

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2004

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



The production of this report was coordinated by the
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

Clarence Patton, Acting Executive Director

Rachel Baum, CSW, Associate Director

240 West 35th Street

Suite 200

New York, NY 10001

Telephone: 212-714-1184

www.ncavp.org

with support from the
New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project

Richard S. Haymes, Executive Director

Diane Dolan-Soto, CSW, Director of Client Services



Writing: Clarence Patton

Original Graphic Design: David Smoak

Illustration: NYC Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, based on designs by Arch Garland

2005 RELEASE EDITION

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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 over 20 anti-violence organizations that monitor and respond to incidents of bias and domestic violence, HIV-related violence, pick-up crimes, rape sexual assault, and other forms of violence affecting the LGBT community.

Eleven NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBT incidents occurring in their cities and regions throughout 2003 and 2004, and this data constitutes the basis for most of the analysis in this report. The regions participating in this year's report are Chicago, IL, Cleveland, OH, Colorado, Columbus, OH, Houston, TX, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, NY, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, CA. In addition, information has been provided by anti-violence programs in Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri, Tucson, Arizona, and serving the state of Vermont.

It is important to read this report not as the latest in a continuing series of linked reports, but as the latest in a series of year-to-year analyses of anti-LGBT incidents in participating regions, in part because the cities and regions represented in each year's report is slightly different. NCAVP's prior annual reports provide additional information and context on the issue of anti-LGBT violence, but do not have statistical bearing on this edition. However, local statistics and narratives can be examined for regional context and trends.

The fact that less than half of NCAVP's members contributed to this edition of the report reflects fundamental and ongoing capacity and resource challenges for a growing number of LGBT anti-violence programs. Ultimately, we expect that this report will not only draw attention to the incidents and trends it documents, but that it will also highlight the need for more comprehensive responses to bias violence at the community level and assist NCAVP in advocating for those creating such efforts.

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Members participating in this report are in bold-type

ARIZONA

Wingspan

Anti-Violence Project

300 East 6th Street
Tucson, AZ 85705

Phone (Client): (800) 553-9387

Phone (Client): (520) 624-0348

Phone (Office): (520) 624-1779

Fax: (520) 624-0364

www.wingspan.org

ARKANSAS

Women's Project/

Proyecto Mujeres

2224 Main Street
Little Rock, AR 72206

Phone (Office): (501) 372-5113

Fax: (501) 372-0009

www.womens-project.org

CALIFORNIA

Community United

Against Violence

160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone (Client): (415) 333-HELP

Phone (Office): (415) 777-5500

www.cuav.org

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/

Anti-Violence Project

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 9002

Phone (Client): (800) 373-2227

Phone (Client): (323) 993-7673

Phone: (Spanish):(877) 963-4666

Fax: (323) 308-4420

www.laglc.org

Anti-LGBT Violence in 2004

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center
STOP Partner Abuse/
Domestic Violence
1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028

Phone (Client): (323) 860-5806
Phone 2: (323) 993-7645
Fax: (323) 308-4114
www.laglc.org/domesticviolence

San Diego LGBT Community Ctr
2313 El Cajon Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92104

Phone (Client): (619) 260-6380
Phone (Office): (619) 260-6380
Fax: (619) 718-644
www.thecentersd.org

COLORADO
**Colorado Anti-Violence
Program**
P.O. Box 181085
Denver, CO 80218

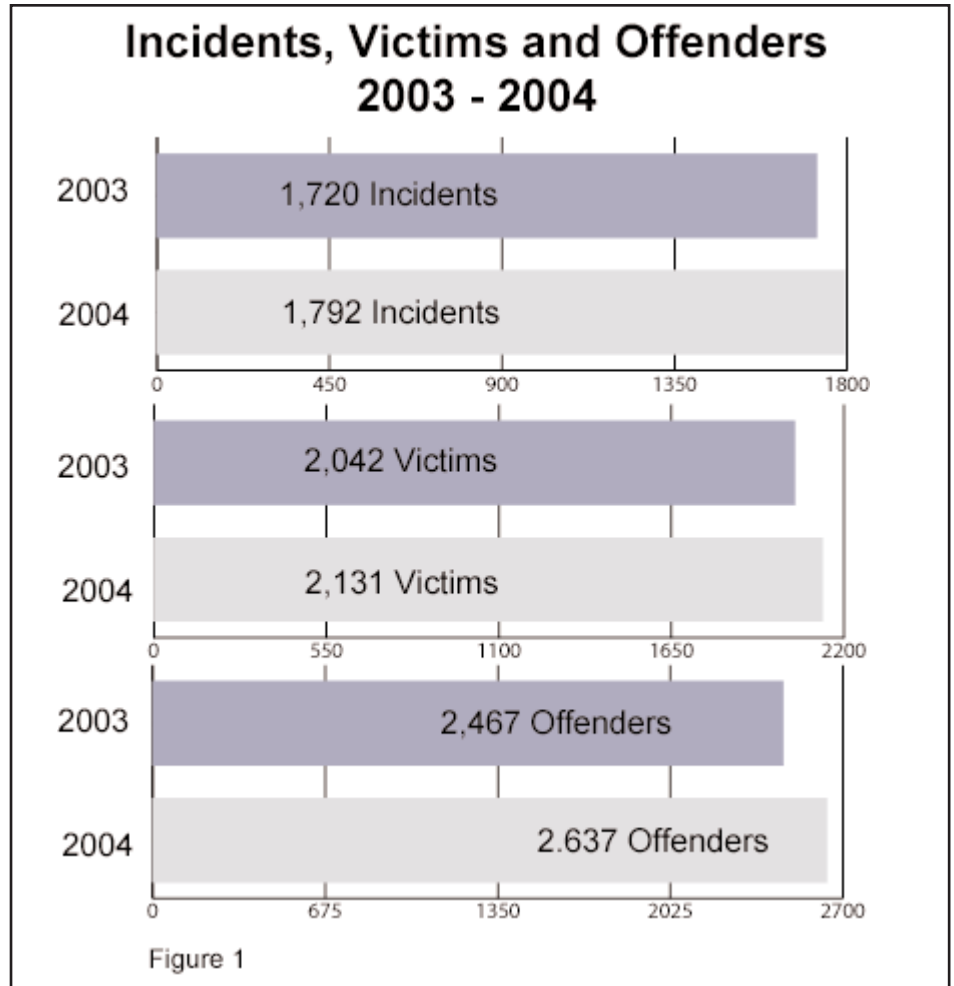
Phone (Client): (888) 557-4441
Phone (Office): (303) 839-5204
Fax: (303) 839-5205
www.coavp.org

CONNECTICUT
Connecticut Women's Education
& Legal Fund
135 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105

Phone (Office): (860) 247-6090
Fax: (860) 524-0804
www.cwealf.org

Highlights of Findings

The total number of anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP increased 4% last year, from 1,720 incidents in 2002 to 1,792 incidents in 2004. The number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs also rose 4%, from 2,042 in 2003 to 2,131 in 2004. The number of offenders tracked by NCAVP member programs also rose 4%, from 2,467 in 2003 to 2,637 in 2004.



In the continuation of a trend that started with the 2003 edition of this report, the number of offenders (which had remained stable or actually declined in previous years) rose by 7% from 2,467 in 2003 to 2,637 in 2004 - a rate almost twice as high as either victims or incidents.

The ongoing move away from fewer and fewer perpetrators involved in anti-LGBT incidents is perhaps one of the most distressing findings of this report. It signals a truly retrograde environment in which years of progress resulting in fewer people willing to violently act out anti-LGBT bias has been substantially reversed. With respect to hate-related violence, we are in fact "back to the future."

Seven of this year's reporting locations showed modest to significant increases in reported incidents: Chicago (+16), Colorado (+3%), Columbus (+3), Massachusetts (+30%), Michigan (+4%), Minnesota (+71%), and San Francisco (+7%). Areas with decreases in reporting were Cleveland (-71%), New York (-2%) and Pennsylvania (-13%). Houston reported the same number of incidents in both 2003 and 2004.

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 19%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 29%. Adjusted mean rates (removing both relatively over-increasing Minnesota and over-decreasing Cleveland) were +11% and -13%. The mean rate of change overall was +4%, with an adjusted mean rate of change overall of +5%.

The overall trend upward in the number of incidents and offenders, analysis of locations with decreases and the reasons for these changes will be the primary issues reviewed and discussed in this report.

As always, there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from the data submitted this year. However, the political, social and cultural dynamics that began to profoundly affect anti-LGBT violence and most member programs in the latter half of 2003 clearly continued through 2004.

Regardless of whether or not a region charted increases in reports or decreases, overriding concerns expressed by reporting agencies were the twin challenges of continued insufficient levels of funding and other resources and responding to anti-LGBT violence effectively and appropriately with the LGBT community under attack at levels unseen in years.

Notable trends in the incident data collected for 2004 included significant increases in assaults with weapons (14%), harassment (13%), a the number of incidents perpetrated by organized hate groups (273%), the number of LGBT organizations targeted for incidents during the year - 67, a 92% increase over 2003 and a not coincidental 50% rise in the number of cases of vandalism and 200% rise in cases of arson.

In looking at the 14% rise in weapons use, there were increases in every category of weapon for which NCAVP collects data.

ILLINOIS

**Center on Halsted/Horizons
Anti-Violence Project**
961 West Montana
Chicago, IL 60614

Phone (Client): (773) 871-CARE
Phone (Office): (773) 472-6469
Fax: (773) 472-6643
www.centeronhalsted.org

LOUISIANA

**Hate Crimes Project
of New Orleans,
Lesbian & Gay Community
Center of New Orleans**
2114 Decatur Street
New Orleans, LA 70116

Phone (Client): (504) 944-HEAL
Phone (Office): (504) 945-1103
Fax: (504) 945-1102

MASSACHUSETTS

**Fenway Community
Health Center,
Violence Recovery Program**
7 Haviland Street
Boston, MA 02115

Phone (intake): (800) 834-3242
Phone (Office): (617) 927-6269
Fax: (617) 536-7211
www.fenwayhealth.org

The Network/La Red
P.O. Box 6011
Boston, MA 02114

Phone (hotline): (617) 423-7233
Phone (Office): (617) 695-0877
Fax: (617) 423-5651
www.thenetworklared.org

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation

19641 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, MI 48219

Phone (Client): (877) 7TR-IANG

Phone (Office): (313) 537-3323

Fax: (313) 537-3379

www.tri.org

MINNESOTA

OutFront Minnesota

310 East 38th Street
Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409

Phone (Hotline): (612) 824-8434

Phone (Office): (800) 800-0350

Fax: (612) 822-8786

www.outfront.org

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Anti-Violence Project

P.O. Box 411211
Kansas City, MO 64141-1211

Phone: (816) 561-0550

www.kcavp.org

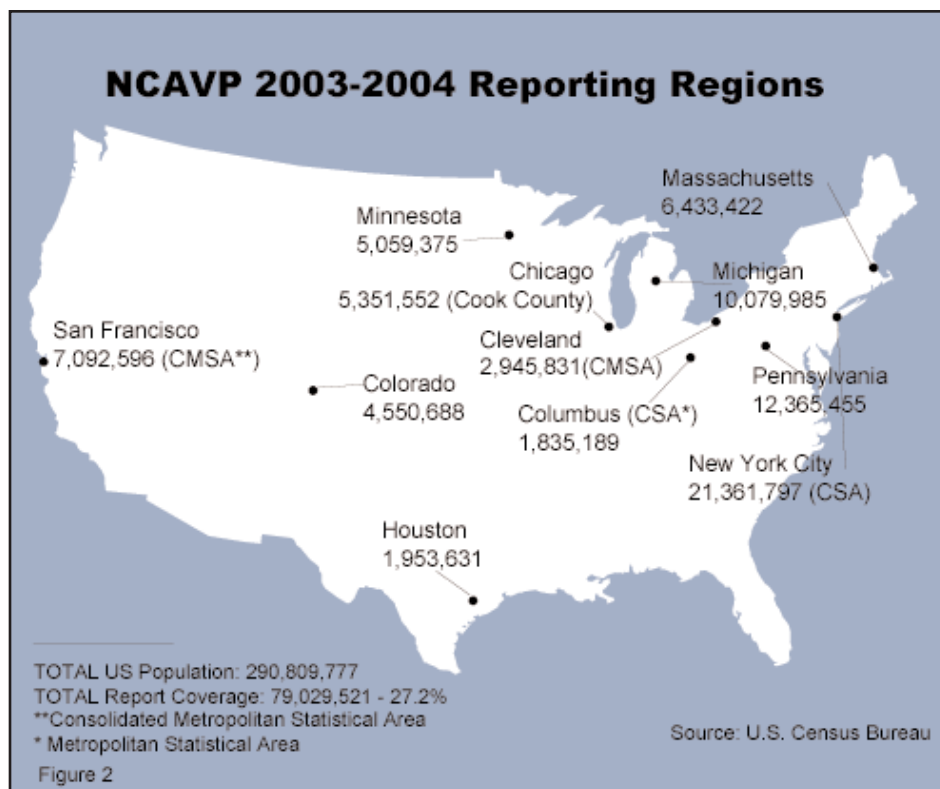
St. Louis

Anti-Violence Project

(ACLU of Eastern Missouri)
4557 Laclede Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108

Phone: (314) 367-4287
(4AVP)

www.stlouisantiviolence.org



Large increases were found in the use of vehicles in the commission of incidents (60%), as well as the use of bats, clubs and other blunt objects (21%), and weapons designated as "other" (60%).

While injuries overall declined 2%, that decline was mostly a result of a 15% decrease in minor injuries suffered by victims. At the same time however, the number of victims who sustained serious injuries actually rose 20%. This rise is not surprising given the rise in all forms of weapons use. In other related data, the number of victims requiring some period of in-patient hospitalization rose 23%. Reports of incidents involving rape or sexual assault however, fell 7%.

Unfortunately, the number of murders in the 2004 reporting regions continued to rise, from 18 in 2003 to 20 in 2004 (11%).

In looking more in-depth at victim-related data collected for 2004, it was also found that the number of people of transgender experience reporting incidents decreased (11%) for the first time in recent memory. Though this decline could be viewed as a positive trend, there is anecdotal evidence to suggest that it may in fact be an unfortunate byproduct of the transgender community's attempt to remain "under the radar" while lesbians and gay men and same-sex marriage became

such targets during 2004 in general and the federal election cycle in particular.

Note: In 2003 NCAVP's members began to use a new data collection tool. The most significant changes in this new tool were in the age categories for both victims and offenders. The programs contributing data to this report have not all completed the transition to this new collection tool. Therefore, the age categories included in this report represent categories used in both the older data collection tool and the newer one. Because of this continuing transition, this report utilizes analysis from groups of age categories as opposed to looking at each age category singularly.

The number of victims under the age of 30 reporting incidents rose a significant 17%. At the same time those under the age of 18 rose 8%. Victims between the ages of 30 and 49 decreased 3%. And incidents involving victims between the ages of 50 and 59 rose 25%. Most significantly, the number of older victims (those age of 60), though still representing only 2% of all victims rose 63%. Most local anti-violence programs will readily identify the senior community as both a community in desperate need of their services, and a community for whom they have yet to tailor outreach and staffing to encourage them to access those services.

With respect to the racial and ethnic identity of victims, with the exception of a sizeable increase in the number of victims identifying as multiracial (+70%) primarily from data submitted by Colorado and a 6% increase in the number of victims who identified as being white, there were few significant changes.

As for the gender profile of victims of anti-LGBT violence in 2004, there were few substantive changes. Fifty-four percent (54%) of victims identified as being male and 26% identified as being female. Ten percent (10%) were of transgender experience - a decline of 3% from 2003 when victims of transgender experience represented 13% of all victims. Three percent (3%) of victims were organizations.

Lesbians and gay men clearly represent a plurality of those reporting incidents to participating programs. They represent 66% of all victims. Despite a 90% increase in victims that identified as being bisexual, they continue to represent only 3% of victims. Those questioning or unsure of their sexual orientation and those with a self-identified orientation each comprised 1% of victims, and those with a sexual orientation that remained unknown comprised 17% of victims.

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

NEW YORK

New York City

Gay & Lesbian

Anti-Violence Project

240 West 35th Street, Suite 200
New York, NY 10001

Phone (Hotline): (212) 714-1141

Phone (Office): (212) 714-1184

Fax: (212) 714-2627

TTY: (212) 714-1134

www.avp.org

In Our Own Voices, Inc.

33 Central Avenue

Albany, NY 12210

Phone (Hotline): (518) 432-4341

Phone (Office): (518) 432-4188

Fax: (518) 436-9351

OHIO

Buckeye Region

Anti-Violence Organization

4041 North High Street

Suite 101

Columbus, OH 43214

Phone (Client): (866) 86-BRAVO

Phone (Office): (614) 268-9622

Phone (cell): (614) 578-1689

Fax: (614) 262-9264

<http://home.earthlink.net/~bravoavp>

The Lesbian & Gay

Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland

6600 Detroit Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio 44102

Phone: (216) 651-5428

Fax: (216) 651-6439

www.lgsc.org

Anti-LGBT Violence in 2004

ONTARIO

The 519

Anti-Violence Programme
519 Church Street
Toronto, Ontario Canada
M4Y 2C9

Phone (Client): (416) 392-6877

Phone (Office): (416) 392-6878

Fax: (416) 392-0519

www.the519.org

PENNSYLVANIA

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights

1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone (Client): (215) 731-1447

Phone (Office): (215) 731-1447

Fax: (215) 731-1544

www.center4civilrights.org

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center

701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006

Phone (Office): (713) 529-0037

Fax: (713) 526-4367

www.montrosecounselingcenter.org

VERMONT

SafeSpace

P.O. Box 158
Burlington, VT 05402

Phone (Client): (866) 869-7341

Phone (Office): (802) 863-0003
(V/TTY)

Fax: (802) 863-0004

www.safespacevt.org

Previous editions of this report have noted an ongoing increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBT violence who identify as heterosexual. While this trend did not reverse itself in 2004, it did appear to level-off. In both 2003 and 2004, there were 192 victims of anti-LGBT violence that identified as being heterosexual, and in both reporting periods they comprised 9% of all victims.

As noted in earlier discussions of this trend, a portion of these victims are people of transgender experience who identify as heterosexual, but additional information indicates that the majority of these victims are simply heterosexual men and women who are thought to be gay men or lesbians by their attackers. Perpetrators seldom differentiate between sexual orientation and gender identity in the bias-motivation for their attacks, but regard the two as identical for their purposes.

It was mentioned earlier in this section that NCAVP member organizations began capturing data on a revised data collection tool in 2003, and a number of programs contributing data to this report have yet to make the transition to that revised tool. It was also noted earlier that those revisions primarily impacted data on the age of victims and offenders.

Nevertheless, despite resulting divergence in age data collected by participating programs this year, as with victim age data, useful information, can be gleaned from the data.

Unlike the ongoing rise in young victims, the number of youthful offenders showed a marked decline of 13% for those under the age of 18, as well as a 13% decline in offenders between the ages of 18 and 29. Offenders in these age groups went from 37% of all offenders in 2003 to 30% in 2004. It is worth noting however that the number of offenders identified as being under the age of 14 increased twofold from only 10 in 2003 to 30 in 2004.

Though there was a general decline in the number of young offenders, there were significant increases in other offender age categories. For instance, offenders between the ages of 30 and 49 increased 15%; those aged 50 to 59 rose 160% (though they still represent a small proportion of all offenders). Finally, those offenders over 60 years of age rose 70%, though these also comprise a very small proportion of offenders.

There were a number of notable changes in the race and ethnicity of offenders in 2004. As a category, whites continue to make up the largest group of offenders (26%), and the overall number of white offenders rose 17% in 2004.

In the next two largest categories - African-American and Latino/a offenders, there were notable decreases. The number of African-American offenders fell 15%, and in 2004 comprised only 15% of all offenders, down from 19% in 2003. At the same time, the number of Latino/a offenders fell 16%, and they comprise 10% of all offenders, down from 13% in 2003.

There were increases in most categories used to determine the relationship of offenders to victims. The most dramatic of these increases were found among those identified as acquaintances or friends (56%), employers or co-workers (36%), security force personnel or 'bouncers' (20%), relatives and family members (19%), and strangers (15%).

Significant declines were shown in offenders whose relationship to victims was unknown (33%), as well as those classified as 'other' (27%), service providers (17%), and law enforcement personnel (17%).

The 17% fall in law enforcement personnel who were offenders was coupled with a dramatic rise in victim engagement with law enforcement. The number of victims choosing to report incidents to law enforcement rose by 20% in 2004.

There was other positive data associated with law enforcement response to LGBT hate-violence victims in 2004. For instance, the number of cases in which a complaint was taken by law enforcement and an arrest was made rose 15%. Arrests were made in just under a quarter (23%) of all cases reported to law enforcement. There was also a 30% rise in the number of cases that received a bias classification from law enforcement agencies, and a 15% decline in cases in which such classification was refused.

Continuing some of the good news, the number of victims who rated the response of law enforcement personnel as 'courteous,' rose 56% and were 54% of all cases in 2004 - an historic high for this rating. Nonetheless, there was also an 8% increase in the number of victims rating law enforcement response as 'indifferent.'

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual
and Transgender Community
Center
315 West Court Street
Suite 101
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Phone (Office): (414) 271-2656
Fax: (414) 271-2161
www.mkelgbt.org

Declines were found in all data categories used to capture potential misconduct by law enforcement personnel, except for that of instances in which officers were verbally abusive and used anti-LGBT slurs. These such cases of misconduct rose 8%. At the same time, all cases of physical abuse fell 52%; verbal abuse without the use of slurs declined 3%, though the significant rise in verbal abuse in which law enforcement used slurs caused verbal abuse overall to rise 2%.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Eradicate the Environment that Feeds Hate

Foster public, educational, political and cultural climates at local, state and federal levels that make clear that acts of anti-LGBT hatred and bias have no part in a civil society. Specifically, schools should design and adopt tolerance education curricula for youth, as well as develop protocols for protecting students who identify themselves as, or are perceived to be 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 2:

Add Protected Classes

At the federal and many state levels, expanding protected categories would be achieved by passage of new legislation adding sexual orientation and gender identity and expression to existing statutes. Ideal federal legislation would both authorize the U.S. Attorney General to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT hate incidents - particularly those cases in which it is determined that local law enforcement does not have the adequate resources, mandate or will to do so. A primary piece of any federal hate crimes legislation should provide additional resources for enhanced law enforcement agencies, criminal justice personnel and community education, training and assistance programs actively addressing hate crimes, and in fact, it is our belief that such resources should be the primary goal of hate crimes legislation rather than the more typical or popular element of penalty enhancements.

Further address violence motivated by perceived sexual orientation and/or gender identity at the state level by passing bias-motivated crime bills to heighten public awareness and acknowledge the seriousness of the impact of such violence on the LGBT and other communities.

2003-2004 TRENDS SUMMARY

Trends with a greater than or equal to 10% increase or decrease are represented in bold-type

TOTAL INCIDENTS +4%

Murder	+11%
Assault w/Weapons	+14%
Att. assault w/Weapons	-30%
Assault w/Out Weapons	-18%
Total assault/attempted assault	-8%
Intimidation	+18%
Harassment	+13%
Sexual Assault/Rape	-7%
Abduction/Kidnapping	-80%
Extortion/Blackmail	-33%
Bomb threat/Bombing	+100%
Illegal Eviction	+18%
Police Entrapment	-77%
Unjustified Arrest	-56%
Police Raid	-63%
Discrimination	+28%
Arson	-200%
Vandalism	+50%
Robbery	-11%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	+6%

Incidents involving weapons 2003 12%
Incidents involving weapons 2004 15%

Bats, clubs, other blunt obj.	+21%
Bottles, bricks & rocks	+15%
Firearms	+19%
Knives & other sharp obj.	+9%
Ropes & other restraints	+29%
Vehicles	+60%
Other weapons	+100%

Incident Locations:	
Police precinct or jail	-10%
Private residences	+14%
Public transportation	N/C
Streets or other public areas	-1%
Workplaces	-11%
Public Accomodations	+2%
Cruising Areas	-62%
Schools or Colleges	-12%
GLBTH institutions	+271%
In, around GLBT bar	-19%
In, around GLBTH events	+75%
Other locations	+40%

2003-2004 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL VICTIMS	+4%
Female	+7%
Intersex	N/C
Male	-1%
Transgender F-M	-27%
Transgender M-F	-8%
Organizations	+92%
Lesbian or Gay-Identified	+3%
Bisexually-Identified	+90%
Heterosexually-Identified	N/C
Questioning or Unsure	-30%
African Descent	-5%
Arab & Middle Eastern	+9%
Asian & Pacific Islander	+2%
Indigenous/First Peoples	-33%
Latina/o	-3%
Multi-Racial	+70%
White	+6%
Extent of Injuries:	
No injuries	+24%
Minor injuries	-15%
Serious injuries	+20%
Of Victims Injured:	
No medical attention req.	+29%
<i>Needed, but not received</i>	-4%
<i>Outpatient treatment received</i>	N/C
Hospitalized	+20%

Recommendation 3: Encourage development of Community-based solutions

Additional resources should be made available to encourage the development of community-based responses and solutions to anti-LGBT violence, as well as hate-motivated violence targeting other vulnerable populations. These efforts should prioritize serving victims, reducing the number of incidents that occur through the use of education and information, as well as creating means of redress outside of the criminal justice system - particularly for youthful and first-time offenders.

