

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2005

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



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is a report about bias-related incidents targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals in the U.S. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a network of 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.

Thirteen NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBT incidents occurring in their cities and regions throughout 2004 and 2005, 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, Kansas City, MO, Los Angeles, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, NY, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, CA, and Vermont. This is the first year for full participation by the Kansas City and Vermont programs. In addition, information has been provided by the St. Louis Anti-Violence Project.

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.

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.

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

170A Capp Street
San Francisco, CA 94110-1210

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

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

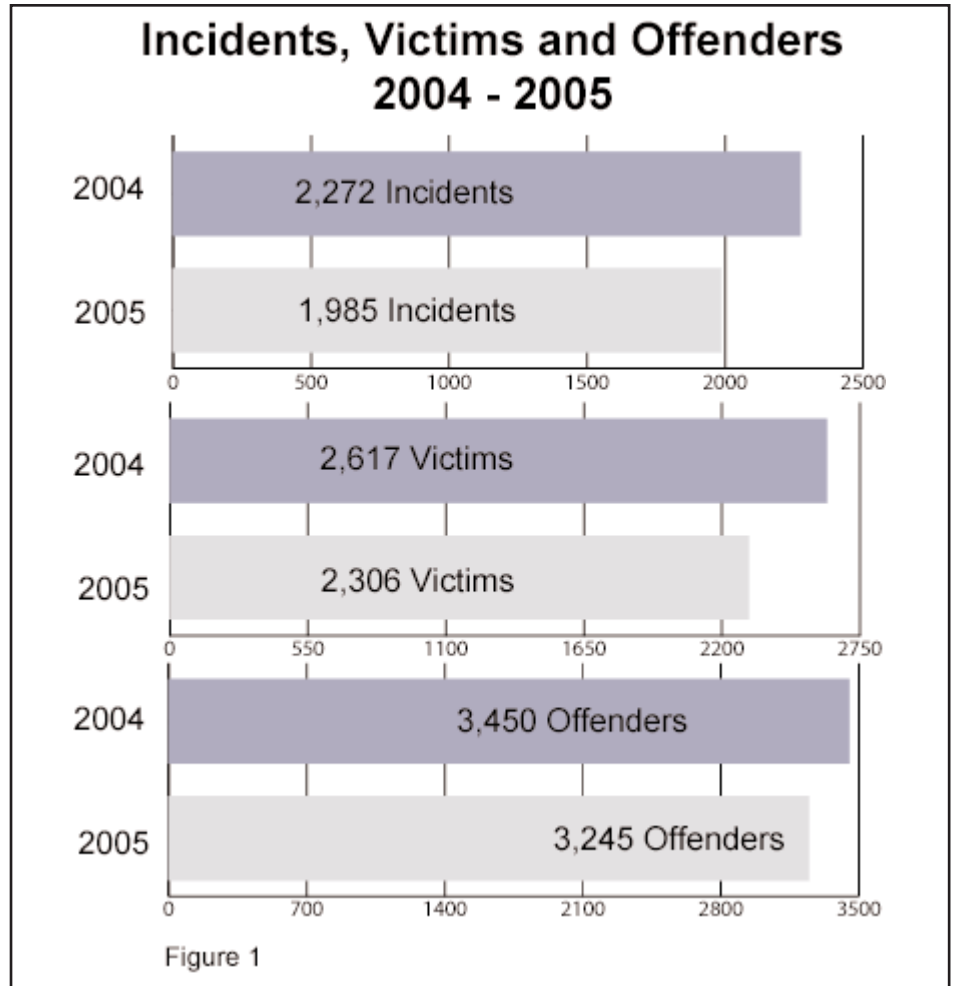
Phone (Client): (888) 557-4441
 Phone (Office): (303) 839-5204
 Fax: (303) 839-5205
www.coavp.org

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 fell 13% in 2005 from 2,265 to 1,962. The number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs fell at nearly the same rate (12%), from 2,617 in 2004 to 2,306 in 2005.



In somewhat of a departure from the decline in both incidents and victims, the number of offenders fell at about half the rate of each (6%).

While each year programs report staffing changes and human and material resource challenges that impact their outreach and service provision ability, this year, NCAVP's members almost uniformly indicated that the relative lull in anti-LGBT rhetoric from the political and cultural arenas had a profound effect on violence against LGBT people in 2005.

For a number of reporting locations, the declines experienced in 2005 represented some degree of a return to relative normalcy from elevated reporting levels in 2003 and 2004, and three-quarters of the programs participating in this report showed declines in both victims and incidents. Fewer than half (5 of 12) programs reported declines in the number of offenders.

The fact that the drop in the number of offenders lagged behind that of incidents and victims continues a disturbing trend noted among a number of locations that participated in both this and the previous edition 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."

The locations in this year's reported that showed declines of greater than 10% in incidents were: Colorado (-60%), Kansas City (-12%), Minnesota (-42%), New York (-13%), and Pennsylvania (-28%). Those reporting less significant changes, but declines nonetheless were Columbus (-4%), Los Angeles (-3%), and San Francisco (-5%).

Locations reporting increases in incidents were: Cleveland (+20%), Houston (+113%) and Massachusetts (+3), and Vermont (+20%).

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 39%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 25%. The adjusted mean rates of increase and decrease (removing both relatively over-increasing Houston and relatively under-increasing Massachusetts, and over-decreasing Colorado and under-decreasing Los Angeles respectively) were 20% and -23%. The mean rate of change overall was -5%, with an adjusted mean rate of change overall of -16% (Houston with a +113% increase in incidents and Colorado with a -60% decrease in incidents were removed).

As is generally the case in this report, there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from the data submitted this year. On the one hand, the political, social and cultural dynamics that began to severely impact rates of anti-LGBT violence in the latter half of 2003 and through 2004, clearly ebbed in a number of locations in 2005.

ILLINOIS

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

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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)

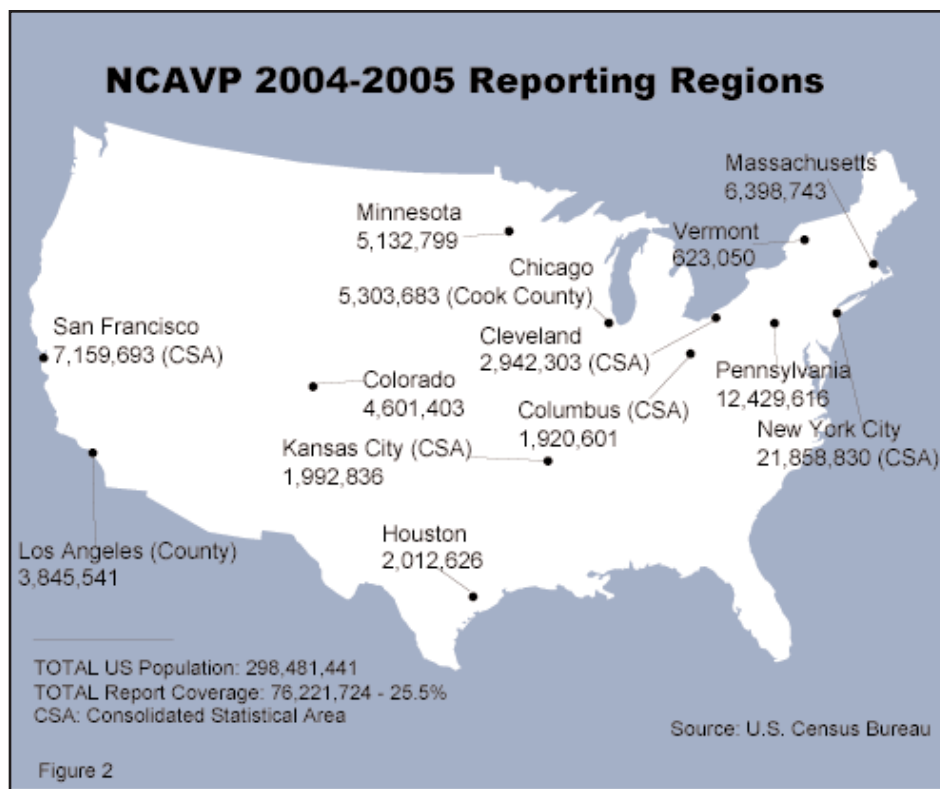
4557 Laclede Avenue

St. Louis, MO 63108

Phone: (314) 367-4287

(4AVP)

www.stlouisantiviolence.org



However, it also appears that some locations in which active anti-LGBT marriage and adoption initiatives and rhetoric continued (Ohio, Texas, Massachusetts), did not experience declines or declines did not match rates similar to other areas.

Regardless of whether or not a particular region charted increases or decreases in reports, 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 a still elevated sense of responding to the needs of a community under attack at levels unseen in years. While 2005 appeared to provide somewhat of a respite from the extraordinary rates of anti-LGBT violence in 2003 and 2004, most NCAVP members do not believe that this year's declines are part of a long-term trend, particularly given the political and cultural stakes in upcoming elections in the fall of 2006 - some members are already reporting increased reports of anti-LGBT violence in their regions.

Other notable trends in the detail of incident data collected for 2005 included small declines in assaults overall (-6%), with a larger decline in assaults with weapons (-17%), though the number of simple assault remained essentially unchanged (+1%).

Harassment fell by 10%, and the number of organizations targeted for anti-LGBT violence fell by 25%. Additionally, the number of incidents perpetrated by organized hate groups fell 53%.

In general, about half of the offense types categorized by NCAVP outside of assault and harassment showed declines: sexual assault and rape fell by 22%; bombings and bomb threats fell to 0 from 3 in 2004; unjustified arrests fell 17%; reports of discrimination fell 5%; arson dropped 47% and vandalism reports fell by 23%.

Overall, weapons use in the course of anti-LGBT incidents fell (by 14%). Additionally, most categories of weapons use declined from 41% (bats, clubs, or other blunt objects) to 14% (knives or other sharp objects). Weapons classified as "other" fell 13%.

However, there were significant increases in two categories of weapons use: bottles, bricks and rocks (29%) and vehicles (162%).

The decline in the use of weapons that require attackers to be in close proximity to victims is indicative of a move to a "drive-by" style of violence that often occurs more quickly with much less physical interaction between victim and offender.

This trend is possibly in part responsible for the overall decrease in victim injury rates in 2005 (-5%). It is however important to note that while minor injuries declined 13%, serious injuries continued to increase by 4%. Consequently, in-patient hospitalizations rose 12%.

Fortunately, the number of murders in the 2005 reporting regions fell from 12 in 2004 to 10 in 2005 (17%).

In looking more in-depth at victim-related data collected for 2005, it was also found that the number of people of transgender experience reporting incidents decreased (16%). 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 in particular became unprecedented political and cultural targets in 2003 and 2004.

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.lgcsc.org

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

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 fell precipitously (25%), with victims under the age of 18 falling 52%. Locations charting declines in younger victims included: Chicago (-76%), Colorado (-68%), Kansas City (-13%), Los Angeles (-52%), Minnesota (-53%), New York (-9%), Pennsylvania (-44%), San Francisco (-28%), and Vermont (-40%). Cleveland (+100%), Houston 9+250% and Massachusetts (+83%) all reported increased in victims under the age of 30, and there was no change in such victims in Columbus.

While the number of victims in most age categories fell, it was reports from those at the younger end of the age spectrum that represented the most significant decline.

Most programs reporting substantial decreases reports from young people indicated a two-fold cause for these declines, one pointing to endemic human and material resource deficiencies among programs, and the other a function of youth-oriented work in recent years by anti-violence programs.

As for the former and according to participating programs, most significant cause in the decline in reports from young people, programs reported that their ability to fully staff youth-targeted outreach and other programming was curtailed in 2005 as resources often needed to be redirected to maintain core services.

With respect to the latter, a strategy employed by a number of NCAVP members with youth programming has been to work with youth-serving organizations to increase their ability and capacity to screen for and address violence in the lives of their clients. After several years of this type of programming, the potential exists for a decline in direct reports from young people.

At the other end of the age spectrum, victims aged 60 and over rose 8%. Though these victims still represent only 3% of all victims, they have been increasing in recent years as programs have generally expanded outreach and services in addition to developing specific programming targeting seniors.

With respect to the racial and ethnic identity of victims, with the exception of notable increases in two generally underrepresented groups (Arab/Middle Eastern, +37% and Indigenous/First People, +18%), all categories showed decreases. However, despite declines in the number of victims from any racial or ethnic category, the distribution of victims across various demographics remained essentially unchanged: victims of African descent comprised 17% of all victims whose race or ethnicity was known; Latino/a victims were 25% of victims, and whites were 48% of victims. 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-eight percent (58%) of victims for whom gender was known identified as being male and 28% identified as being female. Eleven percent (11%) were of transgender experience - unchanged from 2004, despite the actual decrease in victims of transgender experience. Two percent (2%) of victims were organizations.

Lesbians and gay men clearly represent a plurality of those reporting incidents to participating programs. They represent 78% of all victims. Bisexuals and those questioning or unsure of their sexual orientation each represented 4% of victims, and those with a self-identified orientation comprised 1% of victims. Previous editions of this report have noted an ongoing increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBT violence who identify as heterosexual. While the trend did not show a significant reversal in 2005, it did appear to level-off somewhat as heterosexuals fell from being 13% of victims to 11%.

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 differenti-

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www.mkelgbt.org

ate 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.

Mirroring the fall in young victims, the number of youthful offenders showed a marked decline of 25% for those under the age of 18, and a 23% decline in offenders under the age of 30. Offenders in these age groups went from 58% of all offenders for whom age data was available to 54% of offenders in 2005.

Though there was a general decline in the number of young offenders, there were increases in offender age categories at the other end of the age spectrum. For instance, offenders over the age of 40 increased 9%, with significant growth among offenders aged 50 to 59 (+67%). rose 160% (though they still represent a small proportion of all offenders). Finally, those offenders over 65 years of age rose 41%, though these also comprise a very small proportion of offenders.

With respect to the race and ethnicity of offenders, there were few significant changes. Whites comprised 39% of offenders for whom such data was known; people of African descent made up 27% of offenders, and Latino/a offenders comprised 24%.

Most categories used to determine the relationship of offenders to victims declined, but slightly more than one-third showed increases; these included: employers and co-workers (+21%), lawn enforcement personnel (+19%), lovers or partners (+2%), relatives and family members (+24%), and private security force personnel and bouncers (+31%).

Despite these shifts, the overall picture of the relationships between offenders and victims remained fairly unchanged in 2005. The largest

group of offenders (63%) were classified as having no prior relationship to their victims. That proportion is essentially unchanged from 2004 in which such offenders were 65% of all offenders. In fact the largest classification of offenders (37%) remains “stranger,” though they was a fair amount of decline in this categorization - 42% of offenders fell into this category in 2004. Other classifications collected to determine the proportion of offenders without prior relationships to victims include: law enforcement personnel, 8% and service providers, 8% of offenders.

In looking at information collected related to victim reporting to law enforcement and law enforcement response to those reports, very little changed in 2005. Though there was an overall decline in reporting to law enforcement, that decline (13%) was almost the same rate of decline as those shown in victims overall (12%) and incidents reported (13%). Therefore, the proportion of incidents in which victims made reports to law enforcement held steady at 31% in both 2004 and 2005.

Of those incidents that were reported to law enforcement, arrests were made in 21% of cases; in 13% of the cases, complaints were refused. Complaints were taken, but no arrests were made in 65% of cases reported to law enforcement.

Attitude measures for law enforcement response also remained effectively unchanged: victims described law enforcement response as “courteous” 39% of the time, “indifferent” 24% of the time, verbally abusive 7% of the time, and physically abusive 3% of the time.

Information relating to the disposition of reports made to law enforcement also remained fairly static. Twenty-nine percent of reports received bias classification by law enforcement - a rate unchanged from 2004. Bias classifications were refused in 11% of cases, slightly higher than the 9% refusal rate in 2004, and the number of cases reported in jurisdictions in which bias classifications are not available declined slightly from 8% in 2004 to 7% in 2005.

