

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2002

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





The production of this report was coordinated by the
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National Gay and Lesbian Task Force

April 2003

Dear Colleagues:

The latest report of the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), entitled "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Violence in 2002", exemplifies the high caliber of work with which we've grown accustomed from the NCAVP each year.

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force has a long history of collaboration with the NCAVP and highly recommends their report on anti-LGBT violence in 2002. This report is sure to prove of great benefit to many facets of our community—activists, researchers, community leaders, direct-service providers, and anyone else who seeks to eradicate the horrific violence inflicted upon lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals every year.

In the spirit of justice and equality,

Lorri L. Jean
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA

5455 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1505
Los Angeles, CA 90036
VOICE 323-954-9597
FAX 323-954-9454

WASHINGTON, DC

1325 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
VOICE 202-393-5177
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MASSACHUSETTS

1151 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02138
VOICE 617-492-6393
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NEW YORK

121 West 27th St., Suite 501
New York, NY 10001
VOICE 212-604-9830
FAX 212-604-9831



April 17, 2003

Clarence Patton
Acting Executive Director
The National Coalition of
Anti-Violence Programs
240 West 35th Street, Suite 200
New York, New York 10001

Dear Clarence:

I write on behalf of Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG), one of the nation's foremost family-based organizations, with almost 500 chapters and over 250,000 members throughout the country. PFLAG was founded in 1973 by heterosexual parents who came together to support one another and learn to understand and accept their gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) loved ones. We applaud the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs for your comprehensive analysis of crimes of hatred against GLBT persons in your 2002 Hate Violence Report.

The information you provide in your 2002 Report is both enlightening and troubling, and underscores the critical need for legal protections for persons who are victims of these reprehensible acts. The Report should be required reading for anyone who aspires to understand the reality of prejudice and violence that so many face in communities across our nation. PFLAG is proud to stand with NCAVP in your unflinching look at the brutality of hate crimes as we work together toward a society of fairness and equality for all.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Tseng". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

David Tseng
Executive Director

April 17, 2003

Clarence Patton
Acting Executive Director
The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

Dear Clarence,

On behalf of GLSEN, the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network, I want to commend the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Program (NCAVP) for your report on anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) violence. Your report confirms what we regrettably fear and know: that acts of violence and harassment stemming from homophobia are not going away and our programmatic efforts are needed now more than ever.

The figures in the report are consistent with GLSEN's findings in our most recent 2001 National School Climate Survey focused on the experiences of LGBT students and their experiences in schools. 90.1% of LGBT students report hearing homophobic expressions and remarks frequently or often, while more than 1 in 5 LGBT students report being physically assaulted, often with a weapon, because of their sexual orientation. Consistent with the NCAVP report, transgender students are targeted at alarming rates and are least likely to feel their school communities were places of safety. Nearly one-third of all LGBT students skipped school in the last month out of fear for their personal safety.

Both studies remind us of a basic fact: harassment of LGBT people – and people perceived to be LGBT – is the rule, not the exception.

NCAVP's report also highlights a disturbing trend on resources. Despite the striking incidence of bullying, violence and harassment aimed at LGBT people, levels of funding and resources for anti-violence research, programs and organizations, are in short supply. We must continue channeling concern and outrage into renewed and rejuvenated resources for addressing what is so frighteningly clear.

GLSEN envisions a future in which every child learns to respect and accept all people, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. Working with our peers and allies, we anxiously await the day this vision becomes a reality for not only our future generations, but for all of us.

Sincerely,

Kevin Jennings, Executive Director
The Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network

121 W. 27 Street, # 804 New York, NY 10001
212-727-0135 x113 (voice) 212-727-0254 (fax)

Join us in Washington Sept. 18-21, 2003 for GLSEN's National Conference: information on-line
at www.GLSEN.org

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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 28 anti-violence organizations that monitor and respond to incidents of bias, domestic, HIV-related and other forms of violence affecting the LGBT community.

Twelve NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBT incidents occurring in their cities and regions throughout 2001 and 2002, and these data constitute the basis for most of the analysis in this report. Though NCAVP publishes this report every year, in part because the cities and regions represented in each year's report is slightly different, 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 a year-to-year analyses of anti-LGBT incidents in participating regions. NCAVP's prior reports certainly provide additional information and context on the issue of anti-LGBT violence, but do not have statistical bearing on this edition.

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

Highlights of Findings

The total number of anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP increased slightly in the last year, from 1,943 incidents in 2001 to 1,968 incidents in 2002, a 1% increase. Correspondingly, the number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs also rose a small amount 3%, from 2,189 in 2001 to 2,254 in 2002.

In a departure from both the number of incidents and victims, the number of offenders fell, from 2,951 to 2,810, a 5% drop.

2001-2002 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL INCIDENTS +1%

Murder	+20%
Assault w/Weapons	+3%
Attempted assault w/Weapons	+22%
Assault w/Out Weapons	-2%
Total assault/attempted assault	+1%
Intimidation	-1%
Harassment	+1%
Sexual Assault/Rape	+37%
Abduction/Kidnapping	N/C
Extortion/Blackmail	-18%
Bomb threat/Bombing	-67%
Illegal Eviction	+44%
Police Entrapment	-67%
Unjustified Arrest	-67%
Police Raid	+67%
Discrimination	+20%
Arson	+100%
Vandalism	+1%
Robbery	+5%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	-29%

Incidents involving weapons 2001 14%
Incidents involving weapons 2002 14%

Bats, clubs & other blunt objects	-34%
Bottles, bricks & rocks	+44%
Firearms	-28%
Knives & other sharp objects	+22%
Ropes & other restraints	+350%
Vehicles	+32%
Other weapons	-29%

Incident Locations:

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

2001-2002 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL VICTIMS +3%

Females	+11%
Males	N/C
Transgender M-F	+13%
Transgender F-M	-15%
Organizations	-22%

Lesbian or Gay-Identified	-3%
Bisexually-Identified	+58%
Heterosexually-Identified	+17%
Questioning or Unsure	+150%

Under 18 years of age	+164%
18-22 years of age	+8%
23-29 years of age	-8%
30-44 years of age	+6%
45-64 years of age	-8%
65 years of age and older	-64%

African-American	+2%
Arab & Middle Eastern	+26%
Asian & Pacific Islander	N/C
Latina/o	+24%
Multi-Racial	-40%
Native American	+5%
White	N/C

Extent of Injuries:	
No injuries	-13%
Minor injuries	+2%
Serious injuries	+5%

Of Victims Injured:	
No medical attention required	-13%
Needed, but not received	+46%
Outpatient treatment received	-13%
Hospitalized	N/C

Consequently, a trend noted in previous reports - a decreasing number of reported offenders per incident - continued in 2002. In 2001, there were 1.52 offenders per incident. In 2002, that ratio dropped to 1.43.

Most reporting locations showed small to significant increases in reported incidents: Cleveland (+44%), Colorado (+1%), Columbus (+17%), Houston (+150%), Los Angeles (+20%), and San Francisco (+13%). Areas reporting decreases included Chicago (-30%), Connecticut (-82%), Massachusetts (-8%), Michigan (-30%), Minnesota (-30%), and New York (-13%).

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 41%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 32%. The mean rate of change overall was +4%.

The overall trend upward in the number of incidents, the variability of increases and decreases of reporting at the local level and the reasons for these changes will be the primary dynamics discussed and highlighted in this report.

Though there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from local data submitted this year, as well as from the composite trends noted by NCAVP, an overriding concern expressed by reporting agencies, even those reporting increases in cases this year, is that of the perennially insufficient level of funding and other resources available to anti-violence organizations. This deficiency in resources naturally leads anti-violence organizations to experience ongoing staffing challenges and presents barriers to providing direct service provision, conducting outreach and advertising services at levels commensurate with community need. Lack of capacity was a great challenge for all participating programs, and was perhaps more the case for most programs registering declines in reported incidents.

For instance, staff vacancy at the program with the largest decrease in reported incidents (Connecticut) was noted to be primarily responsible for that decrease. Similarly, lower levels of reported violence submitted by reporting the programs with the second-largest decrease in reported incidents (Chicago and Minnesota) were attributable to staff turnover and/or insufficient staff resources at those programs.

Other dynamics apparently contributed to the disparity in reporting

levels among this year's participating programs. For instance, while New York City certainly shared some of the resource challenges experienced by other programs, it also appears that because of security and other conditions there since September 11, 2001, that region may have experienced a true decrease in the overall number of anti-LGBT incidents.

Other trends of note that will be more fully examined are the continued increase in both the proportion and actual number of incidents involving assault, and the corresponding rise in injury among victims. Additionally, levels of reporting of sexual assault and rape committed in the context of hate-motivated incidents continue to rise (+37%), largely as a result of better tracking, services and outreach in this area by NCAVP programs. Also, reports of anti-transgender-related incidents continue to rise. Incidents involving anti-transgender bias rose 37% in 2002. This rise also is largely attributed to an increased level of efficacy among NCAVP programs in performing outreach to and developing services for transgender victims. Finally, the number of murders rose slightly to twelve, from a relative low in 2001 of 10.

There was a small change downward in overall weapons use from 2001 to 2002 (-2%), however, the type of weapons used changed significantly. In 2001, bats and other blunt objects, knives and other sharp objects and other unidentified weapons comprised 71% of all weapons used (25%, 22% and 24%, respectively). In 2002, bottles, bricks and rocks returned as significant weapons in anti-LGBT incidents, used in 20% of all incidents involving weapons. Marked increases were also seen in the use of knives and other sharp objects (+22%, now used in 26% of all incidents involving weapons), ropes and other restraints (+350%) and vehicles (+32%). The use of firearms decreased 28% during the year, as did the use of bats and other blunt objects (-34%).

As noted above, despite the small decrease in the level of weapons usage, the level of injury sustained by victims increased significantly. Though those suffering minor injuries increased only 2%, those suffering serious injuries rose 5%. The number of victims who required medical attention also rose 10%. As a consequence of the rise in victims receiving injuries, the proportion of victims who experienced incidents, but did not sustain injury decreased from 67% in 2001 to only 56% in 2002. LGBT people are now more likely than ever to suffer injuries if they experience hate-motivated violence.

**2001-2002
TRENDS SUMMARY**

TOTAL OFFENDERS -5%

Females	+8%
Males	-4%
Transgender M-F	-64%
Transgender F-M	-100%
Under 18 years of age	-3%
18-22 years of age	-21%
23-29 years of age	-12%
30-44 years of age	+4%
45-64 years of age	+41%
65 years of age and older	+14%
African-American	N/C
Arab & Middle Eastern	-25%
Asian & Pacific Islander	-39%
Latina/o	-2%
Multi-Racial	-5%
Native American	-100%
White	+2%

Relationship of Offenders to Victims

Acquaintances or friends	+33%
Employers or co-workers	+34%
Ex-lovers/partners	+30%
Landlords, tenants or neighbors	-3%
Law enforcement officers	-15%
Lovers/partners	+24%
Pick-ups	-3%
Relatives/other family members	-17%
Roommates	+7%
Security personnel/Bouncers	+10%
Service Providers	-26%
Strangers	-6%
Others	+67%

2001-2002
TRENDS SUMMARY

**INCIDENTS REPORTED TO
LAW ENFORCEMENT -8%**

Complaint taken w/no arrest	-6%
Complaint taken w/arrest	+8%
Complaint refused	-28%
Not reported by victim as bias	+18%
Reported and classified as bias	+9%
Reported as bias:	
Classification refused	-7%
Attempting bias classification	-33%
No bias classification available	-19%
Police Attitude:	
Courteous	-18%
Indifferent	+18%
Verbally abusive w/out slurs	-6%
Verbally abusive w/slurs	-20%
Physically abusive w/out slurs	-56%
Physically abusive w/slurs	+24%

As for the profile of the victims of anti-LGBT violence in 2002, there were few substantive changes. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of victims identified as being male, although both the number and proportion of females reporting incidents continues to rise (an aggregate increase of +8%¹ in 2002, but females are now 36% of all victims). Overall, 11% percent of victims reporting incidents identify as being of transgender experience - a proportion that rose only slightly from 2001 to 2002.

With respect to the sexual orientation of the victims of anti-LGBT violence, the increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBT violence, who identify as heterosexual is ongoing (+17%). Heterosexuals now comprise 10% of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence. Clearly, a portion of these victims are people of transgender experience, who identify as heterosexual, but anecdotal information from participating programs indicates that the majority of these victims are simply heterosexual men and women who are mistaken for gay men and lesbians.

A critical change in victim demographics this year was the tremendous increase in victims 22 years of age and under (+51%), with especially explosive growth in those under the age of 18 (+164%). Victims who are 22 years of age and under now represent 17% of reported victims. As readers of this report in previous year will note, many NCAVP member programs have made concerted efforts to reach young people, who may be victims of anti-LGBT violence. Additionally, efforts by other organizations, most notably the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) and the National Youth Advocacy Coalition (NYAC) to raise the visibility and level of empowerment of LGBT youth have generated more empowered pockets of young people more willing and likely to interact with service providers, including AVPs.

With respect to victim race and ethnicity, substantial increases in the numbers of victims identifying as Arab or Middle Eastern (+26%), and Latino(a) (+24%) noted in prior years continued. Smaller gains were seen in the number of victims identifying as African-American (+2%) and Native American (+5%), a group that remains a fairly small portion of NCAVP's sample (1%). Those identifying as being outside the list of racial and ethnic categories provided by NCAVP's

¹Male and female in the paragraph includes those victims identified as being of transgender experience.

intake sheet also increased 244%. Programs submitting data to this report indicate that the continued increase in those of Arab or Middle Eastern descent reporting can be tied to the increase many saw last year in Arab and Middle Eastern LGBT people accessing AVPs around issues of both anti-Arab and anti-LGBT incidents they suffered after the September 11, 2001 attacks. Those experiences enabled many programs to make or expand connections with LGBT Arab, Middle Eastern and South Asian communities. In terms of the ongoing increase in reports from Latino(a) victims, AVPs have worked for years now to increase the number of Spanish-speaking staff, produce bilingual materials, and expand outreach efforts in Spanish-speaking communities. Further exploration of the identity of those identifying as 'Other,' indicates that a significant number of them belong to South Asian, African and other communities not easily encapsulated in the explicit categories provided at intake. They also tended to represent communities especially impacted by attention, bias and law enforcement scrutiny since September 11, 2001. NCAVP has revamped its intake tools to allow member organizations to capture more specific information on more demographic groups, and we anticipate that subsequent editions of this report will reflect that detail.

As noted above, in a departure from both the number of incidents and victims in 2002, the number of offenders decreased -5%. Demographic categories for offenders showing significant increases included: offenders who were female (+8), offenders identified as being between the ages 30 and 44 (+4%), aged 45 to 64 (+41%) and 65 and over (+14%).

Overall, there was no change or declines in all racial categories, with the exception of a small increase in those identified as being white (4%)². There were significant increases in almost all categories of offender relationships to victims, with the most dramatic increases among those identified as being Employers/Coworkers (+34%), Acquaintances (+33%), Ex-lovers/partners/spouses (+30%), current lovers/partners/spouses (+24%), and those with other uncategorized relationships to their victim(s) (+67%). Less dramatic increases were seen among those identified as roommates (+7%) or members of a security force (+10%). Decreases were reported among those whose relationship to their victim(s) was that of service provider (-26), rela-

²This increase includes those identified as 'Jewish'

NCAVP MISSION STATEMENT

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

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

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

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

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

ARIZONA

Wingspan DV Project
300 E. 6th Street
Tucson, AZ 85705
Office Phone: (520) 624-1779
Hotline: (800) 553-9387
Hotline: (520) 624-0348
www.wingspanaz.org

ARKANSAS

Women's Project
2224 Main Street
Little Rock, AR 72206
Phone: (501) 372-5113
Fax: (501) 372-0009
www.womens-project.org

CALIFORNIA

**Community United
Against Violence**
160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 777-5500
Hotline: (415) 333-HELP
www.cuav.org

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center
STOP Partner Abuse
Domestic Violence Program
1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Hotline: (323) 860-5806
Phone: (323) 993-7645
www.laglc.org/domesticviolence

The Lesbian & Gay Men's
Community Center, San Diego
P.O. Box 3357
San Diego, CA 92163
Hotline: (619) 260-6380
x107 or 105
Phone: (619) 260-6380
www.thecentersd.org

W.O.M.A.N., Inc.
333 Valencia Street, #251
San Francisco, CA 94103-3547
Hotline: (415) 864-4722
TTY: (415) 864-4765
Phone: (415) 864-4777
www.womaninc.org

COLORADO

Colorado Anti-Violence Program

P.O. Box 181085
Denver, CO 80218
Hotline: (888) 557-4441
Hotline: (303) 852-5094
Phone: (303) 839-5204
www.coavp.org

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Womens'

Education and Legal Fund
135 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105
Phone: 860-247-6090
www.cwealf.org

tive (-17%), law enforcement officer (-15%), and landlord/tenant/neighbor (-3%). The number of offenders thought to be strangers to their victims decreased by 6%.

Despite the small increase in victims and incidents, there was an out-sized decrease in the number of victims opting to report incidents to law enforcement (-8%). With respect to this disposition of those cases reported to police, the number of complaints taken with no arrests made declined 6%, but the number of cases resulting in arrest increased 8%. In 2001, only 15% of reported incidents resulted in arrest. In 2002, 17% of reported cases resulted in arrest of a perpetrator - a small, but encouraging increase. Additionally, not only did the number of cases where complaints by victims were refused decline rather dramatically (-28%), but those cases now comprise only 15% of all cases in which the victim chooses to make a report to law enforcement. In 2002, almost 20% of reports were refused by law enforcement.

Similarly, the number of cases in which bias classification was refused declined appreciably (-7%), though those cases still comprise 10% of all cases reported to law enforcement. On the other hand, law enforcement officials are making affirmative bias classifications in 26% of cases. In 2001, they did so only in only 22% of cases brought to them. Part of this improvement may be a function of the fact that the likelihood that a bias classification was unavailable decreased 19%, making it easier for victims and advocates to request such classification.

A troubling trend with respect to police response is a significant increase (+24%) in the number of victims reporting physical abuse accompanied by anti-LGBT slurs by police when responding to reports, as well as an increase (+18%) in the number of victims characterizing police law enforcement response as 'indifferent.' Other classifications of law enforcement response, both positive and negative declined fairly significantly: response said to be 'courteous' declined 18%; instances of verbal abuse declined 15%, and physical abuse without the use of slurs declined 56%.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Increase Tolerance

Foster a public, educational, political and cultural climate that makes clear that acts of anti-LGBT hatred and bias can have no part in a civil society. Specifically, schools should design and adopt general tolerance education curricula for youth, as well as 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

Add sexual orientation and gender identity and expression to the roster of classes protected against hate-motivated violence at the federal level by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, thereby authorizing the U.S. Attorney General to investigate and prosecute such cases—particularly those cases in which it is found that local law enforcement does not have the adequate resources, mandate or will to do so.

Further address violence motivated by perceived sexual orientation and/or gender identity at the state level by passing hate crimes bills to heighten public awareness of such acts and provide increased penalties for those who commit them—particularly repeat and adult offenders. To encourage these new laws, the federal government should pass legislation to provide enhanced law enforcement, criminal justice and community education and training funding to the states that enact them.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

ILLINOIS

Horizons Anti-Violence Project

961 W. Montana

Chicago, IL 60614

Hotline: (773) 871-CARE

Phone: (773) 472-6469

www.horizonsonline.org

KENTUCKY

*Kentucky Fairness Alliance

Focus areas:

P.O. Box 3912

Louisville, KY 40201

Phone: (502) 897-1973

LOUISIANA

Lesbian & Gay Community Center
of New Orleans

2114 Decatur Street

New Orleans, LA 70116

Phone: (504) 945-1103

www.lgccno.org

MASSACHUSETTS

Fenway Community Health Center - Violence Recovery Program

7 Haviland Street

Boston, MA 02115

Hotline: (800) 834-3242

Phone: (617) 927-6269

Website: www.fchc.org

The Network/La Red:

Ending abuse in lesbian, bisexual
women's and transgender communities

P.O. Box 6011

Boston, MA 02114

Hotline: (617) 423-7233

Phone: (617) 695-0877

Fax: (617) 423-5651

www.thenetworkklared.org

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation

19641 West Seven Mile Road

Detroit, MI 48219

Hotline: (877) 7TRIANGLE

Phone: (313) 537-3323

www.tri.org

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

MINNESOTA

OutFront Minnesota

310 East 38th Street
Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409
Hotline: (800) 800-0350
Hotline: (612) 824-8434

MISSOURI

*St. Louis Anti-Violence Project
4557 Laclede Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108
Phone: (314) 361-2111

NEW YORK

New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project

240 West 35th Street
Suite 200
New York, NY 10001
Hotline: (212) 714-1141
TTY: (212) 714-1134
Phone (office): (212) 714-1184
www.avp.org

OHIO

Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization

4041 North High Street
Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43214
Hotline: (866) 86-BRAVO
Phone: (614) 268-9622

***The Lesbian & Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland**

6600 Detroit Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44102
P.O. Box 6177
Cleveland, Ohio 44101
Phone: (216) 651-5428
Website: www.lgcsc.org

*Stonewall Cincinnati
1118 Race Street
Cincinnati, OH 45210
Phone: (513) 651-2500
www.stonewallcincinnati.org

Recommendation 3:

Encourage the development of community-based solutions

Additional resources should be used to encourage the development of community-based solutions and responses to anti-LGBT violence, as well as hate-motivated violence targeting other communities. These solutions should be developed with the goals of 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 and its prevalence and outcomes. In addition, mandate participation in gathering and reporting data by every political jurisdiction, down to the county level. Support the provision of, and include analyses of data from, community organizations that investigate and address related problems.

Recommendation 5:

Provide Rehabilitation and Alternatives to Incarceration

As organizations dedicated to the cessation of violence in our society, many NCAVP members strongly oppose the use of the death penalty. By extension, though NCAVP recognizes that increased penalties must be part of a comprehensive strategy to combat hate violence, it does not believe they can comprise the sole or primary method of addressing such violence. To that end, NCAVP recommends that in association with stronger hate crimes laws that provide increased penalties, enhanced rehabilitation be provided to convicted offenders to reduce recidivism and interrupt escalating cycles of abuse. Additionally, it is essential in some cases that alternatives to incarceration be developed, once again, particularly for youthful and first-time offenders.

