

**VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST LESBIAN AND GAY PEOPLE  
IN PHILADELPHIA AND  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:**

**A STUDY BY THE PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE**

**June, 1988**

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## INTRODUCTION

This study represents the second systematic examination of violence and discrimination against lesbian women and gay men in Philadelphia, and the first study of violence and discrimination against lesbian and gay citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. The study updates and extends the first study of anti-lesbian/gay violence and discrimination conducted by the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force in 1984. As the present study shows, anti-lesbian/gay violence and discrimination continue to be major problems in Philadelphia and throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, just as they are elsewhere in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

Lesbian women and gay men in Pennsylvania have no civil rights protections at the federal or state levels. At the local level, Philadelphia and Harrisburg in 1982 and 1983, respectively, enacted legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation. In January 1988, Governor Robert Casey issued Executive Order 1988-1, which states, "no agency under the jurisdiction of the Governor shall discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry, union membership, age, sex, sexual orientation, national origin or non-job-related handicap or disability" (emphasis added). The Executive Order provides no monitoring or enforcement mechanism to assure compliance with its non-discrimination provision in state employment and state contracts.

The absence of civil rights protection at the state and federal level exacerbates the growing problem of anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence. The fear of revictimization by authorities and the implicit threat of public disclosure discourages gay and lesbian people from reporting incidents of violent victimization.

In 1987, the National Institute of Justice of the U.S. Department of Justice commissioned a study by Abt Associates, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., on the topic of the response of the criminal justice system to bias crime. The authors of the report, Peter Finn and Taylor McNeil, defined bias crimes, or hate violence, as "words or actions designed to intimidate an individual because of his or her race, religion, national origin, or sexual preference." They went on to say that, "these types of offenses are far more serious than comparable crimes that do not involve prejudice because they are intended to intimidate an entire group. The fear they generate can therefore victimize a whole class of people...(B)ias crime tears at the whole fabric of our society." In their summary, Finn and McNeil state that, "The most frequent victims of hate violence today are blacks, Hispanics, Southeast Asians, Jews, and gays and lesbians. Homosexuals are probably the most frequent victims. Verbal intimidation,

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<sup>1</sup> National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. Anti-Gay/Lesbian Victimization: A Study of Violence and Discrimination in Eight Major Metropolitan Cities in the United States. June, 1984.

assault, and vandalism are the most commonly reported forms of hate violence."<sup>2</sup> Needless to say, the current AIDS crisis has only exacerbated anti-gay bias and probably serves to trigger anti-gay attacks by those already imbued with the homophobia so prevalent in our society.

Our study only confirms and extends the conclusions reached by the Abt Associates researchers. Anti-lesbian/gay violence and discrimination is a serious problem confronting millions of American citizens, many thousands of Pennsylvanians among them, and the public agencies and officials who are charged with protecting citizens have been largely unresponsive and insensitive to the dimensions of the problem. As Finn and McNeil conclude on the basis of their nationwide study, "for the most part, the criminal justice system -- like the rest of society -- has not recognized the seriousness of the hate violence problem. Police officers, prosecutors, and judges tend to regard most incidents as juvenile pranks, harmless vandalism, private matters between the involved parties, or acceptable behavior against disliked groups." We can only concur in this assessment, and we would add to their list, most city, state and federal elected officials, as well as the city and state public school hierarchies and officials.

### SUMMARY

It is very important to note that our study sample is predominantly white, highly educated, and the average age is thirty-five. U.S. Department of Justice statistics indicate that such people are among those in society least likely to be victimized. Therefore, our study findings must be understood to underestimate the actual levels of discrimination and violence experienced by the general lesbian and gay population of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Nonetheless, the amount of victimization reported in our study is distressingly high:

- **Annual Discrimination Rates.** 18% of the men and 19% of the women in the Philadelphia sample reported experiencing employment, housing or public accommodations discrimination in the 12 months preceding June 1987, despite the enactment in 1982 of legislation outlawing such discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Among the Pennsylvania sample (excluding Philadelphia), 22% of the men and 24% of the women reported experiencing employment, housing or public accommodations discrimination in the same 12 month period.
- **Lifetime Discrimination Rates.** 39% of the men and 37% of the women in the Philadelphia sample have experienced discrimination based on sexual orientation at some point in their lives; among the Pennsylvania sample the rates are 37% of the gay men and 43% of the lesbian women.
- **Fear of Employment Discrimination.** Among Philadelphians, 66% of the men and 83% of the women fear employment discrimination despite the legal protections provided by the Fair Practices Act (the corresponding figures for the PA sample are 71% and 78%).
- **Concealment of Sexual Orientation.** Among those Philadelphians who fear employment discrimination, 81% of the men and 90% of the women conceal their

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<sup>2</sup> "The Response of the Criminal Justice System to Bias Crime," Peter Finn and Taylor McNeil. Cambridge: Abt Associates, Inc., October 7, 1987 (emphasis added).

sexual orientation at work at least some of the time to avoid discrimination (87% and 87% among other Pennsylvanians).

- **Annual Verbal Abuse Rates.** Among the Philadelphia sample, 75% of the men and 57% of the women experienced verbal abuse in 1986-87 on the basis of their sexual orientation (64% and 47% among other Pennsylvanians).
- **Lifetime Verbal Abuse Rates.** Lifetime rates of encountering verbal abuse rise to 92% of the Philadelphia men (90% of the PA men) and 81% of the Philadelphia women (77% of the PA women).
- **Annual Criminal Violence Rates.** In the 1986-87 period surveyed, 46% of the Philadelphia men surveyed and 20% of the women were victims of criminal violence on the basis of their sexual orientation (31% and 15% for the PA sample). These annual rates of victimization are approximately twelve times higher for Philadelphia men, and nine times higher for Philadelphia women than the criminal violence victimization rates for the U.S. adult population, according to statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice (the respective ratios for the Pennsylvania sample are 8:1 for the men and 7:1 for the women).
- **Lifetime Criminal Violence Rates.** 73% of the Philadelphia men and 42% of the women (61% and 39% among other Pennsylvanians) have experienced criminal violence at some point in their lives on the basis of their sexual orientation.
- **Lifetime Police Victimization Rates.** 26% of the men and 15% of the women in the Philadelphia sample have experienced violence and/or harassment from the police at some point in their lives on the basis of their sexual orientation; among the Pennsylvania sample such abuse was encountered by 31% of the men and 8% of the women.
- **Lifetime School Victimization Rates.** 67% of the Philadelphia men (72% in the PA sample) and 33% of the Philadelphia women (40% in PA) experienced violence or harassment in school from classmates or teachers. The highest levels of abuse were suffered in high school, where more than half of the gay men and one fifth of the lesbian women report experiencing anti-lesbian/gay harassment or violence. One fourth of the men in the study -- both the Philadelphia and the PA samples -- report that they were physically assaulted in school at some point on the basis of their sexual orientation.
- **Lifetime Family Victimization Rates.** One fifth of the men and more than a quarter (27%) of the women in the study reported experiencing harassment and/or physical violence from family members on the basis of their sexual orientation.

As is the situation in the general population, men tended to experience higher levels of violent victimization than the women in our sample. However, in contrast to our earlier study, there were no consistent or significant findings of higher rates of discrimination experienced by women. Unfortunately, for the most part the equivalence between rates of discrimination for men and women in the present study, in contrast with the 1984 study, seems to be due to higher levels of discrimination encountered by the men rather than lower rates encountered by the women in the study.

## METHODS

Between June, 1987 and January, 1988, the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force (PLGTF) distributed approximately 3300 questionnaires, 1700 in Philadelphia and 1600 in other counties around the Commonwealth. Twelve hundred of these were sent to Task Force members (mostly in Philadelphia). Surveys were returned by 806 individuals, an overall return rate of 24%.

Since the focus of our survey is on discrimination and violence related to sexual orientation, the sample was restricted to those who reported that they are lesbian, gay, or bisexual. This criterion eliminated 18 of the respondents. While discrimination or violence against heterosexuals mistakenly perceived to be lesbian or gay is a phenomenon which merits investigation, our sample of heterosexual respondents was too small to permit such analysis.

We further eliminated those respondents who do not live in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, thus removing an additional 67 respondents, with a resulting total of 721 individuals in our sample.

We have organized and analyzed the survey in terms of two primary sample characteristics: gender and location of residence. The sample thus divided includes 437 Philadelphians (291 men and 146 women) and 284 residents of the Commonwealth outside of Philadelphia (170 men and 114 women).<sup>3</sup>

## QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey instrument consists of six pages of questions (see Appendix 1). The questionnaire is divided into five sections. The first section requests demographic and lifestyle information and also inquires about the extent of others' knowledge of the respondent's sexual orientation.

The second section documents employment, housing and public accommodations discrimination over two time periods: before June 1986 and since June 1986, thus giving us data on both lifetime levels of discrimination and on the past twelve months (approximately), in order to facilitate comparisons with the previous PLGTF survey in 1984.

The third section documents anti-lesbian/gay violence and harassment, which is defined here as "violence or harassment directed against the respondent by non-gay individuals because of the respondent's sexual orientation." Incidents of violence and discrimination were also identified for the periods before and after June, 1987. This section includes questions specifically addressed to harassment and/or violence inflicted by police officers or by family members.

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<sup>3</sup> The Commonwealth sample is drawn from 28 counties, as follows: Allegheny (22), Bedford (1), Berks (7), Blair (1), Bucks (25), Cameron (1), Carbon (3), Centre (11), Chester (14), Crawford (1), Cumberland (5), Dauphin (10), Delaware (32), Erie (5), Lackawanna (2), Lancaster (14), Lebanon (1), Lehigh (45), Luzerne (2), Lycoming (1), Mifflin (2), Monroe (7), Montgomery (49), Northampton (16), Schuylkill (1), Somerset (1), Westmoreland (1), York (4).

The fourth section inquired about experiences of anti-lesbian/gay harassment or violence when the respondent was in junior high school, high school or college; asking separately whether the attack(s) reported came from classmates or from teachers or school officials (we also inquired about the location of the respondents' junior and senior high schools).

The final section asked whether anti-lesbian/gay incidents which occurred in Philadelphia were reported to the Philadelphia police. If they were reported, we inquire about the nature of the police response, if they were not reported, we ask why not.

## RESULTS

### SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Since victimization rates and lifestyle tend to be different for males and females, findings will be reported separately by gender in the pages that follow. The results will also be reported separately for Philadelphia residents and residents of other counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The mean age of survey respondents is 35. On the average, males in the sample reported that they first recognized their sexual orientation at a younger age (15.4) than females in the sample (20.6), which is consistent with much previous research on sexual orientation in the United States. There was no difference in either mean age or age of recognition between the Philadelphia and the outside Philadelphia samples.

Table 1:A-B (pages 28-29) shows counts and percentages for select demographic variables on the survey, for both the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania (not Phila.) sub-samples. The sample is 64% male and 36% female and predominantly white (although less skewed than the previous PLGTF survey in 1984). Survey participants tend to be highly educated: 44% of the Philadelphians and 34% of the Pennsylvanians have graduate degrees (this is, however, markedly lower than the 61% of the Philadelphians in the 1984 survey who had graduate degrees). Somewhat less than half (43%) of the Philadelphians and somewhat more than half of the Pennsylvanians (54%) report a current religious affiliation. Significantly more females (23%) than males (11%) were previously married, and females (68%) are more likely than males (43%) to be currently part of a same-sex couple.

One of the most distinctive characteristics of lesbian and gay people as a minority group is our general invisibility which masks our presence among all classes and groups. However, in recent years lesbian women and gay men have been more likely to make their sexual orientation known to their relatives, friends, neighbors, co-workers, and society in general. It is possible that the degree of "outness" about a person's sexual orientation could influence that person's likelihood of victimization -- either discrimination or violence. Consequently, we asked our respondents to indicate whether particular categories of significant others were aware that they were lesbian, gay or bisexual. The percentages of respondents' significant others who are aware of this are shown in Table 2 (page 30). Overall the table reveals rather high percentages of respondents who are generally "out" -- a finding which suggests that ours may be a somewhat atypical sample.

The most marked patterns in Table 2 show that Philadelphians are significantly more likely than are other Pennsylvanians to be "out" to their families, although both samples

are equally "out" to their co-workers. Within families our respondents are most likely to be "out" to their mothers, and in the work place they are most likely to be "out" to co-workers, less likely to be "out" supervisors and least likely to be "out" to clients (where this category is applicable). One of the few significant gender differences shows that males are significantly more likely to be "out" to clients. Males (and Philadelphians) are significantly more likely to be "out" to their health providers, a pattern which might be related to the AIDS crisis. Finally, we note that our respondents are "out" to virtually all of their friends, although it should be noted that our question did not distinguish between gay and non-gay friends. Overall, there is a significant correlation between age and degree of "outness," showing that younger respondents are more likely to be "out" than are older respondents.

As we turn to the data on anti-lesbian/gay discrimination and violence, one very important point should be kept in mind concerning the nature of our sample. This is a predominantly white, highly educated group of individuals with a mean age of 35. Federal statistics indicate that such individuals are among those in society least likely to be victimized (U.S. Department of Justice, 1985). The poor, the less educated, the young (ages 12 to 24), and members of racial minority groups have the highest rates of victimization. On the other hand, we noted above that this is a sample with high percentages of respondents who are "out" to significant others. Such individuals may be at greater risk of anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and discrimination than people who are "closeted."<sup>4</sup> However, among people who tend to be "out," our sample is one with a lower likelihood of victimization for the reasons noted above. The actual rates of victimization for the general lesbian and gay population of such individuals in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are probably even higher than our survey results indicate. This conclusion is particularly worrisome given the alarmingly high rates of violence and discrimination reported by our sample.

As we've already noted, the rates of violence reported in this survey show a marked increase over those found in our previous survey in 1984. At that time we pointed out that our survey predated the public hysteria over AIDS. We were already aware of anecdotal reports from our members and from lesbian and gay organizations around the country which suggested that anti-lesbian/gay violence and discrimination were on the increase because of AIDS phobia. In our earlier survey we predicted that this would lead to an increase in rates of anti-lesbian/gay violence and discrimination in Philadelphia and around the Commonwealth, and the results of our current survey as we will see below, may indeed confirm this sad prediction.

#### **ANTI-GAY AND ANTI-LESBIAN DISCRIMINATION**

Survey participants were asked about employment, housing and public accommodations discrimination they experienced in their lifetime before June 1986 and in the approximately twelve months since June 1986. These two time periods are obviously not directly comparable, and the shorter period was included for two analytic purposes: it allows us to estimate "yearly" rates of victimization, and it gives us a reasonably appropriate base of comparison with our earlier survey which recorded rates of victimization in a period of 18 months from September of 1982, when civil rights protection for lesbian women and gay men became the law in Philadelphia, until March

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<sup>4</sup> Since "closeted" individuals are generally inaccessible to survey research, we are unable to assess their victimization rates.

of 1984, when we conducted our study (in the case of anti-lesbian/gay violence our earlier survey covered the 12 months prior to March 1984). In some of the discussion that follows we will be comparing findings from the two surveys; and we will also be presenting combined results from the two time periods used in the present survey, as this gives us lifetime levels of victimization.

Survey respondents were instructed to respond "not applicable" if a particular employment, housing or public accommodations situation did not apply to them. Thus, a self-employed person would respond "not applicable" to our question about hiring or firing discrimination, and a person who owns a house would reply "not applicable" to a question about rental discrimination, and so forth. These "not applicable" responses were eliminated in the analyses that follow.

Survey participants were asked about employment discrimination in five areas: hiring promotion, job termination (firing), performance evaluation, and lost clients. In the area of housing discrimination questions covered four areas: purchase, rental, procurement of insurance and procurement of mortgages. We inquired about four categories of possible discrimination in access to public accommodations: restaurants, bars, hotel/motels, and other public accommodations.

### Levels of Discrimination

Table 3-A (page 31) gives the results for these three general categories of discrimination for our Philadelphia sample, showing both the rates of discrimination for the 1986-87 period and for the respondent's lifetime, and comparing these rates with the 1982-84 period as found in our earlier survey. Table 3-B (page 32) gives the data for the current survey for respondents from parts of the Commonwealth outside Philadelphia.

In the area of employment discrimination experienced in the previous year, among our Philadelphia respondents we find a slight increase compared to the previous survey for our male respondents, and a decrease (dramatically in the case of promotions) for our female respondents. It may be that this difference (among the female respondents) is related to the passage of the 1982 amendment to the Philadelphia Fair Practices Act, which made it illegal to discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing and public accommodations (although it is hard to understand why this impact would be limited to women). Whether the Philadelphia legislation has had an impact is not clear, but it is true that the rates of employment discrimination reported by our non-Philadelphia respondents are at least slightly higher than those of the Philadelphia sample (for both 1986-87 and "ever").

In the case of housing discrimination we see little difference between the previous and the current surveys, and the recent and lifetime rates are about equal for Philadelphians and non-Philadelphians. Overall, about ten percent of males and 13 percent of females report that they have encountered discrimination in regard to their housing.

Public accommodations discrimination shows a pattern of increase for Philadelphia males compared to our previous survey -- from one percent to eight percent -- though this brings them to the level of females in both surveys. Both 1986-87 and lifetime levels of public accommodations discrimination are higher for males outside Philadelphia than for those in Philadelphia; whereas the levels for females are higher for 1986-87 but not for lifetime levels.



Overall, Table 3 shows that our survey respondents have experienced substantial levels of discrimination; for the Philadelphians this is true despite the existence of civil rights protection under city law. Among the Philadelphians in our survey, about one fifth reported experiencing some form of illegal discrimination in the year preceding June, 1987, and nearly 40% have experienced such discrimination in their lifetime. Similar levels of discrimination -- slightly but not significantly higher -- were reported by the respondents living in other parts of the Commonwealth.

When we examine our sample in terms of the degree to which our respondents report being "out" to their families, neighbors, co-workers, etc., we find a statistically significant pattern showing that those who are more open about their sexual orientation experience more discrimination in all three categories.

### **Fear of Discrimination**

In addition to the direct forms of discrimination lesbian women and gay men experience, many are also victimized by fear of discrimination. Survey participants were asked whether they fear discrimination in employment, housing, or public accommodations (for the Philadelphia sample, respondents were asked whether they fear such discrimination, "in spite of the Philadelphia ordinance prohibiting discrimination"). The results for these questions are shown in Table 4 (page 33) for both samples, and they show that large majorities of respondents in Philadelphia continue to fear discrimination despite the existence of legal safeguards. In fact, the Philadelphia respondents are not significantly different in reported levels of fear from the respondents outside Philadelphia. In all three categories and both samples, women are more likely to report fear of discrimination.

It might reasonably be expected that those who fear discrimination will try to protect themselves from it by concealing their sexual orientation. Survey participants who reported that they fear a given form of discrimination were requested to indicate whether they conceal their sexual orientation "always," "sometimes," or "never" to avoid such discrimination. Table 5 (page 33) shows the findings for these questions. Individuals who fear discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations are overwhelmingly likely to conceal their sexual orientation. Although both Philadelphians and other Pennsylvanians who fear discrimination are clearly likely to conceal their sexual orientation, the results show that Philadelphians are more likely to "sometimes," and other Pennsylvanians to "always" conceal their sexual orientation. In general, for both samples, among those who fear discrimination, higher percentages of women conceal their sexual orientation at least some of the time; however, these differences are not statistically significant.

### **ANTI-LESBIAN AND ANTI-GAY VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT**

We now turn to survey results concerning anti-lesbian/gay violence and harassment. It should be noted at the outset that discrimination and violence represent very different forms of victimization. While discrimination does not require a face-to-face encounter of perpetrator and victim, violence involves a direct confrontation. The bigotry which motivates anti-lesbian/gay discrimination can often be hidden behind bureaucratic maneuvering, while anti-lesbian/gay violence involves an active expression of hatred. The impact on the victim can be equally severe for the two forms of victimization, but the actions of the perpetrator are usually much more direct in the latter case.



### General Violence and Harassment

Survey participants were asked about acts of violence and harassment they experienced that were directed against them by non-gay individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation. Respondents were, once again, asked to report separately victimization that occurred in the past year (June 1986 through June 1987) and victimization that occurred prior to that time. This time division permits the examination of both lifetime levels of victimization (summing across the two time periods) and annual levels of victimization. The annual levels will also be compared with those found in our previous survey in 1983-1984.

Survey respondents rarely responded "not applicable" to questions about violence and harassment. Consequently, a conservative approach was taken and "not applicable" responses were pooled with "no victimization" responses in the analysis.

Table 6-A (page 34) gives the rates of violence and harassment reported for our Philadelphia sample for both time periods, and includes the 1983-1984 results from our previous survey for comparison. The final row in Table 6-A ("Any Violence") indicates percentages of respondents who experienced at least one form of violent victimization in the relevant time period. Verbal abuse is excluded from this summary variable, as are "crimes against property," because all of the remaining categories included represent interpersonal victimizations that are clear violations of the Pennsylvania Crime Code. The "Any Violence" category, therefore, indicates percentages of individuals who experienced criminal violence in the time period indicated that is at least as serious as being threatened with physical harm.

Table 6-B (page 35) gives the results for the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania samples for these same categories of violence and harassment, for the 1986-87 period and for the respondents' lifetimes.

Within the Philadelphia sample 46% of the males and 20% of the females reported that they experienced criminal violence during the preceding year on the basis of their sexual orientation! Not only are these extremely high percentages -- many times more than would be expected for residents of large American cities, according to U.S. Department of Justice statistics<sup>5</sup> -- but they are twice as high as the rates of violent victimization found in our previous survey.

To facilitate the comparison with our 1984 survey, we can examine both studies in relation to the U.S. Department of Justice estimates of the number of adult Americans who experienced criminal violence in 1985 (midway between our earlier study and the present study). The annual victimization rates for the U.S. adult population were 3.9% for men and 2.2% for women. Our 1984 Philadelphia sample reported annual levels of victimization that were 6.2 times higher for the men and 4.5 times higher for the women. These ratios seemed to us to indicate a very serious problem of criminal victimization of lesbian and gay Philadelphians. The present survey shows that the problem is much worse than we thought in 1985: the ratios in the present survey show that among our Philadelphia sample, the men are victimized 11.8 times more often and the women 9.1 times more often than the average rate for the U.S. adult population.

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<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Juvenile Statistics. Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

The ratios for the Pennsylvania sample are only slightly lower: 7.9 for the men and 6.8 for the women.

There are several possible explanations for the markedly higher levels of violent victimization in the present sample when compared with the earlier study; and these explanations are not mutually exclusive. The previous sample was less representative than the present one: in the 1984 study the sample was 94% white (vs. 87% of the present Philadelphia sample), and 61% of the respondents had postgraduate degrees (vs. 44% in the present Philadelphia sample). The current sample is also two and one half times larger than the earlier sample, an important consideration in this sort of non-probability sampling. Thus, while both samples fail to achieve ideal representativeness, and can be generally characterized as being unusually educated (which, it should be noted, should protect them from violent victimization as compared to a more representative sample of the population), the present sample is likely to be a more suitable basis for generalization. In other words, the higher levels of violent victimization reported by the present sample may simply be a more accurate picture of the true state of affairs. However, as we've already noted, there are reasons to believe that even the current study underestimates the amount of victimization that would be encountered by a truly representative sample of lesbian women and gay men.

An examination of Table 6-B, which permits a comparison of the present Philadelphia sample with the sample of other Commonwealth residents, also supports the conclusion that these victimization levels are valid. In most cases the rates of victimization are higher for Philadelphians (these differences are statistically significant), but the relative incidences are parallel in both groups.

We prefer to take a conservative approach in interpreting these data, and to conclude that they probably represent a combination of [1] a more accurate estimate of the level of anti-lesbian/gay violence in Philadelphia and, [2] evidence of an increase in anti-lesbian/gay violence due to AIDS-hysteria. Among the present sample, 13% of the men (and only 1% of the women) said that the violence and/or harassment they experienced was AIDS-related (such as being called a "plague carrying faggot" during a violent victimization). The experience of AIDS-related violence was significantly more likely to be encountered by younger males.

The dramatic levels of violent victimization are matched by the high level of verbal abuse suffered by both males and females in our Philadelphia sample, but, comparing the two surveys, it is perhaps the increases in such actions as chasing, throwing objects, and beatings which is most disturbing. These acts seem most likely to reflect the AIDS-hysteria which anecdotal accounts and our own personal experiences have led us to expect.

