

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

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

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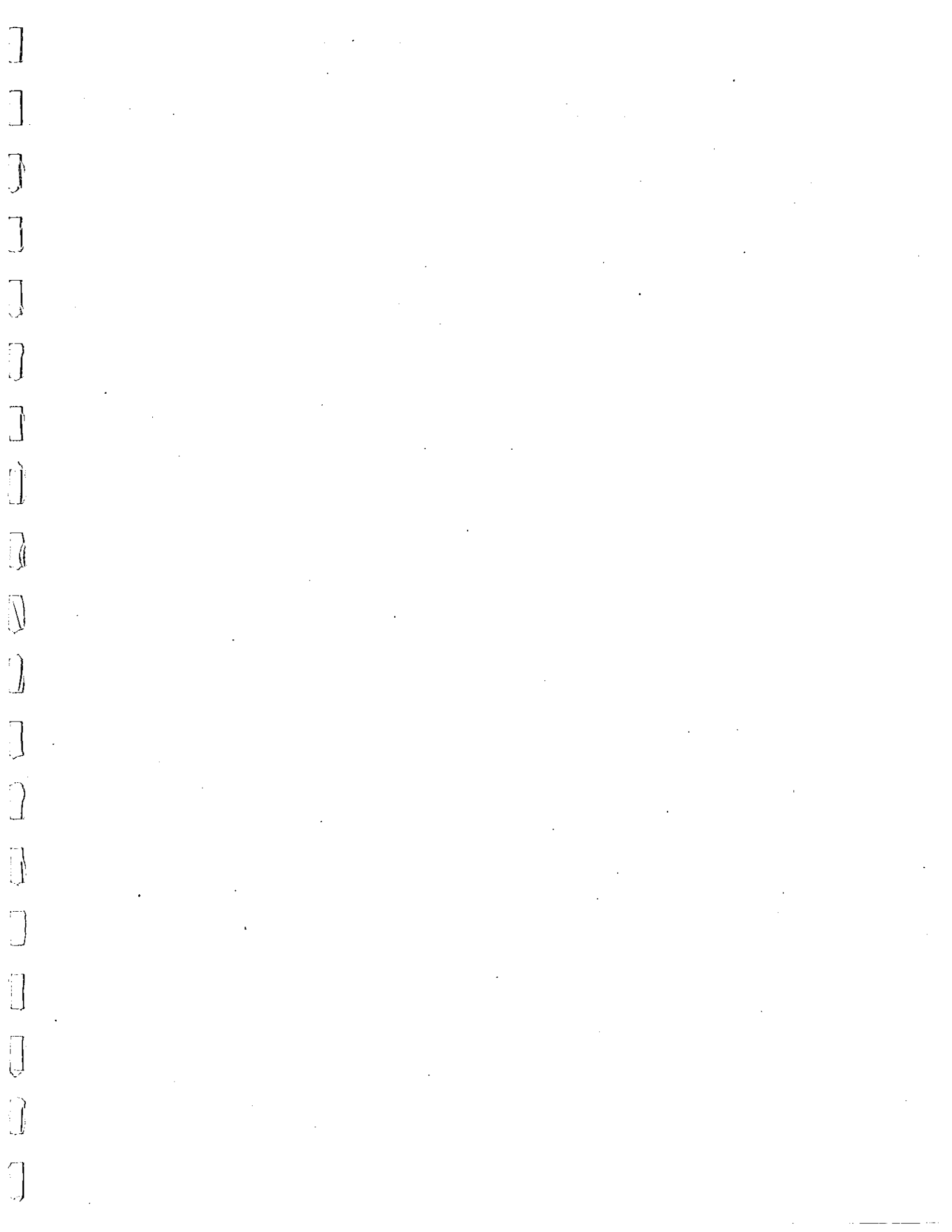
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INTRODUCTION

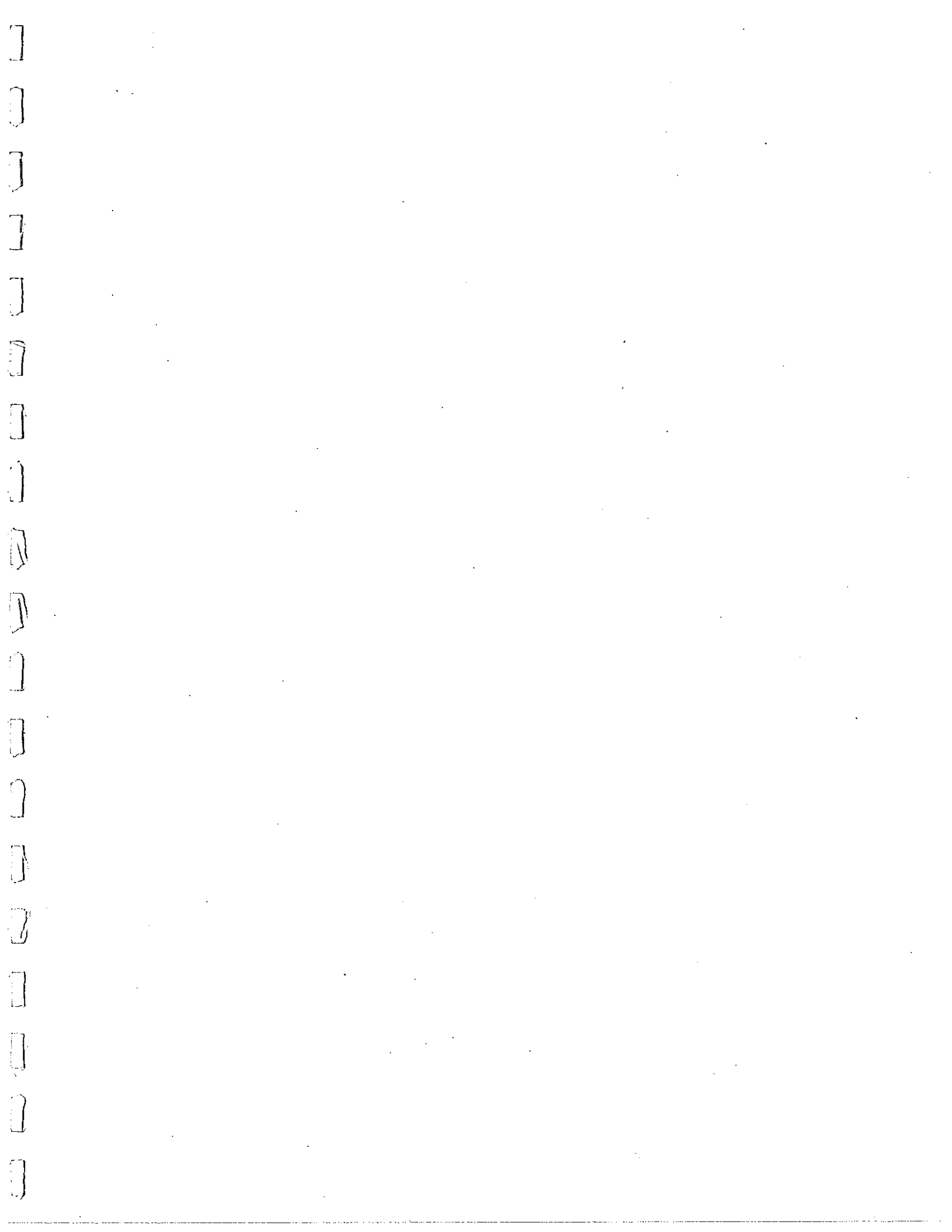
In December of 1987, Bucks County resident Anthony Milano was brutally murdered by two strangers who slashed his throat and stabbed him for no reason except that they thought he was gay. In May 1988, Rebecca Wight and Claudia Brenner were hiking on the Appalachian Trail through Pennsylvania when they were shot by a stranger who knew only that they were lesbians; Rebecca Wight died of multiple gunshot wounds. In June and July 1989, seven gay men were brutally murdered in Philadelphia. While relatively few lesbian women and gay men have been the victims of homicidal attacks, there are few if any lesbian women and gay men whose lives have not been touched by homophobic violence and heterosexual discrimination. Those of us who have not been directly victimized can testify all too readily to the experiences of friends and lovers who have not been so lucky.

In 1984 the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force conducted the first systematic exploration of discrimination and violence against lesbian women and gay men in Philadelphia, surveying a total of 167 residents of Philadelphia (Aurang, et al, 1985). In 1988 we conducted a second, much larger study that reached 437 Philadelphia residents and 284 citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania residing outside Philadelphia (Cross, et al, 1988). These two studies revealed a distressing pattern of increased discrimination and violence directed against lesbian women and gay men because of their sexual orientation; the rates of violence reported by our 1988 sample were double those found in the 1984 study. In the four years since we released our second study numerous articles and at least two books have been published (Comstock, 1991; Herek and Berrill, 1992) that amply document the sad fact that these findings are replicated in many parts of the United States. In the summer of 1991 the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force undertook a third study.

The present report represents by far the largest and most diverse sample yet surveyed in a systematic study of anti-lesbian and anti-gay discrimination and violence: 2652 lesbian women and gay men, of whom 1413 reside in the city of Philadelphia and 1239 in other parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In addition to reaching a much larger sample we have also succeeded in reaching a more diverse and representative sample. However, while the quality of our data has improved, the quality of our lives has not. The results of this study show that, as before, 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.

In March 1992 the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force issued its seventh annual report on *Anti-Gay/Lesbian Violence, Victimization and Defamation* which summarized data collected in New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis/St. Paul and San Francisco. Their study found a 31% increase over 1990 in the incidence of harassment, threats, assaults, vandalism, arson, police abuse and murder. NGLTF Anti-Violence Project Director Kevin Berrill noted that this violence took place in a political atmosphere characterized by "venomous anti-gay attacks" by politicians like Patrick Buchanan.

Since Berrill made his comments Patrick Buchanan has repeated his assault on lesbian and gay Americans from the podium of the Republican National Convention in Houston, at the start of four days of unprecedented attacks on lesbian and gay people by the leaders of the Republican party. *Time* magazine has asked whether gay people are becoming the Willy Horton of the 1992 campaign (Painon,



1992), and it appears that the answer may be yes. When the President's men use the bully pulpit of a national convention as a forum for hate-mongering, it is no wonder that the bigoted and the hate-filled feel free to violate our rights and to attack us.

It isn't only politicians who have recently spoken out against the rights of lesbian and gay people. Despite growing popular support for civil rights protection for lesbian and gay citizens,¹ some protestant and Catholic leaders have mounted an attack on our rights. Morris Chapman, president-elect of the Southern Baptist Convention predicts that, "in the 1990s homosexuality will be what the abortion issue has been in the 1980s" (Torque, 1992, p.37). In June 1992 the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in the Vatican sent a document to U.S. bishops titled "Some Considerations Concerning the Catholic Response to Legislative Proposals on the Non-Discrimination of Homosexual Persons" (Gallagher, 1992). This statement reiterates church teaching, as outlined by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in a notorious 1986 document, that homosexuality is "an objective disorder" that "prevents one's own fulfillment and happiness by acting contrary to the creative wisdom of God." In the spirit of the 1986 document, which explained that antigay violence was an understandable reaction to efforts to secure civil rights for lesbian and gay people,² the recent statement urges Catholic bishops to oppose the passage of lesbian and gay rights legislation, because such bills "may in fact have a negative impact on the family and society." The moral authority of the Vatican is invoked here to claim that gay rights jeopardize "the public morality of the entire civil society," and it is thus "inappropriate for Church authorities to endorse or remain neutral towards" legislation that protects lesbian and gay citizens from discrimination. While some U.S. Catholic prelates, such as the Archbishop of Seattle and the Bishop of Honolulu, have defied this edict and endorsed equal rights for lesbian and gay people, Catholic leaders in Philadelphia and throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have not distanced themselves from the reactionary position of the Vatican. We can only speculate what role the bigotry of politicians and church leaders has played in licensing and encouraging acts of discrimination and violence against lesbian and gay people. What is undeniable is their unforgivable betrayal of fundamental principles of justice and respect for the rights of all people.

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

¹ In a national poll conducted for *Newsweek* by the Gallup Organization in August 1992, 78% agreed that "homosexuals should have equal rights in job opportunities" (Torque, 1992, p.36).
² The 1986 *Letter to the Bishops of the Catholic Church on the Pastoral Care of Homosexual Persons* condemns claims that "the homosexual condition is not disordered," and continues, "When such a claim is made and when homosexual activity is subsequently condoned, or when civil legislation is introduced to protect behavior to which no one has any conceivable right, neither the Church or society at large should be surprised when other distorted notions and practices gain ground, and irrational and violent reactions increase" (Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, Vatican City, 1986, p.9).

and lesbians. Homosexuals are probably the most frequent victims. Verbal intimidation, assault, and vandalism are the most commonly reported forms of hate violence" (Finn and McNeil, 1987, emphasis added). The AIDS crisis has only exacerbated anti-gay bias and serves to trigger anti-gay attacks by those already imbued with the homophobia so prevalent in our society.

Lesbian women and gay men in Pennsylvania still have no civil rights protections at the federal or state levels. At the local level, Philadelphia (1982), Harrisburg (1983), and Pittsburgh (1990) have 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). However, the Executive Order provides no monitoring or enforcement mechanism to assure compliance with its non-discrimination provision in state employment and state contracts, and Governor Casey has consistently refused to meet with representatives of the lesbian and gay community in order to discuss our very serious concerns about the discrimination and violence we encounter.

Despite the slight progress represented by the Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act, signed into law in 1990, which mandates the Justice Department to collect and publish annual statistics on crimes motivated by prejudice based on sexual orientation among other characteristics, 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. The inadequate response of official agencies and the very limited mechanisms of redress available discourage the reporting of discrimination against lesbian and gay citizens. For these reasons it is imperative that the Pennsylvania legislature enact the bill introduced by Representative Babette Josephs that would add sexual orientation to the categories currently included in the Commonwealth's Ethnic Intimidation Act, and that they amend the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act to provide civil rights protection to lesbian and gay citizens.

SUMMARY

It is very important to note that despite a much larger and more diverse group of respondents, our study sample, like those in previous studies, is predominantly white, highly educated, and the average age is thirty-four. 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. 25% of the men and 31% of the women in the Philadelphia sample reported experiencing employment, housing or public accommodations discrimination in the preceding 12 months, despite the enactment in 1982 of legislation outlawing such discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Among the Pennsylvania sample, in the four suburban

counties around Philadelphia 27% of the men and 24% of the women reported experiencing employment, housing or public accommodations discrimination in the same 12 month period. Among respondents from the rest of Pennsylvania, 29% of both gay men and lesbian women reported some experience of discrimination in the past 12 months.

Lifetime Discrimination Rates. 50% of the men and 53% of the women in the Philadelphia sample have experienced discrimination based on sexual orientation at some point in their lives. Among the suburban sample the rates are 52% of the gay men and 44% of the lesbian women; for the rest of the Commonwealth the figures are 50% of men and 52% of women reporting some experience of discrimination during their lifetime.

Public Accommodations Discrimination. Among the most startling results was the rise in reports of discrimination in public accommodations, more than double the levels reported in earlier studies. In the Philadelphia sample, 17% of the gay men and 24% of the lesbian women reported such incidents in the past 12 months (compared to 8% and 10%, respectively, in 1988), as did 17% of both men and women in the suburban counties, and 21% of the men and 24% of the women from other parts of Pennsylvania. Lifetime rates of public accommodations discrimination ranged from a high of 40% among Philadelphia lesbians to a "low" of 33% of suburban dwelling lesbian women.

Fear of Discrimination. Among Philadelphians, 78% of the men and 87% of the women fear some form of discrimination despite the legal protections provided by the Fair Practices Act (the corresponding figures for the suburban sample are 82% and 88%, for the PA sample 81% and 89%).

Concealment of Sexual Orientation. Among those Philadelphians who fear discrimination, 76% of the men and 81% of the women conceal their sexual orientation at least some of the time to avoid discrimination (85% and 90% among suburban residents, and 81% and 87% among other Pennsylvanians).

Verbal Abuse. Among the Philadelphia sample, 65% of the men and 50% of the women experienced verbal abuse in the previous 12 months on the basis of their sexual orientation (55% and 38% among suburbanites, and 65% and 48% among other Pennsylvanians). Lifetime rates of encountering verbal abuse rise to 89% of the Philadelphia men (82% of suburban and 90% of the other PA men) and 74% of the Philadelphia women (67% of the suburban and 77% of other PA women).

Annual Violent Victimization Rates. In the 12 month period prior to our survey, 24% of the Philadelphia men surveyed and 16% of the women were victims of criminal violence on the basis of their sexual orientation; among suburban residents 15% of males and 7% of females reported being victims of violence, as did 27% of the men and 8% of the women living elsewhere in Pennsylvania. These annual rates of victimization are more than six times higher for Philadelphia gay men and more than seven times higher for Philadelphia lesbian 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 suburban sample are 4 times for men and 3 times higher for women; for the Pennsylvania sample the ratios are 7 times higher for gay men and over 3 times higher for lesbian women.

Comparison with Previous Study. The rates of victimization can be compared with the findings of our 1986-87 survey for Philadelphia respondents and for respondents in other parts of the Commonwealth. Philadelphia lesbian women report the same rate of violent victimization as did our 1986-87 respondents (on both annual and lifetime bases), and similar consistency across surveys can be seen for male and female Pennsylvania respondents. Suburban residents report lower rates of violent victimization than either Philadelphia or other Pennsylvania respondents. For the previous 12 months, Philadelphia gay men in the 1991-92 sample report a much lower rate of being threatened and chased than did their counterparts in 1986-87; however, the rates of more serious victimization, such as assault, are unchanged.

Lifetime Violent Victimization Rates. 57% of the Philadelphia men and 35% of the women (45% and 21% in the suburbs, 60% and 28% among other Pennsylvanians) have been victims of violence at some point in their lives on the basis of their sexual orientation.

AIDS-Related Abuse. Of those reporting verbal abuse, physical attacks or vandalism in the previous 12 months, 18% of the Philadelphia men and 4% of the women reported that the attack was accompanied by AIDS-related abuse. Similar patterns were reported by 10% of the suburban males, 5% of suburban females, 14% of males and 8% of females from other portions of Pennsylvania.

Lifetime Police Victimization Rates. 24% of the men and 13% 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 African-American gay men 33% report such police abuse. Among the suburban sample the figures were 18% of the men and 9% of the women. For the respondents from the rest of Pennsylvania such abuse was encountered by 25% of the men and 12% of the women.

Lifetime School Victimization Rates. 57% of the Philadelphia men (58% in the suburban and 59% in the PA sample) and 30% of the Philadelphia women (24% in the suburban and 34% in PA) experienced violence or harassment in junior high, high school, or college, from classmates or teachers.

Lifetime Family Victimization Rates. 31% of the Philadelphia men and women each reported experiencing harassment and/or physical violence from family members on the basis of their sexual orientation; the suburban sample figures were 30% and 32% respectively, for the rest of the Pennsylvanians, 31% of men and 38% of women.

Relationship and Parenting. Over two-thirds of the lesbian women and approximately half of the gay men in our sample are currently in a couple-relationship; these relationships to date have lasted between 4 and 6 years. Approximately 15% of the women and nearly 10% of the men have children. Of those respondents with children, many have faced court challenges to their custody or visitation rights. Within the Philadelphia sample, African-American men and women are much more likely than are white men and women to have children and to have faced custody challenges.

Gender and Race-related Patterns. As in our previous studies, gay men are far more likely to be victims of violence than are lesbian women. While white men are

more likely to report having been the victims of violence at some point in their lives, among our Philadelphia sample African-American gay men are more likely than white men to have been victimized in the previous 12 months (31% vs. 23%), which may suggest an increase in the rate of attacks on African American gay men (this difference may also be due, in part, to the fact that the African American respondents are, on average, younger than the white respondents). As we have also noted previously, in contrast to the patterns of violent victimization, in the case of discrimination men and women are much more equal in their likelihood of victimization. Within the Philadelphia sample African American and white women (28% and 32%), and African American men (36%) were all more likely to report discrimination in the past 12 months than were white men (22%). In the suburban counties and in other parts of the Commonwealth the differences between men and women in the rates of discrimination were less marked.

METHODS

Between June and September of 1991 we distributed over 14,000 questionnaires. Three thousand were mailed to people in the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force database and an additional 11,299 were distributed with the aid of 43 organizations in Philadelphia and 23 organizations in other parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Among those assisting the Task Force were 11 minority community organizations in Philadelphia that distributed 1561 English language and 560 Spanish language questionnaires; 3 student groups around the state; four Harrisburg and six Pittsburgh organizations (a complete list of participating organizations can be found in Appendix 1). In addition, questionnaires were distributed at women's concerts and festivals, as well as at Philadelphia's Lesbian and Gay Pride Celebration in June, and at lesbian and gay bars. The Philadelphia lesbian/gay newspaper, *Au Courant*, published the questionnaire as a full-page insert on several occasions.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to reach a larger sample than in our two previous studies, and to be able to print the questionnaire in the gay press, the survey instrument was condensed from the eight page instrument used in 1986-87 to two pages (see Appendix 2). The questionnaire includes 33 questions (four of these have dependent follow-up questions). The first group of questions request the respondents to identify themselves in demographic and sexual orientation categories. We also asked about respondents' current domestic situation: are they part of a couple, do they have children. Finally, this section asked about the extent of others' knowledge of the respondent's sexual orientation.

