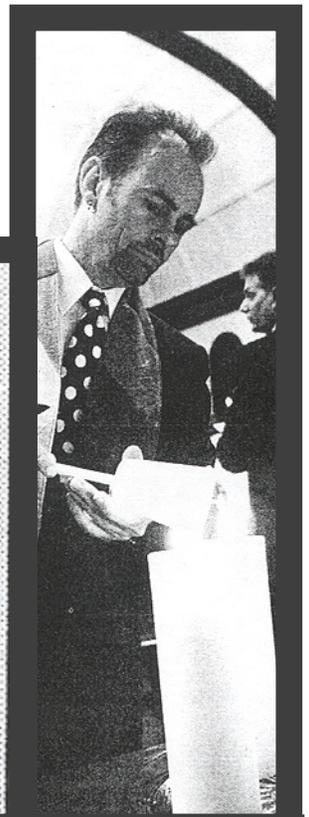


Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual Violence in 1999

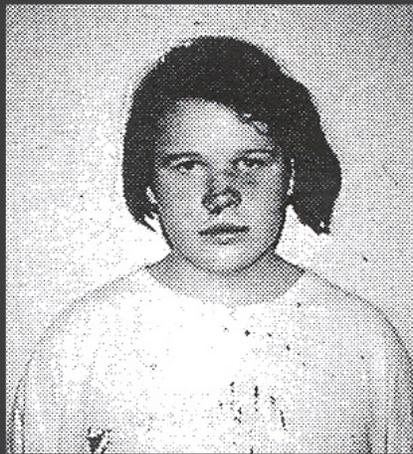
A report of the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs



Homosexual Panic

Billy Jack Gaither was murdered, but only after flirting, say his murderers.

photos: state of Alabama





The production of this report was coordinated by the
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**ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, TRANSGENDER AND
BISEXUAL VIOLENCE IN 1999**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report summarizing known incidents of violence that occurred throughout 1999 against lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual (LGTB) individuals in thirteen distinct cities, states and/or regions across the United States. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a voluntary network of 25 community-based organizations and programs that monitor and respond to incidents of anti-LGTB and same-sex domestic violence nationwide.

Highlights of Findings

Thirteen of NCAVP's 25 member agencies collected local incident information for inclusion in this year's report. With reference to the local data gathered by the same thirteen agencies throughout 1998, there was a *slight decline* during 1999 in the total number of reported anti-LGTB incidents, from 2,017 in 1998 to 1,965 in 1999 (-3%).

This reduction is probably not significant. The number of reported offenders actually *increased* slightly (+1%) during 1999, while the total of victims declined by a somewhat larger percentage overall (-6%). Some possible reasons for these mixed findings are detailed below.

Much more significantly, the decline in reported incidents was not general. It was confined to just four of the thirteen reporting regions: Detroit, MI; New York, NY; St. Louis, MO; and San Francisco, CA. In all nine of the others—Central Coast, CA; Chicago, IL; Cleveland, OH; Colorado; Columbus, OH; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Massachusetts; and Providence, RI—the incidence of anti-LGTB violence posted broad gains between 1998 and 1999, by percentages ranging from 7% in Columbus, OH, to 116% in Chicago, IL. The mean rate of these increases was more than 40%.

These substantial increases within a large majority of NCAVP's 1999 reporting regions constitute one of the most substantial findings in this year's NCAVP report. Another significant trend is that in 1999, violence against LGTB individuals continued to grow more deadly than before. Despite adopting stringent new criteria for categorizing actual or presumed bias-related murders, NCAVP documented a 13% increase in murder victims (from 26 to 29) between 1998 and 1999.

Some other notable findings include:

- The proportion of 1999 incidents involving assaults and attempted assaults remained constant, despite the modest decline in incidents overall, indicating that 1998's reported trend of a larger number of anti-LGTB incidents involving assault continued unaffected during the past year.

1998-1999 TRENDS SUMMARY

Italicized categories are tracked by NCAVP only in relation to other violent crimes/offenses, and should not be interpreted to reflect general trends.

Total Incidents -3%

Murder	+12%
Assault w/Weapon	+3%
Attempted Assault w/Weapon	-25%
Assault w/o Weapon	-7%
Total Assaults/Attempted Assaults	-7%
Intimidation	-8%
Harassment	-6%
Sexual Assault/Rape	-10%
Abduction/Kidnapping	+57%
Extortion/Blackmail	-33%
Bomb Threat/Bombing	+350%
<i>Illegal Eviction</i>	<i>-18%</i>
Police Entrapment	-3%
Unjustified Arrest	-21%
Police Raid N/C	
<i>Discrimination</i>	<i>+25%</i>
Arson	-15%
Vandalism	-15%
Robbery	-18%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	+16%
<i>HIV/AIDS-Related</i>	<i>-26%</i>
Transgender-Related	+115%
Weapons Involved in Incidents	-2%
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	+3%
Bottle, bricks, rocks	-8%
Firearms	+14%
Knives & Sharp Objects	-5%
Rope/Restraints	-75%
Vehicle	+15%
Other	-12%

continued →

1998-1999 TRENDS SUMMARY

Incident Locations

Police Precinct/Jail	-58%
Private Residence	+6%
Public Transportation	-45%
Street/Public Area	+8%
Workplace	-4%
Public Accommodation N/C	
Cruising Area	-12%
School/College	+19%
LGBT Institution	-34%
In/Around LGBT Bar	-15%
LGBT Event	-69%

Total Victims -6%

Extent of Injuries:

Not Injured	-5%
Minor Injuries	-17%
Serious Injuries	-2%

Of Victims Injured, Medical Attention:

Not required	+159%
Needed but not received	-13%
On outpatient basis	-11%
Hospital inpatient	-24%
Unknown	+145%

Total Offenders +1%

Acquaintance/Friend	-19%
Employer/Coworker	+10%
Ex-Lover	-26%
Landlord/Tenant/Neighbor	+14%
Law Enforcement Officer	-39%
Lover/Partner N/C	
Pick-Up	-32%
Relative/Family	-15%
Roommate	+33%
Security Force/Bouncer	-70%
Service Provider	-29%
Stranger	+10%

Number of Offenders in Incidents:

One	-11%
Two-Three	-15%
Four-Nine	-17%
Ten or More	+89%

continued →

- Similarly, the proportion of assault victims during 1999 who sustained serious injuries continued at 1998's high rate, which had grown by 12% relative to 1997. It appears that a significantly smaller proportion of assault victims in 1999 may have required hospitalization (8% in 1999, versus 16% in 1998).

- While the number of weapons reported in conjunction with assaults declined modestly during 1999, there were significant *increases* in reports of bats/clubs, firearms and vehicles used as weapons—the most deadly categories of weapons monitored by NCAVP. By contrast, most of the aggregate decline in reported weapons use occurred in relation to thrown objects, such as bottles, bricks and rocks, and in weapons categorized as “other,” categories that are less often implicated in serious injuries.

- Reported instances of verbal harassment and intimidation, the least serious offenses against persons monitored by NCAVP, *declined* by modest percentages, but remained relatively constant proportions of crimes and offenses overall (a given incident may include multiple crimes and offenses).

- The gender, racial/ethnic and other documented characteristics of victims also remained fairly constant in 1999. There were *increases* in the number of offenders, by contrast, reported within some racial/ethnic categories.

- There was a large *increase* in the number of incidents reported to have been committed by groups of ten or more offenders. This increase accounts for the fact that the total number of reported offenders grew during 1999, even though the total numbers of incidents and victims declined.

- There were distinct *decreases* in incidents, both in absolute numbers and as proportions of each year's totals, occurring in police precincts/jails, on public transportation, in or near LGTB institutions and at LGTB community events, such as parades and rallies. There were *increases* in the numbers and proportions of incidents occurring in residences, on streets and in schools and colleges.

- The number of incidents reported to have been committed by organized hate groups *declined* significantly (-32%).

- The number of law enforcement officers reported as offenders dropped by 36% in 1999 (this percentage had increased substantially between 1997 and 1998). Police were also implicated in a slightly smaller number of violent incidents themselves. Still, the amount of any apparent improvement in encounters between police and LGTB individuals last year was not as great as the amount of deterioration that NCAVP documented between 1997 and 1998. Moreover, almost all of the 1999 reduction in police offenders occurred in just one NCAVP region.

- Additionally, police did a poorer job overall of responding to anti-LGTB crimes. Out of the somewhat smaller number of complaints they received, they made disproportionately fewer arrests, and failed to classify larger percentages as bias-related. This was true even though bias classification was theoretically avail-

able in a larger number of instances, and even though more victims sought it in relation to their cases.

Summary of Recommendations

Although there were some gains in efforts to fight anti-LGTB violence last year—many of them due to the current administration’s efforts to address the issue in Congress—it is illustrative of the poor progress in combating hate-motivated violence overall that almost all of the recommendations included in this year’s NCAVP report are the same as those noted last year. It has even been necessary to include a new recommendation, to disallow the so-called “gay panic defense” as an excuse for committing hate-motivated acts, as well as to clarify that the passage of hate crimes laws alone—in the absence of other prevention efforts and the rehabilitation of offenders—will not end anti-LGTB abuse.

Our recommendations are as follows:

Recommendation 1

Foster a public, educational, political and cultural climate that makes clear that acts of anti-LGTB hatred and bias can have no part in a civil society. Specifically, schools should design and adopt general tolerance education curricula for youth (as well as protect students who identify themselves as LGTB); political leaders of every party should speak out forcefully against anti-LGTB discrimination and violence (and support genuine efforts to end them); businesses should establish and enforce appropriate LGTB 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-LGTB violence in its proper context; i.e., as a broader pattern of occurrence that reflects and causes harm to every individual.

Recommendation 2

Commission a federal study, as well as substantial independent ancillary research, of anti-LGTB 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 3

Criminalize hate-motivated behavior against LGTB individuals in the context of federal legislation, and authorize the Attorney General of the United States to investigate and prosecute such cases to the fullest. Further penalize violence due to perceived sexual orientation or gender identity at the state level by passing hate

1998-1999 TRENDS SUMMARY

Incidents Reported to Police - 12%

Of Incidents Reported to Police,
Complaint Was:

- Refused -38%
- Taken/No Arrest -7%
- Taken/Arrest -23%

Bias Classifications by Police:

- Classified as bias -9%
- Bias classification refused +28%
- Still attempting to classify +91%
- Classification unavailable -33%
- Not reported as bias -38%

Police Attitudes:

- Courteous -10%
- Indifferent -7%
- Verbally abusive/no slurs -46%
- Verbally abusive/slurs -28%
- Physical abuse/no slurs -36%
- Physical abuse/slurs -29%

Not Reported to Police +37%

NCAVP MISSION STATEMENT

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

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

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

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

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

ARIZONA

Anti-Violence Project/Valley of the Sun Gay & Lesbian Community Center
PO Box 33367
Phoenix, AZ 85067-3367
TEL (602) 265-7283
FAX (602) 265-7283

ARKANSAS

Womens Project
2224 Main Street
Little Rock, AR 72206
TEL (501) 372-5111
FAX (501) 372-0009

CALIFORNIA

Anti-Violence Empowerment Committee Project of the Central Coast
PO Box 241
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
TEL (805) 569-0561
FAX (805) 569-0526

Community United Against Violence

973 Market Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94103
TEL (415) 777-5500
FAX (415) 777-5565
<http://www.xq.com/cuav>
continued →

crimes bills to deter such acts and provide stiffer penalties for those who commit them. To encourage these new laws, the federal government should pass legislation to provide enhanced law enforcement and criminal justice funding to the states that enact them.

Recommendation 4

In association with stronger hate crimes laws, provide enhanced rehabilitation to convicted offenders, to reduce recidivism and interrupt escalating cycles of abuse. As organizations dedicated to the cessation of violence in our society, many NCAVP members strongly oppose the use of the death penalty.

Recommendation 5

Fund LGTB community-based anti-violence organizations, and other work at the community level, to help them prevent and deter more acts of violence against LGTB individuals, serve larger numbers of victims, and build cooperative relationships with a wider range of partners.

Recommendation 6

Recruit and hire more openly LGTB police officers at all levels of law enforcement. Establish and promote anti-bias units in every major metropolitan and state police force. Investigate and prosecute acts of harassment, intimidation and abuse committed by police officers against LGTB 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 7

Disqualify the so-called "gay panic defense" as a legal resort for those accused of committing hate-motivated acts, or, if that proves impracticable, shift the burden of proof in such cases onto defendants.

PART I. ABOUT THIS REPORT

Introduction: A Continuing Epidemic of Violence

This report documents an unfolding epidemic of violence against lesbian, gay, transgender, and bisexual (LGTB) individuals in the United States. It has been issued by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a voluntary network of 25 community-based victim service organizations that monitor and respond to anti-LGTB violence (as well as same-sex domestic violence and other forms of violence that affect LGTB communities) within several cities, states and regions across the country. This is the sixth such report issued by NCAVP in as many years.

As in NCAVP's report last year, the use of the word "epidemic" to characterize the sum of the information discussed in this report is not casual. Nor is it intended to mitigate the culpability of individuals and groups who perpetrate crimes rooted in hate. Rather, this usage implies that incidents of anti-LGTB violence—which are typically reported, if at all, as senseless and random acts—in fact constitute a broader phenomenon with discernable causes, patterns of growth and decay, and immediate and longer-term effects.

But while most epidemics of actual disease are carefully monitored and addressed by entire divisions of government established for the purpose, public responses to the epidemic of anti-LGTB violence continue to be mired in denial; poor coordination of federal, state and local resources; inadequate laws; laws that are poorly enforced; and a public debate whose underpinnings seem to question whether victims of anti-LGTB violence might not deserve what they get. As a result, despite the highly publicized, brutal anti-LGTB murders of individuals like Matthew Shepard in Wyoming during 1998, and Billy Jack Gaither in Alabama and Pfc. Barry Winchell in Kentucky during 1999—and despite the documentation of thousands of other incidents of anti-LGTB violence contained in this and prior years' NCAVP reports—no federally sponsored research is underway to investigate the problem, and there is no coordinated public strategy for bringing this epidemic to an end.

As was noted last year, the results of these deficiencies are not experienced by LGTB individuals alone. Violence against others remains one of the most fundamental kinds of assaults that is within the power of most individuals to commit upon a civil society. When such attacks are not addressed only because of a more general lack of care for the victims, the situation recalls some of the most shameful periods of America's past, and impoverishes hope for its future.

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center Anti-Violence Project

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
TEL (323) 993-7674
FAX (323) 993-7653
<http://www.laglc.org>

Gay and Lesbian Center of Long Beach
2017 East Fourth Street
Long Beach, CA 90814
TEL (562) 434-4455
FAX (562) 433-6428

The Lesbian & Gay Men's
Community Center, San Diego
P.O. Box 3357
San Diego, CA 92163
TEL (619) 692-2077
FAX (619) 260-3092

COLORADO **The Anti-Violence Project Equality Colorado**

P.O. Box 300476
Denver, CO 80203
TEL (303) 839-5540
FAX (303) 839-1361
<http://www.equalitycolorado.org>

FLORIDA

Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Community
Center of Central Florida
PO Box 533446
Orlando, FL 32853
TEL (407) 425-4527
FAX (407) 423-9904
<http://www.glbcc.org>

IDAHO

Idaho Anti-Violence Project
P.O. Box 768
Boise, ID 83701
TEL (208) 344-4295
FAX (208) 344-4458

ILLINOIS

Horizons Anti-Violence Project

961 West Montana
Chicago, IL 60614
TEL (773) 871-CARE hotline
FAX (773) 472-6643
<http://www.horizonsonline.org>

continued 

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

KENTUCKY

Gay & Lesbian Services Organization
Box 11471
Lexington, KY 40575-1471
TEL (606) 257-3530

LOUISIANA

Lesbian and Gay Community Center
of New Orleans
2114 Decatur
New Orleans, LA 70116
TEL (504) 945-1103

MASSACHUSETTS

**Fenway Community Health
Center
Violence Recovery Program**
7 Haviland Street
Boston, MA 02115
TEL (617) 267-0900
FAX (617) 267-3667
<http://www.fchc.org>

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation
19641 West Seven Mile Rd.
Detroit, MI 48219
TEL (313) 537-3323
FAX (313) 537-3379
<http://www.tri.org>

MINNESOTA

Out Front Minnesota
310 East 38 Street, Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409
TEL (612) 822-0127
FAX (612) 822-8786

MISSOURI

**St. Louis Lesbian & Gay
Anti-Violence Project**
c/o University of Missouri
Department of Psychology
St. Louis, MO 63121
TEL (314) 826-7067 hotline
FAX (314) 516-5392

NEW YORK

**New York City Gay &
Lesbian Anti-Violence
Project**
240 West 35th Street, 200
New York, NY 10001
TEL 212-714-1184
FAX 212-714-2627
<http://www.avp.org>

What This Report Is Not

This report is not a complete or scientific characterization of the incidence of anti-LGTB violence in the United States. Such a report is not now possible to compile.

First, as was noted earlier, no federal agency collects consistent or reliable hate crimes information on a national scale. The deficiencies of current federal hate crime reporting efforts are several: they are voluntary (to the extent that entire states do not participate); they do not employ a consistent definition of the crimes they are supposed to track; they do not utilize a standard reporting instrument; and they do not even specify that crimes against LGTB individuals must be included among the ones that are counted.

Second, NCAVP lacks sufficient member organizations and resources to collect complete national data by itself. As was true for the case of Matthew Shepard in last year's report, there is probably no better way to illustrate this point than to note that the two most widely reported anti-LGTB murders occurring in 1999—those of Billy Jack Gaiter in Alabama and Pfc. Barry L. Winchell in Kentucky—are not referenced in any of the statistics included this year. That is because NCAVP has no member organizations that monitor or respond to anti-LGTB violence in these states.

Third, even within NCAVP, the capacity to collect and compile data for inclusion in this report is not uniform. This year, funding cuts and other resource and staffing concerns eliminated the inclusion of data that had formerly been collected by NCAVP member agencies in El Paso, TX; Minnesota; Orlando, Florida; and San Diego, CA. Data reported from Chicago, IL, however, have been included once again this year, following a one year lapse.

Finally, from a strictly scientific viewpoint, NCAVP's methodology for gathering and reporting relevant information is imperfect—not, it should be noted, because of the ignorance of its members about how to conduct sound research, but because this report remains an entirely voluntary effort for which NCAVP receives no dedicated funding or other support. NCAVP is nonetheless seeking ways to improve its internal data collection and reporting methodology this year. More information is provided under the heading "Methodology for Gathering and Reporting Information," below.

Differences Between NCAVP Reports and Reports by Others

In some instances, the regions monitored and served by NCAVP members coincide with political jurisdictions that also report violence against LGTB individuals, most usually in conjunction with the FBI hate crime monitoring effort mentioned earlier. In this report, as in its past editions, the differences between the

continued →

numbers of cases identified by NCAVP, versus those that may eventually be reported to the FBI by state and local authorities, will probably be considerable.

There continue to be sound reasons underlying these differences, and they will be discussed in a number of sections below. To summarize briefly, the reporting behavior of victims is conditioned by several factors, such that NCAVP member agencies are always likely to receive more reports of anti-LGTB incidents than law enforcement. The reasons that victims may hesitate to report their experiences to police can include any or all of personal shame, fear of reprisal, fear of being “outed,” fear of being mistreated by police, and the (often reasonable) supposition that nothing will be done to help them. Law enforcement agencies that sincerely wish to address anti-LGTB violence are not alone in having to overcome these challenges; even NCAVP’s member agencies routinely confront them when serving clients. The difference is that as community-based groups, NCAVP’s members are likely to be perceived as more sensitive, committed and respectful than police, with which the LGTB community continues to have a deeply problematic relationship.

Second, even when LGTB bias crime victims do report their experiences to police (and it appears that disproportionately fewer did so in 1999 than in 1998, at least in the regions covered in this report), most of the “official” numbers still reflect some additional layers of legal or administrative abstraction. As is demonstrated most conclusively in the local summaries included in Part 4, persuading law enforcement to categorize even the most obvious anti-LGTB acts as true “bias crimes”—even in jurisdictions that provide a clear process for doing so—is still among the greatest challenges to redressing anti-LGTB violence in the U.S.

Definitions of Bias Crime

The foregoing raises a reasonable question: What, in NCAVP’s view, is a bias-motivated act? More specifically, what kinds of bias violence commonly affect LGTB individuals?

As defined by NCAVP, anti-LGTB violence encompasses all crimes and offenses in which victims are chosen by offenders wholly or in part because of the formers’ actual or presumed sexual/affectional orientation and/or gender identity. This definition already includes more acts than are customarily addressed as such or even adequately recognized for their bias content by many law enforcement authorities. For example, from NCAVP’s point of view, anti-LGTB bias crimes include (but are not limited to) all of the following:

- Ordinary crimes, especially robberies, burglaries and thefts, if there is evidence that the perpetrator preys primarily or exclusively on LGTB individuals, or if bias-related motivation is apparent in the commission of the crime (as in the use of anti-LGTB slurs to address the victim).

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

OHIO

Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization

P.O. Box 82068
Columbus, OH 43202
TEL (614) 268-9622
FAX (614) 262-9264

The Lesbian/Gay Community Center

1418 West 29th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113
TEL (216) 522-1999
FAX (216) 522-0025

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Alliance for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights

4 12th Street
Providence, RI 02906
TEL (401) 331-6671
FAX (401) 272-4374

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center

701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006
TEL (713) 529-0037
FAX (713) 526-4367
<http://www.neosoft.com/~mcc/>

Lambda GLBT Community Services

P.O. Box 31321
El Paso, TX 79931
TEL (800) 616-HATE hotline
FAX (208) 246-2292
<http://www.lambda.org>

VIRGINIA

Virginians for Justice
P.O. Box 342
Capitol Station
Richmond, VA 23202
TEL: (800) 258-7842 hotline
FAX (804) 643-2050

INCIDENT NARRATIVES

Several of the reporting NCAVP organizations submitted individual incident narratives along with aggregate incident data. These are reproduced on the succeeding pages to provide a better indication of the scope and diversity of anti-gay violence, as well as its effects on victims. The name of the city at the end of each narrative indicates the location of the NCAVP organization that provided it, not necessarily where the incident occurred.

A 32 year-old Latina lesbian was stabbed in the abdomen by her partner's ex-boyfriend. On the evening of the attack, the perpetrator called the victim's partner's home, threatened her and called her a "fucking dyke." Some time afterward, while the victim, her partner and a friend were watching a movie together at her partner's home, the perpetrator arrived. As the victim answered her partner's door, the perpetrator burst in, stabbed her and fled. She received a serious injury to her spleen. The perpetrator was subsequently arrested (LOS ANGELES).

A white gay male was waiting at a rapid transit station when two young men approached him. They asked him if he was a "fag." The man responded that he was a member of the gay community. The two men became enraged and said; "We need to teach you a lesson." They pushed the victim off of the station platform and down onto the railroad tracks. The victim heard one of the young men say "I want to make sure the fag is dead." The victim was treat-

Harassment and Intimidation

Harassment occurs when an offender uses speech and/or gestures to denigrate or demean the victim. Incidents of anti-gay harassment typically incorporate the use of slurs. Harassment alone is not a crime in most jurisdictions, but is included among the types of incidents monitored by NCAVP because it is often accompanied by, or escalates into, more violent types of behavior. **Intimidation** occurs when an offender uses speech or gestures to threaten another individual. Most incidents of intimidation are illegal.

