HATE CRIMES AGAINST GAY, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE
The Original Hate Crime
The inverted pink triangle was a Nazi symbol used to identify homosexuals in the concentration camps during the holocaust of World War II. Nearly a quarter-million gay men and lesbians perished in Hitler's death camps. The icon has been reclaimed by many in the gay rights movement as a symbol of empowerment, and, by some, a symbol of the oppression they have suffered historically to signal their refusal to be silent victims again.

What is a hate crime?
A hate crime is an unlawful act motivated by bias. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act — hate crimes legislation pending in Congress — broadens the legal definition. It describes a "hate crime" as a violent act causing death or bodily injury "because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender or disability" of the victim. Current law does not include sexual orientation, gender or disability.
Aren't all crimes hate crimes?
Hate crimes send a threatening message to whole communities. The key difference between hate crimes and other crimes is that the offender is motivated by the victim's personal characteristics.

37% of hate crimes at colleges and universities were based on sexual orientation according to the FBI.

65% of GLBT youth report having experienced verbal harassment and/or physical violence as a result of their sexual orientation.
84% of GLBT students hear remarks such as “faggot” or “dyke” frequently at school.

24% heard similar remarks faculty or school staff at least some of the time.

82% reported that faculty or staff never or only sometimes intervened when they were present when such remarks were made.
83% of students have personally been verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation.

42% have been physically harassed.

21% had been assaulted at school because of their sexual orientation.
31% of GLBT students had missed at least an entire day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe based on their sexual orientation.

69% of GLBT students feel unsafe in their school because of their sexual orientation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Hate Crime Incidents Reported</th>
<th>Hate crimes based on sexual orientation</th>
<th>Percentage of crimes based on sexual orientation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>--**</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>7,466</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>7,587</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5,932</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>7,947</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>8,759</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>8,049</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7,755</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>7,876</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8,063</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>9,730</td>
<td>1,393</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>7,462</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All Data from FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1991 - 2002.

**Exact number of incidents for 1991 not available from FBI. Percentage based on number of reported offenses – 425 to 4,755 – based on sexual orientation.
MISSOURI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protects gay and lesbian students?</th>
<th>Protects transgender students?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No provision of Missouri law explicitly addresses school safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation protected?</th>
<th>Gender identity protected?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missouri hate crimes law explicitly addresses sexual orientation. §557.035 R.S.Mo. (2001). Sexual orientation is defined as "male or female heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality by inclination, practice, identity or expression, or having a self-image or identity not traditionally associated with one's gender."

Missouri hate crime law explicitly addresses sexual orientation to encompass gender identity-motivated crimes under its broad definition of sexual orientation. § 557.035 R.S.Mo. (2001). Sexual orientation is defined as a "male or female heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality by inclination, practice, identity or expression, or having a self-image or identity not traditionally associated with one's gender."
10 Ways to STOP THE HATE!

#1 Identify, Report, and Assess the Hate & Violence

#2 Assist Victims of Hate

#3 Respond to Hate
#4 Work with Hate Crime Offenders

#5 Advocate for Hate Crime Prevention

#6 Train Volunteers in Intervention, Response, and Prevention

#7 Develop Hate Crime Partnerships and Coalitions
#8 Change Hate Crime Policy and Protocols

#9 Raise Awareness, Education, and Outreach

#10 Reevaluate and Look to the Future
Information for this board was gathered from the following sources

FBI Hate Crimes
www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

The Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network
www.glsen.org

The Human Rights Campaign
www.hrc.org

Lambda Legal
www.lambdalegal.org

Logos that you can put around your board
NOTE: Please post one of the following logos on the bulletin board

Rainbow Alliance
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Students & Allies

www.slu.edu/organizations/rainbow

SAFE ZONE
Show your colors.

safezone.slu.edu
STOP THE HATE!

10 Ways to STOP THE HATE:

1. Identify, report, and address hate & violence.
2. Assist victims of hate.
3. Respond to hate.
5. Advocate for hate crime prevention.
7. Encourage hate crime partnerships and coalitions.
9. Educate, and educate to end hate.
10. Re-evaluate and redo to end future.

64% of LGBTQ students hear remarks such as “faggot” or “queer” frequently at school.
63% of students have personally heard others’ comments about their sexual orientation.
52% of students have personally been the target of hate crimes in schools because of their sexual orientation.
19% of teachers report hearing similar or similar remarks from students.
65% of LGBTQ youth report having experienced verbal, psychological, and minor physical violence as a result of their sexual orientation.

Example Board: