	51	0	0	12	10	101	96	-5%
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	29	12	3	3	72	71	5	3	30	19	243	197	-19%
Hospitalization/In-Patient	10	4	1	0	14	15	0	0	6	2	55	52	-5%
Unknown	4	6	6	0	25	19	2	0	94	29	152	70	-54%
Total	59	46	17	10	192	177	8	4	176	106	679	575	-15%

Offender Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Number of Offenders	62	59	33	28	105	110	241	212	44	41	562	513	323	241
Gender														
Female	5	6	4	7	3	16	25	18	3	7	81	73	81	19
Male	42	46	25	15	89	71	173	148	39	19	459	413	142	163
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	15	7	4	6	13	23	43	46	2	15	21	19	99	59
Total	62	59	33	28	105	110	241	212	44	41	562	513	323	241
Age														
Under 18	4	8	0	5	4	12	41	37	7	2	52	35	24	31
18-22	9	4	7	2	0	6	68	56	12	11	134	87	118	27
23-29	2	3	7	5	15	5	36	29	12	7	152	140	13	10
30-44	7	10	4	4	2	0	22	25	2	5	115	127	20	32
45-64	1	7	1	3	1	3	5	4	0	1	53	39	3	2
65 and over	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	1
Unknown	38	26	14	9	83	84	69	61	11	15	53	76	145	138
Total	62	59	33	28	105	110	241	212	44	41	562	513	323	241
Race/Ethnicity														
African-American	8	10	2	9	2	0	35	23	8	5	43	71	29	29
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	20	36	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	8	1	8
Latina/o	4	6	21	14	1	2	2	4	5	1	176	195	15	8
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	17	0	0	6	2	0	0
Native American	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	21	19	0	0	30	35	94	88	28	16	274	185	68	60
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	0
Unknown	29	22	10	5	71	72	89	77	2	18	1	0	209	136
Total	62	59	33	28	105	110	241	212	44	41	562	513	323	241

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		%+/-
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	
Offender Information													
	115	94	154	85	1226	982	49	25	558	545	3472	2935	-15%
Female	4	2	15	8	138	125	7	4	80	67	446	352	-21%
Male	104	88	100	26	918	781	41	21	423	401	2555	2192	-14%
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	6	11	83%
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	-75%
Unknown	7	4	39	51	164	74	1	0	53	75	461	379	-18%
Total	115	94	154	85	1226	982	49	25	558	545	3472	2935	-15%
Age													
Under 18	4	3	24	6	147	163	13	14	76	59	396	375	-5%
18-22	21	12	9	6	161	96	20	6	62	66	621	379	-39%
23-29	41	26	7	3	158	141	3	1	63	88	509	458	-10%
30-44	21	15	9	2	299	213	0	2	76	86	577	521	-10%
45-64	4	8	0	1	132	68	0	0	16	13	216	149	-31%
65 and over	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	3	5	16	24	50%
Unknown	24	30	105	67	320	293	13	2	262	228	1137	1029	-9%
Total	115	94	154	85	1226	982	49	25	558	545	3472	2935	-15%
Race/Ethnicity													
African-American	11	8	23	8	294	260	1	0	56	68	512	491	-4%
Arab/Middle Eastern	3	1	0	0	12	23	1	0	3	9	40	73	83%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	2	0	16	10	0	1	9	18	50	46	-8%
Latina/o	0	1	0	0	290	199	0	2	94	74	608	506	-17%
Multiracial	0	0	4	1	7	7	0	0	0	13	37	40	8%
Native American	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	-67%
White	84	61	26	15	244	200	36	22	93	125	998	826	-17%
Jewish	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	28	16	-43%
Other	0	0	1	0	24	17	0	0	1	0	32	20	-38%
Unknown	17	23	97	61	327	264	11	0	301	238	1164	916	-21%
Total	115	94	154	85	1226	982	49	25	558	545	3472	2935	-15%

Offender Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>														
Acquaintance/Friend	5	7	0	0	1	7	1	0	6	0	0	5	35	9
Employer/co-worker	3	8	6	5	1	7	7	9	4	9	69	33	21	10
Ex-lover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	2	0
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	11	5	3	5	25	7	51	39	1	5	63	48	34	16
Law enforcement officer	8	6	0	2	12	6	1	1	1	0	10	6	14	28
Lover/partner	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Pick-up	0	0	3	0	2	1	18	25	1	1	1	3	2	1
Relative/Family	1	2	0	0	3	6	3	6	0	1	3	7	4	0
Roommate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	2
Security Force/Bouncer	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	15	10	0	0
Service provider	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	1	50	39	1	2
Stranger	16	19	16	12	41	47	107	81	26	8	275	326	102	39
Other	0	3	0	1	5	17	0	0	0	0	48	18	13	8
Unknown	15	8	4	1	9	12	51	49	2	12	19	12	94	126
Total	62	59	33	28	105	110	241	212	44	41	562	513	323	241
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>														
One	61	30	12	10	46	51	113	95	9	15	184	212	84	69
Two-three	1	7	3	5	17	3	43	45	21	5	85	83	35	33
Four-nine	0	1	2	1	6	6	1	0	7	1	41	24	18	13
Ten and over	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	0
Unknown	0	9	4	0	17	35	48	56	2	10	1	0	9	28
Total	62	47	21	16	88	98	205	196	39	32	314	319	151	143