- So-called "pick-up" crimes, in which the criminal and victim meet in a benign, consensual context, which the offender utilizes later to commit a criminal act. Many of the most heinous instances of anti-LGTB violence, including the murders of Matthew Shepard in 1988 and Billy Jack Gaither in 1999, are of this type.
- Sexual assaults and rapes, if these appear related to the victim's actual or presumed sexual orientation, gender identity or status.
- Unsolved murders of LGTB individuals generally, if these seem to have been committed by strangers without apparent motivation. Other hallmarks of hate-related murders include abduction and kidnapping; beating; torture; "overkill" (inflicting injuries well beyond the point necessary to cause death) and sometimes, the perpetrator's own attempts to draw attention to the murder from other LGTB individuals. With respect to the unsolved murders included in this year's report, NCAVP has carefully reviewed the available information about them to determine that they fit the above-listed criteria.
- Crimes, such as vandalism, against personal property, when bias-related motivation or content is apparent.
- Similarly, crimes or patterns of crimes that appear to target LGTB community organizations.
- Harassment and intimidation. Definitions of the latter are especially susceptible to variation across political jurisdictions, and these offenses are not even uniformly regarded as crimes. NCAVP has adopted its own, generalized definitions for harassment and intimidation, which appear in the box above.
- Incidents which may begin seemingly unrelated to the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, but which escalate as a result. Traffic altercations provide some of the most common examples; so, too, do disputes between neighbors.

Methodology for Gathering and Reporting Information

Whenever alerted (in most cases, by a victim) about the incidence of anti-LGTB violence, NCAVP member agencies collect relevant data on a common Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form (reproduced in Supplement 1). All of the numbers and statistics cited in this report have been derived from entries that were made by local NCAVP member agency caseworkers on individual copies of this form.

Because the Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form is designed to summarize what is known about an incident of anti-LGTB violence at a particular moment in time, it is not a perfect vehicle for recording everything else one might wish to learn about that incident. For example, several of the details documented on the form—Has the victim sought medical attention? Was the incident reported to police?—are changeable over time, but are in a majority of cases reported only as they appeared at intake. Physical injuries that take longer to become apparent, outcomes that include permanent disability, and the occurrence of longer-term mental and emotional distress are not readily discernible from the form entries, either. With reference to offender information, this, too, can be sparser at intake than at later times, especially in the cases of the most serious crimes. Finally, some survivors of anti-LGTB violence, even if not physically injured, are still so greatly traumatized by their experiences (or afraid of the potential consequences of reporting them) that they are never able to provide very detailed incident information.

While the forms used by NCAVP's member agencies are the same, those responsible for completing them, and each agency's methods for compiling and reporting aggregate data, are not. NCAVP's larger member agencies typically employ dedicated staff members to handle case intake on a 24 hour basis; the information they gather tends to be both comprehensive and reliable. In some of NCAVP's smaller agencies, however, primary responsibility for completing case intake forms falls on the shoulders of committed volunteers, who typically have fewer immediate resources to bring to their work and a much wider range of competing program and administrative responsibilities.

Finally, the presentation and reporting of aggregate data alone has some obvious deficiencies. Specifically, it is not possible, from such aggregate reports, to cross-reference much of the information about incidents, offenders, victims

Prerequisites for Inclusion in This Report

To have local/regional data included within this report, an NCAVP member agency must employ NCAVP's common Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form to record all incidents of anti-gay violence. It must further report such information internally to NCAVP for at least three consecutive years, to ensure the reliability of its data collection and reporting procedures and to provide benchmarks with which to perform minimal trend analysis.

Not all NCAVP member agencies can meet these conditions every year. As a result, data and statistics cited in this year's report cannot reliably be compared with data and statistics cited in editions from any previous year. In other words, this report only presents *same-city* comparisons of data over two years, 1998 and 1999; NCAVP's previously published reports presented such comparisons for different sets of cities, in different sets of years.

In some instances, this report will nonetheless cite comparisons with trends reported by NCAVP in prior years. These comparisons are limited to cases in which they are especially instructive, or very general.

ed and released from a nearby hospital. No arrests have been made (CLEVELAND).

A 50 year old gay man and a 40 year old gay man were found shot to death in the mobile home they shared as partners. Two white supremacists, Benjamin Matthew Williams and James Tyler Williams, were charged with their murder. Both are also suspects in three Jewish synagogue fire bombings and an abortion clinic arson in Sacramento, CA (SAN FRANCISCO).

A woman was walking on her way to see a friend. A police squad car pulled up to her, and both officers exited the vehicle and began to barrage her with a series of questions: "Are you a prostitute?" "What is your real name?" "Do you have a penis or vagina?" "Are you a dude?" She showed them her California Driver's License, which lists her gender as 'female,' but they disregarded it, saying "You're a fucking guy." She was arrested for prostitution and pushed up against a brick wall. One of the officers performed a body search, telling her, "I can do whatever I want with you." Later, the charges against her were dismissed (SAN FRANCISCO).

While attempting to enter a taxi in Greenwich Village, a man reported that he was called a "fucking faggot," punched in the head and face and knocked off the ground by another man exiting the same taxi. The victim was treated and released from a nearby hospital. No arrests were made (NEW YORK).

A 42 year-old lesbian was the victim of continuous harassment and discrimination at her private fitness club. For a year, the victim was verbally and sexually harassed by ten male members of the club, who called her a “dyke,” “bitch,” and said “This is a man’s gym.” One harasser said “My girlfriend likes cocks, but you like to...” and made a lewd gesture with his tongue. In the most serious incident, the victim was punched in the stomach by one of the harassers when she tried to use club equipment. The victim repeatedly informed the club management about the problem, but it failed to take action against the other members. Instead, the club ultimately terminated the victim’s own membership (SAN FRANCISCO).

A lesbian in her 20s and her partner were repeatedly harassed by a male neighbor, who would ask, “Who is the man and who is the woman?” as well as made other anti-lesbian and lewd, sexually harassing remarks (ST. LOUIS).

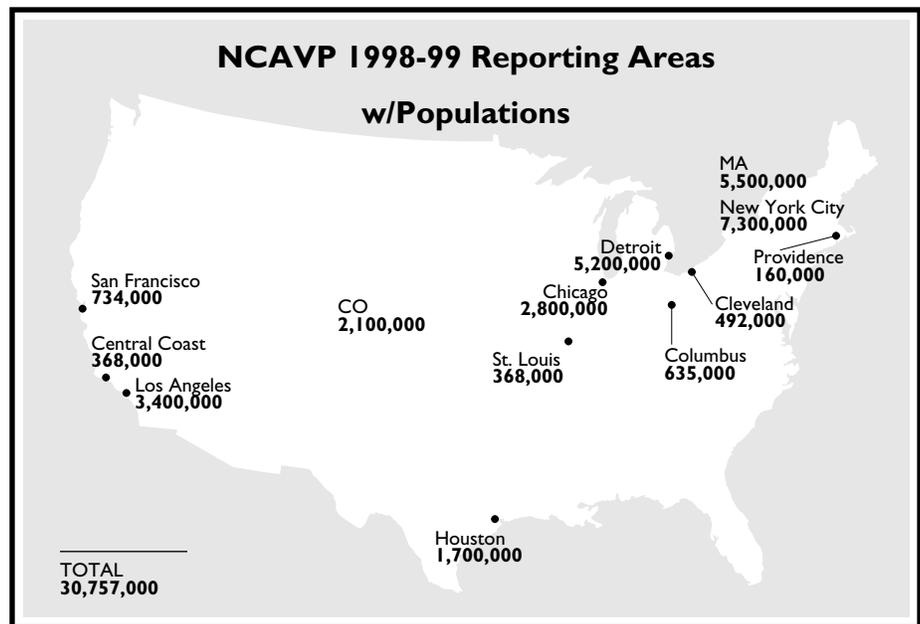
A 28-year old biracial gay male was attacked in front of a gay bar in the early hours of the morning. The victim and two friends had been at the bar and, after leaving at approximately 2:00 am, encountered four white males outside who surrounded them. One of them asked, “Were you in there?” and then said, “What are you, a fucking faggot?” as he punched the victim in his face. The victim fell to the ground, and the perpetrators repeatedly kicked him in his face and body. The perpetra-

and law enforcement responses. As a result, NCAVP is currently unable to answer what some might regard as more interesting questions about the prevalence of anti-LGTB violence in the U.S., such as whether some forms of violence are likely to target some kinds of victims more frequently, or whether law enforcement responds better to some anti-LGTB crimes than others.

NCAVP is currently trying to enhance its annual reporting effort, by implementing a national computerized incident/case tracking system. Such a new system has already begun to be modeled at one of NCAVP’s member agencies, in New York City, and will soon be ready for dissemination to other NCAVP sites.

Organization of Presentation

The organization of this report is straightforward, and consistent with the format adopted in NCAVP’s report last year. Part 1, this section, has provided background about NCAVP’s reporting effort and various relevant issues. Part 2 presents an overview and analysis of national statistics and trends, and is divided into a number of sections, while Part 3 itemizes NCAVP’s national recommendations for improving research, prevention, service, criminal justice, law enforcement and related strategies. Part 4 provides more detailed information about the data contributed to this report by each of the thirteen local NCAVP members that participated in its compilation this year. The supplements contain additional useful information, including the complete set of aggregate local and national data forming the basis for this report.

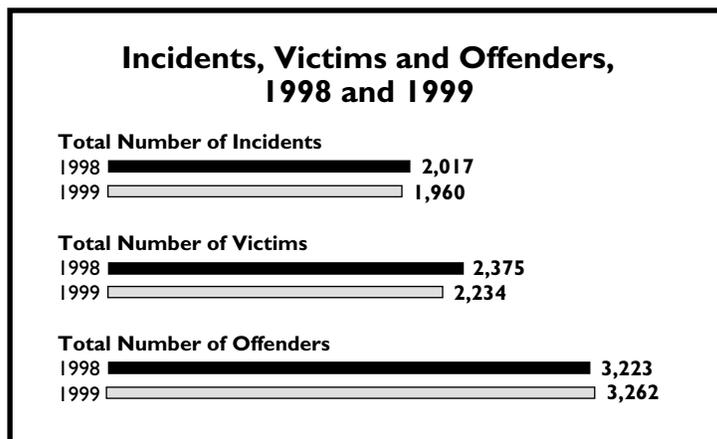


PART 2. Data, Trends and Analysis

Section I. Incidents

Total Number of Incidents

Thirteen NCAVP member organizations (see map, bottom left) participated in collecting and compiling the data presented in this report. They recorded a total of 1,960 separate incidents of anti-LGTB violence in 1999: a decline of slightly less than 3% from the 2,017 incidents reported by the same organizations in 1998. These incidents affected a total of 2,234 victims, compared with 2,375 reported by the same organizations in 1998 (a decline of 6%), but were committed by a larger number of offenders (3,262, v. 3,223, an increase of 1%). The 1999 incidents were further categorized to include 3,410 distinct crimes and offenses, as opposed to 3,634 in the year before (a decline of 6%).



Reductions in the overall numbers of anti-LGTB incidents, victims and crimes and offenses in 1999, however, were more than outweighed by the more violent content of many incidents. Especially noteworthy is that all of the aggregate decrease in incidents documented by NCAVP in 1999 was confined to just four of the thirteen reporting regions: Detroit, New York City, St. Louis and San Francisco. In nine of the others, incidents increased by significant percentages, from 7% in Columbus, OH, to 116% in Chicago, IL. The mean of the increases in the areas reporting them was also exceptionally large, greater than 40%. The map on the next page illustrates the percentage decreases and increases of incidents in all of the reporting regions.

This finding merits closer analysis, for some may interpret it to mean that anti-LGTB violence is moving away from areas with the very largest and most visible LGTB communities (San Francisco and New York, for example) and into regions where these communities are smaller or just becoming well-established. It is not possible, however, to come to this conclusion solely on the basis of the data presented in this report.

tors then fled the scene. The victim suffered a swollen, black eye, a sore jaw, and a broken tooth; he also experienced neck pain and body aches. The perpetrator was later identified and apprehended; he was charged with assault and battery, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, assault and battery to intimidate, and civil rights violations. He subsequently pleaded guilty to all charges and is now incarcerated (MASSACHUSETTS).

A gay man was assaulted while walking near a park. The assailant, a white man in his early 20's, made anti-gay comments during the attack. The victim suffered bruises to his face and arm, and a broken rib after being thrown to the ground and kicked. The incident was not reported to police (COLUMBUS).

Two lesbians reported being harassed repeatedly for more than two years by a woman who sent anti-lesbian letters to the victims' home, workplaces, and neighbors. The messages included statements naming the victims, revealing their sexual orientation, claiming they were a danger to the community, and demanding they be fired from their jobs (ST. LOUIS).

A high school junior was physically assaulted on school property by other students. The perpetrators called him a "fairy" and "queer." School officials and local police are continuing to investigate the incident (HOUSTON).

Two lesbians were assaulted by a group of men who yelled

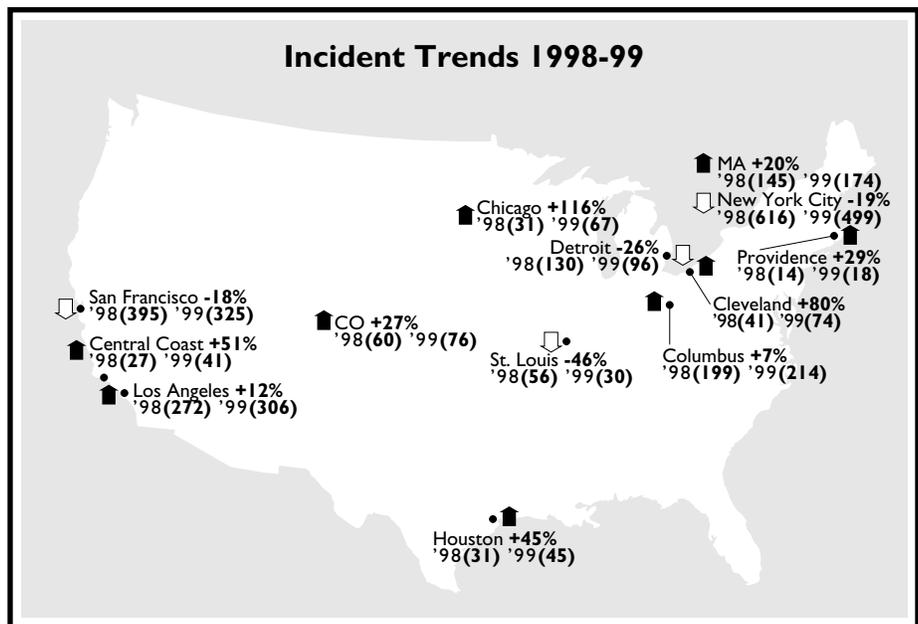
anti-lesbian remarks as they attacked the two women. One of the women suffered a broken nose and three cracked ribs. She was treated and released from a nearby hospital. No arrests have been made (NEW YORK).

An African American gay man was accosted at a bus stop by six male and female youth, who shouted anti-gay epithets at him. They began punching and kicking him, and assaulted him with glass bottles, rocks, and garbage, before fleeing at the approach of two strangers. After one of the youth was arrested, charged and convicted for his role in the assault, the victim was attacked again by two adult males who did not say anything to him. He believes this was a retaliatory attack (SAN FRANCISCO).

A transgender male-to-female woman reported that she was assaulted by two men who tied her up, robbed her, and sexually violated her for three hours. Injuries to the victim included a cut on her head that required 10 stitches (ST. LOUIS).

A 29 year-old Latino male dressed in women's clothing was found dead in the Montrose area of Houston. The victim's valuables were not taken. No arrests have been made, and police are continuing their investigation (HOUSTON).

A multiracial gay male couple was subject to continuing harassment by their neighbors for more than a year. One afternoon, the couple tried to pull out of their driveway, but their neighbor's car was blocking the drive.



For one, two smaller urban areas—Detroit and St. Louis—also reported declines, while two large ones, Chicago and Los Angeles, reported increases. Second, within each of the four regions where incidents declined, many factors may have influenced reporting behavior within the broader LGTB community. New York City's Anti-Violence Project, for example, conducted less advertising of its hotline number in 1999 than in 1998; one result may have been that fewer victims of anti-LGTB crime in 1999 were aware of its services.

Third, the service areas of many of the agencies participating in this report do not always coincide with the political boundaries that some readers might naturally associate with them. San Francisco's AVP, for example, also monitors incidents in that city's suburbs, and documented a very large proportion of 1999 incidents occurring within them. In other words, obtaining more detailed information about the loci of incidents *within each region* is essential to discovering how some patterns of anti-LGTB violence may be changing.

Finally, it is possible that anti-LGTB violence victims in some areas where incidence declined have grown weary of reporting every lesser offense, such as verbal harassment and intimidation. Some NCAVP members have documented anecdotal evidence that victims are reevaluating their anti-LGTB experiences within the context of more highly publicized events like the killing of Matthew Shepard, and found them trivial. One NCAVP member from a less populated NCAVP region, however, noted the opposite trend: an increased willingness to report *every* incident of anti-gay bias "in honor of" Matthew Shepard and other highly publicized victims.

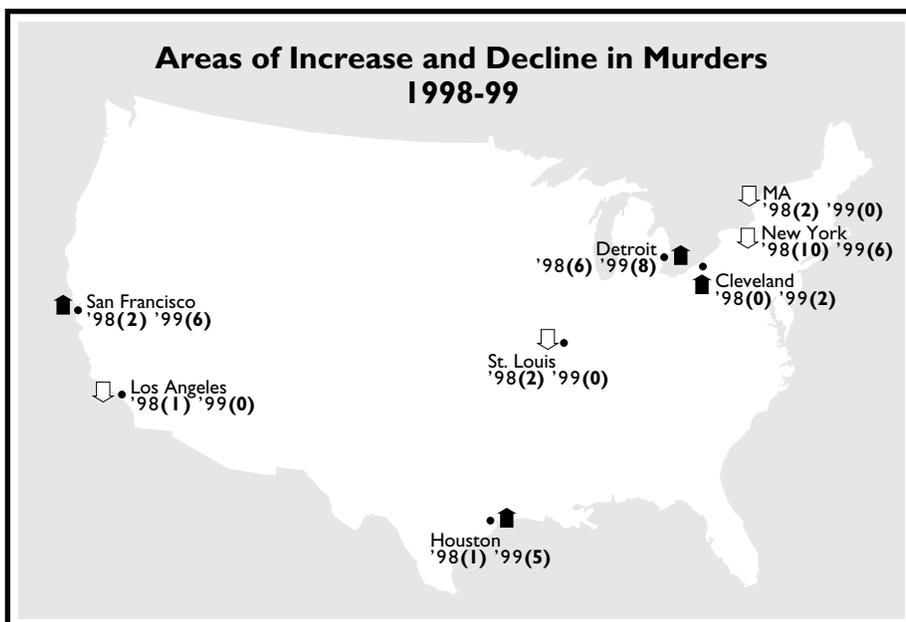
Murders

That the epidemic of anti-LGTB violence remains an urgent national concern is demonstrated most conclusively by the 29 anti-LGTB murders reported to NCAVP in 1999, compared with 26 documented by the same agencies in 1998, for a rate of increase of 12%. The increase occurred despite the fact that NCAVP reclassified many 1999 murders, using more stringent criteria for assessing their bias-related content. The nation's murder rate generally, by contrast, has declined to its lowest level in decades.



NCAVP agencies reporting increases in murders during 1999 included its members in Cleveland (from zero to two) and Detroit (from six to eight). San Francisco reported the second highest increase of all, from two to six, but in 1999 included reports from other parts of California not otherwise covered by NCAVP. The greatest non-infinite rate of increase in the same region was documented in Houston: from just one murder in 1998 to five in 1999 (+400%).

NCAVP members reporting no change in the number of murders were Central Coast (none in both years), Chicago (none in both years), Colorado (two in both years) and Providence (none in both years). Just three NCAVP members, by contrast, reported decreases: Massachusetts (from two to zero), New York (from ten to six), and St. Louis (from two to zero).



The couple honked their horn to get the neighbor's attention. The neighbors came out and surrounded the victims' car, yelling "You fucking faggots, we are going to kick your queer asses right here." The couple called 911 from a cellular phone. Police responded, but refused to make arrests, stating "We can't arrest the entire neighborhood." The couple contacted a local prosecutor's office and the Chief of Police. After listening to the 911 tapes, the prosecutor determined that there was enough evidence to pursue an indictment, which is now pending (CLEVELAND).

A 12 year-old African American transgender youth attempted suicide after enduring numerous incidents of anti-gay/transgender harassment and violence at a Los Angeles Unified School District middle school. In the most severe incident, four male schoolmates approached the victim and attacked him, calling him a "faggot," "gaylord," "homosexual," and "gay punk." In addition, the victim's younger brother, who attends the same school, received a death threat on the same day. Though informed about the incidents, school officials took no action. Subsequently, one of the four boys from the previous attack intimidated and chased the victim off of the school grounds (LOS ANGELES).

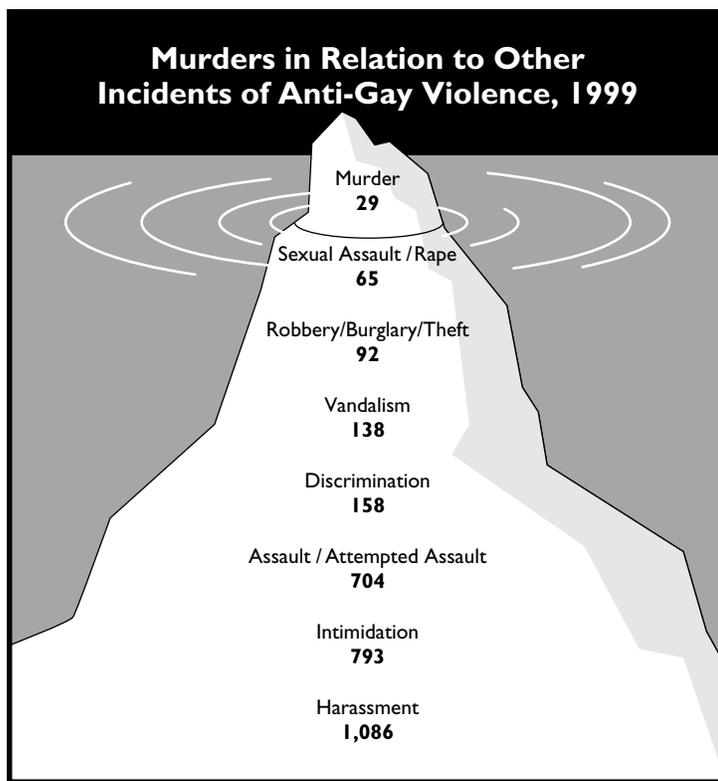
The Lesbian/Gay Community Service Center of Cleveland received a bomb threat by an unidentified male. The threat made reference to an upcoming event, a rally

whose theme was “Equality Begins at Home.” Police were called, but found nothing suspicious (CLEVELAND).