The patterns outside Philadelphia are not much different, even if statistically less severe in most categories. Both the lifetime and the 1986-87 levels of victimization for the Pennsylvania sample are distressingly high, and they indicate that the danger to lesbian and gay citizens of the Commonwealth is not limited to those who live in major metropolitan areas.

As we noted, males in both samples reported consistently higher levels of violence and harassment; the differences being statistically significant in nearly every category.

### Reporting Violence and Harassment to the Police

We asked those respondents who experienced criminal victimization that could have been reported to the police whether they had done so. If they did not report these incidents to the police, we asked why not; if they did, we asked how they rated the response of the police. Table 7 (page 36) summarizes the answers to these questions.

Within the Philadelphia sample, slightly more than half of the respondents say that they reported none of these offenses, and only about one quarter say they reported all offenses. Among the Commonwealth respondents, a much higher proportion, 71% reported no offenses, and only 14% of the men and 24% of the women reported all offenses.

We compared these figures to national figures for the U.S. population.<sup>6</sup> Among the U.S. adult population 42% of men and 57% of women were found to have reported violent incidents to the police, thus putting the men in our Philadelphia sample slightly above (44% reported some or all incidents) and the women slightly behind (at 48%) the national average. Comparing the Philadelphia figures to our previous Philadelphia study, we find an encouraging increase in the percentages of respondents who have reported violent incidents to the police (the 1984 figures were 39% for the men and only 9% for the women). The difference in reporting rates between the 1984 and the 1987 studies might be due, in part, to the existence of the PLGTF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE. It might also be due to the improvements in Police Department policies and performance under Commissioner Kevin Tucker.

In contrast, both the men and the women in the Commonwealth sample are far less likely to report incidents to the police than the national adult population. This statistically significant difference between the Philadelphia and the Commonwealth samples underscores the importance of improving police training and procedures around the state to increase police responsiveness to lesbian and gay citizens.

It should also be noted, however, as Table 7 shows, that when Commonwealth sample respondents did report criminal attacks to the police, they rate the response of the police as excellent or good about 60% of the time. On the other hand, the Philadelphia respondents, who are more willing to report incidents to the police, are not as complimentary in their ratings of the police performance: many fewer rate the police response as excellent and, among the men, many more rate it as poor.

### Police Violence and Harassment

As the previous section has illustrated, lesbian and gay Pennsylvanians do not necessarily feel that they can trust the police to perform their sworn duty to protect the rights and respect the dignity of all citizens.

We asked our respondents about four forms of abuse they might have suffered at the hands of the police on the basis of their sexual orientation: verbal abuse, threats of violence, physical assault and other abuse. Table 8 (page 37) gives the figures for the answers to these questions, along with a final category which indicates percentages of

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<sup>6</sup> Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

individuals who experienced at least one of the four forms of police abuse. It should be noted that the police abuse summary variable includes verbal abuse, while the general harassment/violence summary variable shown in Table-6A & 6B excludes it. The two summary variables were constructed differently because they are intended to serve different analytic purposes. The general harassment and violence summary variable is meant to indicate overall levels of anti-lesbian/gay violent victimization that is in violation of criminal law. However, the police abuse summary variable and other summary variables that follow are intended to indicate levels of victimization of any sort by authority figures and significant others. While anti-lesbian/gay verbal abuse is not necessarily illegal, it can be an especially traumatic experience when it is inflicted by a police officer, a relative, or a teacher. Consequently, verbal abuse is included in the summary variables for police abuse, family violence and harassment and school victimization. It should also be noted that, while verbal abuse by police officers and teachers might not lead to criminal charges, it should lead to disciplinary action for unprofessional behavior.

As shown in Table 8, 14% of the males in our Philadelphia sample and 5% of the females report that they experienced some form of police abuse in the past year on the basis of their sexual orientation. Among our sample of Pennsylvanians outside of Philadelphia a similar pattern of police abuse was reported by our male respondents, while the female respondents reported a much lower level of police abuse. Overall, more than a quarter of the men and about 10% of the women report that they have experienced abuse from police officers at some point in their lives on the basis of their sexual orientation. The most frequent form of abuse is "other," a category which respondents amplified by noting such actions as entrapment, unnecessary questioning, blaming the victim (e.g., telling an assault victim that they brought it on themselves because of their sexual orientation), and other forms of harassment.

### Violence and Harassment in School

Survey participants were asked whether they experienced violence or harassment on the basis of their sexual orientation while they were in junior high school, senior high school, or college. Four forms of victimization were considered: verbal abuse, threats of violence, physical assault and other abuse. A fifth category, "any violence or harassment," indicates individuals who experienced at least one of the four forms of victimization. Again, this summary variable includes verbal abuse. Table 9 (page 38) shows the percentages of male and female respondents in the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania samples who report that they experienced anti-lesbian/gay abuse in school.

Overall, substantial numbers of respondents were victimized in school. About half of the males and more than ten percent of the females were victimized in junior high school, and these figures rise for high school. The men report lower levels of abuse in college, but the women report the same or, for non-Philadelphians, higher levels in college. When we look at the figures which summarize all of these items, we see that more than two thirds of the gay men and more than one third of the lesbian women have at some point in their schooling experienced harassment and/or violence on the basis of their sexual orientation.

The large gender differences in school victimization rates are probably related to the fact that males in our sample on average reported that they first recognized their sexual orientation at age 15.4, compared to an average age of 20.6 for females in the

sample. Thus, a greater percentage of males acknowledged their sexual orientation while they were in high school, and therefore a greater percentage of males were at risk of victimization at that time.

A statistical analysis of the data on school-related violence and harassment shows several additional striking findings. Those respondents who are less educated at present report more victimization in junior and senior high school than those respondents who have had more formal education -- an indication of class-related patterns. Those respondents who are more "out" report experiencing more harassment and violence while in school. And, finally, we find a consistently significant negative correlation between age and reports of school-related victimization: the younger respondents experienced more abuse in school than did the older respondents. This leads to the distressing conclusion that the situation of lesbian and gay youth in the schools is growing more dangerous.

### Family Violence and Harassment

Survey respondents were asked whether family members had ever abused them because they believed or knew they were lesbian or gay; we asked about verbal abuse and about physical assault. Table 10 (page 39) shows the percentages of respondents who report either violence or verbal harassment, and a summary category includes those individuals reporting either or both forms of abuse by significant others.

Women respondents report significantly greater levels of family victimization, although both men and women report much higher levels of verbal abuse and threats than actual physical assaults. Overall, one fifth of the men and more than a quarter of the women (27%) report some form of abuse from relatives on the basis of their sexual orientation.

## DISCUSSION

### CONCLUSIONS

The present study extends the grim findings of the 1984 PLGTF report. Lesbian and gay people continue to experience widespread discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations, despite the existence of legal safeguards in some cities. Fear of discrimination and consequent concealment of sexual orientation are pervasive throughout the gay community. Lesbian and gay people continue to be singled out for violent victimization at rates far beyond those experienced by the general U.S. adult population. Anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and harassment by police officers, teachers, classmates and family members continue to occur at alarmingly high rates.

In fact, the situation for lesbian and gay people today appears even worse than it did at the time of the 1984 PLGTF report. The higher rates of victimization found in the current study are probably due to a combination of [1] an increase in anti-lesbian/gay victimization due to AIDS-hysteria, and [2] a more accurate estimate of anti-lesbian and anti-gay victimization rates because of the greater size and representativeness of the current sample. However, even the present sample continues to be somewhat unrepresentative in a way that would tend to underestimate the actual levels of victimization experienced by the general population of individuals who are relatively "out." The true levels of violence and discrimination experienced by lesbian and gay people

in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are probably even greater than the shockingly high rates found in the current study.

Many factors contribute to the great risk of violence and discrimination experienced by lesbian and gay people:

**Absence of Civil Rights Legislation.** Lesbian and Gay Pennsylvanians have no civil rights protections at the federal or state level. Philadelphia and Harrisburg residents are protected at the local level against discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations. However, our survey indicates that discrimination persists in these cities despite the existence of civil rights legislation. Yet, very few suits alleging anti-lesbian or anti-gay discrimination have been filed with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations (PCHR), the agency charged with enforcing the Philadelphia Fair Practices Act. One possible reason for this is that the existing legislation provides only certain safeguards against discrimination. Lesbian and gay people are still at risk of discrimination in areas such as child custody decisions and child visitation and adoption rights. By filing charges of discrimination and publicly identifying their sexual orientation, lesbian and gay people could put themselves at risk of further discrimination in areas where they are unprotected by existing legislation. Also, in the few cases where people have filed charges of anti-gay or anti-lesbian discrimination, the cases have been mired in administrative process, and very few cases have resulted in resolutions that are satisfactory to the lesbian or gay litigants. In sum, most lesbian and gay Pennsylvanians have no civil rights protections, and in the few cities where there are local protections, they are largely ineffective because they are not comprehensive and because the process for resolving complaints is bogged down in red tape and bureaucracy.

**AIDS-Related Victimization.** AIDS has had a tremendous impact on the lesbian and gay community. Many lives have been lost to this disease and many more people will die. However, the negative impact of AIDS has been exacerbated by the actions of a hysterical, ill-informed public. People with AIDS, people with ARC (AIDS-Related Conditions) and people with a positive HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) status have been treated as pariahs, despite the relative incommunicability of AIDS. Many have experienced discrimination in employment, housing, insurance coverage, parental rights, and access to social and medical services. Furthermore, because of the misplacement of blame onto the gay community for the disease AIDS, there has been an increase in anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence. In our study, 1% of the women and 13% of the men reported that they experienced violence that was specifically AIDS-related.

**Inadequate Law Enforcement.** The justice system should give the same priority to anti-lesbian and anti-gay victimization that it accords other cases of violence and discrimination. Unfortunately, our survey and other studies found many cases where law enforcement officers were unsympathetic to lesbian and gay victims and where judges gave less severe punishment to perpetrators of anti-gay and anti-lesbian crimes. By not treating anti-lesbian/gay victimization as seriously as other crimes, the justice system gives tacit approval to the perpetrators of this victimization, and fails in its mission of deterring crimes against members of society. Our study also found many instances where the police themselves were the perpetrators of anti-lesbian/gay violence and harassment. Clearly, police in the Commonwealth are not being adequately informed about the inappropriateness of anti-gay and anti-lesbian behavior, and they are not being adequately trained about the specific needs of lesbian and gay crime victims.



**Failure to Include Sexual Orientation as a Protected Category in Bias Crime Legislation.** Twenty-nine (29) states, including Pennsylvania, have enacted legislation which increases penalties for certain offenses motivated by racial or religious bigotry and/or enables victims of such crimes to initiate civil actions against perpetrators. The vast majority of these states, including Pennsylvania, have failed to include sexual orientation as a protected category in bias crime legislation, despite evidence that homosexuals are probably the most frequent victims of bias crimes.<sup>7</sup> Anti-gay and anti-lesbian crimes are as deplorable and as devastating as other forms of bigotry. All hate-motivated crimes should be of grave concern to democratic governments, because such crimes deny constitutionally guaranteed rights of privacy and freedom of association and expression.

**Inadequate Bias Crime Statistics.** The U.S. Justice Department collects extensive police and survey statistics on crime. However, it collects no data on the nature or incidence of bias crimes. In the absence of such data, state and local governments, which rely on the federal government for statistical information, will have a difficult time effectively allocating resources to combat bias crimes.

**Inadequacies in the Education System.** Statistics in the present study indicate that large numbers of lesbian and gay respondents experienced violence and harassment by classmates and teachers in junior and senior high school. Furthermore, findings indicate that school victimization rates are negatively correlated with age of respondent, indicating that the situation in our schools is getting worse today. Documentation from the PLGTF Violence and Discrimination Hotline Project and results from other studies indicate that the principal perpetrators of anti-lesbian and anti-gay violence are teenage and young adult males, the recent products of our schools. Clearly, our school system is failing to inform these youths that violence and harassment of gay and lesbian people is repugnant and immoral. Also, our schools are failing to provide a safe and supportive environment for lesbian and gay youths. Accurate information about lesbian and gay people is not provided in the general curriculum, and lesbian and gay youths are rarely able to find positive role models within the education system. Some religious institutions and members of the media also contribute to the problem by failing to provide accurate information about homosexuality and by failing to condemn anti-gay and anti-lesbian victimization.

## **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The problems cited above contribute to the significant levels of violence and discrimination experienced by lesbian and gay people. PLGTF proposes a number of policy recommendations to address these problems:

**Enactment of Civil Rights Legislation.** In order to provide full and equal protection to gay and lesbian people, PLGTF recommends that:

- the U.S. Congress amend Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to include the category "sexual orientation;"

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<sup>7</sup> "The Response of the Criminal Justice System to Bias Crime," Peter Finn and Taylor McNeil. Cambridge: Abt Associates Inc., October 7, 1987 (emphasis added).

- the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania propose and the state legislature enact an amendment to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and the Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act (1955, PL 744, as amended) which incorporates "sexual orientation" as a protected category and which provides criminal penalties for civil rights infringements;
- the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania propose and the state legislature enact legislation to prohibit the use of sexual orientation, per se, as a primary factor in awarding child custody, visitation and adoption rights;
- the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania propose and the state legislature enact legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in all educational programs and instructional materials at the elementary and secondary school level.

**AIDS-Related Legislation and Training.** In order to alleviate the great, negative impact that AIDS has had on society, PLGTF recommends that:

- the U.S. Congress enact legislation which prohibits discrimination on the basis of AIDS, ARC and HIV status;
- the federal government appropriate adequate funding for comprehensive research and explicit educational programs to halt the spread of AIDS and dispel public misconceptions about this disease;
- the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania propose and the state legislature enact legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of AIDS, ARC and HIV status;
- the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania propose and the state legislature enact legislation to assure that the HIV antibody test is not coercively administered and that its results are protected against unauthorized disclosure;
- the state government substantially increase appropriations for community-based education and public health programs in regard to AIDS.

**Comprehensive Legislation to Combat Bias Crimes.** In order to provide the victims of anti-lesbian/gay violence the same protections accorded victims of racial or religious bigotry, PLGTF recommends that:

- the Pennsylvania legislature amend existing bias crime legislation to include "sexual orientation" as a protected category and to make provision for civil cause of action against perpetrators.

**Collection of Bias Crime Statistics.** In order to develop a statistical data base to facilitate the combatting of bias crimes, PLGTF recommends that:

- the federal government enact legislation requiring the U.S. Justice Department to collect and publish police and victim survey data on the nature and incidence of all bias crimes, including those on the basis of sexual orientation;



- state and local human relations offices cooperate with law enforcement agencies in gathering and disseminating information about hate-motivated crimes;
- law enforcement agencies and human relations offices cooperate with organizations in the private sector that deal with bias crime issues;
- the state government enact legislation which mandates the reporting of bias-motivated violence and harassment in the schools, and that requires that such data be distributed to local school boards and the media.

**Curriculum Revision and Training Programs in the Education System.** In order to combat anti-lesbian/gay violence in our schools, to provide a safe and supportive environment for gay and lesbian students, and to dispel misconceptions about homosexuality that can lead to anti-lesbian/gay victimization, PLGTF recommends that:

- public and private schools establish clear policies which prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, staff development programs, curriculum, instructional materials, testing instruments and library acquisitions;
- public and private schools develop comprehensive training programs, with periodic review and evaluation, for all teachers and professional support staff, specifically on the matters of sexual orientation, race, gender, age, disability, religion and ethnicity;
- public and private schools, in consultation with trained curriculum specialists, undertake revision of history, social studies, literature and health curricula, guided by clearly defined institutional policies that require sensitivity to and inclusion of educational materials on minority issues, including sexual orientation and women's studies;
- library acquisitions be guided by a highly publicized institutional mandate to reflect human diversity and respect for difference;
- religious institutions and the media, as vehicles for public information and education, play an active role in condemning anti-lesbian/gay victimization and in providing accurate information about homosexuality, to dispel public misconceptions about gay and lesbian people that can lead to bias crimes.

**Training Programs in Law Enforcement.** In order to improve the police response to anti-lesbian/gay violence and combat police violence and harassment of gay and lesbian people, PLGTF recommends that:

- law enforcement agencies establish comprehensive in-service and academy training programs, subject to periodic review, testing and evaluation, on minority issues, including sexual orientation;
- law enforcement agencies adopt the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives' (NOBLE) "Model Law Enforcement Response," as amended,<sup>8</sup> in

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<sup>8</sup> The NOBLE protocols focus on racial and religious bias crimes. We recommend that the following categories be included: age, ethnicity, gender, handicap, and sexual orientation.

order to assure a precise delineation of roles, responsibilities and procedures in effectively investigating, reporting and analyzing hate-motivated crimes.

**Training Programs in State Government.** In order to assure non-discrimination in state employment and in the provision of state services and benefits, PLGTF recommends that:

- the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania institute a comprehensive training program, subject to periodic review and evaluation, on minority issues, including sexual orientation, for all state agency and state contractor personnel.

**Training Programs in Social Service Agencies.** In order to insure a satisfactory response to the needs of lesbian and gay victims of violence and discrimination, PLGTF recommends that:

- victim service agencies institute comprehensive staff training programs about minority issues, including sexual orientation;
- victim service agencies advertise the availability of their programs to the lesbian and gay community and develop a working relationship with gay and lesbian community organizations.

Our study has demonstrated that anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and discrimination are pervasive problems throughout Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A timely, multifaceted response by people in government, law enforcement, education, social service agencies, religious institutions and the media is essential in order to combat this senseless victimization.

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**APPENDIX I**

**THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

General Information

The following information will help us assess the representativeness of our sample, and also will help us examine whether certain factors are related to discrimination, harassment and violence.

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ GENDER: Male ☐ Female ☐

RACE: Black ☐ Caucasian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian ☐ Other ☐

EDUCATION (please give highest grade or degree completed): \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF EMPLOYMENT (mark N.A. if not employed): \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIPCODE: \_\_\_\_\_

OCCUPATION: \_\_\_\_\_

PREVIOUS RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

SEXUAL IDENTITY: Lesbian or Gay ☐ Bisexual ☐ Heterosexual ☐

If you are lesbian, gay or bisexual, how old were you when you recognized this? Age \_\_\_\_\_ Can't Specify ☐ Not Applicable ☐

Are you now legally married? No ☐ Yes ☐

Were you ever legally married? No ☐ Yes ☐

Do you have any children? No ☐ Yes ☐ If "yes," how many? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have custody? No ☐ Yes ☐ Not Applicable ☐

Is your mother aware (or was, if deceased) you are lesbian, gay or bisexual? No ☐ Yes ☐ Not Applicable ☐

Is your father aware (or was, if deceased) you are lesbian, gay or bisexual? No ☐ Yes ☐ Not Applicable ☐

What portion of each of the following groups is aware you are lesbian or gay?

	None	Some	All	Not Applicable
Brother(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sister(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neighbors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supervisors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clients/Customers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Providers (Doctors/Nurses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "yes," do you live at the same residence? No ☐ Yes ☐

[ ] never

In this section we are interested in documenting cases of discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations directed against you by non-gay individuals because of your sexual orientation. We want you to specify separately discrimination which occurred in the past year and discrimination which occurred prior to that time. This information will enable us to examine annual and lifetime rates of anti-gay/lesbian discrimination. For each question below, indicate whether you experienced the particular form of anti-gay/lesbian discrimination in each time period. If a particular situation did not or does not apply to you, then check "N.A." (not applicable). For example, if you are self-employed, mark N.A. for "hiring discrimination"

Restaurants	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Bars	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Hotel/Motel	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Other	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Are you afraid you could experience employment discrimination because you are lesbian, gay or bisexual? No ☐ Yes ☐ Not Applicable ☐

If "yes," do you conceal your sexual orientation because of this fear?    Never ☐    Sometimes ☐    Always ☐

Are you afraid you could experience housing discrimination because you are lesbian, gay or bisexual? No ☐ Yes ☐ Not Applicable ☐

If "yes," do you conceal your sexual orientation because of this fear? Never ☐ Sometimes ☐ Always ☐

Are you afraid you could experience public accommodations discrimination anyway because you are lesbian, gay or bisexual?  
No [ ] Yes [ ] Not Applicable [ ]

If "yes," do you conceal your sexual orientation because of this fear? Never ☐ Sometimes ☐ Always ☐

# Anti-gay/lesbian Violence Documentation

In this section we are interested in documenting cases of violence or harassment directed against you by non-gay individuals because of your sexual orientation. We want you to specify separately violence which occurred in the past year and violence which occurred prior to that time. This information will enable us to examine annual and lifetime rates of anti-gay/lesbian victimization. For each question below, indicate whether you experienced the particular form of anti-gay/lesbian violence or harassment in each time period. If the question does not pertain to you then check "N.A." (not applicable).

Prior To June 1984  
No Yes NA

Since June 1986  
No Yes N.A.

Have you ever been called "faggot,"  
"dyke," "sissy," "manhater,"  
"queer," or other anti-gay/lesbian  
words by non-gay persons? [

E I E I E I

[[ [ [ [

Have you ever been threatened with physical violence by one or more non-gay person(s) because of your sexual orientation?

6 2 6 2 6 2

6 3 6 3 6 3

Have ~~non-gay~~ people ever done any of the following to you because of your sexual orientation?

**Thrown objects at you?**

E I E I E I

C I C I C I

	Prior To June 1986			Since June 1986		
	No	Yes	N.A.	No	Yes	N.A.
Chased or followed you (either on foot or by car)?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Spit at you?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Punched, hit, kicked or beat you?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Assaulted or wounded you with a weapon (gun, bottle, baseball bat, knife, etc.?)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Committed arson or vandalism against your property?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

If you have experienced any of  
the above forms of violence or  
harrassment, was it AIDS-related  
(such as being called "plague  
carrying faggot" or "AIDS-  
Killer")?

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(if "yes," please explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Have non-gay people sexually  
assaulted you because of your  
sexual orientation?

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Did the police ever do any of  
the following to you because of  
your sexual orientation?

Call you anti-gay/lesbian  
names?

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Threaten you with violence?

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Physically assault you?

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Harass you in other ways?

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(if "yes," please specify these other ways) \_\_\_\_\_

Did any of the following family  
members ever do the following to  
you because they believed or knew  
you were lesbian, gay or bisexual?  
(If they are not aware you are  
lesbian, gay or bisexual, or if you  
do not have these family members  
then check "N.A.")



	Prior To June 1986			Since June 1986		
	No	Yes	N.A.	No	Yes	N.A.
Harass or threaten you						
Father?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Mother?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sister(s)?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Brother(s)?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Spouse? (Husband or Wife)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Other Relatives?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Physically assault you  
(punch, kick, spit at, etc.)

Father?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Mother?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sister(s)?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Brother(s)?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Spouse? (Husband or Wife)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Other Relatives?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

## School

Did any of your classmates in junior high school, high school or college (if applicable) ever do the following because they perceived you to be lesbian, gay or bisexual? If you did not attend such a school, mark "N.A." (not applicable). Please make three check marks per line -- one for each school situation.

	<u>Junior High</u>			<u>High School</u>			<u>College</u>		
	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Call you anti-gay/lesbian names?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threaten you with violence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physically assault you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harass you in other ways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(if "yes," please specify these other ways)									

Did any teachers or school officials in junior high school, high school or college (if applicable) ever do the following because they perceived you to be lesbian or gay? If you did not attend such a school, then check "N.A." (not applicable). Please make three check marks per line -- one for each school situation.

[illegible]

	<u>Junior High</u>			<u>High School</u>			<u>College</u>		
	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Physically assault you?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Harass you in other ways? [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
 (if "yes," please specify these other ways) \_\_\_\_\_

What was your school situation in junior high school? (check all that apply)

Public school	[ ]	Location:	_____
Parochial school	[ ]	Location:	_____
Private school	[ ]	Location:	_____

What was your school situation in high school? (check all that apply)

Public school	[ ]	Location:	_____
Parochial school	[ ]	Location:	_____
Private school	[ ]	Location:	_____

Did you ever experience anti-gay/lesbian violence, threats or harassment which could have been reported to the local police department? No [ ]  
 Yes [ ]

If "yes," how many of these incidents did you in fact report to the local police? None [ ] Some [ ] All [ ]

If you did not report one or more incident(s) to the local police, why didn't you report them? \_\_\_\_\_

If you did report incidents to the police:

Which police department was this? \_\_\_\_\_

Did they know that you are lesbian, gay or bisexual?

No [ ] Yes [ ] Don't Know [ ]

How would you rate the overall performance of the police in dealing with the incident(s)?

Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Poor [ ]

Do you have specific complaints about their dealings with the incident(s)? \_\_\_\_\_

It would be useful to have your name and address for possible follow through on your responses. However, if you prefer to keep your survey anonymous, then omit this information below. Please return your completed survey to the Task Force.

NAME (please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS (please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NUMBER (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you very much for helping the Task Force with this project.

Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force  
 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102  
 (215) 563-9584, ATTN: Rita Addessa, Executive Director  
 Local contact address (where appropriate): \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX II

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**TABLE 1 A**  
**SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS - PHILADELPHIA**

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total Sample</u>	291	100.0%	146	100.0%	437	100.0%
<u>Race</u>						
Black	24	8.2%	22	15.1%	46	10.5%
White	258	88.7%	121	82.9%	379	86.7%
Hispanic	5	1.7%	1	0.7%	6	1.4%
Other	4	1.4%	2	1.4%	5	1.1%
<u>Education</u>						
H.S. or Some College	74	25.4%	26	17.8%	100	22.9%
Bachelor's Degree	100	34.4%	45	30.8%	145	33.2%
Master's Degree	80	27.5%	48	32.9%	128	29.3%
Doctoral Degree	37	12.7%	27	18.5%	64	14.6%
<u>Current Religion</u>						
None	167	57.4%	81	55.5%	248	56.8%
Catholic	39	13.4%	5	3.4%	44	10.1%
Jewish	21	7.2%	26	17.8%	47	10.8%
Protestant or Other	64	22.0%	34	23.3%	98	22.4%
<u>Sexual Identity</u>						
Lesbian or Gay	272	93.5%	130	89.0%	402	92.0%
Bisexual	19	6.5%	16	11.0%	35	8.0%
<u>Ever Legally Married?</u>						
No	262	90.0%	113	77.4%	375	85.8%
Yes	29	10.0%	33	22.6%	62	14.2%
<u>In Lesbian/Gay Couple?</u>						
No	162	55.7%	49	33.6%	211	48.3%
Yes	129	44.3%	97	66.4%	226	51.7%

**TABLE 1-B**  
**SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS - PENNSYLVANIA (NOT PHILADELPHIA)**

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total Sample</u>	170	100.0%	114	100.0%	284	100.0%
<u>Race</u>						
Black	8	4.7%	5	4.4%	13	4.6%
White	157	92.4%	104	91.2%	261	91.9%
Hispanic	3	1.8%	2	1.8%	5	1.8%
Other	2	1.2%	3	2.6%	5	1.8%
<u>Education</u>						
H.S. or Some College	61	35.9%	40	35.1%	101	35.6%
Bachelor's Degree	52	30.6%	35	30.7%	87	30.6%
Master's Degree	40	23.5%	27	23.7%	67	23.6%
Doctoral Degree	17	10.0%	12	10.5%	29	10.2%
<u>Current Religion</u>						
None	70	41.2%	60	52.6%	130	45.8%
Catholic	34	20.0%	13	11.4%	47	16.5%
Jewish	8	4.7%	7	6.1%	15	5.3%
Protestant or Other	58	34.1%	34	29.8%	92	32.4%
<u>Sexual Identity</u>						
Lesbian or Gay	155	91.2%	104	91.2%	259	91.2%
Bisexual	15	8.8%	10	8.8%	25	8.8%
<u>Ever Legally Married?</u>						
No	150	88.2%	87	76.3%	237	83.5%
Yes	20	11.8%	27	23.7%	47	16.5%
<u>In Lesbian/Gay Couple?</u>						
No	102	60.0%	35	30.7%	137	48.2%
Yes	68	40.0%	79	69.3%	147	51.8%

TABLE 2

**PERCENTAGES OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS WHO ARE AWARE OF  
RESPONDENT'S SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

	PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	<u>Males</u> (291)	<u>Females</u> (146)	<u>Males</u> (170)	<u>Females</u> (114)
<b>MOTHER</b>				
Is Aware	72%	71%	65%	58%
Is Not Aware	24%	21%	29%	38%
Not Applicable	4%	8%	5%	4%
<b>FATHER</b>				
Is Aware	57%	62%	50%	47%
Is Not Aware	33%	26%	38%	45%
Not Applicable	10%	12%	12%	8%
<b>BROTHER(S)</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	59%	54%	47%	49%
None Is Aware	16%	18%	23%	24%
Not Applicable	25%	28%	31%	27%
<b>SISTERS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	56%	64%	49%	53%
None Is Aware	13%	7%	19%	23%
Not Applicable	31%	29%	32%	25%
<b>OTHER RELATIVES</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	70%	73%	68%	60%
None Is Aware	26%	24%	27%	38%
Not Applicable	4%	3%	5%	3%
<b>FRIENDS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	99%	100%	99%	98%
None Is Aware	1%	0%	1%	0%
Not Applicable	0%	0%	0%	2%
<b>NEIGHBORS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	78%	71%	60%	49%
None Is Aware	19%	24%	35%	42%
Not Applicable	3%	5%	5%	9%
<b>CO-WORKERS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	82%	80%	73%	76%
None Is Aware	14%	15%	21%	20%
Not Applicable	4%	6%	6%	4%
<b>SUPERVISORS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	58%	53%	51%	53%
None Is Aware	28%	30%	31%	37%
Not Applicable	15%	17%	18%	10%
<b>CLIENTS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	50%	38%	51%	37%
None Is Aware	26%	36%	30%	40%
Not Applicable	24%	25%	19%	24%
<b>HEALTH PROVIDERS</b>				
Some or All Are Aware	84%	77%	69%	59%
None Is Aware	11%	18%	25%	34%
Not Applicable	5%	5%	5%	7%

TABLE 3-A

PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION IN 1986-87 VS.  
EVER AND IN COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS PLGTF SURVEY IN 1982-84

	PHILADELPHIA					
	MALES			FEMALES		
	<u>82-84</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>82-84</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>						
Hiring	3%	4%	9%	4%	2%	5%
Promotion	3%	5%	12%	14%	1%	4%
Firing	0%	3%	9%	2%	1%	10%
Performance Evaluation	3%	6%	12%	4%	2%	7%
Lost Clients	4%	3%	6%	0%	3%	5%
Any Employment Discrimination	8%	10%	25%	16%	6%	19%
<b>HOUSING</b>						
Purchase	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Rental	2%	2%	7%	6%	2%	9%
Insurance Procurement	0%	3%	4%	3%	4%	6%
Mortgage Procurement	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Any Housing Discrimination	2%	5%	11%	7%	6%	13%
<b>PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS</b>						
Restaurants	0%	3%	8%	8%	4%	11%
Bars	1%	4%	8%	3%	6%	11%
Hotel/Motel	0%	2%	7%	4%	3%	7%
Other Public Accommodations	1%	5%	6%	2%	3%	8%
Any Accommodations Discrimination	1%	8%	16%	11%	10%	23%
<b>ANY DISCRIMINATION</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>37%</b>

TABLE 3-B

**PERCENTAGES OF PENNSYLVANIANS OUTSIDE PHILADELPHIA EXPERIENCING  
DISCRIMINATION IN 1986-87 VS. EVER**

	PENNSYLVANIA (NOT PHILADELPHIA)			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	<u>86/87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>86/87</u>	<u>Ever</u>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Hiring	6%	13%	0%	2%
Promotion	5%	13%	6%	14%
Firing	3%	14%	4%	16%
Performance Evaluation	5%	10%	4%	15%
Lost Clients	5%	6%	5%	9%
Any Employment Discrimination	14%	28%	11%	25%
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Purchase	0%	1%	2%	1%
Rental	2%	7%	4%	12%
Insurance Procurement	3%	6%	4%	6%
Mortgage Procurement	0%	1%	2%	1%
Any Housing Discrimination	5%	10%	7%	14%
<b>PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS</b>				
Restaurants	6%	8%	11%	14%
Bars	4%	8%	5%	9%
Hotel/Motel	3%	9%	3%	6%
Other Public Accommodations	6%	7%	2%	5%
Any Accommodations Discrimination	10%	20%	17%	23%
<b>ANY DISCRIMINATION</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>43%</b>



**TABLE 4**  
**PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO FEAR THEY COULD EXPERIENCE**  
**DISCRIMINATION**

	PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
IN EMPLOYMENT	66%	83%	71%	78%
IN HOUSING	50%	53%	49%	59%
IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS	48%	64%	52%	55%

**TABLE 5**  
**PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONCEAL THEIR**  
**SEXUAL ORIENTATION BECAUSE THEY FEAR DISCRIMINATION\***

	PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
IN EMPLOYMENT	(184)	(116)	(109)	(80)
Never	19%	10%	13%	13%
Sometimes	59%	67%	44%	54%
Always	22%	23%	43%	33%
Sometimes or Always	81%	90%	87%	87%
IN HOUSING	(129)	(71)	(74)	(58)
Never	36%	15%	23%	14%
Sometimes	52%	57%	47%	49%
Always	12%	28%	31%	37%
Sometimes or Always	64%	85%	78%	86%
IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS	(136)	(88)	(81)	(60)
Never	30%	20%	22%	15%
Sometimes	57%	64%	52%	63%
Always	13%	16%	26%	22%
Sometimes or Always	70%	80%	78%	85%

\* Responses here are limited to individuals who stated that they fear they could experience discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations. The numbers of such respondents for each type of discrimination are shown in parentheses.

**TABLE 6-A**  
**PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS**  
**EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT IN 1986-87 VS. EVER**  
**AND IN COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS PLGTF SURVEY IN 1983-84**

	PHILADELPHIA					
	MALES			FEMALES		
	<u>83-84</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>83-84</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>
VERBAL ABUSE	48%	75%	92%	39%	57%	81%
THREATS OF VIOLENCE	13%	36%	62%	6%	10%	32%
OBJECTS THROWN	7%	15%	41%	3%	5%	13%
BEEN CHASED	8%	21%	43%	4%	9%	23%
BEEN SPIT AT	3%	9%	19%	3%	7%	12%
BEEN BEATEN	0%	6%	24%	1%	2%	7%
WEAPON ASSAULT	5%	4%	12%	0%	3%	5%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2%	6%	19%	4%	7%	12%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	1%	1%	6%	0%	1%	3%
ANY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE*	24%	46%	73%	10%	20%	42%

---

\* This summary category excludes "Verbal Abuse" and "Crimes Against Property."

TABLE 6-B

**PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS AND OTHER PENNSYLVANIANS EXPERIENCING  
VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT IN 1986-87 VS. EVER**

	PHILADELPHIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>
VERBAL ABUSE	75%	92%	57%	81%	64%	90%	47%	77%
THREATS OF VIOLENCE	36%	62%	10%	32%	20%	51%	9%	26%
OBJECTS THROWN	15%	41%	5%	13%	8%	24%	4%	11%
BEEN CHASED	21%	43%	9%	23%	11%	26%	9%	19%
BEEN SPIT AT	9%	19%	7%	12%	8%	17%	0%	6%
BEEN BEATEN	6%	24%	2%	7%	6%	29%	0%	6%
WEAPON ASSAULT	4%	12%	3%	5%	2%	11%	0%	3%
CRIMES VS. PROPERTY	6%	19%	7%	12%	8%	21%	9%	19%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	1%	6%	1%	3%	2%	9%	1%	4%
ANY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE*	46%	73%	20%	42%	31%	61%	15%	39%

---

\* This summary category excludes "Verbal Abuse" and "Crimes vs. Property."

TABLE 7

**AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO EVER EXPERIENCED CRIMINAL VIOLENCE,  
PERCENTAGES WHO REPORTED THE INCIDENTS TO THE POLICE,  
AND RATINGS OF POLICE PERFORMANCE BY THOSE WHO REPORTED INCIDENTS\***

	PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
	(110)	(23)	(55)	(17)
PORTION OF OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE				
None	56%	52%	71%	71%
Some	20%	26%	14%	6%
All	24%	22%	14%	24%
IF OFFENSES WERE UNREPORTED, WHY?				
Feared or Distrusted Police	44%	60%	42%	30%
Police Involved in Incident	7%	13%	5%	20%
Other Reasons (e.g., Hassle, Incident Minor)	49%	27%	53%	50%
IF OFFENSES WERE REPORTED, HOW WAS POLICE PERFORMANCE?				
Excellent/Good	33%	46%	62%	60%
Fair	33%	36%	12%	20%
Poor	35%	18%	25%	20%

---

\* Responses here are limited to individuals who stated that they experienced criminal violence that could have been reported to the local police department. The numbers of such respondents are shown in parentheses.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT BY  
THE POLICE IN 1986-87 VS. EVER AND IN COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS PLGTF  
1983-84 SURVEY DATA FOR PHILADELPHIANS

	PHILADELPHIA					
	MALES			FEMALES		
	<u>83-84</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>83-84</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>
VERBAL HARASSMENT	0%	6%	14%	1%	3%	10%
THREATS OF VIOLENCE	0%	2%	7%	1%	1%	2%
BEATEN	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%
OTHER HARASSMENT	6%	10%	20%	3%	3%	10%
ANY VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	6%	14%	26%	3%	5%	15%

	PENNSYLVANIA			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>Ever</u>
VERBAL HARASSMENT	6%	13%	1%	5%
THREATS OF VIOLENCE	1%	6%	0%	2%
BEATEN	0%	3%	0%	2%
OTHER HARASSMENT	8%	23%	0%	6%
ANY VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	12%	31%	1%	8%

TABLE 9

**PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO EXPERIENCED HARASSMENT OR VIOLENCE  
BY CLASSMATES OR TEACHERS DURING HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE**

	PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<b>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</b>				
Verbal Harassment	49%	12%	48%	12%
Threats of Violence	32%	2%	26%	2%
Physical Assault	19%	1%	18%	2%
Other Harassment	19%	3%	18%	4%
Any Violence or Harassment	51%	13%	50%	12%
<b>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</b>				
Verbal Harassment	50%	17%	56%	19%
Threats of Violence	26%	3%	28%	7%
Physical Assault	14%	0%	12%	1%
Other Harassment	16%	6%	18%	7%
Any Violence or Harassment	51%	19%	59%	21%
<b>COLLEGE</b>				
Verbal Harassment	24%	16%	29%	32%
Threats of Violence	11%	7%	12%	3%
Physical Assault	4%	1%	4%	0%
Other Harassment	14%	12%	15%	17%
Any Violence or Harassment	28%	21%	33%	37%
<b>ANY SCHOOL</b>				
Verbal Harassment	65%	27%	66%	37%
Threats of Violence	40%	8%	38%	10%
Physical Assault	25%	1%	24%	3%
Other Harassment	29%	15%	27%	17%
Any Violence or Harassment	67%	33%	72%	40%

TABLE 10

**PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE OR HARASSMENT  
BY FAMILY MEMBERS ON THE BASIS OF THE RESPONDENT'S SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

	PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
HARASSMENT OR THREATS	18%	25%	22%	28%
PHYSICAL ASSAULT	4%	4%	8%	5%
ANY FAMILY ABUSE	19%	25%	22%	29%

VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST LESBIAN AND GAY PEOPLE  
IN PHILADELPHIA AND  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

A STUDY BY THE PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE

June, 1988

NCJRS

APR 30 1990

CHARTS

ACQUISITIONS

122919  
122  
y Gross, Ph.D., Task Force Co-Chair and Professor of Communications

Steven K. Aurand, Task Force Board Member and Statistician

Rita Addressa, Task Force Executive Director

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The charts on the following pages illustrate findings from the PLGTF 1987 survey. These figures are intended to accompany the full forty-page report. The List of Figures below provides page references to the full report, where a discussion of the findings can be found.

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Figure 1: Annual Discrimination Rates

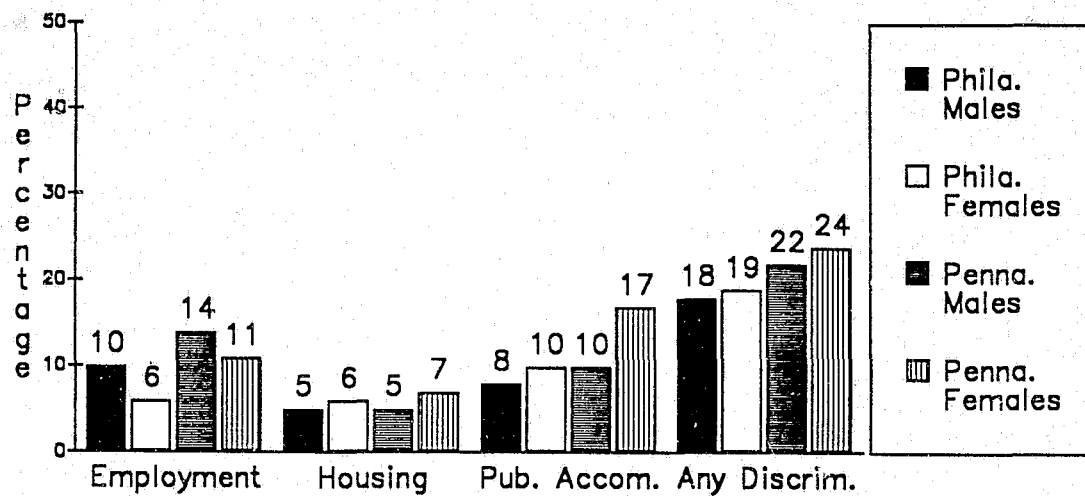


Figure 2: Lifetime Discrimination Rates

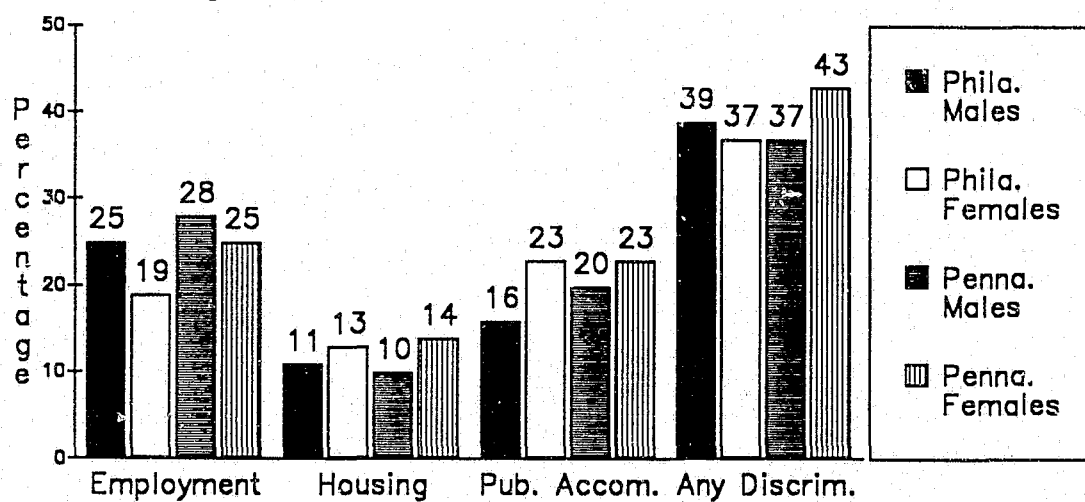


Figure 3: Fear of Discrimination Rates

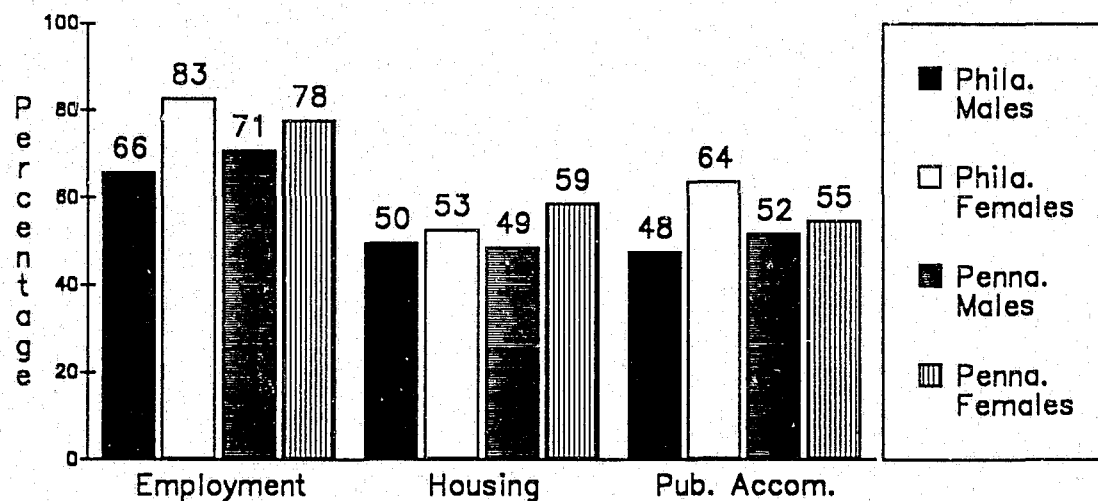


Figure 4: Annual Criminal Violence Rates – U.S. Adults vs. Phila. & Penna. Lesbian & Gay People

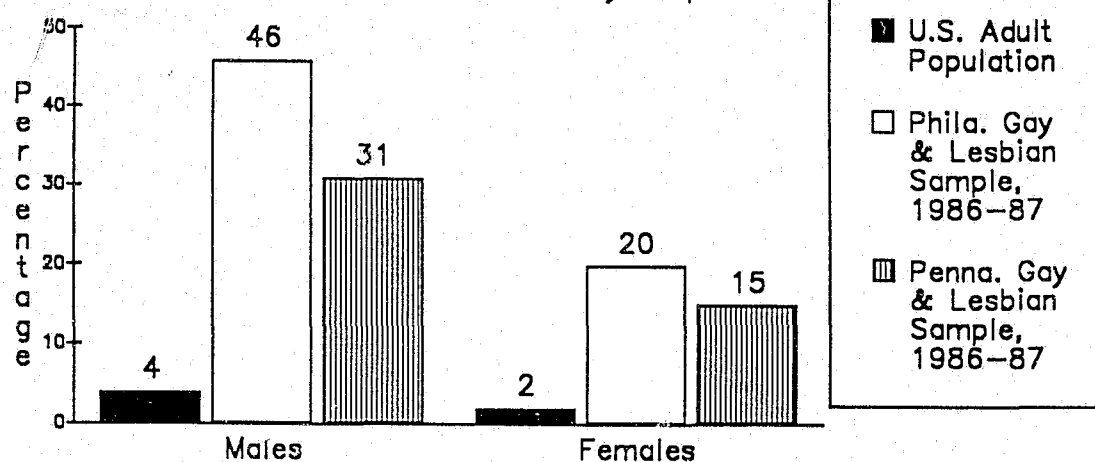


Figure 5: Annual Criminal Violence Rates – U.S. Adults vs. Phila. Lesbian & Gay People, 1983-84 & 1986-87

