

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2003

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



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is a report about bias-related incidents targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals in the U.S. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a network of 27 anti-violence organizations that monitor and respond to incidents of bias, domestic, HIV-related and other forms of violence affecting the LGBT community.

Eleven NCAVP members collected detailed information about anti-LGBT incidents occurring in their cities and regions throughout 2002 and 2003, and this data constitutes the basis for most of the analysis in this report. The regions participating in this year's report are Chicago, IL, Cleveland, OH, Colorado, Columbus, OH, Connecticut, Los Angeles, CA, Massachusetts, Minnesota, the New York, NY, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, CA. In addition, information has been provided by anti-violence programs in Kansas City, Missouri and serving the state of Vermont.

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

The fact that less than half of NCAVP's members contributed to this edition of the report reflects fundamental and ongoing capacity and resource challenges for a growing number of LGBT anti-violence programs. Ultimately, we expect that this report will not only draw attention to the incidents and trends it documents, but that it will also highlight the need for more comprehensive responses to bias violence at the community level and assist NCAVP in advocating for those creating such efforts.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Members participating in this report are in bold-type

ARIZONA

Wingspan Anti-Violence Project
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Tucson, AZ 85705

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Phone (Office): (520) 624-1779
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ARKANSAS

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

CALIFORNIA Community United Against Violence

160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

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

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

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 9002

Phone (Client): (800) 373-2227
Phone (Office): (323) 993-7677
Fax: (323) 993-7653
www.laglc.org

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

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

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

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

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

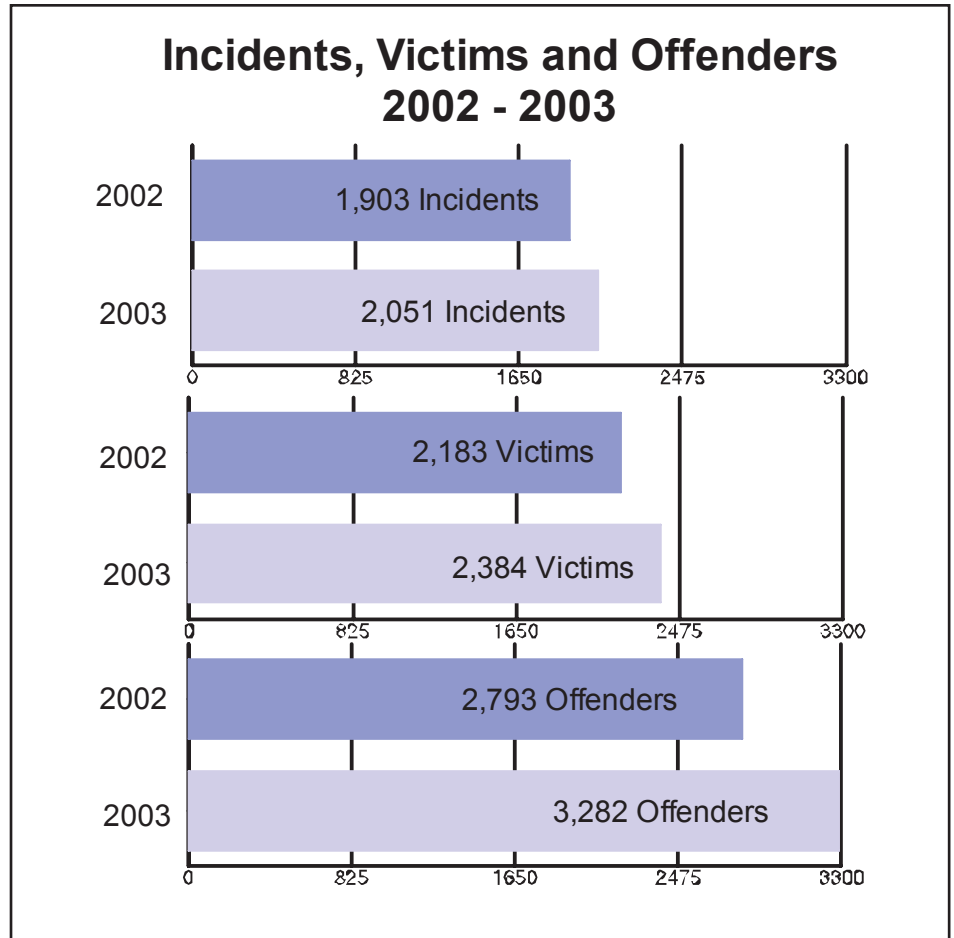
Phone (Client): (888) 557-4441
 Phone (Office): (303) 839-5204
 Fax: (303) 839-5205
www.coavp.org

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

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 Fax: (860) 524-0804
www.cwealf.org

Highlights of Findings

The total number of anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP increased 8% last year, from 1,903 incidents in 2002 to 2,051 incidents in 2003. Almost in tandem, the number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs rose 9%, from 2,183 in 2002 to 2,384 in 2003.



In a departure from findings in the 2000, 2001 and 2002 editions of this report, the number of offenders rose 18%, from 2,793 to 3,282. Consequently, a trend noted in previous reports - the decreasing number of reported offenders per incident - appeared to have reversed itself in 2003. In 2002, there were 1.47 offenders per incident. In 2003, that ratio rose to 1.60. Possible reasons for this reversal will be discussed later in this report.

Most reporting locations showed small to significant increases in reported incidents: Chicago (+107%), Cleveland (+6%), Connecticut (+460%), Los Angeles (+13%), Minnesota (+32%), New York

(+25%), and Pennsylvania (+10%). Areas reporting decreases included Colorado (-5%), Columbus, Ohio (-4%), Massachusetts (-38%), and San Francisco (-11%).

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 94%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 15%. Adjusted mean rates (removing both relatively over-increasing Connecticut and over-decreasing Massachusetts) were +33% and -7%. The mean rate of change overall was +54%, with an adjusted mean rate of change overall of +19%.

The overall trend upward in the number of incidents, analysis of locations with decreases, the reasons for these changes, and significant changes in the data during the second half of the reporting period will be the primary issues reviewed and discussed in this report.

There are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from local data submitted this year. However, some political, social and cultural dynamics affected anti-LGBT violence and most member programs in profound ways during this reporting year, particularly from July through December of 2003.

Regardless of whether or not a region charted increases in reports or decreases, an overriding concern expressed by reporting agencies is that of continued insufficient levels of funding and other resources. This deficiency naturally leads anti-violence organizations to experience staffing challenges and presents barriers to direct service provision, outreach efforts, and delivery of other critical services at levels commensurate with community need. Lack of capacity was a significant difficulty for all participating programs, and was certainly the case for most programs registering declines in reported incidents.

Another notable trend is the slight decrease in the proportion of incidents involving assault, while most other categories of offense showed marked increases. For instance, the number of murders rose 80%, from 10 in 2002 to 18 in 2003. The number of incidents involving sexual assault or rape climbed 20%, largely as a result of continued attention to better tracking, services and outreach by NCAVP programs regarding this particular type of violence.

In a departure from previous editions of this report, despite a 27% rise in the number of transgender victims, *incidents* in which those

ILLINOIS

Horizons

Anti-Violence Project

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Chicago, IL 60614

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Phone (Office): (773) 472-6469

Fax: (773) 472-6643

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LOUISIANA

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

Phone (Client): (504) 944-HEAL

Phone (Office): (504) 945-1103

Fax: (504) 945-1102

www.lgccno.net

MASSACHUSETTS

Fenway Community

Health Center,

Violence Recovery Program

7 Haviland Street
Boston, MA 02115

Phone (intake): (800) 834-3242

Phone (Office): (617) 927-6269

Fax: (617) 536-7211

www.fchc.org

The Network/La Red

P.O. Box 6011

Boston, MA 02114

Phone (hotline): (617) 423-7233

Phone (Office): (617) 695-0877

Fax: (617) 423-5651

www.thenetworkklared.org

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation
19641 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, MI 48219

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Phone (Office): (313) 537-3323
Fax: (313) 537-3379
www.tri.org

MINNESOTA

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

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

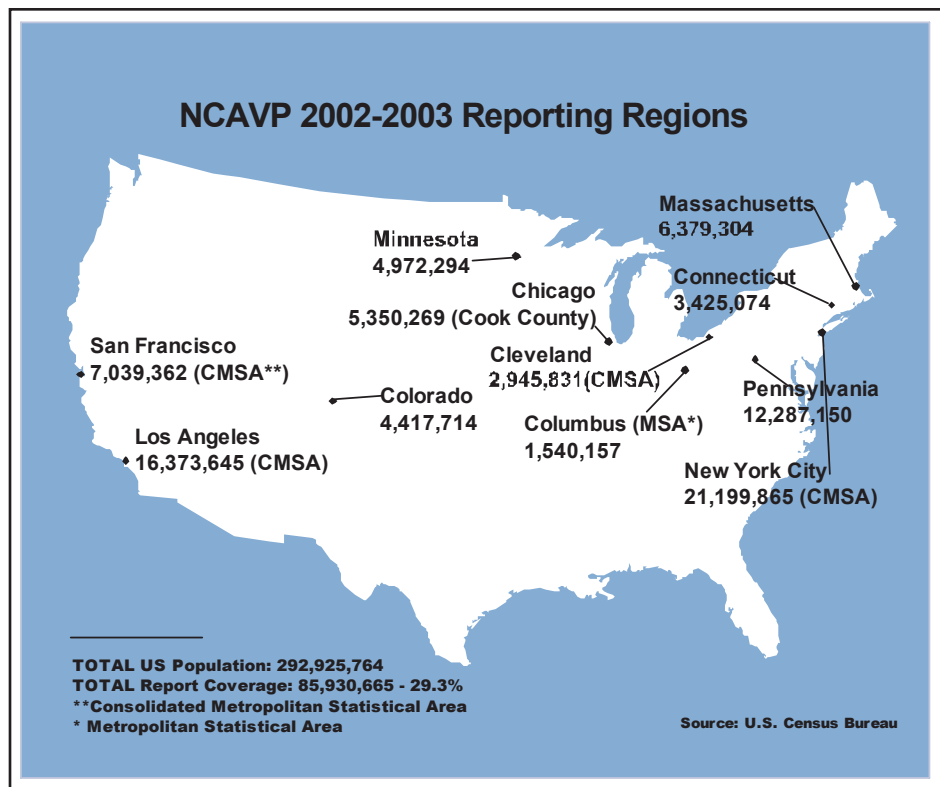
MISSOURI

**Kansas City
Anti-Violence Project**
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Kansas City, MO 64141-1211

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

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

Phone: (314) 361-2111
Fax: (314) 361-3135



victims felt they were targeted specifically for being of transgender experience fell 8%. This may be related to two issues. The first being a tendency during police actions targeting the transgender community to target multiple individuals, and a deficiency in the way NCAVP collects its data that would make it virtually impossible to connect the number of specifically anti-transgender incidents with the actual number of transgender victims.

Use of weapons in anti-LGBT incidents increased slightly (+2%) and there were sizeable changes in the type of weapons used, with both increases and decreases in key categories. There were decreases in the number of incidents where offenders used projectiles (-33%) or vehicles (-58), but there were troubling increases in the use of bats, clubs and other blunt objects (+15%), firearms (+72%), knives and other sharp object (+14%), ropes and restraints (+50%), and other undesignated weapons (9%).

With respect to victim injury rates, the statistics are both positive and negative. After several years of increasing likelihood of injury during anti-LGBT incidents, there was a 4% decline in the overall number of victims suffering injuries. Furthermore, while 30% of all victims suffered some level of injury in 2002, only 27% did in 2003. However, the number of victims suffering serious injuries increased 3% in 2003,

and those who needed some level of hospitalization increased 5%, with those requiring in-patient care alone rising 8%. As mentioned above, at least one critical indicator of violence (murder) rose 90% during the year.

As for the profile of the victims of anti-LGBT violence in 2003, there were few substantive changes. Sixty-one percent (61%) of victims identified as being male and 34% identified as being female. Two percent (2%) of victims were organizations, and the remainder (4%) had an undetermined gender identity. Overall, 11%¹ percent of victims reporting incidents identify as people of transgender experience - a proportion that rose 2% from 2002 to 2003.

Lesbians and gay men clearly represent the vast majority of those reporting incidents to participating programs. They represent 70% of all victims. Those identifying as bisexual made up 3% of victims. Those questioning or unsure of their sexual orientation and those with a self-identified orientation each comprised 1% of victims, and those with a sexual orientation that remained unknown comprised 15% of victims.

The increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBT violence who identify as heterosexual in previous editions of this report continued, rising another 7%. Heterosexuals now comprise 9% of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence to NCAVP member agencies. A portion of these victims are people of transgender experience, who identify as heterosexual, but anecdotal information from participating programs indicates that the majority of these victims are simply heterosexual men and women who are thought to be gay men or lesbians by their attackers. Perpetrators seldom differentiate between sexual orientation and gender identity in the bias-motivation for their attacks, but regard the two as identical for their purposes.

¹ The Los Angeles Anti-Violence Program did not distinguish between F-M and M-F transgender victims in its data. However, those victims are counted toward the total percentage of victims that were transgender, but captured in the data in the 'Unknown/Not Applicable' line.

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New York City
Gay & Lesbian
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New York, NY 10001

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

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

Phone (Hotline): (518) 432-4341
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OHIO
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Fax: (614) 262-9264
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Community Service Center
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6600 Detroit Avenue
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Phone: (216) 651-5428
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ONTARIO

The 519

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

Phone (Client): (416) 392-6877

Phone (Office): (416) 392-6878

Fax: (416) 392-0519

www.the519.org

PENNSYLVANIA

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

1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone (Client): (215) 731-1447

Phone (Office): (215) 731-1447

Fax: (215) 731-1544

www.center4civilrights.org

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center
701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006

Phone (Office): (713) 529-0037

Fax: (713) 526-4367

www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hatecrim.htm

www.neosoft.com/~mcc/intpartv.htm

VERMONT

SafeSpace

P.O. Box 158
Burlington, VT 05402

Phone (Client): (866) 869-7341

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

Fax: (802) 863-0004

www.safespacevt.org

During 2003, NCAVP members began capturing data on an extensively revised intake form. The two sections on this new form with the most significant changes are those pertaining to victim and offender age. To accommodate these changes and reflect the fact that some programs were able to report data using the newly arranged and expanded age categories, while others have yet to be able to convert two years of data, the age categories in this year's report contains age groups reflecting those on both the old and revised form.

One of the drawbacks of using this approach is that it makes it more difficult to analyze changes. Nevertheless, it is possible to make some general determinations and observations about the age data in this year's report. In a departure from trends reported in the last two editions of this report, the number of victims under the age of 18 rose only slightly (+1%), but those under the age of 14 rose from none in 2002 to 16 in 2003. The number of victims aged 18 to 29 increased 12%. Most significant was the increase in victims at the older end of age categories. Victims over 50 years of age increased 20% overall, with those sixty and over increasing 33%.

With respect to victim race and ethnicity, there were substantial increases in the numbers of victims identifying as Asian or Pacific Islanders (+21%), of African descent (+16%), Indigenous or First Peoples (+6%), multiracial (+19%), or Latino/a (+2%). One population that had shown significant growth in the last two editions of this report - Arab or Middle Easterners - showed a 63% decline. Despite some increase, those identifying as Indigenous or First Peoples still comprise only 2% of victims in this report. Programs that had recorded increases in Arab and Middle Eastern victims indicate that the decline in 2003 may indicate some abatement Arab and Middle Eastern LGBT people accessing AVPs around the issues of both anti-Arab and anti-LGBT incidents they experienced after the September 11, 2001 attacks and the subsequent "war on Terror," as well as changing social dynamics. Nevertheless, those programs still note that a portion of those identifying as 'Other,' also still represents communities particularly affected by attention, prejudice, and law enforcement scrutiny associated with the aftermath of September 11 and the "War on Terror."

As noted above, NCAVP member organizations began capturing data on a revised intake form in 2003, and one of the sections with significant changes was that of offender age. Despite the differing age categories used among programs this year, as with victim age, useful infor-

mation, particularly with respect to younger offenders, can be gleaned from the data. Offenders 14 years of age and under increased significantly, from none in 2002 to 14 in 2003.

There were very few significant changes in the race or ethnicity of offenders in 2003. There was a 6% increase in the largest group of offenders for whom we have information (880 out of 3285) - whites. However, the proportion of offenders who were white slipped to 27% in 2003 from 30% in 2002. At the same time, both the number and proportion of both Latino/a offenders and those of African descent rose. The number of Latino/a offenders rose 29% from 474 in 2002 to 610 in 2003. The number of offenders who were of African descent rose from 480 in 2002 to 639 in 2003, a 33% increase. Latino/a offenders and those of African descent now each represent 19% of all offenders. The number of Asian/Pacific Islanders offenders rose 54% from 28 in 2002 to 43 in 2003. This rise is more than likely primarily connected to the increase in Asian/Pacific Islander victims noted above.

The rise in the number of offenders of African descent is relatively commensurate with the 16% rise in victims of African descent. However, in large part because it is clearly not linked to a significant increase in Latino/a victims, the increase in Latino/a offenders warrants more in depth exploration by reporting programs. While there were some significant percentage changes in other racial or ethnic categories (Arab/Middle Easterners, -21%, Indigenous/First Peoples, +800%) they still represent a very small proportion of all offenders (less than .5% in the case of offenders who were Indigenous/First Peoples).

There were increases in most categories used to determine the relationship of offenders to victims. The most dramatic increases were among those identified as roommates (+100%), ex-lovers, partners or spouses (+31%), current lovers/partners/spouses (+30%), strangers (+24%), and those with relationships other than those used for classification in this data (+150%). Other increases were shown in offenders classified as law enforcement personnel (+11%), relatives (+10%), and those who were landlords, tenants, or neighbors of the victims (+3%).

Decreases were reported among those whose relationship to victims was defined as security force/bouncers (-38%), acquaintances/friends (-24%), employers/coworkers (-17%), service providers (-5%), or

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'pick-ups' (-1%).

Although there were sizeable increases in victims and incidents, there was a small decrease in the number of victims opting to report incidents to law enforcement (-2%). With respect to the disposition of those cases reported to police, the number of complaints taken with no arrests made declined 3%, but the number of cases resulting in arrest increased 14%. In 2003, law enforcement made arrests in 19% of cases where victims made reports, up from 16% in 2002 - a small but encouraging increase. The number of cases where complaints by victims were refused, a long-standing issue for LGBT victims reporting hate incidents to law enforcement, declined -12%). Those cases now comprise only 14% of all cases in which the victim decides report to law enforcement.

On the other hand, the number of cases in which bias classification was refused rose sharply (+33%), cases in which affirmative bias classifications were assigned to incidents declined 3%. Cases in which law enforcement classifies them as 'bias' remained 29% of incidents reported to law enforcement.

With respect to abusive behavior by police, both verbal and physical abuse of victims making reports declined, -17% and -24% respectively. However, both verbal and physical abuse by law enforcement without the use of specific anti-LGBT slurs increased (+42% and +140%).

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Increase Tolerance

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

Recommendation 2: Add Protected Classes

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

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

2002-2003 TRENDS SUMMARY

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

TOTAL INCIDENTS	+8%
Murder	+80%
Assault w/Weapons	+2%
Att. assault w/Weapons	-11%
Assault w/Out Weapons	+8%
Total assault/attempted assault	+4%
Intimidation	N/C
Harassment	+8%
Sexual Assault/Rape	+20%
Abduction/Kidnapping	+56%
Extortion/Blackmail	+25%
Bomb threat/Bombing	<100%
Illegal Eviction	+44%
Police Entrapment	+23%
Unjustified Arrest	+41%
Police Raid	-33%
Discrimination	+29%
Arson	-20%
Vandalism	-9%
Robbery	-4%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	-6%

Incidents involving weapons 2002 13%
Incidents involving weapons 2003 12%

Bats, clubs, other blunt obj.	+15%
Bottles, bricks & rocks	-33%
Firearms	+72%
Knives & other sharp obj.	+14%
Ropes & other restraints	+50%
Vehicles	-58%
Other weapons	-16%

Incident Locations:	
Police precinct or jail	+63%
Private residences	-5%
Public transportation	-5%
Streets or other public areas	+9%
Workplaces	+3%
Public Accommodations	-17%
Cruising Areas	+133%
Schools or Colleges	-12%
GLBTH institutions	-9%
In, around GLBTH events	+49%
Other locations	+17%

2002-2003 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL VICTIMS	+9%
Females	+9%
Males	+10%
Transgender M-F	N/C
Transgender F-M	-15%
Organizations	-16%
Lesbian or Gay-Identified	+8%
Bisexually-Identified	+5%
Heterosexually-Identified	+7%
Questioning or Unsure	-14%
African Descent	+16%
Arab & Middle Eastern	+1%
Asian & Pacific Islander	+2%
Indigenous/First Peoples	+6%
Latina/o	+2%
Multi-Racial	+19%
White	+10%
Extent of Injuries:	
No injuries	+26%
Minor injuries	-8%
Serious injuries	+3%
Of Victims Injured:	
No medical attention required Needed, but not received	-9%
Outpatient treatment received	+5%
Hospitalized	+8%

Recommendation 3: Encourage development of Community-based solutions

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

Recommendation 4: Fund research

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

Recommendation 5: Provide Rehabilitation & Alternatives to Incarceration

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

Recommendation 6: Fund Local Initiatives

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

Recommendation 7: Increase the Efficacy of Law Enforcement

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

Recommendation 8: Disallow the Gay Panic Defense

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

2002-2003 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL OFFENDERS	+18%
Females	+16%
Males	+19%
Transgender M-F	-75%
Transgender F-M	<100%
African Descent	+33%
Arab/Middle Eastern	-21%
Asian & Pacific Islander	+54%
Indigenous/First Peoples	+14%
Latina/o	+29%
Multi-Racial	-18%
White	+30%

Relationship of Offenders to Victims

Acquaintances or friends	-24%
Employers or co-workers	-17%
Ex-lovers/partners	+31%
Landlords, tenants or neighbors	+3%
Law enforcement officers	+11%
Lovers/partners	+30%
Pick-ups	-1%
Relatives/other family members	+10%
Roommates	+100%
Security personnel/Bouncers	-38%
Service Providers	-5%
Strangers	+24%
Others	+150%

**2002-2003
TRENDS SUMMARY**

INCIDENTS REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	-2%
Complaint taken w/no arrest	-3%
Complaint taken w/arrest	+14%
Complaint refused	-12%
Not reported as bias	-21%
Reported and classified as bias	-3%
Reported as bias:	
Class. refused	+33%
Attempting bias classification	-2%
No bias classification available	+24%
Police Attitude:	
Courteous	-8%
Indifferent	+2%
Verbally abusive w/out slurs	+42%
Verbally abusive w/slurs	-54%
Physically abusive w/out slurs	+140%
Physically abusive w/slurs	-47%

PART 1

ABOUT THIS REPORT

**Introduction:
Assessing an Epidemic of Violence
in Turbulent Times**

This report provides a glimpse into some of the latest trends in violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals in a number of cities and regions throughout the U.S. It has been prepared by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a not-for-profit, voluntary network of 27 community-based victim service organizations that monitor and respond to hate-motivated and other forms of violence affecting LGBT communities. This is the tenth national report about hate-motivated violence that NCAVP has issued in as many years.