A man entered an adult bookstore to purchase condoms. Upon leaving the store, an unidentified young man approached the victim, repeatedly called him “faggot,” and punched him in the face. The victim fled, but sustained an injury to his eye. No arrests have been made. —NEW YORK

A 41 year-old bisexual San Jose resident was found dead along Interstate 80 in Vacaville. Investigators reported “suspected stomping on Keller’s chest and rib cage,” and additional evidence of torture. His clothes were “neatly folded and stacked” on top of a bale of hay, approximately 200 feet from where Keller’s body was found, lying face-up on the ground and stripped from the waist down (SAN FRANCISCO).

An HIV positive Egyptian immigrant gay man was the victim of a continuous barrage of anti-gay activity directed at him by neighbors in his condominium complex. He reported chronic annoying and threatening telephone calls, verbal harassment in common areas of the complex, car vandalism, and one instance of assault. During the latter, the perpetrator went to the victim’s home, shoved him and said “You are a fag and foreigner and you should be sent back to your country.” The victim has since decided to leave the condominium complex as soon as he can



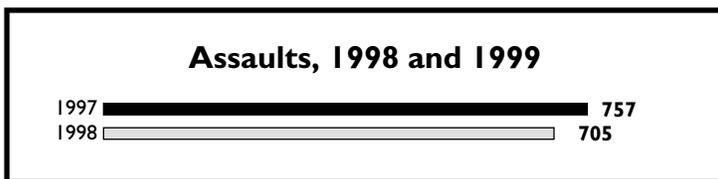
While murders provide some of the most tragic examples of anti-LGTB violence, they nonetheless represent a small portion of its incidence overall. Important to realize is that most anti-LGTB murders are the predictable consequences of much larger and less frequently recognized patterns of hate-motivated behavior. They are, in effect, “the tip of the iceberg;” just as alarming, and ultimately as dangerous, is what lies underneath (see figure above).

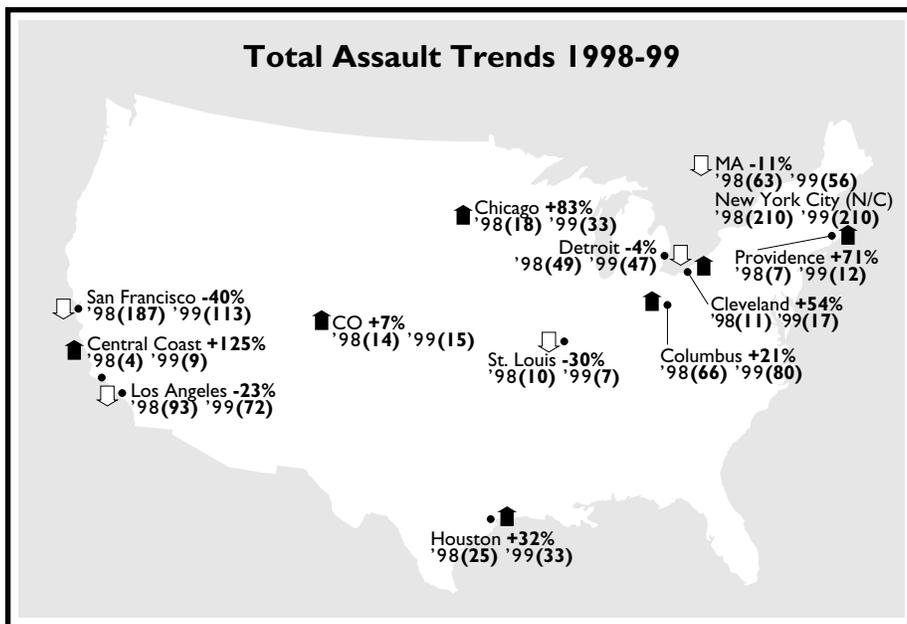
Assaults and Attempted Assaults

NCAVP documented a 7% decrease in the total number of assaults and attempted assaults in 1999 (704), compared with those in 1998 (757). Again, however, there is little cause for the LGTB community to breathe a sigh of relief.

First, like the reduction in the number of incidents overall, the decline in assaults was not general. On the contrary, assaults increased, sometimes very substantially, in seven of the reporting regions, and decreased in only five.

NCAVP regions reporting increases in assaults and attempted assaults included Central Coast (+125%), Chicago (+83%), Cleveland (+54%), Colorado (+7%), Columbus (+21%), Houston (+32%) and Providence (+71%). Those





reporting decreases were Detroit (-4%), Los Angeles (-23%), Massachusetts (-11%), St. Louis (-30%) and San Francisco (-40%). New York City (despite a slight reduction in the number of incidents overall) reported no change.

Second, in some of the regions, many of the assaults that occurred in 1999 were considerably more violent than has been documented before. In Detroit and San Francisco, for example, successful assaults with weapons increased 23% and 5%, respectively, even though these cities reported fewer assaults and attempted assaults in total. Other highly disproportionate increases in assaults with weapons occurred in Cleveland (+700%) and Providence (+100%). By contrast, assaults with weapons declined disproportionately in relation to overall assault trends only in New York City (-25%) and St. Louis (-67%).

Moreover, information collected from victims shows that the number of serious injuries occurring as a consequence of assaults decreased by just 2% in 1999 relative to the same figure in 1998 (if the violent content of assaults had remained the same, one would have expected serious injuries in 1999 to decline by at least the same percentage as assaults overall). As a result, the proportion of assault victims suffering serious injuries (out of all victims for whom information was known) actually increased during 1999, by more than half a percent.

Inpatient hospitalizations resulting from assaults, however, appeared to decline by 24%. A significant proviso is that there was a very substantial increase (+145%) in the number of reported victims during 1999 whose health care utilization was not known, and presumably, some percentage were hospitalized. With the same caveat in mind, it is further worth noting that the reported incidence of outpatient medical treatment stemming from assaults decreased by 11%, while the number of victims who apparently reported no injuries increased 159%.

sell his unit, which he purchased only last year (LOS ANGELES).

A woman reported that someone used spray paint and wrote "[the woman's partner's name] is a lesbian" on the sidewalk a few houses down from where both lived. She stated there have not been any conflicts with neighbors in the past. She was reluctant to call the police about the incident, however, as she does not trust them to help her (COLORADO).

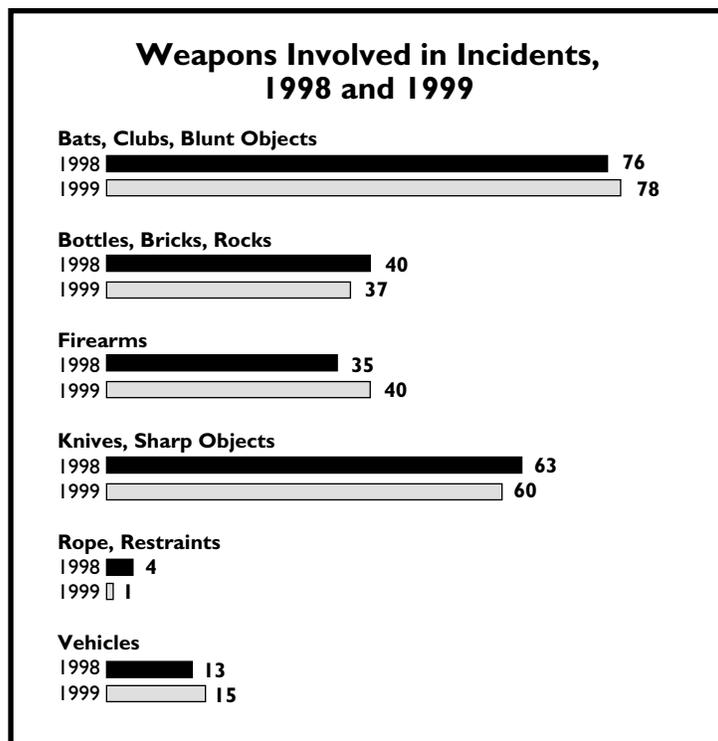
A gay man was riding public transit, when another man boarded the train. The second man sat next to the victim and began talking in a loud voice, saying "There better not be any faggots on this train" and other homophobic remarks. The victim moved to another seat, but the man kept addressing him. "You people do such terrible things. You rape little children and no one does anything about it." The victim subsequently exited the train and used the station phone to call a manager. When he described what happened, the manager said, "So? Did you get hurt? What do you want me to do about it?" (SAN FRANCISCO)

An emergency room social worker reported that a gay man was being treated for head injuries after an anti-gay assault with piece of office equipment. The victim was in a drug rehabilitation program, where he had been repeatedly harassed by a female counselor, the alleged perpetrator of the assault. — ST. LOUIS

Walking home from a corner store, a 25 year-old gay Russian immigrant encountered two men near his uncle's van, which was parked outside of his apartment complex. When he tried to make casual conversation with them, they reacted with violence and anger. After calling him a "fucking foreigner faggot," they began to assault him. One perpetrator smashed a beer bottle over the victim's head and nose, while both punched him in the head and kicked him numerous times as he lay on the ground. No arrests were made (LOS ANGELES).

A 28 year-old gay white male and a 30 year-old gay white male were attacked outside of a restaurant where they were celebrating a birthday with friends. As the group was leaving, half of them waited outside while the rest retrieved coats inside the restaurant. Two Latino men walked by those standing outside and called them "faggots" and "mother fucking faggots." Although no one responded, one of the perpetrators said, "What did you say to me?" He then walked over to one of the victims and punched him in the back of his head, while his companion punched another victim in the face and said, "You're lucky I don't pull my gun out." The second sustained a broken nose and bruised face. No arrests have been made (MASSACHUSETTS).

A gay man reported ongoing problems with an elderly neighbor. The neighbor, who was formerly friendly, had begun yelling obscenities and



Whatever the outcomes for their victims, the actual and attempted assaults with weapons that occurred in 1999 certainly had the potential to be more dangerous. Especially notable was a 3% increase in reports of successful assaults with weapons. More alarming still was that of the types of assault weapons reported to NCAVP during 1999, there were increases in three of the most injurious categories: bats, clubs and blunt objects (+3%), firearms (+14%), and vehicles (+15%). These increases appear to have come at the expense of declines in other weapons reports, mainly of bottles, rocks and thrown objects (-8%), and weapons categorized as "other" (-12%)—usually everyday objects employed opportunistically. The use of knives was also apparently reduced in 1999, by 5%, but this decrease amounts to a variation of just three reports between the two years, and so its significance is doubtful.

While none of the weapons report increases were as dramatic as the ones noted in NCAVP's report last year, they show that these very recent trends have not been mitigated, and continue, albeit to a smaller degree, to grow worse. The further significance of bat/club, firearms and vehicle use in assaults is that they each imply a kind of dedicated intent to cause injury, which may be absent when other kinds of weapons are used. In cases of assault with bottles and rocks, for example, the incidents are often fleeting and many victims escape unharmed. In incidents involving bats, guns and vehicles, however, the encounters with perpetrators are more likely to be protracted and their outcomes more serious.

All these figures together imply that while a lesser number of assaults may be occurring against LGTB individuals in the reporting regions as a whole, the ones that did occur in 1999 grew more serious, such that is pure happenstance

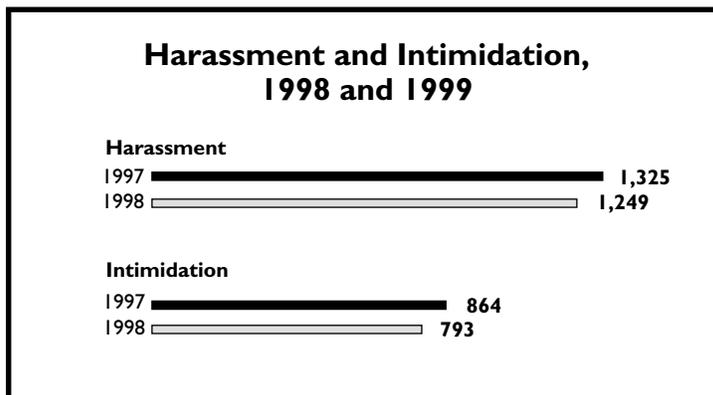
(or more likely, incomplete data collection and reporting) that larger numbers of victims in 1999 escaped without injury. In either case, the increasing prevalence of “harder core” assaults, along with the increases in assaults in a majority of NCAVP regions, both suggest a continuing urgent need to address the problem.

Harassment and Intimidation

The relatively more violent content of anti-LGTB bias during 1999 may also be apparent in a modest decline in the number of incidents involving verbal harassment and intimidation (the least serious offenses against persons monitored by NCAVP), which was greater than the amount of the decline in the number of incidents overall. The total of reported incidents incorporating harassment in 1999 was 1,249, down 6% from 1998’s figure of 1,325. Moreover, in opposition to a trend reported last year, reports of the more serious verbal offense of intimidation decreased by a larger percentage still (8%).

Again, these decreases were not uniformly distributed across the country. Reports of harassment increased substantially in Chicago (+88%), Los Angeles (+21%) and San Francisco (+19%), and dropped by large amounts only in Detroit (-55%), New York City (-35%) and St. Louis (-26%). In all the other regions, they remained about the same. More mixed was the distribution of increases and decreases in reported instances of intimidation: they rose very substantially in Central Coast (+700%), Los Angeles (+23%) and Providence (+1,000%), and declined by significant amounts only in a minority of the reporting regions: Columbus (-60%), Detroit (-20%), Massachusetts (-21%), New York City (-12%), St. Louis (-67%) and San Francisco (-9%).

Regarding reports of harassment and intimidation, some NCAVP agencies provided anecdotal evidence this year that members of the LGTB community have grown weary of documenting each and every time they happen. For some victims, verbal harassment especially (which is not a crime in many jurisdictions) is experienced as an almost daily occurrence. Further, as was noted earlier, victims in some regions may be discounting episodes of harassment in light of the highly visible news coverage of a few anti-LGTB murders during 1998 and



anti-gay slurs and threats at the victim and his partner. On one occasion, the neighbor was seen outside their home with a gun. The victims are attempting to secure social services intervention, and have not reported the incidents to police (COLUMBUS).

A gay man filed a harassment complaint against a co-worker at a Manhattan hospital where both worked. Several days later, while he was walking to a store on his lunch break, he was accosted by three unknown males who stopped him and said: “You’re a fucking faggot! If you don’t drop the case against [name], we’ll kill you!” The victim became so frightened that he dropped the complaint against his coworker and left his job (NEW YORK).

A white gay man in his 30s was leaving a gay bar, when a younger man drove by and asked the client to join him for a beer. Later, the younger man grew violent, threatened the victim, and took him to get money from an ATM. At the ATM, the victim ran from the assailant into a vacant lot. The assailant chased and punched him, and forcibly removed his watch. The victim sustained some injuries (ST. LOUIS).

A 23-year-old man was routinely taunted and harassed by a group of youths in his neighborhood for almost a year. The youths called him a “faggot” and cursed at him whenever they saw him. The man discounted the incidents, until one day when the group suddenly began to throw bottles at him. The

man was not seriously injured, and police cooperated with the local AVP in bringing an end to the abuse (NEW YORK).

A lesbian teacher reported being harassed by the principal at the school where she taught. The principal made comments that the client's style of clothing was not feminine enough and indicated that her "lifestyle" was wrong. The victim believed that the principal wanted to "get her fired" (ST. LOUIS).

An African American transgender woman was repeatedly harassed by a supervisor at the shelter where she had been staying for a year. The supervisor used anti-transgender and anti-gay language, calling her a "fag" and other names, and has threatened to kick her out of the shelter (SAN FRANCISCO).

A woman was pulled over by police and taken into custody without learning the reasons for her detainment. The arresting officer proceeded to physically and verbally assault the victim, calling her a "fat bitch" and "fucking dyke." An internal affairs investigation has been initiated and is still continuing (HOUSTON).

Two white gay men were leaving a local bar when two young males jumped out of the bushes yelling "faggots" and "Queers, you are going to get it." The two men were hit with plastic milk crates and chased down the street. Both men received cuts, bruises, and stitches on the head, and were treated and released from a nearby hos-

pital in 1999, believing, in essence, that their experiences do not withstand comparison. While perhaps objectively true, perceptions like the latter are more properly characterized as belonging to an atmosphere of intimidation and fear. Lapses in reporting are also disturbing in that studies of anti-LGTB offenders have shown that they engage in an escalation of violent acts, beginning with the low-level harassment that some victims may feel it is uncomfortable or unnecessary for them to address.

Other Crime/Offense Categories and Related Incident Trends

The NCAVP agencies contributing to this report documented significant reductions in 1999 of incidents in several other categories of anti-LGTB violence, including arson, vandalism (the most common hate crime reported against other minority groups), sexual assaults, extortion, blackmail, robberies, larcenies and thefts.

Police raids of LGTB businesses and police entrapment of LGTB individuals, both of which were reported to have increased by large percentages in NCAVP's report last year, continued at roughly the same levels. The former generally occur on the pretext of citing fire and building code, cabaret/club and/or liquor law violations; the latter in instances when police officers entice or proposition LGTB individuals and then arrest them on morals charges. Unjustified arrests, however, declined by 21%. Since most such arrests occur in association with so-called "quality of life" neighborhood police sweeps, sometimes especially targeting transgender individuals, it is difficult to comment on this decrease without complementary data about the extent of street level police activity in each of the affected regions.

Among other incident types, three significant increases were noted: in abductions/kidnappings (+57%), bomb threats/bombings (+350%) and discrimination (+25%), but with the exception of the latter, the actual numerical differences were fairly small. Discrimination is tracked by NCAVP only as a component of incidents involving other crimes/offenses (as in, for example, one's violent ejection from a public accommodation), so no reliable conclusions about overall anti-LGTB discrimination trends can be drawn from these findings.

Another enormous increase (+115%) was noted in the number of incidents incorporating bias against transgender individuals, especially in New York City and San Francisco, which accounted for almost all of the growth in these reports. Both of these agencies have active transgender outreach programs and staff, so the lack of comparable increases elsewhere should not be interpreted to mean that transgender bias is absent in other regions.

As in last year's report, decreases were noted in the number of anti-LGTB acts that were motivated in whole or in part by the victim's actual or presumed HIV risk or status. However, because only a small number of NCAVP's member

organizations have dedicated HIV/AIDS anti-violence programs, and because patterns of anti-HIV violence appear to be changing in other ways, few conclusions can be drawn as a result.

Other notable trends included increases in the number of reports of serial incidents suffered by the same victim (+3% for reports of six to ten prior incidents, and +12% for ten or more) and a comparable drop (-25%) in the number of incidents suffered for the first time. Incidents occurring in police precincts and jails declined substantially (-58%), as did those occurring on public transportation (-45%), in so-called “cruising areas” (-12%), at LGTB institutions (-34%), in and around LGTB bars and night clubs (-15%), and in the most dramatic reduction of all, at or near LGTB events, parades or rallies (-69%). Incidents increased, however, in residences and apartment buildings (+6%), on public streets (+8%), at schools and colleges (+19%) and in locations designated as “other” (+29%). These changes may indicate that more of the victims of anti-LGBTB violence are being targeted as they choose to make their sexual orientations and/or gender identities known in their homes and neighborhoods, on campuses and in other non-LGBTB identified areas. They may also help explain some of the other patterns of incident increase and decrease in specific regions.

Section 2. Offenders

Who commits acts of anti-LGBTB violence?

Very little research has been accomplished or is even underway to throw light on this question. Some limited studies of convicted and incarcerated offenders have shown that they are likely to be young and male, and has been noted previously, to have engaged in a serial pattern of offenses, each more violent than the last.

But such studies, even if more comprehensive, could actually tell us very little. Individuals who are caught and convicted of bias-motivated crimes against LGTB individuals (even putting aside the inconsistent definition of those crimes across political jurisdictions) hardly comprise a random sample of all those who commit them. Convicted and incarcerated offenders are the ones whose exceptional and/or foolhardy acts brought about their arrest, and in whom judges and juries—though often inclined to excuse or at least mitigate their conduct—could find no redeeming virtue. As such, it is in some ways only natural that these offenders might also be more likely to have committed repeated crimes, or crimes of escalating seriousness.

Potentially more inclusive information about the perpetrators of anti-LGBTB violence can be provided by the victims—even if, in individual instances, that information is sometimes incomplete. That such information in the aggregate still has important validity, however, continues to be supported by the fact that there is remarkable consistency in the sum of the offender information that vic-

pital. No arrests have been made (CLEVELAND).

An 18 year-old Latina lesbian was assaulted by Los Angeles County Fire Department paramedics responding to an emergency call at a youth dance sponsored by the Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center's Youth Services Department. Youth Services staff had called for paramedic assistance to help another young person who had injured his knees. The two responding paramedics were joined by a two-man camera crew dressed in fire department jackets. The camera crew followed the paramedics and began videotaping the other youth. Youth and staff repeatedly asked that the camera be turned off, but the camera crew and paramedics ignored their requests. After a tense altercation with the injured youth, one of the paramedics started to exit the auditorium. For no apparent reason, he struck the victim across the chest with the back of his arm as he was leaving. In response, the victim flicked a small piece of pizza crust at him. The other paramedic then approached the victim and said, “Don't be throwing shit at my partner, you bitch.” When the victim asked the second paramedic, “Did you see what he did to me, he pushed me first,” he pushed her backwards with his hand and stated, “You fuck with my partner, you fuck with me, you hear me?” In reaction, the victim told the second paramedic to leave her alone and pushed him out of the way. Instead, he grabbed her by the throat and pushed her forward. The Fire Department subse-

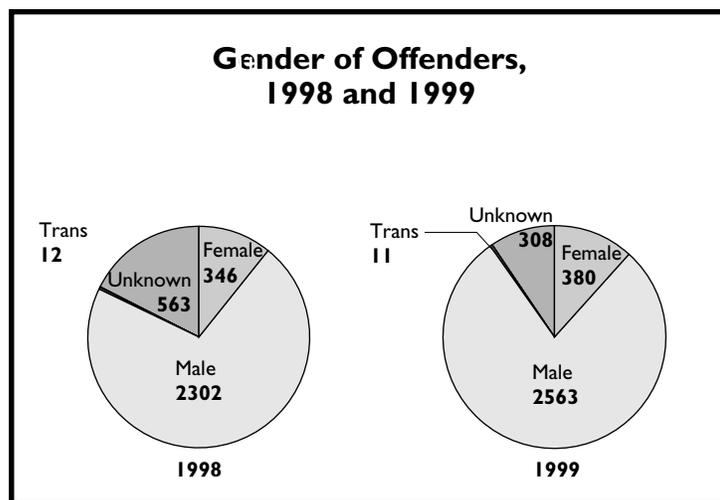
quently transmitted a letter of apology for the incident, and has asked the local AVP to provide sensitivity training for its employees (LOS ANGELES).

A 32 year-old man was walking in his neighborhood when he was accosted by four unknown males who made anti-gay remarks. When the victim tried to run, one of the attackers stabbed him in his stomach. The victim was rushed to a nearby hospital and admitted in stable condition. His attackers escaped (NEW YORK).

