

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2006

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



The production of this report was coordinated by the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is a report about bias-related incidents targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals in the U.S. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a network of over 25 anti-violence organizations that monitor and respond to incidents of bias and domestic violence, HIV-related violence, pick-up crimes, rape, sexual assault, and other forms of violence affecting the LGBT community.

Twelve NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBT incidents occurring in their cities and regions throughout 2005 and 2006, and this data constitutes the basis for most of the analysis in this report. The regions participating in this year's report are Chicago, IL, Colorado, Columbus, OH, Houston, TX, Kansas City, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, NY, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, CA, and Vermont.

This edition of the report also represents the first year of participation by Long Island Gay and Lesbian Youth (LIGALY) in Long Island, New York, the Milwaukee Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center's Anti-Violence Program and the Wingspan Anti-Violence Program in Tucson, Arizona.

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

Ultimately, we expect that this report will not only draw attention to the incidents and trends it documents, but that it will also highlight the need for more comprehensive responses to bias violence at the community level and assist NCAVP in advocating for those creating such efforts.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Members participating in this report are in bold-type

ARIZONA

Wingspan

Anti-Violence Project

300 East 6th Street

Tucson, AZ 85705

Phone (Client): (800) 553-9387

Phone (Client): (520) 624-0348

Phone (Office): (520) 624-1779

Fax: (520) 624-0364

www.wingspan.org

ARKANSAS

Women's Project/

Proyecto Mujeres

2224 Main Street

Little Rock, AR 72206

Phone (Office): (501) 372-5113

Fax: (501) 372-0009

www.womens-project.org

CALIFORNIA

Community United

Against Violence

160 14th Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone (Client): (415) 333-HELP

Phone (Office): (415) 777-5500

www.cuav.org

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/

Anti-Violence Project

1625 North Schrader Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA 9002

Phone (Client): (800) 373-2227

Phone (Client): (323) 993-7673

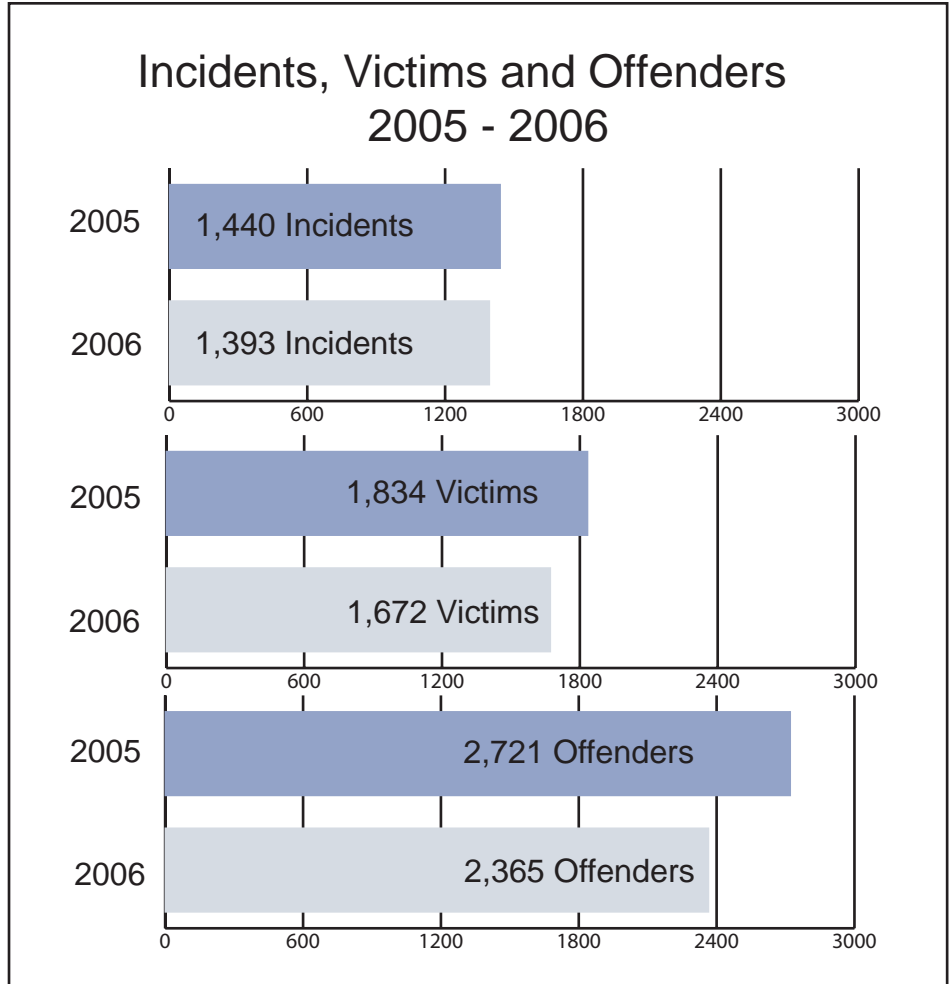
Phone: (Spanish):(877) 963-4666

Fax: (323) 308-4420

www.laglc.org

Highlights of Findings

The total number of anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP fell 3% in 2006 from 1,440 to 1,393. The number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs fell at a more significant rate of 9%, from 1,834 in 2005 to 1,672 in 2006.



The decline in offenders of 13% far surpassed declines in either incidents or victims, falling from 2,721 to 2,365.

While each year programs report staffing changes and human and material resource challenges that impact their outreach and service provision ability, this year, NCAVP's members almost uniformly indicated that the relative and ongoing lull in anti-LGBT rhetoric from the political and cultural arenas had a profound effect on violence against LGBT people in both 2005 and 2006.

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

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

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

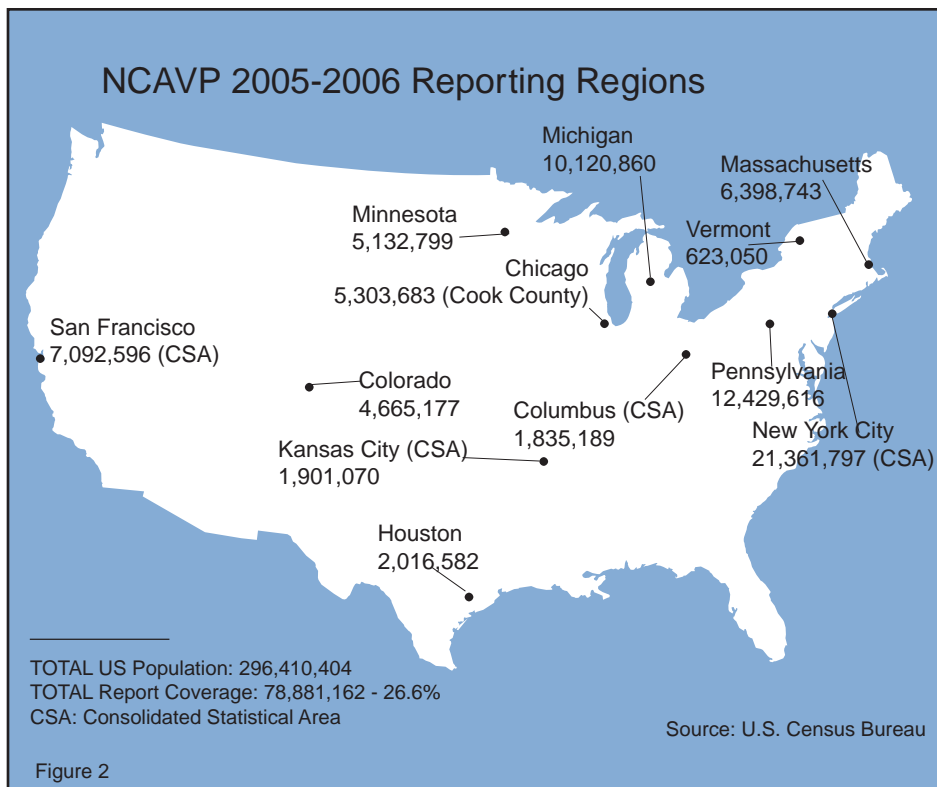
Phone (Client): (619) 260-6380
Phone (Office): (619) 260-6380
Fax: (619) 718-644
www.thecentersd.org

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

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

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

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



For a number of reporting locations, declines in reports in both 2005 and 2006 represented somewhat of a respite from extraordinarily elevated reporting levels across a number of reporting regions in 2003 and 2004. Despite the overall decline in reported incidents, one quarter of the 12 reporting regions reported increases in hate-violence reports. It should also be noted that with the exception of Colorado, all of those regions were in the Central Midwest: Chicago, Kansas City, and Michigan. Additionally, Columbus, Ohio reported a mere 1% decline in reports, a negligible decline, which at best points to a stasis in the level of violence experienced by the LGBT community in that region. Given the declines in more coastal reporting regions, the continued upward trend in reports from the Midwest warrants continued monitoring.

The fact that the rate of offenders fell nationally points to the likelihood that in the regions reporting such a fall there were fewer people willing to act violently on feelings of animosity towards LGBT people. Should the trend continue in subsequent years, an argument could be made that ongoing efforts at equality and respect for LGBT people have made long-lasting impacts in those regions.

The outsized drop in the number of offenders perhaps points to a return in a condition described in editions of this report prior to 2004 in

ILLINOIS

**Center on Halsted/Horizons
Anti-Violence Project**
2855 North Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, IL 60657

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

LOUISIANA

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation

19641 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, MI 48219

Phone (Client): (877) 787-4264

Phone (Office): (313) 537-7000

Fax: (313) 537-3379

www.tri.org

MINNESOTA

OutFront Minnesota

310 East 38th Street
Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409

Phone (Hotline): (612) 824-8434

Phone (Office): (800) 800-0350

Fax: (612) 822-8786

www.outfront.org

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Anti-Violence Project

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

Phone: (816) 561-0550

www.kcavp.org

St. Louis

Anti-Violence Project

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

Phone: (314) 367-4287

(4AVP)

www.stlouisantiviolence.org

which there were fewer people in general willing to violently act out anti-LGBT bias. That condition was reversed dramatically beginning in the second half of 2003, and persisted through 2005.

It must be noted however, that there were clear cultural and political factors that contributed to the about face in the level of violence experienced by LGBT people and communities from 2003 through much of 2005 that have abated to some degree: the all-out assault on lesbian and gay relationships through anti-same-sex marriage initiatives across the country and at the federal level, the reaction of the religious and political right to the Supreme Court's striking down of sodomy laws, and religious backlash to the high visibility of LGBT people in popular culture. A number of those reactionary initiatives have at least temporarily lost their political power and cultural resonance, and their ratcheting-down has had a corresponding impact for LGBT people in the form of lower levels of violence. Nevertheless, as we approach another Presidential election cycle, and there are opportunities to advance LGBT equality in some areas, it remains to be seen whether or not there will be another phase of LGBT backlash that in part exhibits itself in the form of anti-LGBT violence.

There were a number of reporting locations this year that showed declines of greater than 5% in incidents. They were: Houston (-60%), Massachusetts (-29%), Minnesota (-25%), Pennsylvania (-25%), and San Francisco (-11%). NCAVP highlights reporting regions with increases or decreases of more than 5% for a number of reasons. First, given the relatively small sample size in NCAVP's reporting regions, variances of 5% or greater can be viewed as "significant," whereas most variances below 5% are viewed as less so. Those regions reporting less significant changes, but declines nonetheless were Columbus (-1%), New York (-4%) and Vermont (-4%).

Overall, the mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 63%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 20%. The adjusted mean rates of increase and decrease (removing both relatively over-increasing Colorado and relatively under-increasing Kansas City, and over-decreasing Houston and under-decreasing Columbus respectively) were 65% and -16%. The mean rate of change overall was +8%, with an adjusted mean rate of change overall of -1% (Colorado with a +105% increase in incidents and Houston with a -60% decrease in incidents were removed).

As is generally the case in this report, there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from the data submitted this year. On the one hand, as noted above, the political, social and cultural dynamics that began to severely impact rates of anti-LGBT violence in the latter half of 2003 through 2004 and began to ebb in 2005, continued to abate in a number of locations in 2006.

However, when we look at the majority of reporting locations charting increases in reports, it appears that there remains an echoing impact of the anti-LGBT initiatives and rhetoric of the last several years particularly in Ohio, Michigan and Missouri.

Regardless of whether or not a particular region charted increases or decreases in reports, overriding concerns expressed by reporting agencies were the twin challenges of continued insufficient levels of funding, and other resources (including human resources) and responding to anti-LGBT violence effectively and appropriately with a still elevated sense of responding to the needs of a community that has spent the last several years under unprecedented levels of attack.

While 2006 continued somewhat of a respite from the extraordinary rates of anti-LGBT violence in 2003 and 2004, most NCAVP members remained skeptical when queried about whether or not findings presented in both this and the 2005 edition of this report are part of a long-term trend, particularly given the political and cultural stakes in upcoming elections in 2008.

Other notable trends in the detail of incident data collected for 2005 included a decline in assaults overall (-10%), but a much smaller decrease in the number of assaults involving weapons (-3%).

Reports of harassment fell by 22%, and the number of organizations targeted for anti-LGBT violence fell by 51%. Recent editions of this report had shown dramatic increases in LGBT organizations being targeted for violence and harassment. A somewhat surprising finding in this year's data however showed that the number of incidents perpetrated by organized hate groups actually rose by 8%.

In general, about half of the offense types categorized by NCAVP outside of assault and harassment showed declines and half showed increases: sexual assault and rape fell by 44%; bombings/bomb threats and extortion fell 27%; instances of arson fell 50%, from 6 in 2005 to 3 in 2006; reports of discrimination dropped 14%, vandalism

NEW YORK

Gay Alliance of the Genessee Valley
875 E. Main St., Suite 500
Rochester, NY 14605

Phone (Office): (585) 244-8640
Fax: (585) 244-8246
www.gayalliance.org

In Our Own Voices, Inc.
33 Central Avenue
Albany, NY 12210

Phone (Hotline): (518) 432-4341
Phone: (Office): (518) 432-4188
Fax: (518) 436-9351

Long Island Lesbian and Gay Youth

34 Park Avenue Avenue
Bayshore, NY 11706

Phone (Office): (631) 665-2300
Fax: (631) 665-774
www.ligaly.org

New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project

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

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

OHIO

Buckeye Region

Anti-Violence Organization

870 North Pearl Street
Columbus, OH 43201

Phone (Client): (866) 86-BRAVO
(Statewide Toll-free)
(614) 294-STOP
(7867)

Phone (Office): (614) 268-9622
Fax: (614) 294-3980
www.bravo-ohio.org

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

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

ONTARIO

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

Phone (Client): (416) 392-6877
Phone (Office): (416) 392-6878
Fax: (416) 392-0519
www.the519.org

PENNSYLVANIA

Equality Advocates

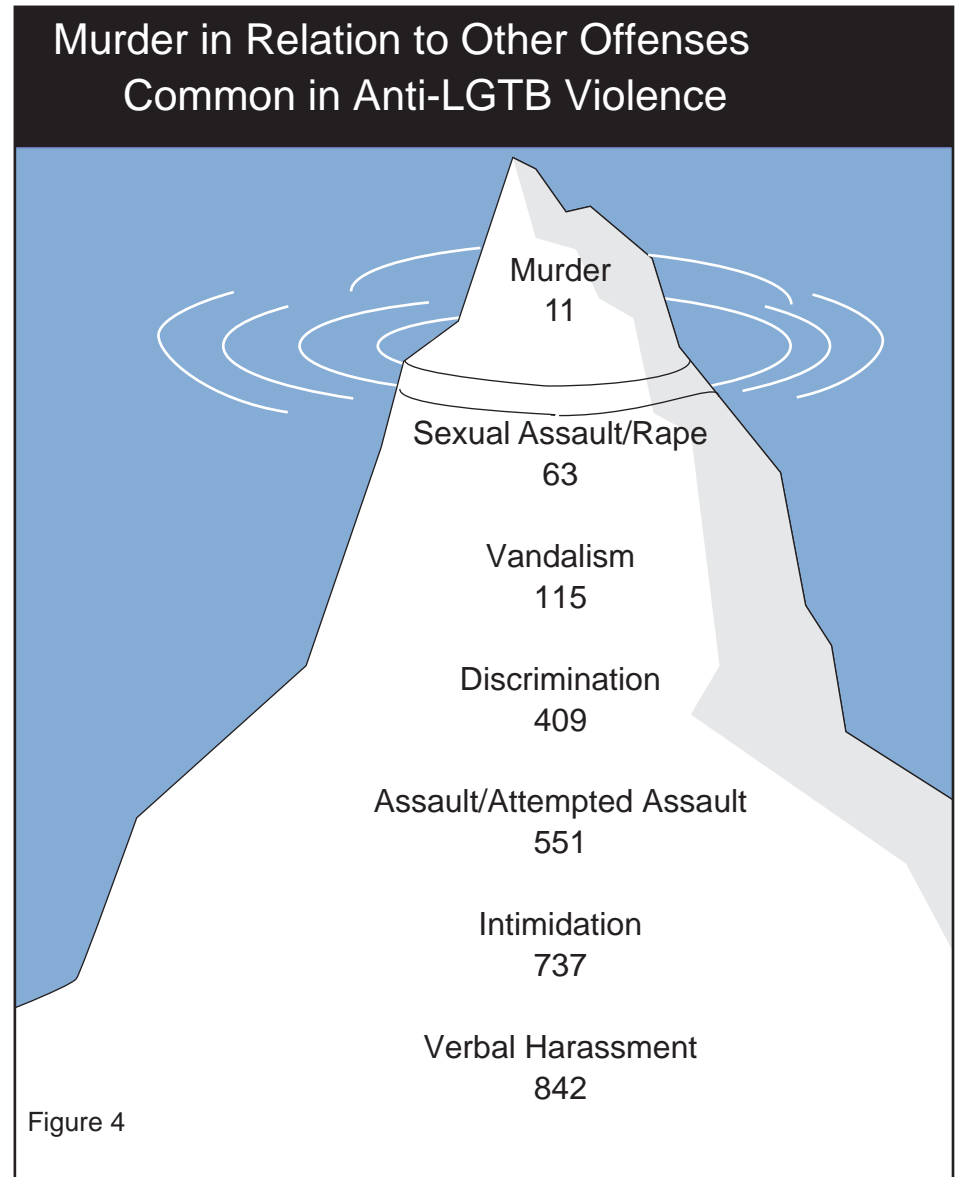
Pennsylvania

1211 Chestnut Street, 6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone (Client): (215) 731-1447
Phone (Office): (215) 731-1447
Fax: (215) 731-1544
www.equalitypa.org

12%; illegal evictions fell 7%, and larceny fell 5%.