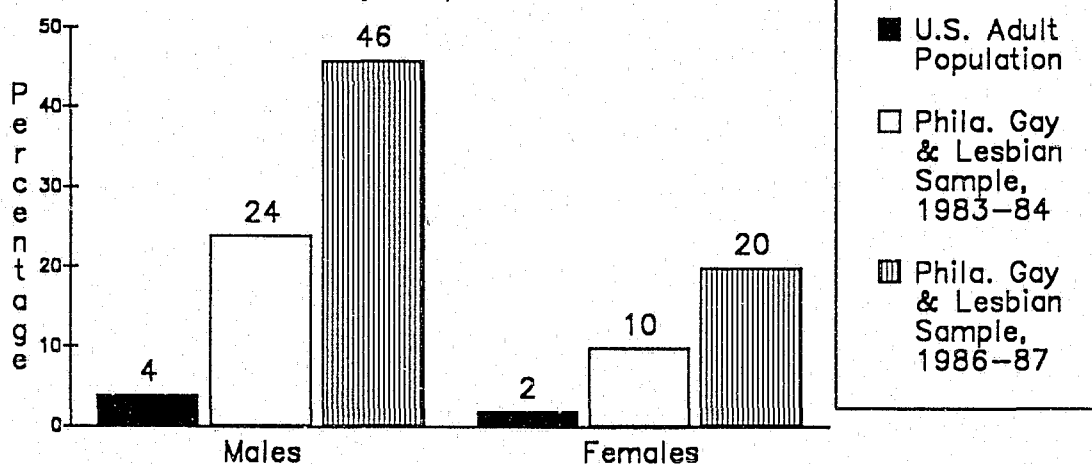
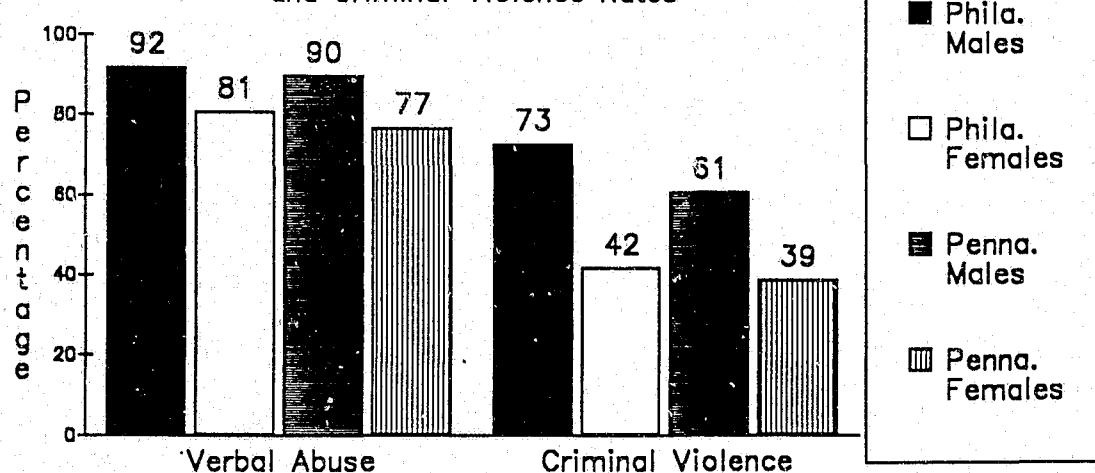
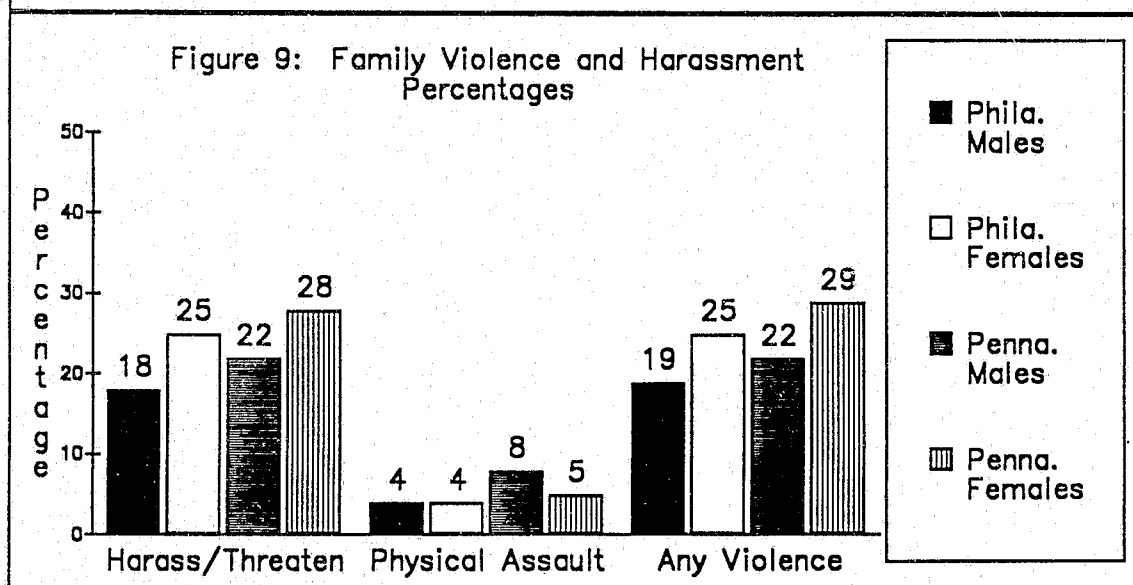
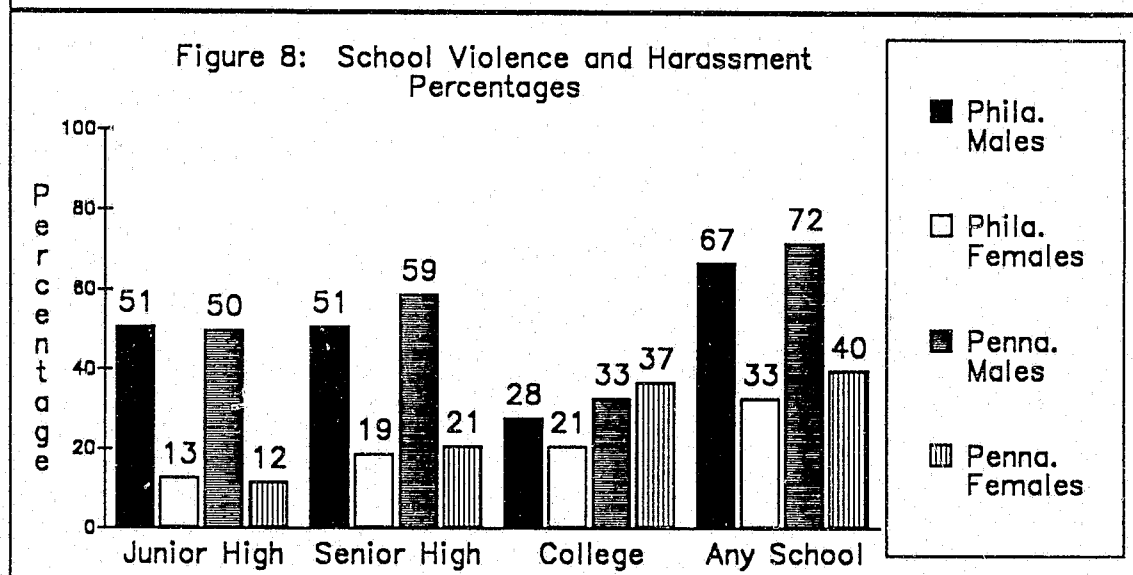
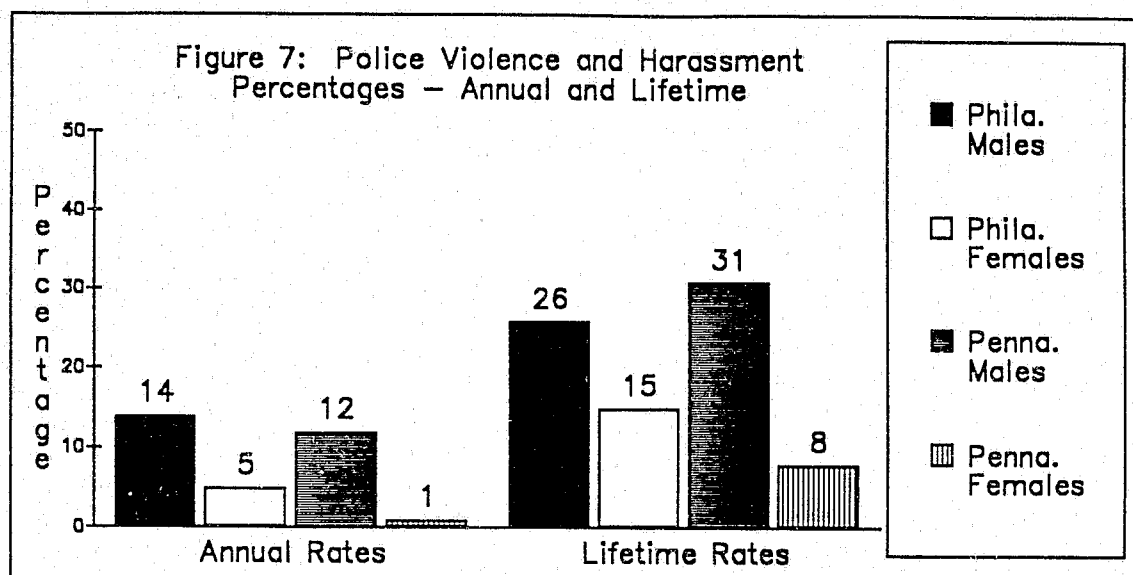


Figure 6: Lifetime Verbal Abuse and Criminal Violence Rates





Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force  
Anti-Violence and Anti-Discrimination  
Hotline Project

February 1985 through March 1988

CASE STUDY EXCERPTS

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ACQUISITIONS

Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force  
1501 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Hotline: (215) 563-4581  
Office: (215) 563-9584

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(Note: It is indicated after each study whether the incident occurred inside or outside of Philadelphia.)

## DISCRIMINATION

### Employment

An openly gay White man was hired by a retail store manager. When he arrived for his first day of work a week later, he was notified that he could not work there because his future co-workers threatened to quit should he be hired. (D1030871000) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man successfully completed all training to begin a job at a Pennsylvania nuclear power plant. When, in response to a question, he responded that he was gay, he was told "there may be a problem with clearance" and later received a letter stating he "could not meet the employer's requirements." (D1002870110PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black gay man was fired from his job in a clerical department after filing a written complaint with his supervisor regarding verbal harassment from a co-worker. He met with his supervisor and manager and was told to leave. When he called in the next day, they told him, without explanation, not to come back. (D0806871219PM) (In Philadelphia)

A church in Upper Darby fired its organist who had worked there for three years. The Pastor distributed a letter to the entire parish stating that the organist was fired because he was gay. (D0804870556PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black man, self-identified as a pre-op transsexual, was refused a job in Bristol, PA. The Interviewer was later heard commenting to employees that he wasn't going to hire a transsexual. (D0616870109PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Two White lesbian women have been harassed repeatedly by co-workers and supervisors at the plant where they work. One of the women eventually quit because of the homophobic remarks that she and her lover were forced to endure. They appealed to their supervisor for assistance, but nothing was done. There is no union. However, the plant's personnel policy clearly states that the company works to, "...avoid any and all forms of discrimination..." Because the discrimination is

occurring outside of Philadelphia, the Fair Practices Act does not protect these women. (D0210880745PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Two White gay men were verbally abused by co-workers at the department store where they worked. Co-workers put up a sign that read: Caution! Receiving Manager is a faggot. Beware of AIDS! One of the men suffered a serious eye injury when a co-worker threw a broken broom handle at him shouting, "Go back to Philly with all the other faggots who have AIDS!" The gay man has undergone surgery four times and is presently on disability leave. His lover, who had been poisoned by a co-worker, was forced to relocate to a different store because he was being "disruptive." The management of the new store forced him to resign after discovering his sexual orientation. (DV0219880500) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White man who is presently in an experimental drug program for people with AIDS has been denied insurance coverage for the cost of administering the drug. Although the insurer will cover the cost of the drug, it will not pay necessary, related costs. Although a claim had already been settled with the insurance agency, they rescinded their decision to pay full costs and now want the money back. As a result of this decision, any additional claims have been frozen. (D1230870325PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White gay man was terminated from his job after co-workers who had harassed him continuously about his sexual orientation were promoted to supervisory positions. These supervisors, taking advantage of their new status, terminated the gay man. (D1221871125AM) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man was fired after having worked only three weeks. The man endured anti-gay remarks on the part of co-workers who were constantly commenting on the man's appearance, mannerisms, etc. They told the man, "We wouldn't touch you with a ten foot pole" when they found out that he had tested HIV-positive. When his employer discovered that the man had tested HIV-positive, he terminated him, commenting "We can fire anybody we want." (D0128870315PM) (In Philadelphia)



## Housing

There are no releasable case studies available in this category at the present time.

## Public Accommodations

The owner of a coffee shop demanded that a White lesbian woman leave his shop. When she asked for an explanation, the owner said: "Because you are gay, I don't want you to be here." The owner called the police when the woman refused to leave; the police took her into custody and placed her in a cell for one and a half hours. They charged her with "disorderly conduct" because she was being "disruptive." (DP0716870220) (In Philadelphia)

A gay White man entered a public hospital after attempting suicide. He was kept in isolation while doctors waited for the results from an HIV test which was arbitrarily administered because the man was gay. During this period, hospital personnel refused to enter the victim's room and often left his meals by the door. The man was subsequently billed for therapy he was supposed to have had, but never received, during the time he was in isolation. (D0723871250) (Outside of Philadelphia)

The manager of a restaurant approached two White males at a restaurant's bar and threatened to evict them because of their "behavior" which was termed "offensive." When the man questioned the Manager, he replied: "Let's face it. You're queer. Get the fuck out of here; you're bad for business." The Manager went on to say he would never serve them regardless of who they called: ACLU, police, etc. (D1022870517) (In Philadelphia)

## Denial of Services

An Hispanic gay man went to a Philadelphia hospital emergency room complaining of fatigue, aching, and general malaise. After being thoroughly questioned about his sexual practices, he was made to wait over five hours before

anyone would examine him. A series of blood tests were ordered, but were then cancelled by the physician in charge who said: "If you have AIDS, you'll have to find out somewhere else." The doctor then proceeded to tell the man to go to the Health Department for an HIV test because there was nothing else that could be done at that particular hospital. (D0212870210PM) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man was admitted to a Philadelphia hospital for an emergency appendectomy. Prior to surgery he was asked a series of questions including: "Is it possible that you have come in contact with the AIDS virus?" The man answered in the affirmative. Later, the man noticed that his chart indicated "Positive homosexual contact" although he had never been questioned regarding his sexual orientation. (D1103870437) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man went to a dentist for routine dental X-rays. When the dentist started the exam, the man told the dentist that he had been tested HIV positive. The dentist stopped the exam and said "we have a policy here not to treat you HIV positive people." (D111987300PM) (In Philadelphia)

### Insurance Discrimination

A White gay man attempted to name his lover as the beneficiary of his life insurance policy. Although the Philadelphia agents said this would not be a problem, when the paperwork got to Boston the gay man was informed that the arrangement was unacceptable; that the beneficiary must be a blood relative, an organization, etc. (D0723870510PM) (In Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman and her lover bought a home where they now live with their three children. A national insurance company issued homeowner's insurance but subsequently informed the women that the policy would be discontinued because of the situation's "...internal personal dynamics." This woman has had an auto policy for years with this company and has not had a problem. (D0709871240PM)

## VIOLENCE

### Homicide

A White sixty-four year old gay man picked up a young White man at a bar and invited him to his home. When the men arrived at the older man's house, the younger of the two robbed the gay man, stabbed him repeatedly, and killed him. The perpetrator was later reported to have bragged to his friends: "Some faggot made a pass at me and I fucked him up." (V1114850400) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man was murdered by two White men after they had asked him for a ride home from the bar where they had met. The perpetrators were heard commenting between themselves in a negative fashion about the man's sexual orientation. The men forced the victim to drive them to a deserted park where they beat him and repeatedly slashed his throat. The gay man's body was later found near a car that had been set afire. The men were apprehended and have been convicted of first degree murder in Bucks County. (Outside of Philadelphia)

A 28 year old man posing as a gay man picked up a thirty-five year old White man at a bar and brought him home. Once there the man bound and beat the gay man, robbing him. While the perpetrator was out of the room, the gay man fell to his death through the third floor window. The perpetrator fled to Louisiana where he was apprehended by FBI agents five weeks later. (In Philadelphia)

Between July 1986 and March 1987, eight (8) men who self-identify as gay transvestites were reported murdered in the Philadelphia area. Seven were Black men and one was a Hispanic man. Three were shot to death, two were stabbed to death, and one had been bludgeoned to death. The bodies of the remaining two transvestites were found burned almost beyond recognition in a Bucks County park. (Outside of Philadelphia)

## Criminal Assault

Five men harrassed two White, gay men, ages 20 and 21, on a trolley, saying "Hey, pretty boy," "Check out the faggots," and "Do you think I'm attractive?" One man hit one of the gay men on the back of his head. When the gay man moved to the front of the trolley to avoid further violence, the five men followed, punching the man in the head and face, smashing his glasses and causing severe facial damage. When the other gay man intervened, he was punched in the head and shoulders. The driver did not stop the trolley, but another passenger pulled one of the attackers off and all attackers fled. The police refused to take a report for five days following the incident. (V021186083) (In Philadelphia)

Two teen-aged men confronted a White gay man and his lover in a glass-enclosed automatic teller in Center City. Because the door to the teller was locked, the assailants pounded on the door, making verbal threats and yelling anti-gay insults; one assailant kicked in the glass, causing it to shatter. The gay men fled and flagged down a passing police car. The officer refused to assist them because it was not his district but told them he would notify a patrol car. The men waited for 40 minutes and none arrived; they approached a patrol car that had pulled up nearby, but the officer said that he could not help them because he was on "special Easter duty." (V042187845) (In Philadelphia)

A man and woman physically attacked a 37 year old gay man with a bottle. Accusing him of spreading AIDS to small children, they hit him across the back with the bottle, and threatened to get rid of him "for good." The gay man ran away from the attackers, sustaining minor bruises. (V0917850830) (In Philadelphia)

Six Black men in their early twenties shouted anti-gay epithets at a White, 30 year old gay man while he was exiting a Broad Street subway car. They jumped him and attempted to steal his wallet. One man threatened to attack the gay man with a knife. The six men beat him in the chest, stomach and face, causing internal injuries and an injury to his eye. Other passengers summoned the police and the attackers dispersed. (V0513860402PM) (In Philadelphia)

Three young men (17-23) attacked a 30 year old White gay man after he confronted them for calling him faggot. The gay man received two broken ribs and lacerations of the face and ear. The police arrived and refused to arrest the attackers, telling the gay man that he was "crazy" and "drunk." The officers handcuffed the victim and drove him to the hospital. Their report listed the incident as a police escort, not mentioning the attack or its anti-gay motivation. (V0605860600) (In Philadelphia)

A man approached an individual sitting on his steps in Center City, Philadelphia, and asked if he could use his bathroom. Once in the house, the attacker pulled a knife and began stabbing the victim, screaming "I'm going to kill you, faggot." The victim ran out of the house and alerted his neighbors, who summoned the police. The attacker fled the scene and has not yet been apprehended. (V0725860510PM) (In Philadelphia)

A 37 year old White male was punched in the face by two men while walking down a Center City street. They also called him a faggot and told him he was an AIDS carrier. ((V0701860305PM) (In Philadelphia)

Yelling "faggots," a group of four men in their mid-20s attacked two gay men, both White, 30 and 31 years old. The assailants approached the victims from a nearby baseball field and began to punch the men. They also approached two other men sitting on a bench and threatened to rape them. (V0819860630) (In Philadelphia)

A man who was stopped at a red light was approached by a young man who said, "Do you want to suck my cock?" The man said no. The first man pulled out a gun and told the man to drive to Wissinoming Park where he was beaten by six men. The attackers stole the victim's car, wallet and keys. When the victim filed his complaint, the detective yelled "faggot." The day after the assault, the victim found his store broken into and all papers, money, and his gun were stolen from the safe. A few days later, the victim received a threatening phone call telling him to bring \$1,000 to Wissinoming Park at 7:00 that evening. The police, on request, declined to accompany the complainant to the site. The victim went to the area with a friend and saw the attacker in the victim's car. They chased the attacker for

four blocks and called the police from a pay phone booth. Attackers threw rocks and bottles at the phone booth. During the incident the attacker said "you see what happens to faggots down here?" The detectives seemed to think that this incident was part of a pattern. (V0921860000) (In Philadelphia)

A group of people sitting on a stoop began shouting anti-gay remarks at two gay White men walking on Camac street. When one of them turned to face the group, he was punched in the face. The police arrested the attacker. (V0918870140PM) (In Philadelphia)

A man approached a Black gay man and said "Faggot, give up your wallet." He refused. A second man joined the first and, together, they beat the gay man. (V0903870205PM) (In Philadelphia)

Ten young males approached two White lesbian women who were walking arm-in-arm and began yelling anti-lesbian remarks. The males pushed one of the women onto the ground, hitting and kicking her. The other woman flagged a car, the driver got out, and the males ran away. (V1012871224PM) (In Philadelphia)

A passenger in a car screamed "Do you have AIDS?" to an Hispanic gay man who was crossing the street. When the man said no, the car backed up and the passenger got out, holding a baseball bat, and chased the man. The man ran to a police car and the officer took the baseball bat, but the attacker escaped and continued to chase the man. (V0908870630PM) (In Philadelphia)

A gay White man was walking his bike along a sidewalk when a car drove up and a passenger yelled: "Hey, are you a faggot?" The passenger then got out of the car and beat the man so badly that he had to be transported to the hospital by ambulance. (V1027870510PM) (In Philadelphia)

A seventeen year old male locked the door of a restaurant men's room and beat a gay White male for five minutes while the restaurant's patrons attempted to respond to his calls for help. When the gay man finally got away, his attacker followed him into the dining area screaming anti-gay insults. The attacker then threw a full plate of food at the gay man and ran out of the restaurant. (V1130871010AM)

Four men approached a gay Black man behind the Art Museum and demanded sexual favors. When the man refused, they assaulted him. They verbally abused him while punching, kicking and hitting him with a rock. He did not report the incident to the police because he did not think anything would be done. (V0720870858) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man who was walking along a Center City street heard homophobic insults and turned to confront the individual responsible. As he turned, he was surrounded by five young men who continued the verbal assault. One of the teen-agers pummeled him on the back. (V1117871215PM) (In Philadelphia)

### Verbal Harrassment and Intimidation

The owner of a flower shop confronted two White lesbian women, verbally abusing them and asking if they were married, yelling across the room "Are you two dykes?" He told them to leave, but they refused. The owner then called the police who cited the women with "breach of the peace." (V0608870000) (In Philadelphia)

An Asian lesbian woman had been harassed continuously by a co-worker. He told her "You're a homo; get out of town," and accused her of hating men. The woman fears that the verbal abuse will escalate into physical violence. (V0310870505) (In Philadelphia)

A gay White man was walking his dog at Penn's Landing. When he attempted to enter the Philadelphia Vietnam Veteran's Memorial, a man confronted him and said "You're not coming in here, faggot. This is sacred ground. If you come in here, I'll break the dog's neck in front of your face." (V1116871200) (In Philadelphia)

Two White and one Black gay man between the ages of 18 and 25 were verbally abused while riding a local train line. The conductor and operator harassed the men over the car's loud speaker, announcing "you dirty faggots...," "...AIDS patients are getting off at Yardley," and "you're nothing but faggots." Another

passenger called the men "faggots" when they got off at their stop. (V0225860720) (In Philadelphia)

Two White teen-agers shouted "faggot" at a gay man who walked past them. When the man told them to "grow up," the teens threatened him, saying "keep moving or we'll kill you." The man kept walking and the teens did not pursue him. (V0708860540) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay male has been verbally harassed since March of 1985 by his supervisor at a Philadelphia hospital. He has collected written evidence, has been called a "dick-loving faggot" and other anti-gay names. (In Philadelphia)

### Vandalism/Arson

Two White lesbian women were continually harassed by people living in their apartment building. A woman who lived downstairs from them physically assaulted one of the women. The tires of the women's car were slashed, and their mailbox vandalized. Police have not been helpful; one officer said "Looks like someone doesn't like you." (V0820870330) (Outside of Philadelphia)

The headquarters of Womanspace, an organization that provides activities and services for lesbian feminist women was burned to the ground by arsonists. Prior to the fire, rocks had been thrown through the building's window on two separate occasions, and obscene phone calls had been received. One week prior to the fire, Womanspace had been burglarized. (In Philadelphia)

Giovanni's Room, a gay, lesbian, and feminist bookstore in Philadelphia, has suffered repeated attacks of vandalism including the smashing of large windows. (In Philadelphia)

### Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty

A store detective approached a gay man who was shopping and attempted to get him involved in a conversation about sexual activity. The detective then pulled



out his badge, handcuffed the man (lascrating his wrists), and summoned the police, where he was charged with lewd and indecent exposure and disorderly conduct. (Outside of Philadelphia)

Two gay men, ages 23 and 25, were standing on a corner, talking on the telephone. A Philadelphia police officer yelled "hang it up," got out of his car and asked for identification. The police officer said "I should lock you the fuck up and beat you the fuck up when I get you down to the station." The officer frisked one of the men, called him "faggot" and "cumsucker" and told him to "get his ass across Broad Street and don't come back." (P0612850130) (In Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman was mugged outside a gay bar. The officer who responded was helpful and took the woman to the district. The investigating officer was rude and offensive, and told the woman "What's a nice woman like you doing in a bar like that?" (V1015850730) (In Philadelphia)

A 27 year old White gay man entered a restaurant with three non-gay friends and was seated in a booth next to two police officers. Before sitting down, one officer told the gay man "Don't look at me," to which the gay man replied "Excuse me?" The officer then repeated "I told you not to look at me." The officers then traded disparaging remarks regarding the man's sexual orientation. The gay man left the restaurant, humiliated and afraid of more harrassment. When asked why the officers chased away a customer, one of them responded, "I didn't know if he was a man or a woman." (P0819860430PM) (In Philadelphia)

A private gay club in Pittsburgh was raided by Pennsylvania State Police officers, Pittsburgh police officers, and the city Fire Marshal, among others. Plainclothes officers allegedly assaulted patrons and were verbally abusive. A federal lawsuit is pending. (Outside of Philadelphia)

Six White men drove up to a gay White man walking on Broad Street with a friend and began yelling anti-gay insults. When the man turned to confront them, the assailants got out of the car. One of the victims was punched and fled; the other was chased across the street into a hotel lobby where he was physically attacked by two of the men, one of whom was an off-duty Philadelphia police officer. The trial is pending. (V0519870145) (In Philadelphia)

A young Black man was battered by his lover and called the police. When they arrived and learned both abuser and victim were gay, the police handcuffed the victim, threw him into a van and held him in a holding cell overnight. Anti-gay comments were made, including "faggot." The abuser was not questioned or arrested. Although no charges were filed against the victim, he was detained overnight. A friend came to assist the victim but was told to leave or be arrested.