A gay inmate was murdered in Corcoran State Prison by another inmate, after being beaten and strangled to death with a T-shirt in an open prison yard in full view of a guard post for fifty minutes. The perpetrator had committed another murder at the prison before, and was not supposed to have contact with any other inmates (SAN FRANCISCO).

A 34 year-old gay white male was found dead near his apartment. According to friends of the victim, he had reported being harassed by neighbors for more than six months, who said things like, "You don't belong here, faggot," and "You'll get yours soon, faggot." No suspects have been identified, and police are continuing to investigate (HOUSTON).

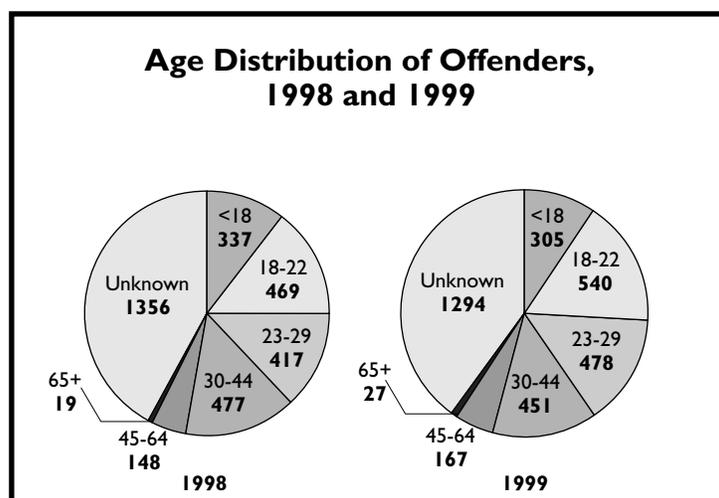
A gay white man was attacked by two individuals who slammed his head down onto the cement sidewalk, and then kicked, punched and choked him. During the assault, the attackers uttered several anti-gay statements,

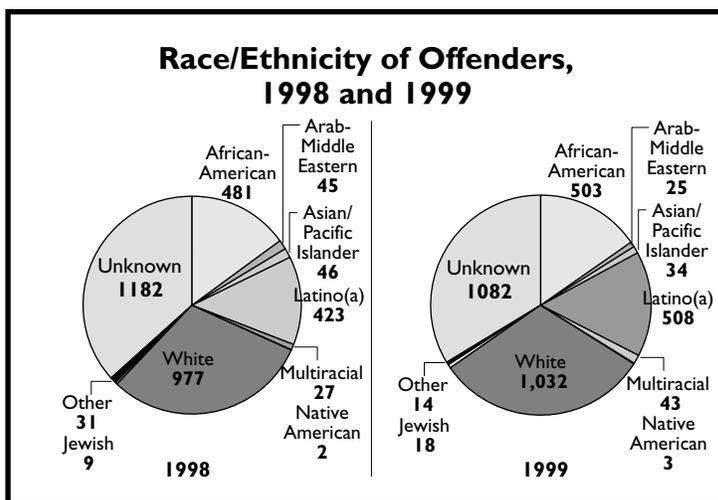


tims report to NCAVP members, whether considered from year to year or across the various agencies that participated in compiling data for this report.

In 1999, as in 1998, the great majority (87%) of the perpetrators of anti-LGTB violence were reported by their victims to be male (these and further percentages cited in the text were based on the cases in which the relevant information was known; that is, numbers reported as "unknown" were eliminated from the totals used to derive them). A substantial number of offenders were also reported to be young—43% in fact, were believed 22 years old or younger in 1999, compared with the same percetnage in 1998. An additional 24% of offenders were thought to be 23-29 years of age, making the percentage of all offenders thought to be under the age of 30 two thirds of the total; in 1998, it was 65%. In both years, too, most of the remaining offenders were reported to be aged 30-44 (25% in 1998, v. 23% in 1999). The percentages thought to be older still remained at about 9% in both years.

As the graphs at top right illustrate, the race/ethnicity of offenders, as reported by victims, underwent some more significant change. In both years, slightly





less than half of all offenders (48% in 1998, and 47% in 1999) were reported to be white and about a quarter (24% and 23%, respectively) were African American. Slight growth, however, was reported among Latino/a offenders (23% of all offenders in 1999, v. 20% in 1998) and in individuals categorized as multiracial (from 27 to 43 reports), but several NCAVP members reported that this was consistent with recent population shifts in their regions. In contrast, the number of reported Asian/Pacific Islander offenders declined (from 46 to 34 reports). Changes in other racial/ethnic categories, representing less than 1% of the numerical totals, were probably insignificant.

With respect to the reported relationships of offenders to their victims, where known, there were more notable changes. Reports of incidents perpetrated by strangers grew by 10% between the two years, and in 1999 came to represent more than half (51%) of the annual total (a similar trend was observed between 1997 and 1998). But certain less populous categories of individuals known to their victims also increased: employers and coworkers by 10%; landlords, tenants and neighbors by 14%; and roommates by 30%. Also interesting to note was a significant increase in the number of incidents that involved ten or more offenders at the same time: 34 in 1999, versus eighteen in 1998 (+89%). Last year's NCAVP report had found the opposite trend; i.e., an increase in incidents perpetrated by single individuals.

One bit of positive news might seem apparent in a substantial reduction, between 1998 and 1999, in the number of law enforcement officers reported as perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence, from 409 in 1998 to 250 in 1999 (-39%). However, a large part of this decrease occurred in relation to a reduction in police raids of LGBT bars in just one NCAVP region, activities that had involved large numbers of police officers in 1998.

A more significant positive trend was an apparent reduction in the number of incidents committed by organized hate groups, from 25 to seventeen (-35%).

including, "I'm going to kill you, you little faggot," "You little faggot, you make me sick," and "You could be the next Matthew Shepard." Police arrested the two attackers the same evening that the attack occurred (LOS ANGELES).

An African American male to female transgender individual was found dead due to a blunt trauma to her head. No suspects or apparent motives have been identified by police (CLEVELAND).

A 34 year old white lesbian was approached by five youth while she was working on her car in her garage. Two of the males shouted threatening remarks at her, including "We don't like dykes and we are going to kill you." The youth standing behind her hit her in the head with a breaker bar from her toolbox. They continued hitting her in the head, temples, face and abdomen. The victim blacked out and began to have seizures. One of her neighbors called the police and she was taken to nearby hospital for treatment. The investigation is still pending (CLEVELAND).

A 50 year old gay man was found dead in his apartment, by his best friend of 35 years. The victim's throat was slashed and no valuables were taken. The police have not identified an apparent motive for the killing and no suspects have been named (SAN FRANCISCO).

An HIV positive Latino man was the victim of two anti-gay assaults in his condominium complex. A person whose relatives live in the complex

committed the first attack. While the victim was gardening in his front yard, the attacker approached him, called him a “fucking faggot” and tried to stab him in the stomach. The victim escaped and returned safely to his condominium. On another occasion, a neighbor in the condominium complex verbally harassed the victim while he was walking around the complex. The neighbor said, “You’re nothing but a fucking fag and we are going to get you out of here” (LOS ANGELES).

Two gay men are raising the niece and nephew of one of them. The children both attend a Catholic elementary school. At a recent PTA meeting, their uncle was nominated for the next election. The Principal, however, protested the nomination because of the victim’s “lifestyle.” On another occasion, the victim’s partner was verbally harassed by the Principal, who used homophobic language (SAN FRANCISCO).

A 19 year-old gay male of mixed ethnicity left a local youth drop-in center one evening; he ended up walking home because he missed his bus. As he neared his home, an unknown man grabbed his shoulder and pulled him around. The stranger said, “You’re going to die, faggot,” and put a gun to the victim’s head. He pulled the trigger, but there were no bullets in the gun. The attacker then fled, leaving the victim extremely shaken. No arrests have been made (COLORADO).

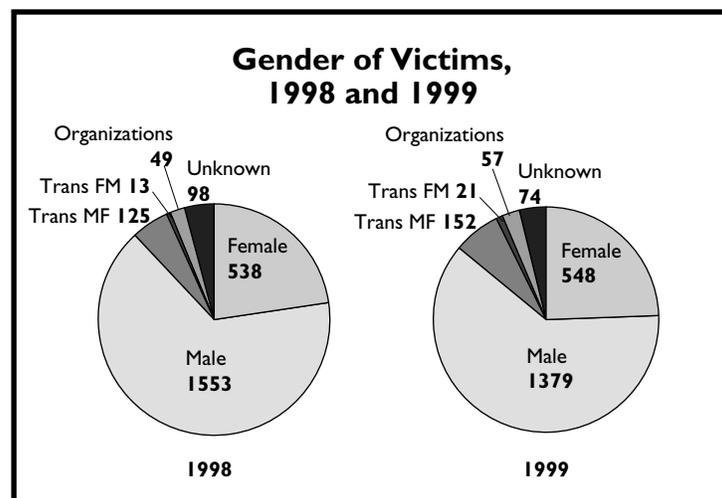
Of course, in many instances, nothing is known about the perpetrators of anti-LGTB violence at all, because the victim did not survive, can not recall, fears reporting this information, or did not have a chance to observe offenders carefully. In 1999, the number of these “unknowns” was reduced considerably relative to 1998, except in the categories describing offenders’ relationships to their victims. The latter is precisely the kind of information that victims who fear reprisals, or who somehow feel responsible for their experiences if the offender is known to them, may hesitate to report.

Section 3. Victims

As in prior years, those most likely to report anti-LGTB violence to NCAVP member agencies in 1999 tended to be white (60%), self-identified gay (87%) males (64%) between the ages of 22 and 44 (65%). In 1998, by contrast, 60% of all victims were white, 68% were male, 88% identified as lesbian or gay, and 66% were between the ages of 22 and 44.

Such statistics should not be interpreted to mean that anti-LGTB violence in the U.S., or even within this year’s NCAVP reporting regions, primarily targets individuals who fall within these categories. Crime reporting behavior is a complex issue generally, and becomes particularly so in relation to anti-LGTB violence. Some of the obstacles to more inclusive reporting include:

- The victim’s fear of reprisals, either direct or indirect (as when a victim fears that reporting a complaint against a coworker may result in a loss of employment for the victim).
- The victim’s fear of being “outed,” with other consequent threats to employment, housing, educational opportunities, etc. Such fear can become especially potent if the victim is a young person or is dependent (as in the case of many seniors) on others.



- The victim's own shame and feelings of responsibility for the incident, or desire to protect offenders known to them (such as family members).
- The victim's desire to "move ahead" and get on with his/her life.
- The victim's fear that s/he will be pressured to report the incident to police (for barriers that prevent wider reporting of anti-LGTB incidents to police, see the next section).
- The victim's belief that no good can come of reporting the incident.
- The victim's sense that the local organization primarily helps other kinds of individuals, a concern that may be especially prominent if that organization does not reflect the diversity of LGTB communities in its volunteers, staff and outreach.
- Social and cultural norms that discourage reporting violent experiences or other problems to any organized group.
- Ignorance of the availability of local anti-violence services.
- The inclusion of other kinds of bias within certain incidents, which may be perceived to discount their anti-LGTB elements. Victims who are people of color and/or women, for example, often experience racist and/or sexist bias in combination with anti-LGTB abuse.
- Similarly, the tendency of some victims to view an offender's motivation as primarily economic, in cases of robberies, thefts, etc., even when elements of anti-LGTB bias are equally present.

Because of their impacts on reporting behavior, any attempt to "profile" the typical anti-LGTB violence victim must be approached with caution. NCAVP's member agencies are unanimous in their belief, for example, that anti-LGTB violence is substantially under-reported, even to themselves, by women, transgender individuals, bisexual and heterosexual individuals, immigrants, people of color, and members of many other affected groups.

All this said, the reported proportion of women (excluding unknowns) victimized by anti-LGTB violence grew by one percentage point in 1999, representing 25% of the total relative to 24% in 1999. Percentages of victims identified within racial/ethnic categories also remained fairly constant over the two years, too, with whites representing about 60%; African Americans, 14%, Latino/as, 13%, and Arab/Middle Eastern, Asian/Pacific Islander, Multiracial and Native American individuals all 3% or less.

The percentage of transgender victims, however, grew substantially, from 5% in 1998 to 8% in 1999, and their numbers rose in absolute terms, too. Almost all of this increase (like the increase in incidents incorporating elements of transgender bias) was concentrated in New York City and San Francisco, where the local NCAVP members have made dedicated efforts to promote their services to the transgender community. Their experience offers a powerful example of how targeted outreach can have a significant impact on reporting behaviors by victims, bringing to light incidents that would otherwise have remained unknown.

A 29-year-old African American gay man was found stabbed to death in his Harlem apartment. It is thought that he met the perpetrator in a nearby park, and invited him to his home. Police are still investigating the case, which they now believe connected to two other murders of African American gay men in the area (NEW YORK).

A gay tourist from Mexico reported that he was sexually assaulted by a U.S. Customs official upon his arrival at Los Angeles International Airport. According to the victim, the official took him to an examination room, interrogated him, told him to remove his outer clothing, and, in the process of conducting a body search, touched his groin area and squeezed his penis. When the victim complained, the official told him that he should not come to the United States if he did not like the way he was being treated. The same official then repeated the body search and again sexually assaulted the victim. The Mexican Consulate has filed an official letter of inquiry about the incident with the U.S. government (LOS ANGELES).

A high school student and a friend were suspected of being lesbians by classmates. The principal of their school called both girls into the office and demanded in a belligerent fashion to know if they were gay (ST. LOUIS).

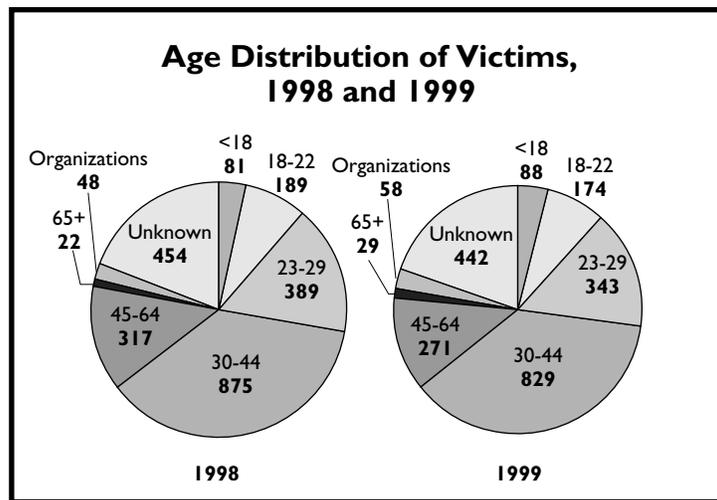
A gay man was robbed as he walked to his car from a LGTB business. The victim

was approached by two white men in their early 20s ,who initially asked directions and then demanded the victim's wallet, claiming to have a weapon. The incident was not reported to the police. Three similar incidents were reported within a 10 day period in the same area (COLUMBUS).

A 23 year-old Middle Eastern woman was kidnapped, beaten, kicked, and threatened with a knife by her family when they found out she was a lesbian. They also attempted to take her back to their home country. The woman's girlfriend called authorities, who accosted the parents and two brothers at the airport and prevented their departure. The woman and her girlfriend have changed their identities in order to escape the family (SAN FRANCISCO).

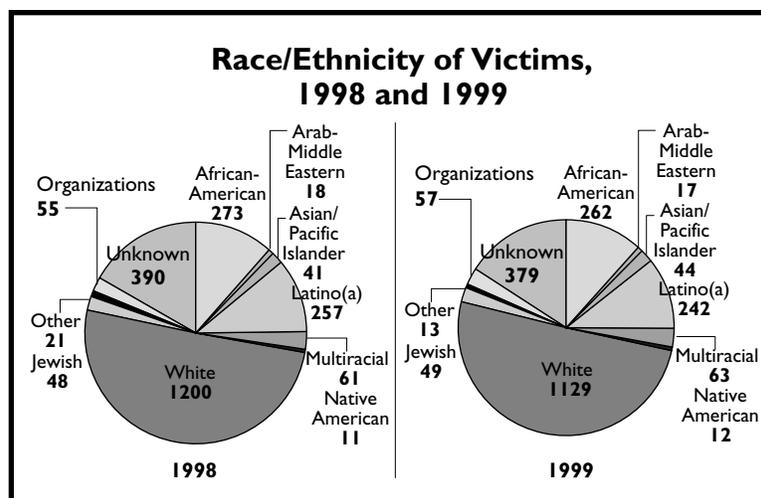
A gay man reported being harassed by his neighbors, who would shout "queer" and other anti-gay slurs at him. The victim had already secured a restraining order against them, but still feared being shot by at least one of the perpetrators (ST. LOUIS).

Individuals purporting to belong to the Ku Klux Klan and various other hate groups rallied against the opening of Hollywood Hotel in Galveston, Texas. Hollywood Hotel is Galveston's first hotel that caters primarily to the lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual communities. Prior to the protest and immediately following it, the hotel owners received multiple bomb threats and anony-



With respect to the reported sexual identities of victims, the amount of change was mainly insignificant—the only meaningful shift (+35%) was in the number of victims who identified themselves as heterosexual. To summarize, 87% of 1999 victims in the reporting regions identified themselves as lesbian or gay, versus 88% in 1998; 4% in both years reported that they were bisexual; 6% reported that they were heterosexual in 1999, versus 4% in 1998; and 1% in both years said that they were questioning or unsure (a category typically populated by adolescents—see below).

Equally minor changes were noted between 1998 and 1999 in the relative ages of victims, where known, which continued to show that a large plurality (46% in both years) were between 30 and 44. The percentages of victims in the under eighteen group remained relatively constant at 5%, reflecting the continuing aftermath of the elimination, due to funding cutbacks, of an adolescent program in Massachusetts two years ago (the Massachusetts AVP had reported 57 victims eighteen years old or younger in 1997, versus just 6 last year), and the absence of youth-oriented service efforts in almost all other NCAVP regions. By



contrast, studies nationally show that youth are among the most frequent victims of anti-LGTB violence, and for the reasons just noted, nothing in this report should be construed to suggest otherwise.

Finally, in 1999, about 3% of the victims of anti-LGTB violence were LGTB community organizations, including some of the ones that participated in compiling the information included in this report. The figure in 1998 was 2%.

Section 4. Reporting and Police Response

Introduction

The history of relations between police and the LGTB community continues to be a troubled one. In many parts of the country, police departments are still routinely employed as agents of officially sanctioned anti-LGTB oppression. Much of the work of NCAVP's member organizations is concentrated in efforts to remediate this legacy in the areas where it has passed, and to end it where anti-LGTB activity by police still persists.

This work proceeds on two fronts. First, NCAVP educates the entire LGTB community about its rights and responsibilities in relation to law enforcement. Victims especially are encouraged to report (but never coerced into doing so) their experiences of anti-LGTB violence, no matter how seemingly insignificant, to the police, so that the latter can gain a better understanding of its extent and effects.

Second, NCAVP members work directly with the police themselves. They provide training and other resources; advocate for the bias classification, where available, of anti-LGTB crimes; act as liaisons to the police for the LGTB community; and work in several other ways, ranging from posting rewards to organizing grass roots advocacy, to ensure that a larger number of anti-LGTB crimes are investigated and solved.

In 1999, these efforts seemed to bear mixed results. Reporting of anti-LGTB offenses to police, which had increased substantially in 1998, fell somewhat over the next year. Perhaps as a result, there were fewer reports of negative encounters between the LGTB community and law enforcement (the number of such reports had also increased substantially between 1997 and 1998).

Crime Reporting to Police

Just as there are barriers to keep victims from reporting incidents to NCAVP members, there also barriers that inhibit them from reporting incidents to the police. These are all the ones cited in the previous section, which may be supplemented now to include:

- The supposition that authorities will not act on any of the information they receive, no matter how serious the incident being reported.

mous threatening letters (HOUSTON).

A transsexual woman from Thailand in the process of obtaining her permanent residency documents was harassed by an INS officer about her gender identity. The officer reportedly told her, "I have the power to deport you," and "I have a gun" (SAN FRANCISCO).

On Halloween, a 37 year-old gay man was the target of a brutal anti-gay attack on board a cruise ship. The victim was assaulted by two other passengers in a hallway of the ship, who called him a "fucking faggot" several times. He sustained injuries including a broken nose, three skull fractures around his eyes, chipped teeth and multiple contusions. Because the attack happened at sea, beyond the reach of state and local laws, police have been unable to pursue the case as a bias-related incident, referring it instead to the federal government (LOS ANGELES).

A homeless lesbian woman was using the restroom at the San Francisco Public Library's main branch and was perceived to be the "wrong" gender. While she was still inside, a library guard kicked open the stall door and pulled her by the hair, dragging her through the bathroom while her pants were still down. Everyone in the bathroom watched, and some jeered (SAN FRANCISCO).

A 30 year-old Latino gay man was the victim of an attempted robbery and anti-

LGTB beating upon leaving a Long Beach restaurant that caters to the LGBT community. As the victim and his friend were about to enter their car, three young men approached them. One of the perpetrators grabbed the victim's neck from behind and said, "Give me your money, bitch. Give me your money, faggot!" At the same time, another perpetrator put a gun to the victim's head, and the third attacker punched him in the face and said, "I told you to give me the money, faggot." The victim's friend ran for help while the victim struggled with the attackers. Ultimately, the victim sustained injuries to his head, and the perpetrators were arrested (CLEVELAND).

A 38 year-old white lesbian who lives and works in Boulder, CO, noticed that her vehicle was being followed. After parking her car, she was confronted by a man who exited his car and began yelling anti-lesbian epithets at her. Police initially refused to take the victim's complaint, saying that there is no hate crimes law in Colorado (actually, there is a local LGTB-inclusive human rights ordinance in Boulder that proscribes the perpetrator's behavior). In the aftermath of the incident, the victim remained extremely upset, stating that she now feels vulnerable. She and her partner have both removed rainbow flag decals from their cars (COLORADO).

A 28 year-old white lesbian was driving home in her pick-up truck, which had two gay-positive stickers on it. As



- The supposition that the offender, even if arrested, will still “get away” with the crime.
- Fear of being harassed or intimidated by police, or even made subject to physical abuse.
- Fear of being arrested oneself (an outcome documented by NCAVP in several instances).
- Fear of being made a target of anti-LGTB police activity in the future.

NCAVP organizations strive to help victims overcome these obstacles each time they occur. But in many cases, no amount of gentle persuasion or reassurance can convince some victims to report their experiences to police, even when they have sustained very serious harm.

