

# ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2007

A Report of the  
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs



2008 Release Edition



*National Advocacy for Local LGBT Communities*

*The production of this report was coordinated by the*  
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**2008 RELEASE EDITION**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

This is a report about bias-motivated incidents targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals in the U.S during the year 2007. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a network of over 35 anti-violence organizations that monitor, respond to, and work to end incidents of hate and domestic violence, HIV-related violence, pick-up crimes, rape, sexual assault, and other forms of violence affecting LGBTQ communities.

Fourteen NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBTQ incidents occurring in their regions throughout 2007 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, MO, Los Angeles, CA, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, NY, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, CA, Vermont, and Milwaukee, WI. Additionally, we have included information from some regions where there are currently no NCAVP members.

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 advancing such efforts.

## Highlights of Findings

The total number of victims reporting anti-LGBTQ violence to NCAVP in 2007 was **2,430** which represents a **24% increase over the total number of victims reported in 2006.**

Regions reporting **increased numbers of victims in 2007 over 2006** include **San Francisco** (+24, 7%), **Pennsylvania** (+10, 28%), **Minnesota** (+85, 135%), **Michigan** (+201, 207%), **Kansas City** (+17, 142%), and **Los Angeles** (+243, 100%).

Regions reporting **decreases in numbers of victims in 2007** include **New York City** which reported 82 fewer victims than in 2006 (-14%)

## NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Members participating in this report are in bold-type

### ARIZONA

**Wingspan**  
**Anti-Violence Project**  
**425 East 7th 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](http://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](http://www.womens-project.org)

### CALIFORNIA

**Community United**  
**Against Violence**  
**170-A Capp St Street**  
**San Francisco, CA 94110**

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

**Anti-LGBT Violence in 2007**

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

1625 North Schrader Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 9002

Phone (Client): (800) 373-2227  
Phone (Client): (323) 993-7673  
Phone: (Spanish):(877) 963-4666  
Fax: (323) 308-4420  
www.laglc.org

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

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

San Diego LGBT Community  
Center  
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

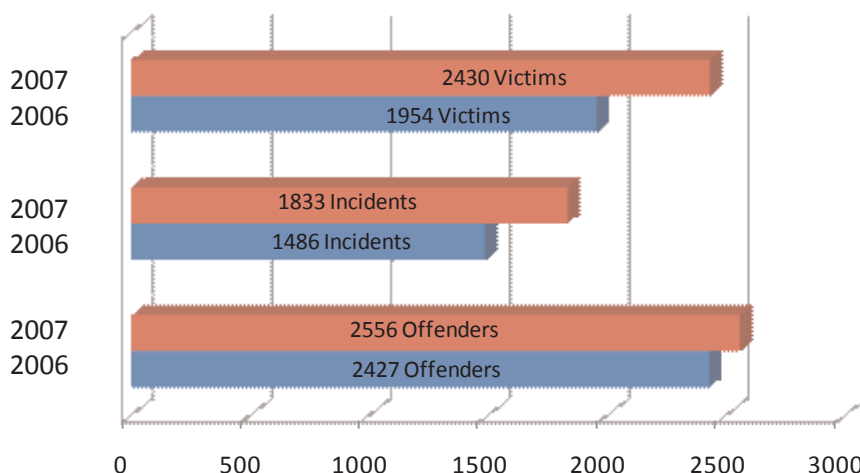
and **Colorado** (-27%), which received 45 fewer reports.

Regions with only **slight or no changes** include **Chicago, Massachusetts, Columbus, Houston, Vermont, and Milwaukee.**

**Other Trends of Note**

- o Murders more than doubled (10 to 21).
- o The biggest increase percentage-wise in any demographic category was in reports from transmen which rose 65% (from 26 to 43).

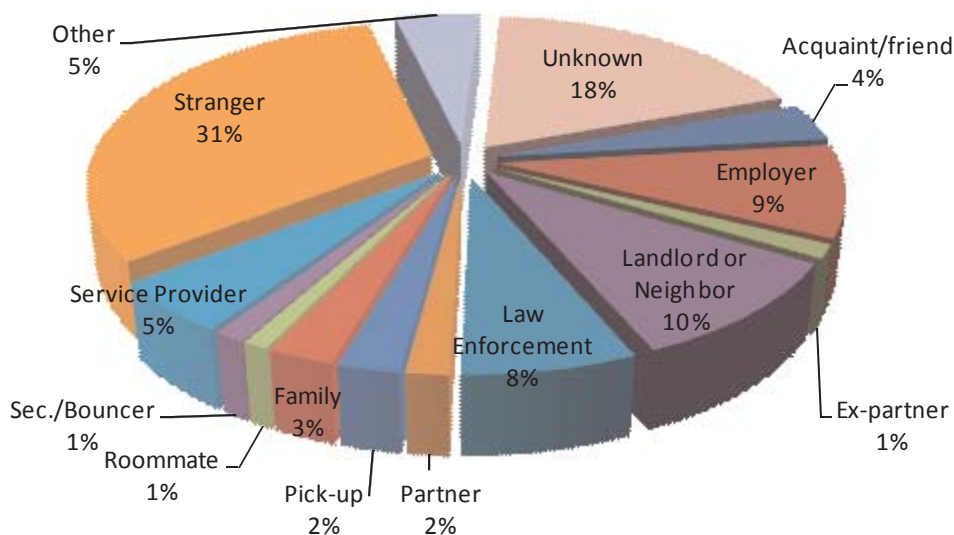
**Victims, Offenders, and Incidents 2006 - 2007**



- o Reports of sexual assault rose 61% from 70 to 113.
- o There was a 23% increase in reports from women and a 29% increase in reports from men.
- o Reports from trans women decreased slightly (238 to 231), while intersex, and non-specified gender identities stayed about the same.
- o Reports from Asian/Pacific Islanders rose 34%, reports from Latina/os rose 15%, self-identified rose 67%, multi-racial rose 20% and reports from whites rose 35%.

- o Reports from Indigenous, Black, and Arab/Middle Eastern communities stayed about the same, but with the large overall victim increase, the absolute percentage of reports from these communities actually decreased.
- o Non-injury incidents increased 28%.
- o Minor injury decreased slightly 293 to 275 (-6%) but given the overall increase of incidents, that could constitute a more significant drop.
- o Reports of serious injuries also decreased from 234 to 214.

### Relationship of Victims to Offenders in 2007 (Out of 2,500 Offenders)



- o Percentage of incidents involving weapons use rose from 557 to 587 up 5% from 2006.
- o Bias violence from strangers decreased 20% from 1015 in 2006, to 809 in 2007.
- o Bias violence from nonstrangers increased 25% from 1394 in 2006 to 1741 in 2007.
- o There were 215 recorded incidents of police misconduct. Law enforcement and police accounted for 8% of the 2550 total offenders for 2007, the 4th largest offender category.

## ILLINOIS

### Center on Halsted Anti-Violence Project

3656 North Halsted  
Chicago, IL 60613

Phone (Client): (773) 871-CARE

Phone (Office): (773) 472-6469

Fax: (773) 472-6643

[www.centeronhalsted.org](http://www.centeronhalsted.org)

Howard Brown Health Center  
4025 N Sheridan Road  
Chicago, IL 60613

Phone (Office): (773) 388-8882

[www.howardbrown.org](http://www.howardbrown.org)

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Fenway Community Health Center, Violence Recovery Program

7 Haviland Street  
Boston, MA 02115

Phone (Intake): (800) 834-3242

Phone (Office): (617) 927-6250

Fax: (617) 536-7211

[www.fenwayhealth.org](http://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](http://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

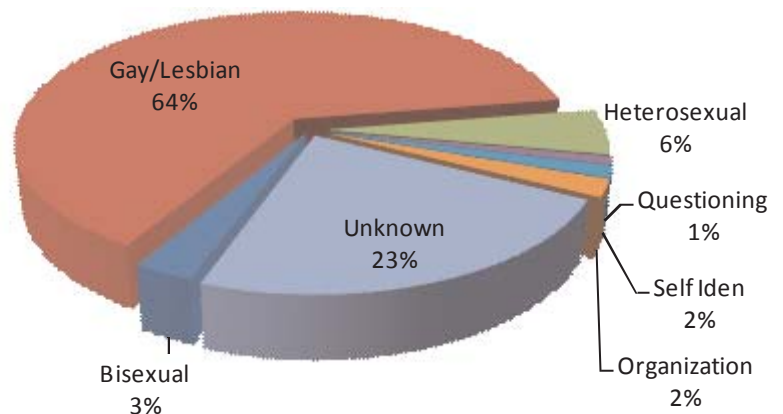
Anti-Violence Advocacy Project  
P. O. Box 15067  
St. Louis, MO 63110

Phone: 314-503-2050  
www.stlouisantiviolence.org

- o Strangers accounted for 31%, Nonstrangers accounted for 69% (Landlord/Neighbor accounted for 10%, Employers were 9%).
- o Of the incidents where numbers of offenders were known, 384 (21%) involved multiple offenders targeting an individual (overall ratio of offenders to victims is unknown because there were 403 cases where total number of offenders were unknown and there were no offender numbers available for LA for 2007).
- o Members documented 939 out of 1,833 incidents with one offender and 49% with multiple offenders.
- o Assault without a weapon and assault with a weapon both increased 6%.

## Sexual Orientation of Victims & Survivors in 2007

(N=2,430)



- o 24% of incidents reported this year (444 out of 1,833) were reported as serial offenses, with some offenders targeting the LGBTQ caller an excess of 10 times prior to the victim reporting to the organization.
- o 288 (16%) of the total incidents reported in 2007 were in whole or in part, anti-trans motivated.
- o 94 (5%) of the total incidents reported were HIV related.

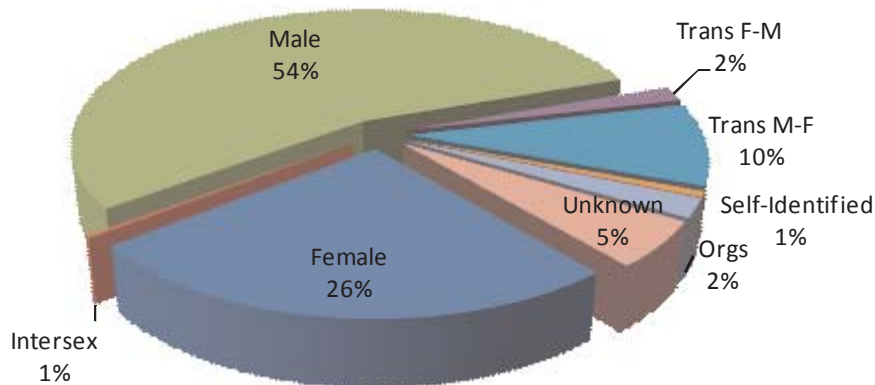
## Victims and Survivors of Bias-Motivated Violence

As is generally the case in this report, there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from the data submitted this year. Regardless of whether or not a particular region charted increases or decreases in reports, overriding concerns expressed by reporting agencies included the twin challenges of continued insufficient levels of funding coupled with an increasing need for services.

Lesbians and gay men represent the majority of those reporting incidents to participating programs. They represent 64% of all victims for whom sexual orientation was known. Bisexual-identified callers

### Gender Identity of Victims & Survivors in 2007

(N=2,430)



represented about 3% of reports and those questioning their sexual orientation or gender identity represented 1% of victims. Those with a self-identified orientation other than LGB comprised 2% of victims.

Previous editions of this report have noted an ongoing increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBTQ violence who identify as heterosexual. The trend shifted in 2007, with a 29% drop in reports from heterosexual identified people. Those identifying as heterosexual made up 6% of victims, down slightly from the 10% who identified as such in 2006. 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 non-trans, 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.

### MONTREAL

Groupe d'intervention en violence conjugale chez les lesbiennes  
C.P. 47577, COP Plateau Mont-Royal  
Montreal, Canada H2H 2S8

Phone: (514) 526-2453  
[www.givcl.org](http://www.givcl.org)

### 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](http://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](http://www.ligaly.org)

**New York City**  
**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](http://www.avp.org)

**OHIO**  
**Buckeye Region**  
**Anti-Violence Organization**  
 P.O. Box 82068  
 Columbus, OH 43202

Phone (Office): (614) 294-7867  
 (STOP)  
 Phone (Hotline): 1-866-86-BRAVO  
 Fax: (614) 294-3980  
[www.bravo-ohio.org](http://www.bravo-ohio.org)

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

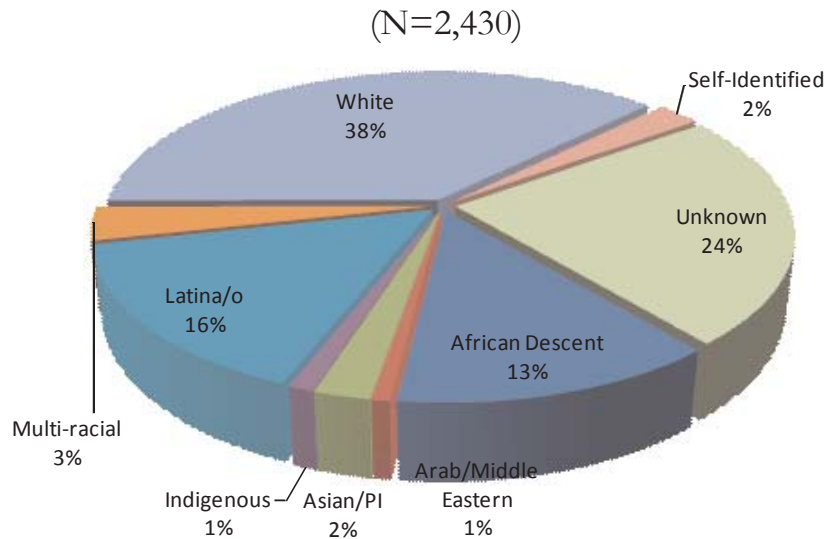
Phone: (216) 651-5428  
 Fax: (216) 651-6439  
[www.lgcsc.org](http://www.lgcsc.org)

**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](http://www.the519.org)

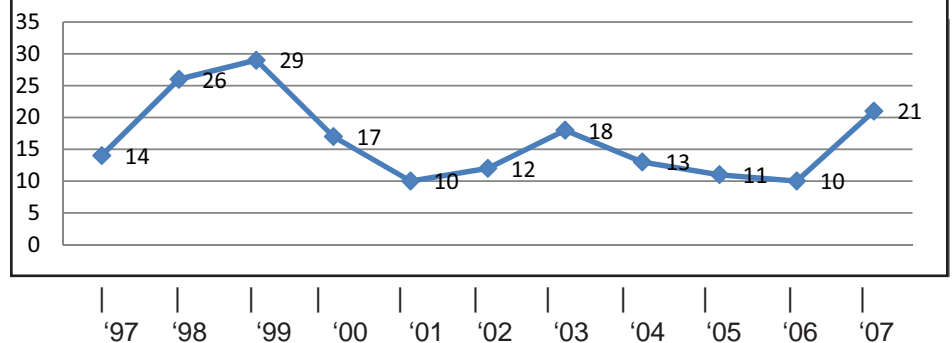
People of color comprised 51% of callers for whom such data was known in 2007. Specifically, people of African descent made up 17% of victims, Latina/o victims comprised 20%, people of Arab/Middle Eastern descent made up about 1% of victims, as did Native American/Indigenous people. People of Asian descent comprised 3% of victims and those identifying as multiracial made up about 5%. White callers comprised 49% of the total for whom race was known. The chart includes the relatively large 24% of victims for whom race was unknown.

### Race/Ethnicity of Victims & Survivors for 2007



**Anti-LGBT related deaths were the third highest ever in NCAVP's reporting history.** In 1998, the year of Matthew Shephard's murder, NCAVP members documented a total of 26 anti-LGBT murders. Incidents peaked the following year at 29. The 21 known deaths in 2007 represents the most murders in any given year since the turn of the century. The largest category of offenses (75%)

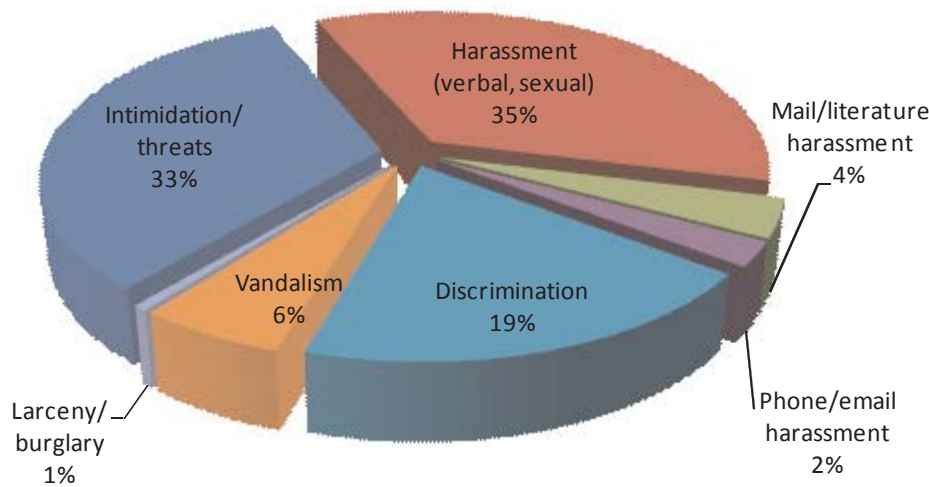
### Known Anti-LGBT Murders in the U.S. = 181 since 1997



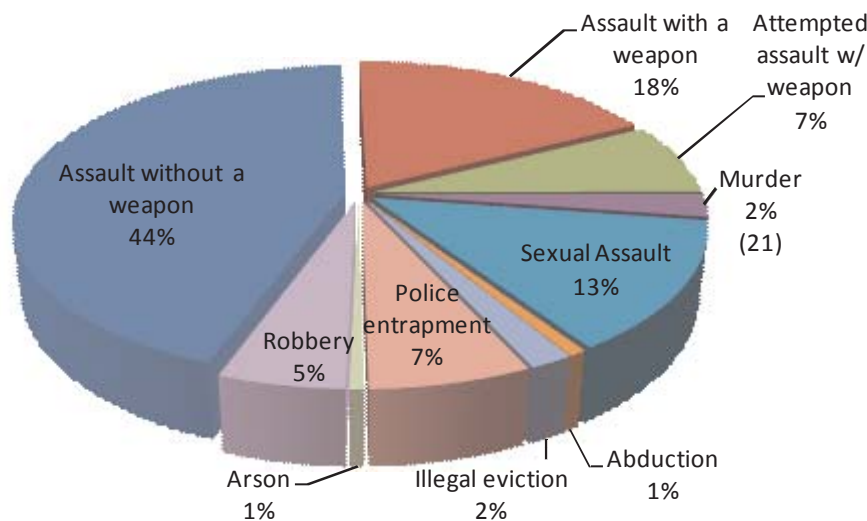
were non-injury offenses such as harassment, threats, and vandalism. While it is encouraging that more than half of the incidents reported did not result in injury, it is important to note that hate violence tends to follow a pattern of escalation with offenders committing “minor” offenses and getting more violent over time if there is no intervention.