2004-2005 TRENDS SUMMARY

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

TOTAL INCIDENTS -13%

Murder	-23%
Assault w/Weapons	-17%
Att. assault w/Weapons	-6%
Assault w/Out Weapons	+1%
Total assault/attempted assault	-5%
Intimidation	-12%
Harassment	-5%
Sexual Assault/Rape	-22%
Abduction/Kidnapping	+233%
Extortion/Blackmail	+45%
Bomb threat/Bombing	-100%
Illegal Eviction	+98%
Police Entrapment	+25%
Unjustified Arrest	-17%
Police Raid	+100%
Discrimination	-5%
Arson	-45%
Vandalism	-23%
Robbery	+7%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	+33%

Incidents involving weapons 2004 18%
Incidents involving weapons 2005 17%

Bats, clubs, other blunt obj.	-41%
Bottles, bricks & rocks	+29%
Firearms	-35%
Knives & other sharp obj.	-14%
Ropes & other restraints	-16%
Vehicles	+162%
Other weapons	-13%

Incident Locations:	
Police precinct, jail or car	-12%
Private residences	-17%
Public transportation	-17%
Streets or other public areas	-19%
Workplaces	-6%
Public Accomodations	-2%
Cruising Areas	+21%
Schools or Colleges	-44%
GLBTH institutions	-63%
In, around GLBT bar	-1%
In, around GLBTH events	+367%
Other locations	-30%

**2004-2005
TRENDS SUMMARY**

TOTAL VICTIMS	-12%
Female	-17%
Intersex	N/C
Male	-6%
Transgender F-M	-13%
Transgender M-F	-17%
Organizations	-25%
Lesbian or Gay-Identified	-5%
Bisexual-Identified	-21%
Heterosexual-Identified	-23%
Questioning or Unsure	+79%
African Descent	-14%
Arab & Middle Eastern	+37%
Asian & Pacific Islander	-28%
Indigenous/First Peoples	+18%
Latina/o	-13%
Multi-Racial	-38%
White	-9%
Extent of Injuries:	
No injuries	-18%
Minor injuries	-10%
Serious injuries	+4%
Of Victims Injured:	
<i>No medical attention req.</i>	-7%
Needed, but not received	-15%
<i>Outpatient treatment received</i>	N/C
Hospitalized	+19%

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.

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.

2004-2005 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL OFFENDERS	-6%
Females	+4%
Males	-5%
African Descent	-7%
Arab/Middle Eastern	+13%
Asian & Pacific Islander	-34%
Indigenous/First Peoples	-100%
Latina/o	-16%
Multi-Racial	-61%
White	-15%
Relationship of Offenders to Victims	
<i>Acquaintances or friends</i>	-6%
Employers or co-workers	+21%
Ex-lovers/partners	-29%
<i>Landlords, tenants or neighbor</i>	-2%
Law enforcement officers	+19%
<i>Lovers/partners</i>	+2%
Pick-ups	-16%
Relatives/family members	+24%
Roommates	-69%
Security personnel/Bouncers	+31%
<i>Service Providers</i>	-6%
Strangers	-16%
Others	-11%

**2004-2005
TRENDS SUMMARY**

**INCIDENTS REPORTED TO
LAW ENFORCEMENT -13%**

Complaint taken w/no arrest	-14%
Complaint taken w/arrest	-4%
Complaint refused	-16%
Not reported as bias	-28%
Reported & classified as bias	-15%
Reptd. as bias Class. refused	+2%
Attempting bias class.	-35%
No class. available	-32%

Police Attitude:

Courteous	-12%
Indifferent	-20%
Verbally abusive w/out slurs	-3%
Verbally abusive w/slurs	-52%
Physically abusive w/out slurs	-40%
Physically abusive w/slurs	-8%

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.

PART I

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Introduction

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 2004-5 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"

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

While driving home, a 33 year-old gay white man picked up a man who needed a ride home. Just as he was about to get out, the passenger pulled a knife and said "you fucked up, faggot." The victim put his arms up and the perpetrator cut his hands and arms. The victim kicked him as hard as he could and jumped out of the car and ran to a house to call the police. The man stayed in the victim's car and stole money out of his wallet before getting out and running down the street and yelling "fucking faggot." The victim went to emergency room with cuts, a torn rotator cuff and a wrist fracture. The officers on scene were very courteous and validated that it sounded like a hate crime, but the detectives assigned to the case turned out to be less than helpful, including refusing to give the victim a copy of the police report.

(Colorado)

A 43 yr old gay white male reported to have been walking together with his husband and verbally harassed and assaulted with rocks by a group of 7 youth shouting "fags" and "faggots". Police responded, but no one was arrested.

(Massachusetts)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

On July 14th at approximately 1:30am, two lesbian women were attacked by another woman with a bat while walking down 39th Street. The women were holding hands while walking down the street. A pickup truck with a male driver and female passenger yelled anti-gay slurs while passing them. The truck drove back around the block and the woman in got out of the truck and started swinging at the couple. One of the victims, a 23 year-old woman, suffered a concussion because of the attack. The attacker was scared off by a tow truck with flashing lights and fled back into the truck and drove off. KCAVP dealt with the media in order to preserve the privacy of the two women who were victimized. KCAVP also assisted in getting the Kansas City Police Department to classify this case as bias related even though the attacker was never caught. (Kansas City)

The nude dismembered body of Eleanor Jackson aged 53 was discovered in a trash bags and placed in dumpster in the Bronx NYC. She was reportedly murdered by Marvin Byer, the common law husband of a female friend of the deceased who believed that Ms. Jackson was interested in dating his girlfriend. Mr. Byer was charged with 2nd degree murder with no hate attachments to the case and is currently awaiting trial. (New York)

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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 and adoption that continued through the 2004 election season and threaten to do so again in the 2006 election season do not bode well either for issues considered by many to either be 'ancillary' to national security or 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 been living through an unprecedented and only recently - however temporarily - abated increase in anti-LGBT violence.

The current virulently anti-LGBT environment, along with strong religious, ethnic and racial dynamics increase the likelihood that the level of hate crimes will rise again after the decline described in this report.

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

As noted in the previous two editions of this report, 2003 was marked by 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:

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A 29 year-old Latina, lesbian was harassed almost daily by five neighbors because she is a lesbian. After several months, the family released its dog on the victim and it attacked her. The police were called and she was hospitalized. The victim is considering getting a restraining order against them but worries that that would make things worse, and can't move because she lives in Section 8 housing.
(Colorado)

February: A 44 yr old Latino gay male reported to have been harassed, intimidated and taunted by housing authority officials and several tenants in the same apartment complex for a period of over two years.
(Massachusetts)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Torry Johnson was arrested and charged on September 26th, 2005 by Jackson County prosecutors in Kansas City, Missouri with second-degree murder, first-degree robbery and two counts of armed criminal action on July 5th and July 13th of 2005 in Kansas City, Missouri. Johnson picked up his first known victim on July 5th at a gay bar in Kansas City and went home with him shortly after to the victim's residence at 12th and Main Streets. While at the victim's residence, Johnson asked to use the restroom and returned holding a black handgun. Johnson pistol whipped the victim, forced him to strip, tied him up, and stole the victim's television, DVD player, and jewelry from his home. After Johnson left the victim's home, the victim got loose and called the police. About a week later, police were asked to check on Eric Holden, 46 of Kansas City, Missouri. Police found Holden dead on the second-floor of his home with hands and legs bound behind his back. Holden had been shot with a .22-caliber gun. Holden's residence appeared to be ransacked with two TV sets missing. The Kansas City Police Department think that Holden invited the robber into his home. Holden was the president of his neighborhood association. Johnson was tracked to Holden's murder because of a bloody fingerprint left at the crime scene. KCAVP has attempted to contact the living victim as well as the family of the victim who was murdered. This attempt has not proven successful. It is not known if these crimes were bias motivated.
(KansasCity)

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 anti-LGBT violence of 11% when that period was compared with the same six months of 2002.

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 analysis on the 2004 edition of this very report. That 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, by the end of 2004, it was clear that we had entered a new and frightening era for anti-LGBT violence. The data included in this report describing anti-LGBT violence more than likely illustrates a short-term respite in the wholesale attacks on LGBT people and communities. Already at the time of this report's writing, a date has been set by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist of Tennessee for the Senate to vote on the federal amendment banning same-sex marriage; a number of states not only have similar marriage amendments on the ballots for the November 2006 elections, but also proposals to ban adoptions by lesbians and gay men.

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. Though eleven states passed anti-same-sex marriage laws in the 2004 November elections, same-sex marriage is a real possibility in the near future in California and/or New Jersey, and recently, judges in places such as New York have called into question the validity of bans on same-sex marriage.

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

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Eddie/Michelle Chung Chou Lee, a 42 year old Taiwanese biological male who lived as a cross-dresser and who went by both Eddie and Michelle, was murdered late Sunday early Monday morning February 28th, 2005. His body was found behind a backyard on Cliffside Drive in Daly City, died of multiple stab wounds. Lee's body was found wearing women's clothing. Currently the murder is under investigation and gender identity and sexual orientation are being looked at as possible motives, since Lee had money with him/ her and he/her was wearing jewelry when his/her body was found robbery has most likely been ruled out. (San Francisco)

A 35 year-old Latino, gay male and his boyfriend were were leaving a local bar that caters to gay Latinos. It was around 1am, and as they were walking to their car someone drove past them and threw a full beer bottle at them. It hit the victim's back and shattered. The couple returned to the bar to notify the staff. They were indifferent at best and asked the couple what they expected them to do. The couple went home and decided not to report to police. (Colorado)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A 51 year old, gay, caucasian man in Lowell received a note on his door from his a fellow tenant that read, "Disgusting faggots, get out now!" (Massachusetts)

Sixty year-old Kaaseem Adalla Juanda was found dead at an interstate rest stop in Mills County, Iowa off of Interstate 29 on October 17th, 2005. Juanda was an African American post-op transgender woman whose last known address was in Kansas City, Kansas. Juanda's body was found about 100 yards away from the rest stop's main building under a tree. She died from a single gunshot wound to the head. Mills County authorities have been treating this case as a murder but have not declared the case a homicide. The medical examiner who performed the autopsy did not rule whether Juanda's death was a suicide or a homicide. Authorities have not released any information on the investigation, nor have they declared this a hate crime. KCAVP has been working with the family of Juanda. The investigation is still ongoing.
(Kansas City)

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.

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

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 26%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 1,985 incidents referenced in this report represent a 13% decrease in incidents reported to NCAVP member organizations in thirteen regions across the country.

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. Nevertheless, the decline in 2005 is significant and while NCAVP and its members would like to imagine that it represents a full-turn away from the unprecedented rise in anti-LGBT violence in 2003 and 2004, the real fear exists that it is instead a brief respite from that trend.

The fact remains that many of the driving political and cultural forces behind the new era of violence described in the last edition of this report were not nearly as present during 2005. While anti-LGBT rhetoric and machinations died down in 2005, as noted above, they have begun to ratchet up again at the writing of this report.

² U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimate, March 2006: 298,481,441; U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimates: Cook County, IL Population, 5,303,683, Cleveland CSA Population, 2,942,303, Colorado State Population, 4,601,403, Columbus CSA, 1,920,601, Houston Population, 2,012,626, Kansas City CSA, 1,992,836, Los Angeles, 3,845,541, Massachusetts State Population, 6,398,743, Minnesota State Population, 5,132,799, New York City CSA, 21,858,830, Pennsylvania State Population, 12,429,616, San Francisco CSA, 7,159,693, Vermont, 623,050.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Rodney Drury, a 41 year old Gay man was found dead in his apartment on July 8, 2005. He had suffered multiple blows to the head. Mr Drury's apartment did not show signs of forced entry or robbery. Drury was last scene July 4th and last spoke to a friend on July 5th, 2005. He had told his friends he was seeing someone but that they had never met the person. Police suspected that Drury knew his attacker. Drury therefore may have been a victim of a pick-up/hate crime situation resulting in a homicide.

(San Francisco)

Lifetime Montrose, Colorado resident Kevin Eugene Hale, 36, a white gay man was killed early Saturday morning, July 30th, 2005 in Buckley Park as he was leaving Portal Pizzeria and Pub. Two of the suspects in the case, Jason Fiske and Adam Hernandez, are currently in custody and being held on charges of first degree murder. Kevin died of a collapsed trachea from strangulation.

(Colorado)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A 53 year old, Caucasian, M-F transgender, heterosexual woman in Methuen endured years of ongoing verbal and physical abuse from her co-worker. The offender often called her "sir", made lewd comments about her sexuality, and would punch her in the arm as she walked by. The victim endured the abuse because she was afraid she would be fired. Over the years her stress increased and she eventually had a heart attack. Although she was sick and afraid she continued to come into work. Recently, she came out at work and began to dress as a woman while in the office. Soon after this transition she was fired. She is currently unemployed.
(Massachusetts)

Thirty-seven year-old David Tuggle was found murdered on November 23rd 2005 in his home in Kansas City, Missouri. A relative found his body. WDAF, Fox Channel 4 in Kansas City, Missouri reported that Tuggle's brother feared that someone killed Tuggle because of his "alternative lifestyle". Tuggle's brother also told Fox Channel 4 that his "alternative lifestyle" got him into a fight with another man recently before his death. Authorities have not named any suspects or how he died. Neighbors do report hearing gunshots surrounding the days before the murder. KCAVP attempted to contact family via the media, but was unable to make contact. There have been no official releases of bias motivation.
(Kansas City)

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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.

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.

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 inconsistent levels of staff affected a number of programs throughout 2005.

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.

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.

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.

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

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Nearly three years after the brutal murder of Gwen Araujo, a transgender seventeen-year-old teenager from Newark, the jury came back with a verdict for two of the three defendants in Gwen's hate crime murder re-trial. The first trial ended in June 2004 in a hung jury. The jury was deadlocked on whether Araujo's attackers were guilty of first or second-degree murder. District Attorney, Chris Lamiero, of Alameda County District Attorney's Office, tried both cases.

In the 2005 re-trial of the Araujo case Michael Magidson and Jose Merel were found guilty of murder in the second degree murder with the hate crime enhancement. Defendants Magidson and Merel were both sentenced to San Quentin Friday January 27, 2006, and will serve fifteen years to life. The jury did not reach a verdict on Jason Cazares. Cazares later pleaded no contest for involuntary manslaughter and is scheduled to serve a six year sentence with credit for time served. Jason Cazares pled no contest to voluntary manslaughter with a sentence of six years. Cazares was sentenced to six years on March 30, 2006. He will receive 15% credit for time served. Cazares will serve just over 5 years and one month before he is eligible for parole.

The fourth defendant, Jaron Nabors was the District Attorney's star witness. He is currently serving an eleven year prison sentence is scheduled for his sentencing May 22, 2006.

(San Francisco)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Kevin was openly gay and knew at least one of his attackers. They have plead guilty but are denying the hate motive, stating that the attack was self defense. According to family members of Kevin, as well as the local police department, Kevin had called police many times the past year to report that he felt his life was in danger. The criminal hearing is still pending.

(Colorado)

A 41 year old, gay, Portuguese, man and his partner in New Bedford were verbally harassed by a fellow tenant who yelled at them and called them "faggots and fucking queers" whenever she saw them. After ongoing harassment from this tenant this couple called the police. When the police arrived at the scene, the perpetrator shouted, "I'm going to kick your asses. I should kill all you queers, you are abominations." The perpetrator was arrested and this case is pending.

(Massachusetts)

However, in 2004 (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-LGBT 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.

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⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, Hate Crime Statistics, 2004 Edition, FBI, Washington, DC, 2004: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hatecrime2002.pdf>.

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

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

On November 20, 2005 in Kansas City, Missouri, Myron Jones, 18, Robert Ingram, 17 Andre Oliver, 19, and a juvenile, according to court records, allegedly stole a car to drive to a "gay" park to rob someone. At the park, Oliver pretended he was gay while at the park. The four met up with Terrell Smith, 43, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Smith agreed to take the four to a convenience store in his GMC Envoy while he drove it. Smith and the juvenile waited in the vehicle while Jones, Ingram, and Oliver were inside plotting how to force Smith to take them to an ATM and take his cash. After the three returned to the vehicle and had left the convenience store, the men announced the robbery and Smith sped up. Two of the men started punching Smith, who stopped the car at 31st Street and Main Street and tried to avoid the attack. One of the men slid over into the driver's seat and began driving while Smith held onto the driver's door and seat. A backseat passenger punched Smith again and he fell from the vehicle. The men drove to Kansas, where three of them used Smith's credit card to buy items from Wal-Mart. Police were called after Smith's credit card was used. Jones, Ingram, and Oliver were apprehended and charged with second-degree murder and second-degree robbery. The fourth boy was held in juvenile jail. Smith died eleven days later due to sustained injuries from the carjacking.
(Kansas City)

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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)

A Fresno County District Attorney accepted a four year plea bargain for the defendant, Estanislao Martinez, who confessed to stabbing and killing a transgender person, Joel Robles, a 29 year-old cross-dresser living in Fresno was stabbed multiple times and left for dead in his apartment by Martinez, on August 15, 2004.

(San Francisco)

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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.