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

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

In the wake of increased public attention to anti-LGBT violence in recent years, most mainstream national leaders now acknowledge that

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

The different incarnations of proposed federal hate-crime legislation have floundered for many years in the U.S. Congress. The current version, the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEA), would primarily authorize the Attorney General of the U.S. to investigate and prosecute anti-LGBT crimes as violations of federal civil rights law. However, if passed, LLEA would fall far short of truly addressing LGBT hate, assisting the thousands of annual victims of hate violence or supporting those advocating for victims/survivors in local communities. Additionally, it remains unclear what relevance LLEA would have for some of the most at-risk people within the LGBT community - those of transgender experience. Despite the legislation's numerous shortcomings, it appears that LLEA is no closer to reality than it was at the writing of the Year 2001 Edition of this report.

The current political, economic, and social focus on the 'War on Terrorism,' prosecution of the war in Iraq, and the call for federal and state constitutional amendments banning same-sex marriage, don't bode well for issues considered by many to either be 'ancillary' to national security or supportive of LGBT communities. Ironically, this is exactly the time LGBT communities need support with respect to hate violence.

The current hyper-patriotic environment, continuing economic, military and security concerns, along with strong religious, ethnic and racial dynamics increase the likelihood that the level of hate crimes will rise - particularly against those identified as either being connected to actual and perceived enemies and/or outside the bounds of an increasingly narrow concept of "mainstream" culture.

In the past year, the nation and LGBT communities have been embroiled in debates on issues ranging from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Lawrence v. Texas*, that effectively struck down anti-

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

John Pennycuff and Robert Castillo were the first couple in Chicago to enter Cook County's new Domestic Partnership Registry. One week later, they began receiving hate mail. The first letter read "The gay registry increases a person's exposure to danger, especially when your story is published in newspapers, you dumb shits. It's easy to know where you live in this electronic age. Please watch your backs for awhile. A friend." The next letter stepped up the rhetoric, and included many racially loaded words and phrases. The writer attempted to make it appear that the letter was sent from Operation PUSH, and was signed "Jimmy L. Daniels, Head NIGGER In Charge." The letter started with "Dear Filthy, Disgusting FAGGOT." At the bottom, it said "Our motto ... the only good queer is a DEAD queer!!!" (Chicago)

A transgender woman was pumping gas near the Ohio State University campus. As she was waiting for her gas tank to fill, a car with two individuals went by yelling and screaming Anti-gay and Anti-transgender comments at her. She was also harassed and threatened during the incident. (Columbus)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

The Colorado Anti-Violence Program has been documenting homophobic hate mail targeting Denver metro area LGBT people and their allies for over four years. The double-sided fliers are from a person who signs himself the "Watcher" and includes a long list of quotes from the Bible, with occasional commentary added in parentheses, and includes the title, "Homosexual Rights or Bold Faced Lie" There are sometimes additional notes attached to or written on the flier, such as "I will enjoy watching you die." Most recently, the Watcher has begun sending fliers to almost every person who has had a letter or opinion piece that could be interpreted as pro-gay printed in either the Rocky Mountain News or the Denver Post. The "Watcher" recently began using as a return address addresses of members of the LGBT community and allies, which is confusing for both the receiver and the supposed "sender" CAVP has documented approximately 50 letters sent. CAVP staff met with the Denver FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force in December 2003 to discuss the letters. (Colorado)

A local neighborhood that has been repeatedly targeted for its high population of LGBT residents has seen a large amount of vandalism directed towards homeowners' cars. Vehicles have been 'keyed' and one was even scratched with the words - "NO GAYS," causing significant damage to its exterior. (Columbus)

sodomy laws across the country in June 2003, to a pair of decisions by the Massachusetts Supreme Court legalizing same-sex marriage in that state. In addition, the nation as experienced the cultural significance of network television selections such as Queer Eye for the Straight Guy, The L Word, Boy Meets Boy and the return of Ellen DeGeneres in her new daytime talk show, Ellen. By the end of 2003, the nation had moved from sodomy and the pop culture to open political warfare. Stepped-up efforts by states to prohibit same-sex marriage and President Bush's support for an amendment to the US Constitution banning same-sex marriage that would permanently codify the second class status of same-gender relationships and LGBT people.

In short, LGBT communities have not in recent memory garnered as much visibility, positive and negative, as they have during the past twelve months. We know from both statistics and anecdotal evidence that when attention is paid to LGBT communities, LGBT individuals and communities are targeted for violence. Events both specific and ancillary to LGBT communities help create an environment that fostered increased violence against LGBT people. There are clear precedents for this assertion:

In June 1994, a month that contained both Stonewall 25 and Gay Games events/celebrations in New York City, there were 91 anti-LGBT and HIV-affected incidents - an all-time high for any month at that time. Additionally, 30 of those incidents occurred during the weekend of Stonewall 25 march (the last weekend of the month). The next year - June 1995, had 75 (-18%) anti-LGBT and HIV-affected incidents in New York, with only 9 (-70%) occurring during Pride Weekend (the last weekend of the month).

Nationally, in March and April 1997, anti-LGBT and HIV-affected incidents rose 28% over the same period the previous year (from 371 to 474). During that period, unprecedented attention was given to the "coming out" of actress Ellen DeGeneres and her television character Ellen Morgan. Also, during this same time period, a lesbian bar in Atlanta was bombed and received extensive press coverage - particularly since it was suspected that it may have been connected to a similar bombing at the 1996 Olympics the previous summer.

Perhaps the most prescient example of this dynamic is the experience of reporting programs and the communities they represent in the first half of 2003 versus the second half of 2003.

From January through June 2003, five of the eleven reporting programs showed decreases in the number of anti-LGBT incidents when compared with the same six months of 2002.

One program showed no change between the first halves of 2002 and 2003.

The remaining five showed increases over the first six months of the prior year.

Seven of the reporting programs showed increases from July through December of 2003, when compared with the same period in 2002.

Perhaps more startling, programs with existing increases in the first half of the year (Chicago, +35%, New York, 17%, Los Angeles, +27%) showed markedly accelerated increases in the latter half of the year (Chicago, +120%, New York, +43%, Los Angeles (+38%).

At least two programs (Colorado and San Francisco) seemed to reverse downward trends in the first half of the year (Colorado, -23%, San Francisco, -35%) with dramatic rises from July through December (Colorado, +133%, San Francisco, +14%).

Of programs charting increases in the second half of the year, only Pennsylvania's was smaller than any increase through June (3% v. 47%).

Though it still represents a small portion of the data included in this report, it bears mentioning that Connecticut had the largest increase of all programs in both part of 2003 - +433% from January to June, and +450% from July through December.

There are ongoing challenges in fashioning a comprehensive response to anti-LGBT violence at the national level. For instance, there is still not a meaningful federal effort to assess the true extent of anti-LGBT violence in the United States., such that this report, covering approxi-

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Gene Howard was verbally harassed and assaulted in front of a friend's apartment building on Lenox Avenue. Upon entering the building, an unknown male yelled anti-gay slurs at him. Later, as Howard exited the building, the same male yelled more anti-gay slurs at him and threw a bottle at Howard's head. The bottle missed Howard's head at which point, the unknown male approached Howard and punched him in the face. The perpetrator has been arrested. (New York)

Carmen, was a Latina lesbian who was very open about her sexuality. In September, a male acquaintance became very angry with her and attacked her. Though the acquaintance had shown an interest in her before, Carmen was very clear in turning down his advances, but the night of the incident he expressed a deep hatred with respect to her lesbianism. He asked "Who was she to reject him," stated that "She deserved to be killed," as he shouted these things, he was punching and fondling her and asking repeatedly why she would accept women and not him. Carmen was eventually able to escape him though he followed her home. When she reported the incident to the police, the investigator told Carmen that he'd noted her hysterical presence while the offender appeared to be such a calm and good man. (San Francisco)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Abbas was physically assaulted in the West Village. A 30-44 year-old man of African descent approached him on the street and asked him for money. Abbas refused and the man pushed him to the ground, causing Abbas to break his elbow. The assailant then fled and Abbas approached a nearby police officer. The police officer took a report and called paramedics. Abbas was taken to a nearby hospital. No arrests have been made.
(New York)

Nancy, a white transgender woman was attending City College and had been patient and tolerant of other students' obvious intrusive, or even harassing attitudes towards her. However, one evening in October, a man began to harass and insult her as she passed. Nancy asked to be left alone, the man then punched her in the face breaking one tooth. Nancy called for the police, but they could not catch the suspect.
(San Francisco)

On a Saturday night at a popular neighborhood gay bar in Denver. Bennett met a young man, who introduces himself as Billy. After Billy tells an intriguing story about his life, they decide to leave together. After dropping Billy home Monday, Bennett realized that his checkbook was missing.
(Colorado)

mately 29%² of the nation's population, remains the most comprehensive survey available. It is important to note that many of the deficiencies in assessing the extent of anti-LGBT violence also apply to other forms of hate-motivated violence, based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. The need for more resourceful national monitoring is very clear, given the variability of the trends highlighted in this and past years' editions of NCAVP's report. In many cases, these trends beg for more adequate research, or at least the expansion of a survey such as NCAVP's throughout the nation as a whole.

While the level of anti-LGBT incidents did not fall as far or as rapidly as violent crime in general, there was in fact a downward trend nationally from 1997 through 2002 - a direction that appears to have been reversed at least temporarily in 2003. This trend in part reflects the general decrease in crime, the relative economic improvement, and increased law enforcement response, all in part responsible for that decrease. It bears noting that the high point in reported incidents for this report (1997, 2217 incidents) was also the year of the now surprisingly controversial 'coming out' episode of 'Ellen.' With 2,052 incidents, 2003 is now the third most active year in this report's history for anti-LGBT violence behind 1997 and 2000 (2,105 incidents).

In 2003, NCAVP documented an 8% increase in incidents. In any given edition of this report, we are careful to note that in general, increases and decreases are not a function of rising or declining levels of hate, but more reflective of victims' willingness to report incidents and/or advocates' ability to conduct outreach. However, given the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, there are a number of reasons to believe that the increase in incidents reported to participating agencies in 2003 is in large part a function of heightened targeting of LGBT communities.

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

² U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimate, Apr 01, 2004: 292,925,764; U.S. Census Bureau, US Population Estimates: Cook County, IL Population, 5,350,269, Cleveland CMSA Population, 2,945,831, Colorado State Population, 4,417,714, Columbus MSA, 1,540,157, Connecticut State Population, 3,425,074, Los Angeles CMSA, 16,373,645, Massachusetts State Population, 6,739,304, Minnesota State Population, 4,972,294, Pennsylvania State Population, 12,287,150, San Francisco CMSA, 7,039,362.

Additionally, there is still no consistent, tangible commitment to assist advocates in responding to anti-LGBT violence by either the federal government or the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

In the absence of a true commitment to combat or even adequately assess the problem of anti-LGBT violence, one other way to address it is with greater public and private funding for community-based anti-violence programs. Here again, however, resources do not rise to the level of the problem. High levels of fiscal strain and concordant decreased levels of staff affected a number of programs throughout 2003. While these problems are troubling in the most 'normal' of years, the acute need for LGBT anti-violence services in 2003 brought several organizations close to crisis as caseloads skyrocketed. For instance at the New York Anti-Violence Project, the client services staff was at 50% while caseloads increased 43%, causing exhaustion, burnout, and vicarious trauma among both staff and volunteers.

A new challenge arose for anti-violence programs this year. Many found it difficult to capture the attention of community members, funders and the media as the nation became increasingly focused on the issue of same-sex marriage as the virtually the sole LGBT issue of import. One program particularly affected by ongoing challenges in securing resources, the anti-violence program housed in the Montrose Counseling Center in Houston, was unable to maintain funding for its hate violence program at a level that would have enabled it to contribute to this year's report.

In this context, that eleven of NCAVP's members still contributed meaningful data to this report is an admirable testament to the commitment and capabilities both those organizations and their staff. However, this is clearly no way to fight an epidemic, respond to a crisis, or develop strategies to prevent violence. The pressing national concerns of anti-LGBT violence and other bias crime still await comprehensive solutions and action.

Limitations of this and other reporting efforts

As the introduction made clear, this report is not a complete survey of anti-LGBT bias violence in the U.S. Such a report is quite impossible to obtain. While NCAVP's reporting effort becomes more refined each year, its members still lack sufficient resources to conduct research with greater geographical coverage or more extensive cross-

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A gay man was visiting his local gay bar after work one night. After striking up a conversation with the man next to him at the bar, the patron left to go home alone. While walking home the gay man was physically assaulted and robbed by the man he had met and conversed with at the bar. This incident was reported to local police. (Columbus)

Kate was assaulted on the N/W/R Subway platform at the 36th street station. At 7PM Lopez had exited the W train to wait for the N or R train and was standing on the platform. An unknown male approached Kate, grabbed her by the neck and attempted to shove her onto the train tracks. Lopez is a yellow belt in Karate and was able to get free, push the man off and run out of the station. During the struggle, the man stated, "I hate Lesbians." Kate walked to the next station and got on a train to go home. She filed a police report with AVP's assistance and her case was classified as bias. No arrests have been made. (New York)

A gay man was visiting his local gay bar after work one night. After striking up a conversation with the man next to him at the bar, the patron left to go home alone. While walking home the gay man was physically assaulted and robbed by the man he had met and conversed with at the bar. This incident was reported to local police. (Columbus)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Since August, Joe, a gay white man living with AIDS, has experienced ongoing homophobic harassment, physical assault, and sexual harassment from two neighbors in his Disabled/Section-Eight housing complex. Some of this homophobia has been going on for almost 2 years. Through CUAV, Joe was connected to appropriate services in Contra Costa County, as well as law enforcement and housing case-managers to monitor Joe's safety and to help assist him relocation to a safer area in his housing complex. One of the other tenants was evicted and a second is in the process of being evicted. (San Francisco)

Around 4AM one night, Raymond Spring was assaulted by three men while walking on the Upper East Side, having just left a local bar. As he made his way home, he was approached by three men who yelled anti-gay slurs at him. Spreng crossed the street to avoid the men but they ran at him. The three men beat Spreng repeatedly in the head and body and knocked him to the floor. Spreng managed to get up and was knocked down again. Two of the men held Spreng down while the third man retrieved a metal bicycle frame from a dumpster and slammed it into his body. A resident heard Spreng yelling and called the police. Police arrived and arrested the three men. Spreng was taken to a New York Hospital and treated for a gash on his head and bruises on his arms and back. All three men have been tried and convicted of Second Degree Assault. (New York)

referencing and analysis. In addition, the demands associated with contributing to this report are enormously burdensome for many NCAVP members.

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

Consistently, far more victims report to NCAVP member agencies than to police, but even community-based documentation depends on a victim's knowledge of the existence of these organizations and, in many cases, the desire to access their services, not just report for statistical purposes. For this reason, NCAVP members engage in various kinds of education and outreach, designed to increase visibility of programs and awareness of services, which can strongly influence the number of reports they receive. Most programs reporting significant increases in incidents this year readily credit some of those increases to an expanded capacity to conduct outreach. However, those programs also make it very clear that the human and other resources they were able to put towards education and outreach could never be responsible for the dramatic rise in reports and caseloads they managed in 2003.

It was noted in a previous section that despite its shortcoming, this report is the most definitive on the subject of anti-LGBT violence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does produce an annual statistical report summarizing hate crimes against all communities, including anti-lesbian, gay and bisexual incidents³. However, in 2002 (the last year for which FBI hate crime statistics are available), only 1,464 anti-lesbian, gay and bisexual incidents were contained in the FBI's data representing 85.7%⁴ of the nation's population, whereas NCAVP captured 1,903 incidents in areas representing only 29.3% of the nation's

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

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, Hate Crime Statistics, 2002 Edition, FBI, Washington, DC, 2003: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hatecrime2002.pdf>.

population. Of the incidents for which NCAVP collected data, there were at least 829 'arrest-able' offenses such as assault or rape that if reported to local law enforcement should have been documented as hate incidents and submitted to the FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting. Additionally, the FBI identified just 4 anti-LGTB murders in 2002, while in the same year, NCAVP documented 10.

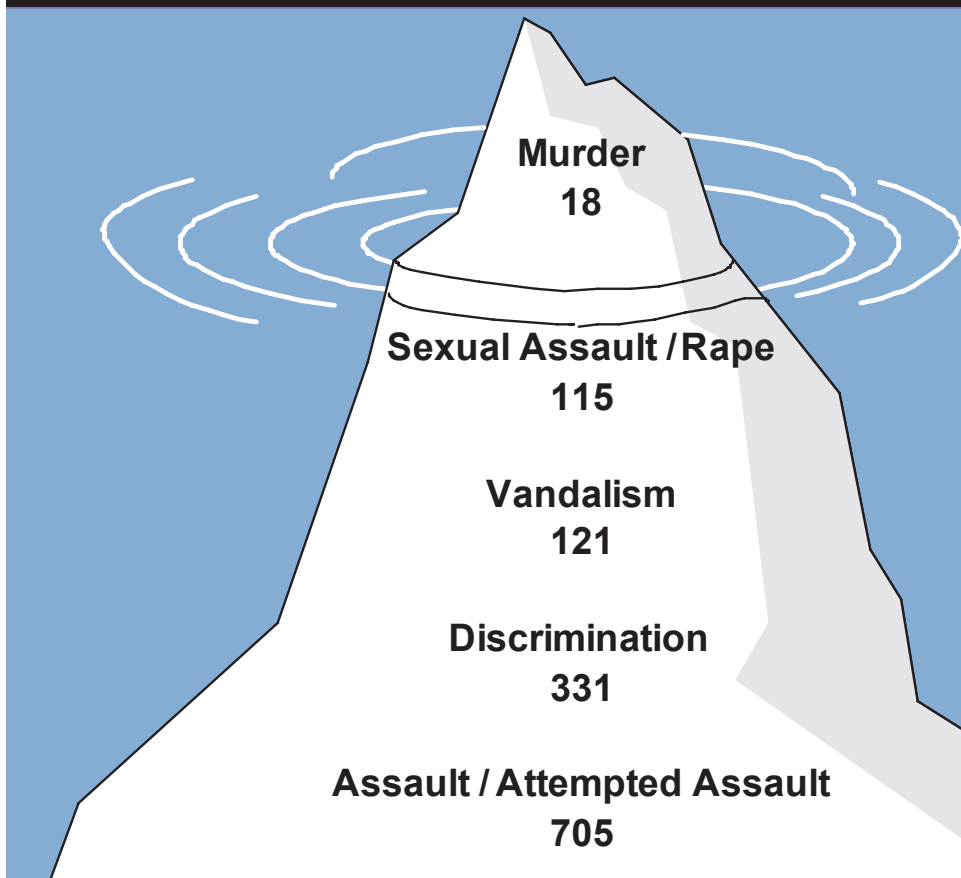
It is important to add that for the most part, participation in federal tracking efforts by local and state law enforcement agencies is voluntary. Those that do submit data to federal authorities do not utilize a standard survey instrument, and there is not even a consistent definition of bias violence. In the absence of mandates for the identification and collection of data on hate crimes, voluntary compliance with the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 is often lackadaisical, and FBI annual statistics are rendered meaningless. For example, in the entire state of Colorado only 30 of 190 participating law enforcement agencies reported any hate crimes during all of 2002 (based on the 7 categories covered), and those 30 participating agencies only reported 12 anti-LGB incidents.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

On August 24th, Valentín, a Latino gay man, was walking with a friend near 'Esta Noche', a local Latino gay bar, when a group of six or seven young males approached. One attacker stabbed Valentín, while his friend was struck in the head with a bottle after which the attackers fled. Valentín tried to escape into the bar. The police came and interviewed the friend, who explained what happened. They asked for witnesses but no one came forward. Valentín lost consciousness and was taken to the emergency room. It was found that he suffered a stab wound to the left flank and injuries to the left lung, spleen, and diaphragm, all of which required a long surgery, two weeks of hospitalization and a year of recuperation. Valentín went to the police several weeks later. Despite the location, police did not record the crime as hate motivated. CUAV assisted Valentín in accessing Victim-Witness services. CUAV's advocate was also a bridge for Valentín, connecting him to resources in applying for asylum, while also receiving counseling for PTSD. (San Francisco)

During a pre-Pride festivity at a local church, two members of the fundamentalist Christian group known as the Minute Men, disrupted a church service by shouting homophobic slurs and degrading comments towards the parishioners taking part in the service. Police escorted the two men out of the church and off of church property. (Columbus)

Murders in Relation to Other Incidents of Anti-LGTB Violence: 2003



SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A lesbian softball team was finishing up their playoff games at a local park. While waiting for the next tournament to begin, an opposing team approached the lesbian women's team and began shouting anti-lesbian and racist comments towards the players. One woman on the lesbian team was treated for minor injuries. Police were notified. No arrests were made. (Columbus, OH)

Angel was working as a cashier at a drugstore. For six months, Angel had been verbally harassed and threatened by a female co-worker, who had made anti-gay and sexually harassing comments. Torres complained to his manager but nothing was done. AVP suggested that Angel put his complaint in a letter to district management, which Angel did. Angel has since been relocated to another store. (New York)

Cheryl, a white lesbian, reported ongoing harassment from a next door tenant in her building that escalated into his shouting "fucking lesbian!" at her. Cheryl along with her CUAV's advocate has written letters and been in touch with law enforcement, tenant's rights organizations, and the management company of her building. Cheryl was accused more than once by the property manager of making the harassment up until a separate neighbor stepped forward and also reported the harassment as well. Given that no action has been taken by the police or building management, Cheryl still fears that the situation could escalate to physical violence. (San Francisco)

Organization of Presentation

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

Part 4 provides more detailed information about the data contributed to this report by each of the eleven NCAVP agencies that participated in its compilation this year, as well as additional information provided by other NCAVP members. The supplements contain other useful resources, including a copy of NCAVP's standardized bias violence reporting form and the complete set of aggregate local and national data forming the basis for this report.

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

PART 2

DATA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Section I: Incidents

Total Number of Incidents

The eleven NCAVP member agencies participating in this report documented 2,052 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2003 representing an 8% increase over the 1,903 incidents these same programs reported in 2002. These incidents affected 2,385 victims or 9% more than the 2,183 victims reported in 2002. They were committed by 3,285 offenders versus 2,793 in 2002, an increase of 18%.

