

THE COUNT & COUNTER REPORT

*A Study Into Hate Related Violence
Against Lesbians and Gays*

Gary Cox



THE LESBIAN AND GAY ANTI-VIOLENCE PROJECT
THE THIRD REPORT IN THE STREETWATCH SERIES
JANUARY 1994

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Poster Design: 1992 Steve Broadbent
1993 Vicki Jones

Survey Administration: The staff and volunteers of the Lesbian and
Gay Anti-Violence Project

Proof Reading: Jimmy Carruthers

Report: Gary Cox

Published By: Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project
PO Box 9
Darlinghurst, NSW 2010
Australia

Phone: 02-360 6687
008-637 360

Fax: 02-380 4848

ISBN 0 646 16220 9

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Published in January 1994.

Printed by the University of Sydney Union Publications Department.

DAVID BUCHANAN

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Dedication

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Gary Cox

**Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project
January 1994**

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to those who died from violent hate crimes from the time of the first Streetwatch study in 1989.

Poster Design

Survey Administration

Proof Reading

Report

Published By

Phone

Fax

ISBN

John Russell 31
 Richard Johnson 33
 Wayne Tonks 35
 Rattanajurathaporn 34
 Gary Webster 43
 Michael Martin 31
 Maurice McCarty 46
 Noel Walsh 50
 Marcelo Flores (age not known)
 William Dutfield 41
 Robert Knox 37
 Brian Walker 30
 Cyril Olsen 63
 Robert Maclean 49
 John Milicevic 45

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Published in January 1994.

Printed by the University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia.

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FOREWORD

This essay shall explore a creature which has to be referred to as the lowest form of scum on this planet. Words that come to mind on observing this creature include scum, filth, swine, vermin, faeces, maggot, and rodent to name a few. This inferior creature has also been given names by the masses. Names such as sissies, pansies, fairies, poofters, queers, faggots and poofs. I shall refer to this lowly trash as faggots as it seems most appropriate. Faggots in the old days would burn in fires and these scum today should burn in battery acid ... A national law should be enacted to shoot the faggot vermin on sight.

Anonymous hate mail, received by the Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project, 1993.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

I

Little Oxford Street, Darlinghurst.

A gay tourist was bashed around mid-night. The survivor suffered 9 days in hospital with a brain haemorrhage, fractured skull and major injuries to his eyes and forehead.

The motive for the attack - because the survivor was gay.

II

Maroubra, Sydney.

A lesbian mother and her children were continually harassed for over 2 years. "You lesbian sluts!" was frequently yelled through the door. "Get out. Go home you fucking dyke!". The children were told by other kids: "We can't play with you as we'll get AIDS". This verbal abuse has led to violence against both parent and children on a number of occasions. The attackers were often younger than 15.

III

William Street, Darlinghurst.

1am: 4 men drove down William Street abusing the transys standing on the pavement: "Faggot AIDS carriers". A bottle was thrown from the car, narrowly missing the transys but the impact of the broken glass required one of them to have stitches.

IV

Department of Housing Estate, Waterloo.
November 1991 to June 1992.

Day in day out. People Living With HIV/AIDS were subjected to verbal abuse and threats due to their HIV status and presumed homosexuality.

V

Lismore, Northern NSW.

Outside a non-gay nightclub, a 34 year old gay was bashed to the ground by 2 men who shouted: "Poofter! Eat shit and die!" He had to receive urgent medical attention for injuries to his head.

PROCEED WITH CAUTION !

A Message From Bruce Grant Lesbian & Gay Anti-Violence Project Co-Ordinator

Violence against lesbians and gay men still continues. Lesbians and gays are still being abused, systematically harassed and physically assaulted - just because they are lesbian or gay.

This report presents data from two years of reporting hate crimes to the Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project. The data is divided into 2 data sets. *Count & Counter 1992* records incidents over an 8 month period from November 1991 to June 1992. *Count & Counter 1993* records incidents over the 12 months from July 1992 to June 1993. Please bear in mind that these two survey periods are of different duration. Over 8 months, Count & Counter 1992 recorded 90 reports, while Count & Counter 1993 received 94 reports over 12 months. On the face of it, this reveals a decrease in hate crime when the shorter duration of the 1992 data set is considered.

One thing which needs to be borne in mind is the increase in reporting by lesbians. While this in itself is a welcome development, the combining of statistics relating to reports by lesbians and gays, who had previously reported different patterns of attacks in the *Off Our Backs* and *Streetwatch* Reports, may have unintentionally suggested a change in the profile of the assaults and the perpetrators.

My message is simple when reading this report - "Proceed with caution!". As the conclusion to this report states, data needs to be collected and carefully compared over a number of years to be able to be confident about trends in crime. Let's not jump to conclusions, let alone become complacent!

However, if there is a trend to less violence how could it be explained? Firstly, since 1989, there has been heightened community awareness of violence and the likely times and places where incidents usually occur. Also, since 1991, many intensive violence prevention strategies have been implemented due to State Government funding of the Anti-Violence Project. The individual projects have involved Streetsmart behaviour, the use of whistles, self defence classes and increased understanding of the importance of reporting.

However, the reduction in violence is not solely due to the AVP. The Voluntary Community Street Patrol and the Whistle Project also played important parts in encouraging a more effective community response to violence.

The police have been important too. The positioning of a mobile police station along Oxford Street and increased foot patrols have shown the effectiveness of community policing strategies. This has flowed through to a growing confidence among the lesbian and gay communities that the police are taking the issue of anti-lesbian and gay violence seriously. Individual officers have also had a significant impact. In the Newtown area, Kerrie King, the Police Gay & Lesbian Liaison Officer, deserves

particular mention. She has played a pivotal role in building better relationships between the local lesbian and gay communities and the police.

A feature of Count & Counter 1993 compared to Count & Counter 1992 is the increased reporting of incidents of verbal abuse - vilification. This is probably due to a change in emphasis in the project. The Count & Counter poster for 1992 made no mention of reporting incidents of verbal abuse. The 1993 poster requested reports of these incidents. This was in recognition of the fact that verbal abuse often is a prelude to physical assault. Part of the aim of Count & Counter 1993 was to educate people about this fact. However, I do not think the change in emphasis explains the decrease in reporting of physical violence as there was no discouragement of reporting physical assaults during the 1993 campaign.

The Anti-Violence Project is becoming more and more effective in reaching the grass-roots of the lesbian and gay communities. A survey of 211 lesbians and gays at the 1993 Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras Fair Day revealed that 92% of respondents had heard of the Anti-Violence Project. 71% had seen AVP community educational materials, 76% had heard of the term "Be Streetsmart", and 98% knew about the use of whistles. 70% stated that if they had been physically assaulted, they would report the incident to the police. The soon to be released Sydney Star Observer readership survey is consistent with these findings. Clearly, the AVP's community education strategy is working.

Finally, there does appear to be a growing level of awareness within the wider community of the existence and unacceptability of this type of violence. This increased awareness can be traced back to April 1990 when the then Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Ted Pickering, launched the Streetwatch Report. Such public statements are a crucial component in altering society's tacit condoning of anti-lesbian/gay hate crime. The Minister's willingness to launch a report into anti-lesbian/gay violence and to go on the public record attacking this kind of violence cannot be understated.

The project of eradicating anti-lesbian/gay hate crimes and vilification still has a long way to go. The recommendations to this report represent the next steps along the way. The Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project commends this report to Ministers and Members of Parliament, Local Councillors, all levels of government, the Anti-Discrimination Board, community organisations, key professionals (especially youth workers and teachers), the police, and last but not least the lesbian and gay communities of New South Wales. Working together we will overcome hate crimes against lesbians and gays.

Bruce Grant
October 1993

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Count & Counter Report is the third survey of violence against lesbians and gays. Previous surveys were *Streetwatch* (1990) and *Off Our Backs* (1992). *Streetwatch* mainly surveyed gays, while *Off Our Backs* was solely targeted at lesbians.

The Count & Counter findings have been separated into 2 data sets:

- Count & Counter 1992 covers the **8 months** from November 1991 to June 1992 and records **90** separate incidents;
- Count & Counter 1993 covers the **12 months** from July 1992 to June 1993 and records **94** separate incidents.

When reading the report, it is important to remember that the time periods are of different duration.

The main findings of the *Count & Counter* survey are as follows:

Nature of the Incidents

1. C&C 1992. 69% of survivors sustained physical injury.
C&C 1993. 51% of survivors sustained physical injury.
2. C&C 1992. Verbal abuse only (vilification) occurred in 13% of incidents.
C&C 1993. Verbal abuse only (vilification) occurred in 30% of incidents.
3. There was a 58% decrease in reports of physical assault between Count & Counter 1992 and Count & Counter 1993 for the months November through June.

Location and Time

4. C&C 1992. 59% of incidents occurred in the street and 17% at beats.
C&C 1993. 39% of incidents occurred in the street and 22% in the survivor's own home.
5. C&C 1992. 43% of incidents occurred in the vicinity of Oxford Street.
C&C 1993. 30% of incidents occurred in the vicinity of Oxford Street.

 The Count & Counter Report

6. C&C 1992. 54% of Oxford Street incidents took place between December and January.
C&C 1993. 39% of Oxford Street incidents took place between December and January (52% when adjusted for C&C 1992's shorter time period).
7. C&C 1992. 33% of incidents took place in December and 27% in January.
C&C 1993. 25% of incidents took place in January and 25% in February.
8. C&C 1992. 60% of incidents occurred on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
C&C 1993. 42% of incidents occurred on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
9. C&C 1992. 30% of incidents occurred between 9pm and midnight; 20% occurred between midnight and 3am.
C&C 1993. The distribution of incidents was more evenly spread; however, 16% were cited as on-going.

Weapons

10. C&C 1992. 81% of physical assaults did not involve weapons; in those that did, the weapons were usually those at hand (e.g. stones, bottles, etc.).
C&C 1993. 83% of physical assaults did not involve weapons; in those that did, the weapons were usually those at hand (e.g. stones, bottles, etc.).

Theft

11. C&C 1992. 11% of incidents involved robbery.
C&C 1993. 19% of incidents involved robbery.

Characteristics of Survivors

12. C&C 1992. 9% of respondents were female and 91% were male.
C&C 1993. 26% of respondents were female and 74% were male.
13. C&C 1992. 7% were lesbian and 86% were gay.
C&C 1993. 17% were lesbian and 71% were gay.
14. C&C 1992. 50% of survivors were aged between 25 and 39; 11% were between 15 and 19.
C&C 1993. 56% of survivors were aged between 25 and 39; 3% were between 15 and 19.

 The Count & Counter Report

15. C&C 1992. 54% of survivors lived in the Eastern Suburbs or Inner City.
C&C 1993. 65% of survivors lived in the Eastern Suburbs or Inner West.

Characteristics of the Assailants

16. C&C 1992. 88% of assailants were male; 11% were mixed sex groups.
C&C 1993. 85% of assailants were male; 13% were mixed sex groups.
17. C&C 1992. 22% of assailants were estimated to be aged between 15 and 18; 43% were estimated between 19 and 25.
C&C 1993. 14% of assailants were estimated to be aged between 15 and 18; 36% were estimated between 19 and 25; 21% were between 26 and 30.
18. C&C 1992. The majority of incidents (47%) involved 3 to 5 assailants.
C&C 1993. The majority of incidents (45%) involved 2 to 5 assailants.
19. The maximum number of assailants reported over both data sets was 20.
Five reports overall involved 15 to 17 assailants.
20. C&C 1992. As revealed in the Streetwatch Report, the larger the number of assailants the younger they were likely to be. All the incidents involving assailants under 19 were group attacks.
C&C 1993. The larger the number of assailants the younger they were likely to be. This association was less strong than for the C&C 1992 data set.
21. C&C 1992. 13% of survivors stated that the assailant was known to them.
C&C 1993. 21% of survivors stated that the assailant was known to them.

Witnesses

22. C&C 1992. 72% of survivors were alone (i.e. not with friends) when the incident occurred.
C&C 1993. 53% of survivors were alone when the incident occurred.
23. C&C 1992. In 46% of incidents witnesses were present. These witnesses assisted in 27% of these incidents.
C&C 1993. In 40% of incidents witnesses were present. These witnesses assisted in 29% of these incidents.

Reason of the Assault

24. C&C 1992. 81% of survivors believed the reason for the attack was because they were lesbian or gay.

 The Count & Counter Report

C&C 1993. 70% of survivors believed the reason for the attack was because they were lesbian or gay.

25. C&C 1992. In 83% of incidents, the assailants spoke to the survivors. In 72% of these cases, anti-lesbian/gay remarks were made; in 5% of these cases, taunts regarding the survivors perceived HIV/AIDS status were made.

C&C 1993. In 73% of incidents, the assailants spoke to the survivors. In 63% of these cases, anti-lesbian/gay remarks were made; in 8% of these cases, taunts regarding the survivors perceived HIV/AIDS status were made.

Immediate Action Taken

26. C&C 1992. In 30% of all incidents, only protective action was possible.
C&C 1993. In 38% of all incidents, only protective action was possible
27. C&C 1992. In 39% of incidents, the survivor fought back or ran away.
C&C 1993. In 34% of incidents, the survivor fought back or ran away.