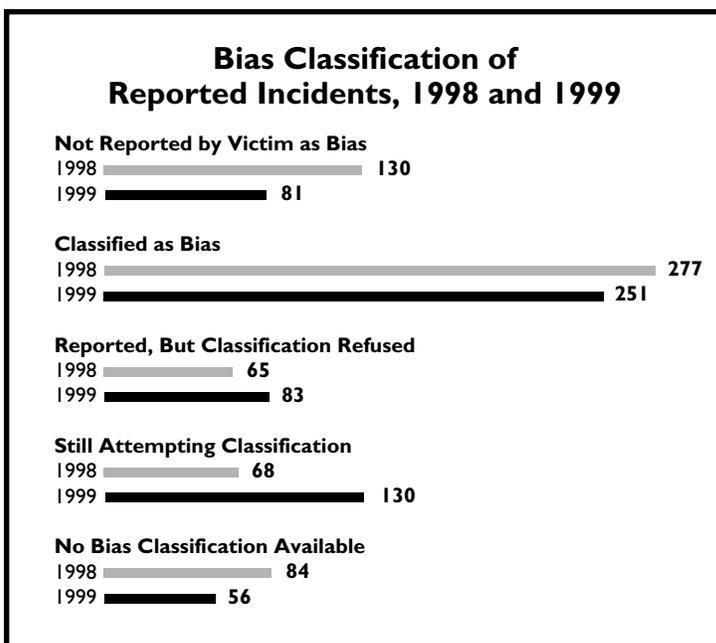
With these considerations in mind, it is perhaps not surprising that in 1999, the number of anti-LGTB incidents reported to police declined by a larger percentage (-12%) than the reduction in incidents overall (-3%) in the thirteen reporting regions. Even so, the percentage of total incidents reported to police in 1999 (39%) was still higher than two years earlier, when data obtained from a larger number of NCAVP regions showed that it was just 33%.

Police Response

How did police respond to a reduced number of reports, theoretically less demanding of their resources?

In approximately 10% of cases—versus 14% in 1998—they refused to take the victim's complaint at all. But in an additional 73% of cases—up from 67% in 1997—they took the complaint, but made no arrest; and in 17% of cases—down from 19% in 1998—an arrest had been made at intake or was made shortly thereafter. So while police may have been slightly more receptive to complaints of anti-LGTB bias in 1999 than in 1998, they appear to have done less in response to them.

1999 rates of bias crime classification also deteriorated relative to 1998. Although proportionately more victims (78% in 1999, v. 65% in 1998) attempted to report their experiences as bias crimes, police refused the classification in a growing number of instances. In 1999, NCAVP documented 83 such refusals, while in 1998 there were 65 (an increase of 28%). Not surprisingly, the percentage of incidents actually classified by police as bias-related suffered a complementary drop, from 277 to 251 incidents (-9%), while the number of reports whose classification remained in limbo grew from 68 to 130 (+91%), often an



indication of official resistance to the classification of a bias crime. By contrast, no possibility of bias classification was available with respect to just 9% of the reported incidents last year, lower than the 13% documented in 1998.

Police/Community Relations, Misconduct and Abuse

On a somewhat more positive note, police did appear to become slightly more professional in their interactions with LGBT individuals in 1999. 55% of police encounters reported in 1999 were characterized by courtesy, versus 52% in 1998, and reports of verbal and physical abuse by police dropped somewhat over the two years, as well. In 1999, 10% of victims reported verbal abuse by police, compared with 13% in 1998; and 6% reported physical abuse, compared with 7% in 1998. Police attitudes described as “indifferent,” however, rose as a proportion of each year’s total, from 27% in 1998 to 30% in 1999.

These extremely modest improvements, however, did not erase all the increases in anti-LGBT violence committed by police that NCAVP has reported since 1997, when only 9% of police interactions were described as violent. Further, among 1999 NCAVP reporting regions, overall reports of police violence increased significantly in Chicago and Colorado, and declined by notable amounts only in Detroit, Massachusetts and New York City. In fact, if one were to eliminate the latter city from this year’s NCAVP report, there would be a substantial increase in reported instances of police physical abuse.

she stopped at a light, she noticed two cars in front of her and a pick-up truck behind her, with three men inside. While waiting for the light to turn green, her vehicle was struck by the truck. The victim looked into her rear view mirror, and one of the men in the truck made an insulting gesture with his middle finger. She drove off slowly while the perpetrators drove two feet behind her, shouting “Dyke” and “Fag” out of their windows. Sensing danger, the victim then sped up to try to catch up to the two cars in front of her, which had proceeded through the first intersection and were now stopped at a second set of lights. The men in the truck caught up to her and hit her car again; they then began rocking her truck by continuing to hit it from behind. When the light turned green, she tried to lose them in traffic. The three men gave each other “high fives,” laughed, and yelled anti-gay slurs at her as she turned and sped away (MASSACHUSETTS).

A lesbian woman reported being beaten by a male family member at a Thanksgiving gathering at another family member’s home. The victim recently came out to her family, and was told that she “deserved that and more for going against God.” The victim suffered bruises to her face and jaw, and a sprained wrist. The incident was not reported to police (COLUMBUS).

A gay man was being intimidated by his neighbors. He overheard them saying, “We want to bust through those

PART 3. National Recommendations

Following broader public acknowledgement of the epidemic of anti-LGTB violence in the wake of a few highly publicized, especially horrific incidents, substantial LGTB community organizing, and the current administration's efforts to enact federal hate crimes legislation—which came closer to passage in 1999 than in any year prior—there are more opportunities now to address the problem than ever before. Unfortunately, good intentions with respect to anti-LGTB violence, and the revulsion most Americans genuinely feel at its occurrence, have not so far translated into adequate legal, policy and other necessary gains.

Especially distasteful is a continuing mainstream “debate” about these and other issues in which far right ideologues, acting as self-proclaimed champions of our national character and institutions, offer points of view that are little more than new excuses for bigotry, disempowerment and discrimination. However sincerely or fervently they may hold their beliefs, they represent, and continue to advocate for, new openings in the most regrettable chapters of our history.

The following recommendations, many of them repeated almost verbatim from NCAVP's 1999 report, suggest ways that our nation can begin to fashion a genuine and more united remedy to the epidemic of anti-LGTB violence, as well as other crimes rooted in hate. NCAVP sincerely advocates for every one of them.

Recommendation I

Foster a public, educational, political and cultural climate that makes clear that acts of anti-LGTB hatred and bias can have no part in a civil society. Specifically, schools should design and adopt general tolerance education curricula for youth (as well as protect students who identify themselves as LGTB); political leaders of every party should speak out forcefully against anti-LGTB discrimination and violence (and support genuine efforts to end them); businesses should establish and enforce appropriate LGTB 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-LGTB violence in its proper context; i.e., as a broader pattern of occurrence that reflects and causes harm to every individual.

As those who oppose tolerance and social equality for LGTB individuals repeatedly make clear, the nation is in the midst of a “cultural war.” The actual casualties, however, appear predominantly to be on just one side. It should not need noting that debate is healthy in an open society; “war” of any kind is not. The mainstream of the American people—including its religious, political, business and media leaders—want and have it within their power to bring an end to the conditions that underlie the epidemic of violence against LGTB individuals by drawing the nation's better

two fags' door, but one always keeps the back door chained,” and “If I had my Uzi, I'd shoot through his window right now.” The man called the police. The police came and spoke with the neighbors, but not the victim (ST. LOUIS).

A 16-year old white gay male kissed his boyfriend goodbye when his mother picked him up from school. A group of boys screamed obscene remarks at him, spit on him, and beat him after his boyfriend left. The young man was taken to the hospital for a severe jaw injury, bruises, and abrasions (SAN FRANCISCO).

A woman picked up two men to give them a ride, and the two men proceeded to physically assault her and push her out of her moving car. They made reference to her perceived sexual orientation. No arrests have been made, but police are still investigating the incident (HOUSTON).

A 14 year-old bisexual girl was repeatedly harassed by other students at her school. Other girls were writing anti-bisexual messages to her and circulating them publicly. They also harassed her verbally in her gym class (ST. LOUIS).

A 56 year-old transgender man was found bludgeoned to death in his apartment in Orinda, CA. His murder remains unsolved, but bias is believed a probable motivating factor (SAN FRANCISCO).

Two African American gay men were found dead in a burned Ford Mustang in the small town of Texas City, about 45 minutes south of Houston. The two men, Kevin Tryals and Laaron Morris, were apparently beaten, shot and burned to death in their automobile. Though still unsolved, the crime has not been considered a robbery because the victims' valuables, including jewelry, were left at the scene. There have been no arrests, and the police are continuing their investigation (HOUSTON).

Four white gay males were leaving a gay bar in their car when another man shot at them through his apartment window. The victims were not injured, but the rear window of their vehicle was shattered. Police interviewed a suspect who denied committing the crime; they also found no weapon. No arrests have been made (CLEVELAND).

A 36 year-old gay Latino man walking near a gay bar was kidnapped by two men in a van, very severely beaten, robbed, and dumped onto the street. The perpetrators called him a "puto" (a Spanish word used in much the same way as "faggot") throughout the incident. The victim managed to walk to a gas station for assistance. No arrests have been made (LOS ANGELES).

A white gay male was approached by two young males yelling, "You fucking faggot, give me your fucking money." The victim resisted and was hit in the head and back with a wooden board.

instincts and conscience to the problem. The LGTB community as a whole, and especially its representatives who helped frame this report, stand ready to help them do so.

Recommendation 2

Commission a federal study, as well as substantial independent ancillary research, of anti-LGTB 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.

The current, voluntary system of bias incident reporting by states and localities to the FBI is a poor substitute for a truly comprehensive national hate crimes reporting and tracking effort. Work to address hate crimes cannot succeed as long as so little is known about their extent, perpetrators, victims and related outcomes. At the very least, community-based and other non-governmental groups can and should provide valuable additional data to be considered in any national study or its conclusions.

Recommendation 3

Criminalize hate-motivated behavior against LGTB individuals with federal legislation, and authorize the Attorney General of the United States to investigate and prosecute such cases to the fullest. Further penalize violence due to perceived sexual orientation or gender identity at the state level by passing hate crimes bills to deter such acts and provide stiffer penalties for those who commit them. To encourage these new laws, the federal government should pass legislation to provide enhanced law enforcement and criminal justice funding to the states that enact them.

In eighteen states around the country, lesbians and gay men are not included in the categories of individuals who are recognized targets of hate crimes, and eleven states have no hate crimes legislation at all. A truly national response to the problem of anti-LGTB violence entails the enactment of legislation, such as the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, that would permit the FBI and federal prosecutors to intervene when local authorities fail. At the same time, the federal government should encourage the passage and enforcement of state and local hate crimes laws by providing enhanced funding to jurisdictions that make fighting bias crimes a higher criminal justice priority.

Recommendation 4

In association with stronger hate crimes laws, provide enhanced rehabilitation to convicted offenders, to reduce recidivism and interrupt escalating cycles of

abuse. As a coalition of organizations dedicated to the cessation of violence in our society, NCAVP strongly opposes the use of the death penalty.

The credible threat of punishment can deter many acts of anti-LGTB violence. But for those who commit them regardless, more than mere incarceration is needed to ensure that they do not become hardened in their resentment of LGTB individuals, or commit even more serious crimes in the future. Nationally televised interviews of the incarcerated killers of Billy Jack Gaither revealed that they had little if any remorse; one of the murders documented in this report occurred in a prison itself. Genuine offender rehabilitation is therefore a vital additional step to breaking life-long patterns of abuse.

For NCAVP, the death penalty can have no part in any credible response to anti-gay violence, because it is an act of violence itself that precludes any hope for rehabilitation.

Recommendation 5

Fund LGTB community-based anti-violence organizations, and other work at the community level, to help them prevent and deter more acts of violence against LGTB individuals, serve larger numbers of victims, and build cooperative relationships with a wider range of partners.

LGTB anti-violence organizations generally operate with minimal resources, and in only a few areas of the country. Over the past several years, several have been forced to reduce staffing and programs, and even the largest can meet no more than a small portion of the need for their services. Groups combating violence against other classes of individuals generally receive significant government and private philanthropic assistance. It is time for LGTB and other community groups with innovative strategies for preventing or redressing hate-motivated behavior against lesbians and gay men to gain broader support, too, and for their responses to become general throughout the U.S.

Recommendation 6

Recruit and hire more openly LGTB police officers at all levels of law enforcement. Establish and promote anti-bias units in every major metropolitan and state police force. Investigate and prosecute acts of harassment, intimidation and abuse committed by police officers against LGTB 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-LTGB oppression.

Police cannot become effective partners with the LGTB community or the nation as a whole in addressing the problem of anti-LGTB violence until they have taken meaningful steps to become free of it themselves. More openly LGTB police officers, dedicated anti-bias units and high profile investigations of anti-LGTB police misconduct are important prerequisites to sending the message that LGTB citizens are entitled to the protection and respect of law enforcement offi-

No arrests have been made (CLEVELAND).

The Reverend Edward Sherriff, a well-known, openly gay pastor of the Cathedral of Promise Metropolitan Community Church in Sacramento, was found stabbed to death in his home on October 20, 1999. Although one of his two vehicles was stolen and later discovered by police, the killers are still at large. Bias motivation is suspected in the case (SAN FRANCISCO).

A 20 year-old African-American transgender woman was hit over the head with a chair and stabbed in the abdomen near the Jeff Griffith Gay & Lesbian Youth Center on Santa Monica Boulevard in Hollywood. Before the stabbing took place, the victim was repeatedly called "faggot" and "queer," and was told she really was a man. Immediately after the stabbing, the victim fled to the Youth Center, trying to escape her attackers. They followed her there, where they taunted and threatened her and threw a chair at the Youth Center entrance. The victim was taken to safety by Youth Center staff and rushed to the hospital. The perpetrators were arrested a short time later in an unrelated carjacking (LOS ANGELES).

A 33 year-old gay white male, along with his partner and his dogs, had been subject to escalating harassment from a 48 year-old heterosexual white male living in an adjacent townhouse. The man had verbally harassed

and threatened them, left messages on his telephone answering machine, and threatening notes on the victim's vehicle. Police agreed that a crime had been committed, but took no other action in response to the victim's complaint (COLORADO.)

A male to female transsexual and her male husband were walking down the street, toward their parked car, when they were stopped by two police officers. The officers asked the man if he knew that the woman with him was "a prostitute." He replied that she was his wife. One of the officer's accused him of lying, calling him a "john." Police demanded their driver's licenses to prove they were married. After they saw that both victims had the same last name, they asked the woman why she was in that area. She said she was a social worker and had just left work a few blocks away. Again, they demanded she show them her work ID, which she did. When the victims asked for their names and badge numbers, both officers refused (SAN FRANCISCO).

cers. So, too, is ending the sanctioned use of police to harass LGTB community businesses, institutions and many individuals.

Hiring more openly LGTB police, however, is only the beginning of a solution to these problems. Even LGTB police officers can become implicated in acts of anti-LGBT violence, if broader police cultures and attitudes remain unchanged. Resources are therefore also needed for broader police training and skills development, and they should be provided at the academy, command and precinct levels.

Recommendation 7

Disqualify the so-called "gay panic" defense as a legal resort for those charged with committing anti-LGBT acts. In an increasing number of trials of individuals charged with committing anti-LGBT crimes, the "gay panic defense"—one in which the defendant asserts a kind of temporary incapacity as the result of an unwanted romantic approach by the victim—has become the favored resort. Unfortunately, though such a defense would be unimaginable in cases involving heterosexuals, it has proven capable of appealing to the worst instincts of judges and juries alike.

Such a defense recalls the legal theory that exonerated many defendants accused of lynching African American men in the American south: that they had made unwanted and repulsive advances to white members of the opposite sex. Few courts would openly entertain such a defense today, and none should permit its contemporary, anti-LGBTB equivalent.

If an absolute disqualification of the "gay panic defense," proves impracticable, shifting the burden of proof to the defendant in cases where it is proffered is yet another option. Currently, many jurisdictions place the burden of proof on the defendant in temporary insanity cases. Given that the "gay panic defense" derives much of its force from a similar argument, we would ask for similar considerations with respect to the burden of proof in cases where it continues to be advanced.

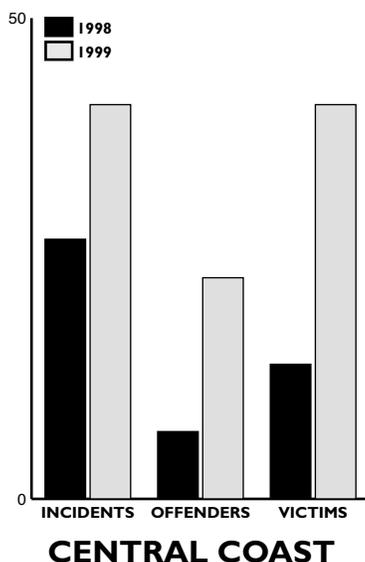
PART 4. LOCAL SUMMARIES

The following pages present summaries of local anti-gay violence data and 1998-99 trends as reported by each of the thirteen NCAVP member organizations contributing to this report. For more detailed data pertaining to any reporting region, see the tables contained in Supplement 2.

Readers may also wish to contact the local NCAVP member groups directly. Several of the latter have prepared more comprehensive descriptions of anti-gay violence in their areas, and may be able to provide more useful information.

For convenience's sake, the names and order of the reporting regions given in these pages are as they appear in the top rows of the data tables that have been included in Supplement 2. The actual names of the reporting organizations in each region, as well as relevant contact information, have been placed in the side-bars.

**Anti-Violence
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Committee Project of
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CENTRAL COAST

The Central Coast region of California (between Los Angeles and San Francisco) reported a total of 41 incidents in 1999, up 52% from 1998's total of 27. These incidents affected 41 victims, up from fourteen in 1998 (+192%), and were perpetrated by 23 offenders, up from seven (+228%).

Nine of the 41 reported incidents in 1999 were assaults, including one assault with a weapon. The other eight assaults, without weapons, accounted for the second largest rate of increase of any of the offenses reported in the region, climbing 167% higher than the 1998 reported total of three. The very largest rate of increase, however, was in incidents involving intimidation, which grew from one reported case in 1998 to eight in 1999 (+700%). Harassment accounted for all the other reported offenses, and its incidence remained about the same over the two years (nineteen in 1998 v. twenty in 1999).

Almost all (38) of the reported victims of anti-LGTB violence in the region during 1999 were male, and their numbers grew by 322% relative to last year's total (nine). There were three female victims in both years, and no transgender victims in either. All of the victims in 1999 were self-described lesbians and gay men; approximately three quarters were between the ages of 30 and 44, and almost all (95%) were white. Only three victims suffered injuries; in two cases, however, the injuries were serious, and one of the victims was hospitalized.

The large increase in offenders during 1999 appeared partly attributable to increased offender activities in groups. Six incidents were reported to involve two or three offenders, and one was committed by ten or more individuals. The comparable 1998 figures were just two incidents and zero incidents, respectively. Virtually all the offenders about whom relevant information was known were strangers to their victims; one was a relative. Interestingly, a fairly large percentage (30%) of the offenders were female. Half whose ages were reported were between the ages of eighteen and 22 years old.

53% of the 1999 offenders for whom racial/ethnic information was reported were white; all the others were Latina/o. No Latina/o offenders were reported in 1998, and the 1999 figure for whites is twice the number (four) reported the year earlier.

Only seven incidents were reported to the police in 1999, the same as the total for 1998, when a much smaller number of offenses occurred. For the entire year, police arrested just one individual, and classified none of the complaints as bias-related.

CHICAGO

In 1999, Chicago reported a total of 67 incidents, up 116% from 1998's total of 31. The number of victims also rose considerably, from 39 to 67 (+71%), and the number of offenders from 65 to 89 (+37%).

Incidents involving assault increased by 83%, from eighteen to 33, and those involving harassment grew at almost the same rate (from seventeen to 32, +88%). Incidents involving intimidation, however, increased only modestly, from eight to ten (+25%).

The percentages of Chicago incidents involving assaults (42% in 1998, and 49% in 1999) are some of the highest documented by NCAVP. Eight of the 1999 assaults were with weapons, predominantly knives and sharp objects, compared with five in 1998 (+60%). Injuries were sustained by 31 victims; in nineteen cases (66% of the total), the injuries were serious. The latter number represents an increase of 530% over 1998's figure, which was just three. Hospitalization was required in five cases in 1999, versus two in 1998 (+150%). Given these figures, it is fortuitous that Chicago reported no murders in either of the two years.

The increase in victims during 1999 was represented primarily by males, whose numbers grew from 26 to 46 (+77%). The number of female victims also grew, from eleven to fifteen (+36%). There were four transgender victims in 1999, compared with just one in 1998.

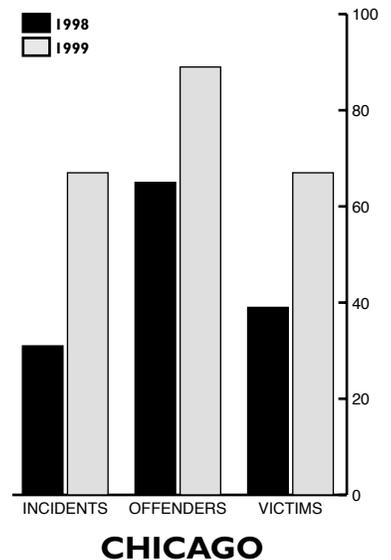
52 (78%) of 1999's reported victims described themselves as gay or lesbian, compared with 30 (77%) in 1998. There was a significant increase in the number of bisexual victims, from none in 1998 to five in 1999. As in most other NCAVP regions, a plurality of the victims in both years were between the ages of 30 and 44, while significant minorities were between the ages of 23 and 29 and 45 and 64. Of 50 victims in 1999 whose racial/ethnic identities were known, 38 (76%) were white, compared with 55% the year earlier. The second largest group in both years was African American.

Of offenders for whom racial/ethnic identities were reported, 56% were white, 23% African American and 21% Latina/o. The comparable percentages in 1998 were 40%, 27% and 33%, respectively, indicating a large increase in the proportion of white offenders and a fairly steep decline in those who were Latina/o. Virtually the same numbers of offenders (53 in 1998 and 54 in 1999) in both years were male, but in 1999, reports of female offenders increased from eight to eighteen (+125%).

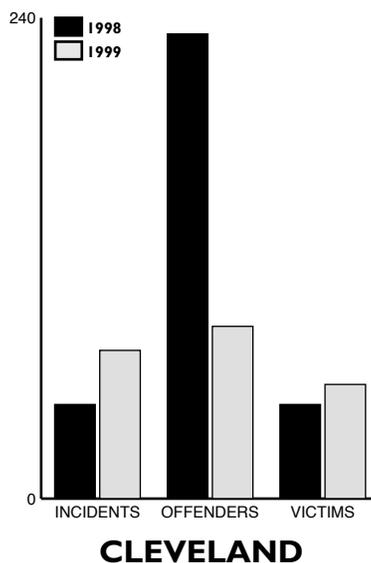
Interestingly, a significant plurality of 1999 offenders were reported to be between the ages of 30 and 44, older than in most other NCAVP regions, and much larger than the percentage in this age group that was reported for 1998. The latter trend may be related to a sharp increase in the number of incidents occurring in residences, including apartment buildings and housing complexes (from five to 21, +320%), and comparable increases in the number of offenders described as landlords, tenants or neighbors (from six to fifteen, +150%) or fam-

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ily members (from one to six, +500%). The number of offenders described by their victims as strangers in 1999, by contrast, dropped well below 1998 levels, from 41 to 29 (-29%). Finally, there was a significant increase in the number of offenders who committed offenses in groups of two to three individuals (from six to thirteen, +117%).