Recommendation 6:

Fund Local Initiatives

A realistic appraisal of the work being accomplished to combat hate-motivated violence at the community level must acknowledge that there is a cost associated with that effort. It is essential that local, state and federal governments fund community-based anti-violence initiatives such as training programs for law enforcement officers and district attorneys, victims' services and monitoring and reporting efforts like this one. The benefit will be to prevent and deter more 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 Level of Efficacy of Law Enforcement Officials and Agencies

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. If that proves impracticable, shift the burden of proof in such cases onto defendants - similar to that required in many temporary insanity cases.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

OKLAHOMA

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

ONTARIO

The 519 Anti-Violence Programme
Contact:
519 Church Street
Toronto, Ontario Canada M4Y 2C9
Hotline: (416) 392-6877
Phone: (416) 392-6878, x117
www.the519.org

PENNSYLVANIA

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights
1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Hotline: (215) 731-1447, x15
Phone: (215) 731-1447
www.center4civilrights.org

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Alliance for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights
41 12th Street
Providence, RI 02906
Phone: (401) 331-6671

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center
701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006
Phone: (713) 529-0037, x328
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hatecrim.htm
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/intpartv.htm

VERMONT

SafeSpace
P.O. Box 158
Burlington, VT 05402
Hotline: (866) 869-7341
Phone (office): (802) 863-0003 (V/TTY)
www.safespacevt.org

Part I

PART 1. ABOUT THIS REPORT

Introduction:

Assessing a Changing Epidemic of Violence

This report provides a glimpse into some of the latest trends in violence against lesbian, gay, 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 27 community-based victim service organizations that monitor and respond to bias-motivated and other forms of violence affecting LGBT communities. This is the ninth national report about bias violence that NCAVP has issued in as many years.

Though we consider this a new edition of the 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 in comparison to that contained in previous or future reports, but as essentially 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.

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

In the wake of increased public attention to anti-LGBT violence in recent years, most mainstream national leaders now acknowledge that such violence has surpassed "acceptable" levels, and most will also now publicly state that any incidence of anti-LGBT violence is wrong. But it is one thing to acknowledge anti-LGBT violence (along with

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

VIRGINIA

*Virginians for Justice
6 North 6th Street, LL3
Richmond, VA 23219
Hotline: (800) 2-Justice
Phone: (804) 643-4816

WISCONSIN

*Milwaukee Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center
315 West Court Street
Suite 101
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Phone: (414) 271-2656
www.mkelgbt.org

* Does not provide direct services, but may be able to make referrals or recommendations regarding local providers.

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

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

Gwen Araujo, a transgender Latina youth, was murdered on October 3rd after acquaintances at a party learned that she was transgender. She was beaten, tied up and strangled. Her body was then driven 150 miles into the Sierra Nevada Mountains and buried in a shallow grave.
(San Francisco)

A gay man in Southern California burned to death in his apartment after being doused with gasoline and set aflame by an arsonist who claimed to hate gay people.
(Los Angeles)

A 16 year-old African American lesbian and several friends were attacked by another group of young women from the same school in a public park. As the young woman was laying on the ground, her attackers yelled "you dyke", "god should kill you" and "we should kill you.". The victim ultimately blacked out, but when she came to, the girls were attempting to pull off her Pride necklace and told her "We know you have AIDS". The attack finally ended when the victim smeared blood from her nose on the attackers and said, "Now you have AIDS then".
(Colorado)

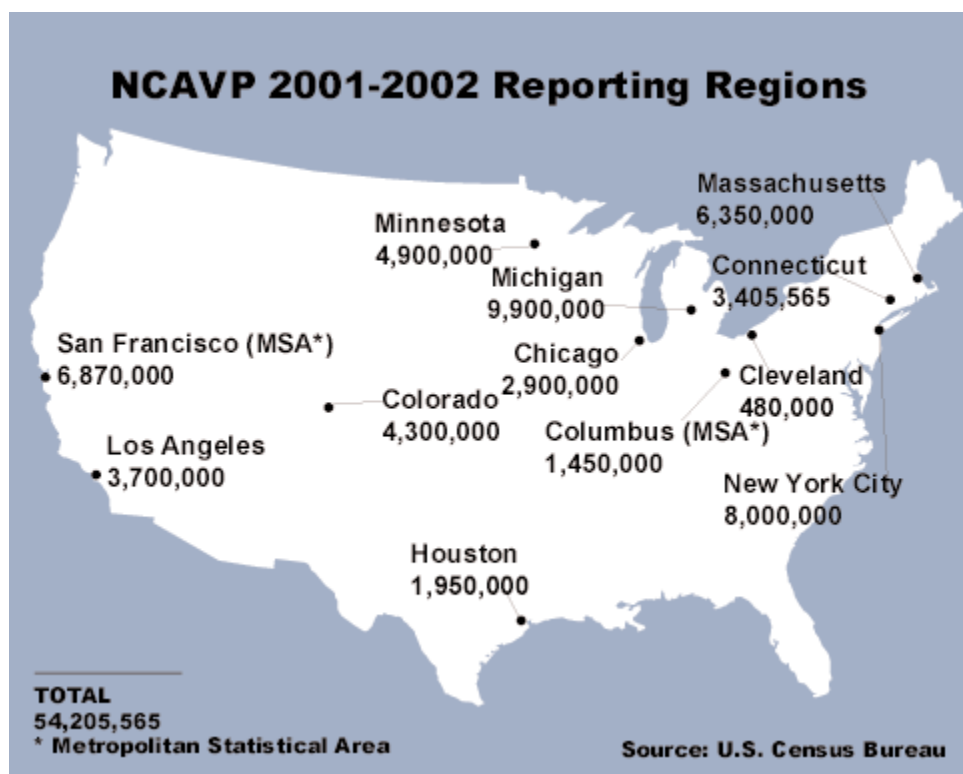
racist, sexist and other forms of abuse) as a pressing national concern, and another to address it with any real zeal. Even now, the full weight and resources of federal, state and local governments have hardly been brought to bear on the problem. A national Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEA), which would have authorized the Attorney General of the U.S. to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT crimes as violations of federal civil rights law, continues to flounder in Congress, even though large majorities in both chambers have now passed similar versions of such a bill in recent sessions. Three years into the current presidential administration, the prospects for reviving LLEA remain uncertain.

The current focus on the 'War on Terrorism,' prosecution of the war in Iraq and possible subsequent military actions don't bode well for issues considered by many to be 'ancillary' to national security, even though the current hyper-patriotic environment and troubled economy, coupled with military and security concerns with strong religious, ethnic and racial dynamics only increases the likelihood that the level of hate crimes will rise - particularly against those identified as either being connected to actual and perceived enemies and/or outside the bounds of the increased patriotic culture.

In addition to the challenges faced in fashioning a comprehensive response to anti-LGBT violence that have developed since September 11, 2001, ongoing issues remain. For instance there is still not a meaningful federal effort to assess the true extent of anti-LGBT violence in the U.S., such that this report, covering approximately 30% of the nation's population, remains the most comprehensive survey that anyone can obtain. It's important to note here that many of the deficiencies in assessing the extent of anti-LGBT violence also apply to other forms of hate-motivated violence, based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. The need for more resourceful national monitoring is very clear, given the variability of the trends highlighted in this and past years' editions of NCAVP's report. In many cases, these trends beg for more adequate research, or at least the expansion of a survey such as NCAVP's throughout the nation as a whole. This need is particularly pressing at present given the heightened national atmosphere of fear, patriotism and economic concern. Evidence suggests that each of these factors can contribute to increased hate-motivated activity.

For instance, while the level of anti-LGBT incidents did not fall as far or as rapidly as violent crime in general, there was in fact a downward trend from 1997 to 2001. This trend was in part reflective of the gen-

eral decrease in crime, the relative economic improvement and increased law enforcement response, both in part responsible for that decrease. It also bears noting that the high point in reported incidents for this report (1997) was also the year of the now surprisingly controversial 'coming out' episode of 'Ellen.' Anecdotal evidence from NCAVP members and other community-based organizations at the time noted a marked increase in the number of anti-LGBT incidents in their area. However, much in the same way that general crime and economic factors (and no doubt active targeting from right-wing elements) in the early and mid-1990s lent themselves to higher levels of anti-LGBT activity, and the 'Ellen' coming out may have in part been an impetus for the crescendo of that activity, we are presently faced with falling economic fortunes across the nation, at the same time that rhetoric of 'inside and outside' and 'for us or against us' is being offered by leaders in response to domestic terrorism and geopolitical issues.



In 2002, NCAVP documented a small increase in reported incidents, and in any given edition of this report, we are careful to note that in general, increases and decreases are not a function of rising or declining levels of hate, but more reflective of victims' willingness to report incidents and/or advocates' ability to do outreach and serve victims. However, given the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, there is reason to believe that the small increase seen in 2002 may be

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

Two 23-year-old roommates reported ongoing harassment and bias-motivated vandalism of one of their cars. The perpetrator had on one occasion broken the side mirror and etched "gay" and "homo" into the car with a key, and on another occasion poured sugar into the gas tank. (Massachusetts)

A woman was walking to the subway in Brooklyn after leaving work. She was approached by three unknown men who began to verbally harass her with anti-lesbian epithets. She was then knocked to the ground and her purse was taken as the slurs continued. The men ran off and no arrest was made. (New York)

On June 12, 1999, police arrived in response to a 911 hang-up call at a Hyde Street apartment to find the Todd Peterson dead from 19 stab wounds. Phillip Adkinson, the only other person in the apartment, who had also refused to let the police in, was found with one stab wound later determined to be self-inflicted. Todd Peterson was last seen at the gay bar he frequented, and where he met Mr. Adkinson before leaving and returning home. (San Francisco)

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

As they stood outside a gay bar in Riverside, a group of gay men were approached by four gang members. One of them punched and stabbed one of the men in the group. A second, Jeff Owens, tried to help his friend, when the attacker said, "You want some trouble fag, here it is," and stabbed Owens five times. The men did not realize they had been stabbed until they were on their way back to Owens' home. The first man was treated and released. Owens died after twice undergoing surgery and accidentally being administered an overdose of an anti-clotting drug at the county hospital. The four perpetrators were caught and charged with murder and hate crime. (Los Angeles)

A gay man in his early 20's was driving through Denver when two men in another vehicle began following him and yelling anti-gay slurs. The victim thought that the rainbow sticker on his car may have been the impetus for this. The men became more and more aggressive, getting out of their vehicle and yelling at him when he stopped at red lights. Adam began running red lights to get away. He eventually pulled up to a grocery store and ran inside. The men followed him inside, punched him in the face and then ran away. (Colorado)

the beginning of an up-trend in anti-LGBT incidents, and that it is unlikely that LGBT communities, or others considered 'different' will fare well in the atmosphere described. Nevertheless, the resources from government sources to allow coordination for advocates to examine the possible roots of any increase have as of yet not been forthcoming or are insufficient to cover the scope of the problem.

In the absence of a true federal commitment to combat or even adequately assess the problem of anti-LGBT violence, one other way to address it is with greater public and private funding for community-based anti-violence programs. Here again, however, support often does not rise to the level of the problem. High levels of fiscal insufficiency continued to threaten many of NCAVP's members, such that by the end of 2002, several were close to closing their doors, despite a demonstrated increase in the need for their services. The challenges of falling contributions and current or anticipated decreased in government support are of course shared by charities and service providers across the country, but given the fact that many AVPs were only marginally funded and struggling to begin with, the situation is potentially more dire for them.

In this context, that twelve of NCAVP's members still contributed meaningful data to this report is an admirable testament to their commitment and capabilities. On the whole, however, this is no way to fight an epidemic-or even to learn where and how it occurs. The pressing national concerns of anti-LGBT violence and other bias crime still await solutions that fairly acknowledge they exist. Nevertheless, this report is by no means exhaustive. The fact that many incidents, even those that capture the attention of communities and the media are not represented in this report is a testament to that. One example of a high-profile incident not included in this report is that of Gregory Love, a Morehouse College junior, who was viciously beaten with a baseball bat in the bathroom of his dormitory. Love, without wearing his glasses apparently peered into an occupied shower stall, thinking his roommate was inside. The actual occupant, sophomore Aaron Price, felt that Love was ogling him left the bathroom, went to his room and returned with the bat he used to beat Love.

Despite NCAVP communication with campus officials, local organizers and other LGBT advocacy organizations, this case and many like it will not be documented in this report next year, because there is no anti-violence program in Atlanta.

At the very least, this incident may be reported in the "official" national survey of bias violence currently administered by the FBI.

The City of Atlanta does submit some hate violence statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, as it is in many other locations, the numbers reported by law enforcement in Atlanta may dramatically under represent the true level of violence against the LGBT community. In 2001, Atlanta, a regional LGBT center with an overall population of 425,000 reported only nine anti-LGBT incidents to the FBI. At least some incidents from places like Atlanta do get reported to the FBI; many other incidents will not be referenced in the FBI survey because there is no local will or mandate to send information, a condition that renders the FBI's report extraordinarily deficient in tracking anti-LGBT incidents. For instance, the FBI identified just one anti-LGBT murder in 2001 (the last year for which data is available), while in the same year, in a much smaller portion of the country, NCAVP documented 10, including three in Colorado and three in New York City. During the same period, the FBI tracked a mere 1,393 anti-LGBT incidents nationally, as opposed to the 1,943 incidents reported to NCAVP in twelve locations.

Limitations of this and other reporting efforts

As the introduction should have made clear, this report is not a complete survey of anti-LGBT bias violence in the U.S. Such a report is quite impossible to obtain. Some of the deficiencies of current federal survey efforts have already been described. It is now suitable to add that for the most part, participation by law enforcement agencies is largely voluntary, and those that do submit data to federal authorities do not utilize a standard survey instrument, and do not even employ a consistent definition of bias violence.

While NCAVP's reporting effort is considerably more refined, its members still lack sufficient resources to conduct research with greater geographical coverage or more extensive cross-referencing and analysis. In addition, the demands associated with contributing to this report are enormously burdensome for a large portion of NCAVP's members.

Other than by requiring its members to adhere to standardized and verifiable reporting procedures, NCAVP makes little attempt to correct for certain other variables likely to influence the extent of reporting within each region. Because anti-LGBT violence has historically been poorly addressed by law enforcement (and because police offi

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A 49-year-old gay male reported that while working in his garden, his neighbor's dog came into his yard and attacked his dog (the dog recieved 65 stitches). The victim yelled at the neighbor to get his dog out of the yard and the neighbor began kicking the victim's face and body. In the past, this neighbor has yelled anti-gay slurs while making obscene gestures towards the victim on several occassions. After the attack, the victim was hospitalized and received 8 stitches. A stay-away order and a civil injunction were obtained but the perpetrator has violated the orders twice before.
(Massachusetts)

A queer, Latina was assaulted in a gay nightclub by another woman. The assault came just after the assailant's boyfriend had been yelling anti-gay and anti-African-American epithets, and security was removing the couple leave the club. After the victim was punched, she walked outside of the club and confronted her attacker. While she was doing this, her attackers boyfriend started beating the victim, knocking her to the ground and kicking her with steel-toed boots until she was unconscious, while yelling anti-queer and anti-female epithets. A friend of the victim tried pulling him off of her friend, but he turned and punched her in the face and stomach. Both assailants then fled the scene and moved on to a Gay leather bar where the male perpetrator proceeded to yell more anti-gay epithets. It finally required eight police officers to restrain him.
(San Francisco)

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

While leaving the home of one, and hugging goodbye, two gay men were approached by a group of men from a passing car. The men were holding a baseball bat and a metal pipe with which they hit one of the two men several times, cracking his skull. The other man was able to escape into his car, though the baseball bat struck his window several times and finally broke through, hitting his arm and embedding glass into his arm, but once he left, he called the police and went back to the scene, where witnesses had gathered, but the perpetrators had fled. His friend underwent two brain surgeries, was in a coma for several days and hospitalized for over a month. The suspects were eventually captured and are awaiting trial.
(Los Angeles)

An transgender African American woman, who manages an apartment complex and has had ongoing problems with one of the tenants. The tenant began verbally harassing her, using anti-trans and homophobic language. It escalated to physical assault and intimidation.
(Colorado)

Two gay men were kissing while riding the the subway to Brooklyn . A man began to harass them, saying things such as, "I hate all Homos; I hate all you faggots. The same man then pulled out a knife and attempted to stab the two men as they exited and ran from the train. He followed them into a neighborhood store where they asked the store clerk to call 911. The attacker was arrested.
(New York)

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

For this reason, most NCAVP members engage in various kinds of education and outreach, which can strongly influence the number of case reports they receive. For example, in New York City, the local AVP mounted a highly visible public advertising campaign in the summer months of 2000, encouraging LGBT individuals to report any act of anti-LGBT violence, no matter how seemingly minor, to its 24-hour hotline. The campaign had a tremendous effect on the number of one-time verbal harassment reports to the agency. However, the resources which enabled that level of outreach have not been available since. Harassment reports in New York fell 9% in 2001, and 11% in 2002.

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

Organization of Presentation

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

Part 4 provides more detailed information about the data contributed to this report by each of the 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.

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

Several GLBT institutions and businesses received threatening letters from a man who called himself "howard liketokillafag." The letters included homophobic comments and threats to kill patrons and staff members of the recipient organizations.

(Massachusetts)

Two buildings in the city's Mission District were targeted for vandalism. The culprits spray-painted on the Women's Building: "Kill Arabs" and "CUNTS." The Women's Building houses many social justice organizations supporting women. Similar anti-Arab epithets were spray-painted on the building which houses Community United Against Violence and other LGBT and progressive organizations. A flyer and poster advertising a peace event was defaced with graffiti that included: "DIE SAND NIGGERS" and "DEAD ARABS = PEACE."

(San Francisco)

A Latina transgender woman and her mother exited a bus when three men standing by the bus stop began calling out, "faggot!" The two women ignored the comments and continued walking, but the men followed and attacked them, beating them and robbing them of their purses. During the attack, the transgender woman was called a "faggot" and was punched in the face several times, leaving her with a broken jaw and several bruises. One of the perpetrators used a sharp object he was carrying to injure her mother's cheek and eye.

(Los Angeles)

Part 2

PART 2: DATA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Section 1: Incidents

Total Number of Incidents

The twelve NCAVP member agencies participating in this report documented 1,968 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2002 representing a 1% increase over the 1,943 incidents they reported in 2001. These incidents affected 2,257 victims, or 3% more than the 2,189 victims reported in 2001. They were committed by 2,810 offenders v. 2,951 in 2001, a decrease of 5%.

The 2002 incidents were further categorized to include 3,555 distinct crimes and offenses, a negligible increase (8) over the 3,547 identified in 2001. In all, there was an average of 1.15 victims (almost unchanged from 2001 - 1.12), 1.43 offenders (v. 1.52) and 1.80 crimes and/or offenses (v. 1.82) per incident.

Incidents, Victims and Offenders
2001 and 2002

Total Number of Incidents



Total Number of Victims



Total Number of Offenders



The number of reported incidents increased in seven of the twelve reporting regions, including Cleveland (+44%), Colorado (+1%), Columbus (+17%), Houston (+150%), Los Angeles (+20%), and San Francisco (+13%). They declined in five others: Chicago (-30%), Connecticut (-82%), Massachusetts (-8%), Michigan (-30%), Minnesota (-30%), and New York (-13%). The mean rate of increase

INCIDENT
NARRATIVES

A 13-year-old boy with developmental delays was being harassed by school-mates at the small Catholic middle-school he attends. He has been called "faggot", "punk", "ass-muncher", and other names. He has been shoved and pushed him several times. The victim seems to be questioning and developing his sexuality. His mother emailed the principal to report these incidents and express her concern, but she never got a response. (San Francisco)

A gay Latino youth and a friend sat down to eat at a taco stand when one of the employees at the stand began calling him a "faggot" and "joto." The employee proceeded to exit the taco stand and approached, telling him to leave the taco stand, and continuing to hurl anti-gay slurs. The perpetrator then shoved the victim and knocked over his food. A physical fight broke out between the young victim and the employee, who was in his mid-thirties. After several punches to the torso, the young man was left with bruises on both his chest and shoulder. (Los Angeles)

A preoperative transsexual was having ongoing issues with her landlord. He told her that she was not allowed to wear a bathing suit or shorts to the apartment complex pool. He also indicated that other tenants were complaining about her and want her to be evicted because she is a transsexual. She is afraid she will loose her housing and can't afford to move. (Colorado)

A teenaged boy was awake up to the sound a car spinning off and a group of people screaming the words "queer" and "faggot". The young man jumped out of bed and ran to see what was going on. By the time the young man got to his front porch, he saw a car speeding down the street; inside were four of his schoolmates. (Michigan)

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A 46-year-old gay black man was stabbed by a co-worker after he complained to management about anti-gay harassment and threats. The man says he begged managers to do something about the situation, and they told him to "ignore it" or "handle it".

(Michigan)

A 21-year old transsexual Latina and two friends, (also M-t-Fs), were harassed by two gay men at "Bar Lido", a Gay Latino bar in San Jose. One perpetrator harassed them on the dance floor, first physically, and then verbally. The attacker yelled, "You are not women! You are guys like me, or then show me your 'cunt'!" The women asked the security guard for help. He came but did nothing. After the men escalated the physical attack, the security guard asked the women to leave. Once outside, the aggressors followed them with glass bottles in hand. They threw these at the women. One assailant took his belt off and hit the 21 year-old in the face with the buckle, cracked her palate, broke all her upper front teeth and cut her lip, including part of her nose. A witness called the police. The responding officer revictimized the women by continually focusing on their gender and immigration status, asking for legal documents, insisting, "You are illegal". He refused to arrest the assailants, saying, "I'll have to arrest all of you". The women accepted, insisting that the injured woman be taken to the hospital first. Upon seeing her injuries, the judge freed her from criminal charges. She had months of dental treatment.

(San Francisco)

among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 41%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 32%. The mean rate of change overall was +4%. The map on page ____ illustrates the percentage increases and decreases of reported incidents throughout the participating regions.