Assault without the use of a weapon was the most common form of anti-LGBT assault. However, perpetrators used weapons in numerous

**Crimes and Offenses - Harassment and Threats,  
Non-Physical (N=2,445)**



**Crimes and Offenses - Physical Contact  
(N=847)**



**PENNSYLVANIA**  
**Equality Advocates**  
**Pennsylvania**  
1211 Chestnut Street  
Suite 605  
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone: (215) 731-1447  
Fax: (215) 731-1544  
[www.equalitypa.org](http://www.equalitypa.org)

**TEXAS**  
**Montrose Counseling**  
**Center**  
401 Branard Avenue  
Houston, TX 77006

Phone (Office): (713) 529-0037  
Fax: (713) 526-4367  
[www.montrosecounselingcenter.org](http://www.montrosecounselingcenter.org)

Resource Center of Dallas  
Family Violence Program  
P.O. Box 190869  
Dallas, TX 75219

Phone (Office): (214) 540-4455  
Fax: (214) 522-4604  
[www.rcdallas.org](http://www.rcdallas.org)

Project Get the Word Out  
El Paso, TX 77006  
Phone: (915) 626-5292

## VERMONT

**SafeSpace Anti-Violence  
Program of the RUI2  
Community Center**  
P.O. Box 5883  
Burlington, VT 05402

Phone (Client): (866) 869-7341  
Phone (Office): (802) 863-0003  
(V/TTY)  
Fax: (802) 863-0004  
[www.safespacevt.org](http://www.safespacevt.org)

## VIRGINIA

Equality Virginia Education Fund  
Anti-Violence Project  
403 N. Robinson St.  
Richmond, VA 23220

Phone: (804) 643-4816  
Fax: (804) 643-1554  
[www.equalityvirginia.org/avp](http://www.equalityvirginia.org/avp)

## WASHINGTON

The Northwest Network  
P.O. Box 20398  
Seattle, WA 98102

## WASHINGTON D.C.

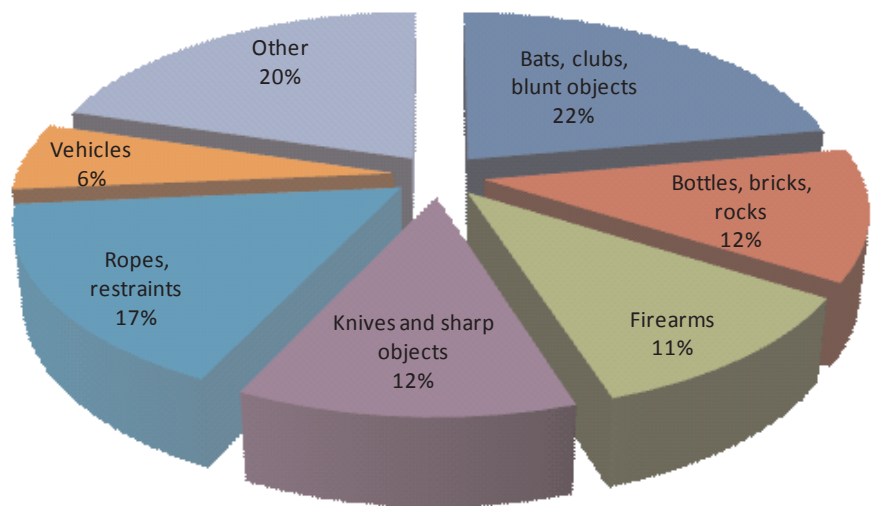
WEAVE Inc, Anti-Violence  
Project  
1111 16th St NW, Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20036

assaults in 2007. **While overall anti-LGBT incidents rose 24%, weapons use rose by 28% (from 261 in 2006 to 333 in 2007).**

The most significant changes in weapons use included a 244% increase (from 16 cases in 2006 to 55 cases in 2007) in the use of ropes and/or restraints in the commission of bias crimes. The bulk of this increase occurred in Minnesota. **Other changes included an increase in the use of bats, clubs, and blunt objects (+54%) and a 25% increase in firearm use (from 29 in 2006 to 37 in 2007).**

### Weapons Use in 2007

(N = 333)

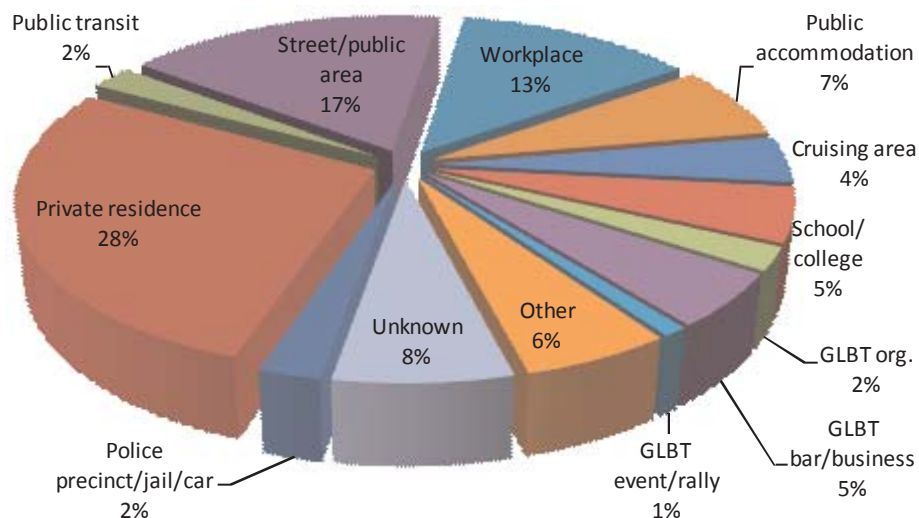


### Location of Incidents

One in four incidents where the location was known took place in a private residence. This represents a 33% jump over 2006 numbers, which also correlates with the increase in non-stranger offenders. One possible explanation for this shift could be a growing intolerance for public displays of anti-LGBT behavior and thus a greater need for assailants to isolate their victim. Street/public areas still come in second, though, with 17% of incidents perpetrated publicly. Public accommodation comes in at 7% and primarily represents targeting of trans and gender non-conforming people in restrooms, locker rooms, shelters, jails, and other gendered spaces.

## Sites of Anti-LGBT Incidents in 2007

(N = 1,833)



## Police Response

Police were known to have been called in 528 (29%) of the total cases reported to NCAVP in 2007. In 894 (49%) cases, the victim(s) did not report to police, but 63 out of the 894 were weighing the possibility of reporting to police at the time they called an organization for help. Additionally, there were 76 (4%) cases where the victim attempted to report and the report was refused by the police. This means there were about 335 cases where we are not certain if the survivor reported to the police. Arrests were made in 118 of the reported cases (22%).

Just over 46% of victims identified the law enforcement they interacted with as "courteous" (176). "Indifferent" was the attitude descriptor offered by 140 victims (37%). Forty two victims (11%) described police as "verbally abusive" (but not physically abusive) and of those, 16 of them reported a use of homophobic or transphobic slurs. Physical abuse from police was reported by 21 victims, with 18 of them identifying physical abuse happening in tandem with slurs.

In 71 cases (a 92% increase over 2006), the individual identifying as the *victim* was arrested. Law enforcement made up an overall 175 of the primary offenders, which is actually a 19% drop from 217 in 2006. Given the overall increase in incidents, this represents a significant drop in the absolute percentage of law enforcement as offenders. Thirty-nine incidents took place in police custody - either a precinct,

## 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](http://www.mkelgbt.org)

## NATIONAL

**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](http://www.forge-forward.org)

**National Leather Association - International Domestic Violence Project**  
P.O. Box 423  
Blacklick, OH 43004-0423  
[www.nlaidvproject.us](http://www.nlaidvproject.us)

jail, or car. There was also a 133% jump (from 24 to 56) in cases of police entrapment.

There were fluctuations in information relative to the disposition of reports made to law enforcement. One hundred eighty-three cases (35%) of reports received bias classification by law enforcement - about the same as 36% in 2006. Fifty seven cases (11%) were refused bias classification, marginally higher than the 6% refusal rate in 2006.

## Limitations of the Report

### Self-Selected Sample

The information contained in this report comes from people who experienced violence *and* who called our organizations for information, support, and/or services. NCAVP requires its members to adhere to standardized and verifiable reporting procedures, however we cannot correct for outside variables. Consistently, far more victims report to NCAVP member agencies than to law enforcement, but even community-based documentation depends on a victim's knowledge of the existence of these organizations *and* the desire to access their services (rather than report solely 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.

Because anti-LGBTQ 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 LGBTQ population have improved.

### Categories of “Unknowns”

On a hotline call, it is not always possible to get all the information about the victim(s), the offender(s), the incident, etc., because the focus of our work is supporting survivors rather than gathering information. Many callers prefer to remain anonymous and many prefer not to disclose any information beyond the recent incident they experienced. As a result, we are often left with a great deal of ‘unknowns’ with regards to some specifics. We are continuing to improve the efficacy of our advocacy services in ways that allow us to learn as much as possible about the people who call us, both to improve the quality of our services as well as the depth of our research.

## Geographical Gaps

NCAVP does not currently have member organizations in every single region of the U.S. working with victims and survivors of hate violence. Consequently, there are gaps in geographical areas and incidents happening in those regions are missing from this report. We continue to do outreach in regions where we have gaps and our coalition is continually growing. If you are interested in becoming an NCAVP member, please contact us at [info@ncavp.org](mailto:info@ncavp.org) or 212.714.1184.

This report, despite its limitations, offers some very important information and resources on the issue of anti-LGBTQ violence.

## Recommendations

### Recommendation 1:

#### Create a Climate of Respect that Shuns Violence

Foster public, educational, political and cultural messages at local, state and federal levels that make clear acts of hate violence and bias have no part in our communities. Specifically, schools should adopt violence prevention education curricula for youth, as well as develop protocols for protecting students who identify themselves as, or are perceived to be, LGBTQ. Political leaders of every party should speak out forcefully against anti-LGBTQ discrimination and violence and support genuine efforts to end them; businesses should establish and enforce appropriate anti-discrimination standards for the workplace that are inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity; religious leaders should make clear that no major religious tradition holds violence as an acceptable tenet; and the media should explain and report anti-LGBTQ violence in its proper context, i.e., without placing blame on a victim's gender presentation, family status, occupation, etc.

### Recommendation 2:

#### Add Protected Communities

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 bias motivated crimes - particularly those cases in which it is determined that local law enforcement does not have the adequate resources, mandate, or willingness to do so. A primary piece of any federal hate crimes legislation should provide additional resources for enhanced education programs for law enforcement agencies, criminal justice personnel and community groups, 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 homophobia and transphobia at the state level by passing legislation that addresses bias-motivated crime to heighten public awareness and acknowledge the seriousness of the impact of such violence on all marginalized 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-LGBTQ violence, as well as hate-motivated violence targeting other marginalized communities. 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 youth and first-time offenders.

### **Recommendation 4:**

#### **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, the coalition does not believe that sentencing enhancements 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, 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 youth and first-time offenders.

### **Recommendation 5:**

#### **Fund Community-Based 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 com-

munity-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 LGBTQ individuals, improve the lives of those who are victimized by them, and build cooperative relationships between LGBTQ communities and a wider range of partners in both the public and private service sectors.

## **Recommendation 6:**

### **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 LGBTQ 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-LGBTQ oppression.

## **Recommendation 7:**

### **Disallow the Gay and Trans Panic Defenses**

Disqualify the so-called “gay panic defense” and the “trans panic defense” as legal resorts for those accused of committing hate-motivated acts against LGBTQ 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.

## **Recommendation 8:**

### **Fund Research**

Comprehensive research involving surveys of LGBTQ people across the country ought to be funded. Research should include qualitative and quantitative approaches - prevalence of violence, 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. Include analyses of data from community organizations that investigate and address bias violence.

## Conclusion

In any given edition of this report, we are careful to note that in general, statistical increases and decreases in our data are not solely a function of rising or declining levels of hate, but may also be reflective of victims' willingness to report incidents and/or advocates' ability to conduct outreach. Overall, the decline we witnessed in 2006 was marginal and while **NCAVP and its members were hopeful that the decline was the beginning of a shift away from the unprecedented rise in anti-LGBTQ violence from 2003-2005, the increases we have witnessed in 2007 indicate hate violence against LGBTQ people may again be on the rise.**

# PERSONAL NARRATIVES

## Stories from Survivors of Hate Violence in 2007

### COLORADO

#### **Charles, 30s, male, white, gay, rural**

I went out to a bar with some friends and thought it was going to be a fun night. There was a woman who kept hitting on me, really persistently, and so I finally decided to tell her that I'm gay. Everything was fine at first. Then, she called some friends to come and jump us. They thought my friend was a lesbian, so they kept yelling things at us about going to hell and kept calling me a faggot. I didn't fight back when they started punching and kicking me because there were three of them. I got beat up pretty bad and ended up with chipped teeth and eye problems. My friend was hit in the face, too. I had to go to the hospital and then the ER doctor wouldn't sign off that I had serious bodily harm, which I needed him to do for legal reasons. I'm really frustrated because I don't hide who I am, but I don't broadcast it either. And the medical and legal people definitely aren't as responsive as they should be.

#### **Mark, 20s, male, multi-racial (African-American and Native-American), gay, urban**

My friend and I went out around St. Patrick's Day to a bar. On the way home, we were invited into a house where there was a party going on. It seemed cool, so we decided to stay for a while. Not too long after going inside, someone who was pretty drunk started yelling gay slurs at me. Then he started attacking me. He broke one of my teeth. Someone called the police and I'm pressing charges.

#### **Adrienne, transwoman, urban**

There's a guy in my neighborhood who keeps calling my boyfriend and me faggots. He won't stop, no matter what I say. I really wanted to file a police report after he threatened to beat the shit out of my boyfriend. I told all of this to CAVP when I called the hotline to get some hotel vouchers. I was evicted because I'm a transsexual female. The person on the phone helped me get some information about tenants' rights and also gave me some phone numbers to call about getting a lawyer and transitional housing.

## KANSAS CITY

### **Spencer, 25, male who identifies as gay**

One day after leaving work in the early afternoon I stopped by a local gay and lesbian bar for a drink before I headed home. The bar was pretty empty that day except for a man sitting next to me. I went to the bathroom and then returned and chatted with the man while I finished my beer. I then began to feel dizzy so I paid my tab and left the bar. The man followed me outside and hit me and forced me into my car. He made me drive to an ATM to withdraw money but before I could get there I blacked out and crashed my car into a curb in a busy area of town. The man slit my throat and then ran away. Bystanders called for an ambulance. I was taken to the hospital where I received 12 stitches to my throat and the doctors found that I had been drugged. After getting out of the hospital I was scared to go anywhere or tell people at work what happened.

I began having anxiety and flashbacks about the attack and was unable to sleep. I also was extremely worried about how I was going to pay for my medical expenses because I did not have health insurance. A friend of mine told me about KCAVP and said they may be able to help. When I called KCAVP my advocate and I talked about what I can do to feel safer. She also referred me to a therapist that I could talk to about what happened. My advocate also sat down with me and helped me fill out an application for Crime Victim's Compensation to cover my medical expenses. I am now feeling much better and I am less afraid. I also received Crime Victim's Compensation that covered all of my medical bills. I don't know what I would have done if I did not reach out for help.

### **Sandy, 28, female who identifies as lesbian**

I am Sandy and I am the mother of a 7 year old daughter. We had lived in our neighborhood for about two years when some teenage kids began harassing my daughter because her mom is a "dyke". One afternoon one of the kids took off her belt and hit my daughter with it. We also started having our house vandalized and someone shot out our back window. Both my daughter and I were very afraid. A social worker at my daughter's school gave me the number to KCAVP and told me to call for help. I ended up using their emergency housing program and my advocate helped me to find a new place to live so we could feel safer. She also came down to the police station when I went to talk to police officers. Now both my daughter and I are safe and happy. I thank KCAVP for being there when I needed them.

## MICHIGAN

### **In July of 2007, The Black Pride Society**

hosts a series of events in Detroit called "Hotter Than July." A well-attended event is the annual barbeque. This year, the event was marked with intolerance and threats of violence. The volunteers set up a large tent with tables and chairs on a basketball court to provide shade to the organizations and businesses signed up for the event. A group of about 20 to 25 men came to the court and began taking down the tables, chairs, and tent. When confronted by volunteers, two became physically aggressive with one threatening to "bash in their head" while wielding a tent stake. Triangle Foundation worked with the Black Pride Society for immediate police response for the protection of Hotter Than July participants.

### **In March of 2007, a young non-gender conforming man**

was assaulted during a date. The assailant stripped the victim naked, burned him with cigarettes, cut him, beat him and stole several items from the victim, including his cell phone. The assailant then proceeded to call the people in the victim's phone, threatening them with physical violence, using anti-LGBT slurs in each phone call. One of the phone calls was placed to the Ruth Ellis Center, a drop-in center for LGBT youth. The police refused to work with the victim on a composite and no charges have been filed.

### **In April of 2007, the Central Michigan University's Gay Pride Week**

was marred by anti-LGBT chalking. Statements like, "Man + Woman = Marriage", "Allah Hates Gays", "Say No to Gay Pride", and "Straight = HIV Free" were found on sidewalks throughout the campus. The university administration, though supportive of the LGBT community, refused to wash the sidewalks to protect the protestors' "right to free speech".

