LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, QUEER, AND HIV-AFFECTED HATE VIOLENCE IN 2016

A 20th Anniversary report from the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

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MISSION

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) works to prevent, respond to, and end all forms of violence against and within lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, (LGBTQ), and HIV-affected communities.

NCAVP is a national coalition of local member programs and affiliate organizations who create systemic and social change. We strive to increase power, safety, and resources through data analysis, policy advocacy, education, and technical assistance.
The year 2016 was a historic and tragic year for LGBTQ people; a year marked by resistance and visibility in the midst of devastating and deadly loss.

The year began with more anti-LGBTQ and anti-transgender public accommodation bills sweeping the country. Hundreds of bills were introduced across the country that sought to restrict LGBTQ communities', particularly transgender communities', access to resources that are afforded to all. NCAVP member programs noted that many LGBTQ people felt an increased tension as these bills gained traction and many were worried that the bills would lead to an increase in violence.

As debates around the rights of LGBTQ communities continued to gain traction, House Bill 2 in North Carolina, a bill that restricted transgender peoples access to bathrooms, locker rooms, and other public spaces, took center stage. North Carolina quickly became a symbolic and legal battleground for transgender equality, one that will have long lasting impacts on the transgender community. Former Attorney General Loretta Lynch gave a historic speech on May 9th 2016 announcing that HB2 was a clear violation of civil rights law and that the Department of Justice was filing a suit against various parties in the state. Around the country people heard her message of support to transgender communities, both within North Carolina and beyond, loud and clear: “we see you, we stand with you and we will do everything we can to protect you moving forward”.

The historic fight for transgender rights continued as Gavin Grimm and his supreme court case began to take center stage in the summer of 2016. Grimm is a young transgender student who, represented by the ACLU, filed a supreme court case against his school district in Virginia after his school denied him the ability to use a bathroom that corresponded with his gender identity. Grimm quickly became a symbol for the rights of transgender students in accessing equal and affirming educational opportunities. While the country continued to debate the rights of transgender people in North Carolina, Virginia, and beyond, deadly violence against transgender people, specifically transgender women of color, continued to increase throughout the year.

As deadly violence against LGBTQ people seemed to be increasing and becoming more widely known to the public at large, nothing could have prepared the country for the devastating shooting on June 12th, 2016 at Pulse Nightclub– a gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida. In the early morning hours of June 12th, a lone gunman entered the nightclub and shot and killed 49 people and wounded 53 others, most of whom were LGBTQ and Latinx. The Pulse shooting marks the deadliest mass shooting in recent U.S. history, and the effects were felt throughout the country, particularly with LGBTQ and Latinx communities. In the following months, record numbers of people turned out to vigils, rallies, protests and pride parades to mourn those lives taken, to call for an end to hate violence, and to celebrate the lives of those still living.

The Black Lives Matter movement, started by three black queer women in 2012, gained more momentum in 2016 as they protested police violence throughout the country. They protested
police shootings that took black lives, including Alton Sterling, Philando Castile, Terence Crutcher, Keith Lamont Scott, and others. The Black Lives Matter Movement called for an end to police violence and anti-black racism, and helped people to understand the intersectional and systemic causes of violence against black communities. Many of these advocates and others continued to work with the Department of Justice to implement guidance on gender biased policing, with the recognition that women and LGBTQ communities of color frequently experience high rates of police violence.

As the summer concluded, the election for the next President of the United States took front and center. Hillary Clinton seemed to have the presidency in her reach, and LGBTQ people and advocates planned for a continuation of rights and momentum gained under the Obama administration. That all changed on November 8th, 2016 when Donald Trump was elected as the next President of the United States. Following the election, there was an increase in hate violence targeting LGBTQ people, Muslim communities, immigrant communities and communities of color. These communities were fearful that the Trump Administration and conservative legislators across the country would actively work to roll back the few protections they had, and that the hateful rhetoric used to support conservative policies would incite further acts of hate violence. Sadly, the actions taken by the federal administration, from discriminatory Executive Orders to the appointment of Jeff Sessions, Betsy Devos, and others, show that these fears were not unfounded.

If 2016 has shown us anything it’s that the LGBTQ community is resilient and committed to ending violence against all communities. In the year ahead as we continue to resist anti-LGBTQ violence, roll backs of LGBTQ rights, and work in solidarity with movements seeking liberation, may we remember those we have lost in 2016, and organize and advocate for those still living at the margins. Our community is diverse, our community is passionate, and our community will prevail against anti-LGBTQ violence.

In solidarity,

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hate violence is a far too common and too often deadly experience for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ) and HIV-affected people. Hate violence is enacted in many different ways, including physical violence, verbal harassment, sexual violence, and discrimination, and is distinct from other forms of violence in that it targets people for their real or perceived identities. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Hate Violence in 2016 report analyzes the experiences of 1,036 survivors of hate violence that reported to 12 NCAVP member programs in 2016. The findings discussed in this report highlight how the multiple identities and diverse experiences of LGBTQ and HIV people, such as gender, sexual orientation, racial, ethnic, and immigration status, uniquely impact how survivors experience hate violence and their experiences when accessing help and support.

NCAVP research on LGBTQ and HIV-affected hate violence, similar to other research on the impacts of discrimination and harassment, show that bias-motivated violence has serious psychosocial, financial, physical, safety, and other consequences for survivors. Many LGBTQ and HIV-affected people experience street-based violence and harassment; however, less commonly discussed is the violence that LGBTQ and HIV-affected people experience in their workplaces, schools, and homes. The findings in the 2016 NCAVP Hate Violence report show that safe and inclusive work, home, and school environments are imperative for ending hate violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities. There was an increase in the percentage of survivors reporting experience hate violence online in 2016 compared to 2015. Youth and Latinx survivors were more likely to report experiencing violence online than other survivors. As more and more people use online spaces for social support and communication, it’s vital that resources and efforts target online harassment.

Additionally, the 2016 NCAVP findings on hate violence illustrate the importance of centering the experiences and leadership of those who are most impacted by hate violence and discrimination, such as transgender and gender non-conforming people, LGBTQ people of color, LGBTQ youth and young adults, LGBTQ people with disabilities, and LGBTQ undocumented people. It is imperative that these unique and diverse experiences be considered and centered when creating policies, programs, and initiatives that work to end violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected people.
**KEY FINDINGS**

**2016 LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Hate Violence Related Homicides**

Continuing an alarming multiyear trend, people of color, transgender and gender non-conforming people made up the majority of victims of LGBTQ and HIV-affected related hate violence.

NCAVP recorded 77 total hate violence related homicides of LGBTQ and HIV-affected people in 2016, including the 49 lives taken during the shooting at Pulse Nightclub in Orlando, Florida in June of 2016. Though NCAVP cannot confirm the multiple identities of the lives taken at Pulse, it is reported that the majority of the victims were LGBTQ and Latinx.

Outside of those lives taken during the shooting at Pulse Nightclub, NCAVP recorded 28 anti-LGBTQ homicides, an increase of 17% from 24 in 2015.

- Of the 28 reported hate violence non-Pulse homicides, apart from the tragedy at Pulse, 79% were people of color: 18 people who were Black and 4 who were Latinx.
- Nineteen of the homicides (68%) were transgender and gender non-conforming people. Of the total number of homicides, 61% (17) were transgender women of color.
- Seventeen (61%) of victims were below the age of 35.

**Total Survivor Demographics**

In 2016, NCAVP received information on 1,036 incidents of hate violence from 12 anti-violence organizations across the country. The majority of survivors identified as gay, were below the age of 39, or were people of color.

- Of the total number of survivors, 47% identified as gay, 17% identified as lesbian, and 14% identified as heterosexual, 8% identified as queer, and 8% identified as bisexual.
- About 63% of survivors were between the ages of 19-39.
- In terms of gender identity, 44% of survivors identified as cisgender men, 21% cisgender women, 21% transgender women, 6% gender nonconforming, genderqueer, or gender fluid, and 5% as transgender men.
- Survivors were able to choose more than one racial and ethnic identity. The most commonly selected identity was Latinx (29%) followed by Black/African American (21%). Identities of color made up 61% of selected identities.
• 15% of survivors were undocumented.
• 15% of survivors reported having a disability and 12% reported being HIV positive.
**Gender Identity of Survivors**

- Transgender Woman: 21%
- Transgender Man: 5%
- Transgender Non-Binary: 1%
- Cisgender Man: 44%
- Cisgender Woman: 21%
- Genderqueer: 1%
- Gender Non-Conforming: 4%
- Self-Identified/Other: 4%

**Sexual Orientation**

- Bisexual: 8%
- Gay: 47%
- Heterosexual: 16%
- Lesbian: 17%
- Queer: 6%
- Questioning/Unsure: 1%
- Self-Identified/Other: 4%

**Citizenship Status**

- US citizen: 71%
- Permanent resident: 4%
- Undocumented: 15%
- Other: 10%
Incident and Offender Information

The majority of survivors reporting hate violence to NCAVP member programs experienced violence by someone who was known to them, with the most common relationships being landlords, neighbors, employers, and family members. Similarly, nearly half of survivors reported experiencing violence in either a private residence or a workplace.

- The most common types of hate violence reported were verbal harassment (20%), threats or intimidation (17%), and physical violence (11%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Type</th>
<th>n=2236</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Murder</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Violence</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Physical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Violence</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online or Mobile Harassment</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat/Intimidation</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Harassment</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Property Violence</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Violence</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- There was an increase from 2015 to 2016 in the percentage of survivors who experienced harassment via the internet or by phone. Transgender and gender non-conforming survivors were 2.8 times more likely to experience violence via the internet or by phone than cisgender survivors. Additionally, Latinx survivors
were 4.5 times more likely to experience this type of violence compared to non-Latinx survivors.

- Latinx survivors were 2.3 times more likely to experience robbery and 2 times more likely to experience threats than non-Latinx survivors.
- 31% of survivors reported being injured as a result of the violence they experienced.

![Pie chart showing percentage of survivors injured](image1)

- Of the 981 survivors who reported information about their relationship to their offenders, 58% knew the person who committed the violence against them, including 22% who experience violence by a landlord or neighbor, 16% by a relative or family member, 16% by an employer or coworker, and 10% by ex-lovers or partners.

![Pie chart showing relationship to offender](image2)
Transgender and gender non-conforming people of color were 3.3 times more likely than survivors who did not identify as people of color or transgender and gender non-conforming to experience violence by an ex-lover or partner.

Survivors who were under the age of 25 were 4.6 times more likely than survivors who were 26 and older to experience hate violence from a relative or family member.

Latinx survivors were 2.6 times more likely than non-Latinx survivors to experience violence by an employer.

Of those survivors who did not know the offenders, 60% experienced violence by a stranger.

Of those survivors who did not know the offenders, there was an increase in survivors reporting that police were the primary perpetrators of violence from 3% in 2015 to 10% in 2016. Additionally, 22% experienced violence by a first responder other than law enforcement.
Police Response to Survivors Following Incidents of Violence

In 2016, 41% of survivors interacted with law enforcement as a result of the violence that they experienced. The information below describes the experiences of survivors when they interacted with police as a result of the violence that they experienced, whether by reporting to police or having police called because of the violence.

• Of those who interacted with the police, 35% of survivors said that the police were indifferent and 31% said the police were hostile.
• 52 survivors reported that they experienced police misconduct after the initial incident of violence, including excessive force, unjustified arrest, entrapment, and raids.
• Black survivors were 2.8 times more likely to experience excessive force from police than survivors who did not identify as black.
INTRODUCTION

Acts of anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, (LGBTQ) and HIV-affected violence fueled by bias and oppression continue to rise in numbers. In 2016, the LGBTQ community was mired with tragedies, including the shooting at Pulse night club that targeted Latinx LGBTQ communities, the ongoing crisis of homicides of transgender women of color, and the onslaught of anti-LGBTQ conservative policies on the state and federal level. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) remains committed to understanding, addressing, and ultimately ending this violence. The NCAVP LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Hate Violence in 2016 report combines data collected from organizations across the country with other recent research in order to better grasp the causes, contexts, and consequences of hate violence that targets LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities.

What defines hate violence, in comparison to other forms of violence, is that hate violence explicitly targets people and groups based on their actual or perceived identities. Many LGBTQ and HIV-affected people hold multiple marginalized identities, such as LGBTQ and HIV – affected people who are immigrants, are people of color, or have disabilities, and are at risk of multiple and unique forms and consequences of hate violence. The identity-based nature of hate violence contributes to the severity of the attacks and their aftermath. This is evident in the consistent number of hate violence related homicides of LGBTQ people year after year, particularly for transgender women of color and gay, bisexual, and queer cisgender men. The Pulse shooting and ongoing homicides of LGBTQ people, particularly transgender women of color, made 2016 the deadliest year on record for the LGBTQ community.

While homicide is the most egregious result of bias motivated violence, hate violence is perpetrated in many different ways. Common forms of hate violence include verbal harassment, cyber bullying, sexual violence, threats or actual physical attack, and discrimination. More subtle, nuanced forms of hate violence often persist on a recurring, daily basis. Though hate violence is commonly depicted as being perpetrated by strangers on the street, NCAVP reports on hate violence and other research show that many survivors experience bias motivated violence in everyday places, such as their homes, workplaces, and schools, and that most often the people perpetrating the violence are people the survivors know.

For survivors of hate violence, being targeted because of who they are and how they express themselves has long-term emotional, social, financial, and other consequences. One study found that survivors of hate violence experience
depression, anxiety, anger, and fear for up to five years after their experience, compared to only two years for survivors of nonbiased motivated attacks.  

LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors experience higher rates of violence in employment and higher rates of housing discrimination, which contributes to higher rates of poverty, particularly for LGBTQ people of color, LGBTQ people with disabilities, and other marginalized identities. New research is beginning to show higher levels of symptoms of trauma, including anxiety, isolation, and fear, across LGBTQ communities, regardless of if an individual has personally experienced a traumatic experience of hate violence. For example, one study found that repeated confrontation with daily forms of heterosexist oppression elicits symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among LGB community members who have not directly experienced physical trauma, but still suffer consequences of the threat of violence and the invalidation of their identities.

The impact of hate violence, fueled by homophobia, transphobia, biphobia, racism, ableism, anti-immigrant bias, and other forms of oppression, extends beyond individuals and has broader consequences for LGBTQ communities as a whole and society at large. Recent efforts to pass sweeping anti-LGBTQ bills and rollbacks of protections leave LGBTQ communities vulnerable to identity-based discrimination and send the message that discriminating against LGBTQ people based on their identity and self-expression is both acceptable and legal. The absence of LGBTQ-specific non-discrimination laws or non-discrimination school policies in states across the country sends the same message and is grounded in transphobic, biphobic, and homophobic ideologies.

It is the severity of some acts of hate violence that has led some communities to seek support and justice through Hate Crimes legislation, including the historic inclusion of LGBTQ communities in the federal hate crimes statute the Mathew Shephard and James Byrd, Jr act. While hate crime legislation is one recourse available to some survivors, NCAVP reports show time and time again that many survivors do not engage with the criminal legal system because many people experience bias, discrimination, and violence by police. Additionally, much of the violence that LGBTQ survivors experience does not meet the level of violence that is required to be considered a hate crime. In order to more holistically prevent violence against LGBTQ and other marginalized communities and address the

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04 For more information on different state policies and laws regarding LGBTQ rights, please see the National Center for Transgender Equality at http://www.transequality.org/issues/resources/map-state-transgender-non-discrimination-laws.
impacts of such violence, we must expand our understanding of and response to violence beyond the framework provided by hate crimes legislation.