Recommendation 4: Fund research

Commission a federal study, as well as substantial independent ancillary research, of anti-LGBT and other hate-motivated violence, its prevalence, origins, and impacts in physical, financial and social respects. 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 5: Provide Rehabilitation & Alternatives to Incarceration

As organizations dedicated to the cessation of violence in our society, many NCAVP members and NCAVP itself strongly oppose the use of the death penalty. By extension, though NCAVP recognizes that increased penalties may be part of a legislative and criminal justice strategies to combat hate violence, it does not believe they can comprise the sole or even primary method of addressing such violence. In fact, rather than viewing hate violence as a criminal justice problem with social implications, NCAVP believes that hate violence is a social and public health issue with criminal justice implications. To that end, NCAVP recommends that in addition to, or in many cases, instead of hate crimes laws that provide only increased penalties, enhanced rehabilitation be provided to convicted offenders to reduce recidivism and interrupt escalating cycles of abuse. Once again, it is essential that alternatives to incarceration be developed, particularly for youthful and first-time offenders.

Recommendation 6: 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 mitigate and prevent acts of violence against LGBT individuals, salvage 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 7: 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 8: 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. In the alternative, the burden of proof in such cases should be shifted onto defendants - similar to that required in many temporary insanity cases.

2003-2004 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL OFFENDERS	+7%
Females	+15%
Males	+1%
African Descent	-15%
Arab/Middle Eastern	+53%
Asian & Pacific Islander	+215%
Indigenous/First Peoples	-40%
Latina/o	-16%
Multi-Racial	+32%
White	+17%

Relationship of Offenders to Victims	
Acquaintances or friends	+56%
Employers or co-workers	+48%
Ex-lovers/partners	+8%
Landlords, tenants or neighbor	+36%
Law enforcement officers	-17%
Lovers/partners	+9%
Pick-ups	+5%
Relatives/family members	+19%
Roommates	-8%
Security personnel/Bouncers	+20%
Service Providers	-17%
Strangers	+15%
Others	-27%

**2003-2004
TRENDS SUMMARY**

**INCIDENTS REPORTED TO
LAW ENFORCEMENT +20%**

Complaint taken w/no arrest +7%
Complaint taken w/arrest +15%
Complaint refused +82%

Not reported as bias +18%
Reported & classified as bias +30%
Reptd. as bias Class. refused -15%
 Attempting bias class. -7%
 No class. available +9%

Police Attitude:

Courteous +56%
Indifferent +18%
 Verbally abusive w/out slurs -3%
 Verbally abusive w/slurs +8%
Physically abusive w/out slurs -36%
Physically abusive w/slurs -59%

PART 1

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Introduction:

**A Community Under Siege/
A Continuing Epidemic of Violence**

This report provides a glimpse into some of the latest trends in violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (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 over 20 community-based victim service organizations that monitor and respond to hate-motivated and other forms of violence affecting LGBT communities. This is the eleventh national report about hate-motivated violence that NCAVP has issued in as many years.

Though we consider this a new edition of the annual NCAVP report published since 1994, excepting of general trend information and referential needs, it is important for readers to view the information and data herein, not so much in comparison to that contained in previous or future reports, but essentially as discreet same-location analyses for a twelve-month period. This is the case both because of new information received by participating programs on incidents that occurred in prior reporting periods, as well as the variability of reporting programs from year-to-year, rendering report-to-report comparisons inappropriate. Prior editions of this report are referenced, but only to assist in the provision of a broader context for the analysis of the data comparisons being made in the 2003-4 reporting period.

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 approach emphasizes 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 at least publicly acknowledge - if asked - that such violence has surpassed "acceptable" levels, and most will also now publicly and vociferously condemn egregious incidents of anti-LGBT violence as 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 concerted and consistent effort. The full weight and resources of federal, state and local governments have hardly even begun to be brought to bear on the problem.

And ultimately, the goals and roles of NCAVP and its members are tied to creating an environment in which anti-LGBT violence is in fact unacceptable, if not wholly unexpected. At present, we are a long way from such an environment.

Different incarnations of proposed federal hate-crime legislation that would add sexual orientation and other designations, if not gender identity or gender expression, have floundered for many years in the U.S. Congress. The most recent proposed version - the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEA) - would primarily authorize the Attorney General of the U.S. to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT crimes as violations of federal civil rights law. However, if passed, LLEA would fall far short of truly addressing LGBT hate, assisting the thousands of annual victims of hate violence or supporting those advocating for victims/survivors in local communities. Additionally, it remains unclear what relevance LLEA would have for some of the most at-risk people within the LGBT community - those of transgender experience.

The current political, economic, and social focus which began with the 'War on Terrorism,' prosecution of the war in Iraq, and the call for federal and state constitutional amendments banning same-sex marriage, continued through the 2004 election season and continued in earnest at the writing of this report don't bode well either for issues considered by many to either be 'ancillary' to national security let alone those that can be viewed as being supportive of LGBT communities. In fact, it is now clear to most that the social and political forces now holding power are beyond simply opposing issues supportive to LGBT people and have now moved to open warfare against all that they hold in contempt, including and especially the LGBT community. It is then little surprise that LGBT communities are experiencing not only unprecedented attacks politically, but have also

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

The Colorado Anti-Violence Program has been documenting homophobic hate mail that has targeted Denver metro area lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender people and their allies for over four years. The double-sided fliers are from a person who signs himself "Watcher" and includes a long list of quotes from the Bible, with occasional commentary added in parentheses, and the title, "Homosexual Rights or Bold Faced Lie?". There sometimes are additional notes attached to or written on the flier, such as "I will enjoy - watching you die." The earliest Watcher letters documented by the CAVP were sent to staff members with Equality Colorado, the statewide LGBT advocacy agency, which suspended operation in 2001. A Watcher letter was sent to a straight business owner who advertised in one of the Denver-area gay phone directories in July 2000. In June 2001, the Watcher sent fliers to over 20 of the business that advertised in the "Pride Guide", a printed program for Pridefest, the annual celebration of LGBT culture and community. In 2003, the Watcher began sending fliers to almost every person who has had a letter or opinion piece that could be interpreted as pro-LGBTQ printed in either the Rocky Mountain News or the Denver Post.

The Watcher also began putting the return addresses of members of the LGBT community and allies on the envelope, which is confusing for both the receiver and the supposed "sender".

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

As of 2003, the CAVP documented approximately 50 letters sent. CAVP staff met with the Denver FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force in December 2003 to discuss the letters. During 2004, the CAVP documented at least 19 additional letters sent by the Watcher and have continued to work with the FBI on these cases.
(Colorado)

A 25 year old gay man was physically assaulted by a group of white males, 20-30 years old, who smelled of alcohol. The victim was followed from a well-known Columbus gay bar after the bar was closing. The victim was dragged from his car, severely beaten and later found by the Columbus Police Department several blocks from his car. The victim was repeatedly called "faggot." A police report was filed.
(Columbus)

A 36 year old, Caucasian gay man was standing outside his home when a snowplow passed by. The driver leaned out his window as he approached the victim and yelled, "faggot" at him. The victim is following through with local authorities.
(Massachusetts)

been living through an unprecedented and sustained increase in anti-LGBT violence.

The current hyper-patriotic and virulently anti-LGBT environment, continuing economic, military and security concerns, along with strong religious, ethnic and racial dynamics increase the likelihood that the level of hate crimes will rise - particularly against those defined as either being connected to actual and perceived enemies and/or outside the bounds of an increasingly narrow concept of "mainstream" culture.

Further, the successful integration of the concept of LGBT people as the enemy by right-wing political forces in the November elections has only emboldened far-right and Christian-right forces who claim credit for both the re-election of President George Bush and the deepening of Republican majorities in both houses of Congress.

In as much as it is important to reference events that occurred during 2004 and their impact on the data analyzed here, it would be near impossible to discuss that data without also referencing events that also took place in the previous year. Though this is often the case in past editions of this report, there can be no doubt that the dynamics that had an extraordinary impact on anti-LGBT violence beginning in the latter half of 2003 were only the beginning of a new environment of hatred towards LGBT people that continued through 2004.

As noted in the previous edition of this report, 2003 was marked for the nation and LGBT communities being embroiled in debates on issues ranging from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Lawrence v. Texas*, that struck down anti-sodomy laws across the country in June 2003, to a pair of decisions by the Massachusetts Supreme Court legalizing same-sex marriage in that state. In addition, the nation experienced the culturally significant popularity of network television selections such as *Queer Eye for the Straight Guy*, *The L Word*, *Boy Meets Boy* and the return of Ellen DeGeneres in her new daytime talk show, *Ellen*. By the end of 2003, the nation had moved from debates about sodomy and examinations of the pop culture to open political warfare. Stepped-up efforts by states to prohibit same-sex marriage and President George W. Bush's support for an amendment to the US Constitution banning same-sex marriage that would permanently codify the second class status of same-gender relationships and LGBT people.

In short, to that point, LGBT communities had not in recent memory garnered as much visibility, positive and negative, as they had during 2003 in general, and the second half of 2003 in particular.

We know from both statistics and anecdotal evidence that when attention is paid to LGBT communities, LGBT individuals and communities are targeted for violence. Events both specific and ancillary to LGBT communities help create an environment that fostered increased violence against LGBT people. There are clear precedents for this assertion:

In June 1994, a month that contained both Stonewall 25 and Gay Games events/celebrations in New York City, there were 91 anti-LGBT and HIV-affected incidents - an all-time high for any month at that time. Additionally, 30 of those incidents occurred during the weekend of Stonewall 25 march (the last weekend of the month). The next year - June 1995, had 75 (-18%) anti-LGBT and HIV-affected incidents in New York, with only 9 (-70%) occurring during Pride Weekend (the last weekend of the month).

Nationally, in March and April 1997, anti-LGBT and HIV-affected incidents rose 28% over the same period the previous year (from 371 to 474). During that period, unprecedented attention was given to the "coming out" of actress Ellen DeGeneres and her television character "Ellen Morgan." Also, during this same time period, a lesbian bar in Atlanta was bombed and received extensive press coverage - particularly since it was suspected that it may have been connected to a similar bombing at the 1996 Olympics the previous summer.

Perhaps the most prescient example of this dynamic is the experience of reporting programs and the communities they represent in the first half of 2003 versus the second half of 2003.

From January through June 2003, data submitted by the eight local anti-violence programs who submitted data for both this report and the 2003 edition of this report showed a decline in antiLGBT violence of 11% when that period was compared with the same six months of 2002.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A 19 year-old man was bludgeoned to death with a pipe while standing on a corner in Queens. (New York)

CUAV is currently counseling and advocating for a family in Bay View Hunters' Point who lost a dear sister, Delicious. Delicious, an African-American Transgender woman was brutally beaten, raped, and strangled on Friday August 13, 2004 in the François Hotel. Currently the murder is under investigation and sexuality and anti-transgender bias have been looked into as a motive. CUAV helped Delicious' family receive Victim Witness compensation for funeral expenses and outreach for the family in hosting a community vigil for her on Sunday, August 22, 2004, in Bay View Hunters Point. Over 120 people came to Delicious' vigil, expressing the loss of a well-loved, compassionate, and beautiful friend, neighbor, sister, and Auntie. CUAV has been in contact with the Inspectors in the SFPD Homicide Unit and have worked with media and community agencies to provide opportunities for the family to speak about their mourning and the horrors of what their family is going through in losing a loved one. (San Francisco)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

The Pikes Peak Gay and Lesbian Community Center (PPGLCC) in Colorado Springs was vandalized by someone who sprayed fire extinguisher all over the outside of the new community center. No arrest was made. Two years ago, the PPGLCC was burned to the ground in a suspected arson case. (Colorado)

"Kevin" was raped and abducted from Columbus, Ohio and found several states away. "Kevin" reported the incident to the police and received medical attention. He recently saw one of his perpetrators in his local community. He called BRAVO'S helpline for suicide counseling. BRAVO provided safety planning, referrals to a mental health trauma advocate and police advocacy. Arrests have not been made. (Columbus)

A 35 year old, Caucasian, gay man was walking home from the T when three young men approached him, knocked him to the ground, and repeatedly kicked him in the face. Although he was yelling for help and near residences, no one came to his aid. The perpetrators fled and left the victim with multiple contusions and internal bleeding in his face. Neither possessions nor money was stolen. The victim received medical care from a local hospital and has reported the incident to the police. (Massachusetts)

Data collected by those same programs for the second half of the year (July through December) showed an increase in anti-LGBT violence of 37%.

Confirmation of the fact that the trends in anti-LGBT violence that began in the latter half of 2003 continued into 2004 can be found in looking at comparisons of data similar to those above incorporating data from 2004. Available month-to-month data from programs submitting data for this year's report as well as the report's previous edition showed that:

There was a 33% increase in anti-LGBT incidents when January - June 2004 is compared to the same period in 2003. That increase underscores both the extraordinary jump in such violence in the latter half of 2003, and the fact that that jump continued into 2004.

The data also shows that though the level of anti-LGBT violence remained high throughout 2004, it did begin a slight decline in the second half of the year when reports fell 3%. Anti-LGBT incidents in June to July 2004 were also off 3% from the same period in 2003.

Clearly, we have entered a new and frightening era for anti-LGBT violence. Nevertheless, it's essential to note that the trends in anti-LGBT violence are largely a function -- a physical, real-life, real-time manifestation -- of the rhetorical and political attacks being waged against LGBT communities, individuals and families, and the ongoing success of those same communities, individuals and families in making progress in the face of those attacks.

Lesbians and Gay men are now allowed to marry in one state. Arrangements far short of marriage, but far beyond domestic partnership are available in Vermont and California. Even as eleven states passed anti-same-sex marriage laws in the 2004 November elections, it appears possible that California and/or New Jersey may allow same-sex marriage in the near future, and recently, judges in places such as New York have called into question the validity of bans on same-sex marriage. Of course, those are all very recent events.

Change over time has brought us to a period in which the majority of Americans now support some legal recognition of same-sex relation-

ships. Lesbian and gay characters are common, accepted and popular on both network and pay television. A number of corporations offer benefits to employees with same-sex partners. A large and growing number of municipalities and states prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and some have even recently added prohibitions on discrimination on the basis of gender identity and expression. Finally, 29 states and the District of Columbia now have hate crimes laws that explicitly include crimes based on sexual orientation and 7 of those include crimes based on gender identity¹. Despite the picture painted by the data included in this report, there is clear evidence that movement is toward LGBT equality, and that movement will ultimately lead to its safety. Additionally, NCAVP would argue that the sustained rise in anti-LGBT violence over the last two years is in large part a function of that forward movement and its impact on those invested in not only the status quo with respect to LGBT people, but indeed reversing time when it comes to LGBT advancement toward equality.

¹ National Gay & Lesbian Task Force, Hate Crimes Map, February 2004; www.thetaskforce.org/downloads/hatecrimesmap.pdf

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

The body of Doug Guilles was found inside the Prism, a local gay bar he owned in downtown Binghamton. He had been asphyxiated.

(New York)

Joel Robles, a 29 year-old cross-dresser living in Fresno was stabbed multiple times and left for dead in his apartment. His alleged killer, Estanisalao Martinez, is in police custody and has been charged with the murder. Joel's friends characterized him as a very loving and caring person who worked hard both as a dental assistant and for charity. He was planning to be in a drag-queen fashion show just days after his death on August 15.

(San Francisco)

An individual called the CAVP several times, and spoke somewhat incoherently wanting to talk to someone "about gays". Shortly thereafter, the CAVP received several hang-up calls. CAVP staff used *69 to document the number that the calls originated from.

The following day CAVP staff found out that the same person had made calls and threats to two other local LGBT organizations. CAVP staff sent out an email to other local organizations and learned that at least one other LGBT program has received similar calls. These organizations took a variety of safety precautions, including calling law enforcement and hiring additional security.

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

In his conversations with agencies, the perpetrator had said that he was upset about the news on gay marriage, and didn't want kids seeing the headlines. He said things such as:

"If you want a war you got one"
"Once the shooting begins maybe you'll get it"
(Colorado)

A gay white male was severely beaten and sent to the hospital by 2 males in a local gay bar. The victim and a friend noticed the 2 males in the bar when they arrived. At the end of the evening the 2 males started calling the victim "fag" and pushed him out of the bar. Once outside, the 2 males continued to beat the victim, using liquor bottles. Since the beating the victim has had his tires slashed and received a letter in his mailbox stating "watch your back faggot." A police report was filed. No arrests have been made.
(Columbus)

A 35 year old, Caucasian, gay man was walking home from the subway, when three young men approached him, knocked him to the ground, and repeatedly kicked him in the face. Although he was yelling for help and near residences, no one came to his aid. The perpetrators fled and left the victim with multiple contusions and internal bleeding in his face. Neither possessions nor money was stolen. The victim received medical care from a local hospital and has reported the incident to the police.
(Massachusetts)

The Challenges in Responding to Anti-LGBT Violence

There are ongoing challenges in fashioning a comprehensive response to anti-LGBT violence at the national level. For instance, there is still not a meaningful federal effort to assess the true extent of anti-LGBT violence in the United States., such that this report, covering approximately 27%² of the nation's population, remains the most comprehensive survey available. It is important to note 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.

The 2,052 incidents referenced in this report represent a 4% increase in incidents. It should be reiterated that that rise followed a an 8% increase in the 2003 edition of this report and a 26% increase in the last six months of the reporting period for that report.

In any given edition of this report, we are careful to note that in general, increases and decreases are often not entirely a function of rising or declining levels of hate, but more reflective of victims' willingness to report incidents and/or advocates' ability to conduct outreach. However, given the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, there are a number of reasons to believe that the heightened and sustained level of anti-LGBT incidents reported to participating agencies in 2004 is in large part a function of heightened targeting of LGBT communities.

Despite historical evidence that periodic 'spikes' occur in hate crimes in general and anti-LGBT violence specifically, there are currently no government resources or efforts to support a level of coordination among advocates and law enforcement that would allow them to examine, respond to, and prevent these surges in violence.

² U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimate, March 2005: 290,809,777; U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimates: Cook County, IL Population, 5,351,552, Cleveland CSA Population, 2,945,831, Colorado State Population, 4,550,688, Columbus CSA, 1,835,189, Houston Population, 1,953,631, Massachusetts State Population, 6,433,422, Michigan State Population, 10,079,985, Minnesota State Population, 5,059,375, New York City CSA, 21,361,797, Pennsylvania State Population, 12,365,455, San Francisco CMSA, 7,092,596.

Additionally, there is still no consistent, tangible commitment to assist advocates in responding to anti-LGBT violence by either the federal government or the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

In the absence of a true 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, resources do not rise to the level of the problem. High levels of fiscal strain and concordant decreased levels of staff affected a number of programs throughout 2004. While these problems are troubling in the most 'normal' of years, the acute need for LGBT anti-violence services in 2003 brought several organizations close to crisis as caseloads skyrocketed while resources dwindled.

Nevertheless, most programs continued to provide services to their communities and in this report itself is testament to the commitment of NCAVP's members to respond to anti-LGBT violence -- even in the most dire of circumstances. The return to this report of two programs absent in recent editions -- Houston and Michigan -- attest to the commitment of programs to go beyond serving the victims of anti-LGBT violence by also ensuring that their stories are told.

A new challenge that arose for anti-violence programs in 2003 continued in 2004. Many found it difficult to capture the attention of community members, funders and the media as the nation became even more focused on the issue of same-sex marriage as virtually the sole LGBT issue of import -- an issue that was certainly used to position lesbians and gay men as grist for a right-wing political mill in the November elections.

In this context, that eleven of NCAVP's members still contributed meaningful data to this report is an admirable testament to the commitment and capabilities of both those organizations, their staff and their communities. However, this is clearly no way to fight an epidemic, respond to a crisis, or develop strategies to prevent violence. The pressing national concerns of anti-LGBT violence and other hate crimes impacting other communities still await comprehensive solutions and action.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A black gay man was assaulted outside a subway station in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn by three other men, one of whom knocked him to the ground and began kicking him. The men made anti-gay statements and stole the victim's jewelry and cell phone. One of the males knocked Thebaud to the floor and kicked him. No arrests were made. (New York)

Brian Kirchner was arrested early Sunday morning, July 27, 2004, near 11th Street and Folsom, after he and another suspect yelled derogatory insults and hate speech toward a group of 5 queer/lesbians and one transgender man. The other suspect then fled the scene. However, Kirchner, according to police reports, continued harassing the group, and subsequently physically attacked them. A weapon may have been used in the assault. As he attempted to flee, Kirchner was successfully detained by the transgender man who held him until the SFPD arrived. Several neighbors and other potential witnesses stopped to help the hate crime victims. Some of the victims sustained injuries, including a broken nose, black eyes, injuries around the head and face. The defendant pled guilty to two counts of felony hate crime. (San Francisco)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

CAVP staff were referred by an officer in the Denver Police Department Intelligence Unit to a local FBI agent for follow up on hate mail sent to the GLBT Community Center. When a staff member spoke with the agent he refused to give an information, but did want to see if this case was the same one that FBI was currently investigating. The staff member was repeating "GLBT Community Center" for him so he could get it all down, and he interrupted and said, "Sounds like sodom and gomorrah to me". The CAVP staff member told him he was offensive and insulting and that clearly he couldn't handle this investigation. He argued that he could investigate it "regardless of his personal belief about that lifestyle." The staff member refused to give him any more information about the letter asked for his supervisor. The FBI Special Agent in Charge later apologized to CAVP and spoke with the offending agent. (Colorado)

A female caller was attacked and stabbed by a boyfriend of a friend. The caller was referred by the prosecutor on the case. BRAVO referred the caller to a victims' of crime support group, a common pleas advocate, a local food pantry and BRAVO has provided advocacy with the criminal proceedings. (Columbus)

Limitations of this and other reporting efforts

As the introduction 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. While NCAVP's reporting effort becomes more refined each year, 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 and famously burdensome for many NCAVP members.

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 law enforcement officials remain one of the prime categories of offenders documented by NCAVP each year), it is very often underreported to police even in jurisdictions where relationships between law enforcement and the LGBT population have improved.

Consistently, far more victims report to NCAVP member agencies than to police, but even community-based documentation depends on a victim's knowledge of the existence of these organizations and, in many cases, the desire to access their services, not just report for statistical purposes. For this reason, NCAVP members engage in various kinds of education and outreach, designed to increase visibility of programs and awareness of services, which can strongly influence the number of reports they receive. However, most programs participating in this report add two caveats to the impact of their own outreach efforts on the rise of reported anti-LGBT violence in 2003 and 2004: firstly, no level of outreach could have created the astounding increases found in 2003, and secondly, that outreach could not have caused those levels to remain sustained through 2004. For many local anti-violence programs, the last two years have simply been a period in which anti-LGBT violence has moved "back to the future," to a period in which such violence seemed expected, common and constant.