Murders

There were 10 murders recorded in 2001, and 12 in 2002 - a 20% increase, but an actual increase of 2 murders. Locations experiencing changes in murder rates during the reporting year were: Colorado (3 to 0), Columbus (0 to 2), Houston (1 to 2), Massachusetts (1 to 0), New York (3 to 4), and San Francisco (1 to 3). Michigan's number of murders did not change (1).

MURDER, 2001 and 2002

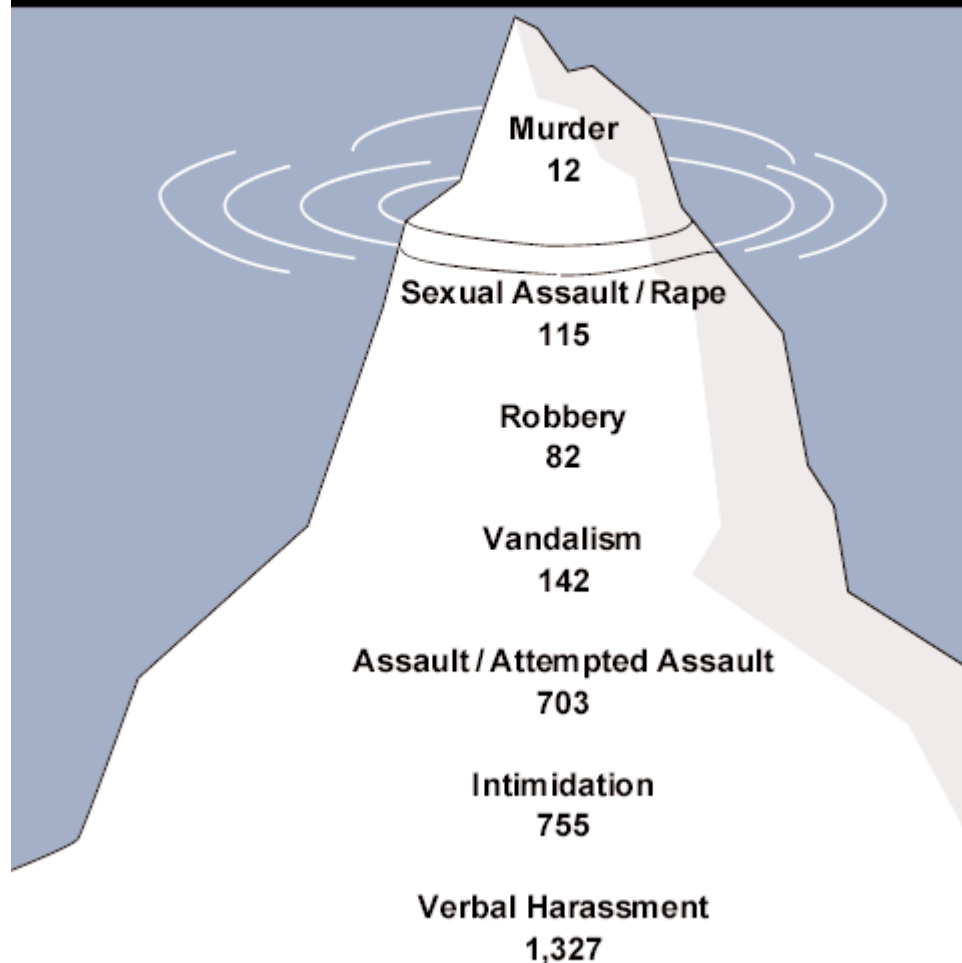


While murders provide some of the most disturbing examples of anti-LGBT violence, hate-motivated acts can and do take many other forms. For this reason, NCAVP views murders as the "tip" of a much larger and more treacherous reserve of violence, one that continues to present a troublesome challenge and concern for LGBT communities and individuals across the nation, even when reporting levels decrease and its most visible manifestation decreases. The iceberg illustration on page 21 is one way of highlighting this point of view.

Assaults and Attempted Assaults

In general, the number of reported assaults NCAVP documented remained level (-1%), decreasing slightly from 759 in 2001 to 755 in 2002. As for specific categories of assault, there was also a small decrease in simple assault (-2%). That decrease can primarily be attributed to large decreases in half of the reporting programs: Chicago (-73%), Cleveland (-50%), Michigan (-56%), and Minnesota (-29%). With the exception of Massachusetts (-4%), every other location showed modest to dramatic growth in simple assault: Colorado (+17%), Columbus (+15%), Houston (+567%), Los Angeles (+5%), New York (+4%), San Francisco (+8%).

Murders in Relation to Other Incidents of Anti-LGBTB Violence, 2002



On the other hand, both completed and attempted assault involving weapons increased, 3% and 22%, respectively. However, the variance from location to location with respect to these assaults was more moderate.

Those with increases included Colorado (+6%), Columbus (5%), Houston (+83%), Los Angeles (+22%), Minnesota (+50%), New York (+11%), and San Francisco (29%). Chicago (-71%), Cleveland (-66%), Massachusetts (-28%), and Michigan (-41%) all charted decreases. There were no assaults involving weapons reported in Connecticut in either year. The proportion of incidents involving assault remained almost constant from 2001 to 2002 (37 v. 36%).

Beyond the rise in homicides from 2001 to 2002, and no doubt related to the overall rise in assaults, particularly those involving weapons,

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A lesbian was outside her mobile unit with her young son when the landlord passed by. She approached the landlord to ask him to fix some problematic plumbing. The landlord responded by yelling, "I don't want dykes here!" The woman was not only disturbed by the comment itself, but also embarrassed because the outburst was in front of her young son. The landlord had also called her a "dyke" on several previous occasions. (Los Angeles)

A mother returned home to find her 26 year old son dead in the bathtub of the Bronx apartment they shared. He had sustained multiple stab wounds to his back and there were strangulation marks on his neck. Anti-gay graffiti was written on the walls and doors within the apartment. No arrest made. (New York)

The neighbor of a lesbian couple began running across the street, back and forth, screaming out, "You'll never have a dick! You'll never be a man! I'm gonna kick your ass! I have someone I'm sending!" (Los Angeles)

A sixteen-year-old young man was waiting at a bus stop, when two other young men approached him, calling him a fag. The 16 year- old told them to leave him alone and that he didn't want any trouble. One of the young men struck him in the face, while the other young man started hitting from behind. (Michigan)

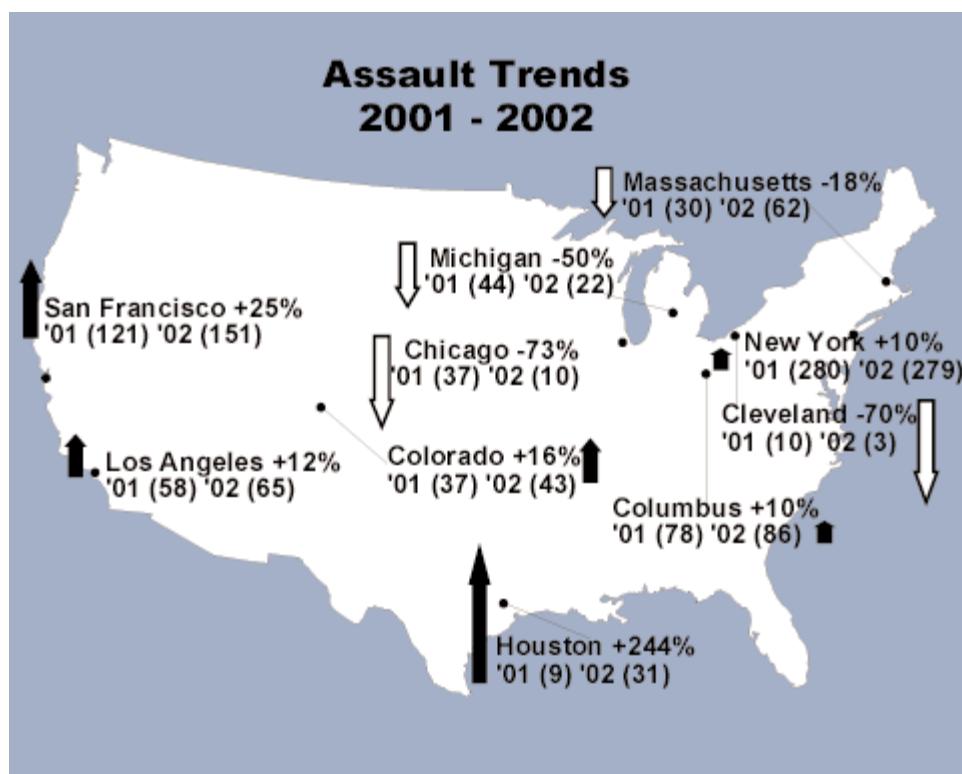
INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A 45-year old gay man had been living in Cobb City, Lake County. His neighbors had been harassing and assaulting him constantly. During one incident, a young boy, possibly in his teens, stabbed the man. The boy's father told him he deserved to die for being a 'faggot.' Police said was no crime was committed since the injury didn't need medical attention. During multiple incidents, including in which his dog was killed, the victim called the police but was either ignored, not given a case number, or was told it was all in his mind. He was also directly harassed by the police. The victim interacted with CUAV for more than a year, sometimes from a motel, because his neighbors would sometimes vandalize his mobile home. The victim's family tried to help from their Michigan home. His mother called the Cobb City Police Department, but was ridiculed with phrases such as "it's the mommy." In August, a day before his birthday, the victim's body was found at the bottom of a canyon. He had apparently died in a car accident in a car rented because the his neighbors had vandalized and destroyed his car.
(San Francisco)

A gay homeless man whose only shelter is his car walked back to his car to find that the word "fag" was written on the passenger side door with a black permanent marker. As he walked to the driver side door of his car he noticed that the perpetrator had also scratched the word "fag" on the drivers' side door.
(Los Angeles)

the number of victims reporting injuries increased 3%. Those suffering minor injuries however, rose only 2%, while those sustaining serious injuries rose 5%. Correspondingly, there was a 6% increase in the number of victims needing hospitalization, from 337 to 356.

With respect to weapons used in the course of assaults, there were declines in the usage of bats and other blunt objects (-34%), firearms (-28%) and weapons classified as being outside of those specifically captured in NCAVP's survey (-29%). There were substantial increases in the use of bottles, bricks and other projectiles (+44%), knives and other sharp objects (+22%), rope and other restraints (+350%), and vehicles (+32%).



Weapons categorization for specific reporting locations included declines in Chicago (-81%), Cleveland (from 6 to 0), Houston (-47%), Massachusetts (-23%), Michigan (-50%), and Minnesota (1 to 0). Increases were seen in Columbus (-5%), Los Angeles (+40%), New York (+17%), and San Francisco (+40%). There was no change in Colorado (16 instances of weapons use). Though there were some appreciable changes in the categories of declining weapons use in various locations, (i.e. bats and blunt objects in Massachusetts, knives and sharp objects in Michigan), by and large, there was very little of note with respect to any increasing usage. That said, the 50% rise in the use of knives and sharp objects in New York is one possible trend

that bears monitoring.

Harassment and Intimidation

NCAVP uses the term 'harassment' to refer to derogatory remarks or name-calling, most often typified by the use of anti-LGBT slurs, which (however crudely or cruelly expressed) are not explicitly threatening in nature. Simple verbal harassment is not a crime in many jurisdictions, unless conducted via telephone or through the mail and/or accompanied by other forms of violent or threatening behavior.

Intimidation, by contrast, is a direct threat of harm to another individual (or in some cases, to property). If expressed in verbal terms alone, it is usually a misdemeanor; if backed by a weapon or overtly threatening gestures, it may be considered a felony.

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

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

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

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

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A gay male was attacked and robbed of his wallet and gold chain. During the robbery, the assailant stated, 'No more faggots tonight.' The victim was cut in the face and received 18 stitches. The perpetrator was arrested at the scene.
(New York)

A gay man was driving down a busy street when a White Ford Explorer cut him off. As the Explorer was driving in front of the victim's car, the enraged driver yelled out homophobic epithets such as, "Fucking Faggot! Fairy!" Not having violated any traffic laws, the man did not think the driver of the Ford Explorer was talking to him and he continued driving behind the Explorer. At his destination, the man parked his car and the Explorer driver followed suit. The Explorer driver shouted homophobic epithets, pulled him out of his car, stomped on his foot and punched him in the face, leaving him with a cut lip and a bruised foot. The perpetrator then fled the scene.
(Los Angeles)

A high school student, accompanied by his mother filed a police report of verbal harassment he'd been experiencing daily in school. The incident that compelled the victim and his mother to approach the police involved a fellow student accosting the victim in the hallway at school, telling him "You gonna get fucked up you homo". You better watch your back faggot. No arrests were made
(New York)

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A gay white male in his early 20s, was crossing the street during the annual Halloween street party in the Castro District. He was detained by 3 police officers, pinned to the ground and handcuffed. He received a cut on his eye and his pants were ripped open to his ankles. At least 50 witnesses yelled at the officers to 'lay off.' When one directly confronted the police, he too was handcuffed and both were taken to a temporary station, and then the police station. At the station, the first victim was told, "Your faggot boyfriend is obviously not coming back for you," and "The last time somebody touched me, they didn't end up in here." He was cited for walking against a 'don't walk' signal, resisting and obstructing arrest, and battery on a peace officer. At his court date he found out charges were dropped. He's been in college, but dropped out and moved to New York. He plans to contact the Office of Citizen Complaints, but does not feel like pursuing anything further. (San Francisco)

A thirty-two-year-old gay black woman was riding on a city bus. After a few other passengers including the driver on the bus started discussing religion, the woman was asked to get off the bus by the driver. When the woman asked the driver why she was asked to get off, the driver replied that she "didn't like dykes riding on my bus, it's against my religious beliefs." The victim was with her girlfriend and two small children. (Michigan)

Two women were walking hand in hand. They were accosted and verbally harassed by a group of young men. One man began choking one of the women and a struggle ensued. Both women and one of the men were arrested. Police classified the case as Bias. (New York)

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. Too often, those who practice verbal abuse are actually seeking some kind of response from their victims, in order to rationalize committing much more violent behavior.

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

It was previously noted in these pages using New York's ongoing decline in reported incidents of harassment it is both the most common form of anti-LGBT offense, and yet one of the most difficult to capture - particularly for programs faced with limited outreach and advertising resources. Nevertheless, there was a small increase of 1% in reports of harassment charted by NCAVP in 2002. In as much as both reporting and non-reporting programs reported serious funding and staffing challenges during the reporting period, it is commendable that the level of harassment reports stayed fairly level. There were declines in harassment and intimidation reported from Chicago (-74%), Cleveland (-26%), Colorado (-20%), Connecticut (-85%), Michigan (-7%), Minnesota (-34%), and New York (-9%). Columbus (+20%), Houston (+140%), Los Angeles (+28%), Massachusetts (+63%), and San Francisco (+11%) all reported increases in harassment. It bears noting that many of the programs reporting declines - particularly those reporting significant declines were those most impacted by staffing deficiencies/vacancies and/or other resourcing issues. While many of those noting increases in harassment reports faced challenges, they by and large were fortunate enough to have relatively stable staffing during the reporting year.

Other Crimes and Offenses

NCAVP documents a wide range of other crimes and offenses committed in association with each specific incident reported to it. As noted earlier, the total number of these crimes and offenses (for which NCAVP uses general rather than jurisdictional definitions) remained fairly level, growing 1% from 3547 in 2001 to 3555 in 2002. Because of the rise in the number of reported incidents, the average number of crimes and offenses per incident in 2002 decreased slightly to 1.80 from 1.83 in 2001.

Among specific crime and offense categories not already discussed in this report, sizeable increases were noted in four categories: sexual assault/rape (+37%), illegal eviction (+44%), discrimination (+20%), and arson (+100%). Significant declines were experienced in extortion/blackmail (-18%), bomb threat/bombing (-67%) and larceny/burglary/theft (-29%). There were no or significantly smaller changes in the level of abduction/kidnapping (no change), extortion/blackmail (-18%), vandalism (+1%), and robbery (+5%).

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

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

There were sizeable decreases in the number of police entrapment

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

A lesbian couple was coming out of their house to go to work. Their next-door neighbor called one of the lesbians a "dyke bitch," and said, he "hates living next door to queers". The couple tried to talk to the neighbor's wife and stop the harassment. After the neighbor continued to harass them the couple decided to call the police. After two police reports the local police department investigated the complaint and considered the incident a neighbor dispute. The lesbians later video taped the neighbor cutting down the their fence. The lesbians filed another police report and harassment charges were filed.

(Michigan)

(-67%) and unjustified arrest (-67%). These changes were largely the result of significant declines in reports of these types of offenses in Michigan (police entrapment, -82% and unjustified arrest, -82%). Despite the drop in the aforementioned offenses, primarily associated with public lewdness arrests of gay men, there was an increase in the level of police raids (+67%) equal to the decreases in entrapment and unjustified arrest. This increase in raids was almost entirely attributable to rises in this activity in New York and San Francisco.

Location of Incidents

Though there were some significant changes in location of incidents in 2002: those occurring in police precincts or jails increased 73%, those at schools or colleges 118%, and those occurring in cruising areas fell 41%, there were actually very few changes in the proportional distribution of incidents locations. For instance, despite the increase in incidents occurring in police precincts or jails, they still only represent 2% of all incidents, up from 1% in 2001. However, incidents occurring in schools or at colleges now represent 8% of all incidents, up from only 4% in 2001.

Serial incidents

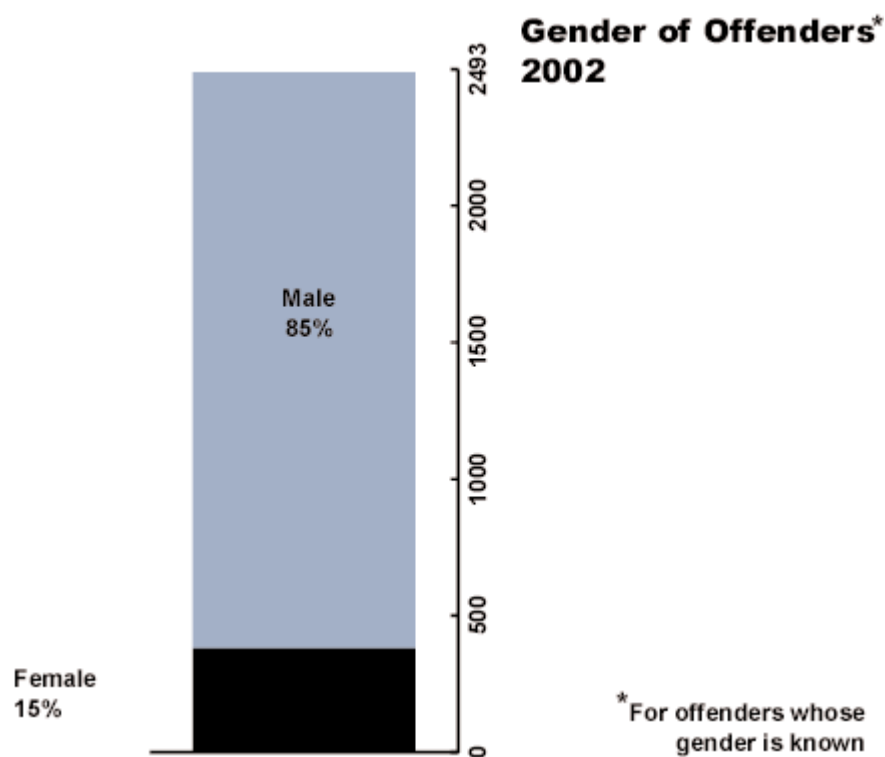
Wherever possible, NCAVP's members try to determine if an incident being reported to them is the first of its kind experienced by the victim, or merely the latest of one or more others apparently committed by the same perpetrator(s).

Overall, the number of these "serial incidents" increased just slightly in 2002. However, those that were reported to have been preceded by between two and ten other incidents increased 16% (from 269 to 313). Positively, incidents preceded by at least ten other similar incidents: fell 10%, from (from 176 to 158). At the same time, incidents preceded by only one other also fell by 22%. It's important to note however, that there was actually very little proportional change among any level of serial incident.

Section 2:

Offenders

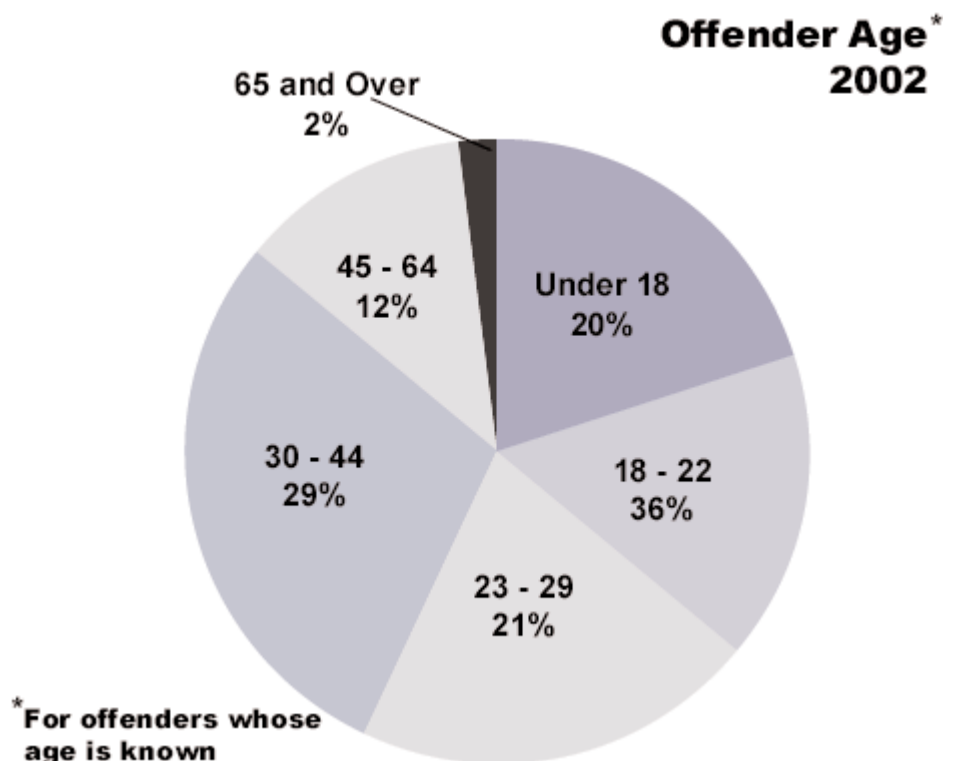
Little is known about the perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence. What research has been done suggests that as a population, they may be described only generally. A study by University of Washington forensic psychologist Karen Franklin, presented to the American Psychological Association at its 1998 convention in San Francisco, CA, surveyed 500 college students in the San Francisco Bay Area. More than 24 percent of the respondents (and 32% of young men in the study) acknowledged that they had engaged in verbal harassment of LGBT individuals, and 10% (18% of young men) reported that they had made threats or committed actual physical violence against one or more of them. 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 was most striking about Franklin's research was that in other respects, her respondents could be described as fairly ordinary young adults, not prone to joining hate groups or participating in organized activities targeting minority communities. Much the same has been

observed of others who commit anti-LGBT violence, such that the suspicion among law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges that the victims somehow "deserved" their experiences is still one of the most formidable barriers to bringing hate crimes offenders to trial.