PART 2

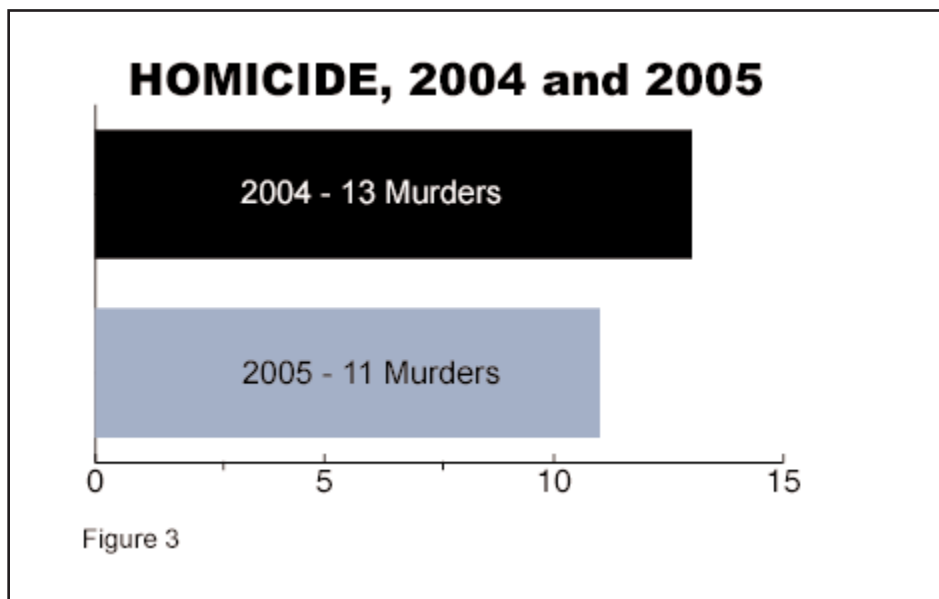
DATA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Section I: Incidents

Total Number of Incidents

The thirteen NCAVP member agencies participating in this report documented 1,985 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2005 representing a 13% decrease in incidents from the 2,272 reported to these same agencies in 2004. These incidents affected 2,306 victims or 12% fewer than the 2,617 victims reported in 2004. They were committed by 3,245 offenders versus 3,450 in 2004, a decrease of 6%.

While the decreases in both incidents and victims were significant, it is important to note that many of the same programs participating in this year's report experienced increases averaging 33% in the second half of 2003 and additional increases throughout 2004. In that light, even the double-digit decreases shown in 2005 have not reversed a generally heightened climate of danger for LGBT people in America.



Additionally, the fact that the number of offenders declined at a rate half that of incidents or victims indicates that there remain a greater number of people willing to act violently on their hatred than there were just a few years ago.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A 45 year-old Latino, gay male, urban who was very involved in his neighborhood community and know most of my neighbors. He had had good relations with one of his neighbors until recently when the neighbor began randomly being rude to the victim. The neighbor stopped returning "hellos" and would glare at the victim when he walked past his driveway. Things soon started to get worse. The neighbor began yelling at the victim and revving his engine loudly around when the victims was nearby. The neighbor soon began to threaten the victim and using anti-gay slurs. Apparently, the victim is not the only neighbor experiencing menacing and harrasment from this particular neighbor; two lesbians live right next door to him and he has responded to them in similar ways. Last week, he called dog catcher to try to get the victim's dogs impounded. He lied to them and said the victim's dogs were roaming the neighborhood alone off leash, which is not true. The victim went to court to get a restraining order and the perpetrator showed up to contest it with an attorney. He denied everything but the judge granted the restraining order.

(Colorado)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

October, 2005. A 35-year-old gay, caucasian man in Avon reported verbal harassment that was perpetrated by a member of an organization with which he works as an outside contractor. The perpetrator approached him on-site and made homophobic remarks, such as "I wonder if he's gay" and "I wonder if he sucks dick," in front of six or seven other men. A leader of the organization first acknowledged the harassment, but later he asked the victim to leave the premises. The victim has filed a complaint with Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. (Massachusetts)

A 16 year-old white high school student decided to join the cheer-leading squad. The young man is not gay, but the moment he joined, he began receiving anti-gay taunting and harassment non-stop from fellow students. It got really bad and the victim decided to quit cheer-leading, but he was offered the opportunity to speak with the newspaper about what was happening and they did a big story on it. It was a great opportunity for him to stand up for gay people and it also reduced the harassment that he was facing at school. (Colorado)

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The relatively slow rate of decline in offenders also continues a trend seen in the last two editions 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 in 2003 and remained high throughout 2004.

The 2005 incidents included 4,585 distinct crimes and offenses, a decrease of 9% from the 5,014 crimes and offenses identified in 2004.

In all, there was an average of 1.16 victims per incident in 2005, a fairly significant change from 2004 (1.5). There was an average of 1.63 offenders per incident in 2005 (v. 1.5 in 2004). Additionally, there were 2.3 crimes and offenses per incident in 2005, a ratio slightly higher than the 2.2 charted in 2004.

Also, three offenses typically thought to be the most violent - murder, assault, and rape/sexual assault together all declined. Murders declined 23%, from 13 in 2004 to 10 in 2005. Assaults declined 5%, from 709 to 675, though simple assault (without use of a weapon) rose 1%, from 442 to 445). Rape and sexual assault, long on the rise in recent editions of this report fell 22%, from 138 to 107.

The number of reported incidents increased in four of the thirteen reporting regions, including Cleveland (20%), Houston (113%), Massachusetts (3%), and Vermont (229%). It bears noting that of those four reporting locations, all but Massachusetts have relatively small numbers of reports generally.

The regions reporting declines ranged from Colorado (60%) to Los Angeles (3%). Rates of declines in other areas included Chicago (55%), Columbus (4%), Kansas City (12%), Minnesota (42%), New York City (13%), Pennsylvania (28%), and San Francisco (5%).

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 91%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 25%. Adjusted means (removing the regions with the highest rate of increase and decrease in each category) were: +124% for locations charting increases, -23% for regions charting decreases, and an increase of 3% for all programs.

Murders

There were 13 murders recorded in 2004, and 10 in 2005 - a 23% decrease. Locations experiencing changes in murder rates during the reporting year were: Chicago (4 to 2), Colorado (0 to 1), Columbus (2 to 0), Kansas City (0 to 2), and New York (3 to 1).

Locations reporting murders, but with no change in the number of homicides were: Pennsylvania (1) and San Francisco (2).

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 con-

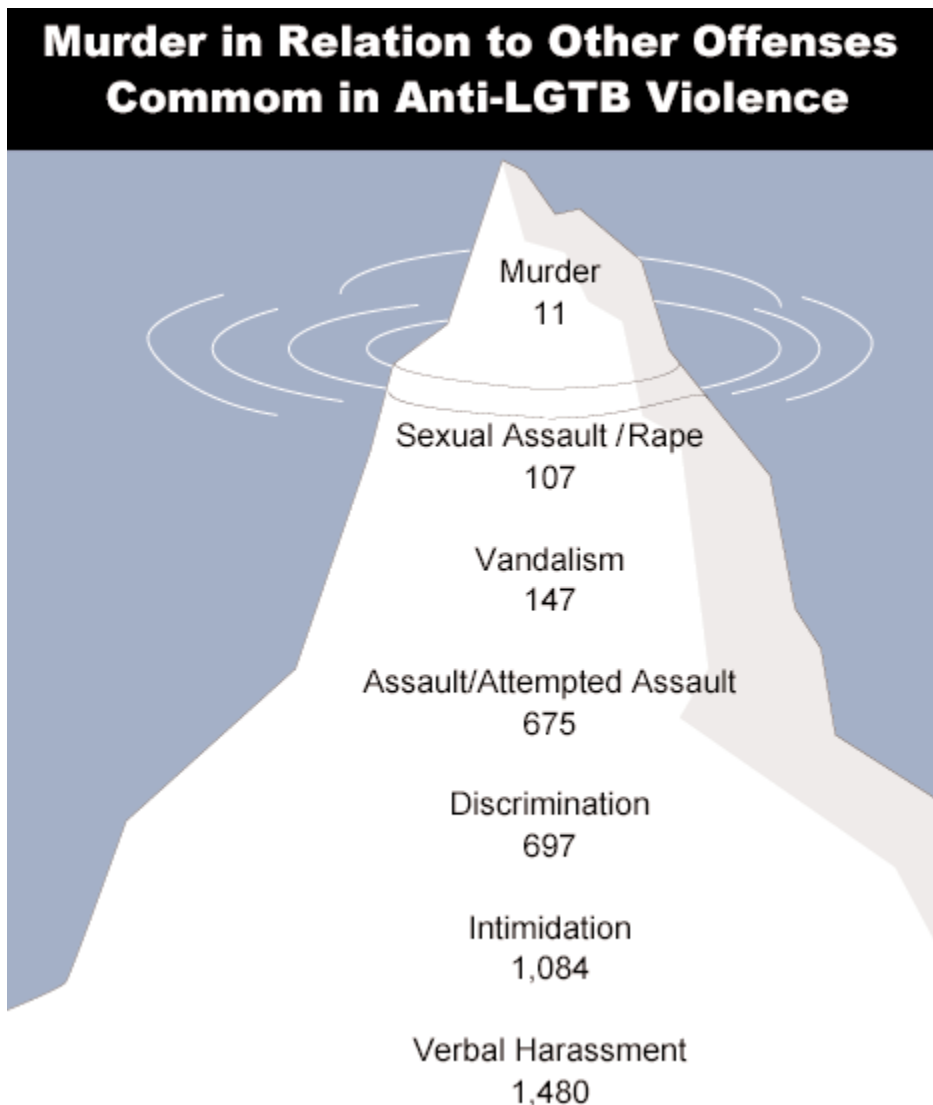


Figure 4

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

One of the longest cold cases on record occurred on October 29, 1956. The victim, Carl DeLong Jr., was found beaten, unconscious and robbed in Tampa, Florida. In 2005 after several investigations the DeLong family and investigators came forward to report that they believed Carl DeLong was a victim of an anti-gay hate crime. CUAV was contacted by DeLong's family, which resides in California, when more information about DeLong was discovered regarding his sexual orientation and how that connected with the case. DeLong was found unconscious in River hills Drive east of 56th Street in Tampa, Florida, a Hillsborough County Deputy found DeLong had been severely beaten, his body was limp, he smelled of alcohol, and he had been robbed. His wounds were a bruised forehead and a black eye. DeLong was taken to the hospital, with serious head injuries and was in a coma for three weeks until he died from serious head trauma. His family and the police later discovered that DeLong was gay and that he frequented gay bars including the night he was found unconscious. DeLong may have known his attacker and been a victim of a pick-up/hate crime incident that led to his death. (San Francisco)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Gloria, a 54 year-old transgender Latina, was a CUAV client in 2003. Gloria secured a civil harassment order against her neighbor in 2003 with CUAV's assistance. The client returned to CUAV as a client because of repeat violations of the order by her offender. The offender continues to live in the same apartment building. The police have been called three times in 2005 due to these violations. Gloria has been unable to secure appropriate enforcement of her restraining order. CUAV has been working with the SFPD and SF District Attorney's Office to get the case more appropriately handled. (San Francisco)

Gary is a 59 year old, gay, white male who suffered from a severe physical assault resulting in major face damage. CUAV provided emotional support, peer-based counseling, media advocacy and legal advocacy. CUAV wrote a media release containing case information and LGBT safety information, and a call for offender information that was disseminated to San Francisco Bay Area-based, and national LGBT and mainstream media, service providers, and community resources. (San Francisco)

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cern for LGBT communities and individuals across the nation, even when reporting levels decrease and its most visible manifestation decreases. The iceberg illustration on this page is one way of highlighting this perspective.

Assaults and Attempted Assaults

The number of reported assaults documented by programs fell 5%, decreasing from 709 in 2004 to 675 in 2005. As for specific categories of assault, the rate of simple assault (without a weapon) remained essentially unchanged - there was a 1% increase. There was however, a 17% decrease in successful assaults with weapons, and a 6% decrease in attempted assaults with weapons.

Despite the overall decline in assaults, more than half of the reporting programs actually saw increases in assaults. These programs included: Cleveland ((20%, from 5 to 6), Colorado (59%, from 17 to 27), Houston (60%, from 5 to 8), Massachusetts (16%, from 44 to 51), Pennsylvania (7%, from 14 to 15), San Francisco (13%, from 103 to 116), and Vermont (14%, from 7 to 8).

Additionally, the proportion of incidents involving assault increased slightly from 31% in 2004 to 34% in 2005.

The locations with the largest decline in the number of assaults were: New York (from 267 to 233, -13%), Los Angeles (from 105 to 94, -10%), and Minnesota (from 22 to 12, -45%). The locations with the largest proportionate declines in assaults were: Minnesota, Chicago (-16%), and New York.

Data on homicides and assaults can often be tied relatively closely to injury levels sustained by victims. While injury overall decreased 5%, that decline was primarily driven by a 13% decrease in the number of victims sustaining minor injuries. However, there was a 4% increase in serious injuries. Also, though there was a 5% decrease in the number of victims generally needed any level of hospitalization, there was a 12% increase in the number that required in-patient care - pointing to an increased level of severity among LGBT people who fell victim to hate violence in 2005.

Regarding weapons used in the course of assaults, there was an overall decrease of 14%, with declines in each category of classification except bottles, rocks and bricks (29%), and vehicles (162%). The most significant declines were in the use of bats, clubs and other blunt objects (41%), and firearms (35%).

Increased use of weapons was reported in five locations: Colorado (500%, from 3 to 18), Houston (from 0 to 3), San Francisco (Columbus (chicago (+50%), Cleveland (from 0 to 2), Connecticut (2% from 52 to 53), Houston (7%, from 88 to 94), and Vermont (29%, from 7 to 9).

Declines in weapons use ranged from 38% in Kansas City (from 8 to 5), to 32% in New York (from 110 to 75). Chicago and Pennsylvania had three incidents in both 2004 and 2005 in which weapons were used. Cleveland reported no weapons use in either year.

Harassment and Intimidation

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

NCAVP has never taken a position arguing for a change in the criminal classification of either offense. It tends to view growth in intimidation as more serious than increases in harassment, because the former is somewhat more often the prelude to actual assault.

Notwithstanding these distinctions, however, it is important to appreciate the extent to which even simple verbal harassment causes genuine harm to its victims, and has a direct impact on the atmosphere of fear within the LGBT community as a whole.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Jon is a 17 year old, heterosexual, white male who was verbally and physically assaulted by a group of athletes on school grounds during a structured school activity. The incident was reported to the school's administration and security staff. No official disciplinary action was taken by the school. CUAV has been working with the victim's mother since the fall of 2005. CUAV has provided five phone sessions with Mrs. Hubert to provide needs assessment, emotional support, and planning and goal setting for action to be taken on the case. Other services have included six phone calls to the school's teachers, administration, and security staff. Two of those calls have included an assessment of the school's response policies, diversity training, and the LGBT sensitivity level of the administration, teachers, and student body.

These conversations have led to an informal 6 to 7 month plan to send CUAV speakers to about 10 classrooms to provide direct education, and have CUAV present an LGBT sensitivity training as part of a school wide "Day of Respect." Long term plans include working with the school to utilize CUAV's technical assistance services in developing an LGBT education, sensitivity, and violence prevention curriculum that could then be implemented by the school. Additional follow-up work has included letters to the Principal, mediating the relationship and communication between school administration and the families of the survivor.

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

CUAV has also advocated around another physical assault committed by a student that is in the same group as the offenders of the previous assault. This physical assault left the victim unconscious during a school passing period. No explicit bias was reported by the victim or witnesses to the second case. CUAV continues to work with the school around LGBT bias based incidents and more general assaults related to school clique hierarchy and gender-construction/ masculinity based violence. (San Francisco)

Maria, a forty-something year old, Latina lesbian had experienced ongoing homophobic and sexist speech for a year at a different clubs she bartended by a number of different patrons she was serving at the club. Maria is butch identified and described most of the harassment from male patrons. All of these incidents the parties were strangers to each other. The harassment on several occasions escalated to plastic cups with drinks being thrown at her, a threat to commit violence against her, and an attempted assault by a patron. All of the incidents were not ongoing, there were one-time instances. (San Francisco)

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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 2005, reports of harassment fell 10% overall, but rose in five of the reporting locations: Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, and Vermont.

Location of Incidents

Generally, there were few substantive changes in the location of incidents in 2005. Despite the stereotype of a “gay-bashing,” the category with the highest number of incident locations was private residences in both years (31% in 2004 and 30% of incidents in 2005). The next largest category was on street or in other public areas (24% in 2004 and 22% in 2005).

However, there were significant rises in the number of incidents occurring in “cruising areas” (where most often gay men congregate to meet each other), and at LGBT events, parades and rallies. There was a 21% increase in the former, and a 367% increase in the latter.