Post-Assault Action

28. C&C 1992. 50% of survivors reported the incident to the police.
C&C 1993. 36% of survivors reported the incident to the police.
29. C&C 1992. 32% of survivors sought medical assistance.
C&C 1993. 22% of survivors sought medical assistance
30. C&C 1992. 15.6% reported the incident to the Anti-Violence Project only.
C&C 1993. 26.6% reported the incident to the Anti-Violence Project only.

Reports to the Police

31. C&C 1992. Of the 45 cases where no report to the police was made, 27% believed the police would be hostile and 11% felt they would be unable to assist.
C&C 1993. Of the 60 cases where no report to the police was made, only 8% believed the police would be hostile and 11% felt they would be unable to assist. However, 17% felt their incident would not be taken seriously.
32. C&C 1992. 42% of those reporting found the police customer service friendly or supportive. 33% stated the service was unhelpful.
C&C 1993. 56% of those reporting found the police customer service friendly or supportive. 15% stated the service was unhelpful.

 The Count & Counter Report

33. C&C 1992. 60% of those reporting identified as lesbian or gay to the police; however, only 11% were asked by the police if they were lesbian or gay.
 C&C 1993. 41% of those reporting identified as lesbian or gay to the police; however, only 3% were asked by the police if they were lesbian or gay.

Reports to the Health Authorities

34. C&C 1992. 76% of those who sought medical attention stated that the service was friendly or supportive. 7% stated it was unhelpful.
 C&C 1993. 67% of those who sought medical attention stated that the service was friendly or supportive. None stated it was unhelpful.
35. C&C 1992. 21% were asked by the medical services whether they were lesbian or gay.
 C&C 1993. 5% were asked by the medical services whether they were lesbian or gay.

Police Gay/Lesbian Liaison Consultant

36. C&C 1992. 74% were aware of the Police Gay/Lesbian Consultant.
 C&C 1993. 57% were aware of the Police Gay/Lesbian Consultant.

Victims Compensation

37. C&C 1992. 39% were aware of the Victims Compensation Scheme.
 C&C 1993. 31% were aware of the Victims Compensation Scheme.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations derive directly from the findings of the Count & Counter Report.

Legislation

The Count & Counter Report shows the seriousness of threats and vilification against lesbians and gays.

Recommendation:

1. That Streetwatch Recommendation 2.1.1 be implemented:

That the Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 be amended to include a new ground of complaint of vilification based on perceived or actual homosexuality and to create a new criminal offence of serious vilification based on perceived or actual homosexuality, on the lines of the 1989 Amendment regarding racial vilification.

Government and Community

The Count & Counter Report and other recent reports into hate-related violent crime against lesbians and gays reveal the endemic nature of this crime in our society.

Recommendations:

2. That the Premier of NSW establish a committee comprising members of the lesbian and gay communities and relevant government agencies to develop a wide-ranging strategic plan to identify the nature and breadth of hate-related crime against lesbians and gays and to implement appropriate and effective violence prevention programs with the aim of eliminating this form of violence by the year 2000.

Local Government

The Count & Counter Report shows a focussing of hate-related violence and vilification in the Oxford Street area.

Recommendations:

3. That the Council of the City of Sydney and South Sydney City Council prepare Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans for the Oxford Street precinct to address development and uses that encourage hate-related violence and vilification.
4. That the Council of the City of Sydney and South Sydney City Council establish community precinct committees to monitor planning and development in the Oxford Street precinct, such committees to include representatives from the lesbian and gay community, local business, and local residents.
5. That both the Council of the City of Sydney and South Sydney City Council promote the Oxford Street precinct as a lesbian and gay entertainment and cultural area on similar lines to Chinatown in Haymarket.
6. That South Sydney City Council develop a hate crimes and street violence prevention strategy for the entire Local Government Area along the lines of similar initiatives by Waverley, Marrickville and Fairfield Councils.
7. That South Sydney City Council assist in establishing a Lesbian and Gay Safety Centre to act as a resource, training and advice centre on hate crime prevention.
8. That South Sydney City Council increase its recognition and support for the Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project and other community-based violence prevention programs.

Police

The Count & Counter Report indicates some deterioration in police customer service and also a continuation of perceptions of the police that result in under-reporting of hate-related violent crime.

Recommendation:

9. That a review of police customer service to lesbians and gays be conducted and that such review focus on both police stations with community liaison officers and those considered to be in locations of high risk of hate-related violence.

Reporting and Under-Reporting

The Count & Counter Report indicates that some significant groups are under-reporting hate related violent crime.

Recommendations:

Lesbians

10. That projects targeted at lesbians be funded by the Office of Status of Women and other appropriate agencies to encourage awareness and reporting by lesbians.

Transgenderers

11. That projects be funded by the NSW Department of Health, the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board and other appropriate agencies to obtain a profile of hate-related violence directed against transgenderers.

People Living With HIV/AIDS

12. That projects be funded by the AIDS Bureau of NSW Department of Health, the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board and other appropriate agencies to obtain a profile of hate-related violence directed against People Living With HIV/AIDS.

Non-Metropolitan Lesbians and Gays

13. That projects be funded by the NSW Department of Health and other appropriate agencies to obtain a profile of hate-related violence directed against lesbians and gays outside the Sydney Metropolitan area.

Education

Hate-related violent crime is still perpetrated by persons of school age or those recently out of the school system.

Recommendations

14. That the Department of School Education develop and implement an anti-homophobia policy along similar lines to the existing anti-racism policy.

The Count & Counter Report

- Recommendations*
15. That the Department of School Education conduct an audit of young people's attitudes towards gender, race and sexual orientation, and develop appropriate strategies to counteract any negative views.

Victims' Compensation Scheme

The Count & Counter Report reveals a continued lack of awareness amongst lesbians and gays affected by hate-related violence of the Victims' Compensation Scheme.

Recommendation:

16. That the Attorney General initiate a targeted Statewide promotional campaign aimed at publicising the Victims' Compensation Scheme to lesbians and gays affected by hate-related violent crime, such campaign should identify special issues relating to this form of violence.

Community Programs

The Count & Counter Report demonstrates the need for continued monitoring of anti-lesbian/gay violence in New South Wales.

Recommendation:

17. That the Anti-Violence Project continue to monitor hate-related violence and vilification for at least another 3 years.
18. That the Anti-Violence Project continue to be funded to develop community based strategies to assist people to combat hate-related violence and vilification.

3. BACKGROUND

Count & Counter is an on-going project of the Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project (AVP). The AVP was established in 1990 by the Gay and Lesbian Rights Lobby in response to increasing reports of violence against lesbians and gays in NSW.

The AVP first received funding in June 1991, by way of a \$55,000 one year grant from the NSW Department of Health. This grant enabled the AVP to conduct a series of pilot programs directed at decreasing the number of hate related attacks in the lesbian and gay community and providing appropriate community and individual responses to violence. The grant was renewed in May 1992 and in 1993 the project was bestowed Non-Government Organisation status enabling the organisation to be certain of on-going funding commitment. The project is currently staffed by a full-time violence prevention co-ordinator, a part-time violence prevention officer and a full-time administrative assistant.

The Count & Counter project was launched in November 1991 to encourage both lesbians and gays to report both threats and acts of violence against themselves and others to the AVP. This report presents the first two years data from Count & Counter.

Mission Statement ~ Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project

To reduce the incidence of violence against lesbians and gays.

We will achieve this by:

- Initiating and fostering an increased lesbian and gay community response to counter anti-lesbian and homophobic violence;
- Facilitating an increased government response to counter anti-lesbian and homophobic violence;
- Fostering an increased awareness in the general community of the existence and unacceptability of anti-lesbian and homophobic violence;
- Identifying the nature, causes and extent of anti-lesbian and homophobic violence and the remedies to minimise such violence.

4. COUNT & COUNTER AND PROJECT EVALUATION

Count & Counter was not established as an evaluation exercise for anti-lesbian/gay violence strategies. However, since the Streetwatch Report was published a number of programs and policy changes have been put in place - ranging from educational programs in schools, increased police foot patrols in Oxford Street, to the AVP itself. Some impact should be observable from these initiatives. It must be emphasised that a 5 year statistical perspective is probably required for confident assertions about trends in hate related violence to be made. This would involve 2 more annual rounds of Count & Counter data collection. However, comparison of Streetwatch and 2 years of Count & Counter may enable some tentative conclusions to be made.

5. METHODOLOGY

A similar method of survey administration was selected for Count & Counter as for the Streetwatch Project. The administering organisation was the Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project. Respondents could either have a phone or face-to-face interview. Furthermore, the range of questions asked was broadly comparable to the Lobby's Streetwatch and Off Our Backs surveys. The questionnaire takes approximately 20 minutes to complete.

This method of surveying was selected in order to establish the current picture of hate related anti-lesbian/gay violence in the state. An alternative method could have been to randomly select a group of lesbians and gays and inquire as to whether they had been the subject of hate-related attacks or not. This would have necessarily entailed detailing incidents that occurred over a longer time span. Consequently, only a relative picture of the current situation would have been obtained.

The goal of the Count & Counter project was to encourage as many people who had been the subject of current incidents to report to the Anti-Violence Project. In essence, the approach was action oriented research, since information about the current pattern of attacks was to be used to inform police and local authorities as well as to lobby government as appropriate.

Therefore, a high profile advertising strategy was adopted in order to make the target group aware of Count & Counter and to encourage survivors of these attacks to respond and complete a survey interview. The advertising involved the lesbian and gay media, posters and leaflets in lesbian and gay meeting places, bars, bookshops and other venues. Social services and health centres were also sent posters and leaflets to display.

6. THE SAMPLE

Table 1 shows the three recent surveys of violence against lesbians and gays and the time period over which the survey was conducted. For the purposes of this report, the Count & Counter responses have been divided into two sections: the first covering reports of incidents occurring between November 1991 and June 1992 and the second covering incidents between July 1992 and June 1993. This enabled a comparison between the number of incidents occurring in the same month but in different years.

Project	Dates of Survey	No. of Responses
Streetwatch	Nov 1988 - Apr 1989	67
Off Our Backs	Jan 1991 - Apr 1991	42
Count & Counter 1992	Nov 1991 - June 1992	90
Count & Counter 1993	July 1992 - June 1993	94

There were 192 responses to Count & Counter. However, 8 responses had to be excluded from the analysis since they occurred outside the study period: November 1991 to July 1993. 4 of these occurred before 1991. The rest of this report concerns the remaining 184 responses.

7. READING THE TABLES

A number of issues need to be borne in mind when reading and analysing the tables presented in this report. Firstly, comparison with both the Streetwatch Report and Off Our Backs has been presented wherever possible. This enables a time perspective to be viewed and changes in hate related violence to be observed. In some cases direct comparison was not possible due to the different manner in which some of the questions were asked. A number of questions asked in Streetwatch and Count & Counter were not asked in Off Our Backs.

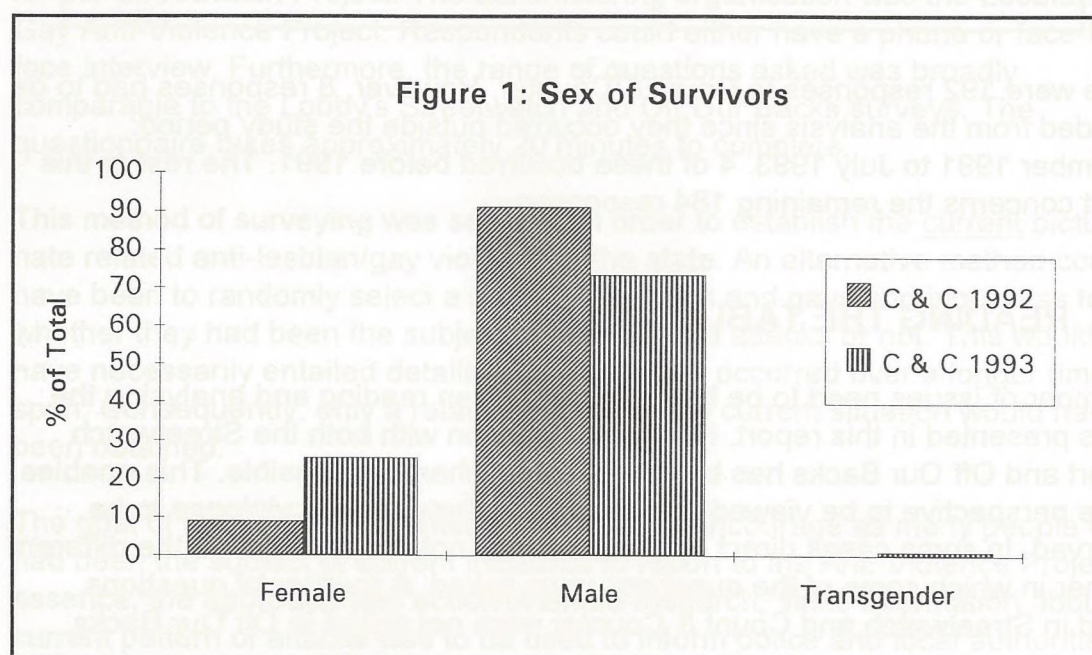
Secondly, the combining of statistics relating to reports by lesbians and gays, who had previously reported different patterns of attacks in the Off Our Backs and Streetwatch reports, may have unintentionally suggested a change in the profile of the assaults and the perpetrators.