Studies of other perpetrators of bias crimes have found that they are predominantly lower-income white males. However, because LGBT people are universal within every ethnic, cultural and racial group, and because there is considerable evidence that anti-LGBT violence is underreported in many communities of color, in schools and colleges, and in a large variety of workplaces, it would be foolhardy to suggest that most of those who commit anti-LGBT bias actually share a similarly narrow range of traits. Equally uncertain is whether most anti-LGBT offenders can be classified into the motive categories some theorists have proposed in relation to other bias crime. Many anti-LGBT offenders may in fact be "thrill seekers," "moral ideologues" or "turf defenders," to name three of the most commonly cited classifications. But a large number of their acts also seem to hinge on motives that are less simply articulated, even by the offenders themselves.



Though the 2,810 offenders reported to NCAVP in 2002 represented a 5% decrease from the number of offenders in 2001 (2,951), most of the demographic diversity established in recent reports held true. For

example, the proportion of offenders who were male was 75%, in 2001 it was 74%. Females were 14% of reported offenders in 2002; they were 14% in 2001.

With respect to the age of offenders, those under 18 represented 13% of reported offenders in both years. Those between the ages of 18 and 29 represented 25% of offenders, a 3% decrease. Those aged 30 to 44 were 19% of offenders, up from 18% in 2001. Those 45 to 64 years of age were 8% of offenders a 3% rise from 2001. Finally, though the numbers of offenders aged 65 and over represent a small number of offenders (32), there appears to be continuing growth in that category overall (+14%). Interestingly, though there was a tremendous rise in the number of victims under the age of 22, and particularly among those under 18 years of age, there were decreases overall in the number of offenders in both of those age categories. In preparation for future editions of this report, local anti-violence programs will be looking more critically at cases involving younger victims to better describe the complexion of the violence they are experiencing, particularly with respect to offenders.

Though there were generally trends downward in most race/ethnicity categories captured by NCAVP, the actual proportion of each category remained fairly consistent as well with whites accounting for the largest identified group (30%)³ of offenders overall, followed by Latino/a and African-American individuals (18% each).

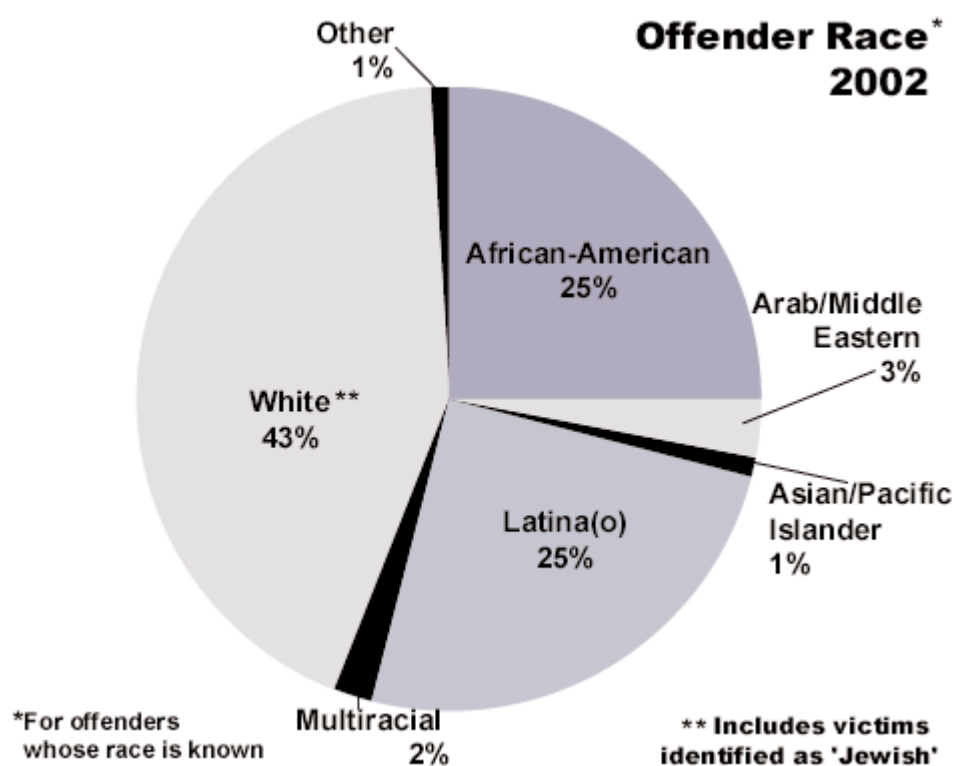
As is shown in much of the data compiled for this report, changes in the relationship of offenders to victims in 2002 were minimal, if existent at all. The largest group of offenders in both 2001 and 2002 not surprisingly were strangers (43% in both years). The next largest category of specified offender relationship to victim was that of landlord/tenant/neighbor (12%), followed by employer/coworker (8%). Law enforcement officials were the next largest category of offender (7%), followed by acquaintance/friend (5%).

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

Accompanying information from local programs indicated that that

³Figure includes those identified as 'Jewish'

trend may have been the result of increasing gang-style violence targeting the LGBT community (NCAVP has also categorized incidents involving organized and sustained gang-related activities as being perpetrated by organized hate groups). In the previous edition of this report, NCAVP noted a relative decrease in the number of incidents perpetrated by multiple offenders. However, this year's data on multiple offenders tends to mimic data submitted on serial incidents - improvement or stasis at either end of the spectrum, but growth in the center. For instance, though there was only 2% growth in the number of incidents perpetrated by a sole offender and a 4% decrease in the number of incidents committed by ten or offenders, there was a 33% rise in the number of incidents involving two to nine offenders.



Finally, though organized hate groups continue to be a category of 'offender' closely watched by NCAVP and its member organizations, they continue to account for a very small proportion of offenders in both 2001 and 2002 (1% in both years), and the number of incidents attributable to hate groups fell 41% from 17 to 10. This drop was primarily caused by declines in Cleveland (from 2 to none), Colorado (from 4 to none), and New York (from 10 to 5). However, San Francisco did experience a significant rise in incidents for which hate groups were responsible (from 1 in 2001 to five in 2002).

Section 3:

Victims

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

- The victim fears the consequences of reporting the incident. These may include the possibility of reprisals from the offender(s), embarrassment or abuse at the hands of police, being "outed" among family, friends, and coworkers, 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. The victim may be apt to dismiss an incident particularly if it does not incorporate assault.

- ◆ 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.

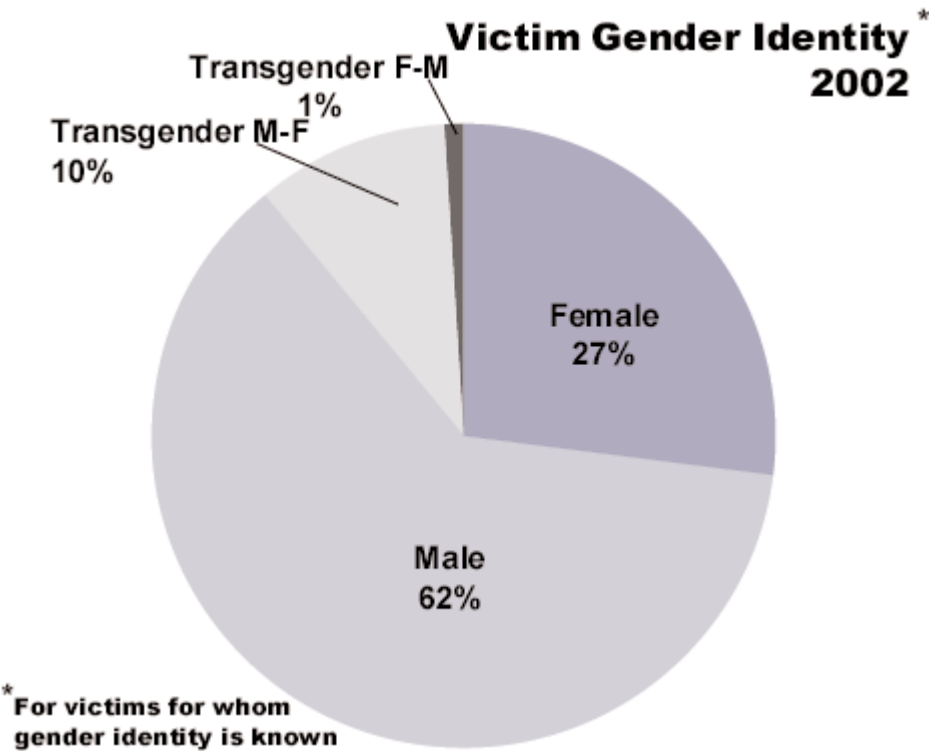
For all these reasons, the information about the victims of anti-LGBT violence documented by NCAVP in 2002 (albeit more comprehensive than that reported by most law enforcement agencies) must necessarily be viewed as incomplete. NCAVP strongly believes, for example, that the incidence of anti-LGBT bias crime affecting younger and older people, immigrants, people of color, people in the military, and those within many other populations and groups is grossly underreported across the country, even to its own members.

That stated, the number of victims documented by NCAVP in the 12 reporting regions increased 3% in 2002, to 2,257 from 2,189 in 2001.

As seen with other data areas in this reporting period, there were not substantive changes in the population of victims documented by NCAVP. In both 2001 and 2002, large majorities were male (60% v. 58%, respectively) and identified themselves as lesbian or gay (75% v. 70%). A significant plurality was between the ages of 30 and 44 (34% v. 35%), with most of the remainder evenly divided between those aged 23-29 (18% v. 16%), and 45- 64 (16% v. 14%). After several years of increases in reports from victims identified as being age 65 or over, there was a large (-64%) decline among such reports in 2002. Most of that decline can be attributed to a 95% decline among older victims in Massachusetts.

One age category in which there was a significant increase in number of victims was that of victims identified as being under the age of 18. There was a 164% increase in this category, from 72 in 2001 to an astonishing 190 in 2002. Victims under the age of 18 now represent 8% of victims. As readers of this report in previous year will note, many NCAVP member programs have made concerted efforts to reach young people, who may be victims of anti-LGBT violence.

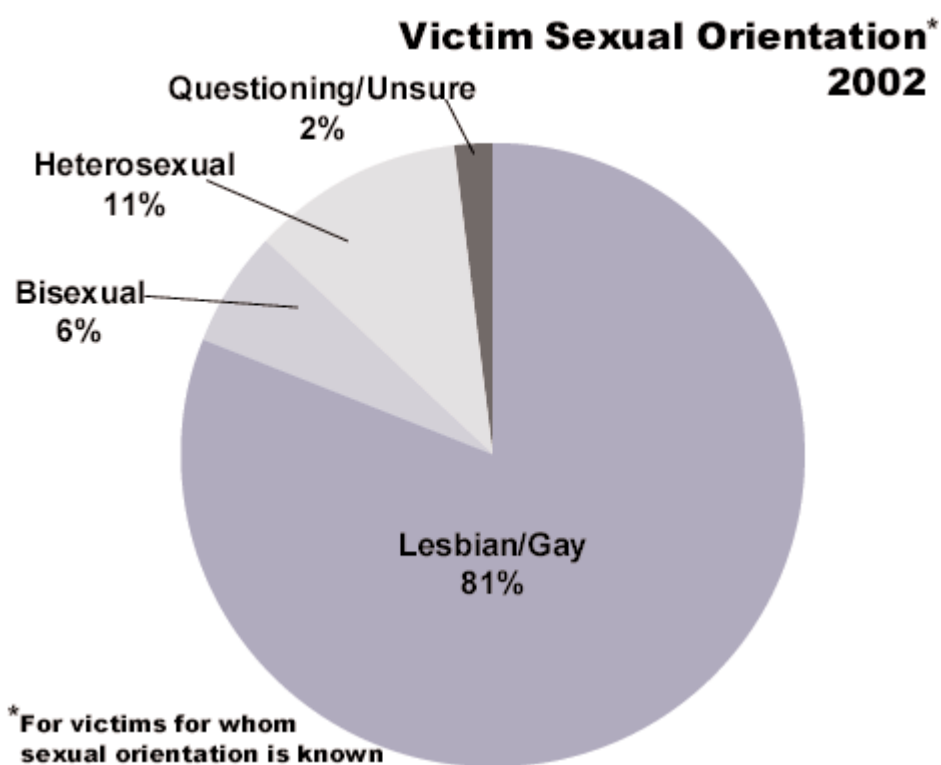
Additionally, efforts by other organizations, most notably the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) and the National Youth Advocacy Coalition (NYAC) to raise the visibility and level of empowerment of LGBT youth have generated more empowered pockets of young people more willing and likely to interact with service providers, including AVPs.



As in past years, whites made up the largest number of victims in 2001 and 2002 (934 v. 929)⁴. The next largest ethnic or racial categories of victims recorded were Latino/a (426, or 19% of victims) and African-American (318, or 14% of victims). The number of

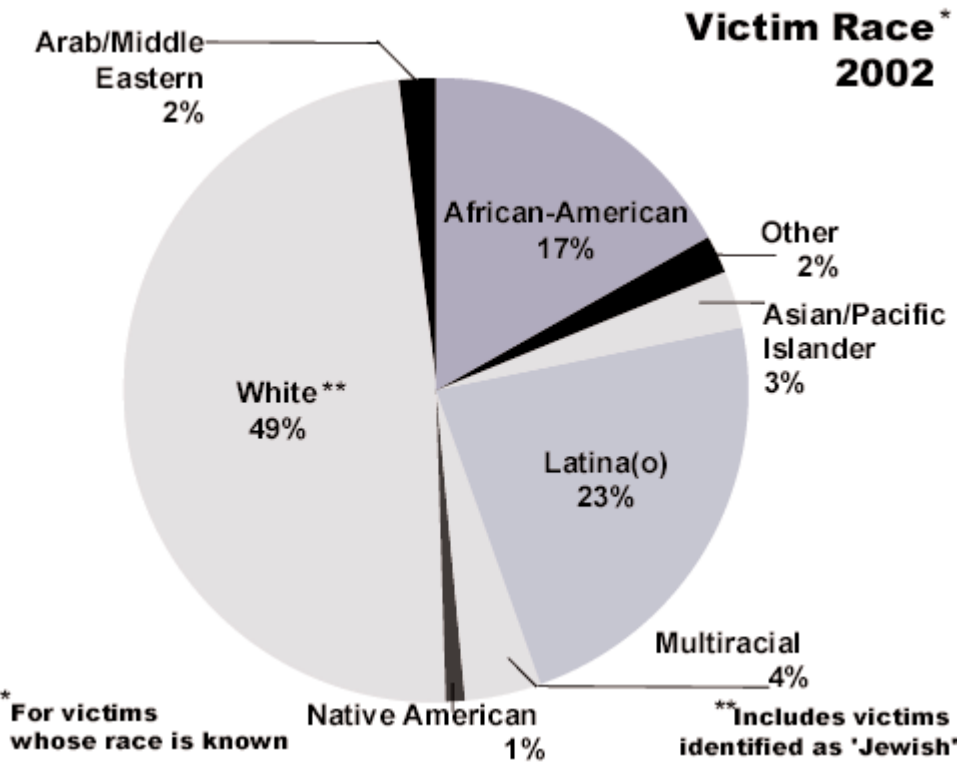
⁴ Figure includes those identified as 'Jewish.'

Arab-American victims - a category that showed significant increases in many locations in 2001 - rose 26%, from 27 to 34. Programs submitting data to this report indicate that the continued increase in those of Arab or Middle Eastern descent reporting can be tied to the increase many saw last year in Arab and Middle Eastern LGBT people accessing AVPs around issues of both anti-Arab and anti-LGBT incidents they suffered after the September 11, 2001 attacks. Those experiences enabled many programs to make or expand connections with LGBT Arab, Middle Eastern and South Asian communities.



Those who identified as multi-racial decreased 40%, from 115 to 69, and those identifying as Native American rose 5%. There was a 2% decline in the number of organizations targeted by anti-LGBT incidents, and those victims classified as being outside the racial or ethnic categories provided rose 244%. Further exploration of the identity of those identifying as 'Other,' indicates that a significant number of them belong to South Asian, African and other communities not easily encapsulated in the explicit categories provided for initial intake purposes. They also tended to represent communities especially impacted by attention, bias and law enforcement scrutiny since September 11, 2001. NCAVP has revamped its intake tools to allow member organizations to capture more specific information on more demographic groups, and we anticipate that subsequent editions of this report will reflect that detail.

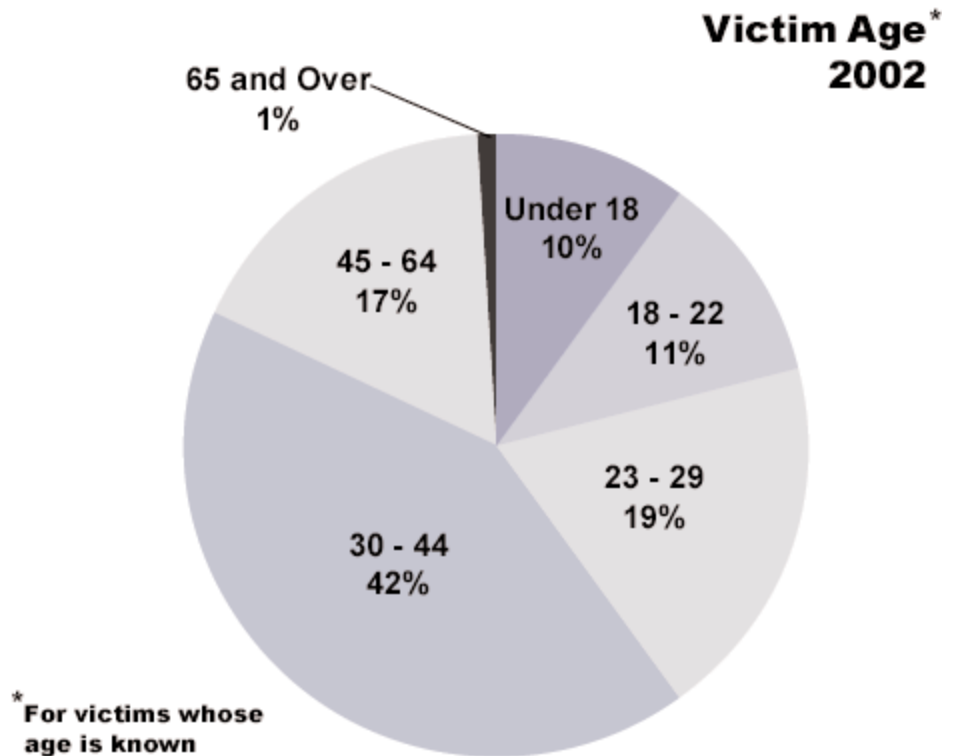
Nevertheless, much care taken in recent years to include as much detail as possible in the data collected by NCAVP member programs, it is likely that a significant portion of the increases in most of the racial or ethnic categories is the result of better information about the victims served in these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



communities. Therefore, some of the rise in certain racial and ethnic categories can be attributed to those activities as well.

Many other of the trends displayed in this report were confined to less populous victim categories. The jump in the number of victims who identify as heterosexual that has been noted for the last four years of this report continued (+17% in 2002, from 184 to 216). In this area, there is also a two-part cause for the increase: part of it is a byproduct of a generalized increase in the numbers of victims who have identified as transgender over the last several years, and part is the result of ever-larger numbers of heterosexuals mistaken for being LGBT. This trend only serves to underscore a central paradox of anti-LGBT violence: unlike most other forms of hate-motivated activity, its execution is based upon the offender's perception - not the fact of the victim's identity.

Finally, this report has already summarized the extent to which victims in 2002 suffered physical harm. Unfortunately, it is not within NCAVP's capabilities to provide quantitative information about the longer-term psychological and physical sequelae of their experiences, since the data upon which this report is based are captured at intake, and not from extended case records. The case narratives in the margin very often dramatize these longer-term impacts in a qualitative way, however, and the reader is encouraged to review them. Individual NCAVP member agencies may also be able to provide more extensive information about victims and their experiences than it is currently possible to collect for NCAVP as a whole.



Section 4:

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. More recently, while police action overtly targeting the LGBT community has receded in many areas of the country, it still frequently arises, usually under cover of vice law enforcement and "quality of life" campaigns. These especially seem to target those whose modes of LGBT self-expression do not fit within an amorphous new set of perceived "acceptable" norms.

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

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

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

These dual functions—to improve cooperative relationships between the LGBT community and police even as they act as advocates for

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

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

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

Unfortunately, despite these efforts half of this year's reporting programs charted declines in reports to law enforcement. These programs included Chicago (-59%), Cleveland (-50%), Colorado (-5%), Connecticut (-66%), Michigan (-62%), New York (-11%), and San Francisco (-5%). Areas that saw increases in reports to the police included Columbus (+15%), Houston (+145%), Los Angeles (+22%), Massachusetts (+16%), and Minnesota (+55%). Overall, there was an 8% decline in victims making reports of their incidents to the police.