The 2003 incidents included 3,787 distinct crimes and offenses, an increase of 7% over the 3,532 crimes and offenses identified in 2002. In all, there was an average of 1.16 victims per incident in 2003 (almost unchanged from 2002 - 1.15). There was an average of 1.60 offenders per incident in 2003 (v. 1.47 in 2002). Additionally, there were 1.85 crimes and offenses per incident in 2003, a ratio virtually unchanged from 2002 (1.86).

The number of reported incidents increased in seven of the eleven reporting regions, including Chicago (+107%), Cleveland (+6%), Connecticut (+460%), Los Angeles (+13%), Minnesota (+32%), New York (+26%), and Pennsylvania (+10%). They declined in four others: Colorado (-5%), Columbus (-4%), Massachusetts (-38%), and San Francisco (-11%). The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 94%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 15%. Adjusted means (removing the regions with the highest rate of increase and decrease - Connecticut and Massachusetts) were +33% and -7%. The mean rate of change overall was +54%, with an adjusted mean of +19%. The map on page ___ illustrates the percentage increases and decreases of reported incidents throughout the participating regions.

Murders

There were 18 murders recorded in 2003, and 10 in 2002 - an 80% increase, and an actual increase of 8 murders. Locations experiencing changes in murder rates during the reporting year were: Los Angeles (0 to 1), Massachusetts (0 to 1), New York (5 to 9), Pennsylvania (0 to

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

While a gay man was being transported by state police, he was repeatedly physically assaulted and verbally harassed by the troopers. The officers continued to make anti-gay comments and then beat him over and over again while sexually assaulting him. The victim sustained serious injuries and was hospitalized for several weeks. This incident took place some 2000 miles from Columbus. The victim was originally from Ohio and contacted BRAVO. (Columbus)

Early morning one night in May, Noah Mariano was stabbed several times in the torso in his East Harlem apartment by Cesar Alvarez, who also stole several items from Mariano's apartment. Mariano was taken to the hospital where he died. Police later arrested Alvarez for the murder and robbery. A friend of Mariano called the AVP's hotline to report Mariano's murder by a young Latino male whom Mariano had picked-up and brought home with him. The murder was not reported to the Hate Crimes Task Force and was therefore, not likely to be labeled as a bias crime. (New York)

A lesbian couple recently had new neighbors move in next door. Since the new neighbors moved in almost a year ago, the lesbian couple has received threats, been harassed, and recently endured the erection of a billboard size sign displaying anti-LGBT comments. Most recently the couple found a dead animal on their side of the property with the words "KILL" freshly painted on the wall of graffiti. (Columbus)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

A triple murder and suicide occurred June 28th, 2003 during Pride Weekend. Two of the victims were gay men and one was a transgender woman. John Bravard, who lived in the Dalt Hotel for fourteen years gunned down three tenants of a Tenderloin hotel before killing himself. Bravard gunned down Louis Williams on the street outside of the hotel. Bravard then entered in the hotel and gunned down Paul Howard, and Carlin Satterwhite, all tenants who lived there. Bravard shot the husband of the hotel desk clerk who, as a result of his injuries, is paralyzed. More than 100 police and paramedic personnel responded to the scene. The tenderloin community and the LGBT community at large still mourn this brutally tragic murder.

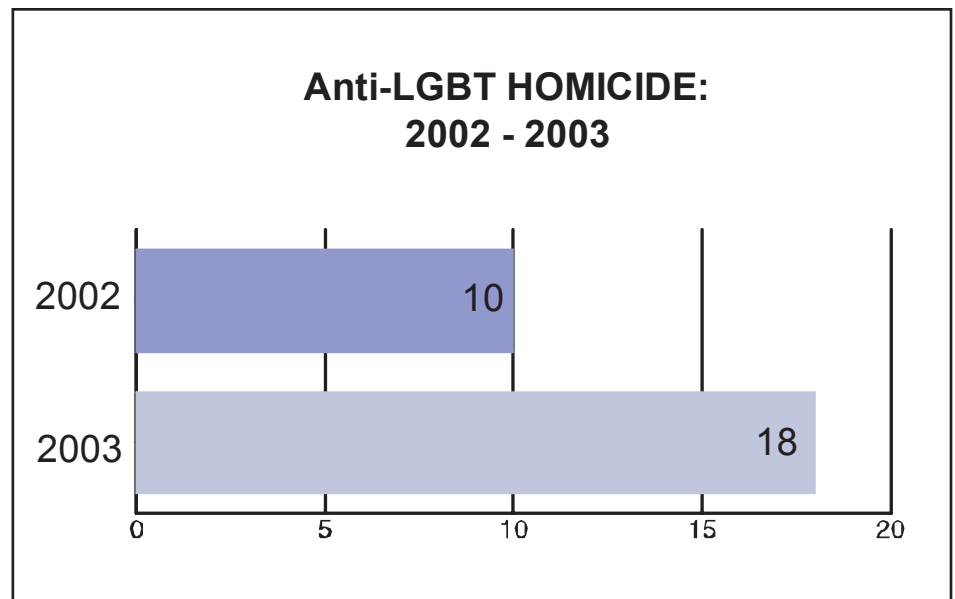
(San Francisco)

As a young gay male was walking home from a local nightclub when he was attacked by two unknown men. The victim was struck repeatedly with a metal pipe and had his head split open by repeated strikes. The man was hospitalized and required stitches for this attack. The two men fled the scene before police arrived leaving the victims wallet, mobile phone, and watch.

(Columbus)

1), and San Francisco (3 to 5). One region charted a decrease in murder: Columbus (2 to 0). The remainder of reporting programs reported no murders in either 2003 or 2002.

While murders provide some of the most disturbing examples of anti-LGBT violence, hate-motivated acts can and do take many other forms. For this reason, NCAVP views murders as the "tip" of a much larger and more treacherous reserve of violence, one that continues to present a serious concern for LGBT communities and individuals across the nation, even when reporting levels decrease and its most visible manifestation decreases. The iceberg illustration on page 19 is one way of highlighting this perspective.



Assaults and Attempted Assaults

The number of reported assaults documented by programs rose slightly (+4%), increasing from 680 in 2002 to 705 in 2003. As for specific categories of assault, there were increases in simple assault (without weapons, +8%), as well as in assaults with weapons (+2%). The only assault category showing a decline attempted assaults with weapons (-11%). Slightly more than half the reporting regions saw increases in the level of assaults, including Cleveland (+200%, from 1 to 3), Connecticut (+450%, from 2 to 9), Los Angeles (+31%, from 65 to 85), Minnesota (+25%, from 8 to 10), New York (+13%, from 258 to 292), and Pennsylvania (+600%, from 5 to 35). Regions reporting decreases in assault were Chicago (-10%, from 10 to 9), Colorado (-40%, from 43 to 25), Columbus (-1%, from 86 to 85),

Massachusetts (-31%, from 51 to 35), and San Francisco (-23%, from 151 to 116). Despite the increase in assaults overall, the actual proportion of incidents involving assault actually declined slightly from 36% in 2002 to 34% in 2003.

Beyond the rise in homicides and assaults, there was more complex data relative to the level of injury experienced by victims. While injury overall decreased 4%, most of that decline was the result of an 8% drop in minor injuries. However, there was actually a 3% increase in serious injuries. That increase accounted for the 5% increase in victims who received some level of hospital care (from 193 to 203), including an 8% rise in the number of victims requiring in-patient care.

Regarding weapons used in the course of assaults, there was an overall increase of 2%. However, only two categories of classification declined: projectiles (i.e., bottles, bricks and rocks), -33%, and vehicles (-58%). All other categories increased with firearms leading with an increase of 72%, from 18 in 2002 to 31 in 2003. Other categories showing increases were ropes and restraints (+50%), bats, clubs and other blunt objects (+15%), knives and other sharp objects (+14%), and other non-specified weapons (+16%).

Increased use of weapons was reported in seven locations Chicago (+50%), Cleveland (from 0 to 2), Connecticut (from 0 to 2), Los Angeles (+62%), Minnesota (from 0 to 1), New York (+36%), and Pennsylvania (+300%, from 2 to 8). Locations registering decreases in weapons use were Colorado (-63%, from 16 to 6), Columbus (-3%), Massachusetts (-56%), and San Francisco (-51%).

Harassment and Intimidation

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

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Sakia Gunn was returning from a party in Greenwich Village with 4 female friends, ages 15-17. The teenagers got off a train at Newark Penn Station and walked to Broad and Market streets where they planned to take a NJ Transit bus to Gunn's home in the Vailsburg section of Newark. While waiting for the bus, two men in a station wagon pulled up to the group of girls and attempted to strike up a conversation. Witnesses stated that the teenagers told the men that they were lesbians and therefore not interested in the men. A scuffle ensued and Gunn was stabbed in the chest by one of the men. Gunn died shortly after arriving at University Hospital. Police received an arrest warrant for Richard McCullough, age 29, for fatally stabbing Gunn and he turned himself in soon after. According to information provided to AVP, the second man's name has not been released, nor has he been charged. The case was investigated as a bias crime by police but it is unknown whether McCullough has been charged for a bias crime. (New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Sindy Ricardo Cuardo Segura, a 24-year old transgender woman, was murdered on September 30, 2003 in San Pablo, California. Sindy emigrated from Acapulco, Mexico 2 years ago. One witness saw Sindy walking up and down Rumrill Boulevard and reported hearing gunshots; a second witness saw a body lying in the street. Officers reported finding Ms. Cuardo bleeding heavily from several gunshot wounds and lying in a driveway of a business, wearing a blouse and pants. She died shortly thereafter at Doctors' Medical Center. Currently, the suspect(s) are at large. CUAV with other community agencies have worked closely with the police to assist in the investigation.
(San Francisco)

Walter Witherspoon was slashed across his neck in his Nyack home while eating dinner. A neighbor found him dead in his apartment. Witherspoon's wallet was missing, but detectives found no evidence of a break-in. Detectives found over 25 pictures of nude adult men, whom Witherspoon had paid to pose for his photographs. The last man to be photographed by Witherspoon, Angel Rivera, age 29, confessed to the murder and pled guilty to second-degree murder. Rivera had a relationship with Witherspoon and visited him several times since he posed nude for Witherspoon in September 2002.
(New York)

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

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

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

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

It is sometimes suggested that outcomes like these indicate a deficiency of the victims themselves: that in a rough and tumble world, they are "overly sensitive" or hesitate to "fight back"-suggestions that fit conveniently with prevalent stereotypes of LGBT individuals. A reading of some of the case narratives in the margins of this report should dispel these illusions, and NCAVP strongly advises any victim of harassment to seek an immediate haven. Often, those who practice verbal abuse are actually seeking some kind of response from their victims, in order to rationalize committing much more violent acts.

Additionally, studies of criminals convicted of hate crimes often show that most begin practicing random harassment and crimes against

property before progressing to overtly threatening and abusive behaviors. Before dismissing harassment as "less serious," it is worth considering how many future perpetrators of assault and even murder are among the harassers documented in these pages.

Beyond random individuals, anti-LGBT harassment is a common experience for community-based organizations, leaders and spokespeople. Often, perpetrators select organizations or organizational representatives quoted in news stories to target. In 2003, no doubt as a direct result of the extraordinary attention paid to LGBT issues, there was a sharp increase in reports of phone calls, mail threats and e-mail harassment targeting LGBT organizations, and though the number of victims that were organizations declined for the year, there were significant increases in Chicago (from 0 to 3) and New York, where many national LGBT organizations are have offices (+80%, from 15 to 27).

In 2003, anti-LGBT harassment increased 3%. Once again, six programs showed increases in harassment: Chicago (+47%), Cleveland (+25%), Connecticut (+833%, from 3 to 28), Los Angeles (+13%), New York (+24%), and Pennsylvania (+115%). There were declines in harassment and intimidation reported in Colorado (-40%), Columbus (-10%), Massachusetts (-47%), Minnesota (-38%), and San Francisco (-27%). It bears noting that many of the programs reporting declines - particularly those reporting significant declines were those most impacted by staffing deficiencies/vacancies and/or other resource issues. While many of those noting increases in harassment reports faced challenges, they by and large were fortunate enough to have relatively stable staffing during the reporting year.

Other Crimes and Offenses

NCAVP documents a wide range of other crimes and offenses committed in association with each specific incident reported to it. As noted earlier, the total number of these crimes and offenses (for which NCAVP uses general rather than jurisdictional definitions) increased 7%, growing from 3,532 in 2002 to 3,787 in 2003. Because of the rise in the number of reported incidents (+8%) rose at almost the same rate as the number of crimes and offenses, the average number of crimes and offenses per incident in 2003 decreased very slightly to 1.85 from 1.86 in 2002.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Stanley Traylor, a thirty-eight year old African American Transgender woman was found murdered by gunshot on an Oakland street on the morning of November 6. Neighbors called police but did not go outside to see what had happened to her. Her body was sent back to her family in New Orleans. Traylor was wearing women's clothes, which police believe may have been a motive for the crime. (San Francisco)

Shani Baraka and Rayshon Holmes were found dead in the Piscataway, NJ home that Baraka shared with her sister Wanda Wilson Pasha. The victims died from multiple gunshot wounds to the head and body. Baraka and Holmes were described as "companions" in the media. Both of the victims' cars were missing from the driveway when the bodies were found. James Coleman, age 35, the estranged husband of Wanda Wilson Pasha, was indicted for the murder of both women. Coleman, also known as, Ibn El-Amin Pasha, had been avoiding a warrant for his arrest for threatening to kill Wanda Wilson Pasha and holding a gun to her head prior to the murders. Police began searching for Coleman after the bodies were found, and he turned himself into police for the charges of harassment against Wanda Wilson Pasha days later. Police believe that Coleman entered Pasha and Baraka's home, shot Holmes and Baraka and fled in Holmes' SUV. The SUV was recovered in Springfield, VA where Coleman boarded a Greyhound bus for Winston-Salem, NC later that day. (New York)

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Marc Oldman, a 37-year-old heterosexual white man was robbed by two men at a Sierra Campground, near Plumas County. Prosecutors contended that the two men beat him with a tree limb and strangled him because they perceived Marc to be Gay. Two men have been charged with the murder. A third defendant, has been charged as an accessory to the murder and is being held on bail. Marc was last seen on July 12th with three men at a bar. A woman found Marc's body lying in the road about 2AM the next day, with his wallet missing.

(San Francisco)

Victor Dombrova Neto was found strangled to death in his Kensington Brooklyn apartment. Police arrested Mickey Cass, age 25, in Miami, FL. Cass had met Dombrova Neto at the Gemini Lounge, where Dombrova Neto was bartending. Dombrova Neto agreed to let Cass stay with him in his one bedroom apartment. After his arrest, Cass claimed that Dombrova Neto came onto to him sexually, which drove him to strangle Dombrova Neto. Police instead believe that Dombrova Neto asked Cass for rent money and an argument ensued that ended with Cass strangling Dombrova Neto. Cass fled New York City after strangling Dombrova Neto and traveled south. Police describe Cass as a drifter and a hustler who has used his looks for years to gain lodging from men looking for sex. Since his arrest, Cass has also admitted to killing his roommate in Buffalo, NY, Kevin Bosinski.

(New York)

Among specific crime and offense categories not already discussed, declines were charted in only five of 16 classifications: Police Raid (-33%, from 9 to 6)⁵, Arson (-20%, from 5 to 4), Vandalism (-9%), robbery (-4%)⁶, and larceny, burglary or theft (-6%, from 1 to 16). Classifications showing increases were: police entrapment (+491%, from 11 to 65 - primarily as the result of 52 incidents of entrapment in Colorado), abduction or kidnapping (+56%, from 9 to 14), unjustified arrest (+41, from 17 to 24), discrimination (+29%)⁷, extortion or blackmail (+25%), illegal eviction (+23%), sexual assault or rape (+20%), and bomb threats or bombing rose from none in 2002 to one in 2003. As noted previously, murders rose 90%, from ten in 2002 to nineteen in 2003; assaults rose 4% from 680 in 2002 to 705 in 2003, and harassment rose 3% from 2183 in 2002 to 2259 in 2003.

Location of Incidents

Though there were some changes in the location of incidents in 2003, most location information remained essentially consistent compared with 2002. The significant changes that did occur appeared to be

related to police activities: incidents occurring in police precincts or jails increased 63%, those in 'cruising areas' increased 133%, a change almost solely related to police actions targeting men in one public park in Adam County, Colorado.

Other location data is as follows: 27% of incidents occurred in private residences, 27% occurred on streets or other public areas, 10% occurred in workplaces, 6% occurred on school or college campuses, 5% occurred in public accommodations, at 'cruising' areas, or in or around LGBT bars or nightclubs. Nine percent occurred in non-classified or unknown locations.

Serial incidents

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

Overall, the number of these "serial incidents" increased substantially (+19%, from 882 to 740) in 2003. Significantly though, cases involving only one previous incident fell 5%, and those involving two to five previous incidents fell 3%. Conversely, those involving six to ten previous incidents rose 42%, and those involving ten or more previous incidents rose 76%. It is also important to note both that 43% of incidents are serial, and that while serial incidents at the lower end of the scale comprised 25% of incidents in 2002, they fell to 22% in 2003, while those at the higher end of the scale (6 or more) rose from 13% in 2002 to 20% in 2003.

SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Eric Hornedo was found dead in his van on a dead-end street in Queens near the Brooklyn border with his jeans around his ankles and his wallet missing. Hornedo was fatally stabbed in the head with a screwdriver. Police used Hornedo's computer and credit card activity to apprehend Walter Drayton, age 20, who police say met Hornedo in an Internet chat room. Drayton claimed that Hornedo made unwanted sexual advances towards him, groped him, and tried to prevent him from leaving the van. Police were disinclined to believe Drayton because Drayton stabbed Hornedo in the head with a screwdriver and fled the van with Hornedo's credit card, phone card and Social Security Card. Hornedo later used the credit card to buy two cell phones and pornographic material, which he had delivered to his home. Drayton was charged with second-degree murder, grand larceny and weapons possession. (New York)

⁵ There are three offenses tracked by NCAVP, which by definition are perpetrated by law enforcement: police entrapment, unjustified arrest and police raid. NCAVP classifies incidents under one or more of these categories when they do not appear to be motivated by any legitimate law enforcement purpose, but rather unfairly target the LGBT community, most often under cover of so-called "quality of life" or vice law enforcement campaigns. Transgender individuals in particular are apt to be victimized by police in this way.

⁶ NCAVP considers robbery a bias crime when its perpetrator clearly targets LGBT individuals, or uses anti-LGBT slurs while committing the crime. Many career criminals prey on LGBT individuals, often in or near LGBT bars and in outdoor cruising areas, because they believe their victims won't "fight back" or will be hesitant to contact police. Even when victims report their experiences, one of the difficulties in combating this particular form of bias violence is that police rarely are willing to classify it as such.

⁷ Discrimination is automatically included in incidents where the perpetrator is a landlord, employer, police officer, business or service provider, or some other individual bound by law or common accepted standards to practice nondiscrimination. In many of NCAVP's reporting regions, however, discrimination against LGBT individuals is still not an actual crime.

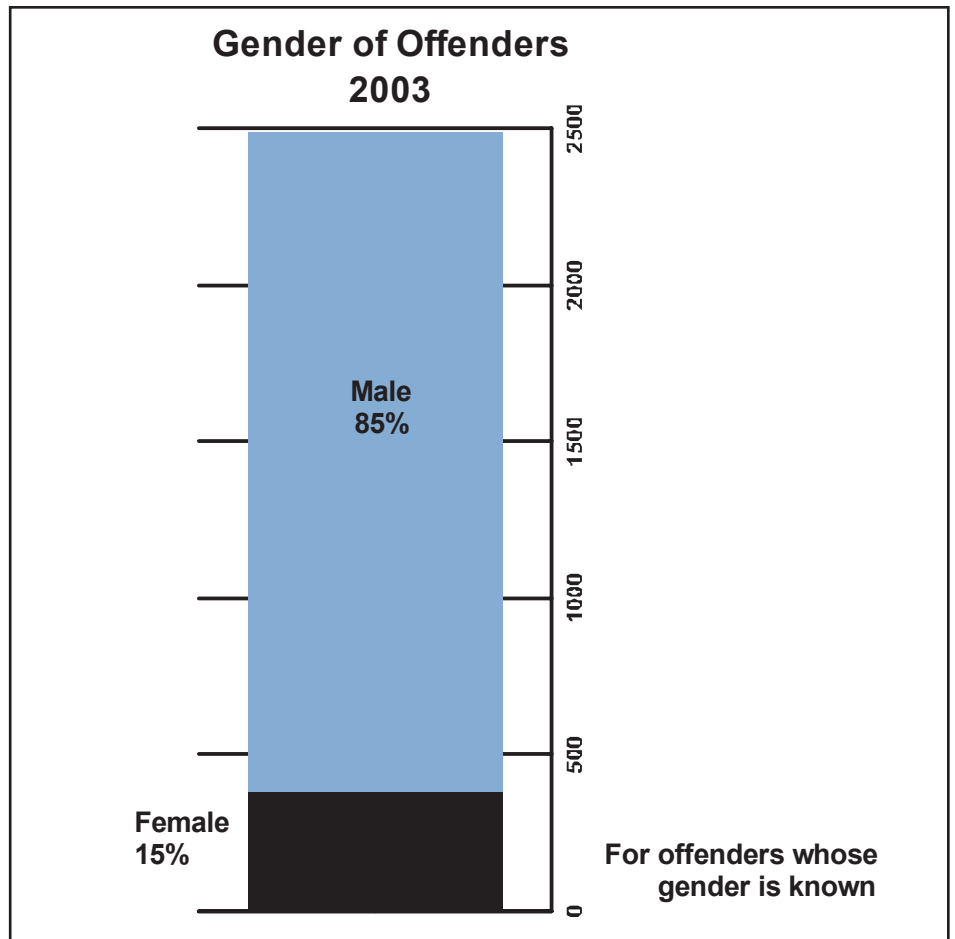
SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES

Nubian Knight, who officially changed his name from Tyron Alston, was found dead, lying face up in his bed in his Bedford-Stuyvesant apartment by police. Knight was severely beaten in the head until he died and his throat was cut after his heart had stopped. Co-workers at Kings County Hospital, where Knight worked as hospital law enforcement, became concerned when he did not show up for work and called the police. Police found handcuffs attached to the headboard above Knight's head and his wallet and credit cards were not stolen. Police have identified Internet websites, which Knight visited looking for S/M sex with men and women.
(New York)

Section 2

Offenders

Little is known about the perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence. What research has been done suggests that as a population, they may be described only generally. A study by University of Washington forensic psychologist Karen Franklin, presented to the American Psychological Association at its 1998 convention in San Francisco, CA, surveyed 500 college students in the San Francisco Bay Area. More than 24% of the respondents (and 32% of young men in the study) acknowledged that they had engaged in verbal harassment of LGBT individuals, and 10% (18% of young men) reported that they had made threats or committed actual physical violence against one or more of them. As has become typical in court trials of accused bias criminals, most justified their behavior on the grounds that it was undertaken in "self defense" against the actual or perceived "threat" of unwanted sexual advances: in other words, many shared an intensive preoccupation with the fear that others might think they were gay..