47% of incidents in 1999 were reported to police, compared with 26% in 1998. Of the incidents reported to police in 1999, just two complaints (9%) resulted in arrest, and only one was classified as bias-related: both figures less than those reported in 1998, even though the total number of reports to police increased substantially (+64%) between the two years. In 1999, police were themselves implicated in two instances of verbal and three instances of physical abuse, compared with none and one, respectively, during 1998.

CLEVELAND

Cleveland reported 74 distinct incidents in 1999, compared with 41 in 1998 (+80%). They affected 57 victims, 21% more than the 47 reported for 1998, and were committed by a much smaller number of offenders, 86 compared with 232. The larger number of offenders in 1998, however, was attributable primarily to the inclusion of 128 law enforcement officers involved in raids of LGTB businesses in that year. If these are omitted from the 1998 total (leaving 104), then the decline in offenders is far smaller, amounting to just 17%.

Seventeen of the 1999 Cleveland incidents (23%) involved assault, twelve with weapons. These figures compare with eleven and just two incidents, respectively, in 1998, for rates of increase of 54% and 500%. Cleveland also reported two murders in 1999, compared with none in 1998. The relatively more violent character of Cleveland incidents was additionally apparent in the largely stable number of cases involving intimidation (ten in 1998, v. eight in 1999) and harassment (25 cases in 1998, v. 26 in 1999). Another large increase, from nine to fourteen cases (+55%), was documented in incidents incorporating one or more elements of discrimination.

In addition to the two victims who died during 1999, fourteen others suffered injuries, compared with twelve in 1998. In five cases in 1999, the injuries were described as serious, compared with just two in 1998. Three 1999 victims were hospitalized. A majority (40 or 77%) of 1999 victims whose racial/ethnic identities were reported were white, as were 84% in 1998. The second largest group of (eight or 15%) of 1999 victims were African American, compared with 16% in 1998.

41 (73%) of victims whose genders were known were male, compared with 31 (67%) in 1998. Females accounted for nine (16%) victims in 1999, down from twelve (26%) in 1998. Four 1999 victims were transgender individuals, compared with three in 1998. All victims who described their sexual orientations in 1999

were lesbian or gay, compared with 82% in 1998. Pluralities in both years were 30 to 44 years old, while slightly lesser numbers were between 23 and 29, and 45 and 64.

Offenders in both years were also predominantly male, and in 1999, 21 (37%) of those for whom such information was reported were between the ages of eighteen and 21 years old. This figure represents a significant increase over the number reported in 1998, when just seven (16%) of the known offenders, excluding the police officers noted above, were categorized as such, and a large plurality (19 or 45%) were believed less than eighteen years old.

Substantial majorities of offenders in both years (83% in 1998 and 73% in 1999) were described as white. The remainder were African American (11% in 1998 and 16% in 1999) and Latina/o (4% and 11%, respectively). There were large increases in 1999 in the number of offenders characterized as employers or coworkers (from seven to 22, +214%) and landlords, tenants or neighbors (from six to fifteen +150%). Intriguingly, just four offenders in 1999 were described as strangers.

37 Cleveland incidents in 1999 were reported to police, compared with thirteen in 1998, for an increase of 184%. Police made arrests in just two cases, however, compared with one in 1998, and classified just two of the complaints as bias-related, compared with none the year earlier (in twelve of the 1999 cases, however, no bias classification was available). Finally, in four 1999 cases, police were themselves implicated in physical abuse, compared with just one case in 1998.

COLORADO

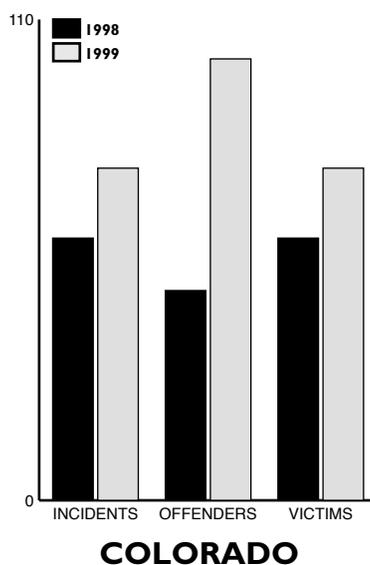
Colorado reported 76 incidents in 1999, for a rate of increase of 27% over the total (60) reported for 1998. They affected 47 victims (68% more than 1998's total of 28), and were committed by more than double the number (101, compared with 48) of offenders.

Despite the increases in incidents overall, the number (fifteen) of 1999 assaults in Colorado remained fairly constant relative to 1998's total (fourteen). Almost the same number (six in 1999 v. five in 1998) of assaults in both years were committed with weapons, and the numbers of incidents involving intimidation and harassment were consistent, as well.

These findings should not be interpreted to mean that anti-LGTB violence in Colorado remained more or less the same. On the contrary, in 1999, there were two reported murders, compared with none in 1998, and a significantly larger number of victims who suffered serious injuries—eight, versus just three the year earlier (+167%). Moreover, three of the 1999 victims were hospitalized, compared with just one in 1998.

63% of 1999 victims were male, and 23% were female. 4% were transgender individuals, and seven of the victims (9%) were described as LGTB organiza-

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Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization
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 Columbus, OH 43202
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tions. Except for the latter, these figures are roughly comparable to the ones reported for 1998. Virtually all the 1999 victims who were individuals described themselves as lesbian or gay, the same as in the prior year. A plurality (32%) of victims whose age was known during 1999 were between 30 and 44; the percentage in 1998 was 38%. The next largest age group in 1999 was occupied by 23 to 29 year-olds; in 1998, however, this group came in third, behind those aged 45 to 64. 74% of the victims who were individuals in 1999 were white; Asian/Pacific Islander and Native Americans accounted for 8% each of the remainder. The first two percentages are similar to the ones reported in 1998; however, no Asian/Pacific Islander victims were reported in that year.

1999 offenders for whom gender was reported were almost exclusively (95%) male, compared with 79% in 1998. As in 1998, they ranged across all ages, with the highest percentage (33%) in 1999 described as under eighteen. However, due to the large number of offenders for whom no age was reported in both years, this figure may not be meaningful. The race/ethnicity of offenders was also not reported in a large number of instances during 1999, to the extent that it is not appropriate to say other than that majorities in both years (56% and 79%, respectively) were white. Finally, there was a significant increase in the percentages of offenders (60% in 1999 versus 37% in 1998) described as strangers by their victims.

34 Colorado incidents were reported to police in 1999, compared with 31 in 1998. Police made five arrests in 1999, compared with three in 1998. None of the reports made to police were known to have been classified as bias-related (such a classification remains unavailable in most of the state). Six police officers were implicated in instances of verbal abuse and six in instances of physical abuse in 1999, compared with two and four in 1998.

COLUMBUS

Columbus reported 43 incidents in 1999, 19% more than 1998's total of 36. They affected 147 victims, virtually the same number (141) reported in 1998, and were committed by 260 perpetrators, fifteen more than in the year earlier.

A larger percentage (37% v. 33%) of the 1999 incidents, however, involved assaults, contributing to a total rate of increase in reported assaults of 21% between the two years. A substantially higher percentage of 1999 assaults also involved weapons (52%, v. 23%)—the 1999 percentage, in fact, is one of the highest documented by NCAVP. Particular increases were noted in the use of firearms and vehicles as weapons. There were not, however, any murders reported in either year.

Columbus also continued to report an exceptionally large number of sexual assaults and rapes—24 in 1998, and 26 in 1999. Levels of harassment remained almost constant, but intimidation declined from twenty to eight incidents over

the two years (-60%). Robberies increased modestly, by 18%. There was a large increase in the number of incidents reported to have occurred in cruising areas, from 21 to 36 (+71%).

81 Columbus victims suffered injuries in 1999, versus 73 in 1998. The rate of injury among Columbus victims in both years (28% and 30%, respectively) was unusually high, no doubt because of the disproportionate number of assaults. Serious injuries were experienced by 29 victims in 1999, compared with 33 in 1998. However, thirteen victims were hospitalized in 1999, as opposed to just nine in the year earlier (an increase of 44%).

Columbus is also fairly atypical among NCAVP reporting regions for the significant percentages of women reported as victims: 40% in 1999, and 38% in 1998. Almost all of the other victims in both years were men, although small percentages (4% in 1999 and 6% in 1998) were transgender individuals. Virtually all the victims in both years identified themselves as lesbian or gay, and majorities were concentrated in the age range of 23 to 44. Significant numbers in both years, however, were younger or older. Roughly 60% of victims in both years, too, were white. Additional large percentages, representing about a quarter of the total in each year, were African American.

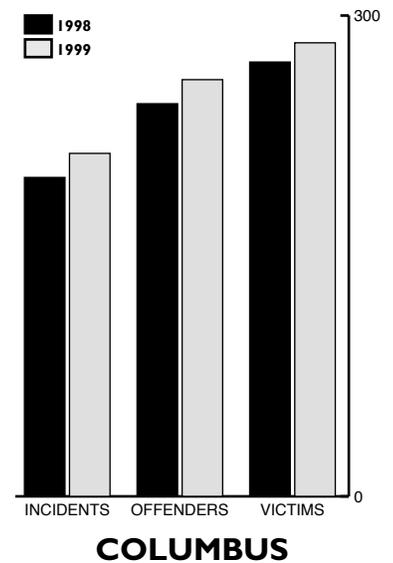
Offenders, by contrast, remained overwhelmingly male—87% in 1999, versus 81% in 1998. The largest number of offenders in both years were reportedly aged eighteen to 22, but the three other under-45 age categories each had significant (and stable) representation. Offenders for whom racial/ethnic information was reported were predominantly white in both years (68% in 1999, v. 61% in 1998). The increase in white offenders was matched by a decline in the percentages comprised by the next largest group in each year, African Americans (22% in 1999, v. 30% in 1998). As in 1998, most 1999 offenders were unknown to their victims (62% in 1999, v. 61% in 1998). The next largest category (approximately one fifth of offenders in both years) were landlords, tenants or neighbors.

46 Columbus incidents were reported to police in 1999, a decrease (-13%) from the 53 incidents reported in 1998. Police made arrests in six 1999 cases, down from nine in 1998, and refused complaints in fourteen up from twelve. No cases were classified as bias-related. Police officers themselves were reported in 1999 to have been the perpetrators of two incidents of verbal abuse, up from none the year earlier.

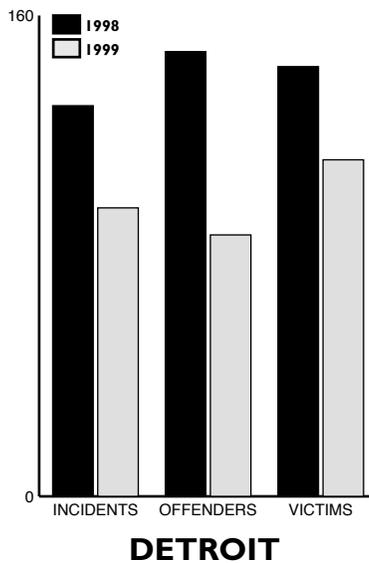
DETROIT

The number of reported incidents in Detroit declined during 1999, from 130 to 96 (-26%). The number of victims also declined, from 143 to 112 (-22%), as did the reported number of offenders, from 140 to 87 (-38%).

Many Detroit incidents, however, continued to be extremely violent. Assaults over the two years declined by just 4%, from 49 to 47, much less than the rate of



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 Detroit, MI 48219
 TEL (313) 537-3323
 FAX (313) 537-3379
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decline in incidents generally. Moreover, Detroit reported eight murders in 1999, the highest number documented by NCAVP this year. Six murders were reported in Detroit in 1998.

Of assaults, an exceptionally large number (29 or 62%) involved weapons in 1999, the same absolute number (but a slightly higher percentage) reported in 1998. There were reported increases in 1999 in the use of firearms and bats, clubs and other blunt objects, and decreases in the use of vehicles and especially knives.

Not surprisingly, among 1999 assault victims, the rate of hospitalization was also fairly high, at 18% (the 1998 figure was 17%). In 1999, however, Detroit appears erroneously to have reported the number of victims sustaining serious injuries as zero (the figure in 1998 was 21).

74% of 1999 Detroit victims were male, 16% were female, and 6% were transgender individuals—the latter representing a significant increase over 1998, when the percentage of transgender victims was just 2%. About 90% in both years described themselves as lesbian or gay. 1999 victims were evenly divided between the ages of 23 to 29 and 30 to 44 (the two groups accounting for 78% of the total number of victims for whom age was reported), while in 1998, a somewhat larger percentage belonged to the latter group. Most victims in both years (68% in 1998 and 74% in 1999) were white, with African Americans accounting for the largest portion of the remainder.

Offenders were reported in both years as almost exclusively male, most likely to be between the ages 23 and 29 (albeit with significant representation from the 18-22 and 30-45 age groups). In both years too, very large majorities of the offenders were white (82% in 1999, v. 92% in 1998). There was a significant increase over the two years in the percentage of offenders reported to be strangers to their victims (50% in 1999, v. just 26% in 1998), and a substantial decrease (from 27 to eleven) in those identified as law enforcement officers. The latter trend is curious, because it is not reflected in any decrease in reported police activity, such as raids of LGTB businesses and arrests of LGTB individuals, which continued at fairly high levels.

28 reports were filed with police in 1999, compared with 50 in 1998—the decline, 44%, is considerably higher than the decline in the number of incidents overall. Of the complaints filed during 1999, seven resulted in arrests, compared with eleven in 1998. Seven incidents were classified by police as bias-related—a fairly high percentage (25%). Only five reports were classified as bias-related in 1998. Detroit police attitudes may have improved modestly in other ways, as well. In 1999, there were five reported instances of police physical abuse, and nine reports of police verbal abuse, compared with ten and nineteen, respectively, in 1998.

HOUSTON

Houston reported 45 incidents in 1999, an increase of 45% over the 31 in 1998. These affected 43 victims, compared with 37 the year earlier (+16%). 40 offenders were reported in both years.

In 1999, an astonishingly high percentage (73%) of the total number of incidents continued to involve assaults (81% of incidents had assault as an element in 1998). A lesser number (14 or 42%) of the total 33 reported assaults in 1999 involved weapons, down from 15 (60%) of the total 25 assaults the year earlier. However, murders grew from one report in 1998 to five in 1999, making for the largest rate of increase in murders (+400%) documented in this year's NCAVP report. Larger numbers of incidents occurred in streets or other public areas (from 15 to 20 incidents, +33%) and there was a strong surge as well in incidents occurring at schools and colleges (from 0 to 5).

A full 20 of 29 (69%) of surviving individual victims in 1999 (nine of the reported victims were organizations) sustained injuries; in eight cases, these were described as serious (the equivalent figures for 1998 were 20 and seven, respectively). Eight of the 1999 surviving victims were hospitalized, down from nine in the previous year.

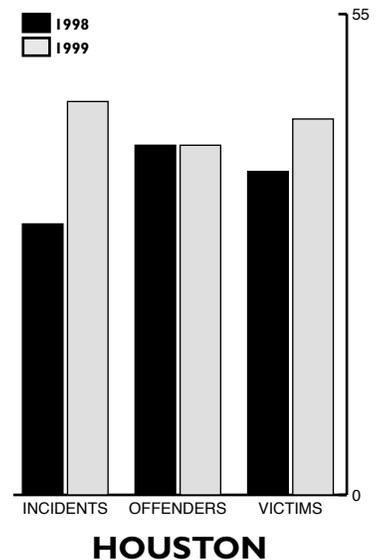
Of all the individual victims, 16 (47%) were male; 14 (41%) were female and 12% were transgender individuals, making Houston the only NCAVP region other than St. Louis where less than half of 1999 reported victims were men.

19 individual victims in 1999 (56%) were white, a fairly low percentage in comparison with most other NCAVP regions. 8 (23%) were African American, and six (18%) were Latina/o. The equivalent figures for 1998 were 77%, 8% and 8%, respectively, indicating significant shifts in the racial/ethnic demographics of victims over the two years. Almost all the victims in both years, however, described themselves as lesbian or gay. Most also continued to be between the ages of 30 and 44, although there was a significant drop in the number reported as 23 to 29 years old (from 12 reports to five, -58%).

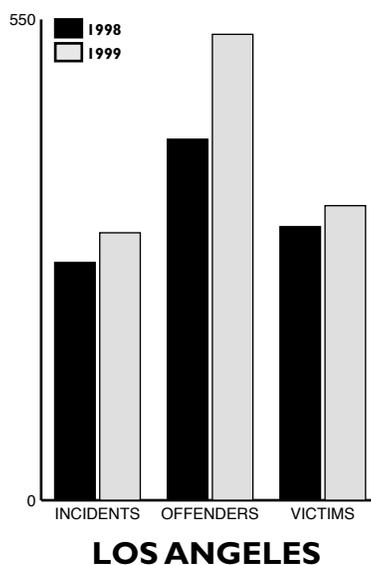
Offenders remained almost exclusively male. There was a slight increase among those believed to be aged 18 to 22 in 1999 (from 17 to 20 reports, +18%), and a modest decline in the number aged 23 to 29 (from 10 to 6, -40%). In addition, about half of the offenders for whom racial/ethnic data were reported in the two years were white, while Latina/o individuals continued to account for the largest portion of the remainder (and more than a quarter of offenders overall). Relatively higher percentages of offenders in 1999 than 1998, however, were African American, bringing their representation of the total to 20%, in comparison with 1998's figure of 15%. In both years, large majorities of offenders (82% in 1998 and 69% in 1999) were strangers to their victims.

31 incidents were reported to police, making for an exceptionally high reporting rate in 1999 of 69%, albeit one that declined somewhat from the 74% documented in 1998. Police made just two arrests in 1999, however, compared

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with one in 1998, and classified just two of the 1999 complaints as bias-related, the same number as in the previous year. Two reports were received in 1999 of physical abuse by police, down from three the year earlier.

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles documented 306 incidents in 1999, for a rate of increase of 12% over 1998's total of 272. These incidents affected 337 victims in 1999, compared with 313 in 1998 (+8%), and were committed by 533 reported offenders, compared with 413 in the year before (+29%).

While the total number of incidents increased, however, fewer involved assaults. The total number of assaults in 1999 was 72, down from 93 in 1998 (-23%). There were also fewer assaults involving weapons: 31 in 1999, versus 36 (-14%) in 1998. On the other hand, significant increases were noted in intimidation (from 70 to 86 incidents, +23%) and harassment (from 225 to 272 incidents, +21%). There were no murders in 1999, down from one in the previous year.

Of the assaults with weapons that did occur in 1999, a relatively larger proportion involved knives and other sharp objects (28% in 1999, v. 8% in 1998), primarily at the expense of firearms (16% in 1999, v. 31% in 1998). In addition, significantly more incidents were reported in 1999 on streets and other public areas (from 69 to 107, +55%). Still, reports of serious injuries from assaults declined in 1999, from 26 to 14 (-46%). Hospitalizations dropped by an even larger percentage, from eight reports to three (-62%).

63% of 1999 victims whose gender was known were male, compared with 66% in 1998. Almost all of the rest were female, whose percentage of the total number of victims increased somewhat in 1999 (from 27% to 31%). Almost 90% of victims in both years described themselves as lesbian or gay; most of the remainder said they were bisexual or heterosexual. Slight majorities of the victims in both years were between the ages of 30 and 44, and about half were white. The second largest racial/ethnic group reported in both years was comprised of Latina/o individuals (24% in 1999 and 20% in 1998), followed by African Americans (12% and 10%).

86% of offenders in 1999 were described as male, compared with 83% in 1998. In 1999, most whose ages were reported were between the ages of 23 and 29, followed closely by those between the ages of eighteen and 22, the two groups together accounting more than half of the reported offenders in that year. In 1998, by contrast, the largest number of offenders were reported in the 30 to 44 category, followed by those aged 23 to 29. Even so, in both years, there was significant representation from all three of these groups.

233 (43%) of 1999 offenders were reported to be white, compared with 165 (40%) in 1998. The second largest group in both years was comprised of Latina/o individuals, accounting for 156 (29%) of 1999 offenders and 145 (35%) of those

in 1998. African Americans accounted for 92 and 70 others, respectively, or 17% of the offenders in both years.

Police reports were filed in 80 cases in 1999, compared with 89 in 1998 (-10%). Arrests were made in sixteen of the 1999 cases, up from six (+167%) in 1998. 29 cases were classified as bias-related in 1999, representing both an exceptionally high percentage of the total reported to police (and whose classification status was known, 53%), as well as a substantial increase over the 1998 figure (seventeen cases, for an increase of 70%). Reports of police physical and verbal abuse also declined significantly in 1999, relative to 1998 figures. In fact, there were no 1999 reports of police physical abuse (down from two in 1998) and only two reports of police verbal abuse (down from five the year earlier).

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts reported 174 incidents in 1999, an increase of 20% over 1998's figure of 145. These incidents affected 192 victims, compared with 174 (-9%), and were committed by 302 offenders, compared with 281(+7%) in the year earlier.

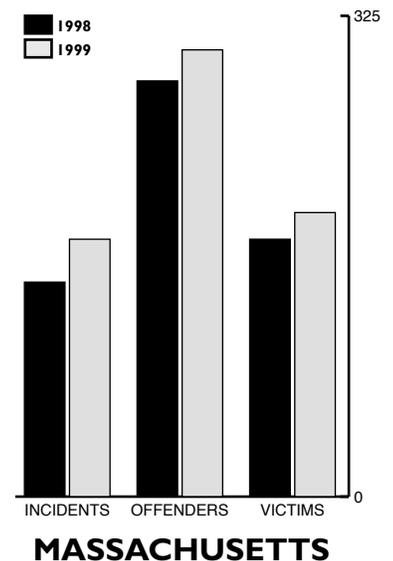
Despite the increase in the number of incidents, fewer crimes/offenses were documented as incident elements in 1999 (271), relative to 1998 (301), an unusual decrease of 10%. As a result, incidence within many crime/offense categories declined over the two years, including assaults (from 63 to 56, -11%), assaults with weapons (from 28 to 23, -18%), intimidation (from 70 to 55, -21%) and several miscellaneous others. Murders also declined, from 2 reports in 1998 to none in 1999. Reports of harassment remained constant at 133 in both years, while incidents involving vandalism increased, from 14 to 16 (+14%). There were also distinct increases in incidents occurring on streets (+56%), in public accommodations (+100%), and at schools and colleges (+160%), while there were decreases in those occurring in workplaces (-47%), on public transportation (-50%) and in or near LGBT bars and clubs (-62%).

Despite the decreases in reported assaults, the number of Massachusetts victims suffering injuries increased appreciably in 1999, from 33 to 45 (+36%), indicating that a larger number of assaults had multiple victims. In eighteen cases during 1999, the injuries were described as serious, compared with seventeen in 1998. Hospitalizations also increased, from three to five (+67%).

Most individual Massachusetts victims who reported their genders in 1999 (79%) were male, compared with 73% in 1998. The number of female victims declined from 31 to 30. Transgender victims also declined, from thirteen to six (-54%), while the number of organizations reported as victims climbed from eleven to fifteen (+36%).