Two gay men were involved in an argument in a gay mens' bar. The police arrived after being summoned by the bar manager. Bar employees beat the victim and dragged him into the street; the police stood by and watched, doing nothing to intervene. The police escorted the victim to the hospital after his attackers left. (P0621860745) (In Philadelphia)

A police officer harassed a bisexual White man, age 21, for several weeks. The officer repeatedly took the man to the 9th district where he was held, strip searched, and had his possessions taken from him. His address book was thrown into the toilet. The man was called "faggot" and "cocksucker" and physically abused (pulled up the stairs by his hair). The victim was hit on his hands with a night stick and he required stitches. (P0612850130PM) (In Philadelphia)

Two men attacked two White gay men after using anti-gay language. Both men punched one of the victims, resulting in a cut, swollen lip. A police van in the area saw the violence but told the victims, "we could do nothing..." The officer took no information but said to go see the DA. (V0926860000) (In Philadelphia)

A woman assaulted her Black gay neighbor with a knife and hit him over the head with a bottle. After he was taken to the hospital, the police took the victim into custody before he could be treated for a head wound. The police interrogated the victim and were verbally and physically abusive. The victim was returned to the hospital only after agreeing not to press charges. The victim was arrested six days later because his attacker had filed a complaint against him. (PV0812870545) (In Philadelphia)

A White gay man was attacked by a man who broke his fingers. A policeman arrived, refused to get out of his car, and asked the man "Are you a faggot?" The

policeman did not arrest the assailant even though the victim knew his identity; the policeman also refused to take the victim to the hospital because he was going to lunch. (P0323870100) (In Philadelphia)

A Black gay man was robbed by someone with whom he had had a brief sexual encounter. The perpetrator said that the man had "taken advantage" of him and would "have to pay." He threatened to kill the victim if he did not give up all of his valuables. When the man notified the police and explained the nature of the robbery, they refused to take a report because it was a "non-violent" crime. (V0804870100) (In Philadelphia)

An ambulance was summoned to help a man with AIDS who had become very ill. After the individual informed the officer who was assisting him into the ambulance, the officer drew away and yelled "you faggot--you didn't have the decency to tell me you have AIDS. He then told the man's wife "I ought to rip that fucking fag's I.V. out of his arm." The officer then left the scene. (P0912860335) (In Philadelphia)

A police officer yelled "faggot" at a 32 year old gay White man and told him to get off the street. After the victim went to a phone booth to call the police, the officer from the patrol car approached the victim, charged him with disorderly conduct, took him to the 9th district station and then to the Central Detective Division. The victim was detained for several hours without being charged. (P0913850815) (In Philadelphia)

Five White men in their early 20s drove through a predominantly gay area late on a Saturday night, wielding baseball bats and yelling out "faggot" to men on the street. A nearby police officer did nothing to stop the vehicle. (V0819860320) (In Philadelphia)

A White, 31 year old gay male was talking to a friend on a street when a police officer in a vehicle approached him and said "This is not a fucking hang out--move it!" When the two men began to move, the officer drove his vehicle onto the sidewalk, threw one man against the car and demanded to see identification. When the victim asked for the officer's name and badge number the officer backed off,

covered his identification and threatened: "If I see you out here again, I'm taking you in." The officer left and was seen harassing other men the same way. While the officer was harassing others, a van with young, White men wielding bats rode by, threatening the gay men, and calling them "faggots." The officer neither stopped the men nor pursued them. (P0819860315) (In Philadelphia)

Two men were in a car accident in Southern New Jersey. The police arrived and took the men to the hospital, but apparently suspected that the men were lovers. They confiscated all personal belongings, including over \$800 in cash, all prescribed medication and both men's wallets. The officers were overheard making anti-gay remarks at the scene of the accident. When the men tried to regain their possessions the police again made anti-gay comments, such as "we're going to nail those faggots." The men were told they were charged with drug possession and driving under the influence of narcotics. Although they were able to get the charges dropped (after spending money on defense), the police continue to hold their possessions. (P0911861110) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Several gay men were in a park. A police officer told the men "get out of the parking lot, queens... we don't want your kind here... tell your boyfriends if they are not out of here by closing time, we're going to take them one by one into the back (wooded area) and beat the shit out of them." All men left the park. (Outside of Philadelphia)

**PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE  
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND ANTI-VIOLENCE HOTLINE PROJECT**

**FOUR AND ONE HALF YEAR REPORT:  
DATA FOR MARCH 1, 1985 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989**

**RITA ADDESSA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

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1501 CHERRY STREET  
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**NCJRS**

**APR 30 1990**

**ACQUISITIONS**

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## INTRODUCTION

In February 1985, the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force (PLGTF) instituted a Hotline to provide for the continuing documentation of anti-lesbian and anti-gay violent victimization and discrimination, and to provide direct assistance to callers. During the four and one half year period March 1, 1985 to June 30, 1989, the Hotline documented 310 cases of violent victimization, 196 cases of discrimination and 97 cases of police abuse, negligence, or harassment. In total, 603 calls were documented.

In tandem, the Hotline provided direct service to hundreds of callers around issues of sexual identity concerns, domestic abuse, sexual assault, AIDS and AIDS testing, and discrimination on the basis of age, disability, pregnancy, gender, and race. To effectively respond to the many needs of Hotline callers, the Project has developed professional relationships with a wide range of service agencies in the city and surrounding counties.

The Hotline provides the lesbian and gay community with many services, including, but not limited to:

- o Documentation of anti-gay and anti-lesbian victimization.
- o Information on legal remedies, options, and procedures for filing complaints.
- o Advocacy for selected cases.
- o Referrals to legal and mental health service providers.
- o Advocacy and liaison services for callers to agencies such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the District Attorney's office (including Philadelphia and surrounding counties), the Philadelphia Police Department, and the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

The following report summarizes statistical data, agency relations, and public policy and training initiatives undertaken during the first four and one half years of the Hotline Project's operation. Releasable case study excerpts are included in the appendix.

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# PART I: HOTLINE PROJECT - STATISTICAL DATA

## DISCRIMINATION REPORTS

Table IA illustrates the types of discrimination documented by the Hotline Project. During this four and one half year period, 196 incidents of anti-lesbian or anti-gay discrimination were reported to the Hotline. More than half of the Philadelphia calls (59.5%) pertained to employment discrimination. More than two thirds (69.3%) of non-Philadelphia discrimination calls reported discrimination at the workplace.

Table IA--Discrimination Incidents Reported to PLGTF

	<u>Philadelphia</u>		<u>Non-Philadelphia</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Discrimination Type</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Employment	72	59.5%	52	69.3%	124	63.3%
Housing	14	11.6%	3	4.0%	17	8.7%
Public Accommodations	18	14.9%	11	14.7%	29	14.8%
Social/Med. Services	13	10.7%	7	9.3%	20	10.2%
City Services	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Other	2	1.7%	2	2.7%	4	2.0%
TOTAL	121	100.0%	75	100.0%	196	100.0%

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**DISCRIMINATION REPORTS**  
(continued)

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There are no civil rights statutes at either the federal or state level (except Wisconsin and Massachusetts) with which to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Protections are available for people encountering discrimination based on AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) or HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). In Philadelphia, AIDS discrimination in city employment and city services is prohibited by Executive order No 4-86, issued by Mayor W. Wilson Goode. Additionally, discrimination on the basis of handicap (which includes AIDS) is prohibited at the local, state, and federal levels under the Philadelphia Fair Practices Ordinance, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, respectively.

In Philadelphia, discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in housing, employment, public accommodations, and city services is prohibited under the Philadelphia Fair Practices Act. Table IB indicates that only one out of seven Philadelphia callers (14.9%) reported the incident to the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations (PCHR), which administers the Fair Practices Act, prior to calling the Hotline.

Table IB--Percentage of Philadelphia Discrimination Incidents  
Reported to PCHR

<u>Discrimination Type</u>	<u>Total # of Phila. Calls</u>	<u># Reported to PCHR</u>	<u>% Reported to PCHR</u>
Employment	72	11	15.3%
Housing	14	4	28.6%
Public Accommodations	18	3	16.7%
Social/Med. Services	13	0	0.0%
City Services	2	0	0.0%
Other	2	0	0.0%
TOTAL	121	18	14.9%

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## VIOLENCE REPORTS

The 310 violence reports constitute about half (51.4%) of the calls documented by the Hotline during this four and one half year period. As indicated by Table IIA, among Philadelphia callers, anti-gay or lesbian language was the most frequent form of victimization (22.4%), followed by assault or intimidation with a weapon (thrown or wielded) at 17.1% and assault without a weapon (16.7%). Among non-Philadelphia callers, assault without a weapon was most frequent (25.5%), followed by assault or intimidation with a weapon (thrown or wielded) at 21.3%, and anti-gay or lesbian language (17.0%).

Table IIA--Violent Incidents Reported to PLGTF

<u>Violence Type</u>	<u>Philadelphia</u>		<u>Non-Philadelphia</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Other	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Anti-Gay/ Lesbian Language	59	22.4%	8	17.0%	67	21.6%
Verbal Threats	22	8.4%	3	6.4%	25	8.1%
Chased/Followed	11	4.2%	3	6.4%	14	4.5%
Vandalism/Arson/ Burglary	18	6.8%	4	8.5%	22	7.1%
Sexual Assault (Not Rape)	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Assault (No Weapon)	44	16.7%	12	25.5%	56	18.1%
Intimidation with Weapon	11	4.2%	3	6.4%	14	4.5%
Assault with Thrown Weapon	14	5.3%	6	12.8%	20	6.5%
Assault with Wielded Weapon	20	7.6%	1	2.1%	21	6.8%
Robbery	38	14.4%	1	2.1%	39	12.6%
Forcible Rape	11	4.2%	2	4.3%	13	4.2%
Homicide	13	4.9%	4	8.5%	17	5.5%
TOTAL	263	100.0%	47	100.0%	310	100.0%

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**VIOLENCE REPORTS**  
(continued)

Tables IIB1, IIB2, and IIB3 illustrate that less than half of the callers (45.5%) reported violent incidents to the police prior to calling the Hotline. Among those chased, threatened or verbally abused, only 14.2 percent reported the incidents to the police. For each other type of victimization, callers were much more likely to report crimes to the police.

Table IIB1--Philadelphia Violent Incidents Reported to the Police  
as a Percentage of Total Philadelphia Violence Calls

<u>Violence Type</u>	<u>Total # of Phila. Violence Calls</u>	<u># Reported To Police</u>	<u>% Reported To Police</u>
Other	1	0	0.0%
Anti-Gay/Lesbian Language	59	3	5.1%
Verbal Threats	22	7	31.8%
Chased/Followed	11	3	27.3%
Vandalism/Arson/Burglary	18	12	66.7%
Sexual Assault (Not Rape)	1	1	100.0%
Assault (No Weapon)	44	22	50.0%
Intimidation with Weapon	11	7	63.6%
Assault with Thrown Weapon	14	5	35.7%
Assault with Wielded Weapon	20	13	65.0%
Robbery	38	27	71.1%
Forcible Rape	11	5	45.5%
Homicide	13	13	100.0%
TOTAL	263	118	44.9%

(please continue)

VIOLENCE REPORTS  
(continued)

Table IIB2--Non-Philadelphia Violent Incidents Reported to the Police as a Percentage of Total Non-Philadelphia Violence Calls

<u>Violence Type</u>	<u>Total # of Non-Phila. Violence Calls</u>	<u># Reported To Police</u>	<u>% Reported To Police</u>
Other	0	0	---
Anti-Gay/ Lesbian Language	8	0	0.0%
Verbal Threats	3	1	33.3%
Chased/Followed	3	1	33.3%
Vandalism/Arson/Burglary	4	2	50.0%
Sexual Assault (Not Rape)	0	0	---
Assault (No Weapon)	12	7	58.3%
Intimidation with Weapon	3	2	66.7%
Assault with Thrown Weapon	6	4	66.7%
Assault with Wielded Weapon	1	0	0.0%
Robbery	1	1	100.0%
Forcible Rape	2	1	50.0%
Homicide	4	4	100.0%
TOTAL	47	23	48.9%

Table IIB3--Total Violent Incidents Reported to the Police as a Percentage of Total Violence Calls Received by the Hotline

<u>Violence Type</u>	<u>Total # of Violence Calls</u>	<u># Reported To Police</u>	<u>% Reported To Police</u>
Other	1	0	0.0%
Anti-Gay/Lesbian Language	67	3	4.5%
Verbal Threats	25	8	32.0%
Chased/Followed	14	4	28.6%
Vandalism/Arson/Burglary	22	14	63.6%
Sexual Assault (Not Rape)	1	1	100.0%
Assault (No Weapon)	56	29	51.8%
Intimidation with Weapon	14	9	64.3%
Assault with Thrown Weapon	20	9	45.0%
Assault with Wielded Weapon	21	13	61.9%
Robbery	39	28	71.8%
Forcible Rape	13	6	46.2%
Homicide	17	17	100.0%
TOTAL	310	141	45.5%

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## POLICE ABUSE AND HARASSMENT REPORTS

Table IIIA gives a breakdown of the 95 calls made to the Hotline reporting police abuse, harassment, and/or negligence. The most frequent forms of victimization reported were assault (with or without a weapon) and unjust arrest or detainment, at 22.7% each. Neglect of duty/other was the next most common form of abuse (20.6%), followed by verbal abuse (17.5%). The vast majority of the calls reported police abuse in Philadelphia (84.5%); only 15.5% involved jurisdictions outside of the city.

Table IIIA--Police Abuse and Harassment Incidents Reported to PLGTF

Abuse Type	<u>Philadelphia</u>		<u>Non-Philadelphia</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Negligence/Other	20	24.4%	0	0.0%	20	20.6%
Anti-Gay/ Lesbian Language	14	17.1%	3	20.0%	17	17.5%
Verbal Threats	7	8.5%	0	0.0%	7	7.2%
Denial of Due Process	3	3.7%	1	6.7%	4	4.1%
Unjust Arrest/ Detainment	14	17.1%	8	53.3%	22	22.7%
Assault (No Weapon)	10	12.2%	3	20.0%	13	13.4%
Intimidation with Weapon	5	6.1%	0	0.0%	5	5.2%
Assault With Thrown Weapon	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Assault With Wielded Weapon	7	8.5%	0	0.0%	7	7.2%
TOTAL	82	100.0%	15	100.0%	97	100.0%

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POLICE ABUSE AND HARASSMENT REPORTS  
(continued)

Tables IIIB1, IIIB2, and IIIB3 indicate that callers generally did not report police abuse and harassment incidents to the Police Internal Affairs Department. Only 13.4% of the Philadelphia incidents were reported, and none of the non-Philadelphia incidents was reported. Overall, only 11.3% of callers victimized by police officers reported incidents to Internal Affairs.

Table IIIB1--Philadelphia Police Abuse Incidents  
Reported to Internal Affairs as a Percentage of  
Total Philadelphia Police Abuse Calls.

<u>Abuse Type</u>	<u>Total # of Phila.</u> <u>Police Abuse Calls</u>	<u># Reported to</u> <u>Internal Affairs</u>	<u>% Reported to</u> <u>Internal Affairs</u>
Negligence/Other	20	2	10.0%
Anti-Gay/Lesbian Language	14	1	7.1%
Verbal Threats	7	1	14.3%
Denial of Due Process	3	1	33.3%
Unjust Arrest/Detainment	14	1	7.1%
Assault (No Weapon)	10	1	10.0%
Intimidation with Weapon	5	3	60.0%
Assault with Thrown Weapon	2	0	0.0%
Assault With Wielded Weapon	7	1	14.3%
TOTAL	82	11	13.4%

Table IIIB2--Non-Philadelphia Police Abuse Incidents  
Reported to Internal Affairs as a Percentage of  
Total Non-Philadelphia Police Abuse Calls.

<u>Abuse Type</u>	<u>Total # of Non-Phila.</u> <u>Police Abuse Calls</u>	<u># Reported to</u> <u>Internal Affairs</u>	<u>% Reported to</u> <u>Internal Affairs</u>
Negligence/Other	0	0	---
Anti-Gay/Lesbian Language	3	0	0.0%
Verbal Threats	0	0	---
Denial of Due Process	1	0	0.0%
Unjust Arrest/Detainment	8	0	0.0%
Assault (No Weapon)	3	0	0.0%
Intimidation with Weapon	0	0	---
Assault With Thrown Weapon	0	0	---
Assault With Wielded Weapon	0	0	---
TOTAL	15	0	0.0%

(please continue)

POLICE ABUSE AND HARASSMENT REPORTS  
(continued)

Table IIIB3--Total Police Abuse Incidents Reported to Internal Affairs as a Percentage of Total Police Abuse Calls.

<u>Abuse Type</u>	<u>Total # of Police Abuse Calls</u>	<u># Reported to Internal Affairs</u>	<u>% Reported to Internal Affairs</u>
Negligence/Other	20	2	10.0%
Anti-Gay/Lesbian Language	17	1	5.9%
Verbal Threats	7	1	14.3%
Denial of Due Process	4	1	25.0%
Unjust Arrest/Detainment	22	1	4.5%
Assault (No Weapon)	13	1	7.7%
Intimidation with Weapon	5	3	60.0%
Assault With Thrown Weapon	2	0	0.0%
Assault With Wielded Weapon	7	1	14.3%
TOTAL	97	11	11.3%

INJURY REPORTS (NOT POLICE RELATED)

As shown in Table IV, of the 424 people who experienced violent crimes reported to the Hotline (other than violent crimes perpetrated by police officers), 59.9% experienced no injury and 18.6% sustained minor harm. Overall, 21.4% experienced injuries serious enough to require hospital treatment (*i.e.*, cases involving treatment and discharge, hospitalization, or death). Over this four and one half year period, eighteen people died as a result of anti-gay violence.

Table IV--Nature of Injury Reported (Not Police Related)

<u>Amount of Injury Reported</u>	<u>Number of People Victimized</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
No Injury	254	59.9%
Minor Harm	79	18.6%
Treated and Discharged	58	13.7%
Hospitalized	15	3.5%
Death	18	4.2%
TOTAL	424	100.0%

Note: The total number of victims exceeds the number of violence calls because some reports involved multiple victims.

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## INJURY REPORTS (POLICE RELATED)

Table V shows injuries sustained by the 132 survivors of the police abuse and harassment incidents reported to the Hotline. Most cases involved no injury (78.8%). Nearly one out of every six survivors (15.2%) sustained minor injuries, and 6.1% of the survivors received injuries that required hospital treatment during this four and one half year period.

Table V--Nature of Injury Reported from Police Abuse or Harassment

<u>Amount of Injury Reported</u>	<u>Number of People Victimized</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
No Injury	104	78.8%
Minor Harm	20	15.2%
Treated and Discharged	7	5.3%
Hospitalized	1	0.8%
Death	0	0.0%
TOTAL	132	100.0%

NOTE: The total number of survivors does not equal the total number of police abuse calls because some reports involved multiple survivors.

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# CALLING PATTERN

Table VI shows the pattern of calls to the Hotline over the first four and one half years of Hotline operation.

Table VI -- Hotline Calling Pattern

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Discrimination</u>		<u>Violence</u>		<u>Police Abuse</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
1985	1 [1]	1	0.5%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%
	2	4	2.0%	6	1.9%	2	2.1%	12	2.0%
	3	6	3.1%	16	5.2%	2	2.1%	24	4.0%
	4	15	7.7%	20	6.5%	4	4.1%	39	6.5%
	TOTAL	26	13.3%	45	14.5%	8	8.2%	79	13.1%
1986	1	10	5.1%	15	4.8%	3	3.1%	28	4.6%
	2	14	7.1%	19	6.1%	5	5.2%	38	6.3%
	3	9	4.6%	22	7.1%	7	7.2%	38	6.3%
	4	10	5.1%	17	5.5%	5	5.2%	32	5.3%
	TOTAL	43	21.9%	73	23.5%	20	20.6%	136	22.6%
1987	1	11	5.6%	14	4.5%	8	8.2%	33	5.5%
	2	8	4.1%	17	5.5%	7	7.2%	32	5.3%
	3	21	10.7%	30	9.7%	11	11.3%	62	10.3%
	4	17	8.7%	19	6.1%	3	3.1%	39	6.5%
	TOTAL	57	29.1%	80	25.8%	29	29.9%	166	27.5%
1988	1	9	4.6%	18	5.8%	3	3.1%	30	5.0%
	2	8	4.1%	17	5.5%	4	4.1%	29	4.8%
	3	6	3.1%	14	4.5%	5	5.2%	25	4.1%
	4	10	5.1%	14	4.5%	6	6.2%	30	5.0%
	TOTAL	33	16.8%	63	20.3%	18	18.6%	114	18.9%
1989	1	14	7.1%	14	4.5%	10	10.3%	38	6.3%
	2	23	11.7%	35	11.3%	12	12.4%	70	11.6%
	TOTAL	37	18.9%	49	15.8%	22	22.7%	108	17.9%
GRAND TOTAL		196	100.0%	310	100.0%	97	100.0%	603	100.0%

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## Hotline Calling Pattern (continued)

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A review of the Table VI shows a variable calling pattern, which may be influenced by a variety of factors including: seasonal variations in violent victimization rates (violence tends to be higher in warmer months), public attitudinal shifts, changes in Task Force visibility, changes in hotline advertisement, hotline personnel changes and unique events (e.g. Philadelphia City Councilman Rafferty's highly publicized attacks on the lesbian and gay community in June 1988 and 1989) [2].

The table shows a significant increase in Hotline calls over the first three years of Hotline operation, a curious decrease in the fourth year, and an alarming increase in the last six months. The statistics show:

- o a 72.2% increase from 1985 to 1986
- o a 22.0% increase from 1986 to 1987
- o a 31.3% decrease from 1987 to 1988
- o an 83% increase in the first half of 1989  
verses the comparable period in 1988.

This pattern of increase over three years, decrease in the fourth year, and increase in the first part of the fifth year holds true for each type of victimization -- discrimination, violence, and police abuse.

Given the limitations of Hotline data, it is impossible to determine whether the general increase in calls over time (other than the decrease in year four) is a function of increased victimization or increased reporting. It is likely that both phenomena are at work. Because of Hotline advertising and media coverage, it is probable that the lesbian and gay community became more aware of the existence of the Hotline over time and that they became more likely to report victimization.

The results of the Task Force's 1987 study of Violence and Discrimination Against Lesbian and Gay People in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania suggest that there has also been an actual increase in anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and discrimination over the past several years. One reason for this increase is public hysteria over AIDS and misplacement of blame onto the lesbian and gay community for the disease.

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## PART II: COMMUNITY OUTREACH

### Agency Relations

Since the Project start-up in February 1985, the Task Force has developed a referral network of over 100 attorneys and mental health professionals, subject to periodic review and verification. Initial contacts were established with more than 20 social service agencies and victim assistance programs to apprise providers about the Task Force's Hotline service and to sensitize service providers about lesbian and gay issues.

In addition, the Task Force contacted approximately 75 lesbian and gay organizations throughout the city of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to encourage full reporting of anti-gay and anti-lesbian victimization to the Hotline.