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	%+/-
Offender Information													
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>													
Acquaintance/Friend	9	8	9	1	30	30	0	1	23	23	119	91	-24%
Employer/co-worker	6	4	27	1	40	63	0	0	17	16	201	165	-18%
Ex-lover	2	1	0	0	38	31	0	1	1	0	48	40	-17%
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	3	1	22	10	128	107	0	3	95	93	436	339	-22%
Law enforcement officer	13	51	13	0	79	64	2	0	65	55	218	219	0%
Lover/partner	1	0	0	0	24	30	0	0	0	0	29	32	10%
Pick-up	8	6	0	0	46	46	0	0	3	4	84	87	4%
Relative/Family	12	3	1	2	28	29	0	0	3	13	58	69	19%
Roommate	7	1	0	0	13	9	0	0	8	3	34	15	-56%
Security Force/Bouncer	3	2	4	2	18	12	0	0	6	8	50	38	-24%
Service provider	1	0	12	3	103	55	0	0	18	21	191	123	-36%
Stranger	33	11	45	57	543	470	36	18	223	203	1463	1291	-12%
Other	0	0	17	2	38	15	8	2	23	0	152	66	-57%
Unknown	17	6	4	4	98	21	3	0	73	106	389	357	-8%
Total	115	94	154	82	1226	982	49	25	558	545	3472	2932	-16%
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>													
One	97	88	69	32	402	399	4	7	178	224	1259	1232	-2%
Two-three	12	4	17	7	135	89	6	3	39	78	414	362	-13%
Four-nine	5	2	7	4	49	46	5	0	24	8	165	106	-36%
Ten and over	0	0	1	1	12	12	1	1	48	7	72	25	-65%
Unknown	1	0	1	0	18	1	3	0	126	0	230	139	-40%
Total	115	94	95	44	616	547	19	11	415	317	2140	1864	-13%

Incident Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total Number of Incidents	62	47	21	16	88	98	196	205	39	32	314	319	151	143
Crimes and Offenses														
Assault without a weapon	12	30	6	2	18	11	42	40	15	3	34	40	3	27
Assault with a weapon	7	6	3	1	21	9	23	24	5	4	15	16	21	30
Attempted assault with a weapon	1	2	0	0	0	5	16	14	7	2	0	2	6	5
Subtotal (assault)	20	38	10	3	39	25	81	78	27	9	51	58	30	62
Intimidation	31	32	6	7	18	5	31	26	18	6	55	34	68	3
Harassment	28	41	7	12	36	16	50	56	8	4	266	247	100	62
Mail/Literature harassment	9	2	1	0	13	23	4	4	0	0	4	7	14	9
Telephone harassment	2	0	1	0	3	2	19	14	2	0	13	6	6	5
Subtotal (harassment)	70	75	15	19	70	46	101	100	39	10	338	294	188	79
Murder	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Sexual Assault/Rape	0	0	1	0	0	3	22	21	2	8	2	1	1	2
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illegal Eviction	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
Police Entrapment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unjustified Arrest	6	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	4	0	3	7
Police raid	3	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discrimination	12	2	0	5	0	7	0	0	6	3	34	41	1	9
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Vandalism	2	6	4	1	7	6	53	48	1	0	8	14	9	10
Robbery	1	1	0	0	1	1	42	35	0	0	1	4	3	0
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	114	128	34	28	124	98	307	293	66	34	442	414	240	176
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias														
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	9	1	0	11	6	25	7
AIDS/HIV Related Bias or	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	12	8	6	1
Total	2	1	2	1	4	2	7	10	1	1	23	14	31	8
Transgender-Related Bias														
Transgender & Heterosexist	3	1	0	0	4	6	5	9	1	0	4	3	6	3
Transgender Related Bias or	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	2	0	2	11	12	6	4
Total	3	1	1	0	5	12	6	11	1	2	15	15	12	7

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		%+/-
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	
Incident Information													
Total Number of incidents	121	108	95	44	616	547	19	11	415	317	2137	1887	-12%
Crimes and Offenses													
Assault without a weapon	22	27	12	7	163	152	4	4	168	90	499	433	-13%
Assault with a weapon	29	11	0	2	74	89	1	1	26	19	225	212	-6%
Attempted assault with a weapon	11	6	1	0	43	38	1	1	16	12	105	87	-17%
Subtotal (assault)	62	44	13	9	280	279	6	6	210	121	829	732	-12%
Intimidation	21	18	31	10	414	384	6	3	266	209	965	737	-24%
Harassment	17	21	56	20	459	404	11	8	312	251	1350	1142	-15%
Mail/Literature harassment	1	3	11	12	41	41	2	1	23	10	120	112	-7%
Telephone harassment	1	1	4	5	44	44	2	0	5	8	102	85	-17%
Subtotal (harassment)	40	43	102	47	958	873	21	12	340	269	2282	1867	-18%
Murder	3	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	3	1	17	11	-35%
Sexual Assault/Rape	2	2	3	0	27	36	0	0	28	9	88	82	-7%
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	7	9	29%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	2	8	300%
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0%
Illegal Eviction	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	8	8	0%
Police Entrapment	39	51	3	0	12	6	1	0	6	5	63	64	2%
Unjustified Arrest	42	51	4	0	19	14	1		6	3	86	83	-3%
Police raid	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	13	6	-54%
Discrimination	0	0	29	1	43	51	0	0	148	64	273	183	-33%
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	3	-63%
Vandalism	9	6	3	6	14	14	1	1	13	29	124	141	14%
Robbery	6	6	0	3	35	29	0	0	7	3	96	82	-15%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	0	1	1	16	10	1	0	0	3	20	23	15%
Total	205	206	161	67	1417	1327	31	19	1033	724	4174	3514	-16%
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias													
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist	6	3	3	4	32	37	0	0	9	7	98	77	-21%
AIDS/HIV Related Bias or	6	4	5	0	42	49	0	0	9	3	84	67	-20%
Total	12	7	8	4	74	86	0	0	18	10	182	144	-21%
Transgender-Related Bias													
Transgender & Heterosexist	3	4	1	2	40	54	0	0	32	31	99	113	14%
Transgender Related Bias or	3	3	9	2	16	14	0	0	38	35	86	80	-7%
Total	6	7	10	4	56	68	0	0	70	66	185	193	4%

Incident Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>														
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	5	2	4	0	1	2	5	7	5	11	1	0	5	10
Bottles, bricks, rocks	0	2	0	0	1	1	6	11	2	2	2	2	6	6
Firearms	1	1	1	0	2	2	7	8	4	2	0	2	1	0
Knives & sharp objects	2	2	0	1	0	2	14	7	7	4	0	1	11	6
Rope, restraints	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	15	8	7	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	8	10	2	13
Total	8	12	6	1	21	16	39	38	29	19	12	15	25	35
<i>Serial Incidents</i>														
1 previous incident	1	4	0	0	0	28	2	3	4	3	7	1	10	11
2-5 previous incidents	12	5	6	2	7	6	5	4	1	1	41	33	62	15
6-10 previous incidents	2	1	0	1	3	6	4	2	0	0	14	12	4	6
10 or more previous incidents	0	0	1	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	23	15	11	11
Total	15	10	7	4	18	43	11	9	5	4	85	61	87	43
<i>Hate Groups</i>														
Incidents committed by hate group	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Site														
Police precinct/Jail	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	7	2	1	3
Private Residence	16	8	6	7	35	15	56	51	2	9	68	67	31	36
Public Transportation	3	2	0	0	3	4	2	1	2	0	4	4	3	3
Street/Public Area	15	10	6	2	15	0	34	43	16	9	89	133	48	33
Workplace	10	12	4	4	7	25	4	10	1	4	50	34	15	12
Public Accommodation	4	4	0	1	10	6	0	1	0	3	31	47	12	14
Cruising Area	0	1	0	0	0	7	23	30	2	0	0	1	6	8
School/College	0	4	0	0	4	0	20	9	8	1	14	13	14	11
GLBTH Institution	4	0	0	0	5	12	2	3	1	1	2	2	8	2
In/around GLBTH bar, etc	0	0	4	2	4	0	64	31	4	4	15	11	0	7
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	6	4	1	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	23	3	3	5
Unknown	4	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	2	1	11	2	9	9
Total	62	47	21	16	88	98	205	181	39	32	314	319	151	143

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	%+/-
Incident Information													
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>													
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	19	3	0	0	25	19	0	0	4	7	74	61	-18%
Bottles, bricks, rocks	11	1	0	0	13	13	1	1	2	3	44	42	-5%
Firearms	7	2	0	0	5	6	0	0	1	2	29	25	-14%
Knives & sharp objects	11	10	0	0	32	23	0	0	4	3	81	58	-28%
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-33%
Vehicle	2	4	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	2	33	19	-42%
Other	0	0	2	1	39	22	0	0	15	18	76	70	-8%
Total	50	20	2	1	119	84	2	1	27	35	340	276	-19%
<i>Serial Incidents</i>													
1 previous incident	4	2	2	1	11	33	0	0	178	8	219	94	-57%
2-5 previous incidents	2	1	25	23	57	71	0	0	39	39	257	198	-23%
6-10 previous incidents	0	0	6	1	20	49	0	1	24	11	77	91	18%
10 or more previous incidents	0	0	6	4	25	107	2	1	48	30	124	172	39%
Total	6	3	39	29	113	260	2	2	289	88	677	553	-18%
<i>Hate Groups</i>													
Incidents committed by hate groups	1	0	0	0	6	21	1	1	0	0	13	26	100%
<i>Site</i>													
Police precinct/Jail	3	5	2	0	9	3	0	0	8	5	33	22	-33%
Private Residence	24	19	23	21	226	229	2	5	103	87	592	547	-8%
Public Transportation	1	0	0	2	37	20	0	0	11	11	66	54	-18%
Street/Public Area	13	8	6	7	143	140	4	1	141	110	530	494	-7%
Workplace	9	9	25	2	62	95	0	0	17	15	204	220	8%
Public Accommodation	2	2	18	4	56	26	4	0	26	28	163	139	-15%
Cruising Area	21	33	3	0	16	14	1	0	4	0	76	95	25%
School/College	11	9	10	2	8	5	1	3	8	10	98	67	-32%
GLBTH Institution	2	2	1	1	8	6	2	0	11	4	46	33	-28%
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	13	11	1	0	17	7	2	2	11	15	135	88	-35%
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	250%
Other	0	0	4	4	25	0	0	0	24	10	87	48	-45%
Unknown	22	9	2	0	8	1	0	0	51	22	111	49	-56%
Total	121	108	95	44	616	547	16	11	415	317	2143	1847	-14%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Police Response														
Incident reporting														
Reported to police	34	23	12	7	35	62	41	47	25	11	61	51	79	73
Complaint taken/no arrest	16	16	12	3	30	33	29	26	12	8	38	36	72	59
Complaint taken/arrested	7	7	0	2	3	9	3	5	3	2	16	8	6	10
Complaint refused	6	0	0	2	2	20	9	16	10	1	7	7	1	4
Subtotal	34	23	12	7	35	62	41	47	25	11	61	51	79	73
Not reported to police	2	1	9	9	50	28	155	127	10	10	201	218	52	38
Will report	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	4	10	3	5
Victim/client arrested	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	2	5	6
Unknown	25	3	0	0	2	1	154	6	2	10	42	38	12	21
Total	61	36	21	16	88	98	351	181	39	32	314	319	151	143
Bias Classification														
Not reported by victim	1	1	3	0	N/A	N/A	11	16	3	0	12	3	2	6
Reported and classified	7	7	1	3	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	0	12	3	41	26
Reported/classification refused	3	3	2	3	N/A	N/A	0	0	17	2	4	1	6	4
Attempting classification	3	3	2	1	N/A	N/A	12	14	2	0	4	2	16	10
No bias classification available	4	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	12	11	0	0	1	1	5	2
Unknown	5	5	4	0	N/A	N/A	6	6	2	10	28	41	9	25
Total	22	23	12	7	0	0	41	47	25	12	61	51	79	73
Police involved														
City/municipal	13	23	10	7	N/A	N/A	22	27	20	11	42	15	70	69
County police	9	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	7	12	2	0	9	1	0	0
State police	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Federal police	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	6	2	2	0	2	2	7	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	6	6	0	0	7	33	0	0
Total	22	23	12	7	0	0	41	47	25	11	61	51	79	73