Despite the decrease in reports to the police, there was progress made in the disposition of cases brought to law enforcement. The number of incidents reported in which there was no arrest made declined 6%, while those in which arrests were ultimately made rose 8%. There was also a 23% decrease in the number of complaints that law enforcement officials refused to take. There was also a 13% decrease in the number of incidents in which the victim was actually arrested, though small rises in victim arrests were found in Cleveland (from 0

to 1), Columbus (from 1 to 3), Connecticut (from 0 to 1).

With respect to police response to reported incidents beyond the taking of complaints and making arrests, there are mixed results. The number of victims who classified police responsiveness as being "courteous" fell 18% in 2002. Those classifying police responsiveness as "indifferent," rose 18%. In a somewhat positive shift over the previous editions of this report, 65% of anti-LGBT victims who report incidents to law enforcement now rate responsiveness as being "courteous" or "indifferent." It may seem strange to view indifference as a positive, however dispassionate service from law enforcement actually represents a sea-change in law enforcement response to LGBT people.

As noted above, law enforcement officials are often not just the initiators of anti-LGBT incidents, but they are unfortunately also the cause of the revictimization of victims seeking assistance after an incident. The news related to this issue is also mixed. In 2002, victims reporting verbal abuse from law enforcement declined 15%. However, while there was a 2% drop in physical abuse of victims attempting to engage law enforcement after an incident, there was a 24% rise in physical abuse accompanied by anti-LGBT slurs by law enforcement in 2002.

Despite these positive trends, in some regions there are issues of critical concern remaining. The 36% decrease in incidents reported to law enforcement where the complaint was refused for instance, was almost wholly attributable to a 90% decrease in such incidents in Colorado, a 733% decrease in Michigan, and a 77% decrease in Columbus. Without these three regions, the complaint refusal rate actually increased 61%.

Part 3

Local Summaries

CHICAGO

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

In 2002, Chicago reported a total of 32 incidents, down 30% from the 2001 total of 46. The number of victims decreased from 59 to 38, and the number of offenders decreased from 21%, from 58 in 2001 to 46 in 2002.

Generally, with the exception of victims identifying as heterosexual (+67%), offenders aged 23 to 29 (+167%), and African-American offenders (+80%), there were decreases in most other reporting categories in Chicago.

Horizons Anti-Violence Program staff attributed the significant across-the-board decreases to staff vacancies and other resource limitations during the reporting period.

CLEVELAND

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

A total of 23 incidents were reported to the Anti-Violence Program of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of Greater Cleveland in 2002, a 44% increase from the 16 incidents reported in 2001.

Victims overall increased 119%, and there were significant increases in the number of men and women reporting incidents (+54% and +33%, respectively) and a sharp rise in the number of reports from people of transgender experience (from none in 2001 to 11 in 2002). The number of 18 to 22 year-olds also rose dramatically in Cleveland, though still representing a small number of victims (+300, from 1 in 2001 to 4 in 2002).

With respect to offenders, the number of perpetrators increased 7%, and there were significant percentage gains shown in the numbers of female perpetrators (+14%), and perpetrators under the age of 18 (+40%).

There were decreases in all categories of crimes and offenses, with the exception of Intimidation (+17%) and harassment (+71%).

These incidents involved 16 victims, 41% fewer than in 2000. Additionally, The number of offenders fell 15% to 28. As with the

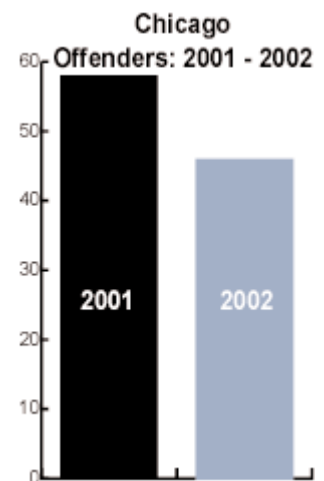
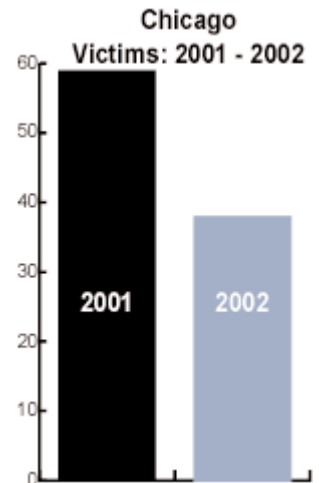
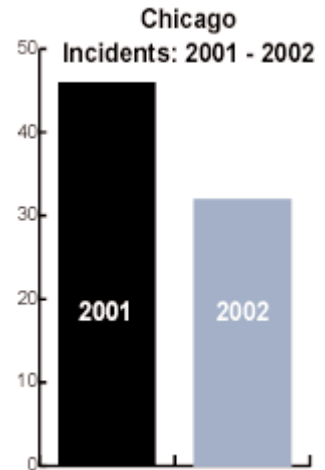
Horizons Anti-Violence Project

961 W. Montana
Chicago, IL 60614

Hotline: (773) 871-CARE

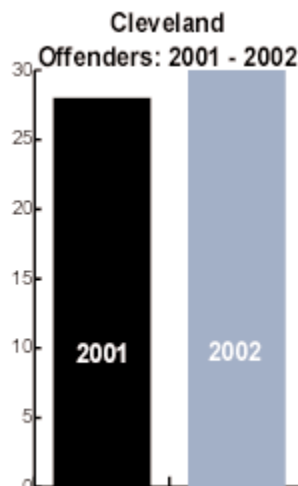
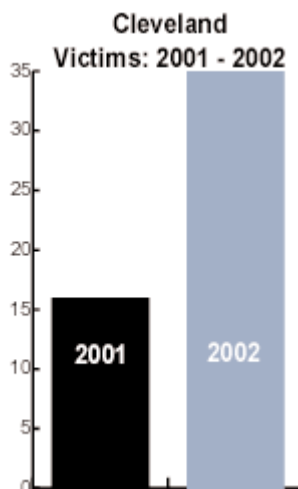
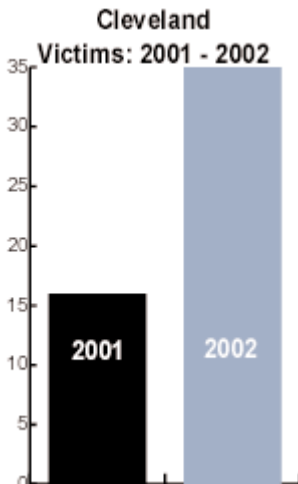
Phone: (773) 472-6469

www.horizonsonline.org



***The Lesbian & Gay Community
Service Center of Greater
Cleveland**

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Cleveland, Ohio 44102
P.O. Box 6177
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incidents recorded themselves, there were decreases in most categories of offenders, except for those who were female (+75%), between the ages of 45 and 64 (+200%) and those who were African-American (+350).

COLORADO

In 2002, Colorado reported 109 victims of anti-LGBT bias, up 11% from 2001's total of 98. This continued a 5-year trend of steady increases. Colorado also reported a significant increase in the number of offenders from 110 in 2001 to 146 in 2002 (+33%). The number of reported incidents however, increased just .6%. This is consistent with the decreased number of overall serial incidents reported (-28%), although it is important to note that the frequency of serial incidents which involved 10 or more previous incidents rose 200% (from 3 to 9).

Victim demographic information showed significant changes in Colorado in 2002. Female-identified victims increased 10%, (from 21% of the total in 2001 to 31% of the total in 2002). While male identified victims increased 8% (from 41% of the total in 2001 to 49% of the total in 2002). Transgender M-F victims increased only slightly (from 10% of the total in 2001 to 11% of the total in 2002). Transgender F-M victims remained the same. The greatest change was in organizations targeted, down from 25 in 2001 to 6 in 2002 (-76%). This decrease can be tied, in part, to the large scale targeting in 2001 of business that advertised in the Pride Guide; a phenomena not repeated in 2002. Colorado also reported a substantial increase in victims under 18 (+157%), while the most substantial decrease was in the 23-29 years old category (-87%). All other age categories decreased by approximately 30%, with 45-64 remaining the same. In addition, Colorado reported significant changes in race/ethnicity of victims. African American victims increased 200%, Latino/a (from 6 to 15) and Native American (from 2 to 5) identified victims both increased 150% while white identified victims decreased by 25%. Other race/ethnicity categories also decreased slightly.

There were no murders reported in Colorado in 2002, however, there was an increase in assaults (+16%), while harassment decreased by 20% (again this is mostly attributed to the large scale targeting in 2001 of business that advertised in the Pride Guide). Colorado saw a sharp increase in sexual assault/rape (+533%). Discrimination also rose 50% in 2002.

Incidents involving transgender related bias increased exponentially again in 2002 (+433%). This is particularly significant in light of 2001's substantial increase of transgender related bias only (+500%).

Although serial incidents overall declined in 2002 (from 43 to 31), serial incident breakdowns changed significantly. Of particular note is the increase in which 10 or more previous incidents were reported (+200%), and the decrease in which only 1 previous incident was reported (-82%).

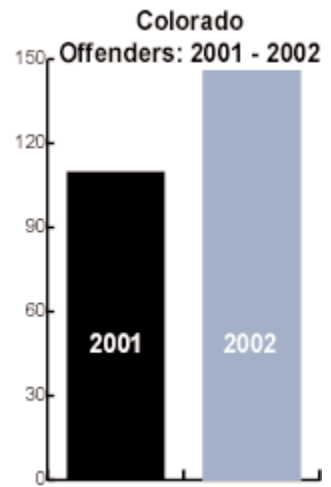
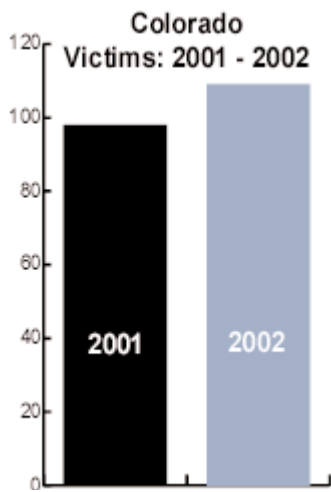
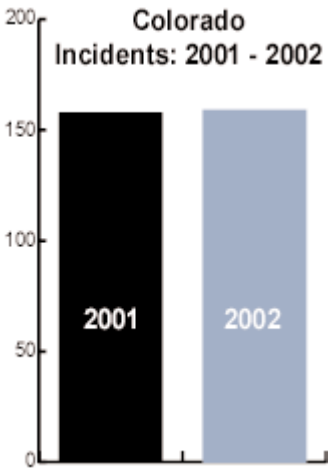
The reported site of incidents also showed significant changes from 2001. Incidents occurring at a private residence rose 260% (from 15 to 54). Incidents occurring on the street/public area increased exponentially (from 0 to 40). School or college based incidents also significantly increased (from 0 to 23). While workplace incidents (-60%), GLBT institution based incidents (-100%) and cruising area incidents (-100%) all decreased.

Incidents involving multiple perpetrators greatly increased in Colorado this year. Incidents involving 2-3 perpetrators (+433%), 4-9 perpetrators (+150), and 10 plus perpetrators (+100%) all rose significantly. The total number of perpetrators increased 33%. In addition perpetrator demographics changed in 2002. Female perpetrators decreased 31% while male perpetrators increased 63%. Perpetrators under 18 (+42%) and 18-22 (+233%) significantly increased. Other age categories remained static. There was also a significant change in the race/ethnicity of perpetrators this year. African-American perpetrators increased (from 0 to 16) as did Latino/a perpetrators (from 2 to 6), and white perpetrators (35 to 40).

The relationship of the offender/s to the victims also looked significantly different in 2002. Acquaintance/friend at +371% increased the most. While paradoxically, stranger also increased by 38%. Landlord/tenant/neighbor perpetrators increased by 42%. While employer/co-worker (-57%), relative/family (-50%), and law enforcement officer (-17%) all decreased.

Police reporting also changed in 2002. While incidents reported to police decreased only 5%, incidents not reported to police increased 218%. Police attitude also showed significant differences in 2002, with reports that the police were courteous (-19%) or indifferent (-59%) were down and reports that the police were verbally abusive (+100) or physically abusive (+220%) increased significantly.

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www.coavp.org



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Anti-Violence Organization**
4041 North High Street
Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43214
Hotline: (866) 86-BRAVO
Phone: (614) 268-9622

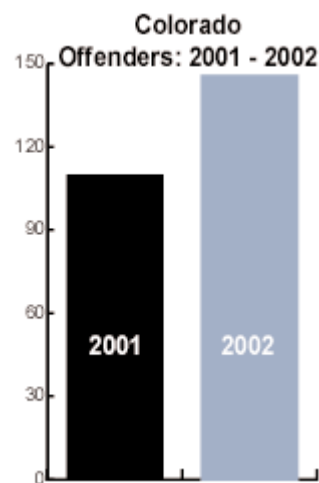
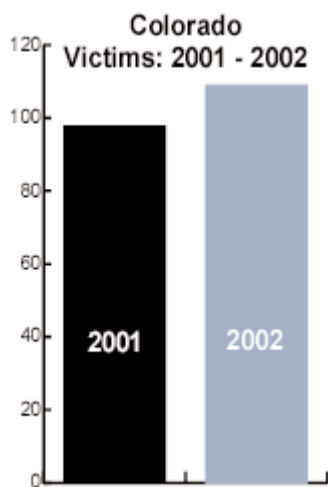
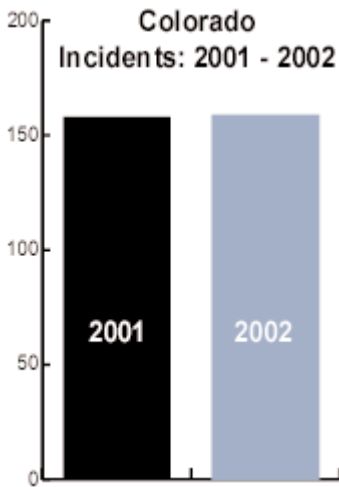
COLUMBUS

2002 showed a sharp increase in the number of documented anti-LGBT bias incidents in Columbus and Central Ohio. The total number of incidents rose 25% from 181 in 2001 to 211 in 2002. This is in contrast to most prior years, where levels have remained relatively constant.

With an increase of this magnitude, it is important to consider whether it is indicative of an increase in reporting rates, or the result of an actual increase in the number of incidents. There is a consistent phenomenon observed both locally and nationally; significant media attention to LGBT people or issues is accompanied by a spike in reported incidents. During periods of high media attention, potential offenders may interpret the tone of the coverage as "license" to lash out against LGBT people. Pride Month (June) is a time when the LGBT community is highly visible and has increased media exposure. It is also consistently the month with the highest number of reported incidents. BRAVO documented 34 incidents in June 2002. The 2002 increase appears to be indicative of both an increase in reporting and an increase in actual incidents. The murders of 2 well known drag queens heightened the local communities awareness of bias crime and the need to report.

Over the past several years there has been a steady rise in the level of violence in physical assaults, and while the incremental increases over a one year period may not be statistically significant, when looked at cumulatively over the last 5 years there is an alarming escalation in the brutality of assaults. This trend has been noted nationally, although Columbus is showing a higher increase than the national average. Locally, in 2002, there were a total of 97 assaults which involved injury. These assaults are further classified based on the extent of injuries. The national averages for increases in assaults involving minor injury was 1%; while Columbus showed a 10% increase in this category. In assaults involving serious injury the national average rose by 6% while Columbus' rose by 21%. There continues to be a slight increase in the number of incidents involving weapons (38 in 2001, 40 in 2002.) The use of vehicles as weapons showed the most marked increase, from 5 (2001) to 8 (2002).

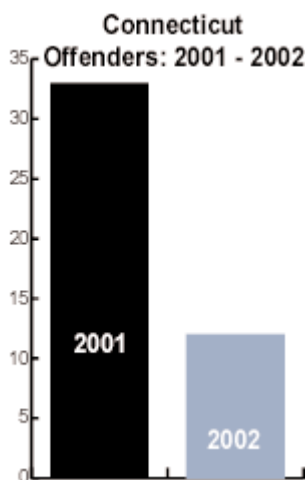
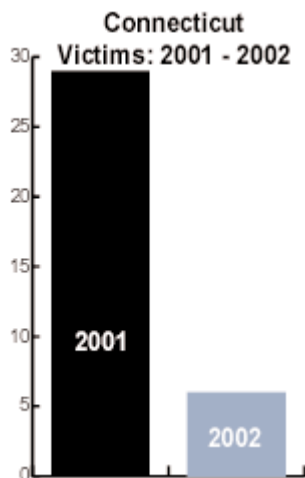
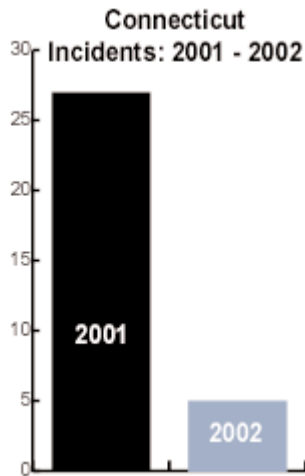
Analyzing the demographic breakdown of victims in 2002 reveals three noteworthy trends. It is important to remember that anti-LGBT bias crimes are perpetrated based on actual or perceived sexual orientation. A number of victims identified as heterosexual (17), but were



targeted because they were assumed to be LGBT. There was also a 50% increase in the number of HIV/AIDS related bias incidents from 10 in 2001 to 15 in 2002. A third and particularly alarming trend is reflected in incidents against transgender people. The actual number increased from 12 in 2001 to 14 in 2002, however this is the third increase in as many years. In addition to this steady increase over the last 3 years, there has been a significant concentration of anti-trans incidents in one particular neighborhood. This series of incidents have resulted in arrests and media attention, further escalating problems in that neighborhood.

A new phenomenon appears to be emerging related to the places where anti-LGBT incidents occur. As in past years, the largest percentage of reports come from neighborhoods, homes and near LGBT establishments. There was a large increase (130%) in the number of incidents related to the work place. 2001 listed only 10 such incidents, while there were 23 reported in 2002. A similar increase was noted in the number of employers and coworkers identified as the offender. Additionally, BRAVO documented 14 cases of work related discrimination.

The relationship between LGBT communities and law enforcement agencies continues to evolve. Based on a history of distrust and fear, it is extremely difficult for LGBT crime victims to believe that they will be treated with respect and/or their concerns taken seriously when they report an incident to police. Columbus has consistently led the nation in the percentage of incidents that are reported both to the NCAVP tracking agency and the local police department. BRAVO has consistently reported that a high percentage (85% - 90%) of people who have reported to local police rated their experience to be positive and the officer to be courteous. 2002 saw a downturn in this area (75%) with a 20 percent increase in the number of people who rated the police response to be indifferent rather than courteous. Additionally there was a rise in reports of police misconduct from 2 cases in 2001 to 8 in 2002. This, in part, can be accounted for by a recent high profile sting operation that resulted in the arrest of 235 men in cruising areas in city parks.



CONNECTICUT

[Editor's Note: The Connecticut report was prepared by NCAVP]

A total of 5 incidents were reported to the Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund, the organization that houses Connecticut's Anti-Violence Program, an 81% increase from the 27 incidents reported in 2001.

Victims overall decreased 79%, and there were significant decreases in all victim demographic categories. The number of offenders tracked in Connecticut also decreased significantly (-64%) as did reports to law enforcement.

It is important to note that like Chicago, Connecticut suffered a staffing gap during the reporting period.

HOUSTON

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

In the year 2002, Houston reported 80 total incidents, an increase of 150% compared to 2001, during which there were 32 incidents. The total number of victims in 2002 was 67, up 109% from 32 in 2001. There were 85 reported offenders in 2002, up dramatically from 41 in 2001. With the notable exception of sexual assault and/or rape (+300%, from 2 to 8), the Montrose Counseling Center charted declines in reports for almost all categories of offense.

With few exceptions, most types of offenses in Houston remained level, or increased significantly during the period. Assault rose 244%, from 9 in 2001 to 31 in 2002. Incidents of harassment increased 140%. Murder and sexual assault also rose appreciably (100% and 113%, respectively). Additionally, transgender-related bias increased 400%.

With the exception of organizational and female-to-male transgender victims, Houston also charted significant increases in each demographic category of victim. The number of women increased 218%; the number of men, 100%; and male-to-female transgender victims increased 400%. Additionally, the number of heterosexual victims rose an astounding 2000%. In accordance with the experience in many other locations represented in this report, the number of victims aged 22 and under rose 266%.

However, such increases were not limited to young victims. While there was a 27% increase in the number of victims aged 23 to 29, there was a 383% increase in the number of victims aged 30 to 44 and a 140% increase in the number of those aged 45 to 64.

Increases were also registered in African-American (+275%), Latina/o (+200%), and white (+125%) victims.

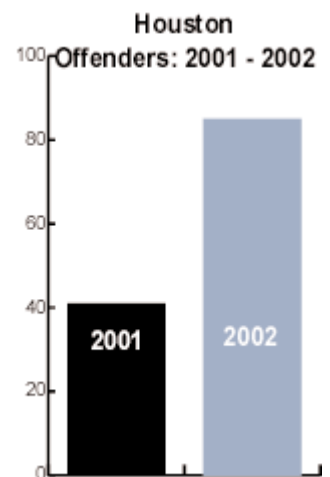
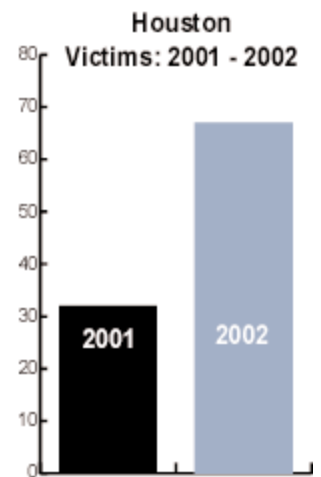
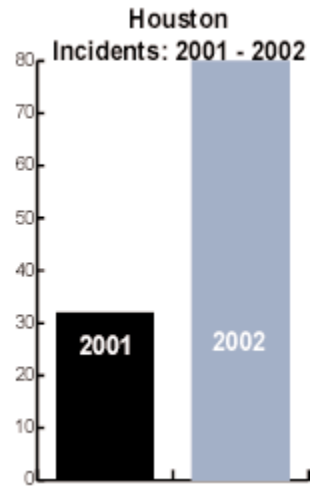
Additionally, the level of injury among victims increased 144%, as did the level of hospitalization required by victims - in-patient hospitalizations increased 133% in 2002.