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: 9% occurred in workplaces, 4% occurred on school or college campuses, 6% occurred in public accommodations, 4% in or around LGBT bars and nightclubs, 1% both in police precincts or vehicles, and LGBT institutions or organizations, and 5% 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). In 2005, the number of these "serial incidents" decreased 16% (from 731 to 613) in 2004.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Johnny, a queer twenty five year old was the target of a hate based hit and run while heading home after a costume-holiday party. He was on his bicycle in the Mission District of San Francisco when two men in a large, black SUV intentionally drove towards Johnny, missing him. The suspects then drove in reverse and crashed into him while yelling "Fag". Johnny was in intensive care for a month with head, neck, rib and limb injuries that required several surgeries. Johnny also suffered memory loss as a result of the crime, minimizing his recollection of the incident. As a result, he suspects have not been identified or found. Two other cases of hit and runs or attempted hit and runs of cyclists by a similar looking vehicle and suspects have been reported to CUAV in the last six months of 2005. This case is the only one where anti-LGBT epithets were used. CUAV worked with friends and family advocating on Johnny's behalf. CUAV provided three sessions of detailed orientation and instruction on working with the criminal justice system specifically the San Francisco Police Department, the District Attorney's Office, and Victim Witness Assistance. CUAV also provide two sessions of over the phone emotional support as well referrals to ten legal, victim rights and medical/psychological service providing agencies.
(San Francisco)

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SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Paul, a forty year old Gay man has been experiencing homophobic hate speech and physical violence for over a year. The incidents began with epithets including "fag", "AIDS" and threats to hurt Paul and his roommate. These incidents escalated to screaming epithets and threats and physical attacks like throwing household objects at Paul and his roommates or shattering glass on their stoop and apartment entry area. Paul contacted CUAV looking for assistance with legal issues including working with the police and receiving a civil harassment order. Paul had been working with his landlord for several months. The landlord is pursuing an eviction of the offender and has been very supportive and responsive to Paul and his roommate. CUAV provided five sessions of phone support, hate violence education, referrals, and orientation to the criminal justice system including advocating with the SFPD Hate Violence Unit and extensive preparation and instruction regarding Civil Harassment Order application, service of papers, court proceedings, order re-issuance, and order enforcement. (San Francisco)

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 3,245 offenders associated with the incidents reported to NCAVP in 2005 represented a 6% decrease from the number of offenders in 2004 (3,450), as was noted earlier in this report, that rate of decline was half the declines shown for victims or incidents. Therefore, while progress was made in 2005 in the frequency of anti-LGBT incidents and the number of people impacted by it, less progress was made in diminishing the number of people willing to engage in it.

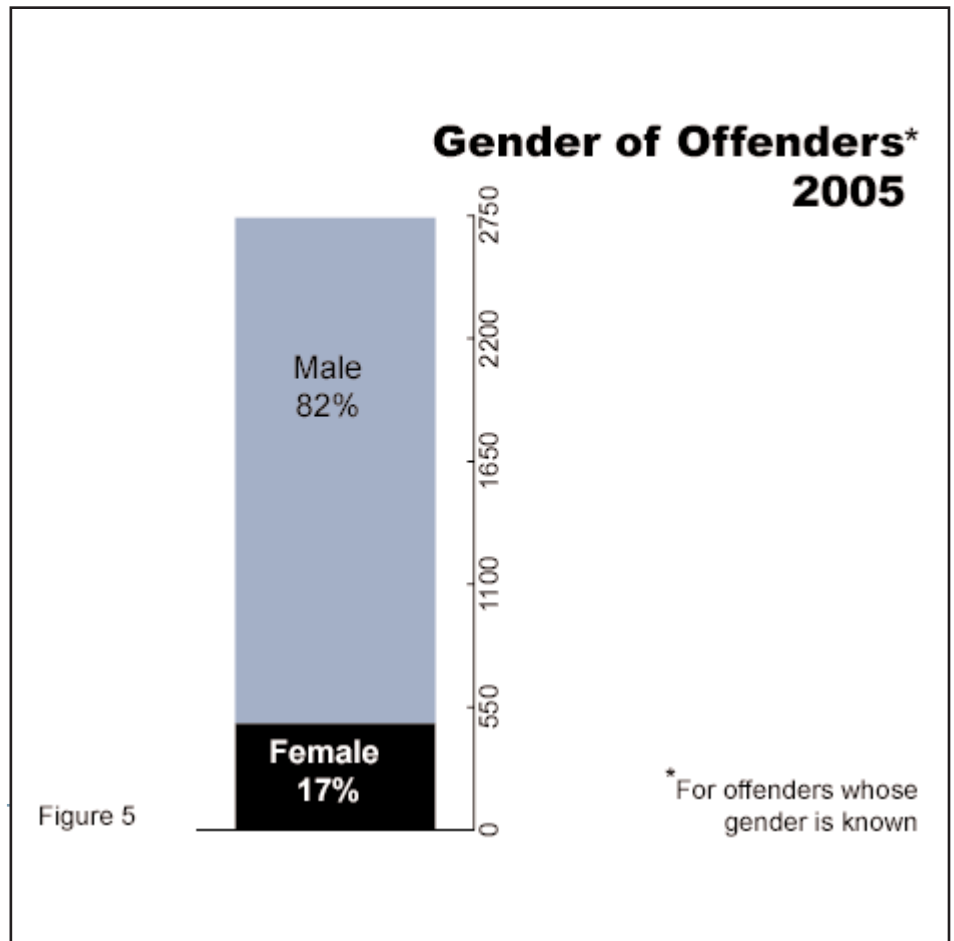
The gender differences present in most types of crime and anti-LGBT hate violence held true in 2005. Among offenders, the gender differential between males and females held true. A plurality of offenders whose genders was known were male (82%); 17% were female.

With respect to the age of offenders, there were few significant changes in major categories. Those 18 years of age and under were 33% of all offenders whose age was known. Those aged 18-29 comprised 32% of offenders with known ages. Offenders from 30 to 49 years of age were 31% of offenders, and those over 50 years of age made up 15% of offenders.

As with age categories, there were no significant shifts in the racial and ethnic categorizations used to classify offenders. The largest group of offenders was white (39% of all offenders for whom racial or ethnic information was known). Those of African descent comprised 27% of offenders, and Latino/a offenders made up 24%.

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. This report is not atypical in that respect. For instance, the largest number of offenders by far, were classified as being “strangers” to their victims (37% of offenders for whom relationship information was available). However, it is important to note that that proportion was down from 42% of offenders in 2005.

However, despite the large number of offenders being classified as strangers to their victims, when other categories are tallied together to divine a number of offenders with prior relationships to their victims, an equal number of offenders is arrived at (37%). Despite the classic “gay bashing” scenario, a substantial proportion of offenders are often known to their victims, and that proportion has been increasing in recent years.



Section 3

Victims

In general, 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.

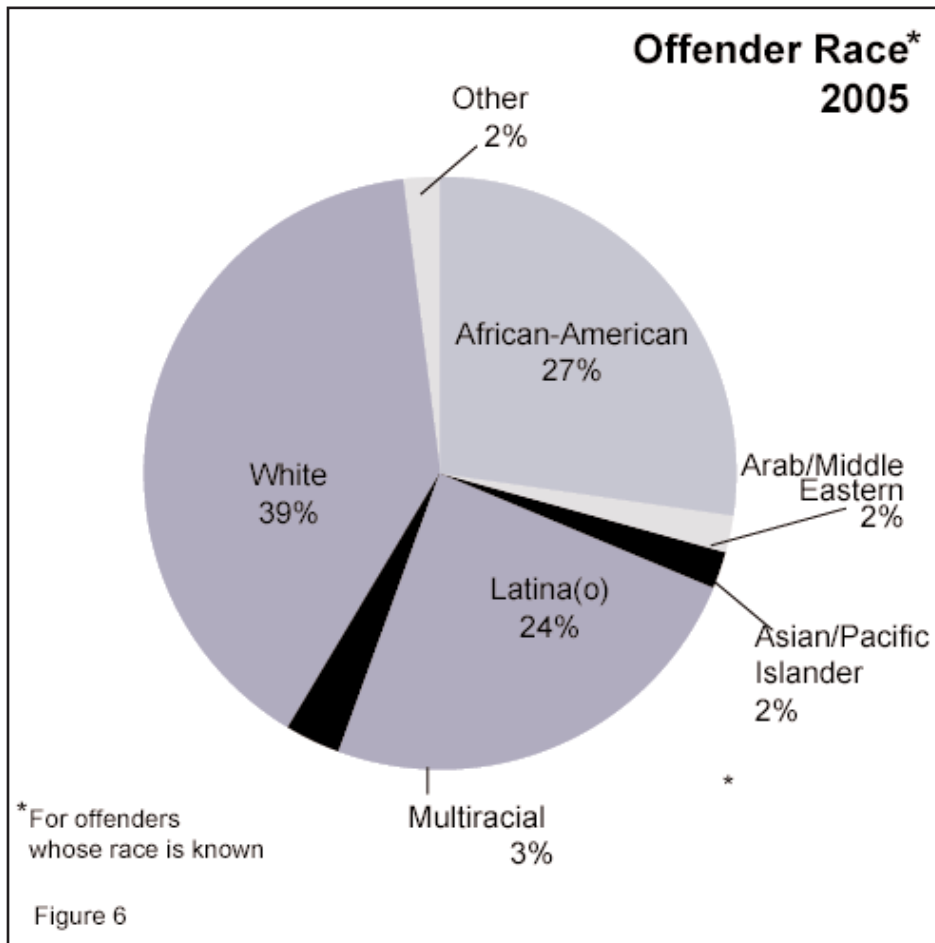
Even if the victim is aware of community-based anti-violence services, they may not be perceived as culturally or linguistically sensitive or accessible. Divisions of gender, race, national origin, age, class, and sexual orientation are strongly felt by many people within the LGBT community, and often 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 decreased 12% in 2005, to 2,306 from 2,617 in 2004.

As with most areas of data collection in 2005, there were not substantive changes in the population of victims documented by NCAVP. In both 2004 and 2005, the majority of victims were male (57% and 59%, respectively)⁹ and identified as lesbian or gay (78% in 2005 and 76% in 2004). The largest group of victims (40%) was between the ages of 30 and 49.



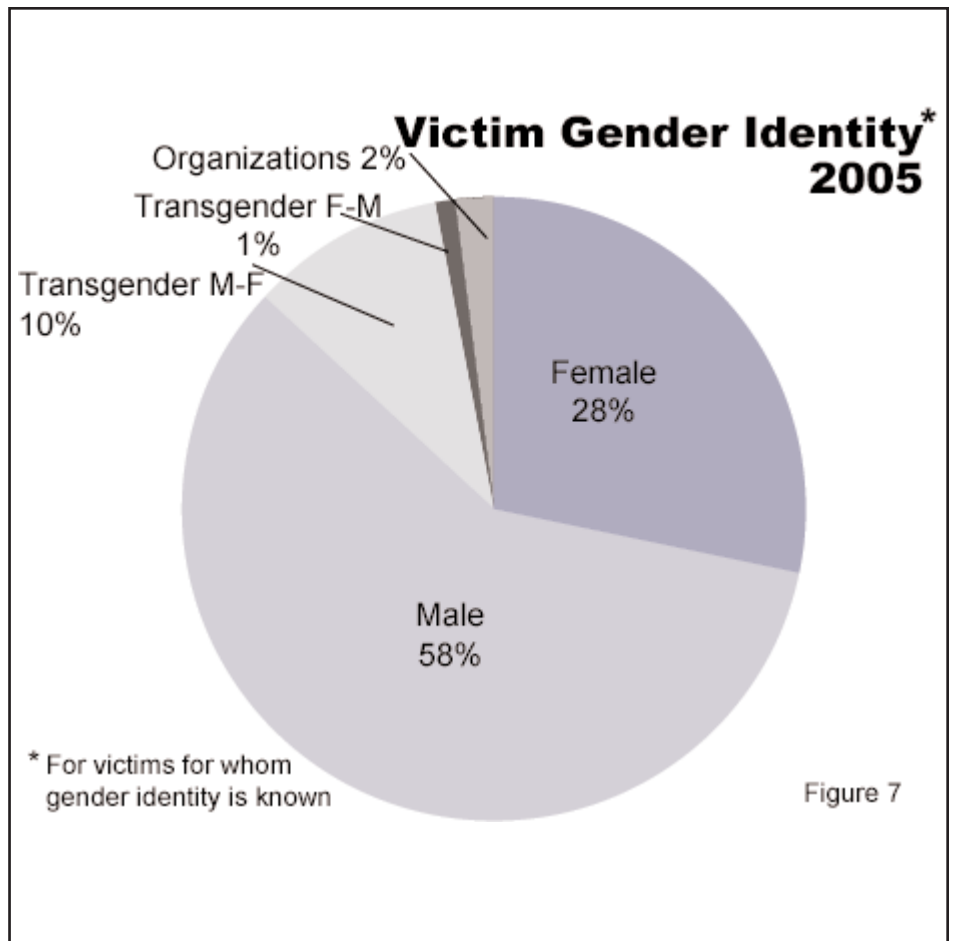
There were two substantial shifts at the upper and lower ends of victim age categories. After several years of large increases, the number of victims under the age of 18 fell from 16% of victims in 2004 to 9% of victims in 2005. At the same time, though still representing a small number of the victim data submitted to NCAVP, victims age 60 and older rose 8% in 2005 and now represent 3% of all victims.

Another closely watched trend in previous editions of this report has been the growing number of anti-LGBT violence victims who identify as heterosexual. There is a two-part cause for this 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; it is also partly the result of heterosexuals simply being 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 2005, the number of anti-LGBT violence victims that identified as heterosexual comprised 11% of all victims for whom sexual orientation was known.

In looking at the racial and ethnic makeup of victims, as in past years, whites made up the largest number of victims in 2004 and 2005 (46% in 2004 and 48% in 2005). The next largest ethnic or racial categories of victims recorded were those of Latino/a descent with 25% of all victims for whom racial or ethnic information was known, and victims of African descent with 17% of victims. The next largest category of victim was those who identified as being multiracial; 4% of all victims made this self-identification.

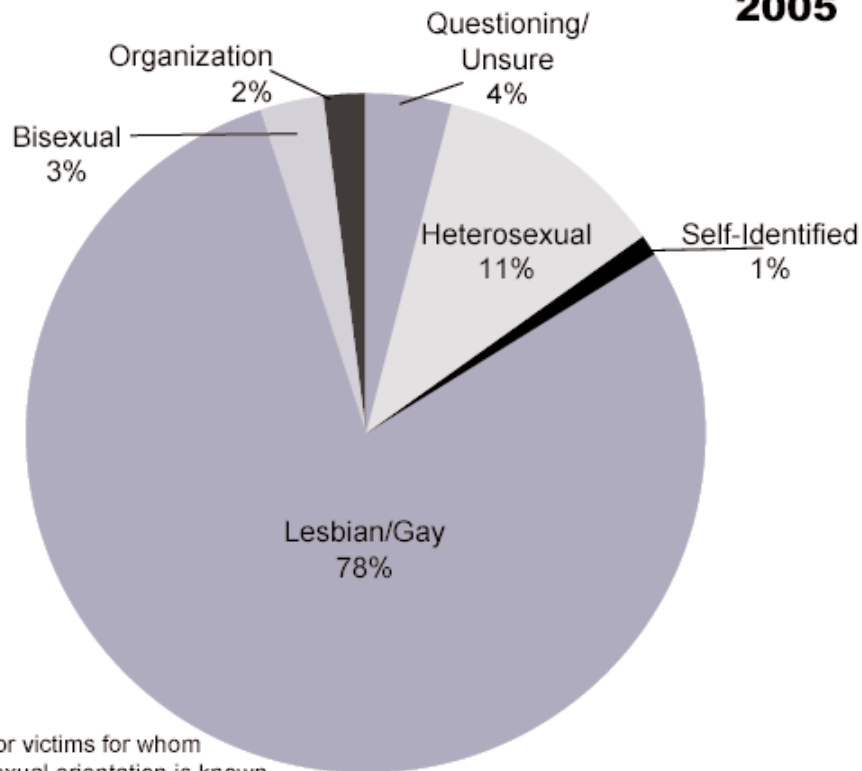
Other racial or ethnic categories comprised 2% or less of all victims for whom racial or ethnic information was known.



This report has already summarized the extent to which victims in 2005 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 read-

er 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.

Victim Sexual Orientation* 2005



*For victims for whom sexual orientation is known

Figure 8

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.