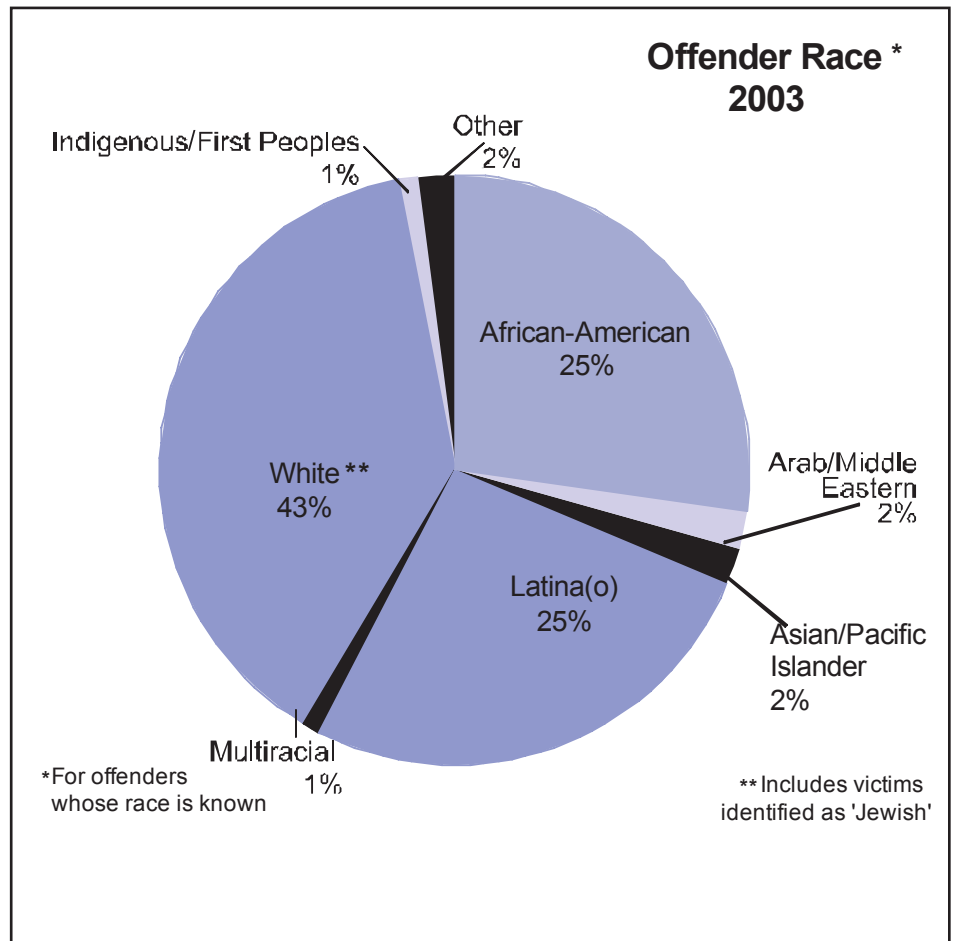
What is most striking about Franklin's research was that in other respects, her respondents could be described as fairly ordinary young adults, not prone to joining hate groups or participating in organized activities targeting minority communities. Much the same has been observed of others who commit anti-LGBT violence, such that the suspicion among law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges that the victims somehow "deserved" their experiences is still one of the most formidable barriers to bringing hate crimes offenders to trial.

Studies of other perpetrators of bias crimes have found that they are predominantly lower-income white males. However, because LGBT people are universal within every ethnic, cultural and racial group, and because there is considerable evidence that anti-LGBT violence is underreported in many communities of color, in schools and colleges, and in a large variety of workplaces, it would be foolhardy to suggest that most of those who commit anti-LGBT bias actually share a similarly narrow range of traits. Equally uncertain is whether most offenders can be classified into the motive categories some theorists have proposed in relation to other bias crime. Many anti-LGBT offenders may in fact be "thrill seekers," "moral ideologues" or "turf defenders," to name three of the most commonly cited classifications. But a large number of their acts also seem to hinge on motives that are less simply articulated, even by the offenders themselves. Though the 3,285 offenders associated with the incidents reported to NCAVP in 2003 represented an 18% increase from the number of offenders in 2002 (2,793), most of the demographic diversity established in recent reports held true. For example, the proportion of offenders who were known to be male remained 74%, and the proportion of offenders who were female remained 13%.

With respect to the age of offenders, the most significant shifts were the change in offenders who were classified as being between 23 and 29 years of age (20% of all offenders, up from 14% in 2002), and the decline in the proportion of offenders who were between the ages of 30 and 44 (from 16% to 11%). Additional data indicates that the rise in youthful offenders noted in previous editions of this report abated somewhat. In 2002, 12% of offenders fell into the four lowest age categories. In 2003, 13% of offenders fell into this category.

As with age categories, there were no critical changes in the race or ethnic categorizations used to classify offenders. Whites continued to make up the largest group of offenders (+27%); Offenders of African descent and Latinos/as both made up 19% of offenders, with

other categories comprising one to two percent of offenders. Several categories did show sizeable increases from 2002 to 2003. Offenders of African descent increased 33%, from 480 in 2002 to 639 in 2003, while Latino/a offenders increased 29%, from 474 to 613, additionally, there was a 54% increase in Asian/Pacific Islander offenders (from 28 to 43). While there were substantive rises in victims of African descent (+19%) and Asian/Pacific Islander victims (21%) that are more than likely connected to the increase in offenders from those groups. There were no similar rises in Latino/a victims that can be as easily connected to the rise in Latino/a offenders. It is important to note however, that the 51% increase in Latino/a offenders in New York is primarily responsible for the increase nationally. Though there was a 14% increase in offenders from the group classified as Indigenous/First Peoples; the number of offenders in that group increased from 22 in 2002 to 25 in 2003. Categories showing significant declines were Arab/Middle Easterners (-21%) and multi-racial offenders (-18%), which each comprise 1% of all offenders.



Generally, changes in the relationship between offenders and victims occur over much longer periods of time than the 12-month reporting period covered in this report. This edition of the report is not atypical in that respect, but there was one significant change. Offenders classified as strangers to their victims have historically comprised the

largest category of offender. In recent years, much attention has been paid to steady increases in other offender classifications, particularly those known to the victim, such as employers, co-workers, landlords, tenants, neighbors, relatives or roommates. In 2003 there was a clear reinforcement of the primacy of anti-LGBT incidents perpetrated by strangers. Though there were larger proportionate increases in other classifications, incidents perpetrated by strangers increased 24%, from 1200 in 2002 to 1489 in 2003, and they were responsible for 45% of incidents in 2003.

Other categories of offenders with substantial increases were ex-lovers or spouses (+31%), current lovers or partners (+30%), those classified as other (+150%), and relatives (+10%). Of the fourteen classifications used to capture information on the relationship between victims and offenders, only five showed decreases: security force or bouncers (-38%), acquaintances or friends (-24%), employers or coworkers (-17%), service providers (-5%), and 'pick-ups' (-1%).

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

Accompanying information from local programs indicated that this trend may have been the result of increasing gang-style violence targeting the LGBT community⁸. However, this year's data on multiple offenders grouped with information on weapons use and location as well as accompanying data from reporting programs speaks to the resurgence of the classic notion of anti-LGBT hate incidents involving perpetrators seeking or 'hunting' LGBT people to victimize.

While there was a 7% increase in incidents involving only one offender (from 936 to 999), and that category still comprises the largest category of incident (49%). There were concerning increases in incidents involving four to nine offenders (+20%), and those involving ten or more offenders (+83%). Incidents with four or more offenders now make up 15% of all incidents.

Finally, though organized hate groups continue to be a category of offender closely monitored by NCAVP and its member, as well as other national organizations, they continue to account for a very small proportion of perpetrators in both 2002 and 2003 (1% in both years). The number of incidents attributable to hate groups rose from 10 in 2002 to 11 in 2003.

⁸ NCAVP has also categorized incidents involving organized and sustained gang-related activities as being perpetrated by organized hate groups.

Section 3

Victims

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

The victim fears the consequences of reporting the incident. These may include the possibility of reprisals from the offender(s), embarrassment or abuse at the hands of police, being "outed" among family, friends, and coworkers, losing employment, custody of children, housing, etc.

Family members, friends, coworkers, etc., urge the victim not to report the incident. Sometimes, it is not victims who fear the consequences of reporting incidents, but others who are close to them.

The victim wishes to "move on" from the incident as soon as possible. Many victims hesitate to report their experience because they want to forget them.

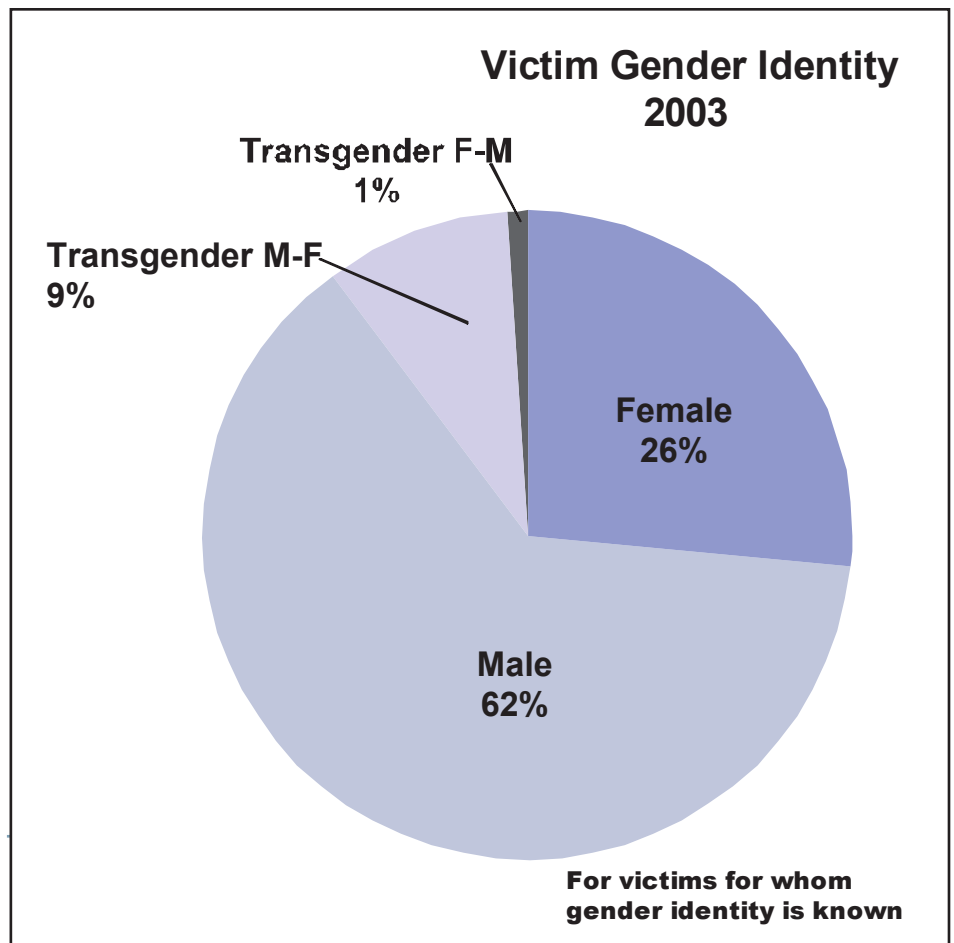
The victim believes the incident stemmed from poor personal judgment. A surprising number of the victims of anti-LGBT crime blame themselves for their experiences—for walking in the "wrong" place, saying the "wrong" thing, or acting in the "wrong" way. In this context, many hesitate drawing further attention to what they view as their own inexperience or foolish behavior.

The victim believes nothing can be done to help the situation. Another reason victims may not report their experience, especially to police, is that they do not believe anything can or will be done to help them.

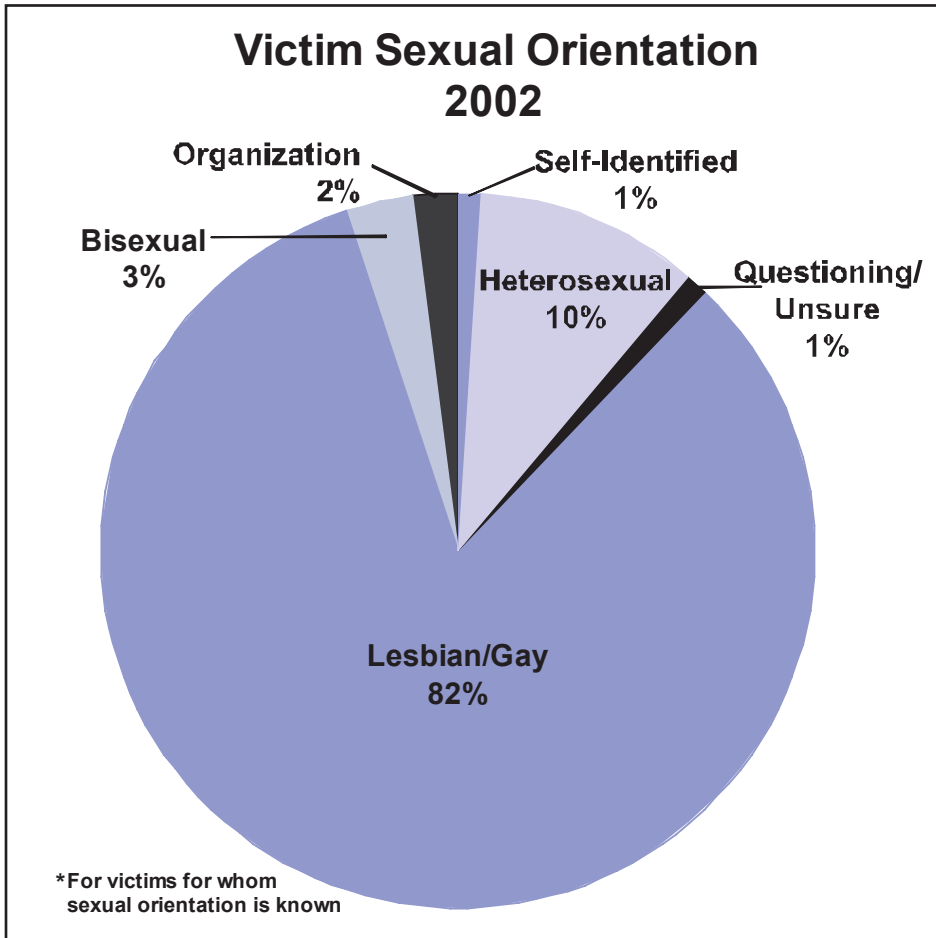
The victim dismisses the incident as not serious. Especially if the incident does not incorporate assault, the victim may be apt to dismiss it.

The victim is not aware of the existence of community-based anti-violence services, or that they provide an alternative to reporting incidents to police. The existence of anti-violence organizations is not a widely known fact within much of the LGBT community. Nor do many victims initially understand that these organizations will help them, even if they decide not to report their experiences to the police.

Even if the victim is aware of community-based anti-violence services, they may not be perceived as culturally or linguistically sensitive or accessible. Divisions of gender, race, national origin, age, class, and sexual orientation are strongly felt by many people within the LGBT community, and often influence the decisions victims make about whether to report their experiences to groups that appear to lack culturally inclusive staff, volunteers and programs. In addition, the capacity of many anti-violence organizations to serve individuals whose first language is not English is often limited.



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

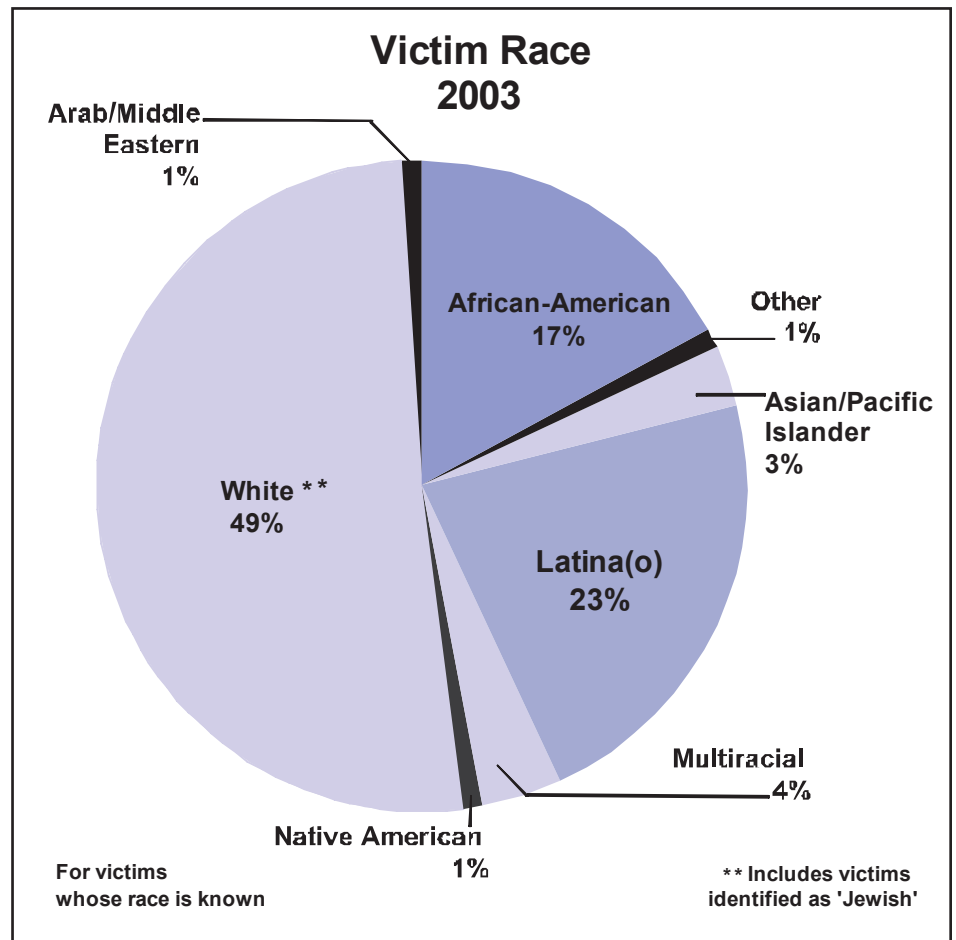


That stated, the number of victims documented by NCAVP in the 11 reporting regions increased 8% in 2003, to 2,385 from 2,183 in 2002.

As seen with other data areas in this reporting period, there were not substantive changes in the population of victims documented by NCAVP. In both 2002 and 2003, the majority was male (61% and 60%, respectively) and identified as lesbian or gay (70% in both years). A significant plurality was between the ages of 30 and 49 (43% and 38% in 2002 and 2003), with the next largest age category being those aged 19-29 (17%). Those under the age of 22 made up 11% of victims.

Another closely watched trend in this report has been the consistently growing number of anti-LGBT violence victims who identify as heterosexual. There is a two-part cause for this steady increase: part of it

is a byproduct of a generalized increase in the numbers of victims who have identified as transgender over the last several years, and part is the result of ever-larger numbers of heterosexuals mistaken for being LGBT. This trend only serves to underscore a central paradox of anti-LGBT violence: its execution is based upon the offender's perception - not the fact - of the victim's identity. In 2003, there was a 7% rise in non-LGBT identified victims; they now comprise 9% of all victims.



While there were some significant proportionate rises in categories classifying older LGBT people (60-69, +38%, 70-79, from 0-2), older victims still comprise a very small portion of NCAVP's cases.

As in past years, whites made up the largest number of victims in 2002 and 2003 (907 and 1000 victims, respectively). The next largest ethnic or racial categories of victims recorded were Latinos/as with

18% (438) of all victims. Victims of African descent comprised 14% of victims with 335 victims. Other racial or ethnic categories all make up 3% or less of all victims. Significant proportionate increases were charted among Asian or Pacific Islander victims (+21%), multiracial victims (+19%), victims of African descent (+16%), and white victims (+10%). Victims who were of Arab or Middle Eastern Descent showed the only decrease (-63%, from 30 in 2002 to 11 in 2003)⁹.

This report has already summarized the extent to which victims in 2003 suffered physical harm. Unfortunately, it is not within NCAVP's capabilities to provide quantitative information about the longer-term psychological and physical consequences of their experiences, since the data upon which this report is based are captured at intake, and not from extended case records. The case narratives in the margin often dramatize longer-term impacts in a qualitative way, and the reader is encouraged to review them. Individual NCAVP member agencies may also be able to provide more extensive information about victims and the ultimate disposition of their cases.

⁹ Programs that had recorded increases in Arab and Middle Eastern victims indicate that the decline in 2003 may indicate some abatement Arab and Middle Eastern LGBT people accessing AVPs around the issues of both anti-Arab and anti-LGBT incidents they experienced after the September 11, 2001 attacks and subsequent "war on Terror" activities and social dynamics. Nevertheless, those programs still note that a portion of those identifying as 'Other,' also still represents communities particularly impacted by attention, bias and law enforcement scrutiny associated with the aftermath of September 11 and the "War on Terror."

Section 4

Law Enforcement Response

It would be an understatement to suggest that the relationship between the LGBT community and the police is often strained. Historically, police were agents of the most brutal repression experienced by LGBT individuals. More recently, while police action overtly targeting the LGBT community has receded in many areas of the country, it still frequently arises, usually under cover of vice law enforcement and "quality of life" campaigns. These especially seem to target those whose modes of LGBT self-expression do not fit within an amorphous set of perceived "acceptable" norms.

NCAVP's bias incident data collection procedures reflect this continuing legacy in at least one important way: NCAVP classifies as acts of police misconduct certain activities that are otherwise fully sanctioned by law enforcement. These include selective or discriminatory raids of LGBT businesses; entrapment of LGBT individuals on charges of public lewdness, gross indecency, sodomy, etc.; and the harassment, detention or arrest of LGBT people (usually on the catchall charge of disorderly conduct) for "crimes" that include public displays of affection, having nonstandard dress or appearance, etc.

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

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

even while continuing to engage in repressive activities against its members.