Thirdly, some of the percentages may not always add up to 100.0%. Rounding errors are usual for data of this kind. Hence, percentage columns may add up to 99.9% or 100.1%, though all the cell calculations are correct.

8. CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVIVORS

8.1 Sex

The Streetwatch Report (p.13) highlighted concern about the lack of lesbian respondents, given the anecdotal evidence of lesbians being the subject of hate related violence too. This led to a targeted survey amongst lesbians in the early part of 1991 and the consequent publication of the Off Our Backs Report. The Count & Counter 1992 sample has a slightly higher proportion of women than Streetwatch (see Table 2). However, in the 1993 sample 25.5% of the respondents were women. This probably is the result of targeted promotional material as well as a greater acceptance of the role of the Anti-Violence Project in the lesbian community. The increased number of reports from lesbians in Count & Counter 1993 is largely due to a targeted campaign funded by the Office of Status of Women. There was extensive pre-promotion for this project between December 1992 and June 1993.



8.2 Sexuality

In the 1992 sample, 92.3% of survivors were lesbian or gay; for 1993, the proportion was 88.3% (see Table 3). The 1993 sample had the highest proportion of lesbians for any mixed lesbian/gay survey: 17.0%.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 2: Sex of Survivors

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Female	4 6.0%	42 100.0%	8 8.9%	24 25.5%
Male	63 94.0%	-	82 91.1%	69 73.4%
Transgender	-	-	-	1 1.1%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Table 3: Sexuality of Survivors

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Lesbian	3 4.5%	41 97.6%	6 6.7%	16 17.0%
Gay	61 91.0%	-	77 85.6%	67 71.3%
Bisexual	3 4.5%	1 2.4%	3 3.3%	3 3.2%
Heterosexual	-	-	3 3.3%	6 6.4%
Not Stated	-	-	1 1.1%	2 2.1%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

The small numbers of respondents who identified as heterosexual indicates that perceived homosexuality is sometimes enough motive for an attack. This is an important distinction that is also recognised in the NSW Anti-Discrimination Act.

8.3 Age

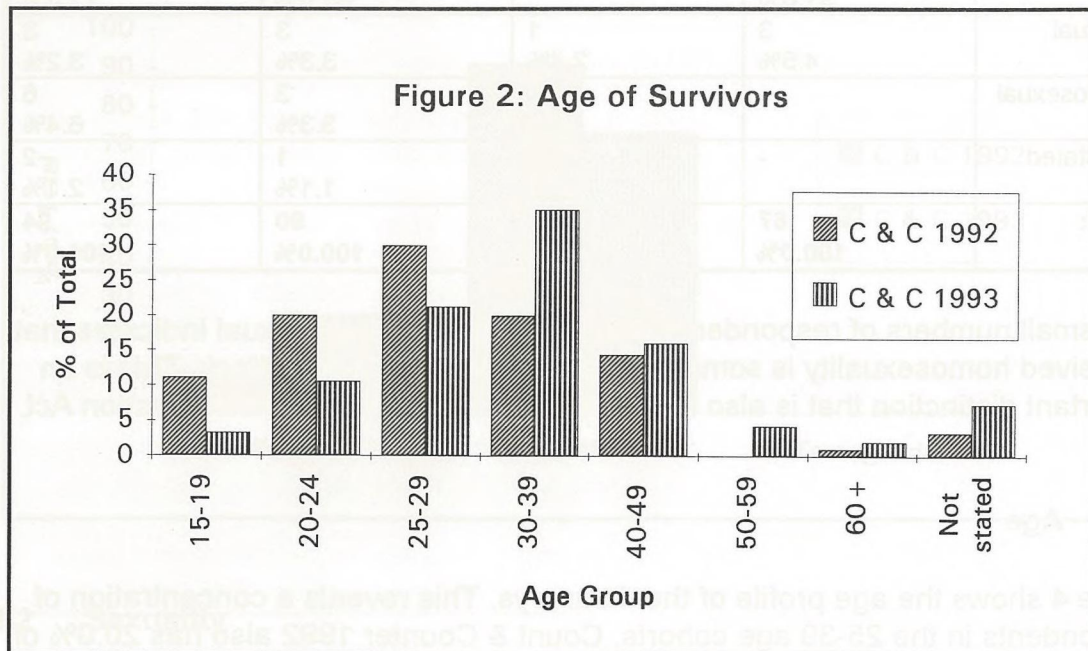
Table 4 shows the age profile of the 4 surveys. This reveals a concentration of respondents in the 25-39 age cohorts. Count & Counter 1992 also has 20.0% of respondents in the 20-24 age group. Generally, like Streetwatch (p.25), the majority of survivors in Count & Counter are in older age cohorts compared with their attackers.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 4: Age of Survivors

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
15-19	2 3.0%	3 7%	10 11.1%	3 3.2%
20-24	6 9.0%	11 26%	18 20.0%	10 10.6%
25-29	17 25.4%	9 22%	27 30.0%	20 21.3%
30-39	31 46.3%	16 38%	18 20.0%	33 35.1%
40-49	6 9.0%	2 5%	13 14.4%	15 16.0%
50-59	2 3.0%	-	-	4 4.3%
60+	-	-	1 1.1%	2 2.1%
Not stated	3 4.5%	1 2%	3 3.3%	7 7.4%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Figure 2: Age of Survivors



The Count & Counter Report

Table 5: Age by Sexuality of Survivors

	Count & Counter 1992		Count & Counter 1993	
	Lesbian	Gay	Lesbian	Gay
15-19	1 16.7%	8 10.4%	1 6.3%	2 3.0%
20-24	-	16 20.8%	6 37.5%	3 4.5%
25-29	1 16.7%	25 32.5%	3 18.8%	14 20.9%
30-39	3 50.0%	15 19.5%	4 25.0%	26 38.8%
40-49	1 16.7%	11 14.3%	2 12.5%	12 17.9%
50-59	-	-	-	3 4.5%
60+	-	-	-	2 3.0%
Not stated	-	2 2.6%	-	5 7.5%
Total:	6 100.0%	77 100.0%	16 100.0%	67 100.0%

Table 5 is a cross-tabulation of age by sexuality of survivors. No pattern of difference emerges between lesbians and gays. Indeed, the age profiles of the gays in the two samples are very different.

8.4 Ethnicity

Table 6 shows the ethnicity of the survivor. Given the subjective nature of this question and the categorisation of race in the various reports, it was not possible to provide a reliable comparison with Streetwatch and Off Our Backs. The respondents for Count & Counter are overwhelmingly caucasian. Racism as a motive for attack can therefore be ruled out.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 6: Ethnicity of Survivor

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Caucasian	82 91.1%	85 90.4%
Aboriginal	2 2.2%	-
Asian	3 3.3%	1 1.1%
Mediterranean	1 1.1%	-
Other	1 1.1%	-
Not stated	1 1.1%	8 8.5%
Total:	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

8.5 Home Suburb

Table 7 shows the home suburb of the survivor. For the 1992 and 1993 samples, 77.7% of survivors lived in the Eastern Suburbs, Inner City or Inner West. The remainder of responses are dispersed throughout the Sydney Metropolitan Region with few respondents outside this area. This is a similar pattern to Streetwatch and again may reflect the focus of the promotional material and the reach of the lesbian and gay media. Comparison with Tables 17 and 19 (Location of Incident) suggests that this geographical bias may be due to the concentration of attacks in identifiable lesbian and gay areas of Sydney. There are few reports from persons living outside the Sydney Metropolitan Region.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 7: Home Suburb of Survivor

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Eastern Suburbs	10 11.1%	12 12.8%
Inner City	39 43.3%	29 30.9%
Inner West (to Strathfield)	21 23.3%	32 34.0%
Parramatta and Middle Ring	2 2.2%	3 3.2%
Outer Western Suburbs	2 2.2%	1 1.1%
Southern Suburbs	2 2.2%	1 1.1%
Lower North Shore	8 8.9%	1 1.1%
Upper North Shore	2 2.2%	2 2.1%
South West and Liverpool	-	1 1.1%
Campbelltown/Camden	1 1.1%	1 1.1%
Blue Mountains	-	2 2.1%
Newcastle/Central Coast	1 1.1%	1 1.1%
Wollongong	-	1 1.1%
Country NSW	-	1 1.1%
Other & not stated	2 2.2%	6 6.4%
Total:	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

9. CHARACTERISTICS OF INCIDENTS

9.1 Type of Attack and Month It Took Place

Vilification

The Streetwatch report revealed that verbal abuse was involved in 47.8% of reported incidents. Verbal abuse was often a prelude to an attack but could often be threatening enough in itself. Count & Counter explicitly sought information from the lesbian and gay community on incidents of hate related anti-lesbian/gay vilification which did not necessarily involve direct physical violence. This captured a number of reports of on-going verbal harassment which included anti-lesbian or gay taunts and threats of violence. Such incidents are as much a part of hate related violence as direct physical attacks; their significance in terms of the quality of people's lives should not be underestimated.

For Count & Counter 1992, 13.3% of incidents were verbal only; for Count & Counter 1993, 29.8% were in this category (see Tables 8 and 9). The survivors obviously considered these incidents to be significant enough for them to report them to the Anti-Violence Project. For Count & Counter 1992, the month with the highest proportion of incidents was December (25.0%); and for Count & Counter 1993, it was February (21.4%).

Other Types of Incidents

Other types of incidents included robbery, sexual assault, police abuse and threats. In Count & Counter, robbery was far less significant than in Streetwatch. 22.4% of incidents involved robbery in the Streetwatch survey. For Count & Counter 1992, only 1 incident was the sole motive of the attack robbery (1.1% of total incidents); for Count & Counter 1993, this figure was 6 (6.4% of total incidents). Off Our Backs contained no reports of robbery (Off Our Backs, p.21).

The Count & Counter Report

Table 8: Type of Attack by Month - November 1991 to June 1992

	Row Total	Verbal Only	Physical	Robbery	Sexual Assault	Police Abuse	Threats	Other
Nov 91	7 7.8% 100.0%	1 8.3% 14.3%	5 8.1% 71.4%	-	-	-	1 12.5% 14.3%	-
Dec 91	17 18.9% 100.0%	3 25.0% 17.6%	11 17.7% 64.7%	-	-	-	2 25.0% 11.8%	1 50.0% 5.9%
Jan 92	18 20.0% 100.0%	2 16.7% 11.1%	14 22.6% 77.8%	-	1 25.0% 5.6%	-	1 12.5% 5.6%	-
Feb 92	16 17.8% 100.0%	2 16.7% 11.1%	12 19.4% 75.0%	-	-	-	1 12.5% 6.3%	1 50.0% 6.3%
Mar 92	10 11.1% 100.0%	1 8.3% 10.0%	7 11.3% 70.0%	-	1 25.0% 10.0%	-	1 12.5% 10.0%	-
Apr 92	8 8.9% 100.0%	-	5 8.1% 62.5%	1 100.0% 12.5%	1 25.0% 12.5%	-	1 12.5% 12.5%	-
May 92	7 7.8% 100.0%	1 8.3% 14.3%	4 6.5% 57.1%	-	1 25.0% 14.3%	-	1 12.5% 14.3%	-
Jun 92	6 6.7% 100.0%	1 8.3% 16.7%	4 6.5% 66.7%	-	-	1 100.0% 16.7%	-	-
On-going	1 1.1% 100.0%	1 8.3% 100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Column Total:	90 100.0% 100.0%	12 100.0% 13.3%	62 100.0% 68.9%	1 100.0% 1.1%	4 100.0% 4.4%	1 100.0% 1.1%	8 100.0% 8.9%	2 100.0% 2.2%

Note: Top percentage is the column %; bottom percentage is the row %.