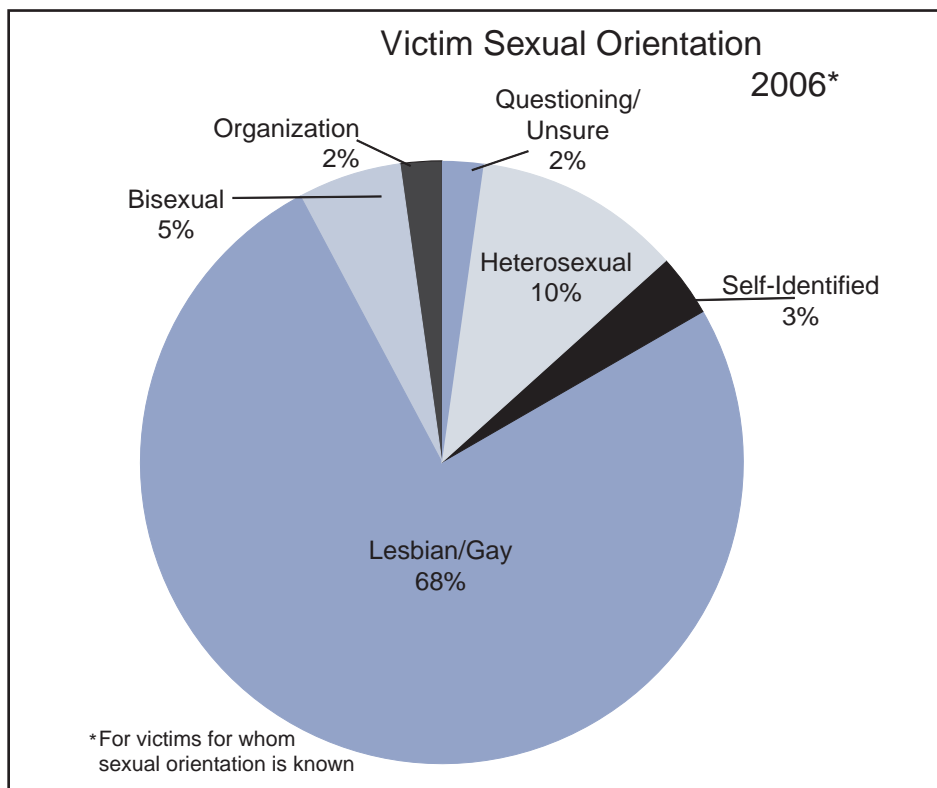
With respect to the crimes and offenses showing increases in 2006, most involved law enforcement personnel (it appears that a significant jump in anti-LGBT police activity in Columbus is almost wholly responsible for these changes) and included: Police raids (100%), from 3 to 6, police entrapment (82%), unjustified arrest (14%), robbery (12%)



The level of homicides rose from 9 among reporting regions in 2005 to 11 in 2006, a 22% increase. Regions reporting increases in homicides were: Colorado (+100%, from 1 to 2), Michigan (from 0 to 3), New York, (+400%, from 1 to 5), and San Francisco, (from 2 to 4, +200%).

Overall, weapons use in the course of anti-LGBT incidents fell (by 37%). Additionally, most categories of weapons use declined from 68% (ropes and restraints) to 11% (bats, clubs and other blunt objects). The use of knives and other sharp objects however, increased by 6%.

Despite the decline in incidents and weapons use overall, the biggest impact with respect to victim injury appeared to be in serious injuries sustained by victims. That category fell 10%, though the number of victims sustaining minor injuries rose 14%. Overall, victim injuries remained statistically level, rising only 2%.



In looking more in-depth at victim-related data collected for 2006, it was also found that the number of people of transgender experience reporting incidents increased substantially (by 17%). Though this increase could be viewed as a wholly negative trend, there has been anecdotal evidence noted in the prior two editions of this report that suggested that transgender reporting levels (not necessarily anti-transgender violence) may have been suppressed by the transgender community's attempt to remain "under the radar" while lesbians and gay men in particular became high-value political and cultural targets in 2003 and 2004.

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center

401 Branard Avenue
Houston, TX 77006

Phone (Office): (713) 529-0037

Fax: (713) 526-4367

www.montrosecounselingcenter.org

VERMONT

SafeSpace Anti-Violence Program of the RUI2 Community Center

P.O. Box 158
Burlington, VT 05402

Phone (Client): (866) 869-7341

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

Fax: (802) 863-0004

www.safespacevt.org

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center

315 West Court Street
Suite 101
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Phone (Office): (414) 271-2656

Fax: (414) 271-2161

www.mkelgbt.org

For Ourselves: Reworking Gender Expression Survivor Project

PO Box 1272

Milwaukee, WI 53201

Phone (Office): (414) 559-2123

Fax: (414) 278-6031

www.forge-forward.org

The jump in reports of anti-transgender violence may represent the transgender community's being more willing to report as the environment facing lesbians and gay men has become a bit less charged in the last two years. To wit, reports of violence against male-to-female people of transgender experience rose 20%, from 174 in 2005 to 208 in 2006, while reports of violence against female-to-male people of transgender experience remained level at 25 in both years. Nonetheless, the level of reporting from the transgender community bears watching in subsequent reporting periods.

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

The number of victims under the age of 30 reporting incidents fell by 16%, though victims under the age of 18 remained essentially stable (112 in 2005 and 111 in 2006).

While the number of victims in most age categories fell, the stability in victims at the younger end of the age spectrum was reflected at the older end. There was no change in victims over the age of 60 (23 in each year), though because of this, this group moved from 1% of victims in 2005 to 2% in 2006.

Changes in the racial and ethnic identity of victims were varied. There were significant declines in the numbers of Arab/Middle Eastern (27%), white (21%) and victims defined as "other" (67%). The number of Latino/a victims remained almost stable, showing a 1% decline; there were 271 Latino/a victims in 2005, and 268 in 2006.

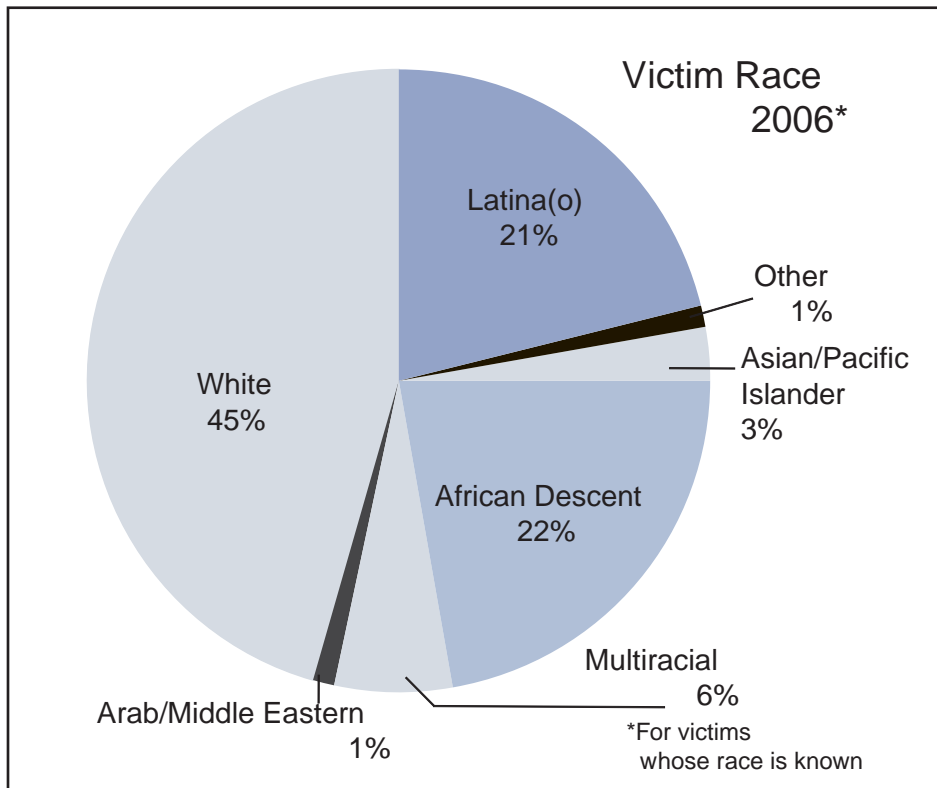
However, there was a 7% increase in the number of victims of African descent. This group rose from 260 in 2005 to 279 in 2006. Additionally, though still comprising a small group of victims overall, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander victims rose 10%, from 29 to 32. There was a large increase in another underrepresented group: Indigenous People of 133%; this group grew from 12 reports in 2005

to 28 in 2006. There was also a 9% increase in victims who self-identified as multi-racial.

Generally, the proportion of racial and ethnic categories in the overall picture of victim distribution did not change substantially.

However, the largest shifts were among victims of African descent, who now comprise 22% of all victims, and whites who in 2006 moved from 51% of victims to 45% of victims.

As for the gender profile of victims of anti-LGBT violence in 2006, there were few substantive changes. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of victims for whom gender was known identified as being male and 41% identified as being female. Thirteen percent (13%) were of transgender experience - up from 10% in 2005, and 2% of victims were organizations.



Lesbians and gay men clearly represent a plurality of those reporting incidents to participating programs. They represent 68% of all victims for whom sexual orientation was known. Bisexuals and those questioning or unsure of their sexual orientation represented 7% of victims, and those with a self-identified orientation comprised 3% of victims. Previous editions of this report have noted an ongoing increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBT violence who identify as heterosexual. The trend held steady in 2006.

2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

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

TOTAL INCIDENTS	%
Murder	+22%
Assault w/Weapons	-8%
Att. assault w/Weapons	+10%
Assault w/Out Weapons	-14%
Total assault/attempted assault	10%
Intimidation	-20%
Harassment	-25%
Sexual Assault/Rape	-44%
Abduction/Kidnapping	-27%
Extortion/Blackmail	-27%
Bomb threat/Bombing	>100%
Illegal Eviction	-7%
Police Entrapment	+82%
Unjustified Arrest	+14%
Police Raid	+100%
Discrimination	-14%
Arson	-50%
Vandalism	-12%
Robbery	+12%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	-5%

Incidents involving weapons 2005 28%
Incidents involving weapons 2006 18%

Bats, clubs, other blunt obj.	-11%
Bottles, bricks & rocks	-21%
Firearms	-18%
Knives & other sharp obj.	+6%
Ropes & other restraints	-68%
Vehicles	-56%
Other weapons	-53%

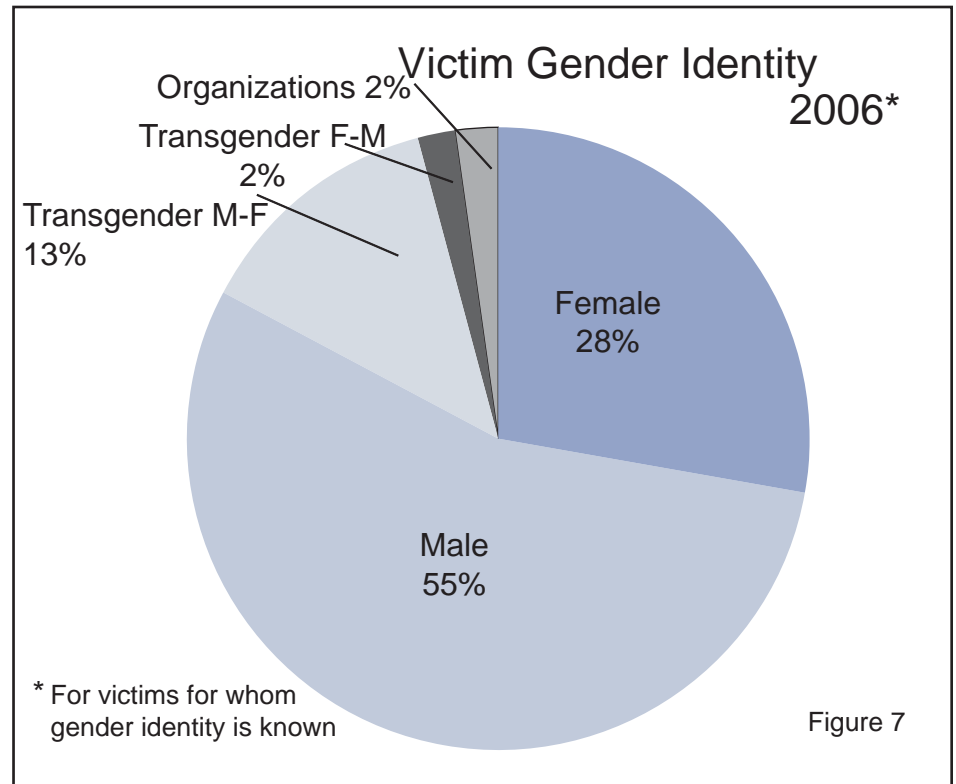
Incident Locations:	%
Police precinct or jail	+12%
Private residences	-7%
Public transportation	-15%
Streets or other public areas	-14%
Workplaces	+8%
Public Accommodations	+13%
Cruising Areas	-19%
Schools or Colleges	+3%
GLBTH institutions	-26%
In, around GLBT bar	-2%
In, around GLBTH events	-29%
Other locations	-13%

2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL VICTIMS	-9%
Female	-14%
Intersex	+50%
Male	-10%
Transgender F-M	N/C
Transgender M-F	+20%
Self-Identified	-62%
Organizations	-45%
Lesbian or Gay-Identified	-14%
Bisexually-Identified	+14%
Heterosexually-Identified	-6%
Questioning or Unsure	+18%
African Descent	+7%
Arab & Middle Eastern	-27%
Asian & Pacific Islander	+10%
Indigenous/First Peoples	+133%
Latina/o	-1%
Multi-Racial	+9%
White	-21%
Extent of Injuries:	
No injuries	-18%
Minor injuries	+14%
Serious injuries	-10%
Of Victims Injured:	
No medical attention req.	+153%
<i>Needed, but not received</i>	N/C
<i>Outpatient treatment received</i>	-4%
<i>Hospitalized</i>	+7%

Those identifying as heterosexual made up 10% of victims, off slightly from the 11% who identified this way in 2005.

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



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

Nevertheless, despite resulting divergence in age data collected by participating programs this year, as with victim age data, useful information, can be gleaned from the data. Given the significant decline in offenders, it is not surprising that there were declines in most broad age categories of offenders.

Because of the pervasiveness of concern about the often youthful profile of many perpetrators of hate violence, this report generally pays special attention to the demographics of offenders in this report.

To that end, unlike the relative stability in reports from young victims, there was a significant decline in youthful offenders. Offenders under the age of 30 fell 8%, and the number of offenders under the age of 18 fell substantially (29%). Yet there were substantial increases in younger adult between the ages of 18 and 30 (6%).