### **In September of 2007, Angie Potter**

took her annual trip to East Tawas, Michigan for a softball tournament. In the past, this has always been a weekend full of friendship and fun. This year, however, was different. While at a hotel bar, a man began yelling anti-gay slurs at Angie. Since she had been sitting with him only a little while before that, Angie asked the man what his problem was. The man lunged at Angie, grabbing her by the throat. He choked her for several minutes, leaving marks across her neck for days after the attack. He continued to yell the slurs throughout the attack. No one from the hotel interceded. Hotel staff didn't even call the police, though

they told Angie they had. When Angie called the police, they were quick to respond. But the fact that she relied on the hotel staff saying they had called the police caused such a delay that the assailant left the scene before the police arrived. The next morning, Angie saw her assailant in the hotel. She asked the hotel management to remove him. They refused. She then asked to check out late because she didn't feel safe. The hotel staff refused to refund her money for that day, making it impossible for Angie to check into another hotel. Triangle Foundation contacted the hotel following the attack, asking for an apology for Angie as well as her money back, but the hotel did not respond to phone calls or letters. Triangle Foundation held a protest outside of the hotel that resulted in several guests deciding to stay at a different hotel or checking out early.

### **Following the public story of Senator Larry Craig**

being arrested in a police sting, Michigan has seen a dramatic increase in undercover police stings at public restrooms and parks. In almost all of the cases, cars were seized, resulting in fines ranging from \$500.00 to \$950.00. Additional fees are added each day the car is in police possession. The fee must be paid for return of the car, regardless of whether the person is charged or is found guilty. Michigan has one of the worst economies in the nation and it appears that these law enforcement agencies are attempting to build revenue by targeting a vulnerable population of men who will pay their fines without question. In many situations, cars were seized but the accused were not arrested or issued a ticket. Most found out much later that there were warrants out for their arrest. One defendant in particular declined an officer's offer to perform sexual acts in a public park and the defendant was arrested leaving the park. This man is now facing termination from his employment, despite the fact that the charges were dismissed. At least one city police department has employed tactics that are being challenged on constitutional grounds.

## **NEW YORK**

### **Tracy Bumpus, July, 2006**

In July 2006, Tracy Bumpus, a transgender woman, was discriminated against by a New York City transit employee because of her gender identity. Ms. Bumpus' metrocard failed to work at a Brooklyn subway stop so she sought help from a transit worker. Instead of providing assistance to Ms. Bumpus, the female transit worker harassed her with anti-transgender slurs and epithets, called her a "dyke" and ridiculed her. Some straphangers overheard this and joined in harassing Ms.

Bumpus. Ms. Bumpus filed suit against the NYC Transit Authority for discriminating against her. The NYC TA argued that as an independent legal entity it was immune from the city's Human Rights Law, but soon after, Justice Robert Miller issued a ruling to the contrary, giving Ms. Bumpus a green light to move forward with her lawsuit. He stated, "The Human Rights Law affords protection to transgender people in New York City. By riding the subway, a transgender person doesn't become less of a person and lose the protection of the Human Rights Law."

### **Khadijah Farmer, 28, June 24, 2007**

Khadijah Farmer filed suit against Caliente Cab Company, a West Village restaurant on Seventh Ave. in Manhattan, NYC, for being thrown out of a women's room by a bouncer who mistook her for a male. Ms. Farmer was at the Caliente Cab Company restaurant with her companion and a friend after the gay pride parade on June 24 when she left the table to go to the women's room. Shortly after a male bouncer burst into the restroom and began pounding on the stall door. He was yelling that someone complained about a man being in a women's bathroom and ordered Ms. Farmer to leave the restroom and the restaurant. She attempted to show him her ID but he refused to see it and made a statement to the effect that he did not care. Ms. Farmer and her party were told to pay for the food they had ordered and then were forced to leave the restaurant. In May of 2008, Farmer and her attorneys from Transgender Legal Defense Fund successfully settled with the company, resulting in several gender-inclusive policy changes and compensation to Ms. Farmer.

## **SAN FRANCISCO**

### **Marisela, a transgender Latina woman,**

brought a civil court case against the California Department of Corrections for failing to protect her after she reported harassment and feeling unsafe with her cell mates. The lack of action on the part of the Department of Corrections contributed to Marisela then being raped and beaten by her cellmates. CUAV provided court watch during her court trial and was a media and community advocate.

### **Erika, a transgender Latina woman,**

is a survivor of multiple threats and hate violence at a previous place of employment. Erika was a reliable, well respected, long term employee at a San Francisco hotel. One of her co-workers found out that Erika is transgender and began harassing her. This co-worker called her transphobic and homophobic names, made threats on her life, and made repeated prank calls on Erika's

home phone. Erika came to CUAV and received peer counseling, legal and police advocacy. With the assistance of a CUAV advocate, Erika attained a police report. Unfortunately, Erika lost her case against the hotel for lost wages and failure to protect her as an employee.

**Leo and Jill, a mixed race couple,**

were harassed and threatened by one of Jill's acquaintances. For over a month they received anti-HIV, homophobic and transphobic notes on their apartment door as well as their car windshield. They began sleeping in their living room for fear of being attacked through their bedroom window which is easily accessible. Eventually the harassment stopped after repeated efforts with the police, the landlord, and switching to another apartment in the building.

**Eric, a white gay man,**

was the victim of a hate crime while he was coming home from San Francisco's Pride celebration. He was attacked by a stranger and knocked unconscious. As a result of the attack Eric sustained long term serious injuries requiring him to go on long term disability. Eric made two police reports and received peer counseling with CUAV. CUAV helped him file police reports, receive assistance through Victim Witness, and provided emotional support. Eric did receive compensation for various aspects of his case.

**Aiden, a white gay youth,**

was a victim of a hate crime and pick-up violence. Aiden had connected with another male youth on "My Space" and they agreed to meet and hang-out socially. When Aiden arrived at the meeting destination there were two men that started to gay bash him with a bat. Aiden was hit in the head and fled for his life while anti-gay epithets were being yelled. Currently, one of the assailants has been arrested. The other attacker was not found. CUAV connected Aiden with Victim Witness assistance for court advocacy as well as compensation for hospital bills and surgery.

**Joshua, a white gay male elder, living with AIDS**

recently moved into an apartment building and had a disagreement with his upstairs neighbors when they parked in his parking space. The neighbors responded with ongoing anti-gay threats to harm him. Joshua made attempts to document these incidents with the local police department. Much of CUAV's work was ensuring that the SFPD was documenting and following up on the bias/ anti-gay language in the case.

# Hate-Motivated Murders in 2007

**These narratives represent the most recorded anti-LGBT related deaths of any year so far in the 21st century. Over half of all LGBT people murdered in 2007 were people of color.**

## CHICAGO

### **Aaron Hall, 35, of Crothersville Indiana**

was repeatedly beaten and died on April 12, 2007. Coleman King, 18 and 19-year-old Garrett Gray, claim Hall made a sexual advance toward King in Gray's home. Hall, Gray, King and another acquaintance, James Hendricks, 20, were all drinking beer and whiskey when Hall allegedly made the sexual advance. Witness accounts claim King punched Hall, and then jumped on him, punching him several more times. Gray joined King and between the two, beat Hall four more times with fists and their boots, before dragging Hall down a wooden staircase by his feet and then loading him into the bed of Gray's truck. Hendricks, then assisted by allegedly driving Gray's truck, while Gray and King continued to beat Hall in the bed of the truck before dumping his body in a ditch. The men returned a few days later to pick up Hall's body wrap it in a tarp and hide it in Gray's detached garage. Police found the body 10 days later.

As of early 2008, Garrett Gray admitted to voluntary manslaughter in an Indiana Circuit Court, under a plea bargain deal that would give Gray a 30-year prison term. Sentencing is set for January 30. Gray's co-defendant, Coleman King, pleaded guilty to the same charge and on January 15, 2008 the plea for voluntary manslaughter was accepted, sentencing King to 30 years in prison for his part in the killing of Aaron Hall.

### **On November 17, 2007, 24-year-old Larry Bland**

was shot to death in his Englewood home. Bland was shot more than once after struggling with a man who had entered the house through an unlocked basement door. Family members have been quoted in the media suggesting that Bland could have met his assailant on a popular gay men's website, and that many gay men don't "come out" in their neighborhood, for fear of their safety. As of this report, police are still investigating.

### **Donald Young, 47, of South Shore**

died on December 23, 2007, due to multiple gunshot wounds, and his death was ruled a homicide. Young's roommate discovered his body in their South Shore apartment. Police are still investigating.

## MICHIGAN

### **Andrew Anthos**

On February 13, 2007, Andrew Anthos, an elderly man living in Detroit, was riding a Detroit bus on the way back to his apartment. A man approached him on the bus, demanding to know if Andrew was gay. This same man followed him off of the bus at Andrew's stop where Andrew was helping a friend in a wheelchair get through the slush and snow. As Andrew helped his friend, the man from the bus called him a "fag" and struck him in the back of the head. Andrew's friend heard both the blow and then Andrew hitting the ground. Andrew was never to walk again - his degenerative spinal condition was spiraled into paralysis by the blow to the back of his head. He died ten days later from the injuries.

The medical examiner on this case ruled that Andrew's death was the result of natural causes. The medical examiner stated that Andrew "was admitted after collapsing on the street." The medical examiner also states that there was no abnormality noted on Andrew's head "except for a 2" diameter resolving parieto-occipital scalp hematoma." This statement fails to acknowledge that the hematoma is 10 days old. The medical examiner attributes Andrew's death to his degenerative arthritis that eventually caused respiratory failure and pneumonia. The homicide case was, therefore, closed.

Triangle Foundation immediately tried to get a meeting with Ella Bully-Cummings, the Detroit Police Chief, following the incredulous closing of this homicide. Three letters and five months later, we met with Commander Tolbert of the Major Crimes Division. Commander Tolbert stated that officers spent 40+ hours on the case. But in the less than 40 hours Triangle staff and volunteers spent canvassing the residents of Andrew's apartment complex, we spoke with several individuals who were with Andrew right after the attack - to whom none of which the Detroit Police Department spoke. Further, the implication that Andrew simply fell was disregarded by all to whom we spoke, with one person stating that she had never seen him lose his balance in all of the years she had known him. Triangle Foundation continues to advocate for the re-opening of this case as a homicide.

### **Charles Darr**

The body of sixty-nine year-old Charles Darr was found in his burning home on August 7, 2007. The cause of death is strangulation by a belt or a cloth. There was also evidence of blunt force trauma to his head, most likely caused by a baseball bat. The date of death is August 5, 2007. Police believe that

Michael Kerr, age thirty-five, set fire to Mr. Darr's home after neighbors complained of an odor coming from the second floor of the house. Kerr has been in custody since shortly after the body was discovered, but no trial date has been set pursuant to pre-trial motions. The few statements made by Kerr indicate that this was a pick-up crime.

### **The Suicide of a Transgender Teen**

A transgender youth began outwardly transitioning from female to male. He had the love of his family who publically declared their support of their child by founding TransYouth Family Advocates. He was scheduled to legally change his name in a few short days. But, in October of 2007, he took his own life. Despite the support at home, he could no longer bear the day-to-day bullying he experienced from classmates. The drastic actions of this youth demonstrates the undeniable impact the constant torture of bullying has on the life of a child.

## **NEW YORK**

### **Roberto Duncanson, 20 yrs old, Latino. May 12, 2007**

Roberto Duncanson's life was cut short on May 12, 2007 when he was stabbed to death by a teenager who became enraged because he thought Duncanson was flirting with him. Omar Willock and a female friend were standing on the corner of St. Marks Ave. in Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, when Mr. Duncanson passed by. Willock became upset because he thought Duncanson was flirting with him and barraged Duncanson with homophobic slurs and yelled: "Stop looking at me faggot!" as Duncanson passed by. Duncanson was on his way to meet a friend and walked away. On his way back he encountered Willock again. Willock continued to yell anti-gay slurs and threats at Duncanson and a verbal argument ensued. Willock then chased Duncanson down the street, caught up to him and started a fist fight. Sometime during the fight, Willock pulled out a knife and stabbed Duncanson four times. Duncanson died in a hospital an hour later. Five days later, Willock, a 17-year-old male, was arrested for the stabbing death of Mr. Duncanson and was indicted on the charge of murder in the 2nd degree as a hate crime. He faces 25 years to life in prison if convicted.

### **Dean Johnson, 45, September 20, 2007**

Dean Johnson was found dead in Washington, DC after traveling to meet an acquaintance he had exchanged e-mail messages with. On September 20, 2007, a day after he arrived in Washington, officers responding to a phone call went to a building on 2400 16th Street Northwest and found Mr. Johnson uncon

scious. He was taken to a hospital where he was pronounced dead. According to police sources, four days earlier, another man, Jeremy Conklin, 26, was found dead at the same scene. The men, who did not know each other, traveled separately in September from New York City to stay with Steven Saleh, who lives at the upscale Envoy Towers. As per *The Washington Blade*, the deaths of two gay men whose bodies were found four days apart died of "acute intoxication" from drugs or alcohol, but it could not be determined whether the deaths were accidental or due to suicide or murder, according to a report by the D.C. Medical Examiner's office. Many remain puzzled by the undetermined deaths of two men, who appeared healthy at the time of their departure from New York, and turned up dead in the same apartment and in the same week due to unknown causes.

### **Dashon Harvey, 20, August 4, 2007**

On August 4, 2007 around midnight Saturday, Dashon Harvey and three of his friends, Terrance Aerial (Age 18), Iofemi Hightower (Age 20) and Natasha Aerial (Age 19) were listening to music in a well-lit playground behind Mount Vernon Elementary School in Newark, NJ, when they were brutally murdered execution-style by being shot in the head. Only Natasha Aerial survived. Harvey and his friends, all college students, were forced to kneel against the wall and shot at close range. According to some media reports, two of the victims may have been sexually assaulted before they were killed. As per reports from people in the community who knew the victims, it is believed that at least one of the victims was gay. To date, six suspects were arrested in connection with this heinous crime and charged with three counts of first-degree murder. Authorities contended that robbery appeared to be the motive discounting concerns that the murders may have been anti-gay hate crime despite LGBT groups urging the city to investigate the bias angle.

### **Raul Jose Prieto, 70, May 16, 2007**

Raul Jose Prieto was found dead in his bedroom on May 16, 2007 in his home at 145 East 35th Street. Prieto's brother became concerned after he had not heard from him in a while and went to the building and met Prieto's friend who had a key to the apartment. They found Prieto lying face down on his bed with a head wound and wounds on his throat. Medical examiner's office ruled that the cause of death was blunt trauma to the head and compression of the neck. No arrest has been made and the case remains unsolved. Police said the murder may have been a robbery gone bad, but they did not discount a possibility this was a pick-up crime.

**Francis De La Hoz, 28**  
**September 25th, 2007**



**Mr Francis De La Hoz of  
Brooklyn, NY**

On September 25th, 2007 at about 12PM Francis De La Hoz, a SoHo hairstylist and beloved community member, was found stabbed to death in his apartment at 114 Smith Street in Brooklyn, NYC. When Mr. De La Hoz did not appear at work, his colleagues became concerned and went to his apartment and the landlady called the police. There was no signs of forced entry to his apartment. To date, the case remains unsolved. Police are still searching for a man he had been dating whom he met online.

## **SAN FRANCISCO**

**Brian Webster, a 26 year old openly gay man,** was found dead on the street in front of the Hilton Hotel in the Financial District/ Powell area. Brian, who lived in San Diego, was visiting with a group of friends. They had gone to a night club Ruby Skye where "Fresh," a gay tea dance, is held. His friends reported that he was not drinking alcohol or using

drugs while at the club. After leaving the club Brian separated from his friends and was not seen or heard from again until his body was found. Brian's death was first seen as a shooting murder. Now it is being considered a suicide. Friends and family are shocked and confused by the situation and the lack of information surrounding the case. It remains unclear if the incident was a murder, a suicide or an accident.

**Ruby Ordeñana, a transgender Latina woman,**

was found beaten, strangled and naked on March 16, 2007 in the Mission District. Her body was found with signs of over kill, often linked with bias murders. Ruby, originally from Nicaragua, was a loved and integral part of the Mission based Transgender community. She participated in many groups and services during her time in San Francisco. Her death led to many community events and vigils and much Transgender awareness building and activism. Transphobia against Ruby continued after her death as CUAV and other community based organizations organized to hold the Nicaraguan consulate and funeral home accountable for changing Ruby's clothes from a dress to a suit during her funeral viewing. Ruby's case has also received backlash from various media outlets in the United States Nicaragua. Ruby's body was taken to Nicaragua and CUAV has been working to support her family's desire to participate in community events to bring awareness around Ruby's tragic death. Ms. Ordeñana's case is still under investigation.



**Ms. Ruby Ordeñana of the Mission in San Francisco**

**Joe Konopka, a white 65 year old,**

long time anti-drug activist was murdered in his Upper Haight-Ashbury home on July 11, 2007. He was well known for his activism and bravery in the Upper Haight neighborhood because of his leadership in Residents Against Druggies (RAD).

RAD was a neighborhood group that patrolled the streets to decrease drug use and dealing in the neighborhood. Joe was murdered during an S&M situation and was found with his hands tied in restraints with a hood/ plastic bag over his head. Terry D. Frazier was arrested on suspicion of murder, robbery, burglary and false imprisonment. While Mr. Konopka was suffocating Frazier stole from the victim. Frazier was also being held on an unrelated drug charge.

### **Rosa Avina, a 27 year old Latina Lesbian**

was murdered in Ballico, California (Merced County) on October 25, 2007. The murder began when the suspects invaded her home and kidnapped her. Once abducted, the attackers bound her hands and feet and placed a bag over her head. She was placed in an abandoned boat located near a burn pile and set on fire. Rosa broke free from her restraints and walked half a mile with second and third degree burns over 95 percent of her body. She then collapsed at a farm where she was discovered by workers. Her burns were so severe, that deputies could not tell what gender she was. She died two days later from her injuries. Police were not citing the murder as a hate crime despite the fact that her sexual orientation was known to the offenders. Investigators believe the men conspired to kill Avina after she failed to pay them for about \$750 worth of drugs. The extreme violence and over kill would be consistent with anti-LGBT bias.