It was noted in a previous section that despite its shortcomings, this report is the most definitive on the subject of anti-LGBT violence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does produce an annual statistical report summarizing hate crimes against all communities, including anti-lesbian, gay and bisexual incidents³. However, in 2003 (the last

year for which FBI hate crime statistics are available), only 1,239 bias-related incidents based on sexual orientation (including 14 based on anti-heterosexual sentiment) were contained in the FBI's data representing 82.8%³ of the nation's population, whereas NCAVP captured 1,792 incidents in areas representing only 27.2% of the nation's population. Of the incidents for which NCAVP collected data, there were at least 758 "arrest-able" offenses such as murder, assault or rape that if reported to local law enforcement should have been documented as hate incidents and submitted to the FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting. Additionally, the FBI identified just 6 anti-LGTB murders in 2003⁴, while in the same year, NCAVP documented 23.

It is important to add that for the most part, participation in federal tracking efforts by local and state law enforcement agencies is voluntary. Those that do submit data to federal authorities do not utilize a standard survey instrument, and there is not even a consistent definition of bias violence. In the absence of mandates for the identification and collection of data on hate crimes, voluntary compliance with the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 is often lackadaisical, and FBI annual statistics are rendered meaningless. For example, in the entire state of California, only 235 of 727 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2003 (based on the 7 categories covered), and those 235 participating agencies only reported 337 hate-motivated incidents based on sexual orientation -- Community United Against Violence in San Francisco, which participated in this report alone submitted data on 340 incidents which contained 137 arrest-able offenses.

In looking at a state with a far smaller population, the disparities continue: in Colorado, only 35 of 185 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2003, and those agencies only reported 10 hate-motivated incidents based on sexual orientation -- the Colorado Anti-Violence Program, based in Denver, which also participated in this report submitted data on 155 incidents which contained 29 arrest-able offenses. In New York, the picture was much the same with only 61 of 520 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2003, and those agencies only reported 71 hate-motivated incidents based on sexual orientation -- the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project,

³ The FBI does not keep statistics on incidents targeting people of transgender experience

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, Hate Crime Statistics, 2003 Edition, FBI, Washington, DC, 2003: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hatecrime2002.pdf>.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A 35 year old gay white male reported to have been walking his dog when he noticed a man walking towards him who said, "what are you looking at ? I'm gonna hit you with this stick I have" and then said, "oh, you are a fuckin faggot", the man then fled. The following week, while the man was walking his dog again the same perpetrator appeared in the same area, and yelled out, "There you are again" and threatened to kill him. This incident was reported to police. The community came together to address issue.
(Massachusetts)

An unknown man harassed two South Asian gay men who were holding hands while walking through the West Village.

The man yelled anti-gay epithets and threw a bottle at them; he then the couple home and broke a window with an unknown object. No arrest was been made.
(New York)

A white and/or Latino male contacted an Asian gay man under the pretense of receiving a professional massage. Once inside the man's residence, the suspect impersonated an undercover cop and pulled out a gun. He used a rope to tie the victim's hands and ankles, then sexually assaulted and robbed him. The survivor worked with law enforcement and received support services and advocacy from CUAV. The case is still unsolved.
(San Francisco)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

For the 6th time in a year, the windows of the Pink Pages, a local LGBT resource guide, were shot at. This is the first incident where the shooting occurred during the day. They were the only building on the block that was shot at, which has not usually been the case during the other incidents. Two days later, a gay bookstore across town from the Pink Pages, was also shot at. While people were in the buildings during both shootings, no injuries occurred. However, an employee of the Pink Pages did quit her job after the incident. So far no arrests have been made.

(Colorado)

A 6 year old elementary school student has been repeatedly harassed by her classmates because her mother is a lesbian. Her mother and mother's partner have contacted the principal of the school several times about the harassment; however the principal "doesn't believe it." The 6 year old has been beaten up at the bus stop and on the bus. The assistant superintendent was also notified by the child's mother and offered no help. The 6 year old has said "she would rather die than go to school." The mother and a BRAVO advocate went to the school and 'convinced' the principal that intervention was needed. BRAVO has also sent resource materials to the school for future reference.

(Columbus)

also a participant in this report submitted data on 656 incidents primarily in the Downstate region, which contained 319 arrest-able offenses.

Organization of Presentation

The organization of this report is straightforward, and parallel to prior years. Part 1, this section, has provided background about NCAVP's reporting effort and relevant issues. Part 2 presents an overview and more detailed analysis of national statistics and trends, and is divided into a number of sections, while Part 3 provides detailed information about the data contributed to this report by each of the eleven 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.

Contact information for NCAVP members are listed in the margins beginning on page one. Case narratives submitted by NCAVP members describing incidents from the past year are included in the margins of this report, which began on page 13.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A transgender woman reported to AVP that two male police officers followed her into the ladies room and harassed her because of her gender identity. Two unknown females came to Bennet's defense and chased the police officers out of the ladies room.
(New York)

A Latina queer woman was taking a hike at the beach with her transgender male partner. The couple came upon two males who started making comments and intimidating them, and subsequently chased and threw rocks at them. The incident was not reported to the police though it was reported to CUAV.
(San Francisco)

A CAVP staff member met with a local high school GSA to help them organize against repeated bullying, vandalism, and violence in school. The most recent incident of vandalism occurred in both restrooms of the school. Swastikas were painted on the mirrors and in the stalls. The water was left running and several students in the GSA were named on the walls as being gay. Students began documenting in journals all of the anti-LGBT stuff they hear and experience on a daily basis. They also brought the principal into the GSA and demanded that a public denouncement of the bathroom incidents be made. They explained that the effected students felt unsupported and felt like the incident was being covered up. The principal reluctantly agreed to make an announcement and also publish something in the school newsletter.
(Colorado)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A transgender woman received a knock on her dorm room door early one morning. When she answered the door, a man wearing an OSU football jersey tried to force his way into her dorm room, calling her a "faggot" multiple times. She was able, after several minutes, to get the door shut and notify the police. No arrests have been made.

(Columbus)

A gay man reported to AVP that while riding the "D" train in Brooklyn, an unknown male began to choke him and verbally harassed him using anti-gay slurs. The male ran out at the next station. The victim went to the ER and was treated. No police report was filed.

(New York)

A White transgender man had to get an Harassment Order against a neighbor who was being evicted. The survivor endured hate violence harassment, yelling, vandalism, property damage and transphobic threats from this neighbor. He was granted a three-year restraining order and received advocacy from CUAV.

(San Francisco)

PART 2

DATA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Section I: Incidents

Total Number of Incidents

The eleven NCAVP member agencies participating in this report documented 1,792 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2004 representing a 4% increase over the 1,720 incidents these same programs reported in 2003. These incidents affected 2,131 victims or 4% more than the 2,042 victims reported in 2003. They were committed by 2,637 offenders versus 2,467 in 2003, an increase of 7%.

While the increases in incidents and victims were not large, it is important to note that the same programs participating submitting data for this report experienced a 33% increase in the last six months of the previous reporting period (2003). Therefore, there was a small increase in anti-LGBT violence in an already heightened context.

Additionally, the more substantial increase in offenders -- almost double that of either incidents or victims -- continues a trend first identified in the last edition of this report. After a number of years in which the number of perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence appeared to be declining, the number of offenders jumped substantially according to the data submitted for NCAVP's 2003 report.

The 2004 incidents included 3,666 distinct crimes and offenses, an increase of 7% over the 3,432 crimes and offenses identified in 2003. In all, there was an average of 1.19 victims per incident in 2004, a fairly significant change from 2003 (1.87). There was an average of 1.47 offenders per incident in 2004 (v. 1.43 in 2003). Additionally, there were 2.05 crimes and offenses per incident in 2004, a ratio virtually unchanged from 2003 (2.00). Also, three offenses typically thought to be the most violent, murder, assault, and rape/sexual assault together declined 7% in 2004, from 808 to 750, with only murder increasing from 18 in 2003 to 20 in 2004 (11%).

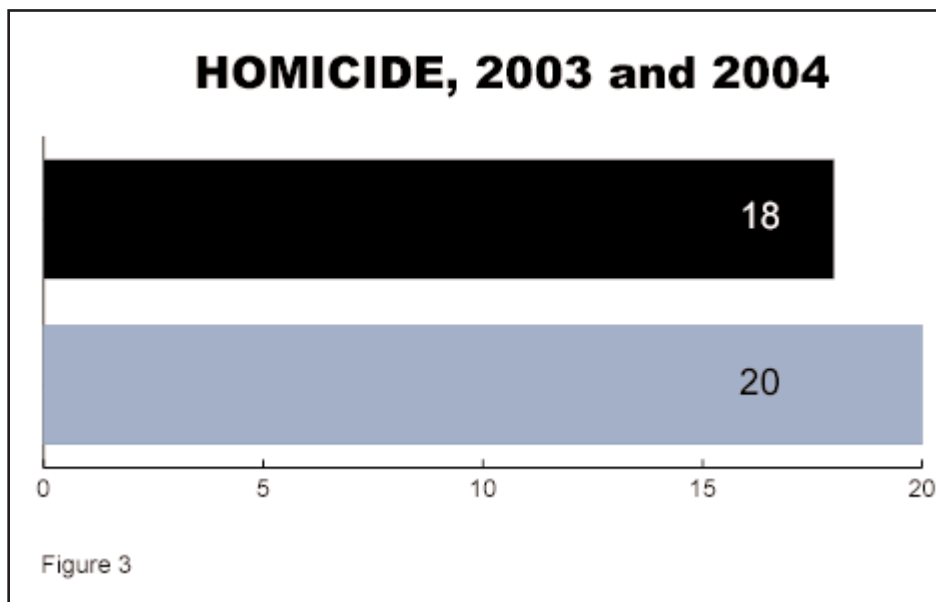
The number of reported incidents increased in seven of the eleven reporting regions, including Chicago (16%), Colorado (3%), Columbus (3%), (Massachusetts (30%), Michigan (4%), Minnesota (71%), and San Francisco (7%). They declined in three others:

Cleveland (71%), New York (2%), and Pennsylvania (13%). The number of reported incidents in Houston remained the same from 2003 to 2004.

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 19%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 29%. Adjusted means (removing the regions with the highest rate of increase and decrease - Cleveland and Minnesota) were +11% and -13%. The mean rate of change overall was +4%, with an adjusted mean of +5%.

Murders

There were 18 murders recorded in 2003, and 20 in 2004 - an 11% increase, and an actual increase of two homicides. Locations experiencing changes in murder rates during the reporting year were: Chicago (0 to 4), Columbus (0 to 2), and New York (7 to 9). Colorado (1 to 0), Massachusetts (1 to 0), Michigan (3 to 2), and San Francisco (5 to 2) reported declines in murders. Pennsylvania reported one murder in both years, and there were no murders reported in either 2003 or 2004 in Cleveland, Houston, or Minnesota.



While murders provide some of the most disturbing and at times, most highly-publicized 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 serious concern for LGBT communities and individuals across the nation, even

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

An HIV-positive Latino gay male has suffered numerous incidents of verbal harassment and intimidation in his apartment complex. A number of neighborhood children have verbally harassed him, knocked down the handicapped sign where he parks and have thrown litter about. He has told the landlord numerous times, he has filed at least two police reports. He has been told the police cannot "do anything unless he catches the kids." The client would like to move out however he has one month left on his lease and his landlord refuses to let him out of his lease and give him his security deposit back. The victim is pursuing a legal remedy. (Columbus)

A victim reported that an unknown elderly female approached him on the street because he was wearing a T-shirt that said "Dump Bush not Bombs" and began verbally harassing him using anti-gay epithets. (New York)

A 24 year old multi-racial, bisexual man has been harassed at his workplace. The employee works as a maintenance man who discovered on the office voicemail, a message from a resident stating: "keep that faggot ass maintenance man away from him." The employee expressed concerns for his safety to his direct supervisor who is "not supportive," and who he feels also has issues with his sexual orientation. The situation has not yet been resolved. (Columbus)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A Latina transgender woman was sexually assaulted and robbed during 4th of July weekend by a group of young men in her neighborhood. When the police arrived, they denied her treatment for the physical and sexual violence and used inappropriate pronouns and other transphobic language. CUAV worked with the SFPD Hate Crime Unit to help counsel and advocate for her case. (San Francisco)

A 17 year old gay man in West Virginia has been harassed based on his sexual orientation. He is being called a "faggot" and has received death threats at school. The student has also been called a "faggot" by his teacher, for a drawing he did in class. The teacher commented that "he is not pushing his fag agenda" in his class. The school is looking at expelling the student. The student has been accosted, jumped and has things like "faggot die" said and sent to him. The victim is hoping to remain at school through graduation, but is considering home-schooling (Columbus)

An HIV-positive Manhattan man reported that his roommate physically assaulted him after he found out that the victim had AIDS. The victim sustained black eyes and was treated at St. Vincent's hospital. A police report but it is unclear whether an arrest was made. (New York)

when reporting levels decrease and its most visible manifestation decreases. The iceberg illustration on this page is one way of highlighting this perspective.

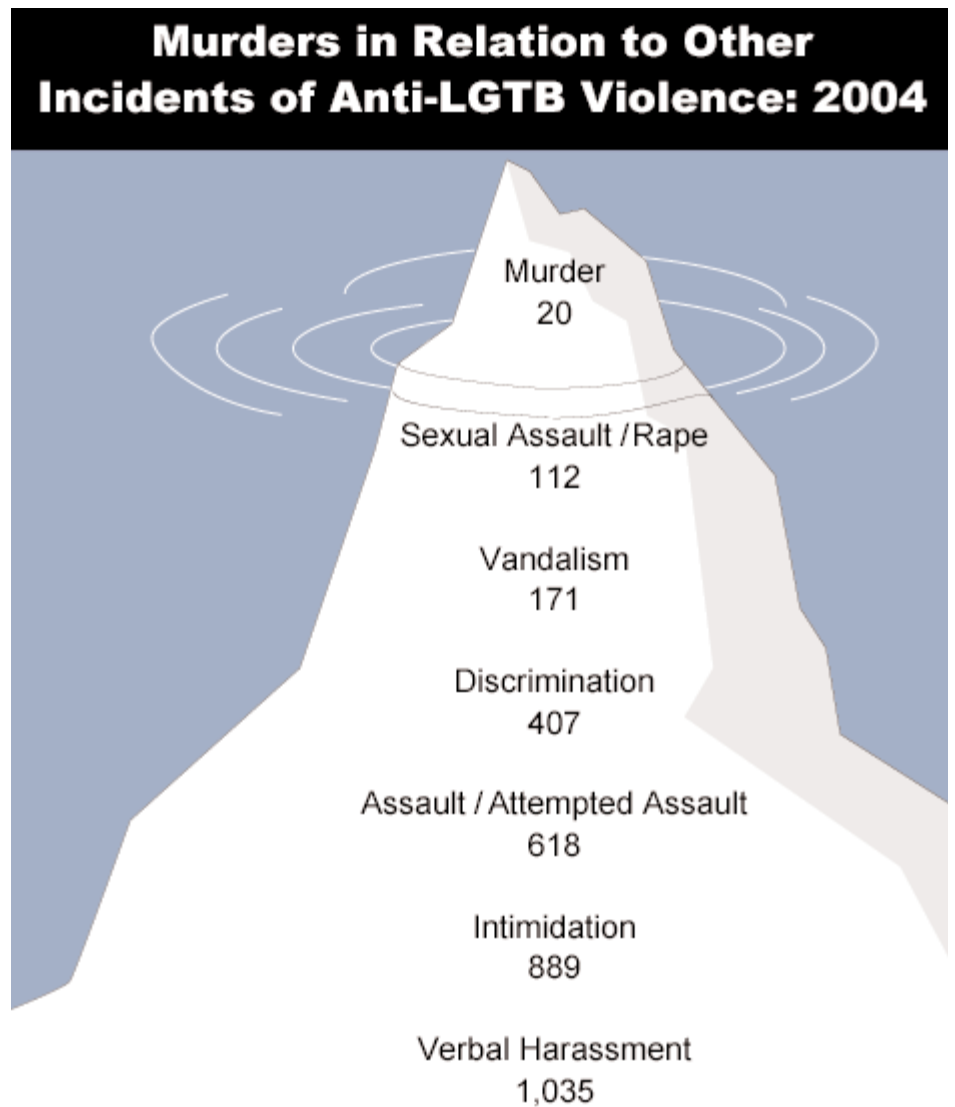


Figure 4

Assaults and Attempted Assaults

The number of reported assaults documented by programs fell 8%, decreasing from 669 in 2003 to 618 in 2004. As for specific categories of assault, there were decreases in simple assault (without weapons, 11%), as well as in attempted assaults with weapons (30%). The only assault category showing an increase was that of completed assaults with weapons (14%). Slightly less than half the reporting regions saw increases in the level of assaults: including Cleveland (+66%, from 3 to 5), Columbus (9%, from 85 to 93), Houston (25%, from 4 to 5), Massachusetts (26%, from 35 to 44), and Minnesota

(+38%, 16 to 22). Regions reporting decreases in assault were Chicago (-14%, from 22 to 19), Colorado (-35%, from 26 to 17), Michigan (-30%, from 26 to 37), New York (11%, from 302 to 270), Pennsylvania (39%, from 23 to 14), and San Francisco (-11%, from 116 to 103). The proportion of incidents involving assault declined to 30% of all incidents, down from 35% in 2003.

Data on homicides and assaults can often be tied relatively closely to injury levels sustained by victims. While injury overall decreased 2%, that decline was primarily driven by a 15% decrease in the number of victims sustaining minor injuries. However, there was a troubling 20% increase in serious injuries. That increase resulted in a slight increase in victims who needed some level of hospital care (1%). However, those requiring in-patient care jumped 23%, from 44 in 2003 to 54 in 2004.

Regarding weapons used in the course of assaults, there was an overall increase of 40%, and each category of classification rose: bats, clubs, and blunt objects (21%), bottles, bricks and rocks (15%), firearms (19%), knives and sharp objects (9%), rope and other restraints (29%), vehicles (60%), other non-specified types of weapons (100%).

Increased use of weapons was reported in seven locations Chicago (+50%), Cleveland (from 0 to 2), Connecticut (from 0 to 2), Los Angeles (+62%), Minnesota (from 0 to 1), New York (+36%), and Pennsylvania (+300%, from 2 to 8). Locations registering decreases in weapons use were Colorado (-63%, from 16 to 6), Columbus (-3%), Massachusetts (-56%), and San Francisco (-51%).

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.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A mixed race Filipino-African American queer youth who is disabled was in the Castro trying to access the street with his wheelchair. A White female in her car started yelling 'nigger' and other anti-queer epithets at him. She then blocked him and hit his wheelchair. When the survivor called out for help; the crowd around him would not help him.
(San Francisco)

A gay man reported to AVP that 2 unknown men were spreading rumors about him in the neighborhood saying that he is a child molester. The men are a part of a drug ring of 15 people that has been harassing him using anti-gay and HIV/AIDS related slurs for over a decade. Police reports have been filed, but no arrests have been made.
(New York)

A transgender woman reported that security guards in the NoHo Tower Records accused her of stealing merchandise she had previously purchased. The security guards searched her bag and found prescription for hormones. They then verbally and sexually harassed her making anti-transgender remarks and using anti-transgender slurs. The victim was arrested but the Judge dismissed the charges. The police refused to take a report from the victim at the scene.
(New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Twenty months after the brutal slaying of Gwen Araujo, a transgender teenager from Newark, the jury was unable to render a verdict. Although they agreed that the defendants were guilty of murder, the jury deadlocked as whether to convict them of first or second degree. According to Alameda County District Attorney's Office, none of the jurors were willing to settle for the lesser offense of manslaughter - despite efforts by defense attorneys in the case to argue that Gwen's killers were somehow justified because she did not disclose her transgender identity to them. The prosecutor has stated that he will re-try the three defendants, Michael Magidson, Jose Merel, and Jason Cazares, for murder. The trial is set to start again in May 2005.
(San Francisco)

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." 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, walk on this street, or be with these friends? All are thoughts likely to occur and dwell in the psyche of the victim, who often has had this same experience tens, if not hundreds, of times.

"Simple" harassment is 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 an individual 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: that in a rough and tumble world, 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. Often, those who practice verbal abuse are actually seeking some kind of response from their victims, in order to rationalize committing much more violent acts.

Additionally, 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.

Beyond random individuals, anti-LGBT harassment is a common experience for community-based organizations, leaders and spokespeople. Often, perpetrators select organizations or organizational representatives quoted in news stories to target. In 2004, no doubt as a direct result of the continued extraordinary attention paid to LGBT issues, there was a sharp increase in reports of phone calls, mail threats and e-mail harassment targeting LGBT organizations, and consequently, the number of victims that were organizations increased 86%, from only 36 in 2003 to 69 in 2004. In fact organizational victims increased in every reporting location except Houston, Minnesota and Pennsylvania -- locations that experienced no organizational victims in either 2003 or 2004.

NCAVP and its members did make a concerted effort in 2003 to mitigate a dynamic common among LGBT organizations: because mail, e-mail, phone, and internet harassment is thought of as par for the course for such community-based organizations, they often don't think to document or report such incidents. Therefore, the information garnered in 2004 reflects more attention among such organizations to document and report harassment, nevertheless, almost all LGBT organizations

In looking beyond the harassment experienced by LGBT organizations, harassment in general increased 13%. Reports of harassment rose most reporting locales. Only Cleveland (-66%), Houston (-100%), and Michigan (-47%) saw declines in harassment.

It bears noting that almost all of the programs reporting declines - were substantially impacted by staffing deficiencies/vacancies and/or other funding resource cuts. While many of those noting increases in harassment reports faced challenges, they by and large were fortunate enough to have relatively stable staffing during the reporting year.

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) increased 7%, growing from 3,432 in 2003 to 3,666 in 2004.

Among specific crime and offense categories not already discussed, declines were charted in six of twelve classifications: abduction or kidnapping (80%, from 15 to 3), police entrapment⁵ (77%, from 70 to 16), police Raid (63%, from 8 to 3), unjustified arrest (56%, from 64 to 28), and robbery (11, from 84 to 75)⁶.

The classifications that showed increases were, arson (200%, from 4 to 12), bomb threats or bombing (100%, from 1 to 2), vandalism (50%, from 114 to 171), discrimination (28%, from 319 to 407)⁷, and illegal eviction (18%, from 17 to 20).

As noted previously, murders rose 11%, from eighteen in 2003 to twenty in 2004; assaults declined 8% from 669 to 618, and harassment rose 13% from 1900 in 2003 to 2154 in 2004.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 still not an actual crime or violation..

Location of Incidents

Though there were some changes in the location of incidents in 2004, the most significant changes were found in the 271% increase in incidents occurring at LGBT institutions, the 71% and 62% decreases in incidents occurring respectively at LGBT events, parades or rallies and in 'cruising areas.'

Other location data is as follows: 28% of incidents occurred in private residences, 18% occurred on streets or other public areas, 8% occurred in workplaces, 5% occurred on school or college campuses, 4% occurred in public accommodations or in or around LGBT bars and nightclubs, and 6% occurred at other undesignated locations.

Serial incidents

Wherever possible, NCAVP's members attempt to determine if an incident 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" increased 2% (from 883 to 902) in 2004. Significantly though, cases involving only one previous incident rose 55%, those involving two to five previous incidents fell 21%, and those involving ten or more previous incidents rose 1%. Conversely, those involving six to ten previous incidents fell 33%. The substantial increase in the number of serial incidents at a lower level of frequency tends to buttress concerns raised earlier in this report about the jump in the number of offenders. But more significantly, it points to an increasing pool of new offenders versus the primacy of a smaller group of more dedicated group of offenders noted prior to 2003.

Section 2

Offenders

Very little is known about the perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence. What research has been done suggests that as a population, they may be described only generally. A study by University of Washington forensic psychologist Karen Franklin, presented to the American Psychological Association at its 1998 convention in San Francisco, surveyed 500 college students in the San Francisco Bay Area. More than 24% 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. 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 gay.

What is 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 at the hands of otherwise good, normal and healthy people - particularly young people, 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 intraracial and underreported in many communities of color, as well as in schools and colleges, and 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 most 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 2,637 offenders associated with the incidents reported to NCAVP in 2004 represented a 7% increase from the number of offenders in 2003 (2,467), for the gender differential between males and females held true. A plurality of offenders whose genders was known were male (68%) and 14% were female.