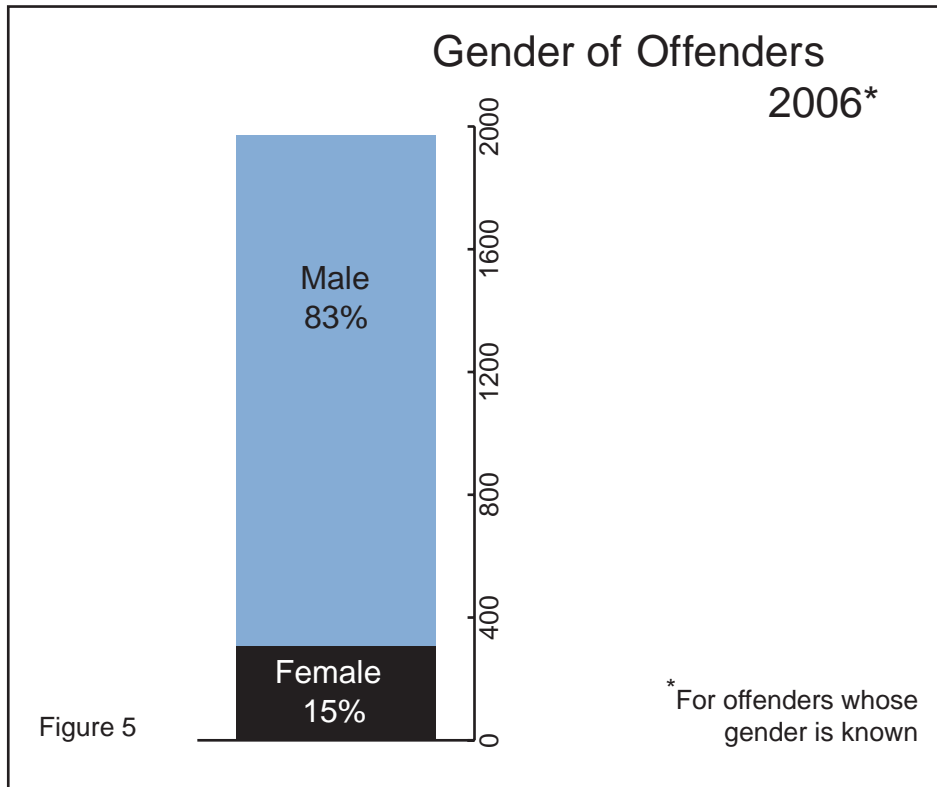


Figure 5

In viewing the race and ethnicity of offenders, whites comprised 44% of offenders for whom such data was known, up from 39% in 2005; people of African descent made up 30% of offenders, down from 33%, and Latino/a offenders comprised 18%, down slightly from 19% in 2005.

There were also few changes in the relationships between victims and perpetrators of violence. Not surprisingly, the largest category of offenders were absolute strangers to their victims (43% of offenders), and a full 62% were presumed to have had no prior relationship with victims (law enforcement, bouncers, service providers, etc.). The next largest category of offenders were landlords, tenants and/or neighbors (12% of all offenders), with law enforcement personnel comprising 9% of offenders.

2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL OFFENDERS	-13%
Females	-20%
Males	-12%
African Descent	-17%
Arab/Middle Eastern	-67%
Asian & Pacific Islander	-14%
Indigenous/First Peoples	+400%
Latina/o	-15%
Multi-Racial	-21%
White	+5%
Other	-3%
Relationship of Offenders to Victims	
Acquaintances or friends	-21%
Employers or co-workers	-29%
Ex-lovers/partners	-24%
Landlords, tenants or neighbor	-22%
Law enforcement officers	+1%
Lovers/partners	-45%
Pick-ups	-7%
Relatives/family members	-44%
Roommates	+23%
Security personnel/Bouncers	+7%
Service Providers	+20%
Strangers	-8%
Others	-35%

2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

INCIDENTS REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT -15%

Complaint taken w/no arrest -14%
Complaint taken w/arrest -33%
Complaint refused +17%

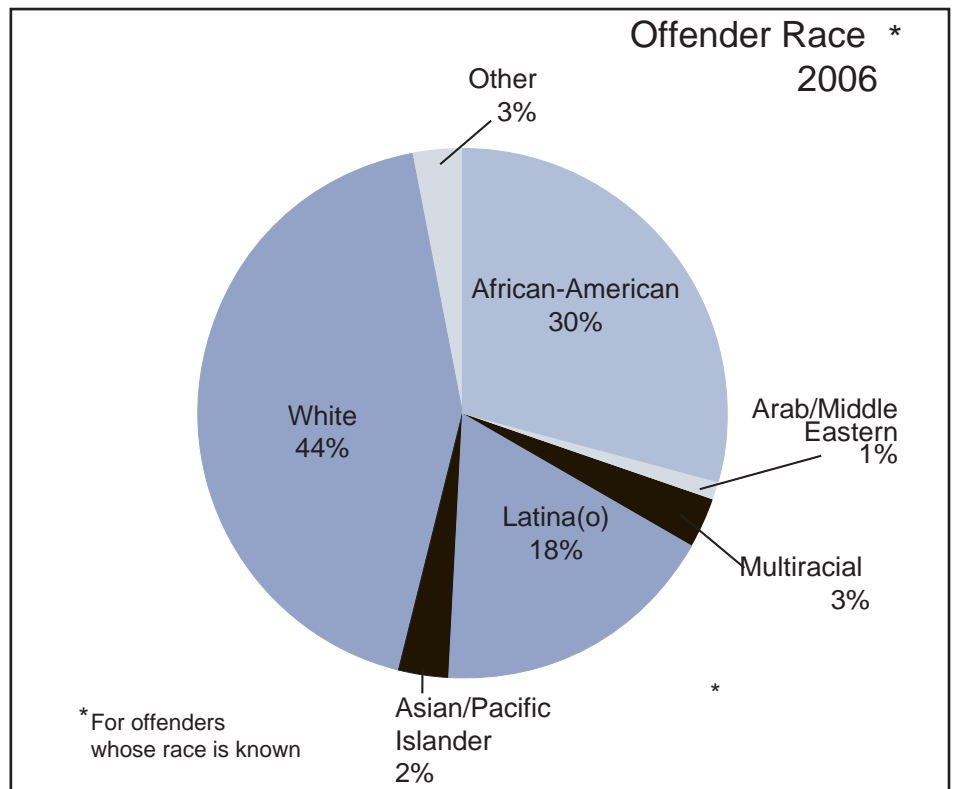
Not reported as bias +1%
Reported & classified as bias -23%
 Reptd. as bias Class. refused +3%
 Attempting bias class. +8%
No class. available -26%

Police Attitude:

Courteous -19%
 Indifferent -7%
Verbally abusive w/out slurs -24%
Verbally abusive w/slurs +58%
Physically abusive w/out slurs +57%
 Physically abusive w/slurs N/C

With the exception of three, overall all categories used to determine the relationship of offenders to victims declined. The categories of relationship that increased were: roommates (+23%), security personnel/bouncers (+7%), and service providers (+20%).

Information collected related to victim reporting to law enforcement is also an area of data closely watched by NCAVP. In 2006, there were some important shifts in this data. The overall decline in reports made to police (-15%) was significantly higher than the decline in reported incidents overall and points to the possibility of some decreased willingness among victims to make such reports during the period. Additionally, the drop in the proportion of incidents that were reported was also substantial (from 42% in 2005 to 37% in 2006).



Looking further at law enforcement reporting and response data, one category that showed a substantial increase was the number of complaints refused by police, which rose 17%, from 71 such incidents in 2005 to 83 in 2006.

There were changes in law enforcement response to those reports in 2006. Arrests were made in 15% of cases, down from 20% in 2005. In 13% of cases, officers refused to take complaints from victims.

In 2005, complaints were only refused in 10% of cases. Complaints were taken, but no arrests were made in 55% of cases reported to law enforcement, this rate was unchanged between 2005 and 2006.

Attitude measures for law enforcement response also remained effectively unchanged; in those cases where information was available, victims described law enforcement response as “courteous” 49% of the time, “indifferent” 34% of the time, verbally abusive 11% of the time, and physically abusive 6% of the time. The most significant shift was seen in a decline in victims rating law enforcement response as “courteous.” Though as noted above that rate was 49% in 2006, it was 53% in 2005.

There were fluctuations in information relative to the disposition of reports made to law enforcement. Thirty-six percent (36%) of reports received bias classification by law enforcement - a decline from 42% in 2005. Bias classifications were refused in 7% of cases, only marginally higher than the 6% refusal rate in 2005, and the number of cases reported in jurisdictions in which bias classifications are not available declined slightly from 10% in 2005 to 8% in 2006.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

An LGBT Community Center received a piece of mail addressed to the Development Department. Enclosed in the pledge information envelope was a yellow stick note that read: "Sick Fucking Freaks."
(Chicago)

Jess, a mixed race Japanese lesbian, has experienced years of sexual and racist harassment by a male acquaintance. Four years ago she began to receive threats including offensive anti-lesbian and anti-Asian emails from the acquaintance. He has threatened her through email and in person. He also vandalized her place of business and her home. The suspect has not yet revealed his identity and continues to harass her through email. CUAV continues to advocate for her with the Criminal Justice System.
(San Francisco)

Two friends, a gay man and a transgendered woman, were accosted by a group of 12 teenage males on their way home. One of the male perpetrators threatened to stab the gay man. Then the rest of the group joined in and began swinging at him with hands and punching him. Victim's friend tried to aid him and was punched in the face. She suffered a split lip and was bleeding. The perpetrators yelled anti-gay slurs during the attack and threatened to kill both of them. The victims ran for help to the precinct located across the street from where the incident took place, but the police were indifferent and refused to intervene. The Anti-Violence Project met with precinct commanders.
(New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A transgender woman was repeatedly harassed and threatened on a Metro Transit bus. (Minnesota)

A transgender woman survived an attack by a male who drove her home from a nightclub. The woman recognized the offender as a nightclub patron when he stopped his car to offer her a ride. The offender invited himself into the woman's home by asking to use the phone. Once inside of the residence, the offender proceeded to hit and choke the woman, leaving her with a broken nose, facial fractures, bruises, and he also ripped her ear during the attack. During the attack, neighbors called police and they arrived as the offender was leaving the residence. The offender was arrested and after several court appearances, paid the survivor's medical bills. (Chicago)

Lisa, a bilingual Spanish speaking Latina lesbian, experienced hate violence and sexual harassment at her job. The suspect, a fellow employee, has vandalized her car twice and harassed her in person. One instance of automobile vandalism was the result of an attempted arson. She received Spanish speaking counseling and advocacy in person and over the phone from CUAV. Lisa's supervisor was able to relocate her with a promotion. (San Francisco)

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Eradicate the Environment that Feeds Hate

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

Recommendation 2:

Add Protected Classes

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

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

Recommendation 3: **Encourage development of Community-based solutions**

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

Recommendation 4: **Fund research**

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

Recommendation 5: **Provide Rehabilitation & Alternatives to Incarceration**

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

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Rev. Philip M. Mann was found lying on the floor of his Harlem apartment Monday afternoon after having been stabbed 7 times in the chest. His body was discovered by a parishioner and a building superintendent after Rev. Mann had missed an appointment. David Jordan (Age 44) was arrested the next day and charged with the murder. He confessed to the killing while being questioned by the police. Jordan said that he was at Rev. Mann's home by invitation. Jordan claimed that Rev. Mann asked to have sex with him and when he refused Mann became aggressive and tried to molest him. Rev. Mann was last seen giving a ride to a man after leaving church on Sunday. It is not clear if it was Jordan. Jordan pled not guilty during his arraignment on May 10, 2006 and is being held without bail. (New York)

Client's home was vandalized by neighborhood kids aged 13-19. He also received death threats. While he was gone over a holiday weekend, the youth broke into his home, spray painted hate language on the walls and broke furniture. When he returned unexpectedly, the youth beat him so severely that he required long-term hospitalization. (Minnesota)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

As a man left a nightclub after its regular Thursday "gay night," he was attacked by four to five assailants swinging baseball bats and shouting anti-gay slurs. The survivor recognized one of the offenders as someone who was in the nightclub that same evening. The man was beaten repeatedly and robbed while he was called a "faggot." The man was hospitalized for broken ribs, head wounds that required stitches and staples and other injuries. No arrests were made following the report. (Chicago)

Paul, a white gay man, and his partner Jayme, a Pilipino gay man, have experienced anti-gay harassment from neighbors for almost six years. CUAV has provided peer counseling in person and over the phone, as well as advocacy with local law enforcement. Paul is weary of working with local law enforcement as a survivor of police abuse. He experienced police abuse in the form of an attempted sexual assault by a local Sheriff. Currently, Paul and his partner have considered relocating. (San Francisco)

Recommendation 6: Fund Local Initiatives

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

Recommendation 7: Increase the Efficacy of Law Enforcement

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

Recommendation 8: Disallow the Gay Panic Defense

Disqualify the so-called "gay panic defense" as a legal resort for those accused of committing hate-motivated acts against LGBT people. In the alternative, the burden of proof in such cases should be shifted onto defendants - similar to that required in many temporary insanity cases.

PART I

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Introduction

This report provides a glimpse into some of the latest trends in violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals in a number of cities and regions throughout the U.S. It has been prepared by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a not-for-profit, voluntary network of over 20 community-based victim service organizations that monitor and respond to hate-motivated and other forms of violence affecting LGBT communities. This is the eleventh national report about hate-motivated violence that NCAVP has issued in as many years.

Though we consider this a new edition of the annual NCAVP report published since 1994, excepting of general trend information and referential needs, it is important for readers to view the information and data herein, not so much in comparison to that contained in previous or future reports, but essentially as discreet same-location analyses for a twelve-month period. This is the case both because of new information received by participating programs on incidents that occurred in prior reporting periods, as well as the variability of reporting programs from year-to-year, rendering report-to-report comparisons inappropriate. Prior editions of this report are referenced, but only to assist in the provision of a broader context for the analysis of the data comparisons being made in the 2005-6 reporting period.

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

In the wake of increased public attention to anti-LGBT violence in recent years, most mainstream national leaders now at least publicly acknowledge - if asked - that such violence has surpassed "acceptable"

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

On June 10, 2006 Kevin Aviance was attacked and brutally beaten by four males yelling anti-gay and derogatory names. The four began following Kevin at around 1:30AM as he was walking alone in the East Village after leaving a nearby bar. They threw garbage bags and a spray can at Kevin before punching and kicking Aviance in the face and body, breaking his jaw, injuring his knee and leaving him with cuts and bruises over most of his body. As they attacked him the attackers yelled homophobic slurs. Bystanders yelled at the attackers to stop, but no one actively intervened. After it was over, a man walked Aviance to a hospital. The four attackers were later arrested and charged with assault as a hate crime. On March 21, 2007, the court case took on a rapid turn, when all four defendants pleaded guilty to the attack in exchange for a plea deal. Gerard Johnson pleaded guilty to first-degree assault as a hate crime in exchange for a sentence of 15 years in prison and five years parole. He will be sentenced on April 13, 2007. Akino George and Jarrel Sears pleaded guilty to first-degree gang assault and will receive prison terms of eight years followed by five years of parole supervision. George was already sentenced in state Supreme Court on April 6, 2007, and Sears will be sentenced on May 1, 2007. Gregory Archie pleaded guilty to second-degree assault as a hate crime. He will be sent to prison for six years to be followed by three years of post-release supervision. He is expected to be sentenced May 10, 2007. (New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A transgender woman was repeatedly refused cab rides by a local cab company. (Minnesota)

A gay man was attacked, robbed and left unconscious after a "pick-up" beat him repeatedly and tried to choke him as the survivor walked the assailant to the door of his apartment when the assailant decided to leave. The assailant is described as "about 5'10", heavy-set Latino with a young face, short hair and no facial hair. The survivor sustained injuries requiring 13 stitches to his forehead, facial fractures and severe strangulation marks and bruises. A neighbor heard screams and called police. No arrest was made in connection to this attack. (Chicago)

In San Francisco, CA January 2006 an unidentified 50 year old white male was murdered in his apartment on Post Street. The victim worked in the Information Technology industry and was known to arrange male escort services over the internet. There are currently no known suspects in this murder. (San Francisco)

A local GLBT bar received a letter filled with derogatory language and death threats to "all faggots and homos". (Minnesota)

levels, and most will also now publicly and vociferously condemn egregious incidents of anti-LGBT violence as wrong. But it is one thing to acknowledge anti-LGBT violence (along with racist, sexist and other forms of abuse) as a pressing national concern, and another to address it with any concerted and consistent effort. The full weight and resources of federal, state and local governments have hardly even begun to be brought to bear on the problem.

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

Different incarnations of proposed federal hate-crime legislation that would add sexual orientation and other designations, if not gender identity or gender expression, have floundered for many years in the U.S. Congress. The most recent proposed version - the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEEA) - would primarily authorize the Attorney General of the U.S. to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT crimes as violations of federal civil rights law. However, if passed, LLEEA would only be the beginning of truly addressing anti-LGBT hate at the federal level. There will still be a critical need to provide assistance to the thousands of annual victims of hate violence and support to those advocating for victims/survivors in local communities. Fortunately, the most recent version of LLEEA (which will be voted on in the US House of Representatives days before the release of this report) includes protections for some of the most at-risk people within the LGBT community - those of transgender experience.

