

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

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



*The production of this report was coordinated by the*  
**National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs**

Clarence Patton, Acting Executive Director

240 West 35th Street

Suite 200

New York, NY 10001

Telephone: 212-714-1184

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

*with support from the*  
**New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project**

Clarence Patton, Executive Director

Kim Fountain, Ph.D., Director of Community Organizing & Public Advocacy

Avy Skolnik, Networks Coordinator



*Writing: Clarence Patton*

*Original Graphic Design: David Smoak*

*Illustration: NYC Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, based on designs by Arch Garland*

**2007 RELEASE EDITION**

Copyright © 2007 National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

All Rights Reserved.

Reproduction in whole, or in part prohibited without prior permission from NCAVP.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

## NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Members participating in this report are in bold-type

### ARIZONA

#### **Wingspan**

#### **Anti-Violence Project**

300 East 6th Street  
Tucson, AZ 85705

Phone (Client): (800) 553-9387

Phone (Client): (520) 624-0348

Phone (Office): (520) 624-1779

Fax: (520) 624-0364

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

### ARKANSAS

#### **Women's Project/**

#### **Proyecto Mujeres**

2224 Main Street

Little Rock, AR 72206

Phone (Office): (501) 372-5113

Fax: (501) 372-0009

[www.womens-project.org](http://www.womens-project.org)

### CALIFORNIA

#### **Community United**

#### **Against Violence**

160 14th Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone (Client): (415) 333-HELP