There were 4 incidents of sexual assault in Count & Counter 1992 and 2 for 1993. There were no incidents of sexual assault recorded by Streetwatch and 2 (5%) in Off Our Backs. Police abuse increased from 1 case in 1992 to 4 cases (4.3% of overall incidents) in 1993. There were 8 (8.9% of total) incidents of threats of violence in Count & Counter 1992. These were spread over the period November 1991 to May 1992. There were 5 such cases in 1993. Some of these were incidents of harassment against gays with HIV/AIDS in Department of Housing accommodation in Waterloo. The solution to this situation was to decant the survivors out to more suitable Department of Housing environments in other inner city locations.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 9: Type of Attack by Month - July 1992 to June 1993

	Row Total	Verbal Only	Physical	Robbery	Sexual Assault	Police Abuse	Threats	Other
Jul 92	8 8.5% 100.0%	3 10.7% 37.5%	4 8.3% 50.0%	-	-	1 25.0% 12.5%	-	-
Aug 92	6 6.4% 100.0%	1 3.6% 16.7%	3 6.3% 50.0%	2 33.3% 33.3%	-	-	-	-
Sep 92	1 1.1% 100.0%	-	1 2.1% 100.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Oct 92	7 7.4% 100.0%	1 3.6% 14.3%	6 12.5% 85.7%	-	-	-	-	-
Nov 92	7 7.4% 100.0%	2 7.1% 28.6%	4 8.3% 57.1%	-	-	-	1 20.0% 14.3%	-
Dec 92	4 4.3% 100.0%	1 3.6% 25.0%	2 4.2% 50.0%	1 16.7% 25.0%	-	-	-	-
Jan 93	7 7.4% 100.0%	2 7.1% 28.6%	5 10.4% 71.4%	-	-	-	-	-
Feb 93	14 14.9% 100.0%	6 21.4% 42.9%	4 8.3% 28.6%	1 16.7% 7.1%	1 50.0% 7.1%	1 25.0% 7.1%	-	1 100.0% 7.1%
Mar 93	6 6.4% 100.0%	-	5 10.4% 83.3%	1 16.7% 16.7%	-	-	-	-
Apr 93	4 4.3% 100.0%	1 3.6% 25.0%	2 4.2% 50.0%	-	1 50.0% 25.0%	-	-	-
May 93	6 6.4% 100.0%	3 10.7% 50.0%	1 2.1% 16.7%	-	-	1 25.0% 16.7%	1 20.0% 16.7%	-
Jun 93	8 8.5% 100.0%	3 10.7% 37.5%	3 6.3% 37.5%	1 16.7% 12.5%	-	1 25.0% 12.5%	-	-
On-going	1 1.1% 100.0%	1 8.3% 100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	15 16.0% 100.0%	4 14.3% 26.7%	8 16.7% 53.3%	-	-	-	3 60.0% 20.0%	-
Column Total:	94 100.0% 100.0%	28 100.0% 29.8%	48 100.0% 51.1%	6 100.0% 6.4%	2 100.0% 2.1%	4 100.0% 4.3%	5 100.0% 5.3%	1 100.0% 1.1%

Note: Top percentage is the column %; bottom percentage is the row %.

Table 10 shows the change in the number of these types of incidents between the 2 Count & Counter years. As mentioned above, comparative data of this kind needs to be treated cautiously. This is more so given the small number of cases involved. A longer time series is necessary to make confident statements here.

The Count & Counter Report

**Table 10: Other Incidents
November 1991 to June 1993**

	Nov 1991 - Jun 1992	Nov 1992 - Jun 1993	Change 1991-92 & 1992-93
Verbal Abuse	12	19	+58.3%
Robbery	1	4	+300.0%
Sexual Assault	4	2	-50.0%
Police Abuse	1	3	+200.0%
Threats	8	2	-75.0%

Note: "Not Stated" responses have not been included in this table.

It does reveal an increase in the reporting of verbal abuse or vilification of 58.3%. This is probably due to more community awareness of the issue as well as specific problem centres, such as the Waterloo Department of Housing flats, referred to above.

**Table 11: Physical Attacks by Month
November 1991 to June 1993**

	Physical Attacks 1991 - 1992	Physical Attacks 1992 - 1993	Change 1991-92 & 1992-93
November	5	4	-20.0%
December	11	2	-81.8%
January	14	5	-64.3%
February	12	4	-66.7%
March	7	5	-28.6%
April	5	2	-60.0%
May	4	1	-75.0%
June	4	3	-25.0%
Total:	62	26	-58.1%

Physical Attacks

Streetwatch and Off Our Backs provide some useful reference points from which to make some tentative observations about changing patterns of hate related anti-lesbian/gay violence in NSW. 80.6% (54 cases) of Streetwatch incidents and 52% (22 cases) of Off Our Backs incidents were physical assaults. For the purposes of this analysis, both sexual assault and police abuse are treated as separate categories, even if physical abuse had occurred.

Tables 8 and 9 show that physical assaults still comprise the majority of incidents. For Count & Counter 1992, there were 62 cases of physical assault, constituting 68.9% of all incidents. For Count & Counter 1993, there were 48 incidents, 51.1% of all incidents. The high scoring months were December through February for the 1992 data but a different picture emerged for 1993. The peak months for Count & Counter 1993 were October, January and March, all recording over 10% of total physical assaults (Table 9). October was the peak month, with 12.5% of incidents. This seems to contradict the received wisdom that summer is the peak period for physical assaults. Note too that December 1992 only had 2 records of physical assault (4.2% of physical assaults).

Table 11 compares the 2 Count & Counter data sets by month. The percentage change from 1991-92 to 1992-93 are derived. These reveal that in all months reports of physical assaults declined between the 2 years. As mentioned above, comparisons between 2 years need to be evaluated with care. Confident statements about social change of this kind can only be made over a longer time period; 5 years of data would be a satisfactory base from which to make such conclusions. However, some tentative remarks may be made. Only comparison between November and June over the 2 years was possible. However, this revealed a decline of 58.1% between 1991-92 and 1992-93. December and May showed larger decreases of 81.8% and 75.0% respectively.

**Table 12: Physical Attacks by Year
November to April**

	Streetwatch 1988-89	Count & Counter 1992 1991-92	Count & Counter 1993 1992-93
November to April	54	54	22
Change From Previous	-	0%	-59.3%

Note: Comparisons have not been made with other types of attack from the Streetwatch Report since multiple responses were tabulated for this table (Streetwatch Report, Table 8, p.16).

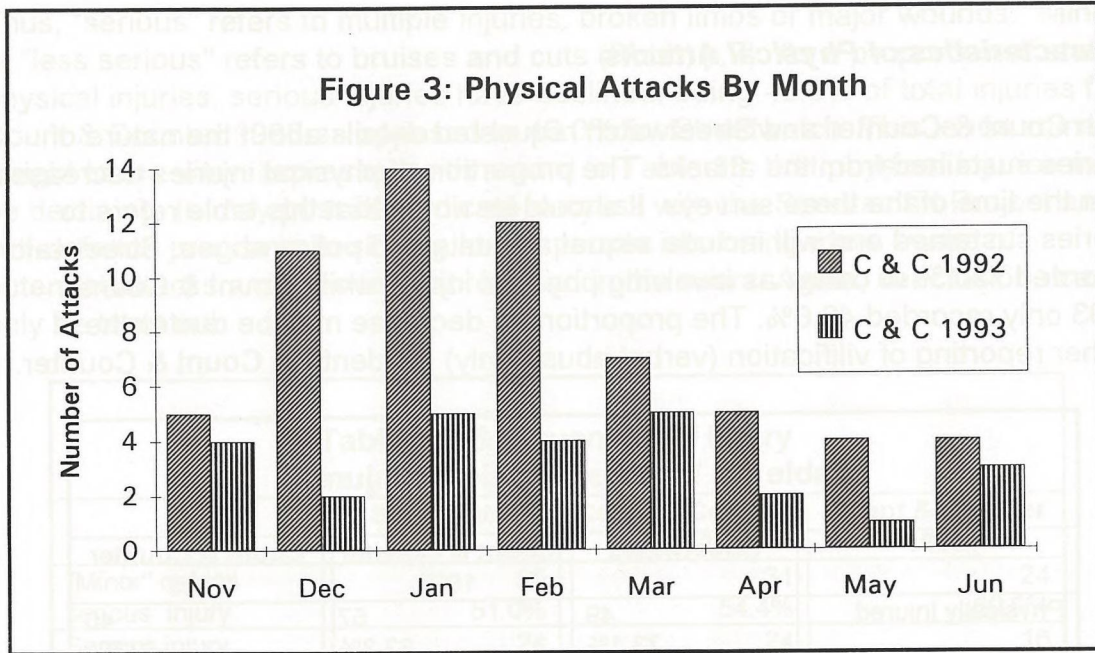
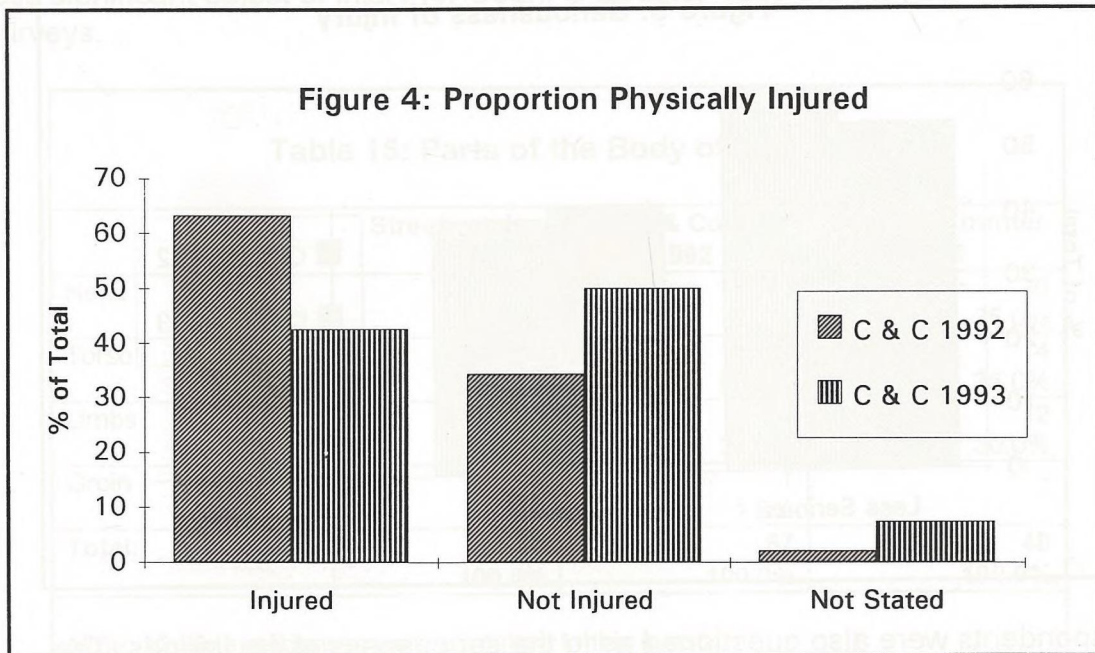


Table 12 incorporates the Streetwatch data. Comparison of the 3 data sets enables only the months of November through to April to be used. The results reveal an identical number of incidents for Streetwatch and Count & Counter 1992 (54 cases). Count & Counter 1993 has only 22 cases of physical assault, being a 59.3% decline from the previous year. A low result for Count & Counter 1994 would probably give credence to a real decline in physical violence, providing all other factors of significance to incident reporting remain the same (e.g. level of advertising and promotion).



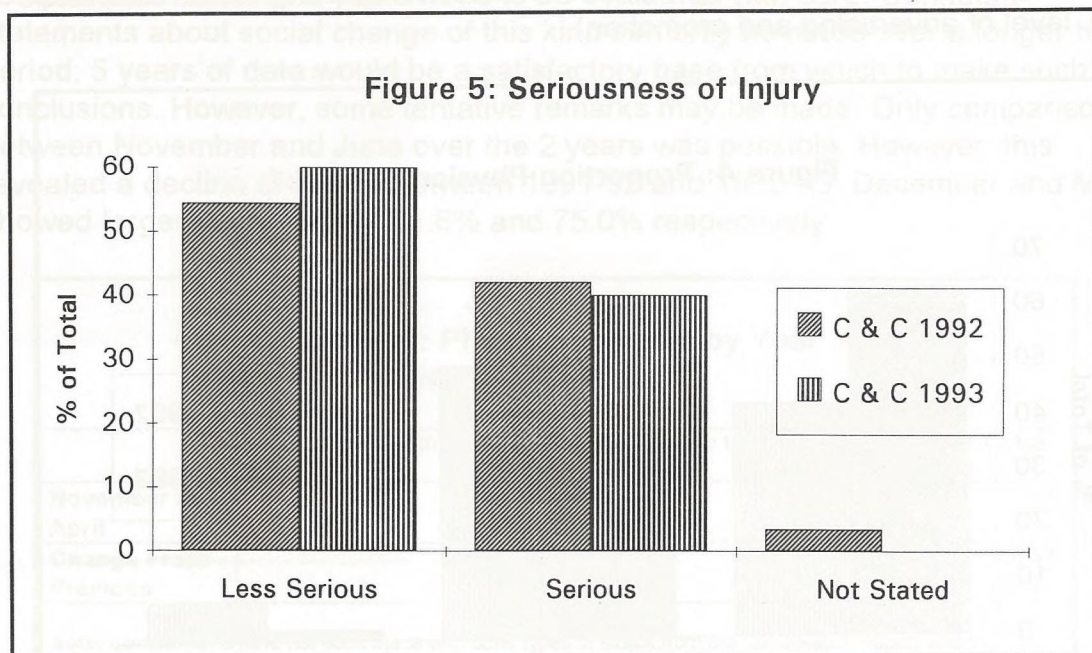
Characteristics of Physical Attacks

Both Count & Counter and Streetwatch requested details about the nature of injuries sustained from the attacks. The proportion of physical injuries decreased over the time of the three surveys. It should be noted that this table refers to injuries sustained and will include sexual assaults and police abuse. Streetwatch recorded 73.1% of cases as involving physical injury, while Count & Counter 1993 only recorded 42.6%. The proportionate decrease may be due to the higher reporting of vilification (verbal abuse only) incidents in Count & Counter.