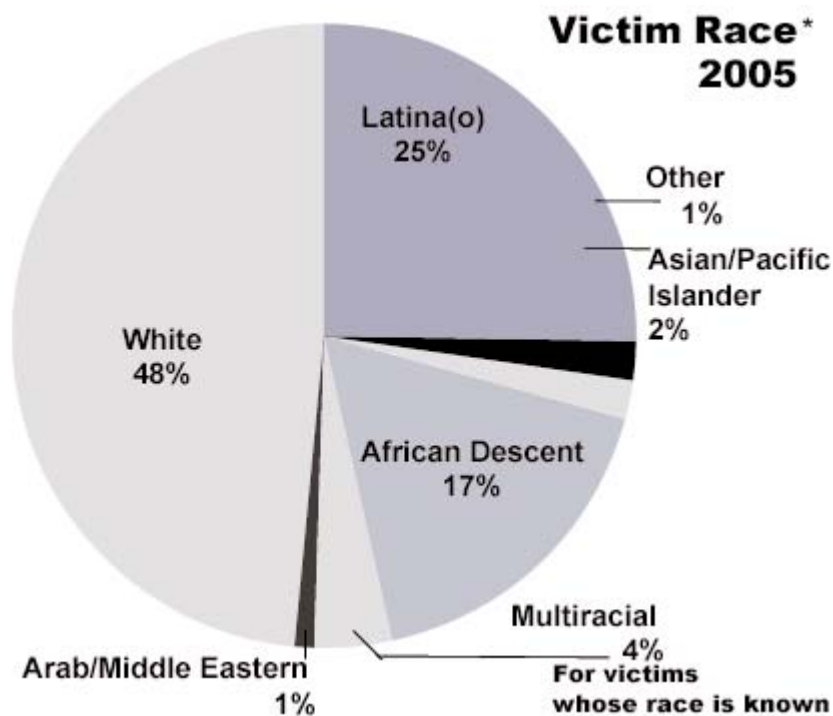
NCAVP's bias incident data collection procedures reflect this continuing legacy in at least one important way: NCAVP classifies as acts of police misconduct certain activities that are otherwise fully sanctioned by law enforcement. These include selective or discriminatory raids of LGBT businesses; entrapment 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 that ongoing work with both the LGBT community and law enforcement agencies, in recent years, about one-third of the anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP members are also reported to law enforcement. This was the case in 2005; 31% of incidents during the year were reported to law enforcement, the same proportion that were reported to in 2004. Not coincidentally, reports to law enforcement fell at a rate commensurate with the overall decline in the numbers of victims and incidents (13%).

Of those cases reported to law enforcement, no arrests were made in 65%, but arrests were made in 21%. Law enforcement personnel refused to take complaints in 13% of cases. In another 7%, no bias classification was available. This is generally the case when there is no statewide hate crimes law, local ordinance, or law enforcement agency policy that would compel classification and collection of data on anti-LGBT incidents.

NCAVP and its members also collect data on how bias classification in anti-LGBT violence cases were handled by law enforcement. While 29% of reports were classified as “bias incidents” by law enforcement, such a classification was refused in 11% of cases. While most categories of classification regarding the disposition of cases reported to law enforcement fell at or above the rate of decline of victims and incidents, unfortunately, the number of cases in which classification was actively refused rose by 2%.

Additionally, victims in 16% of cases did not initially report incidents as having elements of hate motivation. There are a number of reasons why victims do not indicate that what happened to them may not have been anti-LGBT motivated:

Victims are concerned that reporting an anti-LGBT incidents as such will result in their being “outed”

Victims are concerned that if they reveal themselves to be the victims of anti-LGBT violence, law enforcement may revictimize them because of their own biases against LGBT people

After being victimized, many victims inadvertently leave out details of incidents, even details that seem critical

Often, as a result of poor training and lack of interest or motivation, victims are not prompted for important details about their incidents.

Finally, NCAVP also collects data on the attitudes of law enforcement personnel when responding to victims of anti-LGBT violence. There were no dramatic shifts in those attitudes between 2004 and 2005.

Law enforcement attitude was classified as “courteous” in 39% of cases, and “indifferent” in 24%.

Verbal abuse was reported in 7% of cases, with anti-LGBT language or slurs used in 2%.

Actual physical abuse was reported in 3% of cases, with physical abuse accompanied by slurs in 2%.

PART 3

Selected Local Summaries

COLORADO

In 2005, the Colorado Anti-Violence Program (CAVP) documented 86 victims of anti-LGBT-bias, a significant decrease (-53%) from the 2004 total of 182 victims. The most significant change in victim demographics collected by CAVP stems from a drop in reports to CAVP from LGBT organizations and from white LGBT victims. This marks first time in 8 years of documenting hate violence that CAVP has seen a decrease in numbers of victims.

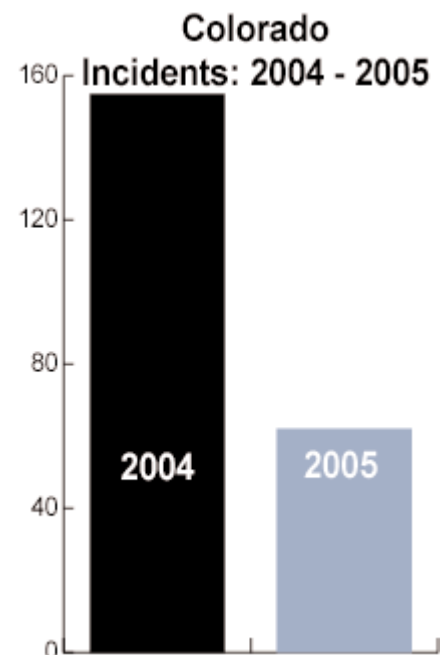
Victim demographics did not change drastically in Colorado in 2005. It is interesting to note a significant decrease in reports from both male victims (-60%) and female victims (-40%) did not translate to a drop in numbers of reports from trans-identified men or women, or people disclosing intersex status (transgender and intersex victims comprised 4.9% of reports in 2004 and 9.3% in 2005). Additionally, the significant decrease in reports from white/Caucasian LGBT victims did not translate to a decrease in reports from victims who identified as people of color. Reports from these communities stayed roughly the same. The most significant change in age demographics occurred in the 15 - 18 year old range. Reports fell 70 % from 41 in 2004 to 12 in 2005. This could be related to a shift in our school-based work. We were not as present in high schools in 2005 as in 2004 so while it is possible that anti-LGBT harassment dropped, it is more likely that our lesser visibility resulted in fewer reports to us.

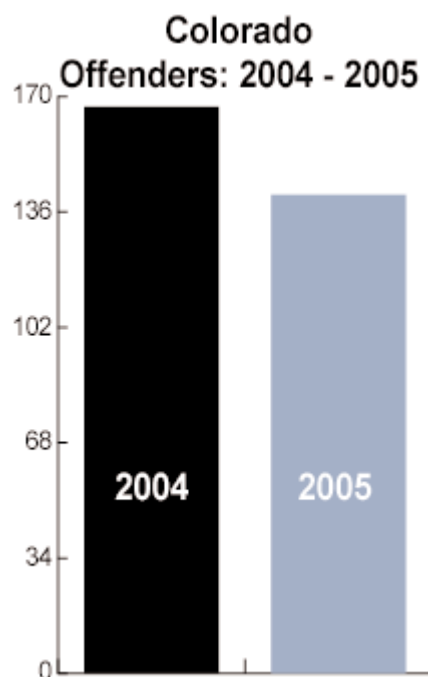
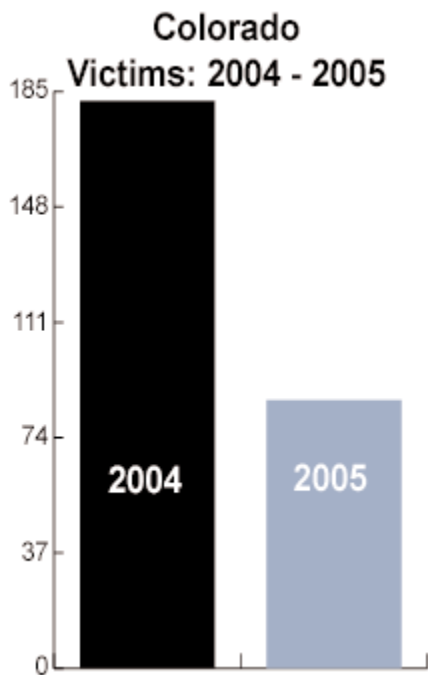
Despite the lower number of victims in 2005, numbers of victims reporting injuries increased from 36 to 43. Severity of injuries was also slightly elevated over 2004. Numbers of victims needing medical attention increased 17% and number of assaults increased 38% (from 17 to 27) with a significant increase in numbers of assaults involving weapons (+32%). CAVP documented one anti-gay, bias-motivated murder in 2005 and two suicides that are believed to be related to the victims' experiences of homophobia. Overall, reports of harassment (including mail/literature and email/telephone) where no injuries were inflicted decreased 81%.

The total number of offenders decreased 16% and the ratio of offenders to victims changed slightly. In 2004, the number of total victims (182) outnumbered total offenders (167). In 2005, however, the number of offenders (141) exceeded the number of victims by 40%, indicating an increase in incidents of targeting involving one victim and two or more assailants, a dynamic typical of hate attacks.

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





Across demographics, numbers of offenders dropped unilaterally, with male offenders comprising the majority (69%), females comprising 6%, with the remainder being unknown (as in cases of literature harassment, vandalism, etc). The majority of offenders (86%) were known to the victim in 2005, as compared to 2004 where only 38% of offenders were known to their victim. The decrease in mail/literature harassment, as well as a 64% drop in incidents of vandalism, could account for this shift. White offenders made up 30% of the total number of offenders while African Americans made up 1.4% (dropping from 6 offenders in 2004 to 2 in 2006) and Latinos made 3.5% of all offenders. There were a large number of offenders (93) in 2005 whose race or ethnicity was either unknown or unidentified by the victim (66%). There were 39 offenders whose age was unknown to the victim (28%), while 19% were between the ages of 15 - 18, 19% were between the ages of 19 - 29, and 8% were between the ages of 30 - 39. These percentages do not vary greatly from 2004, with the exception of the 15 - 18 age category; it dropped from 51 offenders in 2004 to 27 in 2005.

CAVP also documented a few changes in police reporting in 2005. The number of victims reporting to CAVP who also reported to police decreased slightly from 78 in 2004 (which constituted 43% of total victims for that year) to 27 in 2005 (27 is 31% of all victims for 2005). So proportionally, 12% fewer victims reported their incidents to police, even though the number of assaults increased. Of those reporting their victimization to police, 18% reported courteous treatment by law enforcement personnel, 1/3 reported an attitude of indifference, 1/3 reported verbal abuse, and 7% reported physical abuse. Two victims reported anti-LGBT slurs or jokes from law enforcement personnel. This is in sharp contrast to 2004 where 70% of victims reported courteous treatment by law enforcement officers.

Many factors likely contributed to the shifts in our numbers. In 2005, Colorado saw no anti-LGBT initiatives and no major LGBT issues in the media. This decreased (negative) LGBT publicity probably resulted in fewer incidents of anti-LGBT targeting. Additionally, CAVP underwent some significant staff changes in 2005, losing 2 out of 3 staff members and operating with only one staff person for 2 months before bringing on a second staff and several new volunteers. CAVP still has not been able to hire a third position and thus consistently operates under capacity, which may limit our ability to do effective outreach that would yield reports.

Another factor that might interfere with obtaining accurate data is CAVP's Capacity Building Project. Even though CAVP encourages victims, witnesses, and service providers to report all incidents of anti-LGBT harassment and targeting, CAVP also teaches law enforcement agencies and other service providers how to work with LGBT victims of violence. As agencies become more adept at doing this, their reliance upon CAVP decreases, which results in fewer calls and reports to CAVP, from both victims and service providers. CAVP provides an average of 12 trainings per month to requesting agencies around the state.

Buckeye Region
Anti-Violence Organization
870 North Pearl Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Phone (Cit): (866) 86B-RAVO
Phone (Ofc):(614) 294-STOP
(7867)

www.BRAVO-Ohio.org

COLUMBUS

Incidents of hate and bias violence perpetrated against Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual (LGTB) people remained at a statistically consistent level for Columbus and Central Ohio in 2005. BRAVO recorded 201 incidents in 2005, down slightly from the 209 recorded in 2004. Incidents have remained in the 200 + 15 range since 1998.

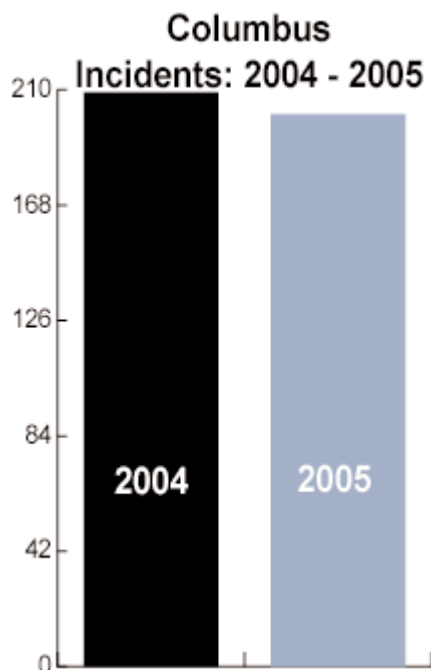
In addition to the drop in incidents, there was a slight drop in assaults (84 down from 93 in 2005.) It is noteworthy that, despite these drops, the number of incidents involving the use of weapons remained essentially level (52 in 2004 and 53 in 2005). It is not uncommon for bias violence incidents to involve "arms length" weapons (clubs, knives etc.) as opposed to firearms. 2005 incidents reflected this with the use of this type of weapon increasing from 26 in 2004 to 29 in 2005, while the use of firearms dropped from 12 in 2004 to 8 in 2005. There was also a significant increase in the use of a vehicle as a weapon, up from 10 in 2004 to 14 in 2005.

The demographics of victims have remained fairly constant with respect to sex, race and age for a number of years. There was a sharp increase in the number of victims who were of Arab / Middle Eastern decent. This particular group increased from 10 in 2004 to 17 in 2005, indicating a double bias, relative to both sexual orientation and race/ethnicity.

It is interesting to note that there has been a steady rise over the last few years in incidents perpetrated against transgender individuals. 2004 marked a record of 32 incidents of this type. Continuing this dangerous trend, 2005 logged another record of 36 such incidents. Incidents based on HIV status remained constant at 15.

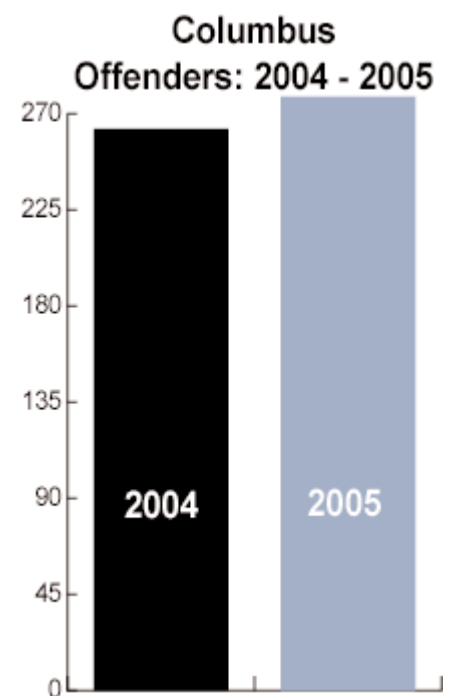
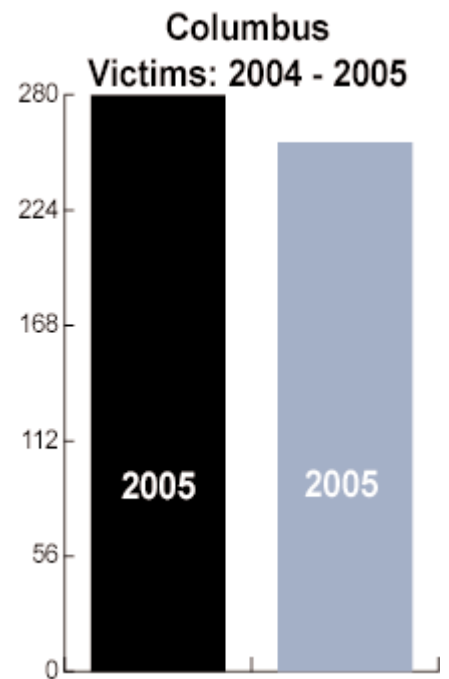
Discrimination showed a marked increase up from 26 in 2004 to 41 in 2005. There was also a sharp increase in workplace violence, which rose from 31 incidents last year to 39 in 2005. Harassment and intimidation related incidents remained fairly constant with 150 incidents in 2004 and 148 in 2005, however there was a significant rise in email/mail harassment, from 9 in 2004 to 17 in 2005.

The summer months continue to be the most dangerous, with 50% of the total incidents (104) being reported from May through August. Incidents which took place in public areas or on public streets increased from 53 in 2004 to 56 in 2005.



College campuses and schools remain dangerous with a jump from 19 in 2004 to 24 in 2005.

