

ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER VIOLENCE IN 2002

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



The production of this report was coordinated by the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is a report about bias-related incidents targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals in the U.S. Its author is the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), a network of 28 anti-violence organizations that monitor and respond to incidents of bias, domestic, HIV-related 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 2001 and 2002, and these data constitute the basis for most of the analysis in this report. Though NCAVP publishes this report every year, in part because the cities and regions represented in each year's report is slightly different, 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 a year-to-year analyses of anti-LGBT incidents in participating regions. NCAVP's prior reports certainly provide additional information and context on the issue of anti-LGBT violence, but do not have statistical bearing on this edition.

The fact that less than half of NCAVP's member programs contributed to this edition of the report reflects a fundamental and ongoing capacity and resource challenge within a growing number of anti-violence organizations. Other challenges for these organizations will be discussed later in this report. Ultimately, NCAVP hopes that this report will not only draw greater attention to the incidents and trends it documents, but also highlight the need for broader responses to bias violence at the community level and assist in its organizational drive to advocate for those creating such responses.

Highlights of Findings

The total number of anti-LGBT incidents reported to NCAVP increased slightly in the last year, from 1,943 incidents in 2001 to 1,968 incidents in 2002, a 1% increase. Correspondingly, the number of victims tracked by NCAVP member programs also rose a small amount 3%, from 2,189 in 2001 to 2,254 in 2002.

In a departure from both the number of incidents and victims, the number of offenders fell, from 2,951 to 2,810, a 5% drop.

2001-2002 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL INCIDENTS +1%

Murder	+20%
Assault w/Weapons	+3%
Attempted assault w/Weapons	+22%
Assault w/Out Weapons	-2%
Total assault/attempted assault	+1%
Intimidation	-1%
Harassment	+1%
Sexual Assault/Rape	+37%
Abduction/Kidnapping	N/C
Extortion/Blackmail	-18%
Bomb threat/Bombing	-67%
Illegal Eviction	+44%
Police Entrapment	-67%
Unjustified Arrest	-67%
Police Raid	+67%
Discrimination	+20%
Arson	+100%
Vandalism	+1%
Robbery	+5%
Larceny/Burglary/Theft	-29%

Incidents involving weapons 2001 14%
Incidents involving weapons 2002 14%

Bats, clubs & other blunt objects	-34%
Bottles, bricks & rocks	+44%
Firearms	-28%
Knives & other sharp objects	+22%
Ropes & other restraints	+350%
Vehicles	+32%
Other weapons	-29%

Incident Locations:

Police precinct or jail	--33%
Private residences	-8%
Public transportation	-18%
Streets or other public areas	-7%
Workplaces	+8%
Public Accomodations	-15%
Cruising Areas	+25%
Schools or Colleges	-32%
GLBTH institutions	-28%
In or around GLBTH events	+250%
Other locations	-56%

2001-2002 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL VICTIMS	+3%
Females	+11%
Males	N/C
Transgender M-F	+13%
Transgender F-M	-15%
Organizations	-22%
Lesbian or Gay-Identified	-3%
Bisexually-Identified	+58%
Heterosexually-Identified	+17%
Questioning or Unsure	+150%
Under 18 years of age	+164%
18-22 years of age	+8%
23-29 years of age	-8%
30-44 years of age	+6%
45-64 years of age	-8%
65 years of age and older	-64%
African-American	+2%
Arab & Middle Eastern	+26%
Asian & Pacific Islander	N/C
Latina/o	+24%
Multi-Racial	-40%
Native American	+5%
White	N/C
Extent of Injuries:	
No injuries	-13%
Minor injuries	+2%
Serious injuries	+5%
Of Victims Injured:	
No medical attention required	-13%
Needed, but not received	+46%
Outpatient treatment received	-13%
Hospitalized	N/C

Consequently, a trend noted in previous reports - a decreasing number of reported offenders per incident - continued in 2002. In 2001, there were 1.52 offenders per incident. In 2002, that ratio dropped to 1.43.

Most reporting locations showed small to significant increases in reported incidents: Cleveland (+44%), Colorado (+62%), Columbus (+17%), Houston (+150%), Los Angeles (+20%), and San Francisco (+13%). Areas reporting decreases included Chicago (-30%), Connecticut (-82%), Massachusetts (-8%), Michigan (-30%), Minnesota (-30%), and New York (-13%).