To address LGBTQ and HIV-related hate violence, a national issue deeply rooted in social and political prejudices, comprehensive communication among social justice and anti-hate violence researchers, policy makers, and activists is imperative. This report details the experiences of LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors of hate violence who sought services or reported to NCAVP member programs. NCAVP hopes that this report will be used as a tool for policy makers, communities, government organizations, service institutions, and individuals to better support LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities impacted by violence and to inform efforts on preventing future violence against all LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities.

Definitions In This Report

Queer
A political and sometimes controversial term that some LGBTQ people have reclaimed. Used frequently by younger LGBTQ people, activists, and academics, the term is broadly inclusive, and can refer either to gender identity, sexual orientation or both. It is also sometimes used as an umbrella term to describe LGBTQ communities.

Sexual Orientation
A term that describes a person’s physical or emotional attraction to people of a specific gender or multiple genders. It is the culturally defined set of meanings through which people describe their sexual attractions. Sexual orientation is not static and can change over time.

Transgender
An umbrella term used to describe a group of individuals whose gender identity and how it is expressed, to varying degrees, are different than the sex assigned at birth. Transgender identity relates to a person’s gender identity.
LEARNING FROM THE HISTORY OF THE LGBTQ ANTI-VIOLENCE MOVEMENT

In recognition of the 20th anniversary of NCAVP releasing national reports on anti-LGBTQ violence, NCAVP has put together a timeline that reflects some of the key moments of the anti-violence movement.

NCAVP recognizes that much of the wins of the broader LGBTQ movements has relied on the work and activism of LGBTQ youth, LGBTQ people of color, and transgender women working against over policing of LGBTQ communities and spaces. Starting with the Compton Cafeteria Riot in 1966 in San Francisco, which was one of the first uprisings against police raids of LGBTQ spaces and was led by transgender women and the Stonewall uprising in 1969, a series of protests in response to police raids of a queer bar in New York city, largely led by Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson. The modern LGBTQ rights movement was birthed from these events, led mostly by LGBTQ people of color and transgender women, in an effort to end discriminatory policing.

While this timeline does not reflect all of the important dates of the LGBTQ movement in the last few decades, it includes key moments of history that largely shaped the public response to violence against LGBTQ people. In celebrating these twenty years we would like to reflect on this history and the drastic changes that the anti-violence movement endured so that we can work to better prevent violence moving forward and continue to lift up leadership from those communities most impacted by violence.

- **1979**: Members of the disbanded street activist group Butterfly Brigade and other community members form Community United Against Violence (CUAV) in San Francisco, the first formal LGBT anti-violence organization in the country.

- **1981**: The Anti-Defamation League develops model hate crimes legislation featuring penalty enhancements as a response to bias motivated violence.

- **1983**: The Chelsea Gay Association’s victim support project is incorporated as The New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project.

- **April 23, 1990**: The Hate Crimes Statistics Act is signed into law by President George H.W. Bush, which included collecting data on sexual orientation in hate crimes data.
- **August 1992**: First international conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy.

- **1993**: Minnesota passes Statute § 363A.02 becoming the first state to extend protections against discrimination to transgender people by expanding the state definition of sexual orientation to include gender identity.

- **December 31, 1993**: Brandon Teena is violently murdered in Nebraska after his former friends find out about his transgender identity. The film “Boys Don’t Cry” captures and sensationalizes his story creating greater public awareness for trans identities and the motivated hate violence trans identities experience.

- **September 13, 1994**: The Violent Crime And Law Enforcement Act, also known as the Crime Bill, which included hate crimes sentencing enhancements, is signed into law by president Bill Clinton.

- **1995**: The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs forms with the mission to prevent, respond to, and end all forms of violence against and within LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities.

- **February 27, 1997**: The Otherside Lounge, a lesbian club in Atlanta, is bombed injuring five people.

- **April 30, 1997**: Ellen’s “coming out” episode was the first prime-time sitcom to feature a gay character. Following its airing there was a lot of conversation around LGBTQ rights. The Ellen Show was discontinued in response to public opinion.

- **1997**: The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs releases its first annual Hate Violence and Intimate Partner Violence reports documenting the rate of violence with and between LGBTQ communities, telling the stories of victims and survivors and providing recommendations to policymakers and service providers. These reports continue to raise awareness of the prevalence of this violence and furthered the efforts to create inclusive hate crimes legislation and progressive policies among service providers.

- **October 12, 1998**: Matthew Shepard, a 21 year-old gay Wyoming college student, was kidnapped, tortured and murdered. Significant media coverage of his murder reached national and international attention and increased advocacy on including sexual orientation and gender identity into hate crime legislation.
November 28, 1998: Rita Hester, a transgender woman of color, is murdered and mourned in Allston, Massachusetts at a candle vigil attended by 250 people inspiring the annual Transgender Day of Remembrance.

September 22, 2000: Man opens fire on Backstreet Café, a gay bar in Virginia, killing one person and wounding six others.

2001: FIERCE, founded in 2000 by LGBTQ youth of color to give LGBTQ youth the opportunity to become sociopolitical agents of change within their communities, releases Fenced OUT, a documentary which explores the experiences for LGBTQ people of color in juxtaposition with white LGBTQ people throughout the 1970s and 1980s at the piers. This documentary will go on to have a profound effect on the LGBTQ anti-violence movement and is still shown to this day.

July 26, 2001: National Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is passed, authorizing the attorney general to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT crimes as violations of federal civil rights law.

February 24th 2002: Clinton Scott Risetter's murder reaches public news (Santa Barbara California). His murder raised awareness about the extreme violence used in LGBTQ murders.

May 6, 2002: Take Back Our Streets Rally gathers in Christopher Park across the street from Stonewall Inn. The rally targeted low-level offenses and more specifically trans women of color and LGBTQ youth of color who spent time at the piers. The language othered trans women of color and LGBTQ youth of color as "outsiders" whose "threatening activity" brought down the "quality of life of the neighborhood".


July 17, 2008: Angie Zapata, a transgender teenager, was murdered in Colorado. Her murderer is the first person to be charged with a hate crime for violence against a trans victim.

June 2008: U.S. House of Representatives establishes the Congressional LGBT Equality Caucus. The intent of this caucus is to work on a federal level for the full enjoyment of human rights by LGBT identified people nationally and internationally.
November 2008: Proposition 8 passed forbidding recognition or licensing for same-gender marriages in California. This is one of the more well-known and publicized ban on same-gender marriages. The NO H8 campaign was launched in response.

October 22, 2009: Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act passed expanding the 1969 federal hate crime law to include crimes motivated by a victim’s actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability.

January 5, 2010: Gender identity is listed as a protected class under the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statement of federal job postings.

September 20, 2011: Don't Ask Don't Tell Repeal Act is passed allowing same gender attracted people to serve openly in the U.S. Armed Forces. The ban for TGNC people wasn’t lifted until 2016 by order of Defense Secretary Ashton B. Carter.

2012: NCAVP first cites a trend of murders of transgender people of color. This helped lead to increased media attention and public awareness to the horrific trend of homicides of transgender people of color, especially transgender women and femmes of color.

May 1, 2012: EEOC rules that transgender employment discrimination is sex discrimination and therefore a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2013: Congress reauthorized the Violence Against Women act, including specific non-discrimination provisions on sexual orientation and gender identity, notably the first and only piece of federal legislation passed by congress that includes explicit protections for LGBTQ communities.

November 7, 2013: Employment Non-discrimination Act (ENDA), which prohibits discrimination in hiring and employment on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity by employers, is passed in the Senate. It has yet to pass in the House of Representatives.

June 26, 2013: U.S. Supreme Court struck down Section 3 of the defense of marriage act of 1994 which had barred same-gender married couples from being recognized as spouses for the purpose of federal laws (including receiving federal marriage benefits).
• **2013**: The U.S. Supreme Court issues the decision that neither the Supreme Court nor the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has the right to determine the constitutionality of Proposition 8. District Judge Vaughn Walker’s 2010 decision in Perry v. Schwarzenegger that Proposition 8 was unconstitutional was the only decision that stood.

• **2014**: A Seattle gay nightclub, Neighbors, is set aflame with an estimated 750 people inside.

• **2015-2016**: In 2015, one hundred twenty-five anti-LGBT bills are introduced in thirty-two states aimed to limiting the rights of LGBTQ communities. This trend continued into 2016 with one hundred and fifty-six anti-LGBT bills in thirty-two states were introduced. Many of these bills directly targeted transgender people using public accommodations (so-called bathroom bills). 2017 promises the same trend of discriminatory legislation with already one hundred bills proposed in twenty-nine states.

• **June 26, 2015**: Obergefell v. Hodges; U.S. Supreme Court legalizes same-gender marriage in all 50 states and U.S. territories.

• **November 17, 2015**: House Equality Caucus holds a forum on violence against the transgender community. Community organizers, policy experts, survivors of violence and advocates were given the opportunity to testify in front of members of congress. Testimony “represented the lived experience of transgender people who face violence, particularly transgender people of color” and “discussed how the federal government can help eradicate bias motivated violence against transgender people.”

• **May 9, 2016**: The Department of Justice files a suit against North Carolina, saying that House Bill 2 (HB2) is discriminatory under Title VII and Title IX of the Civil Rights Act and violates the Violence Against Women Act. In Loretta Lynch’s speech she speaks on behalf of the Obama Administration comparing this bill to the gross civil rights violations during segregation and takes an unprecedented stance asserting that the Obama administration will do everything in their power to support transgender rights. She says to the transgender community, “We see you, we stand with you and we will do everything we can to protect you moving forward.”

• **May 13, 2016**: DOJ and Department of Education issues Dear Colleague letter clarifying Title IX application to efforts to reduce bullying and violence against transgender and gender diverse students.
June 12, 2016: A man opened fire on Pulse, a gay nightclub in Orlando, killing 49 people and wounding 53 others. Public grief and uncertainty follows. This shooting represents the largest massacre in recent history.

December 2016: NCAVP partners with MIC Media Organization to create a public database of the homicides of transgender people dating back to 2010 with the intention of raising awareness to the disturbing trend. The series “Unerased” humanizes these victims by showing their faces and honoring them with affirming media coverage.

February 22, 2017: Trump administration issues a “Dear Colleague” letter informing the nation’s schools that prohibiting students from using the restroom that aligns with their gender is no longer against anti-discrimination laws. Laverne Cox speaks to the ramifications of this best when she said, “it’s about whether trans people have the right to exist in public spaces.”

March 6, 2017: The Supreme Court refuses to see Gavin Grimm’s case over the constitutional right for transgender students to use the bathroom and public facilities aligned with their gender identity, because of the Trump Administration rescinding Title IX protections for transgender students.

March 15, 2017: Twenty one states currently have constitution or statutory anti-lgbt religious exemption laws. Many more are being voted on across the country.

March 27, 2017: Trump signs an executive order overturning Obama administration federal protections for LGBTQ workers.

April 14, 2017: The Department of Justice withdraws lawsuit against North Carolina’s infamous HB2 law, which legalized discrimination against transgender communities, and signaled that the Department of Justice will not be challenging anti-LGBTQ laws across the country.

May 4, 2017: Trump signs an executive order promoting free speech and religious liberties creating dangerous opportunities for organizations to discriminate against LGBTQ people and validates conservative beliefs that anti-LGBTQ discrimination should be protected by law.

References for this timeline can be found on page 84.
METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

NCAVP collected both aggregate and incident level data from 12 local member organizations for this report. Organizations collected this information either directly from survivors or public sources. Survivors contacted LGBTQ and HIV-affected anti-violence programs by contacting a program or hotline, filling out surveys, connecting through community outreach or organizing, or making a report online. Most NCAVP member programs used NCAVP’s Uniform Incident Reporting Form (see Appendix 1) to document the demographics of survivors and the details of the violence that occurred. Some organizations have adapted and incorporated the form into other data collection systems. Incident level data allowed NCAVP to anonymously analyze multiple variables about one victim or survivor in connection to their specific race, gender identity, sexual orientation, or age subcategory. This allowed NCAVP to identify themes, such as whether or not types of violence varied across LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors' identities (i.e. “Are transgender women more likely to experience physical violence?”). It also allowed NCAVP to examine the experiences of survivors with multiple intersecting identities, such as LGBTQ youth, trans women of color, and the types of violence and their experiences with first responders (i.e. “Are LGBTQ youth more likely to report to police?”).

NCAVP collected aggregate data on 1,036 incidents of hate violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected people from 12 local NCAVP member organizations in 11 states. Of those 1,036 incidents, NCAVP collected incident level data on 553 incidents from 8 organizations in 8 states.

DATA COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS

The majority of the information in this report was analyzed in Microsoft® Excel by aggregating the totals of each category across member organizations. In some instances, survivors were allowed to select more than one answer to a question so as to best represent their identities and experiences. For example, NCAVP allowed individuals to select more than one category when identifying their gender. For these categories, the n value, or total, represents the number of responses, rather than the number of respondents for each question, with unknowns or undisclosed responses removed unless stated otherwise. The categories in which survivors could choose more than one answer choice are noted with two asterisks ** in tables.
The incident level data was originally placed into Excel and then imported into SPSS. From there, odds ratios were created using the cross tabulation command. Only two variables were included in each equation, a dependent and independent variable. For example, cross tabulations were used to determine the relationship between age (independent variable) and the types of violence experienced (dependent variable). Additional variables, or covariates, were not held constant, thus all observations assessed from odds ratios could be skewed or biased by additional factors. NCAVP selected statistics for publication based upon their relevance and with 95% confidence intervals, listed with the odds ratios.

Additional data not included in the report may be available upon request by contacting NCAVP. In order to protect survivor confidentiality, not all information is available to the public.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE FINDINGS**

This report uses a convenience sample of LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors of hate violence who sought support from NCAVP member programs as well as information collected from public records. Since NCAVP only analyzes data collected from individuals who self-reported and from other public sources, the information presented is not representative of the experiences of all LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors of hate violence in the United States. NCAVP’s data may omit populations such as incarcerated people, people in rural communities, people who may not know about their local NCAVP member organization, people where the closest NCAVP member organization is too far away to reach, people who are not out as LGBTQ or as living with HIV, people who are not comfortable with reporting, and people who face other barriers to accessing services or reporting. Therefore, while the information contained in this report provides a detailed picture of the individual survivors who reported to NCAVP member programs, it cannot and should not be extrapolated to represent the overall LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities in the United States.

NCAVP members’ capacity for data collection varied based upon the program’s resources, staffing, available technology, and other factors. These considerations resulted in some programs submitting partial information in some categories, which creates incomplete and dissimilar amounts of data for different variables within the 2016 data set. Moreover, because of the nature of crisis intervention and direct service work that is done as data is collected through NCAVP’s incident form, missing values are common. Missing values do not affect the accuracy of the data and data analysis as long as individuals are omitting information at random. This can, however, affect the accuracy of the data if certain survivors
are uncomfortable with disclosing information on race, gender identity, or other characteristics because they belong to a specific subcategory of interest (i.e. if gender nonconforming individuals consistently left their gender identity blank) and therefore are not omitting information at random.