### **Satender Singh, a 26 year old recent Fijian male immigrant**

was murdered while hanging out with a group of South Asian friends at Lake Natoma (Sacramento County). On July 1, 2007 a group of Slavic men began calling Singh and his friends "7-Eleven workers" and "Sodomites." Eventually one of the assailants, Andrei Vusik, sucker-punched Mr. Singh in the head causing him to fall to the ground, unconscious and bleeding. Singh suffered a brain hemorrhage as a result of the attack. On July 5, 2007 when tests confirmed that he was clinically brain dead his family removed him from artificial life support. The attack was a day long series of verbal insults, taunts and harassment that became physically violent. Later in the attack, the attackers called on cell phones to invite more friends to join in the assault.

There were at least 6 men involved in the attacks. The assailants bragged about belonging to a Russian evangelical church and told Singh that he should go to a "good church" like theirs. This church is linked to a growing anti-gay movement in the Sacramento Valley that is centered among Russian and Ukrainian speaking immigrants. Many of these church goers are members of an international extremist anti-gay movement/ group called the Watchmen on the Walls. In Latvia, the Watchmen are popular among Christian fundamentalists and ethnic Russians. They have been

documented leading anti-gay rallies where gays and lesbians are pelted with bags of excrement and suffer other forms of harassment. On the West coast of the United States the Watchmen have a following among Russian-speaking evangelicals from the former Soviet Union. The groups membership is increasingly active in Sacramento, Seattle and Portland, cities that are traditionally gay-friendly.

**Mr. Satender Singh  
of San Francisco**  
Photo courtesy of  
[www.lgbthatecrimesproject.org](http://www.lgbthatecrimesproject.org)



**Robert Hardaman, a 70 year old gay man**

from Oakland was killed in December 2007. The suspect in the murder is a 19 year old, queer youth who met Hardaman in public the day before his death. The suspect confessed to beating Robert to unconsciousness in response to an alleged, attempted rape by Hardaman. Robert was found moaning, but alive by his Landlady who is also his downstairs neighbor. He died on December 9 when his family took him off life support.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

### **Sean William Kennedy, 20 years old, May 16, 2007**

Sean William Kennedy was walking to his car after leaving a local bar in Greenville, SC when a car pulled up next to him. A man got out, approached Kennedy and then punched him in the face while calling him a faggot. The punch sent Kennedy to the ground and he hit his head on the pavement. Kennedy suffered a fatal head injury and later died in the hospital. Kennedy's attacker, Stephen Andrew Moller, 18, was arrested for the murder, but the grand jury decided to indict him on a lesser charge of involuntary manslaughter. Although Kennedy was targeted and ultimately killed because of his sexual orientation, the case is not being prosecuted as a hate crime because South Carolina does not have any hate crimes legislation. If convicted, Moller faces as little as zero to five years in prison.



**Sean William Kennedy of Greenville, SC**

Photo courtesy of [www.seanslastwish.com](http://www.seanslastwish.com)



Rally in San Francisco in support of Ruby Ordeñana. Photos by Rick Gerharter courtesy of Community United Against Violence.

# REGIONAL DATA & SUMMARIES

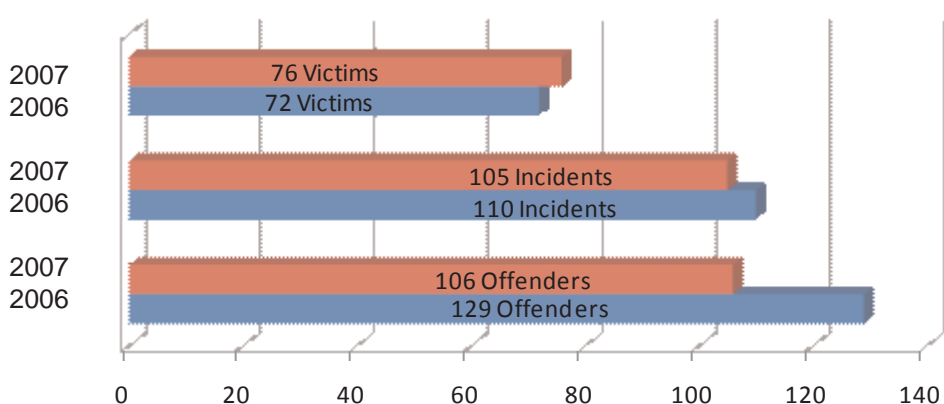
## CHICAGO

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, LGBT and HIV-related sensitivity and workplace issues. Services are available in both English and Spanish.

During 2007, 76 survivors of hate violence accessed services through the Anti-Violence Project. This is a slight increase from the 72 survivors who accessed services in 2006, indicating the number of survivors holds steady after the significant increase in 2005 when 34 survivors reported incidents to the Anti-Violence Project. Females accounted for only 16 of the total reported cases while males accounted for 44 of the total.

There were 6 M-F and 2 F-M transgender reports and 3 organization-identified reports. The remaining 5 reports came from individuals choosing not to disclose their gender. The majority, 52 of the reports came from individuals who identified themselves as gay or lesbian and only 1 individual identified their orientation as questioning. The remaining reports accounted for the 3 organizations and 20 unknown orientation individuals. The extent of those who reported injuries included 8 individuals who sustained minor injuries, while 3 individuals suffered serious injuries. Of those 11 reports, 6 individuals received medical attention. The NCAVP intake form is thorough and enables AVP to record offender information as well. In 2007 Chicago AVP reports 106 offenders; 13 female, 38 male, 6 organizations and a larger report of 49 unknown offenders compared to the 16 unknown offenders in 2006. Of the 72 incidents, 29 were reported to police, which resulted in 7 offender arrests.

### Chicago Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



AVP provided critical incident support and outreach through attendance at community town hall meetings, with Windy City LGBT Black Pride, the State's Attorney's Office and Chicago Police Department representatives after a home invasion shooting occurred injuring six people who were thought to be gay. While the investigation was not classified as a hate crime, members of the South Side community where the incident occurred openly voiced opinions about the "Gay Lifestyle" not being welcome in their neighborhood.

As part of a landmark ACLU settlement involving a Chicago shelter that denied occupancy to a lesbian, Center on Halsted Anti-Violence Project, Chicago Lawyers Commission for Civil Rights Under Law, Lambda Legal and Lawyers Committee for Better Housing provided LGBT Discrimination and Anti-Violence training for City of Chicago Homeless Shelter Providers. A separate half-day training was held for the shelter named in the lawsuit.

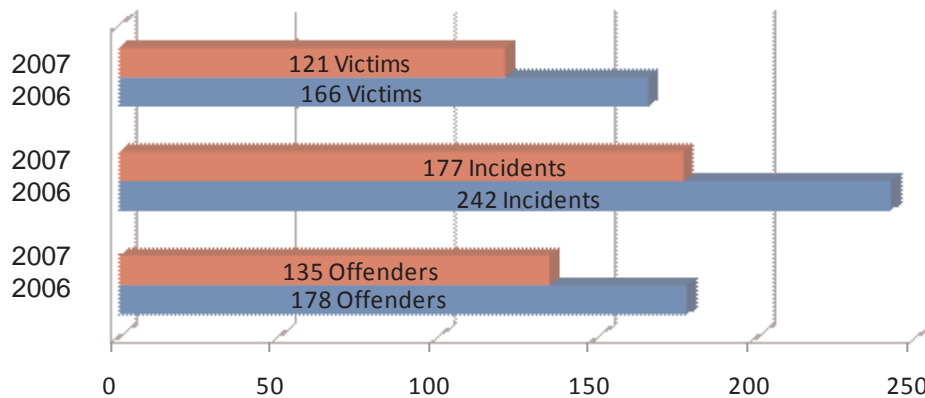
Chicago's Center on Halsted is the Midwest's largest comprehensive community center for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons. As a resource and gathering place for youth and adults in a safe, inviting atmosphere, the Center offers support networks and programming to meet the cultural, emotional, social, educational and recreational needs of the LGBT community and friends. The new three-story, 175,000-square foot Center contains a Whole Foods Market with parking; and 65,000-square feet of space for programs, meetings, offices and conferences. The Center's facility, which includes a theater, a multipurpose gymnasium, a rooftop garden, dedicated spaces for youth and senior programming, a cyber center and counseling suites, has provided Chicago's LGBT community greater accessibility to the Center's programs and services, resulting in unprecedented numbers of new clients, program participants and visitors. In addition, the Center on Halsted Anti-Violence Project reached nearly 400 individuals through training provided on Domestic Violence in LGBT relationships, and reached nearly 500 individuals through participating in panel discussions, speaking at classes, and participating in health fairs.

## COLORADO

Since 1986, the Colorado Anti-Violence Program has been dedicated to eliminating violence within and against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) communities in Colorado, and providing the highest quality services to survivors. CAVP provides direct client services including crisis intervention, information, and referrals for LGBTQ victims of violence 24 hours a day. CAVP also provides technical assistance, training, and education for community organizations, law enforcement, and mainstream service providers on violence issues affecting the LGBTQ community.

While CAVP works with victims of various types of violence (including domestic violence, sexual assault, HIV-motivated violence, police misconduct and random violence), one of the highest rates we document is classified as bias-motivated violence or hate crimes.

## Colorado Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



The statistics we have submitted to this report, on the surface, indicate a decrease in both cases and number of victims from the 2006 report. A closer look shows that the number of victims decreased 27% from 166 to 121, but the number of cases has only decreased 7% from 127 to 118 cases. Based on these numbers, we can see that the number of cases involving multiple victims has decreased at a higher rate than the number of cases that have been reported.

We can attribute the decrease in total cases to a couple of factors. First, CAVP has increased proactive training efforts with the new hire of a Director of Training and Education. The development of new curriculum and more frequent trainings has led to increased internal capacity of mainstream organizations to provide appropriate services to LGBTQ communities. However, based on the calls for technical assistance, we often see that systemic bias contributes to the denial of services to those identifying or perceived as being part of the LGBTQ community. The rate at which we receive calls and repeated questions lead us to believe that there has not been a dramatic decrease in bias-motivated incidents.

Second, with the introduction of updated intake forms and procedures, aimed at capturing more accurate data, some of the reporting processes have shifted. We look

forward to streamlining these processes for future consistency in reporting numbers.

CAVP witnessed an increase in reports of bias-motivated incidents following two cases that received a great deal of local media attention. One occurred in late February and the other in late March. Because of a lack of response from campus administration in one case, and law enforcement in the other, there was an implicit message that hate-motivated actions are acceptable. Not only did CAVP receive calls reporting more incidents during this time, but also from community members wanting to know why there had been an increase in hate crimes. Many community members were under the impression that hate crimes are as infrequent as they are reported by media and staff had to dispel myths to explain that we're documenting these numbers continually.

When cases involve transgender-identified victims, CAVP has found that these victims face additional barriers to services. For example, for someone who may be dealing with transphobic-motivated domestic violence, many DV shelters in Colorado are still denying services. Even for shelters who are transgender-inclusive in policy or intention, many times staff members do not know how to respond to inappropriate comments from other residents. Instead of addressing the inappropriate comments, the transgender person is asked to leave and then often struggles with issues of homelessness.

Overall, CAVP still has much work to do both in prevention and crisis intervention when it comes to hate violence. This will continue to be a priority through our four program areas: direct services, training and education, outreach within LGBTQ communities, and activism and community organizing.

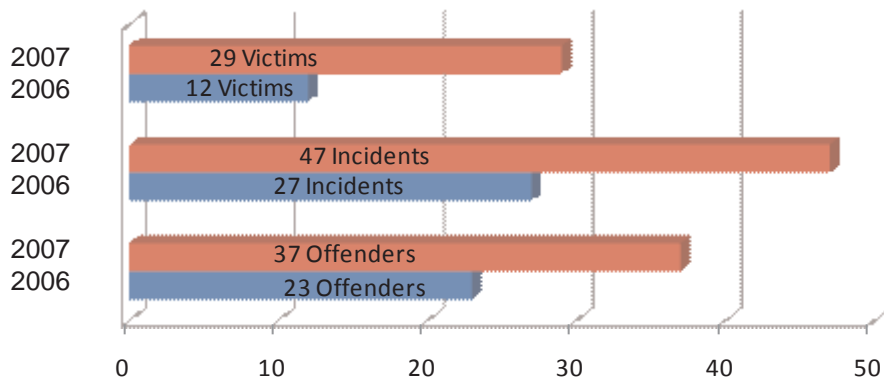
## KANSAS CITY

In 2007, the Kansas City Anti-Violence Project (KCAVP) documented 47 incidents of bias-motivated violence, an increase over the 27 incidents in 2006. In 2007, there were no major elections in Missouri or Kansas. Elections tend to cause spikes in reports of violence because campaign messages often include anti-LGBT sentiments. Thus, the increase for 2007 thwarts that pattern and may relate to the updated intake form that NCAVP began using at the beginning of 2007. We are hopeful the increase does not signal a new trend of increasing violence against LGBT people in Missouri.

We also noted that there was a decrease in HIV-related and anti-transgender bias documented from 2006 to 2007. KCAVP continues to educate the LGBT community as well as the community at large. In 2007, KCAVP succeeded in the goal

of beginning work with law enforcement and the judicial system to treat LGBT bias crime victims sensitively and with respect.

## Kansas City Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



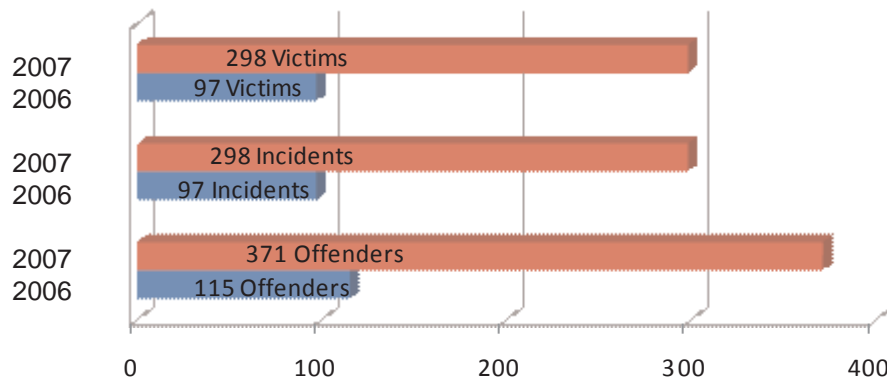
## MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation is the sole reporting agency of anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) and HIV-positive bias crimes in the state of Michigan. According to recent estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, Michigan's population was down 30,500 residents from 2006 to 10,071,822 in 2007.

Despite the decrease in residents, there has been a significant increase in anti-LGBT incidents from 97 reported incidents in 2006 to 298 incidents reported in 2007. There are several considerations in analyzing the significance of this data: increased advertising of the Department of Victim Services; increased staffing in the Department of Victim Services; and the opening of a second office in West Michigan. In addition, 2007 marks the first year that Triangle collected statistics on incidents involving discrimination only. However, even with removing the incidents involving discrimination only, the total number of incidents in 2007 at 226 is still more than double the number of 97 incidents in 2006. This is an increase of 133%.

Of the 226 incidents discussed above, incidents involving intimidation and harassment rose from 44 to 101. Another significant increase was in the area of vandalism with incidents up from ten in 2006 to 21 in 2007. While there were two murders in 2007 that have anti-LGBT elements, readers will note that death is listed in three cases. The reason for this is that a transgender youth committed suicide after years of unending, relentless bullying ranging from emotional to psychological to physical abuse. The suicide of this young person demonstrates the irreversible impact hatred can have.

## Michigan Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



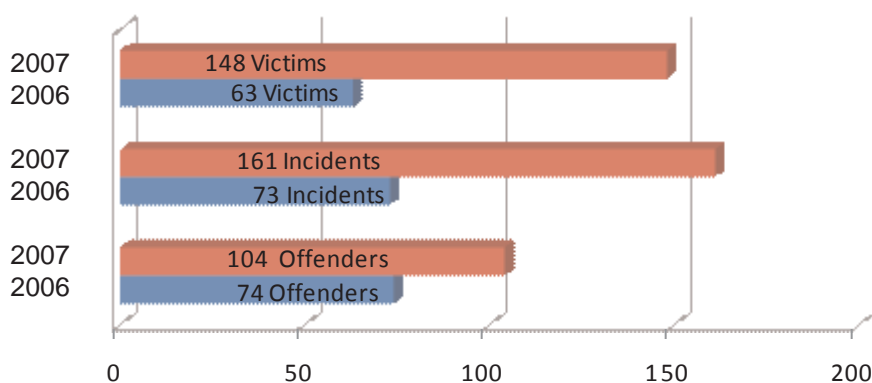
A likely contributing factor for the increase in anti-LGBT incidents in Michigan is the impact of the constitutional amendment passed in 2004 that bans gay marriage. This amendment provides that "the union of one man and one woman in marriage shall be the only agreement recognized as a marriage or similar union for any purpose." The Attorney General attacked domestic partnership benefits immediately after the passage of this amendment. In February of 2007, the Michigan Court of Appeals overturned the trial court's holding that public employers may offer domestic partnership benefits. The result may be the loss of benefits, such as health insurance, for thousands of Michigan men, women and children. Equally important is that this decision has sent a message to all Michigan residents that it is acceptable to discriminate against LGBT persons. While the intention may not have been to facilitate hate against the LGBT community, the constitutional amendment, Attorney General opinion, and Court of Appeals decision have institutionalized prejudice in Michigan.

## MINNESOTA

OutFront Minnesota is the state's leading advocacy organization for the GLBT communities throughout Minnesota. One part of the larger organization is the Anti-Violence Program. Currently, our services include a 24 hour crisis line, short-term crisis counseling, support group services for both survivors of violence as well as specialized programming for friends, families and other concerned persons who have survivors of violence in their lives. In addition to

these services, our Anti-Violence Program provides individual advocacy related services including, for example, assistance navigating the sometimes difficult and confusing criminal justice and other systems that often serve as significant barriers to access to safety for GLBT crime victim/survivors. Finally, we offer a variety of trainings, community dialogues and other outreach efforts to both create safe climates in schools, workplaces and other community areas as well as work in collaboration with other organizations toward prevention efforts to develop networks of safe and effective service providers in all areas of the state. Our mission is to improve the climate of safety for all GLBT Minnesotans in every facet of their lives. Social change is not only possible but is required to change hearts and minds throughout Minnesota.