The five years preceding the data in this report have been tumultuous ones for LGBT people and significant when looking at anti-LGBT violence. This period included the start and ongoing prosecution of the 'War on Terror,' prosecution of the war in Iraq, the call for successful implementation of state constitutional amendments banning same-sex marriage and adoption, and a similar attempt at codifying the marginalization of lesbian and gay families at the federal level with an anti-same-sex marriage constitutional amendment. Positively, this same period saw the striking down of sodomy laws across the country, unprecedented visibility for LGBT people in popular culture, legal victories in communities across the country - particularly with respect to inclusion in laws governing protection and inclusion for people of transgender experience.

It has been discussed in earlier editions of this report that in large part because the LGBT community's marginalization feeds on our invisibility, increased visibility for us - whether it is caused by LGBT people being on the defensive as we are attacked politically, winning victories that counter those attacks, or being more fairly and fully represented in the media - has an impact on the level at which we are targeted for violence.

As is evidenced in the data included in this report, the political and cultural environment may not have been as toxic for LGBT people in 2006 as it was in 2003, 2004, or much of 2005, but given the community's experience over the last few years, any optimism must be exhibited cautiously when looking at concerns of violence and safety.

The dynamics that helped contribute to the astounding jump in reports of violence in the preceding years can and may again occur. To that end, LGBT anti-violence organizations stand ready should the next wave of anti-LGBT violence come as LGBT people and families continue their move towards full equality and inclusion.

Lesbians and Gay men are now allowed to marry in one state. Arrangements short of marriage, but far beyond domestic partnership are available in Vermont, California, New Jersey, and are soon to be available in New Hampshire. New York's new governor was in the process of submitting his own legislation allowing same-sex marriage in that state as this report was written. Though many states have passed anti-same-sex marriage laws in recent years, clearly the tide appears to be turning in some regions.

Change over time thus far has brought us to a period in which the majority of Americans now support some legal recognition of same-sex relationships. Lesbian and gay characters are common, accepted and popular on both network and pay television. A vast number of corporations offer benefits to employees with same-sex partners. A large and growing number of municipalities and states prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. Finally, 32 states and the District of Columbia now have hate crimes laws that explicitly include crimes based on sexual orientation and 10 of those include crimes based on gender identity¹.

¹ National Gay & Lesbian Task Force, Hate Crimes Map, 2007;
http://thetaskforce.org/downloads/reports/issue_maps/hatecrimes_map_07.pdf

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Two masked individuals armed with semi-automatic weapons kicked open the doors of a home in Chicago and started shooting at around 100 partygoers in attendance. Six people were shot when the gunmen opened fire. Two victims suffered serious injuries. Investigation continues to determine if the shooting was a hate crime. Flyers have been circulated with a summary of the incident, describing the offenders and an offer of a cash reward of up to \$1,000.
(Chicago)

Chad Ferriera was a 27 year old gay Latino man living in San Francisco. At approximately 2 a.m. on January 3, 2006 in front of the Rolo Store on Castro St., Mr. Ferriera was attacked by two men to the point of unconsciousness. He was rushed to San Francisco General and was kept on life support for several days before being pronounced dead on Saturday, February 4, 2006 by the Medical Examiner's office. No suspects have been arrested in this case.
(San Francisco)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Martin Barreto was found strangled with a crushed larynx in the bedroom of his apartment on East 10th Street and University Place by police at around 9:30PM. Mr. Barreto's friend became alarmed after unable to reach him by phone and notified the building's doorman who called the police. Mr. Barreto's nude body was found wedged between his bed and the wall, and a condom wrapper was found next to his body. Mr. Barreto's keys, cell phone and a laptop were missing. Police later arrested Edwin Ramos (Age 26), a homeless man, and charged him with the murder. Police tracked Ramos through the use of Mr. Barreto's cell phone and he implicated himself in the strangulation. Mr. Barreto met Ramos on the street and invited him to his apartment. They had sex and then got into a dispute. Ramos pled not guilty at his arraignment on October 6, 2006. The case is pending and the next court date is on March 13, 2007. (New York)

The Challenges in Responding to Anti-LGBT Violence

There are ongoing challenges in fashioning a comprehensive response to anti-LGBT violence at the national level. For instance, there is still not a meaningful federal effort to assess the true extent of anti-LGBT violence in the United States, such that this report, covering approximately 27%² of the nation's population, remains the most comprehensive survey available. It is important to note that many of the deficiencies in assessing the extent of anti-LGBT violence also apply to other forms of hate-motivated violence, based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. The need for more resourceful national monitoring is very clear, given the variability of the trends highlighted in this and past years' editions of NCAVP's report. In many cases, these trends beg for more adequate research, or at least the expansion of a survey such as NCAVP's throughout the nation as a whole.

The 1,393 incidents referenced in this report represent a 3% decrease in incidents reported to NCAVP member organizations in twelve regions across the country.

In any given edition of this report, we are careful to note that in general, increases and decreases are often not entirely a function of rising or declining levels of hate, but more reflective of victims' willingness to report incidents and/or advocates' ability to conduct outreach. Overall, the decline in 2006 is marginal and while NCAVP and its members would like to imagine that it is the beginning of a full-turn away from the unprecedented rise in anti-LGBT violence in 2003 and 2004, the concern does exist that as noted above, it may instead be a brief respite from that trend.

The fact remains that many of the driving political and cultural forces behind the new era of violence described in the last edition of this report were not nearly as present during 2005 or 2006. While anti-LGBT rhetoric and machinations died down in 2005 and continued at the level of a low hum in 2006, there is absolutely no evidence that they have been at all permanently silenced.

² U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimate, April 2007: 296,410,404; U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimates: Cook County, IL Population, 5,303,683, Colorado State Population, 4,665,177, Columbus, OH CSA, 1,835,189, Houston Population, 2,016,582, Kansas City CSA, 1,901,070, Massachusetts State Population, 6,398,743, Minnesota State Population, 5,132,799, New York City CSA, 21,361,797, Pennsylvania State Population, 12,429,616, San Francisco CSA, 7,059,596, Vermont, 623,050.

Additionally, there is still no consistent, tangible commitment to assist advocates in responding to anti-LGBT violence by either the federal government or the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Our hope is that final passage of LLEEA may help open the door to the creation of such a commitment.

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

In the absence of a true commitment to combat or even adequately assess the problem of anti-LGBT violence, one other way to address it is with greater public and private funding for community-based anti-violence programs. Here again, however, resources do not rise to the level of the problem. High levels of fiscal strain and concordant inconsistent levels of staff affected a number of programs throughout 2006, though at a level improved from the preceding three or four years.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Several clients have received hate mail from the American News Center with degrading language, photocopied articles and threatening language.
(Minnesota)

Alfred/Ariana Dibble was a forty-something year old biological male who had both a male and a female identity. On June 22, 2006 Alfred/Ariana Dibble was discovered beaten, unconscious, and hidden in the bushes of a quiet Stockton Neighborhood. Mr./Ms. Dibble was taken to a nearby hospital, but never regained consciousness. The Stockton Police have not classified the murder as a hate crime due to the lack of sufficient evidence.
(San Francisco)

Benjamin Cohen's nude body was discovered by the police Saturday morning on the floor of a room at the Chelsea Pines hotel on West 14th Street in Manhattan. It appeared that he died due to natural causes but autopsy revealed that Cohen was killed by trauma to the body. The motive did not appear to be robbery since Cohen had a wallet full of cash. Police think that he was a victim of a pick-up crime. Cohen checked into the reserved room Friday night at around 9PM with another man. Police are looking for the man that accompanied Cohen to the hotel room. No arrest has been made and the case remains unsolved. AVP became aware of this case through a New York Post article.
(New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

On November 19, 2006 Thalia Sandoval, a 27 year old transgender Latina woman, was stabbed to death in her home in Antioch, CA. Her body was found at approximately three a.m. Prior to the time of death, Ms. Sandoval met with the alleged suspect at a bar. Later at Ms. Sandoval's place of residence the two had alleged sexual contact. She was stabbed numerous times in her bedroom by the alleged suspect who fled the scene naked. Ms. Sandoval then dragged herself from her room to her housemates' room to inform her of what had happened. She lost consciousness while her housemates called the police; she passed away soon after this. CUAV believes that this murder was the result of a pick-up crime. The suspect is being charged with first degree murder with special circumstances. (San Francisco)

Limitations of this and other reporting efforts

As the introduction made clear, this report is not a complete survey of anti-LGBT bias violence in the U.S. Such a report is quite impossible to obtain. While NCAVP's reporting effort becomes more refined each year, its members still lack sufficient resources to conduct research with greater geographical coverage or more extensive cross-referencing and analysis. In addition, the demands associated with contributing to this report are enormously and famously burdensome for many NCAVP members.

Other than by requiring its members to adhere to standardized and verifiable reporting procedures, NCAVP makes little attempt to correct for certain other variables likely to influence the extent of reporting within each region. Because anti-LGBT violence has historically been poorly addressed by law enforcement (and because law enforcement officials remain one of the prime categories of offenders documented by NCAVP each year), it is very often underreported to police even in jurisdictions where relationships between law enforcement and the LGBT population have improved.

Consistently, far more victims report to NCAVP member agencies than to police, but even community-based documentation depends on a victim's knowledge of the existence of these organizations and, in many cases, the desire to access their services, not just report for statistical purposes. For this reason, NCAVP members engage in various kinds of education and outreach, designed to increase visibility of programs and awareness of services, which can strongly influence the number of reports they receive.

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

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

However, in 2005 (the last year for which FBI hate crime statistics are available), only 1,017 bias-related incidents based on sexual orientation (including 21 based on anti-heterosexual sentiment) were contained in the FBI's data representing 82.6%³ of the nation's population, whereas NCAVP captured 1,393 incidents in areas representing only 26.6% of the nation's population.

Of the incidents for which NCAVP collected data, there were at least 1035 "arrest-able" offenses such as murder, assault or rape that if reported to local law enforcement should have been documented as hate incidents and submitted to the FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting. Additionally, the FBI identified no anti-LGBT murders in 2005⁴, while in the same year, NCAVP documented 9.

It is important to add that for the most part, participation in federal tracking efforts by local and state law enforcement agencies is voluntary. Those that do submit data to federal authorities do not utilize a standard survey instrument, and there is not even a consistent definition of bias violence. In the absence of mandates for the identification and collection of data on hate crimes, voluntary compliance with the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 is often lackadaisical, and FBI annual statistics are rendered meaningless. **For example, in the entire state of California, only 252 of 725 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2005 (based on the 7 categories covered), and those 252 participating agencies only reported 255 hate-motivated incidents based on sexual orientation -- Community United Against Violence in San Francisco alone submitted data for this report on 285 incidents which contained 165 arrest-able offenses.**

In looking at a state with a far smaller population, the disparities continue: in Colorado, only 43 of 205 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2005, and those agencies only reported 16 hate-motivated incidents based on sexual orientation -- the Colorado Anti-Violence Program, based in Denver, which also participated in this report submitted data on 127 incidents which contained 115 arrest-able offenses.

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, Hate Crime Statistics, 2005 Edition, FBI, Washington, DC, 2006: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/index.html>.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

On October 8, 2006 four men lured Michael Sandy to a secluded location in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn where they assaulted him and robbed him. As he attempted to escape the attack, Sandy was chased onto a busy Belt Parkway where he was struck by an oncoming vehicle. The driver of the vehicle fled the scene and has yet to come forward. Sandy laid in a coma for six days before his parents made a decision to remove him off life support. He passed away one day after his 29th birthday. Four men, Anthony Fortunato, John Fox (Age 19), Ilya Shurov (Age 20) and Gary Timmins (Age 16), conspired the attack and engaged Sandy via an internet chat room posing as gay men. Fox, Shurov and Fortunato face charges of second-degree murder, manslaughter, assault and attempted robbery, all as a hate crime and are being held without bail. Fourth defendant, Gary Timmins, pled guilty on October 25, 2006 to one count of attempted robbery in the second degree as a hate crime and is scheduled to be sentenced on March 21, 2007. (New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

John Canora was reported missing 2 weeks before he was found bound, gagged and beaten to death in his basement on November 4, 2006. According to a neighbor who called AVP to report the murder, Mr. Canora was known to date younger African-American men. Two men, Billy Ray Staton (Age 17) and Alex Brown (Age 17) were later arrested after a pal was stopped driving Mr. Canora's car and confessed to the murder. Staton and Brown said that Mr. Canora picked them up in mid-October in Jamaica and invited them to his home to smoke dope and watch porn. According to Staton, Canora had put on porno movies and asked him for sex. Staton stated that he choked Canora and "let him drop when he went limp". Staton and Brown then wrapped the body and hid it in the basement. They also stole \$30 and x-rated movies and divided them among themselves. The two are being held without bail in Queens on charges of murder, burglary, robbery, tampering and criminal possession of a weapon, and face life imprisonment if convicted. The next court date is on February 27, 2007.

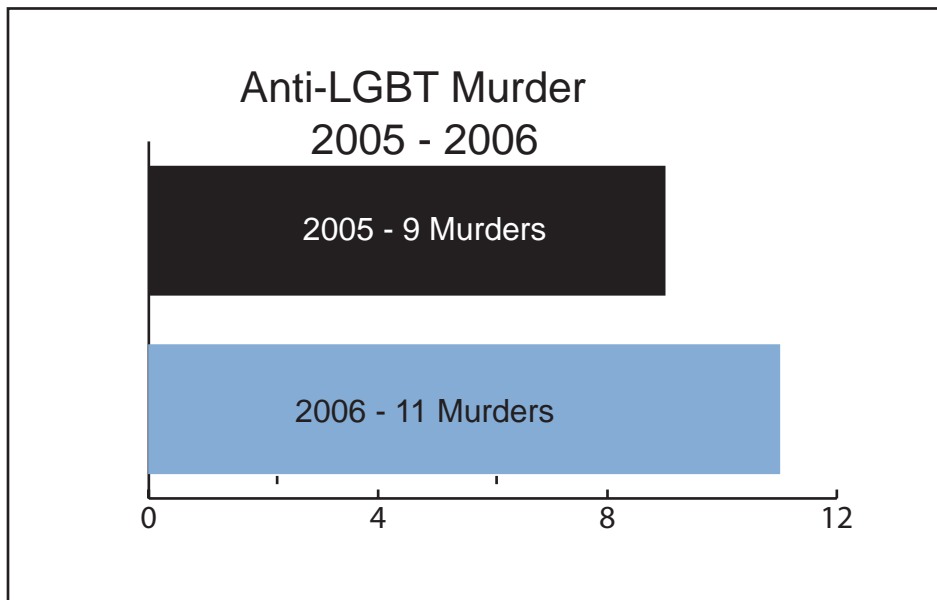
(New York)

In New York, the picture was much the same with only 61 of 520 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2005, and those agencies only reported 24 hate-motivated incidents based on sexual orientation -- the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, also a participant in this report submitted data on 486 incidents primarily in the Downstate region, which contained 356 arrest-able offenses.

Organization of Presentation

The organization of this report is straightforward, and parallel to prior years. Part 1, this section, has provided background about NCAVP's reporting effort and relevant issues. Part 2⁵ presents an overview and more detailed analysis of national statistics and trends, and is divided into a number of sections, while Part 3 provides detailed information about the data contributed to this report by each of the twelve NCAVP agencies that participated in its compilation this year, as well as additional information provided by other NCAVP members. The supplements contain other useful resources, including a copy of NCAVP's standardized bias violence reporting form and the complete set of aggregate local and national data forming the basis for this report.

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



⁵ This section will be available in the Final Edition of the 2006 Report.