Of the victims who were individuals, virtually all in both years described themselves as lesbian or gay. More than half in both years were between the ages of 30 and 44, with significant additional significant representation from the 45-

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64 age group, followed by those aged 23-29. 81% of the individual victims in 1999 for whom race/ethnicity was reported were white, compared with 78% in 1998. Most of the remainder in 1999 were African American, Arab/Middle Eastern, Latina/o or Multiracial. The only significant growth in a racial/ethnic category occurred with respect to Arab/Middle Eastern victims, whose numbers increased from one to five (+400%) over the two years.

87% of 1999 offenders whose gender was reported were male, compared with 93% in 1998. The number of female offenders increased appreciably, from fifteen to 24 (+60%). 1999 offenders ran the gamut of nearly all age groups, although a slight plurality (28%) were described as eighteen to 22 years old, and the number of under eighteen offenders dropped 50%, from 60 to 30. However, given the large number of offenders whose ages were unreported in both years (nearly half in 1999 alone), no firm conclusions can be drawn as a result.

Offenders' race/ethnicity went unreported in a large number of instances, as well. Of the reports received, 66% of 1999 offenders were white (compared with 77% in 1998), and the largest portion of the remainder in both years were African American (22% in 1999, v. 14% in 1998). The number of Latina/o offenders also grew, from 8 to 16 (+100%).

101 incidents were reported to police in 1999, up from 90 (+12%) in 1998. Arrests were made in 13 cases, up from 9 (+44%), and bias classification was made in 48 cases, up from 27 (+78%) in 1998—an impressive gain. Massachusetts police were also involved in fewer incidents of verbal and physical abuse in 1999, down considerably from the reports received in 1998. Then, there were 12 incidents of verbal and 3 incidents of physical abuse; in 1999, there were 7 and 1 incidents, respectively.

NEW YORK

New York reported 499 incidents in 1999, down from 1998's high of 616 (-19%). It also reported significantly fewer victims (575 v. 761, -24%), but an appreciably larger number of offenders (1193 v. 1081, +10%). The higher number of offenders appears related to a sharp increase in the number of incidents perpetrated by groups of ten or more individuals (from 7 to 13, +86%).

The number of New York assaults remained constant in both years, at 210, thereby growing as a percentage of total incidents. Assaults with weapons, however, declined, from 89 to 68 (-24%). So, too, did murders, from ten in 1998 to six in 1999 (-40%). Reports of intimidation and harassment also dropped appreciably, the latter by the largest margin (-39%). The number of sexual assaults and rapes, however, increased from thirteen to eighteen (+38%). There were few meaningful trends apparent in reported incident locales, other than a very steep drop in the number that occurred around LGTB parades, rallies and other com-

munity events (from 32 to just 5, -84%). Incidents perpetrated by hate groups also declined, from 8 to 4 (-50%).

145 victims were injured in New York City in 1999, down from 192 the year earlier (-24%). The number of serious injuries dropped at an even larger rate, from 61 to 38 (-38%). Hospitalizations decreased most of all, from 43 to 14 (-67%). It should be noted with respect to the statistics about medical care that in 1998, New York only tracked this information for victims who had actually reported injuries, while in 1999, it reported such information for all victims—hence a very large increase in the number of victims reported as not requiring medical attention (from 62 to 405).

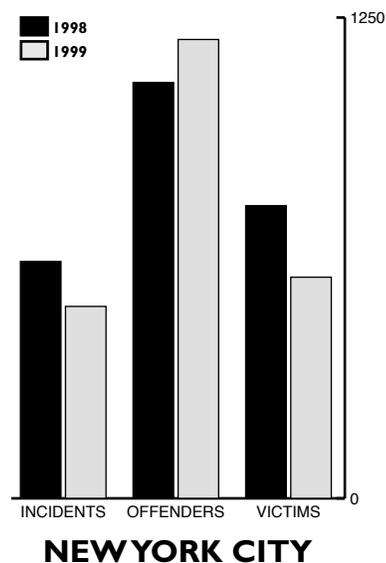
Of victims who were not organizations and whose gender was known, 65% in 1999 were male, down from 75% in 1998. Higher percentages in 1999 were female (25% v. 20%) and transgender individuals (10% v. 5%). The growth in transgender victims occurred in absolute numerical terms, as well, from 35 to 56 (+60%). It should be noted that part of this increase may be attributable to the addition of more transgender individuals to the New York City AVP's staff, bringing to light incidents that might not otherwise have been reported.

86% of 1999 individual victims who reported their sexual orientation said they were lesbian or gay, compared with 94% in 1998. There were significant increases among those who said they were bisexual (+111%) and heterosexual (+37%)—perhaps related to the increase in transgender victims. The majority of individual victims who reported their age in both years were between 30 and 44 years old. Almost equal proportions in both years, roughly a third of the numbers in the 30-44 category, said they were 23 to 29 or 45 to 64.

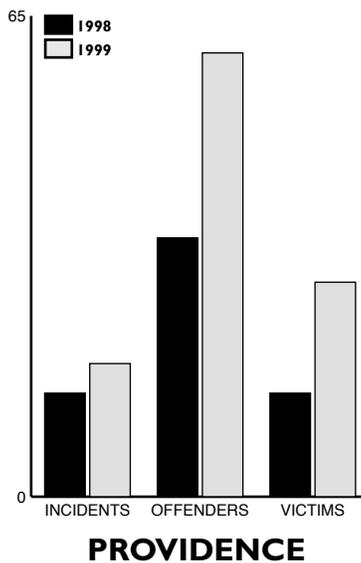
Half of New York City victims were white in 1999, down from 56% in 1998. African Americans made up a significantly larger portion of the remainder in 1999, growing from 12% to 17%. The percentage of Latina/o victims also grew in 1999, albeit by a smaller margin, from 21% to 23%

86% of 1999 offenders were male, versus 85% in 1998. Pluralities in both years were aged 30-44, although there continued to be large numbers in each of the under 30 age categories. Of offenders whose racial/ethnic identities were reported, Latino/a individuals were most numerous in 1999, comprising 35%. By contrast, in 1998, whites formed the plurality of offenders, also accounting for 35%. The absolute numbers of African American offenders grew only modestly, accounting for 29% of the totals in both years. A larger percentage of offenders in 1999 (60%) were not known to their victims than in 1998 (43%). However, an appreciable increase occurred in (the small number of) offenders described as acquaintances or friends, while those identified as service providers dropped by nearly half.

203 incidents were reported to police in 1999, compared with 296 in 1998 (-30%). Arrests were made in 37 cases, down from 80 (-54%)—a drop significantly greater than the one in reported incidents. Moreover, significantly fewer com-



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plaints were categorized by police as bias-related in 1999 (51, v. 94—a drop of 46%). General police treatment of LGTB New Yorkers, however, may have improved in other ways. Reported incidents of police verbal abuse declined from 37 in 1998 to 21 in 1999 (-43%), while those of physical abuse dropped even more dramatically, from 1998’s record high of 26 to 8 incidents in 1999 (-59%). Given the increased attention being paid to police misconduct in New York City over the past year, it will be interesting to see if this trend is sustained.

PROVIDENCE

Providence reported eighteen incidents in 1999, an increase of 29% over the fourteen reported in 1998. They affected 39 victims, 178% more than the 14 reported in 1998, and were committed by 60 offenders, also up substantially (+71%) from 1998’s figure of 35.

Twelve of the 1999 Providence incidents were assaults, 71% more than 1998’s reported assault total of seven. Four of the 1999 assaults were with weapons, twice as many as in the year previous. Intimidation reports grew to eleven from just one (+1000%), while harassment remained fairly constant (thirteen cases in 1999, v. fourteen in 1998). Unjustified arrest was cited in seven 1999 incidents, compared with six the year earlier.

Most Providence incidents in 1999 were reported to have occurred in residences, the workplace or in cruising areas. By contrast, in 1998, most incidents occurred in cruising areas and in and around LGTB bars.

Fourteen Providence victims suffered injuries in 1999, a relatively high rate (36%), but less than the 50% reported in 1998. In five 1999 cases, however, injuries were serious, compared with two in 1998. Hospitalization was required in two instances, up from zero in 1998. There were no murders in either year.

Of 1999 victims who reported their gender, 74% were male, and almost all of the remainder were female. There was also one transgender victim. In 1998, by contrast, 100% of the victims were male. In both years, majorities of the victims were aged 30 to 44, although there was an increase (from zero to four) in the number of victims reported to be eighteen to 22 in 1999. In 1998, all victims who described their sexual orientation said they were lesbian or gay; in 1999, this percentage dropped to 81%, with most of the remainder reporting that they were heterosexual. Almost all victims were white; very substantial percentages in both years (77% in 1998 and 54% in 1999) also reported that they were Jewish.

Offenders were almost entirely white in both years. The largest numbers, also in both years, were reportedly 23 to 29 years old, with significant representation in 1999 by eighteen to 22 year-olds and, curiously, those over 65 (from zero to eleven offenders, +1000%). All 1998 offenders for whom gender was reported were male; in 1999, 56 were male, and two female. In both years, large percentages were strangers; law enforcement officers made up significant portions in

each year, as well. Reports of perpetrators involved in pick-up crimes increased from one to eleven (+1000%).

Twenty Providence incidents were reported to police in 1999, up dramatically (+800%) from the two reported in 1998. Arrests were made in eight cases, up from two the year earlier (+300%), and twice as many incidents in 1999 (four) were classified as bias-related than in 1998 (2). Two serious incidents of police physical abuse were documented in 1999, however, up from none in the year earlier.

ST. LOUIS

St. Louis reported 30 incidents in 1999, down 46% from the 56 it recorded in 1998. Victims also declined, from 68 to 35 (-48%), and so did offenders, from 88 to 59 (-33%).

There were seven assaults in St. Louis in 1999, compared with ten (-30%) the year earlier. Only two 1999 assaults involved weapons, versus five in 1998 (-60%). Murders also dropped, from two to none. In fact, St. Louis experienced no significant increases in any crime/offense category, and reported decreases in most. An exception was in police activity targeting LGTB individual; reports of raids, entrapment and unjustified arrests increased from one to five (+400%). The predominant locales for all incidents in both years were private residences, followed by streets and other public areas in 1998, and workplaces in 1999.

Despite the decrease in assaults, one more victim in 1999 than in 1998 suffered injuries (seven v. six), and in six (86%) of the 1999 case, they were regarded as serious, up from four (66%) the year earlier. Hospitalization was reported in three instances in 1999, one more than in 1998.

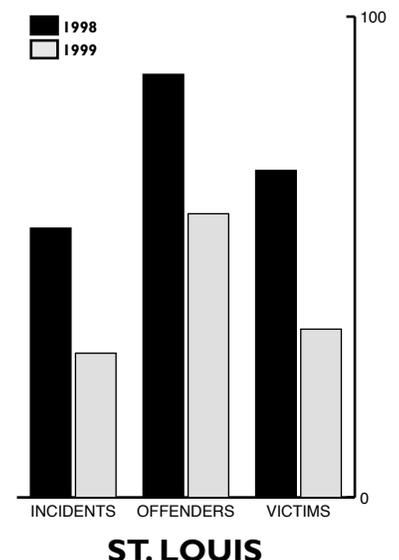
An unusual majority of victims in 1999 were female (52%), compared with just 32% in 1998. Most of the rest in both years were male. Transgender victims declined over the two years, from four to just one.

About 88% of victims in both years said they were lesbian or gay; the remainder reported that they were bisexual or heterosexual. As in other NCAVP regions, pluralities who reported their age said they were between 30 and 44 years old, with some significant representation among those aged 23 to 29. 84% of victims in 1999, the same percentage as in 1998, were white. African Americans accounted for all of the remainder in 1998; however, in 1999, the percentage of victims who were African American dropped to just 6%, while Asian/Pacific Islanders made up the remaining 10%.

Offenders in both years were predominantly male (83% in 1998 and 73% in 1999), with significant and growing representation by women. The largest number of offenders in 1999 were reported to be aged 30 to 44; in 1998, they were decidedly younger: the 23 to 29 and under eighteen age categories accounted for a fair majority of offenders whose ages were reported in that year. 79% of 1999

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offenders were white; 18% were African American; and only one offender (compared with zero in the year earlier) was Latino/a. In 1998, the percentage of African American offenders was much higher, 35%. The largest number of offenders in 1999 were landlords, tenants or neighbors; in 1998, the plurality was made up (by only a slight margin) of strangers. Reports of law enforcement officers as offenders increased from seven to twelve (+71%).

10 incidents were reported to police in 1999, down from 23 (-56%) in 1998. Arrests were made in three cases, down from seven, and just one incident (the same number as in 1998) was classified as bias-related. Police were not reported involved in any instances of verbal or physical abuse in either year; the 1999 increase in police categorized as offenders was primarily associated with the increases in reports of raids, entrapment and unjustified arrests noted earlier.

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco reported 325 incidents in 1999, down 18% from the total of 395 reported in 1998. These affected 387 victims, down 11% from 1998's total of 434, and were committed by 429 offenders, down 22% from 1998's total of 548.

The most significant declines in San Francisco were recorded in assaults (from 187 to 113, -40%), although *successful* assaults with weapons increased from 20 to 21 reports. Sexual assaults and rapes declined (from 18 to 6, -67%); unjustified arrests (from 11 to 5 reports, -54%); and vandalism (from 28 to 13 reports, -54%). Significant increases were noted in harassment (from 240 to 286 incidents, +19%) and complaints of discrimination (from 13 to 75 reports, +477%).

Reports of murders increased dramatically, however, from two to six (+200%), although part of this growth was attributable to the expansion of the geographical area in which San Francisco monitored murders between 1998 and 1999. The increased violence of many San Francisco incidents was apparent as well in a larger number of serious injuries to victims: from 66 reports in 1998 to 88 in 1999, an increase of 33%. This growth occurred even though the number of all victims suffering injuries declined, from 158 to 138 (-13%). As a result, victims with serious injuries made up a far higher percentage of all victims in 1999 than in 1998: 39%, v. 15%. Even the latter rate is unusually high. Unfortunately, very little information was recorded about the health care utilization of victims in 1999 (it was reported unknown in 83% of the cases in which injuries occurred). As a result, 1999 reports of hospitalization (just 5 instances) are undoubtedly low.

In both years, most incidents occurred on streets and in other public areas, followed by private residences. There was only one very significant drop (from eighteen to five, -72%) in the number of incidents occurring in or around LGTB bars, a finding echoed in several other NCAVP regions, as well. In addition, San

Francisco reported an increasing proportion of incidents in the Bay area, as opposed to the city proper.

Victims in both years were predominantly male. Female victims were represented as well at about 20%. Very substantial growth, however, was recorded in the number of victims who were transgender individuals, from 39 to 59 (+51%), accounting for 17% of all victims whose gender was known in 1999. In addition, 80% of victims in 1998, and 88% in 1999, described themselves as lesbian or gay; the number of bisexual victims decreased from seventeen to nine (-47%). As in many other NCAVP regions, large pluralities (comprising near-majorities) in both years were aged 30 to 44 years old.

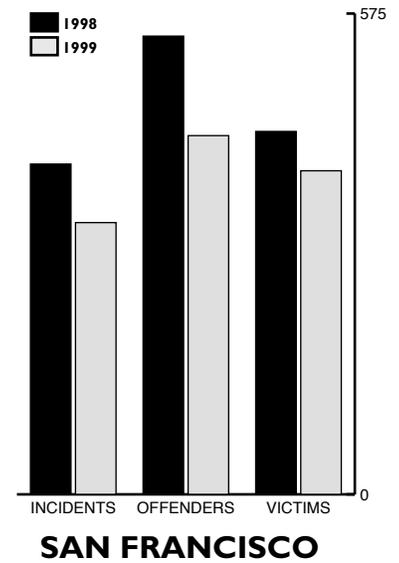
64% of 1999 victims who reported their race/ethnicity, versus 67% in 1998, were white. African Americans accounted for 11% in 1999, but only 8% in 1998 (African American numbers grew in absolute terms, as well, from 22 to 27, +23%). Latino/a representation among victims dropped slightly, from 14% to 12%, while Asian/Pacific Islanders increased from 4% to 7% (growing from thirteen to eighteen individuals, +38%).

In 1998, 45% of offenders for whom racial/ethnic data were reported were white; this percentage dropped to 37% in 1999. African American offenders grew slightly, from 69 to 82, and Asian/Pacific Islander offenders also increased, from 14 to 2. The number of Latino/a offenders, by contrast, declined, from 64 to 48. All of these trends are consistent with the ones reported for victims.

About 90% of offenders in both years were male. In 1998, the largest numbers were between the ages of eighteen and 22 and 30 and 44; in 1999, however, offenders reportedly aged 30 to 44 dropped precipitously, from 83 to six (-93%). Much of this decrease may be related to another substantial drop, in those identified as landlords, tenants and neighbors, from 62 to 33 reports (-47%), as well as a large increase in the number of offenders for whom relationship information was not reported. There was also a significant increase in the number of offenders who were law enforcement officers, from 51 to 63 (+23%), who mostly targeted transgender individuals (see below), and a substantial decrease in those reported as strangers, from 298 to 148 (-50%).

145 incidents were reported to police in 1999, compared with 178 in 1998 (-18%). Arrests were made in 25 cases, down from 32 (-22%) in 1998. Exceptional percentages of incidents, however, were classified by police as bias-related in both years: 78% in 1998, and 87% in 1999. These are the highest rates of bias classification nationwide documented by NCAVP, and account for large portions of the national totals in both years.

Unfortunately, there was no meaningful improvement in reported instances of police misconduct. Verbal abuse by police declined from nine to five incidents, but physical abuse was documented in five 1999 cases, as opposed to four in 1998. In addition, of the transgender victims noted earlier, almost half were victims of the police.



SUPPLEMENT I
Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form

The following pages reproduce the Case Intake/Incident Tracking Form employed by NCAVP reporting agencies to record raw incident data.

SUPPLEMENT 2

Comprehensive Data

The following pages reproduce the aggregate raw incident data for 1998 and 1999 reported to NCAVP by the thirteen participating member agencies. All data were drawn originally from individual copies of the Case Intake/Incident Tracking form reproduced in Supplement 1.

Incident Information	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total Number of Incidents	27	41	31	67	41	74	60	76	199	214	130	96	31	45
Crimes and Offenses														
Assault without a weapon	3	8	13	25	9	5	9	9	34	38	20	18	10	19
Assault with a weapon	1	1	4	7	1	8	4	4	23	29	17	21	3	4
Attempted assault with a weapon	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	9	13	12	8	12	10
<i>Subtotal (assault)</i>	4	9	18	33	11	17	14	15	66	80	49	47	25	33
Intimidation	1	8	8	10	10	8	23	22	20	8	21	17	20	21
Harassment	18	20	16	24	23	19	36	36	36	43	18	10	12	9
Mail/Literature harassment	1	0	0	6	1	4	7	5	4	3	8	2	0	1
Telephone harassment	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	3	26	21	3	1	0	3
<i>Subtotal (harassment)</i>	19	20	17	32	25	26	44	44	66	67	29	13	12	13
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	6	8	1	5
Sexual Assault/Rape	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	24	26	0	1	3	3
Abduction/Kidnapping	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bomb Threat/Bombing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Illegal Eviction	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Police Entrapment	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	27	31	0	1
Unjustified Arrest	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	1	27	33	1	0
Police raid	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Discrimination	0	0	1	3	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	8	1	0	0	0
Vandalism	3	3	2	2	2	1	7	4	45	49	23	11	2	2
Robbery	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	28	33	11	9	1	0
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	6	0	0
Total	27	41	55	92	62	74	94	96	264	280	204	179	70	90
AIDS/HIV-Related Bias														
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	4	12	9	20	8		
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	3		
Total	0	1	1	3	0	2	3	5	12	9	26	11	0	0
Transgender-Related Bias														
Transgender & Heterosexist-Related Bias	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	4	6	0	7	3	4
Transgender Related Bias Only	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Total	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	5	4	6	0	13	3	4

Incident Information	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
Total Number of incidents	272	306	145	174	616	499	14	18	56	30	395	325	2017	1965	-3%
<i>Crimes and Offenses</i>													0	0	
Assault without a weapon	57	41	35	33	121	142	5	8	5	5	140	80	461	431	-7%
Assault with a weapon	25	24	21	20	60	45	2	4	3	1	21	22	185	190	3%
Attempted assault with a weapon	11	7	7	3	29	23	0	0	2	1	26	11	111	83	-25%
<i>Subtotal (assault)</i>	93	72	63	56	210	210	7	12	10	7	187	113	757	704	-7%
Intimidation	70	86	70	55	341	299	1	11	9	3	270	245	864	793	-8%
Harassment	191	265	123	127	393	241	14	11	25	21	214	260	1119	1086	-3%
Mail/Literature harassment	15	3	1	4	44	33	0	1	4	2	9	11	94	75	-20%
Telephone harassment	19	4	9	2	33	33	0	1	2	0	17	15	112	88	-21%
<i>Subtotal (harassment)</i>	225	272	133	133	470	307	14	13	31	23	240	286	1325	1249	-6%
Murder	1	0	2	0	10	6	0	0	2	0	2	6	26	29	12%
Sexual Assault/Rape	5	2	3	3	13	18	0	0	0	1	18	6	72	65	-10%
Abduction/Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	11	57%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	4	-33%
Bomb Threat/Bombing	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	350%
Illegal Eviction	2	1	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	11	9	-18%
Police Entrapment	6	1	2	0	8	10	4	0	1	1	10	7	58	56	-3%
Unjustified Arrest	7	3	4	2	29	9	6	7	0	1	11	5	86	68	-21%
Police raid	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	3	1	1	14	14	0%
Discrimination	39	15	6	3	38	37	7	1	8	3	13	75	126	158	25%
Arson	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	-15%
Vandalism	16	16	14	16	20	19	0	1	1	1	28	13	163	138	-15%
Robbery	5	4	2	0	28	13	0	0	0	1	9	6	85	70	-18%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	0	1	1	0	7	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	22	16%
Total	471	477	301	271	1189	954	39	46	65	45	793	765	3634	3410	-6%
<i>AIDS/HIV-Related Bias</i>													0	0	
AIDS/HIV & Heterosexist Bias					45	25	0	2	0 N/A		8	7	88	58	-34%
AIDS/HIV Related Bias only					4	9	0	0	0 N/A		3	1	14	17	21%
Total	0	0	0	0	49	34	0	2	0	0	11	8	102	75	-26%
													0	0	
													0	0	
	6	8	0	0		30	0	0	N/A		9	46	23	107	365%
	18	19	9	2		22	1	0	N/A		23	10	57	65	14%
	24	27	9	2	0	52	1	0	0	0	32	56	80	172	115%