Similar changes were shown in offender demographics. Female offenders increase 86%. The number of male offenders increased as well, an overwhelming 237%. In accordance with the rise in youthful victims, the number of youthful offenders rose 23%. The levels of African-American, Latina/o and white offenders increased as did victims from those categories (+300%, +600% and 69%, respectively).

In Houston, changes in the relationships between victims and offenders also showed notable changes. The number of offenders who ostensibly had some preexisting relationship with their victims (friends, employers, co-workers, former and current lovers/partners, relatives, roommates, landlords, tenants, neighbors, and service providers) rose 163%, while the number of strangers responsible for incidents fell 38%. Additionally, the number of law enforcement officers who were perpetrators increased from none in 2001 to 10 in 2002. The increase in the number of offenders previously known to victims may also have impacted the 150% increase in serial incidents during the period.

With respect to law enforcement response in Houston, there was mixed information. Overall, reports to police rose 145%. However, complaints submitted without an arrest being made rose 88%. Complaints resulting in arrests rose 250%, but complaints refused by police rose 400%. Additionally, the number of complaints for which a bias classification was refused rose 200%.

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701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006
Phone: (713) 529-0037, x328
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hatecrim.htm
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/intparty.htm



**L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/
Anti-Violence Project**
1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Hotline: (800) 373-2227
(victims' line-southern California only)
Phone: (323) 993-7674
www.laglc.org

LOS ANGELES

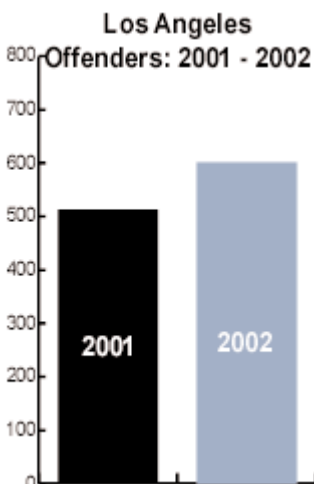
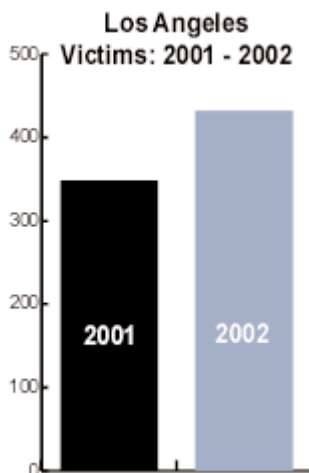
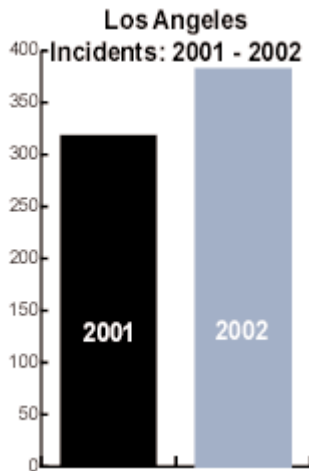
Los Angeles saw a rise in the number of reported anti-LGBT and HIV crimes and incidents in 2002. The total number of victims increased 24% from the previous year to 432 victims, and the total number of incidents increased 20% from the previous year to 383 separate incidents. Local representatives indicate that it cannot be determined whether or not these increases were the result of an increase in the number of hate crimes or a result of better outreach by the Anti-Violence Project.

Of the 432 victims in 2002, 280 were male and 114 were female, a proportion about equal to that in 2001. There was a 146% increase in male-to-female transgender victims, and an increase from 0 to 2 female-to-male transgender victims in 2002. These gains were attributed to targeted outreach to the MtF community.

The number of victims who identify as lesbian or gay was 358 (up 14% from the year before). There were startling increases in the number of victims who identified as bisexual (14, up 600% from the previous year) or heterosexual (40, up 150% from the previous year). Beyond the number of transgender victims identifying as heterosexual, this increase also includes victims of anti-HIV violence who were heterosexual. Twenty-four anti-HIV incidents were recorded in 2002, a 71% increase over 2001.

The largest shifts in the age of the victims for 18-22 year olds (81, up 119% from the previous year) and 45-64 year olds (60, up 54% from the previous year). 10 victims in 2002 were under 18, 94 were 23-29, and 170 were 30-44. There was also increased reporting from people of color: 43 victims were African American (up 54% from 2001), 27 were Asian or Pacific Islander (up 93% from 2001), 142 were Latina/o (up 17% from 2001), 5 were Native American (up 150% from 2001), 19 identified as being from an unlisted ethnic group (up 850% from 2001), and 17 identified as multiracial (the same as in 2001). Once again, increases in reporting from people of color to were attributed to increased outreach and visibility in those traditionally under-reporting communities. A plurality of victims, 157 or 36% of the total victims, were identified as White (up 6% from 2001).

The types of crimes and offenses committed remained relatively constant, with the largest numbers constituting some form of harassment (376, up 28% from 2001), discrimination (60, up 46% from 2001), and assault (65, up 12% from 2001). Program staff also documented 14



cases of vandalism, 3 cases of robbery, and 1 case of burglary. Of the 432 victims, 24 experienced minor injuries and 16 experienced serious injuries. Sadly, there was a 300% increase in the number of victims who needed to be hospitalized (4) and a 150% increase in the number of victims who needed medical attention but did not receive it (10), usually because of lack of access to medical care.. Though the hate crimes reported to the Anti-Violence Project are still most likely to occur in the street or public area (128 out of 383 incidents), a large number also occur in or around victims' homes (79). These incidents are often perpetrated by neighbors, managers, landlords, and homophobic roommates or family members, and usually constitute serial harassment that creates great emotional stress for victims who cannot find peace even in and around their own homes. There was also a 91% increase in hate incidents in the workplace (65) and a 77% increase in hate incidents at school or college (23), creating a situation of victims having to face harassment and violence on a daily basis.

Of the 601 offenders recorded in Los Angeles in 2002, 484 were male (up 17% from 2001), and 102 were female (a disturbing 40% increase from 2001). The vast majority were between 23-29 (158) and 30-44 (164). A 121% increase in the number of offenders who are 45-64 (86) was also charted. Thirty-five offenders were under 18, 90 were 18-22, and 2 were 65 and over. 249 offenders were Latino/a, 232 were White, 75 were African American, 14 were Asian or Pacific Islander, 14 were reported to be Middle Eastern or Arab, 9 were reported to be Jewish, and 4 were classified as multiracial.

Although the majority of offenders remained strangers to the victim (341), there was a 212% increase in the number that were employers or coworkers (103). The next likely relationship categories of offender to victim were landlord/tenant/neighbor (65) and security force/bouncer (15). 266 of the incidents involved a single perpetrator, but 89 involved two or three, 25 involved four to nine, and 3 incidents involved 10 or more perpetrators.

There was a total of 62 incidents reported to the police. Of those, 7 were not reported as bias, 13 were reported as and classified by the police as bias, but 6 were reported as bias and a classification was refused. There was an increase in the number of victims who reported that the police response was courteous (12) or indifferent (15).

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Phone: (617) 927-6269

Website: www.fchc.org

MASSACHUSETTS

A total of 131 Massachusetts incidents of anti-LGBT violence and harassment were reported to the Violence Recovery Program in 2002. This number represents an 8% decrease from 2001 - a decrease most likely due to a decrease in reporting, not occurrence according to local representatives.

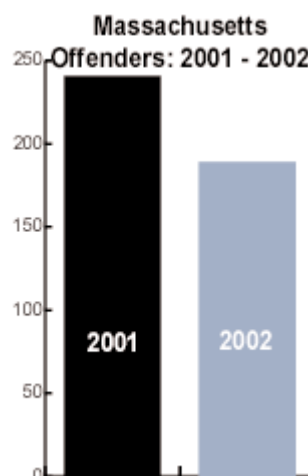
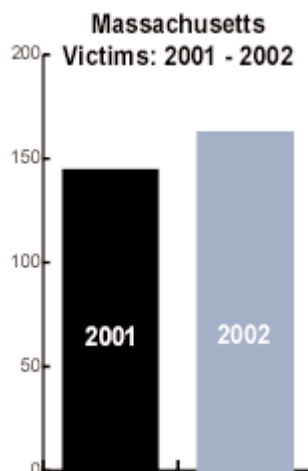
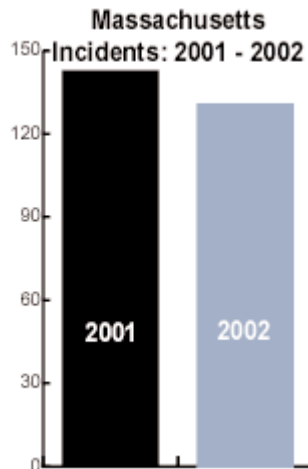
Of the 131 incidents recorded in Massachusetts, 39% involved at least one assaultive offense. However, only 14 incidents involved an assault with a weapon (a 53% decrease from last year), and 26 incidents involved an assault without a weapon (down from 27 incidents last year).

Thirty-nine (39) people were injured in Massachusetts incidents reported to the VRP in 2002. This represents a 4% decrease in injuries from the year 2001. Given that the previous year's findings indicated an 11% increase from the year 2000, this trend appears to be leveling off. Nevertheless, incidents are not in fact becoming less dangerous. Although serious injuries decreased in 2002, the number of minor injuries increased by 22%. With respect to non-assaultive offenses, eleven (11) incidents involved vandalism or damage to property, four (4) involved a robbery, and two (2) involved illegal evictions. Eleven (11) incidents were directed at organizations.

A total of 163 victims were targeted in the 131 incidents. Although the total number of incidents decreased, the number of victims affected by hate crimes increased by 12%. Of these, 68% were male, 18% were female, 6% were transgender, and less than 1% were unknown. Seven percent (7%) of the victims were LGBT-affiliated organizations, businesses or institutions.

In terms of race/ethnicity, 53% of the victims identified as white, 8% African American, 8% Latino/a, less than 1% identified their race as Asian/Pacific Islander, and another 1% identified as Arab/Middle Eastern, and 3% multi-racial. Race was unspecified for 19% of those reporting. The number of victims who are African-American increased by 30%, and the number of victims who identify as Latino/a also increased by 30%.

The number of victims who report their sexual orientation to be gay/lesbian increased by 5%. The number of bisexual victims decreased by 20%, after increasing by 25% in the previous year.



Twelve percent (12%) of the victims were under the age of 22; 11% were 23-29; 40% were 30-44; 12% were 45-64, and less than 1% were 65 and over. 16% did not specify age. It is significant to note that the number of victims under 18 increased by 550% from last year, the number of victims aged 23-29 increased by 130%, and the number of victims aged 30-44 and over increased by 280%. All other age categories decreased this year. During the reporting period, funding for Gay-Straight Alliances (GSAs) and services for GLBT students under the state's Safe Schools were cut, and many younger victims reported being victimized in their schools and attributed this victimization to the decrease in organized support for GLBT students.

With respect to the location of incidents, 29% occurred in streets/public areas - an 18% increase from 2001. Another 25% occurred in private residences; and 9% occurred at a workplace. These findings are interesting, especially when considered along with the findings on the relationship between offenders and victims: 32% of perpetrators were strangers, and 46% had a relationship with the victim (i.e., landlords, tenants, neighbors, relatives, family members, acquaintances, friends, employers, or co-workers). These findings challenge the widely held notion that all perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence are strangers.

As has been a repeated finding locally and nationally in past years, offenders are too often young people. Twenty-two percent (22%) of all offenders in Massachusetts were under the age of 22.

Demonstrating that not all perpetrators are youth, there was a one hundred and ten percent (110%) increase in offenders age 23-29, and a significant increase in offenders over the age of 45.

Of the incidents reported to the VRP in 2002, 65% are known to have been reported to police. An additional 3 individuals said that they intended to report to police and three others stated that they tried to report the incident to police, but that police refused to take the report. Of individuals that did report to police, 42% said that the police response was courteous, which represents an increase of 20% from last year; twelve (12) said that police response was indifferent (up from 5 in 2001), and two (2) said that officers were verbally abusive (down from 10 last year). These figures clearly reveal that much work still needs to be done to sensitize and train police officers across the state.

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MICHIGAN

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

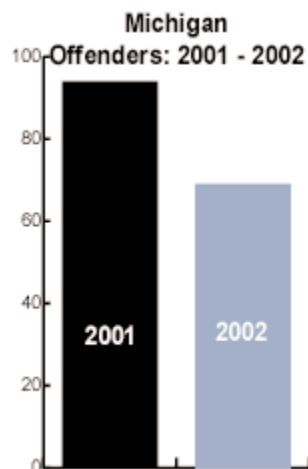
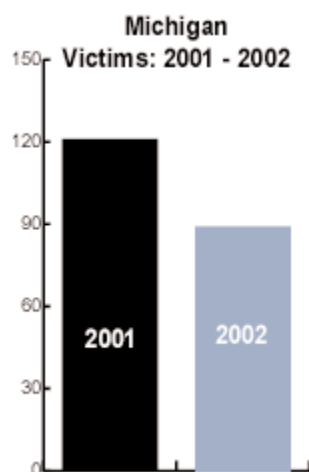
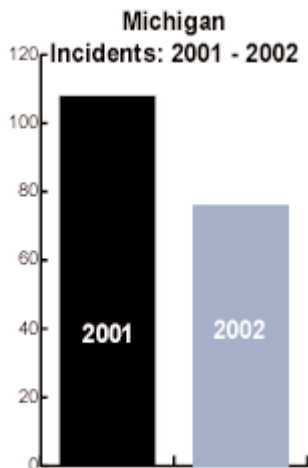
The number of reported incidents of anti-LGTB violence in Michigan decreased 30% in 2002. The 2002 decrease included a 50% decrease in increase in the number of reported assaults and attempted assaults. Consequently, the number of victims who sustained injuries also decreased by 48% (from 46 in 2001 to 24 in 2002). However, the number of victims sustaining serious injuries remained the same (14).

Despite the overall decline in reported incidents, and a 7% decrease in harassment, there was a 28% increase in reports of intimidation. In previous years, some of the most heavily-watched categories of offense in Michigan have been those associated with law enforcement activity. In fact, Michigan generally has some of the highest proportionate reports of police entrapment, unjustified arrest and police raid reports as a result of ongoing "Bag-a-Fag" campaigns in public gathering areas believed to be frequented by gay men and the Triangle Foundation's efforts to address these campaigns. In 2002 however, there were significant decreases in reports of all offenses related to law enforcement activity. Reports of police entrapment fell 82%; reports of unjustified arrest also fell 82% and reports of police raid declined 50%.

With respect to other data submitted by The Triangle Foundation for 2002, despite a 26% decrease in victim reports overall, the number of women submitting reports rose 60% (from 10 to 16). Additionally, Michigan could be counted as another location charting a significant rise in reports from young people. The number of victims under the age of 18 rose 350%. Elsewhere in victim reporting, reports there were increases in reports from African-Americans (+8%), Asians and Pacific Islanders (+50%), and Lantia/o victims (+33%).

In looking at offender statistics in Michigan, they were somewhat reflective of trends in victim information. There was a dramatic (+500%) increase in the number of female offenders and the number of offenders under the age of 18 increased 63%.

Perhaps reflecting the decrease in offenses related to law enforcement activity, the number of reports made to law enforcement also fell precipitously (-63%). Law enforcement response to those reports showed some improvement as reports of verbal abuse fell 69%, and reports of physical abuse fell 81%.



MINNESOTA

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

The number of reported incidents submitted by OutFront Minnesota decreased 30% (from 44 to 31) 2001 to 2002. This decrease was almost certainly a direct effect of continued staffing shortages at the program during the reporting year.

Minnesota showed decreases in almost every segment of data collected for this survey. The declines in offenses and incidents was also reflected in victim and offender data for the period. The number of victims making reports in Minnesota declined 26%, and the number of offenders also declined 26%.

Despite the declines in incidents, victims and offenders, reports to police rose 55% in 2002. However, law enforcement response to those reports was not encouraging. The number of complaints taken without any subsequent arrests being made rose 33%; and the number of refused complaints rose 400%. Also, the level of abuse suffered by victims who chose to report to police increased. Complaints of verbal abuse rose from 0 to 2; and complaints of physical abuse rose from none in 2001 to 7 in 2002.

NEW YORK

New York reported 477 anti-LGBT incidents in 2002, down from 2001's total of 551 (-13%). It also reported 13% decrease in the number of victims (564 v. 647), and offenders decreased significantly (858 v. 988). Anecdotal evidence from New York seems to indicate that at least two factors are responsible for such a uniform and across-the-board decrease in the area: a possible 'real' decrease in anti-LGBT incidents tied to the significant decrease in criminal activity since September 11, 2001, in part as a result of much more widespread and visible police presence, and a general reluctance on the part of victims to report incidents - particularly non-violent ones since September 11, 2002.

Nevertheless, despite the decline in incidents, victims and offenders total number of assaults in New York actually rose slightly (+3%, from 234 in 2001 to 241 in 2002). While simple assault declined negligibly (from 152 to 150, -1%), assaults involving weapons rose 11% to 91, and in fact comprised 19% of all incidents. In 2001, 42% of all

OutFront Minnesota

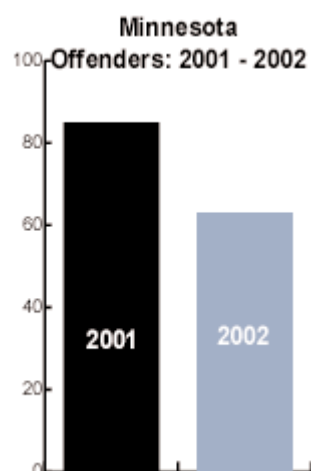
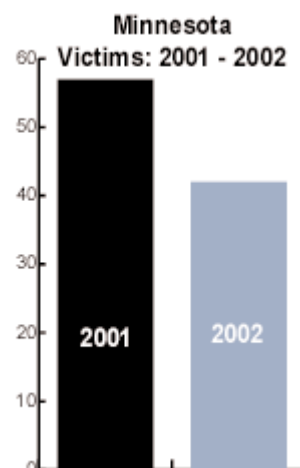
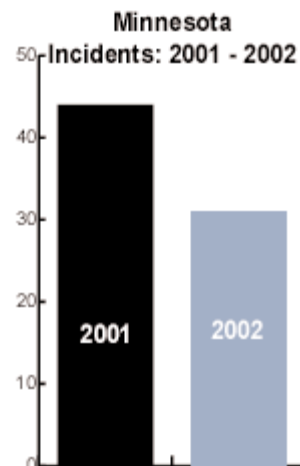
310 East 38th Street

Suite 204

Minneapolis, MN 55409

Hotline: (800) 800-0350

Hotline: (612) 824-8434



**New York City Gay & Lesbian
Anti-Violence Project**

240 West 35th Street
Suite 200

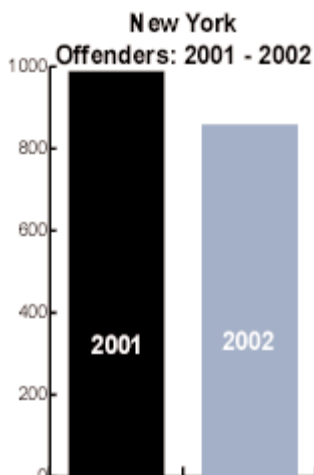
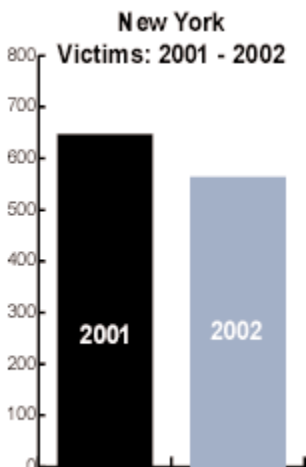
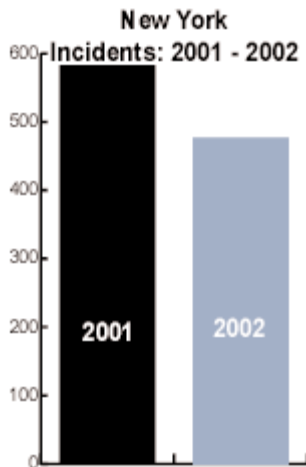
New York, NY 10001

Hotline: (212) 714-1141

TTY: (212) 714-1134

Phone (office): (212) 714-1184

www.avp.org



incidents involved assault. By 2002, the proportion of incidents involving assault had risen to 51%.

The relative stasis in the number of offenders per incident (1.79 in 2001 v. 1.80 in 2002) suggests that the decline in the number of "right of passage" or "gang-style" incidents, typically committed by groups of young people noted over the last two years, accompanied by a larger number of incidents committed by more solidly anti-LGTB perpetrators of all ages may have leveled off.

With respect to other categories of offenses, other increases were found in reports of illegal eviction (500%), discrimination (+38%), vandalism (+108%, and robbery (+9%). The number of rapes and sexual assaults remained constant at 36. There were four anti-LGBT murders recorded in New York during 2002, up from three in 2001. Additionally, the number of police raids rose 75% (from 1 to 6). this was more than likely a result of some 'normalization' of police activity during the period, as opposed to 2001 when many law enforcement resources were dispatched to post-September 11 activities)

Though the level of assault rose in 2002, there were mixed outcomes in looking at victim injury rates. The number of victims sustaining no injuries at all fell 16%, and now only represent 69% of victims, down from 71% in 2001. However, the number of victims experiencing minor injuries rose 3%, and now represent 20% of all victims. Finally, while the number of those receiving serious injuries fell 7%, the proportion of victims receiving such injuries remained at 9% of all victims. In sum, 29% of all victims now suffer some level of injury, as opposed to 26% in 2001. Further, the proportion of victims needing some level of hospital care is now 81%, up from 76% in 2001.

The number of incidents involving some element of HIV/AIDS-related bias decreased for the first time (8% overall, from 90 in 2001 to 83 in 2002), but they still comprise 16% of all incidents tracked in the region. Similarly, though the number of reported incidents involving anti-transgender bias decreased 13% in 2002, anti-transgender bias still represented 13% of all incidents.