The second section, beginning on the reverse side of the one-page questionnaire, documents employment, housing and public accommodations discrimination experienced by a respondent because of his or her sexual orientation. We asked about experiences of discrimination over two time periods: in the 12 months prior to the survey and over the respondent's lifetime, thus giving us data on both lifetime levels of discrimination and on the previous twelve months. The third section documents anti-lesbian/gay violence and harassment, which is defined in each question as an attack of some sort (e.g. being chased, punched,

assaulted, having property vandalized, being sexually assaulted³) directed against the respondent by non-gay individuals because of the respondent's sexual orientation. Incidents of violence and harassment were also identified separately for the previous 12 months and over the respondent's lifetime. This section includes questions specifically addressed to harassment and/or violence inflicted by police officers or by family members. A further question addressed verbal or physical abuse or vandalism by non-gay people that was specifically AIDS-related.

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.

The fifth section asked whether respondents ever experienced anti-lesbian/gay incidents that "could have been reported to the police," and if so, how many were reported to the police? If any incidents were reported, we inquired about the nature of the police response.

The final questions asked whether respondents believed that they "could" experience discrimination because of their sexual orientation and, if so, whether they conceal their sexual orientation because of this belief.

RESULTS

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Our efforts to reach a significantly expanded sample were successful: the present study represents the largest group of lesbian and gay respondents ever included in a study of discrimination and violence. We were able to achieve parity between men and women in the study and, although the racial diversity of our sample is still far from proportional to the population of Philadelphia (it is closer to being proportional for the rest of the Commonwealth), we were able to include sufficient numbers of African American lesbians and gay men within the Philadelphia sample to be able to make at least limited comparisons with regard to the race of the respondents.

Of the over 14,000 questionnaires distributed, in addition to those reached through *Au Courant*, we eventually received approximately 2900. Because of the newspaper distribution it is impossible to estimate a rate of return. 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 118 of the respondents. While discrimination or violence against heterosexuals mistakenly perceived to be lesbian or gay is a phenomenon that 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, with a resulting total of 2652 individuals in our sample, 1184 lesbian women and 1468 gay men.

³ The question regarding sexual assault appears to have been misunderstood by some respondents (possibly confused with the general focus on assaults due to the respondent's sexual orientation), and we have not included these responses in this report. In any event, nearly every respondent who reported a sexual assault also reported being assaulted, so the cumulative results are unchanged.

We have organized and analyzed the survey in terms of two primary sample characteristics: gender and location of residence. The sample thus divided includes 1413 Philadelphians (860 men and 553 women), 576 residents of the four suburban counties around Philadelphia (210 men and 366 women), and 663 residents of the Commonwealth outside of Philadelphia and the suburban counties (398 men and 265 women).⁴

Within the Philadelphia sample we have been able to further analyze the survey in terms of certain racial characteristics. We are able to compare African American men (189) and women (93) with white men (608) and women (425). The numbers of Latino and Latina respondents (36 and 18) and Asian (10 women and 17 men) and other racial groups (7 women and 10 men) were not sufficient for separate comparisons; they are of course included within the overall Philadelphia sample of 1413.

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, residents of the four suburban counties around Philadelphia, and residents of other counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In addition, findings for Philadelphia residents are reported separately in some tables for African American and white respondents.

Table 1A gives selected demographic data for the respondents in the Philadelphia sample, by gender and race, and Table 1B gives the same demographic data for the three geographic samples, by gender. The median age of survey respondents is 33 in all three geographic samples. On the average, males in the sample reported that they first recognized their sexual orientation at a younger age than females in the sample, which is consistent with much previous research on sexual orientation in the United States.

As in our previous studies the sample we have reached is disproportionately made up of highly educated individuals. Half of our respondents have at least a college education and approximately one third have graduate degrees. Within Philadelphia we find the most striking differences along racial lines, with white respondents reporting higher educational levels than African American respondents; these differences are especially large for the men.

⁴ The "Suburban" sample is drawn from the four counties surrounding Philadelphia, as follows: Bucks (98), Chester (69), Delaware (189) and Montgomery (220). The "Pennsylvania" sample is drawn from 35 counties, as follows: Adams (4), Allegheny (162), Beaver (5), Berks (67), Blair (3), Butler (3), Cambria (8), Carbon (4), Centre (26), Columbia (2), Crawford (5), Cumberland (21), Dauphin (76), Erie (32), Fayette (2), Indiana (1), Lancaster (71), Lebanon (4), Lehigh (61), Luzerne (4), Lycoming (6), Mifflin (4), Monroe (5), Montour (1), Northampton (19), Perry (9), Pike (3), Schuylkill (2), Snyder (4), Somerset (1), Susquehanna (1), Union (2), Washington (2), Westmoreland (22), York (21).

Income data show a somewhat different pattern: outside Philadelphia men and women report essentially identical *median* incomes,⁵ but the mean incomes reported by men are higher than those reported by women, which means that some men earn much higher incomes than any of the women. Across the state, suburban respondents, both men and women, report the highest incomes, and residents of the rest of the Commonwealth, the lowest incomes. Within Philadelphia, as was the case with education, the relation of income to gender is heavily influenced by race: African American and white women report similar income levels, while African American men report notably lower incomes and white men notably higher incomes. However, it should be noted that the younger African American men report higher incomes than young white men and white and African American women in the Philadelphia sample, and highly educated African American men report the highest mean incomes of any group in the Philadelphia sample.

We asked our respondents whether they were currently part of a couple and, if they were, how many years they had been in this relationship. We also asked them whether they had any children and, if they did, whether their custody or visitation rights had ever been challenged in court. Tables 2A and 2B give the responses to these questions for the Philadelphia sample, by gender and race, and for all three geographical samples by gender. Overall, lesbian women were more likely than gay men to report that they were part of a couple; however, within the Philadelphia and suburban samples the men who were part of a couple reported longer relationships on average (6 years) than did the lesbian women (4 or 5 years). Within the Philadelphia sample white women and men were more likely to report being part of a couple. In all cases lesbian women were much more likely than were gay men to report that they have children but in the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania samples, fathers were more likely than mothers to have faced custody or visitation challenges in court. In general, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania parents were more likely to have faced custody challenges than was the case for suburban parents. Within the Philadelphia sample female and male African American respondents were more likely than their white counterparts both to have children and to have faced custody/visitation challenges.

One of the most distinctive characteristics of lesbian and gay people as a minority group is the general invisibility that masks our presence among all classes and groups. For most of us the "presumption of heterosexuality" that operates in our society means that unless we consciously and deliberately "come out" to others we are not seen as lesbian or gay. 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. Specifically, we asked whether all, most, some, a few, or none of the non-gay members of the respondents' families were aware of their sexual orientation; similar questions addressed the respondents' non-gay co-workers and their non-gay neighbors.

⁵ The median is the point on a variable scale that divides the sample in half: in this case it means that 50% of the respondents report income levels above, and 50% report income levels below this point. The mean is the figure typically referred to as the average (the sum of the figures reported by respondents in each category divided by the number of respondents in the category).

Overall, only 5% of our sample said that they were not out to anyone in these three categories and, conversely, 3% said they were out to all family members, co-workers and neighbors; 95% are out to some extent to at least one category and 24% are out to some extent across the board. As we expected, our respondents are most likely to be out to family members: 85% are out to some or all family members (35% are out to all). African American lesbian women are somewhat less likely and African American gay men are much less likely to be out to their families than are their white counterparts. The next most likely category is co-workers, with 76% of the sample being out to at least some and 19% out to all. In all locations gay men are more likely than are lesbian women to be out on the job, and white men are more likely to be out to co-workers than are African American gay men. Neighbors are least likely to be aware of respondents' sexual orientation: 29% are not out to any neighbors and only 6% are out to all of their neighbors. The differences between men and women are slight in the case of neighbors; African American lesbians are more likely and African American men less likely than their white counterparts to be out to their neighbors.

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. Despite our marked success in obtaining a significantly larger and more diverse sample than those in our previous studies (and in comparison with similar studies conducted by other researchers), the fact remains that this is a predominantly white, highly educated group of individuals with a median age of 33. Federal statistics indicate that such individuals are among those in society least likely to be victimized (U.S. Department of Justice, 1991). 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." 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.

ANTI-GAY AND ANTI-LESBIAN DISCRIMINATION

Survey participants were asked about employment, housing and public accommodations discrimination they experienced in the immediately preceding 12 months, as well as in their lifetime. 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 surveys.

Survey participants were asked whether they experienced employment discrimination because of their sexual orientation in any of five areas: hiring, promotion, job termination (firing), performance evaluation, and lost clients. In the area of housing discrimination the question covered four possible areas: purchase, rental, procurement of insurance and procurement of mortgages. Our question about discrimination in access to public accommodations mentioned discrimination as a customer at restaurants, stores, bars, hotels, motels or other public places because of the respondent's sexual orientation.

Levels of Discrimination

Table 3A gives the results for the three general categories of discrimination for the Philadelphia, suburban and Pennsylvania samples, separating men and women and showing both the rates of discrimination for the 12-month period and for the respondent's lifetime. Table 3B gives the Philadelphia results from the current survey by race as well as gender, for both 12 month and lifetime experiences of discrimination. Tables 4A-C give the data for the three geographic groupings in comparison with the data from the 1986-87 period, as found in our 1988 study.

As the tables show, rates of job discrimination reported by Philadelphians and suburbanites are higher than in our previous survey, and among both the Philadelphia and suburban samples gay men are more likely than lesbian women to report employment-related discrimination; these patterns are possibly related to the prevalent association of gay men with AIDS. Rates of employment discrimination reported by suburban gay men have shown the most dramatic increase since our previous study. Lesbian women residing in the Commonwealth outside Philadelphia and its suburban counties seem most vulnerable to employment discrimination. Overall, between a quarter and a third of our respondents reported some experience of employment discrimination because of sexual orientation in their lifetime.

Within the Philadelphia sample (Table 3B), African American and white lesbians report the same rates of employment discrimination, but African American gay men were twice as likely as white gay men to report employment discrimination in the previous 12 months -- although their lifetime rates are the same, which suggests a rising tide of employment discrimination against African American gay men. Rates of job discrimination against white men are not affected by either age or education. Among African American men, the older respondents report higher rates of job discrimination on both annual and lifetime bases; as do college educated African American men compared to those with less or more education.

Housing-related discrimination continues to be the least common for our respondents and, as shown in Table 4, the rates do not seem to have increased since our previous survey. While overall there do not appear to any marked gender-related patterns, within the Philadelphia sample (Table 3B) white females and, especially, African American males seem most likely to have experienced housing-related discrimination at some point in their lifetime. African American males by far report the highest rate of housing-related discrimination in the past 12 months.

Public accommodations-related discrimination shows the most dramatic increases since our previous study. As Table 4 shows, within the Philadelphia sample the annual rates reported by men have increased by 70% and the rates reported by women are three times higher than the previous levels. The increases reported by suburban respondents and men in other parts of Pennsylvania are similar to those in Philadelphia, while the rates of discrimination reported by women in other parts of Pennsylvania were already high in 1986-87. Overall, approximately one quarter of all lesbian women and one fifth of all gay men reported discrimination in some form of public accommodation in the previous 12 months because of sexual orientation.

Looking within the Philadelphia sample (Table 3B) we discover that African American men and all women are more likely than are white men to have experienced public accommodations-related discrimination in the previous 12 months; the differences in lifetime rates are less marked. Looking at these responses in terms of the respondents' ages, it appears that younger (i.e., under 32 years old)

African American men (26%) and younger white women (33%) have the highest annual rates of public accommodations-related bias. Outside of Philadelphia younger lesbian women and gay men also report higher levels of discrimination in this category.

Overall discrimination rates are distressingly high (Table 3A), and are higher than in our previous surveys, mostly due to the increase in public accommodations-related discrimination. Across the state between one quarter and one third of our respondents report some experience of discrimination in the previous year, and approximately one half of our sample experienced discrimination because of sexual orientation during their lifetimes. It is important to realize that despite the enactment of civil rights protection for lesbian and gay Philadelphians in 1982, the rates of discrimination experienced by our Philadelphia respondents are essentially the same as those reported by respondents living in parts of the state that do not have civil rights protection.

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. Tables 5A and 5B show the proportions among our sample, within Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, who said that they believed they could experience discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations because of their sexual orientation. It might reasonably be expected that those who fear discrimination will try to protect themselves from it by concealing their sexual orientation. Tables 5A and 5B also show how many of those who answered in the affirmative then said that they "sometimes" or "always" conceal their sexual orientation because of fear of discrimination.

Despite the existence of civil rights protection in the city of Philadelphia, through the addition of sexual orientation to the categories protected under the Fair Practices Act, our Philadelphia respondents seem no less fearful than respondents living elsewhere in Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia only Harrisburg and Pittsburgh have civil rights protection for lesbian and gay citizens). Across the state nearly nine of ten lesbian women and eight of ten gay men say they believe that they could suffer discrimination based on sexual orientation. It is distressing to note that these responses are not much different from the ones we obtained in our 1986-87 survey: in the earlier survey Philadelphia males and males and females outside of Philadelphia responded in essentially the same proportions to a question about fear of discrimination; in the case of Philadelphia females the present rate of 87% is down slightly from the 1986-7 rate of 92%.

There is a striking difference between our African American and white respondents in their responses to this question. As Table 5A shows, African American men and women are much less likely than are white men and women to say that they believe that they could suffer discrimination because of their sexual orientation. This difference is mostly found among the respondents with lower educational attainment: only 45% of the African American women (and 51% of the men) with a high school education say they believe this, compared with 85% of African American women and men with postgraduate schooling (the comparable numbers for white respondents are 81% and 74% among high school educated, and 95% and 90% among post-college educated women and men). This pattern is all the more remarkable when we note, as shown in Table 3B, that African American men

report the highest levels of discrimination for any group in the previous 12 month period.

Not surprisingly, individuals who fear discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations are likely to conceal their sexual orientation. Here, too, the responses are substantially the same as in our previous survey four years earlier, although there is a small trend towards openness: our previous sample was even more likely to conceal their sexual orientation out of fear of discrimination. But even with this slight improvement, the proportion who say they do conceal is between three quarters and nine tenths of those who fear discrimination.

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 that 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. It should also be noted that, as in the case of discrimination, our questions specifically requested the respondents to report verbal or physical attacks that were directed against them by non-gay individuals because of their sexual orientation.

Violence and Harassment

Survey respondents were asked about acts of violence and harassment that they suffered because of their sexual orientation in the previous 12 months and over the course of their lifetime. This dual focus permits us to examine both annual and lifetime levels of victimization, and to make comparisons with our 1986-87 survey data.

Table 6A gives the rates of violence and harassment reported for our Philadelphia sample for both time periods, broken down by the respondents' race and gender. The final row in Table 6A ("Any Violence") indicates percentages of respondents who experienced at least one form of criminal violence 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. Also excluded are reported incidents of abuse -- verbal, physical or property abuse that were AIDS-related (this would be double-counting). 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 6B gives the results for the Philadelphia, suburban and Pennsylvania samples for these same categories of violence and harassment, for the previous 12 months and for the respondents' lifetimes. Table 7 shows the rates of violent victimization of our 1991-92 respondents in comparison with the responses given by our 1986-87 sample.

Verbal abuse is a nearly universal experience for gay men and almost as frequent for lesbian women. Approximately nine out of ten of the gay men in our sample and three quarters of the lesbian women have been the targets of verbal abuse at some point because of their sexual orientation. In the previous 12 months two thirds of the Philadelphia men and half of the women experienced verbal abuse, and the rates are substantially the same for the Pennsylvania sample, although suburban respondents report a somewhat lower frequency.

Criminal victimization includes less serious acts such as being threatened and chased, as well as more serious physical attacks: being punched, hit, beaten or assaulted with a weapon. One quarter of the gay men and one sixth of the lesbian women in our Philadelphia sample have been the victims of criminal violence in the past 12 months, and these rates are about 6 or 7 times higher than the rates of criminal victimization for the U.S. adult population as determined by the Department of Justice (1991). The rates for suburban residents are lower than those for Philadelphia residents, but those reported by other Pennsylvania men are the same as those reported by Philadelphia men (see Figure 11).

Comparing the results of the current survey with our 1986-87 data shows some areas of improvement (Table 7). While the rates of less severe victimization for Philadelphia lesbian women are essentially the same as in 1986-87, for Philadelphia gay men the rate of reported threats and chases is substantially lower than four years ago. However, the rates of more serious violence have not diminished, and a higher proportion of Philadelphia gay men report having been the victims of assault at some point in their lifetime.⁶ The decrease in the rate of less serious violence compared to the earlier study can also be seen in the suburban and Pennsylvania samples, for both men and women, but the rates of assault are closer to those found in the 1986-study.

African American men report higher annual rates of violent victimization (29%) than do white men (22%), and the difference is particularly large for the more serious incidents (13% vs 8%). However, for lifetime victimization, white men and women report higher rates than do African American respondents. Also notable is the fact that younger African American women report higher lifetime levels of victimization than do older women (white women at all age levels report higher levels of victimization than do African Americans), whereas among both white and African American male respondents it is the older group who report higher lifetime levels of violent victimization.

AIDS-related Abuse

AIDS has had a tremendous impact on the gay and lesbian 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 an often ill-informed public and even some public officials. People with AIDS, people with 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

⁶ As Kevin Bertill has noted, information on homicides cannot be obtained through surveys of victims, thus forcing us to leave out this most serious form of anti-lesbian/gay violence. The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force has received increasing numbers of reports of such homicides in the past seven years, and experts agree that anti-gay murders are often marked by extreme brutality (Bertill, 1992: 24-5).

coverage, parental rights, and access to social and medical services. Furthermore, because of the misplacement of blame onto the gay community for AIDS, there has been an increase in anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence. AIDS-phobia may serve as an excuse to release hostilities against lesbian and gay people that might otherwise have been held in check.

In addition to asking our respondents about incidents of anti-gay/lesbian violence and harassment we also asked whether in the previous 12 months or over the course of their lifetime they had experienced verbal or physical abuse or vandalism by non-gay people that was AIDS-related, such as being called "AIDS killer" while being attacked. In our 1986-87 study we found that 1% of the women and 13% of the men reported that they experienced violence that was specifically AIDS-related. In the present study, as shown in Tables 6A-B, the numbers of lesbian women and gay men reporting AIDS-related abuse have increased.

Women continue to report lower levels of AIDS-related abuse, but approximately 5 percent of Philadelphia and suburban women say this has occurred to them in the previous 12 months, and about 7 percent report some such experience in their lifetime. For women outside Philadelphia and its suburban counties the rates of AIDS-related abuse are much higher, 8% in the past year and 13% ever.

As striking as the figures are for lesbian women, the figures for gay men are much more dramatic. In the suburbs and around the state, between 10% and 14% of male respondents report AIDS-related abuse in the past year, with somewhat higher numbers (15% and 18%) for lifetime experiences. Within Philadelphia the numbers are even higher, particularly for African-Americans. Among white men 16% report AIDS-related abuse in the past year, and one quarter of them have suffered such incidents in their lifetimes. For African-American men the rate in the past year is 23% and the lifetime rate is 29%. It is important to note that neither age nor education seems to affect the rate of AIDS-related abuse for African-American men: 27% of African American male respondents aged 15 to 28 report such incidents in the past year, but so do 26% of respondents aged 37 to 80! Similarly, 26% of those with no more than a high-school education report AIDS-related abuse in the past year, and so do 28% of those with post-graduate education (among white men there is a slight tendency for the younger and the less educated to report higher levels of AIDS-related abuse).

Police Harassment and Abuse

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. As in our previous surveys we asked our respondents whether they had been harassed or abused by police officers because of their sexual orientation, either in the past 12 months or at any point in their lifetime. Table 8A gives the responses of our 1991-92 Philadelphia respondents by race and gender, and Table 8B shows the responses in both the 1986-7 and 1991-92 surveys in all three geographical categories, by gender.

As shown in the tables, 11% of the men and 5% of the women in our Philadelphia sample report harassment or abuse at the hands of the police in the past 12 months; nearly one quarter of the men and 13% of the women have experienced police abuse at some point in their lives. These figures are almost identical to those found in our previous Philadelphia sample in 1986-87. In the case of the 1991-92 Philadelphia men there is a slight decrease for white men, which is outweighed here

by the higher proportion of African American respondents in the sample, as African American men have a much higher rate of victimization by the police. Overall, it is disheartening to see that these rates have not substantially declined in the past four years despite efforts to sensitize the police to the need to respect the rights of all citizens, regardless of their sexual orientation.

It should be noted that our question regarding police abuse was not limited to physical abuse; verbal harassment could also be included. This also holds true for our subsequent questions concerning abuse by classmates, teachers or other school officials, and by family members. However, the police abuse variable and these other variables 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. 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.

Unlike our previous study, in this case we are able to examine patterns of police abuse in relation to the race of our Philadelphia sample respondents. While African American females are somewhat less likely to report such abuse than are white females, among males the differences are striking: African American males are far more likely than are white males to report abuse at the hands of the police: one fifth of the African American men report such abuse in the past 12 months and one third report being abused by police at some point in their life. Younger and less educated African American men are more likely to report suffering police abuse in the past 12 months than are their older and more educated counterparts. However, when we look at lifetime experiences we find that more educated African-American gay men are at least as likely as the less educated, and older African American men more likely than the younger, to have been the victims of police abuse because of their sexual orientation.