Bias can also be introduced if individuals who completed the incident forms had different definitions and protocols for the same categories. These variations can exist between staff at the same program or staff at different organizations. In addition, not all NCAVP member organizations can collect data in the same way. NCAVP member organizations receive instructions on data collection and technical assistance to help ensure that data is both accurate and reliable. Some NCAVP members have more capacity (i.e., staff, volunteers, and time) to collect aggregate and person-level data, as well as conduct outreach to educate and inform LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors of their services, thereby increasing reporting. Some organizations have less capacity and are unable to submit both aggregate and person-level data. This disparity reflects the historic lack of funding, resources and capacity-building for LGBTQ and HIV-specific organizations, particularly those outside of urban areas. NCAVP is working to increase the capacity to report for all member programs throughout the United States and to increase funding and capacity-building support for these programs. NCAVP’s efforts to improve and increase data collection among member programs and affiliates remain an ongoing process. Despite these limitations, this report contains some of the most detailed and comprehensive data on LGBTQ and HIV-affected hate violence nationally.
FINDINGS

ANTI-LGBTQ RELATED HOMICIDES IN 2016

The year 2016 continued an alarming trend of LGBTQ people of color and transgender and gender non-conforming people being disproportionately represented in the homicides recorded by NCAVP.

In 2016, 77 total homicides were recorded by NCAVP, including the 49 lives lost at Pulse Night Club in Orlando, Florida on June 12th, 2016. Though NCAVP cannot confirm the multiple identities of the lives lost at Pulse, it is reported that the majority of the victims were LGBTQ and Latinx.

Outside of those lives lost during the Pulse Nightclub shooting, NCAVP recorded 28 individual hate violence homicides of LGBTQ people, an increase of 17% from 24 in 2015.

Of those the 28 homicides recorded by NCAVP, 68% were of transgender and gender non-conforming people: 17 transgender women of color, 1 gender non-conforming person of color, and 1 white transgender man. Similar to previous years, the majority of the homicides recorded were of people of color. Of the 27 homicides of LGBTQ people recorded, 79% were people of color: 64% of people who were Black and 15% who were Latinx. Additionally, 61% of the people killed were below the age of 35.

For more information on the victims, please see the homicide narratives on page 72.
Lives Taken by Anti-LGBTQ Hate Violence in 2016

Stanley Almodovar III
Amanda L. Alvear
Oscar A. Aracena Montero
Rodolfo Ayala Ayala
Antonio Davon Brown
Darryl Roman Burt II
Angel Candelario-Padro
Juan Chavez Martinez
Luis Daniel Conde
Cory James Connell
Tevin Eugene Crosby
Deonka Deidra Drayton
Simón Adrian Carrillo Fernández
Leroy Valentin Fernandez
Mercedez Marisol Flores
Peter Ommy Gonzalez Cruz
Juan Ramon Guerrero
Paul Terrell Henry
Frank Hernandez
Miguel Angel Honorato
Javier Jorge Reyes
Jason Benjamin Josaphat
Eddie Jamoldroy Justice
Anthony Luis Laureano Disla
Christopher Andrew Leinonen
Alejandro Barrios Martinez
Brenda Marquez McCool
Gilberto R. Silva Menendez

Kimberly Jean Morris
Akyra Monet Murray
Luis Omar Ocasio Capo
Geraldo A. Ortiz Jimenez
Eric Ivan Ortiz-Rivera
Joel Rayon Paniagua
Jean Carlos Mendez Perez
Enrique L. Rios, Jr.
Jean Carlos Nieves Rodríguez
Xavier Emmanuel Serrano-Rosado
Christopher Joseph Sanfeliz
Yilmary Rodríguez Solivan
Edward Sotomayor Jr.
Shane Evan Tomlinson
Martin Benitez Torres
Jonathan A. Camuy Vega
Juan Pablo Rivera Velázquez
Luis Sergio Vielma
Franky Jimmy DeJesus Velázquez
Luis Daniel Wilson-Leon
Jerald Arthur Wright

Jasmine Sierra
Monica Loera
Kayden Clarke
Nicholas Hawkins
Maya Young
Kedarie/Kandicee Johnson
Shante Thompson
Keyonna Blakeney
Steven Nelson
Reese Walker
Mercedes Successful
Devin (Goddess) Diamond
Deeniquia (Dee Dee) Dodds
Dee Whigham
Erykah Tijerina
Rae‘Lynn Thomas
Danielle Smith
Teresa Jackson
T.T. Saffore
Crystal Edmonds
Jazz Alford
Brandi “Chill” Bledsoe
Noony Norwood
Deon L. Brown
Felicia Barahona
Miguel Barahona
Maurice Jones
India Beaty
INFORMATION ABOUT SURVIVORS REPORTING HATE VIOLENCE IN 2016

In 2016, NCAVP collected information on 1,036 incidents of hate violence against LGBTQ and HIV people from twelve NCAVP member organizations across the country. The majority of survivors identified as gay (47%), followed by lesbian (17%) and heterosexual (14%). Additionally, 8% of survivors identified as bisexual and 8% identified as queer. For gender identity, 44% of survivors identified as cisgender men, 21% identified as cisgender women, and 21% identified as transgender women. Nearly 6% of survivors identified as gender nonconforming, gender queer or gender fluid and 5% identified as transgender men. Additionally, 63% of survivors were between the ages of 19 and 39.

Survivors were able to choose more than one racial or ethnic identity. For example, a survivor could choose both Black/African American and Latinx. Of the total number of responses for racial and ethnic identity, 61% of responses were identities of color and 33% of responses were White. For identities of color, the most commonly selected identity was Latinx at 29% followed by Black/African American at 21%. In 2016, 15% of survivors were undocumented. While this a slight decrease from 2015 (17%), NCAVP continues to see more and more undocumented survivors reporting to our member programs. For example, in 2014 only 10% of survivors were undocumented.

In 2016, 49% of survivors reported no information on disability status. Of those who reported information on disabilities, 30% of survivors reported having a disability. Of those survivors who reported having a disability, 53% reported having a mental health disability, 32% reported a physical disability, and 12% reported a learning disability.

Of the 1,036 survivors, 12% of survivors reported being HIV-Positive. However, it’s important to note that 58% of survivors did not disclose information on HIV-status and therefore the percentage of survivors who were HIV positive may have been higher.
### Table 1: Description of Survivors (n=1,036)

**For these variables, survivors were able to choose more than one answer choice. The numbers and percentages reflect the total number of responses to this variable rather than respondents.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (n=780)</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 and younger</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-29 years old</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39 years old</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 years old</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 years old</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69 years old</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 years old and older</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender (n=912)</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Women</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Man</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisgender Woman</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisgender Man</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Non-Binary</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Non-Conforming</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Fluid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Queer</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-identified/Other</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation (n=836)</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questioning/Unsure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-identified</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race &amp; Ethnicity** (n=867)</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab/Middle Eastern</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/American Indian</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino/a/@</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-identified/Other</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TYPES OF VIOLENCE**

Survivors were able to identify what they perceived the underlying bias of the violence they experienced to be. The most common form of bias that survivors experienced was heterosexist or anti-LGBTQ (65%). Additional forms of bias include anti-transgender (23%), racist (2%), HIV/AIDS related (2%), anti-sex worker (2%), and anti-immigrant (2%).

NCAVP member programs also collect information on the types of violence that LGBTQ survivors experienced. In 2016, the most common type of violence experienced was verbal harassment (20%) followed by threats and intimidation (17%), and physical violence (11%). Online and mobile harassment increased from 9% in 2015 to 13% in 2016 and certain communities were more likely to experience this kind of harassment than others. Transgender and gender non-conforming survivors were 2.8 times more likely to experience violence online or over the phone than cisgender survivors. Additionally, Latinx survivors were 4.5 times more likely to experience online and mobile harassment than survivors who did not identify as Latinx. Latinx survivors were also 2.3 times more likely to experience robbery and 2 times more likely to experience threats than non-Latinxs survivors.

In 2016, 31% of survivors reported being injured by the violence that they experienced and a weapon was used in 16% of the incidents. Additionally, 24% of survivors reported seeking medical attention as a result of the violence.

**OFFENDER INFORMATION**

Of the 981 survivors who reported information on their relationship to the person who perpetrated violence against them, 58% knew the person. Of those offenders who were known by the survivor, 22% were a landlord or neighbor, 17% were a relative or family member, 16% were an employer or co-worker, and 10% were ex-lovers or partners.

Survivors of different age groups, gender identities, and racial and ethnic identities were more likely to experience violence by specific people, such as landlords and family members, than other survivors. Transgender and gender non-conforming people of color were 3.3 times more likely than cisgender White survivors to experience violence by an ex-lover or partner. Additionally, people...
under the age of 25 were 4.6 times more likely than survivors older than 25 to report experiencing violence by a relative.\textsuperscript{10} Latinx survivors were 2.6 times more likely than non-Latinx survivors to experience violence by an employer. Of those survivors who did not know the offenders, 60\% were strangers and 22\% were first responders other than law enforcement. There was an increase in police as primary offenders from 3\% in 2015 to 10\% in 2016. Additionally, 5\% were related to hook up violence.

**LOCATIONS SURVIVORS REPORTED EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE**

The most common site where survivors reported experiencing was in a private residence (30\%) followed by on the street (21\%). Survivors with disabilities were two times more likely to experience violence in a private residence than people without disabilities. Other places that survivors reported experiencing violence include in their workplace (16\%) and in shelters (7\%). Latinx survivors were 2.8 times more likely than non-Latinx survivors to experience violence in the workplace.\textsuperscript{11}

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**Jessie: A Latinx Transgender Woman’s Experience with Violence**

In the Spring of 2016, Jessie, a Latina transgender woman, spent much of her free time organizing with a labor union and worked at a restaurant in Colorado. One night, while working at the restaurant, two cisgender men started to harass her. She asked her coworkers to help, but they didn’t intervene and the men continued to say transphobic things to her as she was trying to ignore them and serve other people. Eventually the two men left and Jessie continued her shift, saddened by the lack of support. That night, as she exited the back door of the restaurant into the parking lot, Jessie saw the two men there. Frightened, she quickly tried to walk to the safety of her car. The two men followed her and physically assaulted her. Jessie sustained serious injuries that required hospitalization and ongoing medical care, leaving her with overwhelming medical bills. Jessie reported her experience to the local law enforcement, but they were unenthusiastic about helping her and simply told her to apply for Victims Compensation Assistance Program, a fund available to victims of violent crimes. However, the police gave her the form in English and Jessie, who primarily speaks Spanish, wasn’t able to complete the form. The labor union that Jessie was involved with reached out to Survivors Organizing for Liberation (SOL), who helped Jessie access the Spanish language form for Victims Compensation and provided emotional support. The Labor Union and SOL worked together to launch an online campaign to help pay for her medical bills and helped her move, so that she could focus on healing both physically and emotionally. Jessie’s mother came from out of the country to be with her daughter and give her the love and support she needed to heal. Currently, Jessie is still dealing with the consequences of the assault, but continues to organize with the labor union and is active in her community.

Many LGBTQ people experience violence in their workplaces, and it is in these places that everyone has an opportunity to address it. Everyone must speak up and support their LGBTQ friends, family members, or coworkers. Additionally, resources for survivors of violence must be accessible for non-monolingual English speakers.
POLICE RESPONSE TO SURVIVORS

In 2016, 41% of survivors reported that they interacted with police as a result of the violence that they experienced. This includes survivors who chose to interact with police and survivors who interacted with police without personally calling them. Of those survivors who interacted with police, 35% perceived that the police were indifferent towards them and 31% were hostile. Additionally, 52 survivors reported that they experienced police misconduct. Of those survivors who experienced police misconduct, 24% experienced excessive force, 59% experienced unjustified arrest, 7% experienced entrapment, and 10% experienced a police raid. Black survivors were 2.8 times more likely to experience excessive force by police than survivors who did not identify as black.\(^\text{12}\)

Lauren: A Survivor’s Story with Police Harassment

In the summer of 2016, Lauren, a transgender woman living in a city in the south, heard people knocking at her door. Unsure of who it was, she opened the door to find police. They entered her apartment without her permission. Lauren, obviously unaware that police would be entering her home, was only dressed in a t-shirt and panties. She became upset as she couldn’t figure out why the police were there to arrest her and did not want the police in her living room. Lauren told the police that she had suffered brain trauma as a result of an injury in the past, and that she needed special assistance in dealing with the police. “What makes you so special?” the police replied. “You have some gender gay thing going on?” they continued. Lauren, still not understanding why they were arresting her, was taken and held at a public safety center. She found refuge in a Bible, the only book that was available to her. One day, while Lauren was reading the bible, a worker at the center began to mock her, and questioned how she could believe in Jesus. She was scared and felt that her world had been turned upside down. She advocated to have someone from a local mental health agency come to work with her, but the center refused. Eventually, Lauren took a plea deal, in order to be released. Lauren continues to challenge the transphobia that she experiences in her everyday life, and wants the world to know her story so that no other transgender women have to experience what she experienced.

Police violence is a scary reality for many transgender people, particularly transgender people of color. Those seeking to end violence against LGBTQ people must also actively work against police violence.
DISCUSSION

The common discourse on hate violence often uses the framework provided by hate crimes legislation and is centered on stranger based violence against white cisgender gay men. However, NCAVP reports, year after year, demonstrate a different story of how LGBTQ and HIV affected communities experience hate motivated violence. Similar to previous years, the majority of survivors and victims of hate violence in 2016 were people of color. Transgender and gender non-conforming people, particularly transgender women of color, made up a majority of the homicides reported to NCAVP. The majority of survivors reported experiencing violence by people they know rather than strangers, such as landlords, employers, and family members. This data further demonstrates the need for conversations on hate violence to include the various and complex ways that LGBTQ communities experience violence, including violence enacted by strangers on the street, people on the internet, employers, and landlords.

THE FULL STORY OF HATE VIOLENCE

While many survivors reported experiencing violence by strangers on the street, the majority of survivors reported experiencing violence by people that they know—in housing, schools, and places of employment. Additionally, there was an increase in survivors reporting experiencing violence in shelters. LGBTQ youth and transgender and gender non-conforming communities experience high rates of homelessness, and these communities need access to safe and affirming housing options. In 2016, LGBTQ youth were more likely to experience violence by family members, similar to previous years. In a study of LGBTQ homeless youth, the two most commonly cited reasons for being homeless were family rejection because of sexual orientation or gender identity, and being forced out of their home by parents because of sexual orientation or gender identity. Yet, NCAVP research and other research show that these communities continue to experience violence.

Charles: A Story of Youth Experiencing Violence in Families

Charles Blake is a student at Northwestern University who identifies as a transgender man. The summer before Charles went to University, he experienced homelessness and spent part of the summer living in a friend’s basement because his family didn’t accept his trans identity. Over winter break, he returned back to my hometown in Wisconsin, hoping to be able to spend winter break with his mom. When he got home, his mom refused to recognize his name and pronouns. She handed him a contract, because of his transgender identity, that would have required him to pay to stay in the house and have a strict curfew and rules. He realized then that his home was no longer safe to live in. A friend recommended that he call Diverse and Resilient, a LGBTQ organization in Wisconsin that works with survivors of violence. They helped him find a place to stay, and he spent the rest of my winter break with two different families in the local area. He feels incredibly grateful to Diverse and Resilient and the two families for giving me a place to stay and making my Christmas great. But he wants people to know that his story is common in the transgender community and that many transgender people experience hate violence in their families, placing them at higher risk of homelessness and other forms of violence.
and discrimination within housing and shelters. This places them at higher risk of experiencing other forms of violence, continuing a cycle of violence, housing insecurity, and socio-economic deprivation.