Incident Information	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>														
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	1	0	4	2	1	11	2	1	6	9	9	15	5	6
Bottles, bricks, rocks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2	4	4	2	3
Firearms	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	9	8	11	3	2
Knives & sharp objects	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	11	13	11	4	4	4
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	8	3	2	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	4	7	1	14	5	6	33	50	35	36	14	15
<i>Serial Incidents</i>														
1 previous incident	0	0	1	1	0	1	13	9	5	4	6	2	3	5
2-5 previous incidents	2	3	8	9	2	7	3	5	3	6	4	3	2	2
6-10 previous incidents	2	0	0	1	4	8	1	2	4	3	0	0	0	0
10 or more previous incidents	2	0	0	8	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	3	9	19	12	18	18	19	12	13	10	5	5	7
<i>Hate Groups</i>														
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	7	1	0	4
<i>Site</i>														
Police precinct/Jail	0	0	1	6	8	1	1	1	0	0	9	2	2	2
Private Residence	0	1	5	21	0	26	14	15	48	59	26	22	9	3
Public Transportation	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Street/Public Area	2	5	12	11	8	12	17	19	34	29	8	8	15	20
Workplace	1	3	1	6	6	14	5	10	7	5	5	6	0	2
Public Accommodation	0	2	5	3	1	4	2	2	1	0	4	2	0	0
Cruising Area	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	21	36	30	17	0	1
School/College	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	21	28	12	10	0	5
GLBTH Institution	2	1	0	2	8	3	1	1	6	3	4	2	0	3
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	1	3	2	5	0	9	0	1	60	58	19	12	3	4
GLBTH event/parade/rally	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	2
Other	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	21	24	2	1	2	0	10	16	0	0	10	8	2	3
Total	27	41	31	58	41	74	60	76	199	218	130	91	31	45

Incident Information	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		Inc/Dec
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
<i>Number of incidents involving weapons</i>															
Bats, clubs, blunt objects	8	1	5	7	23	21	1	0	3	0	8	5	76	78	3%
Bottles, bricks, rocks	2	2	7	3	17	13	0	2	0	0	2	6	40	37	-8%
Firearms	8	4	0	1	5	5	0	0	1	1	7	3	35	40	14%
Knives & sharp objects	2	7	4	4	27	16	0	1	0	0	4	5	63	60	-5%
Rope, restraints	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	-75%
Vehicle	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	13	15	15%
Other	6	10	5	9	33	8	1	11	0	1	5	4	58	51	-12%
Total	26	25	23	24	109	65	2	14	6	2	30	23	289	282	-2%
<i>Serial Incidents</i>															
1 previous incident	3	8	9	7	18	10	0	1	1	0	9	3	68	51	-25%
2-5 previous incidents	18	33	20	22	85	78	1	1	18	6	35	29	201	204	1%
6-10 previous incidents	6	14	7	6	34	33	0	0	2	3	14	6	74	76	3%
10 or more previous incidents	14	31	6	10	50	41	0	1	5	5	22	18	106	119	12%
Total	41	86	42	45	187	162	1	N/A	26	14	80	56	449	447	0%
Hate Groups															
Incidents committed by hate groups	0	0	4	3	8	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	25	17	-32%
<i>Site</i>															
Police precinct/Jail	14	4	1	2	25	7	0	0	2	0	9	5	72	30	-58%
Private Residence	63	68	34	36	165	148	0	5	18	9	91	89	473	502	6%
Public Transportation	7	7	10	5	39	20	0	0	1	3	21	5	83	46	-45%
Street/Public Area	69	107	41	64	164	138	0	4	9	3	115	113	494	533	8%
Workplace	43	37	19	10	58	55	0	1	11	6	25	19	181	174	-4%
Public Accommodation	25	21	12	24	41	33	0	0	2	5	26	23	119	119	0%
Cruising Area	4	2	7	7	18	13	5	3	2	1	4	1	95	84	-12%
School/College	11	19	5	13	11	4	0	1	4	2	10	12	84	100	19%
GLBTH Institution	7	6	4	3	15	8	0	0	0	0	12	7	59	39	-34%
In/around GLBTH bar, etc.	8	8	8	3	21	17	9	2	2	1	18	5	151	128	-15%
GLBTH event/parade/rally	2	3	0	0	32	5	0	0	5	0	2	1	45	14	-69%
Other	16	17	4	6	24	25	0	2	0	0	5	11	51	66	29%
Unknown	3	7	0	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	57	34	110	102	-7%
Total	272	306	145	174	616	481	14	18	56	30	395	325	2017	1937	-4%

	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Offender Information														
Number of Offenders	7	23	65	89	232	86	48	101	245	260	140	87	40	40
<i>Gender</i>														
Female	0	7	8	18	9	10	7	4	39	28	8	6	5	3
Male	7	16	53	54	45	66	27	74	174	189	121	76	30	31
Transgender M-F	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	4	16	177	10	14	23	31	43	11	5	5	6
Total	7	23	65	89	232	86	48	101	245	260	140	87	40	40
<i>Age</i>														
Under 18	0	2	12	0	19	8	2	6	38	33	4	3	2	1
18-22	3	6	20	14	7	21	6	3	74	82	26	18	17	20
23-29	4	2	8	10	5	7	3	4	34	41	49	26	10	6
30-44	0	0	2	21	10	12	6	2	21	26	31	19	3	3
45-64	0	2	1	4	1	8	2	2	5	4	7	3	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	11	22	40	190	29	29	83	73	74	23	18	8	10
Total	7	23	65	89	232	86	48	101	245	260	140	87	40	40
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>														
African-American	1	0	8	12	5	10	9	3	51	40	7	11	5	6
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Latina/o	0	7	10	11	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	1	10	8
Multiracial	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	14	0	0	0	0
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	4	8	12	29	38	47	14	27	104	122	96	63	16	16
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2	8	35	37	186	22	23	67	75	82	36	11	8	10
Total	7	23	65	89	232	86	48	101	245	260	140	87	40	40

	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS			
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-	
Offender Information																
	413	533	281	302	1081	1193	35	60	88	59	548	429	3223	3262	1%	
Female	61	68	15	24	141	149	0	2	14	15	39	46	346	380	10%	
Male	302	433	205	203	824	981	35	56	67	41	412	343	2302	2563	11%	
Transgender M-F	2	0	0	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	10	11%	
Transgender F-M	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	N/A	
Unknown	48	32	61	69	111	59	0	2	7	3	94	40	563	308	-45%	
Total	413	533	281	302	1081	1193	35	60	88	59	548	429	3223	3262	1%	
Age																
Under 18	25	55	60	30	109	103	5	0	16	4	45	60	337	305	-9%	
18-22	70	111	39	42	125	144	0	14	1	7	81	58	469	540	15%	
23-29	85	117	24	32	127	151	2	21	18	5	48	56	417	478	15%	
30-44	87	99	25	28	196	217	2	6	11	12	83	6	477	451	-5%	
45-64	34	46	9	15	55	52	0	11	8	8	26	12	148	167	13%	
65 and over	4	10	1	5	9	4	0	0	0	3	5	3	19	27	42%	
Unknown	108	95	123	150	460	522	26	8	34	20	260	234	1356	1294	-5%	
Total	413	533	281	302	1081	1193	35	60	88	59	548	429	3223	3262	1%	
Race/Ethnicity																
African-American	70	92	17	33	213	205	0	0	26	9	69	82	481	503	5%	
Arab/Middle Eastern	12	6	0	1	31	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	25	-44%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	9	4	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	14	21	46	34	-26%	
Latina/o	145	156	8	16	181	251	1	0	0	1	64	48	423	508	20%	
Multiracial	2	17	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	7	0	27	43	59%	
Native American	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	50%	
White	165	233	93	98	249	215	9	45	49	38	128	91	977	1032	6%	
Jewish	3	12	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	100%	
Other	6	4	1	1	21	8	1	0	0	0	2	1	31	14	-55%	
Unknown	0	1	158	153	361	479	24	15	13	11	261	186	1182	1082	-8%	
Total	413	533	281	302	1081	1193	35	60	88	59	548	429	3223	3262	1%	

	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<i>Offender Information</i>														
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>														
Acquaintance/Friend	0	0	2	3	3	5	1	2	6	3	10	6	1	1
Employer/co-worker	0	0	3	8	7	22	8	2	4	6	8	3	0	2
Ex-lover	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	1	0	6	15	3	16	9	12	40	46	3	1	2	1
Law enforcement officer	0	0	6	9	128	2	1	9	0	3	27	11	2	4
Lover/partner	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0
Pick-up	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	8	15	9	0	0
Relative/Family	0	1	1	6	0	0	1	0	3	5	12	8	0	0
Roommate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	1	2
Security Force/Bouncer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Service provider	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stranger	6	17	41	29	63	4	18	50	123	120	36	42	33	22
Other	0	0	3	1	22	32	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	5	0	14	5	4	0	18	43	66	11	3	0	8
Total	7	23	65	89	232	86	48	101	245	260	140	87	40	40
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>														
One	3	7	22	27	0	46	11	32	172	136	100	91	7	10
Two-three	2	6	6	13	6	19	10	12	24	33	17	4	18	25
Four-nine	0	0	1	3	4	9	2	3	3	2	11	0	4	5
Ten and over	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	12	27	0	15	0	12	37	29	0	43	2	1	2	5
Total	17	41	31	58	14	86	60	76	199	214	130	96	31	45

	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
<i>Offender Information</i>															
<i>Relationship of offenders to victims</i>															
Acquaintance/Friend	17	3	15	12	26	40	0	2	4	8	23	3	108	88	-19%
Employer/co-worker	47	55	17	22	69	79	0	0	11	5	20	9	194	213	10%
Ex-lover	1	6	2	2	19	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	27	20	-26%
Landlord/tenant/neighbor	56	53	31	54	114	145	0	1	17	15	62	33	344	392	14%
Law enforcement officer	42	19	21	22	117	84	7	12	7	12	51	63	409	250	-39%
Lover/partner	2	3	1	0	10	14	0	0	2	1	1	2	24	24	0%
Pick-up	2	3	3	3	14	17	1	1	0	0	3	1	63	43	-32%
Relative/Family	10	5	1	5	24	9	0	0	1	0	1	7	54	46	-15%
Roommate	8	11	0	1	4	10	0	1	1	0	4	0	24	32	33%
Security Force/Bouncer	3	3	10	3	33	8	0	0	4	1	7	2	61	18	-70%
Service provider	42	46	3	5	95	41	0	0	0	1	19	18	163	115	-29%
Stranger	135	230	115	112	425	641	7	29	20	12	298	148	1320	1456	10%
Other	20	67	37	10	26	1	0	12	13	2	12	0	141	127	-10%
Unknown	28	29	25	51	105	95	20	2	7	0	47	143	291	438	51%
Total	413	533	281	302	1081	1193	35	60	88	59	548	429	3223	3262	1%
<i>Number of offenders involved in incident</i>															
One	197	186	88	79	432	317	0	9	51	17	433	399	1516	1356	-11%
Two-three	56	77	34	45	146	107	10	3	1	8	82	0	412	352	-15%
Four-nine	18	40	14	24	76	42	3	1	2	6	24	0	162	135	-17%
Ten and over	1	0	3	6	7	13	0	2	0	1	1	11	18	34	89%
Unknown	0	3	6	24	420	2	1	3	2	0	8	19	490	183	-63%
Total	272	306	145	178	1081	481	14	18	56	32	548	429	2598	2060	-21%

	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Victim Information														
Total Number of Victims	14	41	39	67	47	57	60	76	271	283	143	112	37	43
<i>Gender Identity</i>														
Female	3	3	11	15	12	9	12	17	101	109	29	18	9	14
Male	9	38	26	46	31	41	28	47	141	147	102	83	24	16
Transgendered M-F	0	0	1	4	3	4	3	3	12	8	2	6	3	4
Transgendered F-M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	0
Organization	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	7	6	3	9	4	1	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	2	8	8	0	0	0	0
Total	14	41	39	67	47	57	60	76	271	280	143	112	37	43
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>														
Lesbian/Gay	11	41	30	52	33	42	26	53	236	251	111	93	33	30
Bisexual	1	0	0	5	4	0	3	2	18	13	9	8	2	1
Heterosexual	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	2	3	5	2	3	1	1
Questioning/Unsure	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	4	0	0
Organization	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	6	3	9	4	1	9
Unknown	0	0	4	4	7	15	30	12	8	11	0	0	0	2
Total	14	41	39	67	47	57	60	76	271	283	143	112	37	43
<i>Age</i>														
Under 18	0	1	2	2	2	0	7	5	20	19	9	3	0	4
18-22	0	0	2	0	6	2	2	3	49	43	18	11	2	3
23-29	2	0	8	10	6	8	5	10	62	76	30	38	12	5
30-44	7	31	13	19	20	26	13	15	59	67	49	38	21	20
45-64	3	7	4	17	4	9	6	5	40	44	20	1	2	2
65 and over	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	7	2	2	0	0
Organization	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	7	6	3	9	4	0	9
Unknown	0	2	9	16	9	10	26	29	33	24	6	15	0	0
Total	14	41	39	67	47	57	60	76	271	283	143	112	37	43

	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
Victim Information															
Total Number of Victims	313	337	174	192	761	575	14	29	68	35	434	387	2375	2234	-6%
<i>Gender Identity</i>															
Female	83	106	31	30	147	135	0	7	20	19	80	66	538	548	2%
Male	201	212	119	140	542	357	14	20	39	15	277	217	1553	1379	-11%
Transgendered M-F	18	15	13	6	33	51	0	1	4	1	33	49	125	152	22%
Transgendered F-M	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	10	13	21	62%
Organization	3	2	11	15	11	6	0	0	0	0	4	7	49	57	16%
Unknown	7	1	0	1	26	22	1	1	5	0	34	38	98	74	-24%
Total	313	337	174	192	761	575	14	29	68	35	434	387	2375	2231	-6%
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>															
Lesbian/Gay	260	293	125	151	618	394	13	22	52	31	160	250	1708	1703	0%
Bisexual	13	9	6	2	9	19	0	1	3	2	17	9	85	71	-16%
Heterosexual	15	21	8	9	30	41	0	4	4	2	13	17	81	109	35%
Questioning/Unsure	0	2	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	23	13	-43%
Organization	3	2	11	15	6	6	0	0	0	0	4	7	43	55	28%
Unknown	22	10	23	13	96	110	1	2	9	0	235	104	435	283	-35%
Total	313	337	174	192	761	575	14	29	68	35	434	387	2375	2234	-6%
<i>Age</i>															
Under 18	3	12	5	6	11	19	0	0	2	2	20	15	81	88	9%
18-22	29	36	11	17	49	37	0	4	6	2	15	16	189	174	-8%
23-29	46	41	19	27	130	82	4	2	12	6	53	38	389	343	-12%
30-44	146	142	71	84	314	243	8	18	25	8	129	118	875	829	-5%
45-64	38	37	22	21	108	77	0	2	9	3	61	46	317	271	-15%
65 and over	3	1	0	4	12	10	0	0	0	0	3	2	22	29	32%
Organization	3	2	11	15	11	6	0	1	0	0	4	7	48	58	21%
Unknown	45	66	35	18	126	101	2	2	14	14	149	145	454	442	-3%
Total	313	337	174	192	761	575	14	29	68	35	434	387	2375	2234	-6%

Victim Information	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>														
African-American	0	0	7	8	7	8	3	2	74	65	19	13	3	8
Arab/Middle Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Latina/o	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	2	3	6
Multiracial	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	14	21	0	0	0	0
Native American	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
White	11	39	16	38	36	40	19	37	134	157	90	72	28	19
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	4	4	1	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organization	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	7	6	3	9	4	1	9
Unknown	0	0	10	17	4	5	32	19	33	27	11	15	0	0
Total	14	41	39	67	47	57	60	76	271	283	143	112	37	43
<i>Extent of Injuries</i>														
No injuries	14	38	22	32	35	41	32	52	186	192	62	53	16	18
Minor Injuries	0	1	12	12	10	9	20	8	40	52	43	48	13	12
Serious Injuries	0	2	3	19	2	5	3	8	33	29	21		7	8
Subtotal	0	3	15	31	12	14	23	16	73	81	64	48	20	20
Death	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2		0	6	8	1	5
Unknown	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	7		10	11	3	0	0
Total	14	41	39	67	47	57	60	77	259	283	143	112	37	43
<i>Medical Attention</i>														
None required	0	1	0	5	2	2	17	32	17	14	15	19	3	5
Needed but not received	0	1	5	2	2	3	1	1	16	10	8	10	3	5
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	0	0	6	13	2	6	7	2	32	41	20	31	5	2
Hospitalization/In-Patient	0	1	2	5	1	3	1	3	3	6	9	13	9	8
Unknown	0	0	2	6	5	0	34	38	5	10	12	4	0	0
Total	0	3	15	31	12	14	60	76	73	81	64	77	20	20

Victim Information	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>															
African-American	28	39	17	7	81	82	2	1	10	2	22	27	273	262	-4%
Arab/Middle Eastern	3	1	1	5	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	17	-6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	11	2	1	12	4	0	0	0	3	13	18	41	44	7%
Latina/o	60	77	2	5	139	113	0	0	0	0	41	30	257	242	-6%
Multiracial	16	15	4	4	17	15	0	0	0	0	9	6	61	63	3%
Native American	2	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	11	12	9%
White	157	165	100	117	363	243	1	11	51	26	194	165	1200	1129	-6%
Jewish	8	6	0	2	17	14	10	19	0	0	2	1	48	49	2%
Other	3	4	2	3	12	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	21	13	-38%
Organization	3	2	11	15	11	6	0	0	0	0	4	7	49	57	16%
Unknown	22	14	35	33	98	88	1	5	7	4	143	152	396	379	-4%
Total	313	337	174	192	761	575	14	40	68	35	434	409	2375	2267	-5%
<i>Extent of Injuries</i>															
No injuries	193	273	136	132	525	399	7	14	56	28	207	137	1491	1409	-5%
Minor Injuries	48	23	16	27	131	107	5	9	2	1	92	50	432	359	-17%
Serious Injuries	26	14	17	18	61	38	2	5	4	6	66	88	245	240	-2%
Subtotal	74	37	33	45	192	145	7	14	6	7	158	138	677	599	-12%
Death	1	0	2	0	10	6	0	0	2	0	2	6	26	29	12%
Unknown	45	27	3	15	37	25	1	1	4	0	67	106	173	198	14%
Total	313	337	174	192	764	575	15	29	68	35	434	387	2367	2235	-6%
<i>Medical Attention</i>															
None required	19	12	6	3	62	405	0	0	0	29	65	6	206	533	159%
Needed but not received	6	4	3	13	29	28	0	0	1	0	19	4	93	81	-13%
Out-Patient(Clinic,MD, ER)	23	17	16	8	58	47	7	8	3	1	30	9	209	185	-11%
Hospitalization/In-Patient	8	3	3	5	43	14	0	2	2	3	13	5	94	71	-24%
Unknown	18	1	5	16	0	81	0	2	0	2	31	114	112	274	145%
Total	74	37	33	45	192	575	7	12	6	35	158	138	714	1144	60%

	Central Coast		Chicago		Cleveland		Colorado		Columbus		Detroit		Houston	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Police Response														
Incident reporting														
<i>Reported to police</i>														
Complaint taken/no arrest	7	4	6	6	8	30	8	8	32	26	31	19	12	16
Complaint taken/arrest	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	9	6	11	7	1	2
Complaint refused	0	2	2	0	4	5	2	2	12	14	8	2	10	12
Unknown Status	0	0	4	16	0	0	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	7	7	14	23	13	37	31	34	53	46	50	28	23	31
Not reported to police	20	34	14	23	3	19	12	22	134	8	80	40	8	14
Will report	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	4	7	0	0
Victim/client arrested	0	0	0	8	1	2	3	6	0	1	32	9	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	1	34	14	12	13	12	14	44	17	0	0
Total	27	41	31	58	54	74	60	76	199	69	179	101	31	45
<i>Bias Classification</i>														
Not reported by victim as bias	0	0	1	7	1	5	0	0	22	18	4	2	3	4
Reported and classified as bias	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	2
Reported/classification refused	0	2	4	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	3	6	16	20
Attempting classification	0	0	1	3	0	10	0	0	9	16	1	0	2	3
No bias classification available	0	0	2	3	2	12	0	0	10	8	20	11	0	0
Unknown	7	5	4	5	9	2	31	34	12	4	17	2	0	2
Total	7	7	14	23	13	37	31	34	53	46	50	28	23	31
<i>Police involved</i>														
City/municipal	7	5	13	21	12	36	0	0	40	27	10	10	19	22
County police	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	9	8	2	2
State police	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	8	0	1
Federal police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	2
Other	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	11	6	1	0	4
Total	7	7	14	23	13	37	0	0	53	46	50	28	23	31

	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
Police Response															
Incident reporting															
<i>Reported to police</i>															
Complaint taken/no arrest	74	62	69	82	169	148	0	9	13	5	138	114	567	529	-7%
Complaint taken/arrest	6	16	9	13	80	37	2	8	7	3	32	25	163	126	-23%
Complaint refused	9	2	12	6	47	18	0	1	3	2	8	6	117	72	-38%
Unknown Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22	38	73%
Subtotal	89	80	90	101	296	203	2	20	23	10	178	145	869	765	-12%
Not reported to police	126	192	29	56	0	186	1	11	0	11	74	71	501	687	37%
Will report	5	3	15	6	217	48	0	0	1	0	12	15	261	85	-67%
Victim/client arrested	4	3	4	3	66	28	0	2	4	1	19	6	133	69	-48%
Unknown	48	28	7	8	37	16	0	33	28	0	112	88	335	232	-31%
Total	272	306	145	174	616	481	3	66	43	22	395	325	2055	1838	-11%
<i>Bias Classification</i>															
Not reported by victim as bias	9	17	6	0	68	24	0	0	2	0	14	4	130	81	-38%
Reported and classified as bias	17	29	27	48	94	51	2	4	1	1	127	106	277	251	-9%
Reported/classification refused	10	8	5	12	11	17	0	2	6	2	9	4	65	83	28%
Attempting classification	4	0	20	17	19	75	0	0	2	0	10	6	68	130	91%
No bias classification available	0	1	3	0	44	19	0	0	1	0	2	2	84	56	-33%
Unknown	49	25	29	24	60	17	0	14	11	7	16	23	245	164	-33%
Total	89	80	90	101	296	203	2	20	23	10	178	145	869	765	-12%
<i>Police involved</i>															
City/municipal	56	53	77	88	280	188	2	8	18	9	167	119	701	586	-16%
County police	15	17	1	1	2	7	0	0	2	0	4	0	43	45	5%
State police	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	25	15	-40%
Federal police	0	1	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	16	16	0%
Other	18	9	10	7	5	7	0	1	35	0	6	19	86	61	-29%
Total	89	80	90	101	296	203	2	9	56	9	178	149	871	723	-17%

	Los Angeles		Massachusetts		New York		Providence		St. Louis		San Francisco		TOTALS		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	%+/-
Police Response															
Police Attitude															
Courteous	41	37	38	20	82	70	0	6	0	0	139	113	360	323	-10%
Indifferent	17	28	20	19	83	55	0	1	0	0	20	9	187	173	-7%
Verbally abusive/no slurs	1	1	7	3	23	11	1	0	0	0	6	1	52	28	-46%
Verbally abusive/slurs	4	1	5	4	14	10	0	0	0	0	3	4	40	29	-28%
Physically abusive/no slurs	1	0	2	1	9	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	22	14	-36%
Physically abusive/slurs	1	0	1	0	17	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	31	22	-29%
Unknown	24	13	17	54	68	49	1	11	23	10	6	13	177	176	-1%
	89	80	90	101	296	203	2	20	23	10	178	145	869	765	-12%
Total bias cases documented by Police	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	62	N/A	N/A			112	101	230	172	-25%