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Providence		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	%+/-
Police Response													
Incident reporting													
<i>Reported to police</i>	32	81	19	11	282	258	5	7	165	131	790	762	-4%
<i>Complaint taken/no arrest</i>	19	20	16	9	176	169	4	5	121	102	552	486	-12%
<i>Complaint taken/arrested</i>	7	11	0	1	53	52	0	0	32	19	128	126	-2%
<i>Complaint refused</i>	6	50	3	1	53	37	1	2	12	10	110	150	36%
Subtotal	32	81	19	11	282	258	5	7	165	131	790	762	-4%
<i>Not reported to police</i>	7	11	40	11	251	193	10	3	75	87	862	736	-15%
<i>Will report</i>	7	11	3	3	45	46	0	0	23	16	87	103	18%
<i>Victim/client arrested</i>	28	4	2	0	37	29	2	0	15	12	97	59	-39%
<i>Unknown</i>	47	1	31	19	1	21	2	1	137	71	455	192	-58%
Total	121	108	95	44	616	547	19	11	415	317	2291	1852	-19%
Bias Classification													
<i>Not reported by victim as biased</i>	4	17	1	5	58	61	0	0	12	4	107	113	6%
<i>Reported and classified as biased</i>	7	9	2	4	62	51	2	1	70	53	205	157	-23%
<i>Reported/classification not known</i>	8	41	0	1	9	14	1	5	8	8	57	82	44%
<i>Attempting classification</i>	1	0	2	3	30	32	1	0	9	6	82	71	-13%
<i>No bias classification available</i>	12	14	1	0	63	31	0	0	4	4	102	67	-34%
<i>Unknown</i>	0	0	2	31	60	69	1	1	62	56	179	244	36%
Total	32	81	8	44	282	258	5	7	165	131	732	734	0%
Police involved													
<i>City/municipal</i>	18	74	N/A	N/A	264	245	5	6	111	98	575	575	0%
<i>County police</i>	7	4	N/A	N/A	7	5	0	0	0	0	42	22	-48%
<i>State police</i>	5	3	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	-64%
<i>Federal police</i>	1	0	N/A	N/A	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	-33%
<i>Other</i>	1	0	N/A	N/A	9	4	1	0	54	33	82	44	-46%
<i>Ukn</i>	0	0	19	11	0	2	0	1	0	0	32	53	66%
Total	32	81	19	11	282	258	7	7	165	131	745	700	-6%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Police Response														
<i>Police Attitude</i>														
Courteous	13	13	7	2	12	21	24	26	N/A	N/A	23	8	16	30
Indifferent	17	10	4	3	6	29	12	11	N/A	N/A	18	5	9	5
Verbally abusive/no slurs	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	2	0	3	0
Verbally abusive/slurs	1	0	0	1	12	7	1	1	N/A	N/A	0	0	3	10
Physically abusive/no slurs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	2
Physically abusive/slurs	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	N/A	N/A	2	0	4	2
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8	N/A	N/A	16	38	44	24
Total Reporting to Police	34	23	12	7	35	62	41	47	0	0	61	51	79	73
Total incidents per year														
1990														
1991								87						147
1992								86						209
1993								128						238
1994								140						187
1995		92						149				332		234
1996		36						181				256		173
1997		50				11		186				396		161
1998		30				29		206				350		228
1999		68		74		60		199				272		145
2000		46		21		76		196				306		174
2001		61		16		86		181				314		151
		47		16		98		1739				319		143
Totals		430		111		360		1739			194			2190

San Francisco Local Narrative Summary

San Francisco reported 317 cases of LGBT hate violence in 2001, down 24% from the total of 415 reported in 2000, which reported the highest level of hate crime/violence in the region since 1996. According to Community United Against Violence a factor contributing to the 2000 increase was the passage of California Proposition 22, the Knight Initiative. During the final months of campaigning and after Knight's passage, many people appeared to feel license to harass LGBT people. Although the numbers of bias incidence declined in 2001, 380 individuals were the direct victims of harassment, intimidation and or/assault due to LGBT hate violence. Anti-LGBT violence is still being experienced at intolerably high levels, and constitutes a national crises not being adequately addressed.

No summary or analysis looking at issues of violence would be complete for 2001 without mentioning the September 11th tragedy. While the entire nation, and people across the world were devastated by the senseless events of September 11th, displaying compassion for the victims, survivors and their loved ones, a depressing corollary were hate attacks reported to CUAV and other anti-violence agencies across the country. This backlash was widespread against and including people who were perceived to be or were of Middle Eastern or Southeast Asian descent, of the Islamic or Sikh faiths, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. As a result, there was a significant increase of bias incidents from Arab/Middle Eastern victims reporting to CUAV, from 2 cases in 2000 to 10 in 2001. While the increase may not seem alarming, it takes on added significance in a year when the total number of incidents tracked declined. The aftermath of September 11th is noticeable by the number of incidents reported in October, which had the highest number of hate violence incidents for the year, a trend reported by other members of NCAVP, as victims recovering from the national shock came forward seeking services.

CUAV has been tracking anti-LGBT violence since 1979, and has worked with the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs since its inception to collect data and publish annual reports documenting anti-LGBT violence. This year significant numbers were tracked in assaults without a weapon (90 reports) and assaults with weapons (19 reports). Some of the weapons and assaults tracked were knives, fists, spitting, baseball bats, automobiles, broken beer bottles, dogs and car clubs. Cases reported included 9 sexual assaults, 2 abductions, 29 incidents of vandalism, one bomb threat, and 64 incidents involving discrimination. There was 1 case of murder attributable to a bias motivation. In 44 of the incidents, a victim was seriously injured.