The mean rate of increase among agencies reporting growth in the number of incidents was 41%, while the mean rate of decrease among those reporting a decline was 32%. The mean rate of change overall was +4%.

The overall trend upward in the number of incidents, the variability of increases and decreases of reporting at the local level and the reasons for these changes will be the primary dynamics discussed and highlighted in this report.

Though there are mixed conclusions that can be drawn from local data submitted this year, as well as from the composite trends noted by NCAVP, an overriding concern expressed by reporting agencies, even those reporting increases in cases this year, is that of the perennially insufficient level of funding and other resources available to anti-violence organizations. This deficiency in resources naturally leads anti-violence organizations to experience ongoing staffing challenges and presents barriers to providing direct service provision, conducting outreach and advertising services at levels commensurate with community need. Lack of capacity was a great challenge for all participating programs, and was perhaps more the case for most programs registering declines in reported incidents.

For instance, staff vacancy at the program with the largest decrease in reported incidents (Connecticut) was noted to be primarily responsible for that decrease. Similarly, lower levels of reported violence submitted by reporting the programs with the second-largest decrease in reported incidents (Chicago and Minnesota) were attributable to staff turnover and/or insufficient staff resources at those programs.

Other dynamics apparently contributed to the disparity in reporting

levels among this year's participating programs. For instance, while New York City certainly shared some of the resource challenges experienced by other programs, it also appears that because of security and other conditions there since September 11, 2001, that region may have experienced a true decrease in the overall number of anti-LGBT incidents.

Other trends of note that will be more fully examined are the continued increase in both the proportion and actual number of incidents involving assault, and the corresponding rise in injury among victims. Additionally, levels of reporting of sexual assault and rape committed in the context of hate-motivated incidents continue to rise (+37%), largely as a result of better tracking, services and outreach in this area by NCAVP programs. Also, reports of anti-transgender-related incidents continue to rise. Incidents involving anti-transgender bias rose 37% in 2002. This rise also is largely attributed to an increased level of efficacy among NCAVP programs in performing outreach to and developing services for transgender victims. Finally, the number of murders rose slightly to twelve, from a relative low in 2001 of 10.

There was a small change downward in overall weapons use from 2001 to 2002 (-2%), however, the type of weapons used changed significantly. In 2001, bats and other blunt objects, knives and other sharp objects and other unidentified weapons comprised 71% of all weapons used (25%, 22% and 24%, respectively). In 2002, bottles, bricks and rocks returned as significant weapons in anti-LGBT incidents, used in 20% of all incidents involving weapons. Marked increases were also seen in the use of knives and other sharp objects (+22%, now used in 26% of all incidents involving weapons), ropes and other restraints (+350%) and vehicles (+32%). The use of firearms decreased 28% during the year, as did the use of bats and other blunt objects (-34%).

As noted above, despite the small decrease in the level of weapons usage, the level of injury sustained by victims increased significantly. Though those suffering minor injuries increased only 2%, those suffering serious injuries rose 5%. The number of victims who required medical attention also rose 10%. As a consequence of the rise in victims receiving injuries, the proportion of victims who experienced incidents, but did not sustain injury decreased from 67% in 2001 to only 56% in 2002. LGBT people are now more likely than ever to suffer injuries if they experience hate-motivated violence.

2001-2002 TRENDS SUMMARY

TOTAL OFFENDERS -5%

Females	+8%
Males	-4%
Transgender M-F	-64%
Transgender F-M	-100%

Under 18 years of age	-3%
18-22 years of age	-21%
23-29 years of age	-12%
30-44 years of age	+4%
45-64 years of age	+41%
65 years of age and older	+14%

African-American	N/C
Arab & Middle Eastern	-25%
Asian & Pacific Islander	-39%
Latina/o	-2%
Multi-Racial	-5%
Native American	-100%
White	+2%

Relationship of Offenders to Victims

Acquaintances or friends	+33%
Employers or co-workers	+34%
Ex-lovers/partners	+30%
Landlords, tenants or neighbors	-3%
Law enforcement officers	-15%
Lovers/partners	+24%
Pick-ups	-3%
Relatives/other family members	-17%
Roommates	+7%
Security personnel/ Bouncers	+10%
Service Providers	-26%
Strangers	-6%
Others	+67%

2001-2002 TRENDS SUMMARY

INCIDENTS REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT -8%

Complaint taken w/no arrest -6%
Complaint taken w/arrest +8%
Complaint refused -28%

Not reported by victim as bias +18%
Reported and classified as bias +9%
Reported as bias:

Classification refused -7%
Attempting bias
classification -33%
No bias classification
available -19%

Police Attitude:

Courteous -18%
Indifferent +18%
Verbally abusive
w/out slurs -6%
Verbally abusive
w/slurs -20%
Physically abusive
w/out slurs -56%
Physically abusive
w/slurs +24%

As for the profile of the victims of anti-LGBT violence in 2002, there were few substantive changes. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of victims identified as being male, although both the number and proportion of females reporting incidents continues to rise (an aggregate increase of +8%¹ in 2002, but females are now 36% of all victims). Overall, 11% percent of victims reporting incidents identify as being of transgender experience - a proportion that rose only slightly from 2001 to 2002.

With respect to the sexual orientation of the victims of anti-LGBT violence, the increase in the number of victims of anti-LGBT violence, who identify as heterosexual is ongoing (+17%). Heterosexuals now comprise 10% of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence. Clearly, a portion of these victims are people of transgender experience, who identify as heterosexual, but anecdotal information from participating programs indicates that the majority of these victims are simply heterosexual men and women who are mistaken for gay men and lesbians.

A critical change in victim demographics this year was the tremendous increase in victims 22 years of age and under (+51%), with especially explosive growth in those under the age of 18 (+164%). Victims who are 22 years of age and under now represent 17% of reported victims. As readers of this report in previous year will note, many NCAVP member programs have made concerted efforts to reach young people, who may be victims of anti-LGBT violence.

Additionally, efforts by other organizations, most notably the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) and the National Youth Advocacy Coalition (NYAC) to raise the visibility and level of empowerment of LGBT youth have generated more empowered pockets of young people more willing and likely to interact with service providers, including AVPs.

With respect to victim race and ethnicity, substantial increases in the numbers of victims identifying as Arab or Middle Eastern (+26%), and Latino(a) (+24%) noted in prior years continued. Smaller gains were seen in the number of victims identifying as African-American (+2%) and Native American (+5%), a group that remains a fairly small portion of NCAVP's sample (1%). Those identifying as being outside the list of racial and ethnic categories provided by NCAVP's

¹Male and female in the paragraph includes those victims identified as being of transgender experience.

intake sheet also increased 244%. Programs submitting data to this report indicate that the continued increase in those of Arab or Middle Eastern descent reporting can be tied to the increase many saw last year in Arab and Middle Eastern LGBT people accessing AVPs around issues of both anti-Arab and anti-LGBT incidents they suffered after the September 11, 2001 attacks. Those experiences enabled many programs to make or expand connections with LGBT Arab, Middle Eastern and South Asian communities. In terms of the ongoing increase in reports from Latino(a) victims, AVPs have worked for years now to increase the number of Spanish-speaking staff, produce bilingual materials, and expand outreach efforts in Spanish-speaking communities. Further exploration of the identity of those identifying as 'Other,' indicates that a significant number of them belong to South Asian, African and other communities not easily encapsulated in the explicit categories provided at intake. They also tended to represent communities especially impacted by attention, bias and law enforcement scrutiny since September 11, 2001. NCAVP has revamped its intake tools to allow member organizations to capture more specific information on more demographic groups, and we anticipate that subsequent editions of this report will reflect that detail.

As noted above, in a departure from both the number of incidents and victims in 2002, the number of offenders decreased -5%. Demographic categories for offenders showing significant increases included: offenders who were female (+8), offenders identified as being between the ages 30 and 44 (+4%), aged 45 to 64 (+41%) and 65 and over (+14%).

Overall, there was no change or declines in all racial categories, with the exception of a small increase in those identified as being white (4%)². There were significant increases in almost all categories of offender relationships to victims, with the most dramatic increases among those identified as being Employers/Coworkers (+34%), Acquaintances (+33%), Ex-lovers/partners/spouses (+30%), current lovers/partners/spouses (+24%), and those with other uncategorized relationships to their victim(s) (+67%). Less dramatic increases were seen among those identified as roommates (+7%) or members of a security force (+10%). Decreases were reported among those whose relationship to their victim(s) was that of service provider (-26), rela-

²This increase includes those identified as 'Jewish'

NCAVP MISSION STATEMENT

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

NCAVP is a coalition of programs that document and advocate for victims of anti-LGBT 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 to this report.