Phone (Office): (415) 777-5500

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

#### **L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center/**

#### **Anti-Violence Project**

1625 North Schrader Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA 9002

Phone (Client): (800) 373-2227

Phone (Client): (323) 993-7673

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

Fax: (323) 308-4420

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

## Highlights of Findings

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

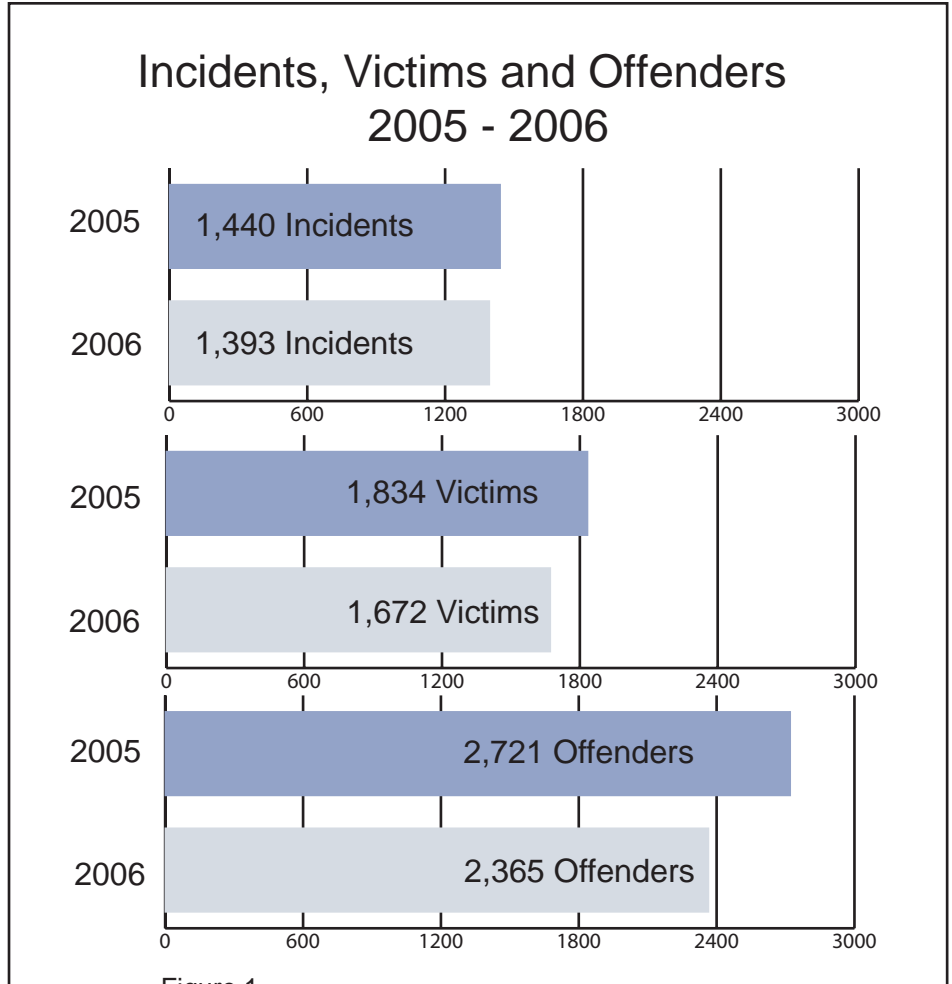


Figure 1

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

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

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

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

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

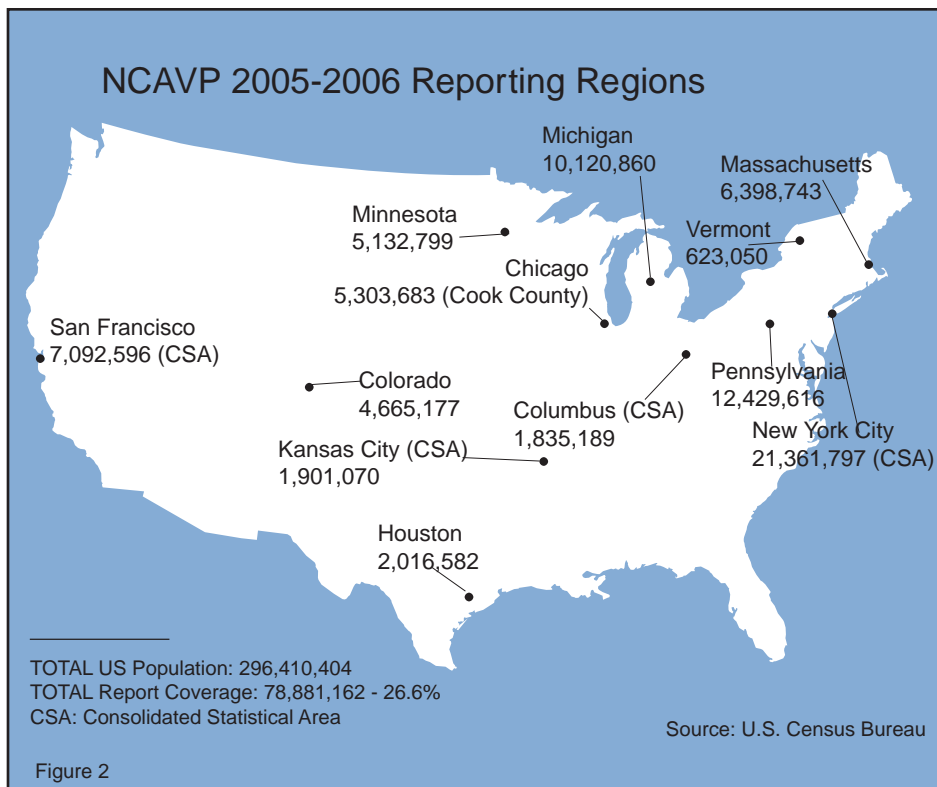
Phone (Client): (619) 260-6380  
Phone (Office): (619) 260-6380  
Fax: (619) 718-644  
[www.thecentersd.org](http://www.thecentersd.org)

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## ILLINOIS

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

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

## LOUISIANA

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

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

## MASSACHUSETTS

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

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

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

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

## **MICHIGAN**

### **Triangle Foundation**

19641 West Seven Mile Road  
Detroit, MI 48219

Phone (Client): (877) 7TR-IANG

Phone (Office): (313) 537-3323

Fax: (313) 537-3379

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

## **MINNESOTA**

### **OutFront Minnesota**

310 East 38th Street  
Suite 204

Minneapolis, MN 55409

Phone (Hotline): (612) 824-8434

Phone (Office): (800) 800-0350

Fax: (612) 822-8786

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

## **MISSOURI**

### **Kansas City**

#### **Anti-Violence Project**

P.O. Box 411211

Kansas City, MO 64141-1211

Phone: (816) 561-0550

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

### **St. Louis**

#### **Anti-Violence Project**

(ACLU of Eastern Missouri)