In 2016, there were more survivors reporting violence online or on phones than in previous years. Latinx LGBTQ people and transgender and gender non-conforming people were more likely than other LGBTQ survivors to experience violence online or over the phone. LGBTQ communities, particularly LGBTQ youth, frequently seek information and community support online as this information and community is not always readily available to them. There is limited information on how LGBTQ communities, particularly communities that hold multiple marginalized identities, experience and are impacted by online harassment. Most research is focused on youth and that research shows that LGBTQ youth are more likely to experience online harassment than their non-LGBTQ peers. Online and mobile harassment can have similar emotional and social impacts as harassment in person, such as isolation, anxiety, and depression. Additionally, visible and public online harassment reinforces transphobic, homophobic, and biphobic social norms and can normalize the violence that is experienced in person. There needs to be additional research and efforts on addressing online harassment and connections drawn between online harassment and broader forms of hate violence.

**POLICE VIOLENCE**

Less than half of survivors interacted with law enforcement as a result of the violence that they experienced, and of those who did, many experienced hostile or indifferent attitudes from police. Black LGBTQ survivors were more likely to experience police misconduct than other LGBTQ survivors. NCAVP research supports other research that found that LGBTQ people, particularly LGBTQ people of color and transgender and gender non-conforming people, experience high rates of police violence and discrimination, which leads to mistrust in law enforcement and fewer survivors seeking help or accountability through the criminal justice system.\(^{14}\) LGBTQ communities have experienced discriminatory policing and police violence since the birth of the modern-day LGBTQ rights movement. While there have been many strides in addressing biased policing, it is imperative to continue to work towards reforming policing practices towards LGBTQ communities.\(^{15}\)

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research shows that LGBTQ communities cannot solely rely on hate crimes legisla-
tion and the criminal legal system, as this system is a source of violence for many
communities.
CONCLUSION

The NCAVP LGBTQ Hate Violence in 2016 report serves as a reminder of the ongoing and necessary work conducted by community-based organizations, policy makers, funders, first responders, healthcare professionals, and community members in order to ensure safety for all of our communities. In 2016, violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities remained a concerning and sometimes deadly reality in the United States. Hate violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities is complex and takes on many different forms. This year’s findings once again show that LGBTQ people of color, LGBTQ youth, transgender and gender nonconforming people, and undocumented LGBTQ people are severely impacted by hate violence. The 2016 findings highlight the importance of expanding the narrative of hate violence from singular acts of extreme physical violence to include the everyday and more insidious violence that occurs in workplaces, homes, and schools. NCAVP documents this violence in order to amplify the experiences of LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors and victims, increase public awareness, dialogue, and research in order to create the conditions to end violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities.
APPENDIX 1

Information about Incidents of Hate Violence and Police Responses to Survivors of Hate Violence

Table 2: Information about Incidents of Hate Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Type (n=2236)**</th>
<th># of responses</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Violence</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Physical Violence</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment (online, telephone, and mail)</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats/Intimidation</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Harassment in Person</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Violence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Survivor Injured (n=551)**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Attention Sought (n=454)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Underlying Bias (n=929)**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Immigrant</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexist/Anti-LGBTQ</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Sex Worker</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Transgender</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** For these variables, survivors were able to choose more than one answer choice. The numbers and percentages reflect the total number of responses to this variable rather than respondents.

+ Violence types included a number of other types of violence that represented less than one percent of the total responses, including but not limited to murder, attempted murder, blackmail, medical violence, and eviction.

++ Anti-religious bias was another type of bias but equaled less than 1%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Disability</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS Related</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racist/Ethnic</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexist</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site Type (n=682)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruising Area</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ Venue</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-LGBTQ Venue</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Precinct, Jail, Vehicle</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Residence</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School, College, University</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplace</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Relationship to Offender (n=981)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to Offender</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survivor knew offender</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivor did not know offender</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Offender Known Subcategories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offender Known Subcategory</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landlord/Neighbor</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative/Family Member</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer/Co-Worker</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Known Relationship</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Lover/Partner</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquaintance/Friend</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lover/Partner</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roommate</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police (known to survivor)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook-Up</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Provider (known to survivor)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Offender Unknown Subcategories (n=169)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offender Unknown Subcategory</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other First Responder</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook-up</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Law Enforcement</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3: Information about Police Responses to Survivors of Hate Violence</td>
<td># of people</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survivor Interacted with Police (n=628)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survivor Report Incident to Police (n=454)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Police Attitudes when Reporting (n=95)</strong></td>
<td>Courteous</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hostile</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Police Misconduct (n=448)</strong></td>
<td>Any Misconduct</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Misconduct</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types of Misconduct Reported (n=41)</strong></td>
<td>Excessive Force</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entrapment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police Raid</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unjustified Arrest</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Police Behavior (n=94)</strong></td>
<td>Arrest Survivor</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbal Abuse</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slurs or Bias Language</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Violence</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Negative</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOCAL SUMMARIES

COMMUNITY UNITED AGAINST VIOLENCE (CUAV)
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Founded in 1979, CUAV works to build the power of LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning) communities to transform violence and oppression. We support the healing and leadership of those impacted by abuse and mobilize our broader communities to replace cycles of trauma with cycles of safety and liberation. As part of the larger social justice movement, CUAV works to create truly safe communities where everyone can thrive.

CUAV works to build the power of queer and trans survivors of violence, centering the experience and needs of economically disenfranchised Black and Brown survivors. We do this through 1:1 peer-advocacy counseling, arts-based support groups to help survivors build the skills necessary to support their own self-determination, and ongoing leadership development through our participant to member pathway. CUAV members receive additional emotional support and opportunities to develop leadership skills around public speaking, political education and community organizing. As part of larger local coalitions, CUAV members participate in campaigns that impact the root causes of violence in their lives – policing and immigration. In 2016, CUAV in collaboration with the No New SF coalition successfully defeated a proposal to build a new jail in SF. After this huge victory CUAV created “Free From Cages” a short video featuring local transgender women of color sharing their experiences and visions for alternatives to incarceration.

CUAV in 2016

In 2016, CUAV documented 66 incidents of anti-LGBTQ hate violence. Of the 66 survivors, 32% of the survivors that reported hate violence identified as transgender women. In 2016, CUAV embarked on a new collaboration with four other San Francisco nonprofit organizations that serve the LGBTQ community and survivors of violence: El/La Para Trans Latinas, API Wellness Community Center, Larkin Street Youth Services and the San Francisco LGBT Community Center. The Violence Prevention Collaborative (VPC) focused on building a stronger network of safe spaces and community-based resources for LGBTQ people who have experienced violence. Through this collaborative CUAV provided 1:1 offsite counseling at El/La Para Trans Latinas. Many of the participants we provided counseling to did not identify as hate violence survivors and were only looking
to connect to other resources such as housing and immigration attorneys. However, after asking direct questions many revealed that they experience verbal harassment and intimidation daily. These types of violence are particularly insidious to heal from, as they rely on emotional violence and often do not rise to the level of a crime. When incidents of violence do not rise to the level of a crime, survivors may not receive much affirmation of their experience from the wider community. This lack of affirmation or acknowledgment may increase isolation, lower self-esteem, and can leave someone vulnerable to further violence.

### Race/Ethnicity n=69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab/Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander (Includes South Asian)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African-American</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino/a</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Identified/Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following categories contained less than 0%:
- Native American/Indigenous
- Multiracial

### Gender Identity n=66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Woman</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Man</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisgender Man</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisgender Woman</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Identified/Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following categories contained less than 0%:
- Transgender Non-Binary
- Gender Non-Conforming
- Genderqueer
- Gender Fluid

Of the survivors who reported their race/ethnicity, the majority of survivors identified as Latinx (55%). The high frequency of reporting from Latinx survivors may be a result of CUAV’s location in a historically Latinx neighborhood. Reported incidents from Black/African-American survivors decreased by 11% in 2016 (16 in
2015 to 7 in 2016. This decrease can be attributed to the ongoing gentrification of The San Francisco Bay Area that has pushed out many African American community members, as well as the over policing of Black communities. Currently 3-5% of San Francisco’s population is Black, but African Americans make up 54% of the jail population. This climate has caused many African Americans to relocate to regions in The Bay Area further away from CUAV’s location.
DIVERSE AND RESILIENT
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Diverse & Resilient is a public health agency located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin providing that that focuses on the health of LGBTQ people in Wisconsin. We utilize evidence based interventions that address health disparities that exist in this community around HIV/STIs, community and partner violence, alcohol and other drug use, and sexual and reproductive health.

At Diverse & Resilient, we see a future in which lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer people in Wisconsin thrive, living healthy, satisfying lives in safe, supportive communities. Our name serves as reminder that LGBTQ people are everywhere, engage in interesting and meaningful lives, and contribute to the welfare of each other and the broader community.

Diverse and Resilient in 2016

In August 2016, we began our statewide Room to Be Safe anti-violence program with the hiring of a statewide LGBTQ Anti-Violence Coordinator. The funding we received for that program largely focused on technical assistance, conducting community readiness assessments and the creative of Wisconsin’s first warm line/resource line for LGBTQ survivors of violence.

We officially kicked off our statewide warm line in February 2017. However, we started receiving calls from survivors on our main office number in November 2016, shortly after the election before advertising the program. We are working to get the word out about this program through outreach in IPV/SA programs and within LGBTQ bars and businesses. Currently, we are only receiving a few calls a month but we expect that to change once we are more widely known about in Wisconsin. You can learn more about us at our website www.roomtobesafe.org or www.diverseandresilient.org or by calling our Room to Be Safe warm line at 414-856-LGBT (5428).
Equality Michigan works to achieve equality, equity, and dignity for all Michiganians regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or HIV status. Our Department of Victim Services is committed to working toward creating safer and more affirming communities for all LGBTQ and HIV-affected people.

Based in Detroit, with an office in Lansing and monthly office hours in Grand Rapids and Traverse City, Equality Michigan is the only statewide organization dedicated to providing personal support and advocacy to those who have experienced anti-LGBTQ and anti-HIV violence and discrimination, and our Policy Department works directly with legislators in Lansing to change the laws that allow this culture to permeate. Equality Michigan is a founding member of the NCAVP, and has worked for more than 21 years to end anti-LGBTQ and anti-HIV violence and discrimination. Our Department of Victim Services responds to reports of harassment, violence, and discrimination. We offer post-crisis support, advocacy within the criminal legal system and other systems with which survivors may interact, and referrals to LGBTQ-affirming resources among other services. We work with community partners to ensure the diverse facets of Michigan’s communities are reached and supported by our work. LGBTQ and HIV+ Michiganians affected by violence and discrimination reach us through a non-crisis telephone line, e-mail, or our website.

Equality Michigan in 2016

Equality Michigan saw a decline in survivors reporting from 2015 to 2016 (82 reports to 78 reports). This decline is in accordance with the past three years, where we’ve seen the number of reports decreasing slightly each year. This is not an indication that there have been fewer incidents of violence. However, over these four years there have also been dramatic shifts in our department’s staff in addition to high turnover in the organization overall – this means less capacity for outreach to LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities throughout the state. As of November 2016 we now are fully staffed and able to increase services and outreach to the community.

The majority of survivors who reported incidents of hate violence were between the age of 30-39. However, we also saw an increase in reports from people over the age of 40 (12; up from 7 in 2015). The majority of those who reported identified as gay (41% of those reporting), which matched the data from 2015 as
well. Following gay, were those who identify as lesbian (32%), bisexual individuals (5%), and those who identify as heterosexual (3%). The majority of incidents occurred either in a private residence (28%) or on the street (21%).

Similar to years past, the bulk of reports we received involved harassment and discrimination.
The Kansas City Anti-Violence Project (KCAVP) provides dedicated services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) youth and adults, throughout Missouri and Kansas, who have experienced trauma, violence, harassment or neglect. Through direct advocacy, professional training and community education, we work to prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual violence and hate crimes.

Since 2003, the Kansas City Anti-Violence Project (KCAVP) has worked to provide information, support, referrals, advocacy and other services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning (LGBTQ) youth and adults who have experienced domestic violence, sexual violence, hate violence, trauma, neglect, and/or harassment. Currently, KCAVP is the only LGBTQ-specific domestic violence or sexual violence service provider in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa—KCAVP was created to address this gap. While KCAVP’s advocacy services are based primarily in the Kansas City Metro Area, the Education and Outreach departments work throughout Kansas and Missouri. These departments offer service providers and the community education regarding the barriers LGBTQ people face when they experience violence in their community, as well as technical assistance to aid in the reduction of those barriers.

KCAVP in 2016

Overall KCAVP’s total number of individuals served skyrocketed from 48 individuals in 2015 to 148 in 2016, an increase of 208%. This increase was mostly likely caused by the opening of KCAVP’s Walk-In Advocacy Center, as well as the addition of an Outreach Coordinator Position.

The number of individuals accessing services who identified as part of the Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming (TGNC) population also increased dramatically from 5 Trans-Identified individuals in 2015 to a total of 45 TGNC-Identified individuals in 2016 (27 Trans-Women, 7 Trans-Men, 3 – Non-Binary, 2-Genderqueer, 1 Gender Non-Conforming, 4 Gender Fluid, and 1 Self-Identified/Other). While KCAVP does not know exactly what caused this increase in TGNC individuals accessing services, we believe it is due to an increase in outreach as well as an increase in overall concern for one’s safety and wellbeing within the TGNC community. This concern stems from the change in leadership throughout the United States, which has coincided with increased number of attacks and murders to individuals within the TGNC community. (KCAVP supported 34
The change in leadership and increased number of attacks on the immigrant, and perceived immigrant, communities has also led to a rise in Undocumented (15 in 2016, 0 in 2015) and Permanent Residents (2 in 2016, 0 in 2015) reaching out to KCAVP. These individuals expressed fear of being forced to leave the United States only to return to a country that does not accept their identity, more so than the US, and having to leave the family, friends, and community that they have found within the US. (KCAVP supported 6 individuals who experienced Anti-Immigrant Bias in 2016.)
BRAVO (BUCKEYE REGION ANTI VIOLENCE ORGANIZATION)
COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Buckeye Region Anti Violence Organization (BRAVO) works to eliminate violence perpetrated on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identification, domestic violence, and sexual assault through prevention, education, advocacy, violence documentation, and survivor services, both within and on behalf of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender communities. BRAVO serves the LGBTQI+ community throughout the state of Ohio through direct support and advocacy as well as education, outreach, and programming. It is through these efforts that we serve, alongside our anti-violence and LGBTQI+ community partner organizations. We provide direct survivor services through face to face advocacy, financial assistance, Help Line crisis interventions, linkage to resources and referrals, as well as opportunities for police assistance, courtroom/legal advocacy, medical and support groups. Education and outreach extends throughout the state of Ohio and includes SAFEZONE training services, diversity and inclusion training, and other topics relating to violence prevention. Through these different modalities, we are able to not only support survivors but also work diligently to prevent violence and increase awareness and visibility.