Looking at the responses from our suburban and Pennsylvania participants (Table 8B) we see lower rates of police abuse reported by males in the 1991-92 suburban sample compared to the 1986-87 sample, both in the previous 12 months and over their lifetimes. Among the respondents drawn from the rest of Pennsylvania, we find rates of police abuse reported by females in 1991-92 that are higher than those found in 1986-87, while for males there is a decrease from the earlier levels. Overall, the levels of abuse by police reported by Pennsylvania residents are strikingly similar to those reported by Philadelphia residents, and higher than those reported by suburban county residents.

Reporting Violence and Harassment to the Police

Given the data in the previous section, we would have reason to expect that lesbian and gay citizens might be reluctant to report attacks to the police. Our previous surveys had shown that lesbian and gay Philadelphians were close to the national average in reporting victimization to the police, and that Pennsylvanians outside Philadelphia were far less likely to do so. In our current survey we asked our respondents if they had experienced anti-gay/lesbian violence, threats or harassment that could have been reported to the police; if they answered that they had, we asked how many of these incidents they actually reported. For those who reported at least some incidents we asked how they would rate the overall performance of the police. Tables 9A-B give the responses to these questions.

In contrast to our 1986-87 survey a far higher proportion of Philadelphia lesbian women and gay men say that they have reported no incidents to the police, and a much lower percent say they have reported all such incidents (Table 9B). Whereas 52% of the Philadelphia females in 1986-87 said they had reported no incidents, in the present sample 72% say this (the corresponding figures for males are 56% and 62%). In 1986-87 22% of the females and 24% of the males said they reported all incidents to the police, this time the figures were 10% and 11%, less than half the previous rate. Looking within the Philadelphia sample, Table 9A shows that the rates of reporting incidents to the police is not markedly different across racial groups, although white women have lower levels of reporting than either African American women or any of the men.

The 1986-87 survey showed that Pennsylvanians residing outside of Philadelphia were very unlikely to report attacks to the police. The present survey, with a dramatically larger sample, now divided into the four suburban counties and the rest of the Commonwealth, shows a somewhat more complex pattern. As shown in Table 9B, women in both samples are similar to Philadelphia women in their reluctance to report incidents to the police, while among the men suburban men are close to Philadelphia men and those in the Pennsylvania sample are the most likely to report at least some incidents. Yet, overall, it must be noted that only 15% at most report all incidents, and a clear majority of our respondents say that they have reported no incidents to the police.

What happens when incidents are reported? Here the results are not encouraging. In our 1986-87 study we found that more than a third of our Philadelphia sample and 60% of our Pennsylvania respondents rated the police performance as good or excellent; at the same time, a third of Philadelphia males and 18% of females rated the police poor, for Pennsylvanians the figures were 25% and 20%, respectively. In the present, much larger sample, the police do not receive such high marks. Among the 1991-92 Philadelphia sample only a fifth of the women and a quarter of the men rate police performance as good or excellent and nearly half rate it as poor. The patterns are most striking when the race of the respondent is taken into account. Approximately two-thirds of African Americans give the police poor marks; no African American women and only 18% of the men rate them good or excellent. White men are the least likely to rate the police as poor (37%) and the most likely to rate them good or excellent (30%).

Outside of Philadelphia we find a different gender-related pattern. In both the suburban and the Pennsylvania samples women are more likely than are the men to give the police good ratings, although never more than 35% rate them good or excellent. Men in the Pennsylvania sample, regardless of race, give the same sort of ratings as African American males in Philadelphia. Thus, while these Pennsylvania men may be somewhat more likely than their suburban or Philadelphia counterparts to report incidents to the police, they are less likely to give a favorable rating of the police performance in response.

The responses to these questions underscore the importance of improving police training and procedures in Philadelphia and around the Commonwealth to increase police responsiveness to lesbian and gay citizens.

Abuse by Classmates and School Officials

Respondents were asked whether they had experienced verbal or physical abuse from classmates, or from teachers, principals or counselors in junior high, high

school or college, because of their sexual orientation. Tables 10A-B show the responses of Philadelphia residents, by race and gender, and for all respondents, by location and gender.

In our previous survey we found that one third of Philadelphia lesbian women and two-thirds of the gay men had experienced harassment and/or violence at some point in their schooling because of their sexual orientation; the rates were even higher (40% and 72%) for respondents outside Philadelphia. In the present study the figures are slightly lower for Philadelphia residents: 30% of women and 57% of men. More notably, this time the respondents outside Philadelphia report essentially the same level of harassment as do Philadelphians, which may be a sign that our markedly larger sample is more representative. Overall, between one quarter and one third of all lesbian women report having been harassed by classmates or school employees, and so do nearly three fifths of all gay men.

While it is no surprise that many more respondents report harassment from classmates than from teachers, nevertheless approximately 15% of all gay male respondents report having been abused by teachers or other school officials (Table 10B). There are also some disturbing patterns relating to the age of the respondent. Within the Philadelphia sample, among all females and among white males the reported rates of abuse by classmates are notably higher for those respondents aged 15 to 28 than for older respondents, which suggests that the problem of harassment in schools is getting worse. This difference may be due to the fact that more lesbian and gay people are coming out at an earlier age and thus becoming more visible targets for harassment in the schools. The rates of reported abuse by school officials are markedly higher for younger women and for younger African American males; for white males they are high regardless of the respondent's age.

Abuse by Family Members

Survey participants were asked whether they ever experienced verbal or physical abuse by family members because of their sexual orientation. In our previous study we found that more than a quarter of the lesbian women and approximately one fifth of the gay men reported some form of abuse from relatives. In the present study we continue to find high rates of reported abuse by family members, but it no longer seems as clear that women are victimized more than men. Tables 10A-B show the responses of our samples within Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania. Overall, women are somewhat more likely to report abuse by family members, but the difference is mostly among those residing outside Philadelphia and its suburbs. Within Philadelphia the differences that stand out are not between men and women but between African American and white respondents. Among African American respondents 38% of the women and 44% of the men report being abused by family members because of their sexual orientation; for white respondents the figures are 30% and 26%, respectively. African American males are the only group in which the younger respondents are less likely than the older ones to report family abuse, but at 43% the rate for this category is still the highest for any of the younger respondents.

DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

The present study extends the grim findings of our previous surveys. Lesbian and gay people continue to experience widespread discrimination in employment, housing and, especially, 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 and other school officials, classmates, and family members continue to occur at alarmingly high rates.

In fact, the situation for lesbian and gay people today appears to be worse in some ways than it did at the time of the 1988 PGLGTF report. Our 1991-92 respondents report higher rates of employment discrimination and dramatically higher rates of public accommodations-related discrimination than did our 1986-87 respondents. While there has been a decrease in the rate of relatively minor criminal violence against lesbian and gay people, the rates of serious attacks have remained steady and distressingly high. Furthermore, even though much expanded and more diverse than our previous studies, the present sample continues to be unrepresentative in a way that probably underestimates the actual levels of victimization experienced by the lesbian and gay population: it is a relatively educated, "upscale" sample, and it does not adequately represent the racial diversity and gender balance of our community. The true levels of discrimination and violence 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 discrimination and violence experienced by lesbian women and gay men in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania.

Institutionalized Homophobia and Heterosexism.

As we noted in the Introduction, lesbian and gay people have recently been the targets of vicious assaults launched from the podium of the Republican National Convention. The Vatican directive to U.S. bishops to oppose legislation that would protect lesbian and gay citizens from discrimination further unleashed the hostility of our enemies. The freedom that political and religious leaders feel to attack the dignity and the human rights of a whole class of citizens once again demonstrates that we are the last remaining group of Americans against whom bigotry can be expressed publicly without disguise or fear of public condemnation. In 1986, the US Supreme Court, in the infamous *Hardwick v Bowers* decision, declared that lesbian and gay citizens do not have the same constitutional rights taken for granted by other Americans. On the floor of the US Senate, the State Assembly in Harrisburg, and the City Council of Philadelphia, elected officials have made statements about lesbian and gay people of a sort they would never dare express publicly about racial or ethnic minorities. And the lessons taught by political and religious leaders have been reinforced by the mass media, and by the failure of our schools to provide an atmosphere of tolerance and respect for diversity.

In the past few months:

* Philadelphia District Attorney Lynne Abraham, who had earlier rejected PLGTF's recommendations (e.g., to establish a bias crime unit, and to institute sensitivity training for assistant district attorneys regarding sexual orientation), fomented a media circus of homophobia and AIDS-hysteria after the arrest of Edward Savitz;

* Pennsylvania Attorney General Ernest Preate underwent an election-year revelation that sexual activities go on in adult bookstores, and his crusade to close them down now threatens the effectiveness of AIDS-prevention educational efforts; * KYW-TV in Philadelphia followed the Attorney General's lead with one of the most irresponsible and sensationalistic "news" series in many years, characterizing public health efforts to distribute condoms as a waste of taxpayers' money, and Mayor Ed Rendell caved in to their sensationalism, suspending important health department programs;

* on August 23, 1992, the Philadelphia police responded to neighbors' complaints by conducting a sweep of Schuylkill River Park, rounding up approximately 30 men and eventually charging 18 with violations of a hitherto unknown and rarely enforced curfew;

* Pennsylvania State Police and other law enforcement agencies have initiated undercover activities in parks around the state, entrapping gay and bisexual men and threatening them with publicity and possible loss of their jobs and families (at least one man arrested in a state park told the PLGTF Hotline that he was contemplating suicide);

* Philadelphia Police Commissioner Richard Neal, meeting with representatives of lesbian/gay and AIDS activist organizations shortly after taking office, denied that there is any problem of homophobia or AIDS-phobia among the police, despite the findings of the Citizens Advisory Group appointed by former Commissioner Williams that the events of September 12, 1991, were largely caused by police homophobia and AIDS-phobia.

Many of these manifestations of institutionalized homophobia and heterosexism will not surface in the questions we put to our respondents, but they are all indicative of the atmosphere of prejudice and repression that permits and encourages anti-lesbian/gay discrimination and violence.

Absence of Civil Rights Legislation.

In the past two years five states have joined Wisconsin in providing civil rights for lesbian and gay people: Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Vermont. Still, lesbian and gay Pennsylvanians have no civil rights protections at the federal or state level. Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh 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 limited 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 put themselves at risk of further discrimination in areas where they are unprotected by existing legislation. Also, in the few cases where lesbian or gay people have filed charges of 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 bureaucratic red tape.

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 was initially exacerbated by governmental and media indifference, and later by sensationalism that fed on and reinforced public homophobia and hysteria concerning sexuality. Despite the relative incommunicability of AIDS, people with AIDS and people who are HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) positive have been treated as pariahs. For example, when Philadelphia police donned latex gloves, sprayed mace and used their batons against unarmed protestors during President Bush's visit to Philadelphia on September 12, 1991, they exposed the AIDS-phobia and homophobia that characterizes a police force with limited knowledge about HIV and its transmission as well as one whose training on the management of demonstrations and civil disobedience is woefully inadequate.⁷

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. Herek and Bertill (1992) use the term "secondary victimization" to describe this phenomenon, noting that it "shapes the way lesbian and gay male survivors respond to primary victimization of

⁷ According to the Citizens Advisory Group convened shortly after the September 12, 1991 incident, "For some officers, an irrational fear of AIDS, hostility towards gay people, and heightened tensions due to the presence of the President contributed to the over-reaction" (Report of the Advisory Group to Police Commissioner Willie L. Williams on the September 12, 1991 Confrontation Between Police and Demonstrators, p. 28).

hate crimes." 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 heterosexual and homophobic 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.

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. Hate crimes statutes increase penalties for certain offenses, when it can be established that the crime was motivated by racial or religious bigotry and/or enables victims of such crimes to initiate civil actions against perpetrators. Twenty states and the District of Columbia have hate crime laws that include crimes based on sexual orientation. Additionally, fourteen states, including Pennsylvania, have hate crimes statutes that do not include sexual orientation as a protected category in bias crime legislation, despite evidence that homosexuals are among the most frequent victims of bias crimes (Finn and McNeil, 1987).

Inadequate Bias Crime Statistics.

Despite the fact that the Hate Crimes Statistics Act was passed due to the efforts of NGLTF and other lesbian/gay organizations, lesbian and gay people who report victimization to the authorities are nonetheless at risk of discrimination in the absence of state or federal civil rights legislation. Without this protection, gay and lesbian people will remain reluctant to report hate 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. In the first *Hate Crimes Report* prepared by the Office of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania it was noted that the State Police, mandated to collect data on hate crimes in the Commonwealth, do not currently collect data on anti-lesbian/gay attacks, despite the inclusion of this category in the Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act (Preate, 1988-90, p.5).

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 teen-age and young adult males, the recent products of our schools. "The general profile of a 'gay-basher'... is a young male, often acting together with other young males, all of whom are strangers to the victims" (Bertill, 1992, p.29). 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.

As a result of intensive efforts by the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force, the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, and other allies, some gains have been achieved. In 1991 the Philadelphia Board of Education adopted Policy #123, "Adolescent Sexuality," in order to address the issues of teen pregnancy and HIV transmission. The policy includes a mandate to "assure a safe, equitable and positive school experience for lesbian and gay students." The Pennsylvania Department of Education adopted a non-discrimination policy in educational programs on the basis of sexual orientation in March, 1992. However, the remaining Task Force policy recommendations have not been implemented (see below).

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 the 1964 Civil Rights Act to include the category "sexual orientation,"

■ 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 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 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 state government substantially increase appropriations for community-based education and public health programs in regard to AIDS;

■ the city of Philadelphia's Department of Public Health continue to support needle exchange on a citywide basis, in conjunction with expanded opportunities for

treatment, providing adequate funding and personnel so that IV drug users have access to clean needles, bleach kits and information about AIDS and its transmission. 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" and "gender" as protected categories 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:

■ 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 mandating the reporting of bias-motivated violence and harassment in the schools, including anti-lesbian/gay attacks, and requiring that such data be distributed to local school boards and the media;

■ the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office establish a bias crime unit to coordinate the evaluation and reporting of bias crime incidents in cooperation with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations (PCHR) and the Philadelphia Police Department.

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 that 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 an institutional mandate to reflect human diversity and respect for difference.

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 recruit and in-service 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,"⁸ as amended, in order to assure a precise delineation of roles, responsibilities and procedures in effectively investigating, reporting and analyzing hate-motivated crimes;

■ the Mayor and/or Philadelphia City Council establish a permanent Citizen's Police Advisory Board that is empowered to investigate and evaluate issues of public concern such as the September 12, 1991 confrontation between police and demonstrators;

■ state and local police departments develop training courses for recruits as well as in-service training for uniformed and plainclothes personnel of all ranks that focusses on crowd control and demonstrators; the rights, history and motivations of demonstrators; and issues of groups such as ACT UP;

■ all police personnel be required to attend AIDS education seminars that include medical information about the risks to police officers in the course of their work, as well as the examination of attitudes about AIDS and people with AIDS.

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.

⁸ 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.

Finally, PLGTF believes it is essential that 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.

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:

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The following community-based organizations assisted in the distribution of surveys to support our efforts to achieve a representative and diverse sample:

Philadelphia:

ACT-UP
Action AIDS
AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
AIDS Law Project of PA
Episcopal Community Services
Frontrunners
Lesbian Community of Delaware County
Lesbian Hotline
Lesbian Mother's Support Group
Mayor's Commission on Sexual Minorities
Metropolitan Community Church
Open Home
Penquin Place (Lesbian and Gay Community Center)
Philadelphia Gay Men's Chorus
Recovery Clubhouse
Sisterspace
Voyage House
We the People
Wilderness Women
Women Against Abuse
Women in Transition
Women Organized Against Rape
YO-CAP

Philadelphia (minority oriented):

Adodi
APM (Association of Puerto Rican People on the March)
Black and White Men Together/Philadelphia

Congreso de Latinos
Fuego de Latinos
Galaei, Inc.
Renaissance Education Association
Tea-Time
Unity

Student Groups:

GLBO-Drexel
Temple Lambda Alliance
West Chester University Student Group

Businesses:

Au Courant
Giovanni's Room
Girlfriend's Bookstore

Harrisburg:

Dignity of Central Pennsylvania
Justice Campaign
South Central AIDS Assistance Network
Unity Festival

Pittsburgh:

Asians & Friends
Cry Out
League of Gay and Lesbian Voters
Persad Center Inc.
Pittsburgh Men's Collective
Shepard Wellness Community

Remainder of Pennsylvania:

A Women's Place
Central Pennsylvania Dignity
Centre County Women's Resource Center
Gloria
Grace Covenant Fellowship
Personal and Alternative Lifestyles
Pink Triangle Coalition
Stonewall
Vision of Hope
Women Center of Montgomery County

APPENDIX II:

QUESTIONNAIRE

Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force Survey

Your answers to the questions that follow will help us determine how widespread discrimination and violence against members of our community is. Although race, gender and class prejudices can intensify acts of bigotry, the survey below focuses on violence and discrimination that is directly related to your sexual orientation.

The survey is anonymous. Please do not put your name anywhere on the survey form. The study will be successful only if you answer honestly and completely. In the spaces on the right side of the page, mark your answer with an "X" or fill in the requested information:

1) What is today's date?

Month	Day	Year
-------	-----	------

2) In what county, state & zip code do you live? [This is important; your answer is anonymous.]

County where you live	State	Zip code
-----------------------	-------	----------

3) What is your sex?

Female	Male
--------	------

4) What is your age?

Age in years

5) I consider myself to be [please mark only one]:

African American/Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino/Latino/Hispanic	Other [Please specify]
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

6) I consider myself to be [please mark only one]:

Gay [when with man]	Lesbian [when with woman]	Bisexual [when with men]	Other [Please specify]
---------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

7) If you are lesbian, gay or bisexual, how old were you when you recognized this?

Age in years

8) Are you a transgendered person (for example, a transsexual or a transvestite)?

No	Yes	If "Yes," how would you define yourself?
----	-----	--

9) What is the highest school grade or degree you completed?

Highest school grade or degree

10) What is your occupation? [If you are retired, what was your occupation?]

Occupation

11) What is your annual income? [This question is important. Your answer is anonymous.]

Annual Income

12) Are you part of a couple?

No	Yes, in same-sex couple	Yes, in opposite-sex couple
----	-------------------------	-----------------------------

12a) If "yes," how many years of months have you been in this relationship?

Years	Months
-------	--------

12b) If "yes," do you live at the same residence?

No	Yes
----	-----

13) Do you have any children?

No	Yes
----	-----

13a) If "yes," were your custody or visitation rights ever challenged in court?

No	Yes
----	-----

14) How many non-gay people in your family are aware of your sexual orientation?

None	A few	Some	Most	All	Not applicable
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15) How many non-gay people at your job are aware of your sexual orientation?

None	A few	Some	Most	All	Not applicable
------	-------	------	------	-----	----------------

16) How many non-gay people in your neighborhood are aware of your sexual orientation?

None	A few	Some	Most	All	Not applicable
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(Please turn the page)

In questions 17-28, please provide two 'X' marks per line—one for each column. The first column refers to the last 12 months; the second refers to your experience over your lifetime.

17) Were you employed or self-employed?

18) Do you believe that you were not hired, lost a job, were not promoted, were poorly evaluated, or lost clients or customers because of your sexual orientation?

19) Did you rent or buy a house or apartment, get housing insurance, or get a mortgage?

20) Did you have trouble renting or buying a house or apartment, getting housing insurance, or getting a mortgage because of your sexual orientation?

21) Did you experience discrimination as a customer at a restaurant, store, bar, hotel, motel or other public place because of your sexual orientation?

22) Were you called names such as "taggot", "dyke", "bulldagger", "sissy", "manhater", "AC/DC", or other anti-gay and anti-lesbian words by non-gay persons?

23) Were you chased, followed or threatened with physical violence by non-gay persons because of your sexual orientation?

24) Did non-gay people punch you, hit you with an object, kick you, beat you or assault you with a weapon because of your sexual orientation?

25) Did non-gay people sexually assault you because of your sexual orientation?

26) Did non-gay people damage or vandalize your property because of your sexual orientation?

27) Did you experience any verbal or physical abuse or vandalism by non-gay people that was AIDS-related (like being called "AIDS-killer")?

28) Did the police harass or abuse you because of your sexual orientation?

29) Did you EVER experience verbal or physical abuse by classmates in junior high, high school or college because of your sexual orientation?

30) Did you EVER experience verbal or physical abuse by teachers, principals or counselors in junior high, high school or college because of your sexual orientation?

31) Did you EVER experience verbal or physical abuse by family members because of your sexual orientation?

32) Did you EVER experience anti-gay/lesbian violence, threats or harassment that could have been reported to the police?

32a) If "yes," how many of these incidents did you actually report to the police department?

32b) If you reported "some" or "all" incidents to the police, how would you rate their overall performance?

33) Do you believe you could experience job, housing or public accommodations discrimination because of your sexual orientation?

33a) If "yes," do you conceal your sexual orientation because of this belief?

Over Your Lifetime	In the Last 12 Months
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Thank you for your help with this important project.