The profile of a typical offender profile remained consistent with white males under the age of 30, being the most likely offenders. 61 of the incidents logged in 2005 involved multiple offenders.



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

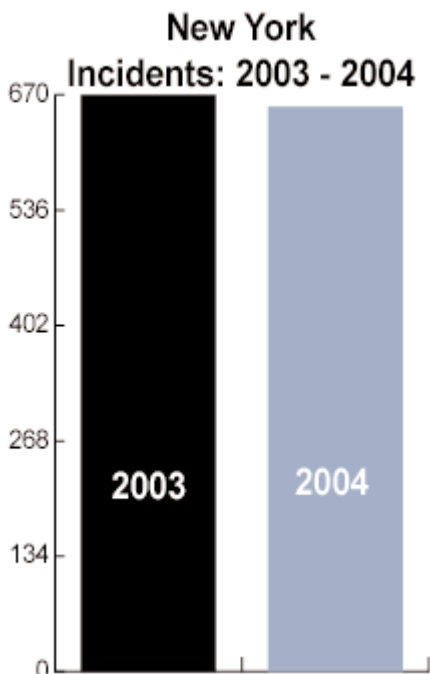
Phone (Htl): (212) 714-1141
Phone (Ofc): (212) 714-1184
Fax: (212) 714-2627
TTY: (212) 714-1134
www.avp.org

NEW YORK

Reports of anti-LGTB violence to the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP) in 2005 revealed a disturbing shift in focus toward some of the most vulnerable members of our community. Despite an overall decrease of 13% in reported anti-LGTB violence this year (from 650 in 2004 to 566 in 2005), the number of anti-LGTB hate violence reports involving anti-AIDS/HIV bias rose a startling 78% (from 85 in 2004 to 151 in 2005). Further, the number of hate bias assaults involving transgender bias rose 9% (from 68 in 2004 to 74 in 2005).

Once again, these statistics would appear to reflect the relationship between political and media focus on the LGTB community on the attitudes of the public at large. When the issue of same-sex marriage became a political lightning-rod in the election year of 2003, the aggregate number of anti-LGTB hate violence incidents rose a dramatic 26 percent. This year, increased publicity regarding the resurgence of HIV/AIDS transmission related to drug use in the LGTB community as well as increased public awareness of the transgender community through media exposure in films like *Trans America* and television documentary *Trans Generation* seem to be reflected in a new pattern of anti-LGTB targeted violence in New York.

The number of overall anti-LGTB hate violence incidents reported to AVP declined slightly, from a current total of 650 incidents in 2004 to 566 in 2005. The level of harm suffered by victims, however, continued to reflect the dramatic increase in violence seen in 2004, when a 27% rise in serious injuries was reported. In 2005 the number of LGTB hate crime victims requiring medical care remained level compared to 2004 (72 victims each year), while the number of victims requiring longer-term hospitalization increased 13 % (from 13 in 2004 to 15 in 2005). And despite a decrease of 13 % in the overall number of anti-LGTB hate crimes reported in New York in 2005 (650 in 2004 to 566 in 2005), the number of hate violence incidents reported occurring in a public setting actually increased. Bias attacks that occurred on the street or in another public area increased by 7% (from 122 in 2004 to 131 in 2005), incidents occurring in a public accommodation such as a store or restaurant increased by 18% (from 33 to 39), and assaults that occurred in gay cruising areas increased by 250% (from 4 in 2004 to 14 in 2005). This disturbing trend would seem to indicate less fear of legal reprisal and a greater sense of entitlement on the part of anti-LGTB hate crime offenders in New York in 2005.

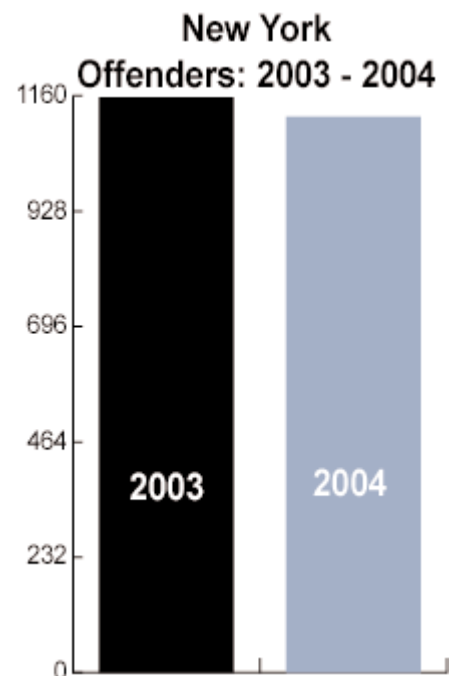
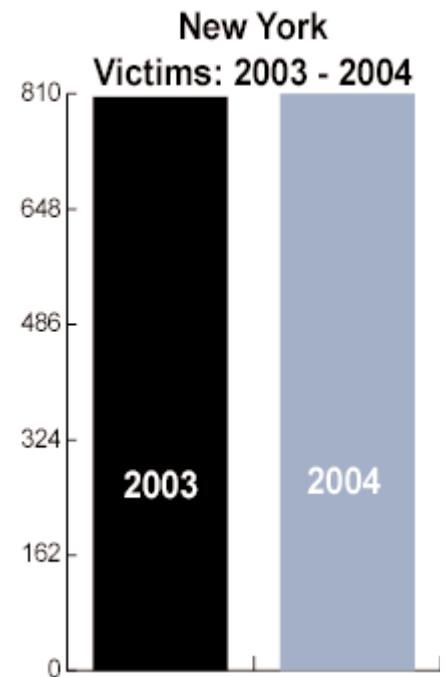


In looking at more detailed victim data, the number of LGTB victims between the ages of 23 to 29 increased by 7%, while reports of hate violence against LGTB youth under the age 18 decreased by 35% (from 64 to 41). AVP's Youth Program continues to do extensive outreach to the LGTBQ youth community, providing safety and support trainings as well as professional trainings and linkages with other youth-serving agencies around New York City and across the state.

The number of multi-racial (33 in 2004 and 32 in 2005) and white (222 in 2004 and 218 in 2005) victims remained relatively level this past year, and the number of African American victims decreased by 2% (from 255 in 2004 to 248 in 2005) and the number of Latino victims decreased 22% (211 in 2004 and 164 in 2005). The number of LGTB Asian/Pacific Islander bias victims doubled in 2005 (from 7 in 2004 to 14 in 2005), as did the number of Arab/Middle Eastern victims (from 2 to 4). Though the actual number of incidents reported by members of these communities is relatively small compared to the numbers reported by other communities of color in New York, AVP acknowledges the importance of continuing our effort to reach out to LGTB communities of color who must negotiate the challenges of ethnic/racial, religious and immigration bias in addition to anti-LGBT bias in our society.

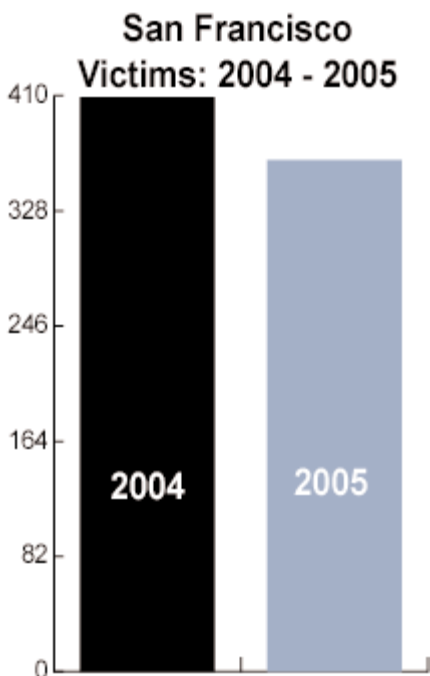
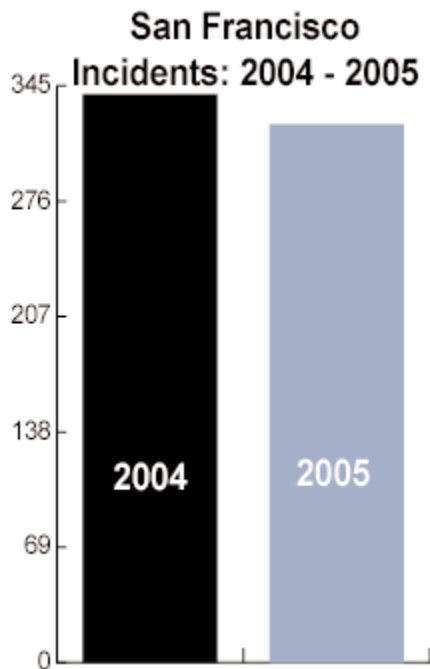
Offender data from New York in 2005 showed little demographic change from 2004. The number of male offenders remained fairly level (798 in 2004 and 807 in 2005) as did the number of Latino offenders ((180 in 2004 and 181 in 2005). The number of female offenders decreased by 16% (from 185 in 2004 to 155 in 2005), and the number of African American offenders decreased slightly by 2% (from 255 in 2004 to 248 in 2005).

Though the number of reports law enforcement refused to take-dropped slightly in 2005 (from 43 in 2004 to 41 in 2005), the number of victims choosing to report incidents to law enforcement dropped overall by 15% in 2005 (from 256 in 2004 to 218 in 2005), a trend that interestingly parallels a 17% drop in the number of reported cases of reports that resulted in the arrest of the perpetrators involved (63 in 2004 to 52 in 2005). Reported incidents of verbal abuse against victims by police decreased 25% (from 20 in 2004 to 15 in 2005), though reports of physical abuse of victims increased from 7 cases in 2004 to 9 cases in 2005.



Community United
 Against Violence
 170A Capp Street, San
 Francisco, CA 94110-1210
 Phone (Clnt):(415) 333-HELP
 Phone (Ofc): (415) 777-5500

www.cuav.org



SAN FRANCISCO

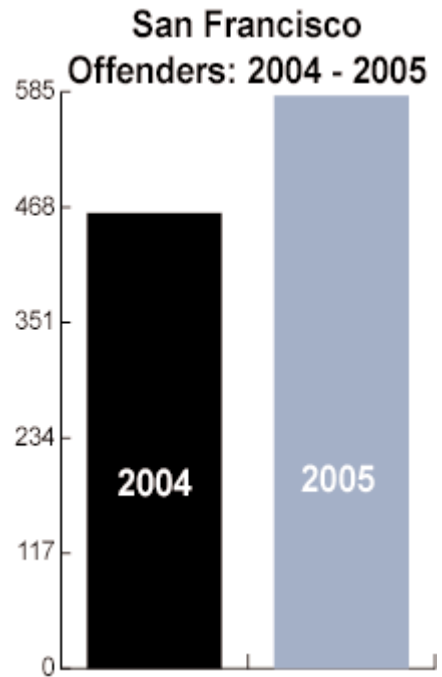
In San Francisco and the larger Bay Area, 2005 was a year where anti-LGBT bias and violence was marked by many shifts affecting several of our diverse LGBT communities. The total number of cases decreased from 340 cases in 2004 to 322 in 2005, a 5% decrease. The number of victims fell 11% from 409 in 2004 to 364 this year. Law enforcement also showed a large drop in anti-LGBT bias reporting with 118 reported incidents, down 20% from last year's 148 incidents. CUAU saw two areas of major shifts in victim reporting. Transgender victims decreased dramatically as FTM victims decreased by 50% with 16 victims in 2004 and 8 in 2005 and MTF reporting decreased by 37% with 64 victims in 2004 and 47 in 2005. The age of victims also fluctuated widely. Twenty cases were reported by youth under 18 a 100% increase over last year's 10 cases; 18-22 year old victims decreased by 48% with 15 cases; 23-29 year olds reported 43% less with 27 cases. Victim reporting dropped in all racial and ethnic categories except for Latinos which showed a 20% increase with 46 cases in 2004 and 55 in 2005. Victims who were African American dropped 18% with 28 cases; Arab/ Middle Eastern are cases down 60% with 2 cases, API victims reported 10 cases, a 63% decrease; Indigenous/ First People did not report as opposed to 2 cases last year; and Caucasian/ White victims showed a 17% decrease with 132 cases reported. This drop in reporting does not reflect a decrease in anti LGBT bias and violence, but can be attributed to a decrease in LGBT community mobilization around a key issue affecting our community such as same sex marriage and funding cuts decreasing CUAU's outreach, service and reporting capacity.

The Castro reported 53 cases of bias while the Mission reported 32 cases and the Tenderloin reported 29 cases. 2005 proved to be a much more physically violent year than 2004 with 82 cases reported of serious injuries requiring medical treatment and/ or hospitalization, a 67% increase. Mirroring general bias violence Halloween has become increasingly violent with high levels of multi-offender incidents and physical assaults. There was an increase of 14 cases in 2005 compared to 1 reported in 2004. Halloween is one of the largest street festivals in San Francisco with 250,000 attendees. Offenders tend to be in costume and the size, scope and density of the event make reporting and follow through difficult. The Gwen Araujo Transgender murder case was re-tried during the summer of 2005. Michael Magidson and Jose Merel were found guilty of murder in the second degree with the hate crime enhancement. Both offenders will serve fifteen years to life in prison. The third defendant, Jason Cazares, plead no contest to involuntary manslaughter. He will receive 15% credit for time served on a possible six year sentence. Cazares is likely to serve only three to four years time when he is sentenced on March 30, 2006. Jaron Nabors, the fourth defendant and key witness for the prosecution, is currently serving an eleven year prison sentence and will be sentenced on May 22, 2006.

Transgender-related bias crimes reporting continues to drop (34%) from 76 incidents in 2004 to 50 in 2005. This decrease over the past five years is a result of increased community and police sensitivity awareness as well as CUAV's move from the Tenderloin area to the Mission which has less transgender violence reported.

In addition to on-going court watch, media work and family support during the Gwen Araujo murder re-trial CUAV worked on two other Bay Area murder cases. Eddie/Michelle Chung Chou Lee, a 42 year old Taiwanese man, who cross-dressed, was murdered February 28th, 2005. Lee, who died of multiple stab wounds, was found wearing women's clothes near Cliffside Drive in Daly City. Lee's body was found wearing women's clothing. The murder remains under investigation and gender identity and sexual orientation are being looked at as possible motives. Rodney Drury, 41 year old Gay man was found dead in his apartment on July 8, 2005 after suffering multiple blows to the head. Because his apartment did not show signs of forced entry or robbery the police suspect that Drury knew his attacker and that his murder could be a pick-up/hate crime.

In 2005 there was a sharp increase in offenders that were law enforcement officers with 82 officers in 2005, up 303% from the 27 officers that committed offenses in 2004. One case of security force while twenty-two law enforcement officer abuse cases were documented. Of that 18 were police abuse and misconduct and three were sheriff department abuse and misconduct. In 2004 18% of the cases documented by CUAV that were reported to the police lead to an arrest. There was a slight improvement in 2005 as 22% of cases reported to the police lead to an arrest. Offender demographics also shifted with 581 offenders, up 26% from 462 last year. Because of the drop in overall cases these numbers suggest an increase in multi-offender incidents and a higher ratio of offender to each victim. A 146% increase was seen in offenders under 18 with 24 in 2004 and 59 in 2005. Incidents that took place in schools or college increased 64% while offenses that occurred in public accommodations decreased by 48%. LGBT organizations in San Francisco experienced a significant drop of 78% with only four cases of bias reported by these agencies or groups. This drop occurred due to less protests, hate mail and threats perpetrated by religious and right wing groups in response to 2004's same sex marriages. Also related, there was a large decrease in Asian Pacific Islander offenders, down 63% with 11 offenders as opposed to 30 in 2004. Many of these offenders were present at API Christian groups protesting same sex marriage. There was a sharp increase in African American offenders totaling 70, up 75% from last year. This increase is related to repeat offenses against a Lesbian bar/ club worker experiencing bias from club patrons. Males comprised 60% of the total offenders, 348, were male while 59 or 10% were female.



CUAV's Love and Justice Project conducted its first ever youth focused assessment of concerns and issues facing LGBTQQ youth including hate violence. Community safety was the top ranked issue as 52% of the youth interviewed ranked it their top issue. Forty-three percent of respondents have witnessed name calling or put downs, 41% have witnessed throwing objects; 34% have seen pushing or shoving and 33% have seen yelling or shouting. Thirty two percent of the youth interviewed experienced some form of anti-LGBT verbal or physical bias and/ or violence.

Information from Supplemental Location

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

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

www.stlouisantiviolence.org

ST. LOUIS

2005 is the second 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 second appearance in this report and it collected data on 8 incidents of anti-LGBT violence impacting 8 victims. These incidents were perpetrated by 8 offenders.