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

To help mitigate this challenge, NCAVP member programs have for years attempted to improve both the efficacy and sensitivity of individual officers and entire police departments by providing trainings, information, advocacy, and accompaniment to victims who wish to report their incidents. As a result, many anti-violence programs have over the years developed an almost schizophrenic relationship with their local law enforcement agencies. Generally, anti-violence programs will applaud and encourage positive law enforcement action in response to cases of anti-LGBT violence, but will just as zealously and publicly take law enforcement to task when they do not respond appropriately or at all to anti-LGBT violence or unfairly target LGBT public and private meeting spaces for police action.

Despite these efforts, in half of this year's reporting programs there was a small decline in reports to law enforcement, resulting in an overall decline in reporting of 2%). With respect to the disposition of those cases that were reported to police, the number of complaints taken with no arrests made declined 3%, but the number of cases resulting in arrest increased 14%. In 2003, law enforcement made arrests in 19% of cases where victims made reports, up from 16% in 2002 - a small, but encouraging increase. The number of cases where complaints by victims were refused, a long-standing issue for LGBT victims reporting hate incidents to law enforcement, declined -12%). Those cases now comprise only 14% of all cases in which the victim chooses to make a report to law enforcement.

On the other hand, the number of cases in which bias classification was refused rose sharply (+33%), cases in which affirmative bias classifications were assigned to incidents declined 3%. Nevertheless, cases in which law enforcement classified them as 'bias' remained 29% of incidents reported to law enforcement.

With respect to abusive behavior by police, both verbal and physical abuse of victims making reports declined, -17% and -24% respectively. However, both verbal and physical abuse by law enforcement without the use of specific anti-LGBT slurs increased (+42% and +140%).

Section 5

Conclusions

The year 2003, was clearly one of significant change for the nation's LGBT communities. During the year, much political and legislative attention was focused on sodomy laws and same-sex marriage, the first a tool long-used to justify the discrimination and marginalization of LGBT people; the second a tool to codify LGBT second class citizenship. Additionally, lesbian and gay individuals and characters became even more 'mainstreamed' in the everyday culture of the country as gay Tony Award winners acknowledged, thanked and showed affection to their partners on national television, successful shows such as Will & Grace, Six Feet Under and Queer as Folk were joined by lesbian and gay-themed, characterized or hosted reality shows, dramas and variety like Queer Eye for the Straight Guy, Boy Meets Boy, The 'L' Word, and Ellen.

The long-term impact of this attention and visibility will undoubtedly result in the continued movement of LGBT people towards full inclusion in American society. However, if the events of 2003 do - as many believe - represent a watershed period of progress, acceptance and visibility for LGBT people in America, then the LGBT community is also finding that as with many other oppressed communities before it, that it is most in danger just before, during and immediately after such epochs.

While many of the activities noted above that raised the visibility of LGBT people were ongoing in 2003, the fact that a crescendo was reached in the latter half of the year cannot be denied.

At the end of June, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Lawrence v. Texas case, which struck down sodomy laws across the country. By effectively nullifying its 1986 Bowers v. Hardwick decision which supported the existence (and more importantly for LGBT people, the unequal application) of sodomy laws, the Court reversed a major defeat for the LGBT movement and eliminated a strong point of argument for those in opposition its progress. An unmitigated victory for LGBT people, the Court's June 2003 decision has forced the debate on LGBT rights and privileges into very different paradigm.

While lesbian and gay characters have been present on network and cable programs for some time now, no one could have predicted that a show such as *Queer Eye for the Straight Guy*, which premiered in July, would become a sensation in the summer of 2003. In fact, as far as pop culture was concerned, there can be little doubt that it was the 'gayest' summer in television history.

Finally, by year's end in response to the Canadian court's June decision legalizing same-sex marriage in Ontario, and the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's dual decisions moving that state toward full and equal recognition of lesbian and gay partnerships by a May 2004 deadline, the rhetoric from those in opposition to same-sex marriages reached a tone that is best described as "hysterical." The histrionics reached such a fevered pitch that by early 2004, President Bush encouraged passage of a Constitutional Amendment that would for the first time amend the Constitution to deny rights to a specific group of people by banning same-sex marriage and federally codifying the second-class citizenship of lesbian and gay people.

The difference in atmosphere from the first half of 2003 to the latter half was noticeable in a number of ways, with none being more obvious than the violence-related experience of LGBT people. From January to June 2003, anti-LGBT hate violence incidents rose 3% over the same period in 2002, but from July to December, anti-LGBT incidents jumped 26%. Five of the eleven participating regions (Chicago, Columbus, Connecticut, Los Angeles, and New York), in this report had sustained increases in the first half of 2003. However, from July through December, these locations were joined by Colorado and San Francisco which had both experienced declines in anti-LGBT violence from January to June saw increases of 133% and 14%, respectively.

The data and anecdotal evidence from reporting programs also indicate that there may be an 'Eye of the Storm' effect in locations at the center of LGBT focus that depresses anti-LGBT violence at the height of attention, but allows such violence to increase once the spotlight is removed. For instance, while Massachusetts showed an overall decrease of 38% in anti-LGBT incidents for the year and a 36% decrease in incidents in the last half of 2003, that decline had slowed to 9% in the year's final quarter (some of the colder months of the year, when anti-LGBT incidents are generally less likely to occur). This indicates that as attention moved from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's decisions specifically to the broader issue of same-sex marriage as a national issue, anti-LGBT

violence in Massachusetts began to creep up. Also, preliminary information from San Francisco for the first quarter of 2004 hints at a similar depression in anti-LGBT violence while that city was at the center of the same-sex marriage debate as a result of its Mayor instructing city staff to marry same-sex couples.

The trends and dynamics outlined in this report are unfortunate and chilling signals of a larger, positive point. It is the assessment of NCAVP that had LGBT communities across the nation not essentially moved forward in very substantive ways in 2003 - particularly the last part of 2003 - the picture of anti-LGBT violence would have been very different. As noted above, marginalized communities are most heavily targeted when they are making - or threatening to make - their most dramatic moves toward full societal citizenship, participation and responsibility. That movement and change is extraordinarily threatening to those who feel they maintain some benefit from the status quo. The spike in anti-LGBT violence at the end of 2003 is the negative tragedy that proves the positive. Unfortunately, for LGBT individuals in general and victims in particular, that anti-LGBT violence is the often unnoticed back-story to headlines and other indications of LGBT progress is cold comfort.

Additionally, there is no indication that factors that could contribute to a reversal in the anti-LGBT violence trends charted in 2003 will occur in 2004. In fact, it is an absolute certainty that many of them will continue for some time. The cultural elements raising LGBT visibility and bringing it into peoples' homes via mass media will undoubtedly continue as long as shows featuring LGBT people garner high ratings and win awards. Beyond that, the topic that most seems to raise the ire of those opposed to LGBT progress and equality - same-sex marriage - will continue to be an issue as politicians, pundits, states and communities work through the issue at local, state and federal levels. Certainly, the next documenting period for this report will contain much of the lead-up to the fight for the President's Constitutional Amendment banning such marriages and the ongoing struggle in Massachusetts on the issue. Further, that period will also include a protracted and no doubt uniquely contentious Presidential campaign in which LGBT people and our issues will surely be used as ammunition by a sitting administration. This is already evidenced by the administration's unmitigated willingness to turn its back on its LGBT supporters (and even its own LGBT family members). There is also every indication that the President and his opponent may continue to embrace or disassociate themselves from LGBT issues

depending more on political expediency than on personal beliefs of fairness and justice.

In sum, there can be no honest or responsible prediction that the finding in this edition of our report will be substantively different in the report's next edition.

Section 6

Local Summaries

Horizons
Anti-Violence Project
961 West Montana
Chicago, IL 60614

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CARE

Phone (Office): (773) 472-
6469

Fax: (773) 472-6643

www.horizonsonline.org

CHICAGO

In 2003, Chicago was one of seven reporting regions that saw an increase in hate crimes during the six months following the US Supreme Court's landmark decision in the Lawrence v. Texas case, which struck down sodomy laws across the nation. During that six months incidents increased from 15 in 2002 to 33 in 2003 for a 120% increase.

At the same time that the nation was focused on the Supreme Court's decision, LGBT communities in Chicago were making strides locally by successfully implementing the Cook County Same-Sex Partner registry, which was implemented on October 1, 2003. Program staff at Horizons Anti-Program in Chicago attribute a significant porting of Chicago's increase in anti-LGBT violence to publicity and contention over the new registry. For instance, Robert Castillo and John Pennycuff who were the first couple to register on October 1, received hate mail soon afterwards. Other people throughout the year reported similar incidents, many of which included specific anti-gay language and quotes that had been used by politicians and other leaders in opposition to the registry.

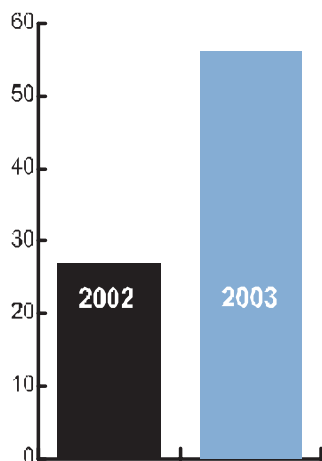
With respect to the full year of information compiled in Chicago, there was a total of 56 incidents reported, up 75% from 2002's total of 32. The number of victims also rose considerably, from 31 to 56 (+81%) and the number of offenders from 46 to 72 (+57%).

Incidents involving assault increased from 10 to 22 a 120% increase, and those involving harassment grew from 19 to 25, (+32%). Total crimes and offenses rose from 39 to 64 a 64% increase. 4 of the 2003 assaults were with weapons, compared with 2 in 2002 (+50%).

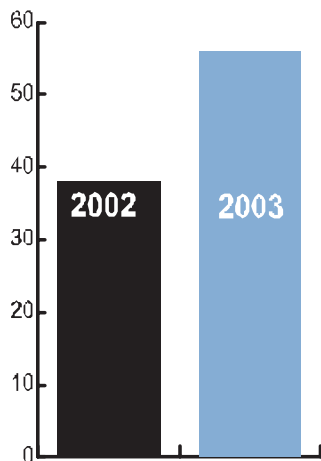
There was a large increase in serial incidents in 2003 from 5 in 2002 to 12 in which is a 140% increase, notably the largest increase was in the 2-5 times category where they rose from 1 to 9 - an 800% increase. Fourteen victims sustained injuries a 40% increase from 10 in 2002; in 3 cases (21% of the total), the injuries were serious. The latter number represents an increase of 200% over 2002's figure, which was just 1. Out-patient treatment was required in 10 cases in 2003, versus 4 in 2002 (+150%). No hospitalization was required.

Twenty-two, or 39% of incidents in Chicago occurred in private residences. The workplace and public areas were the next most frequent

**Chicago
Incidents: 2002 - 2003**



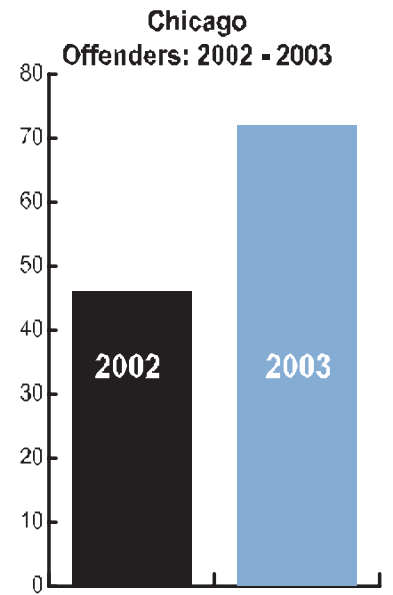
**Chicago
Victims: 2002 - 2003**



locations, both registering 16% of incidents locations. Public accommodations were the location of another 11% of incidents, and schools/colleges accounted for 7% of the incident locations, and increased 300% increase from the previous year.

The increase in victims during 2003 was represented primarily by females whose numbers grew from 7 to 13 (+86%). However, the number of male victims also grew, from 31 to 37 (+19%), there were two transgender victims in 2003, compared with one in 2002, in addition there were three organizations in 2003, none were reported in 2002.

Victims in 34 % of incidents made reports to police in 2003, compared to 48% in 2002. Of the incidents reported to police in 2003, 5 complaints resulted in arrest, and only 2 of those were classified as bias related. It is important to note as well that in 2003, police were themselves implicated in 4 instances of verbal abuse.



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

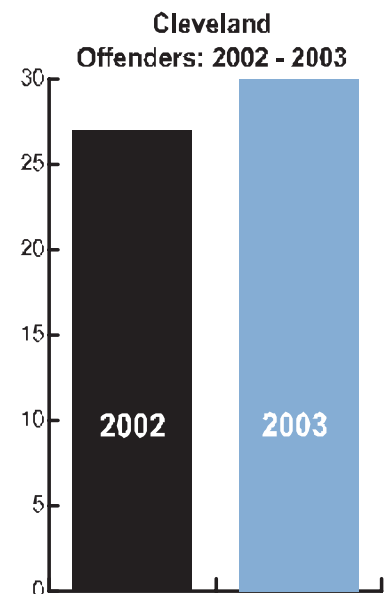
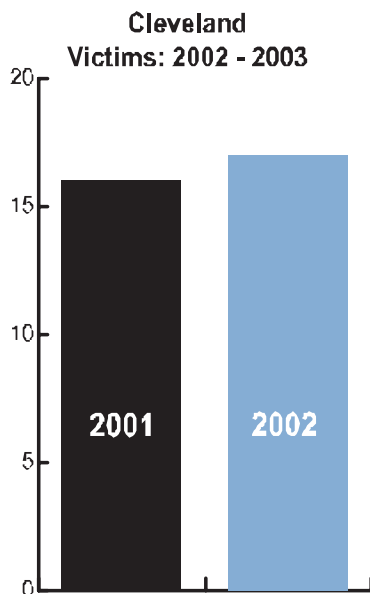
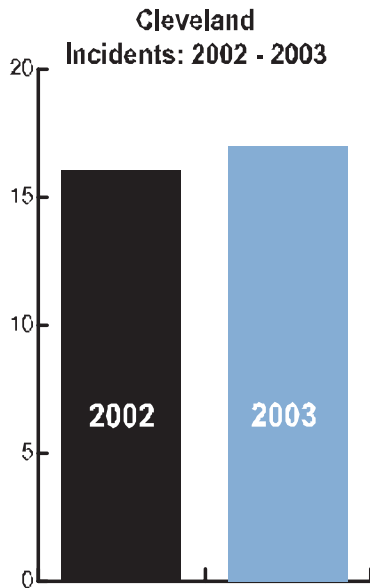
Phone: (216) 651-5428
Fax: (216) 651-6439
www.lgcsc.org

CLEVELAND

A total of 17 incidents were reported to the Anti-Violence Program of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of Greater Cleveland in 2003, a 6% increase from the 16 incidents reported in 2002.

Victims overall also increased from 16 to 17, with the number of female victims increasing to 7 from only one in 2002, while the number of male victims decreased 16% from 21 to 10. The number of transgender victims reporting to the Anti-Violence Program also rose sharply relative to the program's 2002 data. Both male-to-female and female to male transgender victims rose from none in 2002 to two in 2003.

With respect to offenders, the number of perpetrators increased 11%, from 27 to 30, and there was a total drop-off of female perpetrators from six in 2002 to none in 2003.



COLORADO

In 2003, the Colorado Anti-Violence Program (CAVP) documented 151 victims of anti-LGBT bias, an increase of 39% over 2002's total of 109 victims. Significantly, reported incidents of bias-motivated violence against the LGBT communities in Colorado rose sharply in the second half of 2003, echoing a national trend of backlash in the aftermath of the U.S. Supreme Court decision overturning sodomy laws on June 26, 2003.

During the first half of 2003 reports of hate crimes were actually down 23% (66 to 51) over the same period for 2002 in Colorado. But from July to December reports of bias-motivated violence skyrocketed 133% over the same period in 2002. The Lawrence v. Texas decision overthrowing sodomy laws was issued on June 26, 2003 and the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court decisions concerning the legality of same-sex marriage were issued in November 2003 and February 2004.

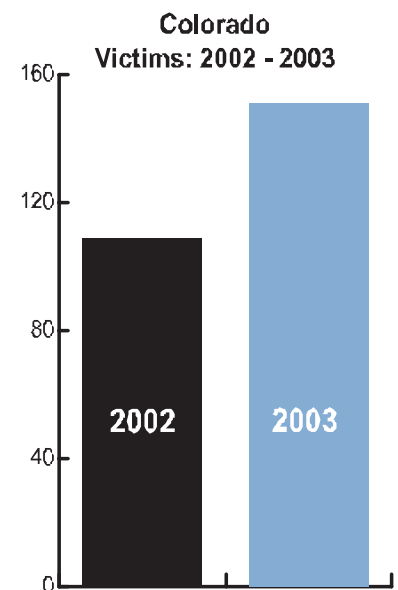
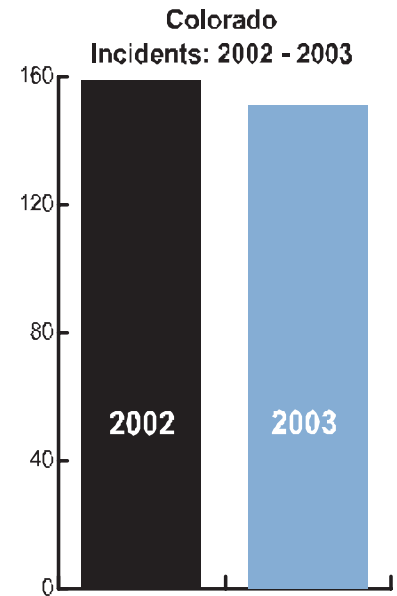
Meanwhile, Colorado once again found itself positioned as ground zero for the anti-gay movement, as it was during the days of Amendment 2 - the amendment to the U.S. Constitution banning same-sex marriage is being spearheaded by Colorado Representative Marilyn Musgrave, and several anti-gay resolutions and bills - including a resolution to support the Federal ban - were introduced into the Colorado legislature.

Significantly, victim demographics changed significantly in Colorado in 2003. Transgender M-F victims increased 33%, while transgender F-M victims doubled. In addition, male-identified victims increased 57% while female identified victims increased 26% (from 34 to 43). Anti-LGBT motivated violence targeting organizations decreased 50%. Victims who identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, Indigenous, Latino/a and Multiracial all decreased, while victims who identified as being of African Decent increased 117%, and Arab/Middle Eastern victims increased slightly (from 0 to 1). White victims also increased by 26%.

Although it is difficult to compare the ages of victims in 2002 and 2003, due to previously noted changes in NCAVP's intake tool, CAVP did document a 71% increase in victims 18 and under. This is particularly significant in light of the 157% increase noted in the same category from 2001 to 2002.

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

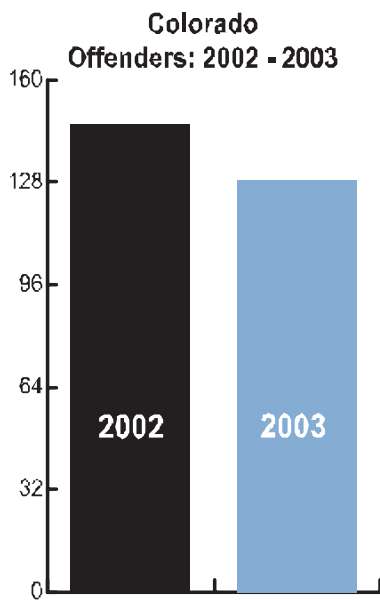
Phone (Clnt): (888) 557-4441
Phone (Ofc): (303) 839-5204
Fax: (303) 839-5205
www.coavp.org



In looking at the injuries suffered by victims, serious injuries to victims were down 17%, while victims reporting no injuries or minor injuries increased slightly. Nevertheless, hospitalization of the victims that did sustain injuries increased 50%.

In 2003, CAVP documented decreases in the use of all kinds of weapons with the exception of bats, clubs and other blunt objects which increased 300%.

Overall, in Colorado assaults decreased 40% in 2003. Most significantly assault with a weapon decreased 63%. Harassment overall was also down (-40%) as were incidents of Intimidation (-79%), Extortion/Blackmail (2 to 0), Discrimination (-73%) and Vandalism (-60%). Additionally, there was a small decrease (-11%) in reports of sexual assault or rape. Mail and literature harassment increased 22%; this is consistent with the ongoing homophobic hate mail that has targeted Denver metro area LGBT people and their allies for over four years. The double-sided fliers are from a person who signs himself "Watcher" and includes a long list of quotes from the Bible, with occasional commentary added in parentheses, and the title, "Homosexual Rights or Bold Faced Lie?". There sometimes are additional notes attached to or written on the flier, such as "I will enjoy - watching you die." At the time of this report's writing a multi-agency task force involving local, state and federal authorities had been set up to investigate these cases.



Police entrapment increased exponentially (from 0 to 52) due primarily a recent police crackdown in Lafayette park which has, for a number of years, been a popular cruising spot for men seeking to have sex with men. The crackdown on this cruising resulted in several police entrapment cases. These incidents account for the increase (0 to 50) of incidents occurring in a cruising area.

There were also increases in the number of robberies (from 0 to 6), perpetrators who were pick-ups (+300%), and incidents that occurred in/around LGBT bars (+1100%), primarily, but not solely because of a single pick-up perpetrator who preys on gay men in Denver bars.

Incidents occurring in a private residence, street/public area, workplace and public accommodation all decreased. Most notably, incidents occurring in a school/ college decreased 78%, a significant decline given the increase in victims under 18.

Serial incidents overall increased a significant 303%. Although cases in which there was 1 previous incident decreased 60%, cases which involved 6-10 previous incidents (+400%) and 10 or more previous incidents (+911%) increased exponentially.

The number of offenders involved per incident also changed dramatically with a 226% increase in unknowns in this category and significant decreases (-40-50%) in all other categories.

Despite the rises in incidents and victims, the number of offenders decreased 12% (from 146 to 129). Also, offender demographics changed minimally with a few notable exceptions. Incidents committed by hate groups went from 0 to 2. Offenders identified as female increased 27%, which offenders identified as male decreased 20%. Incidents committed by perpetrators of African descent decreased 19% and Multiracial perpetrators decreased 67% while White perpetrators increased 40%.

CAVP also documented significant changes in police response in 2003. The number of victims who reported to police decreased 41% and instances in which victims' complaints were refused increased 300%. Instances in which the victims/client was arrested increased significantly (from 0 to 58) - primarily as a result of the aforementioned raids in Lafayette Park. Instances in which victims reported the police attitude to be courteous (-18%) or indifferent (-42%) decreased, as did incidents in which police were reported to be verbally abusive (-64%) or physically abusive (-87%).