Estudio de Pennsylvania Realizado por el Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force

Tus respuestas a las siguientes preguntas nos ayudarán a determinar cuán generalizados son el discriminen y la violencia en contra de miembros de nuestra comunidad. Aunque prejuicios de raza, de sexo y de clase pueden intensificar actos de violencia y discriminación, la encuesta enfoca en aquellos directamente relacionados con tu preferencia sexual. Esta encuesta es totalmente anónima. Por favor, no apuntes tu nombre en este formulario. El estudio será exitoso sólo si respondes a todas las preguntas con completa honestidad. En los espacios al lado derecho de la página, marca tus respuestas con una "X" o escribe la información requerida.

1) ¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy? Día _____ Mes _____ Año _____

2) ¿En qué condado ("county"), estado y código de área ("zip code") vives? (Esta pregunta es importante. Tu respuesta es anónima.)
Condado ("county") donde vives _____
Estado _____
Código de área ("zip code") _____

3) ¿Cuál es tu sexo? Mujer Hombre

4) ¿Cuántos años tienes? Edad en años _____

5) Considero que soy (marca sólo una alternativa):
 Afro-Americano(a)/Negro(a) Asiático(a)/Isleño(a) del Pacífico Latino(a)/Hispano(a)
 Indio(a) Americano(a) Blanco(a)/Caucásico(a) Otro (por favor especifica) _____

6) Considero que soy (marca sólo una alternativa):
 Gay (hombre con hombre) Lesbiana (mujer con mujer) Bisexual (hombre o mujer)
 Heterosexual (mujer con hombre) Otro (por favor especifica) _____

7) Si eres lesbiana, gay o bisexual, ¿qué edad tenías cuando te distes cuenta? Edad en años _____

8) ¿Eres transexual o transvestista? No Sí
Si respondistes que sí, ¿cómo te defines a ti mismo(a)? _____

9) ¿Cuál es el grado escolar más alto que has completado?
Grado escolar más alto _____
10) ¿Cuál es tu ocupación? [Si estás jubilado(a), ¿cuál fue tu ocupación?]
Ocupación _____

11) ¿Cuál es tu ingreso anual? [Esta pregunta es importante. Tu respuesta es anónima]
Ingreso anual _____

12) ¿Formas parte de una pareja?
 No Sí
Si, una pareja gay o lesbiana (una pareja del mismo sexo)
 Sí, una pareja heterosexual (una pareja entre personas de sexo opuesto)
12a) Si respondistes que sí, ¿cuántos años o meses has estado en dicha relación?
Años _____ Meses _____
12b) Si respondistes que sí, ¿viven en la misma casa? No Sí

13) ¿Tienes hijos? No Sí
13a) Si respondistes que sí, ¿alguna vez fueron retirados tus derechos de custodia o visitaion en corte? No Sí

14) ¿Cuántas personas de tu familia que no son gay conocen tu preferencia sexual?
 Ninguna Muy pocas Algunas Casi todas Todas

15) ¿Cuántas personas en tu trabajo que no son gay conocen tu preferencia sexual?
 Ninguna Muy pocas Algunas Casi todas Todas

16) ¿Cuántos de tus vecinos que no son gay conocen tu preferencia sexual?
 Ninguno Muy pocos Algunos Casi todos Todos

En las preguntas del 17-28, por favor marca dos "X" por línea (una por cada columna). La primera columna se refiere a los últimos 12 meses; la segunda columna se refiere a tus experiencias a través de toda tu vida.

En los últimos 12 meses
A través de toda tu vida

17) ¿Has estado empleada(o) (también incluye si has estado empleada por cuenta propia)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
18) ¿Crees que no fuiste contratado(a) para un empleo, que perdieras un empleo, que no te ascendieron, que fuiste injustamente evaluado(a) o que perdieras clientes debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
19) ¿Has intentado alquilar o comprar una casa o apartamento, obtener una hipoteca o asegurar tu vivienda?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
20) ¿Has tenido problemas alquilando o comprando una casa o apartamento, obteniendo una hipoteca o asegurando tu vivienda debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
21) ¿Has experimentado discriminación como cliente en un restaurante, tienda, bar, hotel, motel u otro lugar público debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
22) ¿Has sido llamado nombres tales como "pato", "para", "cachapera", "torillera", "marica", "marcón", ... o sus equivalentes en inglés u otras palabras anti-gay o anti-lesbianas por personas que no son gay?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
23) ¿Has sido persiguido, seguido o amenazado con violencia física por personas que no son gay debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
24) ¿Has sido golpeado con puños, golpeado con un objeto, pateado o atado (con o sin arma) por personas que no son gay debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
25) ¿Has sido atacado sexualmente por personas que no son gay debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
26) ¿Personas que no son gay han dañado o vandalizado tu propiedad debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
27) ¿Alguna persona que no es gay ha vandalizado tu propiedad o abusado verbal o físicamente de ti debido a sus prejuicios relacionados al SIDA (For ejemplo, que te hayan llamado "AIDS-Killer" — un insulto haciendo referencia al SIDA)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	
28) ¿Has sido hostigado o abusado por la policía debido a tu preferencia sexual?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SI	

29) ¿Alguna vez en toda tu vida tus compañeros de clase de escuela, escuela superior o la universidad abusaron de ti verbal o físicamente debido a tu preferencia sexual?

No SI

30) ¿Alguna vez en toda tu vida tus maestros, principales o consejeros de escuela intermedia, escuela superior o la universidad abusaron de ti verbal o físicamente debido a tu preferencia sexual?

No SI

31) ¿Alguna vez en toda tu vida un miembro de tu familia abusó de ti verbal o físicamente debido a tu preferencia sexual?

No SI

32) ¿Alguna vez en toda tu vida has experimentado violencia, hostigamiento o amenazas anti-gay o anti-lesbianas que pudieras haber informado a la policía?

32a) Si respondistes que sí, ¿cuántos de dichos incidentes informaste a la estación de policía?

Ninguno Todos

32b) Si informaste "algunos" o "todos" los incidentes a la policía, ¿cómo evaluarías su servicio en general?

Excelente Bueno Promedio Pobre

33) ¿Crees que podrías experimentar discriminación en el empleo, en la vivienda o en algún lugar público (tienda, bar, hotel, etc.) debido a tu preferencia sexual?

33a) Si respondistes que sí, ¿escondes tu preferencia sexual por dicha creencia?

Nunca A veces Siempre

Por favor, envía la encuesta a la siguiente dirección:
Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102

APPENDIX III: TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES

Table 1-A Demographic Characteristics of Philadelphia Respondents, by Gender and Race

Table 1-B Demographic Characteristics of Respondents by Location and Gender

Table 2-A Philadelphia Respondents' Status as Part of a Couple and as Parents, by Gender and Race

Table 2-B Respondents' Status as Part of a Couple and as Parents, by Location and Gender

Table 3-A Percentages of Respondents Experiencing Discrimination in the Previous 12 Months vs. Ever, by Location and Gender

Table 3-B Percentages of Philadelphia Respondents Experiencing Discrimination in the Previous 12 Months vs. Ever, by Gender and Race

Table 4 Percentages of Respondents Experiencing Discrimination in 1986-87 and 1991-92 Studies, by Location and Gender

Table 5-A Percentages of Philadelphia Respondents Who Believe They Could Suffer Discrimination, and Those Who Conceal Their Sexual Orientation Because of This Belief, by Race and Gender

Table 5-B Percentage of Respondents Who Believe They Could Suffer Discrimination, and Those Who Conceal Their Sexual Orientation Because of This Belief, by Location and Gender

Table 6-A Percentages of Philadelphia Respondents Experiencing Violence and Harassment in the Previous 12 Months vs. Ever, by Gender and Race

Table 6-B Percentages of Respondents Experiencing Violence and Harassment in the Previous 12 Months vs. Ever, by Location and Gender

Table 7 Percentages of Respondents Experiencing Criminal Violence in 1986-87 and 1991-92 Studies, by Location and Gender

Table 8-A Percentages of Philadelphia Respondents Reporting Abuse by Police in the Previous 12 Months vs. Ever, by Gender and Race

Table 8-B Percentages of Respondents Reporting Abuse by Police in 1986-87 and 1991-92 Studies, By Location and Gender

Table 9-A Percentages of Philadelphians Reporting Incidents of Criminal Violence to the Police and Their Evaluations of Police Performance, By Gender and Race

Table 9-B Percentages of Respondents Reporting Incidents of Criminal Violence to the Police, and Their Evaluations of Police Performance, By Location and Gender

Table 10-A Percentages of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse From Classmates and/or Teachers, and by Family Members, by Gender and Race

Table 10-B Percentages of Respondents Reporting Abuse From Classmates and/or Teachers, and by Family Members, by Location and Gender

FIGURES

Note: all figures are keyed to Tables

FIG. 3A.1: Percentage Reporting Employment Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.2: Percentage Reporting Employment Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.3: Percentage Reporting Housing Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.4: Percentage Reporting Housing Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.5: Percentage Reporting Public Accommodations Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.6: Percentage Reporting Public Accommodations Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.7: Percentage Reporting Any Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3A.8: Percentage Reporting Any Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 3B.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Employment Discrimination, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 3B.2: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Housing Discrimination, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 3B.3: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Public Accommodations Discrimination, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 3B.4: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Any Discrimination, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 5A.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Who Fear Discrimination/Conceal Sexual Orientation, by Gender and Race

FIG. 5B.1: Percentage of Respondents Who Fear Discrimination, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 5B.2: Percentage of Respondents Who Sometimes/Always Conceal Sexual Orientation, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6A.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Verbal Abuse, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 6A.2: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Being Threatened/Chased, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 6A.3: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Being Punched/Hit, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 6A.4: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Crimes Against Property, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 6A.5: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting AIDS-Related Abuse, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 6A.6: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Any Violence, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 6B.1: Percentage Reporting Verbal Abuse in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.2: Percentage Reporting Verbal Abuse Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.3: Percentage Reporting Being Threatened/Chased in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.4: Percentage Reporting Being Threatened/Chased Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.5: Percentage Reporting Being Punched/Hit in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.6: Percentage Reporting Being Punched/Hit Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.7: Percentage Reporting Crimes Against Property in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.8: Percentage Reporting Crimes Against Property Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.9: Percentage Reporting AIDS-Related Abuse in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.10: Percentage Reporting AIDS-Related Abuse Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.11: Percentage Reporting Any Violence in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 6B.12: Percentage Reporting Any Abuse Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 8A.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse by Police, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 8B.1: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Police in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 8B.2: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Police Ever, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 10A.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse by Family Members, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 10A.2: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse by Classmates/Teachers, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 10A.3: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Any Abuse in School, by Gender and Race.

FIG. 10B.1: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Family Members, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 10B.2: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Classmates, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 10B.3: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Teachers, by Gender and Location.

FIG. 10B.4: Percentage Reporting Any Abuse in School, by Gender and Location.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA RESPONDENTS, BY GENDER AND RACE

TABLE 1-A

	FEMALE		MALE	
	(N = 93)	(N = 425)	(N = 189)	(N = 608)
MEDIAN AGE	30	34	28	35
AGE SEXUALITY RECOGNIZED (MEDIAN)	17	19	14	14
HIGHEST GRADE REACHED (MEDIAN)	15	16	13	16
MEDIAN INCOME (IN THOUSANDS)	25	26	20	33
MEAN INCOME (IN THOUSANDS)	25	31	27	39

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 1-B

	PHILADELPHIA		SUBURBS		PENNSYLVANIA	
	(N = 553)	(N = 860)	(N = 366)	(N = 210)	(N = 265)	(N = 398)
MEDIAN AGE	33	33	33	33	33	33
AGE SEXUALITY RECOGNIZED (MEDIAN)	19	14	19	15	18	13
HIGHEST GRADE REACHED (MEDIAN)	16	16	16	16	16	16
MEDIAN INCOME (IN THOUSANDS)	26	30	30	30	23	28
MEAN INCOME (IN THOUSANDS)	30	35	34	38	24	25

PHILADELPHIA RESPONDENTS' STATUS AS PART OF A COUPLE AND AS PARENTS, BY GENDER AND RACE

TABLE 2-A

		FEMALE		MALE	
		AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE
% CURRENTLY PART OF COUPLE		57	63	35	53
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS		4	4	4	7
% HAVE CHILDREN		29	11	19	6
% FACED CUSTODY CHALLENGE		35	14	35	29

RESPONDENTS' STATUS AS PART OF A COUPLE AND AS PARENTS, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 2-B

		PHILADELPHIA		SUBURBS		PENNSYLVANIA	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
% CURRENTLY PART OF COUPLE		62	48	76	49	75	44
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS		4	6	5	6	5	5
% HAVE CHILDREN		14	9	16	13	18	8
% FACED CUSTODY CHALLENGE		21	30	11	8	17	23

PHILADELPHIA

PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS VS. EVER, BY GENDER AND RACE

DISCRIMINATION TYPE	PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS		EVER	
	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE
EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	10%	9%	24%	30%
HOUSING DISCRIMINATION	6%	5%	13%	20%
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION DISCRIMINATION	23%	25%	42%	40%
ANY DISCRIMINATION	28%	32%	55%	53%

TABLE 3-B

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS VS. EVER, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

DISCRIMINATION TYPE	PHILADELPHIA		SUBURBS		PENNSYLVANIA	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	9%	12%	9%	16%	13%	14%
HOUSING DISCRIMINATION	5%	5%	2%	5%	4%	5%
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION DISCRIMINATION	24%	17%	17%	17%	24%	21%
ANY DISCRIMINATION	31%	25%	24%	27%	29%	29%

TABLE 3-A

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION IN 1986-87 AND 1991-92 STUDIES, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 4

A: PHILADELPHIA

	PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS		EVER	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	6%	10%	19%	25%
HOUSING DISCRIMINATION	6%	5%	12%	11%
PUBLIC ACCOMM. DISCRIMINATION	8%	10%	23%	16%
ANY DISCRIMINATION	19%	18%	37%	39%
	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87
	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92

B: SUBURBAN COUNTIES

	PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS		EVER	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	8%	9%	16%	18%
HOUSING DISCRIMINATION	2%	2%	10%	7%
PUBLIC ACCOMM. DISCRIMINATION	12%	9%	20%	19%
ANY DISCRIMINATION	17%	14%	33%	27%
	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87
	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92

C: REST OF PENNSYLVANIA

	PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS		EVER	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	13%	17%	34%	34%
HOUSING DISCRIMINATION	11%	6%	12%	11%
PUBLIC ACCOMM. DISCRIMINATION	23%	11%	26%	20%
ANY DISCRIMINATION	31%	27%	53%	43%
	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87
	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92

PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS WHO BELIEVE THEY COULD SUFFER DISCRIMINATION,
AND THOSE WHO CONCEAL THEIR SEXUAL ORIENTATION BECAUSE OF
THIS BELIEF, BY RACE AND GENDER

TABLE 5-A

PHILADELPHIA	
BELIEVE THEY COULD SUFFER DISCRIMINATION	SOMETIMES/ALWAYS CONCEAL SEXUAL ORIENTATION
AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALES	71%
WHITE FEMALES	82%
AFRICAN AMERICAN MALES	75%
WHITE MALES	75%

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE THEY COULD SUFFER DISCRIMINATION,
AND THOSE WHO CONCEAL THEIR SEXUAL ORIENTATION BECAUSE OF
THIS BELIEF, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 5-B

PHILADELPHIA:	
BELIEVE THEY COULD SUFFER DISCRIMINATION	SOMETIMES/ALWAYS CONCEAL SEXUAL ORIENTATION
FEMALE	81%
MALE	76%
SUBURBAN COUNTIES:	
FEMALE	90%
MALE	85%
REST OF PENNSYLVANIA:	
FEMALE	87%
MALE	81%

PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS VS. EVER, BY GENDER AND RACE

TABLE 6-A

TYPE OF VIOLENCE*	PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS		EVER	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
VERBAL ABUSE	53%	57%	75%	79%
THREATENED, CHASED	12%	27%	36%	44%
PUNCHED, HIT, ASSAULTED	4%	13%	10%	30%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	12%	7%	16%	18%
AIDS-RELATED ABUSE	3%	23%	8%	29%
ANY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE*	15%	29%	37%	48%

PHILADELPHIA

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS VS. EVER, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 6-B

TYPE OF VIOLENCE*	PHILADELPHIA		SUBURBS		PENNSYLVANIA	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
VERBAL ABUSE	50%	55%	67%	82%	74%	89%
THREATENED, CHASED	15%	23%	21%	43%	34%	54%
PUNCHED, HIT, ASSAULTED	3%	1%	5%	22%	10%	33%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	7%	6%	14%	18%	17%	21%
AIDS-RELATED ABUSE	4%	18%	7%	15%	7%	26%
ANY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE*	16%	24%	21%	45%	35%	57%

PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

EVER

* This summary category includes THREATENED, CHASED and PUNCHED, HIT, ASSAULTED.

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCING CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN 1986-87 AND 1991-92 STUDIES, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 7

A: PHILADELPHIA

		PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS				EVER	
		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
		1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92
THREATENED,		16%	15%	41%	23%	37%	34%
PUNCHED, HIT,		4%	3%	8%	9%	9%	10%
CHASSED		16%	15%	41%	23%	37%	34%
ANY CRIMINAL		16%	16%	41%	24%	37%	35%
VIOLENCE							
		67%	66%	67%	54%	67%	57%

B: SUBURBAN COUNTIES

		PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS				EVER	
		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
		1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92
THREATENED,		12%	7%	27%	14%	35%	21%
PUNCHED, HIT,		-	1%	8%	5%	5%	5%
CHASSED		12%	7%	27%	14%	35%	21%
ANY CRIMINAL		12%	7%	30%	15%	35%	21%
VIOLENCE							
		48%	43%	52%	22%	52%	45%

C: REST OF PENNSYLVANIA

		PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS				EVER	
		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
		1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92
THREATENED,		16%	7%	22%	26%	33%	27%
PUNCHED, HIT,		-	3%	7%	9%	12%	9%
CHASSED		16%	7%	22%	26%	33%	27%
ANY CRIMINAL		16%	8%	22%	27%	39%	28%
VIOLENCE							
		55%	57%	58%	60%	58%	60%

PERCENTAGES OF PHILADELPHIANS REPORTING ABUSE FROM CLASSMATES AND/OR TEACHERS; AND BY FAMILY MEMBERS, BY GENDER AND RACE

TABLE 10-A

PHILADELPHIA		FEMALE		MALE	
		AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE
FAMILY MEMBERS	38%	30%	44%	26%	26%
CLASSMATES	34%	26%	48%	59%	59%
TEACHERS	8%	10%	9%	15%	15%
ANY SCHOOL	35%	29%	49%	60%	60%

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING ABUSE FROM CLASSMATES AND/OR TEACHERS; AND BY FAMILY MEMBERS, BY LOCATION AND GENDER

TABLE 10-B

PHILADELPHIA		SUBURBS		PENNSYLVANIA	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
FAMILY MEMBERS	31%	31%	32%	38%	31%
CLASSMATES	27%	57%	24%	33%	57%
TEACHERS	10%	14%	5%	7%	16%
ANY SCHOOL	30%	57%	24%	34%	59%

[See Table 3A]

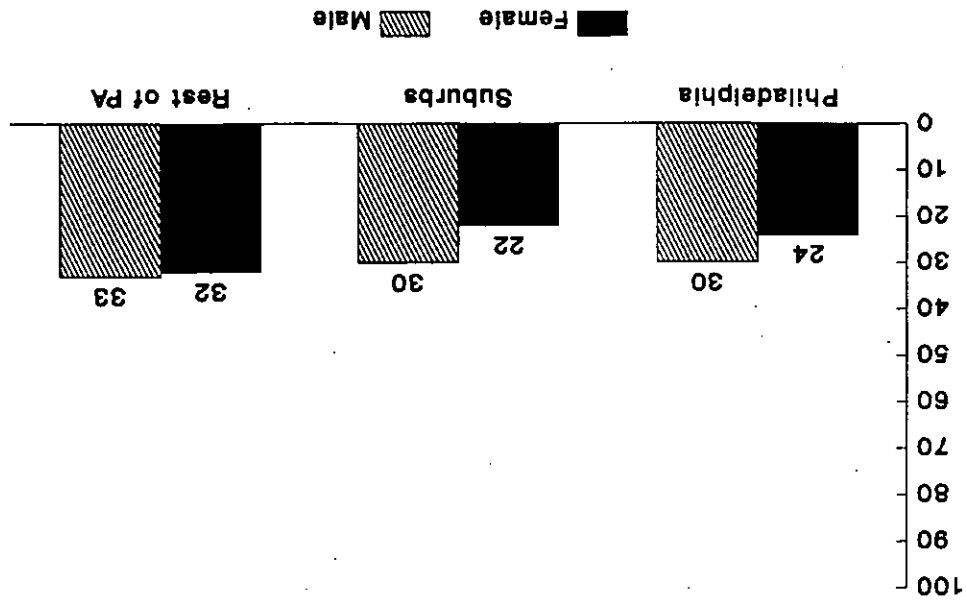


FIG. 3A.2: Percentage Reporting Employment Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