Selected Local Summaries

Center on Halsted/Horizons
Anti-Violence Project
2855 North Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, IL 60657

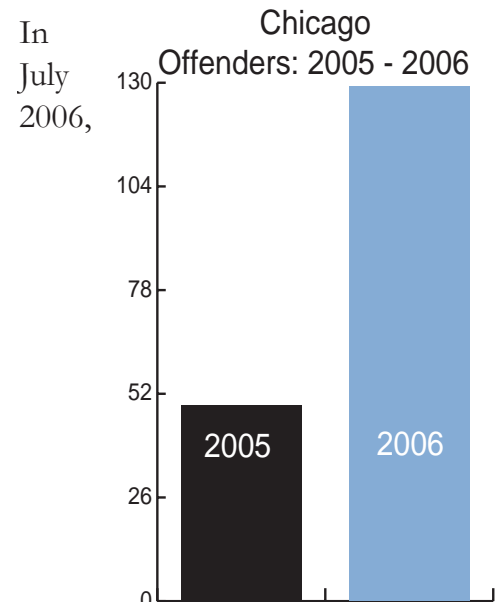
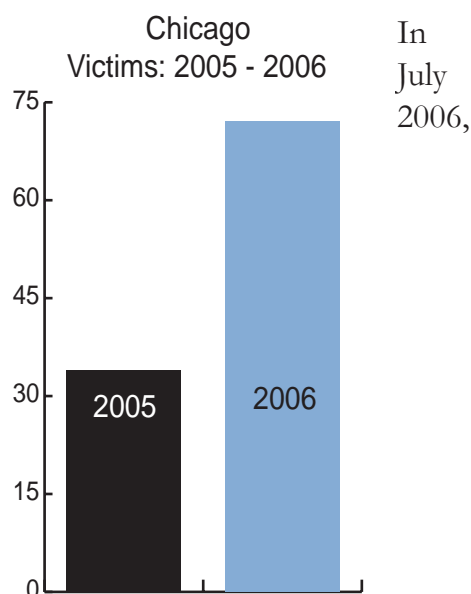
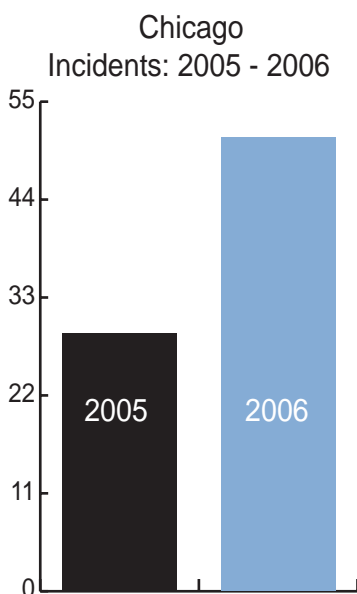
Phone (Client): (773) 871-CARE
Phone (Office): (773) 472-6469
Fax: (773) 472-6643
www.centeronhalsted.org

CHICAGO

The Center on Halsted Anti-Violence Project offers a 24-hour crisis hotline, counseling, support groups, legal advocacy, information and referrals, and in addition, provides professional trainings and presentations on violence, discrimination, LGBTH sensitivity and workplace issues. Services are available in both English and Spanish.

During 2006 72 survivors of hate violence accessed services through the Anti-Violence Project. This is a significant increase from the 34 survivors who accessed services in 2005. Females accounted for only 12 of the total reported cases while males accounted for 50 of the total. There were 8 M-F and 1 F-M transgender reports and 1 organization identified report. The majority, 55 of the reports came from individuals who identified themselves as gay or lesbian. Two individuals identified as bisexual while 6 people identified as heterosexual, 2 individuals self-identified and the remaining 7 accounted for unknown identifications. The extent of those who reported injuries included 12 individuals who sustained minor injuries, while 11 individuals suffered serious injuries. Seventeen of the above reported individuals received medical attention.

Due to thorough reporting tools, AVP is able to record offender information as well. In 2006 Chicago AVP reports 129 offenders; 13 female, 94 male and 6 organizations identified as involved in a total of 51 incidents. These results show that in 24 of the 51 incidents reported, 2 or more individuals are identified as offenders. Of the 51 incidents, 37 were reported to police, resulting in 5 offender arrests.



Chicago was host to almost 12 thousand participants, not including their supporters in Gay Games VII. During this 8 day event packed with activity and high attendance, 4 incidents of hate violence were reported to the Anti-Violence Project. In one incident, AVP services were found in the front page of a local LGBT phonebook that was distributed at the Gay Games Expo fair. The survivor in that reported incident was from out of town and AVP assisted the survivor in making appropriate local referrals for that individual.

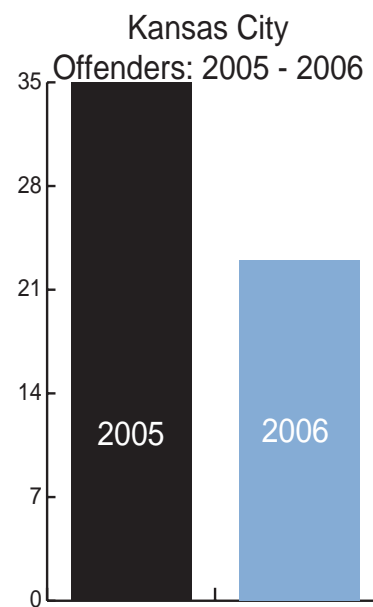
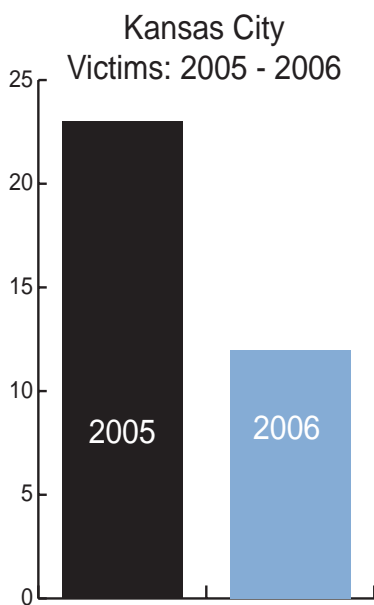
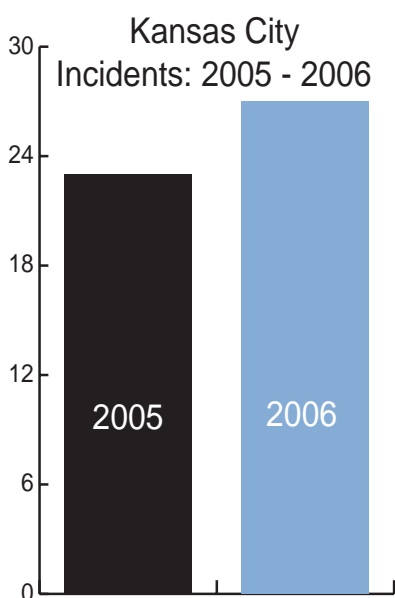
The Anti-Violence Project increased the volume of advertisement in local LGBT media in 2006. Weekly ads that promoted the Anti-Violence Project's 24-hour crisis line led to an increase in program visibility and client services. In addition, the AVP added several new organizations to its list of educational trainings and presentations.

Kansas City

In 2006, the Kansas City Anti-Violence Project (KCAVP) documented 12 incidents of bias crimes. This is a drop from 23 in 2005. In 2006 there were no major elections in Missouri or Kansas that had previously influenced the number of LGBT bias crimes. There was a decrease in HIV-related and anti-transgender bias documented from 2005 to 2006. KCAVP continues to educate the LGBT community as well as the community at large. KCAVP looks to 2007 to work with law enforcement and the judicial system to treat bias crime victims with respect and punish offenders.

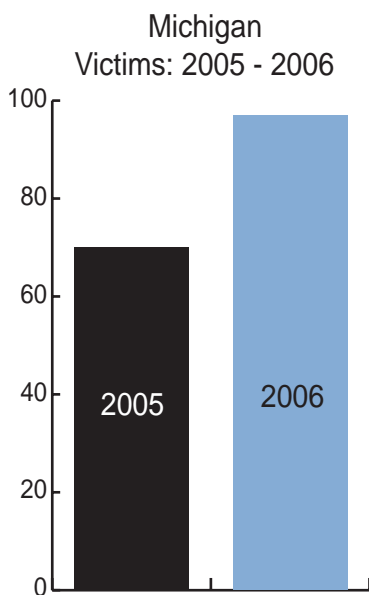
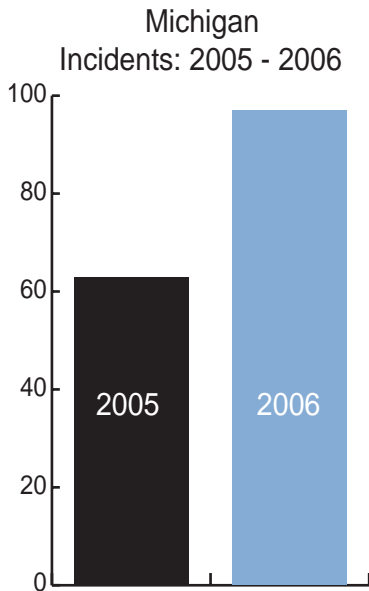
Kansas City
 Anti-Violence Project
 P.O. Box 411211
 Kansas City, MO 64141-1211

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



Triangle Foundation
19641 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, MI 48219

Phone (Client): (877) 787-4264
Phone (Office): (313) 537-7000
Fax: (313) 537-3379
www.tri.org

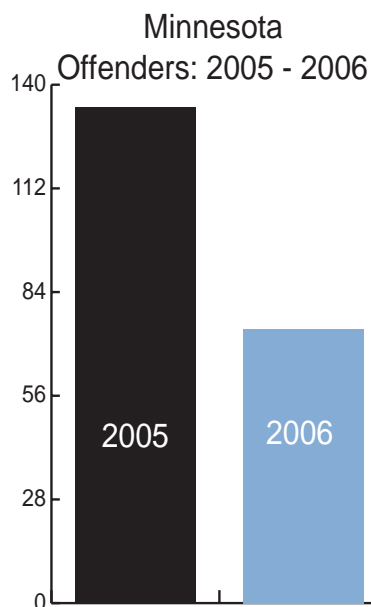


MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation is the sole reporting agency of anti-gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and HIV-positive bias crimes in the state of Michigan which has an estimated population of 10,120,860 individuals. Triangle was in transition from 2005-2006, impacting the recording and reporting of such incidents. As a result, the full number of bias crimes may not have been reported during these two years. Further, some detailed information was not gathered resulting in a larger number of unknown responses than in previous years. As such, only the comparison of certain categories provides true significance.

Anti-gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and HIV-positive bias incidents increased by 27 from a total of 70 in 2005 to 97 in 2006 though the 70 incidents counted in 2005 may be underreported for the reasons stated above. The leading categories of incidents included intimidation and harassment at 44% of the total number of incidents reported. The second highest category was assault at 33%. The number of assaults involving weapons doubled from 2005 to 2006. The third highest category of crimes was vandalism, increasing from eight reported incidents in 2005 to ten in 2006.

The increase of anti-gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and HIV-positive murders from zero in 2005 to three in 2006 is significant by virtue of the increase and the fact that this is the most heinous of all crimes.



Another significant increase was that of robbery which rose from zero in 2005 to three in 2006.

Michigan has hate crime legislation that is not inclusive of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

MINNESOTA

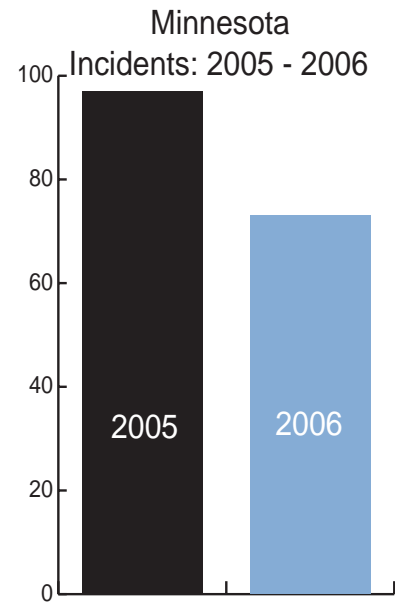
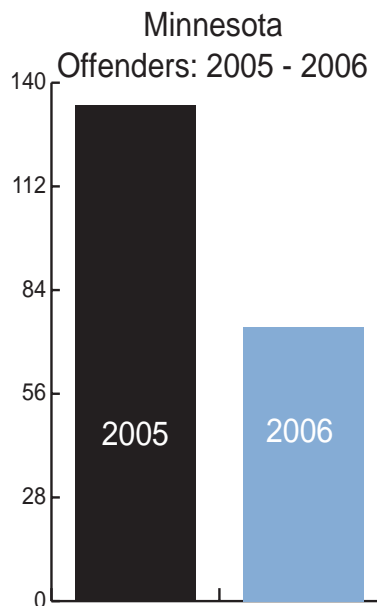
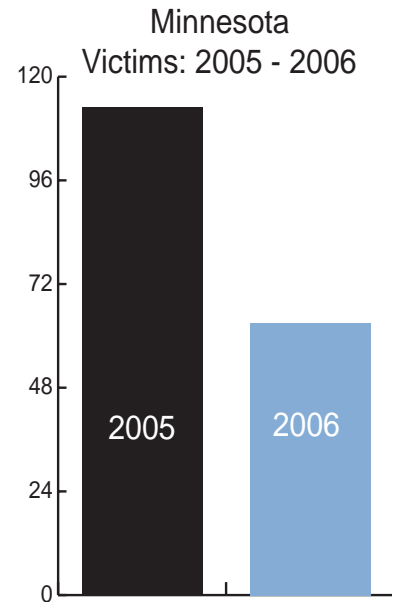
In 2006, Minnesota saw a minimal decrease in the number of anti-LGBT incidents tracked by OutFront Minnesota (from 80 to 73). Despite the decrease in incidents, however, there was a marked increase in both victims and offenders which speaks to a more widespread willingness to commit anti-LGBT hate incidents and in larger groups than ever before.

Though the number of incidents fell as did crimes without injuries overall, the increase in offenders grouped with a continued use of a variety of weapons resulted in the same level as previous years in injuries that required emergency room/other outpatient services and hospitalization services for victims. As with a number of locations participating in this year's report, there was an increase in reports made to law enforcement in Minnesota and, as in 2005, police response in Minnesota has continued to improve.

Additionally, in Minnesota, serial incidents (incidents happening more than once creating an ongoing pattern of harassment) remained steady with a continued increase in the numbers of clients reporting at least 2-5 incidents. We also noted that this year the relationship changed between victim and offender. We also continued to have an increase in public harassment of the GLBT communities by strangers, co-workers and neighbors.

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

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



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

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

NEW YORK

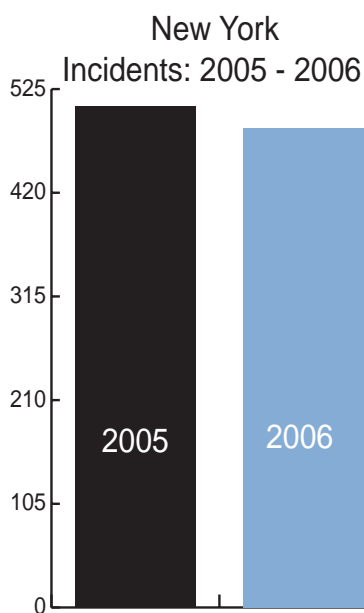
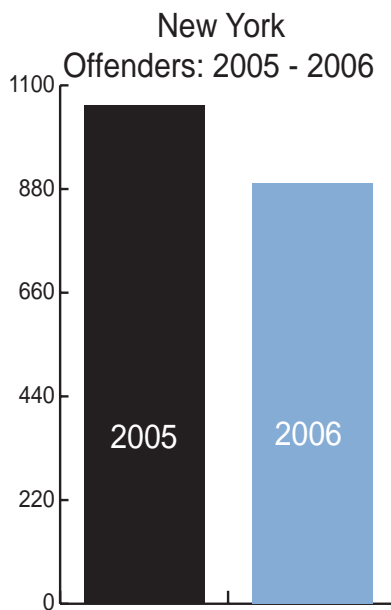
The New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP) has documented 486 anti-LGTB bias incidents reported in 2006, a minor decrease of four percent from the previous year (down from 508 in 2005 to 486 in 2006).

In part because of the participation in NCAVP of programs on Long Island and in Rochester, New York, the Anti-Violence Project is presenting data from a more limited region this year.

Although the decrease in overall number of hate crime incidents reported in 2006 may falsely suggest that violence in New York is on the retreat, a closer look at the hate violence data proves to the contrary. With 5 hate crime murders, 35 robberies, 218 assaults and attempted assaults, and 837 reported incidents of harassment, 2006 proved to be a violent year for the LGTB community in New York. These somber statistics only confirm that LGTB people remain a prime target for hate-motivated violence in a persisting sociopolitical climate of inequality, discrimination and social exclusion of LGTB individuals by mainstream society.

The number of female victims of hate-motivated violence rose 5% (from 148 in 2005 to 155 in 2006), and the number of transgender males reporting bias incidents increased by 20% (from 5 in 2005 to 6 in 2006). On the contrary, the number of transgender female victims dropped 12% (from 100 in 2005 to 88 in 2006) and the number of male victims reporting bias-motivated violence decreased by 17% (from 434 in 2005 to 362 in 2006). Despite the 17% drop in male victims and 12% drop in transgender female victims in 2006, together they represent 70% of the total number of hate violence victims AVP assisted in 2006 (with males representing 56% and transgender females 14%). Reports of LGTB organizations targeted for hate violence were down 45% (from 29 in 2005 to 16 in 2006). Overall, there was a 13% decrease in total number of bias crime victims in 2006 (down from 735 in 2005 to 641 in 2006).