ARIZONA

Wingspan DV Project
300 E. 6th Street
Tucson, AZ 85705
Office Phone: (520) 624-1779
Hotline: (800) 553-9387
Hotline: (520) 624-0348
www.wingspanaz.org

ARKANSAS

Women's Project
2224 Main Street
Little Rock, AR 72206
Phone: (501) 372-5113
Fax: (501) 372-0009
www.womens-project.org

CALIFORNIA

Community United Against Violence
160 14th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 777-5500
Hotline: (415) 333-HELP
www.cuav.org

NCAP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

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

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Hotline: (800) 373-2227
(victims' line-southern California only)
Phone: (323) 993-7674
www.laglc.org

L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center
STOP Partner Abuse
Domestic Violence Program
1625 North Schrader Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Hotline: (323) 860-5806
Phone: (323) 993-7645
www.laglc.org/domesticviolence

The Lesbian & Gay Men's
Community Center, San Diego
P.O. Box 3357
San Diego, CA 92163
Hotline: (619) 260-6380
x107 or 105
Phone: (619) 260-6380
www.thecentersd.org

W.O.M.A.N., Inc.
333 Valencia Street, #251
San Francisco, CA 94103-3547
Hotline: (415) 864-4722
TTY: (415) 864-4765
Phone: (415) 864-4777
www.womaninc.org

COLORADO

Colorado Anti-Violence Program

P.O. Box 181085
Denver, CO 80218
Hotline: (888) 557-4441
Hotline: (303) 852-5094
Phone: (303) 839-5204
www.coavp.org

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Womens'

Education and Legal Fund
135 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105
Phone: 860-247-6090
www.cwealf.org

tive (-17%), law enforcement officer (-15%), and landlord/tenant/neighbor (-3%). The number of offenders thought to be strangers to their victims decreased by 6%.

Despite the small increase in victims and incidents, there was an out-sized decrease in the number of victims opting to report incidents to law enforcement (-8%). With respect to this disposition of those cases reported to police, the number of complaints taken with no arrests made declined 6%, but the number of cases resulting in arrest increased 8%. In 2001, only 15% of reported incidents resulted in arrest. In 2002, 17% of reported cases resulted in arrest of a perpetrator - a small, but encouraging increase. Additionally, not only did the number of cases where complaints by victims were refused decline rather dramatically (-28%), but those cases now comprise only 15% of all cases in which the victim chooses to make a report to law enforcement. In 2002, almost 20% of reports were refused by law enforcement.

Similarly, the number of cases in which bias classification was refused declined appreciably (-7%), though those cases still comprise 10% of all cases reported to law enforcement. On the other hand, law enforcement officials are making affirmative bias classifications in 26% of cases. In 2001, they did so only in only 22% of cases brought to them. Part of this improvement may be a function of the fact that the likelihood that a bias classification was unavailable decreased 19%, making it easier for victims and advocates to request such classification.

A troubling trend with respect to police response is a significant increase (+24%) in the number of victims reporting physical abuse accompanied by anti-LGBT slurs by police when responding to reports, as well as an increase (+18%) in the number of victims characterizing police law enforcement response as 'indifferent.' Other classifications of law enforcement response, both positive and negative declined fairly significantly: response said to be 'courteous' declined 18%; instances of verbal abuse declined 15%, and physical abuse without the use of slurs declined 56%.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Increase Tolerance

Foster a public, educational, political and cultural climate that makes clear that acts of anti-LGBT 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 develop protocols for protecting students who identify themselves as, or are perceived to be LGBT; political leaders of every party should speak out forcefully against anti-LGBT discrimination and violence and support genuine efforts to end them; businesses should establish and enforce appropriate LGBT tolerance and anti-discrimination standards for the workplace; religious leaders should make clear that no major religious tradition holds violence as an acceptable tenet; and the media should explain and report anti-LGBT violence in its proper context, i.e., as a broader pattern of occurrence that reflects and causes harm to everyone in America.

Recommendation 2:

Add Protected Classes

Add sexual orientation and gender identity and expression to the roster of classes protected against hate-motivated violence at the federal level by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, thereby authorizing the U.S. Attorney General to investigate and prosecute such cases—particularly those cases in which it is found that local law enforcement does not have the adequate resources, mandate or will to do so. Further address violence motivated by perceived sexual orientation and/or gender identity at the state level by passing hate crimes bills to heighten public awareness of such acts and provide increased penalties for those who commit them—particularly repeat and adult offenders. To encourage these new laws, the federal government should pass legislation to provide enhanced law enforcement, criminal justice and community education and training funding to the states that enact them.

NAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

ILLINOIS

Horizons Anti-Violence Project

961 W. Montana

Chicago, IL 60614

Hotline: (773) 871-CARE

Phone: (773) 472-6469

www.horizonsonline.org

KENTUCKY

*Kentucky Fairness Alliance

Focus areas:

P.O. Box 3912

Louisville, KY 40201

Phone: (502) 897-1973

LOUISIANA

Lesbian & Gay Community Center

of New Orleans

2114 Decatur Street

New Orleans, LA 70116

Phone: (504) 945-1103

www.lgccno.org

MASSACHUSETTS

Fenway Community Health Center - Violence Recovery Program

7 Haviland Street

Boston, MA 02115

Hotline: (800) 834-3242

Phone: (617) 927-6269

Website: www.fchc.org

The Network/La Red:

Ending abuse in lesbian, bisexual women's and transgender communities

P.O. Box 6011

Boston, MA 02114

Hotline: (617) 423-7233

Phone: (617) 695-0877

Fax: (617) 423-5651

www.thenetworkklared.org

MICHIGAN

Triangle Foundation

19641 West Seven Mile Road

Detroit, MI 48219

Hotline: (877) 7TRIANGLE

Phone: (313) 537-3323

www.tri.org

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

MINNESOTA

OutFront Minnesota

310 East 38th Street
Suite 204
Minneapolis, MN 55409
Hotline: (800) 800-0350
Hotline: (612) 824-8434

MISSOURI

*St. Louis Anti-Violence Project
4557 Laclede Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108
Phone: (314) 361-2111

NEW YORK

New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project

240 West 35th Street
Suite 200
New York, NY 10001
Hotline: (212) 714-1141
TTY: (212) 714-1134
Phone (office): (212) 714-1184
www.avp.org

OHIO

Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization

4041 North High Street
Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43214
Hotline: (866) 86-BRAVO
Phone: (614) 268-9622

***The Lesbian & Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland**

6600 Detroit Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44102
P.O. Box 6177
Cleveland, Ohio 44101
Phone: (216) 651-5428
Website: www.lgscs.org

*Stonewall Cincinnati
1118 Race Street
Cincinnati, OH 45210
Phone: (513) 651-2500
www.stonewallcincinnati.org

Recommendation 3:

Encourage the development of community-based solutions

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

Recommendation 4:

Fund research

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

Recommendation 5:

Provide Rehabilitation and Alternatives to Incarceration

As organizations dedicated to the cessation of violence in our society, many NCAVP members strongly oppose the use of the death penalty. By extension, though NCAVP recognizes that increased penalties must be part of a comprehensive strategy to combat hate violence, it does not believe they can comprise the sole or primary method of addressing such violence. To that end, NCAVP recommends that in association with stronger hate crimes laws that provide increased penalties, enhanced rehabilitation be provided to convicted offenders to reduce recidivism and interrupt escalating cycles of abuse. Additionally, it is essential in some cases that alternatives to incarceration be developed, once again, particularly for youthful and first-time offenders.

Recommendation 6: **Fund Local Initiatives**

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

Recommendation 7: **Increase the Level of Efficacy of Law Enforcement Officials and Agencies**

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

Recommendation 8: **Disallow the Gay Panic Defense**

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

NCAVP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa Oklahomans for Human Rights
4021 South Harvard Avenue
Suite 210
Tulsa, OK 74135-4600
Phone: (918) 743-GAYS

ONTARIO

The 519 Anti-Violence Programme
Contact:
519 Church Street
Toronto, Ontario Canada M4Y 2C9
Hotline: (416) 392-6877
Phone: (416) 392-6878, x117
www.the519.org

PENNSYLVANIA

The Center for Lesbian & Gay Civil Rights

1211 Chestnut Street
6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Hotline: (215) 731-1447, x15
Phone: (215) 731-1447
www.center4civilrights.org

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Alliance for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights
41 12th Street
Providence, RI 02906
Phone: (401) 331-6671

TEXAS

Montrose Counseling Center

701 Richmond Avenue
Houston, TX 77006
Phone: (713) 529-0037, x328
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/hatecrim.htm
www.neosoft.com/~mcc/intpartv.htm

VERMONT

SafeSpace
P.O. Box 158
Burlington, VT 05402
Hotline: (866) 869-7341
Phone (office): (802) 863-0003 (V/TTY)
www.safespacevt.org