With respect to the age of offenders, there were few significant changes in major categories. Those 18 years of age and under were 20% of all offenders whose age was known. Those aged 18-29 comprised 37% of offenders with known ages. Offenders from 30 to 49 years of age were 32% of offenders, and those over 50 years of age made up 10% of offenders.

Within those age groups however, there were some trends of note. The number of offenders under the age of 14 rose 200%, from 10 in 2003 to 30 in 2004. Those aged 30 to 39 rose 61%, from 45 to 72, and offenders aged 40-49 rose 106%, from 18 to 37.

Unlike the age categories, there were some important shifts in the racial and ethnic categorizations used to classify offenders. While offenders who were of Latino/a or African descent fell 16% and 15% respectively, offenders who were white rose 17%. In 2003, Latino/a offenders were 22% of all offenders for whose race or ethnicity was known. That fell to 18% in 2004. Offenders of African descent fell from 33% of offenders for whom racial and ethnic information was known to 27%. At the same time, whites went from 40% of such offenders to 47%.

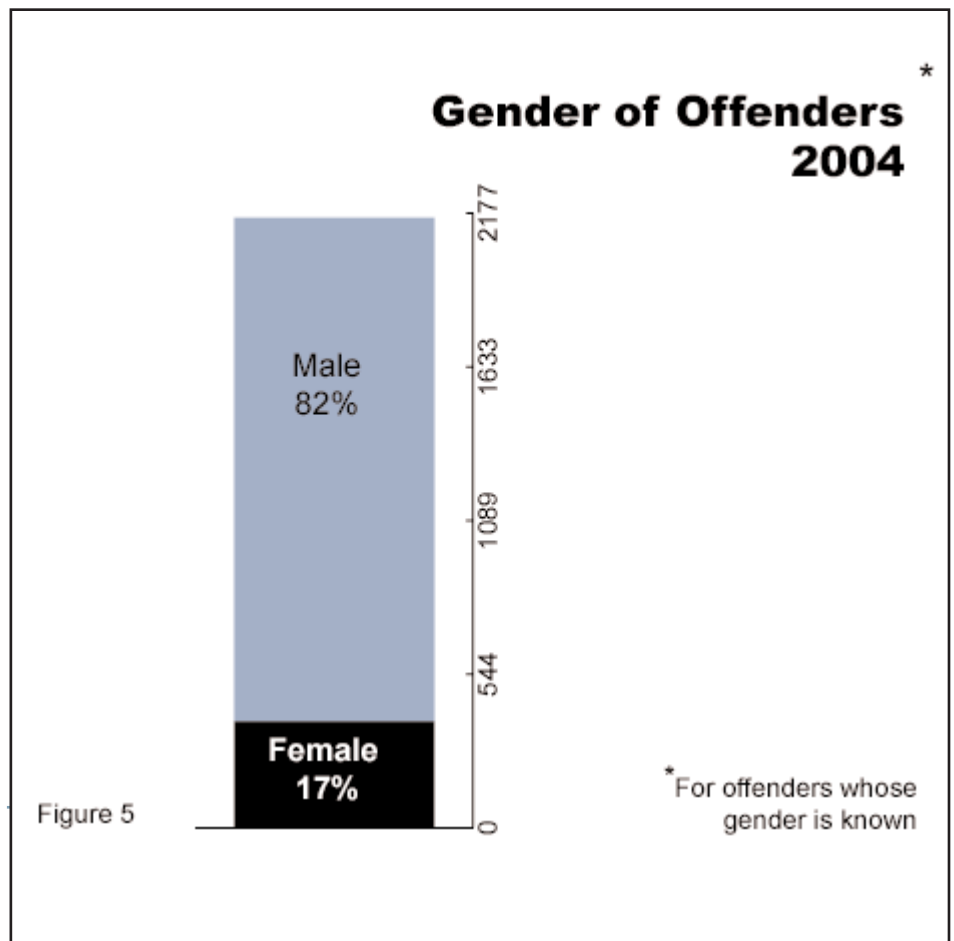
Other changes of note were a 53% increase in Arab or Middle Eastern offenders; though still a very small portion of all offenders, they rose from 17 in 2003 to 26 in 2004. Additionally, there was a 215% increase in Asian or Pacific Islander offenders, a group that rose from 13 offenders in 2003 to 41 in 2004. Finally, there was a 32% increase in offenders who were identified as being multiracial; there were 25 offenders in this category in 2003 and 33 in 2004.

Generally, changes in the relationship between offenders and victims occur over much longer periods of time than the 12-month period covered in this report. In some ways this report is not atypical in that

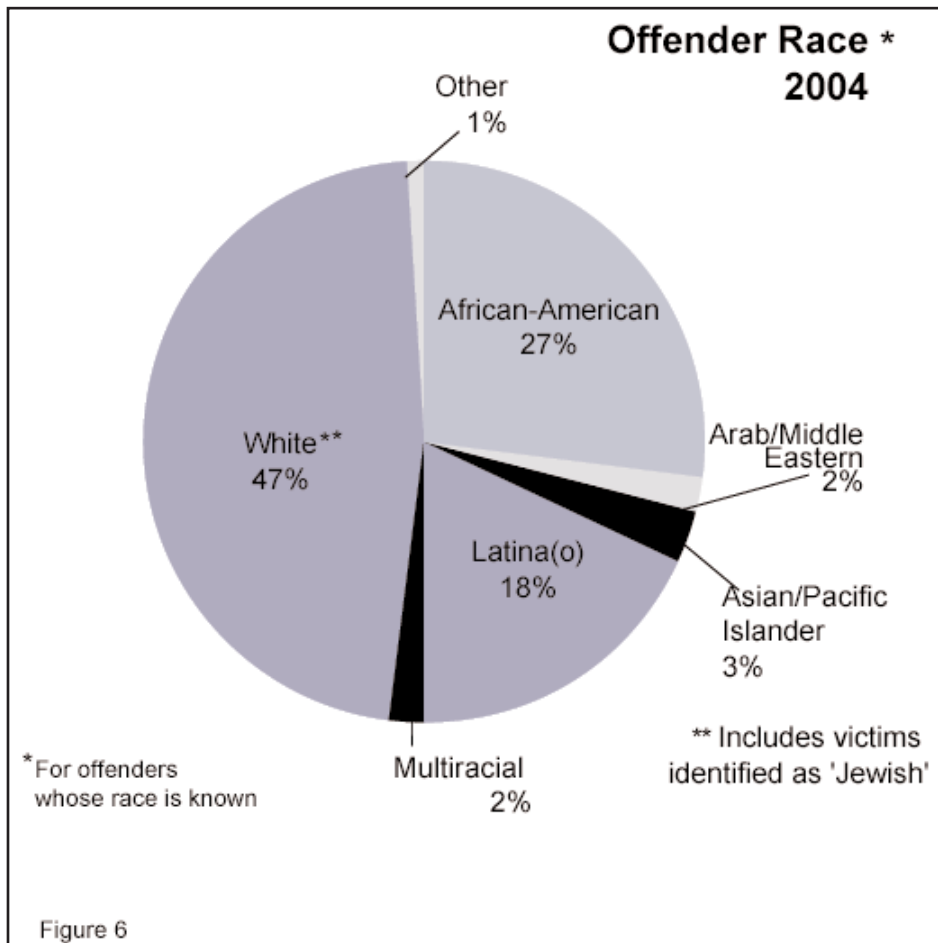
respect. For instance, the largest number of offenders were strangers to their victims, a number that in fact increased 15%. Strangers were 44% of all offenders for which relationship information with victims was available.

However, despite the plurality of offenders being strangers to their victims, there was a tremendous shift in the number of offenders who had some prior connection to victims. As a whole this group increased 32%, rising from 659 offenders in 2003 to 873 in 2004. Offenders with prior relationships to victims rose from 30% of all offenders to 35%.

Each of these categories with the exception of offenders who were listed as roommates (-8%) increased. Leading the increases were offenders that were acquaintances or friends of victims (56%). Additionally, offenders who were employers or co-workers increased 48%. The number of landlords, tenants or neighbors who were offenders increased 36%. Those offenders who were related to victims increased 19%, and those who were lovers or partners rose 9%. Offenders that were former lovers or partners of victims rose 8%.



It is difficult to separate the substantial increase both in offenders overall and the number of offenders with prior established relationships to victims from the climate of hate and license to act violently on that hate discussed earlier in this report. Given that 2004 was a year in which open season was declared on lesbians and gay men in particular from bully pulpits of all stripes, it is no wonder that hate violence, so often associated with strangers attacking those they have dehumanized made such a radical turn to include friends, neighbors, relatives and co-workers.



In recent years, this report has chronicled a disturbing increase in the number of incidents perpetrated by multiple offenders.

Accompanying information from local programs indicated that this trend may have been the result of increasing gang-style violence targeting the LGBT community⁸. However, this year's data on multiple

⁸ NCAVP has also categorized incidents involving organized and sustained gang-related activities as being perpetrated by organized hate groups.

offenders grouped with information on weapons use and location as well as accompanying data from reporting programs speaks to the continuing resurgence of the more classic notion of anti-LGBT hate incidents involving perpetrators seeking or 'hunting' LGBT people to victimize.

While there was a 2% increase in incidents involving only one offender (from 1108 to 1130), and that category still comprises the largest category of incident (63%). There were troubling increases in incidents involving two to three offenders (11%), four to nine offenders (7%), and those involving ten or more offenders (17%). Incidents with four or more offenders now make up 7% of all incidents.

Finally, though organized hate groups continue to be a category of offender closely monitored by NCAVP and its members, as well as other national organizations and they continue to account for a very small proportion of anti-LGBT hate perpetrators in both 2003 and 2004 (1% in 2003 and 3% in 2004), there was tremendous growth in the number of incidents involving such groups. In 2003 there were 11 incidents attributable to hate groups. In 2004, that number rose to 41, a 273% increase.

Section 3

Victims

Perhaps surprisingly, only slightly 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, losing employment, custody of children, housing, 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 dismisses the incident as not serious.

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

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 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.

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.

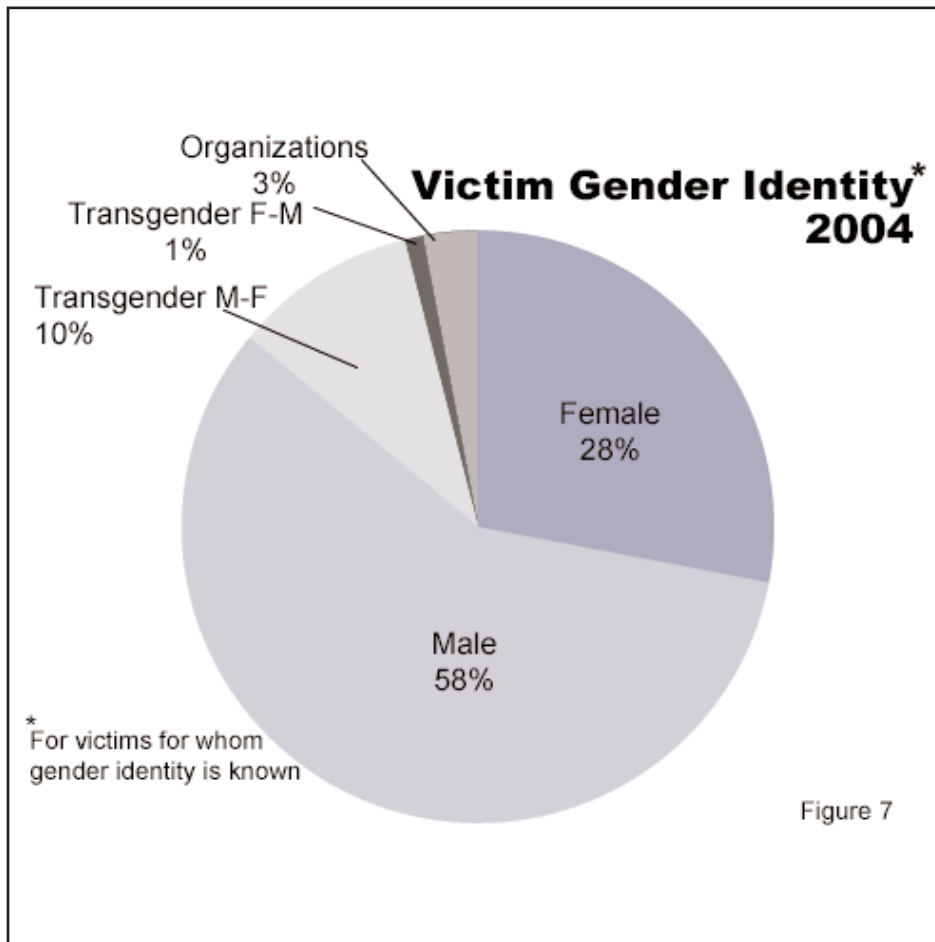
In addition, the capacity of many anti-violence organizations to serve individuals whose first language is not English is often limited.

For all these reasons, information about the victims of anti-LGBT violence documented by NCAVP, albeit more comprehensive than collected by most law enforcement agencies, must 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 other marginalized populations is grossly underreported, even to its own members.

That stated, the number of victims documented by NCAVP in the 11 reporting regions increased 4% in 2004, to 2,131 from 2,042 in 2003.

There were not substantive changes in the population of victims documented by NCAVP. In both 2003 and 2004, the majority was male (61% and 59%, respectively)⁹ and identified as lesbian or gay (82% in both years). A significant plurality was between the ages of 30 and 49 (48% and 44% in 2003 and 2004), with the next largest age category being those under the age of 22 (16%)

⁹ All percentages are for victims for whom demographic data is known.



There were increases in most broad age groups. The number of victims under the age of 18 rose 8%.

Another closely watched trend in this report has been the consistently growing number of anti-LGBT violence victims who identify as heterosexual. There is a two-part cause for this steady increase: in part, it is a byproduct of a generalized increase in the numbers of victims who have identified as transgender, but heterosexual over the last several years, and part is the result of ever-larger numbers of heterosexuals mistaken for being lesbian or gay.

This trend only serves to underscore a central paradox of anti-LGBT violence: its execution is based upon offender perception - not fact - of victim identity. In 2004, the number of anti-LGBT violence victims that identified as heterosexual remained level for the first time in many editions of this report. However, they still represent 11% of the victims of anti-LGBT violence.

Victim Sexual Orientation* 2004

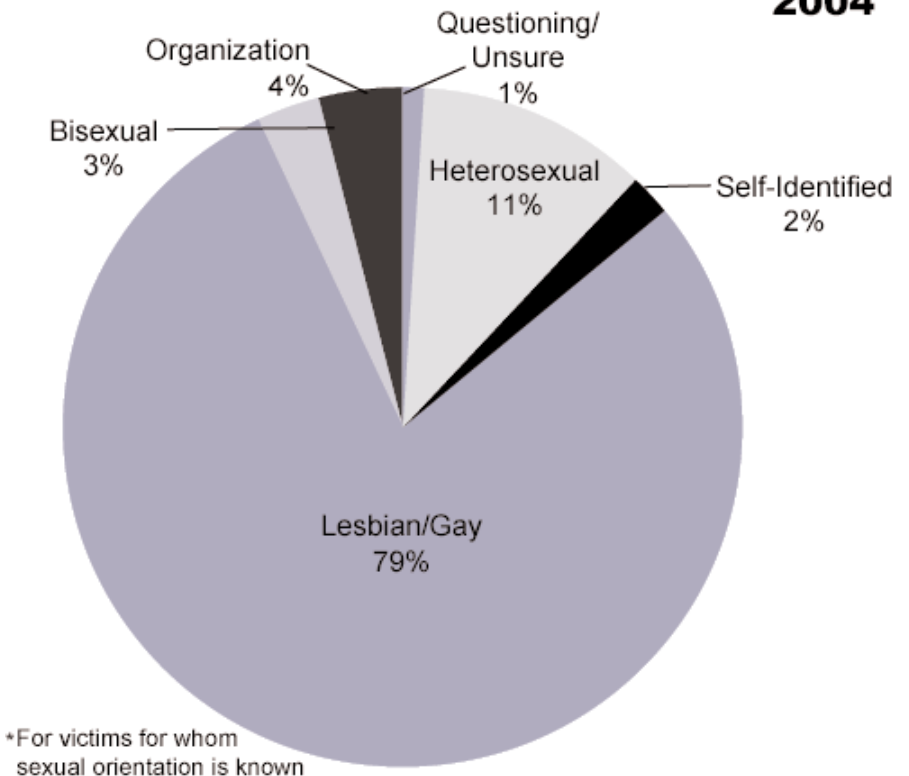


Figure 8

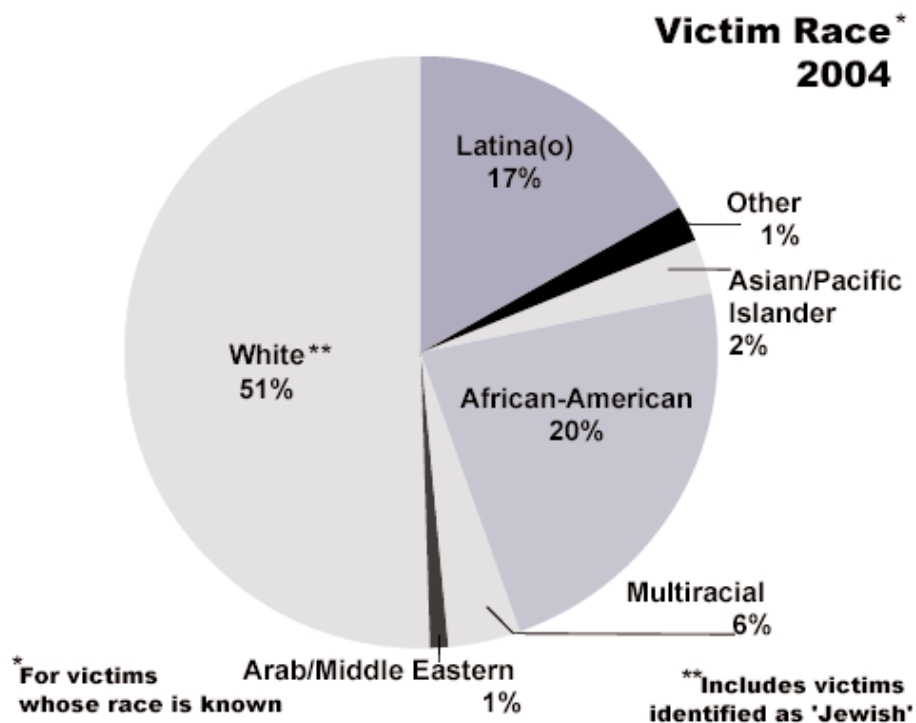
In looking at the broad segments of age categorization used in this report, there were some significant changes. There was an 8% rise in the number of victims under the age of 18. Additionally, there was a 17% rise in the number of victims between the ages of 18 and 29. And most significantly, there was a 63% increase in the number of victims over 60 years of age though this group still represents only 2% of all victims for whom age information was available. From anecdotal information however it is clear that the small representation of older victims is more a function of a dearth of outreach services to that population than a lack of anti-LGBT violence impacting them.

As in past years, whites made up the largest number of victims in 2003 and 2004 (819 and 871 victims, respectively). The next largest ethnic or racial categories of victims recorded were those of African descent with 20% of all victims for whom race and/or ethnic information was available, followed by Latinos/as with 17% of victims. The next largest category of victim was those who identified as being multiracial; 6% of all victims made this self-identification.

Other racial or ethnic categories comprised 2% or less of all victims for whom racial or ethnic information was known.

In looking at any important shifts in the racial or ethnic identity of victims, there were only a few substantive changes. There was a 70% increase in the number of victims who identified as being multiracial. Further, there was a small 6% increase in the number of white victims, and though this is a small proportionate increase, because they made up such a large portion of all victims, this actually resulted in the number of such victims rising from 819 in 2003 to 871 in 2004.

This report has already summarized the extent to which victims in 2004 suffered physical harm. Unfortunately, it is not within NCAVP's capabilities to provide quantitative information about the longer-term psychological and physical consequences 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 often dramatize longer-term impacts in a qualitative way, and the reader is encouraged to review them. Individual NCAVP member agencies may also be able to provide more extensive information about victims and the ultimate disposition of their cases.



Section 4

Law Enforcement Response

It would be an understatement to suggest that the relationship between the LGBT community and the police is often strained. Historically, police were agents of the most brutal repression experienced by LGBT individuals and communities. 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 set of perceived "acceptable" norms.

NCAVP's bias incident 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, the 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 occasionally even in apprehending LGBT and non-LGBT offenders.

This dual function of LGBT anti-violence programs - to improve cooperative relationships between the LGBT community and police and to solidify their own roles as advocates for those who become victims of police misconduct - is sometimes difficult for NCAVP's member agencies negotiate. 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 crime will not report their experiences to police. Often in the experience of NCAVP members, even victims of 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 challenge, 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 accompaniment to victims who wish to report their incidents. As a result, many anti-violence programs have over the years developed an almost schizophrenic relationship with their local law enforcement agencies. Generally, anti-violence programs will applaud and encourage positive law enforcement action in response to cases of anti-LGBT violence, but will just as zealously and publicly take law enforcement to task when they do not respond appropriately or at all to anti-LGBT violence or unfairly target LGBT public and private meeting spaces for police action.

Perhaps in part because of these efforts coupled with a relatively high profile for anti-LGBT violence within LGBT communities in 2004, seven of this year's reporting programs showed increases in reports to law enforcement, resulting in a 20% increase in reporting. In 2003 598 cases were reported to law enforcement; in 2004 715 cases were reported.

With respect to the disposition of those cases that were reported to police, the number of complaints taken with no arrests made increased 7%, but the number of cases resulting in arrest increased 15%. Those two statistics are no doubt a result of the great rise in the volume of reports made to law enforcement as well as some increased skill in some law enforcement agencies in investigating and responding to anti-LGBT violence.

Despite the relative "good news" outlined above, the number of complaints submitted to law enforcement agencies that were refused increased an astounding 82% -- a rate more than 400% higher than the overall increase in reports made. In fact, a larger percentage of reports were refused in 2004 (25%) than resulted in arrest (23%). It also bears noting that there were no arrests made in 66% of cases reported to law enforcement.

NCAVP and its members also keep data on the number of reports made to law enforcement that were classified as bias-related incidents by law enforcement agencies. In this area, there is positive news. The number of cases classified as bias-related by law enforcement rose 30% and represented 39% of all cases reported to law enforcement in 2004. In evidence of further improvement in law enforcement response to anti-LGBT violence, the number of cases in which a reported incident was refused a bias designation declined 15%.

There were additional positive developments with respect to behavior by law enforcement officials' interaction with LGBT victims reporting hate-motivated incidents. Fifty-four percent of victims who gave information on their interactions with law enforcement classified the response as "courteous," such responses rose 56% in 2004. Those rating law enforcement response as "indifferent" also rose, by 18%.

Additionally, reports of abusive behavior fell 23% overall with substantial declines in physical abuse (52%). Verbal abuse by law enforcement officials however, did increase slightly (2%); the rise was led by an 8% increase in incidents of verbal abuse in which anti-LGBT slurs were used.

Section 6

Local Summaries

Horizons
Anti-Violence Project
961 West Montana
Chicago, IL 60614

Phone (Client): (773) 871-
CARE

Phone (Office): (773) 472-
6469

Fax: (773) 472-6643

www.horizonsonline.org

CHICAGO

Similar to 2003, in 2004 Chicago saw an increase in hate crimes, including four reported murders. The total number of victims reported rose 16% from 56 in 2003, to 65 in 2004. The total number of reported crimes and offenses increased 43% from 65 in 2003 to 93 in 2004. Offenders also rose from 72 in 2003 to 86 in 2004, a 19% increase.