Service providers with whom the Task Force has developed a working relationship include:

- o Action AIDS
- o BEBASHI
- o CHOICE
- o CONTACT and INTERAC
- o Congreso De Latinos Unidos, Inc.
- o Crime Victim's Compensation Board
- o Crisis Intervention Network (CIN)
- o Elderly Victim Assistance Program
- o Episcopal Community Services Victim Assistance
- o Family Services of Philadelphia
- o Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund
- o Lutheran Settlement House Women's Program
- o Philadelphia AIDS Task Force
- o Philadelphia Coalition for Victim Advocacy
- o We the People with AIDS and ARC
- o Women Against Abuse
- o Women's Alliance for Job Equity
- o Women Organized Against Rape
- o Women's Law Project

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Agency Relations  
(continued)  
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Networking with social service providers has been complemented by the development of critical relationships to law enforcement agencies and advocacy organizations, including:

- o American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
- o Adult Parole Division Victim Services
- o The District Attorney's Office (Private Criminal Complaint Division; Victim/Witness Division)
- o The Philadelphia Police Department, particularly the 6th and 9th Police Districts and the 6th District sub-station.
- o The Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, including the Hispanic Outreach Office.
- o The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission.
- o The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Civil Rights Division (Philadelphia).

The Task Force provided one professional training for 20 Crisis Intervention Network (CIN) staff members in May 1987. CIN, an organization dedicated to the resolution of neighborhood and gang-related violence, requested the Task Force's assistance in sensitizing its staff to lesbian and gay people in conflict situations.

The Task Force facilitated a workshop on homophobia for criminal justice agents called, "Anti-Lesbian and Anti-Gay Criminal Violence: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions", as part of the Philadelphia Coalition for Victim Advocacy's annual victim's rights conference.

The Hotline Project is currently conducting an assessment of available legal, mental health, and organizational resources throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. If sufficient resources and funding exist, we will establish a toll-free statewide 800 number to facilitate reporting of anti-lesbian and anti-gay victimization outside of the local Philadelphia calling area.

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## Public Information and Education

The Task Force utilized electronic and print media to inform the public about the substantive problems of discrimination and violence experienced by gay and lesbian people, and to alert them to the availability of the Hotline.

In the first year of the Hotline project (February 1985 through February 1986), Hotline-specific audio public service announcements (PSAs), previously recorded in 10-, 30-, and 60-second formats, were distributed to 15 radio stations on a quarterly basis. By the second quarter, 12 stations had aired the PSA 60 times according to broadcast verification reports.

During March-April, 1986 the PSA was reported to have aired 171 times on eight of 20 targeted radio stations. During July - August of that year, eight of 19 targeted stations reported broadcast of the PSA a total of 135 times. In 1987 the PSA was reported to have aired 166 times on ten of 18 targeted stations [3] from January through March and 230 times on nine of 12 stations from October through January 1988 [4].

The PSA was released in July and October of 1988, and by December of 1988 was reported to have aired 389 times on eight of 12 targeted stations. [5] In March 1989, the Task Force again released the PSA, however, broadcasters did not return Broadcast Verification Postcards, so we are unable to assess broadcast frequency.

Additionally, the Task Force produced, with the cooperation of WCAU-TV, one 30-second television public service announcement, which was broadcast on all five commercial television stations serving the Philadelphia media market.

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## FOOTNOTES

1. Hotline data for the first quarter of 1985 covers the period March 1 through March 31, 1985, and is thus not a full quarter.
2. Several factors may account for the lack of consistent trends in the pattern of calls to the Hotline. For instance, 1) the first six months of operation show relatively few calls because it took some time to make the lesbian and gay community aware of the availability of the Hotline; 2) a new Hotline Coordinator was brought on-line in the middle of the first three-year period, and then again in the middle of the fourth year, and there was a lag in advertizing during the transition periods; 3) at various times during the first four and one half years of operation, the Task Force conducted press conferences, media events, and public demonstrations that increased Task Force visibility and may have temporarily increased the likelihood of people to call the Hotline to report victimization. There are some of the factors that complicate the interpretation of the pattern. of calls.

Aside from the steady increase in calls to the Hotline each year (except for the decrease in year four), there are no other strong trends in the pattern of calls over time. Because violence is usually highest in the warmer months when people are more likely to be outside, one would expect to find seasonal variation in the violent victimization data. There is some evidence for such a trend (almost one third (31.4%) of the violence calls were received in the July - September quarter), but the difference is not as large or consistent as one would expect.

3. KYW; WDAS-FM; WIOQ; WIP; WMMR; WFLN; WPEN/WMGK; WSNI; WUSL; WWDB according to verbal confirmation by Public Affairs Directors.
4. As above, excluding WDAS-FM, according to verbal confirmation by Public Affairs Directors. During this time, the Task Force received four Media Monitor Reports indicating broadcast of the PSA on WWDB, WSNI, and WFLN.
5. KYW; WWDB; WMMR; WIOQ; WRTI; WXPB; WFLN; WCAU-AM according to verbal confirmation by Public Affairs Directors.

**PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE  
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND ANTI-VIOLENCE HOTLINE PROJECT**

**FOUR AND ONE HALF YEAR REPORT:  
DATA FOR MARCH 1, 1985 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989**

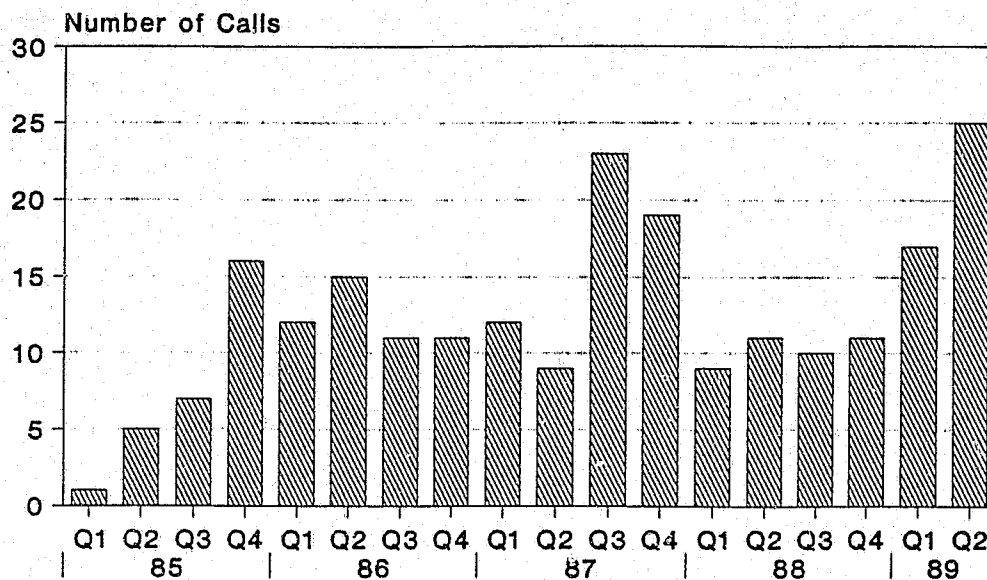
**APPENDIX I**

**CHARTS**

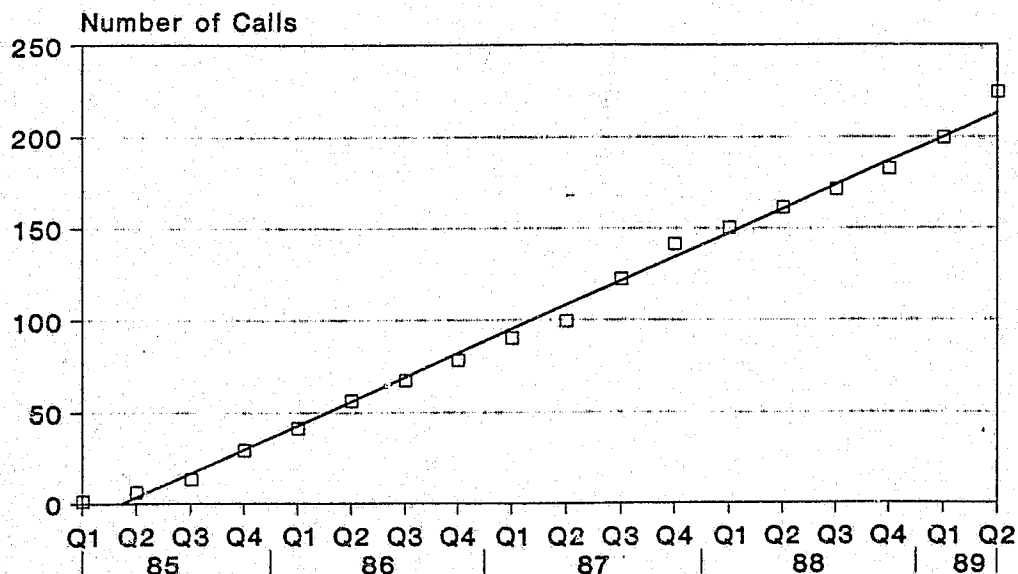
**PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE  
1501 CHERRY STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19102**

**HOTLINE: (215)563-4581  
OFFICE: (215)563-9584**

# PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE Quarterly Discrimination Calls

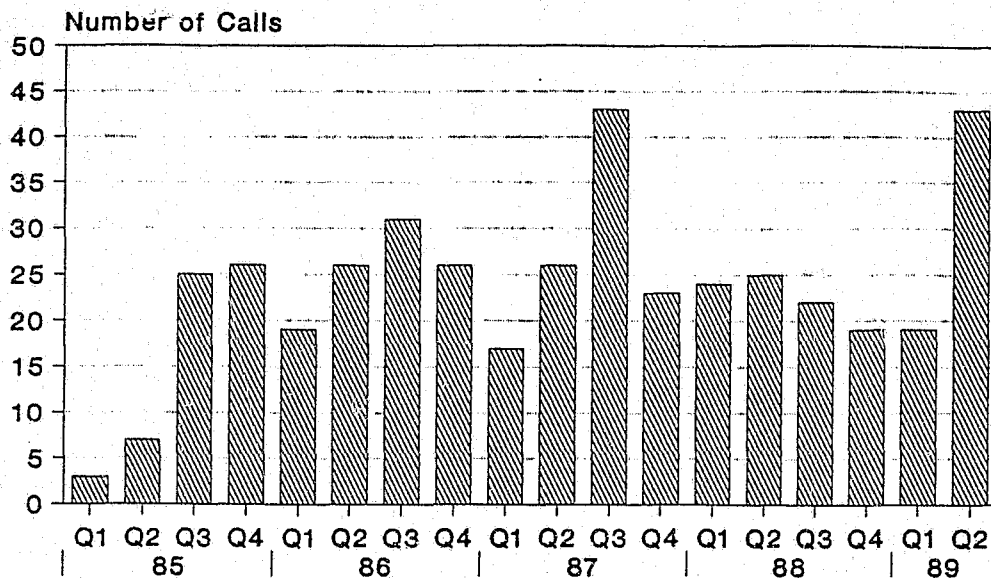


# PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE Cumulative Discrimination Calls

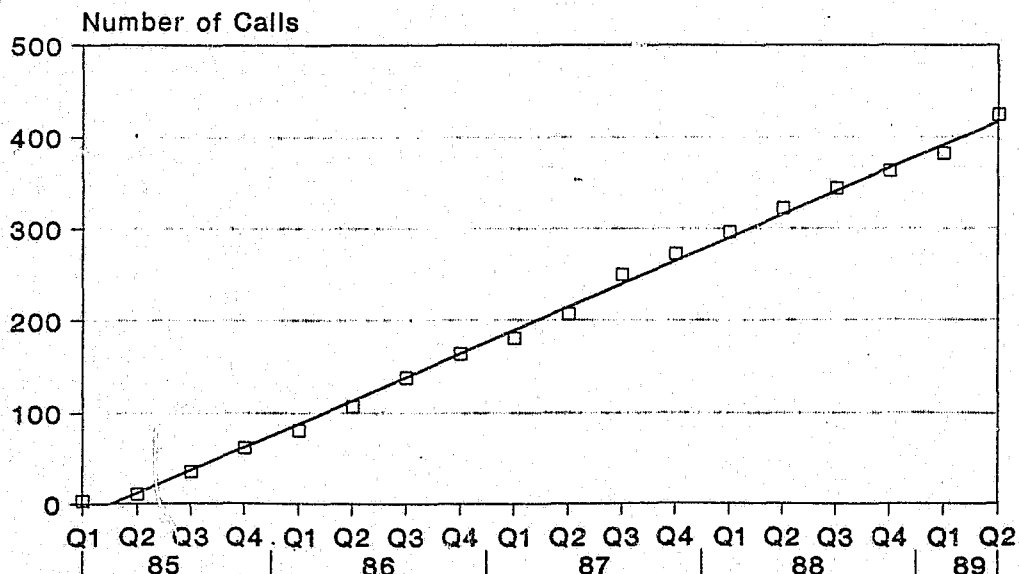




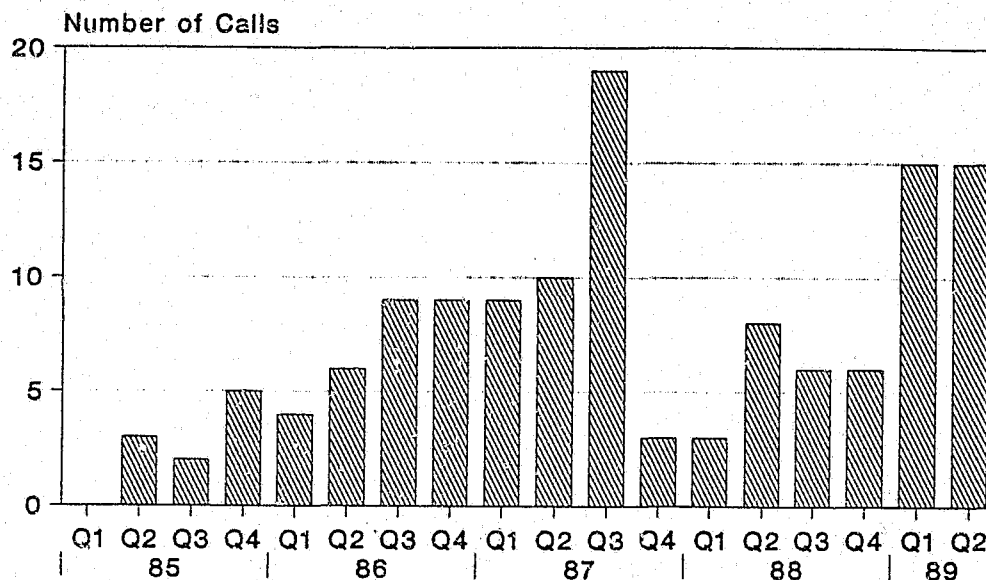
# PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE Quarterly Violence Calls



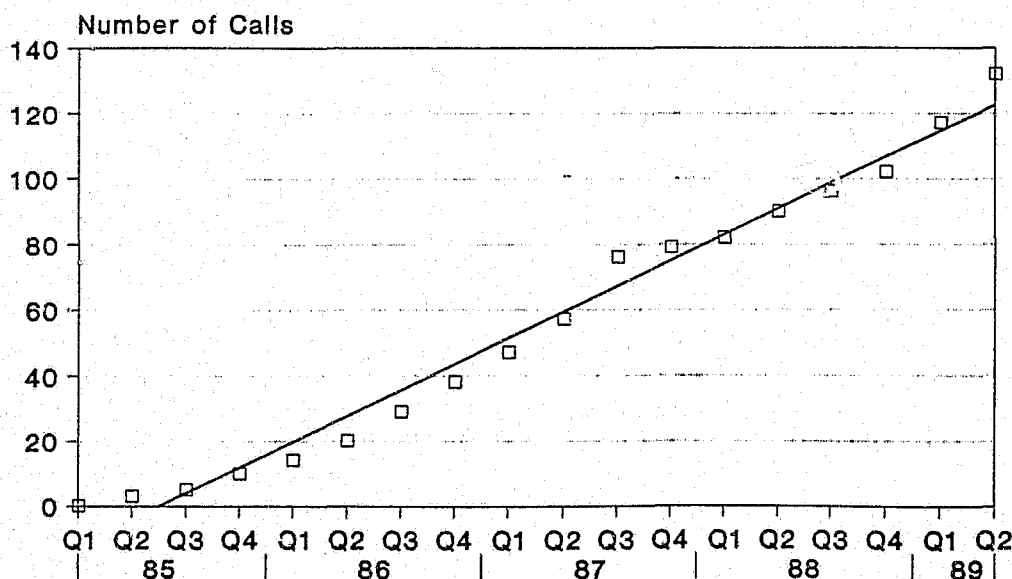
# PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE Cumulative Violence Calls



# PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE Quarterly Police Abuse Calls



# PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION HOTLINE Cumulative Police Abuse Calls



**PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE  
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND ANTI-VIOLENCE HOTLINE PROJECT**

**FOUR AND ONE HALF YEAR REPORT:  
DATA FOR MARCH 1, 1985 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989**

**APPENDIX II**

**RELEASABLE CASE HISTORY EXCERPTS**

**MARCH 1985 - AUGUST 1989**

**PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE  
1501 CHERRY STREET  
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**HOTLINE: (215)563-4581  
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## INTRODUCTION

In February 1985, the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force established a Hotline to provide for the continuing documentation of anti-lesbian and anti-gay violent victimization and discrimination and to provide direct assistance to callers. This report contains excerpts from releasable case histories called in to the Hotline during the first four and a half years of Hotline operation.

### Abstract: Hotline Four and One Half Year Report

During the four and one half year period March 1, 1985 through June 30, 1989, the Hotline documented 603 calls - 407 cases of violent victimization (which includes 97 cases of police negligence, harassment, and/or physical abuse) and 196 cases of discriminatory treatment.

o Violence Calls: One of every six people was assaulted or intimidated with a weapon; one of five people was assaulted without a weapon; one of every four people experience police negligence, harassment, and/or physical abuse; nearly two of every five callers sustained some form of injury and one of every five callers required hospitalization.

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[1]. Study, coauthored by Larry Gross, Ph.D. Professor of Communications, Annenberg, University of Pennsylvania and Steven Aurand, criminologist and consultant. Available on request (40 pages) together with Hotline Four and One Half Year Report (18 pages).

Abstract (continued)  
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o Discrimination Calls: More than one of every three cases occurred outside of the City of Philadelphia, absent legal remedy. Nearly two thirds of the discrimination cases centered on employment issues. In Philadelphia, less than one of every six callers filed a report with the Commission on Human Relations.

o Reported Anti-Gay and Anti-Lesbian Murder: Between July 1986 and March 1987, eight men who self identified as gay transvestites were reported murdered in the Philadelphia area. Seven were Black men and one man was Puerto Rican. Three were shot to death, two were stabbed to death, and one was bludgeoned to death. The bodies of two of the men were found burned almost beyond recognition in a Bucks County park.

In December 1987, a white gay man was murdered in Bucks County. In May 1988, a white lesbian woman was murdered, and her lover seriously injured, on the Appalachian Trail in Adams County, near Gettysburg. Between the period June through July 1989, six white gay men and one black gay man were brutally murdered in Philadelphia.

(please continue)

## RELEASABLE CASE HISTORY EXCERPTS

### DISCRIMINATION

#### Employment

A White gay man was continuously harassed by his supervisor, who made anti-gay comments including, "Don't be giving all these people around here AIDS," and, "It's all this up-the-butt stuff that made you gay people start AIDS." The manager fired the gay man for a minor infraction. The gay man met with the personnel manager and was reinstated. (D0301880800) (Outside of Philadelphia.)

A White gay man endured two years of constant harassment from co-workers and supervisors with regard to his sexual orientation. He eventually resigned after being told, "Either you resign or we'll make your life hell." He gave two weeks notice, but they would not let him complete the time. The caller was denied unemployment compensation in a letter that stated, "Claimant did not give ample time to employer to resolve the allegations. Continuing work was available to complainant." When the complainant left his job, he was told by supervisors, "Don't try to take this to court. We won't stand up for you." (D0721880453PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man was fired from his restaurant job because he was "too flamboyant behind the counter". The restaurant appealed his claim for unemployment compensation. (D10138801PM) (Philadelphia)

A man called to report that his roommate, a White lesbian woman, has been harassed by male coworkers for more than two months. The men told her, "What you need is a good fuck," and put centerfold pictures and a pair of semen-covered women's underwear into her locker. (D0912880840PM) (Philadelphia)

Over a period of two years, a Black gay man's coworkers and supervisors verbally harassed him, accusing him of having AIDS, inquiring about his sexual practices, and using anti-gay epithets. After filing an EEO complaint, requesting reassignment to another branch, and being out sick for several weeks due to stress caused by the harassment, the gay man was fired. The case was settled in union arbitration, and the caller was able to recover back wages. (D0112890640PM) (Federal Agency)

Employment (continued)

A bar owner warned a newly-hired Black heterosexual woman that if she is gay, she cannot bring her women friends into the bar because "it doesn't like right" and "the women who patronize this bar are not gay". After a coworker spread false rumors that the Black woman and another woman were dating, the owner took the Black woman off of the work schedule for several weeks and suggested that she resign. (D0103890320PM) (Philadelphia)

An openly gay White man was hired by a retail store manager. When he arrived for his first day of work a week later, he was notified that the job offer had been rescinded because his future co-workers threatened to quit should he be hired. (D1030871000) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man successfully completed all training to begin a job at a Pennsylvania nuclear power plant. When his prospective employer discovered the man's sexual orientation, the man was told, "there may be a problem with clearance" and later received a letter stating that he "could not meet the employer's requirements." (D1002870110PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black gay man was fired after he filed a written complaint with his supervisor regarding verbal harassment from a co-worker. He met with his supervisor and manager and was told to leave. When he called in the next day, they told him, without explanation, not to come back. (D0806871219PM) (Philadelphia)

A suburban church fired its organist of three years. The Pastor distributed a letter to the entire parish stating that the organist had been fired because he was gay. (D0804870556PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black man who self-identified as a pre-op transsexual was refused a job in a suburb of Philadelphia. The interviewer was later heard commenting to employees that he wasn't going to hire a transsexual (D0616870109PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White gay man has been verbally harassed by coworkers, and was told by his supervisor that the company had "received documents indicating that he is a homosexual." The man is not yet a member of the union. (D0728891200PM) (Philadelphia)



Employment (continued)

Two White lesbian women were harassed repeatedly by co-workers and supervisors at the plant where they work. They appealed to their supervisor for assistance, but nothing was done, despite the plant's personnel policy, which clearly states that the company works to, "...avoid any and all forms of discrimination..." One of the women eventually quit because of the homophobic remarks that she and her lover were forced to endure. (D0210880745PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Two White gay men were verbally abused by co-workers at the department store where they worked. Co-workers put up a sign that read: Caution! Receiving Manager is a faggot. Beware of AIDS! One of the men suffered a serious eye injury when a co-worker threw a broken broom handle at him, shouting, "Go back to Philly with all the other faggots who have AIDS!" The gay man has undergone surgery four times and is presently on disability leave. His lover, who had been poisoned by a co-worker, was forced to relocate to a different store because he was being "disruptive." The management of the new store forced him to resign after discovering his sexual orientation. (DV0219880500) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White gay man was terminated from his job after co-workers, who had harassed him continuously about his sexual orientation, were promoted to supervisory positions. These supervisors, taking advantage of their new status, terminated the gay man. (D1221871125AM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man was fired after having worked only three weeks. The man endured anti-gay remarks from co-workers, who were constantly commenting on the man's appearance, mannerisms, and speech patterns. They told the man, "We wouldn't touch you with a ten foot pole" when they found out that he had tested HIV-positive. When his employer discovered the man's HIV status, he terminated him, commenting, "We can fire anybody we want." (D0128870315PM) (Philadelphia)

The employer of a White gay man discovered the gay man's sexual orientation, and strongly "suggested" that he resign. Because the employer is outside the city of Philadelphia and thus, he has no legal protections, the gay man accepted the forced resignation. (D0406890430PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

### Employment (continued)

White gay man, the manager of a retail clothing store, has been pressured to resign. He was told that he "is not right for the store, is not right for the company". The company recently came under new ownership; the gay man reports that one gay man has already been terminated and one is being pressured to resign. Also, a gay man was scheduled for an interview; a supervisor asked an employee who knew the man "if he has tendencies." (D0725890430PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

White lesbian woman called to report that her lover's coworker discovered the two women kissing, and threatened extortion. A sympathetic coworker reported the extortion to management. Management is now "deciding her fate"; deciding whether to fire woman or discipline the extortionist. Although protected by the Fair Practices Ordinance, caller is reluctant to say she is a lesbian, and may claim that the extortionist is lying. (D0607890420PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man's boss had verbally harassed him for four years regarding his sexual orientation. The boss said to the man in front of customers and coworkers, "You look like a faggot with your hair like that. I should send you home. Get out." The gay man resigned. (D0607890745PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White gay man was fired when his employer discovered that the man was HIV positive. The case is pending with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations. (D0627890415PM) (Philadelphia)