### Minnesota Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



2007 was a very interesting year in Minnesota for hate and bias crime victim/survivors. We were able to critically examine data to identify both general and specific violence trends throughout Minnesota. In the political arena, OutFront Minnesota worked tirelessly and often in collaboration with other organizations to successfully stop a proposed constitutional amendment regarding the myriad of issues relating to the "marriage debate for the GLBT communities". With this harsh political spotlight on the GLBT community in the early part of 2007, reported incidents of hate and bias related violence dropped dramatically during the legislative session but immediately began a sharp increase as the legislative session came to a close. We understand that this decrease and then marked increase in reporting is not a phenomenon specific to Minnesota but rather a somewhat common occurrence during similar political circumstances in other states.

In 2007, we saw a significant increase (135%) in the numbers of GLBT hate/bias crime victim/survivors. We recognize that a portion of this increase may be linked to increased outreach and community education efforts. However, even while factoring in this increase in outreach, for the second year in a row there was a significant rise in the range of violence toward the GLBT community.

In terms of violence related experiences, victim/survivors reported a 250% increase in the need for out-patient services and a 200% increase of victim survivors requiring hospitalization or other extended care services. We believe that, once again continuing a trend from past years, our reports indicate an increased use of weapons, felony level assaults (327% increase) and threats of physical harm. Of particular note, an alarming increase in the use of sexual violence (750 %) shows that there is often a social willingness to not only threaten harm but to humiliate victim/survivors in the most personal and degrading ways. While many law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice personnel have performed admirably in their response to this violence, we believe that these numbers speak to a more widespread willingness to commit anti-LGBT hate incidents and in larger groups (a 125% increase in incidents with 2 or more perpetrators) than ever before.

In terms of actual numbers of incidents of violence, we have seen a 121% increase in the numbers of non-duplicated singular events. The increase in offenders (41%) grouped with an already mentioned increased use of weapons (most often knives, guns and vehicular assault) has resulted in a climate of fear and the very real possibility of negative experiences for GLBT Minnesotans throughout the state.

On a more positive note, we have seen a decrease in long-term harassment and assaults by 50% fewer reported incidents. In addition, with much collaborative effort with local homeless shelters, treatment centers and transitional housing services, incidents of all types have significantly decreased and, in fact, dropped by almost 100%. We believe that this trend is one to be very proud of especially in light of the fact that many of these shelter services are used by homeless GLBT youth who are homeless specifically for coming out to their families (25-30% of homeless youth are on the streets in Minnesota because of their sexual orientation). While we have much work still to do, this is a good foundation from which to move forward.

In the area of police reporting, we have seen an almost 50% increase of clients who have reported their victimization to law enforcement personnel. We have approached this issue from a variety of angles including training metropolitan area officers on effective victim support strategies as well as targeted efforts within the GLBT community to understand victim/survivor rights and legal protections.

In conclusion, while we certainly have a long way to go toward safety and a life free of violence for GLBT Minnesotans, we believe that strong foundations are being laid and that through the continued development of collaborative relationships in all sectors, our vision for social change is not only possible but also an attainable goal.

## NEW YORK

In 2007, The New York City Anti-Violence Project documented 403 incidents of hate violence in New York City. These numbers serve as a bleak reminder to us all that the threat of homophobic and transphobic violence remains one we cannot ignore. Of the 403 anti-LGBTQ bias incidents, 40% involved assault (162), 14% involved use of weapon (57), and 24% involved injuries to the victims (96).

Although we registered a slight drop in the number of reported incidents, 7% less than the previous year (down from 432 in 2006), LGBTQ people are still frequently the victims of hate crime, be it gay-bashings in public places or abuse in their homes by relatives or neighbors. In fact, 143 bias-motivated incidents in 2007 took place in public places (i.e. street, public transportation or accommodation) and almost an equal number of incidents, 141, occurred in private homes, an increase of 6% from 2006. We have also seen more anti-LGBTQ bias incidents in or around LGBT bars & clubs (12 or an increase of 71%) or institutions (11 or an increase of 38%). Even in openly gay areas, such as Chelsea or the East Village in New York City, bias attacks are common. Sometimes, the perpetrators go to these areas with intent to seek out victims. Bias-motivated incidents can occur anytime and any place.

The 403 bias incidents recorded by NYC AVP involved 496 victims of anti-LGBTQ hate violence, and 1,139 separate crimes and offenses. Various forms of harassment (420), intimidation (339), assault (162) and discrimination (160) were the most frequent expressions of prejudice against LGBTQ people. While bias-motivated robbery was down 75% from 20 occurrences in 2006 to 5 documented in 2007, other types of offenses increased: vandalism + 55% (11 incidents in 2006 to 17 incidents in 2007), illegal eviction +167% (from 3 in 2006 to 8 in 2007).

As in previous years, gay men reported the greatest number of bias incidents. In 2007, AVP received reports from 294 men, 112 women, 4 transgender men, and 59 transgender women. Of the 496 total victims, 338 identified as gay or lesbian (68%), 54 identified as heterosexual (11%), and 13 identified as bisexual (2.6%). The remaining 76 victims (15%) either self-identified as questioning or chose not to identify their sexual orientation. Additionally, 15 reports came from LGBTQ organizations. The Race/Ethnicity breakdown category included approximately 26% Caucasian (128), 24% Latino (117), 18% African-American (81), 4% Multi-racial (21) and 2% Asian/Pacific Islander. Less than 1% of all victims identified as Arab/Middle-Eastern and/or Indigenous. Although reports dropped among all age categories, youth and young people

under 23 remain underrepresented in numbers despite the hate violence being a common experience in the lives of LGBTQ youth.

The current research suggests that the anti-LGBTQ bullying in schools is almost a universal experience for queer youth. In 2003, GLSEN conducted a National School Climate Survey that found 4 out of 5 LGBTQ students have experienced verbal, sexual or physical harassment at school. In 2007, 28 young people under 18 reported bias incidents to AVP as opposed to 48 in 2006, a 42% drop. LGBTQ youth may also be less likely to report violence to law enforcement because they are often a target for police action. Young queer people of color, transgender youth, homeless and street involved youth are more vulnerable to police violence and are likely to have past negative experiences with the police making it less likely for them to seek help and protection from authorities.

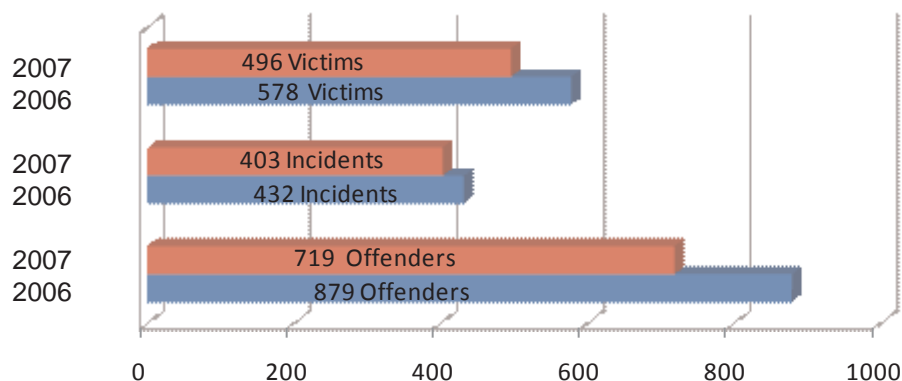
Despite a slight decline in number of reports from transgender people, transphobic violence is extremely pervasive and permeates at high levels every layer of our society. From subtle forms such as intimidation and discrimination, to more obvious forms like assault, rape or even murder, violence against transgender and gender nonconforming people is very common. Last year, we documented 63 reports of hate-motivated violence against transgender individuals (4 transgender men and 59 transgender women). Incidents where the sole motive was anti-transgender bias rose by 55% from 11 in 2006 to 17 in 2007. AVP's data analysis also reveals that transgender individuals are at a greater risk of experiencing police violence and misconduct than non trans people.

Since the early days of HIV/AIDS epidemic of the 1980s, we have seen a rapid advancement of detection, management and treatment of HIV infection. Eliminating discrimination and stigma associated with HIV and AIDS has been a difficult and slow process, and one that is still ongoing. To some it may come as a surprise that in 2007, we recorded a 22% upsurge of HIV-related violence (32 incidents in 2006 to 39 in 2007). This is particularly startling given the overall decrease in reports this year. Thirty-three cases involved both HIV-related and heterosexist bias. Anti-LGBTQ bias incidents that involve multiple biases are not uncommon. Sometimes a single hate-motivated incident can involve two, three or more forms of bias such as racism, sexism, anti-immigrant, transphobic or HIV/AIDS-related bias.

In most cases, hate crime perpetrators outnumber the victims. In 2007, there were 496 victims of anti-LGBTQ violence and 718 offenders. Although most offenders were males (508), a significant number of perpetrators were females (112). Two of the perpetrators were identified as transgender, and 67 are unknown. There was a 28% increase of offenders under 18 (up from 101 in

2006 to 129 in 2007) and a 29% rise in offenders between the age of 45-64 (up from 41 to 53). In terms of ethnic/racial categories, 162 of offenders were Latino/a, up by 20% from previous the year, 133 were of African-Descent, up by 23%, and 114 were Caucasian, down by 12%. It is important to note here that, in most cases, the race and ethnicity of the offenders is subjective to victims' perception.

## New York City Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



Under-reporting continues to pose a serious problem to tackling anti-LGBTQ hate violence. More needs to be done to eliminate the barriers for the LGBTQ communities to report bias crimes, which are immensely under-reported. Even attacks which are reported to the police are notoriously misclassified and it is often arduous to obtain bias classification, even in cases with overwhelming evidence of bias.

Of the 403 incidents that were reported to AVP, merely 133 were also reported to the police. Overall, police accepted 109 complaints and refused 24. In 34 cases police officers appropriately classified the offense as bias; however in 15 cases, bias classification was refused. Increasing numbers of LGBTQ victims chose not to report a bias incident to the police. In 2006, 178 incidents went unreported versus 193 in 2007, an 8% rise. Although the number of law enforcement officers who were primary perpetrators of anti-LGBTQ violence was down by 63% (from 82 in 2006 to 30 in 2007), in at least eleven instances the officer(s) were verbally and/or physically abusive towards victims reporting anti-LGBTQ bias crime, causing secondary victimization to the victim. Thirty-two victims reported the attitude of the police officer was courteous, and 31 stated the officer was indifferent.

The New York Police Department's Hate Crime Task Force (HCTF), a specialized unit charged with investigating hate crimes, has documented 51 anti-LGBTQ hate crimes in 2006 and 49 in 2007. When compared with our own statistics, the police captured roughly 12% of the bias incidents documented by AVP.

It is still not safe for many victims of anti-LGBTQ bias crimes to report to the police. The average police response to hate crimes is often inadequate, and is still too frequently cited by LGBTQ victims as a revictimizing experience. As in previous years, many victims reported negative experiences with the police when trying to report a bias crime in large part due to insensitive and inadequate handling of their complaint by the responding officers. Although the Hate Crimes Task Force has been doing an excellent job helping with investigation and prosecution of hate crimes, its impact is limited. As HCTF detectives themselves point out, they generally cannot investigate a case unless it has been properly referred to their unit by the patrol officers. Because the majority of problems with reporting bias incidents lie at the precinct level, even bias crimes which are reported to police often do not get classified properly as bias.

NYPD could take several measures to help address this problem. Since HCTF is at the end of the NYPD's hate crime response protocol, more attention, resources and training ought to be focused on the police precincts. It has been our concern that the officers who have graduated the police academy before 2000, the year when the hate crimes law was passed in New York State, have not been thoroughly trained on the law and may not know how to appropriately respond to such incidents. Trainings for the police officers that would cover both, the legal and law enforcement aspects of hate crimes as well as LGBTQ sensitivity issues are essential if we want to increase reporting rates. The other piece would be to consider expanding the jurisdictional and investigative powers of the Hate Crimes Task Force so that a report could be made directly to the task force.

## OHIO

The statistics for violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people in Columbus and Central Ohio for 2007 show some alarming trends. There are however, long standing patterns and consistencies in the numbers that reflect deeply imbedded societal norms of homophobia and heterosexism.

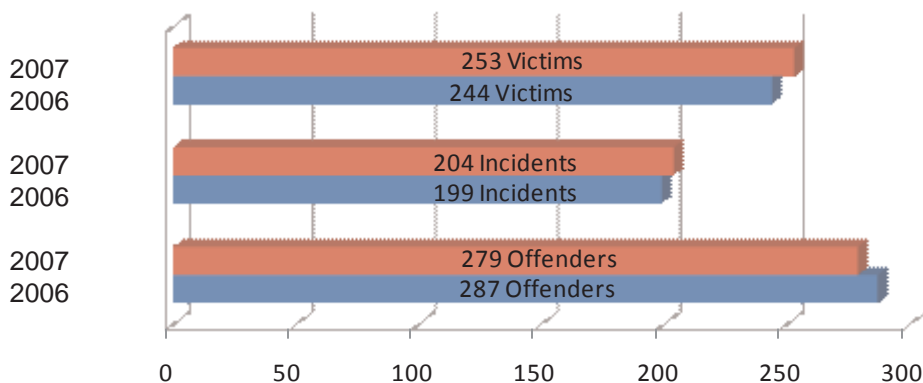
The total number of incidents for 2007 was 204, a statistically insignificant increase over the 2006 total of 199. Reports have hovered within 10% of 200

since 1995 for the Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization's (BRAVO) Columbus and Central Ohio service area.

Turning first to victims, BRAVO finds that the total number of victims in 2007 was 253, up slightly from 244 in 2006. There was a significant jump (58%) in the number of youth under the age of 18, with 13, up from 7 in 2006. The single largest age category (19 -29) also increased from 55 to 60 in 2007, representing 31 percent of all victims, where age is known. Finally, BRAVO took 2 reports from seniors (over age 65) in 2007.

There are some important trends when examining the nature of the incidents and the specific offenses perpetrated. Despite the relatively steady number of incidents, the total number of separate offenses committed increased to 396 from the 2006 level of 368. The number of incidents that incorporated harassment went up to 154 in 2007 from 137. Similarly the incidents that involve discrimination rose from 37 in 2006 to 49 in 2007.

### Ohio Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



Sexual assault reports jumped from 12 in 2006 to 16 in 2007, representing a 33% increase. Despite the fact that the overall number of assaults has dipped from 88 in 2006 to 82 in 2007, the incidents of weapon use have increased to 23 from the previous year when there were 19 incidents. Incidents involving firearm use in 2007 numbered 12, up from 9 the previous year. Likewise, the use of knives jumped to 6 over a 2006 level of 4. Vehicles topped the list of weapons used with 13 incidents up a startling 86% over 2006's 7 such incidents. Overall, injuries are down, with 61 in 2007 compared to 75 in 2006. However, there has been a significant increase in the severity of injuries; in 2007 49 of those 61 victims required medical attention while only 40 of the 75 victims in 2006 required it.

When examining the locations where anti-LGBT violence occurs, there are locations that are both predictable and surprising. Homes remain the single highest location with 43 such incidents in 2007, a startling 21% of all incidents reported. Homes are followed closely by workplaces with 19% of such incidents occurring in places of employment. Another 20% of incidents take place in public areas or on the street. The number of incidents that take place in and around LGBT bars is down slightly, but the 30 incidents in 2007 represent 15% of the total incidents. Cruising area violence remains a serious problem with 37 incidents in 2007. A full 13 % of the total numbers of incidents in 2007 were perpetrated against men in known cruising areas.

When examining the specific bias expressed in a particular incident, findings show that there was an increase in transgender related incidents from 44 in 2006 to 47 in 2007. Additionally there was a jump in HIV-related bias incidents from 16 to 20 in 2007.

In 2007, for the first time, BRAVO and NCAVP began tracking disability and immigration status in the demographic data. Twenty-four victims self identified as having a disability while 3 disclosed an immigration status other than U.S. citizen or permanent resident. While there may or may not be secondary bias indicators around disability and immigration status, certainly there are barriers to service in these cases.

An analysis of the offender demographics reinforces trends well established in the past 12 years of data collection. Offenders (total 279) are overwhelmingly male in cases where sex is known. While the total number of offenders was 279, in only 199 cases was the sex of the offender reported. Of that 199 offenders, 168 (85%) of them were male while 31(15%) were female. The trend of younger attackers continues with 126 of the 169 attackers where age was available being under the age of 30. While the race of an attacker was reported in only 174 cases, 122 of them were reported as white - a total of over 70%.

Debunking the myth of the stranger attacker - of the 279 attackers only 72 were strangers, (35%) while the remaining offenders were known to have a relationship with the victim or victims. 19% were a coworker or employer (39). This represents an increase over 2006 where there were 33. Landlords, tenants and neighbors posed the next largest group with 33 for a 16% share of the total.

Because of years of collaboration, BRAVO has an excellent relationship with the Columbus Division of Police and police reporting statistics continue to reflect that fact. Of the 204 incidents reported to BRAVO in 2007, 68 were also reported to police (up from 53 last year.) While some of these cases were reported to other police departments, the majority were reported to Columbus. In 55 of the 68 cases the police were rated as courteous or indifferent and BRAVO recorded only 1 case where inappropriate conduct was attributed to the law enforcement officer.

In one half of these 68 cases (34) a bias classification was granted. In 9 cases no bias

classification was available either due to lack of protection in the particular jurisdiction or when within the City of Columbus, because the bias was reported related to gender identity, which is not currently included in the list of protected classes. In 18 cases the victim did not report the bias nature of the incident to the police though they did report bias indicators to BRAVO. Only 22% of cases reported to police (15 of the 68 total) resulted in an arrest being made. This is an increase over 2006 levels when only 9 out of 53 reported cases resulted in arrests (17%).

Despite these improvements, the relationship between LGBT people and law enforcement continues to be complex. While crime victims who report to police in general report positive experiences, a look at law enforcement officers as the perpetrator of incidents shows a different experience. Incidents defined as police entrapment increased from 13 in 2006 to 16 in 2007. While the legal definition of entrapment is very specific, NCAVP uses that term to include a broader category of behaviors that relate to police misconduct. Generally, in these cases the victim has been arrested and charged with public indecency, in a public sex environment and allege that the arresting officer engaged in behavior that was intended to entice the victim into illegal activity, a practice that is not permissible in Ohio. In all cases, no formal complaint was made to the law enforcement agency concerning an officer's conduct; therefore no investigation of the exact nature of the police behavior has taken place.