Victim numbers dropped in all age categories except for the youth and the elderly. Sixty-five of the LGTB hate crime victims in 2006 were youth under 18, a 35% increase over 48 in a previous year, and 16 were adults 65 years and older, a 33% increase over 12 victims last year. In 2006, AVP continued a focused outreach targeting LGTBQ youth which may have contributed to the higher number of victims in



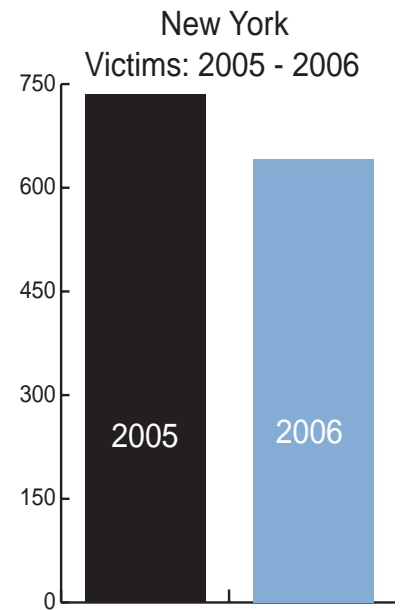
this age category. Victims ages 30-44 comprised the largest age group in both 2005 and 2006, however, last year the number of victims in this category dropped 22% from 263 in 2005 to 205 in 2006. Also, there was a 24% drop in 18-22 year-olds (from 62 in 2005 to 47 in 2006) and a 19% fall in victims ages 23-29 (from 127 in 2005 to 103 in 2006).

The number of victims of African-descent rose 2% to 134, the only ethnic/racial category to show an increase over previous year. Asian/Pacific Islanders decreased by 43% as did Multi-racial victims who dropped by 42%, and Whites declined by 19%.

Despite an overall 12% decrease in a number of reported anti-LGBTB hate crime assaults, incidents involving use of weapons rose a noticeable 10% (from 73 in 2005 to 80 in 2006). The most significant was an increase in use of bats, clubs or other blunt objects as a weapon of choice by perpetrators of anti-LGBTB bias crimes, a 64% increase from 11 uses in 2005 to 18 in 2006. Even though the number of victims suffering physical injuries fell 15% in 2006 (from 176 in 2005 to 150 in 2006), the number of victims requiring hospitalization in 2006 remained constant compared to 2005, with 17 victims needing to be hospitalized.

Harassment incidents, including such acts as intimidation, mail and telephone harassment, are the most common form of anti-LGBTB hate-motivated violence. Despite a drop of 20% in 2006, harassment occurs with a higher frequency than any other type of anti-LGBTB bias crime, with 837 instances of harassment reported to AVP in 2006 (down from 1040 in 2005). Anti-LGBTB hate incidents happen all year long; however, the greatest number of bias incidents in a single month in 2006 unsurprisingly occurred in June, a month of pride and increased visibility of LGBTB communities. This works to support a trend documented by AVP in prior reports that suggests that an increased visibility of LGBTB people equals a rise in anti-LGBTB violence.

The number of LGBTB hate crime victims choosing to report bias incidents to law enforcement continued to decline in 2006. The reporting dropped by 28% (from 275 in 2005 to 198 in 2006). While victims gave a variety of reasons for not reporting the anti-LGBTB hate crimes to the authorities, one most often cited reason was a fear of bias attitude from and revictimization by the police. These statements are paralleled by 25% drop in reported courteous attitude exhibited by the police. Reports of incidents of verbal and physical



abuse by police remained relatively even as compared to 2005. There was a considerable increase of 118% (from 11 in 2005 to 24 in 2006) in reported incidents that were refused hate crime classification by police. Getting the law enforcement to properly classify incidents as hate crimes continues to be a challenge and a source of frustration for many LGTB hate crime victims. To further complicate the matter, the vast majority of those who commit bias crimes against LGTB people are never caught and their acts of hate go unpunished. In 2006, just 23% (45) of 197 anti-LGTB hate crimes reported to the police resulted in arrests, a 25% decline from 60 arrests in 2005.

Males remain the primary perpetrators of anti-LGTB hate violence, even though their numbers registered a slight decline of 19% (from 841 in 2005 to 682 in 2006). The number of female offenders also declined from 160 in 2005 to 127 in 2006, a 21% decrease. There was however a significant decrease of 92% in offenders 65 years and older (down from 12 in 2005 to 1 in 2006), and a 72% drop in Multi-racial perpetrators. Overall, there was a 16% decrease in total number of bias crime offenders in 2006 (down from 1058 in 2005 to 893 in 2006).

An analysis of data for bias crime location showed that the LGTB hate crime victims are increasingly targeted at a residence or near their home. Thirty-six percent more hate crimes in 2006 occurred at a residence or the home of the victim (132 in 2005 and 179 in 2006). When a crime occurs at one's home or residence the sense of safety that it is supposed to offer is gone. This can further complicate the trauma suffered by the LGTB hate crime victims who were targeted at home. In contrast, the number of hate-motivated violence in cruising areas declined a significant 79% (from 14 in 2005 to 3 in 2006).

SAN FRANCISCO

CUAV reported 285 incidents in 2006. This was an 11% decrease from 322 incidents reported to us in 2005. In terms of number of bias victims there was slight decrease of 8%, 364 in 2005 as compared to 336 in 2006. There was an analogous 8 % decrease in the number of offenders from 581 to 537. Despite this decrease the number of offenders who were friends or acquaintances to their victims went up 60%.

With regard to offender groups, incidents committed by members of a hate group went down 75% from 4 incidents in 2005 to 1 incident in 2006. In addition offenders under the age of 18 went down 46% from 59 to 32. Incidents involving ten or more offenders also went down 62% from 13 incidents to 5 in 2006.

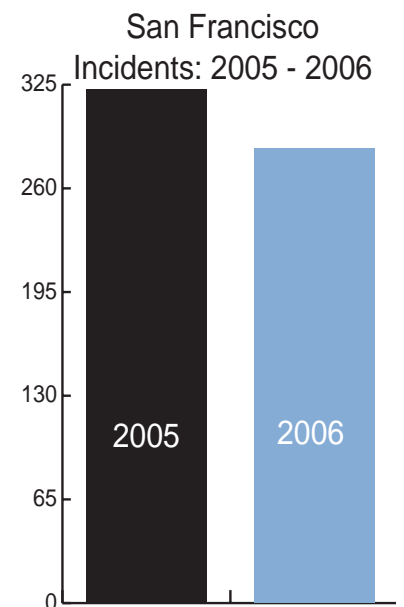
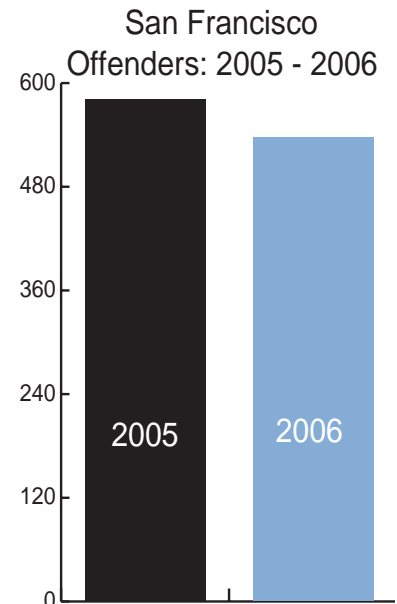
In regards to victim demographics, the number of victims who identified as intersex increased from 0 to 3 indicated a 300% increase. Under the category of sexual orientation the self-identified category (i.e. queer, etc.) increased from 3 to 22 or 633%. There was a 140% increase of victims who received hospitalization/in-patient care. There was a dramatic increase in the number of incidents involving AIDS/HIV related and heterosexist bias. These numbers increased from 1 to 15 or 1,400%.

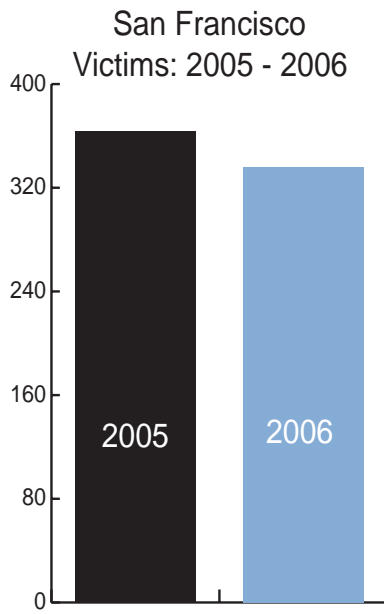
In 2006 the number of rape and sexual assault incidents reported to CUAV doubled from 2 to 4. There was also an increase in gay men reporting sexual assaults to the San Francisco Police Department. These incidents were reported from the Castro area. The Castro neighborhood community mobilized around sexual assault prevention and self-defense. On October 26th 2006, Castro Community Patrols (CCP), a group consisting of patrolling volunteers, was formed to increase safety measures at night in the Castro area.

Most startling, the murder rate doubled from 2005 to 2006 from 2 to 4 cases. In 2006, 3 of the 5 deaths were victims who identified as people of color within the transgender/gender variant spectrum. Two of these victims identified as Latina while the third identified as person of mixed heritage; Latina-African America. These incidents follow a NCAVP trend which states that transgender women of color homicide and death cases have occurred at a higher rate from 2005 to 2006. In addition incidents involving transgender related bias went up 94% from 33 incidents in 2005 to 64 incidents in 2006. CUAV

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

Phone (Client): (415) 333-HELP
Phone (Office): (415) 777-5500
www.cuav.org





believes that 2006 we began to notice a trend in anti-LGBT bias behavior resulting in increasing incidences or pick-up violence marked in the murder and suspicious death cases.

Information from Supplemental Locations

LONG ISLAND

AVP-LI was started to address the growing violence being committed against gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender (GLBT), and HIV positive youth and adults on Long Island. Long Island's GLBT community frequently report incidents of hate-motivated violence at their schools and in their communities. GLBT survivors of domestic violence are unsure of whether or not to seek assistance for fear of discrimination or marginalization. Individuals have reported to Long Island Lesbian and Gay Youth (LIGALY) discrimination at work due to their HIV status. LIGALY created AVP-LI to assist these GLBT and HIV-positive survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, hate crimes, and HIV-related violence.

To help begin an Anti-Violence Project on Long Island, LIGALY held two sold out performances of *The Vagina Monologues* (part of the National V-Day Campaign) that helped raise enough money to lay the groundwork for the new program. *The Vagina Monologues* fundraiser was important because, with five hundred people in attendance, it informed the community of the issue of violence against GLBT people. Finally, LIGALY secured state funding to officially launch the AVP-LI program and hire a full time Anti-Violence Project Coordinator in November of 2006.

Now that a full range of services are available, AVP-LI has begun to assist individuals who are affected by violence. Information is being collected on incidents of violence against GLBT people on Long Island. This information will be used to document and report the prevalence of GLBT violence on Long Island to the community at large. AVP-LI is also working to build relationships and establish referrals with other community-based organizations. A New Program Orientation has been planned where service providers can learn more about GLBT violence and the AVP-LI program. AVP-LI will also be educating youth, teachers, and service providers through the LIGALY's Annual Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Conference. Prevention education with youth has been a priority with workshops being presented at LIGALY's Friday night drop-in program, Club LIGALY. A second annual performance of *The Vagina Monologues* will raise more money for the program and increase community awareness about GLBT violence and AVP-LI services.

AVP-LI is dedicated to responding to the needs of our clients and community. The program offers the following services for survivors and professionals:

- Individual and group counseling
- Police and court advocacy
- Incident reporting
- Educational presentations
- Technical assistance

Moving into the future, AVP-LI will secure funding to maintain the program and will continually evaluate its services to help survivors of violence on Long Island and the GLBT community in the best way possible.

MILWAUKEE

This is the first year of participation in this report for the Milwaukee Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center's anti-violence program.

During the year, The Center worked on 3 incidents of hate violence. Two of those incidents involved mistreatment by the police that have led to the report and incident of harrasment. There have been many more incidents that have occurred throughout the year that while known, have not been officially reported to the AVP. All three incidents have included violent and discriminatory language.

There was an additional an incident of anti-transgender and heterosexist bias that did not result in a hate crime enhancer prosecution, and is currently being processed in the court system. The transgender individual victimized was charged with disorderly conduct. The incident occurred after anti-LGBT language was used, and resulted in a violent attack. The language was stirred by a conversation around the election and the same-sex marriage debate.

A lot of people (community members, staff, and volunteers) were invested in the November 2006 election. The climate was emotional and political in nature, and opinions were divided. As the election approached, there was a growing resentment that the marriage debate was put on the shoulders of the LGBT community. There was no outlet after the Marriage Amendment passed, as community members were affected. There was also a lot of burnout, and the continued efforts that are being re-focused do not have as much support.

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

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

Wingspan Anti-Violence Project
300 East 6th Street
Tucson, AZ 85705

Phone (Client): (800) 553-9387
Phone (Client): (520) 624-0348
Phone (Office): (520) 624-1779
Fax: (520) 624-0364
www.wingspan.org

TUCSON

Bias incidents reported by Wingspan Anti-Violence Program include crimes, harassment and discrimination as perceived or self-identified as bias-motivated by the victim. Bias/Hate Crimes increased from 20 in 2005 to 33 in 2006. Harassment and Discrimination Incidents increased from 72 in 2005 to 78 in 2006. The months of July and August had the highest incidence of violence. This is somewhat consistent with an increase in Domestic Violence incidents in the summer months of June and July.

Bias incidents against transgender violence increased from 5 in 2005 to 18 in 2006. Some possible explanations include: the growing number of Transgender people moving to Tucson because of Wingspan's Southern Arizona Gender Alliance Program. The comfort level of transgender community members in reporting to the Anti-Violence Project seems to be increasing because of targeted outreach to the transgender community.

This year was an election year that included a same-sex marriage debate. While Wingspan's total bias related numbers did not increase greatly, actual violent crimes against LGBT people went up from 20 in 2005 to 33 in 2006. This is consistent with reported increased in bias crimes when LGBT people are in the news.

Supplement 1:

Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs Case Intake/ Incident Reporting Form	Your Name: _____	1
	Date: ____/____/____ Time of Intake: ____ AM ____ PM	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Intern <input type="checkbox"/> Media	

CALLER INFORMATION Case Number: _____	Intake Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Hotline/Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Ofc/Walk-in <input type="checkbox"/> Media <input type="checkbox"/> Web	Entered Into Database: ____/____/____ Call Back Needed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	---	---

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

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

Caller Assessed As (For DV Cases, complete after using Batterer Assessment Form): <input type="checkbox"/> Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Witness <input type="checkbox"/> Lover <input type="checkbox"/> Friend <input type="checkbox"/> Family <input type="checkbox"/> Perp/Batterer <input type="checkbox"/> Service Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Institutional Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ **Staff Only**
--

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

Name: _____	Address: _____
Phone: () _____	Zipcode: _____ E-mail: _____
OK to say 'AVP'? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Can Get Mail? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

SEXUAL ORIENTATION: <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning/Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified (Specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victim 3 is: <input type="checkbox"/> Client <input type="checkbox"/> Other Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Inst./Org Relationship to Victim 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Acquaint/Friend <input type="checkbox"/> Lndird/Ten/Neigh <input type="checkbox"/> Bystander <input type="checkbox"/> Lover <input type="checkbox"/> Child (w/LOG) <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-Up <input type="checkbox"/> Child (w/o/LOG) <input type="checkbox"/> Relative <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-Lover <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain): _____	AGE: <input type="checkbox"/> <14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39 <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49 <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69 <input type="checkbox"/> 70-79 <input type="checkbox"/> >80 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	GENDER ID: <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Intersex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans F-M <input type="checkbox"/> Trans M-F <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified: <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	RACE/ETHNICITY <input type="checkbox"/> African Descent _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Arab/Middle Eastern _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous/First People _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Latina/o _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Racial _____ <input type="checkbox"/> White _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
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SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
 Bisexual Gay Heterosexual Lesbian Questioning/Unsure Self-Identified Unknown

EXTENT OF INJURIES: <input type="checkbox"/> No Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Serious Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Death <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Note: If victim sustained any injury 'Medical Attention' section must be completed →	MEDICAL ATTENTION: <input type="checkbox"/> None Required <input type="checkbox"/> Needed but not received <input type="checkbox"/> Out-patient (Clinic/MD/ER) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization/Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
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Citizenship Status (OPTIONAL):
 US Born US Naturalized Non-Citizen Resident Foreign

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident: / / Location of Incident:
 Time of Incident: AM PM Street Address of Incident:
 Precinct where incident occurred: ZIP:

SITE TYPE (check one):	CRIMES AND OFFENSES (check all that apply):	BIAS/MOTIVE (check all that apply):
<input type="checkbox"/> Cruising Area <input type="checkbox"/> GLBT Evnt/Parade/Rally <input type="checkbox"/> GLBT Inst. (non-Bar) <input type="checkbox"/> In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store <input type="checkbox"/> Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Public Accommodation (Store/Restaurant) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> School/College <input type="checkbox"/> Street/Public Area <input type="checkbox"/> Work Place <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Abduction/Kidnapping <input type="checkbox"/> Arson <input type="checkbox"/> Assault: No Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Assault: w/Weapon (Desc. Weap.): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted Assault w/Weapon (Desc. Weap.): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence (Complete DV Crimes & Offenses) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugging (Drug(s) Used): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> E-Mail Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Extortion/Blackmail <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Eviction <input type="checkbox"/> Intimidation <input type="checkbox"/> Larc/Burg/Theft* <input type="checkbox"/> Mail/Lit Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Murder <input type="checkbox"/> Police Entrapment <input type="checkbox"/> Police Raid <input type="checkbox"/> Rape <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery* <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Unjustified Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism* <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Harassment *Est. stolen/damaged property value: <input type="text"/> \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Immigrant <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence <input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexist/Anti-LGB <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS-Related <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up (Specify Site): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Racist/Ethnic <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Sexist <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No Apparent Bias <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If YES, complete the next section. If NO, skip to Offender Information Number of Previous Incidents <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ <input type="checkbox"/> Ukn Ongoing since: <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> Previous police report filed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	SITE TYPE (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Cruising Area <input type="checkbox"/> GLBT Event/Parade/Rally <input type="checkbox"/> GLBT Institution (Non-bar/Club) <input type="checkbox"/> In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store <input type="checkbox"/> Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Public Accommodations (Store/Rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Transport <input type="checkbox"/> School/College <input type="checkbox"/> Street/Public Area <input type="checkbox"/> Work Place <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
DV CRIMES & OFFENSES <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Threats <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-Related/ <input type="checkbox"/> Transphobia <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Isolation <input type="checkbox"/> Homo/Bi-Phobia <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Pets <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Children <input type="checkbox"/> Psych/Emotional Abuse	CRIME AND OFFENSES (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Abduction/Kidnapping <input type="checkbox"/> Extortion/Blackmail <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery <input type="checkbox"/> Arson <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Assault With Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Eviction <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault <input type="checkbox"/> Assault No Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Intimidation <input type="checkbox"/> Unjustified Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Larceny/Burglary/Theft <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Mail/Literature Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence <input type="checkbox"/> Murder <input type="checkbox"/> Drugging <input type="checkbox"/> Police Entrapment <input type="checkbox"/> Rape

OFFENDER INFORMATION

Total Number of Offenders: <input style="width: 50%;" type="text"/>	Is Offender a member of an identifiable Hate Group? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Hate Group's Name(s): <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
Vehicle used in Crime? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe vehicle: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>		
License #: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>		

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: <input type="checkbox"/> <14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39 <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49 <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69 <input type="checkbox"/> 70-79 <input type="checkbox"/> >80 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	GENDER IDENTITY: <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Intersex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans F-M <input type="checkbox"/> Trans M-F <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	RACE/ETHNICITY: <input type="checkbox"/> African Deso <input type="checkbox"/> Arab/Middle Eastern <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> A/P/Lo Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous/First People <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Latina/o <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Racial <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Offender (1) Name: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/> Offender (2) Name: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/> Offender (3) Name: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/> RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS: <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-Up <input type="checkbox"/> Employer/Co-Worker <input type="checkbox"/> Relative/Family <input type="checkbox"/> Lndlrld/Tenant/Neighbor <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Service Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Lover/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
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DESCRIPTIVE/IDENTIFYING FEATURES
<input style="width: 98%;" type="text"/>

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
<input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning/Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

POLICE/COURT RESPONSE

INCIDENT REPORTING:	BIAS/DV CLASSIFICATION:	POLICE INVOLVED:	POLICE ATTITUDE:	PROTECTIVE ORDER OBTAINED?	REPORTED TO POLICE INTERNAL/EXT MONITOR?
(Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Taken/ No Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Taken/ Offender Arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Taken; Victim/Client Arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Police Refused to Take Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Not Reported to Police <input type="checkbox"/> Will Report to Police <input type="checkbox"/> Victim & Off. Arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint # <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/>	Indicate: <input type="checkbox"/> Bias or <input type="checkbox"/> DV <input type="checkbox"/> Not Reported By Victim/Client As Bias/DV <input type="checkbox"/> Reported As & Classified As Bias/DV <input type="checkbox"/> Reported As Bias/DV, But Classification Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Attempting To Get Bias/DV Classification <input type="checkbox"/> Classification N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> City/Muni. Police <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> State Police <input type="checkbox"/> Fed. Police <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/> Police Shield/ID #: <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/>	(Choose only one): <input type="checkbox"/> Courteous <input type="checkbox"/> Indifferent <input type="checkbox"/> Verb. Abusive - No Slurs <input type="checkbox"/> Verb. Abusive - with Slurs <input type="checkbox"/> Phys. Abusive - No Slurs <input type="checkbox"/> Phys. Abusive - with Slurs <input type="checkbox"/> Other Behavior <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other Neg. Speech <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> By Victim <input type="checkbox"/> By Batterer <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual Orders Issued <input type="checkbox"/> Order Attempted, Not Granted <input type="checkbox"/> None Sought <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Will Report <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted, Not Taken <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

Case Number: _____

Your Name: _____

SERVICES PROVIDED

COUNSELING:	ADVOCACY:	FOLLOW-UP:	COMMUNITY ORGANIZING:	OTHER SERVICES:
<input type="checkbox"/> Hotline Counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Peer Counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Professional Counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Support Group <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Medical/Hospital Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Police Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Other Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Agency Follow-up <input type="checkbox"/> Client Follow-up ACCOMPANIMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Court Accompaniment <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Accompaniment <input type="checkbox"/> Police Accompaniment	<input type="checkbox"/> Letter-Writing /Petitions/ Phone Zap <input type="checkbox"/> March/Demo <input type="checkbox"/> Court Presence <input type="checkbox"/> Seeking Assistance From Elected Officials <input type="checkbox"/> Flyering	<input type="checkbox"/> Court Monitoring Next Court Date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Representation <input type="checkbox"/> Media Contact/Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Referrals # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics Only <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____

LOCAL INFORMATION & REFERRALS

CASE STATUS & MANAGEMENT (Staff Only)

<input type="checkbox"/> Case Opened Assigned to: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Case Closed
<input type="checkbox"/> Case Reassignment Re-assigned to: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Case Data Update
<input type="checkbox"/> Re-Opened Closed Case Assigned to: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality Status Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Case Conference Presentation	

NARRATIVE

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

Supplement 2:

Victim Data

Incident Data

Offender Data

Police Response Data

	Chicago 2009	Chicago 2006	Colorado 2001-2006	Colorado 2003-2006	Houston 2003-2006	Kansas City 2003-2006	Massachusetts 2005-2006	Michigan 2005-2006					
Total Number of Victims	34	72	86	166	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	76	97
Victim Demographic Information													
Gender Identity													
Female	11	42	30	47	111	4	2	8	3	31	43	15	18
Intersex	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	18	50	37	62	102	11	4	10	8	87	45	45	58
Transgender F/M	0	1	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Transgender M/F	2	8	3	30	7	8	0	0	0	5	7	15	11
Self-Identified	1	0	0	3	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	2	1	11	5	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	5
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	0	14	16	8	0	0	1	2	0	1	5
Total	34	72	86	166	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	76	97
Sexual Orientation													
Bisexual	1	2	4	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lesbian/Gay	29	35	56	115	205	15	6	14	5	110	62	38	54
Heterosexual	0	6	4	12	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Questioning/Unknown	0	0	3	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Self-Identified	0	2	5	5	16	15	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Organization	2	1	11	5	4	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	5
Unknown	2	6	3	3	13	0	0	6	0	5	7	15	35
Total	34	72	86	166	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	76	97
Age													
<14	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-18	0	1	12	0	13	7	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
19-22	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23-29	0	12	25	55	82	55	8	7	1	18	32	8	7
30-39	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	3	6	10	41	37	41	0	2	2	26	26	8	3
50-59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-69	3	7	7	24	45	39	7	2	5	3	46	15	17
70-79	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-89	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-99	0	1	1	3	2	3	0	1	2	17	11	8	12
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	32	13	15	53	67	0	0	0	5	4	18	11
Total	34	72	86	166	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	76	97
Race/Ethnicity													
African American	5	22	5	21	51	0	1	5	0	22	9	12	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	3	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hispanic/Latino	1	2	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Indigenous/First People	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Latino	0	11	22	36	2	7	2	0	0	1	16	6	1
Native American	0	1	1	17	14	18	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Other	20	26	41	58	97	74	13	5	13	4	75	50	50
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	8	10	14	9	75	79	0	0	0	6	12	10	21
Total	34	72	86	166	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	76	97

	Minnesota 2005	New York 2005	Pennsylvania 2005	San Francisco 2005	Vermont 2005	Annual Totals 2005	Annual % Inc/Dec
Total Number of Victims	113	63	64	36	25	1834	-9%
Victim Demographic Information							
Gender Identity							
Female	60	148	152	7	62	512	43%
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Male	48	434	362	22	168	1075	-10%
Transgender F/M	1	5	6	1	8	25	0%
Transgender M/F	5	102	58	4	47	174	20%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	1	21	8
Organization	0	25	15	0	4	55	-45%
Unknown/Not Applicable	9	18	14	0	24	70	61
Total	113	732	641	36	25	1834	-9%
Sexual Orientation							
Bisexual	6	36	25	4	10	63	72
Lesbian/Gay	72	453	376	40	19	1259	-14%
Heterosexual	10	116	136	1	17	170	159
Questioned/Unsafe	1	7	6	1	3	25	18%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	3	22	48
Organization	0	28	16	0	4	26	53
Unknown/Not Applicable	24	25	113	2	62	244	7%
Total	113	732	641	36	25	1834	-9%
Age							
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	47%
19-22	7	48	62	0	20	65	24%
23-29	6	52	47	0	15	84	74
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
40-49	2	127	103	0	17	147	127
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
60-69	83	253	205	0	123	103	0
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	420
80-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
90-99	22	112	118	0	51	46	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	4	0	13	16	0	3	5
Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	32	41	131	57	7	126	135
Total	113	732	641	36	25	1834	-9%
Race/Ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	131	134	10	8	28	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	5	0	0	2	0
Black/African American	1	14	9	0	10	9	0
Hispanic/Latino	2	18	15	0	0	2	0
Indigenous/First People	3	173	157	0	2	55	43
Latino	1	33	16	0	0	10	9
White	52	224	157	34	48	132	133
Other	0	13	6	0	0	4	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	50	23	121	3	123	120	12
Total	113	732	641	36	25	1834	-9%

	Chicago		C-Springs		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Massachusetts		Michigan	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total Number of Victims	34	72	86	165	257	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	70	97
Victim Medical Injury Information														
Extent of Injuries														
1. No Injuries	21	46	41	58	116	78	3	4	11	3	34	40	58	48
2. Minor Injuries	6	13	25	32	40	44	5	2	3	4	26	22	4	7
3. Serious Injuries	1	11	14	37	37	31	6	0	1	3	10	14	10	10
Subtotal of Injuries (sum of 2 & 3):	7	23	43	69	77	76	12	2	4	7	36	36	14	17
4. Death	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
5. Unknown	4	3	1	7	66	91	0	0	7	2	2	1	0	29
Total (must equal total victims for year)	34	72	86	165	257	244	15	6	23	12	131	77	70	97
Medical Attention														
None required	1	48	7	28	22	28	0	3	0	0	7	9	57	57
Needed, but not received	3	2	4	18	11	14	4	1	0	2	6	3	1	1
Outpatient (Clinic, MD, ER)	1	1	3	37	36	27	7	1	3	1	14	8	4	7
Hospitalization/Inpatient	1	5	17	3	8	4	1	0	1	3	8	17	2	5
Unknown	1	9	11	4	10	9	0	1	0	1	0	4	9	22
Total (must equal sum of 2 & 3.):	7	72	42	69	77	76	12	6	4	7	36	36	70	97

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Appals Total		Appals % INC/PAC
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Total Number of Victims	113	83	735	641	48	36	354	1834	28	18	1834	1672	-9%
Victim Medication/Injury Information													
Extent of Injuries													
1. No Injuries	75	58	571	445	53	20	158	153	21	12	1113	935	-15%
2. Minor Injuries	20	74	88	34	5	9	30	49	6	4	75	75	14%
3. Serious Injuries	12	3	88	58	6	7	62	70	0	0	75	72	-10%
Subtotal of injuries (sum of 2 & 3):	32	80	176	150	11	16	112	110	6	4	150	147	2%
4. Death	1	0	1	5	1	0	2	4	0	0	6	11	22%
5. Unknown	5	22	51	25	0	0	52	55	1	3	194	221	15%
Total (must equal total victims for year)	113	83	735	639	48	36	354	1834	28	18	1834	1670	-9%
Medical attention													
None required	5	1	20	21	57	25	35	170	0	1	185	244	153%
Needed, but not received	6	0	18	35	5	6	14	14	1	1	55	53	0%
Outpatient (Clinic, MD, ER)	10	4	73	78	4	4	55	55	3	3	224	193	-4%
Hospitalization/Inpatient	4	1	14	17	3	3	5	12	1	1	66	62	7%
Unknown	3	1	27	23	4	6	0	10	1	0	66	65	1%
Total (must equal sum of 1, 2, 3, 4)	22	6	182	176	67	41	111	358	6	4	377	387	2%

	Chicago		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Massachusetts		Michigan	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Hate Incident Information														
Total number of incidents	25	51	57	127	201	165	15	6	23	27	108	77	63	57
Crimes and Offenses														
Specific number of incidents for each:														
Assault without a weapon	14	12	18	21	45	43	6	2	2	6	26	17	16	22
Assault with a weapon	3	13	9	17	28	10	2	3	0	0	2	14	6	4
Attempted assault with a weapon	0	0	3	12	5	18	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Subsidiary assault	16	25	27	42	84	68	6	2	5	6	51	33	20	34
Intimidation	11	21	41	59	37	32	0	3	1	2	27	12	10	9
Harassment	20	31	41	32	68	75	4	5	7	3	75	31	19	34
Malicious harassment	4	4	4	5	17	22	0	1	0	1	7	2	3	1
Telephone harassment	2	3	2	18	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1
Subtotal(harassment)	26	38	48	55	111	105	4	6	6	4	88	36	22	36
Murder	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault/stole	1	3	4	15	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/bribe	1	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bomb/bomb threat	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal eviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police entrapment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unjustified arrest	3	4	3	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Police raid	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discrimination	17	35	6	27	41	37	0	0	0	0	17	7	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unruly	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	3	4	19	12	17	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	3
Larceny/theft	1	2	1	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0
Total	75	144	150	242	357	358	17	12	27	14	124	108	63	57
Total Number of Incidents Involving assault	16	25	27	42	84	68	6	2	5	6	51	33	20	34
Total Number of Incidents That Involved Harassment Only	37	51	65	51	97	62	4	5	10	6	56	15	24	34
(How many were discussed at an LGBT organization?)	2	1	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	5
Anti-Sexual/Related Bias														
Incidents by ACSH (Unrevised & heterosexist bias)	0	1	2	15	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incidents Involving ACSH (Unrevised bias only)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	4	28	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender-Related Bias														
Incidents by transgender-related & heterosexist bias	0	3	15	49	25	31	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incidents Involving transgender-related bias only	3	6	6	34	10	13	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	11	24	60	35	44	4	1	6	1	0	0	0	0

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual % Inc.Det
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
State Incident Information													
Total number of incidents	97	73	508	486	48	36	332	286	37	26	1440	1393	-3%
Crimes and Offenses													
Specify number of incidents for each													
ASSAULT WITHOUT A WEAPON	14	6	170	141	14	12	74	73	6	2	421	344	-14%
ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	21	6	54	52	1	5	26	26	3	0	153	141	-8%
ATTEMPTED ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	2	0	23	26	0	1	14	10	0	0	60	66	10%
Subtotal(assault)	37	11	347	219	15	18	118	109	9	2	634	651	-10%
intimidation	46	7	461	360	16	16	360	154	27	6	926	737	-20%
Harassment	33	19	513	417	46	25	342	154	37	6	1320	842	-35%
Mail Inappropriate Harassment	0	22	33	24	6	1	6	6	6	2	66	93	-24%
Telephone Harassment	6	2	33	16	1	3	6	7	1	0	61	66	-8%
Subtotal(Harassment)	66	43	678	467	63	28	366	207	34	8	1277	991	-22%
Murder	1	0	1	6	1	0	2	4	0	0	6	11	45%
Sexual Assault/rape	12	2	46	26	2	0	26	9	1	1	112	63	-44%
Abduction/kidnapping	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	11	8	-27%
Extortion/blackmail	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	16	11	-31%
Bomb/bomb threat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
Illegal eviction	0	0	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	-7%
Police equipment	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	20	82%
Unjustified arrest	0	0	10	6	0	0	2	2	0	1	22	26	14%
Police bias	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	100%
Discrimination	6	2	380	238	11	2	80	68	8	11	474	468	-14%
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50%
Domestic	6	6	21	4	3	3	17	23	11	0	33	16	-12%
Rodney	3	2	32	36	2	2	2	2	0	0	62	62	12%
Larceny/theft	0	1	9	7	1	0	4	3	3	0	16	16	-6%
Totals	163	73	1712	1350	108	76	776	616	94	32	3726	3074	-17%
Total Number of Incidents Involving assault	37	11	214	177	16	16	98	110	9	2	654	613	-6%
Total Number of Incidents That Involved Harassment Only	115	60	132	106	66	47	47	3	34	6	626	354	-37%
How many were classified as an LGBTQIA organization?	0	2	6	6	0	0	4	4	3	1	26	24	-6%
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias													
Incidents Involving AIDS/HIV-related bias	1	0	17	26	1	0	1	16	0	0	37	21	-42%
Incidents Involving AIDS/HIV-related bias only	0	0	13	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	23	35%
Transgender-Related Bias													
Transgender-Related Bias	1	0	30	31	1	0	1	16	1	0	64	34	-44%
Transgender-Related Bias	4	3	61	70	1	0	17	0	1	0	132	154	17%
Incidents Involving Transgender-related bias	1	9	20	11	2	7	33	64	0	6	78	156	95%