BRAVO in 2016

In 2016, BRAVO documented 46 reports of Anti-LGBTQ Hate Violence. While analyzing reports of hate violence from 2015 and 2016, one prominent theme is realized – an increase in physical violence. In 2015, there were 15 reports of injuries, 8 of which requiring medical attention. This represented 18% of all reports, and over 50% of those required medical attention. In 2016, 11 reports of physical injuries were documented, 7 of those required medical attention. Those 11 reports reflected 23% of all reports for the year, up from 18% the previous year. Additionally, the need for medical attention also increased from around 50% in 2015 to over 60% in 2016. Despite fewer overall calls, more of those calls reported physical injuries with an even higher percentage of injuries requiring assistance.

In addition to an increase in reported injuries, callers reporting hate or bias violence reported more instances of anti-transgender bias. Of the 79 total reports in 2015, there were 18 instances of callers experiencing anti-trans* bias. In 2016, of the 46 total reports, for those callers identifying hate or bias violence, 15 also reported experiencing anti-trans* violence. This is an increase from 22% in 2015 to 32% in 2016. This increase in reported bias experiences could be associated with an organic increase in experience. It could also be attributed to an increased
awareness and visibility of trans* related violence, possibly causing more survivors to report their experiences.

Despite more injury reports, including an increase in those requiring medical attention, and more instances of trans* related bias, the number of clients who also reported to police increased only marginally. In 2015, 41% of all callers also reported their experience to the police. This increased only slightly in 2016, with 45% of all callers also reporting their experience to the police.
The Violence Recovery Program (VRP) at Fenway Health was founded in 1986 and provides free counseling, support groups, advocacy, and referral services, specializing in serving lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender and queer (LGBTQ) survivors of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, anti-LGBTQ hate violence and police misconduct. The VRP mission is to provide services to LGBTQ survivors who have experienced interpersonal violence as well as information and support to friends, family, and partners of survivors; raise awareness of how LGBTQ hate violence and intimate partner violence affects our communities through compiling statistics about these incidences; and ensure that LGBTQ survivors of violence are treated with sensitivity and respect by providing trainings and consultations with service providers and community agencies across the state.

The VRP is a program within the larger, multi-disciplinary community health center at Fenway Health where LGBTQ people and neighborhood residents receive comprehensive behavioral health and medical care, regardless of ability to pay. The VRP currently serves 220 LGBTQ clients per year who are survivors of violence. Counselors and advocates provide trauma-informed treatment to help clients to stabilize acute symptoms of posttraumatic stress and to empower clients through education about the impact of violence and the healing process. Violence Recovery Program staff assist survivors to access services and resources, including shelter and housing, public assistance and social services and provide survivors with education and assistance in navigating the criminal justice and legal systems. The staff of the VRP assists survivors to file reports and restraining orders; connects survivors to LGBTQ-sensitive medical and legal services; and advocates on behalf of survivors with police departments, District Attorneys’ offices and the Attorney General’s Civil Rights and Victim Compensation divisions. Clients of the VRP also participate in psycho-educational, support and activity-based groups. In addition to delivering services directly to LGBTQ survivors, VRP staff provides training and education to healthcare providers, legal and law enforcement personnel, students and community groups.

Violence Recovery Program in 2016

In 2016, the Violence Recovery Program documented 55 incidents of anti-LGBTQ bias/hate violence, an increase of six incidents more than the previous year. This slight increase in reported incidents is explained, in part, by increased staff stability and slight growth in capacity to serve LGBTQ survivors of violence in 2016. Other changes in reports of hate violence in 2016 include an increase
in incidents targeting survivors who identify as men and survivors who identify as Latino/a. There are not known direct causes for the increase in incidents for these populations. However, there was a staffing shift for the program’s bilingual (Spanish-English) staff, resulting in more outreach and capacity to serve monolingual Spanish-speaking survivors of violence, and this may be associated with the increase in reports of incidents by Latino/a survivors. Otherwise, changes in reports between 2015 and 2016 are somewhat unremarkable, overall. However, the data related to reported incidents of hate violence does not tell the whole story of what was observed by VRP staff in working with survivors in 2016.

All VRP staff reported a sharp increase in expressed fear and anxiety by LGBTQ survivors served in the program. The rise in expression of fear seemed to coincide with shifts in the national political climate, as well as increased media coverage of hate motivated violence across the country. Themes of expressed fears included fear of being attacked and harassed because of survivors’ identities, particularly by transgender and gender non-conforming survivors, as well as those who are immigrants and people of color. Survivors also repeatedly expressed fear and mistrust of law enforcement and fear of hate-based legislative changes. For example, transgender survivors have shared the fear that they will be restricted from access to much needed health insurance and health care services. In correlation with the increase in expressed fears, VRP staff noticed that survivors were isolating themselves more; avoiding work, social activities and being in public due to their fears.

**Race/Ethnicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab/Middle Eastern</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African-American</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino/a</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Identified/Other</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following categories contained less than 0%:
Native American/
American Indian/Indigenous
Gender Identity n=55

- Transgender Woman: 16%
- Transgender Man: 5%
- Cisgender Man: 53%
- Cisgender Woman: 18%
- Gender Non-Conforming: 2%
- Self-Identified/Other: 4%
- Unknown: 2%

The following categories contained less than 0%:
- Transgender Non-Binary
- Gender Fluid
- Genderqueer
Since 1987, the Los Angeles LGBT Center (formerly the L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center) has remained dedicated to assisting victims of anti-LGBTQ hate violence. Established in 1988 by the Legal Services Department, the Anti-Violence Project (AVP) has become the largest and most comprehensive victim services program in Southern California specifically assisting victims of anti-LGBTQ hate violence. Through State-certified Victim Advocate staff, trained crisis counselors, and outreach volunteers, AVP provides a wide array of victim recovery and empowerment services including crisis counseling, advocacy with law enforcement, attorney consultations and referrals, assistance with victims’ compensation, and referrals to long-term counseling and other social services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Type</th>
<th>Per</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Murder</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Violence</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Physical Abuse, Assault)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(larc/burg/theft, robbery)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence (sexual assault,sexual abuse)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial (Economic Abuse)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment (email, mail, telephone)</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat/Intimidation</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Harassment in Person</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016, AVP provided services for 208 total survivors, which was a slight increase from the 205 reported the previous year. The age range of survivors was consistent with the previous year’s numbers; however, this might change for the following year as AVP has increased its outreach to seniors and has further developed its collaboration with Senior Services at the Center.
Starting in 2016, we can report gender identity data so that it better reflects the actual identities of survivors. Most survivors who access services continue to be cisgender men at 52% of the total. However, continued outreach efforts to increase access to services for cisgender and transgender women will hopefully narrow the disproportionate ratio soon. Currently, transgender and cisgender women make up only 37% of all survivors who accessed services. With the same outreach efforts, we hope that the number of lesbian and bisexual-identified survivors accessing services will also increase, currently at a combined total of 19% of all survivors.

As in years before, the identities that have the most representation include Latinx-identified survivors, at 45% of all survivors, gay-identified survivors at 49%, and non-U.S. citizens at 49%.

Almost half of those non-U.S. citizens have obtained legal immigration status, which can largely be attributed to the successful collaboration between AVP and the Immigration Law Project within Legal Services at the Los Angeles LGBT Center. AVP and the Immigration Law Project have a specific focus of serving the LGBTQ immigration community.

Verbal harassment continues to be the most common type of violence perpetrated against survivors, which made up 31% of all types of violence, followed by physical violence at 18% and harassment that was not in person at 17%.

The most common bias that motivated violence against a survivor was anti-LGBTQ bias, which made up 63% of all cases. The next most common bias was specifically against transgender survivors, which was 26% of all cases.
The most common site of the violence was the workplace, making up 30% of all cases. Other common sites of violence included a survivor’s private residence at 19% and in public streets at 24%.

In the clear majority of cases (79%), the survivor knew the offender. And in 29% of those cases, the offender was a coworker or manager, which corresponds with the fact that the workplace is the most common site of violence.

Less than a third of survivors, 32%, had any interaction with law enforcement. This low number is not surprising since many LGBTQ survivors have had prior negative experiences with law enforcement. The LGBTQ community, particularly the transgender community, is disproportionately criminalized and considering other identities that further marginalize LGBTQ survivors, the resulting impact is significantly compounded.

Of the cases where survivors interacted with law enforcement, 10% of survivors reported police misconduct; the most common type of misconduct being an unjustified arrest at 40%.
Center on Halsted advances community and secures the health and well-being of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer people of Chicagoland.

Celebrating a decade in our current building, our roots began in 1973 as Gay Horizons. Founded as a volunteer-run telephone helpline and meeting place for gays and lesbians, Gay Horizons became Horizons Community Services, Inc. in 1985. The organization was renamed Center on Halsted in 2003. On the precipice of its 10-year anniversary, Center on Halsted has expanded to include Center on Addison, an LGBTQ Senior Center, Town Hall Apartments, LGBTQ-friendly affordable housing, and the Youth Housing Initiative, cluster-site housing for LGBTQ young people experiencing homelessness. Central to its existence as a helpline and a founding member of the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, the Anti-Violence Project (AVP) is currently housed within behavioral health services. This allows our service provision to include more extensive and thorough trauma focused psychotherapy treatment for survivors of violence. In addition to individual, group, and relationship therapies, AVP also provides brief case management, safety planning, and brief counseling over the phone through our 40-hour a week warm-line/phone line. We are currently Illinois’ only specific phone line to address all forms of LGBTQ-targeted violence.

Center on Halsted in 2016

Our main source of collecting information on reportable incidents of violence for 2016 was through our phone line. Although we received more calls/reports of violence than listed here, we left out incidents where type of violence (hate or domestic) was unreported. We also utilized a reported three-minimum demographic category minimum to not dilute the data with types of violence yet with little else known. For example, if a caller reported domestic violence and only reported their age (1 demographic category), we did not include them in this report.

We interfaced with 58 persons calling to report incidences of violence in 2016. Seventy-eight percent (45/58) identified intimate partner/domestic violence as the primary type of violence, while hate violence accounted for a little over 1 in 5 (22%) reports.

In 2016, we received 13 reports of hate-related and motivated violence. The majority of incidents entailed cisgender male-identified persons (or 73% where
gender of victim was specified). Nine out of the 12 who reported race/ethnicity identified as people of color, with that majority being Latinx.

![Race/Ethnicity n=59](image)

Reported age of callers weighed more heavily toward the younger ages, from ages 19 until 59.

Furthermore, all callers who reported their sexual orientation identified as gay (10/11) or queer (1/11). Two did not report their sexual orientation.

![Sexual Orientation n=58](image)
**Violence Presentations: Bias, Violence Types, & Offenders.**

All callers identified Anti-LGBTQ bias as motivating the violence they suffered. Two of those further experienced targeted violence because of their undocumented status. Two also reported violence rooted in transphobia.

Callers identified verbal and electronic harassment (92% of callers), threats/intimidation (69%), and physical violence (62%) as the main types of mediums for promulgating biased-motivated violence. Additionally, eight (62%) of the 13 identified victims report sustaining physically significant injuries.

Unexpectedly, persons enacting violence (“offenders”) were known to the victim/survivor in 6 out of the 13 instances (46%).

All three persons who reported additional police violence identified as people of color (1 African American, 2 Latinx).

We have not noted any trends in increase of reports with programmatic contributions. We have attempted to increase our presence at community meetings on police brutality, as well as more coordinated efforts with people of color run agencies. Lastly, we are looking at our programming and marketing materials to be more explicit in reaching out to transgender communities who are particularly vulnerable to hate. We continue to be a hub where male-identified persons, often gay, still seek us out for assistance in addressing violence. While we look to increase community awareness of our services offered to female-identified persons in the LGBTQ community, we do note that male-identified persons, often neglected in victim-specific services, are contacting us, at a rate of 64%.
Safespace At The Pride Center Of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont

The SafeSpace Program through the Pride Center of Vermont strives to end physical, emotional, and hate-based violence in the lives of LGBTQ and HIV people. SafeSpace recognizes and responds to the specific needs of our LGBTQH community members and provides advocacy and services in ways that affirm the broad spectrum of sexual and gender identities. SafeSpace recognizes the myriad of ways in which homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia obstruct LGBTQH individuals from disclosing incidents of violence and abuse and from accessing services. In recognizing these barriers, the SafeSpace Program endeavors to be both intentional and proactive in responding to and meeting the distinct and communal needs of the LGBTQH survivors we serve.

The SafeSpace Program is one of several central programs housed within the Pride Center of Vermont. The Pride Center of Vermont is a non-profit organization that serves the Vermont LGBTQH community through wellness, social, and advocacy-based outreach and programming. The SafeSpace Program offers individual advocacy, accompaniment, and outreach on behalf of LGBTQH people at the intersections of sexual, domestic, intimate partner, and hate violence. SafeSpace offers a warm-line for crisis intervention, emotional support, and direct services; organizes a LGBTQH support group for survivors of violence; and fosters an array of inter-organizational collaborations around intersections of identity. To address cultural, systemic, and structural forms of violence, the SafeSpace Program offers a series of trainings for greater safety and cultural competency for people interacting with and serving members of our LGBTQH community.

SafeSpace in 2016

In 2016, SafeSpace received 53 reports of hate violence from LGBTQ and HIV affected people.

Between 2015 and 2016, SafeSpace saw a fifty-percent increase (from 14 to 21) in the number of survivors we served who identify as having a disability. This increase reflects both our heightened outreach to and collaboration with disability-focused communities and also our intentionality in documenting and adequately representing all intersecting facets of identity in those we serve. We have collaborated and presented with our local disability group at the Pride Center of Vermont to make those in our active disability communities aware of SafeSpace services. In addition, we presented to and worked with Green Mountain Self-Advocates and also collaborated with the Vermont Center for Independent...
Local Summaries

Living; each of these groups are dedicated to empowering disabled Vermonters by fostering a sense of personal agency and by connecting individuals to resources. We believe this broadened outreach and collaboration is responsible for our increase in clients with disabilities between 2015 and 2016.

Another notable increase between 2015 and 2016 is our forty-four percent increase (from 61 to 109) in total reported violence types for the survivors we serve. In our work, SafeSpace practitioners are becoming ever more adept at recognizing the intersections between myriad types of violence. As we acknowledge one predominant issue, or form/type of violence, we are also able to name and address compounding factors and situations that contribute to that violence. Furthermore, the community we serve has come to better identify and
recognize the scope of our services and have begun to come to us for a wider array of incidents regarding power, control, and violence.