4557 Laclede Avenue

St. Louis, MO 63108

Phone: (314) 367-4287

(4AVP)

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

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

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

There were a number of reporting locations this year that showed declines of greater than 10% in incidents. They were: Houston (-60%), Massachusetts (-29%), Minnesota (-25%), Pennsylvania (-25%), and San Francisco (-11%). NCAVP highlights reporting regions with increases or decreases of more than 10% for a number of reasons. First, given the relatively small sample size in NCAVP's reporting regions, variances of 10% or greater can be viewed as "significant," whereas most variances below 5% are viewed as less so. Those regions reporting less significant changes, but declines nonetheless were Columbus (-1%), New York (-4%) and Vermont (-4%).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **NEW YORK**

**Gay Alliance of the Genessee Valley**  
240 West 35th Street, Suite 200  
New York, NY 10001

Phone (Office): (585) 244-8640  
Fax: (585) 244-8246  
[www.gayalliance.org](http://www.gayalliance.org)

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

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

## **Long Island Lesbian and Gay Youth**

34 Park Avenue Avenue  
Bayshore, NY 11706

Phone (Office): (631) 665-2300  
Fax: (631) 665-774  
[www.ligaly.org](http://www.ligaly.org)

## **New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project**

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

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

## OHIO

### Buckeye Region

#### Anti-Violence Organization

4041 North High Street  
Suite 101  
Columbus, OH 43214

Phone (Client): (866) 86-BRAVO  
Phone (Office): (614) 268-9622  
Phone (cell): (614) 578-1689  
Fax: (614) 262-9264  
www.bravo-ohio.org