In terms of the location of incidents charted in New York, while almost all sites catalogued in this report showed decreases, incidents occurring in police precincts or jails rose 100%, from 3 in 2001 to 6 in 2002, though they still only comprise 1% of all incidents. There was

also a 129% increase in incidents occurring in or around LGBT bars or nightclubs, and a 14% increase in the number of those occurring on public transportation. The number of incidents occurring at schools or on college campuses remained the same (6).

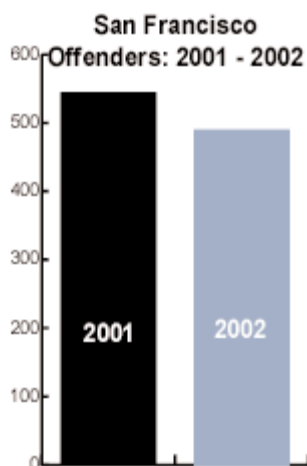
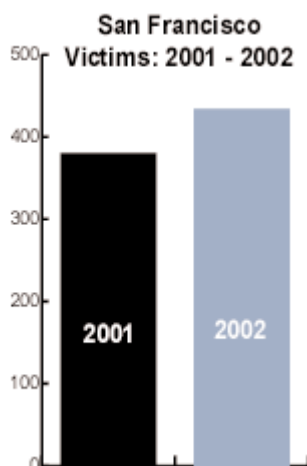
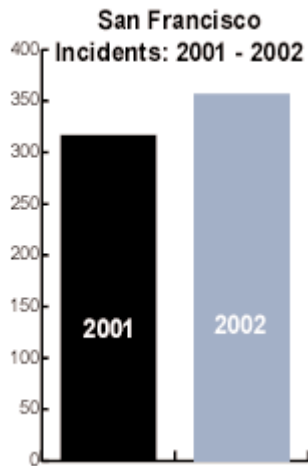
The number of incidents occurring at schools and on campuses, coupled with that of incidents occurring on public transportation is significant in that New York experienced a 6% increase in the number of victims aged 22 and under, and a 64% increase in victims under 18, and incidents occurring on public transportation can be a better indication (than school-based incidents) of the experience of youthful victims in New York.

Other victim data from New York tended to reflect the overall decreases seen in the region. One exception however, was a 133% rise (from 6 to 14) in the number of organizational victims. This is primarily reflective of harassing calls and letter received by one national LGBT organization with offices in New York. Another exception was the 200% increase (from 2 to 6) in Arab and Middle Eastern victims. As noted in the main narrative of this report, this rise reflects connections made with Arab and Middle Eastern communities and organizations after September 11, 2001 and maintained throughout this reporting period. Generally, 42% of victims in New York were white. Twenty-six percent were Latina/o; 18% were African-American, and 1% were Asian or Pacific Islanders.

In looking at the offenders charted by AVP in 2002, as with victims there were very few substantive changes in the data from 2001. Eighty percent of known offenders were male; 14% were female. Offenders were most likely to be between the ages of 23 and 44 (319, or 37% of all known offenders). African-Americans, whites and Latinas/os remained the largest groups of offenders (28%, 26% and 17%, respectively). Though the number of Arab or Middle Eastern offenders rose 53%, and are now 3% of all offenders. This is a likely by-product of the increase in reporting from Arab and Middle Eastern victims.

With respect to victim interaction with police, there was an 11% decrease in the number of victims who chose to report incidents to the police. However, there was a 56% increase in the number of complaints to police that were refused. The proportion of refused complaints rose 9%, from 13% in 2001 to 22% in 2002. Additionally, there was a 167% increase in the number of cases for which a bias

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Against Violence**
160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
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Hotline: (415) 333-HELP
www.cuav.org



classification was refused. Positively, though there was a 33% increase in the number of victims describing police attitude as 'indifferent,' and a 33% increase in the number of victims describing law enforcement response as 'courteous,' there was a 24% decrease in reports of police being verbally abusive and no change in the number of police who were physically abusive (2).

SAN FRANCISCO

CUAV reported 357 cases of LGBT hate violence in 2002, up 14 % from the total of 317 reported in 2001. The highest profile case in the area was the murder of a transgender youth of color, Gwen Araujo. Youth reporting violence in schools rose with more local outreach efforts, highlighting a local problem of national scale. An increase in weapons use was a specific trend of note during the reporting period in the region. CUAV also continues to document high numbers of incidents of abuse perpetrated by law enforcement.

San Francisco reported one hate crime murder in 2002, the brutal murder of a transgender teen Gwen Araujo from Newark, California. This case received national media attention, as the discovery of her body coincided with a Newark High School performance of the Laramie Project, the play about murdered college student Mathew Shepard, which was picketed by Fred Phelps. The case against the alleged perpetrators is scheduled to go to trial in April 2003.

Two further deaths were reported to CUAV that occurred prior to 2002. The FBI informed CUAV of an unsolved anti-LGBT murder from 1983. Nineteen years ago (November 25, 1983), law enforcement discovered the body of a 22 year old biological male, whose body was found dressed in female clothing. The victim was brutally beaten and stabbed to death. The second murder occurred on June 12, 1999, that involved the use of excessive torture of Todd Peterson. Phillip Atkinson was found guilty of manslaughter despite his attorney's efforts to use the "homosexual panic defense."

One of the biggest shifts that Community United Against Violence (CUAV) reported in 2002 was an 680% increase in hate violence reports from victims under the age of 18. Consequently, the number of incidents occurring in schools, also rose from 10 in 2001 to 78 in 2002. This increase underscores the long-standing problems of anti-LGBT harassment, property damage, and physical assault in schools.

This tremendous increase in reports from young people can in part be attributed to ongoing community education and outreach efforts of the Love and Justice Project (a joint project of CUAU and the Lavender Youth Recreation and Information Center) and the Gay Straight Alliance (GSA) network, which led to more accurate reporting from LGBT youth.

In terms of other victim demographics, males came forward most frequently to report incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2002 and as in past years, making 202 reports. There were 115 reports involving female victims. Transgender victims comprised 68 cases, with MTFs accounting for 54, and FTMs 11 cases. There were 218 cases from victims identifying as lesbian or gay. There were 57 reports from bisexual victims, 36 from heterosexuals and 22 from questioning individuals. White victims appeared more likely to report, with 104 reports in 2001 and 130 in 2002. CUAU has reported this year and in prior years that white victims being the largest race/ethnicity group to report hate crimes speaks to the levels of safety, access, and comfort some white victims feel regarding reporting bias violence towards them. There also was a significant increase of Latina/o reports, from 4 in 2001 to 89 in 2002. This is due in part from the increased outreach through the Latina and Latino staff in seeking more under reported cases. The aftermath of September 11th noticeably had more LGBT Arab hate violence victims reporting, which was 10 in 2001 to 12 in 2002. This 20% increase is the highest recording of Arab/Middle Eastern queer individuals reporting to San Francisco to date.

Use of weapons rose from 19 in 2001 to 33 in 2002. Reports of weapons used by young offenders in our schools were also troubling. Some weapons include: steel-toed boots, beer bottles, billy clubs, and duct tape.

There were 490 offenders tracked in 2002 (from 545 in 2001); males accounted for 348 of the total and females offenders totaled 60. Offenders came from a surprisingly broad range of ages, including, but not limited to, the age groups under 18, (75 offenders), 18-22 (32 offenders), 23-29 (43 offenders) and 30-44 (86 79). Offenders least represented this year were between the ages 45-64, with 25 incidents and those 65 and over, responsible for 7 bias related incidents.

Offenses reported included 19 sexual assaults, 1 abduction, 23 incidents of vandalism, one police raid, and 44 incidents involving dis-

crimination.

The bulk of these incidents (119), occurred on the streets and in public areas. The second largest number of incidents tracked occurred in private residences (86).

The third largest category of anti-gay violence reported (64) were those occurring at schools and colleges. Again this increase is partially an increase from the 10 cases in 2001 because of CUAV's youth outreach within our organization and with the GSA network.

There were 122 incidents of LGBT bias reported to police in 2002, compared to 131 the previous year. Arrests were made in 24 cases. Mirroring recent news headlines, there was a rise of law enforcement abuse towards the LGBT community with 55 cases in 2001, and 70 cases in 2002. This increase of overall police and security abuse cases speaks to the need for improved accountability mechanisms within the police department and police commission. Positively, cases from transgender persons who named law enforcement officials as offenders declined. This decrease may be one positive result of the creation of an historical joint task force of the Human Rights Commission and the San Francisco Police Commission, CUAV and other community groups. This task force formed to address police treatment of transgender individuals who were reporting a significant number of incidents of abuse and harassment by law enforcement.

Part 4

Supplemental Summary
(Pennsylvania)

**The Center for Lesbian & Gay
Civil Rights**

1211 Chestnut Street

6th Floor

Philadelphia, PA 19107

Hotline: (215) 731-1447, x15

Phone: (215) 731-1447

www.center4civilrights.org

PENNSYLVANIA

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

In 2002, the Center for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights' second year of data collection, 70 incidents were charted, a 17% decrease from 2001. Of those, 5 (or 7%) involved assault. Thirty-two (or 46%) involved harassment; and 25 (36%) involved discrimination. Forty-three percent of reported incidents occurred in private residences or workplaces. Weapons were used in 3% of incidents in Pennsylvania and 4% of victims suffered injuries requiring hospitalization.

Eighteen percent (11) of victims who reported to The Center were women. Sixty-nine percent (43) were men, and five victims identified themselves as transgender. Most victims were between the ages of 23 and 44 (32%). The majority of victims were white (61%). However, a full 16% were African-American and 6% were Latina/o. With to offenders with known demographic characteristics, 13% were female and 87% were male. Eighteen of the 70 incidents reported to The Center in 2001 were reported to the police.

Supplement 1:

Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs Case Intake/ Incident Reporting Form	Your Name: _____ Date: _____ Time of Intake: _____ AM/PM <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Staff Volunteer Intern Media </div>	1
--	--	---

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's Address _____ _____ _____ Caller's Telephone Number: _____ (____) _____ Caller's E-mail: _____	Caller Was Referred By (Check one)	Caller Presents as (check one):
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Self Police Friend Hospital Phone Book </div> <div> Court Media AVP Publicity </div> <div> Svc Provider Other Unknown </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Victim Witness Lover Friend Family </div> <div> Perp/Batterer Svc Provider Rep. of Institutional Victim Other </div> </div>

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

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

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

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

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

Victim is: Client Other Victim Inst./Org	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
Relationship to Victim 1: Acquaint/Friend Lndlr/Ten/Neigh Bystander Lover Child (w/LCG) Pick-Up Child (w/o/LCG) Relative Ex-Lover Roommate Other (Explain): _____			

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

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

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

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

Victim 3 is: Client Other Victim Inst./Org	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
Relationship to Victim 1: Acquaint/Friend Lndlr/Ten/Neigh Bystander Lover Child (w/LCG) Pick-Up Child (w/o/LCG) Relative Ex-Lover Roommate Other (Explain): _____			

Name: _____	Address: _____
Phone: _____	E-mail: _____
OK to say 'AVP?' Yes No Can Get Mail? Yes No	

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

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

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

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident: __/__/__

Time of Incident: __: __am/pm

Precinct where incident occurred: _____

Location of Incident _____

Street Address of Incident _____

ZIP _____

SITE TYPE (check one):

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

CRIMES AND OFFENSES (check all that apply):

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) Used) _____
E-Mail Harassment
Extortion/Blackmail
Illegal Eviction
Intimidation
Larc/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:
\$ _____

BIAS/MOTIVE (check all that apply):

Anti-Immigrant
Anti-Transgender
Disability
Domestic Violence
Economic
Heterosexist/Anti-LGB
HIV/AIDS-Related
Pick-up (Specify Site): _____
Racist/Ethnic
Religious
Sexist
Other (Specify): _____
No Apparent Bias
Unknown

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES & OFFENSES

Economic Abuse HIV-Related/Medical Abuse Homo/Bi-Phobia Isolation Psych/Emotional Abuse
Threats Transphobia Use of Children Use of Pets

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:

Other (Specify): _____ Unknown

PRIOR INCIDENT INFORMATION

Serial Incident? Yes No

If YES, complete the next section.
If NO, skip to Offender Information

Number of Previous Incidents

1 2-5 6-10 10+ Ukn

Ongoing since: __/__/__

Previous police report filed?

Yes No

DV CRIMES & OFFENSES

Economic Abuse Threats
HIV-Related/ Transphobia
Medical Abuse Isolation
Homo/Bi-Phobia Use of Pets
Use of Children
Psych/Emotional Abuse

SITE TYPE (check all that apply):

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

CRIME AND OFFENSES (Check all that apply):

Abduction/Kidnapping Intimidation
Arson*** Larceny/Burglary/Theft*** Unjustified Arrest
Assault With Weapon* Mail/Literature Harassment Vandalism***
Assault No Weapon Murder Verbal Harassment
Attempted with Weapon* Police Raid *Describe Weapon(s) used
Discrimination Police Entrapment **Drug(s) Used
Domestic Violence Rape
Drugging** Robbery***
E-mail Harassment Sexual Assault **Value of stolen/damaged
Extortion/Blackmail Sexual Harassment property \$ _____
Illegal Eviction Telephone Harassment

OFFENDER INFORMATION

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

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

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

AGE:	GENDER IDENTITY:	RACE/ETHNICITY:	Offender (1) Name: _____	
<14 _____	Female _____	African Descent _____	Offender (2) Name: _____	
15-18 _____	Male _____	Arab/Middle Eastern _____	Offender (3) Name: _____	
19-29 _____	Intersex _____	Asian/Pacific Islander _____		
30-39 _____	Transgender M-F _____	Indigenous/First People _____		
40-49 _____	Transgender F-M _____	Latina/o _____		
50-59 _____	Self-Identified: _____	Multi-Racial _____		
60-69 _____	Unknown _____	White _____		
70-79 _____		Other (Specify): _____		
>80 _____		Unknown _____		
Unknown _____				

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS:	
Acquaintance/ Friend	Relative/Family
Employer/Co-Worker	Roommate
Landlord/Tenant/Neighbor	Service Provider
Law Enforcement	Stranger
Lover/Partner	Other (Specify): _____
Pick-Up	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?
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 # _____	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 - No Classification Available Unknown	City/Muni. Police County Police State Police Fed. Police Other (specify) _____ Police Shield/ID #: _____	Courteous Indifferent Verbally Abusive/ No Slurs Verb. Abusive/Slurs Physically Abusive/ No Slurs Phys. Abusive/Slurs Other Deterrent Behavior (Specify): _____ Other Deterrent Speech (Specify): _____ Unknown	By Victim By Batterer Mutual Orders Issued Order Attempted, Not Granted None Sought Unknown	Yes No Will Report Attempted, Not Taken Not Available Unknown

Supplement 1:

Comprehensive Data

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Houston		Los Angeles	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Victim Information														
Total Number of Victims	59	38	16	35	98	109	256	275	30	6	32	67	348	432
Gender Identity														
Female	24	7	3	4	21	34	103	98	5	3	11	35	97	114
Male	32	30	13	20	41	54	121	140	17	1	13	26	232	280
Transgendered M-F	1	1	0	11	10	12	9	12	6	1	1	5	13	32
Transgendered F-M	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	2
Organization	2	0	0	0	25	6	3	2	2	0	1	0	4	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	21	0	0	5	0	2	1
Total	59	38	16	35	98	109	256	275	30	6	32	67	348	432
Sexual Orientation														
Lesbian/Gay	50	31	15	18	59	76	211	215	16	3	23	42	314	358
Bisexual	1	0	0	1	2	1	16	13	0	0	0	2	2	14
Heterosexual	3	5	1	0	3	5	12	17	0	0	1	21	16	40
Questioning/Unsure	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	1	2	2	0
Organization	2	0	0	0	25	6	3	2	2	0	1	0	4	3
Unknown	1	2	0	16	9	21	12	19	11	3	6	0	10	17
Total	59	38	16	35	98	109		275	30	6	32	67	348	432
Age														
Under 18	5	3	0	1	7	18	12	15	3	0	0	5	8	10
18-22	6	4	1	4	15	10	44	40	1	0	3	6	37	81
23-29	12	12	3	3	8	1	58	53	0	0	11	14	97	94
30-44	16	7	8	2	15	10	71	82	0	3	6	29	148	170
45-64	9	5	1	3	8	8	41	50	0	0	5	12	39	60
65 and over	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Organization	2	0	0	0	25	6	3	2	2	0	1	0	4	3
Unknown	9	7	3	21	20	56	26	31	24	3	6	1	13	14
Total	59	38	16	35	98	109	256	275	30	6	32	67	348	432

Massachusetts: Michigan										New York				San Francisco				TOTALS		Inc/Dec	
		Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota		New York		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec							
Victim Information		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total Number of Victims		145	163	121	89	57	42	647	564	380	434	2189	2254								
Gender Identity																					
Female		25	29	10	16	22	10	117	114	83	115	521	579								
Male		103	112	101	66	28	25	418	358	199	202	1318	1314								
Transgendered M-F		4	9	7	7	2	3	87	70	54	57	194	220								
Transgendered F-M		3	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	12	11	26	22								
Organization		6	11	3	0	3	4	6	14	0	3	55	43								
Unknown		4	1	0	0	2	0	13	5	32	46	75	76								
Total		145	163	121	89	57	42	647	564	380	434	2189	2254								
Sexual Orientation																					
Lesbian/Gay		105	111	99	80	48	30	471	403	221	218	1632	1585								
Bisexual		10	8	2	0	0	2	19	11	17	57	69	109								
Heterosexual		11	9	14	3	2	3	96	77	25	36	184	216								
Questioning/Unsure		0	0	3	3	0	0	2	4	3	22	16	40								
Organization		6	11	3	0	3	0	6	14	0	3	55	39								
Unknown		13	24	0	3	4	7	53	55	114	98	233	265								
Total		145	163	121	89	57	42	647	564	380	434	2189	2254								
Age																					
Under 18		2	13	2	9	1	2	22	36	10	78	72	190								
18-22		4	7	9	5	1	1	46	36	23	11	190	205								
23-29		8	19	16	10	4	6	115	82	55	63	387	357								
30-44		17	65	27	51	17	9	297	243	119	114	741	785								
45-64		62	20	41	12	5	4	84	100	47	42	342	316								
65 and over		21	1	4	0	0	0	12	7	4	5	44	16								
Organization		6	11	3	0	3	0	6	14	0	3	55	39								
Unknown		25	27	19	2	26	20	65	46	122	118	358	346								
Total		145	163	121	89	57	42	647	564	380	434	2189	2254								

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Houston		Los Angeles	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Victim Information														
Race/Ethnicity														
African-American	14	9	0	6	2	6	64	59	0	1	4	15	28	43
Arab/Middle Eastern	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	9	0	0	1	0	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	14	27
Latina/o	11	3	13	0	15	15	2	5	0	0	3	9	121	142
Multiracial	1	1	0	0	2	2	18	15	0	0	0	0	17	17
Native American	0	0	0	7	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
White	25	17	1	0	34	43	125	146	0	2	16	36	148	157
Jewish	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	19
Organization	2	0	0	0	25	6	3	2	2	0	1	0	4	3
Unknown	3	6	2	21	14	27	31	37	28	3	5	0	8	19
Total	59	38	16	35	98	109	256	275	30	6	32	67	348	432
Extent of Injuries														
No injuries	43	24	14	32	62	54	152	139	22	4	7	21	296	387
Minor Injuries	11	9	0	3	14	18	51	56	3	0	12	30	30	24
Serious Injuries	5	1	2	0	15	24	34	41	4	2	6	14	11	16
Subtotal	16	10	2	3	29	42	85	97	7	2	18	44	41	40
Death	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Unknown	0	4	0	0	4	13	19	37	1	0	6	0	11	5
Total	59	38	16	35	98	109	256	275	30	6	32	67	348	432
Medical Attention														
None required	2	0	0	2	12	17	17	21	0	0	5	7	22	11
Needed but not received	3	2	0	0	0	7	13	18	0	0	4	16	4	10
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	11	4	1	1	11	16	28	27	4	2	3	3	14	15
Hospitalization/In-Patient	0	0	1	0	6	2	12	9	3	0	6	14	1	4
Unknown	0	4	0	0	0	0	15	22	0	0	0	4	0	0

Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota		New York		San Francisco		TOTALS Inc/Dec	
	2001	2002	2001		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	%+/-
Victim Information											
Race/Ethnicity											
African-American	10	13	26	28	4	3	121	101	39	34	312 318 2%
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	1	4	4	0	0	2	6	10	12	27 34 26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	2	3	0	0	13	4	20	9	50 50 0%
Latina/o	10	13	3	4	1	0	161	146	4	89	344 426 24%
Multiracial	2	5	0	0	0	1	19	18	56	10	115 69 -40%
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	1	21 22 5%
White	90	87	74	44	35	21	259	232	104	130	911 915 0%
Jewish	4	0	1	0	0	2	6	7	4	2	23 14 -39%
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	2	9 31 244%
Organization	6	11	3	0	3	15	6	14	0	3	55 54 -2%
Unknown	23	31	8	6	14	0	54	29	132	142	322 321 0%
Total	145	163	121	89	57	42	647	564	380	434	2189 2254 3%
Extent of Injuries											
No injuries	84	118	69	52	45	22	462	390	200	27	1456 1270 -13%
Minor Injuries	22	27	32	10	9	5	107	110	62	67	353 359 2%
Serious Injuries	19	12	14	14	1	1	57	53	44	44	212 222 5%
Subtotal	41	39	46	24	10	6	164	163	106	111	565 581 3%
Death	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	1	3	10 12 20%
Unknown	19	6	5	12	2	14	18	7	73	293	158 391 147%
Total	145	163	121	89	57	42	647	564	380	434	2189 2254 3%
Medical Attention											
None required	8	3	21	5	5	3	25	18	46	54	163 141 -13%
Needed but not received	6	6	3	4	2	0	51	69	10	8	96 140 46%
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, EF	21	9	12	7	3	3	60	55	19	20	187 162 -13%
Hospitalization/In-Patient	5	5	4	4	0	0	14	8	2	8	54 54 0%
Unknown	1	16	6	4	0	0	14	13	29	24	65 87 34%
Total	41	39	46	24	10	6	164	163	106	114	565 584 3%