While we are seeing some positive trends working with law enforcement, there is still a significant problem with anti-LGBT violence in Columbus and Central Ohio. These incidents have been tracked in Columbus and Central Ohio since 1991. The data collected in those 17 years is mirrored by data from the recently completed GLBT Census of Central Ohio, involving over 3,400 people. The primary purpose of the survey, completed by a group of community organizations under the umbrella of the Franklin County United Way, was to gather detailed data from the LGBT community to improve service delivery to LGBT people. Of those surveyed, nearly a third (28.8%) of respondents report experiencing violence and harassment based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Almost 60% of participants stated they had been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because they were gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender.

## **SAN FRANCISCO**

CUAV reported 302 incidents in 2007, compared with 285 incidents in 2006, a 26% increase. The total number of victims for the year increased from 336 cases in 2006 to 360 in 2007, a 7% increase. In 2007, we reported 7 deaths, 5 of which

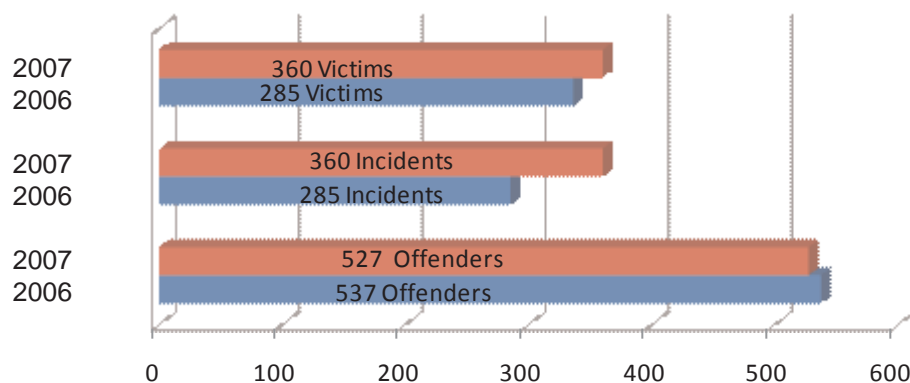
were classified as murders and 2 as suspicious deaths. This indicates a 25% increase from 4 murders and one suspicious death case in 2006. Reported murder rates increased for LGB communities- however, reported murder rates for transgender women decreased.

Victim reporting dropped in all racial and ethnic categories except for Latino/Latinas: 43 incidents in 2006 and 65 incidents in 2007; and people who identified as multiracial: 9 in 2006 and 16 in 2007. Victims who identified as African American dropped from 26 to 22, (a 15% decrease), Arab/ Middle Eastern cases are down from 4 to 3 (a 25% decrease.) API victim numbers stayed the same with 9 incidents in 2006 to 9 incidents in 2007. Indigenous/ First People victim numbers dropped to zero as opposed to 2 cases in 2006 (a 63% decrease). Caucasian/ White victim numbers decreased by 11%.

There was a large shift in the geographic location of cases reported to CUAV in 2007. The Castro and the Tenderloin, generally the neighborhoods with the highest bias incidents, reported a large decrease in incidents. The number of incidents in the Castro dropped 60%, with 18 cases reported in 2007 compared to 30 cases reported in 2006. The Tenderloin saw a 52% drop in cases, with 17 reported, nearly half of the 2006 total of 33. This trend was counteracted by the 37% increase of incidents in the Mission, one of San Francisco's predominantly Latino neighborhoods.

Connected with this geographic shift, there were large increases in the number of Latino victim and offender statistics. Of the 537 offenders in 2006, the ethnicity of 116 offenders was reported. Of these 116 offenders, 40 (or approximately 34%) were Latino. In 2007, offender ethnicity was reported for 117 of the total 527 offenders. Of these 117 offenders, 61 (or 52%) were Latino. A contributing factor may have been CUAV's increased visibility in Latino/Latina communities.

## San Francisco Victims, Incidents, and Offenders



In 2007, the number of rape and sexual assault incidents reported to CUAV increased from 11 in 2006 to 42 in 2007, a 282% increase. CUAV attributes this increase in large part to the launch of the San Francisco's District Attorney's Office (SDFA) campaign, "Men are Raped" an outreach campaign targeting men who have sex with men and self-identified gay, bisexual, queer and transgender men who are survivors of sexual assault and rape. The campaign was an outgrowth of a high profile gay male rape case. The effectiveness of this survivor speaking out about his case and the publicity the case received, combined with the work of a neighborhood safety group, Castro Community On Patrol, brought attention to the need for GBT male-specific sexual assault outreach, education and services. The SFDA's Office recognized that under-reporting of sexual assault incidents in the GBT male community must be addressed. The campaign utilized posters in English, Spanish and Cantonese on buses and in public transportation stations. This combination of increased visibility and recognition of a safe space resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of sexual assault and/or rape cases reported to CUAV. In 2007, 24 rapes were reported, compared with 5 reported in 2006. Six incidents of sexual assault that were not classified as rape were reported in 2006. The number was three times higher in 2007, with 18 incidents reported.

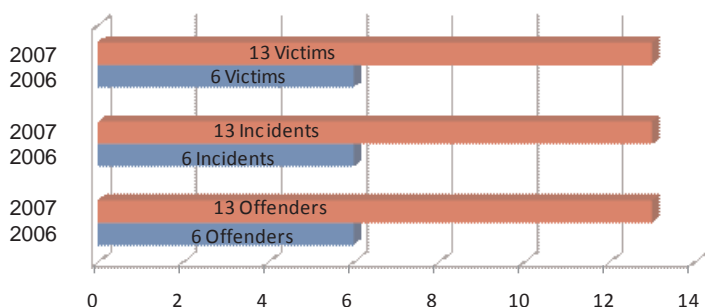
Law enforcement also showed an increase in anti-LGBT bias reporting from 120 to 304. Law enforcement responded with the following reported attitudes:

- courteousness: 67 in 2006 compared with 48 in 2007
- indifference: 22 in 2006 compared with 20 in 2007
- verbally abusive: 7 in 2006 and 8 in 2007
- physically abusive: totaled 4 in 2006 to 14 in 2007.

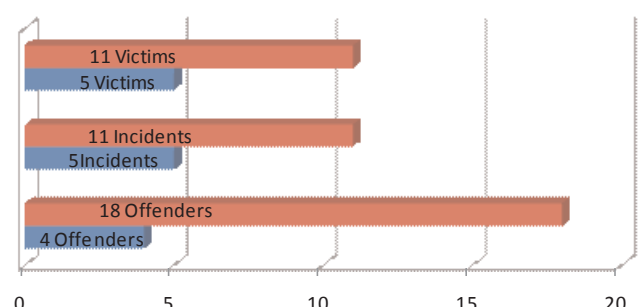
One trend in law enforcement bias-arrests we noted targeted gay men who allegedly used methamphetamines. Twelve gay men were arrested in San Francisco and charged with methamphetamine-related offenses in 2007. Many of those arrested are HIV positive or have AIDS. All of the men were nonviolent offenders, most without any prior criminal record. All of these arrests involved investigations using interrogation techniques that included homophobic harassment and/or violence.

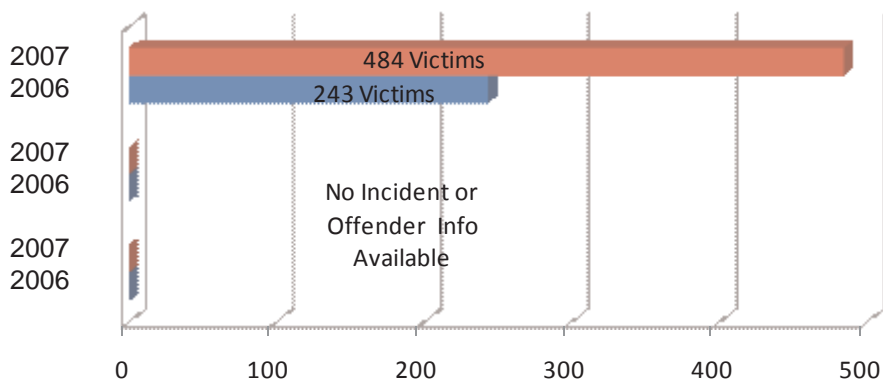
## Information from Supplemental Locations

### Houston (Montrose Counseling Center)

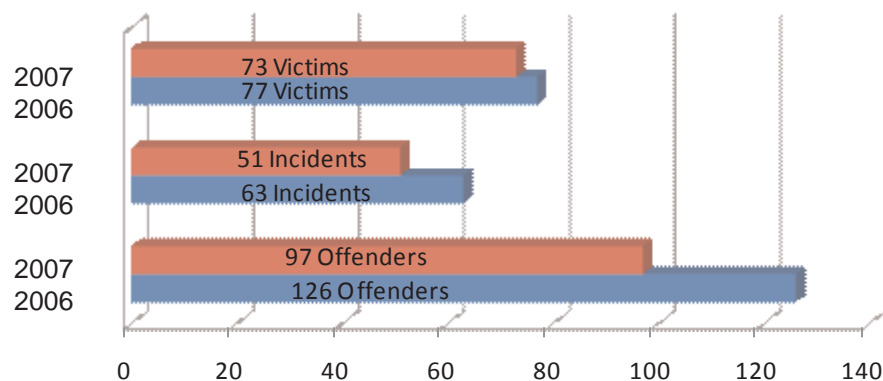


### Milwaukee (Anti-Violence Project)

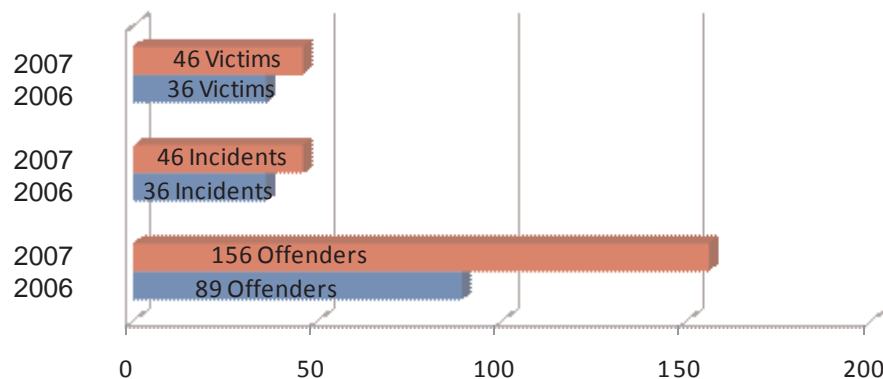




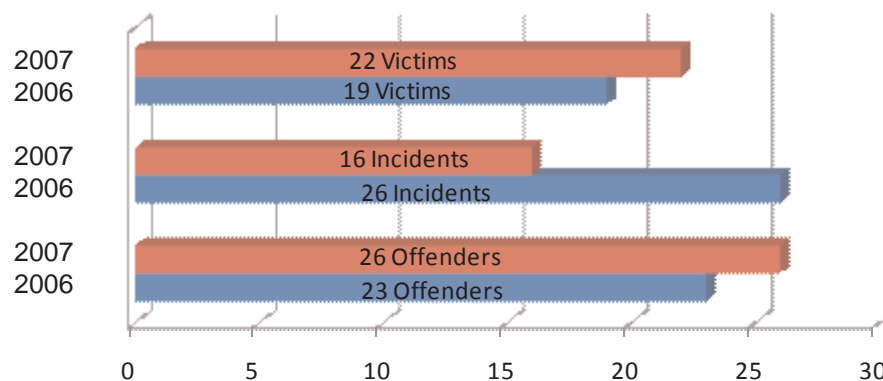
**Los Angeles**  
(L.A. Gay and Lesbian  
Center Anti-Violence  
Project)



**Boston**  
(Fenway Health  
Violence Recovery  
Program)



**Pennsylvania**  
(Equality Advocates  
Pennsylvania)



**Vermont**  
(Safe Space, of RU12?  
Community Center)

## Selected Anti-LGBT Incidents in 2007 from Outside AVP Catchment Areas

Type of Incident	Date	Location	Summary of Incident
<b>Bias-Motivated Murder</b>	1/24/2007	Dallas, PA	Police believe Harlow Cuadra and Joseph Kerekes went to the Dallas, PA home of Cobra Video boss Bryan Kocis on Jan. 24 and slashed his throat. After he was dead, they stabbed him 28 times and burned his body and home to hide the crime, according to court documents.
<b>Anti-Trans Employment Discrimination</b>	2/1/2007	Largo, FL	A Transgender woman announced her transition and was fired from her position of City Manager which she held for 14 years.
<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	2/3/2007	Des Moines, IA	According to a Des Moines police report, Jamina Dobbins and Anela Wade (both 19) beat a teenaged victim over the head with a bottle and stabbed him with a fork. They stole cash, an ATM card and a driver's licence before setting fire to the victim's bag. The incident is being treated as a hate crime. Dobbins and Wade admitted to police Friday that they knew the victim was gay and admitted to calling him anti-gay slurs.
<b>Anti-Trans Employment Discrimination</b>	2/4/2007	Spring Arbor, MI	A professor at SAU, came out as trans and was fired. She filed a discrimination claim with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The university cites its Bona Fied Occupational Qualification (BFOC) that legally allows hiring only Christian employees. The victim's attorney argues that the university is a recipient of state and federal funds that prevent discrimination based on gender.
<b>Police Brutality</b>	2/7/2007	Largo, FL	Sgt. Butch Ward confronted the victim when he thought she was distributing fliers about the firing of the city manger (Largo case above). According to witnesses the violent arrest was unprovoked. Police pulled the victim into a side hallway and pushed her to the floor with several officers on top of her during the arrest.

<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	2/15/2007	Kingston, Jamaica	A large crowd of people gathered outside the Kingston pharmacy hurled insults at three men, who were wearing "tight jeans and skimpy shirts" and thus perceived to be gay. Some of the crowd called for them to be killed. Even after the police managed to take the young men from the pharmacy, one of the three was hit with a stone.
<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	2/22/2007	New Hanover, NC	The victim was leaving a Wal-mart and a male wearing a black trench coat yelled "hey, faggot." Then the offender ran towards the victim, jumped on him, and hit him numerous times in the face and head. The victim would like the incident to be classified as a hate crime but the local Sheriff's Department isn't sure if they will classify it as such or simply label the incident as an assault.
<b>Bias-Motivated Murder</b>	3/19/2007	Wahneta, FL	Ryan Keith Skipper, 25, was murdered on March 19. According to friends, Ryan offered Joseph Bearden a ride, which Bearden accepted. Skipper and Bearden headed off to meet Bearden's friend, 20-year old William David Brown Jr. Once in Skipper 's car, according to police, they stabbed Skipper 20 times before tossing his body on the side of the road.
<b>Bias-Motivated Murder</b>	5/19/2007	Greenville, SC	(Also listed in cases above) Suspect Andrew Moller turned himself in as the person who punched Sean Kennedy which resulted in Kennedy falling and hitting his head on the curb or pavement, causing his death. It is suspected that Kennedy was targeted because he is gay and that Moller said homophobic slurs.
<b>School-Based Discrimination</b>	6/25/2007	Newark, NJ	Newark city school district ordered staffers to use markers to black out a picture of a young man kissing his boyfriend from all copies of a school yearbook. While a statement was issued that said "Superintendent Marion A. Bolden personally apologizes to [the student]," who is 18 years old the senior said that the apology did not seem sincere as he did not receive the apology and only found out about it through the media. Bolden also made remarks to newspapers about the picture being illicit and how it should've been blacked out whether it was heterosexual or gay. Students note that there are numerous pictures in the yearbook of heterosexual couples kissing.