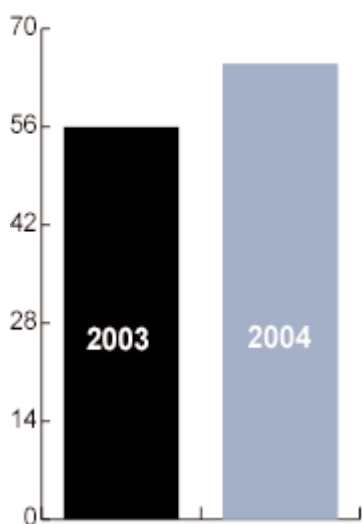
Of the four murders tracked by Chicago's Anti-Violence Project, two were in specific relation to anti-transgender violence, taking the lives of a young seventeen-year old African American transgender woman and her friend, aged 18 and the mother of a two-month old. Suspects in said case have been captured and charged with shooting the victims and leaving them burning in their vehicle.

The other two cases were of gay men Charles Gibson aged 54 and Kevin Clewer aged 31. Gibson's perpetrator, seen leaving a bar with Gibson about a week before the murder, has been apprehended. Clewer's case remains unsolved but with no forced entry into Clewer's apartment, it seems possible that he knew the offender.

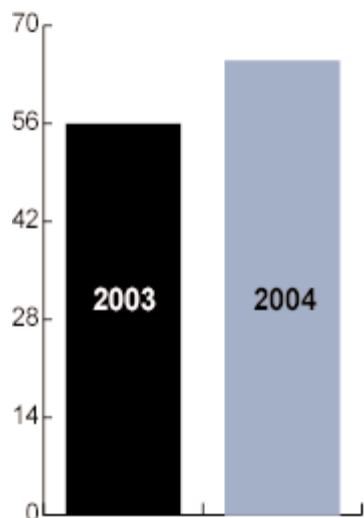
Given this trend, a heightened fear and awareness of pick-up crimes developed, as sketches of the murder suspect in Clewer's case peppered storefront windows, and business bulletin boards. The Anti-Violence Project worked closely with the community in efforts to continue this awareness with the hope of aiding authorities with the suspect's capture. Police in the 23rd district launched a campaign called "Operation Play it Safe" where they handed out information and engaged gay men at bars in "Boystown" about playing safely and being careful about whom they take home.

The pre-presidential election climate at a local university produced ten incidents of anti-gay harassment including two incidents where vandalism and assault occurred as the result of opposing support, and anti-LGBT sentiment. A student reported that rainbow pro-Kerry/Edwards stickers displayed on a dormitory door were written over in permanent marker displaying anti-LGBT slurs. Soon after, messages appeared on that same door in support of Bush and Cheney, and inferring that if said message was erased, violence would be the result.

Chicago
Incidents: 2003 - 2004



Chicago
Victims: 2003 - 2004



AVP later received a report from the university that a student was the victim of a battery inflicted by a dorm mate who was concerned that the rainbow stickers would infer that he was gay.

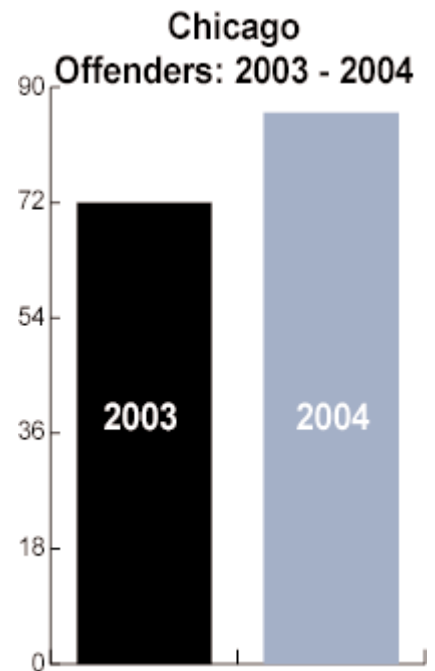
Other incidents reported at the same university involved LGBT-identified students facing harassment, slurs, threats, and in one student's case, being physically attacked in a nearby alley by an individual who singled the student out due to their perceived orientation.

In doing further outreach with social service providers, campus staff, students and activists, AVP became increasingly aware of the lack of awareness on campuses regarding AVP services and realized that it is highly likely that schools are grossly underreporting incidents of anti-gay hate. Social service providers reported that right wing Christian groups were flooding campuses with anti-gay literature creating a hostile environment for LGBT students and their allies in the Chicagoland area. College and university incidents are further complicated by campuses wanting to end these incidents without raising too much awareness around them for fear that they will be labeled as unsafe and will be unappealing to prospective students.

Of the 93 crimes and offenses, 33 (35%) of them were discrimination. This is a 550% increase from the 6 incidents of reported discrimination in 2003. In addition to the high increase of incidents at schools and campuses (a 275% increase) incidents that took place on the streets doubled going from 9 in 2003 to 18 in 2004. While there was a decrease in incidents in the home, these incidents still accounted for 20% of the 65 incidents. Reported injuries decreased by 29% from 14 to 10 in 2004, with the exception of the four murders which was a 400% increase from 2003's zero.

The number of female victims rose 100%, increasing from 13 in 2003, to 26 in 2004. Transgender victim reports remained the same at two in 2004. Male victims saw a slight decline from 37 to 34. Fifty (77%) of the 65 reports were by lesbian or gay individuals; bisexual victims increased by 100% rising from two to four. Three organizations made reports in 2004.

In the age categories, the age group 15-18 increased from 6 in 2003 to 10 in 2004, a 67% increase that may be attributed to the rise in reports from students.



Twenty-nine percent of the incidents were reported to the police in 2004, compared to 34% in 2003. Of the incidents reported in 2004, five complaints resulted in an arrest and four of those were classified as bias incidents. It is important to note that in 2004, police were themselves implicated in three counts of verbal abuse with slurs, and two counts of physical abuse.

CLEVELAND

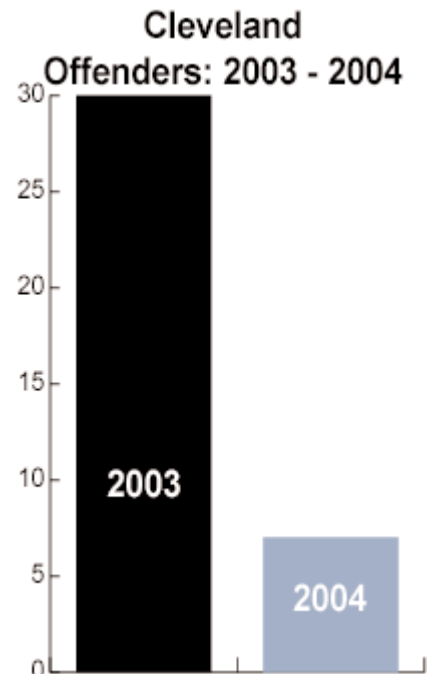
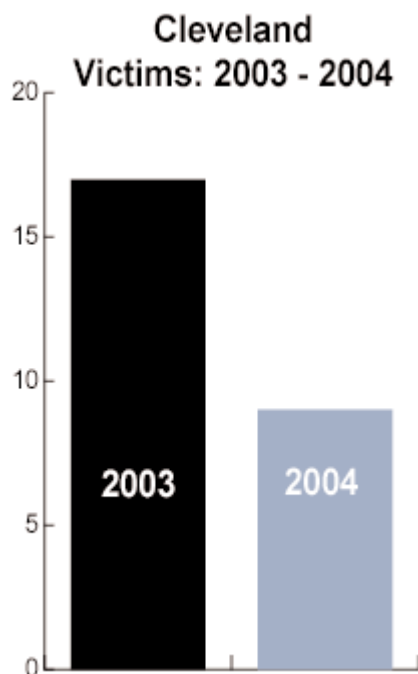
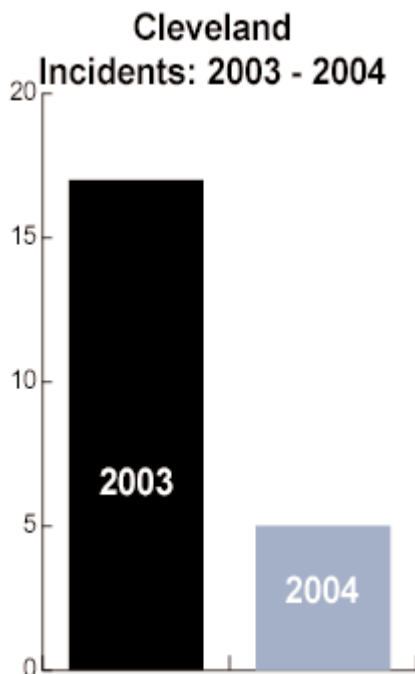
A total of 5 incidents were collected by the Anti-Violence Program of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of Greater Cleveland in 2004, a 71% decrease from the 17 incidents reported in 2003.

Victims overall also increased from 17 to 9, with the number of female victims falling to 1 from only 5 in 2003; the number of male victims also decreased from 8 to 7. The number of transgender victims reporting to the Anti-Violence Program dipped from 4 in 2003 to none in 2004.

With respect to offenders, the number of perpetrators decreased almost proportionately with the number of incidents (77%).

The Lesbian & Gay
Community Service Center of
Greater Cleveland
6600 Detroit Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44102

Phone: (216) 651-5428
Fax: (216) 651-6439
www.lgcsc.org

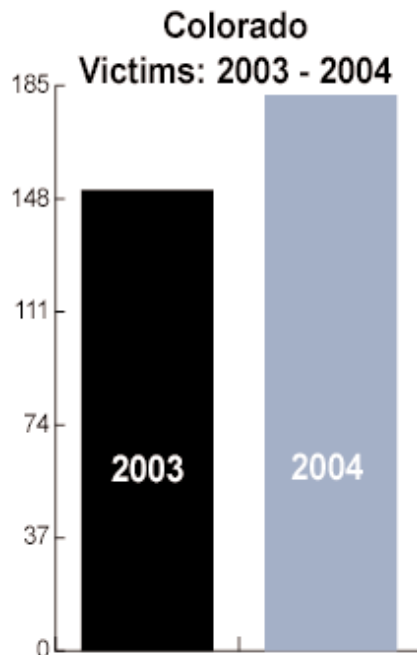


COLORADO

In 2004, the Colorado Anti-Violence Program (CAVP) documented 182 victims of anti-LGBT bias, an increase of 21% over the 2003 total of 151 victims. The most significant change in victim demographics collected by CAVP was the 567% increase in LGBT organizations targeted for hate incidents. The number of offenders involved per incident also changed dramatically with a 226% increase in unknowns in this category and significant decreases (-40-50%) in all other categories.

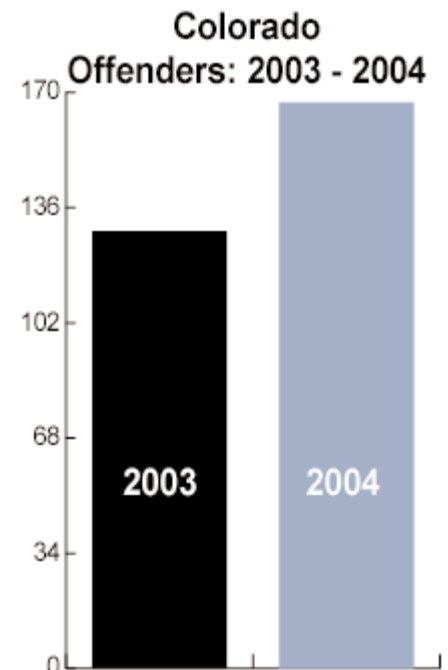
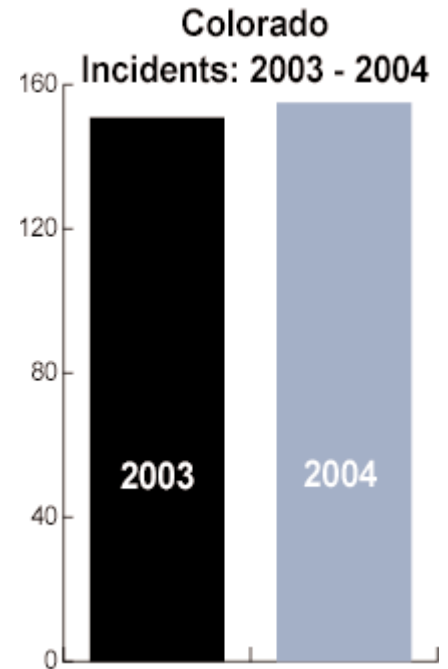
Three trends in incident dynamics seen on Colorado in 2004 mirror national trends. The number of offenders previously known to victims increased 29% in Colorado in 2004. Also, despite the rises in incidents and victims, the number of offenders decreased 12% (from 146 to 129). Also, the number of offenders involved in any one incident increased dramatically, with incidents involving 2-3 offenders rose 271%. Those involving 4 to 9 offenders rose 344%. Colorado also charted an 800% increase in incidents perpetrated by organized hate groups. There were two such incidents in 2003 and 18 in 2004.

Colorado was also in tandem with national trends in police reporting. The number of victims reporting incidents to police in Colorado rose 123% in 2004, and there was a 286% increase in victims classifying law enforcement response as "courteous." This was coupled with a 143% increase in the number of victims describing law enforcement response as "indifferent." Finally, reports of abusive behavior by law enforcement officials fell 43%.



Colorado Anti-Violence Program
P.O. Box 181085
Denver, CO 80218

Phone (Clnt): (888) 557-4441
Phone (Ofc): (303) 839-5204
Fax: (303) 839-5205
www.coavp.org



Buckeye Region
Anti-Violence Organization
4041 North High Street
Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43214

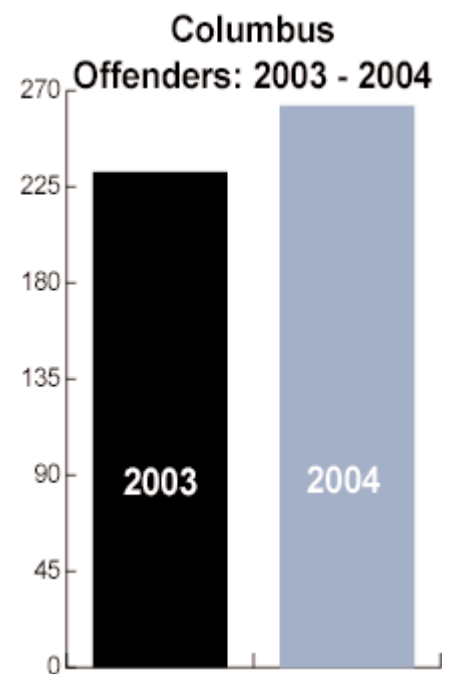
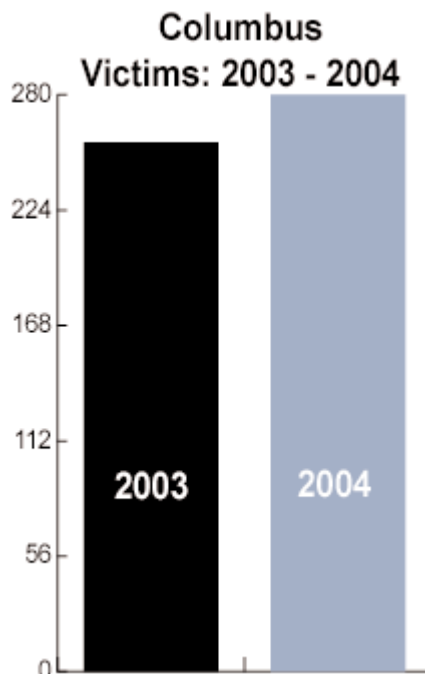
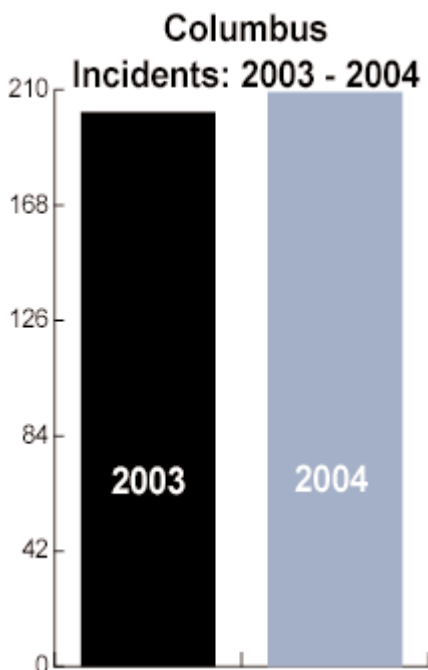
Phone (Cit): (866) 86B-RAVO
Phone (Ofc): (614) 268-9622
Phone (cell): (614) 578-1689
Fax: (614) 262-9264
<http://home.earthlink.net/~bravoavp>

COLUMBUS

The documented number of bias motivated incidents in Columbus and Central Ohio has remained relatively constant since 1999, hovering around 200. 2004 was no exception, with 209 reported incidents, up just slightly from the 202 reported in 2003. The total number of victims affected by these incidents however took an upward turn, rising to 280 in 2004 from 257 in 2003, a 9% increase. Included in that increase was a 57% rise in the number of victims who identified as heterosexual.

With respect to offenders, there was a 33% increase in Columbus; the number of which rose to 263 from 232 in 2003. The most significant demographic change among offenders was a 35% increase in offenders of African descent. Additionally, the number of offenders with prior relationships with victims rose 54% in 2004.

Like a number of other reporting locations, Columbus also saw an increase in victims choosing to report incidents to law enforcement (25%), and small increase in the number of incidents then classified as being bias related (20%, from 10 to 12). The number of victims classifying law enforcement response as "courteous" also rose dramatically (73%). Reports of abusive behavior fell 25%.



HOUSTON

The anti-violence program at the Montrose Counseling Center in Houston rejoins NCAVP's report this year after a brief hiatus. The agency reported a small number of incidents (8) that indicated no change in reported incidents from 2003 to 2004.

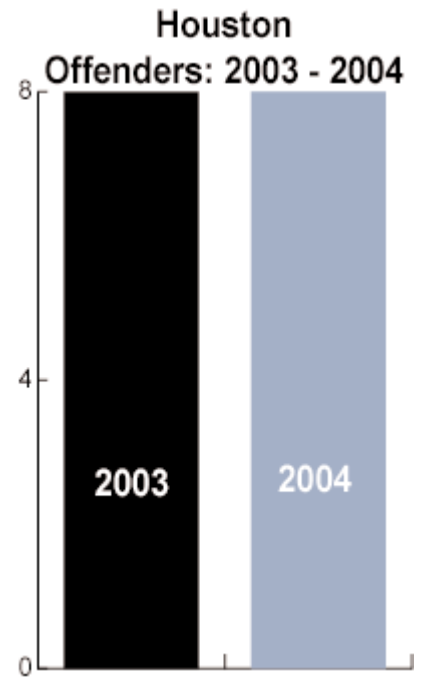
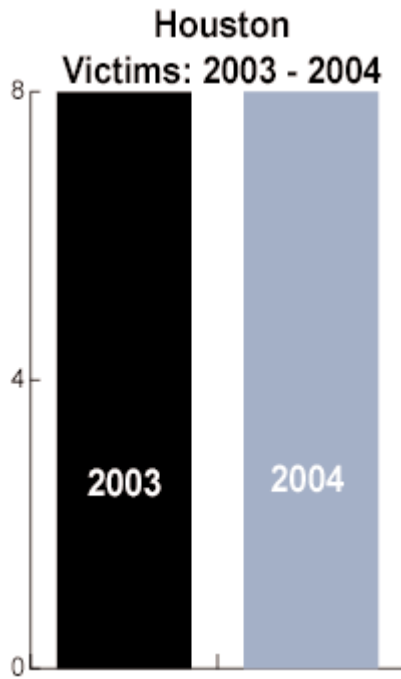
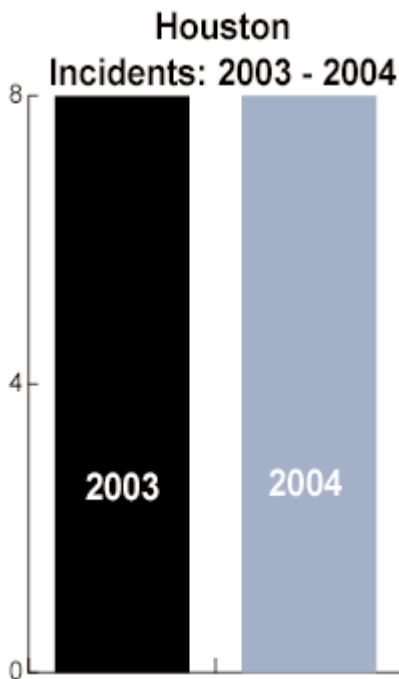
The ratio of incidents to victims in Houston was one-to-one resulting in 8 victims of anti-LGBT violence reporting to Montrose, all of whom identified as lesbian or gay.

In tandem with at least one other national trend, Montrose noted that it had received a noticeable amount of hate mail via its website.

Montrose Counseling Center
701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006

Phone (Office): (713) 529-0037
Fax: (713) 526-4367

www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hatecrim.htm
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/intpartv.htm

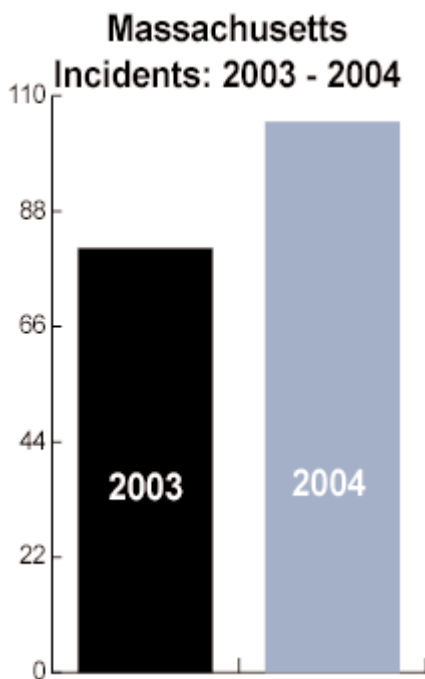


Fenway Community Health Center,
 Violence Recovery Program
 7 Haviland Street
 Boston, MA 02115

Phone (Intk): (800) 834-3242
 Phone (Ofc): (617) 927-6269
 Fax: (617) 536-7211
 www.fchc.org

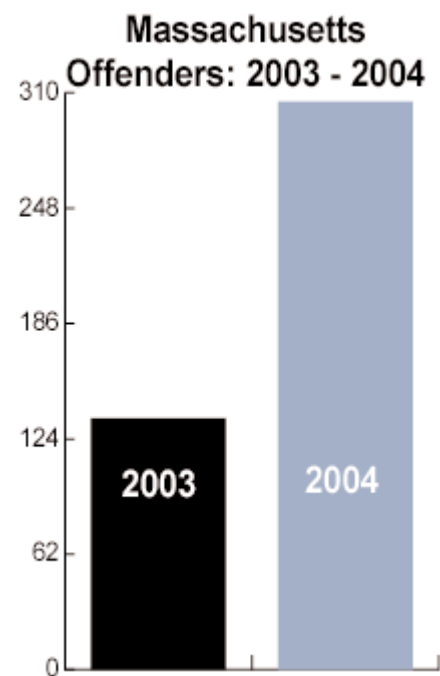
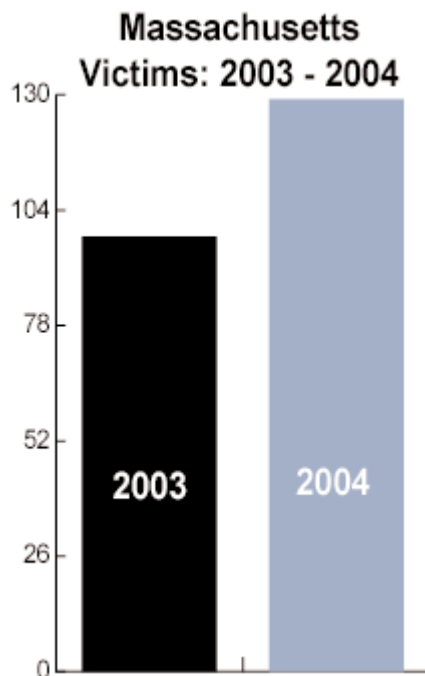
MASSACHUSETTS

One-hundred five incidents of anti-LGBT violence and harassment were reported to Fenway Community Health Center's Violence Recovery Program in 2004. This was a substantial increase of 30% from the 81 incidents reported to the program in 2003. Additionally, the number of victims rose 32%, from 98 in 2003 to 129, and the number of offenders jumped 126%, to 305 from 135. Most demographic categories for offenders remained proportionate with the data received in 2003; however, there was a doubling of female perpetrators in 2004, though they still remained a small group in proportion to male offenders. There was also a significant rise in female victims in 2004 (41%), and a 500% increase in organizations that were the targets of anti-LGBT incidents.



It's also important to note that injury rates in Massachusetts rose with minor injuries increasing 58%, while the level serious injury sustained by victims rose 100%. These injury rates are significant in and of themselves, but are also clearly tied to the 26% increase in assaults and 92% increase in weapons use in Massachusetts in 2004. Given that overall

In the last edition of this report, it was noted that while a number of other programs and regions were charting increases, Massachusetts which was a hotspot of both pro and anti-LGBT attention during that state's same-sex marriage battle showed an overall decline in anti-LGBT incidents.



However, it was also pointed out in that edition that there was some evidence of an 'Eye of the Storm' effect in locations at the center of LGBT focus that may depress anti-LGBT violence at the height of attention, but allows such violence to increase once the spotlight is removed and to that end, though Massachusetts showed an overall decrease in anti-LGBT incidents for 2003, and even a 36% decrease in incidents in the last half of 2003, that decline had slowed to 9% in the year's final quarter. That apparent reversal of the significant declines in reported anti-LGBT violence in Massachusetts indicates that as attention moved from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's decisions specifically, to the broader issue of same-sex marriage as a national issue, anti-LGBT violence in Massachusetts began to creep up. Additionally, the experience of anti-LGBT violence in Massachusetts clearly changed throughout 2004, resulting in the dramatic increase in incidents throughout the year.

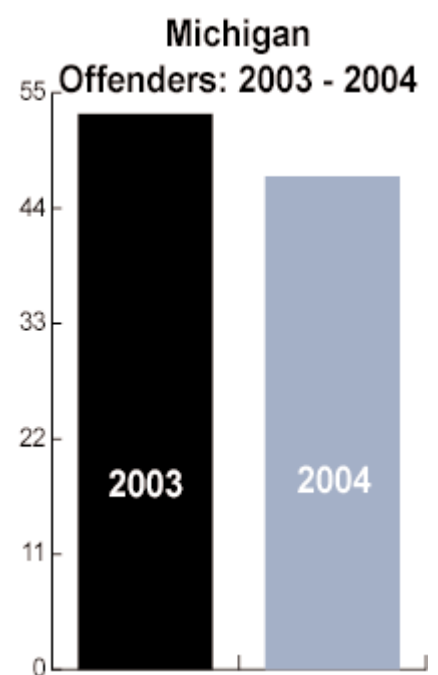
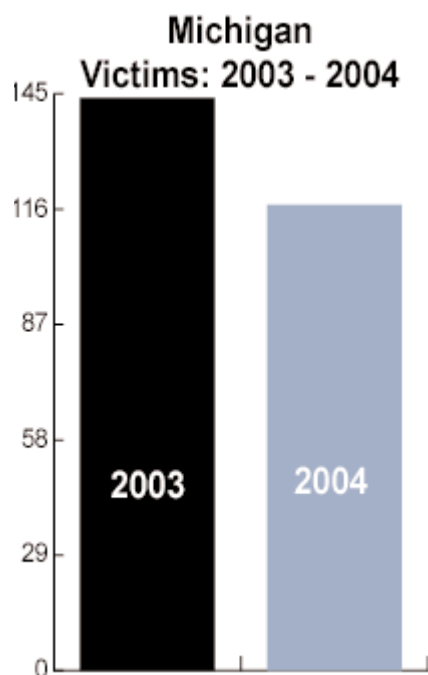
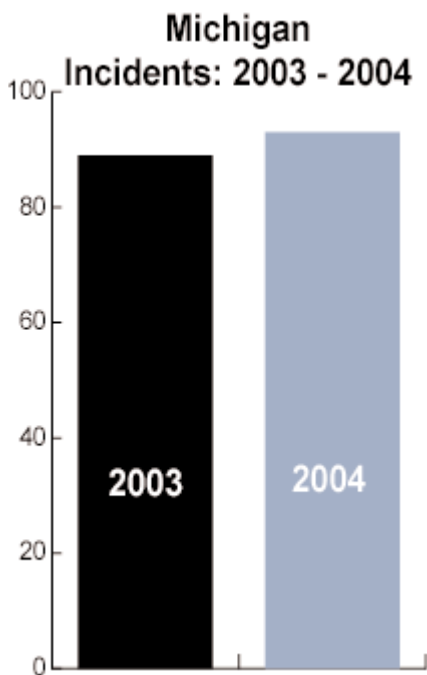
MICHIGAN

In 2004, Michigan saw a 4% increase in the number of anti-LGBT incidents tracked by the Triangle Foundation (from 89 to 93). Despite the slight increase in incidents, there were declines in victims (19%) and offenders (11%).

In general, apart from the increase in incidents in Michigan, there were declines in some of the categories of data NCAVP and Triangle

Triangle Foundation
 19641 West Seven Mile Road
 Detroit, MI 48219

Phone (Client): (877) 7TR-IAN
 Phone (Office): (313) 537-3323
 Fax: (313) 537-3379
www.tri.org



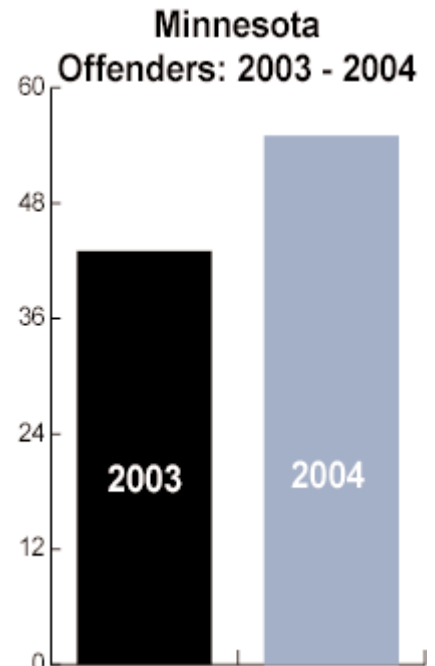
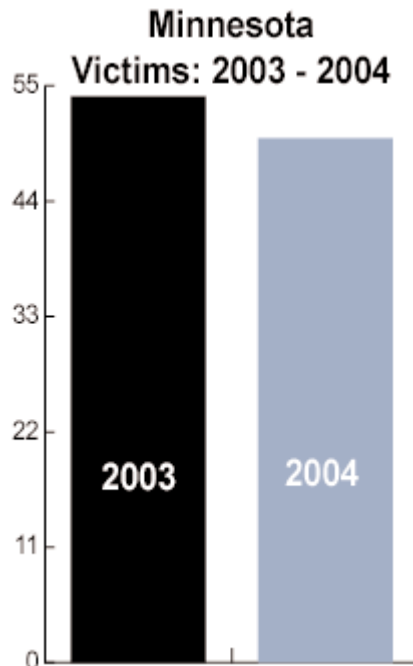
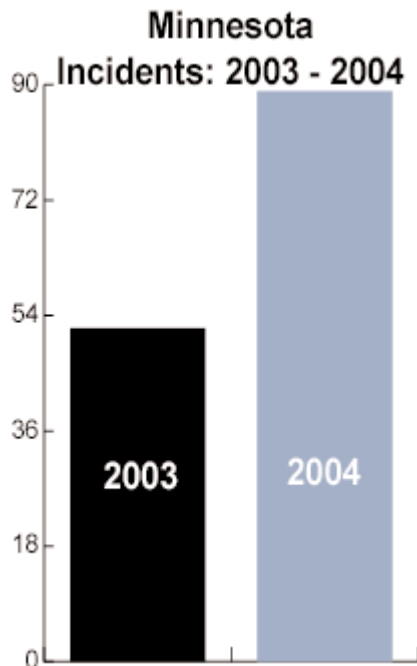
collect that had plagued Michigan for a number of recent years. Assaults fell by a quarter to 26. Homicides dropped 33% to 2 from 3 in 2003, and although weapons use increased (58%), injuries were down 55% in 2004, with serious injury falling 45%.

It does bear noting in looking at the information received from Michigan that the most active months for anti-LGBT violence in 2004 were September, October and November, the months surrounding the November 3 election in which Michigan voters approved an anti-same sex marriage amendment to the state's constitution.

MINNESOTA

In 2004, Minnesota saw a 71% increase in the number of anti-LGBT incidents tracked by OUTFront Minnesota (from 52 to 89). Despite the sizeable increase in incidents, much like Michigan, there was a decline in victims (7%). However, there was a 28% increase in offenders, speaking to a more widespread willingness to commit anti-LGBT hate incidents, but with fewer people actually being targeted.

Though the number of victims fell as did injuries overall, the increase in offenders grouped with a significant rise in weapons use (233%) and a 38% increase in assaults, resulted in a 300% increase in serious injury to victims. As with a number of locations participating in this year's report, there was a jump in reports made to law enforcement in Minnesota (100%).



OutFront Minnesota
310 East 38th Street
Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409

Phone (Htlie): (612) 824-8434
Phone (Ofc): (800) 800-0350
Fax: (612) 822-8786
www.outfront.org

NEW YORK

In the last edition of this report, it was noted that 2003 has been a watershed year for anti-LGBT violence in New York and for the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP). After a number of years of slight declines or increases in violence that had been increasingly seen in a number of NCAVP regions with large, long-established and visible LGBT communities with anti-violence programs, AVP ended that year with an almost unprecedented 26% increase in reports of anti-LGBT violence. That increase involved a 29% increase in victims, and a 23% increase in offenders.

This reporting year offered little solace to the LGBT community in New York with respect to violence. Though incidents declined just slightly (2%), that decline was merely the difference between 670 incidents in 2003 and 656 in 2004. Further, though the number of offenders fell from 1157 in 2003 to 1118 (3%) in 2004, the number of victims rose slightly (2%), from 801 to 815, with the number of organizations victimized by anti-LGBT incidents rising 36%. The data collected by AVP simply describes "more of the same" for the LGBT community in New York in 2004.

A further sign of a heightened atmosphere for violence continuing unabated was the almost steady level of injuries suffered by victims when 2003 and 2004 are compared, which because of an 8% decrease in minor injuries actually masked a 27% rise in serious injuries. In other signs of deepening levels of violence in 2004, the number of victims who needed some level of medical care rose 7%, with those requiring hospital care rising 23%; the greatest segment of that increase was comprised of victims who needed in-patient hospitalization, a number that jumped 56%.

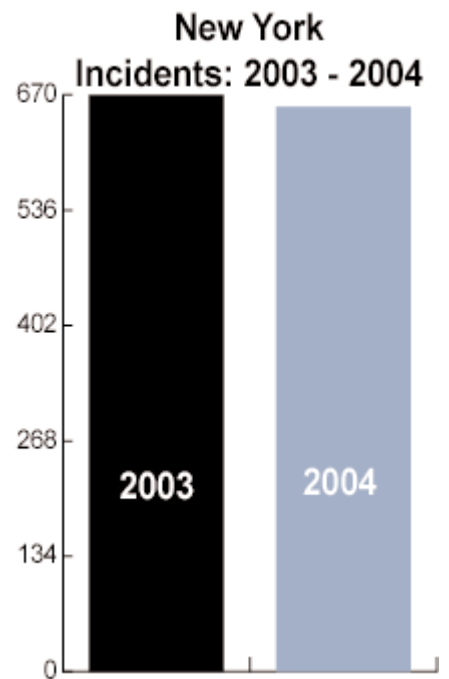
The 11% decrease in assaults charted by AVP in 2004 would seem to be contrary information to the data collected on victim injury. However, the 8% rise in assaults with weapons and the level (115 v. 114) trend in use of weapons perhaps more than account for that discrepancy.

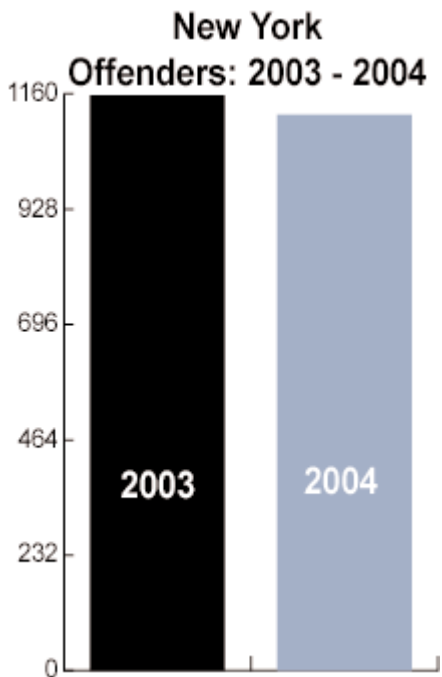
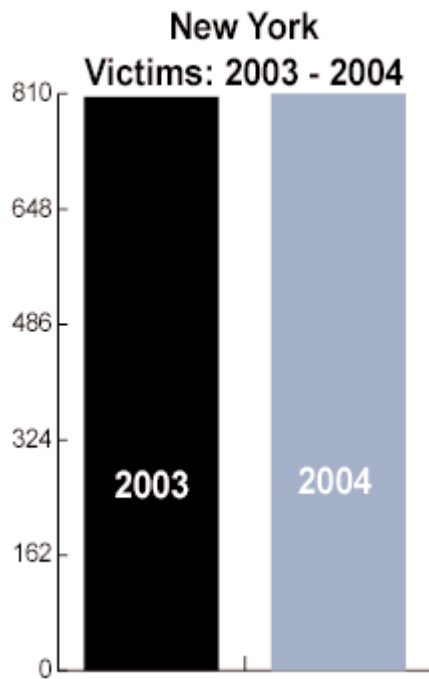
2004 also saw the level of hate-related homicides in New York's LGBT community rise from 7 to 9 (29%).

In looking at more detailed victim data, it was found that the largest increase in victims in New York was among those under the age of 18

New York City
Gay & Lesbian
Anti-Violence Project
240 West 35th Street,
Suite 200
New York, NY 10001

Phone (Htl): (212) 714-1141
Phone (Ofc): (212) 714-1184
Fax: (212) 714-2627
TTY: (212) 714-1134
www.avp.org





(41%), a group particularly at-risk in general and certainly under increasing attack in New York specifically in recent years from neighborhoods and law enforcement even as resources for young people in the city struggle to keep their doors open. Additionally, AVP's Youth Program has made great progress in linking the organization's work to long-established youth-serving agencies in the city.

Another significant increase was among victims aged 65 and older. There was a 36% increase in this group that remains underrepresented despite progress in reaching out to senior communities in the region.

Finally, several communities of color appear to have fared worse than others with respect to anti-LGBT violence in 2004. While nationally, the number of white victims increased (6%), the number of white victims declined 13% in New York even as the numbers of Latino/a victims rose 10%, multi-racial victims rose 33%, and victims of African descent rose 5%.

Offender data from New York also showed some significant shifts. For instance, the number of female offenders rose 12%, while male offenders fell 9%. Also, despite the rise in Latino/a victims and victims of African descent, offenders in those categories fell by 26% and 20% respectively. As in many reporting locations nationally, AVP saw a substantial increase in the number of offenders who had prior relationships to their victims (30%).

New York differed from many of the other reporting regions in 2004 in that the number of victims choosing to report incidents to law enforcement remained fairly steady (252 reports in 2003, and 250 in 2004, a decline of 1%). There was however a promising 44% increase in reports that resulted in the arrest of perpetrators, and a 17% decline in reports that law enforcement refused to take.

There were few changes of note in the attitude of law enforcement personnel responding to anti-LGBT hate-violence victims. Most significant and troubling was an overall 9% rise in reports of abuse. And though physical abuse fell 22%, the level of physical abuse in which anti-LGBT slurs were used by law enforcement officials remained level (5 cases in each year), and cases of verbal abuse in which anti-LGBT slurs were used rose 125%, from 4 in 2003 to 9 in 2004.

PENNSYLVANIA

2004 is the fourth year of anti-LGBT data collection for the Center for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights, and its second appearance in the main body and data sets of this report.

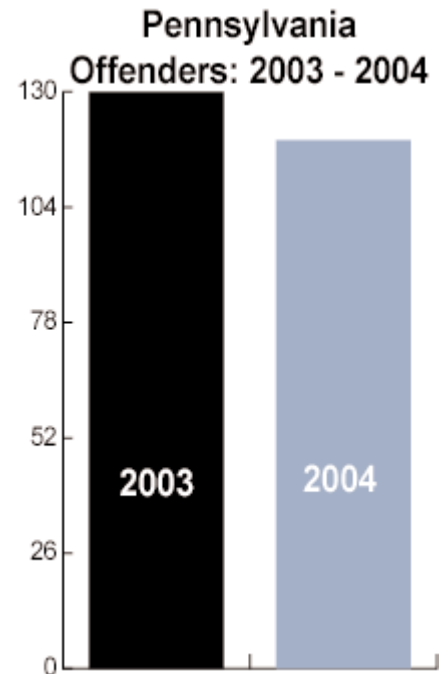
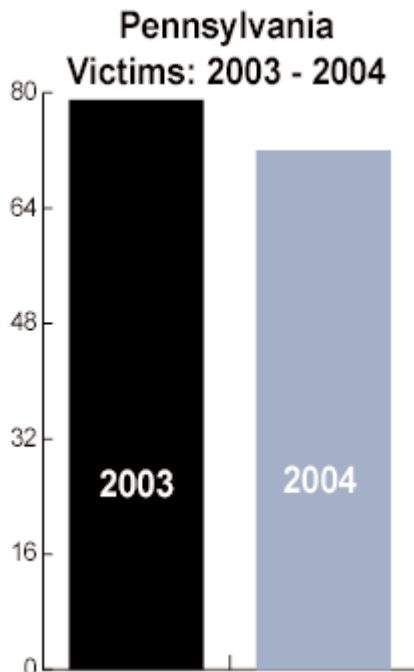
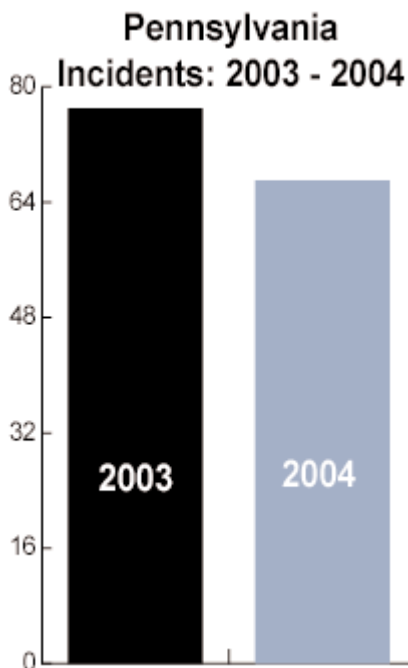
The Center recorded 67 incidents during 2004, a 13% decrease over the 77 incidents charted in 2003. The number of victims fell 9%, and the number of offenders fell almost equally by 8%.

Significant changes in victim demographics for 2004 include a 38% increase in the number of transgender M-F victims (from 8 to 11), a 133% increase in the number of victims who identified themselves as being heterosexual, and a 58% increase in victims of African descent - this was accompanied by a 175% increase in offenders of African descent. There was also a 250% increase in white offenders.

As in other reporting locations across the country, there was a rise in the number of offenders with previous relationships to victims (20%), and as well, a rise in victims who chose to report incidents to law enforcement. Victims in Pennsylvania also shared in what appears to be a generalized atmosphere of improved response to the victims of anti-LGBT violence among law enforcement personnel nationally. The number of victims classifying law enforcement response as "courteous" increased 29%, even as those rating that response as "indifferent" also rose, by 71%

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights
1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone (Clnt): (215) 731-1447
Phone (Ofc): (215) 731-1447
Fax: (215) 731-1544
www.center4civilrights.org



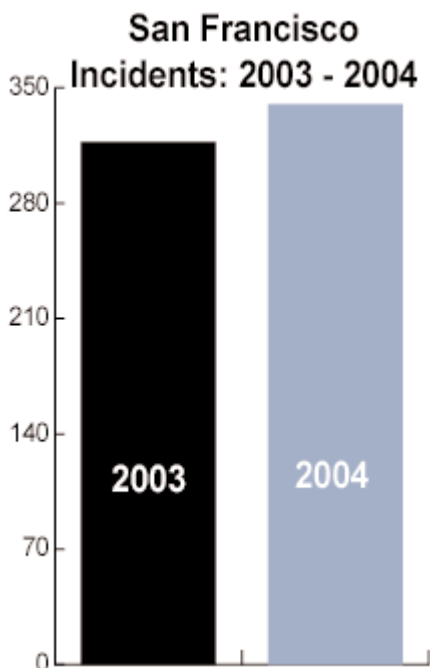
Community United
Against Violence
160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone (CInt):(415) 333-HELP
Phone (Ofc): (415) 777-5500
www.cuav.org

SAN FRANCISCO

2004 was highlighted by a resurgence of community mobilization, activism and support inspired by Mayor Gavin Newsom's decision to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples. There was an abundance of local and national support that was soon met with a wave of anti-marriage activism and anti-LGBT sentiment. CUAV documented 18 incidents of anti-gay marriage backlash/gay-bias in the form of email death-threats, hate crime vandalism to private residences, harassment, intimidation, and workplace discrimination. There was also an increase in incidents committed by hate groups with 1 in 2003 to 4 in 2004. This number includes incidents of Christian Fundamentalist conservative groups protesting at City Hall as Gay and Lesbian Marriages were taking place. As a result of this backlash and more visible, widespread bias there were more documented cases. In 2004, CUAV documented 340 incidents, a 7% increase from 317 incidents in 2003.

There was a sharp rise in weapons from 24 in 2003 to 88 in 2004, a 367% increase. While firearm use increased from 8 in 2003 to 9 in 2004, the results of the attacks were much less lethal. Although the use of weapons increased there was a decline in bias-based murders, 6 in 2003 to 2 in 2004. The nature of the crimes also shifted. In 2003, 5 out of the 6 murders were with firearms. In 2004 Delicious/Tony Green, an African-American Transgender woman from San Francisco was brutally beaten, raped, and strangled. Joel Robles, a 29 year-old cross-dresser living in Fresno was stabbed multiple times and left for dead in his apartment.

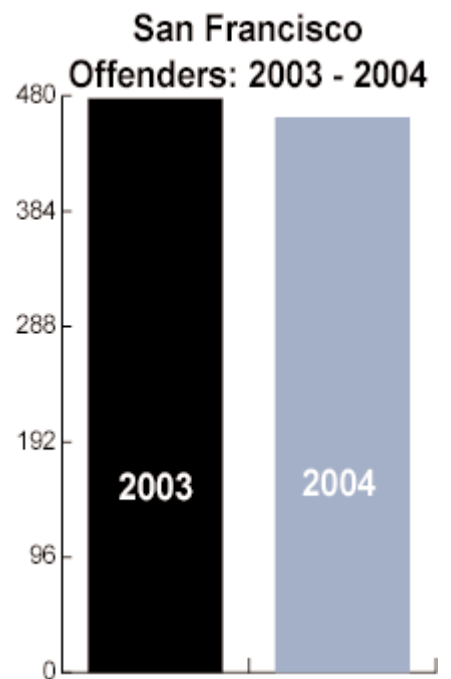
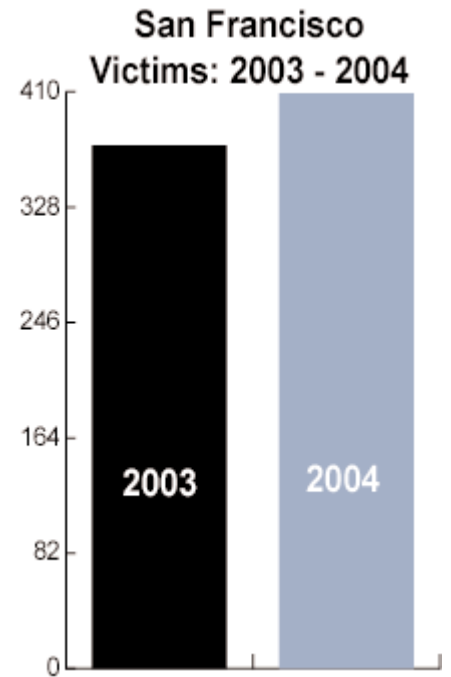


Transgender youth Gwen Araujo's 2002 hate crime murder was being tried in 2004. The inability to decide on guilt for first or second-degree murder caused a mistrial. The case is set for re-trial in May 2005. CUAV's involvement in long-term cases, such as Gwen Araujo's, has led to stronger coalitions between CUAV, the criminal justice system, the legal system, and the community as a whole. Because of this we have seen a dramatic improvement in police sensitivity and responsiveness with a 33% decrease in cases reported of police offenders, from 40 in 2003 to 27 in 2004 even as there was a 25% increase of cases reported to police, from 118 in 2003 to 148 in 2004. Over the past three years CUAV has documented a decline of overall law enforcement misconduct and abuse, demonstrating an increase in trust and a better working relationship between LGBT communities and the police.