Table 13: Whether Physically Injured

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Physically injured	49 73.1%	57 63.3%	40 42.6%
Not physically injured	18 26.9%	31 34.4%	47 50.0%
Not stated	-	2 2.2%	7 7.4%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Figure 5: Seriousness of Injury



Respondents were also questioned as to the seriousness of the injuries. The definitions used are those from the Robb Report on Serious Assault in NSW.

The Count & Counter Report

Thus, "serious" refers to multiple injuries, broken limbs or major wounds. "Minor" or "less serious" refers to bruises and cuts (Robb, p.7). As a proportion of stated physical injuries, serious injuries have declined, being 40.0% of total injuries for Count & Counter 1993 as opposed to 49.0% for Streetwatch. This lends some weight to the view, expressed with regard to Table 13, that physical injuries may be declining. It may possibly indicate success with the Streetsmart Project and self-defence programs in skilling at risk people into being more aware of potential attacks and how to best respond in the event. Again, conclusions can only be tentative.

Table 14: Seriousness of Injury

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
"Minor" or less serious injury	25 51.0%	31 54.4%	24 60.0%
Serious injury	24 49.0%	24 42.1%	16 40.0%
Not stated	-	2 3.5%	-
Total:	49 100.0%	57 100.0%	40 100.0%

Table 15 shows a similar, though not identical picture, of parts of the body injured. In all 3 surveys, the head was the major object of injury. The torso was a less significant object of injury for Count & Counter 1993 than for the other 2 surveys.

Table 15: Parts of the Body of Injured

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Head	40 81.6%	44 77.2%	30 75.0%
Torso	27 55.1%	29 50.9%	14 35.0%
Limbs	14 28.6%	14 24.6%	12 30.0%
Groin	1 2.0%	1 1.8%	-
Total:	49 100.0%	57 100.0%	40 100.0%

Note: Multiple responses were permitted to this question.

10. TIME AND LOCATION OF INCIDENTS

10.1 Location

As for the Streetwatch Report, the majority of incidents occurred in the street (see Table 16). However, the proportion and absolute number declined for Count & Counter 1993, being 37 cases and 39.4% of incidents. This is even more significant in that the 1992 figure of 53 cases was for only 8 months. There was a large increase in incidents in the home in 1992-93. This again reflects the Waterloo incidents. The proportion for Count & Counter 1993 is 22.4% compared with 6.7% for 1992 and 1.5% for Streetwatch.

Table 16: Location of the Incident

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
The street	35 52.2%	53 58.9%	37 39.4%
Own home	1 1.5%	6 6.7%	21 22.4%
Attacker's home	-	2 2.2%	-
Public transport	1 1.5%	-	2 2.1%
Workplace	-	3 3.3%	2 2.1%
Bar or club	3 4.5%	3 3.3%	6 6.4%
Near lesbian/gay venue	-	3 3.3%	4 4.3%
Park (not a beat)	2 3.0%	1 1.1%	7 7.5%
Beat	19 28.4%	15 16.7%	8 8.5%
Over phone	-	1 1.1%	-
Educational institution	-	1 1.1%	3 3.2%
Police station	-	1 1.1%	1 1.1%
Other / not stated	6 9.0%	1 1.1%	3 3.2%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

The Count & Counter Report

Incidents at beats have declined also, both in absolute numbers and proportions. There were 19 incidents reported to Streetwatch (28.4% of all incidents); this declined to 8 (8.5%) for Count & Counter 1993. The Count & Counter surveys also included reports occurring at educational institutions. This may indicate greater awareness of the AVP amongst school and college students, rather than any absolute increase in incidents at these institutions.

10.2 Specific Location - Street Incidents

Streetwatch reported 34.3% of incidents occurring in the vicinity of Oxford Street and the majority of incidents occurring in identifiable lesbian and gay places or areas (Streetwatch, p.17). The same pattern follows for Count & Counter. 43.3% of the 1992 incidents and 29.9% of the 1993 incidents occurred in the Oxford Street precinct (see Table 17).

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Oxford Street	20 22.2%	15 16.0%
Darlinghurst Road	5 5.6%	3 3.2%
Flinders Street	2 2.2%	3 3.2%
Riley Street	6 6.7%	-
Victoria Street	4 4.4%	-
Crown Street	1 1.1%	1 1.1%
Bourke Street	1 1.1%	2 2.1%
Burton Street	-	1 1.1%
Forbes Street	-	3 3.2%
Table Total:	39 43.3%	28 29.8%
Total:	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: This table includes data from a number of the categories listed in Table 16, not just "The street" category.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 18 shows how these incidents were dispersed throughout the year. February has the highest proportion for both Count & Counter surveys. These include a number of incidents occurring at the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras Parade at the end of the month. 19% of incidents reported in Off Our Backs occurred at Mardi Gras events, mainly during or after the Parade (Off Our Backs, p.19). For Count & Counter, except for December 1992, there were a steady 3 to 9 incidents per month from November to March.

**Table 18: Street Locations
Oxford Street Vicinity - By Month**

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
January	6 15.4%	3 10.7%
February	9 23.1%	7 25.0%
March	5 12.8%	3 10.7%
April	2 5.1%	-
May	4 10.3%	1 3.6%
June	4 10.3%	3 10.7%
July	-	2 7.1%
August	-	2 7.1%
September	-	-
October	-	3 10.7%
November	3 7.7%	3 10.7%
December	6 15.4%	1 3.6%
Total:	39 100.0%	28 100.0%
<p>Note: Count & Counter 1992 did not operate between July and October 1991. This table includes data from a number of the categories listed in Table 16, not just "The street" category.</p>		

 The Count & Counter Report

The non-Oxford Street locations show a similar pattern to Streetwatch, with the identifiable lesbian and gay area of Newtown recording a clustering of incidents in both Count & Counter years. Erskineville Road only registered 1 incident in Streetwatch, whereas Count & Counter has 6 recorded for the area near the Imperial Hotel, a lesbian and gay venue.

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
King Street, Newtown	1 1.1%	3 3.2%
Erskineville Road	4 4.4%	2 2.1%
Pitt Street, Waterloo	2 2.2%	1 1.1%
Glebe Point Road	2 2.2%	-
Enmore Road	1 1.1%	-
Other streets	10 11.1%	8 8.5%
Table Total:	20 22.2%	14 14.9%
Total:	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: This Table is derived from the total number of incidents reported to C&C. This table includes data from a number of the categories listed in Table 16, not just "The street" category.

For the other locations for street incidents, the pattern is different from Oxford Street. Incidents are proportionately down in February but are high from December to January for Count & Counter 1992 and March to May for Count & Counter 1993. Again, the pattern of summer street violence is not simple, though the winter months do not have any incidents registered for these locations.

The Count & Counter Report

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
January	5 25.0%	1 7.1%
February	1 5.0%	1 7.1%
March	2 10.0%	2 14.3%
April	2 10.0%	2 14.3%
May	1 5.0%	4 28.6%
June	-	-
July	-	-
August	-	-
September	-	1 7.1%
October	-	-
November	4 20.0%	1 7.1%
December	4 20.0%	1 7.1%
On-going	1 5.0%	1 7.1%
Total:	20 100.0%	14 100.0%
Note: Count & Counter 1992 did not operate between July and October 1991.		

10.3 Specific Location - Beat Incidents

Table 21 shows that incidents at beats have declined. Count & Counter 1993 reveals that incidents have more than halved since the Streetwatch survey. This may be due to specific policing practices and closure of facilities, such as at Moore Park, or the operations of funded HIV/AIDS beat workers. Apart from a few incidents at Centennial Park, there were no consistent trouble spots across the 3 surveys. Most reports were isolated.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 21: Beats

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Moore Park	10 52.7%	-	-
Centennial Park	1 5.3%	2 13.3%	2 25.0%
Green Park, Darlinghurst	1 5.3%	1 6.7%	-
Georges Hall	-	2 13.3%	-
Other parks/beaches	7 36.8%	10 66.7%	6 75.0%
Total:	19 100.0%	15 100.0%	8 100.0%

Table 22: Beats
Incidents By Month

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
January	4 26.7%	2 25.0%
February	1 6.7%	2 25.0%
March	2 13.3%	-
April	2 13.3%	-
May	1 6.7%	-
June	-	1 12.5%
July	-	1 12.5%
August - November	-	-
December	5 33.3%	1 12.5%
On-going	-	1 12.5%
Total:	15 100.0%	8 100.0%

Note: Count & Counter 1992 did not operate between July and October 1991.

 The Count & Counter Report

Table 22 reveals that the monthly pattern of incidents was dissimilar between the 2 Count & Counter surveys. Count & Counter 1993 reported 2 incidents in winter, while over 50% of the 1992 incidents occurred in December and January with only 1 incident in February.

10.4 Time of Day and Day of the Week

Knowledge of the pattern of times and days incidents occurred can be useful in improving policing practices. Survey data, such as from Count & Counter, can supplement police intelligence in rostering police foot patrols and mobile police stations, both initiatives that have been intensified since Streetwatch reported 3 years ago. The following tables include all incidents reported to Count & Counter in order to be directly comparable with data presented in Streetwatch and Off Our Backs.

The noticeable change in pattern from Streetwatch is the registering of on-going assaults that was first documented in Off Our Backs. The latter report stated that one of the major differences between Streetwatch and violence against gays generally was that violence directed against lesbians tended to be on-going and also in environments other than the street, such as the workplace. 16% of incidents reported in Count & Counter 1993 were on-going in nature.

Streetwatch revealed a lowest proportion of incidents on Saturday over the Thursday to Saturday period. Count & Counter 1993 has a particularly low rate for Saturday, 6.4%; while for Count & Counter 1992, Saturday has the highest proportion of incidents, 27.8%. Thursday is much less significant in Count & Counter than for Streetwatch. The Off Our Backs daily proportions is probably a realistic reflection of the lesser disposable incomes of lesbians in terms of visiting entertainment venues.

Table 24 shows the times of day incidents occurred. Tables 25 and 26 display the complete cross-tabulations for time of day by day of the week for Count & Counter 1992 and 1993. As might be expected with a majority of street incidents, the highest proportions of incidents are in the 9pm to midnight and midnight to 3am time slots. Comparing the 2 surveys, Count & Counter 1992 recorded 27 incidents from 9pm to midnight; this decreased to 12 incidents in the 1993 survey. Count & Counter 1992 also recorded a higher proportion of incidents in the 3am to 6am time-slot than either Streetwatch or Count & Counter 1993.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 23: Day of the Week the Incident Occurred

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Monday	2 3.0%	3 7%	6 6.7%	8 8.5%
Tuesday	4 6.0%	2 5%	6 6.7%	12 12.8%
Wednesday	6 9.0%	-	11 12.2%	10 10.6%
Thursday	13 19.4%	3 7%	5 5.6%	8 8.5%
Friday	12 17.9%	6 14%	16 17.8%	13 13.8%
Saturday	9 13.4%	14 33%	25 27.8%	6 6.4%
Sunday	15 22.4%	2 5%	13 14.4%	20 21.3%
On-going	-	12 29%	3 3.3%	15 16.0%
Not stated	6 9.0%	-	5 5.6%	2 2.1%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: Each day runs from midnight to midnight, so that Sunday will contain "Saturday night" data.

The cross-tabulations reveal that the pattern of incidents is very different between the 2 survey periods. Count & Counter 1992 follows the "expected" pattern shown in the Streetwatch Report. That is incidents being clustered around 9pm to 3am and from Thursday to Sunday. Count & Counter 1993 reveals a different pattern. Incidents are more spread throughout the week and more evenly distributed throughout the day. Tuesday recorded twice as many incidents as Saturday. Saturday's incidents are evenly spread throughout the day. This may partly be explained by the higher proportion of vilification (verbal abuse) incidents and the greater proportion of women respondents (see Tables 9 and 2 respectively).