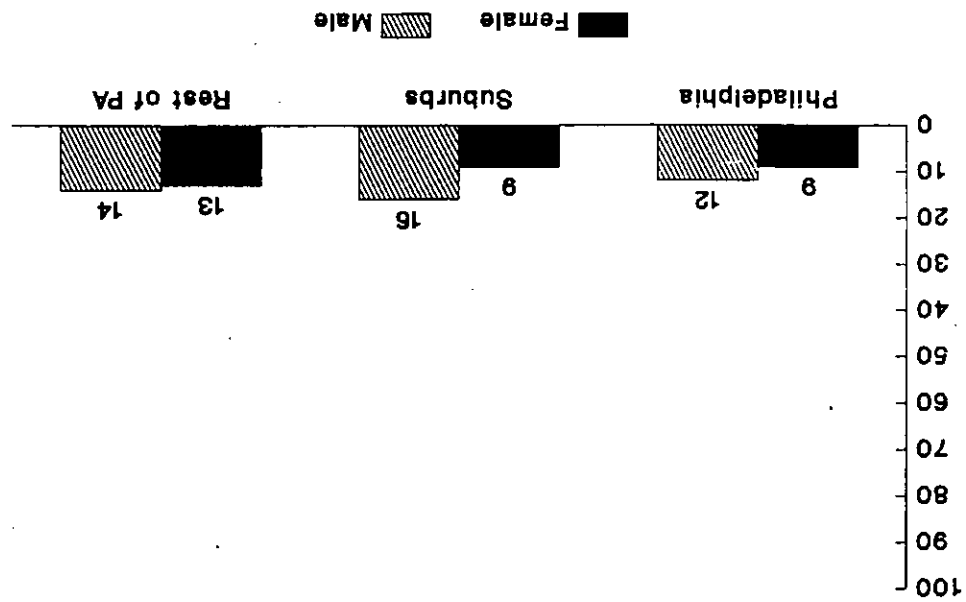


FIG. 3A.1: Percentage Reporting Employment Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

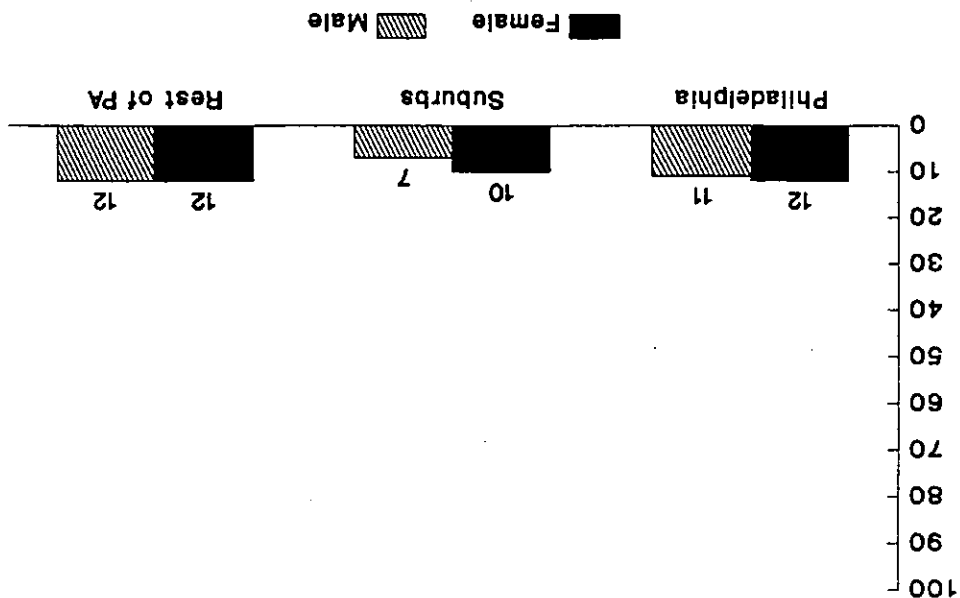


FIG. 3A.4: Percentage Reporting Housing Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

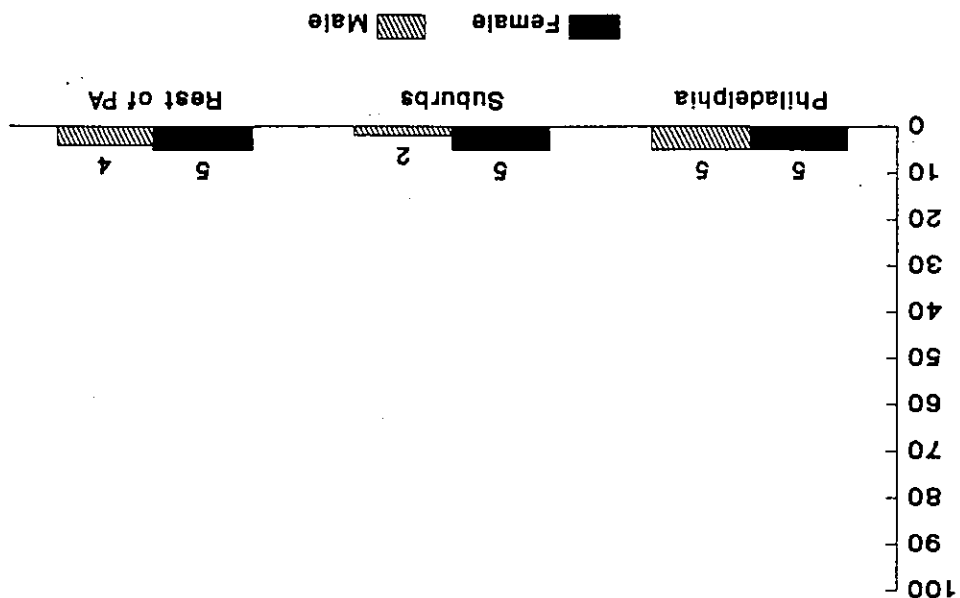


FIG. 3A.3: Percentage Reporting Housing Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

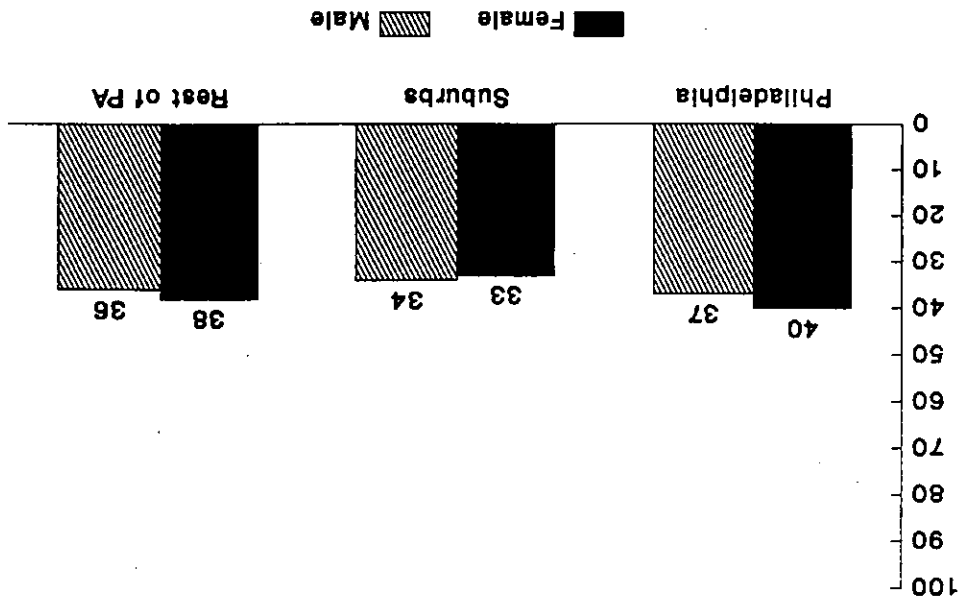


FIG. 3A.6: Percentage Reporting Public Accommodations Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

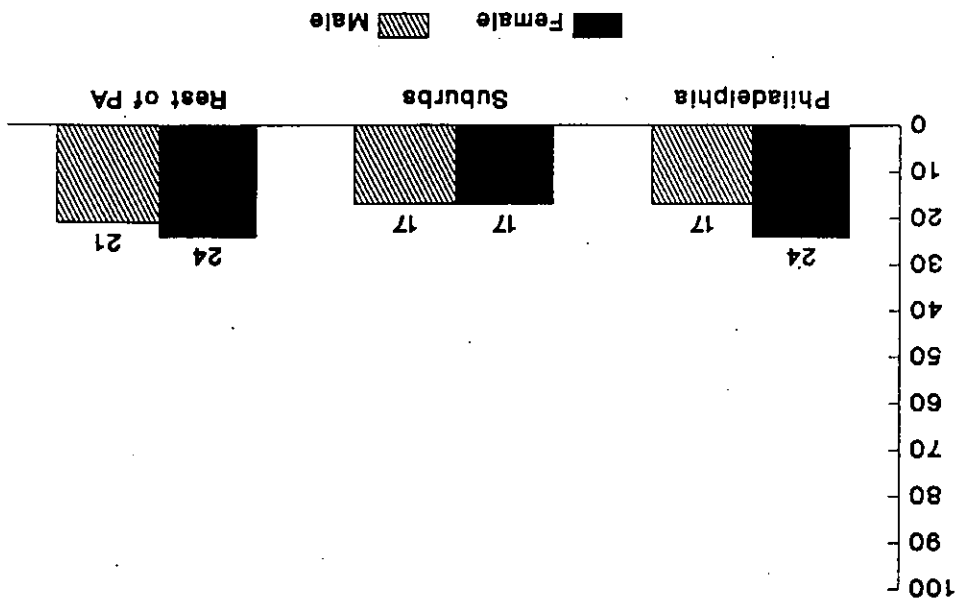


FIG. 3A.5: Percentage Reporting Public Accommodations Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

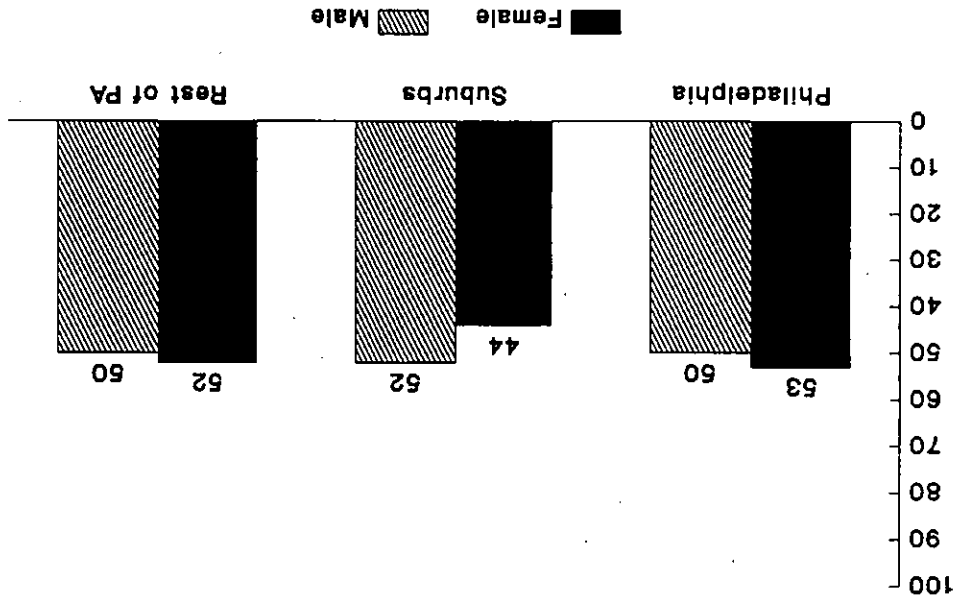


FIG. 3A.8: Percentage Reporting Any Discrimination Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3A]

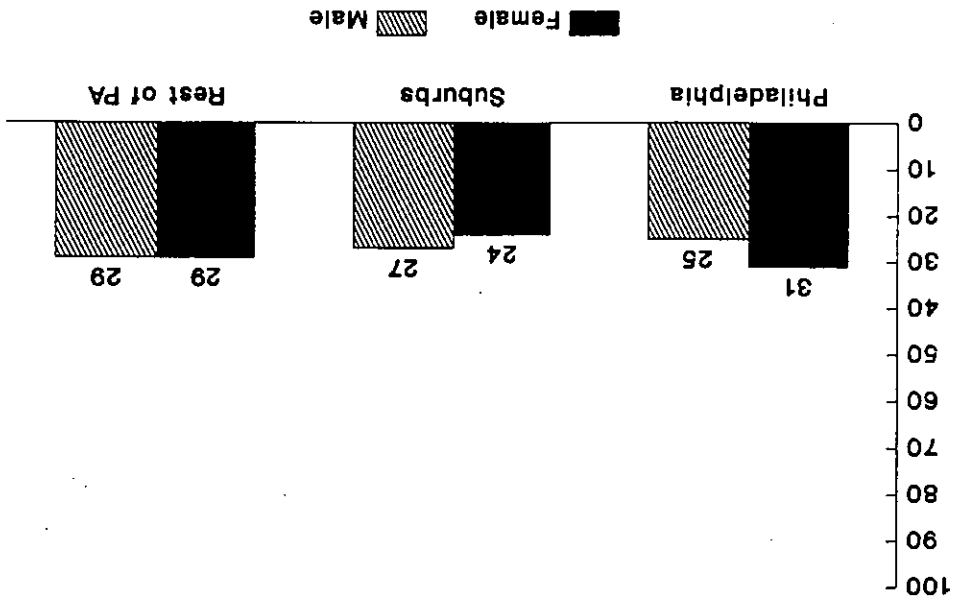


FIG. 3A.7: Percentage Reporting Any Discrimination in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 3B]

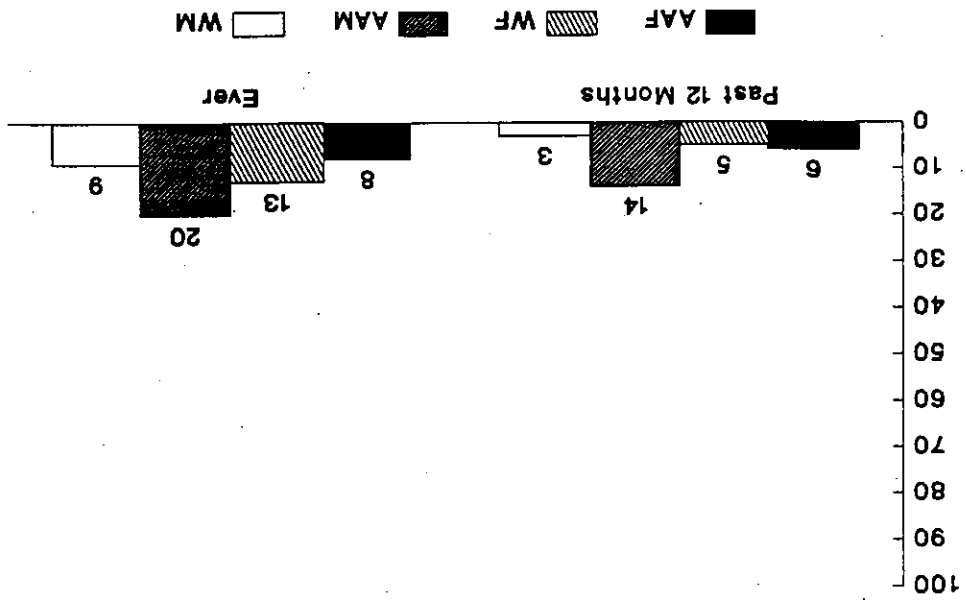


FIG. 3B.2: Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Reporting Housing Discrimination, by Race and Gender

[See Table 3B]

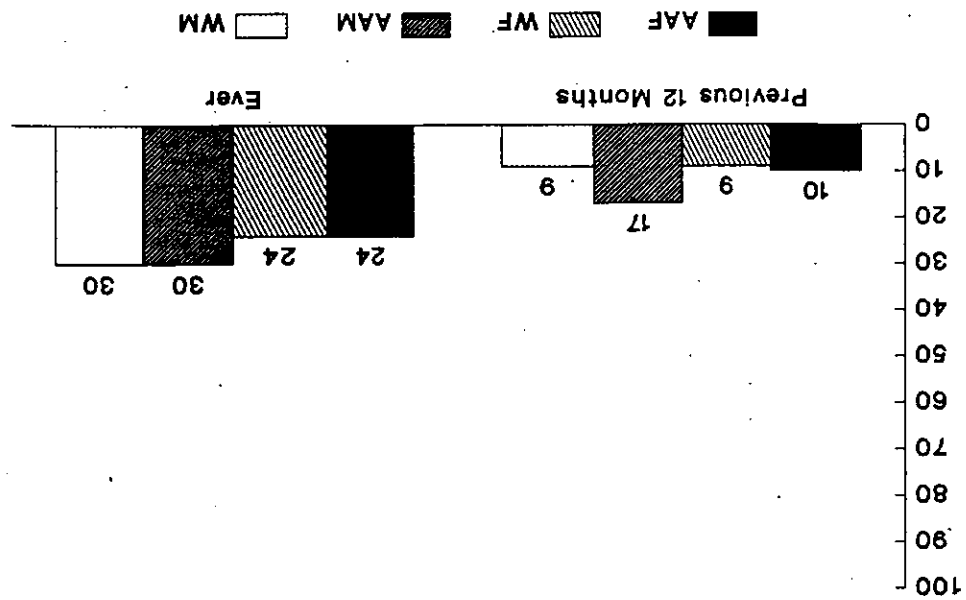


FIG. 3B.1: Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Reporting Employment Discrimination, by Race and Gender

[See Table 3B]

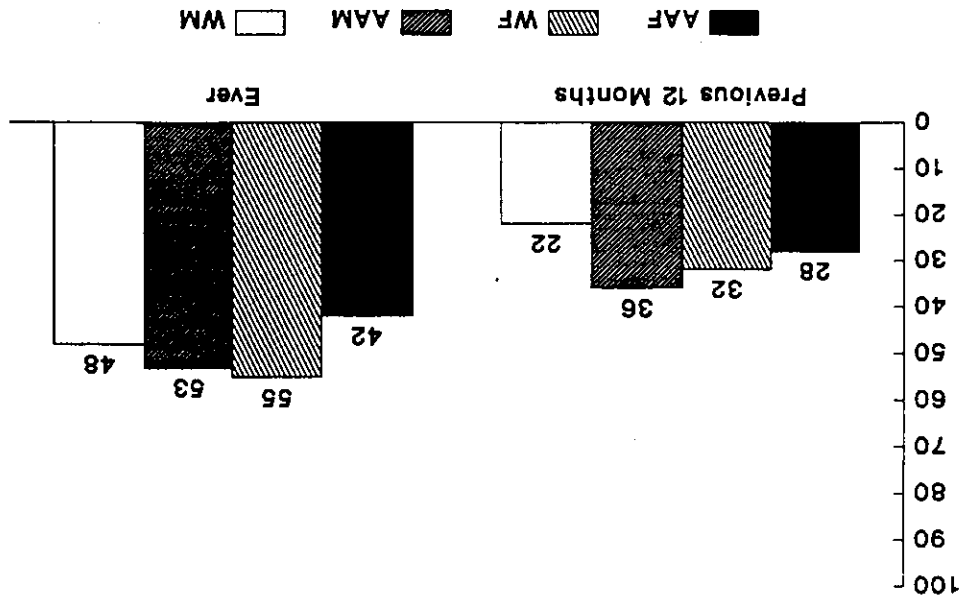


FIG. 3B.4: Percentage of Philadelphiaans Reporting Any Discrimination, by Race and Gender

[See Table 3B]

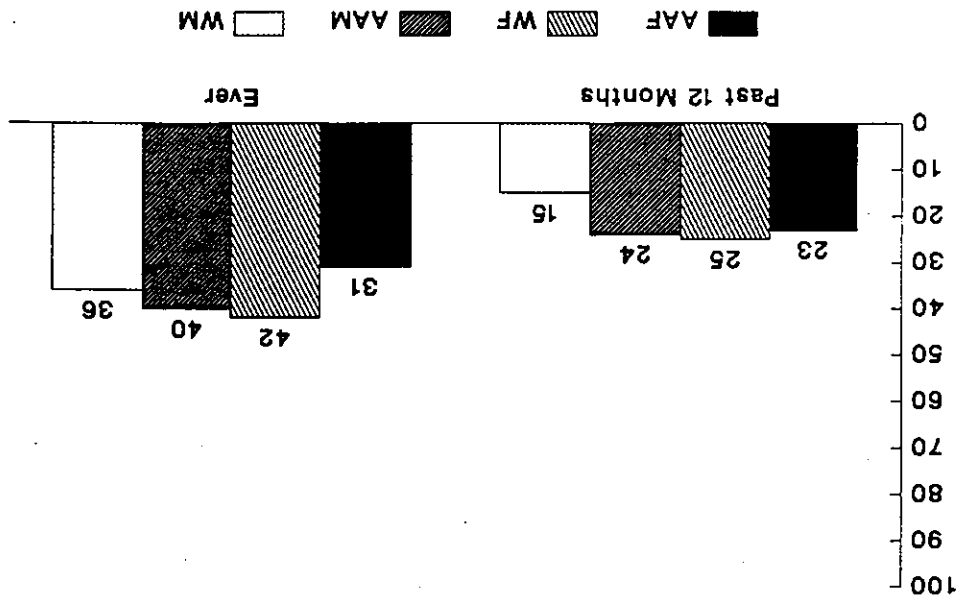


FIG. 3B.3: Percentage of Philadelphiaans Reporting Public Accommodations Discrimination, by Race and Gender