The largest drop in reporting by race was by African American victims, from 56 in 2003 to 34 in 2004. White victims reported 159 cases in 2004 compared to 136 in 2003. There also was a decrease of Latina/o reports, 66 in 2003 to 46 in 2004. The two largest increases were Arab/Middle-Eastern increased from 1 in 2003 to 5 in 2004 and Asian/Pacific Islander raised from 17 in 2003 to 27 in 2004. Males remain the largest category of victims reporting incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2004, with 163 males reporting in 2003 to increasing to 177 in 2004. There were drops in females reporting from 107 in 2003 to 93 in 2004. This year transgender victims comprised 80 cases, with MTFs accounting for 64, and FTMs 16 cases in 2004. This constitutes a 12% decrease of MTF reporting and a 243% increase in reporting for FTMs. There also was an increase of 143% in bisexuals reporting from 7 in 2003 to 17 in 2004.

There was a decrease in the number of anti-LGBT youth (22 and under) violence/ harassment, from 39 in 2003 dropping to 29 cases in 2004. This drop seems to be the result of a decreased ability to monitor what youth are actually experiencing. There was an increase in African American youth reporting hate violence as a result of African American Youth Organizers at CUAV. There were 462 offenders tracked in 2004 that committed a total of 409 cases reported to CUAV.

CUAV also worked with international, national, and local social justice organizations to protest several homophobic Jamaican Dancehall artists. CUAV initiated and conducted protests, boycotts and negotiations with promoters that led to broader education about human rights abuses in Jamaica. CUAV also participated in community education and awareness that lead to show cancellations, and provided opportunities for alternative Jamaican performers to the highlighted.



Information from Supplemental Locations

KANSAS CITY

The Kansas City Anti-Violence Project (KCAVP) provides support and services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and bias crimes in western Missouri, eastern Kansas, focusing on the Kansas City area. Currently, there are no LGBT-specific domestic violence, sexual assault, or bias crime service providers in western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. KCAVP was founded in 2002.

In 2004, KCAVP began to assist LGBT victims of bias crimes and documenting LGBT bias crime incidents after the board of directors added bias crimes to the KCAVP mission in December 2003. At the end of 2004, KCAVP documented 26 incidents of LGBT bias. This number is not inclusive of all incidents by any stretch given that the KCAVP service area includes seven counties in two states. It should be noted that the FBI Uniform Crime Reports showed there were no anti-LGBT incidents reported in Kansas City, Missouri-the largest city in the metropolitan area.

There were two trends of note from the 2004 statistics. One was the spike in reported anti-LGBT incidents in August. KCAVP had the most bias cases in August-35 percent of the year's incidents happened in that month. This was the same month that Missourians were the first in the nation to vote whether to amend their constitution to ban gay marriage. During that time, KCAVP worked with PROMO, the Missouri LGBT statewide lobbying group and the Constitution Defense League to document as many bias cases as possible and issued warnings to the LGBT community and those working against the amendment about potential attacks. Documented cases came from all areas of the state and included bomb threats of bars, threats made against campaign workers and entire offices, and burning of yard signs.

The other trend is 27 percent of the incidents documented were anti-transgender. The case of Sandy Gast is one of special note. Ms. Gast was arrested for filing for a false marriage license in Leavenworth County, Kansas. She was arrested, strip searched by male police, and jailed all for a misdemeanor. She was also fined five times the normal amount for the misdemeanor. Ultimately, the charges were dismissed after the ACLU stepped in to represent her in court.

Kansas City
Anti-Violence Project
P.O. Box 411211
Kansas City, MO 64141-1211

Phone: (816) 561-0550
www.kcavp.org

St. Louis Anti-Violence Project
(ACLU of Eastern Missouri)
4557 Laclede Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108

Phone: (314) 367-4287
(4AVP)
www.stlouisantiviolence.org

KCAVP looks to 2005 to expand outreach to the LGBT community to further educate about bias crimes and work with law enforcement and the judicial system to treat bias crime victims with respect and punish offenders.

ST. LOUIS

2004 is the first year of anti-LGBT violence data collection for the St. Louis Anti-Violence Project, a program of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. This is also the program's first appearance in this report and it submitted data collected from July through December of 2004 on 17 incidents of anti-LGBT violence impacting 12 victims. These incidents were perpetrated by 15 offenders.

Unfortunately, confirming the need for start-up programs such as the St. Louis AVP, in this first year of submitting data for this report, the program collected information on 5 assaults, one incident of rape/sexual assault, and one murder in its reporting region.

In addition to the 17 incidents the St. Louis AVP tracked in the last six months of 2004, prior to their beginning to actively take reports and collect related information, program representatives note that there was also a significant amount of anti-LGBT activity in the area throughout the summer associated with the battle over Missouri's anti-same-sex marriage amendment.

TUCSON

2004 is also the first year of anti-LGBT violence data collection for Wingspan's Anti-Violence Project in Tucson, Arizona. As with the St. Louis AVP, this is also Wingspan's first appearance in this report. Wingspan submitted data on 59 incidents of anti-LGBT violence impacting 59 victims.

Included in Wingspan's data were 5 assaults, and 19 incidents involving harassment. Wingspan's AVP also recorded 1 instance of police entrapment, 7 instances of unjustified arrest, 19 cases of discrimination, 6 cases of vandalism, and two robberies. One of the incidents in Tucson also involved the use of a firearm.

VERMONT

In 2004, SafeSpace documented 91 incidents of LGBTQ hate violence, a 758% increase from the total of 12 incidents reported in 2003. Most of these incidents were in ongoing situations of harassment and abuse, throughout which SafeSpace offered continued support. This was one of the reasons for the dramatic increase in reported incidents. The increased numbers, however, do not include the fact that most survivors contacted us after the incidents had already been ongoing for an extended period of time and had escalated to such a level that they were afraid for their continued physical safety.

The number of victims served rose 164% and the number of offenders rose 178%. For the first time, SafeSpace worked with survivors under the age of 20, with a large number of their offenders being within the high school environment.

SafeSpace also saw a rise in the incidents directed towards LGBTQ organizations. These incidents were most often hate literature and defacing of outreach materials around times of increased exposure, such as the P.R.I.D.E. festivities and Coming Out Month.

Interestingly enough, even though the number of incidents increased dramatically, the numbers of incidents reported to the police went down, from 5 cases reported in 2003 to 3 cases reported in 2004. This continues a trend of underreported crime against the LGBTQ community.

The larger number of bias incidents involving sexual assault primarily occurred within domestic violence cases through which one partner had left a heterosexual marriage to be with another partner in a queer relationship. These cases also involved stalking and severe intimidation.

By far, the most common bias crimes involved discrimination and intimidation, either on the street or in a public area, or at the victim's private residence.

Out of the four survivors that identified as transgendered, two were youth in coming out situations facing harassment and discrimination from their high school classmates.

Supplement 1:

Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs Case Intake/ Incident Reporting Form	Your Name: _____	1
	Date: ____/____/____ Time of Intake: ____ AM/PM • Staff • Volunteer • Intern • Media	

CALLER INFORMATION	Intake Type: • Hotline/Phone • Mail • Ofc/Walk-in • Media • Web	Entered Into Database ____/____/____ Call Back Needed • Yes • No
Case Number: _____		

Case Type(s) (Staff Only):	B: Bias S: Sexual Assault	D: Domestic Violence H: HIV Related	Z: Pick-up NA: Not Classified	P: Police Misconduct M: Murder
--------------------------------------	------------------------------	--	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Caller's Name: _____	Caller Was Referred By (Check one)	Caller Presents as (check one):
Caller's Address _____ _____ _____	• Self • Court • Svc Provider • Police • Media _____ • Friend _____ • Other _____ • Hospital _____ • Phone Book _____ • AVP • Publicity _____	• Victim • Perp/Batterer • Witness • Svc Provider • Lover • Rep. of • Friend Institutional • Family Victim • Other
Caller's Telephone Number: (____) _____		
Caller's E-mail: _____		

Caller Assessed As (For DV Cases, complete after using Batterer Assessment Form):
 • Victim • Witness • Lover • Friend • Family • Perp/Batterer • Service Provider
 • Rep. of Institutional Victim • Other (Specify): _____ ^{**Staff Only**}

VICTIM #1	VICTIM INFORMATION
------------------	---------------------------

Name: _____	Address: _____
Phone: (____) _____	Zipcode _____ E-mail: _____
OK to say 'AVP'? • Yes • No	Can Get Mail? • Yes • No

Victim is: • Client • Inst/Org Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____ E-mail: _____ Can Get Mail? • Yes • No OK to say 'AVP'? • Yes • No Citizenship Status (OPTIONAL): • US Born • US Naturalized • Non-Citizen Resident • Foreign	AGE: • <14 • 15-18 • 19-29 • 30-39 • 40-49 • 50-59 • 60-69 • 70-79 • >80 • Unknown	GENDER ID: • Female • Intersex • Male • Transgender F-M • Transgender M-F • Self-Identified: _____ • Unknown	RACE/ETHNICITY: • African Descent _____ • Arab/Middle Eastern _____ • Asian/Pacific Islander _____ • Indigenous/First People _____ • Latina/o _____ • Multi-Racial _____ • White _____ • Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown
---	---	--	---

SEXUAL ORIENTATION: • Bisexual • Gay • Heterosexual • Lesbian • Questioning/Unsure • Self-Identified (Specify): • Unknown
--

EXTENT OF INJURIES: • No Injuries • Minor Injuries • Serious Injuries • Death • Unknown Type of injury: _____ Note: If victim sustained any injury 'Medical Attention' section must be completed?	MEDICAL ATTENTION: • None Required • Needed but not received • Out-patient (Clinic/MD/ER) • Hospitalization/Inpatient • Unknown
--	---

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs Case Intake/Incident Reporting Form	Case Number: _____	2
	Your Name: _____	

VICTIM #2	Name: _____ Address: _____
	Phone: (____) _____ Zipcode: _____ E-mail: _____
	OK to say 'AVP'? • Yes • No Can Get Mail? • Yes • No

Victim is: • Client • Other Victim • Inst./Org Relationship to Victim 1: • Acquaint/Friend • Lndlr/Ten/Neigh • Bystander • Lower • Child (w/LCG) • Pick-Up • Child (w/o/LCG) • Relative • Ex-Lover • Roommate • Other (Explain): _____	AGE: • <14 • 15-18 • 19-29 • 30-39 • 40-49 • 50-59 • 60-69 • 70-79 • >80 • Unknown	GENDER ID: • Female • Intersex • Male • Transgender F-M • Transgender M-F • Self-Identified: _____ • Unknown	RACE/ETHNICITY • African Descent _____ • Arab/Middle Eastern _____ • Asian/Pacific Islander _____ • Indigenous/First People _____ • Latina/o _____ • Multi-Racial _____ • White _____ • Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown
--	---	--	--

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
• Bisexual • Gay • Heterosexual • Lesbian • Questioning/Unsure • Self-Identified • Unknown

EXTENT OF INJURIES: • No Injuries • Minor Injuries • Serious Injuries • Death • Unknown Note: If victim sustained any injury 'Medical Attention' section must be completed?	MEDICAL ATTENTION: • None Required • Needed but not received • Out-patient (Clinic/MD/ER) • Hospitalization/Inpatient • Unknown
---	---

Citizenship Status (OPTIONAL):
• US Born • US Naturalized • Non-Citizen Resident • Foreign

VICTIM #3	Name: _____ Address: _____
	Phone: (____) _____ Zipcode: _____ E-mail: _____
	OK to say 'AVP'? • Yes • No Can Get Mail? • Yes • No

Victim 3 is: • Client • Other Victim • Inst./Org Relationship to Victim 1: • Acquaint/Friend • Lndlr/Ten/Neigh • Bystander • Lower • Child (w/LCG) • Pick-Up • Child (w/o/LCG) • Relative • Ex-Lover • Roommate • Other (Explain): _____	AGE: • <14 • 15-18 • 19-29 • 30-39 • 40-49 • 50-59 • 60-69 • 70-79 • >80 • Unknown	GENDER ID: • Female • Intersex • Male • Transgender F-M • Transgender M-F • Self-Identified: _____ • Unknown	RACE/ETHNICITY • African Descent _____ • Arab/Middle Eastern _____ • Asian/Pacific Islander _____ • Indigenous/First People _____ • Latina/o _____ • Multi-Racial _____ • White _____ • Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown
--	---	--	--

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
• Bisexual • Gay • Heterosexual • Lesbian • Questioning/Unsure • Self-Identified • Unknown

EXTENT OF INJURIES: • No Injuries • Minor Injuries • Serious Injuries • Death • Unknown Note: If victim sustained any injury 'Medical Attention' section must be completed?	MEDICAL ATTENTION: • None Required • Needed but not received • Out-patient (Clinic/MD/ER) • Hospitalization/Inpatient • Unknown
---	---

Citizenship Status (OPTIONAL):
• US Born • US Naturalized • Non-Citizen Resident • Foreign

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident: ___/___/___

Time of Incident ___:___am/pm

Precinct where incident occurred: _____

Location of Incident _____

Street Address of Incident _____

ZIP _____

SITE TYPE (check one):	CRIMES AND OFFENSES (check all that apply):	BIAS/MOTIVE (check all that apply):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruising Area • GLBT Event/Parade/Rally • GLBT Inst. (non-Bar) • In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store • Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle • Private Residence • Public Accommodation (Store/Restaurant) • Public Transportation • School/College • Street/Public Area • Work Place • Other (specify): _____ • Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction/Kidnapping • Arson • Assault: No Weapon • Assault: w/Weapon (Desc. Weap.) _____ • Attempted Assault w/Weapon (Desc. Weap.) _____ • Discrimination • Domestic Violence (Complete DV Crimes & Offenses) ? • Drugging (Drug(s) Use) _____ • E-Mail Harassment • Extortion/Blackmail • Illegal Eviction • Intimidation • Larceny/Burg/Theft* • Mail/Lit Harassment • Murder • Police Entrapment • Police Raid • Rape • Robbery* • Sexual Assault • Sexual Harassment • Telephone Harassment • Unjustified Arrest • Vandalism* • Verbal Harassment *Est. stolen/damaged property value: \$ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Immigrant • Anti-Transgender • Disability • Domestic Violence • Economic • Heterosexist/Anti-LGB • HIV/AIDS-Related • Pick-up (Specify Site): _____ • Racist/Ethnic • Religious • Sexist • Other (Specify): _____ • No Apparent Bias • Unknown

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES & OFFENSES				
• Economic Abuse	• HIV-Related/Medical Abuse	• Homo/Bi-Phobia	• Isolation	• Psych/Emotional Abuse
• Threats	• Transphobia	• Use of Children	• Use of Pets	

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:
• Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown

PRIOR INCIDENT INFORMATION

<p>Serial Incident? • Yes • No</p> <p>If YES, complete the next section. If NO, skip to Offender Information</p> <p>Number of Previous Incidents • 1 • 2-5 • 6-10 • 10+ • Ukn</p> <p>Ongoing since: ___/___/___</p> <p>Previous police report filed? • Yes • No</p>	<table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f2f2f2;"> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">SITE TYPE (check all that apply):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruising Area • In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store • Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle • School/College (Specify): _____ </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLBT Event/Parade/Rally • GLBT Institution (Non-bar/Club) • Private Residence • Public Transport • Street/Public Area • Work Place • Other • Unknown </td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f2f2f2;"> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">CRIME AND OFFENSES (Check all that apply):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction/Kidnapping • Arson • Assault With Weapon • Assault No Weapon • Attempted with Weapon • Discrimination • Domestic Violence • Drugging • E-mail Harassment • Extortion/Blackmail • Illegal Eviction </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimidation • Larceny/Burglary/Theft • Mail/Literature Harassment • Murder • Police Raid • Police Entrapment • Rape • Robbery • Sexual Assault • Sexual Harassment • Telephone Harassment </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unjustified Arrest • Vandalism • Verbal Harassment Describe Weapon(s) used _____ Drug(s) Used _____ Value of stolen/damaged property \$ _____ </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SITE TYPE (check all that apply):			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruising Area • In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store • Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle • School/College (Specify): _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLBT Event/Parade/Rally • GLBT Institution (Non-bar/Club) • Private Residence • Public Transport • Street/Public Area • Work Place • Other • Unknown 		CRIME AND OFFENSES (Check all that apply):			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction/Kidnapping • Arson • Assault With Weapon • Assault No Weapon • Attempted with Weapon • Discrimination • Domestic Violence • Drugging • E-mail Harassment • Extortion/Blackmail • Illegal Eviction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimidation • Larceny/Burglary/Theft • Mail/Literature Harassment • Murder • Police Raid • Police Entrapment • Rape • Robbery • Sexual Assault • Sexual Harassment • Telephone Harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unjustified Arrest • Vandalism • Verbal Harassment Describe Weapon(s) used _____ Drug(s) Used _____ Value of stolen/damaged property \$ _____
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<table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f2f2f2;"> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">DV CRIMES & OFFENSES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Abuse • HIV-Related/ • Medical Abuse • Homo/Bi-Phobia • Use of Children • Psych/Emotional Abuse </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats • Transphobia • Isolation • Use of Pets • Use of Children • Use of Pets </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DV CRIMES & OFFENSES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Abuse • HIV-Related/ • Medical Abuse • Homo/Bi-Phobia • Use of Children • Psych/Emotional Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats • Transphobia • Isolation • Use of Pets • Use of Children • Use of Pets 									
DV CRIMES & OFFENSES													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Abuse • HIV-Related/ • Medical Abuse • Homo/Bi-Phobia • Use of Children • Psych/Emotional Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats • Transphobia • Isolation • Use of Pets • Use of Children • Use of Pets 												

OFFENDER INFORMATION

Total Number of Offenders: _____	Is Offender a member of an identifiable Hate Group? • Yes • No	Hate Group's Name(s): _____
----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------

Vehicle used in Crime? • Yes • No	If yes, describe vehicle: _____	License #: _____
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------

Note: If there is more than one offender, **CREATE A DESIGNATION FOR EACH OFFENDER** for use in each demographic category below. (Ex: 1,2,3)

AGE:	GENDER IDENTITY:	RACE/ETHNICITY:	Offender (1) Name: _____ Offender (2) Name: _____ Offender (3) Name: _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <14 _____ • 15-18 _____ • 19-29 _____ • 30-39 _____ • 40-49 _____ • 50-59 _____ • 60-69 _____ • 70-79 _____ • >80 _____ • Unk _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female _____ • Male _____ • Inters ex _____ • Transgender M-F _____ • Transgender F-M _____ • Self-Identified: _____ • Unknown _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Descent _____ • Arab/Middle Eastern _____ • Asian/Pacific Islander _____ • Indigenous/First People _____ • Latina/o _____ • Multi-Racial _____ • White _____ • Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown _____ 	RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER(S) TO VICTIMS:
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquaintance/ Friend • Employer/Co-Worker • Lndlr d/Tenant/Neighbor • Law Enforcement • Lover/Partner • Pick-Up • Relative/Family • Roommate • Service Provider • Stranger • Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown

DESCRIPTIVE/IDENTIFYING FEATURES

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesbian • Gay • Bisexual • Heterosexual • Questioning/Unsure • Self-Identified • Unknown

POLICE/COURT RESPONSE

INCIDENT REPORTING: (Check all that apply):	BIAS/DV CLASSIFICATION: Indicate: • Bias or • DV	POLICE INVOLVED:	POLICE ATTITUDE: (Choose only one):	PROTECTIVE ORDER OBTAINED?	REPORTED TO POLICE INTERNAL/EXT MONITOR?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint Taken/ No Arrest • Complaint Taken/ Offender Arrested • Complaint Taken; Victim/Client Arrested • Police Refused to Take Complaint • Not Reported to Police • Will Report to Police • Victim & Off. Arrested • Unknown • Complaint # _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Reported By Victim/Client As Bias/DV • Reported As & Classified As Bias/DV • Reported As Bias/DV, But Classification Refused • Attempting To Get Bias/DV Classification • NA - Classification Not Available • Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City/Muni. Police • County Police • State Police • Fed. Police • Other (specify) _____ Police Shield/ID #: _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courteous • Indifferent • Verbally Abusive - No Slurs • Verb. Abusive - with Slurs • Phys. Abusive - No Slurs • Phys. Abusive - with Slurs • Other Deterrent Behavior (Specify): _____ • Other Deterrent Speech (Specify): _____ • Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Victim • By Batterer • Mutual Orders Issued • Order Attempted, Not Granted • None Sought • Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Will Report • Attempted, Not Taken • Not Available • Unknown

Supplement 2:

Comprehensive Data

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Massachusetts	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Victim Information												
Total Number of Victims	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280	8	8	98	129
<i>Gender Identity</i>												
Female	13	26	5	1	43	50	102	108	5	3	22	31
Intersex	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Male	37	34	8	7	85	91	131	120	3	5	71	85
Transgendered F-M	1	0	2	0	2	4	14	0	0	0	1	1
Transgendered M-F	1	2	2	0	16	5	4	9	0	0	3	4
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Organization	3	3	0	1	3	20	1	2	0	0	1	6
Unknown/Not Applicable	1	0	0	0	1	12	4	40	0	0	0	1
Total	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280	8	8	98	129
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>												
Bisexual	2	4	0	1	1	5	6	2	0	0	2	4
Lesbian/Gay	47	50	11	6	57	83	206	216	8	8	64	101
Heterosexual	0	3	2	0	18	20	14	22	0	0	8	4
Questioning/Unsure	1	0	0	1	3	2	12	1	0	0	0	1
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	5	35	1	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	3	3	0	1	3	20	1	2	0	0	1	6
Unknown	3	5	4	0	64	17	17	37	0	0	23	13
Total	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280	8	8	98	129
<i>Age</i>												
<14	1	1	0	0	6	4	3	4	1	0	3	1
15-18	6	10	1	0	6	41	18	15	0	0	11	0
Under 18	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-29	8	10	7	0	14	33	49	57	2	2	8	11
23-29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	8	10	1	0	28	32	31	46	2	1	21	38
30-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	8	2	1	0	15	16	57	43	3	5	19	30
45-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	5	2	0	1	5	5	42	51	0	0	11	23
60-69	1	0	0	0	1	6	1	3	0	0	3	6
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
>80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	19	30	6	2	76	45	56	61	0	0	20	17
Total	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280	8	8	98	129

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Massachusetts	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Victim Information												
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>												
African Descent	6	13	3	2	13	6	41	48	5	4	8	12
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	10	0	0	0	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	0
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Latina/o	10	6	1	0	11	21	7	3	0	1	10	4
Multiracial	0	3	1	0	0	35	19	11	0	1	0	3
White	27	28	11	2	54	77	133	142	3	2	61	92
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	13	14	1	5	67	39	49	63	0	0	16	17
Total	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280			98	129
Extent of Injuries												
No injuries	42	44	16	8	56	141	112	131	4	2	64	98
Minor Injuries	11	8	0	1	19	16	46	41	2	3	12	19
Serious Injuries	3	2	1	0	20	20	37	49	2	3	5	10
Subtotal	14	10	1	1	39	36	83	90	4	6	17	29
Death	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	7	0	0	55	5	62	57	0	0	16	2
Total	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280			98	129
Medical Attention												
None required	4	5	0	0	62	139	23	27	4	2	4	10
Needed but not received	0	0	1	1	5	8	21	19	2	3	3	5
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	10	1	0	0	12	11	18	23	1	2	5	7
Hospitalization/In-Patient	0	0	0	0	3	8	7	10	1	1	2	4
Unknown	42	59	16	8	69	16	188	201	0	0	3	3
Total	56	65	17	9	151	182	257	280	8	8	17	29