	Chicago		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Massachusetts		Michigan	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Hate incident information														
Total number of incidents	59	51	62	57	50	195	15	6	23	57	108	77	63	57
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>														
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	0	1	2	5	10	7	1	0	2	0	3	4	2	1
Bolts, bricks, rocks	1	1	2	11	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	2
Firearms	0	5	0	0	6	6	2	0	2	0	3	4	1	2
Knives & sharp objects	1	0	1	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2
Ropes, restraints	0	0	1	2	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	1	12	2	14	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Total	3	9	18	22	53	37	3	0	5	0	15	18	3	13
<i>Serial incidents</i>														
1 previous incident	1	13	0	3	13	16	0	3	0	0	4	2	3	2
2-5 previous incidents	6	10	3	14	11	6	0	1	0	0	12	5	7	6
6-10 previous incidents	1	1	10	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	9	4	0
10 or more previous incidents	2	1	1	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	2	8	2
Total	12	15	24	35	28	24	0	4	2	1	27	17	22	11
<i>Incidents committed by hate groups</i>														
Site	14	20	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Police precinct/corridor	0	0	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	7
Private residence	10	1	17	16	42	47	0	0	6	3	24	16	27	29
Public transportation	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Street/public area	7	6	16	21	56	37	0	0	1	4	32	20	7	10
Workplace	4	0	1	11	24	11	0	0	2	11	18	11	10	7
Public Accommodation	3	3	1	23	1	2	0	0	6	7	12	6	6	15
Crucial area	0	0	2	23	26	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	1
School/college	4	2	6	17	24	18	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	5
GLBT institution	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
In/around GLBT bar, etc.	0	1	8	13	30	35	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	6
GLBT event/gathering	0	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other (specify)	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Unknown	0	32	1	0	0	0	15	6	3	1	2	15	0	18
Total (must equal total incidents for year)	38	61	62	87	201	195	15	6	23	57	108	77	63	57

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals	Annual % INCDEC	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Hate Incident Information													
Total number of incidents	97	73	508	486	48	35	322	388	27	26	1440	1392	-3%
Number of incidents involving weapons													
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	14	5	11	18	0	1	9	7	2	0	54	48	-11%
Boles, bricks, rocks	21	9	11	14	0	1	6	3	0	0	58	44	-24%
Firearms	2	0	9	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	28	23	-18%
Knives & sharp objects	0	0	18	19	1	0	7	6	2	1	38	38	0%
Ropes, restraints	37	11	8	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	50	18	-65%
Vehicles	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	32	14	-56%
Other	46	7	21	23	0	3	85	24	1	0	140	88	-37%
Total	120	39	73	80	3	6	94	48	9	1	358	249	-31%
Serial incidents													
1 previous incident	1	3	27	17	1	1	31	1	2	2	80	61	-24%
2-5 previous incidents	6	10	80	69	17	8	38	28	18	3	162	148	-9%
6-10 previous incidents	1	1	42	34	5	3	11	5	2	0	80	51	-36%
10 or more previous incidents	4	1	158	108	3	1	29	31	0	0	220	181	-18%
Total	12	16	308	228	30	14	109	68	23	5	572	421	-27%
Incidents committed by hate groups													
Site	14	20	11	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	48	52	8%
Police precinct/clear	0	1	12	12	4	0	7	6	0	0	28	28	0%
Private residence	59	19	132	179	13	7	92	75	0	0	408	381	-7%
Public transportation	1	2	21	20	11	1	11	14	0	0	47	40	-15%
Street/public area	6	2	124	118	14	18	80	82	0	0	357	308	-14%
Workplace	12	4	48	40	6	1	12	18	0	0	114	123	8%
Public Accommodation	5	3	40	25	0	0	12	18	0	0	80	50	-38%
Cruising area	2	0	14	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	47	28	-41%
School/college	2	6	13	9	0	6	18	13	0	0	71	73	3%
GLBT institution	2	2	14	7	0	0	4	2	0	0	23	17	-26%
In/around GLBT bar, etc.	0	0	1	1	0	1	19	13	0	0	81	78	-4%
GLBT event/parade/rally	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	14	10	-30%
Other (Specify)	4	2	58	66	0	1	28	28	0	0	102	90	-12%
Unknown	2	21	9	3	0	1	12	10	18	6	57	58	2%
Total (must equal total incidents for year)	97	73	508	486	48	35	322	388	27	26	1428	1373	-4%

	Chicago		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Massachusetts		Michigan	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Offender Demographic Information												
Total number of offenders	45	125	141	178	279	287	6	35	23	184	105	115
Gender Identity												
Female	6	13	8	25	18	35	1	8	0	25	9	7
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	145	53	62	48
Transgender: FM	36	54	55	131	153	174	16	18	0	0	0	0
Transgender: MF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	0	16	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	7	18	35	8	97	73	0	7	9	14	24	35
Total	45	125	141	178	279	287	6	35	23	184	105	115
Age												
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15-18	2	10	37	0	23	35	0	0	0	21	18	0
19-22	0	0	27	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23-29	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-35	0	7	25	35	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	0	8	11	10	21	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-69	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	1	4	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-69	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown (e.g., organizations)	45	52	35	104	110	133	0	23	19	34	74	53
Total	45	125	141	178	279	287	6	35	23	184	105	115
Race/Ethnicity												
African-Centric	8	27	2	9	26	41	2	8	0	0	0	0
Arab/Middle-Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	18	20	41	58	58	104	0	1	0	55	26	24
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown (e.g., organizations)	21	75	93	81	134	127	0	22	11	55	65	80
Total	45	125	141	178	279	287	6	35	23	184	105	115

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals 2005 2006	Annual % INC/DEC
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Offender Demographics Information												
Total number of offenders	134	74	1058	852	219	85	591	537	27	23	2721	-13%
Gender Identity												
Female	21	4	160	127	66	21	59	64	5	2	376	30%
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ED/VO
Male	73	41	84	622	142	67	346	327	13	13	1800	-12%
Transgender/F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ED/VO
Transgender/M-F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ED/VO
Self-identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ED/VO
Organizer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ED/VO
Unlabeled/Not Applicable	38	29	52	63	10	1	169	172	8	6	426	26%
Total	134	74	1058	852	219	85	591	537	27	23	2721	-13%
Age												
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25%
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25%
19-22	17	7	113	59	0	0	59	37	0	0	223	56%
23-25	4	0	59	52	0	0	25	26	0	0	142	33%
26-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
30-39	12	15	124	116	0	0	29	25	0	0	176	17%
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
>80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
EE and OVE*												
Unknown/A (e.g. organizations)	34	41	419	352	201	51	382	295	18	15	1850	72%
Total	134	74	1058	852	219	85	591	537	27	23	2721	-13%
Race/Ethnicity												
African-Centric	25	6	261	150	6	13	70	63	0	1	441	38%
Arab/Middle-Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	9	9	0	0	11	8	0	0	26	4%
Indigenous/First People	1	0	18	12	0	0	40	20	0	0	269	23%
Latino	2	0	25	22	1	0	40	20	0	0	242	21%
Non-Hispanic	2	0	25	22	1	0	40	20	0	0	242	21%
White	72	29	167	147	0	41	100	100	7	3	424	37%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown/A (e.g. organizations)	34	23	390	355	206	36	367	311	20	18	1873	11%
Total	134	74	1058	852	219	85	591	537	27	23	2721	-13%

	Chicago		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Massachusetts		Michigan	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Offender Information												
Relationship of offenders to victims												
Acquaintance/friend	1	6	2	17	0	3	0	11	3	3	1	23
Employer/owner	4	2	1	22	33	33	0	0	0	21	13	21
Employer	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	0	10	20	25	26	26	0	2	21	24	14	14
Law enforcement officer	3	27	11	23	0	4	0	0	1	9	10	9
Law violator	0	0	1	2	14	5	0	0	4	4	0	0
Police	0	3	0	7	21	21	0	3	0	4	0	0
Relative/family	0	3	6	10	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roommate	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security force/bouncer	3	8	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
Service provider	1	11	0	27	2	2	0	7	1	9	0	0
Stranger	21	48	34	32	54	67	10	5	18	60	24	77
Other (specify)	1	8	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	0
Unknown	3	6	58	0	71	24	5	2	3	1	4	2
Total	48	122	141	172	237	278	15	35	25	124	125	112
Number of offenders involved per incident												
1	13	22	24	102	104	66	10	7	6	20	24	29
2-3	6	14	27	18	61	68	4	6	24	22	14	8
4-9	3	6	9	3	4	4	0	0	1	5	0	1
10+	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Unknown	6	6	0	0	36	23	0	10	19	0	14	48
Total	28	51	64	127	201	184	9	23	27	109	77	87

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %s INC./DEC
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Source information													
Relationship of offenders to													
Acquaintance/friend	11	1	75	31	3	5	10	16	0	2	123	90	-21%
Employer/supervisor	10	7	31	39	75	4	29	33	4	0	216	133	-39%
Ex-lover	11	0	41	32	0	0	0	1	2	0	55	47	-14%
Ex-colleague/colabor	17	3	104	66	67	16	77	60	6	2	336	233	-31%
Law enforcement officer	3	5	68	63	0	5	62	42	0	2	207	206	+1%
Law partner	17	0	48	36	0	0	42	24	1	0	64	45	-45%
Pick-up	0	1	26	14	4	0	13	16	0	0	72	57	-21%
Relative/family	5	0	52	26	3	1	21	13	0	0	102	67	-44%
Roommate	3	0	9	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	13	16	+23%
Security force/launcher	0	1	15	7	0	0	2	7	0	0	27	29	+7%
Service provider	6	1	50	53	4	0	14	16	1	4	66	116	+76%
Stranger	36	43	460	373	36	47	340	247	7	6	1019	934	-8%
Other (specify)	3	1	68	47	24	0	76	70	0	0	217	141	-35%
Unknown	13	7	0	45	0	7	23	23	6	7	160	169	+6%
Total	134	74	1058	693	219	69	661	657	27	23	2721	2366	-13%
Number of offenders													
1	72	44	315	237	16	12	212	193	16	9	677	623	-8%
2-3	16	4	126	124	16	16	66	69	8	9	368	309	-16%
4-5	5	3	50	37	6	4	15	23	0	1	66	62	-6%
10+	0	0	10	9	9	8	7	13	6	0	36	41	+12%
Unknown	4	21	4	9	0	2	14	15	0	7	73	149	+103%
Total	97	73	506	455	48	36	322	325	27	26	1440	1393	-3%

	Chicago		Colorado		Columbus		Houston		Kansas City		Massachusetts		Michigan	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Police response information														
Incident reporting														
Reported to police	11	37	27	28	55	53	4	4	10	7	58	32	23	29
Complaint taken/no arrest	7	19	13	37	37	32	3	3	3	6	55	28	18	12
Complaint taken/arrest	2	6	7	18	1	0	1	0	4	0	11	3	4	4
Complaint refused	2	14	1	8	10	12	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	5
Swat/stop	11	37	27	28	55	53	4	4	10	7	58	32	23	29
Not reported to police	16	14	35	50	155	145	11	4	13	20	40	45	40	50
Will report to police	2	4	24	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Victims/clients arrested	13	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	4
Unknown	13	6	27	50	136	146	11	4	12	19	36	44	38	54
Total	29	51	62	127	201	199	15	6	23	27	108	77	63	97
Bias classification														
Not reported by victim as bias	1	9	0	8	18	20	0	0	0	0	19	4	7	8
Reported & classified as bias	2	4	0	7	10	0	2	0	2	2	22	14	9	0
Reported classification refused	6	3	27	12	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	1	1
Alternative classification	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	1
No bias classification available	0	1	0	7	22	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	2	9	0	6	14	16	2	2	4	2	4	6	7	11
Total	11	37	27	28	65	53	4	4	10	7	58	22	23	29
Police involved														
City/municipal	13	28	26	17	29	31	4	4	9	9	55	30	17	27
County police	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
State police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Federal police	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (specify)	2	1	0	0	15	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	9	0	4	5	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	0
Total (must equal total reported to police)	16	37	27	28	65	53	4	4	10	7	58	22	23	29
Police attitude														
Courteous	3	14	9	6	32	23	0	0	2	2	25	13	12	15
Inconsistent	0	9	9	7	23	19	0	0	1	3	11	4	3	0
Verbally abusive/no slurs	1	6	24	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Verbally abusive/slurs	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physically abusive/no slurs	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physically abusive/slurs	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	4	0	1	12	14	4	1	8	2	22	13	8	4
Total (must equal total reported to police)	11	37	27	28	65	54	4	4	10	7	58	22	23	29
Total number of bias incidents documented by police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Minnesota		New York		Ferre/Hours		San Francisco		Vermont		Annual Totals		Annual %	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	Inc/Cas	
Police Response Information														
Incident reporting														
Reported to police	42	14	231	197	20	20	118	120	14	6	610	619	-15%	
Complaint taken/no arrest	32	10	128	119	17	17	83	91	3	6	397	341	-14%	
Complaint taken/arrest	6	0	60	49	3	3	26	23	1	142	96	33%		
Complaint refused	1	4	42	33	0	1	6	6	0	3	71	65	10%	
Subtotal	42	14	231	197	20	20	118	120	14	6	610	619	-15%	
Not reported to police	56	56	277	288	28	18	224	188	13	17	650	674	5%	
Will report to police	1	2	46	29	0	0	16	10	0	0	66	62	-6%	
Victim/client arrested	1	0	27	19	2	2	2	4	0	2	46	36	-24%	
Unknown	53	57	226	241	26	14	186	161	13	16	718	777	8%	
Total	97	72	526	486	48	38	320	308	27	26	1440	1392	-3%	
Bias classification														
Not reported by victim as bias	16	1	47	48	0	11	6	6	2	1	106	110	5%	
Reported & classified as bias	5	5	43	31	2	2	7	6	7	1	174	132	-25%	
Reported classification refused	4	2	11	24	0	0	3	4	4	6	53	66	23%	
Attempting classification	0	2	13	11	0	0	2	7	0	1	25	27	8%	
No bias classification available	0	0	13	7	0	1	2	4	1	0	39	29	-26%	
Unknown	13	3	104	75	46	0	41	35	0	1	230	166	-28%	
Total	42	14	231	197	48	20	118	120	14	6	638	619	-15%	
Police involved														
City/municipal	0	0	220	173	0	16	86	101	6	6	466	416	-11%	
County police	0	0	9	14	7	2	7	6	1	0	20	27	+35%	
State police	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	9	9	0%	
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%	
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	10	1	0	36	28	-28%	
Unknown	42	0	0	0	13	1	4	8	1	3	70	28	-60%	
Total (must equal total reported to police)	42	0	231	197	22	20	118	120	14	6	617	606	-15%	
Police attitude														
Courteous	11	7	56	49	6	4	31	37	10	2	233	187	-19%	
Indifferent	6	3	33	26	10	16	10	10	3	0	142	124	-13%	
Verbally abusive/sturs	2	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0%		
Verbally abusive/no sturs	0	0	5	6	0	0	3	4	0	14	19	58%		
Physically abusive/no sturs	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	1	7	11	58%	
Physically abusive/sturs	0	0	9	5	0	0	3	4	0	1	13	13	0%	
Unknown	23	0	60	72	3	1	23	20	1	3	177	136	-23%	
Total (must equal total reported to police)	42	14	231	197	22	20	118	120	14	6	612	620	+13%	
Total number of bias incidents documented by police														
	13	0	0	0	2	7	64	46	7	1	171	53	-69%	

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