### Housing

A White lesbian woman and her lover attempted to rent a one-bedroom apartment at a New Jersey apartment complex. The manager of the complex told the women that it is company policy to rent one-bedroom units to married couples only; therefore the two women would have to rent a two-bedroom apartment in order to live at the complex. One of the women had a male friend call the complex to request a one-bedroom unit for he and his girlfriend. No mention was made to the heterosexual couple of the "married couple only" policy. (D0404880450PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

### Housing (continued)

A landlord attempted to evict a Black gay male tenant. When the gay man refused to leave his apartment, the landlord entered the man's apartment, screamed, "I hate faggots" and assaulted the gay man, punching him in the face, back, and stomach. (DV03114890850PM) (Philadelphia)

A Black gay man and his landlord had an argument regarding housing conditions and as a result the gay man refused to pay rent for several months. The landlord ordered the man to move out. When the man refused, the landlord changed the apartment lock, and stole \$3,000 worth of personal property. The man had experienced anti-gay verbal harassment from neighbors for almost one year and suspects that homophobia may be motive for eviction. (D0718890100PM) (Philadelphia)

### Public Accommodations

The director of the a post-high school technical school expelled a Black gay man when it became known that the student had AIDS Related Complex. A complaint was filed with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations. The the director of the school refused to comply with the Commission's request that the student be allowed to continue attending classes while the case was pending. The case was settled more than a year later. (D0518880735PM) (Philadelphia)

After being physically assaulted and subject to anti-gay epithets and obscenities outside his home, a White gay man went into a local delicatessen to call the police. The phone was occupied, so the man asked the cashier for help. The cashier refused to assist the caller, saying he should "fight it out." The cashier kicked the gay man out of the store and said that they did not want "his kind" in the neighborhood. (DV0620880240PM) (Philadelphia)

Two White gay men had confirmed reservations for the 4th of July weekend at a guesthouse in the New Hope area. When the men arrived, however, they were denied a room. The Inn's policy prohibits same-sex couples from sharing a room. The Inn does not restrict heterosexuals, regardless of marital status. (D0705880355) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Public Accommodations (continued)

A White gay man attempted to make a reservation at a hotel in the New Hope area. The hotel employee told the man that if the room was to be reserved for more than one person, the two must be of the opposite gender. This is the second complaint the Hotline has received about this hotel. (D1228880555pm see also: D0705880355) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Two White gay men attempted to rent a car from Hertz Rent-a-Car, and to have them both designated as "primary driver". The gay man was told that Hertz policy is to lease a car in two names only if the two are married or work for the same company. (D1115880300PM) (Philadelphia)

The owner of a coffee shop demanded that a White lesbian woman leave his shop. When she asked for an explanation, the owner said, "Because you are gay, I don't want you to be here." The owner called the police when the woman refused to leave; the police took the woman into custody and placed her in a cell for one and a half hours. They charged her with "disorderly conduct" because she was being "disruptive". (DP0716870220) (Philadelphia)

The manager of a restaurant approached two White males at a restaurant bar and threatened to evict them because of their "behavior" which was termed "offensive." When the man questioned the Manager, he replied: "Let's face it. You're queer. Get the fuck out of here; you're bad for business." The Manager went on to say he would never serve them, regardless of who they called: ACLU, police, etc. (D1022870517) (Philadelphia)

Two White women were leaving a restaurant when three male employees verbally abused the women, saying, "Here come two more. Hi girls! Lick lick lick lick lick." When the women refused to acknowledge the perpetrators, the men hurled, "Dykes." (D0705890000) (Philadelphia)

A restaurant near Reading, PA displayed a billboard which said, "Faggots Not Needed. Dishwashers Needed". (D0814890900PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

## Denial of Services

Due to severe depression, a White gay man was admitted to a hospital psychiatric ward. Although never tested with regard to HIV status, the patient was considered a high risk because he was gay. Signs were posted outside his door next to a table on which were a stack of rubber gloves. The gay man feels that the incident exacerbated his emotional trauma. (D0723880325) (Philadelphia)

A gay White man entered a public hospital after attempting suicide. He was kept in isolation while doctors waited for the results from an HIV test which was arbitrarily administered because the man was gay. During this period, hospital personnel refused to enter the victim's room and often left his meals by the door. The man was subsequently billed for therapy he was supposed to have had, but never received, during the time he was in isolation. (D0723871250) (Outside of Philadelphia)

An Hispanic gay man went to a Philadelphia hospital emergency room seeking medical care. After being thoroughly questioned about his sexual practices, he was made to wait over five hours before anyone would examine him. A series of blood tests were ordered, but were then cancelled by the physician in charge who said: "If you have AIDS, you'll have to find out somewhere else." The doctor then proceeded to tell the man to go to the Health Department for an HIV test because there was nothing else that could be done at that particular hospital. (D0212870210PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man was admitted to a Philadelphia hospital for an emergency appendectomy. Prior to surgery he was asked a series of questions, including, "Is it possible that you have come in contact with the AIDS virus?" The man answered in the affirmative. Later, the man noticed that his chart indicated "Positive homosexual contact" although he had never been questioned regarding his sexual orientation. (D1103870437) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man went to a dentist for routine dental X-rays. When the dentist started the exam, the man told the dentist that he had been tested HIV-positive. The dentist stopped the exam and said "we have a policy here not to treat you HIV-positive people." (D1119870300PM) (Philadelphia)

### Denial of Services (continued)

The daughter of a White lesbian couple was detained at a county youth center for various infractions. At the psychological interview (which precedes the recommendation as to whether or not the child should be returned to the home) the interviewing psychologist continually referred to the mother's relationship with her lover, and implied that the home would not be fit for the child because the parents are lesbian women. (D0413890720PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

While a patient at a psychiatric hospital, a White gay man was continuously verbally and psychologically harassed by staff and other patients. Staff called him a "faggot" repeatedly. The man wrote a letter to the Pennsylvania Office of Mental Health, who investigated the complaint. POMH responded that the charges could not be substantiated. The statute of limitations for PCHR has since passed. (D0626890530PM) (Philadelphia)

### Insurance Discrimination

A White lesbian woman was on her lover's car insurance policy as an insurable interest. The woman and her lover bought a new car, which is jointly owned. Their insurance company will not insure the car, and is threatening to cancel the lover's policy. The agent told them that the company would insure a heterosexual married couple with a jointly owned car. (D0308891230PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White man participating in an experimental drug program for people with AIDS was denied insurance coverage for the cost of administering the drug. Although the insurer would cover the cost of the drug, it would not pay necessary, related costs. Although a claim had already been settled with the insurance agency, they rescinded their decision to pay full costs and demanded that the man return the money to the insurance company. (D1230870325PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White lesbian doctor performs medical screenings for an insurance company. The company denied her application for additional life insurance when they discovered that she had been enrolled in a hospital transsexual pre-op program. She was told, "We don't insure people like that" and "We have a right to investigate moral background." The company instructed its agents not to use her professional services. (D0105890240PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Insurance Discrimination (continued)

A White gay man attempted to name his lover as the beneficiary of his life insurance policy. Although the Philadelphia agents said this would not be a problem, the main office informed the gay man that the arrangement was unacceptable, that the beneficiary must be a blood relative, an organization, etc. (D0723870510PM) (Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman and her lover bought a home where they were to live with their three children. A national insurance company issued homeowner's insurance but subsequently informed that women that the policy would be discontinued because of the situation's "...internal personal dynamics." (D0709871240PM) (Philadelphia)

An insurance company refused to insure a new car jointly owned by two White lesbian women. The insurance agent told the women that the company would insure a heterosexual married couple with a jointly owned car. (D0308891230PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman attempted to increase the level of coverage on her life insurance policy, and to change the beneficiary from her parents to her lover. The woman received a handwritten letter from the insurance company which stated that her lover "is not an insurable interest", and which asked questions about the nature of the relationship between the two women. As of the date of the call, the change in policy has not been implemented. (D0713890400PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

## VIOLENCE

### Homicide

Two lesbian women were camping in Northeastern Pennsylvania along the Appalachian Trail. A man shot the two women with a rifle, killing one and severely injuring the other. After attempting to revive her lover, the surviving woman (who had been shot five times in the head and back) walked four miles before flagging down a motorist for help. At the trial, the assailant's attorney attempted to claim that the victims "provoked" the attack by making love in front of him and "teasing" him. The judge rejected the argument and the assailant was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White gay man hired a man to clean his house and to do yard work. At the gay man's house, the worker attacked the gay man with a candlestick and strangled him to death. The assailant was heard to have said, "He tried to suck my dick, so I killed him." The assailant was arrested. (V0913880520PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White 64 year old gay man picked up a young man at a bar and invited him to his home. When the men arrived at the older man's house, the younger of the two robbed the gay man, stabbed him repeatedly, resulting in the man's death. The perpetrator was later reported to have bragged to his friends, "Some faggot make a pass at me and I fucked him up." (V1114850400) (Philadelphia)

A 28 year old man posing as a gay man picked up a 35 year old White man at a bar and brought him home. Once there, the man bound, beat, and robbed the gay man. While the assailant was out of the room, the gay man fell to his death through the third floor window. The perpetrator fled to Louisiana where he was apprehended by FBI agents five weeks later. (Philadelphia)

Between July 1986 and March 1987, eight men who self identified as gay transvestites were reported murdered in the Philadelphia area. Seven were Black men and one was a Hispanic man. Three were shot to death, two were stabbed to death, and one had been bludgeoned to death. The bodies of the remaining two transvestites were found burned almost beyond recognition in a Bucks County park. (Outside of Philadelphia)



### Homicide (continued)

As a White gay male was leaving a book store, the owner blasted the man with anti-gay comments and threats and attempted to hit him, saying, "Faggot, next time you come in I'm going to throw you out and bash your head." Outside, the owner offered money to the fifteen men sitting outside the Salvation Army on the condition that they assault the gay man. Several men accepted the money and chased the man. A nearby police officer refused to take a report and instructed the gay man to file with the District Attorney. Employees at the DA's office discouraged the caller from filing a complaint, saying, "It would be a waste of time, it's harassment at most, about as severe as a parking ticket, there's no sense doing this." The gay man left after about 3 minutes after having waited for 3 hours. (PV0406891230PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man was murdered by two men after they had asked him for a ride home from the bar where they had met. The men forced the victim to drive them to a deserted park where they beat him and repeatedly slashed his throat. The gay man's body was later found near a car that had been set afire. Witnesses later reported that the perpetrators had been commenting between themselves in a negative fashion about the man's sexual orientation. The assailants were apprehended and have been convicted of first degree murder in Bucks County. (Outside of Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault

A White gay male met a man in a bar. The second man offered the gay man a ride home; while walking to the car, they ran into the second man's "roommate" and all three got into the car. Instead of driving the gay man home, they tied him up and took him to their apartment in New Jersey. There, they blindfolded him, tied him up, and raped him for three hours. (V0413890615PM) (Philadelphia)

A man followed a White gay man to his office, broke in, and attacked him, breaking a tooth and causing head injuries. During the attack, assailant yelled, "You faggot, I'm going to straighten you out." (V0510890300PM) (Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman exited and lesbian/gay bookstore and had walked about half a block when she was attacked by three men who threw her against a wall, hurling anti-gay epithets. (V0316890620PM) (Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

Three men dragged a White gay man into a van after stopping, ostensibly, to ask directions. The three drove around for three hours, were verbally abusive, and raped the man, forcing him to perform oral. The gay man did not report the rape to the police because he feared publicity. (V0524880230PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black gay man was robbed and stabbed repeatedly in his home by an acquaintance. Police response was adequate initially, but after one week, the detective still had not contacted the caller to follow up. The gay man finally reached the detective, who brushed the incident off as a "domestic affair...a lovers' quarrel." (P0526880219PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A man screamed at a White gay man, "You're a dead faggot. If you are not dead within a year of AIDS, I'll kill you," and then assaulted him, breaking his tooth and displacing a cap. (V0801880630) (Philadelphia)

A man engaged a White gay man in sexually suggestive conversation, then pulled a screwdriver and ordered him into his car. The assailant drove the gay man to a nearby park and led him to a clearing. There, the assailant, joined by an accomplice, assaulted the gay man. Both assailants were verbally abusive, calling the gay man "faggot", saying they would "teach him a lesson." The victim required hospital treatment and eye surgery. (V0603881020AM) (Philadelphia)

Three men beat and robbed a White gay man as he exited a gay bar. A witness suggested that these same men had beaten and robbed another man earlier that evening. (V0518880200PM) (Philadelphia)

Two men verbally harassed a White gay man and his lover. One assailant attacked one of the gay men, causing severe facial injuries. The police questioned one of the attackers, but did not arrest him or pursue the matter further. An officer instructed the caller to look through mug shots, but said if the assailant had no prior record, the caller must find out the assailant's identity and file a complaint with the District Attorney. Police classified the crime as a misdemeanor because "there was no weapon involved." (PV0420880625PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man was chased by six young men, who yelled anti-gay epithets and threw bottles, rocks, dirt, and other objects at him. (V0321880745PM) (Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

A man screamed anti-gay epithets at a Black male transvestite, then threw a bottle at him, missing him by inches. (V0503880305PM) (Philadelphia)

A young man verbally harassed two White gay men who were leaving a gay bar, asking them, "What are you two beauties doing here?". The perpetrator, joined by two accomplices, assaulted both of the gay men, then escaped. (V0622880135PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man struck up a conversation with another White man, who responded by calling the gay man "queer" and punching him in the face repeatedly. The caller sustained a black eye and a chipped tooth. (V0803880600PM) (Philadelphia)

A black lesbian woman was raped by her college study partner, who knew of her sexual orientation and wanted to "show her what a real man feels like." The assailant used anti-lesbian epithets during the attack. The lesbian woman reported to the Dean of Students, who told her, "she probably really wanted it to happen." She still had to see the rapist in class. Police said it would be difficult to prove it was actually rape. The woman has since dropped out of school. (V0327890405PM) (Philadelphia)

A male Fairmount Park employee on a John Deere mower chased a white gay man up and down the lawn at Eakins Oval. The employee continued to chase him across two ramps (West River Drive (against traffic) and Spring Garden) and onto the sidewalk of the Art Museum. The gay man escaped into the Art Museum. The employee did not make anti-gay remarks; however, Eakins Oval (where the gay man was first seen) has been perceived to be a gay cruising area. (V0803880200) (Philadelphia)

Six young men confronted a White gay man in an Art Museum restroom. The six shoved the gay man into a stall, threw a beer bottle at him, and accompanied the attack with anti-gay epithets. The man reported the assailants to Museum Security. (V0603881022AM) (Philadelphia)

Within a four month period, a young man has verbally abused a White gay man, has slashed his car tires, and has attacked him with a knife and a 2x4. The police charged the assailant with "disorderly conduct" and instructed the gay man to file a complaint with the District Attorney's Office. (V0721880215PM) (Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

A White lesbian woman called to report an attack on her three non-gay sons. Three men verbally assaulted the boys with threats and anti-gay epithets. The youngest boy ran to a cab for help; an assailant followed him and pulled a knife. The cab driver and a pedestrian grabbed the assailant. A second assailant beat the oldest boy with brass knuckles, bruised his ribs and broke several of the boy's teeth. The police arrived and apprehended two of the assailants, but failed to search them. One perpetrator still had a knife in his hand at the police station. According to the boys, the officers only cited the perpetrators with harassment. When the mother called the police district, the police claimed that they had no report. Philadelphia Police Commissioner Willie Williams has failed to take any action on this matter. (PV0627880430PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man and his lover were assaulted in a parking lot behind their house by four men, two of whom worked with the gay men. Both gay men sustained serious physical injuries warranting hospital treatment. The police have not arrested the assailants, and instead, have filed criminal charges against the gay victims for "falsifying reports". (V0622880753PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A man engaged a Black gay man in conversation and suggested that they exchange phone numbers. The first man walked away (supposedly to get a pencil), and returned with two other men. All three men assaulted and robbed the gay man. The survivor did not report the attack to the police for fear of retribution from the assailants. (V1118881200PM) (Philadelphia)

Four men assaulted and robbed a White gay man, accompanying the attack with AIDS-phobic language. The gay man, who is a Person With AIDS, sustained punctured kidney, broken teeth, and required hospitalization. (V1031880300PM) (Philadelphia)

Three men verbally harassed a White gay man, asking, "You're a fag, aren't you? Do you want it up your ass?" The verbal abuse escalated into physical violence as the men repeatedly beat the gay man, bruising him and breaking a tooth. Police refused to take a report, claiming, "We can't do anything unless you're in the hospital. Why don't you just let it go?" (PV1012880700PM) (Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

Three men in a jeep yelled anti-gay epithets at a White gay man and his lover as they walked down a Center City street. One of the gay men confronted the perpetrators about their language. The three men got out of the jeep, chased the two gay men with a baseball bat, and threw full beer cans at them. (V1112880100PM) (Philadelphia)

Two men in a car attempted to run over a White gay man. The assailants then got out of the car, and, yelling, "Fucking Kurts faggot, we're going to teach you where you belong," chased caller for one block, and caught him. The assailants beat the gay man, then beat an onlooker who tried to intercede. The gay man did not report to the Philadelphia police because he did not believe they would do anything. (V1003880300PM) (Philadelphia)

Three men approached a Black gay man in a restaurant, and after making anti-gay comments, threatened him with a gun and attacked him with a broken table leg, fracturing several ribs. The police found and questioned one of the assailants, but did not arrest him because "they couldn't find a gun on him." The police instructed the gay man to file a complaint with the District Attorney's office. When the gay man later contacted the police to get information about the case, he was told that there was no record of a report having been filed. (V0909880430PM) (Philadelphia)

Six young men assaulted a White gay man as he left a gay bar with a friend. The gay man required four stitches in his forehead as a result of the attack. He refused to report the incident to the police for fear of revictimization. (V0203890420PM) (Philadelphia)

A man called to report having witnessed a man punching and repeatedly stabbing a Black male transvestite. The witness called 911, and a police officer responded, but was hostile and insensitive when she discovered that the survivor was a transvestite. The officer did not offer to take the badly bleeding man to the hospital, but instead hollered at the him, demanding to know the identity of the assailant. After questioning and verbally harassing the survivor, the officer took him away in the squad car. The witness called the 3rd district to file a complaint, but the Lieutenant would not release the offending officer's name. (PV0314891215PM) (Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

A man verbally and physically abused his wife, a White lesbian woman, for over a month. He is aware that she is a lesbian and accompanied his attacks with anti-gay epithets. The woman and her lover, who live in Philadelphia Naval Base Housing, reported the man to the Naval Base police, and were told, "You are a guest in his house. You are his property." Police were uncooperative when the woman requested a restraining order. (PV1219881005PM) (Philadelphia Naval Base)

Five men harassed two young White, gay men on a trolley, saying, "Hey, pretty boy," "Check out the faggots," and "Do you thing I'm attractive?" One man hit one of the gay men on the back of his head. When the gay man moved to the front of the trolley to avoid further violence, the five men followed, punching the man in the head and face, smashing his glasses and causing severe facial damage. When the other gay man intervened, he was punched in the head and shoulders. The driver did not stop the trolley, but another passenger pulled one of the attackers off and all attackers fled. The police refused to take a report for five days following the incident. (V0211860830) (Philadelphia)

A man and a woman physically attacked a 37 year old gay man with a bottle. Accusing him of spreading AIDS to small children, they hit him across the back with the bottle, and threatened to get rid of him "for good." The gay man ran away from the attackers, sustaining minor bruises. (V0917850830) (Philadelphia)

Two teen-aged men confronted a White gay man and his lover in a glass-enclosed automatic teller in Center City. Because the door to the teller was locked, the assailants pounded on the door, making verbal threats and yelling anti-gay insults; one assailant kicked in the glass, causing it to shatter. The gay men fled and flagged down a passing police car. The officer refused to assist them because it was not his district but told them he would notify a patrol car. The men waited for 40 minutes and none arrived; they approached a patrol car that had pulled up nearby, but the officer said that he could not help them because he was on "special Easter duty". (V0421870845) (Philadelphia)

A man assaulted a White gay man in a gay-identified neighborhood. The assailant punched the gay man repeatedly, causing a broken arm and a smashed lip requiring twelve stitches. (V0822890000) (Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

Six men in their early twenties shouted anti-gay epithets at a White, 30 year old gay man while he was exiting a Broad Street subway car. They jumped him and attempted to steal his wallet. One man threatened to attack the gay man with a knife. The six men beat him in the chest, stomach and face, causing internal injuries and an injury to his eye. Other passengers summoned the police and the attackers dispersed. (V0513860402PM)  
(Philadelphia)

Three young men (17-23) attacked a 30 year old White gay man after he confronted them for calling him faggot. The gay man sustained two broken ribs and lacerations of the face and ear. The police arrived and refused to arrest the attackers, telling the gay man that he was "crazy" and "drunk." The officers handcuffed the victim and drove him to the hospital. The police report listed the incident as a police escort, not mentioning the attack or its anti-gay motivation. (V0605860600) (Philadelphia)

A man approached an individual sitting on his steps in Center City, Philadelphia, and asked if he could use his bathroom. Once in the house, the attacker pulled a knife and began stabbing the victim, screaming "I'm going to kill you, faggot." The victim ran out of the house and alerted his neighbors, who summoned the police. The attacker fled the scene and was not apprehended. (V0725860510PM)  
(Philadelphia)

Two men punched a 37 year old White man in the face as he walked down a Center City street. The assailants called the man a "faggot" and an "AIDS carrier". (V0701860305PM)  
(Philadelphia)

Yelling "faggots," a group of four men in their mid-20s attacked two 30 year old White men, and approached two other men sitting on a bench, threatening to rape them. (V0819860630) (Philadelphia)

A group of people sitting on a stoop began shouting anti-gay remarks at two gay White men walking on Camac street. When one of the men turned to face the group, one of the assailants punched him in the face. The police arrested the attacker. (V0918870140PM) (Philadelphia)

A man approached a Black gay man, saying, "Faggot, give up your wallet." The Black man refused, and was assaulted by the perpetrator and an accomplice. (V0903870205PM)  
(Philadelphia)

### Criminal Assault (continued)

A man who was stopped at a red light was approached by a young man who said, "Do you want to suck my cock?" When the driver refused, the young man pulled out a gun, entered the car, and forced the man to drive to a nearby park. There, joined by six other men, the assailant beat the man and stole his car, wallet and keys. The next day, the victim found his store broken into and all papers, money, and his gun were stolen from his safe. A few days later, the victim received a threatening phone call demanding that he bring \$1,000 to the park at an appointed time. The police, who had called the man a "faggot" when he attempted to file a report, refused to accompany the complainant to the site. The victim went to the area with a friend and saw the attacker in the victim's car. They chased the attacker for four blocks and called the police from a pay phone booth. Attackers threw rocks and bottles at the phone booth, saying, "You see what happens to faggots down here?" (V0921860000) (Philadelphia)

Ten young males approached two White lesbian women who were walking arm-in-arm and began yelling anti-lesbian remarks. The males pushed one of the women onto the ground, hitting and kicking her. The other woman flagged a car, the driver got out, and the males ran away. (V1012871224PM) (Philadelphia)

A passenger in a car screamed "Do you have AIDS?" to an Hispanic gay man who was crossing the street. When the Hispanic man said "no," the car backed up and the passenger got out, holding a baseball bat, and chased the man. The man ran to a police car and the officer took the baseball bat, but the attacker escaped and continued to chase the man. (V0908870630PM) (Philadelphia)

A male high school student raped a white gay male student who is open about his sexual orientation at school. The gay male was not able to identify the assailant because the rape was committed in a dimly lit school locker room. (V0531890640PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black gay male transvestite was assaulted by a man who hurled anti-gay epithets and threw a heavy metal object, breaking the man's arm. The man required surgery and five days hospitalization. (PV0615890730PM) (Philadelphia)



### Criminal Assault (continued)

A gay White man was walking his bike along a sidewalk when a car drove up and a passenger yelled, "Hey, are you a faggot?" The passenger then got out of the car and beat the man so badly that he had to be transported to the hospital by ambulance. (V1027870510PM) (Philadelphia)

A 17 year old male locked the door of a restaurant men's room and beat a gay White male for five minutes while restaurant patrons attempted to respond to his calls for help. When the gay man finally got away, his attacker followed him into the dining area screaming anti-gay insults. The attacker then threw a full plate of food at the gay man and ran out of the restaurant. (V1130871010AM) (Philadelphia)