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

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

## ONTARIO

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

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

## PENNSYLVANIA

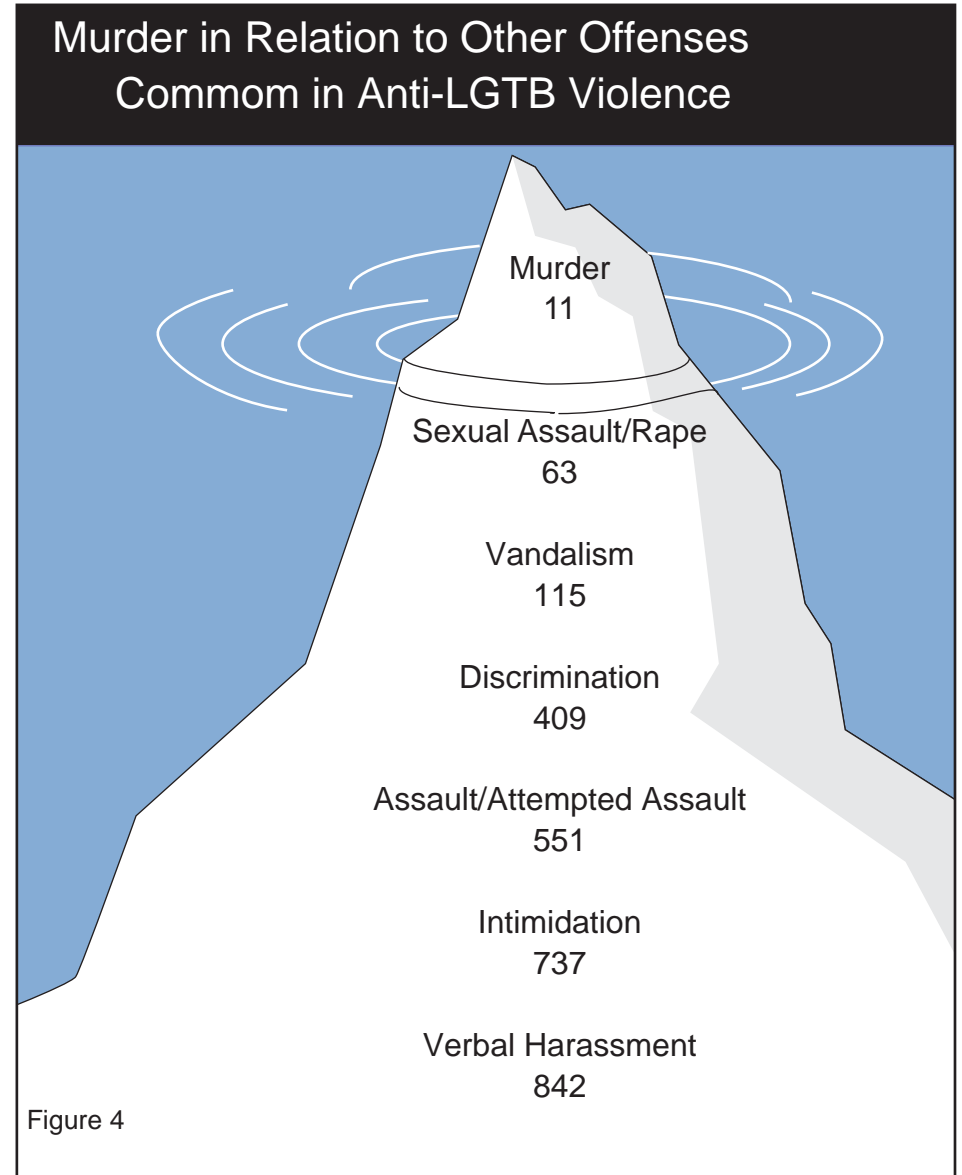
### Equality Advocates Pennsylvania

1211 Chestnut Street  
6th Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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

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

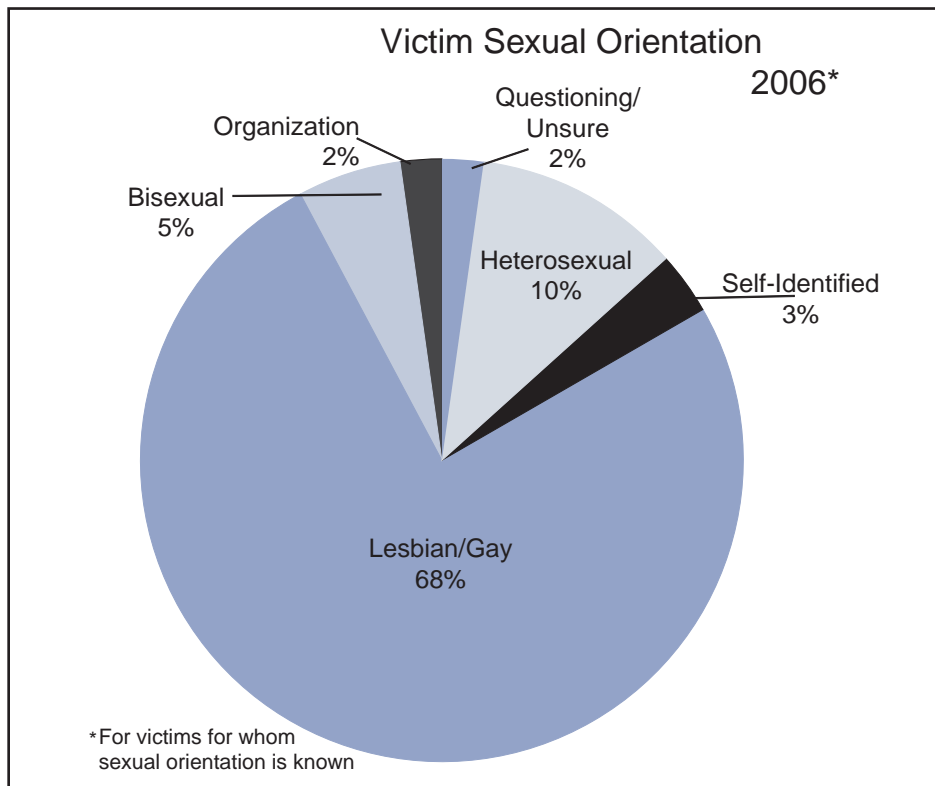
With respect to the crimes and offenses showing increases in 2006, most involved law enforcement personnel (it appears that a significant jump in anti-LGBT police activity in Columbus is almost wholly responsible for these changes) and included: Police raids (100%), from 3 to 6, police entrapment (82%),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