The bulk of incidents occurred on streets and public areas, followed by private residences. Although reports involving streets and public areas went from 141 to 110, this figure remains large and troubling. There were minor increases in the number of incidents occurring in and around LGBT bars (11 to 15.), public accommodations (26 to 28.) and schools/colleges (8 to 10).

Victims in 2001, as in past years, were predominantly male (199 total). There were 83 reports involving female victims. Transgender victims comprised 66 cases, with MtF's accounting for 54, and FtM's 12 cases. There were 221 cases from victims identifying as Lesbian or Gay. There were 17 reports from bisexual victims, 25 from heterosexuals and 3 from questioning individuals.

White victims appeared more likely to report (104 reports) than any other race/ethnicity group. There also was a record number of reports from individuals identifying their race/ethnicity as Multiracial (from 9 to 56), which reflects a national shift which California is leading.

There were 545 offenders tracked in 2001 (from 558 in 2000,); males accounted for 401 of the total and females offenders totaled 67. Offenders came from a surprisingly broad range of ages, including, but not limited to, the age groups 18-22 (66 offenders), 23-29 (88 offenders) and 30-44 (86 offenders).

As was the case last year, the trend of cases identifying landlord/tenant/neighbor as offenders was high, with 93 cases. This figure suggests two factors for this trend. First, as the gentrification process which occurred in San Francisco the past few years, many LGBT individuals were forced to seek affordable housing in areas outside the city limits and in areas not accustomed to seeing openly queer people. Thus LGBT victims were targeted as a way to discourage their visible presence in new neighborhoods. The other factor is perhaps an unintended result of gains made for LGBT individuals to be free and be out in expressing their sexual and gender orientation. While retreating to the closet is not an option, being out in all the areas of our lives has made it easier for certain offenders to target LGBT victims. With this idea CUAV also tracked a new face in the category of offender: attacks perpetrated by relatives or family members. Although strangers constituted the largest group of offenders (204 cases), in 33% of reported incidents, the offender was known to the victim, including neighbors, family members and classmates. These cases are particularly significant because there is often a very high threat of revictimization.

131 incidents were reported to police in 2001, compared to 165 the previous year. Arrests were made in 19 cases. 53 out of 131 cases were classified by law enforcement as bias related. There was also a slight decrease in the number of offenders who were law enforcement officers, from 65 in 2000 to 55 in 2001. Private security and bouncers were identified as offenders in 8 cases. As in previous years, transgender victims still named law enforcement personnel as the offender in a significant number of incidents. However in the first glimmer of hope, that number dropped from about half the TG cases naming law enforcement as the offender, to approximately one-third doing so. A historic joint task force of the Human Rights Commission and the Police Department has been formed, of which CUAV is member, to address police treatment of transgender individuals. This task force will focus on establishing protocols, screening for bias at the hiring level and enlarging existing transgender sensitivity trainings. This is the result in no small part, due to the efforts of the transgender community coming forward to expose the problem.

Community United Against Violence, San Francisco Murder Narrative 2001

The brutal murder of Diane Whipple, a thirty-three year old white lesbian, was mauled to death by her neighbor's dogs, causing heavy sadness and grief, and sending a chilling sting across throughout the Bay Area and nationally. Ms. Whipple's case made trial history last summer when her life partner Sharon Smith filed a wrongful death lawsuit against both owners. CUAV identified Ms. Whipple's case as having both gender and sexual orientation bias attributing to her murder and bias discrimination tied to the aftermath of her death and throughout the trial.

On Jan. 26, 2001, Diane Whipple was returning home from a trip to the grocery store. She was carrying a bag when Bane, one of the neighbor's dogs, bolted at her outside the apartment, and mauled Ms. Whipple to death. Prior to this horrific crime, Ms. Whipple had made numerous complaints about the dogs that had jumped and bitten at her before. Ms. Knoller who was present during part of the mauling did not call 911, nor did she ask how about Ms. Whipple's condition before hearing the awful news of her death. Family and friends also reported that Knoller and Noel never apologized for the loss of Diane Whipple in their lives.

Directly after the murder of Ms. Whipple both Knoller and Noel made bias statements blaming Ms. Whipple, saying she must have been either taking steroids or she was wearing pheromone-based that caused the dogs to react and kill her. Also during the trial the defense attorney, Nedra Ruiz, blamed, Ms. Whipple, her partner, and the Gay Community for putting political pressure onto the case. Witnesses during the trial testified that the defendants were "associates" of the Aryan Brotherhood prison gang, members whom had breed and trained these dogs.