Lastly, we observe a twenty-six percent increase (from 42 to 53) in the total number of individuals served with incidents of hate violence within the SafeSpace Program. This increase speaks to the expanded scope of our services and of our capacity as a staff. In 2016, there was a period when the SafeSpace Program had only one staff member; now we have expanded to three. During her tenure as the only SafeSpace staff member, our Education Coordinator supported our community after a hate-incited homicide of a transgender man with immense responsiveness and grace. The extensive work she set forth both in trainings on hate violence compounded with the energy from additional staff have coalesced to foster greater trust from our community and to allow us to reach more survivors and community members through the SafeSpace Program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Identity</th>
<th>n=56</th>
<th>SafeSpace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Woman</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Man</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisgender Man</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisgender Woman</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genderqueer</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Non-Conforming</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Identified/Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following categories contained less than 0%:
- Transgender Non-Binary
- Gender Fluid
Born as the Domestic Violence Project in 1993, SAAF’s Anti-Violence Project has been serving the gender and sexual minority (GSM) community for nearly 25 years. In 2003 the project found its home with Wingspan, becoming the Anti-Violence Project; the project remained a program of Wingspan until it was acquired by SAAF in 2014. SAAF AVP works to prevent, respond to, and end all forms of violence against and within the LGBTQ+ and ally communities of Pima County. We advocate for legal, social, and institutional changes and provide resources for the safety and support of survivors, their friends, family, and community members. We strive to accomplish this goal through the provision of client-centered, strength-based, trauma – informed, and culturally competent and responsible services to LGBTQ+ survivors. SAAF Anti-Violence project works to foster an environment that promotes personal empowerment and independence. Comprehensive case management is available and centers on goal planning, connection to care whether medical and/or behavioral health, maintaining and increasing safety, and most importantly well-being and healing. Survivors of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, hate violence and discrimination, police misconduct, and institutional violence are connected to care through a 24 hour bilingual crisis line, walk-in services, community outreach, and referrals from community partners. AVP offers crisis intervention and safety planning which can include voluntary intensive case management, referrals to community resources, emergency shelter, transitional housing using a Housing First approach, supportive employment services, and court accompaniment and/or referrals to legal services. In efforts to increase community involvement and action AVP also offers capacity building trainings and a 40 hour volunteer curriculum and training.

SAAF AVP in 2016

Continued commitment to awareness, anti-violence prevention programs, and outreach efforts are confirmed by the decrease in violence and increase in services provided for the 2015-2016 year. In 2016, SAAF provided services to about 10% more community members than the previous year. An increase of about 23% in revenue coming primarily from community donations and foundations has provided us with the ability to provide more services and capitalize on the increases. Part of this increase may be due to AVP increasing outreach to make all communities aware of the services available. The number of services provided to middle eastern and African American community members has increased; however, the middle eastern and white population have shown a
decrease in victimization of violence. Victims of physical violence and hate crimes have decreased and police reports doubled confirming SAAF’s efforts of providing awareness to be successful.

In 2016, SAAF received 19 reports of hate violence. Survivors were predominantly white, gay or lesbian, United States citizens, and HIV-negative. Forty-four percent of the incidents included anti-transgender violence and 40% anti-LGBTQ/ heterosexist bias. Thirty-two percent of the survivors reported that weapons were used during the incident, 32% had physical injuries, and 16% reported having to receive medical attention. Out of the total number of survivors reporting in 2016, 11% experienced physical abuse and assault, 5% attempted physical violence, 1% robbery, 2% sexual assault and assault, 1% blackmail, 11% bullying, 4% discrimination, 4% economic abuse, 9% harassment, 1% isolation, 3% sexual harassment, 1% stalking, 14% threat/intimidation, 13% verbal harassment, 3% violence against pets, 1% theft, 2% vandalism, 1% pick-up, 2% police violence, 1% other, and 2% unknown.

Age of Survivor n=19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-24</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following categories contained less than 0%:

70-79
80 and over

The locations and categories occurred at private residents 53% of the time and on the streets 47% of the time. Survivors report the perpetrator being a landlord/tenant/neighbor, 55% of the time. Fifty-three percent reported unknown relation to pick-up with the offender’s age being 37% unknown as well. Offenders are also identified as non-transgender and 46% being a combination of Latinos and Native Americans. Fifty-eight percent of survivors had interaction with police and 45% reported courteous response, 36% reported that police were indifferent, and 9% reported that police were hostile. All survivors were provided services and advocacy from the agency. The agency follow-ups were reported to having occurred at the agency 42% of the time and 26% through calls. The data illustrated that survivors are more open to reporting incidents and obtaining support services from SAAF/AVP following the incidents that have occurred.
NYC AVP envisions a world in which all lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ), and HIV-affected people are safe, respected, and live free from violence. NYC AVP’s mission is to empower LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities and allies to end all forms of violence through organizing and education, and support survivors through counseling and advocacy.

NYC AVP was founded in 1980 in reaction to neighborhood incidents of violence against LGBTQ and HIV-affected people, and the failure of the criminal legal system to respond. Today, NYC AVP provides free and confidential assistance to thousands of LGBTQ and HIV-affected people each year at eight intake sites across all five boroughs of NYC, who have experienced all forms of violence, through direct services (including counseling, advocacy, safety planning, support groups, legal consultation and representation, information, and referral) as well as community organizing, public advocacy, education, and training. NYC AVP coordinates the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), which publishes two national reports annually on violence within and against LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities, as well as operates national training and technical assistance centers around issues of violence within and against LGBTQ and HIV-affected communities. AVP conducts onsite intake across the five boroughs of NYC, at community based organizations, and is an onsite partner at all New York City Family Justice Centers (FJC’s) and at BOOM!Health and the Adolescent AIDS Program in the Bronx. AVP also coordinates the New York State LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence Network and is a steering committee member of Communities United for Police Reform.

In fiscal year 2016, NYC AVP answered over 3,350 hotline calls, and reached over nearly 31,000 people in one-to-one distribution of safety tips, safer sex supplies, and information on our services, as well as reaching nearly 5,700 professionals in more than 120 trainings through our Training Institute.
NYC AVP in 2016

In 2016, the NYC AVP supported a total of 346 new LGBTQ and HIV-affected hate violence survivors. There were three hate violence related homicides in New York City in 2016.

Police Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Attitude to Survivors</th>
<th>n=92</th>
<th>New York City Anti-Violence Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courteous</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostile</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Police Reporting and Misconduct

Reports to NYC AVP reveal that fewer survivors (25% of those reporting in 2016) reported interacting with police. This represents a 53% decrease over two years in survivors reporting that they interacted with the police (from 197 in 2014, to 113 in 2015, to 92 in 2016). Of those who did interact with the police and shared information on that experience, 45% reported indifferent or hostile attitudes from the police. Many of AVP’s clients may not have trust in the police, and many of our clients report experiencing bias, discrimination, and violence from police if they attempt to reach out for help or report the violence they experience. Thirty-eight percent of those who shared information about the type of police misconduct they experienced reported they were unjustly arrested, and 16% reported excessive force by police.

Most Impacted Identities

As has been the case for many years, NYC AVP’s data supports the overall national trends represented in this report, including disproportionate rates of reporting from transgender and gender non-conforming (TGNC) communities and LGBTQ communities of color. Additionally, more people reporting to NYC AVP shared that they are Undocumented with a 15% increase from 36 in 2015 to 42 in 2016.
Of the survivors who shared their race/ethnicity with NYC AVP\textsuperscript{16} the majority (74\% identified as people of color a slight increase from 70\% in 2015. Also consistent with last year, the most reported race/ethnicity was Latin@ at 30\%, and a quarter of reports in 2016 identified as Black/African American/African Heritage, with 3\% as Arab/Middle Eastern (up from 1\% in 2015), and 9\% as Multiracial (up from 4\% in 2015).

In 2016, the 346 new hate violence survivors served by NYC AVP identified across the gender identity spectrum, choosing from 9 total identity categories, demonstrating the fluidity with which LGBTQ and HIV-affected people identify their gender across an evolving spectrum of identity. Overall, 29\% survivors of hate violence identified as Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, (TGNC), Intersex, or self-identified outside the gender binary, consistent with 2015 (28\%). This strong representation of TGNC survivors reporting to AVP reflects our ongoing commitment to working with TGNC communities, targeting direct services in a TGNC-specific way, and doing TGNC-specific organizing, including our Trans Forums, taking place in all five boroughs. In 2016 we also began developing curriculum for the first transgender support group at our main office. This group will begin in January 2017 and provide support for transgender women.

In 2016, the number of those reporting a disability to NYC AVP went down to 27\% from 37\% in 2015. The most reported type of disability was related to mental health issues (58\%s of those who reported a disability), followed by those living with a physical disability, down to 37\% from 44\% in 2015.
In 2016, the sexual orientation of those reporting to NYC AVP was consistent with what we saw in 2015, with 50% of survivors identifying as gay; down slightly from 55% in 2015; 20% identifying as heterosexual, up from 16% in 2015; 14% as Lesbian; 8% as Bisexual; 5% identified as Queer; and 3% self-identified.

**Offender Relationship**

In 2016, the 346 new survivors of hate violence reporting to NYC AVP shared information on 374 offenders, indicating that many survivors experience violence from multiple offenders in a single or serial incident. Almost half (44% or 151) offenders were known to survivors, while 64% or 223 were not. Consistent with the last few years, of those offenders who were known to survivors, the most common relationship was Landlord/Tenant/Neighbor at 25%, an increase from 11% in 2015, Ex-Lover/Partner was up to 16% from 4% in 2015, and service provider was down to 3%.

**Conclusion**

2016 was a tumultuous year for our nation, including for LGBTQ communities. Increasing bias, discrimination, and violence across the country around race, immigration status, sexual orientation, and gender identity have created a climate of fear for those we serve and support. We have also seen our diverse communities come together to build our safety and resist systemic oppression and institutional violence, particularly for marginalized LGBTQ and HIV affected communities, including transgender and gender non-conforming communities, LGBTQ communities of color, LGBTQ immigrants, and low-income communities, all of whom face barriers to safety, services, and support. This underscores the need for LGBTQ and HIV affected culturally specific direct services, community organizing, and public advocacy programming, to continue to build safety and support within and for all of our communities. NYC AVP has established itself as a crucial organization in New York City for direct services support, community organizing, and public advocacy for LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors of police violence, including for the most vulnerable in our communities. Through our collaboration with mainstream organizations, LGBTQ organizations, and working with NCAVP, we hope to end the exclusivity of LGBTQ services for survivors of violence so that our community members can go to any organization, any first responder, any place, and feel safe and heard. Through our direct service work, trainings, legal department, as well as our survivor community organizing work, we seek to make the world safer for LGBTQ and HIV-affected people, by motivating our communities, allies and policy makers, because together, we can end violence.
The Virginia Anti-Violence Project works to prevent, address, and end violence, with a specific focus on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) communities across Virginia.

VAVP’s aim is to support a world where diverse LGBTQ+ communities are free from all forms of violence, such as: homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, heterosexism, racism, classism, (cis)sexism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, ableism, ageism, hate violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, state-sanctioned violence, stalking, bullying and harassment.

They affirm and develop LGBTQ+ leadership as essential to end violence, while promoting respectful and equitable relationships, community accountability, LGBTQ+ visibility, access to survivor support, and affirming collaborations.

VAVP provides direct support, advocacy, referrals, and information to LGBTQ+-identified individuals that have been impacted by violence. VAVP also trains and provides technical assistance to mainstream anti-violence service providers, healthcare professionals, and LGBTQ+ service providers, as well as the LGBTQ+ community and its allies as a whole. These trainings and assistance work to increase awareness, education, and successful program and policy implementation to respond to violence—along with emphasizing the skills for healthy relationships and sexuality.

VAVP in 2016

In 2016, VAVP served a disproportionate amount of LGBTQ+ people of color impacted by hate violence. Seven of nine people who received hate violence-related support from VAVP were people of color, or almost 78%. Since VAVP is relatively new to providing direct services, lack of community and statewide awareness are factors for the limited data pool, rather than an absence of hate-motivated violence in the state of Virginia. While these numbers are too small to indicate an overall trend in Virginia, VAVP recognizes that antiblackness and racism is inextricably linked to the experiences of violence for LGBTQ+ people of color.

This past year, VAVP provided community support for the homicides of Noony Norwood, a Black/African American transgender women, and India Beaty, a Black/African American queer, cis women. These two tragedies were a
community-wide and deeply felt loss, and VAVP's support in the aftermath may have increased the organization's visibility among people of color communities, highlighting VAVP's efforts toward and commitment to racial justice.

VAVP specifically works to center people of color leadership and staff, particularly because of an organizational value to trust that historically oppressed communities know best when it comes to supporting the needs of their own communities. Because of these practices, LGBTQ+ people of color may feel more comfortable coming to the organization for support, since those communities can see themselves reflected in leadership. Especially working in the US South, where there is limited system-level support for LGBTQ+ people of color communities, culturally specific programs, support, and resources are unique and sorely needed.

Additionally, the majority of folks impacted by hate violence seeking services from VAVP were youth aged 24 and younger, or five out of nine individuals. While elders within LGBTQ+ communities do experience hate-motivated violence, VAVP did not serve anyone over the age of 39 in 2016. This may be because VAVP has an established partnership with Side by Side, an LGBTQ+ youth support organization that is housed in the same building. With literal proximity and programmatic partnership, youth from Side by Side are encouraged to access services at VAVP. LGBTQ+ youth served in 2016 disclosed experiences of being forced into environments that increase their exposure to hate-motivated violence, such as into the streets after being disowned from homophobic families or in schools with little accommodations for their needs, including gender inclusive bathrooms. In those situations, many service providers were unable to address their needs as young LGBTQ+ people. As VAVP works to reach LGBTQ+ elders, VAVP has found a lack of social support leaves some LGBTQ+ elders to return to the closet in order to receive end of life care and services, with very little community institutions in place to combat that erasure. There is work to be done to carve community spaces where LGBTQ+ older adults can openly live into their identities and name their experiences of violence.
HOMICIDE NARRATIVES

2016 HATE VIOLENCE RELATED HOMICIDES

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) presents this collection of stories of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ), and HIV-affected hate violence homicide victims in 2016 as a supplement to the annual hate violence report. This document provides a snapshot of hate violence victims’ experiences, and seeks to honor their memory.

On June 12th, 2016 49 lives were lost and 53 others were injured in a mass shooting during Latinx night at Pulse Nightclub, a popular gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida. This was the largest mass shooting in recent history, and had a profound impact on LGBTQ and Latinx communities in Florida and around the country. More than 850 events were organized across the country to remember the lives taken that night and to demand action on preventing violence against LGBTQ and Latinx communities. For more information on honoring the lives lost and ways to get involved in organizing against violence, please visit Honorthemwithaction.org.

The report contains short narratives of 28 known individual LGBTQ and HIV-affected hate violence homicides in 2016 as well as a list of the name and ages of the victims of the Pulse Nightclub shooting. All narratives listed here were selected by NCAVP member programs because they include information that indicates a strong likelihood that hate violence either motivated or was related to the homicide. However, this list is not exhaustive as some homicides of LGBTQ and HIV-affected people may not have been documented because of misidentification of victims' sexual orientation or gender identity in media and other reports. It is often difficult to assert victims’ racial, ethnic, gender, or sexual orientation given the difficulty of finding accurate information in the media and other reports. NCAVP is cautious not to report information on identities that has not been confirmed so as not to misidentify victims. NCAVP has provided all demographic information that we were able to confirm. Given that NCAVP’s reports and other research shows a disproportionate impact of hate violence on LGBTQ and HIV affected survivors of color and bisexual survivors, NCAVP hopes to find ways to collect data on the racial, ethnic, and sexual orientation identities of homicide victims in a way that provides accurate information and honors victims in all of their identities.