AAAF WF AAM WM

[See Table 5A]

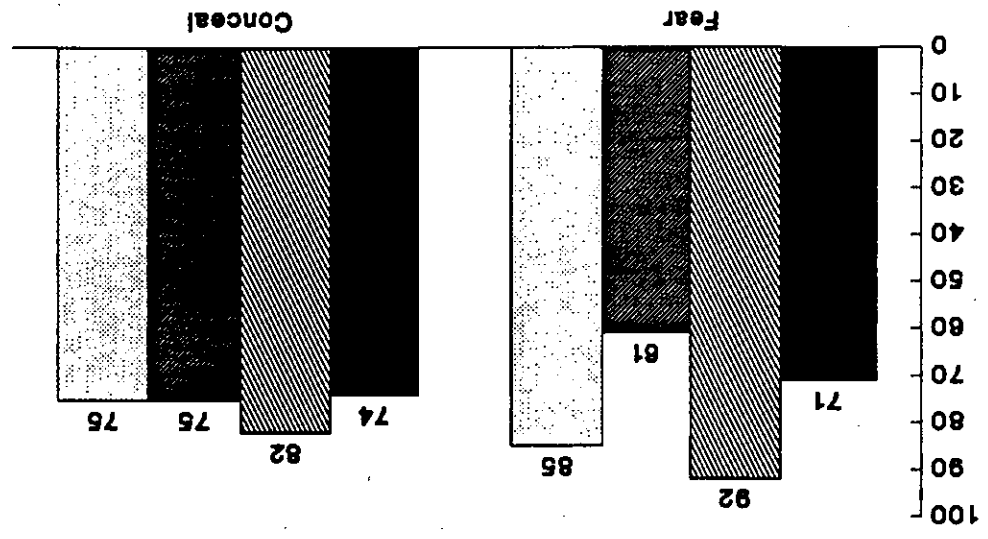


FIG. 5A.1: Percentage of Philadelphiaans Who Fear Discrimination/Conceal Sexual Orientation, by Race and Gender

[See Table 5B]

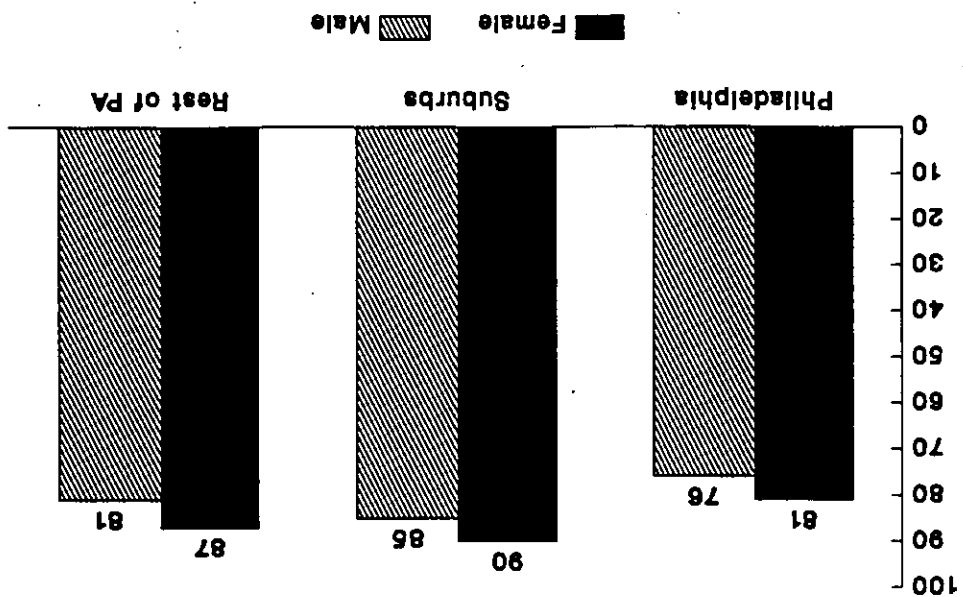


FIG. 5B.2: Percentage Reporting They Sometimes/Always Conceal Sexual Orientation, by Gender and Location

[See Table 5B]

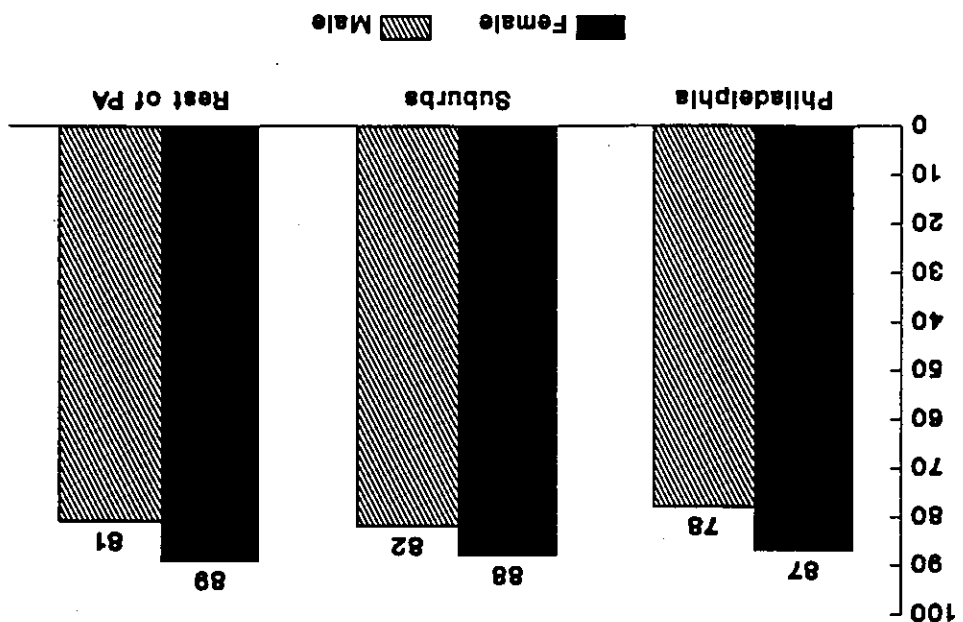


FIG. 5B.1: Percentage Reporting Fear of Discrimination, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6A]

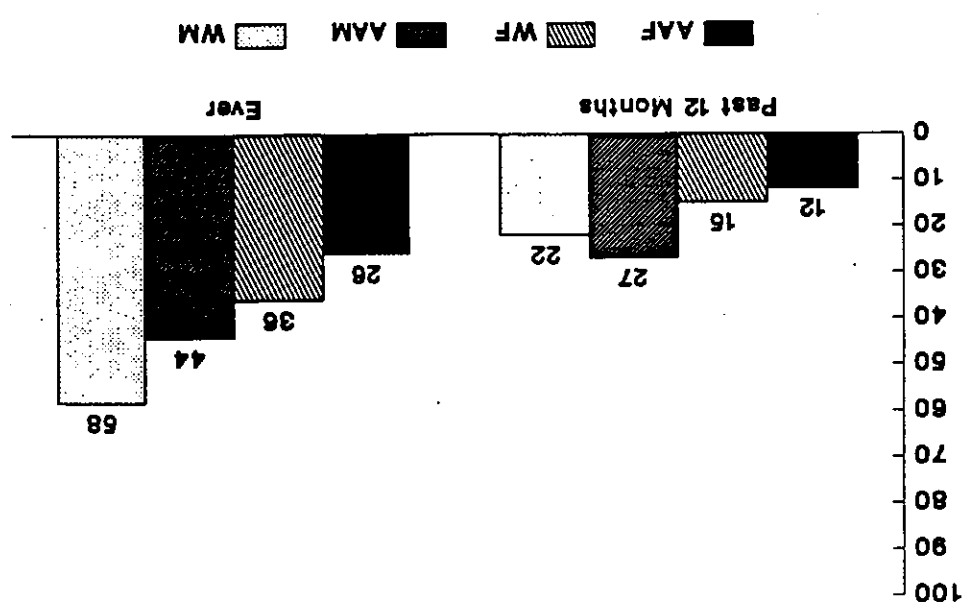


FIG. 6A.2: Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Reporting Having Been Threatened/Chased, by Race and Gender

[See Table 6A]

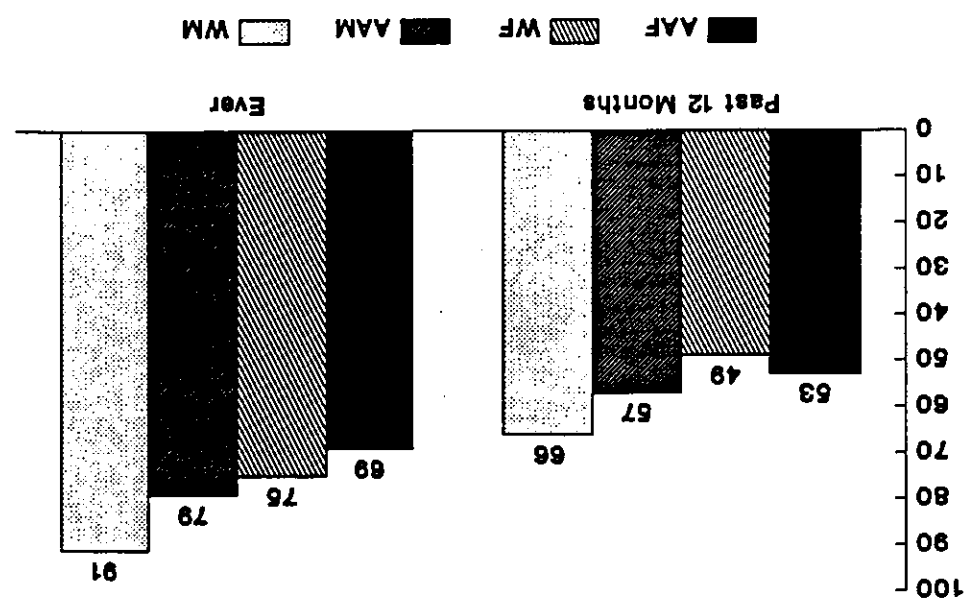


FIG. 6A.1: Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Reporting Verbal Abuse, by Race and Gender

[See Table 6A]

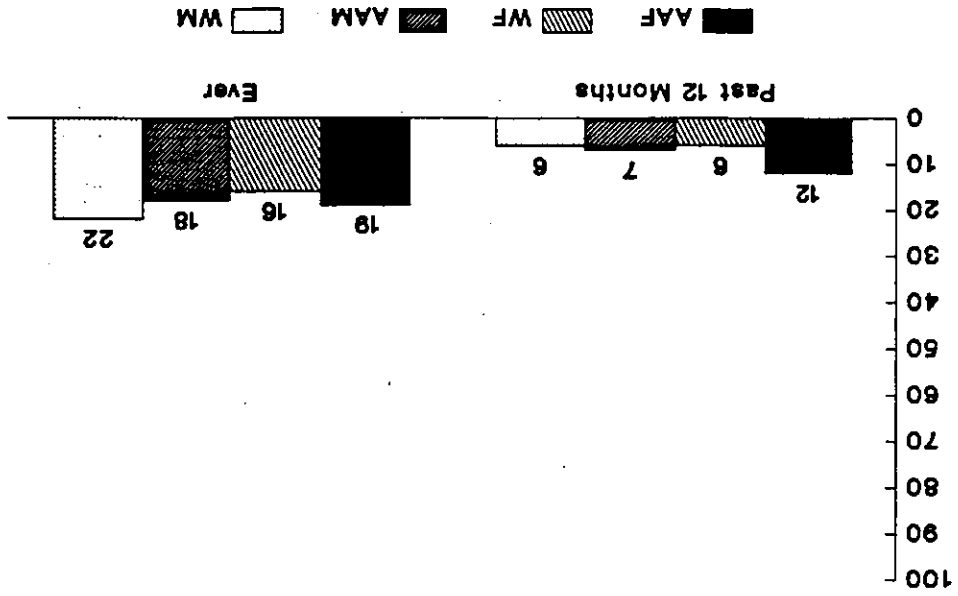


FIG. 6A.4: Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Reporting Crimes Against Property, by Race and Gender

[See Table 6A]

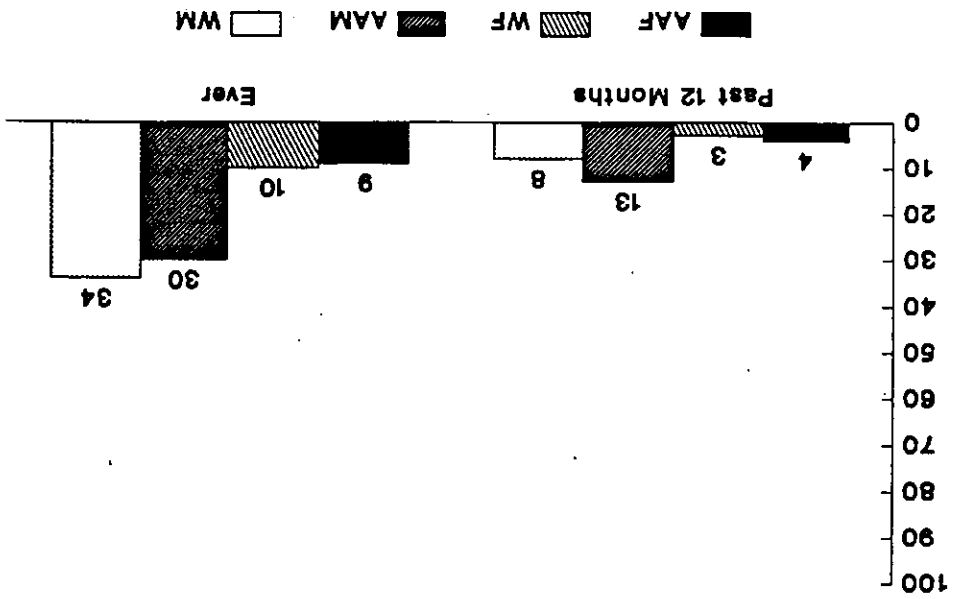


FIG. 6A.3: Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Reporting Having Been Punched/Hit, by Race and Gender

[See Table 6A]

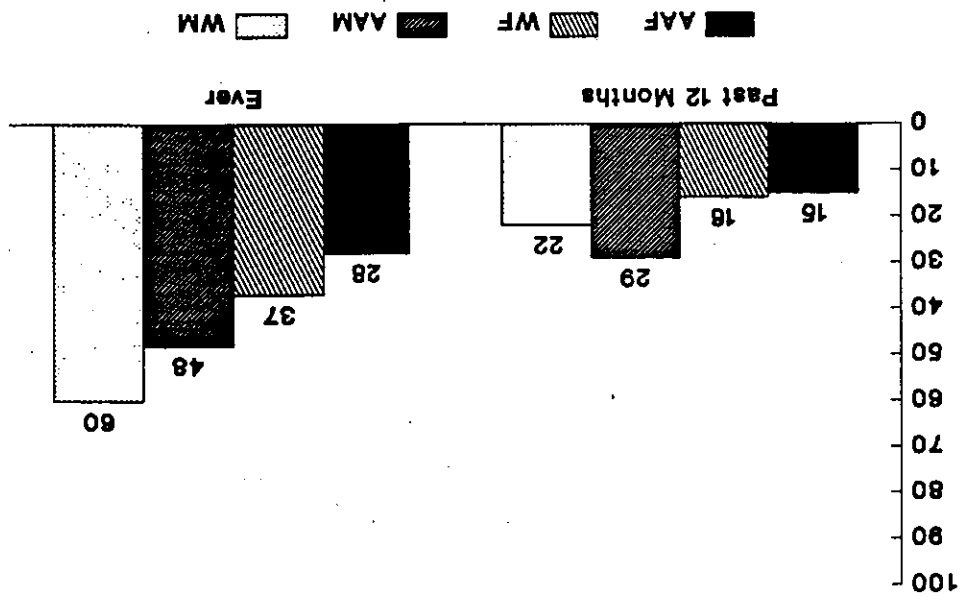


FIG. 6A.6: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Any Violence, by Race and Gender

[See Table 6A]

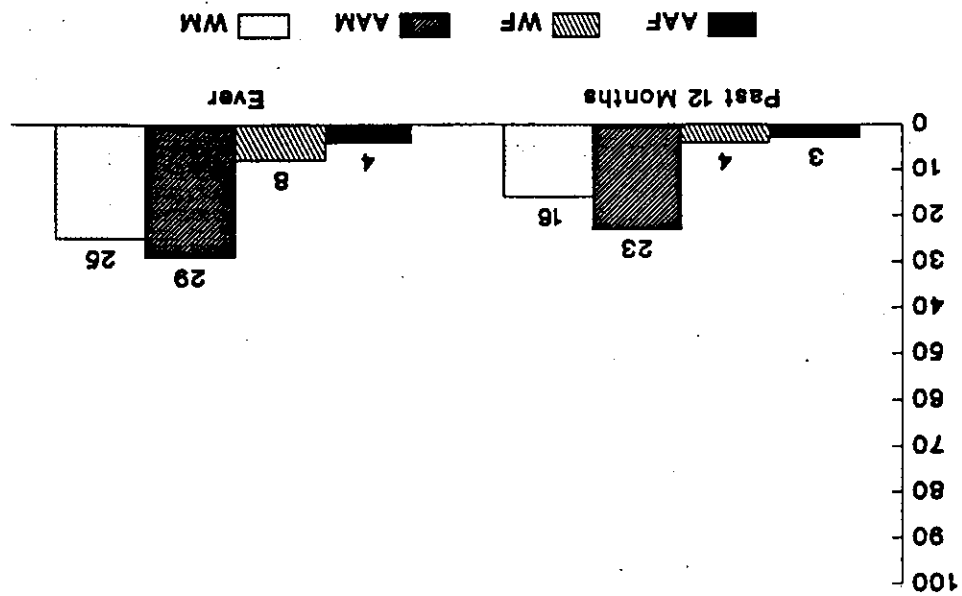


FIG. 6A.5: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting AIDS-Related Abuse, by Race and Gender

[See Table 6B]

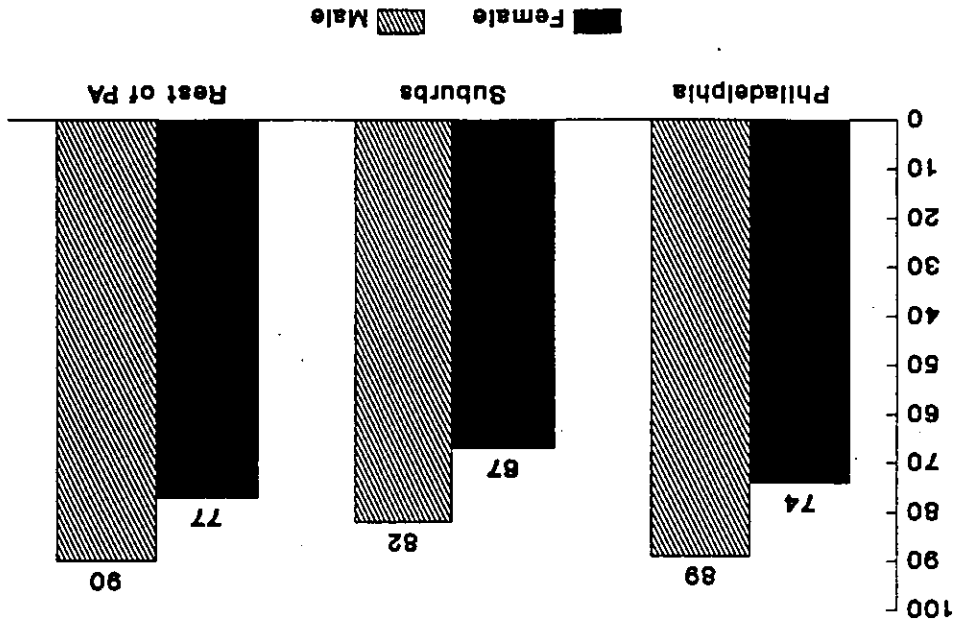


FIG. 6B.2: Percentage Reporting Verbal Abuse Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

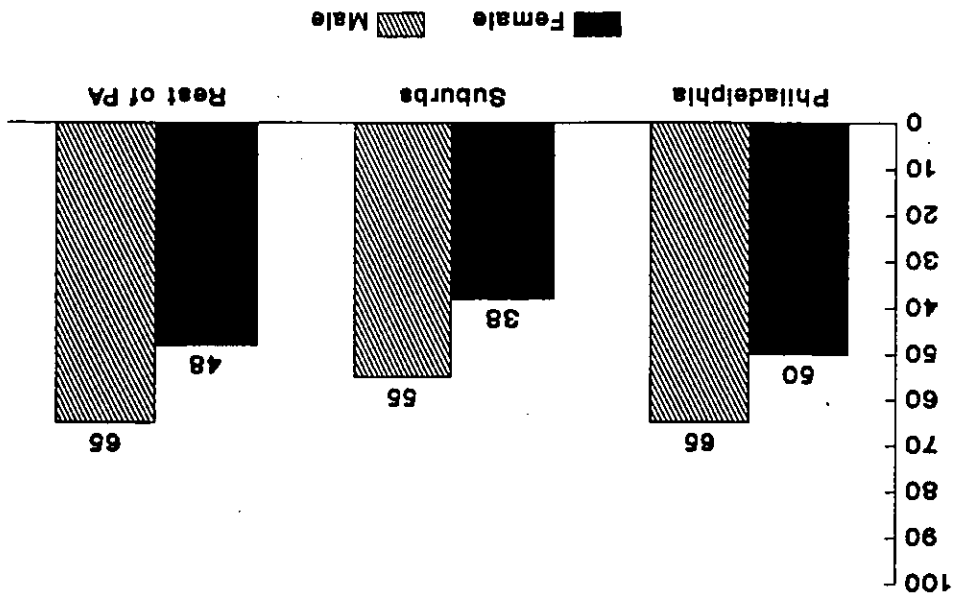


FIG. 6B.1: Percentage Reporting Verbal Abuse in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