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
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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
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SEXUAL ORIENTATION: • Bisexual • Gay • Heterosexual • Lesbian • Questioning/Unsure • Self-Identified • Unknown
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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
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SEXUAL ORIENTATION: • Bisexual • Gay • Heterosexual • Lesbian • Questioning/Unsure • Self-Identified • Unknown
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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
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Citizenship Status (OPTIONAL): • US Born • US Naturalized • Non-Citizen Resident • Foreign
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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				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Abuse • Threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV-Related/Medical Abuse • Transphobia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homo/Bi-Phobia • Use of Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation • Use of Pets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psych/Emotional Abuse

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	<p>SITE TYPE (check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruising Area • GLBT Event/Parade/Rally • GLBT Institution (Non-bar/Club) • In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store • Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle • Private Residence • Public Accommodations (Store/Rest) • Public Transport • School/College • Street/Public Area • Work Place • Other (Specify): _____ • Unknown
<p>DV CRIMES & OFFENSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Abuse • Threats • HIV-Related/ • Transphobia • Medical Abuse • Isolation • Homo/Bi-Phobia • Use of Pets • Use of Children • Psych/Emotional Abuse 	<p>CRIME AND OFFENSES (Check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction/Kidnapping • Intimidation • Arson • Larceny/Burglary/Theft • Assault With Weapon • Mail/Literature Harassment • Assault No Weapon • Murder • Attempted with Weapon • Police Raid • Discrimination • Police Entrapment • Domestic Violence • Rape • Drugging • Robbery • E-mail Harassment • Sexual Assault • Extortion/Blackmail • Sexual Harassment • Illegal Eviction • Telephone Harassment • Unjustified Arrest • Vandalism • Verbal Harassment Describe Weapon(s) used _____ Drug(s) Used _____ Value of stolen/damaged property \$ _____

OFFENDER INFORMATION

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

• 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		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total Number of Victims	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558
Victim Demographic Information														
Gender Identity														
Female	26	11	1	0	50	30	108	111	3	4	4	8	189	135
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Male	34	18	7	6	91	37	120	103	5	11	13	10	294	353
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2
Transgender M-F	2	2	0	0	5	3	9	7	0	0	5	5	62	53
Self-Identified	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	3	2	1	1	20	11	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	12	0	40	16	0	0	3	0	10	14
Total	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558
Sexual Orientation														
Bisexual	4	1	1	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	3	34	16
Lesbian/Gay	50	29	6	6	83	56	216	205	8	15	15	14	393	405
Heterosexual	3	0	0	0	20	4	22	12	0	0	1	0	104	73
Questioning/Unsure	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	6	0	0	2	0	29	63
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	35	5	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	3	2	1	1	20	11	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	5	2	0	0	17	3	37	13	0	0	8	6	0	0
Total	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558
Age														
<14	1	1	0	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-18	10	0	0	0	41	12	15	13	0	1	1	0	48	17
Under 18	0	0	4	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	54
18-22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-29	10	0	0	0	33	25	57	62	2	6	7	7	104	50
23-29	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	173
30-39	10	3	0	0	32	19	46	37	1	0	5	7	0	0
30-44	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	150
40-49	2	3	0	0	16	7	43	45	5	7	5	5	0	0
45-64	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	72
50-59	2	2	1	1	5	5	51	43	0	0	1	1	0	0
60-69	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	42
>80	0	0	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	0	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizational)	30	17	2	4	0	13	61	53	0	0	7	3	0	0
Total	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2005	Inc/Dec	
Total Number of Victims	129	131	50	66	804	804	689	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2306	-12%	
Victim Demographic Information																	
Gender Identity																	
Female	31	31	25	21	177	143	20	13	93	95	10	11	737	613	613	-17%	
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0%	
Male	85	87	22	33	484	412	40	31	177	185	5	11	1377	1297	1297	-6%	
Transgender F-M	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	16	8	2	2	31	27	27	-13%	
Transgender M-F	4	5	1	2	101	93	11	4	64	47	2	1	266	222	222	-17%	
Self- Identified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	16	1500%	
Organization	6	2	0	0	27	19	0	0	0	4	4	3	63	47	47	-25%	
Unknown/Not Applicable	1	2	1	9	14	17	0	0	59	24	0	0	140	82	82	-41%	
Total	129	131	50	66	804	689	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2306	2306	-12%	
Sexual Orientation																	
Bisexual	4	4	7	2	15	27	1	4	17	10	1	0	91	72	72	-21%	
Lesbian/Gay	101	110	39	46	521	451	51	40	240	246	8	19	1731	1642	1642	-5%	
Heterosexual	4	5	1	2	113	107	7	1	17	19	2	3	294	226	226	-23%	
Questioning/Unsure	1	3	0	0	4	7	2	1	3	0	2	1	47	84	84	79%	
Self-Identified	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	38	28	28	-26%	
Organization	6	2	0	0	27	18	0	0	0	4	4	2	63	45	45	-29%	
Unknown	13	5	3	16	124	79	10	2	132	82	4	1	353	209	209	-41%	
Total	129	131	50	66	804	689	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2306	2306	-12%	
Age																	
<14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	14	7	7	-50%
15-18	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	118	47	47	-60%
Under 18	0	0	2	3	63	41	0	0	10	20	0	0	226	118	118	-48%	
18-22	0	0	6	2	66	58	0	0	29	15	0	0	102	76	76	-25%	
19-29	11	18	0	0	0	0	14	9	0	0	5	3	243	180	180	-26%	
23-29	0	0	11	4	114	123	0	0	47	27	0	0	311	331	331	6%	
30-39	38	26	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	4	4	150	110	110	-27%	
30-44	0	0	15	15	314	256	0	0	102	122	0	0	527	545	545	3%	
40-49	30	46	0	0	0	0	25	12	0	0	2	2	128	127	127	-1%	
45-64	0	0	4	10	118	116	0	0	63	51	0	0	230	252	252	10%	
50-59	23	17	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	6	85	81	81	-5%	
60-69	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	5	-67%	
70-79	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	44	44	52%	
>80	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	100%	
65 and Over	0	0	0	4	15	11	0	0	4	3	0	0	19	18	18	-5%	
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	17	18	12	28	114	84	15	7	154	126	7	10	419	363	363	-13%	
Total	129	131	50	66	804	689	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2306	2306	-12%	

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Victim Demographic Information Cont'd														
Race/Ethnicity														
African-Descent	13	5	2	0	6	5	48	51	4	0	2	5	64	66
Arab/Middle-Eastern	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	26	18
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Latino/a	6	0	0	0	21	22	3	2	1	2	2	0	247	208
Multi-racial	3	0	0	1	35	1	11	14	1	0	1	1	21	12
White	28	20	2	2	77	41	142	97	2	13	11	13	170	220
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	14	8	5	4	39	14	63	75	0	0	10	4	18	23
Total	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558
Total Number of Victims	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558
Victim Medical/Injury Information														
Extent of Injuries														
1. No injuries	44	21	8	4	141	41	131	115	2	3	13	11	435	387
2. Minor injuries	8	6	1	3	16	29	41	40	3	6	5	3	55	42
3. Serious injuries	2	1	0	0	20	14	49	37	3	6	4	1	22	22
<i>Subtotal of injuries (sum of 2 & 3):</i>	10	7	1	3	36	43	90	77	6	12	9	4	77	64
4. Death	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5. Unknown	7	4	0	0	5	1	57	65	0	0	4	7	48	106
Total (must equal total victims for year)	65	34	9	7	182	86	280	257	8	15	26	23	560	558
Medical attention														
None required	5	1	0	2	0	2	27	22	0	0	0	0	35	28
Needed, but not received	0	3	1	0	8	4	19	11	3	4	0	0	11	13
Out-patient (Clinic, MD, ER)	1	1	0	1	11	8	23	26	2	7	8	3	23	15
Hospitalization/Inpatient	0	1	0	0	8	12	10	8	1	1	1	1	5	7
Unknown	4	1	0	0	9	17	11	10	0	0	0	0	3	1
Total (must equal sum of 2 & 3.)	10	7	1	3	36	43	90	77	6	12	9	4	77	64

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual % Inc/Dec
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
Total Number of Victims	129	131	50	66	804	884	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2301	-12%
Victim Demographic Information Cont'd															
Race/Ethnicity															
African-Descent	12	22	3	3	168	126	19	10	34	28	0	0	375	321	-14%
Arab/Middle-Eastern	1	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	19	26	37%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	3	0	0	7	14	1	0	27	10	0	0	65	47	-28%
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	11	13	18%
Latino/a	4	16	1	1	211	164	1	0	46	55	0	1	543	471	-13%
Multi-racial	3	1	4	3	33	32	1	1	12	10	0	1	125	77	-38%
White	92	75	36	28	222	218	42	34	159	132	9	13	992	906	-9%
Other	0	0	0	0	13	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	25	24	-4%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	17	12	6	30	146	112	7	3	123	123	14	13	462	421	-9%
Total	129	131	50	66	804	689	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2301	-12%
Victim Medical/Injury Information															
Extent of Injuries															
1. No injuries	98	94	24	54	573	481	58	33	230	198	18	21	1775	1463	-18%
2. Minor injuries	19	25	9	6	101	85	4	6	54	30	4	6	320	287	-10%
3. Serious injuries	10	10	8	5	81	80	7	8	49	82	1	0	256	266	4%
<i>Subtotal of injuries (sum of 2 & 3):</i>	29	35	17	11	182	165	11	14	103	112	5	6	576	553	-4%
4. Death	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	12	10	-17%
5. Unknown	2	2	9	1	46	37	2	0	74	51	0	1	254	275	8%
Total (must equal total victims for year)	129	131	50	66	804	684	72	48	409	364	23	28	2617	2301	-12%
Medical attention															
None required	10	7	5	4	25	20	1	3	28	38	0	0	136	127	-7%
Needed, but not received	5	6	8	1	48	38	1	5	10	14	3	1	117	100	-15%
Out-patient (Clinic, MD, ER)	7	14	1	4	72	72	5	2	56	55	2	3	211	211	0%
Hospitalization/Inpatient	4	8	3	2	13	15	0	3	9	5	0	1	54	64	19%
Unknown	3	0	0	0	24	20	4	1	0	0	0	1	58	51	-12%
Total (must equal sum of 2, & 3.)	29	35	17	11	182	165	11	14	103	112	5	6	576	553	-4%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Hate Incident Information														
Total number of incidents	65	29	5	6	155	62	209	201	8	17	26	23	546	528
Crimes and Offenses <i>(Specify number of incidents for each)</i>														
Assault without a weapon	16	14	5	6	13	19	57	49	3	5	4	2	61	63
Assault with a weapon	3	2	0	0	3	5	22	26	2	3	3	3	31	25
Attempted assault with a weapon	0	0	0	0	1	3	14	9	0	0	1	0	13	6
Subtotal(assault)	19	16	5	6	17	27	93	84	5	8	8	5	105	94
Intimidation	3	11	2	0	10	41	48	37	0	0	11	1	336	194
Harassment	19	20	3	0	23	41	84	88	0	4	4	7	454	329
Mail/Literature harassment	6	4	0	0	45	4	9	17	0	0	0	1	24	14
Telephone harassment	2	2	0	0	12	3	9	6	0	0	5	1	16	15
Subtotal(harassment)	27	26	3	0	80	48	102	111	0	4	9	9	494	358
Murder	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Sexual assault/rape	0	1	0	0	12	4	15	13	3	0	2	0	17	13
Abduction/kidnaping	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/blackmail	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bomb/bomb threat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illegal eviction	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	67
Police entrapment	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Unjustified arrest	3	3	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	10	7
Police raid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Discrimination	33	17	1	0	11	8	26	41	0	0	8	6	302	248
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	1	2	2
Vandalism	3	0	0	0	22	8	59	53	0	0	3	1	21	17
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	2	27	19	0	5	0	2	9	8
Larceny/burglary/theft	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Total	93	79	11	6	155	150	389	367	8	17	47	28	1322	1026
Total Number of Incidents involving assault	19	16	1	6	17	27	93	84	5	8	8	5	105	94
Total Number of Incidents That Involved Harassment Only	30	37	3	3	33	89	89	97	0	4	20	10	830	552
How many were directed at an LGBTH organization?	3	2	1	1	22	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias														
Incidents inv. AIDS/HIV-related & heterosexist bias	4	0	0	0	0	2	14	12	0	0	0	3	11	20
Incidents involving AIDS/HIV-related bias only	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	24	39
Total	5	0	0	0	1	2	16	15	0	0	1	3	35	59
Transgender-Related Bias														
Incidents inv. transgender-related & heterosexist bias	2	0	0	0	0	19	21	26	0	2	4	1	12	3
Incidents involving transgender-related bias only	0	3	0	0	5	5	11	10	0	0	0	4	74	50
Total	2	3	0	0	5	24	32	36	0	2	4	5	86	53

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
Hate Incident Information															
Total number of incidents	105	108	89	52	650	566	67	48	340	322	7	23	2272	1985	-13%
Crimes and Offenses (Specify number of incidents for each)															
Assault without a weapon	23	35	12	1	165	158	11	14	67	74	5	5	442	445	1%
Assault with a weapon	17	7	8	10	77	53	3	1	28	28	2	3	199	166	-17%
Attempted assault with a weapon	4	9	2	1	25	22	0	0	8	14	0	0	68	64	-6%
Subtotal(assault)	44	51	22	12	267	233	14	15	103	116	7	8	709	675	-5%
Intimidation	26	27	20	18	507	440	13	15	234	260	26	40	1236	1084	-12%
Harassment	51	79	25	27	551	490	32	46	232	242	15	38	1493	1411	-5%
Mail/Literature harassment	11	7	5	6	39	25	9	6	11	8	3	12	162	104	-36%
Telephone harassment	11	2	1	1	42	31	3	1	7	6	3	3	111	69	-38%
Subtotal(harassment)	73	88	31	34	632	546	44	53	250	256	21	51	1766	1584	-10%
Murder	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	13	10	-23%
Sexual assault/rape	3	5	8	0	43	40	0	2	30	28	5	1	138	107	-22%
Abduction/kidnaping	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	10	233%
Extortion/blackmail	0	1	0	0	5	8	0	0	2	2	2	0	11	16	45%
Bomb/bomb threat	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-100%
Illegal eviction	0	0	0	0	17	11	2	1	1	0	1	0	41	81	98%
Police entrapment	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	12	15	25%
Unjustified arrest	0	2	2	0	10	9	3	2	1	2	1	0	36	30	-17%
Police raid	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	100%
Discrimination	10	17	1	6	188	255	21	11	116	80	17	8	734	697	-5%
Arson	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	15	8	-47%
Vandalism	14	8	3	6	18	21	7	5	41	17	1	11	192	147	-23%
Robbery	3	9	0	2	34	32	3	2	6	8	0	0	83	89	7%
Larceny/burglary/theft	1	2	1	0	5	9	2	1	3	2	0	3	18	24	33%
Total	176	212	89	80	1735	1612	114	108	793	776	82	124	5014	4585	-9%
Total Number of incidents involving assault	44	51	22	12	267	233	14	15	93	98	16	9	704	658	-7%
Total Number of incidents That Involved Harassment Only	41	36	51	52	1139	986	53	68	21	3	47	91	2357	2025	-14%
How many were directed at an LGBTH organization?	6	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	18	4	4	3	61	20	-67%
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias															
Incidents inv. AIDS/HIV-related & heterosexist bias	12	5	2	1	85	151	0	1	4	1	1	0	133	196	47%
Incidents involving AIDS/HIV-related bias only	1	1	1	0	13	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	45	55	22%
Total	13	6	3	1	98	162	0	1	4	1	2	1	178	251	41%
Transgender-Related Bias															
Incidents inv. transgender-related & heterosexist bias	3	4	2	4	61	55	11	1	18	17	5	1	139	133	-4%
Incidents involving transgender-related bias only	2	4	1	1	7	19	0	2	58	33	4	0	162	131	-19%
Total	5	8	3	5	68	74	11	3	76	50	9	1	301	264	-12%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Hate Incident Information														
Total number of incidents	65	29	5	6	155	62	209	201	8	17	26	23	546	528
Number of incidents involving weapons														
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	0	1	1	2	11	6
Bottles, bricks, rocks	0	1	0	0	0	2	11	9	0	0	0	0	4	3
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	2	0	2	6	2
Knives & sharp objects	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	7	0	0	2	0	4	3
Ropes, restraints	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	0	1
Vehicles	1	0	0	0	1	12	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	3	0	14	10
Total	3	3	0	0	3	18	52	53	0	3	8	5	39	26
Serial incidents														
1 previous incident	1	1	0	1	7	0	11	13	0	0	2	0	8	4
2-5 previous incidents	4	8	2	1	25	3	9	11	0	0	4	0	15	28
6-10 previous incidents	2	1	0	0	19	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
10 or more previous incidents	2	2	0	0	66	12	7	3	0	0	1	2	16	19
Total	9	12	2	2	117	25	31	28	0	0	7	2	40	58
Incidents committed by hate groups														
Site														
Police precinct/jail/car	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private residence	13	10	0	0	36	17	47	42	0	0	6	9	125	129
Public transportation	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	4
Street/Public area	18	7	0	0	14	19	53	56	0	0	1	1	146	57
Workplace	8	4	0	0	11	1	24	21	0	0	3	2	46	67
Public Accommodation	4	3	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	6	34	26
Cruising area	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	23	0	0	1	0	3	0
School/college	15	4	0	0	36	6	19	24	0	0	1	0	67	24
GLBT institution	1	0	0	0	19	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	8	4
In/around GLBT bar, etc.	0	0	0	0	2	6	34	30	0	0	2	0	15	10
GLBT event/parade/rally	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	21
Unknown	2	0	5	6	3	1	0	0	8	17	8	3	41	180
Total (must equal total incidents for year)	65	29	5	6	155	62	209	201	8	17	26	23	546	528