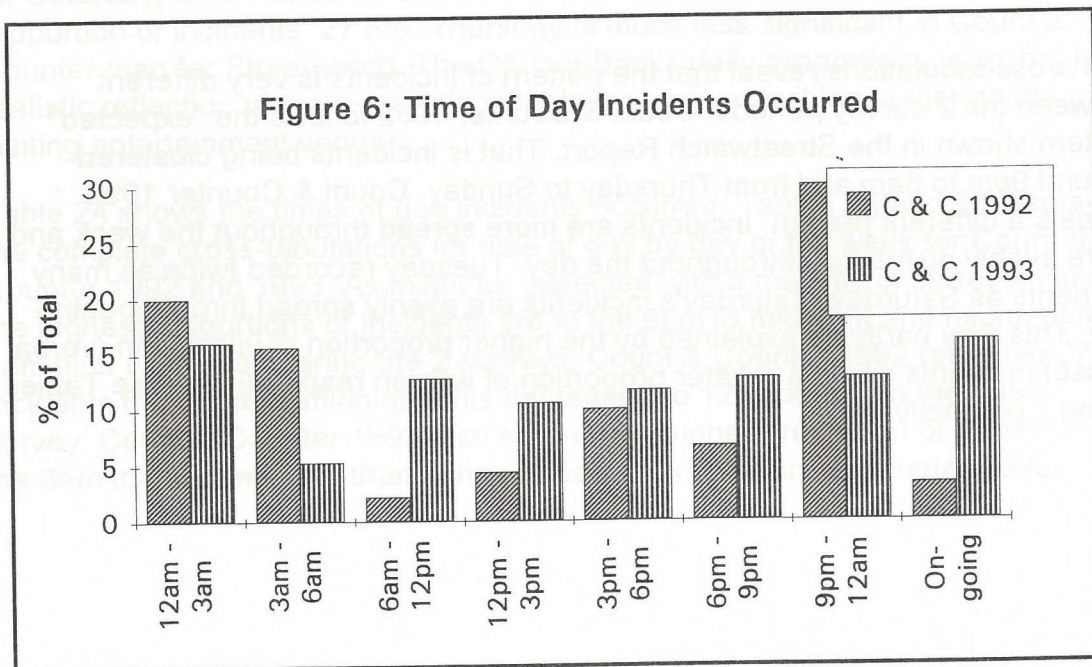
The Count & Counter Report

Table 24: Time of Day the Incident Occurred

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Midnight - 3am	19 28.4%	8 19%	18 20.0%	15 16.0%
3am - 6am	3 4.5%	-	14 15.6%	5 5.3%
6am - noon	-	2 5%	2 2.2%	12 12.8%
Noon - 3pm	5 7.5%	4 10%	4 4.4%	10 10.6%
3pm - 6pm	7 10.4%	5 12%	9 10.0%	11 11.7%
6pm - 9pm	10 14.9%	5 12%	6 6.7%	12 12.8%
9pm to midnight	23 34.3%	12 28%	27 30.0%	12 12.8%
On-going	-	6 14%	3 3.3%	15 16.0%
Not stated	-	-	7 7.8%	2 2.1%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: Incidents recorded at boundary times were coded to the later time period.

Figure 6: Time of Day Incidents Occurred



The Count & Counter Report

**Table 25: Time the Incident Took Place by Day of the Week
Count & Counter 1992**

	Totals	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	On-going
12am - 3am	18 20.0%	1 20.0%	1 16.7%	1 9.1%	1 20.0%	1 6.3%	8 32.0%	5 41.7%	-
3am - 6am	14 15.6%	1 20.0%	-	2 18.2%	-	2 12.5%	8 32.0%	1 8.3%	-
6am - Noon	2 2.2%	1 20.0%	-	-	-	-	1 4.0%	-	-
Noon - 3pm	4 4.4%	-	-	-	-	2 12.5%	1 4.0%	1 8.3%	-
3pm - 6pm	9 10.0%	-	1 16.7%	2 18.2%	-	4 25.0%	-	2 16.7%	-
6pm - 9pm	6 6.7%	1 20.0%	-	2 18.2%	-	1 6.3%	-	2 16.7%	-
9pm - 12am	27 30.0%	1 20.0%	4 66.7%	4 36.4%	4 80.0%	6 37.5%	7 28.0%	1 8.3%	-
On-going	3 3.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 100.0%
Not stated	7 7.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	90 100.0%	5 100.0%	6 100.0%	11 100.0%	5 100.0%	16 100.0%	25 100.0%	12 100.0%	3 100.0%

**Table 26: Time the Incident Took Place by Day of the Week
Count & Counter 1993**

	Totals	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	On-going
12am - 3am	15 16.0%	1 12.5%	1 8.3%	1 10.0%	2 25.0%	2 16.7%	1 16.7%	7 35.0%	-
3am - 6am	5 5.3%	-	-	1 10.0%	-	1 8.3%	1 16.7%	2 10.0%	-
6am - Noon	12 12.8%	1 12.5%	1 8.3%	1 10.0%	1 12.5%	3 25.0%	1 16.7%	4 20.0%	-
Noon - 3pm	10 10.6%	1 12.5%	2 16.7%	3 30.0%	-	1 8.3%	1 16.7%	2 10.0%	-
3pm - 6pm	11 11.7%	2 25.0%	5 41.7%	-	1 12.5%	1 8.3%	-	2 10.0%	-
6pm - 9pm	12 12.8%	2 25.0%	2 16.7%	2 20.0%	-	2 16.7%	1 16.7%	3 15.0%	-
9pm - 12am	12 12.8%	1 12.5%	1 8.3%	2 20.0%	4 50.0%	2 16.7%	1 16.7%	-	1 6.3%
On-going	15 16.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 93.8%
Not stated	2 2.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	94 100.0%	8 100.0%	12 100.0%	10 100.0%	8 100.0%	12 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%	16 100.0%

11. OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INCIDENTS

11.1 Use of Weapons

Weapons used are broadly similar to the findings of Streetwatch. That is fists or feet were the sole weapon in over 80% of cases. There was a marked increase in the use of knives.

Table 27: Type of Weapon Used

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
None (fists, feet, etc.)	45 83.3%	50 80.6%	40 83.3%
Knife	1 1.9%	6 9.7%	4 8.3%
Other weapon (e.g. club, bottle, stones)	11 20.4%	11 17.7%	9 18.8%
Total:	54 100.0%	62 100.0%	48 100.0%

Note: Multiple responses were permitted to this question, so numbers and percents will not add up to the total for physical assaults.

11.2 Property Stolen

Property was stolen in 11.1% of incidents for Count & Counter 1992 and in 19.1% of cases for Count & Counter 1993. These figures are both much lower than the 35.8% reported for Streetwatch. It is interesting to compare this with the respondents' categorisation of the attack given in Tables 8 and 9, above. For 1992, only 1.1% of cases were classified as robbery; for 1993, the figure was slightly higher at 6.4%. This compares with 22.4% in Streetwatch (Streetwatch, p.16).

Table 28: Property Stolen or Damaged

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Stolen or damaged	24 35.8%	10 11.1%	18 19.1%
No property stolen or damaged	43 64.2%	80 88.9%	76 80.9%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

12. CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAILANTS

12.1 Sex

The sex breakdown of the assailants for Count & Counter mirrored Off Our Backs rather than Streetwatch. The significance of mixed sex groups of assailants is shown in Table 29. These were apparent in 10.8% of incidents for 1992 and 12.8% for 1993. The vast majority of assailant groups were all male; over 80% in all cases.

Table 29: Sex of Assailants

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
All males	63 94.0%	37 88%	73 88.0%	73 84.9%
All females	4 6.0%	1 2%	1 1.2%	2 2.3%
Mixed	-	4 10%	9 10.8%	11 12.8%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	83 100.0%	86 100.0%

Note: The "not stated" category has been excluded from this table.

12.2 Age

The age categories used in the Count & Counter survey were different from those used for Streetwatch and Off Our Backs, so no direct comparison could be made. It should be pointed out that this question was about the respondent's estimate about the average age of the assailant or a group of assailants. Few cases involved assailants over 26; this is consistent with Streetwatch and Off Our Backs. The 1993 cases had a slightly higher age profile than the 1992 cases. For 1992, 24.4% of assaults involved persons 18 or under; for 1993, this figure was 19.1%.

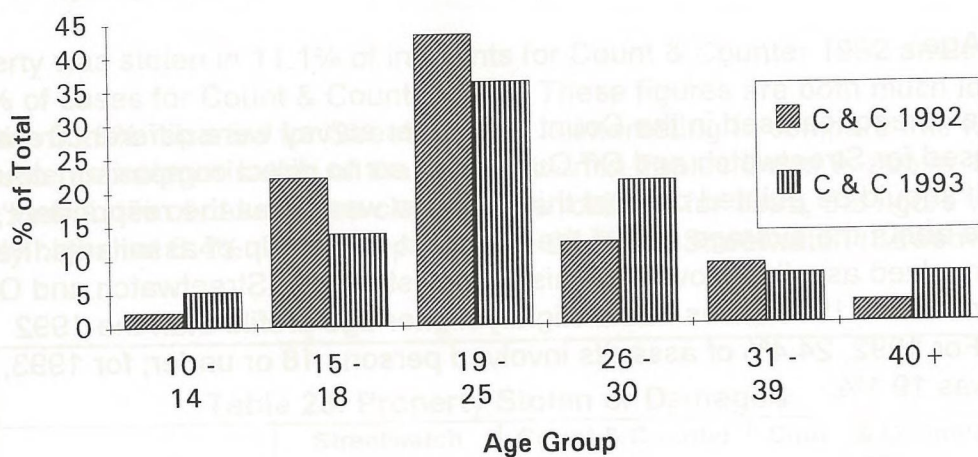
The Count & Counter Report

Table 30: Estimated Age of Assailants

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
10 - 14	2 2.2%	5 5.3%
15 - 18	20 22.2%	13 13.8%
19 - 25	39 43.3%	34 36.2%
26 - 30	11 12.2%	20 21.3%
31 - 40	8 8.9%	7 7.4%
40+	3 3.3%	7 7.4%
Not stated	7 7.8%	8 8.5%
Total:	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: Only one response was permitted to this question.

Figure 7: Age of Assailants



 The Count & Counter Report

12.3 Number of Assailants

The pattern for number of assailants was similar to Streetwatch, though for Count & Counter 1992 there was a much higher proportion in the 3-5 category (46.7%). There was also a higher proportion of lone attackers than for Streetwatch: 23.3% in 1992 and 31.9% in 1993. This is consistent with Off Our Backs which had 43% of incidents in this category (Off Our Backs, p.24). The largest group for a physical assault was reported as 20; there were 5 reports of incidents of 15 to 17 assailants and 2 of 12 assailants.

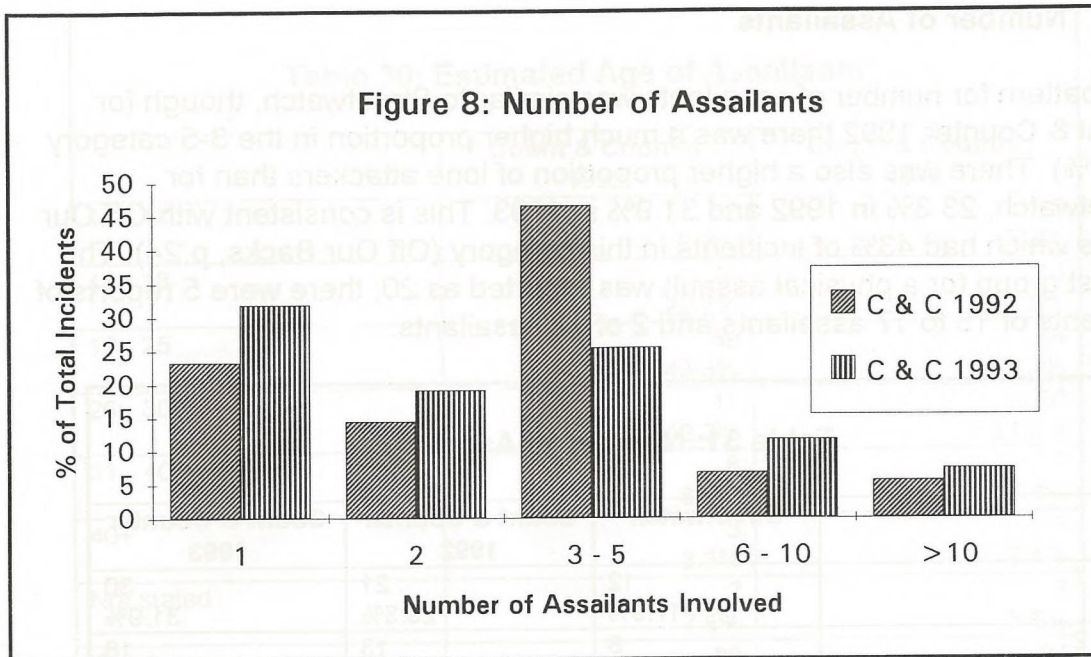
Table 31: Number of Assailants

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
1	12 17.9%	21 23.3%	30 31.9%
2	8 11.9%	13 14.4%	18 19.1%
3 - 5	24 35.8%	42 46.7%	24 25.5%
6 - 10	17 25.4%	6 6.7%	11 11.7%
More than 10	4 6.0%	5 5.6%	7 7.4%
Not stated	2 3.0%	3 3.3%	4 4.3%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: Not stated responses were excluded from this table.

Tables 32 and 33 support the Streetwatch contention that there is an inverse correlation between age of assailants and size of gang. That is to say the larger the assailant group is, the more likely they are to be in the younger age cohorts. The 1992 has a very strong pattern in this regard; the 1993 data is slightly more dispersed, though the pattern is definitely evident.