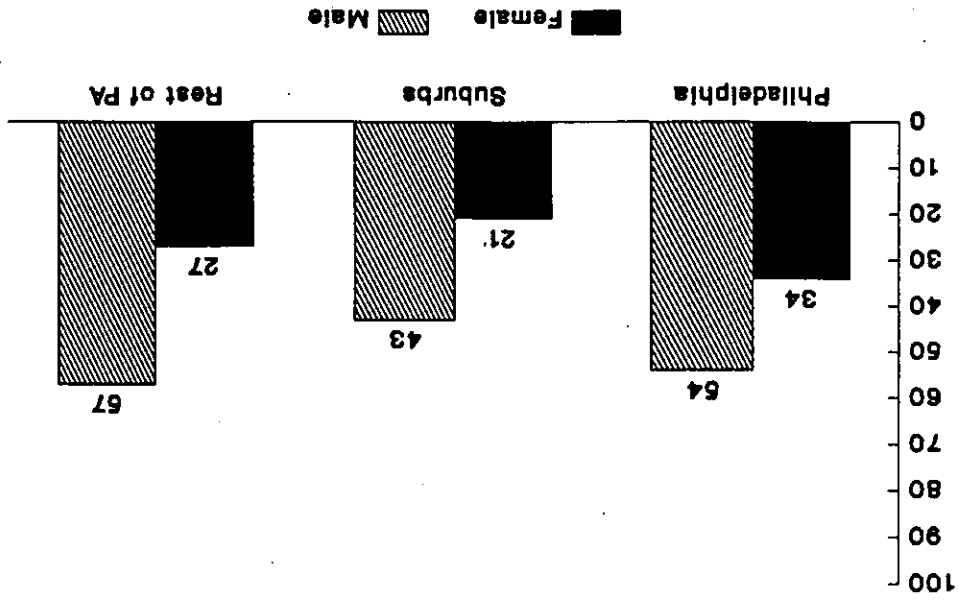


FIG. 6B.4: Percentage Reporting Having Been Threatened/Chased Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

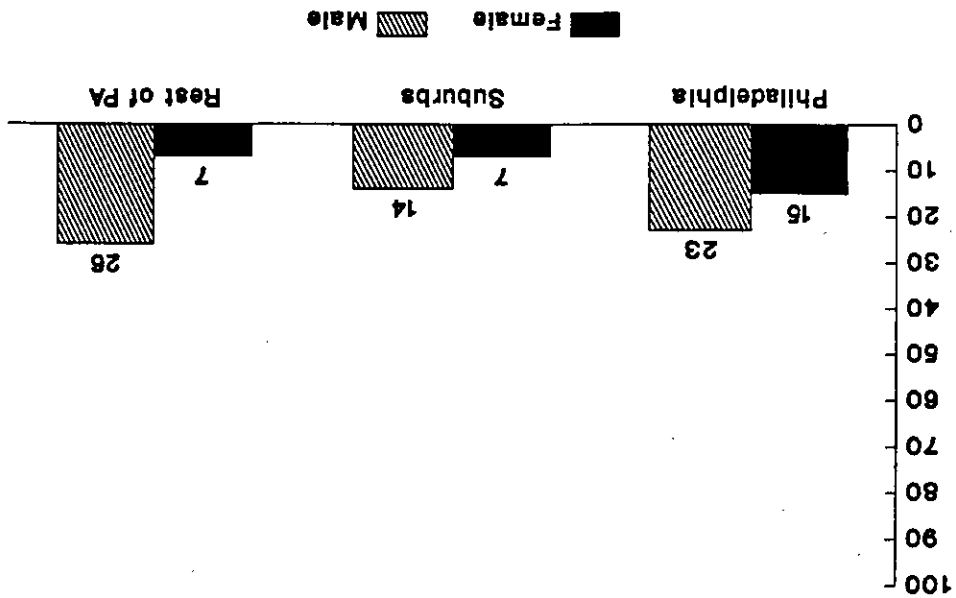


FIG. 6B.3: Percentage Reporting Having Been Threatened/Chased in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

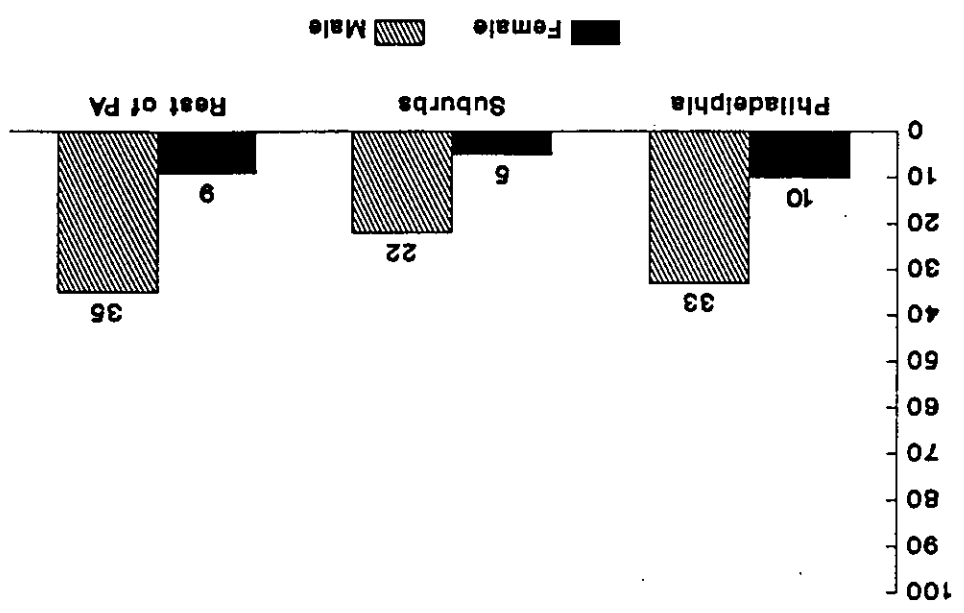


FIG. 6B.6: Percentage Reporting Having Been Punched/Hit Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

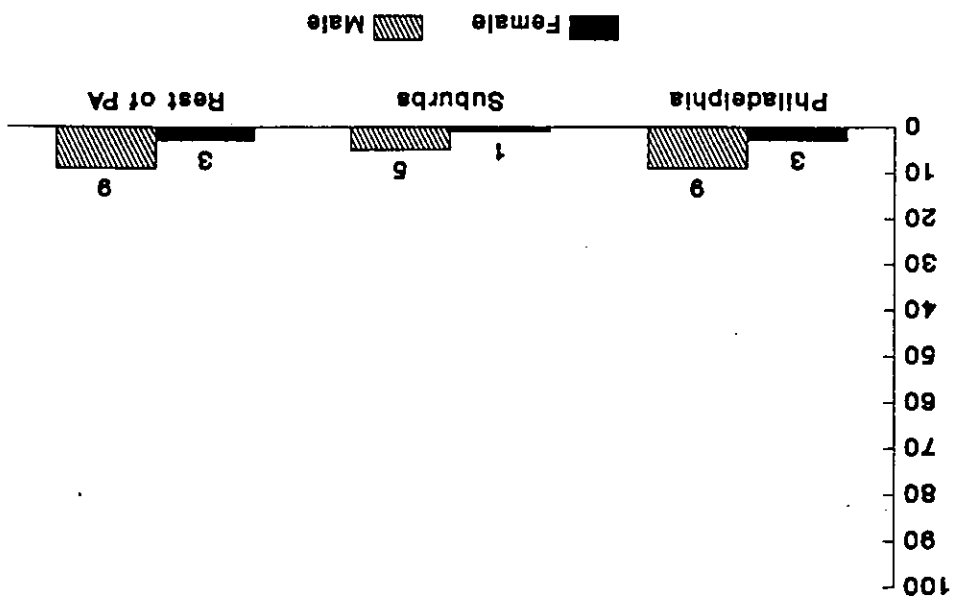


FIG. 6B.5: Percentage Reporting Having Been Punched/Hit in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

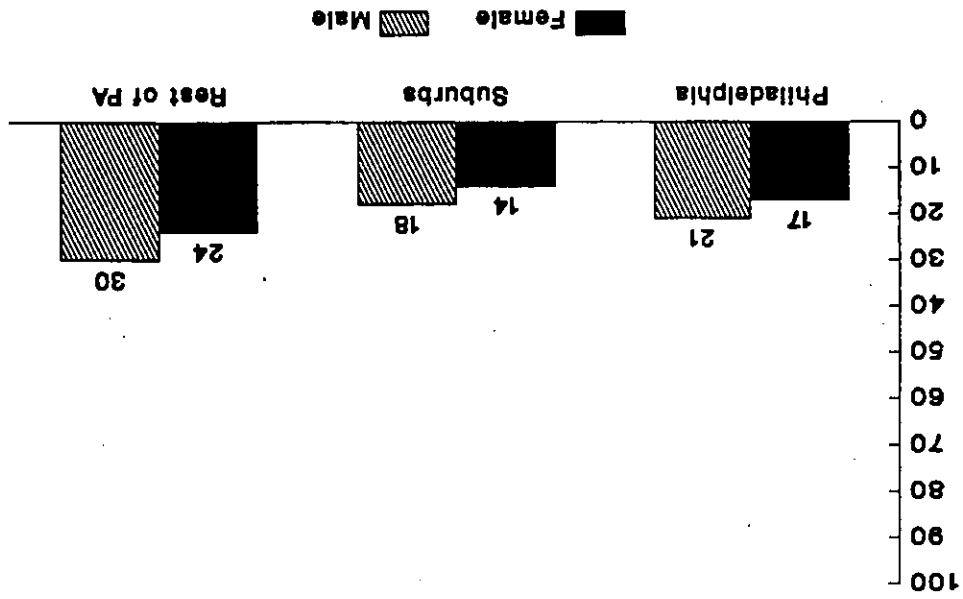


FIG. 6B-8: Percentage Reporting Crimes Against Property Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

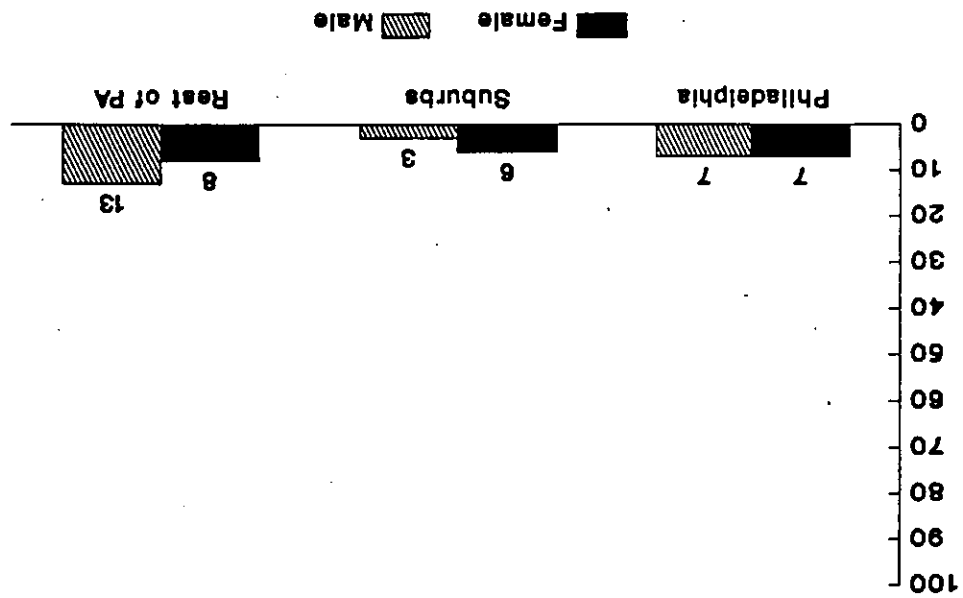


FIG. 6B-7: Percentage Reporting Crimes Against Property in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

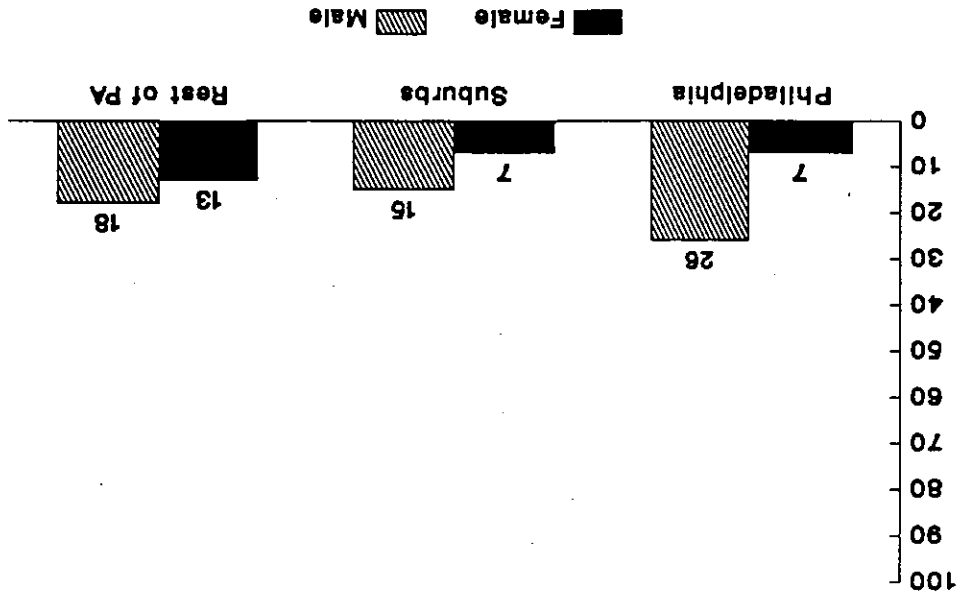


FIG. 6B.10: Percentage Reporting AIDS-Related Abuse Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

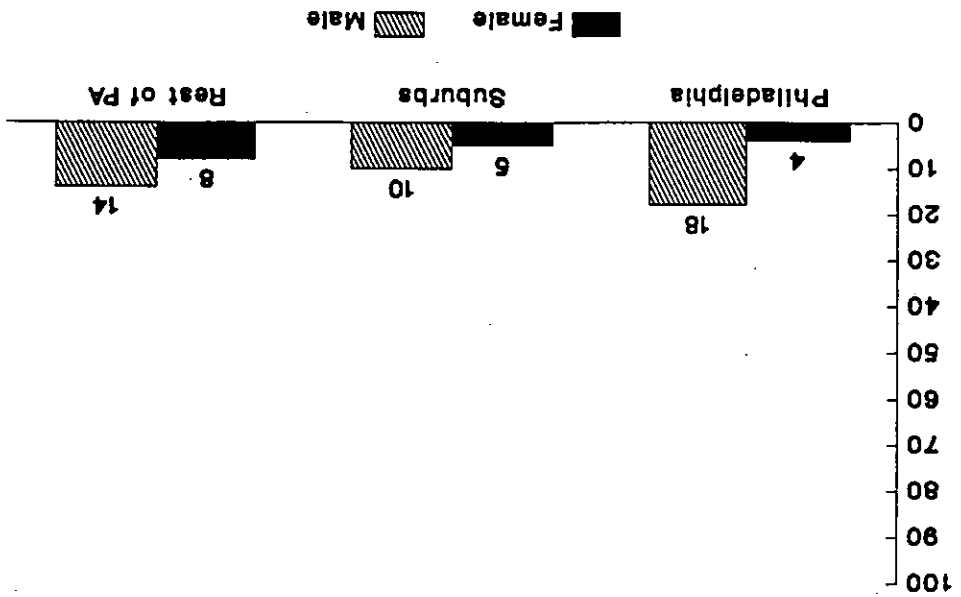


FIG. 6B.9: Percentage Reporting AIDS-Related Abuse in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

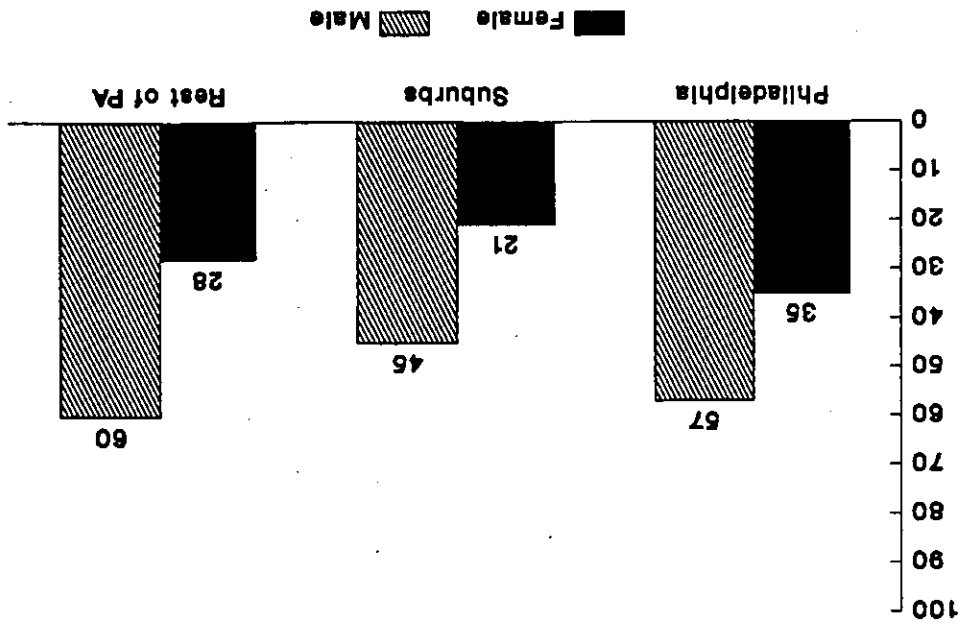


FIG. 6B.12: Percentage Reporting Any Violence Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 6B]

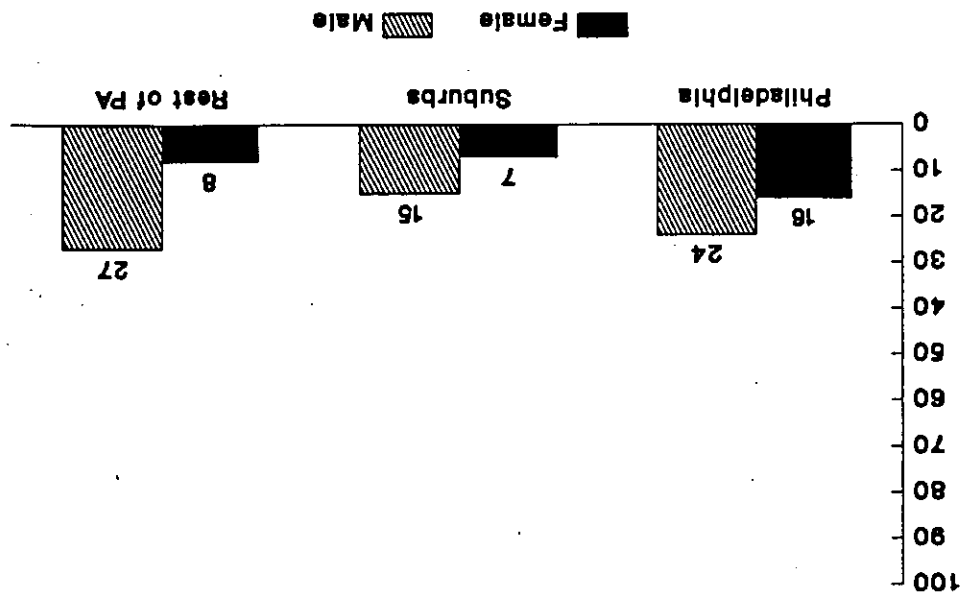
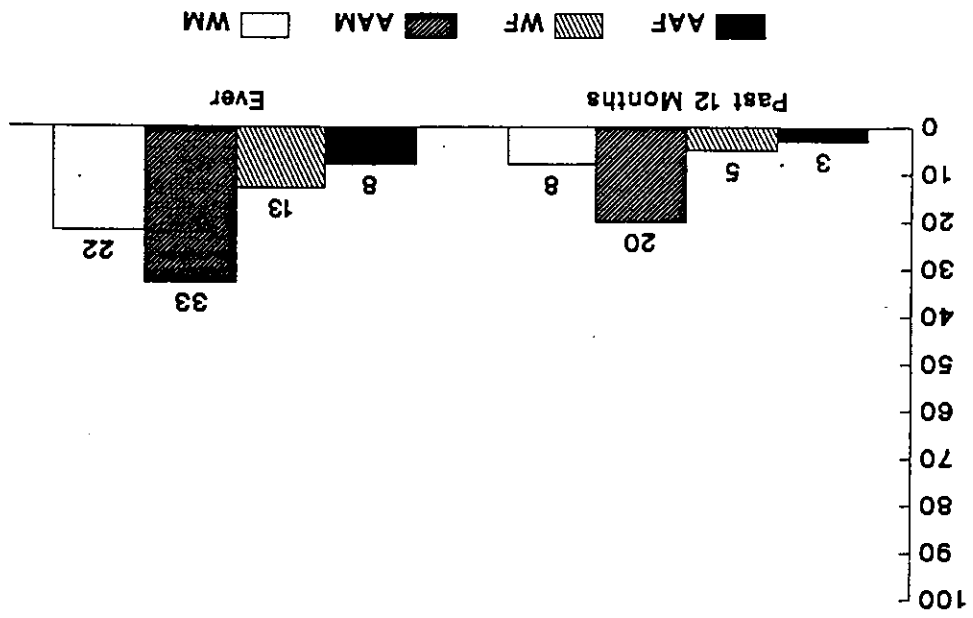