While honoring the memory of the victims, NCAVP would like to note that many of these homicides are the culmination of several complicated and nuanced
forms of violence. NCAVP wrote these narratives using information from media outlets, family and friends, and local NCAVP members. NCAVP is not responsible for the complete accuracy of these narratives and the specific details pertinent to allegations, police investigations, and criminal trials.

These narratives illustrate the need for the existence and expansion of LGBTQ and HIV-affected anti-violence programs. If you are interested in starting an anti-violence program, becoming a member of the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, or if you would like more information, contact NCAVP at info@ncavp.org or (212) 714–1184.
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Narratives of Lives Taken by Anti-LGBTQ Hate Violence in 2016

Jasmine Sierra, 52, transgender woman of color
Bakersfield, CA

Jasmine Sierra was found dead in her apartment on January 22, 2016; her body showed signs of trauma and foul play. She was initially misgendered and misnamed in news reports, which meant that her friends and LGBTQ media were unaware of her death for almost a month. When the news emerged, transgender advocates quickly worked to ensure that Jasmine’s name was corrected, and also worked to push Bakersfield police to investigate her death. “Jasmine was a beautiful human being that did not deserve to have her life end like this,” said Shantell Waldo, a friend of hers. Another friend, John Juarez, wrote on her tribute page: “Jasmine you were a lovely and generous friend who I will greatly miss. Thank you for all the memories.”

Monica Loera, 43, Latinx transgender woman
Austin, TX

Monica Loera was fatally shot standing on her front doorstep on January 22, 2016. JonCasey William Rowell was arrested and charged with first-degree murder. Monica was also initially misgendered in news reports, but friends and advocates pushed for correction of her name and pronouns, making Monica the first reported transgender homicide of 2016. In the wake of her death, friends and loved ones remembered Monica as generous and kind to all, despite facing struggles of her own. “She was very warm and friendly; just she had this way about her,” said Deirdre Mask, a friend of Monica’s. “She was vivacious. She’d really just extend warmth to people.”

Kayden Clarke, 24, white transgender man
Mesa, AZ

Kayden Clarke was fatally shot by police on February 4, 2016, following a dispute after police had arrived at his home to perform a wellness check. A friend was concerned Kayden was suicidal, but when police entered, Kayden, who had Asperger’s syndrome and also lived with PTSD and other mental illness, lunged at the police officers with a knife. Rather than resolve the situation in a non-lethal manner, the police opened fire. Following Kayden’s death, advocates and friends spoke about the need for mental health practices to be reevaluated by law enforcement and other agencies. “If anything good is to come from [his] death,” said Emma Bradford, a friend of Kayden’s, “I think it should be better ways to support (and) help people with disabilities.”
**Nicholas Hawkins, 19, white bisexual man**

Dora, AL

Nicholas Hawkins was found dead on February 16, 2016, days after having been reported as missing. On the night of February 13, Nicholas was in a car in the company of three others, including 21-year-old Joshua Adam Reese, who was allegedly romantically involved with both Nicholas and Nicholas's mother. Reese and Nicholas began arguing, and though Nicholas called his mother, fearing for his life, he was shot in the back by Reese and also beaten with the butt of the gun. Reese and five others have been arrested in connection with Nicholas's death. In remembering Nicholas, friends spoke of his pride in his bisexuality, despite bullying, and his older brother said: “I know anybody who met him knows the person that he was, the bubbly personality he had. [...] He had a wonderful personality. He had a wonderful smile.”

**Maya Young, 25, Black transgender woman**

Philadelphia, PA

Maya Young was stabbed to death on a Philadelphia street on February 20, 2016, by 19-year-old Jose Pena and 24-year-old Tiffany Floyd, who were charged with murder. Though the motive for the stabbing was not revealed, Maya's friends and local activists quickly mobilized to honor her memory. “She loved people and she loved being around people,” said Anthony Harper, Maya's longtime friend and former roommate. “She was a dreamer.” Nellie Fitzgerald, director of Philadelphia's Office of LGBT Affairs, said: “Maya's name and memory now join an ever growing list of trans identified people who have lost their lives at far too young an age to violence.”

**Kedarie/Kandicee Johnson, 16, Black genderfluid teen**

Burlington, IA

Kedarie/Kandicee Johnson was shot multiple times on March 2, 2016, and their body was left in an alley. No motive or suspects have been identified. Johnson, who identified as both genderfluid and transgender, went by both Kedarie and Kandicee. “I truly believe that it was a hate crime, I do, because if it wasn't, he'd still be here,” said Johnson's mother. Friends and loved ones gathered to celebrate the teen, who had had a profound impact on the local community despite being only 16 years old. “[They] had this beautiful smile, and you never caught [them] down or feeling any kind of way except happy,” said Shaunda Campbell, a Burlington High counselor. “There wasn't a mean bone in [their] body.”
Shante Thompson, 34, Black transgender woman  
Houston, TX

While out walking, Shante Thompson and her friend, 33-year-old Willie Sims, were attacked by a group of up to eight people, brutally beaten and stabbed, and Thompson was shot. Both Willie and Shante died of their injuries. Shante’s mother believes that the murders were a hate crime, as the group of people had harassed Shante previously, after she had come out as transgender. An arrest has been made in connection to the killings of Shante and Willie, and multiple vigils were held in remembrance of the two victims and to bring awareness to the epidemic of violence against transgender people.

Keyonna Blakeney, 22, Black transgender woman  
Montgomery, AL

Keyonna Blakeney was found dead in a hotel room on April 16, 2016, with trauma to her upper body. Arbra Arnie Bethea, 17, an acquaintance of Keyonna’s, and his alleged accomplice, Keith Christopher Renier, 21, had targeted Keyonna for robbery, and Bethea met with her at the hotel under the guise of a date. The two were charged with her murder in May 2016. Keyonna’s sister, Jasmine, remembered her as glamorous and feminine, saying: “She loved doing people’s makeup. She loved fashion. She loved all the glamorous stuff girls do.”

Steven Nelson, 49, white cisgender male  
Canyon County, Idaho

Steven Nelson died in a hospital after being robbed and beaten on April 29 at Gott’s Point near Lake Lowell in Idaho. Steven had arranged an online encounter with Kelly Schneider, who, along with several others, beat and robbed him while using anti-gay slurs. Schneider and three other men were arrested and charged with Steven’s homicide. A federal hate crime charge was brought against Schneider who reached a plea deal with federal prosecutors for a 28 year to life sentence. Steven attended the University of Idaho and later worked at the university, and was well known and liked on campus. His former professor and close friend, Becky Tallent, said of Steven: “It’s heartbreaking, just absolutely heartbreaking to have something like this happen to a friend, to someone who is a bright, intelligent, funny, caring human being.”

Reese Walker, 32, Black transgender woman  
Wichita, Kansas

Reese Walker was killed on May 1st 2016, and a 16-year-old has been charged with 2nd degree murder in connection with her death. Police are investigating
allegations made by family members of the 16-year-old, saying Walker attempted to sexually assault the teen. Walker’s friends and family have publicly refuted this assertion. Reese’s family, The Justice Project, Trans-Parenting, and Trans. Report called for “action and healing” in response to her homicide, and were critical of police response to her death. Reese’s sister, Shampayne remembered her, saying: “You got fresh air when you got Reese. She had an essence that pulled people in.”

**Mercedes Successful, 32, Black transgender woman**
Haines City, Florida

Mercedes Successful was found shot to death in a parking lot in Haines City, Florida on May 15th, 2016. Blogger Monica Roberts who authors the TransGriot Blog was the first person to accurately report on Mercedes’ death. Roberts, as well as friends and loved ones, called out local media for misnaming and misgendering Mercedes in their initial coverage of her homicide. Mercedes was active in the drag and pageant communities in Haines City. Following her death, friends and local community based organizations eulogized Mercedes online. Her friend Felix Ortiz who wrote about her, and to her: “Such a beautiful person inside and out. You were one of the funniest and one of the kindest people I have ever met.”

**Devin (Goddess) Diamond, Black transgender woman/gender non-conforming person**
New Orleans, Louisiana

Devin Diamond died of blunt force trauma, and her body was found in a burned car on Sunday, June 5th, 2016. Local police are considering her death to be a homicide. Initial media reports misnamed and misgendered Diamond, which led to her being given the name Goddess Diamond online. Later, a friend told reporters at the publication Mic, that she liked the name Devin, because it was gender neutral. Devin’s mom, Antoinette, spoke out at the time of her death and called her “kind and loving” and said she “had a big heart.”

**Deeniquia (Dee Dee) Dodds, 22, Black transgender woman**
Washington, DC

Deeniquia was shot near her home in Washington D.C. on July 4th, and was on life support before she passed away nine days later on Wednesday, July 13th, 2016. Friends, family, and advocates all worked to correct the initial misnaming and misgendering of Deeniquia in the media. Local activists and loved ones spoke out in remembrance of Deeniquia following her death. “Deeniquia was part of
the Casa Ruby family, and she is gone, but not forgotten. Her death will not be in vain." Said Ruby Corado, Founder and Executive Director of NCAVP member organization Casa Ruby. JoeAnn Lewis, a close friend, remembered Deeniquia, saying she "loved to make you laugh. Loved to make you smile." Four men have been arrested and charged with her murder, and D.C.'s Metropolitan Police Department is considering robbery to be the motive.

**Dee Whigham, 25, Black transgender woman**
Biloxi, Mississippi

Dee Whigham was found stabbed to death in a hotel room that she was sharing with friends near Biloxi, Mississippi on July 23rd, 2016. Dwanya Hickerson, age 20, a Navy seaman in training at nearby Keesler Air Force Base, has been arrested and charged with capital murder in connection with her homicide. At the time of her death, local authorities were considering the possibility that hate was a motive. Evan Dillard, president and CEO of Forrest Health where Dee worked as a Registered Nurse said, "She will be remembered at Forrest Health as an excellent nurse who was well-loved by her patients." Dee's sister, Denisha, mourned her on social media, saying: "I love you and you will be missed." A candlelight vigil was held in Dee's honor at Lighthouse Community Church in Biloxi where the Rev. Errol Montgomery-Robertson said: "Our hearts ache, our tears flow, our anger rages. We feel a deep wound. We mourn the loss of what could have been, what would have been and what should be — but cannot."

**Erykah Tijerina, 36, Latinx transgender woman**
El Paso, Texas

Erykah Tijerina was found stabbed to death inside her apartment in El Paso, Texas on August 8th, 2016. Anthony Michael Bowden, a 21-year-old soldier at nearby Fort Bliss, was arrested and charged with her murder after allegedly confessing in a text message to a friend. Erykah's family said that they believed hate violence was a motive, and local authorities were also considering the possibility that hate was a motivating factor in her death. Local police and media originally misnamed and misgendered Erykah when reporting, but were quickly corrected her family. Erykah's sisters spoke out, saying that Erykah was funny, giving, and unapologetic about who she was. "She's the one that told me to stay strong and not care," her sister Pearl said of Erykah.
Rae’Lynn Thomas, 28, Black transgender woman
Columbus, Ohio
Rae’Lynn Thomas was shot to death in her home in Columbus, Ohio on August 10, 2016. James Allen Byrd, Rae’Lynn’s mother’s ex-boyfriend, has been charged with her homicide. According to Rae’Lynn’s family members, Byrd was transphobic, and referred to Rae’Lynn as “the devil” before killing her. Rae’Lynn's family have asked police to investigate her homicide as hate motivated. Shannon Thomas, Rae’Lynn’s aunt, stated “He took a light away from all of us that we can’t get back.” A vigil was held in Rae’Lynn’s honor in Genoa Park in Columbus where local activists and advocates drew attention to the recent deaths of transgender women of color in Ohio. Aaron Eckhardt at NCAVP member organization BRAVO also spoke out following Rae’Lynn’s death saying “We must continue to come together as a broad community of support to say hate has no home in Ohio – hate has no home anywhere.”

Danielle Smith, 27, white bisexual cisgender woman
and Teresa Jackson, 61, white heterosexual cisgender woman
Camdenton, Missouri
Daughter and mother, Danielle Smith and Teresa Jackson, were murdered and their home was set on fire on August 26, 2016 in Camdenton, Missouri. A neighbor, Steven Ray Endsley, was arrested in connection with the homicides, which allegedly stemmed from ongoing and escalating anger over Danielle’s sexual orientation. Danielle was originally reported in the media to be a lesbian, but friends and loved ones corrected media accounts to say that she was bisexual. Justin Shaw at NCAVP member organization Kansas City Anti-Violence Project mourned the deaths of Danielle and Teresa, adding “Hate violence is an all too frequent part of our daily lives as LGBTQ people. We experience it from our neighbors, at work, and in our homes.” Heather Smith, distraught over the deaths of her mom and sister, said Danielle was a loving and genuine person: “She made sure she let people know she loved them.”

T.T. Saffore, 26 or 27, Black transgender woman
Chicago, Illinois
T.T. Saffore was found murdered in Chicago’s Garfield Park the night of September 11, 2016. She was originally misnamed and misgendered in the press and by police, an injustice that her friends spoke out about and worked to correct. Jaliyah Armstrong, a friend of T.T.’s said: “T.T. was a lovely person. She was laughing all the time. You could be going through a bad day but once you saw [T.T.], she was such a happy cheerful person all that changed.” T.T.’s death
HOMICIDE NARRATIVES

sparked a vigil, where transgender activists spoke out about the police abuse transgender women face and the need for the Chicago Police Department to take transgender women’s lives and deaths seriously. The vigil turned into a March and transgender woman of color organizer LaSaia Wade said, “The decision to stop traffic was to bring awareness of our survival and our need for survival in Chicago. We stopped business as usual because our lives were stopped.”

Crystal Edmonds, 32, Black transgender woman
Baltimore, Maryland

Crystal Edmonds was found shot in the street in Baltimore, Maryland on September 16, 2016 and was taken to the hospital where she died. Local NCAVP member organization, Casa Ruby, and Girls United held a vigil for Crystal Edmonds and the other transgender women lost in 2016. At another vigil held in Crystal's honor, Crystal's mom and sister spoke and reminisced about her life. Ava Pipitone of The Baltimore Trans Alliance spoke to press, saying: “Crystal's death is a reminder of how important it is for us all to come together and build community while we are here and not wait until another person is taken.”

Jazz Alford, 30, Black transgender woman
Birmingham, Alabama

Jazz Alford was found shot to death at a hotel in Birmingham, Alabama on September 23rd, 2016. Jazz was initially misgendered in the local press, which was corrected by her sister, Toya Milan. Several weeks later, Denzell Thomas, who had allegedly targeted other transgender women for robbery and violence, was arrested and charged with Jazz's homicide. Thomas allegedly exchanged text messages with one of the survivors, saying that no one would care that he robbed her because she is transgender. In remembering her friend, Deedee Vaughn said of Jazz: “She was loving and giving, and she would give you whatever she had if you needed it.”

Brandi “Chill” Bledsoe, 32, Black transgender woman
Cleveland, Ohio

Brandi Blesoe was found shot to death in her driveway in Cleveland, Ohio October 8, 2016. Initial media reports and the medical examiner misgendered Bledsoe, and her family, friends and activists online called out local media for their error and brought attention to her death. Brandi’s cousin, John Cragget, spoke with the press about his cousin, saying of her, “She was really beautiful. She was really sweet and nice.” Aaron Eckhardt at NCAVP member organization BRAVO spoke out about Brandi’s homicide as well as the other transgender women of color
HOMICIDE NARRATIVES

killed this year in Ohio, saying: "This is a critical time, we all have to acknowledge and continue to take action to combat this epidemic of hate and bias violence here in Ohio. We call on all systems, government, and community to commit more resources to combat this violence in Ohio and the nation."

