

Help for Victims

The Trevor Project is the leading national organization providing crisis intervention and suicide prevention services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth. Find out more at: <http://www.thetrevorproject.org/>

Anti-Violence Project offers crisis intervention, safety planning, short or long-term counseling, police, court and social services advocacy and accompaniment, information and referrals. They also staff a free (English/Spanish), 24-hour crisis intervention hotline to respond to the immediate needs of LGBTQH victims.

24-Hour Hotline: 212.714.1141
<http://www.avp.org/>

StopBullying.gov provides information from on what bullying is, how it affects LGBTQ youth, how to prevent and respond to bullying, and laws pertaining to bullying.
<http://www.stopbullying.gov/at-risk/groups/lgbt/>

The GLBT National Help Center offers free confidential telephone and internet chat peer-counseling, information, and local resources to LGBTQ callers throughout the U.S and operates two national hotlines.

National Hotline: 1.888.843.4564
National Youth Talkline: 1.800.246.PRIDE (7743)
<http://www.youthtalkline.org>

LGBTQ Victims' Rights

In California, sexual orientation and gender identity are recognized as protected classes in hate crimes, employment discrimination, and housing discrimination laws.

Marsy's Law, also known as the Victims' Bill of Rights, provides victims with many constitutional rights, including the right to be treated with fairness and respect, the right to be reasonably protected from the offender, and the right to be present and heard at criminal proceedings.

About Our Center

At the Victims of Crime Resource Center, we educate victims and their families, victim service providers, and other victim advocates on victims' legal rights, victims compensation, and restitution.

The Center also offers legal assistance for victim service providers and "Know Your Rights" presentations to community groups on a host of issues.

We operate **1-800-VICTIMS** – the statewide, toll-free hotline that gives confidential information and referrals to victims, their families, and their advocates. The hotline is staffed by McGeorge law students and supervised by lawyers.

The Center is mandated to provide these services and is funded through the [Office of Emergency Services \(Cal OES\)](#).



Victims of Crime
Resource Center

1-800-VICTIMS
www.1800victims.org

Lesbian = A homosexual female

Gay = A homosexual male

Bisexual = One who is sexually attracted to both males and females

Transgender = One who identifies with or expresses a gender identity that differs from the one which corresponds to the person's sex at birth

Queer = An umbrella term for one who is not heterosexual

Questioning = One who is questioning his or her own sexual orientation or gender identity

LGBTQ Victims

The Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, and Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) community has been targeted as victims of discrimination and violence throughout history. Although LGBTQ rights have been making progress with the legalization of same-sex marriage in an increasing number of states, including federal recognition of these marriages, people who identify as LGBTQ are still being victimized at disproportional rates due to bias.

Hate Crime

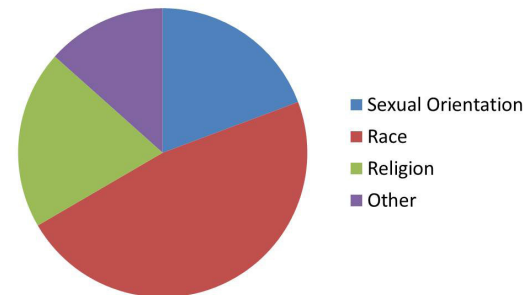
A hate crime is when individuals become victimized because of their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual orientation. According to the FBI Hate Crime Statistics, while the total number of hate crimes in America has been decreasing, the rate of hate crimes against members of the LGBTQ community has remained constant.

Statistics

Federal Hate Crime Statistics in 2011¹:

- Out of the 7,713 victims of reported hate crimes, 20.4% resulted from sexual orientation bias.
- Of these victims:
 - 56.7% were targeted based on anti-male homosexual bias,
 - 29.6% were targeted based on anti-homosexual bias, and
 - 11.1% were targeted based on anti-female homosexual bias.
- Hate crimes against gays outnumber those against religion.

Hate Crime Bias



¹ <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2011>

LGBTQ Youth^{2 3}:

- LGBTQ youth are twice as likely as their peers to say they have been physically assaulted, kicked or shoved at school.
- 70% of LGBTQ youth report being bullied or harassed in school.
- 42% of LGBTQ youth say the community in which they live is not accepting of LGBTQ people.



- 59% of LGBTQ youth reported emotional abuse, compared to 46% of heterosexual youth.
- 37% of LGBTQ youth reported digital abuse and harassment, compared to 26% of heterosexual youth.

Transgender⁴:

- Transgender people were 3.32 times as likely to experience violence as compared to non-transgender survivors and victims.
- Transgender people were 2.46 times as likely to experience physical violence by the police as compared to non-transgender survivors and victims.

² <http://www.hrc.org/youth/view-statistics#.Uipe02Q4WGM>

³ <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/243296.pdf>

⁴ http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_hvreport_final.pdf