Knoller was convicted of second-degree murder and Noel was convicted of involuntary manslaughter. Knoller was also found guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Both were found guilty of keeping a mischievous dog that killed a person. Knoller faces 15 years to life in prison on the murder count, while Noel faces four years in prison.

Hate Violence Narratives 2001

1. A White gay man was harassed while waiting for a bus in the Castro at night. The suspect yelled out “Faggot! Get the hell out of here!” and chased the survivor down several blocks. The perpetrator reaching the man, grabbed him in a headlock saying “I’ve got you now fucking faggot... what you gonna do?” The perpetrator beat the survivor in the nose and face. Just after he kicked the survivor articles flew out of his backpack and the perpetrator exclaimed: “I’m gonna kill you now you fucking faggot, you’re dead!” The survivor broke free and ran towards Market Street where he was aided by three women. The women stayed with the survivor till the SFPD arrived. The survivor sought Victim Witness assistance, police, and media advocacy from CUAV.
2. A Latina transgender woman was walking down Mission Street near 23rd during the daytime when a Latino man on a bike started yelling homophobic epithets at her. This harassment continued as the assailant stalked her for several blocks. The survivor becoming increasingly scared tried to avoid the harasser. He kept circling around the blocks and pulled up to her again and spat in her face. Terrified, she ran to a pay phone and called 911. She called them twice and went inside a local business ‘til they arrived. She made both a police report and the case was classified as Hate Crime. The assailant was never caught.
3. A White ‘butch’ Lesbian was walking her dog in Bernal Heights when a white male came close to hitting her as he drove through the intersection. “You bitch! No one touches my car. I’m a cop. I’m calling you in!” he yelled. She responded “You’re not a cop or else you would have stopped.” He then tried to run her down twice. She ran to her house, trying to get her dog inside to safety while he got out of his car yelling: “I’m going to kill you, you fucking dyke!” The perpetrator punched her over 6 times in the neck, ribs and spine, while cursing at her. The survivor yelled out the license plate number to her upstairs neighbor who wrote it down. The neighbor called the police and they came to take a report 35 minutes later. CUAV assisted the survivor in getting the case reported to the local media, and in having it classified as a Hate Crime with the San Francisco Police Department’s Special Investigations Unit. The local community held a vigil for her on Bernal Hill. A warrant was out for the perpetrators arrest but he was never caught.
4. Peter, a 62-year-old White gay man and recent German immigrant living in an upper class neighborhood, was trying to ask his neighbor (early 30’s Latino male) to move his car, which was blocking his driveway. When the neighbor refused, Peter started up his car and backed up, at which point the neighbor hovered no more than 12 inches from Peter’s face, screamed, “You fucking faggot, next time I see you alone I’m gonna beat the shit out of you.” This neighbor has been harassing the neighborhood for over 10 years, slashing a Lesbian’s tires and calling her “you fucking dyke,” smashing people’s headlights, stealing plants

- from yards, harassing an elderly woman, and screaming “fucking faggots!” and “I’m gonna kill you fucking faggots!” down the street at people. After this recent incident, Peter said he couldn’t take it anymore, and came back out of his house with an unloaded gun. The neighbor called the police, ten of whom upon arrival put handcuffs on Peter, didn’t listen to him and kept cutting him off, and didn’t read him his rights. After spending some hours in jail, he was given a court hearing date, where he was fined \$100. With CUAUV’s help, the Peter and his supportive neighbors are currently working with the Community Boards and SAFE. Harassment is still ongoing with little or no activity by law enforcement.
5. Tanya, a 44 year-old White lower middle class transgender woman who provides in-home support services at a community home, was stalked and attacked by a resident of that home (50’s, Latino gay male). He threw a license plate at her and said, “fuck you wannabe bitch,” and “I’m gonna get a gun, hunt you down and shoot you,” “I’m gonna find someone to cut you up,” and “plastic pussy wannabe bitch.” She tried to flag down a police officer, but it didn’t work. The guy later filed a false police report against her. He has an ongoing 2½+ year history of being violent to other residents and staff, including other transgender female case managers. The local and remote management of the home were dismissive and hostile to Tanya in this matter. With CUAUV’s assistance, Tanya was able to obtain a 3-year restraining order against him, and is currently seeking appropriate legal representation against the management of the home.
 6. Kendrick, an African American gay youth, and a friend were at a donut shop. As he was picking out a donut, several police officers ran in with guns drawn. They searched him but found no drugs or weapons. One cop called him a “faggot” and squeezed his buttocks. Eventually, there were 3 sheriff vans and 2 police cars at the shop. For ten minutes a cop held a gun on his face, and laughed at him. The police accused him of using a false or mistaken identity. CUAUV provided some in-person counseling and referrals to the Office of Citizen Complaints and local media (Bay Area Reporter).
 7. Efrain is a Latino gay man living in the Bay Area. He was working for a small company where he was not out as gay. One of his coworkers discovered he’s sexual orientation and one day offered him a ride home. Instead of driving him home, this man drove to the mountains, abducted Efrain, sexually assaulted him, and threatened to kill him if he said anything. Efrain was then dumped miles away from the city. Days later in intense emotional shock Efrain was unable to talk about the homophobic incident. At work he had to face the perpetrator who continued to threaten him and mess with him. Still very afraid Efrain decided to report the case to the police and later to his boss. The local police did not consider the case a Hate Crime and the boss fired him as well as the aggressor. The Employer rehired him a few days later.
 8. ‘Eloisa’ is a Latina 26 year old MTF woman. Her current life reminds her of past problematic situations in her own country. The difference however is that now the