Noony Norwood, 30, Black transgender woman
Richmond, Virginia

Noony Norwood was shot in the street on November 5th in Richmond, Virginia and died the next day on November 6th, 2016. Friends, family, and advocates worked to correct the initial misnaming and misgendering of Noony by police. Ha Tran, a youth community advocate at local NCAVP member organization the Virginia Anti-Violence Project, spoke out saying: "Misgendering Noony in death is an act of violence on top of what she has already suffered. Noony has already suffered enough." Zakia McKensey, a community activist and Noony’s long-time friend, remembered her friend’s kindness, activism, and engagement with her community: “Noony’s energy always brightened the room. She cared about her community and always lifted up and supported her friends and family.”

Deon L. Brown, 24, Black cisgender man
Nashville, Tennessee

Deon Brown’s body was found on November 14th, 2016, in the parking lot of a local trucking business in West Nashville. He had been stabbed to death. Several weeks later, Christopher Gadsden was apprehended in New York and charged in connection with Deon’s homicide. Friends of Deon have stated that he identified as a gay male, although at the time of his death he was reportedly dressed in feminine attire. Friends and family spoke out in the press, urging this to be investigated as a hate crime. There was an outpouring of messages on social media in Deon’s memory, many tagged with #JusticeForDeon.

Felicia Barahona, 36
and Miguel Barahona, 4
New York, New York

Felicia and Miguel Barahona were found dead in their apartment on Monday, December 26th, 2016, and the child Miguel’s father, Isaac Duran Infante, has been arrested and charged with both homicides. Infante allegedly told police that part of the motivation for the killing was that Felicia dressed Miguel in “girl’s clothing” and referred to the child as a girl on Facebook. Felicia Barahona had been Duran’s teacher at Dewitt Clinton High School, and she had initiated their relationship when he was underage. Shelby Chestnut at the New York City Anti-
Violence Project spoke out about this incident, saying: "This double homicide is tragic on many levels, and while we don’t wish to oversimplify the complex issues involved, we do wish to bring attention to the fact that gender-related bias and transphobia may have been motives in this case."

**Maurice Jones, 44, Black cisgender man**
Queens, New York

Maurice Jones was found dead in Idlewild Park in Springfield Gardens, Queens on September 10th, 2016. He had been strangled to death and left in a burning car. Friends and family members identified Maurice as a gay man and worked with the New York City Anti-Violence Project in the aftermath of his tragic death. Maurice’s Mom also spoke out in the press, saying, "My son, he was a good fellow... ever since he was little. He was my right-hand man. He was always here when I needed him."

**India Beaty, 25, Black cisgender woman**
Norfolk, Virginia

India Beaty, a queer-identified woman, was shot and killed by police in a parking lot in Norfolk, Virginia. At the time of her shooting, India was holding a fake handgun and engaged in an argument with a man. Police, who were monitoring the lot for an unrelated incident, shot and killed India. Virginia Anti-Violence Project held community events around the shooting of India, and said that the impact of the shooting was felt deeply in the LGBTQ community in Virginia. India was an aspiring rapper, and was engaged to her girlfriend at the time of her shooting. India’s father, McKinley Beaty, spoke out emotionally about his child, saying “That was my pride and joy right there.”
References for Timeline


Lyons (2016).


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- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black/African American/ African Descent
- Indigenous/First People/ Native American/ American Indian
- Latina/o
- White
- Self-Identified/Other (specify):
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  - Not disclosed

**SEXUAL ORIENTATION:**

- Bisexual
- Gay
- Heterosexual
- Lesbian
- Queer
- Questioning/ Unsure
- Self-Identified/ Other (specify):
  - Not disclosed

**IMMIGRATION STATUS:**

- U.S. citizen
- Permanent resident
- Undocumented
- Other
- Not disclosed

**INCOME:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Do you receive any form of government assistance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIV STATUS:**

- Survivor/victim is HIV+?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Not disclosed

**DISABLED:**

- Survivor/victim has a disability?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Not disclosed

**INTERSEX:**

- Yes
  - No
  - Not disclosed

**GENDER ID:**

- Transgender Woman
- Transgender Man
- Transgender Non-Binary
- Cisgender Man
- Cisgender Woman
- Genderqueer
- Gender Non-Conforming
- Gender fluid
- Self-Identified/Other (specify):
  - Not disclosed
  - Unknown

**AGE:**

- < 14
- 15-18
- 19-24
- 25-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60-69
- 70-79
- > 80

**HIV STATUS:**

- Survivor/victim is HIV+?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Not disclosed

**DISABLED:**

- Survivor/victim has a disability?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Not disclosed

**DISABILITY:**

- If yes, check all that apply and specify:
  - Blind/Visually impaired:________________________
  - Deaf/Hard of hearing:__________________________
  - Learning disability:___________________________
  - Mental health:_______________________________
  - Physical:_______________________________
## SURVIVOR/VICTIM USE OF ALCOHOL/DRUGS

- **Alcohol involved?**
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Not disclosed [ ]
- **Drugs involved?**
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Not disclosed [ ]

If yes, describe: __________________________________________________________

List weapon: __________________________

### ATTENTION (specify):

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]
- Unknown [ ]

If yes, severity of injury:

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]
- Unknown [ ]

Was the person injured?

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]
- Unknown [ ]

If Yes, Number of Previous Incidents

- 1 [ ]
- 2-5 [ ]
- 6-10 [ ]
- 11+ [ ]
- Unknown [ ]

Ongoing since: __/__/__

### DATE OF INCIDENT:

Date of Incident:__/__/__

Time of Incident: __:__am/pm

### PREVIOUS POLICE REPORT FILED?

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]
- Unknown [ ]

If Yes: Number of Previous Incidents

- 1 [ ]
- 2-5 [ ]
- 6-10 [ ]
- 11+ [ ]
- Unknown [ ]

Ongoing since: __/__/__

## CASE/INCIDENT INFORMATION

### TYPE(S) OF VIOLENCE (check all that apply):

- Physical violence against person (check all that apply):
  - Forced use of alcohol/drugs [ ]
  - Murder [ ]
  - Attempted murder [ ]
  - Physical violence [ ]
  - Attempted physical violence [ ]
  - Robbery [ ]
  - Attempted robbery [ ]
  - Sexual violence [ ]
  - Attempted sexual violence [ ]
  - Self-injury [ ]
    - Suicide [ ]
    - Attempted suicide [ ]
    - Other self-harming behavior (cutting, etc.) [ ]

- Violence against person (check all that apply):
  - Blackmail [ ]
  - Bullying [ ]
  - Discrimination [ ]
  - Eviction [ ]
  - False police reporting [ ]
  - Financial [ ]
  - Harassment (NOT in person: mail, email, tel., etc) [ ]
  - Isolation [ ]
  - Limiting/restricting bathroom access [ ]
  - Medical [ ]
  - Psychological/Emotional abuse [ ]
  - Sexual harassment [ ]
  - Stalking [ ]
  - Threats/Intimidation [ ]
  - Use of children (threats, outing, etc.) [ ]
  - Use of immigration status [ ]
  - Verbal harassment in person [ ]
  - Violence against pet [ ]
    - Pet injured [ ]
    - Pet killed [ ]
  - Other (specify): __________________________

- Other violence against person (check all that apply):
  - Use of condoms as evidence [ ]
  - Isolation [ ]
  - Limiting/restricting bathroom access [ ]
  - Medical [ ]
  - Physical violence [ ]
  - Psychological/Emotional abuse [ ]
  - Sexual harassment [ ]
  - Stalking [ ]
  - Threats/Intimidation [ ]
  - Use of children (threats, outing, etc.) [ ]
  - Use of immigration status [ ]
  - Verbal harassment in person [ ]
  - Violence against pet [ ]
    - Pet injured [ ]
    - Pet killed [ ]
  - Other (specify): __________________________

### SITE TYPE (check one):

- Cruising area [ ]
- In or near LGBTQ-identified venue [ ]
- Media [ ]
- Non-LGBTQ-identified venue (bar, restaurant, etc.) [ ]
- Online/Internet [ ]
- Police precinct/jail/vehicle [ ]
- Public Transportation [ ]
- Private residence [ ]
- School/college/university [ ]
- Shelter [ ]
- DV/IPV [ ]
- Non-DV/IPV [ ]
- Street/public area [ ]
- Other (specify): __________________________

### MOTIVE (check all that apply):

- Intimate partner violence [ ]
- Economic [ ]
- Pick-up violence [ ]
- Police violence [ ]
- Sexual violence [ ]
- Bias violence [ ]
  - Anti-Homelessness/Classism [ ]
  - Anti-Immigrant [ ]
  - Anti-LGBQ/Homophobia/Biphobia [ ]
  - Anti-Sex worker [ ]
  - Anti-Transgender/Transphobia [ ]
  - Disability [ ]
  - HIV/AIDS-related [ ]

### OTHER (specify):

- Other (specify): __________________________

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Did the person die? [ ]
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Unknown [ ]

- Was the person injured? [ ]
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Unknown [ ]

- If yes, severity of injury:
  - No injuries requiring medical attention [ ]
  - Injuries requiring medical attention (specify):
    - Needed but not received [ ]
    - Outpatient (Clinic/MD/ER) [ ]
    - Hospitalization/Inpatient [ ]
  - Not disclosed [ ]

- Type of injury (specify):
  - __________________________

- Police violence/misconduct (check all that apply):
  - Excessive force [ ]
  - Police entrapment [ ]
  - Police harassment [ ]
  - Police raid [ ]
  - Unjustified arrest [ ]
  - Use of condoms as evidence [ ]

- Reported to internal/external police monitor? [ ]
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Will Report [ ]
  - Attempted, complaint not taken [ ]
  - Not available [ ]
  - Unknown [ ]

- Other (specify): __________________________

- If yes, did survivor/victim & offender meet through cruising website or phone app? [ ]
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Unknown [ ]

- If yes, specify website/app:
  - Adam4adam [ ]
  - Craigslist [ ]
  - Eros [ ]
  - Grindr [ ]
  - Manhunt [ ]
  - Rentboy [ ]
  - Other website/app (specify): __________________________

- Was this incident related to pick-up violence? [ ]
  - Yes [ ]
  - No [ ]
  - Unknown [ ]

- Ongoing since: __/__/__

- If yes, specify website/app:
  - Adam4adam [ ]
  - Craigslist [ ]
  - Eros [ ]
  - Grindr [ ]
  - Manhunt [ ]
  - Rentboy [ ]
  - Other website/app (specify): __________________________
### OFFENDER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Offenders</th>
<th>Is offender a member of identifiable hate group?</th>
<th>Hate group’s name(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Vehicle used in case/incident? □ Yes □ No If yes, describe vehicle: ________________ License #: ________________

**Note:** If there is more than one offender, **CREATE A DESIGNATION FOR EACH OFFENDER** for use in the blank following each demographic category below (A, B, C, etc.)

**1) KNOWN OFFENDER(S): RELATIONSHIP TO SURVIVOR/VICTIM:**
- □ Acquaintance/Friend
- □ Employer/Co-Worker
- □ Ex-Lover/Partner ( □ Live-in □ Non Live-In)
- □ Landlord
- □ Lover/Partner ( □ Live-in □ Non Live-In)
- □ Pick-Up
- □ Police □ Other law enforcement (FBI, ICE, etc.)
- □ Other first responder (EMT, Court personnel, etc.)
- □ Relative/Family
- □ Roommate
- □ Service provider
- □ Tenant/Neighbor
- □ Other (specify): ______________________

**2) UNKNOWN OFFENDER: RELATIONSHIP TO SURVIVOR/VICTIM:**
- □ Police □ Other law enforcement (FBI, ICE, etc.)
- □ Other first responder (EMT, Court personnel, etc.)
- □ Pick-Up □ Stranger □ Other (specify): ______________________ □ Unknown

**AGE:**
- □ 14 or under __
- □ 15-18 ___
- □ 19-24 ___
- □ 25-29 ___
- □ 30-39 ___
- □ 40-49 ___
- □ 50-59 ___
- □ 60-69 ___
- □ 70-79 ___
- □ 80 or over ___
- □ Not disclosed __

**GENDER ID** (check all that apply):
- □ Man ___
- □ Woman ___
- □ Non-Transgender ___
- □ Transgender ___
- □ Self-Identified /Other ___
  (specify): ______________________
- □ Not Disclosed ___
- □ Unknown ___

**INTERSEX:**
- □ Yes □ No
- □ Not disclosed □ Unknown

**RACE/ETHNICITY** (check all that apply):
- □ Arab/Middle Eastern ___
- □ Asian/Pacific Islander ___
- □ Black/African American/ African Descent ___
- □ Indigenous/First People/ Native American/ American Indian ___
- □ Latina/o ___
- □ White ___
- □ Self-Identified /Other ___
  (specify): ______________________
- □ Not disclosed ___
- □ Unknown ___

**SEXUAL ORIENTATION:**
- □ Bisexual ___
- □ Gay ___
- □ Heterosexual ___
- □ Lesbian ___
- □ Queer ___
- □ Questioning/Unsure ___
- □ Self-Identified/Other ___
  (specify): ______________________
- □ Not disclosed ___
- □ Unknown ___

**OFFENDER USE OF ALCOHOL/DRUGS**

- Alcohol involved? □ Yes □ No □ Not disclosed □ Unk.
- Drugs involved? □ Yes □ No □ Not disclosed □ Unk.

If yes, describe: ______________________

### POLICE/COURT RESPONSE

**Did survivor/victim interact with police in any way?** □ Yes □ No □ Unknown

**POLICE RESPONSE**

- □ Courteous □ Indifferent □ Hostile □ Unk.

**Did police do any of following to survivor/victim?**
  (check all that apply):
- □ Arrest survivor/victim
- □ Verbal abuse
- □ Use slurs or bias language

**POLICE REPORTING**

- □ Yes □ No □ Unknown □ Will report

Did the police take a complaint? □ Yes □ No

Complaint #: __________

Did the police arrest the offender(s)? □ Yes □ No □ Unknown

**Police involved**

- □ City/Muni. □ County □ State □ Federal (specify): __________
### SERVICES PROVIDED

**GENERAL SERVICES**
- Counseling
- Safety planning
- Advocacy (check all types that apply):
  - Housing
  - Medical
  - Police
  - Public benefits
    - Disability/SSD
    - Medicaid/Medicare
    - Public Assistance/Food Stamps
    - Shelter/Housing
    - Unemployment
  - Other

**ADVOCACY** (check all types that apply):
- Legal
- Mental health

**REFERRALS** (check all that apply):
- Housing
- Legal
- Shelter
- DV
- Homeless
- Medical
- Police
- Other (specify):

**FOLLOW-UP NEEDED?**
- Agency follow-up
- Caller follow-up

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**CASE STATUS & MANAGEMENT (Staff Only)**
- Case Opened
  - Assigned to: ___________
- Case Reassignment
  - Re-assigned to: ___________
- Re-Opened Closed Case
  - Assigned to: ___________
- Case Conference Presentation

**NARRATIVE**

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

________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________

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