Buckeye Region
Anti-Violence Organization
4041 North High Street
Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43214

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Phone (Ofc): (614) 268-9622
Phone (cell): (614) 578-1689
Fax: (614) 262-9264
<http://home.earthlink.net/~bravoavp>

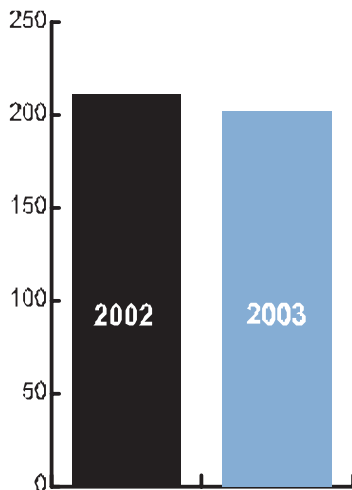
COLUMBUS

In 2003, the Columbus and Central Ohio region saw a small (-4%) decrease in anti-LGBT incidents, which fell from 211 to 202. The number of LGBT victims in the region also declined from 275 to 257 (-7%). However, in a reflection of trends nationally, the number of offenders increased 5%, from 221 to 232.

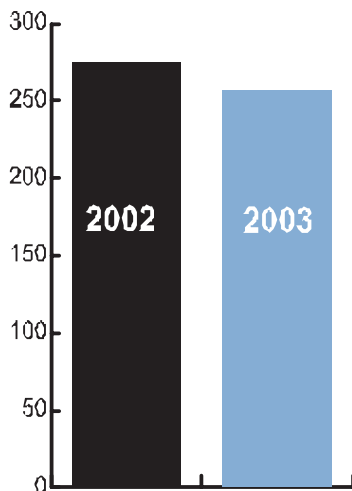
There were few demographic changes of note in either victims or offenders in 2003. However, the most substantive changes in victims were the declines in victims of African descent (-31%, from 59 to 41) and white victims (-9%, from 143 to 133). There was a relatively corresponding decline in offenders of African descent (-21%), but there was an 16% increase in white offenders.

With respect to victim reporting in Columbus, there was a significant increase (13%, from 54 to 61) in the number of victims who reported incidents to the police. Perhaps most importantly, there was a 92% increase in the number of reported incidents in which arrests were made by police. In 2002, arrests were made 22% of reported incidents (12). In 2003 however, arrests were made in 23, or 37% of cases reported to the police.

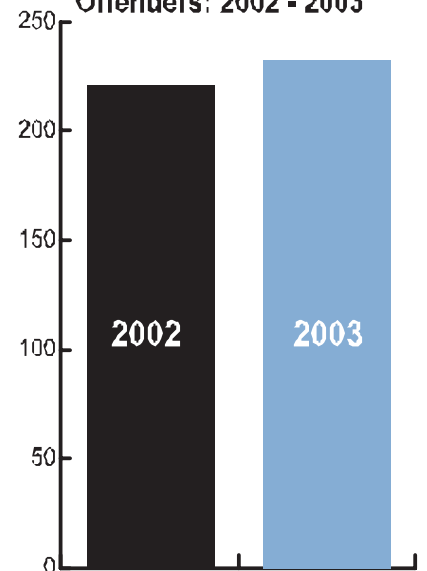
**Columbus
Incidents: 2002 - 2003**



**Columbus
Victims: 2002 - 2003**



**Columbus
Offenders: 2002 - 2003**



CONNECTICUT

This year was a significant one for both the Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF) and its LGBT Anti-Violence Project (AVP). CWEALF celebrated 30 years of breaking barriers for women, and its AVP completed a second successful year of providing victim advocacy.

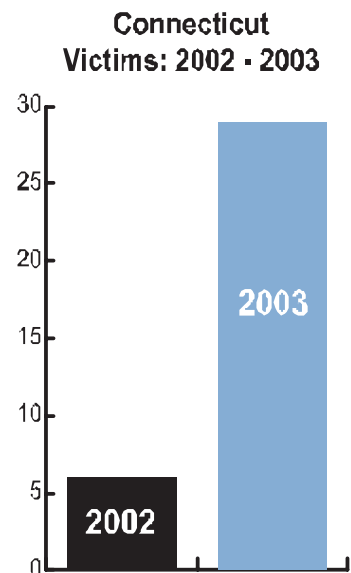
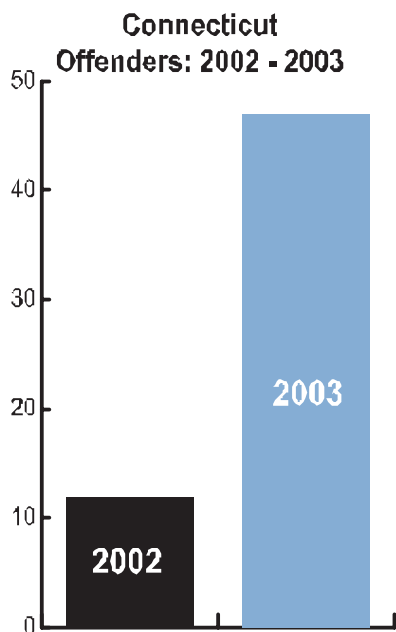
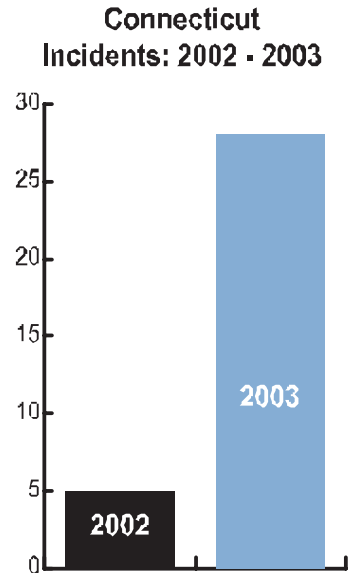
To facilitate outreach during the year, CWEALF's AVP created a new slogan "Don't Let Hate Silence You!" as a means of empowering victims of hate crimes to speak out against hate and violence, and continued to conduct outreach across the state, by speaking at schools and community organizations.

CWEALF's efforts clearly had an impact and are a testament to the impact of consistent staffing levels and increasing outreach capacity. In 2003, the agency recorded 28 cases of anti-LGBT violence, a tremendous 460% increase over the 5 cases recorded in 2002. The number of victims rose 383%, from 6 in 2002 to 29 in 2003. As could be expected, the number of offenders also rose substantially (+292%, from 12 to 47).

Though the number of incidents reported in Connecticut remain relatively small compared to most of the other programs submitting data to this report, it can be anticipated that as CWEALF's AVP continues to develop its programming and profile, increases in reported incidents in Connecticut will continue to outpace those seen in other regions.

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

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



L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/
Anti-Violence Project
1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 9002

Phone (Clnt): (800) 373-2227
Phone (Ofc): (323) 993-7677
Fax: (323) 993-7653
www.laglc.org

LOS ANGELES

In 2003, Los Angeles again saw a rise in the number of reported anti-LGBT incidents. The total number of victims increased 13% from the previous year to 502 victims; the number of actual incidents also increased 13% from 383 to 433, and the number of offender rose 45%, from 601 to 869.

Of the rise in victims in 2003, all there were increases in all demographic categories surveyed for this report with the exception of unknown or organizational victims and victims of African descent. That group of victims fell 26% from 43 in 2002 to 32 in 2003.

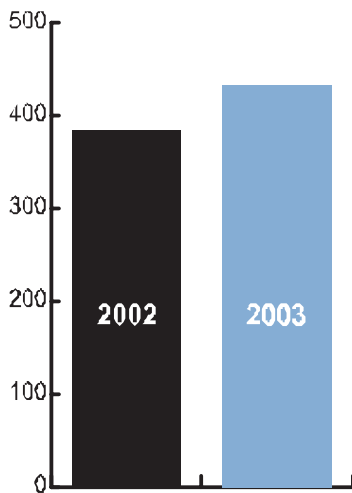
Similarly, all racial or ethnic categories used to classify offenders rose in 2003 - these increases ranged from 120% (offenders of African descent) to 25% (offenders identified as being multi-racial)..

Another significant change in the complexion of anti-LGBT violence in Los Angeles was the level of injury experienced by victims. Though the number of victims suffering minor injuries decreased 29%, the number of those suffering serious injuries rose 113%, from 16 in 2002 to 34 in 2003. Unlike many other regions, the number of victims suffering serious injuries is double that (34) of those suffering minor injuries in Los Angeles. As could be expected, the number of victims in need of some level of hospitalization rose 14%. Additionally, after seeing no murders in 2002, there was one anti-LGBT murder charted in Los Angeles in 2003.

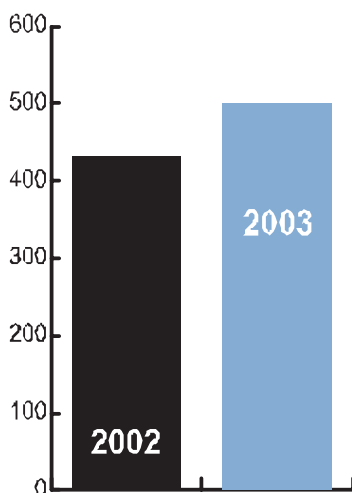
In more information that points to a particularly violent year in Los Angeles, the number of incidents in which weapons were used rose 62% with substantial increases in the use of knives and sharp objects (+167%), and the number of assaults rose 31%, from 65 to 85.

Despite the rise in both incidents and victims, the number of reports made to police fell 11%, though there was an 8% increase in the number of reports that were classified as bias-related incidents by law enforcement. This relatively small increase was more than offset however by the 183% increase in the number of incidents reported to law enforcement in which a bias classification was refused.

Los Angeles
Incidents: 2002 - 2003



Los Angeles
Victims: 2002 - 2003

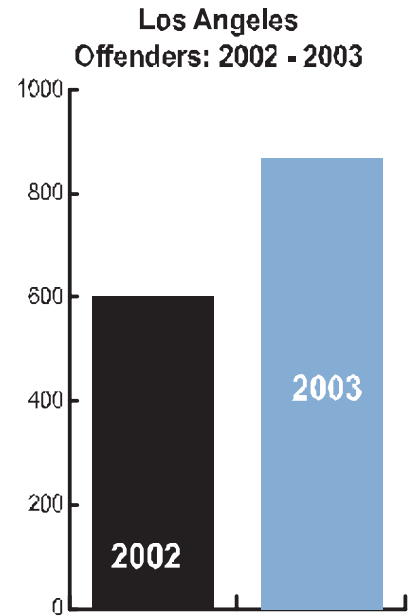


MASSACHUSETTS

Eighty-one incidents of anti-LGBT violence and harassment were reported to Fenway Community Health Center's Violence Recovery Program in 2003. This was a substantial decrease of 38% from the 131 incidents reported to the program in 2002. Additionally, the number of victims fell 40%, from 163 in 2002 to 98, and the number of offenders dropped 29%, from 189 to 135. Most demographic categories for both victims and offenders also showed declines or very small increases with the exception of a 71% increase in offenders of African descent.

While it may seem odd that while a number of other programs and regions were charting increases, as noted in the main body of this report, there is some evidence that there is an 'Eye of the Storm' effect in locations at the center of LGBT focus that may depress anti-LGBT violence at the height of attention, but allows such violence to increase once the spotlight is removed. There can be no doubt that for much of 2003, Massachusetts was the eye of the national storm swirling around the same-sex marriage debate.

Though Massachusetts showed an overall decrease in anti-LGBT incidents for the year, and even a 36% decrease in incidents in the last half of 2003, that decline had slowed to 9% in the year's final quarter. This apparent reversal of the significant declines in reported anti-LGBT violence in Massachusetts indicates that as attention moved from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's decisions specifically, to the broader issue of same-sex marriage as a national issue, anti-LGBT violence in Massachusetts began to creep up.



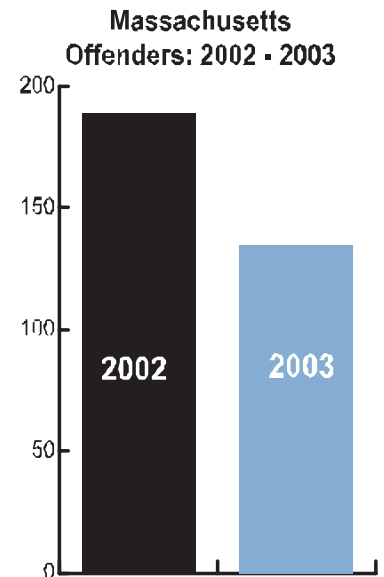
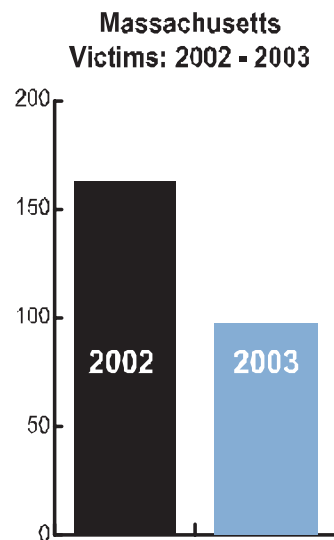
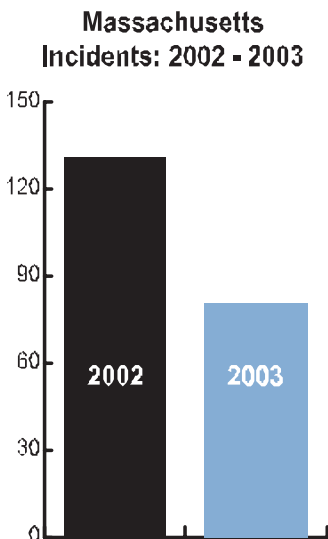
Fenway Community Health Center,
Violence Recovery Program
7 Haviland Street
Boston, MA 02115

Phone (intake): (800) 834-3242

Phone (Office): (617) 927-6269

Fax: (617) 536-7211

www.fchc.org



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

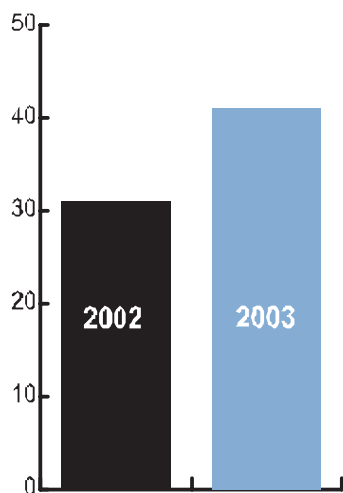
Phone (Htlie): (612) 824-8434
Phone (Ofc): (800) 800-0350
Fax: (612) 822-8786
www.outfront.org

MINNESOTA

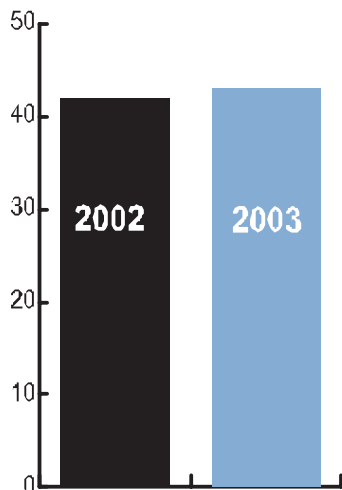
In 2003, Minnesota saw a 32% increase in the number of anti-LGBT incidents tracked by OUTFront Minnesota (from 31 to 41). Despite the sizeable increase in incidents, there was a much smaller (+2%) increase in victims, and a sizeable decrease in the number of offenders (-44%, from 65 to 31).

As with a number of locations participating in this year's report, there were very few notable changes in the demographic of either offenders or victims of anti-LGBT violence in Minnesota in 2003. With respect to the crimes and offenses tracked in Minnesota, perhaps the most significant change was the increase in assaults, which though comprising only a small number (10), rose 25% and comprise almost 25% of all incidents. Additionally, though there were no sexual assaults or rapes reported in 2002, there were 2 in 2003.

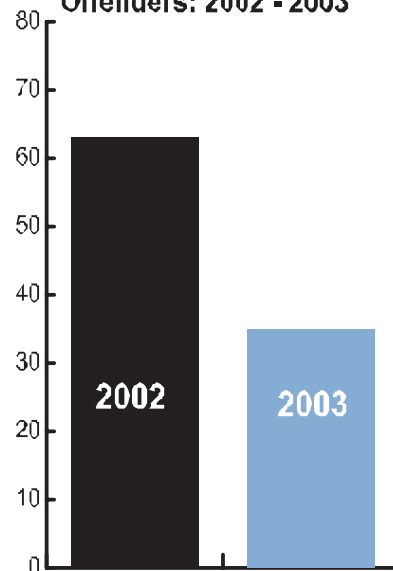
**Minnesota
Incidents: 2002 - 2003**



**Minnesota
Victims: 2002 - 2003**



**Minnesota
Offenders: 2002 - 2003**



NEW YORK

2003 may be looked upon as a watershed year for anti-LGBT violence in New York and for the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP). After a number of years of slight declines or increases in violence that had been increasingly seen in a number of NCAVP regions with large, long-established and visible LGBT communities with anti-violence programs, AVP ended the year with an almost unprecedented 26% increase in reports of anti-LGBT violence (from 513 in 2002, to 648 in 2003). That increase involved a 29% increase in victims (606 to 780), and a 23% increase in offenders (from 913 to 1125).

In a departure from a number of reporting locations this year, New York charted increases in both halves of the year. However, in tandem with most participating programs, New York saw a 17% increase in incidents in the first six months of the year become a 43% increase in the year's last half - with victims increasing 53% in the city.

In looking at victim information for the reporting period, there were only four categories of victim classification that showed declines, three of which comprise only a fraction of AVP's clients at present: Transgender female-to-male victims (-67%, from 3 to 1), victims who identified as bisexual (-31%, from 13 to 9), and victims who identified as being Arab or of Middle Eastern descent (-67%, from 6 to 2). The only victim demographic category with large numbers that declined were white victims, a group which decreased 1%, from 255 in 2003 to 253 in 2003. In the continuation of a trend noted for several years now, the number of victims who identified as heterosexual increased 30%, from 81 to 105.

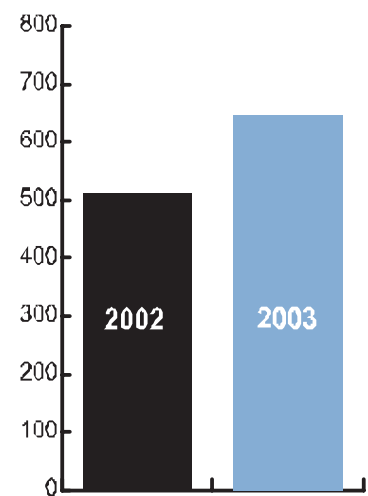
However, there were substantial increases in some key victim demographic categories that clearly require closer examination locally. Victims of African descent rose 49%, from 108 to 161. Latino/a victims rose 16%, from 160 to 185, and organizations that were victimized rose 80%, from 15 to 27. It bears noting that a number of national LGBT organizations are headquartered or have offices in New York and were targeted throughout the year with hate mail, hate calls and offensive e-mail messages at key high points of LGBT visibility.

As with victims, there were no declines in any major category of offender in 2003. In fact, the only bright spot in offender data might be some decrease in one segment of youthful offenders - those under

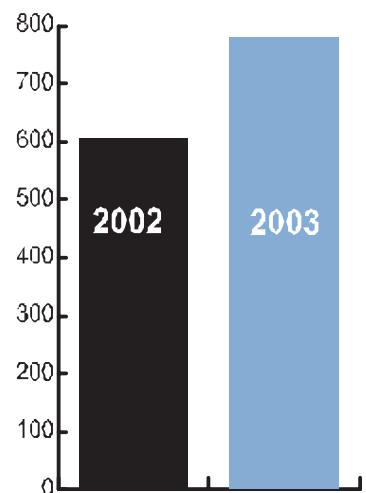
New York City
Gay & Lesbian
Anti-Violence Project
240 West 35th Street,
Suite 200
New York, NY 10001

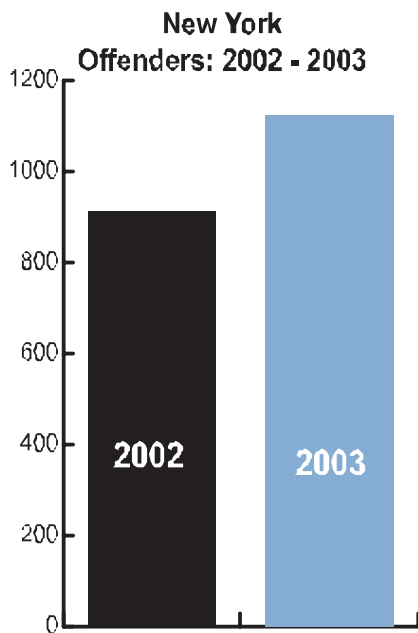
Phone (HtlN): (212) 714-1141
Phone (Ofc): (212) 714-1184
Fax: (212) 714-2627
TTY: (212) 714-1134
www.avp.org

**New York
Incidents: 2002 - 2003**



**New York
Victims: 2002 - 2003**





the age of 18 declined 4% (from 39 to 46). However, that small decline was more than offset by the staggering 140% increase in offenders between the ages of 18 and 22; in 2002, there were 53 offenders from that group; in 2003, that number had grown to 127. In 2002, AVP began a Youth Initiative that has had a tremendous impact on both the number of young victims served and offenders tracked by the agency. Two other changes in offender data noted in New York were the 26% increase in offenders of African descent, and the staggering 51% increase in Latino/a offenders.

In looking at the level of injury experienced by victims in New York, there was some positive information. After several years of increasing severity of injuries, there was no growth in serious injuries, and a 9% decrease in the number of victims suffering minor injuries.

Consequently, though the number of victims requiring outpatient care increased slightly (3%, from 58 to 60), the number of victims requiring hospital stays decreased 10%, from 10 to 9. It is at this point however, where the positive data about victim injury ceases. At the same time that victim 'injury' levels decreased in New York, the number of victims who were murdered increased 80%, from 5 in 2002 to 9 in 2003. Additionally, there was a 13% increase in assaults (from 258 to 292), including a 14% increase in simple assaults, and a 22% increase in assaults with weapons.

As with much of the data compiled by AVP, declines in other crimes and offenses were few and beyond declines in police raids (-29%) and telephone harassment (-14%), were solely relegated to property-based crimes: vandalism (-17, from 26 to 17), robbery (-59%, from 33 to 28), and larceny, burglary and theft (-25%, from 9 to 7).

Given the increase in both assaults and murder, the 8% rise in weapons use is not surprising. Weapons use in New York for 2003, fairly consistently mirrors the national picture presented earlier in this report. There were declines in the use of projectiles (-6%, from 16 to 15), knives and other sharp objects (-28%, from 32 to 23), and vehicles (-50%, from 2 to 1).

However, there were increases in all other weapons categories: bats, clubs and other blunt objects (+47%, from 15 to 22), firearms (+50%, from 6 to 9), ropes and restraints (0 to 2), and the use of other undesignated weapons rose 23%, from 31 to 38.