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

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

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



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

## TEXAS

### Montrose Counseling Center

401 Branard Avenue  
Houston, TX 77006

Phone (Office): (713) 529-0037

Fax: (713) 526-4367

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

## VERMONT

### SafeSpace Anti-Violence Program of the RUI 2 Community Center

P.O. Box 158  
Burlington, VT 05402

Phone (Client): (866) 869-7341

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

Fax: (802) 863-0004

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

## WISCONSIN

### Milwaukee Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center

315 West Court Street  
Suite 101  
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Phone (Office): (414) 271-2656

Fax: (414) 271-2161

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

For Ourselves: Reworking Gender Expression Survivor Project

PO Box 1272

Milwaukee, WI 53201

Phone (Office): (414) 559-2123

Fax: (414) 278-6031

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

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

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

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

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

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

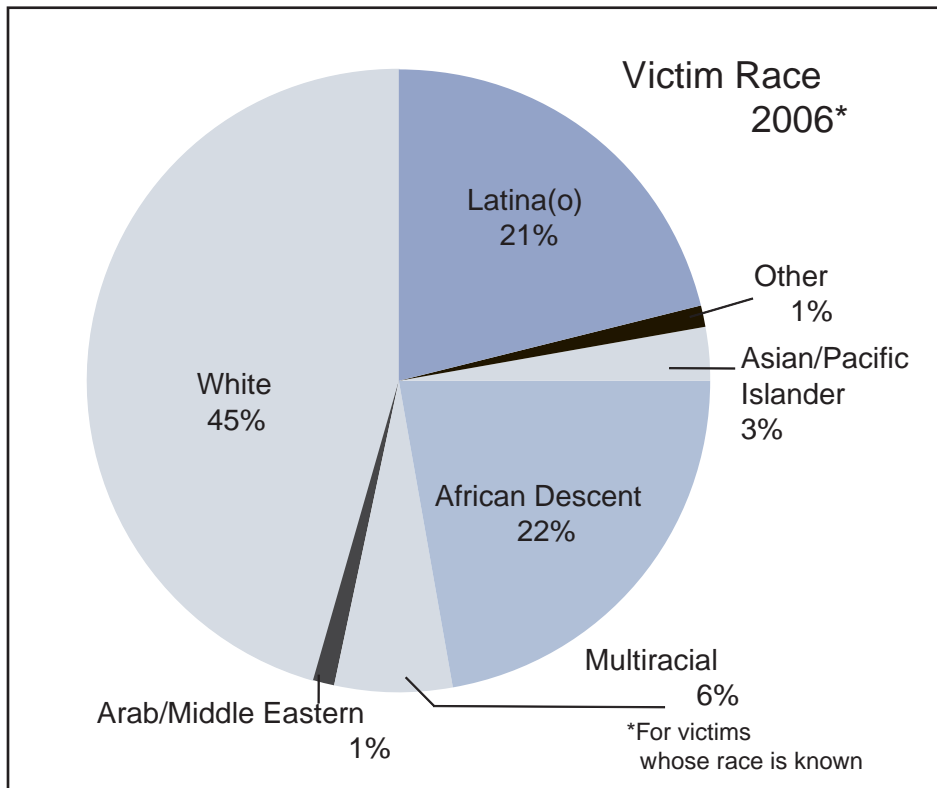
However, there was a 7% increase in the number of victims of African descent. This group rose from 260 in 2005 to 279 in 2006. Additionally, though still comprising a small group of victims overall, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander victims rose 10%, from 29 to 32. There was a large increase in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