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
Hate Incident Information															
Total number of incidents	105	108	89	52	650	566	67	48	340	322	7	23	2272	1985	-13%
Number of incidents involving weapons															
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	8	3	12	1	49	24	2	0	8	9	1	2	101	60	-41%
Bottles, bricks, rocks	2	6	8	10	8	8	0	0	1	6	1	0	35	45	29%
Firearms	3	3	2	1	10	8	0	1	9	1	1	0	43	28	-35%
Knives & sharp objects	1	2	2	0	24	18	1	1	8	7	3	2	49	42	-14%
Ropes, restraints	0	0	22	12	4	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	31	26	-16%
Vehicles	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	13	34	162%
Other	9	0	20	18	14	10	0	0	61	69	1	1	128	111	-13%
Total	23	15	64	42	110	75	3	3	88	94	7	9	400	346	-14%
Serial incidents															
1 previous incident	9	4	1	1	32	25	2	1	27	31	1	2	101	83	-18%
2-5 previous incidents	13	12	4	8	98	74	25	17	41	35	6	19	246	216	-12%
6-10 previous incidents	7	3	2	1	46	40	9	9	14	11	0	2	104	85	-18%
10 or more previous incidents	5	8	2	2	147	149	1	3	33	29	0	0	280	229	-18%
Total	34	27	9	12	323	288	37	30	115	106	7	23	731	613	-16%
Incidents committed by hate groups															
Site															
Police precinct/jail/car	2	0	0	0	12	9	3	4	4	7	0	0	33	29	-12%
Private residence	27	34	25	20	294	220	18	13	115	92	0	0	706	586	-17%
Public transportation	3	0	0	1	20	21	0	0	6	11	0	0	48	40	-17%
Street/Public area	39	32	3	3	122	131	12	11	90	88	0	0	498	405	-19%
Workplace	13	15	2	6	53	44	19	14	19	13	0	0	198	187	-6%
Public Accommodation	4	12	3	5	33	39	8	6	23	12	0	0	116	111	-4%
Cruising area	2	4	1	1	4	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	38	46	21%
School/college	1	4	1	2	12	11	3	0	11	18	0	0	166	93	-44%
GLBT institution	3	0	0	0	20	14	1	0	18	4	0	0	72	27	-63%
In/around GLBT bar, etc.	5	2	2	6	16	16	0	0	14	19	0	0	90	89	-1%
GLBT event/parade/rally	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	14	367%
Other (specify)	5	2	1	3	55	42	1	0	23	34	0	0	152	107	-30%
Unknown	1	2	51	3	8	4	1	0	17	12	8	17	153	245	60%
Total (must equal total incidents for year)	105	108	89	52	650	566	67	48	340	322	8	17	2273	1979	-13%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Offender Demographic Information														
Total number of offenders	86	49	7	8	167	141	263	278	8	15	45	35	777	569
Gender Identity														
Female	13	6	0	0	9	8	24	18	0	0	5	8	100	119
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	52	36	7	6	122	96	165	163	8	15	25	18	632	421
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	5	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	16	7	0	2	0	35	74	97	0	0	15	7	41	28
Total	86	49	7	8	167	141	263	278	8	15	45	35	777	569
Age														
<14	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-18	11	2	2	0	40	27	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Under 18	0	0	0	0	51	27	0	0	0	0	0	5	179	69
18-22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	46
19-29	3	0	0	1	26	25	0	0	2	0	8	7	0	0
23-29	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	110
30-39	2	0	2	1	26	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
30-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	194
40-49	2	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
45-64	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	92
50-59	1	1	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-69	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-79	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>80	0	0	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	1	0	12	15
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	67	40	3	2	5	39	263	278	5	11	30	23	43	43
Total	86	49	7	8	167	141	263	278	8	15	45	35	777	569
Race/Ethnicity														
African-Descent	9	8	3	3	6	2	31	26	0	3	12	6	147	78
Arab/Middle-Eastern	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	16	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	18
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Latino/a	8	2	1	0	9	5	14	0	0	2	2	3	248	191
Multi-racial	0	0	0	1	3	0	102	12	0	0	0	1	7	10
White	10	18	0	2	72	41	0	98	3	10	2	3	311	237
Other	0	0	0	0	2	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	17	11
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	57	21	3	2	73	93	0	134	5	0	29	22	0	0
Total	86	49	7	8	167	141	263	278	8	15	45	35	777	569

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals 2004	Annual Totals 2005	Annual % Inc/Dec
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005			
Offender Demographic Information															
Total number of offenders	305	184	55	87	1131	1052	119	219	462	581	25	27	3450	3245	-6%
Gender Identity															
Female	26	25	8	6	185	155	17	66	66	59	3	5	456	475	4%
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Male	157	145	44	45	798	807	48	142	303	348	15	13	2376	2255	-5%
Transgender F-M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	9	-59%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	-100%
Organization	3	2	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	1	51	8	-84%
Unknown/Not Applicable	119	12	2	36	130	86	42	10	93	169	7	8	539	497	-8%
Total	305	184	55	87	1131	1052	119	219	462	581	25	27	3450	3245	-6%
Age															
<14	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	26	2	-92%
15-18	21	21	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	0	3	2	84	68	-19%
Under 18	0	0	7	17	103	118	0	0	24	59	0	0	364	295	-19%
18-22	0	0	8	1	90	98	0	0	26	37	0	0	260	184	-29%
19-29	38	26	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	86	61	-29%
23-29	0	0	9	6	140	133	0	0	42	29	0	0	344	282	-18%
30-39	23	19	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	55	36	-35%
30-44	0	0	12	13	255	189	0	0	58	44	0	0	511	440	-14%
40-49	20	22	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	31	32	3%
45-64	0	0	9	6	101	73	0	0	16	27	0	0	194	201	4%
50-59	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	15	67%
60-69	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	0%
70-79	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
>80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
65 and Over	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	6	3	0	0	22	31	41%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	191	84	10	43	439	429	97	201	290	382	16	18	1459	1593	9%
Total	305	184	55	87	1131	1052	119	219	462	581	25	27	3450	3245	-6%
Race/Ethnicity															
African-Descent	39	41	2	22	255	248	11	9	40	70	0	0	555	516	-7%
Arab/Middle-Eastern	0	0	0	0	13	10	1	0	2	3	0	0	40	45	13%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	7	0	1	10	9	0	0	30	11	0	0	70	46	-34%
Indigenous/First People	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	-100%
Latino/a	29	20	1	0	180	181	1	3	38	40	0	0	531	447	-16%
Multi-racial	0	1	0	0	16	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	50	-61%
White	63	59	39	7	246	159	28	1	103	100	1	7	878	742	-15%
Other	0	0	0	0	14	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	142	43	-70%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	174	56	12	57	396	388	78	206	247	357	24	20	1098	1356	23%
Total	305	184	55	87	1131	1052	119	219	462	581	25	27	3450	3245	-6%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Offender Information														
Relationship of offenders to victims														
Acquaintance/friend	14	1	0	0	6	2	12	9	0	0	2	11	16	8
Employer/co-worker	6	4	0	1	10	1	31	39	0	0	6	2	47	100
Ex-lover	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	7	10	0	0	8	20	38	25	0	0	8	2	114	111
Law enforcement officer	5	3	0	0	5	11	3	0	0	0	16	0	48	45
Lover/partner	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	14	0	0	2	2	4	4
Pick-up	2	0	0	0	4	0	29	21	0	0	1	4	8	4
Relative/family	1	0	0	0	4	6	9	2	1	0	0	0	18	10
Roommate	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
Security force/bouncer	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	14
Service provider	1	3	0	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	5	38	25
Stranger	25	21	0	4	64	34	91	94	4	10	8	0	255	118
Other (specify)	0	1	0	0	46	36	0	0	0	0	0	2	149	77
Unknown	22	3	7	2	12	29	44	71	3	5	1	0	46	36
Total	86	49	7	8	167	141	263	278	8	15	45	35	777	569
Number of offenders involved per incident														
1	27	13	0	2	60	24	130	104	8	10	9	7	87	72
2-3	14	8	2	2	26	27	53	61	0	5	9	5	31	27
4-9	1	3	3	0	40	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	3
10+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Unknown	22	5	0	2	29	0	25	36	0	2	3	10	0	0
Total	65	29	5	6	155	62	209	201	8	17	26	23	128	102

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	Inc/Dec
Offender information																	
Relationship of offenders to																	
Acquaintance/friend	4	3	9	2	47	76	9	3	8	10	6	0	133	125	133	125	-6%
Employer/co-worker	17	21	5	10	75	30	26	75	37	29	1	4	261	316	261	316	21%
Ex-lover	1	0	2	0	61	41	0	0	2	0	3	2	83	59	83	59	-29%
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	23	21	6	17	134	100	37	61	75	72	3	6	453	445	453	445	-2%
Law enforcement officer	18	9	9	3	61	83	14	10	27	82	1	0	207	246	207	246	19%
Lover/partner	0	1	8	0	49	42	0	0	2	2	0	1	66	67	66	67	2%
Pick-up	3	4	1	0	34	26	2	4	6	13	0	0	90	76	90	76	-16%
Relative/family	5	13	2	3	35	50	0	3	10	21	2	0	87	108	87	108	24%
Roommate	1	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	10	32	10	-69%
Security force/bouncer	0	6	1	0	17	15	3	0	1	2	1	0	36	47	36	47	31%
Service provider	13	9	0	5	40	45	6	4	14	14	2	1	121	114	121	114	-6%
Stranger	211	88	12	32	427	443	16	35	217	240	3	7	1333	1126	1333	1126	-16%
Other (specify)	5	8	0	0	86	51	1	24	21	76	0	0	308	275	308	275	-11%
Unknown	4	1	0	15	51	43	5	0	42	20	3	6	240	231	240	231	-4%
Total	305	184	55	87	1131	1052	119	219	462	581	25	27	3450	3245	3450	3245	-6%
Number of offenders																	
1	64	75	44	31	449	380	33	16	220	222	1	7	1132	963	1132	963	-15%
2-3	26	25	9	13	123	123	18	16	62	58	5	16	378	386	378	386	2%
4-9	12	6	1	5	51	50	4	8	11	15	1	0	136	99	136	99	-27%
10+	3	2	1	0	9	10	1	8	5	13	0	0	24	36	24	36	50%
Unknown	0	0	34	3	18	3	11	0	42	14	0	0	184	75	184	75	-59%
Total	105	108	89	52	650	566	67	48	340	322	7	23	1854	1559	1854	1559	-16%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Police Response Information														
Incident reporting														
Reported to police	19	16	2	3	7	27	76	65	3	4	9	10	61	30
Complaint taken/no arrest	7	5	2	3	0	19	43	37	2	3	9	37	3	21
Complaint taken/arrest	5	2	0	0	2	7	21	18	1	1	0	4	4	4
Complaint refused	7	9	0	0	5	1	12	10	0	0	0	3	7	5
<i>Subtotal</i>	19	16	2	3	7	27	76	65	3	4	9	10	61	30
Not reported to police	46	13	3	3	148	35	133	136	5	13	17	13	485	498
Will report to police	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/client arrested	5	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	2
Unknown	39	8	3	3	146	27	133	136	5	13	15	12	476	496
Total	65	29	5	6	155	62	209	201	8	17	26	23	546	528
Bias classification														
Not reported by victim as bias	3	1	2	0	0	0	17	19	1	0	0	0	6	5
Reported & classified as bias	4	2	0	0	0	0	12	10	1	2	0	1	12	3
Reported/classification refused	8	6	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	4	12	2
Attempting classification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
No bias classification available	2	0	0	0	0	*	27	22	0	0	9	22	0	2
Unknown	2	7	0	3	7	0	19	14	0	2	0	4	29	16
Total	19	16	2	3	7	27	76	65	3	4	9	10	61	30
Police involved														
City/municipal	14	13	2	3	5	26	31	28	3	4	9	8	46	17
County police	3	1	0	0	0	0	18	9	0	0	0	1	1	4
State police	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal police	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (specify)	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	19	0	0	0	0	4	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	9	0	0	0	1	10	8
Total (must equal total reported to police)	19	16	2	3	7	27	76	65	3	4	9	10	61	30
Police attitude														
Courteous	1	5	0	2	2	5	38	32	0	0	0	0	14	4
Indifferent	4	10	0	0	1	9	25	20	0	0	4	1	17	5
Verbally abusive/no slurs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Verbally abusive/slurs	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Physically abusive/no slurs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Physically abusive/slurs	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	9	0	2	1	0	0	10	12	3	4	3	8	27	19
Total (must equal total reported to police)	19	16	2	3	7	27	76	65	3	4	9	10	61	30
Total number of bias incidents documented by police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	30

	Massachusetts		Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
Police Response Information															
Incident reporting															
Reported to police	73	68	20	21	256	218	26	20	148	118	3	14	703	614	-13%
Complaint taken/no arrest	61	55	12	17	150	125	15	17	114	83	3	13	468	401	-14%
Complaint taken/arrest	5	11	3	3	63	52	8	3	26	26	0	1	138	132	-4%
Complaint refused	7	2	5	1	43	41	3	0	8	9	0	0	97	81	-16%
<i>Subtotal</i>	73	68	20	21	256	218	26	20	148	118	3	14	703	614	-13%
Not reported to police	32	40	69	31	394	348	41	28	192	204	4	9	1569	1371	-13%
Will report to police	1	0	0	1	44	44	0	0	10	16	0	0	62	65	5%
Victim/client arrested	1	4	0	0	24	23	1	2	5	2	0	0	44	43	-2%
Unknown	30	36	69	30	326	281	40	26	177	186	4	9	1463	1263	-14%
Total	105	108	89	52	650	566	67	48	340	322	7	23	2272	1985	-13%
Bias classification															
Not reported by victim as bias	13	19	3	1	78	46	7	0	5	5	1	2	136	98	-28%
Reported & classified as bias	40	32	3	9	52	43	4	2	76	64	1	7	205	175	-15%
Reported/classification refused	7	4	4	4	18	11	7	0	6	3	1	4	64	65	2%
Attempting classification	2	8	4	0	24	14	4	0	8	3	0	0	43	28	-35%
No bias classification available	0	1	0	0	19	12	0	0	0	0	2	1	59	40	-32%
Unknown	11	4	6	7	65	92	4	18	53	41	0	0	196	208	6%
Total	73	68	20	21	256	218	26	20	148	118	3	14	703	614	-13%
Police involved															
City/municipal	68	65	0	0	243	213	21	0	111	98	2	6	555	481	-13%
County police	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	7	4	1	1	2	36	29	-19%
State police	1	2	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	9	8	-11%
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	-67%
Other (specify)	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	31	15	0	1	54	40	-26%
Unknown	2	0	20	21	0	0	0	11	2	4	0	1	46	55	20%
Total (must equal total reported to police)	73	68	20	21	256	218	26	20	148	118	3	14	703	614	-13%
Police attitude															
Courteous	32	26	3	7	81	66	9	9	87	71	1	10	268	237	-12%
Indifferent	9	17	3	4	90	57	12	10	17	10	1	3	183	146	-20%
Verbally abusive/no slurs	2	1	4	2	9	10	1	0	11	5	0	0	29	28	-3%
Verbally abusive/slurs	0	0	1	0	11	5	0	0	8	3	0	0	29	14	-52%
Physically abusive/no slurs	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	10	6	-40%
Physically abusive/slurs	1	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	13	12	-8%
Unknown	29	23	8	8	58	71	4	1	17	23	1	1	171	171	0%
Total (must equal total reported to police)	73	68	20	21	256	218	26	20	148	118	3	14	703	614	-13%
Total number of bias incidents documented by police	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	2	62	64	1	7	148	116	-22%

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