persons who discriminate against her are law enforcement. 'Eloisa' said that on multiple occasions the same police officers in her neighborhood –the Tenderloin- arrested her without cause. Eloisa took to hide herself and being hyper-alert if those police officers were on the street in order to avoid being falsely arrested. Eloisa stated that the officers used to arrest her as soon as they saw her. Eloisa believes she was selected for detention because of her feminine appearance, personal dislike by particular officers and her ethnicity. Eloisa continues dressing femininely, but because the experience she opted to dress sometimes with kind of masculine and discrete clothing to avoid being arrested.

9. Olga, a MTF woman in her 30's came to the Bay Area last summer from Latin America fleeing a situation of harassment and physical abuse. Last October she contacted us asking for assistance regarding an escalating situation of sexual harassment due to transphobia from her male roommates. The person holding the lease had demanded Olga wear masculine clothing while she lived under his roof to "respect the house". She had to carry always a bag with extra clothing to wear after and before she left or came back to the house. The roommates were constantly making homophobic and transphobic remarks and slurs and mistreating her. Since Olga was undocumented and has very limited income and without information about community resources, she felt she had no other options but to wait for an opportunity to move out. While at the house Olga had to suffer constant harassment, hostility and humiliations. Housemates played loud music, specific one song in Spanish which tells to kill the faggot –"maten al joto"- . Once Olga eventually learned about outside services, she opted for moving out, and fortunately a women's shelter had space available. Olga filed for political asylum, and it was recently granted.

By Billy Chen
Norma Garcia
Tina D'Elia

Local Recommendations For 2001

1. The San Francisco Police Departments and the Police Commission should continue working with CUAU, HRC, and other community groups on the Transgender/Law Enforcement Task Force. This task force is vital to making a real changes and decreasing the law enforcement abuse towards the transgender community by focusing on screening for transgender bias at the hiring level, recruitment, training, and re-training policies and practices. Community and Law Enforcement Task Forces are key opportunities for real positive steps forward to happen by addressing transphobia and homophobia that occurs when survivors/victims try to seek services from the police.
2. The public, political organizers, and educators should hold the Media, our government, and the community at large accountable for the racist stereotypes and bias fear that fosters anti-immigrant and racist atmosphere after September 11th, 2001. People of color continue to be detained, deported, and profiled by law enforcement, as “terrorists.” Civil liberties are being challenged as not having merit because our government must protect its national security. Meanwhile, the Media needs to responsibility report the truth about the WAR on Afghanistan and how the U.S. is responsible for the genocide of over 4000 thousands civilians. The mainstream media and the U.S. Government continue to demonize Palestine for the most part and frame the Israelis as the undeserving victims in the War that has recently broken out there. U.S. patriotism has contributed to a climate inwhich the backlash after September 11th, 2001, became the hate crimes perpetrated against those who are either perceived to be or are Arab/Sheik/Muslim/South Asian/Palestinian and those assumed to be of Middle Eastern descent.
3. The public and our legislators must challenge California’s bias legislation (such as passing Prop 21, Prop 22, to name a couple) that economically, racially, culturally marginalize diverse communities. Homophobic and racist legislation must continue to be fought at the grassroots and legislative level. Currently Prop 21 is being revisited. CUAU calls upon local and State legislators to change prop 21, to re-vote on prop 22, and not allow the civil liberties already harming our Arab/Middle Eastern brothers and sisters to continue.
4. Schools should foster tolerance and non-violent education, anti-oppression curriculums and policies that will support all students. School administrators need to enforce these policies to keep schools safe for all students, including LGBTQQ youth. Gay-straight alliances and other coalition building within schools must be supported and fostered as key ways to sustain, empower, and advocate for the growth and diversity of all students.