The Count & Counter Report



**Table 32: Number of Assailants by Their Age
Count & Counter 1992**

	Totals	1	2	3 - 5	6 - 10	> 10	Not Stated
Aged 10 - 14	2 100.0%	-	-	2 100.0%	-	-	-
Aged 15 - 18	20 100.0%	-	4 20.0%	10 50.0%	2 10.0%	4 20.0%	-
Aged 19 - 25	39 100.0%	6 15.4%	6 15.4%	22 56.4%	4 10.3%	1 2.6%	-
Aged 26 - 30	11 100.0%	4 36.4%	2 18.2%	5 45.5%	-	-	-
Aged 31 - 40	8 100.0%	6 75.0%	1 12.5%	1 12.5%	-	-	-
Aged 40 +	3 100.0%	3 100.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	7 100.0%	2 28.6%	-	2 28.6%	-	-	3 42.9%
Totals:	90	21	13	42	6	5	3

The Count & Counter Report

**Table 33: Number of Assailants by Their Age
Count & Counter 1993**

	Totals	1	2	3 - 5	6 - 10	> 10	Not Stated
Aged 10 - 14	5 100.0%	1 20.0%	1 20.0%	-	1 20.0%	1 20.0%	1 20.0%
Aged 15 - 18	13 100.0%	3 23.1%	-	4 30.8%	2 15.4%	4 30.8%	-
Aged 19 - 25	34 100.0%	6 17.6%	8 23.5%	11 32.4%	8 23.5%	1 2.9%	-
Aged 26 - 30	20 100.0%	7 35.0%	6 30.0%	7 35.0%	-	-	-
Aged 31 - 40	7 100.0%	4 57.1%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	-	1 14.3%	-
Aged 40 +	7 100.0%	6 85.7%	-	1 14.3%	-	-	-
Not stated	8 100.0%	3 37.5%	2 25.0%	-	-	-	3 37.5%
Totals:	94	30	18	24	11	7	4

12.4 Acquaintance

A higher proportion of survivors knew who their assailants were than with Streetwatch. This may reflect more incidents of on-going harassment being recorded. The Off Our Backs report refers to the different pattern of hate violence against lesbians, involving work colleagues and neighbours on a regular basis (Off Our Backs, p.27). The Waterloo HIV/AIDS hate related cases also were on-going incidents.

Table 34: Assailant Known to Survivor

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Known	4 6.0%	16 38%	12 13.3%	20 21.3%
Not known	62 92.5%	26 62%	68 75.6%	62 66.0%
Not stated	1 1.5%	-	10 11.1%	12 12.8%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: Not stated responses were excluded from this table.

13. WITNESSES

The Count & Counter 1993 data regarding whether the survivor was with others or alone at the time of the incident is similar to Streetwatch (Table 35). The 1992 data shows almost three quarters of respondents were alone. This question is important as it is often advised not to walk alone in areas where there is potential for attack. Clearly, the gang nature of many of the assailant groups would indicate that this is not a sure recipe for safety.

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Alone	35 52.2%	65 72.2%	50 53.2%
With others	32 47.8%	22 24.4%	40 42.6%
Not stated	-	3 3.3%	4 4.3%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Witnesses in this report, as in Streetwatch, refer to people around the scene who were general passers-by and not with the survivor before the attack (e.g. friends or partners). Witnesses were not present in over 40% of the incidents in Count & Counter. This is consistent with Streetwatch (43.3%, p.28). There were 3 or more witnesses present in 21.1% of incidents for Count & Counter 1992 and 24.4% of incidents in Count & Counter 1993.

Witnesses assisted the survivor in fewer incidents proportionately than for Streetwatch. The Streetwatch percentage was 40.5%, whereas Count & Counter 1992 was 26.5% and 1993 was 28.6%. Witness assistance for all crime is low. The lower figures for Count & Counter would also include vilification cases where witness assistance would be extremely unlikely.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 36: Witnesses to the Attack

	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
No witnesses	41 45.6%	38 40.4%
1 witness	14 15.6%	21 22.3%
2 witnesses	16 17.8%	12 12.8%
3 - 5 witnesses	8 8.9%	10 10.6%
6 - 10 witnesses	7 7.8%	7 7.4%
More than 10 witnesses	4 4.4%	6 6.4%
Total:	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Table 37: Assistance From Witnesses

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Witnesses helped	15 40.5%	13 26.5%	16 28.6%
Witnesses didn't help	19 51.4%	27 55.1%	32 57.1%
Not stated	3 8.1%	9 18.4%	8 14.3%
Total:	37 100.0%	49 100.0%	56 100.0%

14. REASON FOR THE ASSAULT

As with Streetwatch, both subjective and objective indicators will be used to warrant the case that the majority of attacks and assaults reported by the respondents were motivated by hatred of lesbians and gays.

14.1 Subjective Indicators

The respondents were asked whether they believed the assault occurred because they were lesbian or gay or perceived to be (a handful of respondents were heterosexual or bisexual). This subjective evidence should not be discounted. Even if no words were spoken by the assailants, the motivation behind some incidents is often very clear, e.g. a bashing at a beat or an attack outside a lesbian or gay venue.

Over 80% of Count & Counter 1992's respondents indicated that they believed the motivation was hate related, a similar proportion to Streetwatch. For Count & Counter 1993, the proportion was lower (70.2%), though there was a high non-response rate for this question in 1993. Two cases in both years stated that the main motivation was their HIV/AIDS status. All the respondents in Off Our Backs stated that the reason for the assault was anti-lesbian hate related.

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Because lesbian or gay	53 79.1%	42 100%	73 81.1%	66 70.2%
Because of HIV/AIDS status	-	-	2 2.2%	2 2.1%
Other motive	6 9.0%	-	6 6.7%	3 3.2%
Not stated	8 11.9%	-	9 10.0%	23 24.5%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

The Count & Counter Report

14.2 Objective Indicators

The objective indicators of hate related anti-lesbian/gay violence are the words actually spoken by the assailant at the time of the assault. This kind of vilification is common in physical assaults. The assailants often feel a need to inform the survivor of the reason for the attack. In the vast majority of incidents, the survivor was spoken to by the assailant: 83.3% for 1992 and 73.4% for 1993. These proportions are broadly similar to Streetwatch and Off Our Backs.

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Spoken to by assailant	54 80.6%	31 74%	75 83.3%	69 73.4%
Not spoken to by assailant	12 17.9%	10 24%	15 16.7%	25 26.6%
Not stated	1 1.5%	1 2%	-	-
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Respondents were asked to report what was said to them by their assailants. For Count & Counter 1992, 72.3% stated anti-lesbian/gay taunts and a further 4.6% reported taunts regarding their HIV/AIDS status. For 1993, the anti-lesbian/gay taunts were a slightly lower proportion (63.5%) but the HIV remarks were higher (7.7%). This generally supports the opinion of the survivors that their attacks were motivated by anti-lesbian/gay hatred.

	Because Lesbian or Gay	Not Because Lesbian or Gay	Because of HIV / AIDS Status	Not Stated
Anti-lesbian / gay taunts	47 72.3%	1 25.0%	1 33.3%	1 33.3%
Taunts re HIV / AIDS status	3 4.6%	-	2 66.7%	-
Racist remarks	1 1.5%	1 25.0%	-	-
General threats and taunts	14 21.5%	2 50.0%	-	2 66.7%
Total:	65 100.0%	4 100.0%	3 100.0%	3 100.0%

Note: Table total = 75 (from Table 39).

The Count & Counter Report

**Table 41: Assailant's Speech by Perceived Motive
Count & Counter 1993**

	Because Lesbian or Gay	Not Because Lesbian or Gay	Because of HIV / AIDS Status	Not Stated
Anti-lesbian / gay taunts	33 63.5%	1 100.0%	2 100.0%	9 64.3%
Taunts re HIV / AIDS status	4 7.7%	-	-	-
Racist remarks	-	-	-	-
General threats and taunts	15 28.8%	-	-	5 35.7%
Total:	52 100.0%	1 100.0%	2 100.0%	14 100.0%

Note: Table total = 69 (from Table 39).

The Count & Counter Report

15. POST-ASSAULT ACTION

15.1 Immediate Action

Establishing a clear picture of how survivors immediately responded to the assault is important in developing survival strategies and programs for the lesbian and gay communities. In particular, it may give directions for projects that could be devised by the Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project and other organisations.

The striking difference between the 4 data sets is between Off Our Backs and the others. Fighting back and verbal defence were cited in a larger proportion of responses in Off Our Backs than the other surveys, where these responses were much less significant. Fighting back was proportionately less significant in Count & Counter than Streetwatch (11.1% and 16.0% compared to 26.9%), though the Streetwatch data is complicated by multiple responses. Self-protection and running away are still the preferred strategies for survivors.

Table 42: Immediate Action Taken by Survivor

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Protected self	26 38.8%	12 29%	30 33.3%	37 39.4%
Ignored assailants	4 6.0%	6 14%	-	-
Fought back	18 26.9%	13 31%	10 11.1%	15 16.0%
Ran away	20 29.9%	1 2%	25 27.8%	17 18.1%
Hid	2 3.0%	-	1 1.1%	-
Verbal defence	2 3.0%	9 22%	8 8.9%	6 6.4%
Collapsed	-	-	4 4.4%	8 8.5%
Called for help	2 3.0%	-	-	-
Other & not stated	4 6.0%	1 2%	12 13.3%	11 11.7%
Total:	67 See note.	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Note: Streetwatch permitted multiple responses to this question.

The Count & Counter Report

15.2 Post Assault Action

Post assault action refers to actions the survivor took once removed from the scene of the assault. It covers the obvious services, such as medical and police. The survey tested for the appropriateness and effectiveness of these agencies' responses as well as their attitudes to lesbians and gays. Information on these matters is important in terms of working with such organisations for more appropriate responses to these hate crimes and also to improve customer service. Responses may also indicate perceptions about services, particularly the police, that may need to be changed.

Table 43: Post-Assault Action Taken by Survivor

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
None or continued activity	28 41.8%	6 14%	n/a	n/a
Contacted medical services	23 34.3%	7 17%	29 32.2%	21 22.3%
Contacted police	32 47.8%	4 10%	45 50.0%	34 36.2%
Contacted police lesbian / gay consultant	-	-	8 8.9%	4 4.3%
Contacted Anti-Discrimination Board	-	-	2 2.2%	2 2.1%
Contacted counsellor	5 7.5%	2 5%	3 3.3%	2 2.1%
Contacted friends	13 19.4%	18 42%	5 5.6%	7 7.4%
Contacted Anti-Violence Project only	n/a	n/a	14 15.6%	25 26.6%
Other service	3 4.5%	1 2%	12 13.3%	6 6.4%
Not stated	2 3.0%	4 10%	5 5.6%	10 10.6%
Total:	67	42	90	94

Note: Multiple responses were permitted to this question; percentages are based on the total response rate as shown.

The most striking change from Streetwatch is that few of the Count & Counter respondents did nothing about the incident (15.6% for 1992 and 26.6% for 1993 only reported to the AVP, compared with 41.8% who "did nothing" in Streetwatch). This may indicate a shift in perception about service agencies. The contrast with the Off Our Backs report is marked. For both medical and police services, reporting was low compared to Streetwatch and Count & Counter. For instance, only 10% contacted the police. Count & Counter 1993 shows a lower rate of reporting to police (36.2%) also. However, from the individual survey forms, it is evident that reporting to the AVP was often a first step to contacting other authorities. In particular, some encouragement seemed to be given to report physical assaults to the police.

15.3 The Police Service

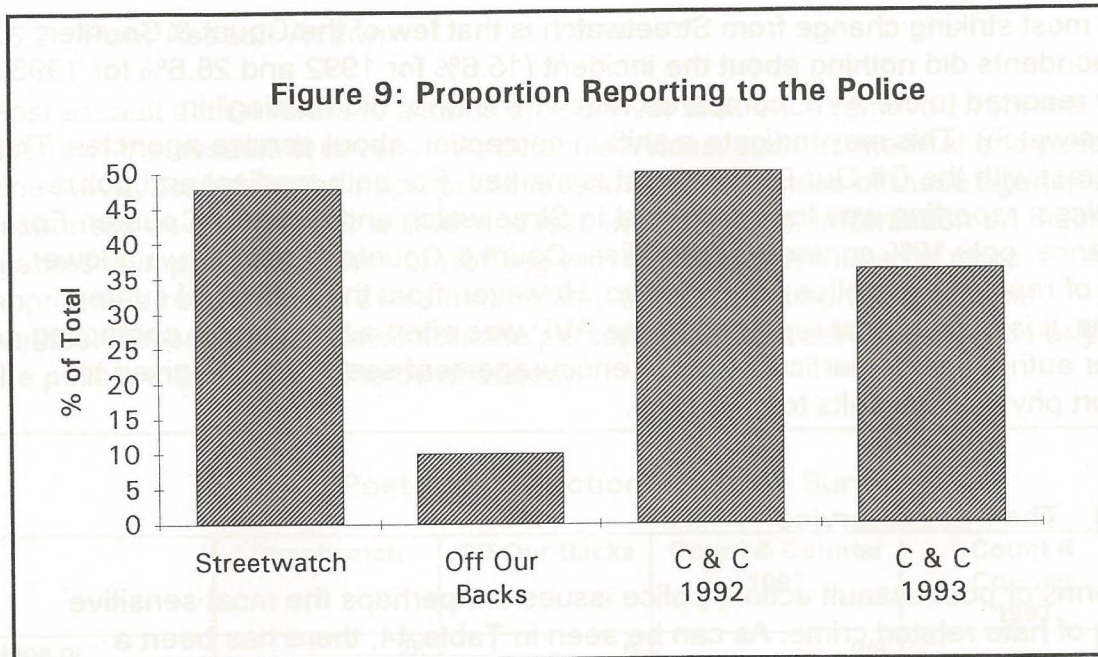
In terms of post-assault action, police issues are perhaps the most sensitive area of hate related crime. As can be seen in Table 44, there has been a tapering off of reporting to the police in the last year. The Count & Counter 1993 did have a lower proportion of physical assaults compared with 1992, 51.1% as opposed to 68.9%. To get behind these global figures, a question on reasons for non-reporting was asked (see Table 45).