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

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

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

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



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

## 2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

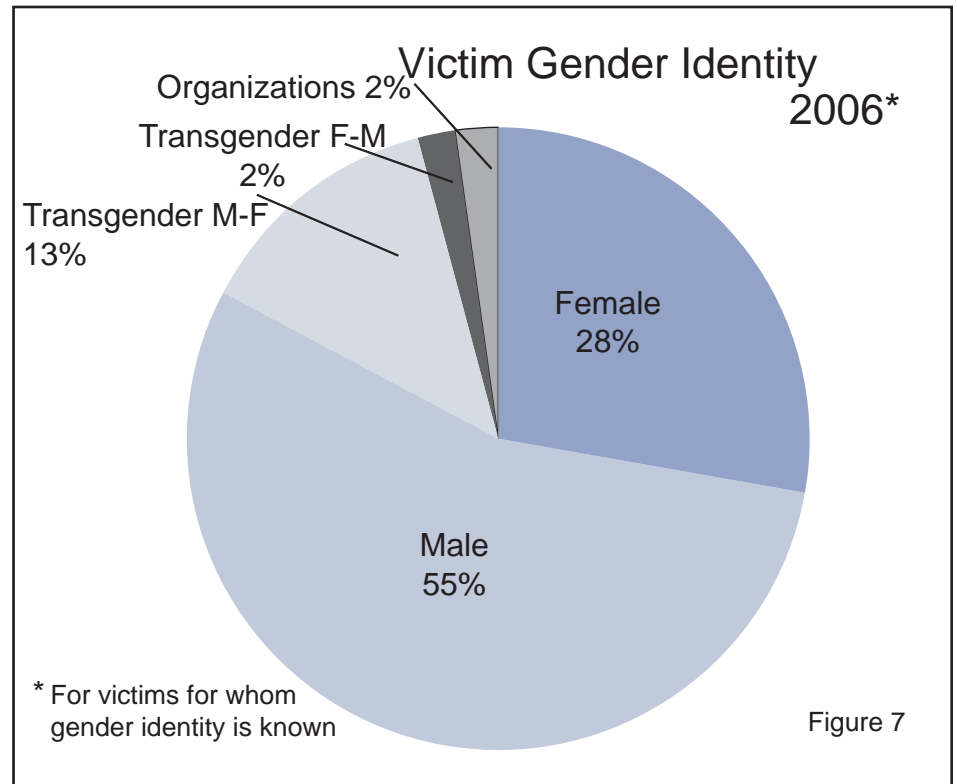
Incident Locations:	%
<b>Police precinct or jail</b>	<b>+12%</b>
Private residences	-7%
<b>Public transportation</b>	<b>-15%</b>
<b>Streets or other public areas</b>	<b>-14%</b>
Workplaces	+8%
<b>Public Accommodations</b>	<b>+13%</b>
<b>Cruising Areas</b>	<b>-19%</b>
Schools or Colleges	+3%
<b>GLBTH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