Finally, police information from New York was mixed. Though the number of victims who declined to report incidents to the police rose 30% (from 219 to 285), the number of victims who did report to the police increased 17% (from 208 to 243), and the number of complaints actually taken by police rose 18%, from 165 to 195. However, the number of complaints refused by law enforcement also increased, by 12%. Nevertheless, the number of arrests made by police increased 24%, from 33 to 41.

In looking at the response of individual law enforcement personnel to victims, the number of officers whose response was classified as being 'courteous' decreased 15%, while those described as 'indifferent' rose 11%. Also, while there was a 19% decline in verbal abuse, there was a 200% increase in the small number of officers said to have been physically abusive (from 3 to 9).

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights
1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone (Clnt): (215) 731-1447
Phone (Ofc): (215) 731-1447
Fax: (215) 731-1544
www.center4civilrights.org

PENNSYLVANIA

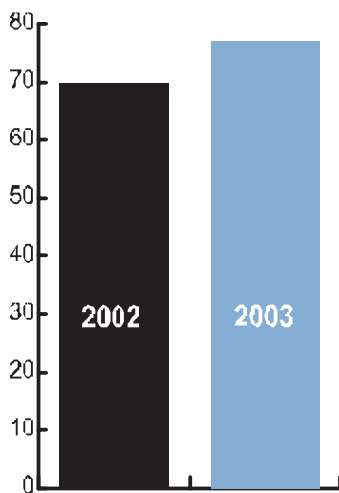
2003 was the third year of anti-LGBT data collection for the Center for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights, and this edition of NCAVP's report is its first appearance in the main body and data sets of this report.

The Center recorded 77 incidents during 2003, a 10% increase over the 70 incidents charted in 2002. The number of victims rose 27%, and the number of offenders rose 53%. Significant changes in victim and offender demographics for 2003 include an 82% increase in the number of female victims (from 11 to 20), and a 100% increase in the number of male to female transgender victims (from 4 to 8).

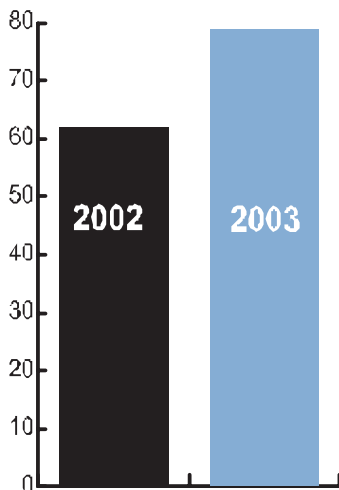
Pennsylvania experienced some troubling changes in the crimes and offenses captured in this report. Assaults overall rose 600%, from only 5 in 2002 to 35 in 2003, with simple assault rising 1000%, and assaults with weapons rising 700%. There was also a 116% increase in the level of harassment. Such cases jumped from 32 to 69. Finally, though there were no murders reported in 2002, there was one in 2003.

In other data, it was shown that police reporting in Pennsylvania increased 35%, and the number of arrests made increased from none in 2002 to 3 in 2003.

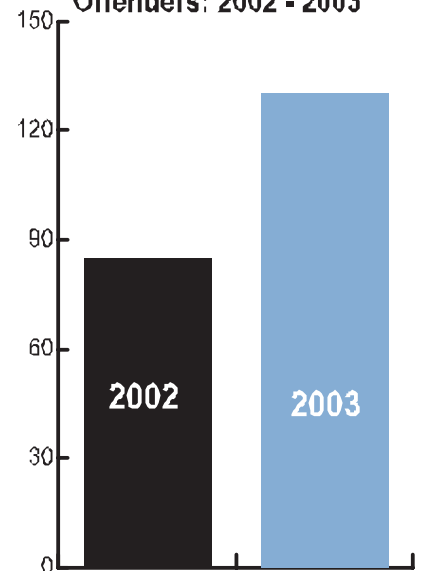
**Pennsylvania
Incidents: 2002 - 2003**



**Pennsylvania
Victims: 2002 - 2003**



**Pennsylvania
Offenders: 2002 - 2003**



SAN FRANCISCO

In 2003, Community United Against Violence (CUAV) documented 317 cases of LGBT hate violence, an 11% decrease from the total of 357 reported in 2002. However, as with the majority of other reporting locations in this report, though San Francisco charted an overall decrease in anti-LGBT incidents for 2003, in the last six months of the year, it actually showed a 14% increase in the last six months of the year. In fact, the change in the climate of anti-LGBT hate was so dramatic in San Francisco that that 14% increase followed what had been a 35% decrease in the first half of the year.

In addition to the tremendous shift in trends generally in San Francisco, staff at CUAV also found themselves very focused on 6 murders occurring in the region during the year, five of which occurred in 2003. The murders included two gay men and a transgender woman gunned down and killed in San Francisco's Tenderloin District during San Francisco's Pride Weekend, two murders of East Bay transgender women of color, one murder of a heterosexual man perceived to be gay by the perpetrators, and Gwen Araujo, a 17 year-old transgender woman who was brutally murdered in October 2002.

Beyond the homicides in the Bay Area in 2003, other significant trends included a 50% decrease reports of incidents affecting LGBT youth (from 78 to 39). This drop in reported incidents has been a trend in the lack of resources and ways to gather queer youth harassment and homophobic and transphobic hate violence.

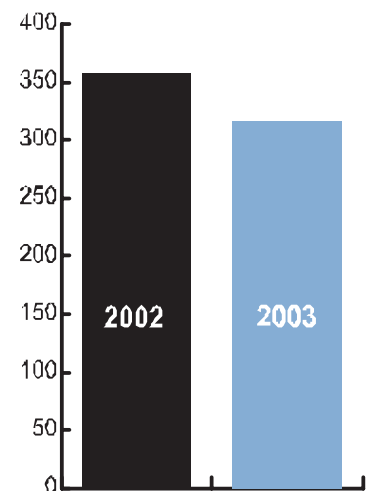
Additionally, there was a 266% increase in the use of firearms, which rose from 3 in 2002 to 8 in 2003, though there was a decrease in use of other weapons including ropes, restraints, rocks, bricks and vehicles. This year, firearms were used in all 5 of the LGBT murder cases. There was also an increase in rape and sexual assault cases from 19 in 2002 to 31 in 2003. In some rapes, the crime was drug-induced, which made other restraints unnecessary to abduct victims.

With respect to victim demographic, male victims came forward most frequently to report incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2003 and made up 44% of victims. There were 107 reports involving female victims. Transgender victims comprised 82 cases, with MTFs accounting for 73, and FTMs 9 cases in 2003. There were 230 cases from victims identifying as lesbian or gay. However, there was a distressing drop of 65% in bisexuals reporting incidents, from 57 in 2002

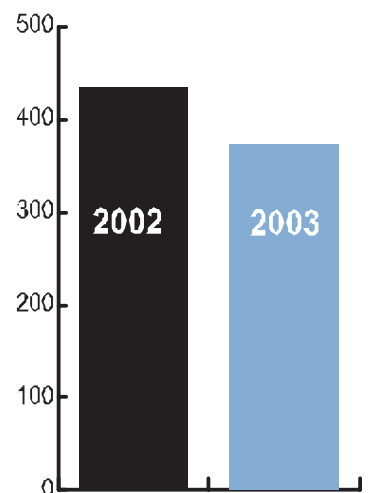
Community United
Against Violence
160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

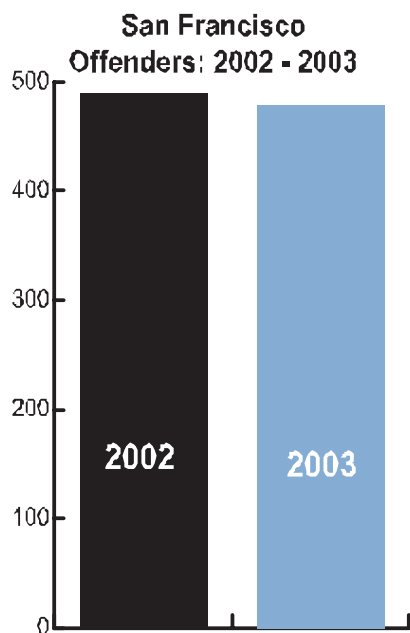
Phone (Clnt):(415) 333-HELP
Phone (Ofc): (415) 777-5500
www.cuav.org

**San Francisco
Incidents: 2002 - 2003**



**San Francisco
Victims: 2002 - 2003**





to 7 in 2003. There are several possible reasons for this fall in reports, but it is important to note that bisexulas are often overlooked in the context of anti-LGBT violence and men and women are often automatically labeled as 'lesbian' or 'gay' by law enforcement or the media. For example, local media initially misread the sexual orientation of 2 survivors of hate crimes associated with an incident occurring at a Drag King Contest - these women were identified as lesbians, though they self-identify as bisexual.

In looking at the race or ethnicity of victims, there was a decrease of Latina/o reports, which fell 27% from 89 in 2002 to 65 in 2003. However, the largest decrease in race/ethnicity was reports from Arab/Middle-Eastern LGBTQQ individuals. Arab/Middle-Eastern cases rose between 2001-2002 due to more outreach after September 11, 2001, but fell 92% to only one in 2003.

With respect to other categories of victim race or ethnicity, victims of African descent rose 65%, from 34 in 2002 to 56 in 2003. Asian or Pacific Islander victims rose 89%, from 9 to 17, and those identifying as multi-racial rose 50%, from 10 to 15.

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

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

KANSAS CITY

The Kansas City Anti-Violence Project (KCAVP) was created in late 2002 as a same-sex domestic violence and sexual assault project sponsored by the Lesbian and Gay Community Center of Greater Kansas City. In 2003, KCAVP became incorporated in the State of Missouri and was awarded tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Status. The board of directors of KCAVP added bias crimes to the mission of KCAVP in December 2003.

Currently, there are no LGBT-specific domestic violence, sexual assault, or bias crime services in western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. KCAVP was created to address this gap by providing support and services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and bias crimes in western Missouri, eastern Kansas, focusing on the Kansas City area.

In 2003, KCAVP participated in The Pulse, a health assessment of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community in the Kansas City, Missouri metropolitan area. The Pulse was a survey undertaken to establish a baseline of selected health and social measures relevant to the LGBT community in metropolitan Kansas City. The Pulse was a partnership between the Lesbian and Gay Community Center of Kansas City and the Kansas City, Missouri Health Department.

The Pulse inquired as to whether the respondents had been victims of hate crimes, raped, or sexually assaulted, or felt they were a victim of targeted arrest/police harassment. Following are statistics of note:

11 percent 996 respondents answered that they were a victim of a hate crime in the past three years. African-American gays and lesbians reported higher rates than did white or Hispanic gays and lesbians.

61 percent of 1076 respondents indicated that they have been a victim of rape or sexual assault in the past three years. Overall, bisexuals reported the highest rate (13 percent) of being raped or sexual assaulted.

8 percent of 1073 respondents indicated to have been victims of targeted arrest/police harassment. The rate was highest for gays followed by lesbians and bisexuals.

KCAVP sees The Pulse results as a place to start for providing advocacy to future victims of violence and for training the community about bias crimes including what they are and how to prevent them.

SafeSpace
P.O. Box 158
Burlington, VT 05402

Phone (Client): (866) 869-7341
Phone (Office): (802) 863-0003
(V/TTY)

Fax: (802) 863-0004
www.safespacevt.org

VERMONT

Supplement 1:

Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form

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

Your Name: _____
Date: _____ Time of Intake: _____ AM/PM
Staff Volunteer Intern Media

1

CALLER INFORMATION

Intake Type:
Hotline/Phone _____
Mail Ofc/Walk-in _____
Media Web _____
Entered Into Database ____/____/____
Call Back Needed Yes No

Case Number: _____

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

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

Caller's Name: _____
Caller's Address _____

Caller's Telephone Number:
_(____) _____
Caller's E-mail: _____

Caller Was Referred By (Check one)

Self Court Svc Provider
Police Media _____
Friend _____ Other _____
Hospital _____
AVP _____
Phone Publicity _____
Book _____

Caller Presents as (check one):

Victim Perp/Batterer
Witness Svc Provider
Lover Rep. of
Friend Institutional
Family Victim
Other

Caller Assessed As (For DV Cases, complete after using Batterer Assessment Form)

Victim Witness Lover Friend Family Perp/Batterer Service Provider
Rep. of Institutional Victim Other (Specify): _____ ****Staff Only****

VICTIM #1

VICTIM INFORMATION

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

Victim is: Client Inst/Org

Name: _____
Address: _____

Phone: _____
E-mail: _____

AGE:

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

GENDER ID:

Female
Intersex
Male
Transgender F-M
Transgender M-F
Self-Identified: _____
Unknown

RACE/ETHNICITY:

African Descent _____
Arab/Middle Eastern _____
Asian/Pacific Islander _____
Indigenous/First People _____
Latina/o _____
Multi-Racial _____
White _____
Other (Specify): _____
Unknown

Can Get Mail? Yes No

OK to say 'AVP?' Yes No

Citizenship Status (OPTIONAL):

US Born US Naturalized
Non-Citizen Resident Foreign

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:

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

EXTENT OF INJURIES:

No Injuries Minor Injuries Serious Injuries
Death Unknown Type of injury

MEDICAL ATTENTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident: ___/___/___	Location of Incident _____
Time of Incident: ___:___am/pm	Street Address of Incident _____
Precinct where incident occurred: _____	ZIP _____

SITE TYPE (check one):	CRIMES AND OFFENSES (check all that apply):	BIAS/MOTIVE (check all that apply):
Cruising Area GLBT Event/Parade/Rally GLBT Inst. (non-Bar) In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle Private Residence Public Accommodation (Store/Restaurant) Public Transportation School/College Street/Public Area Work Place Other (specify): _____ Unknown	Abduction/Kidnapping Arson Assault: No Weapon Assault: w/Weapon (Desc. Weap.) _____ Attempted Assault w/Weapon (Desc. Weap.) _____ Discrimination Domestic Violence (Complete DV Crimes & Offenses) Drugging (Drug(s) Used) _____ E-Mail Harassment Extortion/Blackmail Illegal Eviction	Intimidation Larc/Burg/Theft* Mail/Lit Harassment Murder Police Entrapment Police Raid Rape Robbery* Sexual Assault Sexual Harassment Telephone Harassment Unjustified Arrest Vandalism* Verbal Harassment *Est. stolen/damaged property value: \$ _____
		Anti-Immigrant Anti-Transgender Disability Domestic Violence Economic Heterosexist/Anti-LGB HIV/AIDS-Related Pick-up (Specify Site): _____ Racist/Ethnic Religious Sexist Other (Specify): _____ No Apparent Bias Unknown

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES & OFFENSES				
Economic Abuse	HIV-Related/Medical Abuse	Homo/Bi-Phobia	Isolation	Psych/Emotional Abuse
Threats	Transphobia	Use of Children	Use of Pets	

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:
Other (Specify): _____ Unknown

PRIOR INCIDENT INFORMATION

Serial Incident? Yes No If YES, complete the next section. If NO, skip to Offender Information Number of Previous Incidents 1 2-5 6-10 10+ Ukn Ongoing since: ___/___/___ Previous police report filed? Yes No	SITE TYPE (check all that apply): Cruising Area GLBT Event/Parade/Rally GLBT Institution (Non-bar/Club) In/Around GLBT Bar, Club, Sex Club, Book Store Police Precinct/Jail/Vehicle Private Residence Public Accommodations (Store/Rest) Public Transport School/College Street/Public Area Work Place Other (Specify): _____ Unknown
DV CRIMES & OFFENSES Economic Abuse Threats HIV-Related/ Transphobia Medical Abuse Isolation Homo/Bi-Phobia Use of Pets Use of Children Psych/Emotional Abuse	CRIME AND OFFENSES (Check all that apply): Abduction/Kidnapping Intimidation Arson*** Larceny/Burglary/Theft*** Unjustified Arrest Assault With Weapon* Mail/Literature Harassment Vandalism*** Assault No Weapon Murder Verbal Harassment Attempted with Weapon* Police Raid *Describe Weapon(s) used Discrimination Police Entrapment _____ Domestic Violence Rape **Drug(s) Used Drugging** Robbery*** E-mail Harassment Sexual Assault **Value of stolen/damaged Extortion/Blackmail Sexual Harassment property \$ _____ Illegal Eviction Telephone Harassment

OFFENDER INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS:	
Acquaintance/ Friend	Relative/Family
Employer/Co-Worker	Roommate
Landlord/Tenant/Neighbor	Service Provider
Law Enforcement	Stranger
Lover/Partner	Other (Specify): _____
Pick-Up	Unknown

DESCRIPTIVE/IDENTIFYING FEATURES

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:

Lesbian Gay Bisexual Heterosexual Questioning/Unsure Self-Identified Unknown

POLICE/COURT RESPONSE

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

Supplement 2:

Comprehensive Data

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Victim Information														
Total Number of Victims	38	56	16	17	109	151	275	257	6	29	432	502	163	98
Gender Identity														
Female	7	13	1	5	34	43	98	102	3	6	114	123	29	22
Intersex	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	30	37	12	8	54	85	140	131	1	20	280	355	112	71
Transgendered F-M	0	1	1	2	1	2	12	14	1	0	0	0	1	1
Transgendered M-F	1	1	0	2	12	16	2	4	1	2	0	0	9	3
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	0	3	0	0	6	3	2	1	0	1	3	1	11	1
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	1	0	0	2	1	21	4	0	0	35	23	1	0
Total	38	56	16	17	109	151	275	257	6	29	432	502	163	98
Sexual Orientation														
Bisexual	0	2	1	0	1	1	13	6	0	3	14	34	8	2
Lesbian/Gay	31	47	14	11	76	57	215	206	3	19	358	426	111	64
Heterosexual	5	0	0	2	5	18	17	14	0	1	40	26	9	8
Questioning/Unsure	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	12	0	2	0	3	0	0
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	0	3	0	0	6	3	2	1	0	1	3	1	11	1
Unknown	2	3	1	4	21	64	19	17	3	3	17	12	24	23
Total	38	56	16	17	109	151	275	257	6	29	432	502	163	98
Age														
<14	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
15-18	3	6	0	1	0	6	15	18	0	5	10	14	0	11
Under 18	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
18-22	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
19-29	16	8	6	7	0	14	40	49	0	0	175	186	0	8
23-29	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
30-39	7	0	1	1	0	28	53	31	3	5	170	153	0	21
30-44	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
40-49	5	8	3	1	0	15	82	57	0	8	60	91	0	19
50-59	0	5	0	1	0	5	50	42	0	4	0	27	0	11
45-64	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
60-69	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	7	19	5	6	56	76	33	56	3	4	17	31	38	20
Total	38	56	16	17	109	151	275	257	6	29	432	502	163	98

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Victim Information												
Total Number of Victims	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384	9%	
Gender Identity												
Female	10	8	123	146	11	20	115	107	545	595	9%	25%
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	-50%	0%
Male	25	24	385	469	43	50	202	163	1284	1413	10%	59%
Transgendered F-M	0	0	5	3	1	1	11	9	33	33	0%	2%
Transgendered M-F	3	3	73	102	4	8	57	73	162	214	32%	7%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<100%	0%
Organization	4	0	15	27	0	0	3	0	44	37	-16%	2%
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	8	5	33	3	0	46	20	113	90	-20%	5%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384		
Sexual Orientation												
Bisexual	2	1	13	9	0	2	57	7	109	67	-39%	5%
Lesbian/Gay	30	25	434	511	44	65	218	229	1534	1660	8%	70%
Heterosexual	3	2	81	105	1	3	36	31	197	210	7%	9%
Questioning/Unsure	0	1	4	4	0	0	22	4	35	30	-14%	2%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	<100%	0%
Organization	0	0	15	27	0	0	3	0	40	37	-8%	2%
Unknown	7	14	59	124	17	9	98	96	268	369	38%	12%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384		15%
Age												
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	<100%	0%
15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	39	106	100	-6%	5%
Under 18	2	1	39	46	2	6	0	0	63	53	-16%	3%
18-22	1	0	36	72	4	3	0	0	63	75	19%	3%
19-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	248	294	19%	11%
23-29	6	5	88	108	10	7	0	0	131	128	-2%	6%
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	49	297	288	-3%	14%
30-44	9	3	259	295	16	23	0	0	364	321	-12%	17%
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	117	264	316	20%	13%
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	95	90%	2%
45-64	4	4	109	122	9	15	42	53	192	194	1%	9%
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	11	38%	0%
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<100%	0%
65 and over	0	0	8	11	1	0	0	0	10	11	10%	0%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	20	30	67	126	20	25	121	87	387	480	24%	18%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384		20%

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Victim Information												
Total Number of Victims	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384	9%	
Gender Identity												
Female	10	8	123	146	11	20	115	107	545	595	9%	25%
Intersex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	-50%	0%
Male	25	24	385	469	43	50	202	163	1284	1413	10%	59%
Transgendered F-M	0	0	5	3	1	1	11	9	33	33	0%	2%
Transgendered M-F	3	3	73	102	4	8	57	73	162	214	32%	7%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<100%	0%
Organization	4	0	15	27	0	0	3	0	44	37	-16%	2%
Unknown/Not Applicable	0	8	5	33	3	0	46	20	113	90	-20%	5%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384		
Sexual Orientation												
Bisexual	2	1	13	9	0	2	57	7	109	67	-39%	5%
Lesbian/Gay	30	25	434	511	44	65	218	229	1534	1660	8%	70%
Heterosexual	3	2	81	105	1	3	36	31	197	210	7%	9%
Questioning/Unsure	0	1	4	4	0	0	22	4	35	30	-14%	2%
Self-Identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	<100%	0%
Organization	0	0	15	27	0	0	3	0	40	37	-8%	2%
Unknown	7	14	59	124	17	9	98	96	268	369	38%	15%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384		
Age												
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	<100%	0%
15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	39	106	100	-6%	5%
Under 18	2	1	39	46	2	6	0	0	63	53	-16%	3%
18-22	1	0	36	72	4	3	0	0	63	75	19%	3%
19-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	248	294	19%	11%
23-29	6	5	88	108	10	7	0	0	131	128	-2%	6%
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	49	297	288	-3%	14%
30-44	9	3	259	295	16	23	0	0	364	321	-12%	17%
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	117	264	316	20%	12%
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	95	90%	2%
45-64	4	4	109	122	9	15	42	53	192	194	1%	9%
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	11	38%	0%
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<100%	0%
65 and over	0	0	8	11	1	0	0	0	10	11	10%	0%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	20	30	67	126	20	25	121	87	387	480	24%	18%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384		