FIG. 6B.11: Percentage Reporting Any Violence in the Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

FIG. 8A.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse by Police, by Gender and Race



[See Table 8A]

[See Table 8B]

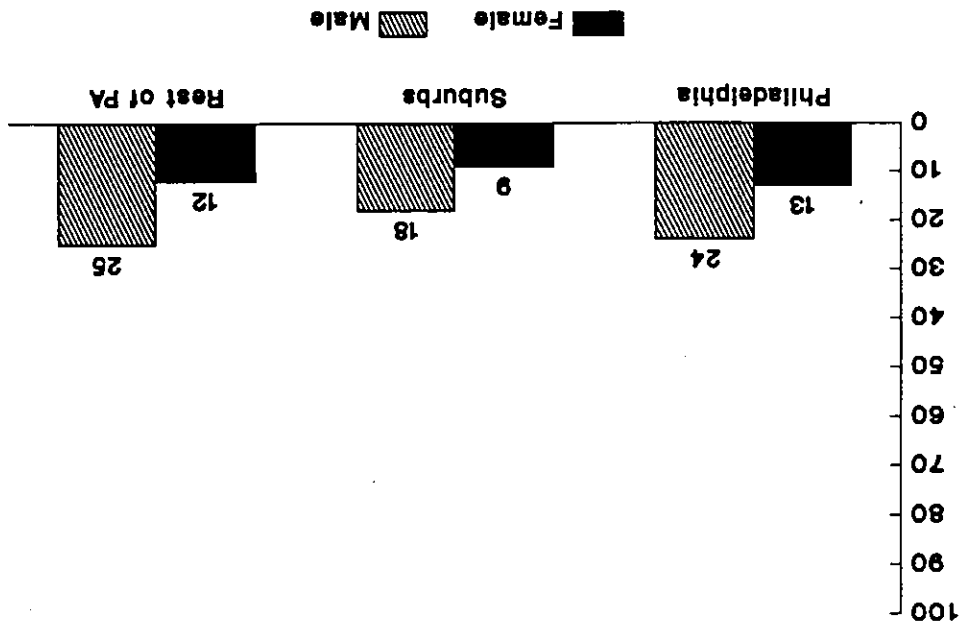


FIG. 8B.2: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Police Ever, by Gender and Location

[See Table 8B]

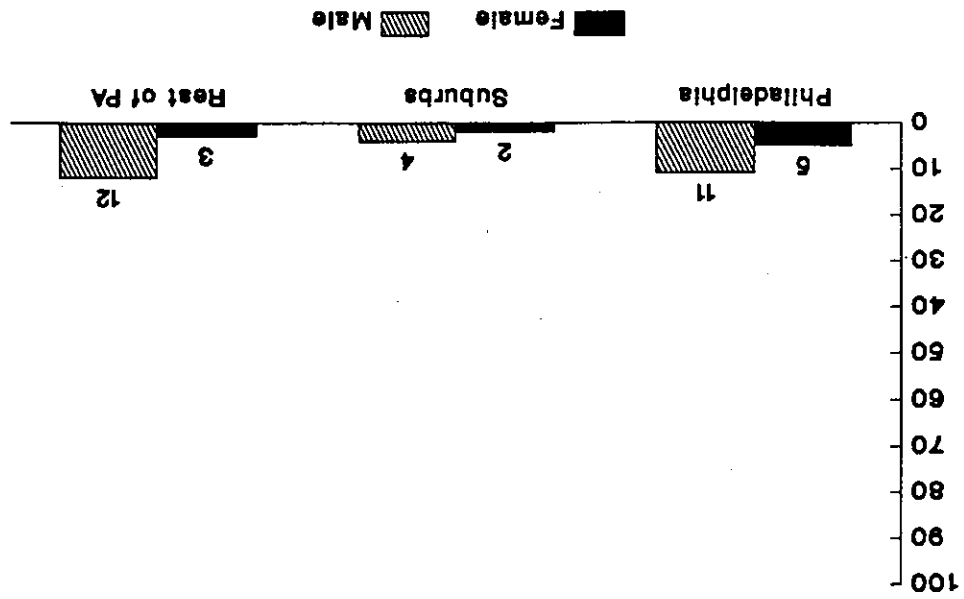


FIG. 8B.1: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Police in Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location

[See Table 10B]

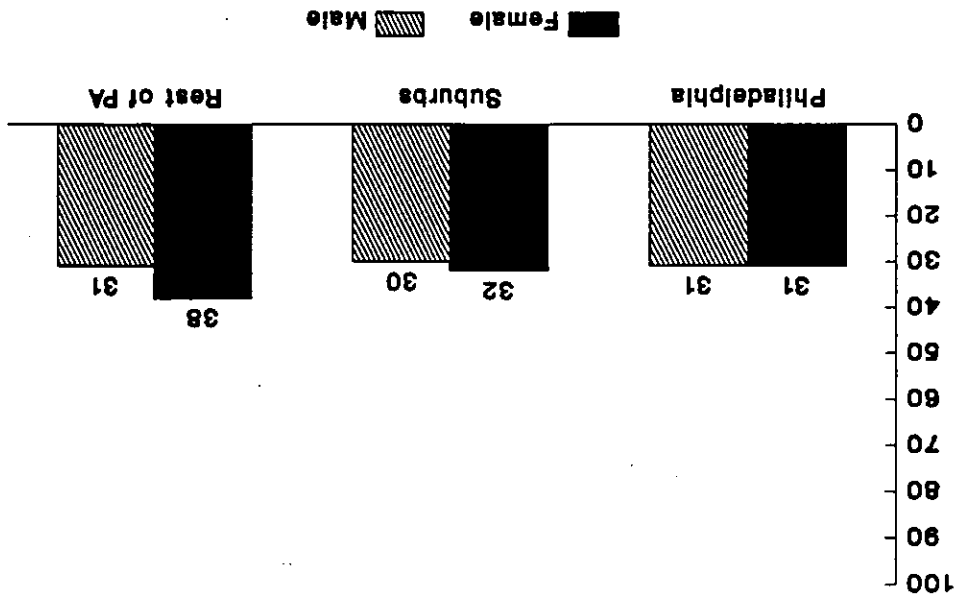


FIG. 10B.1: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Family Members, by Gender and Location

[See Table 10A]

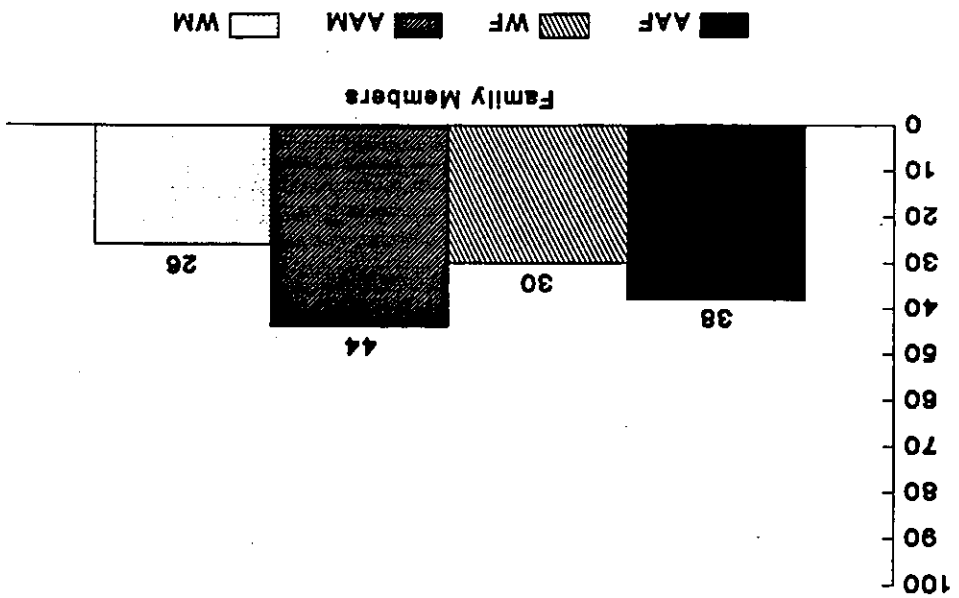


FIG. 10A.1: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse by Family Members, by Gender and Race

[See Table 10A]

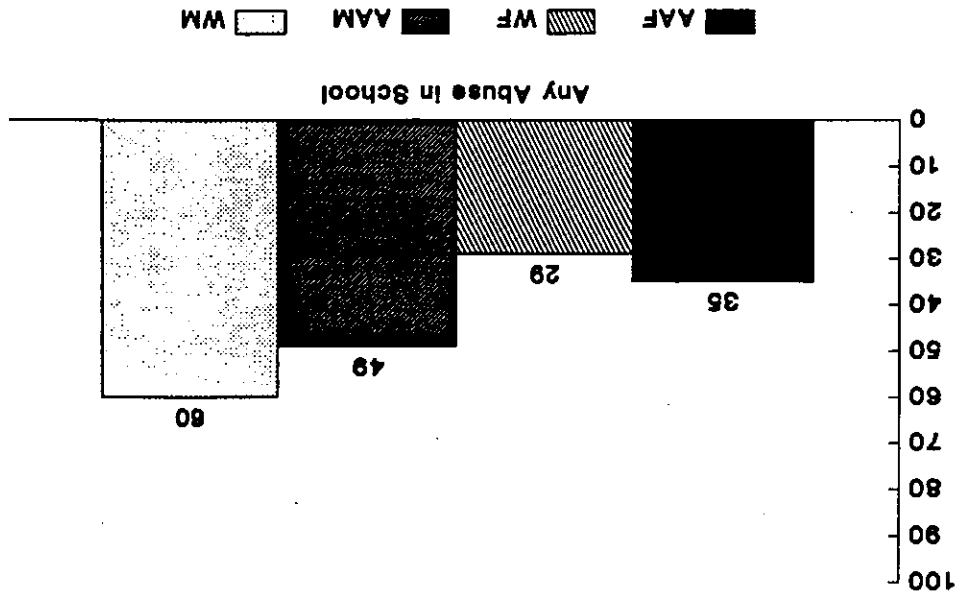


FIG. 10A.3: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Any Abuse in School, by Gender and Race

[See Table 10A]

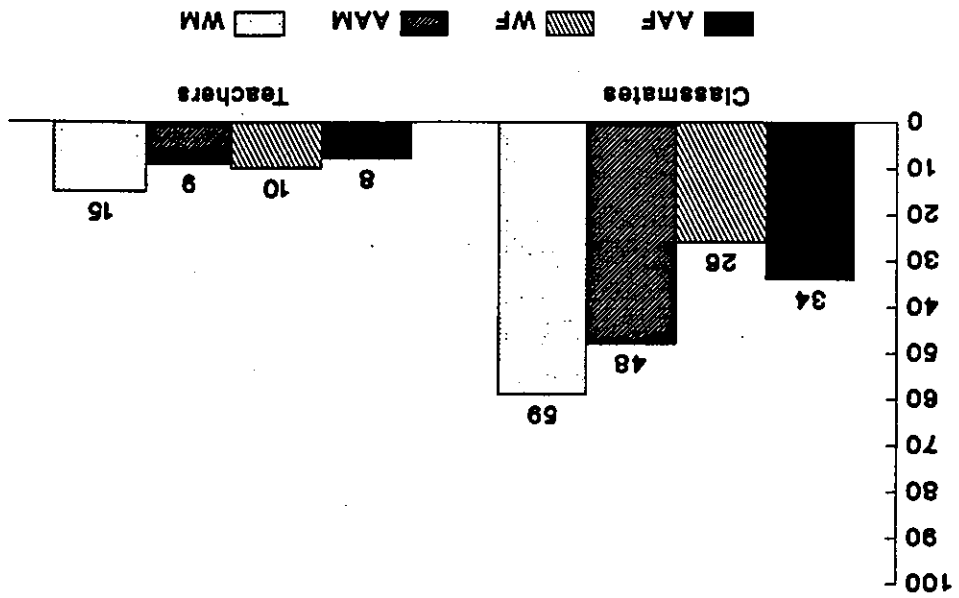


FIG. 10A.2: Percentage of Philadelphians Reporting Abuse by Classmates/Teachers, by Gender and Race

[See Table 10B]

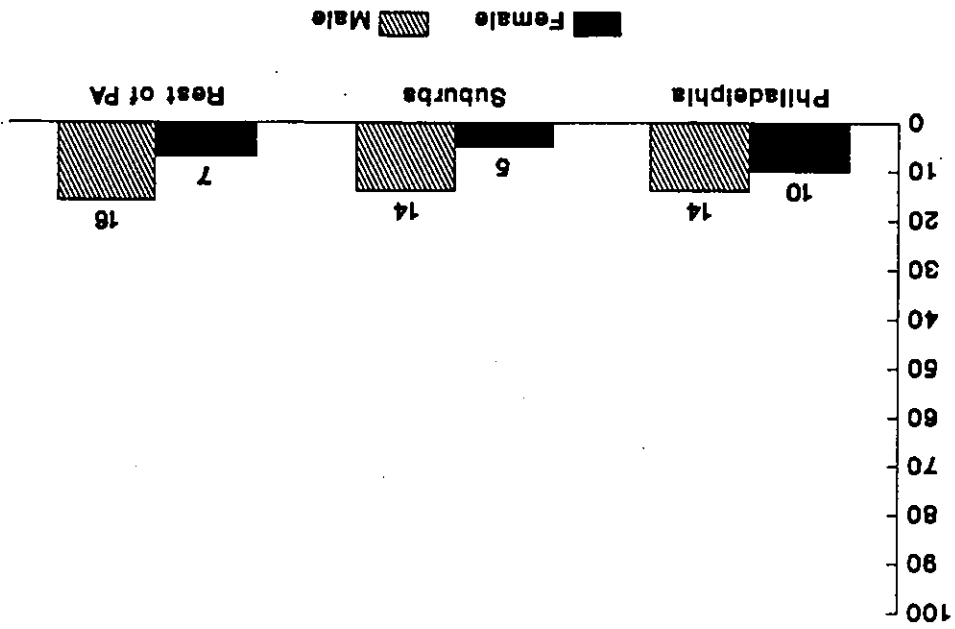


FIG. 10B.3: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Teachers, by Gender and Location

[See Table 10B]

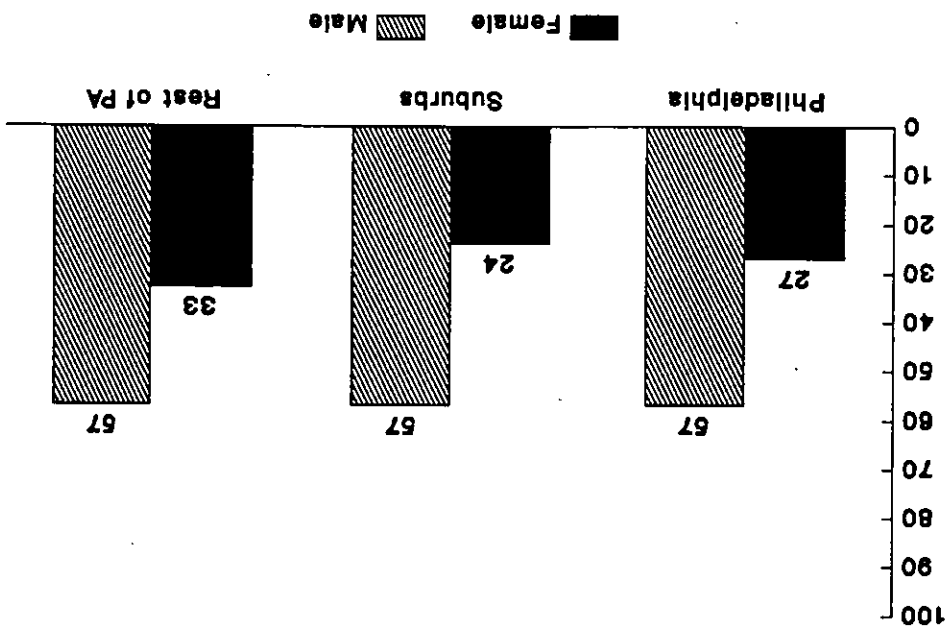


FIG. 10B.2: Percentage Reporting Abuse by Classmates, by Gender and Location

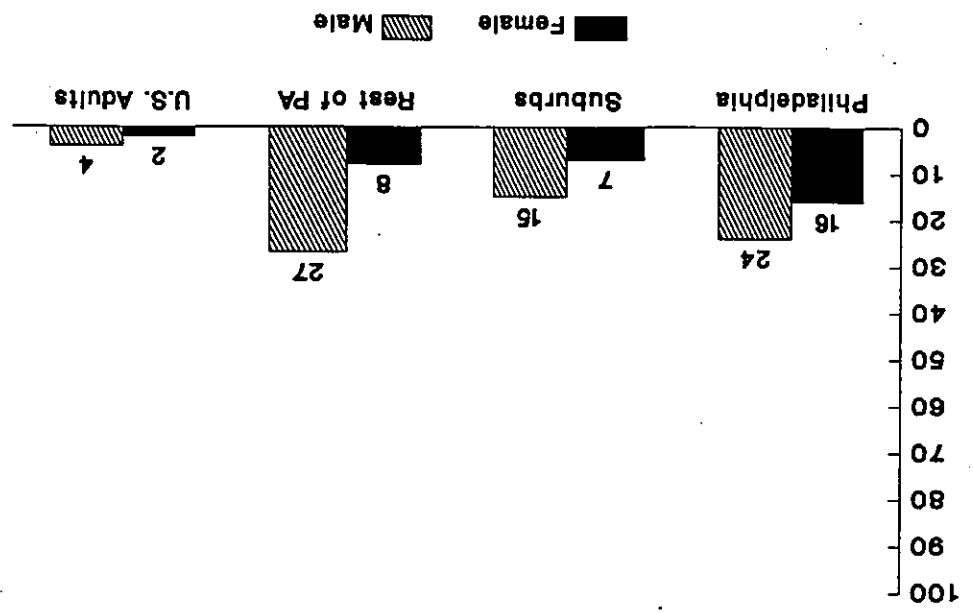


FIG. 11: Percentage Reporting Any Violence in the Previous 12 Months, by Gender and Location, Compared to U.S.

[See Table 10B]

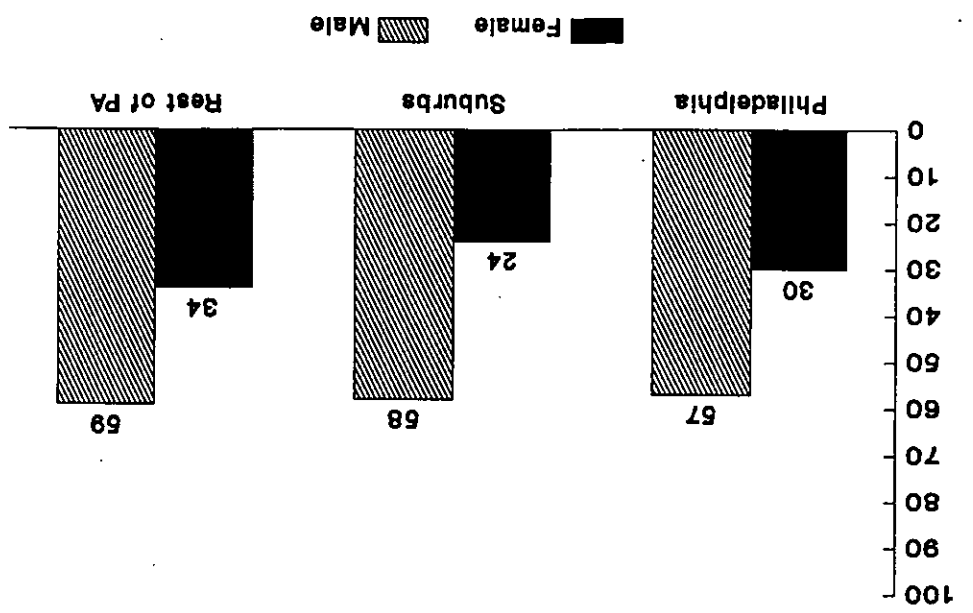


FIG. 10B.4: Percentage Reporting Any Abuse in School, by Gender and Location