Four men approached a gay Black man behind the Art Museum and demanded sexual favors. When the man refused, they verbally abused him while punching, kicking and hitting him with a rock. The gay man did not report the incident to the police because he did not think anything would be done. (V0720870858) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man who was walking along a Center City street heard homophobic insults and turned to confront the individual responsible. As he turned, he was surrounded by five young men who continued the verbal assault while one of the teen-agers pummeled him on the back. (V1117871215PM) (Philadelphia)

After the Lesbian and Gay Town Meeting, a man approached six gay men in Rittenhouse and barraged them with abusive language, saying, "Fucking faggots, get the fuck out of here. Suck my dick." The man instigated a fight with one of the gay men. The perpetrator was injured in the exchange. (V0823890600PM) (Philadelphia)

A Hispanic gay man and a Black gay man were in a straight bar. Three of the men in the bar hurled anti-gay and racial epithets, threw one gay man over the bar, pushed the other gay man, and threw beer bottles at both men. The two gay men left the bar. The assailants followed the men menacingly for about twenty feet, then returned to the bar. (V0803891250PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay male Person With AIDS lives in PWA housing. Another resident (non-gay) threatened the gay man, putting a knife to his throat and threatening to kill him. The gay man reported the incident to the manager of the house, who refuses to call the police. (V0725890800PM) (Philadelphia)

## Verbal Harassment and Intimidation

For 4 months, students who live in a gay male student's dorm harassed him and his friends, leaving fake penises in front of the door, writing "butt pirate", "faggot", and "queer" on the doors. The gay man filed a complaint with the college sexual harassment board, who only issued a warning to the offenders. When the gay man threatened to take the story to the press, the Dean of Student Affairs altered the recommendations of the sexual harassment board. All offenders must attend a mandatory training on homophobia, write a report, and speak with the dean. (V0412890400PM) (Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman called to report that two department store security guards have twice sprayed mace on the toilet seats in a public rest room where "homosexual activity" is known to take place. Customers have been seen emerging from this bathroom ribbing their eyes. Store employees have been joking about the incident, and the guards were heard to have said, "We sprayed those faggots", and "We'll spray the toilet paper next time, that'll get them." (D0224891105PM) (Philadelphia)

A White man had spent the day working at a polling place for a pro-gay political candidate. That night, encountering two White men wearing buttons for the opposing candidate, the caller commented on his candidate's victory. One of men became enraged, ripped off his own button and screamed, "I'm going to stab you in your fucking face you mother fucking faggot!" and chased the caller for two blocks. (V0429880340PM) (Philadelphia)

A male college student ran a story on the topic of "why it would be insignificant to kill a gay person" on a computer bulletin board which reaches nearly 5,000 people. (V0428890400PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

An anonymous man, using menacing letters and phonecalls, threatened four White lesbian students over a period of seven months. Although the women collected all the evidence and wrote a statement to college police, they were never apprised of the investigation. The Deans and the President met about the matter and claimed that there was nothing they could do. (V0420880230PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A Black lesbian woman was leaving the Gallery Shopping Mall when a group of young people confronted her, calling her a "dyke" and asking where her girlfriend was. (V0615880818PM) (Philadelphia)

Verbal Harassment and Intimidation (continued)

A White gay activist received an intimidating phone call from a caller who said, "My name is Francis. I know where you live. Don't be surprised if you find rocks in your living room." The caller believes that City Councilmember Francis Rafferty's highly publicized attack on the lesbian and gay community precipitated the threat. (V0805880300) (Philadelphia)

A Black gay man was involved in an altercation with another man and called the police in order to press charges. The responding officer called the gay man a "faggot", to which the man responded, "pussy". The police officer went into a rage screaming, "Fucking fag, who the fuck do you think you're talking to?" The officer then attacked the man, punching him in the face. (P0708881255PM) (Philadelphia)

A White male security guard at an Atlantic City casino hurled anti-gay epithets at three White gay men. When the gay men confronted the guard, the guard took off his radio and advanced toward the men saying, "We'll see what's what..." in a menacing fashion. The gay men reported the guard to his supervisor. (V0701880425PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A lesbian woman witnessed the following: she was at a straight bar where the D.J. from time to time makes homophobic remarks over the sound system. On this occasion, the D.J. played "Happy Birthday" and demanded that a man dance. When the man refused, the D.J. stopped the music and started chanting "HOMO" repeatedly. The D.J. urged bar patrons to join in; soon 150-200 people were chanting "HOMO" at the man. (V0609880956AM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A seventeen year old black gay man had an argument with his mother regarding his sexual orientation. The mother used anti-gay epithets, pulled a knife on her son, and called the police to have him thrown out of the house. The young man now has no home and no money. (PV0810890330PM) (Philadelphia)

Several young men in a car hurled anti-gay epithets at a White gay man and threatened him with a baseball bat. (V0711890545PM) (Philadelphia)

A White lesbian woman received an obscene message on her answering machine which said, "I want to fuck you two lesbians." (V0627890500PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

### Verbal Harassment and Intimidation (continued)

The neighbors of a White lesbian woman and her lover have harassed them and their friends and taunted the lover's five year old son. Although these neighbors have threatened violence, the lesbian women have not reported to the police because the police have been uncooperative and slow to respond in the past. (V1025880740PM) (Philadelphia)

The coworker of a White gay man verbally harassed him with AIDS-related comments, alluding to AIDS being spread by mosquitoes and by casual contact. The gay man gave his coworker a newspaper article in order to educate him about AIDS. The coworker became infuriated and threatened to beat and kill the gay man. (V1018880700PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White man called to report that his sister, a student at a Philadelphia high school, has endured anti-gay epithets and taunts from her classmates. She is not a lesbian, but a friend of hers is an "effeminate" male classmate. (V0112890905PM) (Philadelphia)

After publishing an article on lesbian and gay issues in a University Newspaper, a White gay man received numerous phonecalls containing anti-gay language such as "Fuck off you "homofaggotfreak"" and "Go to another school, faggot". (V0202890635PM) (Philadelphia)

The owner of a flower shop confronted two White lesbian women, verbally abusing them and asking if they were married, yelling across the room, "Are you two dykes?" He ordered them to leave. When the women refused to leave the shop, the owner called the police, who cited the women with "breach of peace." (V0608870000) (Philadelphia)

An Asian lesbian woman was harassed continuously by a co-worker. He told her, "You're a homo; get out of town," and accused her of hating men. The woman feared that the verbal abuse will escalate into physical violence. (V0310870505) (Philadelphia)

A gay White man was walking his dog at Penn's Landing. When he attempted to enter the Philadelphia Vietnam Veteran's Memorial, a man confronted him and said "You're not coming in here, faggot. This is sacred ground. If you come in here, I'll break the dog's neck in front of your face." (V1116871200) (Philadelphia)

Verbal Harassment and Intimidation (continued)

Two White and one Black gay man between the ages of 18 and 25 were verbally abused while riding a local train line. The conductor and operator harassed the men over the car's loud speaker, announcing "you dirty faggots...", "...AIDS patients are getting off at Yardley," and "you're nothing but faggots." Another passenger called the men "faggots" when they got off at their stop. (V0225860720) (Philadelphia)

Two teen-agers shouted "faggot" at a gay man who walked past them. When the man told them to "grow up," the teens threatened him, saying "keep moving or we'll kill you." The man kept walking and the teens did not pursue him. (V0708860540) (Philadelphia)

A White gay student who writes a gay-oriented column in a university newspaper received several anonymous phonecalls in which anonymous male callers said, "I hate you faggots - I hate everything you stand for", "If it [the struggle for gay rights, to which the caller referred in one of his columns] is going to get violent, you're going to die", "Do you have anal sex at [lesbian and gay student association] meetings?" (V0321890635PM) (V0417890530PM) (V0417890540PM) (Philadelphia)

At a pro-choice rally sponsored by a University student organization, the president of college Republicans shoved a White male rally participant, and, along with members of the campus white supremacy group, hurled anti-gay epithets and AIDS-phobic language, "Faggot, get away from us, we don't want AIDS." "You're just a flaming faggot." (V0405890655PM) (Philadelphia)

As a white gay man was crossing the street, a man yelled out of his car, "faggot" and threatened to run over the gay man. The perpetrator began to get out of his car, but apparently changed his mind, got back in, and drove off. (V0828890915PM) (Philadelphia)

A White woman and a White gay man were playing tennis in a public park, when seven boys approached them, banging baseball bats, making anti-gay slurs. (V0623890520PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man had a sexual encounter with a man. The man then blackmailed the gay man \$5,000, stole his address book and letters. The gay man filed charges; the perpetrator was arrested, but was released on bail. (V0601890723PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

## Vandalism/Arson

The neighbor of a White gay man screamed anti-gay epithets, broke an apartment window, and poured paint all over the gay man's backyard. The apartment manager has done nothing because the perpetrator "pays his rent on time. Police took a report, and the court date is set, but police have done nothing to restrain the perpetrator. (V0420890610PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

An unknown perpetrator wrote chalked on a university campus building, "All Fags Spread AIDS". The university, at the request of the Lesbian and Gay Student Union, removed the graffiti. (V0421891230PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A White gay man's neighbor (who had previously vandalized the gay man's house, smashing windows and banging door with an iron bar causing \$600 damage), verbally abused the gay man, saying, "Suck this, buddy - I bet you both take it up the ass." (V0523890435PM) (Philadelphia)

White gay man's home was torched by area youth who had been harassing him for three years (vandalizing property, yelling anti-gay epithets, etc.). The fire marshal took a full report, but the police officer took only a brief report, of which there is no record at the district. The gay man's insurance company has since dropped his coverage. (V0328880110PM) (Philadelphia)

Giovanni's Room, a gay, lesbian, and feminist bookstore in Philadelphia, has suffered repeated attacks of vandalism including the smashing of large windows. (Philadelphia)

For almost a year, a White gay man's neighbor has continually harassed him, poisoning two of his dogs, flattening car tires, scraping the car paint (causing \$2,300 worth of damage), and filing false police reports. The neighbor has screamed at the gay man, "Faggot, why don't you move, the neighborhood doesn't need your kind" and has threatened to get a gun. (V0215890145PM) (Philadelphia)

Two White lesbian women were continually harassed, assaulted, and vandalized by people living in their apartment building. Police have not been helpful; one officer said, "Looks like someone doesn't like you." (V0820870330) (Outside of Philadelphia)

### Vandalism/Arson (continued)

The headquarters of Womanspace, a lesbian social organization, was burned to the ground in a confirmed arson. Prior to the fire, the organization had been burglarized, plagued by obscene phonecalls, and vandalized. (Philadelphia)

A White gay man reported that his neighbor, who is believed to be mentally ill and heavily into drug dealing, has verbally the man with anti-gay and other abusive language, and has slashed car tires all over the neighborhood. The gay man is reluctant to report to police for fear of retribution by perpetrator's druggie associates. (V0711890700PM) (Philadelphia)

For over a year, local youths have used anti-lesbian language against a white lesbian woman and her roommate, hurled eggs and rocks against the house, fence, and shed, written, "all dykes must die" on the fence, thrown 70+ firecrackers on the porch, and have thrown firecrackers at the roommate. The youths have caused approximately \$450.00 damage. (V0706890730PM) (Philadelphia)

### Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty

Two officers in a van stopped a White gay man who was walking down Spruce Street, and accused him of hustling, commented on his appearance, and threatened to beat him if he was seen in the neighborhood again. The gay man lives and works in the area and fears further harassment from the police. (P0519890530PM) (Philadelphia)

A White heterosexual man whistled at police dog in the Concourse. The officer ordered him to "shut the fuck up", threw him up against the wall, handcuffed him, and took him up to street level. There, while the officer's partner watched, the officer bent the man over a railing, wedged a nightstick between caller's handcuffed hands and his back, and abused him painfully for 15 minutes. A third officer drove the three to the police station, using anti-gay epithets along the way. Police charged the man with Disorderly Conduct and released him. (P0328890320PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man reported a robbery to the police. The officer, a White man, asked, "Were they (the perpetrators) Blacks? Were they fags?" (P0828881000AM) (Philadelphia)

Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

Three gay male friends were walking hand in hand, singing loudly. An officer heard them and demanded that they come over to him. When they did not, the officer arrested them, charged them with Disorderly Conduct, jailed them for one hour, screamed insults and anti-gay epithets, and slapped two of the three in the face. (P0307890320PM) (Philadelphia)

A man called to report having witnessed a Black male transvestite being assaulted and stabbed. The responding officer was uncooperative and insensitive when she saw that the victim was a transvestite. The officer hollered at the victim demanding to know who the perpetrator was; did not offer to take victim to the hospital even though victim was bleeding badly. (PV0314891215PM) (Philadelphia)

Two plainclothes police officers approached a White gay man who was parking his car and demanded to see his ID. The gay man asked who they were, and the men responded by flashing their badges and handcuffs. The officers detained the gay man for 1/2 hour, questioning him about the car he was driving. When he explained that the car belonged to his roommate, the officer asked, "Are you and your roommate (gestured with his hand)? Are you faggots? I don't like faggots." (P0311881203PM) (Philadelphia)

Two White men were using a public rest room when a security guard came in accusing them of engaging in "homosexual activity". The police arrested both men and held them for fourteen hours before charging them with "open lewdness". The caller is not gay, nor does he know the man with whom he was arrested. As a result of this incident, he was fired from his jobs as a county probation officer and part-time police officer. (P0329880300PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

A man called to report that a young Black gay man was arrested with bail set at \$5,000 for the alleged theft of \$10.00 from a Norristown pharmacy. He remained in jail for six days until his mother was able to raise the required \$500 bond. (P0112890412PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Five police verbally abused and physically assaulted a Black male transvestite after entrapping and arresting him for prostitution. The man sustained several fractured ribs and required hospital treatment as a result of the attack. The man refused to take legal action against the offending officers because of pending criminal charges against him. (P1214880705PM)



### Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

A police officer approached a White gay man who was changing a tire and demanded to see his licence and registration. The caller asked what the problem was. When the officer failed to respond, the gay man repeated his question. At that, the officer threw the man against his car and handcuffed him saying, "Don't fuck with me, pretty boy." He took the gay man to the police station and locked him up for 1 1/2 hours. The man heard the officer referring to him as "faggot" and "pretty boy". The officer cited the man with "disorderly conduct." (P0705881230PM) (Philadelphia)

A plainclothes, undercover policeman propositioned a White gay man in the bathroom of a rest stop on Interstate 95. The officer asked the man, "Do you give head jobs?" The man replied, "Yeah, sure, doesn't everyone?" The officer cited the man for harassment and disorderly conduct and fined him \$300.00. Fourteen other men experienced identical entrapment tactics at this rest stop (as reported in a Delaware County newspaper.) The newspaper published the victims' names and addresses. (P0824880100PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

White gay male had an argument with a coworker and was arrested for disorderly conduct. The responding police officer threw the gay man against a wall and the police car and took him to the 35th district station. There, police jailed the man, called him a "queer", talked about having seen him in center city dressed in leather. Other officers make anti-gay remarks. After 3 hours, he was released, and called 911 to report the police abuse. He was arrested again and jailed for another 12 hours. (P0411890520PM) (Philadelphia)

A police officer in a vehicle followed a Black male-to-female transsexual six blocks to her home and questioned her, asking, "Are you a transsexual? What is your name? What is your real name?" After this inappropriate line of questioning, the officer wrote up a ticket for going through a red light. (P1114880200PM) (Philadelphia)

A White male-to-female transsexual was assaulted and police were called to the scene. The officer (captain of the Upland Police dept.) took a report, but attempted to talk a witness out of filing a report, saying, "Do you really want to file charges? This is (caller's name). She used to be a teacher and she used to be a man." (P1125880400PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

A White lesbian woman was mugged outside a gay bar. The responding officer was helpful, but the investigating officer was rude and offensive, asking the woman, "What's a nice woman like you doing in a bar like that?" (V1015850730) (Philadelphia)

A Black gay man accused a convenience store clerk of stealing his wallet. The clerk denied the allegations, called the police, and called the gay man "faggot" in front of the two male officers that arrived. The officers arrested the gay man and jailed him for six hours. He was not charged nor read his rights. After six hours, he was released without explanation. (PV0215890510PM) (Philadelphia)

As a White gay man hugged a male friend while waiting for the PATCO high speed line, a PAT officer approached and said, "There's nothing I hate more than two faggots." After the gay man boarded the train, the officer approached him again, hurled anti-gay epithets, and arrested him. The officer charged the man with "Disorderly Conduct" after asking his supervisor, "What should I charge him with; he's a faggot?" (P1222880120PM) (Philadelphia)

A White gay man was involved in a car accident. After taking a report about the accident, the attending police officer frisked the gay man, examined his wallet, then punched him repeatedly in the stomach and chest, saying, "I hate gay people." The officer took the gay man to the police station and jailed him for 1/2 hour. He was released by another officer and given a ticket for driving without a licence. His rights were not read to him and he was denied a phonecall. The gay man had to walk to the hospital to be treated for injuries sustained in the accident. (P0124891230AM) (Philadelphia)

A store detective approached a gay man who was shopping and attempted to get him involved in a conversation about sexual activity. The detective then pulled out his badge, handcuffed the man (lacerating his wrists), and summoned the police. Police charged the man with lewd and indecent exposure and disorderly conduct. (Outside of Philadelphia)

Two men attacked two White gay men after using anti-gay language. Both men punched one of the victims, causing a cut, swollen lip. Nearby police saw the violence but told the victims, "we could do nothing..." The officer took no information, and suggested the men go to see the District Attorney. (V0926860000) (Philadelphia)

### Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

Two gay men, ages 23 and 25, were standing on a corner, talking on the telephone. A Philadelphia police officer in a patrol car yelled "hang it up," got out of his car, asked for identification, And said, "I should lock you the fuck up and beat you the fuck up when I get you down the the station." The officer frisked one of the men, called him "faggot" and "cumsucker" and told him to "get his ass across Broad Street and don't come back." (P0612850130) (Philadelphia)

A 27 year old White gay man entered a restaurant with three non-gay friends and was seated in a booth next to two police officers. One of the officers said to the gay man "Don't look at me," and, "I told you not to look at me." The officers then traded disparaging remarks regarding the man's sexual orientation. The gay man left the restaurant, humiliated and afraid of more harassment. When asked why the officers chased away a customer, one of them responded, "I didn't know if he was a man or a woman." (P0819860430PM) (Philadelphia)

A private gay club in Pittsburgh was raided by Pennsylvania State police officers, Pittsburgh police officers, and the city Fire Marshal, among others. Plainclothes officers allegedly assaulted patrons and were verbally abusive. A federal lawsuit is pending. (Outside of Philadelphia)

A young Black man was battered by his lover and called the police. When police arrived and learned both abuse and victim were gay, the police handcuffed the victim, threw him into a van, hurled anti-gay epithets, and detained him, without charge, in a holding cell overnight. A friend came to assist the victim but was told to leave or be arrested. The abuser was neither questioned nor arrested.

Five White men in their early 20s drove through a predominantly gay area late on a Saturday night, wielding baseball bats and yelling out "faggot" to men on the street. A nearby police officer did nothing to stop the vehicle. (V0819860320) (Philadelphia)

Two gay men were involved in a argument in a gay mens' bar. The police arrived after being summoned by the bar manager. Bar employees beat the victim and dragged him into the street; the police stood by and watched, doing nothing to intervene. The police escorted the victim to the hospital after his attackers left. (P0621860745) (Philadelphia)

### Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

A police officer harassed a bisexual White man, age 21, for several weeks, repeatedly taking the man to the 9th district where he was held, strip searched, and had his possessions taken from him. The officer threw the man's address book down the toilet, called him "faggot" and "cocksucker" and physically abused him, pulling him up the stairs by his hair. The victim required stitches as a result of being hit on the hands with a nightstick. (P0612850130PM) (Philadelphia)

A woman assaulted her Black gay neighbor with a knife and hit him over the head with a bottle. After he was taken to the hospital, the police took the victim into custody before he could be treated for a head wound. The police interrogated the victim and were verbally and physically abusive. The victim was returned to the hospital only after agreeing not to press charges. The victim was arrested six days later because his attacker had filed a complaint against him. (PV0812870545) (Philadelphia)

A man attacked a White gay man, breaking several fingers. A policeman arrived, refused to get out of his car, and asked the man "Are you a faggot?" The policeman did not arrest the assailant even though the victim knew his identity; the policeman also refused to take the victim to the hospital because the officer was "going to lunch". (P03230100) (Philadelphia)

A Black gay man was robbed by someone with whom he had had a sexual encounter. The perpetrator claimed that the man had "taken advantage" of him and would "have to pay." He threatened to kill the victim if he did not give up all of his valuables. When the victim notified the police and explained the nature of the robbery, they refused to take a report because it was a "non-violent" crime. (V0804870100) (Philadelphia)

An ambulance was summoned to help a man with AIDS who had become very ill. After the individual informed the assisting officer of his HIV status, the officer drew away and yelled "you faggot--you didn't have the decency to tell me you have AIDS." He then told the man's wife "I ought to rip that fucking fag's I.V. out of his arm." The officer then left the scene (P0912860335) (Philadelphia)

Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

A police officer yelled "faggot" at a 32 year old gay White man and told him to get off the street. After the victim went to a phone booth to call the police, the officer approached the victim, charged him with disorderly conduct, took him to the 9th district station and then to the Central Detective Division. The victim was detained for several hours without being charged. (P0913850815) (Philadelphia)

A police officer threatened several gay men in a park, ordering them to "get out of the parking lot, queens...we don't want your kind here...tell your boyfriends if they are not out of here by closing time, we're going to take them one by one into the back (wooded area) and beat the shit out of them." All men left the park. (Outside of Philadelphia)

The lover of a gay man became physically abusive, and the gay man called the police for help. He called 911 three or four times with no response from the police. Finally, the gay man went to a local police station in person and was helped by a detective who issued a warrant and had the lover arrested. (P0822890720PM) (Philadelphia)

A White, 31 year old gay male was talking to a friend on a street when a police officer in a vehicle approached him and said, "This is not a fucking hang out--move it!" When the two men began to move, the officer drove his vehicle onto the sidewalk, threw one man against the car and demanded to see identification. When the victim asked for the officer's name and badge number the officer backed off, covered his identification and threatened, "If I see you out here again, I'm taking you in." The officer left and was seen harassing other men the same way. While the officer was harassing others, a van with young, White men wielding bats rode by, threatening the gay men, and calling them "faggots." The officer ignored the van. (P0819860315) (Philadelphia)

A white gay man and several friends were in the man's limousine. Another car hit the man's car, and an argument erupted between the man's driver and the driver of the other car. Police arrived, said to the gay man, "You have 10 minutes to get out of town or I'll stick it up your fucking ass. We don't need your kind here." The officer called one man a "faggot", searched the limo and people in the limo. The gay man was charged with Disorderly Conduct. (P0607890615PM) (Outside of Philadelphia)

### Police Abuse/Neglect of Duty (continued)

Two gay men were injured in a car accident. The police, who were overheard making anti-gay comments at the accident site, confiscated all personal belongings, including over \$800 in cash, all prescribed medication and both men's wallets. The men were charged with drug possession and driving under the influence of narcotics. Although they were able to get the charges dropped (after spending money on defense), the police continue to hold their possessions. (P0911861110) (Outside of Philadelphia)

White gay man was involved in an altercation with his ex-lover's new lover. The next day, the ex-lover, the new lover, and a police officer arrived at the gay man's house. The officer, with a backup, beat the gay man with a nightstick, yelling, "Get gloves on, they're faggots." The police beat the gay man until he fell unconscious, and then took him to a hospital where he received 11 stitches to the head and was treated for a concussion. After he was released from the hospital, police jailed the man for 23 hours. He was charged with burglary, assault on police, criminal mischief, 2 other charges. At hearing, all but 2 minor charges were dropped. (P0607890700PM) (Philadelphia)

White lesbian woman was falsely accused of robbery. The responding police officer was physically abusive, shoving the woman's lover and grabbing the woman by the back of the head and shaking her. The two lesbian women were jailed for 32 hours, spat at, verbally abused, asked if they were lovers. Police told the women not to file a complaint, warning that if they did, the police would falsify the police report. The woman who accused the lesbians dropped the charges, but police did falsify reports, charging the women with armed robbery, conspiracy, aggravated assault, and other charges. (P0613890200PM) (Philadelphia)

Black gay male transvestite was assaulted and sustained a broken arm. Police response was initially adequate; police were sympathetic and arrested the assailant. However, at NE detectives division, the detective said to the man, "Get the hell out of here before you become the defendant. You had no right approaching the man the way you did" (apparently assuming caller was soliciting the perpetrator). Detective did not take report; the assailant was released. Police took the gay man to the hospital, where he was hospitalized for 5 days. (PV0615890730PM) (Philadelphia)