<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	5/7/2007	Missoula, MT	<p>The victim of a recent assault has characterized the brutal attack as homophobic, and said his two assailants, Michael Lemay and Christopher Newrider, uttered anti-gay epithets while beating the victim inside his downtown Missoula apartment. "They literally left me hogtied on the floor to die," said the victim who spent nine days in the hospital with a collapsed lung and numerous other injuries. They're accused of binding the victim's hands and ankles together with rope, then punching and kicking him, shattering bones in his face, breaking two ribs and puncturing a lung. The victim said he met his alleged attackers downtown at a bar in the late-night hours of May 7. Around 1 a.m. the trio left the bar, bought some beer at a store and headed to the victim's apartment for more drinks and to play music.</p> <p>"I just thought they were all-right guys who were looking to hang out and have a drink," the victim said.</p> <p>But once inside the apartment, one of the men stated that he "didn't like faggots," while the other hit him suddenly from behind.</p> <p>"They attacked me before I ever saw it coming," he said.</p> <p><b>The men took his cell phone and a small amount of cash from his home.</b></p>
<b>Bias-Motivated Murder</b>	10/6/2007	Edmond, OK	<p>Police said a 62-year-old man whose body was found in a ditch may have been the victim of a hate crime, according to the AP. Investigators have not yet names a suspect in the death of Steven Domer. But they recently searched the home of Darrell Madden, a McClain County man who allegedly belongs to a white supremacist gang that could be connected to the killing. Mr. Domer was last seen on Oct. 26 in what one officer called "a gay neighborhood" of Ok. City. A witness told officers he and Domer approached two men in an area with several gay bars. The witness had Domer drive him home because he was "uncomfortable with the situation," but he said he thought Domer returned to meet the men later. Domer's body was found on Nov. 4 with a wire hanger around his neck and he had been bound.</p>
<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	12/8/2007	Washington D.C.	<p>A twenty-five year old gay man was assaulted by several men in an otherwise-deserted subway car at 1:30am. There are currently no suspects. The police initially did not decide to investigate the incident as a hate crime but are now looking into the possibility of doing so based on statements made by the victim.</p>

<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	11/21/2007	Washington D.C.	<p>On Nov. 24, detectives with the D.C. Police Department's charged Tyrrell Jefferson, 23, with assault with intent to kill a gay man. The attacker stabbed the man multiple times, slashing his jugular vein. A police affidavit in support of Jefferson's arrest states that the victim made a "miraculous" recovery at the hospital. The victim provided police with a digital photo of Jefferson from his cell phone. The victim had been an acquaintance of the offender for 6 years. He told investigators he picked Jefferson up on the night before the attack and drove him to his apartment after Jefferson expressed an interest in seeing him. "The complainant said that the two of them had sex and that he fell asleep," the affidavit says. "While sleeping, the complainant said that for no apparent reason, Jefferson attacked him with a knife." The victim told police Jefferson stabbed him repeatedly in the head, face and neck and that Jefferson retrieved a second knife from the kitchen after the first knife he used broke. The affidavit says Jefferson fled the apartment after the victim ran outside the apartment into the hallway and screamed for help, prompting neighbors in nearby apartments to call police.</p> <p>"Upon arriving on the scene, officers located him on the floor in his 6th floor hallway, suffering from multiple lacerations to his face, head, and neck." It says Jefferson drove away from the scene in the victim's car, which police found a short time later and were able to locate Jefferson through a witness.</p>
<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	9/22/2007	Farmington, NM	<p>The DA's Office recently filed notices in the cases against Scott Thompson, 21, Jerry Paul, 40, and Craig Yazzie, 37, stating it will seek the hate crime sentencing enhancement for charges initially filed in October. "It was a gay-bashing kind of deal — that's the way it reads to me," Deputy DA Brent Capshaw said. "I've got all three of them making [anti-gay] comments to the police."</p> <p>On Sept. 22, the victim reported to Farmington Police he was walking through an alley and was called over by several men, who started hitting him while yelling derogatory statements. When he fell, the men began to kick him saying, "You want to die, faggot?" the police report states. The victim was then pulled into the men's hotel room, where they continued to punch and kick him before he escaped. If convicted of the charges as a hate crime, the suspects could each face 14 years in prison.</p> <p>The New Mexico Hate Crimes Act, is one of 32 states that protects sexual orientation in its hate crime laws.</p>

<b>School-Based Discrimination</b>	7/11/2007	Portland, OR	Two 14 year old girls were kissing on the bus and a woman complained, resulting in the bus driver telling them to "knock it off" and also called them "sickos," then stopped the bus and ordered them off. They are considering lodging a complaint against the bus driver. TriMet said that it is policy to not kick an underage or vulnerable person off the bus and that they are speaking to the driver.
<b>Bias-Motivated Assault</b>	7/15/2007	Jackson, TN	The 34 year old victim was approached by the offender, Tyler Mansfield when she was dancing with a man at Tequila Joe's, a local bar. Mansfield thought the victim was a man and told her gay men dancing together was not allowed at the club. She told him she was a woman and a lesbian and he punched her in the face and struck her in the eye with the beer bottle before smashing it over her head. The victim lost partial sight in one eye in the attack. The weekend of August 4th, 2 dozen people protested in front of the bar.
<b>Bias-Motivated Murder</b>	7/31/2007	Daytona, FL	Equality Florida states that police reports say the victim, Ms. or Mr. Mosqueda, was shot in the head following an argument with suspect Cesar Villazan. It is likely that Mosqueda identified as transgender. The murder has not been classified as a hate crime.



# **S U P P L E M E N T S**

## From the Ashes of Harvey Milk, CUAU Celebrates 30 Years!

Nearly 30 years ago, in May of 1979, the seeds were sown for the first organized effort to address anti-gay violence in the country. Nationally, the movement for gay and lesbian rights was growing and gaining visibility in U.S. society and was met with a violent backlash. In San Francisco this dynamic exploded into a night of community riots, state-sanctioned violence and blatant police brutality against gay and lesbian communities. In response, grassroots organizers moved to create safety within our own community, an effort that would grow into Community United Against Violence, or CUAU.

Just the year before, the state of Florida had run a successful homophobic "Save the Children" campaign with Anita Bryant as the famous spokesperson. A new law denied LGBT people the right to teach and was translated into denying LGBT people many other kinds of rights such as freedom from discrimination at work and the right to adopt. Then California legislator John Briggs took inspiration from Florida's homophobic onslaught and proposed the "Briggs Initiative", which would prevent LGBT people from teaching in California. A new member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and San Francisco's only out gay politician, Harvey Milk, helped lead a campaign to defeat the Initiative. Simultaneously, Milk proposed employment anti-discrimination policies in San Francisco. The Briggs Initiative was defeated and the anti-discrimination policies passed!

Historically, we know that liberation often brings about violent reproach. For example, the Ku Klux Klan was not formed until after the Emancipation Proclamation, and with each step towards Civil Rights from the 1930's to the 1960's, the ensuing racist violence can be traced. So, too, with homophobia and anti-queer violence. Following the successful defeat of the Briggs Initiative and the new citywide anti-discrimination policies, police abuse of queer folks and straight allies and the general population in the Castro, Tenderloin, and Polk Street escalated to record highs. Our leaders, heroes, and activists were being beaten and harassed by the state.

Just weeks after these historic victories for civil rights, On November 27, 1978, Dan White, a former member of the Board of Supervisors, crawled through a basement window at City Hall and assassinated Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk. White had been a political ally of Milk until the two had a falling out over a land-use issue. That November White had resigned from the Board, then changed his mind, and was seeking re-appointment. Milk raised legal questions about the request, and the Mayor denied White's petition. The assassination set off a string of events that changed San Francisco and the path of the LGBT civil rights movement.

During the murder trial, White, a former firefighter and police officer, claimed the crimes were not pre-meditated and that he had not been of sound mind due to depression. As an example, his attorneys explained that White, a health-food advocate, had been eating junk-food before he killed Milk and Moscone. The press caught on to this argument, labeling it the "Twinkie Defense". On May 21, 1979, less than a year after the assassinations, Dan White was convicted of manslaughter, not murder, and was given a light sentence.

The LGBT community and their allies were incensed. In utter shock, the community staged a peaceful protest; however, within a few hours, the protest had turned into a full scale riot where police cars were set on fire and the glass doors and windows of City Hall were shattered. As the riot escalated, several uniformed members of the police force, in retaliation, took it upon themselves to head to the Castro, march into the Elephant Walk, one of the numerous gay bars, and begin beating the patrons. This became known as the White Night Riots - a prime example of police abuse and state sanctioned violence.

On May 22, 1979, a birthday celebration in honor of the late Harvey Milk had been planned, but there were worries of continuing rioting and violence. The LGBT community knew that they could not count on any sort of police protection or support, and in fact, were terrified of more police retaliation. Faced with a difficult decision about whether or not to go ahead with the plans for a celebration in memory of Milk, the LGBT community banded together to train safety monitors for the event, calling themselves the "Butterfly Brigade". In the face of a community in mourning, a ridiculous court ruling, and rioting, the birthday celebration for Milk was a success because the LGBT community trained each other and took matters of safety into their own hands. The Butterfly Brigade and a school-based speakers bureau program formed and then came together to give birth to CUAV - the first LGBT focused anti-violence organization in the United States.

Since May 22, 1979, Community United Against Violence has evolved with the changing needs of the LGBT community. CUAV works to prevent and respond to all forms of violence perpetrated against LGBTQ communities, as well as violence within the community, such as domestic violence and racism. As Harvey Milk often said "You've Gotta Give Them Hope." CUAV has worked tirelessly to give all of us the hope that it is possible to create a culture where all LGBTQ people are safe from violence.

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## Online and General Safe Dating Tips

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C. Middlestadt, CAVP and A. Skolnik, NYCAVP

Considering the large number of people who have met other people online for sex and/or dating, the incidence of violence may be relatively low. But there are some people who cruise with intention to harm. If you are targeted by one of these people, it is important to know first and foremost that it is NOT YOUR FAULT. Assaultants are ALWAYS responsible for their behavior. Nobody has the right to violate your boundaries or commit violence against you. If you are in a dangerous situation remember there is no right or wrong answer. Only you can determine the best options for safety and survival, which may or may not include resistance. Compliance is not equal to consent. We always make the best choices to survive given our tools and options...whether it's to fight back or not.

The following are tips that may help you identify when someone you are meeting has negative intentions. You must choose the tips you will follow. If you choose to take a risk and are assaulted, remember it is NOT YOUR FAULT.

### **Trust your gut.**

*There are times when I meet up with someone and I get a feeling that something just isn't right.*

At that point, it is a good idea to trust your instinct and exit the situation. If you are afraid of offending the person, you can do so politely. "I'm sorry. This is not going to work out. Thanks, bye."

*But what if I'm just jumpy or overreacting? Sometimes I get that feeling but I can't actually see any reason why I should be worrying.*

Sometimes, we get a feeling of discomfort or fear of someone based on cues that we can't readily identify at the time. Our survival instincts respond faster than our logical thinking. You will probably be able to identify what sketched you out later. Or you may not be, if you are picking up signals subconsciously. Trust it! It has gotten you this far. Your gut is smart - it is your survival instinct. Besides, it is better to risk being wrong than to find out later, the hard way, that your gut was right all along.

### **Get a picture (face shot) and phone number before you meet them:**

*If I get a physical description, why do I need a picture? If I don't like how they look when I meet them, I won't go home with them.*

If they send you one picture, but the person who shows up looks nothing like it, that is a sign that you should probably exit the situation. If you have a picture saved on your computer of this person, it can help in the event you go missing and people are searching for you.

A phone number allows you to voice verify beforehand (more on this below) and is another piece of information you can leave around or give to a friend in the event something goes wrong. If you plan to meet up with someone you have been e-mailing or chatting with online, ask for their number. If someone refuses to exchange numbers, ask why. For some people, there is a safety concern. If the reason sounds plausible to you, it may be ok. But if you have any doubt, don't meet the person.

**If you decide to meet someone in person, meet in public.**

*Everyone always says to meet in public, but what if I am looking just to have anonymous sex, not to go on a date? It doesn't make sense not to just have one of us host at our home.*

If you are only conversing online, your gut may not have enough information to assess someone's sketchiness. If possible, meet in public, spend a few minutes talking about what you want to do (and what you don't want to do) sexually, before going to someone's home.

If you agree to meet up with one person, but more than one person shows up, do not go with them. If you meet up and the person doesn't look like the picture, ask them why they don't. If they don't have a satisfactory answer, exit.

*I really don't want to meet in public. Is it safer for me to host them at my place or for them to host?*

There are safety advantages and disadvantages to hosting vs being hosted.

**If you host:**

- o Leave valuables (wallet, money, checkbook, jewelry, or things that look expensive or have sentimental value) out of sight.
- o Keep items that could be used as a weapon out of sight (kitchen knives, bats, etc).
- o Try to stay awake the entire time the person is there - no sleep-overs the first time! Items can disappear while you are asleep and your safety could be in jeopardy.
- o Generally speaking, it is better not to host if you don't live in a secure building. Remember, the person from that point on, knows where you live. Make it clear (if it seems necessary) that surprise visits in the future are not welcome.
- o Keep your cell phone charged and close to you at all times. If someone refuses to leave when you ask them to some options include using command type language (i.e. Get out of my house now), calling police or activating your silent alarm (more below). Remember, you must choose what works best for you.

**One thing to remember:** the police or your silent alarm can't be there immediately after you call. This is a good safety measure to employ, but don't count on it being your only one.

**If they host:**

- o PLEASE tell at least one person the address where you will be and for how long.
- o Set up a silent alarm (more on this below).
- o Bring your phone and keep it charged.
- o Do not accept drinks (even water) at the person's home unless you observed the drink being poured. Date rape drugs have no odor or flavor even in water.
- o If somebody else is at the home when you get there, exit. Most people hosting a guest will ask roommates to clear out.
- o If at any point you feel uncomfortable or unsafe, leave immediately. You don't have to give an explanation. If someone prevents you from leaving, firmly state your intention to leave. You may threaten to call police or your friend who is nearby if they do not let you. Use clear command-type language. Be assertive without being aggressive. See more about using your voice under "Use your Voice" section. If someone physically hurts you or restrains you without your consent, you may choose to verbally and/or physically resist. Get to safety as quickly as you can. If you feel comfortable, report to police or call AVP to help you make the report.

*Isn't it really rude to leave? What if we haven't 'finished'? Shouldn't I finish what I started or what I agreed to do?*

Safety comes before manners. Consenting to sexual activity is not a contract. You have the right to change your mind and to not finish an activity at any time. The other person can easily 'finish' without you. If someone doesn't respect a boundary you set, no matter how small, this is a red flag that they won't respect other boundaries as well. You deserve to be respected at all times. Leave if they do something you ask them not to. You will find other sexual partners.

**Use your voice.**

*Will someone really stop if I tell them to? What if I just make them more mad?*

One should always take verbal threats seriously. Verbal self-defense is a great first line of defense because people that choose to assault us do not expect us to resist verbally or physically. Resistance breaks the assailant's script and places doubt in their mind about their ability to commit the crime. Assailants often target people based on perceived vulnerability (i.e. intoxication, passiveness, disability, gender identity, etc.). It is important to keep in mind that there is a difference between being aggressive and assertive. Being aggressive is often perceived as confrontational and threatening. To de-escalate a situation, it is important to criticize the behavior and NOT the person. We can exercise our rights without denying the rights of others by choosing to be assertive. Assertiveness is a non-confrontational way to get a message across. Below are steps to assertive communication:

- o Maintain confident body language- Stand/sit tall, keep your head up, shoulders back.

- o Make eye contact.
- o Respond firmly and quickly.
- o Speak in a steady, calm voice.
- o Use clear, command-type language, and use "I-statements" (i.e. "I feel uncomfortable when you talk to me that way and I want you to stop.").
- o Be specific as to what behavior it is you want stopped.
- o Send a clear and consistent message with your words, voice, eyes, and body language.

## **More verbal techniques::**

### **Name the Behavior**

Explicitly naming the behavior sends a clear message that you will not tolerate or let them get away with inappropriate or abusive behavior. Be as specific as possible in naming what the assailant has just done or said that has made you feel uncomfortable (i.e. "Stop touching me after I've asked you to stop."). This is useful when you are alone with someone because it lets them know you are not willing to let them get away with inappropriate behavior by dismissing or excusing it.

### **Broken Record Technique**

Repeat your command over and over. This is especially useful when someone appears intoxicated or is indecisive on what to do next. (i.e. "Leave my apartment now. Leave my apartment now!")

### **Make A Scene/ Enlisting the Help of Others**

Fear of embarrassment, being wrong or overreacting can make us reluctant to call attention to ourselves. Assailants know this and count on our silence. Exposing the person by speaking up in public strips them of the power of secrecy. It also lets others around you know what is happening, which may lead to support from bystanders. To enlist the help of others be directive (i.e. pick a person out of the crowd and address them directly with commands such as "Call 911!")

### **Reasoning or Negotiation**

All of these techniques will distract your assailant from their "script." They are expecting things to go a certain way, and by you responding differently it throws them off. Negotiation may include asking the assailant to use a condom, put a weapon down or to move to a different location. THIS IS NOT THE SAME AS GIVING CONSENT! You may decide at any point to resist, escape or comply. All are options for survival.

### **Making Yourself Human/Distraction**

By talking and sharing about yourself, you are not following the assailant's "script" of being fearful and silent so they can project their fantasies onto you. When you are active, you become real and not necessarily what they expect. It is more difficult to hurt someone who is seen as a human being rather than an object.

*What is a 'silent alarm'?*

There are numerous ways to utilize your cell phone as a safety tool. If you do not have a cell phone, and you are not going to be in public place, try to make sure there will be a landline before you agree to go. The basic premise is that you tell one friend that, if everything is going well with your date/ hook up, you will call or text at a specific time (usually after the date is over) with a specific code word. It should be something not guessable - i.e. NOT "all is well," "I'm fine," etc. This word (could be a color or a flavor of ice cream or a fruit, for example) tells the friend that all is well and the alarm is disarmed. Beforehand, you tell your friend the address of where you will be and you both agree on the code words and what the friend should do if you do not call. Typically, the agreement is that if you call and say 'everything is fine' but do not use the code word, the friend should call police. And if you do not call or text at all at the time agreed upon, the friend should call you. If you do not answer or if you answer and do not say the code word, your friend should call the police.

*I really don't want to tell my friends that I am meeting people online. I am embarrassed about it. Plus, I don't know if any of them would even do this for me.*

TONS of people meet online. It is nothing to be embarrassed about. Is it possible to confide in just one safe person? A family member or friend? Or to set up the alarm without telling them exactly why? What about a trusted co-worker or sibling? If you really do not want anyone to know, or you don't feel like you have time to set one up, leave the picture of the person you are meeting open on the desktop of your computer and leave your computer on, with the person's name, e-mail address or chat name, phone number, and address of where you'll be written down nearby and easily visible.

### **If you meet in public...**

- o Meeting up at a well-lit place is best. A café or restaurant, one with other people around. It gives you the opportunity to see how your date interacts in public.
- o If you would rather meet at a bar or a club, remember to get your own drinks. If you drink at all, don't drink past a mild buzz. Assailants often perceive intoxication as a vulnerability.
- o If someone insists on getting your drink for you, tell them no. If they still don't respect that, it is best not to take the drink and to not continue to socialize with the person.
- o Another advantage of meeting in public is that you can bring friends with you. They can watch your back and they can let you know their impressions of your date.
- o If you decide to leave with the person, get the address of where you'll be and their phone number. Introduce them to the bartender, friends or acquaintances before leaving. Let them know you plan to give that information to your friends just so they know where you are for safety. If the person protests, don't go home with them.

## **Be on the Lookout for Red Flags**

*You keep talking about my 'gut' or 'instincts.' Isn't there any concrete criteria I can use to figure out if someone has harmful intentions?*

Yes. Here are some to look out for:

- o Pushing to meet in public quickly after you've voiced a desire to wait.
- o Demeaning or disrespectful comments about you or other people.
- o Consistently avoids answering questions directly, especially about those issues that are important to you.
- o Inconsistent information about any basics, especially anything within their profile. This especially includes family status, employment, age, appearance, and even general likes and dislikes.
- o Physically inappropriate or unwanted behavior (i.e. touching, kissing, sexual language).
- o Guilt and blame are often used to pressure you to ignore your instincts or to coerce you to do things you have not consented to. Examples include statements such as "Well, why did you invite me here if you didn't want to have sex?" or "Why would you think I'm trying to hurt you? I'm not that kind of person."
- o In order to find an easy target, assailants may "test" potential victims by invading your space with words or actions. Being consistently assertive sends the message that you are not a good target and that you will not put up with inappropriate or abusive behavior.

## **If you decide to have sex...**

Ask direct, frank, questions about your partner's sexual background - ask about the number of partners he or she has been with, whether protection was always used, how well they knew their past partners, and whether they have any known sexually transmitted diseases. It may not be easy to talk about these things, but it's important to do so before you have sex. When in doubt, definitely use a condom, gloves, or dental dam. A person's refusal to use safer sex precautions after you have voiced a desire to do so is very disrespectful and a bad sign.