Table 44: Police Reporting

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Reported incident to the police	32 47.8%	4 10%	45 50.0%	34 36.2%
Total:	67 100.0%	42 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

Count & Counter 1993 reveals that 16.7% thought their report would not be taken seriously; this is almost the same proportion as Streetwatch. For 1992, the proportion was a low 6.7%; however, Off Our Backs had the highest rate (39%). For both Count & Counter data sets, the proportion of respondents who stated that the police would be unable to do anything was the lowest for any survey of this type (11.1% for 1992 and 11.7% for 1993); this is quite a difference from the 51.4% responding this way in Streetwatch. More worrying was the number and proportion of respondents in Count & Counter 1992 who believed the police would be hostile (12 respondents, 26.7%).

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Customer service is an important issue for any service agency; but given some of the perceptions evident from Table 45, this area is all the more important. Expectations of levels of service clearly directly affect reporting behaviour. Levels of police customer service appear to have declined from the time of Streetwatch. In the Streetwatch report, 81.3% stated that the service received was either "friendly" (56.3%) or "routine" (25.0%). However, for the same categories the Count & Counter results were 53.3% in 1992 and 67.7% for 1993. These are still reasonably good results. The "unhelpful", "homophobic" and "violent" categories showed a poor result for 1992 in particular (37.7%). It could be that after much publicity by the police themselves and community policing programs, expectations of service have increased since 1989.

The Count & Counter Report

Table 45: Reason For Not Reporting to the Police

	Streetwatch	Off Our Backs	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Felt report would not be taken seriously	6 17.1%	15 39%	3 6.7%	10 16.7%
Too embarrassed (e.g. about location of assault)	1 2.9%	1 3%	3 6.7%	4 6.7%
Felt police would be unable to do anything	18 51.4%	10 26%	5 11.1%	7 11.7%
Unable to get to police station	1 2.9%	-	1 2.2%	1 1.7%
No women police available	-	8 21%	-	-
Assault was by a police officer	1 2.9%	4 11%	3 6.7%	4 6.7%
Assault not serious enough	3 8.6%	-	-	-
Wanted to talk to a lesbian / gay organisation first	1 2.9%	-	-	-
Too drunk or drugged	2 5.7%	-	-	-
Felt that police support assailants	1 2.9%	-	-	-
Felt police would be hostile	-	-	12 26.7%	5 8.3%
Wanted to recover from shock	1 2.9%	-	-	-
Other reason	-	-	9 20.0%	9 15.0%
Not stated	6 17.1%	4 11%	9 20.0%	20 33.3%
Total:	35 100.0%	42 100%	45 100.0%	60 100.0%

Note: For Streetwatch, multiple responses were permitted to this question; percentages are based on the total response rate as shown.

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Table 46: Level of Customer Service - Police

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Friendly / supportive	18 56.3%	19 42.2%	19 55.9%
Routine / neutral	8 25.0%	5 11.1%	4 11.8%
Unhelpful	6 18.8%	15 33.3%	5 14.7%
Homophobic	Included in "unhelpful"	2 4.4%	2 5.9%
Violent	Included in "unhelpful"	-	1 2.9%
Other	-	4 8.9%	3 8.8%
Total:	32 100.0%	45 100.0%	34 100.0%

Note: For Streetwatch, there was one category labelled "aggressive/ homophobic/ unhelpful etc"

More survivors are choosing to identify as lesbian or gay to the police, 60.0% in 1992 and 41.2% in 1993. This in itself indicates an increase in trust by the community in the police (Table 47).

Table 47: Identification as Lesbian or Gay to the Police

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Identified as lesbian or gay	8 25.0%	27 60.0%	14 41.2%
Not identify as lesbian or gay	23 71.9%	15 33.3%	11 32.4%
Not stated	1 3.1%	3 6.7%	9 26.5%
Total:	32 100.0%	45 100.0%	34 100.0%

Very few survivors were asked if they were lesbian or gay by the police. This indicates that currently policing policy is being implemented by police officers (Table 48).

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Table 48: Whether Asked if Lesbian or Gay by the Police

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Asked	1 3.1%	5 11.1%	1 2.9%
Not asked	28 87.5%	28 62.2%	22 64.7%
Not stated	3 9.4%	12 26.7%	11 32.4%
Total:	32 100.0%	45 100.0%	34 100.0%

From Tables 49 and 50, it is evident that identifying as lesbian or gay will not guarantee good service. Clearly old prejudices still exist. 33.3% of the 1992 identifiers received poor service. 21.4% of the 1993 survivors did as well, 1 receiving a homophobic response.

**Table 49: Police Customer Service by Whether Survivor Identified as Lesbian or Gay
Count & Counter 1992**

	Identified As Lesbian/Gay	Not Identify As Lesbian/Gay	Not Stated
Friendly / supportive	13 48.1%	5 33.3%	1 33.3%
Routine / neutral	4 14.8%	1 6.7%	-
Unhelpful	9 33.3%	5 33.3%	1 33.3%
Homophobic	-	2 13.3%	-
Violent	-	-	-
Other	1 3.7%	2 13.3%	1 33.3%
Total:	27 100.0%	15 100.0%	3 100.0%

The Count & Counter Report

**Table 50: Police Customer Service by Whether Survivor Identified as Lesbian or Gay
Count & Counter 1993**

	Identified As Lesbian/Gay	Not Identify As Lesbian/Gay	Not Stated
Friendly / supportive	9 64.3%	7 63.6%	3 33.3%
Routine / neutral	2 14.3%	2 18.2%	-
Unhelpful	2 14.3%	1 9.1%	2 22.2%
Homophobic	1 7.1%	1 9.1%	-
Violent	-	-	1 11.1%
Other	-	-	3 33.3%
Total:	14 100.0%	11 100.0%	9 100.0%

15.4 Medical Services

In cases where medical attention was not sought, this was due to the less serious nature of injuries. Customer service is more than satisfactory, as indicated in Table 51. Friendly and supportive assistance was reported by over 60% in each survey. This category taken with "routine/neutral" provides a basis of comparison with Streetwatch. 82.6% responded in the Streetwatch survey in this way; the corresponding figures for Count & Counter were 86.2% for 1992 and 76.2% for 1993.

Around 58.6% in 1992 and 33.3% in 1993, identified as lesbian or gay to medical authorities. This is less than those identifying to the police, but an increase from the proportion in Streetwatch.

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Table 51: Level of Customer Service - Medical

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Friendly / supportive	19 82.6%	22 75.9%	14 66.7%
Routine / neutral	Not a Category.	3 10.3%	2 9.5%
Unhelpful	3 13.0%	2 6.9%	-
Homophobic or anti-HIV/AIDS prejudice	Included in "unhelpful"	-	1 4.8%
Violent	Included in "unhelpful"	-	-
Other	1 4.3%	2 6.9%	4 19.0%
Total:	23 100.0%	29 100.0%	21 100.0%

Note: For Streetwatch, there was one category labelled "aggressive/ homophobic/ unhelpful etc"

Table 52: Identification as Lesbian or Gay to Medical Services

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Identified as lesbian or gay	7 30.4%	17 58.6%	7 33.3%
Not identify as lesbian or gay	14 60.9%	8 27.6%	2 9.5%
Not stated	2 8.7%	4 13.8%	12 57.1%
Total:	23 100.0%	29 100.0%	21 100.0%

20.7% of respondents were asked if they were lesbian or gay in the 1992 sample; whereas this proportion reduced to 4.8% in 1993.

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	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Asked	3 13.0%	6 20.7%	1 4.8%
Not asked	18 78.3%	13 44.8%	8 38.1%
Not stated	2 8.7%	10 34.5%	12 57.1%
Total:	23 100.0%	29 100.0%	21 100.0%

Identification as lesbian or gay did not significantly affect customer service. For both 1992 and 1993, there was hardly any difference those who identified and those who did not (Tables 54 and 55). There were few cases of poor or homophobic service anyway.

	Identified As Lesbian/Gay	Not Identify As Lesbian/Gay	Not Stated
Friendly / supportive	14 82.4%	7 87.5%	1 25.0%
Routine / neutral	2 11.8%	-	1 25.0%
Unhelpful	1 5.9%	1 12.5%	-
Homophobic or HIV/AIDS prejudice	-	-	-
Violent	-	-	-
Other	-	-	2 50.0%
Total:	17 100.0%	8 100.0%	4 100.0%

The Count & Counter Report

**Table 55: Medical Customer Service by Whether Survivor Identified as Lesbian or Gay
Count & Counter 1993**

	Identified As Lesbian/Gay	Not Identify As Lesbian/Gay	Not Stated
Friendly / supportive	6 85.7%	2 100.0%	6 50.0%
Routine / neutral	1 14.3%	-	1 8.3%
Unhelpful	-	-	-
Homophobic or HIV/AIDS prejudice	-	-	1 8.3%
Violent	-	-	-
Other	-	-	4 33.3%
Total:	7 100.0%	2 100.0%	12 100.0%

15.5 The Police Lesbian / Gay Client Group Consultant

Awareness of the Client Group Consultant rose in 1992 to 74.4% from 61.2% in Streetwatch. However, the proportion of aware respondents fell to 57.4% in 1993. This would indicate the need for targeted and on-going promotional work by the unit.

**Table 56: Awareness of Police
Lesbian / Gay Client Group Consultant**

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Aware	41 61.2%	67 74.4%	54 57.4%
Unaware	20 29.9%	17 18.9%	16 17.0%
Not stated	6 9.0%	6 6.7%	24 25.5%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

15.6 The Victims' Compensation Scheme

Awareness of the Victims' Compensation Scheme is higher amongst the Count & Counter respondents than in Streetwatch. However, awareness is still low. Given that between 40% and 65% of survivors from Count & Counter received some form of physical injury, many of these people would be unable to exercise their rights through lack of knowledge. The comment made in Streetwatch (p.36) must be reiterated - that a specially designed targeted promotional campaign be devised for the lesbian and gay communities. This should focus on the particular characteristics and problems of hate related violence.

Table 57: Awareness of Victims' Compensation Scheme

	Streetwatch	Count & Counter 1992	Count & Counter 1993
Aware	14 20.9%	35 38.9%	29 30.9%
Unaware	45 67.2%	46 51.1%	39 41.5%
Not stated	8 11.9%	9 10.0%	26 27.7%
Total:	67 100.0%	90 100.0%	94 100.0%

16. CONCLUSION

The Count & Counter survey provides further evidence of the nature and extent of anti-lesbian and gay hate related crime in New South Wales. The picture is broadly consistent with that displayed in the Streetwatch Report. It augments various aspects of the anti-lesbian violence study, Off Our Backs.

The Count & Counter Report clearly shows that hate motivated violence against lesbians and gays remains a serious problem in Sydney and NSW as a whole. The data shows a focussing of violent attacks on the Oxford Street area, prompting recommendations for specific action by Local Governments.

Reports of physical attacks appear to be declining. However, such data must be assessed with great caution. Data needs to be carefully collected and analysed over a period of 5 years or so to establish any underlying trends in crime statistics. There are many secondary factors that affect crime, especially violent crime, statistics. The often quoted one is the weather - incidents of violent crime increasing in hot dry spells.

Having said this, maybe a few tentative remarks can be made. Since Streetwatch commenced in November 1988, many preventive initiatives have been taken. These have ranged from community policing, increased police foot patrols, the Volunteer Street Patrol, the Streetsmart Project, self-defence classes, to name but a few, not to mention the AVP itself. In general, there has been a growing body of opinion both in government and the media that this form of violence is no longer acceptable.

There is still a long way to go. No lesbian or gay person should live in fear or have to tolerate the consequences of such vile assaults. Long after the wounds have healed the psychological scars remain. The dedication at the start of this report is a stark reminder of the eventual outcome of society's tacit tolerance of hate related violent crime.

The report boldly recommends that hate related violence against lesbians and gays be eradicated from our society by the Year 2000. The Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project commend this report, its findings and its recommendations, to those who wish to see this goal become reality.

Gary Cox
September 1993

17. REFERENCES

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