Victim Information	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec % +/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>														
African Descent	57	34	1	3	162	170	12	19	56	34	364	345	-5%	22%
Arab/Middle Eastern	11	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5	22	24	9%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	0	0	15	7	0	1	17	27	40	41	2%	2%
Indigenous/First People	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	1	2	2	12	8	-33%	1%
Latina/o	6	1	0	1	192	212	3	1	65	46	305	296	-3%	19%
Multiracial	0	0	1	4	24	32	0	1	15	12	60	102	70%	4%
White	59	64	17	36	262	227	56	42	136	159	819	871	6%	50%
Other	0	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	0	1	12	14	17%	1%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	8	10	32	6	134	146	8	7	80	123	408	430	5%	20%
Total	144	117	54	50	806	810	79	72	372	409	2042	2131	4%	
<i>Extent of Injuries</i>														
No injuries	66	73	22	24	549	578	58	58	128	230	1117	1387	24%	55%
Minor Injuries	33	13	20	9	110	101	12	4	53	54	318	269	-15%	62%
Serious Injuries	20	11	2	8	62	79	7	7	40	49	199	238	20%	38%
Subtotal	53	24	22	17	172	180	19	11	93	103	517	507	-2%	25%
Death	3	2	0	0	7	9	1	1	5	2	18	20	11%	1%
Unknown	22	18	10	9	73	48	1	2	146	74	385	222	-42%	19%
Total	144	117	54	50	801	815	79	72	372	409	2037	2136	5%	
<i>Medical Attention</i>														
None required	21	8	8	5	37	25	59	62	19	28	241	311	29%	12%
Needed but not received	8	4	5	8	55	48	3	1	9	10	112	107	-4%	5%
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	7	0	4	1	61	72	4	5	56	56	178	178	0%	9%
Hospitalization/In-Patient	8	5	1	3	9	14	4	0	9	9	44	54	23%	2%
Unknown	9	7	4	0	10	19	9	4	0	0	350	317	-9%	17%
Total	53	24	22	17	172	178	79	72	93	103	925	967	5%	53%

Incident Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Massachusetts	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total Number of incidents	56	65	17	5	151	155	202	209	8	8	81	105
<i>Crimes and Offenses</i>												
Assault without a weapon	18	16	2	5	17	13	53	57	2	3	24	23
Assault with a weapon	4	3	1	0	6	3	17	22	1	2	11	17
Attempted assault with a weapon	0	0	0	0	3	1	15	14	1	0	0	4
Subtotal (assault)	22	19	3	5	26	17	85	93	4	5	35	44
Intimidation	1	3	3	2	3	10	23	48	0	0	24	26
Harassment	20	19	12	3	25	23	69	84	1	0	43	51
Mail/Literature harassment	1	6	0	0	11	45	4	9	0	0	2	11
Telephone harassment	3	2	0	0	3	12	12	9	0	0	0	11
Subtotal (harassment)	25	30	15	5	42	90	108	150	1	0	69	99
Murder	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Sexual Assault/Rape	2	0	0	0	17	12	16	15	3	3	2	3
Abduction/Kidnapping	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal Eviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Entrapment	0	0	0	0	52	0	5	3	0	0	1	0
Unjustified Arrest	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Police raid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discrimination	6	33	0	1	4	11	20	26	0	0	4	10
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	7	3	1	0	2	22	53	59	0	0	3	14
Robbery	0	0	0	0	6	1	31	27	0	0	4	3
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	1
Total	65	93	19	11	151	155	330	389	8	8	121	176
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias												
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	2	4	0	0	0	0	10	14	0	0	0	12
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
Total	2	5	0	0	0	1	12	16	0	0	1	13
Transgender-Related Bias												
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related Bias	2	2	0	0	0	0	17	21	0	0	2	3
Transgender Related Bias Only	0	0	1	0	16	5	9	11	0	0	1	2
Total	2	2	1	0	16	5	26	32	0	0	3	5

Incident Information	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
Incident Information														
<i>Total Number of Incidents</i>	89	93	52	89	670	656	77	67	317	340	1720	1792	4%	
Crimes and Offenses														
Assault without a weapon	19	10	13	12	185	166	15	11	81	67	429	383	-11%	23%
Assault with a weapon	10	10	3	8	72	78	4	3	24	28	153	174	14%	8%
Attempted assault with a weapon	8	6	0	2	45	26	4	0	11	8	87	61	-30%	5%
<i>Subtotal (assault)</i>	37	26	16	22	302	270	23	14	116	103	669	618	-8%	35%
Intimidation	46	27	11	20	473	506	4	13	165	234	753	889	18%	40%
Harassment	40	20	16	25	543	546	24	32	210	232	1003	1035	3%	53%
Mail/Literature harassment	3	0	0	5	47	47	1	9	6	11	75	143	91%	4%
Telephone harassment	1	0	1	1	43	42	1	3	5	7	69	87	26%	4%
<i>Subtotal (harassment)</i>	90	47	28	51	1106	1141	30	57	386	484	1900	2154	13%	
Murder	3	2	0	0	7	9	1	1	5	2	18	20	11%	1%
Sexual Assault/Rape	3	2	0	8	47	39	0	0	31	30	121	112	-7%	6%
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	9	0	15	3	-80%	1%
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	2	12	8	-33%	1%
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	100%	0%
Illegal Eviction	2	0	0	0	11	17	0	2	4	1	17	20	18%	1%
Police Entrapment	6	6	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	4	70	16	-77%	4%
Unjustified Arrest	42	6	1	2	12	9	1	3	5	1	64	28	-56%	3%
Police raid	2	2	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	8	3	-63%	0%
Discrimination	0	0	0	1	181	188	22	21	82	116	319	407	28%	17%
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	4	12	200%	0%
Vandalism	7	4	5	3	17	18	1	7	18	41	114	171	50%	6%
Robbery	6	3	0	0	28	32	0	3	9	6	84	75	-11%	4%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	2	2	0	1	7	4	0	2	2	3	16	17	6%	1%
Total	201	100	52	89	1736	1738	78	114	671	793	3432	3666	7%	
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias														
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	3	1	0	2	61	24	2	0	4	4	82	61	-26%	4%
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	0	0	0	1	12	14	0	0	3	0	18	20	11%	1%
Total	3	1	0	3	73	38	2	0	7	4	100	81	-19%	5%
Transgender-Related Bias														
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related Bias	3	4	4	2	58	61	8	11	12	18	106	122	15%	6%
Transgender Related Bias Only	2	1	0	1	17	12	0	0	73	66	119	98	-18%	6%
Total	5	5	4	3	75	73	8	11	85	84	225	220	-2%	12%

Incident Information	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>																
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	1	8		
Bottles, bricks, rocks	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	11	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	0	1	3		
Knives & sharp objects	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	9		
Total	4	3	2	0	6	3	39	52					12	23		
<i>Serial Incidents</i>																
1 previous incident	1	1	0	0	2	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	12	23		
2-5 previous incidents	9	4	0	2	17	25	1	9	0	0	0	0		0		
6-10 previous incidents	1	2	0	0	15	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	9		
10 or more previous incidents	1	2	0	0	91	66	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	13		
Total	12	9	0	2	125	117	6	31	0	0	0	0	17	45		
<i>Hate Groups</i>																
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	11		
<i>Site</i>																
Police precinct/Jail	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2		
Private Residence	21	13	2	0	34	36	42	47	0	0	0	0	21	27		
Public Transportation	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Street/Public Area	9	18	5	0	32	14	51	53	0	0	0	0	18	39		
Workplace	9	8	4	0	5	11	18	24	0	0	0	0	9	13		
Public Accommodation	6	4	5	0	6	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	4		
Cruising Area	1	0	0	0	50	0	34	26	0	0	0	0	5	2		
School/College	4	15	0	0	5	36	16	19	0	0	0	0	2	1		
GLBTH Institution	1	1	0	0	0	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3		
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	1	0	1	0	12	2	31	34	0	0	0	0	4	5		
GLBTH event/parade/rally	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	3	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5		
Unknown	0	2	0	5	3	3	0	0	0	8	8	9	1	1		
Total	56	65	17	5	151	155	202	209	8	8	8	8	81	105		

Incident Information	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>														
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	3	4	2	1	21	24	1	2	10	8	47	57	21%	20%
Bottles, bricks, rocks	1	1	1	1	11	15	0	0	0	1	27	31	15%	11%
Firearms	2	2	0	1	9	11	4	0	8	9	32	38	19%	13%
Knives & sharp objects	3	6	0	2	25	23	2	1	3	8	44	48	9%	18%
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	1	7	9	29%	3%
Vehicle	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	16	60%	4%
Other	1	3	0	4	45	34	1	0	3	61	59	118	100%	25%
Total	12	19	3	10	115	114	8	3	24	88	226	317	40%	12%
<i>Serial Incidents</i>														
1 previous incident	23	31	1	1	23	31	3	2			69	107	55%	4%
2-5 previous incidents	85	98	17	3	85	98	4	25			218	264	21%	11%
6-10 previous incidents	81	45	10	2	81	45	13	9			203	135	-33%	11%
10 or more previous incidents	147	150	3	7	147	150	0	1			393	396	1%	21%
Total	336	324	31	13	336	324	20	37	0	0	883	902	2%	46%
Hate Groups														
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	0	1	7	5	0	1	1	4	11	41	273%	1%
<i>Site</i>														
Police precinct/Jail	13	14	0	0	12	10	0	3	7	4	41	37	-10%	2%
Private Residence	10	12	16	25	280	291	12	18	73	115	511	584	14%	27%
Public Transportation	3	0	0	0	21	21	1	0	8	6	34	34	0%	2%
Street/Public Area	9	11	9	3	132	122	5	12	96	90	366	362	-1%	19%
Workplace	9	12	1	2	74	53	43	19	8	19	180	161	-11%	9%
Public Accommodation	7	4	0	3	23	31	4	8	23	23	81	83	2%	4%
Cruising Area	10	9	0	1	10	4	2	1	2	0	114	43	-62%	6%
School/College	11	8	2	1	15	13	7	3	37	11	99	107	8%	5%
GLBTH Institution	1	0	0	0	10	20	0	1	3	18	17	63	271%	1%
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	3	8	1	2	19	15	0	0	27	14	99	80	-19%	5%
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	8	2	-75%	0%
Other	11	2	2	1	64	67	3	1	3	23	91	127	40%	5%
Unknown	2	12	21	51	9	9	0	1	27	17	79	109	38%	4%
Total	89	93	52	89	670	656	77	67	317	340	1720	1792	4%	

Offender Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Massachusetts	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Number of Offenders	72	86	30	7	129	167	232	263	8	8	135	305
Gender												
Female	17	13	0	0	14	9	18	24	0	0	13	26
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	42	52	26	7	93	122	143	165	8	8	86	157
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	0	5	4	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown/Not Applicable	13	16	0	0	18	31	71	74	0	0	36	119
Total	72	86	30	7	129	167	232	263	8	8	135	305
Age												
<14	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	4	0	0	7	8
15-18	3	11	1	2	19	40	30	26	0	1	19	21
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-29	3	3	11	0	24	26	98	106	4	2	9	38
23-29	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	2	4	0	11	26	12	19	2	0	16	23
30-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	2	2	1	0	2	2	7	12	0	0	6	20
45-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	4	0	0	2	2
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
>80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	64	67	13	3	70	56	83	92	2	5	75	187
Total	72	86	30	7	129	167	232	263	8	8	135	305
Race/Ethnicity												
African-American	4	9	11	3	13	6	23	31	1	0	29	39
Arab/Middle Eastern	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latina/o	4	8	0	1	2	9	0	2	0	0	8	29
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	14	0	0	0	0
White	10	10	10	0	56	72	92	102	4	3	32	63
Other	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	53	57	9	3	56	73	97	108	3	5	61	174
Total	72	86	30	7	129	167	232	263	8	8	135	305

Offender Information	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	%+/-	% of TOTAL	
Number of Offenders	53	47	43	55	1157	1118	130	119	478	462	2467	2637	2467	2637	7%														
Gender																													
Female	13	10	4	8	165	185	13	26	61	66	318	367	318	367	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	17%	
Intersex	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	
Male	40	37	0	44	882	799	86	90	362	303	1768	1784	1768	1784	1%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	82%	
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	0%	0%	
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	2	9	2	9	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	350%	0%	0%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	0%	0%
Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	16	7	16	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%	1%	1%
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	6	2	109	125	31	0	55	93	339	460	339	460	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	14%	17%
Total	53	47	43	55	1157	1118	130	119	478	462	2467	2637	2467	2637	7%														
Age																													
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	30	10	30	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	1%	2%
15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	76	0	148	105	148	105	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	10%	7%
Under 18	1	1	6	7	123	109	30	0	24	24	160	141	160	141	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-12%	11%	10%
18-22	3	4	3	8	132	87	0	0	60	26	198	125	198	125	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	14%	9%
19-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	149	181	149	181	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	10%	13%	
23-29	19	16	1	9	185	140	0	0	34	42	239	209	239	209	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	17%	15%
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	45	72	45	72	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	3%	5%	
30-44	10	11	5	12	249	259	3	0	61	58	328	340	328	340	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	23%	24%	
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	37	18	37	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	1%	3%	
45-64	0	2	0	9	93	104	2	0	32	16	127	131	127	131	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	9%	9%	
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	13	5	13	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	160%	0%	1%	
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%	0%	0%	
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	0%	0%
>80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	0%	0%
65 and over	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	6	9	9	9	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	20	13	28	10	366	416	95	97	214	290	1030	1236	1030	1236	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	42%	47%	
Total	53	47	43	55	1157	1118	130	119	478	462	2467	2637	2467	2637	7%														
Race/Ethnicity																													
African-American	11	9	5	2	321	256	4	11	58	40	480	406	480	406	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	33%	27%
Arab/Middle Eastern	2	1	0	0	10	14	0	1	1	2	17	26	17	26	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	1%	2%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	6	30	13	41	13	41	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	1%	3%	
Indigenous/First People	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	5	3	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	0%	0%	
Latino/a	1	2	0	1	239	176	3	1	62	38	319	267	319	267	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	22%	18%
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	7	16	0	0	1	0	25	33	25	33	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	2%	2%	
White	19	22	3	39	228	248	8	28	129	103	591	690	591	690	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	40%	47%	
Other	0	0	0	0	20	14	0	0	0	1	22	17	22	17	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	1%	1%	
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	20	13	31	12	329	384	115	78	221	247	995	1154	995	1154	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	40%	44%	
Total	53	47	43	55	1157	1118	130	119	478	462	2467	2637	2467	2637	7%														

Offender Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Massachusetts	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>												
Acquaintance/Friend	4	14	0	0	11	6	3	12	0	0	7	4
Employer/co-worker	8	6	7	0	3	10	17	31	0	0	8	17
Ex-lover	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	7	7	7	0	13	8	32	38	0	0	13	23
Law enforcement officer	4	5	0	0	4	5	5	3	0	0	9	18
Lover/partner	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pick-up	0	2	0	0	8	4	26	29	0	0	3	3
Relative/Family	5	1	0	0	2	4	6	9	1	1	6	5
Roommate	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Security Force/Bouncer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Service provider	5	1	2	1	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	13
Stranger	33	25	14	1	55	64	83	91	5	4	55	211
Other	2	0	0	0	6	46	0	0	0	0	8	5
Unknown	0	22	0	5	24	12	59	44	2	3	24	4
Total	72	86	30	7	129	167	232	263	8	8	135	305
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>												
One	45	27	14	2	47	60	125	130	8	8	44	64
Two-three	10	14	1	3	7	26	46	53	0	0	15	26
Four-nine	1	1	2	0	9	40	0	1	0	0	5	12
Ten and over	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	22	0	0	88	29	31	25	0	0	17	0
Total	56	65	17	5	151	155	202	209	8	8	81	105

Offender Information	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec % ^{+/-}
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>													
Acquaintance/Friend	2	2	0	9	27	47	3	9	14	8	71	111	56%
Employer/co-worker	3	5	0	5	39	75	46	26	12	37	143	212	48%
Ex-lover	0	0	1	2	55	61	0	0	0	2	62	67	8%
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	0	1	10	6	102	132	8	37	49	75	241	327	36%
Law enforcement officer	17	14	6	9	92	57	7	14	40	27	184	152	-17%
Lover/partner	1	1	7	8	47	50	0	0	2	2	57	62	9%
Pick-up	1	3	0	1	35	32	1	2	4	6	78	82	5%
Relative/Family	5	3	0	2	29	35	1	0	4	10	59	70	19%
Roommate	1	2	0	0	20	14	2	0	2	0	26	24	-8%
Security Force/Bouncer	1	0	0	1	9	17	0	3	10	1	20	24	20%
Service provider	0	0	0	0	64	37	2	6	18	14	94	78	-17%
Stranger	16	11	15	12	435	434	19	16	213	217	943	1086	15%
Other	0	0	1	0	120	93	35	1	56	21	228	166	-27%
Unknown	6	5	3	0	83	34	6	5	54	42	261	176	-33%
Total	53	47	43	55	1157	1118	130	119	478	462	2467	2637	7%
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>													
One	80	86	37	44	471	456	49	33	188	220	1108	1130	2%
Two-three	4	6	2	9	132	122	7	18	82	62	306	339	11%
Four-nine	2	0	2	1	46	28	6	4	19	11	92	98	7%
Ten and over	2	1	2	1	11	9	1	1	2	5	18	21	17%
Unknown	1	0	9	34	10	41	14	11	26	42	196	204	4%
Total	89	93	52	89	670	656	77	67	317	340	1720	1792	4%

	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	
Police Response																			
Incident reporting																			
<i>Reported to police</i>	19	13	5	2	35	78	61	76	2	3	46	73							
Complaint taken/no arrest	12	7	5	2	17	0	28	43	2	2	37	61							
Complaint taken/arrest	6	5	0	0	10	2	23	21	0	1	7	5							
Complaint refused	1	1	0	0	8	76	10	12	0	0	2	7							
Subtotal	19	13	5	2	35	78	61	76	2	3	46	73							
<i>Not reported to police</i>	37	52	12	3	116	77	141	133	6	5	35	32							
Will report	0	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	4	1							
Victim/client arrested	0	5	0	0	58	0	6	0	0	0	0	1							
Unknown	37	45	12	3	51	75	135	133	6	5	31	30							
Total Incidents	56	65	17	5	151	155	202	209	8	8	81	105							
<i>Bias Classification</i>																			
Not reported by victim as bias	3	3	3	2	0	0	16	17	0	0	1	13							
Reported and classified as bias	2	4	0	0	0	0	10	12	0	1	26	40							
Reported/classification refused	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	7							
Attempting classification	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	2							
No bias classification available	2	2	0	0	0	7	18	27	0	1	2	0							
Unknown	2	0	2	0	35	71	10	19	0	0	8	11							
Total	19	13	5	2	35	78	61	76	2	3	46	73							
<i>Police involved</i>																			
City/municipal	0	0	3	2	0	31	28	31	2	3	42	68							
County police	19	9	0	0	0	0	12	18	0	0	0	0							
State police	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1							
Federal police	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	16	0	0	0	0							
Unknown	0	0	2	0	35	41	12	11	0	0	4	2							
Total	19	13	5	2	35	78	61	76	2	3	46	73							

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
Police Response														
Incident reporting														
Reported to police	27	25	10	20	252	250	23	27	118	148	598	715	20%	35%
Complaint taken/no arrest	19	14	6	12	157	145	16	15	88	114	387	415	7%	65%
Complaint taken/arrest	6	9	0	3	43	62	3	8	26	26	124	142	15%	21%
Complaint refused	2	2	4	5	52	43	4	4	4	8	87	158	82%	15%
Subtotal	27	25	10	20	252	250	23	27	118	148	598	715	20%	40%
Not reported to police	62	68	42	69	418	406	54	40	199	192	1122	1077	-4%	60%
Will report	3	0	0	0	63	45	0	0	7	10	84	60	-29%	7%
Victim/client arrested	30	17	0	0	30	23	0	1	6	5	130	52	-60%	12%
Unknown	29	51	42	69	325	338	54	39	186	177	908	965	6%	81%
Total Incidents	89	93	52	89	670	656	77	67	317	340	1720	1792	4%	90%
Bias Classification														
Not reported by victim as bias	1	2	2	3	68	78	4	7	12	5	110	130	18%	25%
Reported and classified as bias	2	2	1	3	56	51	1	4	51	76	149	193	30%	34%
Reported/classification refused	15	15	1	4	35	18	3	7	3	6	74	63	-15%	17%
Attempting classification	0	0	1	4	25	24	2	4	6	8	45	42	-7%	10%
No bias classification available	9	6	1	0	23	18	0	0	1	0	56	61	9%	13%
Unknown	0	0	4	6	45	61	13	5	45	53	164	226	38%	26%
Total	27	25	10	20	252	250	23	27	118	148	598	715	20%	36%
Police involved														
City/municipal	8	17	0	0	237	227	21	21	87	111	428	511	19%	80%
County police	15	2	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	4	50	43	-14%	9%
State police	4	6	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	0	7	15	114%	1%
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	>100%	0%
Other	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	1	30	31	50	60	20%	9%
Unknown	0	0	10	20	0	0	0	1	0	2	63	77	22%	10%
Total	27	25	10	20	252	250	23	27	118	148	598	715	20%	12%

	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	
Police Response																			
Police Attitude																			
Courteous	3	1	0	0	14	54	22	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32			
Indifferent	3	4	1	0	7	17	21	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9			
Verbally abusive/no slurs	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2			
Verbally abusive/slurs	0	3	0	0	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Physically abusive/no slurs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Physically abusive/slurs	7	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
Unknown	2	3	4	2	7	3	14	10	2	3	33	29							
Total Reporting to Police	19	13	5	2	35	78	61	76	2	3	46	73							
Total incidents per year																			
1990		N/A				NA		N/A						0	147				
1991		N/A				NA		87						0	209				
1992		N/A				NA		86						0	238				
1993		92				NA		128						0	187				
1994		36				NA		140						0	234				
1995		50				NA		149						0	173				
1996		30				11		181						0	161				
1997		N/A				29		186						35	228				
1998		125				60		206						31	145				
1999		61				76		199						45	174				
2000		46				86		196						39	152				
2001		32				98		205						32	145				
2002		46				109		211						27	136				
2003		56				151		202						8	81				
2004		65				155		209						8	105				
Totals		639				775		2385						225	2515				

	Michigan		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
Police Response														
Police Attitude														
Courteous	4	9	3	3	80	78	7	9	62	87	199	311	56%	34%
Indifferent	0	11	3	3	102	88	7	12	9	17	157	186	18%	27%
Verbally abusive/no slurs	0	3	2	4	10	9	1	1	8	11	31	30	-3%	5%
Verbally abusive/slurs	6	0	0	1	4	9	1	0	6	8	24	26	8%	4%
Physically abusive/no slurs	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	8	5	14	9	-36%	2%
Physically abusive/slurs	15	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	4	3	34	14	-59%	6%
Unknown	0	0	2	8	47	59	7	5	21	17	139	139	0%	24%
Total Reporting to Police	27	25	10	20	252	250	23	27	118	148	598	715	20%	
<i>Total incidents per year</i>														
1990		0		N/A		507		0				425		
1991		0		N/A		592		0				473		
1992		0		N/A		662		0				435		
1993		75		153		587		0				366		
1994		84		190		632		0				324		
1995		96		218		632		0				426		
1996		90		288		575		0				415		
1997		116		101		658		0				402		
1998		128		38		616		0				395		
1999		130		95		580		0				325		
2000		96		44		616		0				415		
2001		121		31		551		84				317		
2002		108		81		513		70				357		
2003		89		52		670		77				317		
2004		93		89		656		67				340		
Totals		1226		1380		9047		298				5732		
												24365		

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Supplement 2:

Comprehensive Data

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