Incident Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Houston		Los Angeles	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total Number of Incidents	46	32	16	23	158	159	181	211	28	5	32	80	319	383
Crimes and Offenses														
Assault without a weapon	30	8	2	1	23	27	40	46	6	2	3	20	40	42
Assault with a weapon	5	2	1	0	9	16	24	21	0	0	4	11	16	15
Attempted assault with a weapon	2	0	0	0	5	0	14	19	0	0	2	0	2	8
Subtotal (assault)	37	10	3	1	37	43	78	86	6	2	9	31	58	65
Intimidation	32	6	7	0	21	14	26	31	4	0	6	4	34	35
Harassment	41	11	12	14	42	45	56	63	15	3	4	20	247	320
Mail/Literature harassment	2	1	0	0	23	9	4	7	1	0	0	0	7	11
Telephone harassment	0	1	0	0	2	2	14	19	0	0	0	0	6	10
Subtotal (harassment)	75	19	19	14	88	70	100	120	20	3	10	24	294	376
Murder	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Sexual Assault/Rape	0	1	0	0	3	19	21	19	2	0	8	17	1	0
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illegal Eviction	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Police Entrapment	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unjustified Arrest	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Police raid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discrimination	2	7	5	4	10	15	0	14	0	0	3	0	41	60
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	6	2	1	3	6	5	48	47	3	1	0	3	14	14
Robbery	1	0	0	0	1	0	35	39	0	0	0	0	4	3
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	126	39	28	23	158	159	293	345	33	6	34	80	414	519
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias														
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	1	1	1	1	2	0	9	12	0	2	0	0	6	10
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	8	14
Total	1	2	1	2	2	1	10	15	1	2	1	1	14	24
Transgender-Related Bias														
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related	1	0	0	1	6	3	9	14	5	0	0	10	3	8
Transgender Related Bias Only	0	1	0	1	6	32	2	7	1	0	2	0	12	26
Total	1	1	0	2	12	35	11	21	6	0	2	10	15	34

Incident Information	Massachusetts				Michigan				Minnesota				New York				San Francisco				TOTALS	Inc/Dec
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	%+/-
Total Number of Incidents	143	131	108	76	44	31	551	477	317	360	1943	1968										1%
Crimes and Offenses																						
Assault without a weapon	27	26	27	12	7	5	152	150	90	97	447	436										-2%
Assault with a weapon	30	14	11	7	2	3	44	48	19	33	165	170										3%
Attempted assault with a weapon	5	11	6	3	0	0	38	43	12	21	86	105										22%
Subtotal (assault)	62	51	44	22	9		234	241	121	151	698	703										1%
Intimidation	3	42	18	23	10	10	389	358	209	232	759	755										-1%
Harassment	62	69	21	16	20	17	414	372	251	288	1185	1238										4%
Mail/Literature harassment	9	15	3	0	12	1	41	31	10	6	112	81										-28%
Telephone harassment	5	3	1	1	5	3	47	46	8	4	88	89										1%
Subtotal (harassment)	79	129	43	40	47	31	891	807	478	530	2144	2163										1%
Murder	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	1	3	10	12										20%
Sexual Assault/Rape	2	1	2	3	0	0	36	36	9	19	84	115										37%
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	9	9										0%
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	11	9										-18%
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1										-67%
Illegal Eviction	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	4	9	13										44%
Police Entrapment	0	0	51	9	0	0	6	2	5	3	64	21										-67%
Unjustified Arrest	7	2	51	9	0	1	13	6	3	6	82	27										-67%
Police raid	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	7	0	1	6	10										67%
Discrimination	9	10	0	0	1	0	47	65	64	44	182	219										20%
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4										100%
Vandalism	10	11	6	6	6	2	12	25	29	23	141	142										1%
Robbery	0	4	6	4	3	1	25	27	3	4	78	82										5%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	3	0	0	1	1	0	10	9	3	0	24	17										-29%
Total	176	211	206	98	67	44	1288	1240	724	791	3547	3555										0%
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias																						
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	7	6	3	2	4	1	37	38	7	10	77	83										8%
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	1	4	4	0	0	0	53	45	3	3	72	73										1%
Total	8	10	7	2	4	1	90	83	10	13	149	156										5%
Transgender-Related Bias																						
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related Bias	3	1	4	5	2	1	54	41	31	29	118	113										-4%
Transgender Related Bias Only	4	6	3	2	2	1	16	20	35	67	83	163										96%
Total	7	7	7	7	4	2	70	61	66	96	201	276										37%

	Chicago				Cleveland				Colorado				Columbus				Connecticut				Houston				Los Angeles			
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Incident Information																												
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>																												
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	2	0	4	0	2	1	7	5	0	0	11	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	1	2	0	0	1
Bottles, bricks, rocks	2	0	0	0	1	5	11	10	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	6
Firearms	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	7	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Knives & sharp objects	2	1	0	0	2	7	7	9	0	0	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	3
Rope, restraints	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	8	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Other	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	10	9	9
Total	11	2	6	0	16	16	38	40	0	0	19	10	15	21														
<i>Serial Incidents</i>																												
1 previous incident	4	2	0	4	28	5	3	6	0	0	3	4	1	6														
2-5 previous incidents	4	1	6	5	6	14	4	3	0	0	1	23	33	36														
6-10 previous incidents	1	0	0	0	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	12	17														
10 or more previous incidents	0	2	1	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	13														
Total	9	5	7	9	43	31	9	10	0	0	4	29	61	72														
<i>Hate Groups</i>																												
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
<i>Site</i>																												
Police precinct/Jail	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	10	2	2														
Private Residence	7	7	5	6	15	54	51	47	7	0	9	33	67	79														
Public Transportation	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7														
Street/Public Area	10	8	5	2	0	40	43	46	3	2	9	11	133	128														
Workplace	12	5	3	6	25	10	10	23	3	2	4	12	34	65														
Public Accommodation	4	4	0	3	6	8	1	2	6	0	3	1	47	46														
Cruising Area	1	0	0	0	7	0	30	36	0	0	0	0	1	0														
School/College	4	1	0	0	0	23	9	12	5	0	1	2	13	23														
GLBTH Institution	0	0	0	1	12	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	3														
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	0	1	3	3	0	1	31	38	0	0	4	0	11	2														
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Other	4	1	0	0	22	11	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	13														
Unknown	0	5	0	0	4	12	1	0	2	0	1	5	2	15														
Total	46	32	16	23	98	159	181	211	28	5	32	80	319	383														

Incident Information	Massachusetts				Michigan				Minnesota				New York				San Francisco				TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	2002			
Number of incidents involving weapons																							
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	10	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	22	17	7	13	68	45	-34%								
Bottles, bricks, rocks	6	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	11	14	3	11	39	56	44%								
Firearms	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	2	3	25	18	-28%								
Knives & sharp objects	6	4	10	3	0	0	0	0	24	36	3	6	59	72	22%								
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	9	350%								
Vehicle	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	19	25	32%								
Other	13	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	18	22	18	6	65	46	-29%								
Total	35	27	20	10	1	0	1	0	82	96	35	49	277	271	-2%								
Serial Incidents																							
1 previous incident	11	5	2	2	1	0	1	0	18	17	8	10	78	61	-22%								
2-5 previous incidents	15	19	1	1	23	15	72	66	39	45	181	213	18%										
6-10 previous incidents	6	10	0	1	1	8	50	43	11	23	88	100	14%										
10 or more previous incidents	11	10	0	0	4	3	116	102	30	22	176	158	-10%										
Total	43	44	3	4	29	26	256	228	88	100	523	532	2%										
Hate Groups																							
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	1	5	17	10	-41%								
Site																							
Police precinct/Jail	3	1	5	8	0	0	3	6	5	5	22	38	73%										
Private Residence	36	36	19	11	21	15	232	214	87	86	535	573	7%										
Public Transportation	3	4	0	0	2	0	22	25	11	5	47	41	-13%										
Street/Public Area	33	39	8	5	7	3	139	109	110	119	493	509	3%										
Workplace	12	12	9	10	2	1	56	41	15	10	183	196	7%										
Public Accommodation	14	15	2	5	4	7	26	21	28	23	137	128	-7%										
Cruising Area	8	4	33	11	0	0	14	4	0	0	94	55	-41%										
School/College	11	5	9	12	2	2	6	6	10	64	68	148	118%										
GLBTH Institution	2	8	2	0	1	0	5	4	4	7	32	25	-22%										
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	7	3	11	11	0	1	7	16	15	8	89	83	-7%										
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	-25%										
Other	5	3	0	0	4	2	35	28	10	16	80	78	-3%										
Unknown	9	1	9	3	0	0	5	3	22	16	55	60	9%										
Total	143	131	108	76	44	31	551	477	317	360	1883	1968	5%										

	Chicago				Cleveland				Colorado				Columbus				Connecticut				Houston				Los Angeles			
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Offender Information																												
Number of Offenders	58	46	28	30	110	146	212	221	36	12	41	85	513	601														
Gender																												
Female	6	4	7	8	16	11	18	22	3	6	7	13	73	102														
Male	45	28	15	15	71	116	148	140	19	4	19	64	413	484														
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2														
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Unknown	7	14	6	7	23	19	46	59	14	2	15	8	19	13														
Total	58	46	28	30	110	146	212	221	36	12	41	85	513	601														
Age																												
Under 18	8	6	5	7	12	17	37	41	3	5	2	6	35	35														
18-22	4	2	2	2	6	20	56	65	0	0	11	10	87	90														
23-29	3	8	5	2	5	7	29	23	2	0	7	6	140	158														
30-44	9	9	4	2	0	5	25	16	0	0	5	10	127	164														
45-64	7	0	3	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	1	6	39	86														
65 and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2														
Unknown	26	21	9	17	84	97	61	70	31	7	15	47	76	66														
Total	58	46	28	30	110	146	212	221	36	12	41	85	513	601														
Race/Ethnicity																												
African-American	10	18	9	7	0	16	23	29	0	0	5	20	71	75														
Arab/Middle Eastern	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	36	14														
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14														
Latina/o	5	1	14	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	1	7	195	249														
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	21	0	0	0	0	2	4														
Native American	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
White	19	8	0	6	35	40	88	79	0	0	16	27	185	232														
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9														
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	4														
Unknown	22	17	5	17	72	84	77	91	36	12	18	23	0	0														
Total	58	46	28	30	110	146	212	221	36	12	41	85	513	601														

	Massachusetts				Michigan				Minnesota				New York				San Francisco				TOTALS Inc/Dec	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	%+/-	%+/-		
Offender Information																						
	241	189	94	69	85	63	988	858	545	490	2951	2810								-5%		
Female	19	21	2	12	8	3	126	118	67	60	352	380								8%		
Male	163	132	88	54	26	36	783	688	401	348	2191	2109								-4%		
Transgender M-F	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	11	4								-64%		
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0								-100%		
Unknown	59	35	4	3	51	24	77	51	75	82	396	317								-20%		
Total	241	189	94	69	85	63	988	858	545	490	2951	2810								-5%		
Age																						
Under 18	31	28	3	8	6	12	170	121	59	75	371	361								-3%		
18-22	27	14	12	9	6	1	97	51	66	32	374	296								-21%		
23-29	10	21	26	24	3	8	133	97	88	43	451	397								-12%		
30-44	32	24	15	12	2	2	221	222	86	79	526	545								4%		
45-64	2	13	8	3	1	0	73	78	13	25	154	217								41%		
65 and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	23	5	7	28	32								14%		
Unknown	138	89	30	13	67	40	282	266	228	229	1047	962								-8%		
Total	241	189	94	69	85	63	988	858	545	490	2951	2810								-5%		
Race/Ethnicity																						
African-American	29	17	8	13	8	6	262	238	68	55	493	494								0%		
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	2	1	0	0	0	19	29	9	4	69	52								-25%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	4	18	8	44	27								-39%		
Latina/o	8	12	1	1	0	1	199	148	74	69	503	494								-2%		
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	7	13	1	40	38								-5%		
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0								-100%		
White	60	45	61	38	15	10	208	206	125	136	812	827								2%		
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	16	23								44%		
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	8	0	0	20	21								5%		
Unknown	136	111	23	17	61	41	265	204	238	217	953	834								-12%		
Total	241	189	94	69	85	63	988	858	545	490	2951	2810								-5%		

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Houston		Los Angeles	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Offender Information														
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>														
Acquaintance/Friend	7	1	0	0	7	33	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	5
Employer/co-worker	8	2	5	7	7	3	9	13	3	2	9	11	33	103
Ex-lover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	5	1	3	6	7	10	39	28	11	0	5	9	48	65
Law enforcement officer	6	5	0	4	6	5	1	3	4	3	0	10	6	5
Lover/partner	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Pick-up	0	1	3	0	1	2	25	31	0	0	1	1	3	0
Relative/Family	1	2	0	0	6	3	6	3	2	0	1	6	7	5
Roommate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Security Force/Bouncer	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	10	15
Service provider	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	39	11
Stranger	19	16	14	11	47	65	81	89	3	5	8	5	326	341
Other	3	2	0	0	17	9	0	0	4	0	0	3	18	39
Unknown	8	14	2	0	12	10	49	54	6	2	12	15	12	8
Total	58	46	28	30	110	146	212	221	36	12	41	85	513	601
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>														
One	29	10	12	12	51	96	95	110	10	0	15	48	212	266
Two-three	7	9	3	10	3	16	45	51	8	2	5	15	83	89
Four-nine	1	1	2	1	6	15	0	1	0	1	1	7	24	25
Ten and over	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Unknown	9	12	4	0	35	26	41	49	10	2	10	10	0	0
Total	46	32	21	23	98	159	181	211	28	5	32	80	319	383

	Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota		New York		San Francisco		TOTALS Inc/Dec		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	%+/-	
Offender Information													
Relationship of offenders to victims													
Acquaintance/Friend	9	17	8	9	1	0	43	42	23	20	103	137	33%
Employer/co-worker	10	15	4	7	1	0	60	42	16	16	165	221	34%
Ex-lover	0	0	1	2	0	0	32	41	0	1	40	52	30%
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	16	49	1	3	10	8	110	107	93	50	348	336	-3%
Law enforcement officer	28	14	51	11	0	0	60	55	55	70	217	185	-15%
Lover/partner	0	0	0	2	0	0	31	35	0	0	34	42	24%
Pick-up	1	3	6	8	0	0	43	27	4	11	87	84	-3%
Relative/Family	0	4	3	4	2	2	37	27	13	9	78	65	-17%
Roommate	2	0	1	2	0	0	9	6	3	4	15	16	7%
Security Force/Bouncer	0	0	2	1	2	2	11	17	8	5	39	43	10%
Service provider	2	0	0	1	3	2	58	67	21	3	125	93	-26%
Stranger	39	61	11	10	57	35	462	328	203	230	1270	1196	-6%
Other	8	2	0	0	2	2	15	31	0	24	67	112	67%
Unknown	126	24	6	9	7	12	17	33	106	47	363	228	-37%
Total	241	189	94	69	85	63	988	858	545	490	2951	2810	-5%
Number of offenders involved in incident													
One	69	90	88	59	32	21	385	344	224	196	1222	1252	2%
Two-three	33	27	4	7	7	3	89	75	78	66	365	370	1%
Four-nine	13	6	2	3	4	3	43	40	8	17	104	120	15%
Ten and over	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	7	7	6	25	24	-4%
Unknown	28	8	14	7	0	2	21	11	0	72	172	199	16%
Total	143	131	108	76	44	31	551	477	317	357	1888	1965	4%

	Chicago			Cleveland			Colorado			Columbus			Connecticut			Houston			Los Angeles		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002
Police Response																					
Incident reporting																					
<i>Reported to police</i>	22	9	12	12	6	62	59	47	54	12	4	11	27	51	62						
Complaint taken/no arrest	16	5	12	12	5	33	45	26	31	10	2	8	15	36	47						
Complaint taken/arrest	6	3	0	0	0	9	12	5	12	1	1	2	7	8	7						
Complaint refused	0	1	0	0	1	20	2	16	11	1	1	1	5	7	8						
Subtotal	22	9	12	12	6	62	59	47	54	12	4	11	27	51	62						
Not reported to police	23	8	4	4	16	28	89	127	143	9	0	10	0	218	276						
Will report	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7						
Victim/client arrested	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	2	1						
Unknown	0	14	0	0	0	1	8	6	11	7	0	10	53	38	37						
Total	46	32	16	16	23	98	159	181	211	28	5	32	80	319	383						
Bias Classification																					
Not reported by victim as bias	1	3	3	3	0	N/A	N/A	16	12	2	0	0	7	3	7						
Reported and classified as bias	7	2	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	8	6	0	0	1	3	13						
Reported/classification refused	2	2	2	2	1	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	3	2	6	1	6						
Attempting classification	3	2	2	2	1	N/A	N/A	14	12	0	0	0	0	2	0						
No bias classification available	4	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	11	14	2	0	0	0	1	0						
Unknown	5	0	4	4	4	N/A	N/A	6	8	1	1	9	13	41	36						
Total	22	9	12	12	6	62	59	47	54	12	4	11	27	51	62						
Police involved																					
City/municipal	22	8	10	10	6	N/A	N/A	27	26	12	3	11	24	15	23						
County police	0	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	12	16	0	0	0	1	1	5						
State police	0	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Other	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	1						
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	6	8	0	0	0	2	33	33						
Total	22	9	12	12	6	62	59	47	54	12	4	11	27	51	62						

Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota		New York		San Francisco		TOTAL	Inc/Dec
2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002 % +/-
Police Response											
Incident reporting											
<i>Reported to police</i>	73	85	81	30	11	17	216	193	131	125	729 671 -8%
Complaint taken/no arrest	59	70	20	17	9	12	154	122	102	85	485 456 -6%
Complaint taken/arrest	10	12	11	9	1	0	35	29	19	24	107 116 8%
Complaint refused	4	3	50	4	1	5	27	42	10	16	137 99 -28%
Subtotal	73	85	81	30	11	17	216	193	131	125	729 671 -8%
Not reported to police	38	33	6	37	11	8	246	203	87	179	807 992 23%
Will report	5	3	6	0	3	0	49	43	16	11	94 67 -29%
Victim/client arrested	6	4	1	0	0	0	29	25	12	12	55 48 -13%
Unknown	21	6	14	9	19	6	11	13	71	33	198 190 -4%
Total	143	131	108	76	44	31	551	477	317	360	1883 1968 5%
Bias Classification											
Not reported by victim as bias	6	11	17	4	4	8	60	73	4	12	116 137 18%
Reported and classified as bias	26	45	9	3	3	6	51	36	53	59	159 173 9%
Reported/classification refused	4	5	41	2	1	1	12	32	8	11	74 69 -7%
Attempting classification	10	4	0	1	3	1	32	25	6	2	72 48 -33%
No bias classification available	2	5	14	20	0	1	31	11	4	5	69 56 -19%
Unknown	25	15	0	0	0	0	30	16	56	36	177 129 -27%
Total	73	85	81	30	11	17	216	193	131	125	729 671 -8%
Police involved											
City/municipal	69	81	74	20	N/A	N/A	205	177	98	92	543 460 -15%
County police	0	2	4	5	N/A	N/A	6	5	0	4	24 38 58%
State police	1	0	3	5	N/A	N/A	0	4	0	0	5 10 100%
Federal police	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	1	2 1 -50%
Other	3	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	3	7	33	21	43 36 -16%
Ukn	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	7	39 50 28%
Total	73	85	81	30	11	17	216	193	131	125	729 671 -8%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Houston		Los Angeles	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Police Response														
Police Attitude														
Courteous	13	3	7	3	N/A	N/A	26	25	9	3	N/A	12	8	12
Indifferent	9	3	4	1	N/A	N/A	11	14	2	1	N/A	6	5	15
Verbally abusive/no slurs	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	0	N/A	1	0	1
Verbally abusive/slurs	0	3	0	0	N/A	N/A	1	2	0	0	N/A	1	0	0
Physically abusive/no slurs	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Physically abusive/slurs	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	3	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	8	12	0	0	N/A	4	38	34
Total Reporting to Police	22	9	12	6	0	0	47	54	12	4	11	27	51	62
Total incidents per year														
1990														
1991								87						
1992								86						
1993								128						
1994		92						140						332
1995		36						149						256
1996		50				11		181			12			396
1997		30				29		186			35			350
1998		0				60		206			31			272
1999		18		74		76		199			45			306
2000		61		21		86		196		15	39			314
2001		46		16		98		205		28	32			319
2002		32		23		159		211		5	80			383
Totals		365		134		519		1974		48	274			2928

	Massachusetts				Michigan				Minnesota				New York				San Francisco				TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002			
Police Response																							
Police Attitude																							
Courteous	30	36	10	3	7	6	130	87	57	52	311	256	-18%										
Indifferent	5	12	9	11	2	2	63	84	17	19	152	179	18%										
Verbally abusive/no slurs	0	1	11	4	0	2	15	11	3	8	31	29	-6%										
Verbally abusive/slurs	10	1	24	7	0	0	6	5	8	12	56	45	-20%										
Physically abusive/no slurs	2	0	10	2	0	0	1	0	3	5	16	7	-56%										
Physically abusive/slurs	2	0	17	3	0	7	1	2	8	10	33	41	24%										
Unknown	24	35	0	0	2	0	0	4	35	19	107	108	1%										
Total Reporting to Police	73	85	81	30	11	17	216	193	131	125	717	665	-7%										
Total incidents per year																							
1990		147						507		425			1079										
1991		209						592		473			1361										
1992		238		75				662		435			1496										
1993		187		84		153		587		366			1505										
1994		234		96		190		632		324			2040										
1995		173		90		218		625		426			1973										
1996		161		116		218		575		415			2135										
1997		228		120		288		658		402			2326										
1998		145		130		101		616		395			1956										
1999		174		96		38		580		325			1857										
2000		151		121		95		616		415			2109										
2001		143		108		44		551		317			1891										
2002		131		76		31		477		357			1942										
Totals		2321		1112		1376		7678		5075			17562										

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