Victim Information	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Race/Ethnicity												
African Descent	3	0	108	161	10	12	34	56	289	335	16%	14%
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	0	6	2	1	0	12	1	30	11	-63%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	4	14	0	0	9	17	47	57	21%	2%
Indigenous/First People	0	3	2	4	4	3	1	2	18	19	6%	1%
Latina/o	0	0	160	185	0	0	89	65	427	437	2%	20%
Multiracial	1	1	18	22	0	0	10	15	70	83	19%	3%
White	23	10	255	253	38	56	132	136	907	1000	10%	42%
Other	0	0	5	11	0	0	2	0	27	27	0%	1%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	15	29	48	128	9	8	145	80	368	415	13%	17%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	372	2183	2384	9%	
Extent of Injuries												
No injuries	22	16	405	535	59	58	27	128	1253	1488	19%	57%
Minor Injuries	5	16	116	106	2	12	67	53	325	298	-8%	15%
Serious Injuries	1	1	59	59	1	7	44	40	202	208	3%	9%
Subtotal	6	17	175	165	3	19	111	93	527	506	-4%	27%
Death	0	0	5	9	0	1	3	5	10	18	80%	0%
Unknown	14	10	21	71	0	1	293	53	393	279	-29%	12%
Total	42	43	606	780	62	79	434	279	2183	2291	5%	
Medical Attention												
None required	3	6	30	35	1	4	54	23	148	135	-9%	7%
Needed but not received	0	3	68	52	1	0	8	9	120	109	-9%	5%
Out-Patient(Clinic, MD, ER)	3	4	58	60	1	4	20	29	155	162	5%	7%
Hospitalization/In-Patient	0	1	10	9	0	4	8	11	38	41	8%	2%
Unknown	0	3	9	9	0	7	21	21	66	59	-11%	3%
Total	6	17	175	165	3	19	111	93	527	506	-4%	30%
												27%

Incident Information	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Total Number of Incidents	27	56	16	17	159	151	211	202	5	28	383	433	131	81
Crimes and Offenses														
Assault without a weapon	8	7	1	2	27	17	46	53	2	7	42	45	26	24
Assault with a weapon	2	2	0	1	16	6	21	17	0	2	15	20	14	11
Attempted assault with a weapon	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	15	0	0	8	20	11	0
<i>Subtotal (assault)</i>	10	9	1	3	43	26	86	85	2	9	65	85	51	35
Intimidation	6	6	1	3	14	3	31	23	0	6	35	34	42	24
Harassment	11	20	11	12	45	25	63	69	3	20	320	386	69	43
Mail/Literature harassment	1	2	0	0	9	11	7	4	0	2	11	4	15	2
Telephone harassment	1	0	0	0	2	3	19	12	0	0	10	2	3	0
<i>Subtotal (harassment)</i>	19	28	12	15	70	42	120	108	3	28	376	426	129	69
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sexual Assault/Rape	1	2	0	0	19	17	19	16	0	0	0	2	1	2
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Eviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Police Entrapment	0	0	0	0	0	52	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unjustified Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
Police raid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Discrimination	7	6	7	0	15	4	14	20	0	1	60	20	10	4
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	2	7	2	1	5	2	47	53	1	2	14	12	11	3
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	6	39	31	0	0	3	4	4	4
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	2
Total	39	54	25	19	159	151	345	330	6	41	519	555	211	121
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias														
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	1	2	1	0	0	0	12	10	2	0	10	9	6	0
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	14	13	4	1
Total	2	2	1	0	1	0	15	12	2	0	24	22	10	1
Transgender-Related Bias														
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related Bias	0	2	0	0	3	0	14	17	0	0	8	7	1	2
Transgender Related Bias Only	1	0	2	1	32	16	7	9	0	2	26	8	6	1
Total	1	2	2	1	35	16	21	26	0	2	34	15	7	3

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Incident Information												
Total Number of Incidents	31	41	513	648	70	77	357	317	1903	2051	8%	
Crimes and Offenses												
Assault without a weapon	5	8	160	182	3	24	97	81	417	450	8%	22%
Assault with a weapon	3	2	54	66	1	11	33	24	159	162	2%	8%
Attempted assault with a weapon	0	0	44	44	1	0	21	11	104	93	-11%	5%
Subtotal (assault)	8	10	258	292	5	35	151	116	680	705	4%	34%
Intimidation	10	7	381	460	5	24	232	165	757	755	0%	40%
Harassment	17	10	400	521	26	43	288	210	1253	1359	8%	66%
Mail/Literature harassment	1	1	31	46	0	2	6	6	81	80	-1%	4%
Telephone harassment	3	1	49	42	1	0	4	5	92	65	-29%	3%
Subtotal (harassment)	31	19	861	1069	32	69	530	386	2183	2259	3%	
Murder	0	0	5	9	0	1	3	5	10	18	80%	1%
Sexual Assault/Rape	0	2	37	43	0	0	19	31	96	115	20%	5%
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	9	9	14	56%	0%
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	8	10	25%	0%
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	<100%	0%
Illegal Eviction	0	0	6	11	2	0	4	4	13	16	23%	1%
Police Entrapment	0	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	11	65	491%	3%
Unjustified Arrest	1	1	6	12	0	1	6	5	17	24	41%	1%
Police raid	0	1	7	5	0	0	1	0	9	6	-33%	0%
Discrimination	0	0	74	172	25	22	44	82	256	331	29%	13%
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	-20%	0%
Vandalism	2	5	26	17	0	1	23	18	133	121	-9%	7%
Robbery	1	0	33	28	0	0	4	9	85	82	-4%	4%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	0	9	7	0	0	0	2	17	16	-6%	1%
Total	44	39	1329	1677	64	129	791	671	3532	3787	7%	
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias												
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	1	0	40	59	1	2	10	4	84	86	2%	4%
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	0	0	10	9	3	0	3	3	39	28	-28%	2%
Total	1	0	50	68	4	2	13	7	123	114	-7%	6%
Transgender-Related Bias												
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related Bias	2	0	44	56	0	1	29	12	101	97	-4%	5%
Transgender Related Bias Only	2	8	13	17	3	7	67	73	159	142	-11%	8%
Total	4	8	57	73	3	8	96	85	260	239	-8%	14%

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Incident Information														
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>														
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	3	0	0	1	2	4	1
Bottles, bricks, rocks	0	0	0	0	5	1	10	12	0	0	6	7	7	1
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	1	1	1	1
Knives & sharp objects	1	1	0	1	7	0	9	7	0	2	3	8	4	1
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	6	0	0	1	2	4	0
Other	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	7	7
Total	2	4	0	2	16	6	40	39	0	2	21	34	27	12
<i>Serial Incidents</i>														
1 previous incident	2	1	3	0	5	2	6	4	0	4	6	5	5	1
2-5 previous incidents	1	9	1	0	14	17	3	1	0	6	36	18	19	4
6-10 previous incidents	0	1	0	0	3	15	1	1	0	0	17	6	10	1
10 or more previous incidents	2	1	0	0	9	91	0	0	0	7	13	21	10	4
Total	5	12	4	0	31	125	10	6	0	17	72	50	44	10
<i>Hate Groups</i>														
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Site</i>														
Police precinct/Jail	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	2
Private Residence	7	22	5	2	54	34	47	42	0	5	79	63	36	0
Public Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	9	4	0
Street/Public Area	8	9	5	5	40	32	46	51	2	3	128	200	39	18
Workplace	5	9	4	4	10	5	23	18	2	3	65	38	12	9
Public Accommodation	4	6	0	5	8	6	2	1	0	3	46	27	15	6
Cruising Area	0	1	0	0	0	50	36	34	0	0	0	1	4	5
School/College	1	4	0	0	23	5	12	16	0	10	23	22	5	2
GLBTH Institution	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	5	8	1
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	1	1	2	1	1	12	38	31	0	1	2	10	3	4
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	1	2	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	2	13	15	3	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	15	39	1	9
Total	27	56	16	17	159	151	211	202	5	28	383	433	131	60

Incident Information	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Number of incidents involving weapons												
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	0	0	15	22	0	1	13	10	39	45	15%	19%
Bottles, bricks, rocks	0	1	16	15	0	0	11	0	55	37	-33%	15%
Firearms	0	0	6	9	0	4	3	8	18	31	72%	13%
Knives & sharp objects	0	0	32	23	1	2	6	3	63	48	-24%	20%
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	6	50%	2%
Vehicle	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	24	10	-58%	4%
Other	0	0	31	38	1	1	6	3	56	65	16%	27%
Total	0	1	102	110	2	8	49	24	259	242	-7%	14%
Serial Incidents												
1 previous incident	0	4	17	23	7	3	196	188	247	235	-5%	13%
2-5 previous incidents	15	6	72	81	9	4	66	82	236	228	-3%	11%
6-10 previous incidents	8	14	48	78	0	13	17	19	104	148	42%	7%
10 or more previous incidents	3	2	110	142	0	0	6	2	153	270	76%	13%
Total	26	26	247	324	16	20	285	291	740	881	19%	43%
Hate Groups												
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	5	7	0	0	5	1	10	11	10%	1%
Site												
Police precinct/Jail	0	0	7	11	0	0	5	7	19	31	63%	1%
Private Residence	15	10	227	271	7	12	86	73	563	534	-5%	30%
Public Transportation	0	0	26	21	0	1	5	8	42	40	-5%	2%
Street/Public Area	3	9	114	130	6	5	119	96	510	558	9%	27%
Workplace	1	1	48	68	20	43	10	8	200	206	3%	11%
Public Accommodation	7	1	22	24	0	4	23	23	127	106	-17%	7%
Cruising Area	0	0	5	10	0	2	0	2	45	105	133%	2%
School/College	2	2	6	15	1	7	64	37	137	120	-12%	7%
GLBTH Institution	0	0	6	10	0	0	4	3	23	21	-9%	1%
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	1	1	16	19	0	0	8	27	72	107	49%	4%
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	9	200%	0%
Other	2	1	31	59	0	3	16	3	77	90	17%	4%
Unknown	0	16	5	9	36	0	16	27	85	103	21%	4%
Total	31	41	513	648	70	77	357	317	1903	2030		

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Offender Information														
Number of Offenders	46	72	27	30	146	129	221	232	12	47	601	869	189	135
Gender														
Female	4	17	6	0	11	14	22	18	6	9	102	117	21	13
Male	28	42	17	26	116	93	140	143	4	33	484	714	132	86
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable	14	13	4	4	19	21	59	71	2	5	13	36	35	36
Age	46	72	27	30	146	129	221	232	12	47	601	869	189	135
<14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	7
15-18	6	3	9	1	0	19	41	30	5	11	35	114	0	19
Under 18	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
18-22	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
19-29	10	3	2	11	0	24	88	98	0	4	248	461	0	9
23-29	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
30-39	9	2	0	4	0	11	16	12	0	4	0	0	0	16
30-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	117	24	0
40-49	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	7	0	5	0	0	0	6
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
45-64	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	86	60	13	0
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	21	64	13	13	120	70	70	83	7	18	66	115	89	75
Total	46	72	27	30	146	129	221	232	12	47	601	869	189	135
Race/Ethnicity														
African-American	18	4	7	11	16	13	29	23	0	9	75	165	17	29
Arab/Middle Eastern	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	14	25	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	30	1	4
Indigenous/First People	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	17	0	0	0	1	0	0
Latina/o	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	249	313	0	0
Multiracial	1	4	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	5	4	5	12	8
White	8	10	4	10	40	56	79	92	0	9	241	322	45	32
Other	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	1
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organization)	17	53	16	9	84	56	91	97	12	22	0	0	111	61
Total	46	72	27	30	146	129	221	232	12	47	601	869	189	135

Offender Information	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Number of Offenders	63	35	913	1125	85	130	490	478	2793	3282	18%	
Gender												
Female	3	3	131	158	5	19	60	61	371	429	16%	13%
Male	36	28	718	860	33	47	348	362	2056	2434	18%	74%
Transgender M-F	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	8	2	-75%	0%
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<100%	0%
Unknown/Not Applicable	24	4	59	106	47	64	82	55	358	415	16%	13%
Total	63	35	913	1125	85	130	490	478	2793	3282		
Age												
<14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	<100%	0%
15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	76	171	273	60%	6%
Under 18	12	6	127	122	0	30	0	0	179	158	-12%	6%
18-22	1	3	53	127	0	0	0	0	74	130	76%	3%
19-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	60	380	670	76%	14%
23-29	8	2	104	181	0	0	0	0	140	183	31%	5%
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	34	68	83	22%	2%
30-44	2	1	246	246	0	3	0	0	436	367	-16%	16%
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	61	86	82	-5%	3%
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	32	25	37	48%	1%
45-64	0	0	84	92	0	2	0	0	186	154	-17%	7%
60-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	7	2	-71%	0%
65 and over	0	0	22	9	0	0	0	0	24	11	-54%	1%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	40	23	277	348	85	95	229	214	1017	1118	10%	36%
Total	63	35	913	1125	85	130	490	478	2793	3282		
Race/Ethnicity												
African-American	6	4	254	319	3	4	55	58	480	639	33%	17%
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	0	30	10	0	0	4	1	52	41	-21%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	5	2	0	0	8	6	28	43	54%	1%
Indigenous/First People	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	22	25	14%	1%
Latina/o	1	0	155	234	0	0	69	62	474	610	29%	17%
Multiracial	5	0	10	6	0	0	0	1	38	31	-18%	1%
White	10	1	233	216	43	8	136	129	839	885	5%	30%
Other	41	26	9	19	0	0	0	0	56	55	-2%	2%
Unknown/N/A (e.g., organizations)	0	0	217	319	39	115	217	221	804	953	19%	29%
Total	63	35	913	1125	85	130	490	478	2793	3282	18%	

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Offender Information														
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>														
Acquaintance/Friend	1	4	0	0	33	11	0	3	0	1	5	19	17	7
Employer/co-worker	2	8	4	7	3	3	13	17	2	6	103	62	15	8
Ex-lover	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	1
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	1	7	3	7	10	13	28	32	0	7	65	94	49	13
Law enforcement officer	5	4	2	0	5	4	3	5	3	9	5	12	14	9
Lover/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pick-up	1	0	0	0	2	8	31	26	0	0	0	1	3	3
Relative/Family	2	5	0	0	3	2	3	6	0	0	5	12	4	6
Roommate	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Security Force/Bouncer	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	0	0
Service provider	2	5	3	2	4	2	0	0	5	3	11	3	0	0
Stranger	16	33	11	14	65	55	89	83	0	4	341	569	61	55
Other	2	2	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	15	39	50	2	8
Unknown	14	0	3	0	10	24	54	59	2	2	8	34	24	25
Total	46	72	27	30	146	129	221	232	12	47	601	869	189	135
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>														
One	10	45	10		96	47	110	125	0	17	0	0	90	44
Two-three	9	10	6	1	15	7	51	46	2	3	266	227	27	15
Four-nine	1	1	0	2	15	9	1	0	1	3	89	131	6	0
Ten and over	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	25	71	0	0
Unknown	7	0	0	0	27	88	49	31	2	5	3	4	8	17
Total	27	56	16	3	159	151	211	202	5	28	383	433	131	76

Offender Information	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003			
Relationship of offenders to victims													
Acquaintance/Friend	0	1	45	26	0	3	20	14	121	89	-26%	4%	3%
Employer/co-worker	0	1	64	54	48	46	16	12	270	224	-17%	10%	7%
Ex-lover	0	0	45	52	0	0	1	0	49	64	31%	2%	2%
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	8	10	109	102	8	8	50	49	331	342	3%	12%	10%
Law enforcement officer	0	6	56	92	6	7	70	40	169	188	11%	6%	6%
Lover/partner	0	0	37	46	0	0	0	2	37	48	30%	1%	2%
Pick-up	0	0	29	33	0	1	11	4	77	76	-1%	3%	3%
Relative/Family	2	0	28	28	2	1	9	4	58	64	10%	2%	2%
Roommate	0	0	6	17	0	2	4	2	11	22	100%	0%	1%
Security Force/Bouncer	2	0	17	9	0	0	5	10	42	26	-38%	2%	1%
Service provider	2	0	70	62	2	2	3	18	102	97	-5%	4%	3%
Stranger	35	15	351	429	1	19	230	213	1200	1489	24%	43%	45%
Other	2	0	34	116	3	35	24	56	115	288	150%	4%	9%
Unknown	12	2	22	59	15	6	47	54	211	265	26%	8%	8%
Total	63	35	913	1125	85	130	490	478	2793	3282	18%		
Number of offenders involved in incident													
One	21	17	367		36	49	196	188	936	532	-43%	49%	26%
Two-three	3	4	83	129	13	7	66	82	541	531	-2%	28%	26%
Four-nine	3	2	43	48	12	6	17	19	188	221	18%	10%	11%
Ten and over	2	0	7	10	0	1	6	2	46	84	83%	2%	4%
Unknown	2	18	13	8	9	14	72	26	192	211	10%	10%	10%
Total	31	41	513	195	70	77	357	317	1903	1579	-17%		

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Police Response														
Incident reporting														
<i>Reported to police</i>	9	19	4	5	59	35	54	61	4	17	62	55	85	46
Complaint taken/no arrest	5	13	4	5	45	17	31	28	0	15	47	46	70	37
Complaint taken/arrest	3	5	0	0	12	10	12	23	2	0	7	5	12	7
Complaint refused	1	1	0	0	2	8	11	10	2	2	8	4	3	2
Subtotal	9	19	4	5	59	35	54	61	4	17	62	55	85	46
Not reported to police	8	12	11	10	89	20	143	117	0	8	276	282	33	21
Will report	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	7	5	3	4
Victim/client arrested	1	1	0	0	0	58	3	6	1	3	1	3	4	0
Unknown	9	24	1	2	8	31	11	18	0	0	37	88	6	10
Total	27	56	16	17	159	151	211	202	5	28	383	433	131	81
Bias Classification														
Not reported by victim as bias	4	3	2	1	0	0	12	16	0	6	7	8	11	1
Reported and classified as bias	2	2	0	1	0	0	8	10	0	2	13	14	45	26
Reported/classification refused	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	17	5	8
Attempting classification	1	2	0	0	0	0	12	7	0	0	0	1	4	1
No bias classification available	0	2	0	0	0	0	14	18	0	0	0	1	5	2
Unknown	0	2	2	3	59	35	8	10	2	2	36	14	15	8
Total	9	19	4	5	59	35	54	61	4	17	62	55	85	0
Police involved														
City/municipal	8	19	2	3	0	0	26	28	1	12	23	39	81	42
County police	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	12	0	0	5	3	2	0
State police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	1	8	2	0
Unknown	0	0	2	2	59	35	8	12	2	3	33	5	0	4
Total	9	19	4	5	59	35	54	61	4	17	62	55	85	46

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Police Response												
Incident reporting												
<i>Reported to police</i>	17	8	208	243	17	23	122	117	641	629	-2%	42%
Complaint taken/no arrest	12	7	132	154	16	19	82	88	444	429	-3%	69%
Complaint taken/arrest	0	0	33	41	0	3	24	26	105	120	14%	16%
Complaint refused	5	1	43	48	1	1	16	4	92	81	-12%	14%
Subtotal	17	8	208	243	17	23	122	118	641	630	-2%	
Not reported to police	8	20	219	285	45	48	179	138	1011	961	-5%	53%
Will report	0	2	46	62	0	0	11	7	70	87	24%	4%
Victim/client arrested	0	0	26	31	0	0	12	6	48	108	125%	3%
Unknown	6	11	14	27	8	6	33	49	133	266	100%	7%
Total	31	41	513	648	70	77	357	318	1903	2052	8%	
Bias Classification												
Not reported by victim as bias	8	4	80	66	17	4	12	12	153	121	-21%	24%
Reported and classified as bias	6	1	36	55	0	1	59	51	169	163	-4%	26%
Reported/classification refused	1	1	33	33	0	3	11	3	60	80	33%	9%
Attempting classification	1	1	26	25	0	2	2	6	46	45	-2%	7%
No bias classification available	1	1	13	22	0	0	5	1	38	47	24%	6%
Unknown	0	0	20	42	0	13	33	45	175	174	-1%	27%
Total	17	8	208	243	17	23	122	118	641	584	-9%	
Police involved												
City/municipal	0	8	187	227	7	21	92	87	427	486	14%	67%
County police	0	0	5	3	5	0	4	1	37	19	-49%	6%
State police	0	0	7	2	0	1	0	0	8	5	-38%	1%
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-100%	0%
Other	0	0	8	10	0	1	21	30	37	58	57%	6%
Uknown	17	0	1	1	5	0	4	0	131	62	-53%	20%
Total	17	8	208	243	17	23	122	118	641	630	-2%	

	Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Connecticut		Los Angeles		Massachusetts	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Police Response														
Police Attitude														
Courteous	3	3	1	0	17	14	25	22	1	10	12	25	36	4
Indifferent	3	3	1	1	12	7	14	21	1	4	15	15	12	4
Verbally abusive/no slurs	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	3	1	3
Verbally abusive/slurs	3	0	1	0	14	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Physically abusive/no slurs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physically abusive/slurs	0	7	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	2	1	4	0	7	12	14	2	2	34	11	35	33
Total Reporting to Police	9	19	4	5	59	35	54	61	4	17	62	55	85	46
Total incidents per year														
1990														147
1991								87						209
1992								86						238
1993								128						187
1994								140						234
1995								149				332		173
1996						11		181				256		161
1997						29		186				396		228
1998						60		206				350		145
1999				74		76		199				418		174
2000				21		86		196		15		449		151
2001				16		98		205		28		464		143
2002				16		159		211		5		445		131
2003				17		151		202		28		433		81
Totals				144		670		2176		76		3543		2402

	Minnesota		New York		Pennsylvania		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec %+/-	Category As A % of TOTAL
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003		
Police Response												
Police Attitude												
Courteous	6	2	93	78	0	7	52	62	246	227	-8%	40%
Indifferent	2	3	89	99	1	7	19	9	169	173	2%	30%
Verbally abusive/no slurs	2	1	11	10	0	1	8	8	24	34	42%	6%
Verbally abusive/slurs	0	0	5	3	1	1	12	6	39	18	-54%	3%
Physically abusive/no slurs	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	8	5	12	140%	2%
Physically abusive/slurs	7	0	3	5	0	0	10	4	36	19	-47%	3%
Unknown	0	2	7	44	15	7	16	21	122	147	20%	26%
Total Reporting to Police	17	8	208	243	17	23	122	118	641	630	-2%	
<i>Total incidents per year</i>												
1990				507				425				1079
1991				592				473				1361
1992				662				435				1421
1993				587				366				1421
1994				632				324				1520
1995				632				426				1966
1996				575				415				1867
1997				658				402				2217
1998				616				395				1873
1999				580				325				1922
2000				616				415				2105
2001				551				317				1912
2002				513				357				1957
2003				648				317				2051
Totals	1417		8369		139		5392				18727	

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