*How are you defining sex exactly?*

First, remember that your right to say 'yes' or to say 'no' extends to any type of sexual activity, not just 'sex.' We are not tied to any particular definition of sex. Latex barriers should be used for sexual acts that involve genital-to-genital contact, anal-to-genital contact, hand-to-anal contact or hand-to-genital contact. Skin-surface touching, touching through clothes, and kissing are low risk activities in terms of disease transmission.

*I am transgender. When I should I tell my date?*

There is no absolute right or wrong answer to this. Such a decision is very personal. Above all else, remember it is your right to choose when (or if) to disclose information about your gender identity, your genitalia, or about any other part of your

body. If someone insults or attacks you because of their expectations about your body, that is NEVER YOUR FAULT. In terms of safety, there are advantages and disadvantages to disclosing in various situations. Your decision may be different depending on the person you are talking with and how sensitive or aware they seem.

**Disclosing in a personal ad:** The advantage of this is that you have a better shot at weeding out people who are unfamiliar with trans people which may mean not having to endure as many annoying questions on a date. Another distinct advantage is attracting people who are specifically attracted to your gender identity and/or your body type. Disadvantages? You may also attract people who eroticize trans people in a non-respectful way. If you feel any discomfort from the language someone uses with you in an e-mail, feel free to tell them so and/or ignore or block them.

**Disclosing in an e-mail or chat:** If you are responding to another person's ad, disclosing at some point during the chat or e-mail exchange is an option. Again, you have the advantage of getting the conversation at least started before you meet in person and if there is a negative reaction, you don't have to deal with it face-to-face. A possible disadvantage could be that if someone responds negatively, they could potentially forward your e-mail or publicly 'out' you online or otherwise invade your privacy. This is why it is good to create an anonymous e-mail account.

**Disclosing over the phone:** Privacy violations or public outing are probably less likely to happen this way if someone responds negatively. Also, being able to hear someone's tone of voice and gage their language use in real time can be helpful. E-mail and chatting can easily be 'rehearsed' and can be less authentic. A phone conversation can give you a more realistic impression of how sensitive or knowledgeable someone is about trans people.

**Disclosing when cruising in person:** Some trans people, when meeting potential dates or sex partners in person, choose to reveal information about trans identity and/or body before a sexual encounter. Unlike an online conversation, you will be able to read body language and other nonverbal cues. Often times, discussions about trans identity can be accompanied by discussions of what the two of you do and do not want to happen, and discussions about safer sex.

**Disclosing on a date:** A date can be an ideal time to talk about gender identity, since general discussions about your lives, background, family, etc will likely be happening. If someone responds in a way that makes you uncomfortable, you will be in public. Again, it can be brought up in the context of a safer sex discussion, or in the context of your past.

**Disclosing during a sexual encounter:** Some people choose to have gender identity, genitalia-related, and/or safer sex discussions at this point. It may feel like having the discussion prior would be assuming too much or that the opportunity just wasn't there. Waiting until this point does in fact allow you to be certain that a sexual encounter is desired. One potential disadvantage however is that you may no longer be in public at this point if the person responds in a threatening manner. Also, sexual conversations can actually sometimes be less awkward when they are brought up in a non-sexual setting, like a public place. Sometimes it can actually be harder to talk about personal, sexual topics after sexual activity has already begun.

**Do I have to disclose the fact that I am trans to my partner?**

NO. Being trans is not like having an STD. Plenty of non-trans people do not have discussions about their gender or their genitalia prior to having sex. However, while you do not owe it to anybody to talk about your genitalia prior to a sexual encounter, it may be safer to do so. It may also be less awkward or uncomfortable in general. So it may be ideal to make space to have a conversation about the type of sex you would like to have beforehand. If this is simply not your style or not an option, that is okay.

**These are safety tools that have been useful for some people in some situations. You are never responsible for the actions of someone else, so you are not to blame if following some or none or all of these tips doesn't prevent an attack. If you survived, you did the right thing.**

**Tips like these can sometimes feel silly or paranoid, but they can often be helpful when meeting strangers. Use the ones that fit best for you. Follow your instincts, and remember that you do not deserve to be mistreated.**

## **Hate Crimes Legislation Frequently Asked Questions**

### **Why all this focus on 'hate crime?' Is there really any such thing as a 'love crime?'**

The term hate crime is the current buzz word, but it is a misnomer. Essentially, it is referring to illegal acts which are committed against somebody because of the perpetrator(s) prejudices or biases against a group to which the perpetrator believes the victim belongs. The terms 'bias-motivated violence' or 'bias-motivated crime,' make more sense but are not used as commonly.

### **So what is the difference between a bias-motivated (or hate) crime and a bias-motivated (or hate) incident?**

Bias-motivated crimes refer to acts which are already illegal - robberies, assaults, vandalism, homicide to name a few - where the motive (or one of the motives) of the offenders is his or her bias against the person he or she is targeting. A bias-motivated incident refers to any act committed against someone because of the offenders' biases. For example, yelling 'faggot' at someone on the street is not illegal, but it is still a bias-motivated act of hatred.

### **What difference does it make what the motive for a crime was? If someone is beat up for being gay, is that somehow worse than someone who is beat up by a mugger, for example?**

The question is not about one act being worse than another, but about the reasons for the action and the effect of it. An example where motive matters: If a stranger bumps you and then immediately apologizes, because the contact was accidental, most of us would be less irritated than we would be if we were bumped and the contact was intended to intimidate (i.e. the person responded with "get out of my way" instead of an apology). Even a minor act of intentional rude physical contact is more upsetting than an accident with perhaps more damaging effects. The motive - the intent to intimidate - is important.

The overall effect of the violence is also relevant. Violence perpetrated randomly, or solely for economic gain, certainly causes harm and trauma to the victim. However, when a person or a group intentionally selects a victim based on a belief that the victim is more deserving of violence or more vulnerable to violence, the trauma and fear is compounded. In the U.S., many of us are taught to expect violence in our lives solely because of who we are or how we look. Those groups include women, people of color, lesbian, gay, and bi people, transgender and gender nonconforming people, homeless people, people with disabilities, young people, and elderly people, to name a few. When a member of one of these groups is targeted because of hatred against that group, the fear generated by that act ripples out into the larger community.

### **Doesn't hate crime legislation interfere with free speech rights? Especially for people who disagree on religious grounds?**

Hate crime legislation is about addressing actions that are already illegal. Hate speech is not illegal unless it is intended to threaten or incite violence. Therefore, hate speech is legal anywhere in the U.S., regardless of what hate crime laws are in place. It is a myth that hate crime legislation regulates speech, religion, literature, media, or any non-criminal acts of hatred.

**What groups do hate crime laws protect?**

The answer to this depends on one's location. Legislation can include race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender, HIV status, immigration status, and gender identity but most jurisdictions do not currently include all of these categories.

**It sounds like you're saying that the lives of some people are more valuable than others.****Otherwise, why have special laws for them?**

The laws were established to recognize and respond to the reality that some groups are more likely to be targeted for violence than others. For example, the FBI estimates that gay men are 400 times more likely to be targeted for violent crime than their heterosexual counterparts. So the idea of providing extra protection comes from the reality of extra targeting.

For the most part, the legislation does not protect specific groups of people, but rather broad categories. It is not written to protect Jewish people but rather to protect people targeted based on religion, for example.

**What do hate crime laws actually do?**

This also varies regionally. Hate crime legislation usually calls for penalty or sentencing enhancements. It can also include provisions for law enforcement education, documentation of hate incidents, funding for prevention initiatives, public awareness campaigns, and restorative justice options.

**Does NCAVP support hate crime legislation?**

NCAVP's current position is in support of legislation that mandates law enforcement tracking and reporting of bias motivated violence, and law enforcement education on how to identify bias motivated crimes and to respond sensitively to victims, as well as legislation providing for public education initiatives, victims' rights, restorative justice, and rehabilitation programs for offenders.

**Why doesn't NCAVP support penalty enhancement? That seems like the most important aspect of the law.**

We do not support sentencing enhancements because they are, by definition, reactive, happening after an act of violence has already occurred.

Another problem is sentencing subjectivity. Racism, sexism, classism, and homophobia result in heavier sentences consistently being handed down to the exact same communities who are targeted for hate violence in the first place. Women and men of color in particular who are found guilty of committing bias crimes are given tremendous sentences. Racism, sexism, and other forms of oppression are still impacting our legal system. As long as this is happening, NCAVP does not support enhanced penalties as the primary solution to the problem of hate violence. The root sentencing disparities and the root of hate violence on an interpersonal level are one in the same.

Additionally, prosecution and conviction is rare. Consistently, NCAVP member programs work with survivors of hate violence whose cases are not classified as such by law enforcement. Even when they are, often this element is dropped in prosecution because it can be difficult to prove. Enhanced penalties for hate crimes cannot serve as a deterrent if cases never even get classified as bias. In situations where people are correctly identified and convicted of committing bias-motivated crimes, their 'enhanced sentence' is enhanced in length only. Inmates are not unlearning hate in prison.

**What about survivors who call your organization for help? What if they want hate crimes penalty enhancement or the death penalty as part of the sentence for someone who attacked them?**

NCAVP and our member programs completely support victims, survivors, and their families in advocating for whatever sentencing they deem fair in their situation. While NCAVP will not endorse enhanced penalties legislation, we absolutely will not impose a position on any individuals within our communities, nor their friends, families, or allies.

National Coalition  
of Anti-Violence Programs  
Case Intake/  
Incident Reporting Form

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Time of Intake: \_\_\_\_ AM/PM  
☐ Staff ☐ Volunteer ☐ Intern ☐ Media

1

**CALLER INFORMATION**

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Intake Type:  
☐ Hotline/Phone ☐ Email  
☐ Mail ☐ Ofc/Walk-in  
☐ Media ☐ Website

Entered Into Database \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Primary Language \_\_\_\_\_  
Call Back Needed ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Case Type(s)**  
(Staff Only):

**B:** Bias Violence **D:** Domestic Violence **Z:** Pick-up **P:** Police Misconduct  
**S:** Sexual Assault **H:** HIV Related **NC:** Non-crime **NA:** Not Classified **M:** Murder

Caller's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Caller's Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Caller's Telephone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Caller's E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**Caller Was Referred By (Check one)**

☐ Self ☐ Court ☐ Svc Provider  
☐ Police ☐ Media \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Friend \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Organization  
☐ Hospital \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Other  
\_\_\_\_\_  
☐ AVP  
☐ Phone ☐ Unknown  
Book \_\_\_\_\_

**Caller Presents As**

☐ Survivor/Victim ☐ Witness ☐ Partner/Lover ☐ Friend ☐ Family ☐ Offender ☐ Service Provider  
☐ Police officer ☐ Other (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**VICTIM #1**

**VICTIM INFORMATION**

Victim is: ☐ Client ☐ Inst/Org

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Prefers contact via: ☐ Phone ☐ Email  
OK to say 'AVP?' ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Citizenship Status:** (Optional)

☐ Citizen with access to documentation  
☐ Citizen without access to documentation  
☐ non-Citizen Resident with access to documentation  
☐ non-Citizen resident without access to documentation  
☐ Unknown

**SO:**

☐ Lesbian  
☐ Gay  
☐ Bisexual  
☐ Heterosexual  
☐ Queer  
☐ Questioning  
☐ Self ID: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Unknown

☐ Org.

**AGE:**

**GENDER ID:**

(check all that apply)

☐ Female  
☐ Intersex  
☐ Male  
☐ Transgender (F-M)  
☐ Transgender (M-F)  
☐ Genderqueer  
☐ Questioning  
☐ Self-Identified: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Unknown  
☐ Organization

**DISABILIT**

**Y:**  
(Optional)

☐ None disclosed  
☐ HIV +  
☐ HIV -  
☐ Disability: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**RACE/ETHNICITY:**

☐ African Descent  
☐ Arab/Middle Eastern  
☐ Asian/Pacific Islander  
☐ South Asian  
☐ Indigenous/First People  
☐ Latina/o  
☐ Multi-Racial  
\_\_\_\_\_  
☐ White  
☐ Self-Identified (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Unknown  
☐ Organization

**EXTENT OF INJURIES:**

☐ No Injuries ☐ Minor Injuries ☐ Serious Injuries  
☐ Death ☐ Unknown

Type of injury: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: If victim sustained **any** injury 'Medical Attention' section **must** be completed →

**MEDICAL ATTENTION:**

☐ None Required ☐ Needed but not received  
☐ Out-patient (Clinic/MD/ER) ☐ Hospitalization/Inpatient  
☐ Unknown

## INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Location of Incident \_\_\_\_\_ **2**

Time of Incident: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_am/pm

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

Police District/Precinct where incident occurred: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

### CRIMES AND OFFENSES (check all that apply):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abduction/Kidnapping<br><input type="checkbox"/> Arson<br><input type="checkbox"/> Assault: No Weapon<br><input type="checkbox"/> Assault: w/Weapon: _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Attempted Assault w/Weapon: _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Bias Language<br><input type="checkbox"/> Bullying<br><input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination<br><input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence<br><input type="checkbox"/> Drugging: _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> E-Mail Harassment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Emotional Abuse<br><input type="checkbox"/> Extortion/Blackmail<br><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Abuse<br><input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Eviction<br><input type="checkbox"/> Intimidation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Isolation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Larceny/Burg/Theft*<br><input type="checkbox"/> Mail/Lit Harassment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medical Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Murder<br><input type="checkbox"/> Police Entrapment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Police Raid<br><input type="checkbox"/> Psychological/Emotional Abuse<br><input type="checkbox"/> Rape<br><input type="checkbox"/> Robbery*<br><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault<br><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Harassment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Stalking<br><input type="checkbox"/> Suicide<br><input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Harassment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Text Msg Harassment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Threats<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unjustified Arrest<br><input type="checkbox"/> Use of Children<br><input type="checkbox"/> Use of Pets<br><input type="checkbox"/> Use of Privilege/Entitlement<br><input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism*<br><input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Harassment<br>*Est. stolen/damaged property value:<br>\$ _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other |
|---|---|

### SITE TYPE (check one)

- ☐
- Cruising Area
- 
- ☐
- GLBT Event/Parade/Rally
- 
- ☐
- GLBT Inst. (non-Bar)
- 
- ☐
- In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store
- 
- ☐
- Media: \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Online
- 
- ☐
- Park
- 
- ☐
- Police Prcnt/Jail/Vehicle
- 
- ☐
- Private Residence
- 
- ☐
- Public Accommodation (Store/Restaurant)
- 
- ☐
- Public Transportation
- 
- ☐
- School/College
- 
- ☐
- Street/Public Area
- 
- ☐
- Work Place
- 
- ☐
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Unknown

### BIAS or MOTIVE(S) (check all that apply):

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

**Is This a Serial Incident?**

If Yes: **Number of Previous Incidents**

Ongoing since: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ 1 ☐ 2-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 10+ ☐ Unknown

**Previous police report filed?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

## OFFENDER INFORMATION

**Total # of Offenders:** \_\_\_\_ **Note: If there is more than one offender, CREATE A DESIGNATION FOR EACH OFFENDER for use in each demographic category below. (Ex: A,B,C)**

### GENDER IDENTITY:

- ☐
- Female \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Intersex \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Male \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Transgender (F-M) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Transgender (M-F) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Genderqueer \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Questioning/Unsure \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Self-Identified \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

### RACE/ETHNICITY:

- ☐
- African Descent \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Arab/Middle Eastern \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Asian/Pacific Islander \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- South Asian \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Indigenous/First People \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Latina/o \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Multi-Racial \_\_\_\_\_:
- 
- ☐
- White \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Self-Identified \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ☐
- Unknown

Offender (A)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Offender (B)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Offender (C)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Offender (D)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

### RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acquaintance/ Friend _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Employer/Co-Worker _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Landlord _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Partner/Lover _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Ex-Partner/Lover _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Pick-Up/Date _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Relative/Family _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Roommate _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Service Provider _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Stranger _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Media/Org _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown _____ |
|--|--|

<b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian <input type="checkbox"/> Gay <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Queer <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning/Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified	<b>DISABILITY:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None disclosed <input type="checkbox"/> HIV Positive <input type="checkbox"/> HIV Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Disability _____ -	<b>DESCRIPTIVE/IDENTIFYING FEATURES:</b>    
--	--	--

<b>Total Number of Offenders:</b>	Is Offender a member of an identifiable Hate Group? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Hate Group's Name(s):
-----------------------------------	--	-----------------------

Vehicle used in Crime? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, describe vehicle: _____	License #: _____
---	---------------------------------	------------------

## POLICE/COURT RESPONSE

INCIDENT REPORTING:	BIAS/DV CLASSIFICATION:	POLICE INVOLVED:	POLICE ATTITUDE:	P. ORDER OBTAINED:	REPORTED TO POLICE
<b>(Check all that apply):</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Taken/ No Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual complaint Taken/ No Arrests <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. Both Arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint # _____	<b>Indicate:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Bias or <input type="checkbox"/> DV  <input type="checkbox"/> Not reported by victim 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"/> NA - Classification not available <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> City/Muni. Police <input type="checkbox"/> County Police <input type="checkbox"/> State Police <input type="checkbox"/> Fed. Police <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ Police Shield/ID #: _____	<b>(Choose only one):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Courteous <input type="checkbox"/> Indifferent <input type="checkbox"/> Verbally 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 (Specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> By Victim <input type="checkbox"/> By Batterer <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual Ord. <input type="checkbox"/> Civil <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal <input type="checkbox"/> DV <input type="checkbox"/> Non-DV <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Order 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

## 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"/> Shelter Placement: _____ <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  <b>ACCOMPANIMENT</b> <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"/> CVB/CVC/VRA Claim <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) _____

<b>LOCAL INFORMATION AND REFERRALS</b>      
--

### **CASE STATUS & MANAGEMENT (Staff Only)**

- ☐ Case Opened **Assigned to:** \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Case Reassignment **Re--assigned to:** \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Re-Opened Closed Case **Assigned to:** \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Case Conference Presentation

☐ Case Closed  
☐ Case Data Update  
☐ Quality Status Review

## 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.

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