## 2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

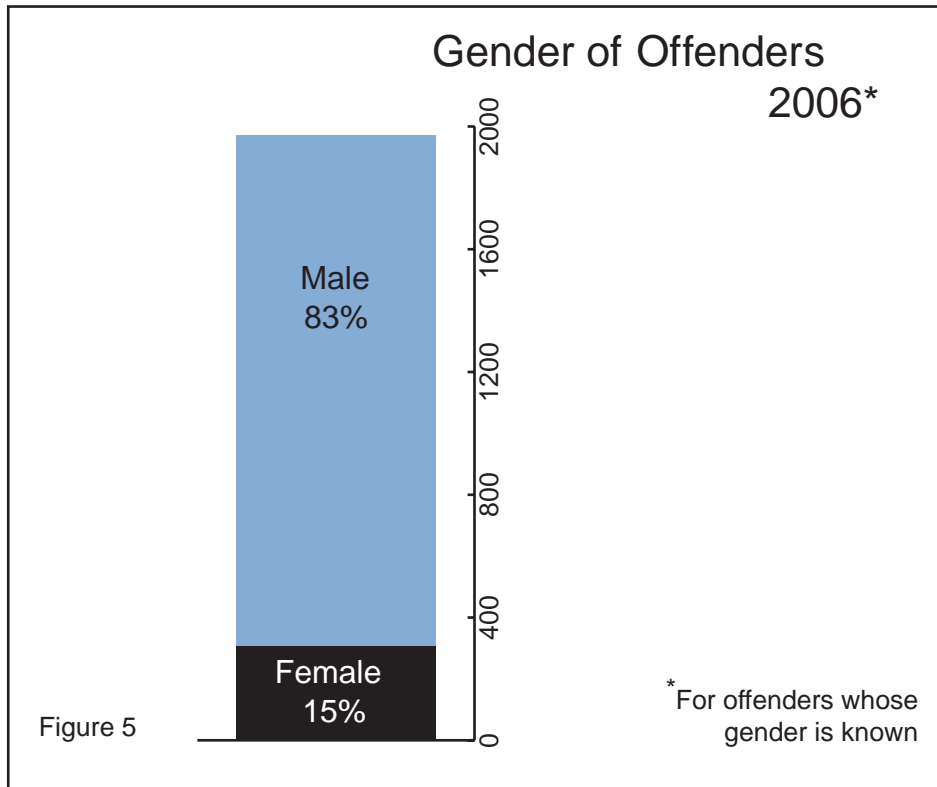


Figure 5

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

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

## 2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

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

## 2005-2006 TRENDS SUMMARY

### INCIDENTS REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT -15%

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

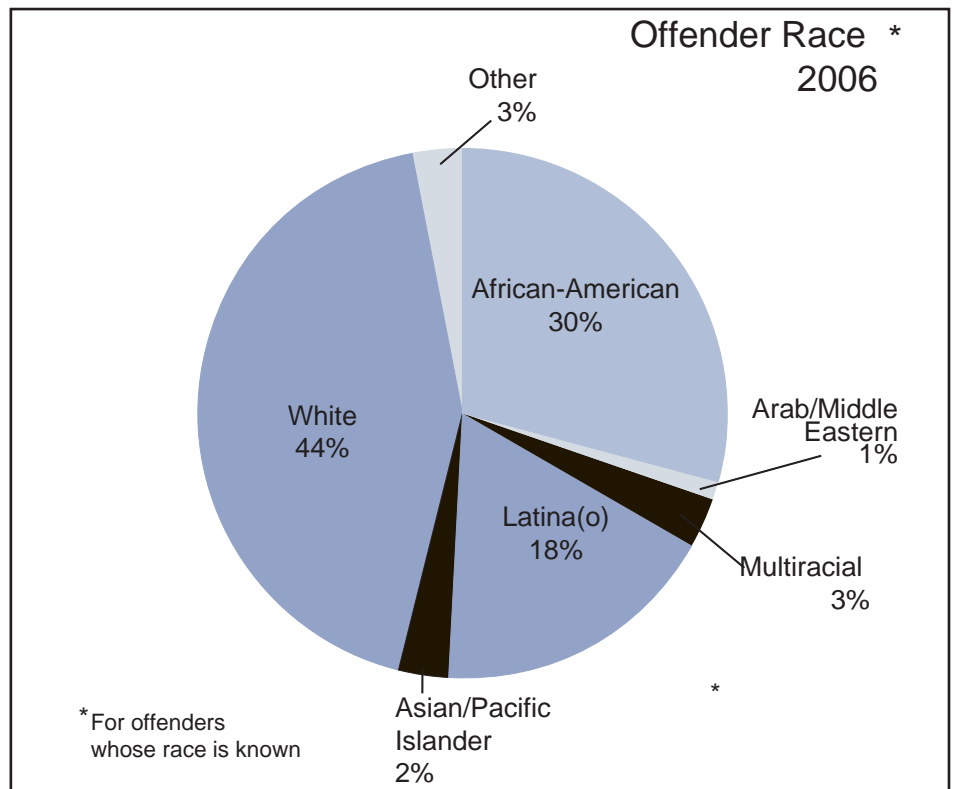
Not reported as bias +1%  
**Reported & classified as bias -23%**  
 Reptd. as bias Class. refused +3%  
 Attempting bias class. +8%  
**No class. available -26%**

#### Police Attitude:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## **SELECTED CASE NARRATIVES**

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

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

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