



# Progress Report '06

Vol. 7 Issue 1

July 2006

## CENTER RECEIVES 2006 PRIDE AWARD

### *Award Recognizes Efforts to Prevent GLBT Homicide*

Cameras flashed and toasts were made in celebration as the Center for Homicide Research was awarded a PRIDE Award in a ceremony on June 9. The PRIDE Awards are given annually by *Lavender*, Minnesota's GLBT Magazine. The PRIDE Awards are named for the acronym "People Rallying Individuality, Diversity, and Equality."

"We are very grateful to receive this recognition of our work," says CHR Board President Joe Shulka. "Our work to identify, analyze and prevent homicides involving gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people is difficult. Being recognized for our efforts is a great honor."

Drake responds, "It's important to care enough about the work to actually do it, but to be detached enough so that you're not overcome or overwhelmed by it."

I think a lot of people in the GLBT community are overwhelmed by GLBT violence, partly because we don't know what to do. And when we don't know what to do, there's a feeling of powerlessness.

In our office, we feel empowered because of what we're doing, and that's part of what makes us able to do the work. We're actually making a difference. We're actually doing something to hopefully prevent homicide."

Terrance Griep of *Lavender* noted that "...perhaps CHR's most important focus isn't on the grisly details of

past crimes, but on a hopeful future—specifically the prevention of gay homicide."

"Our work helps increase law enforcement's ability to solve these homicides," Drake notes.

The Center received one of six awards presented this year. Other recipients include Barbara Satin, Sharon M. Day, Mary Lynn Murphy, John L. Sullivan and the Minnesota Lynx.

"Perhaps CHR's most important focus isn't on the grisly details of past crimes, but on a hopeful future—specifically the prevention of gay homicide."


*Lavender  
Magazine*

In the description of the recipients of the awards, the editors of *Lavender* noted that it is no mean feat not only to put oneself or one's organization on the line for our family, advocating for the civil rights of an oft-scapegoated minority, but also to strive to maintain the individuality of those for whom one works—to achieve integration without homogenization, uniqueness without isolation.

*Lavender* is an award-winning, biweekly glossy magazine with features on local and national news, politics, travel, arts and entertainment, nightlife and cuisine. *Lavender*

is distributed across the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, as well as across the Midwest.

To read the article about the Center and other award winners, pick up a copy of *Lavender* magazine or visit them online at [www.lavendermagazine.com](http://www.lavendermagazine.com).

For more information about the Center, visit our website at [www.CHROnline.org](http://www.CHROnline.org). 

## **CENTER CHOSEN AS HOST AGENCY FOR 2007 INTERNATIONAL HOMICIDE CONFERENCE**


The Center for Homicide Research has been chosen to host the 2007 annual meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG). The decision was made at the recent HRWG meeting in Virginia in June. The meeting will bring together some of the most well-respected and innovative professionals in the fields of research, law enforcement, and prevention. This will be the first time that the conference will be held in the Twin Cities.

HRWG is an interdisciplinary group of researchers, educators, law enforcement professionals, and criminologists that addresses the issues related to lethal and non-lethal violence through homicide research, dataset development, and intervention programs. HRWG members represent some of the most well respected law enforcement agencies, organizations and academic institutions in the United States, Canada, Europe and elsewhere.

One of the major presentations of the 2007 conference will be on the Center for Homicide Research's database containing information and data on over 3,000 GLBT homicides in the United States since 1969. Original research, methodologies and findings from CHR efforts will be a key component of the meeting.

HRWG members have expressed great interest in learning how the Center undertook the difficult task of identifying and researching "hidden" GLBT homicides, as well as how other researchers can use these methods to find cases among other difficult to research groups.

"We are very excited at the opportunity to host this conference," says CHR Principal Research Dallas Drake. "HRWG and its members have been integral to our ability to undertake this work. Showcasing our research next year will mark the culmination of years of effort and will provide unparalleled access to some of the world's finest strategists devoted to understanding and preventing homicide."

The Center will be seeking local partners and agencies to present local resources and research on homicide and violence to HRWG members as well as to be actively involved in the presentation of the conference. 

### **SUPPORT THE CENTER'S WORK THROUGH THE UNITED WAY**

Although the Center for Homicide Research is not a United Way agency, you can designate part of your United Way gift to help our work. Simply ask for a "Donor Designation Form" and specify the Center as recipient of your gift. Questions? Call us at 612/331-4820.

## **CRIME MAPPING PROJECTS LOOK AT LOCATIONS OF HOMICIDES IN MINNESOTA**

Many methods have been used over the last several years to identify GLBT homicide cases in the United States. Work began in Minnesota using a strategic method to find the most cases using the least amount of resources.

In fall of 2005, a pilot project was begun using undergraduate student research interns to search for Minnesota GLBT homicides. They were instructed to examine each homicide incident over a one-year span to determine prevalence and validity of our strategic methods. During the spring months of this year, this project expanded to a five-year cluster which will ensure the findings are more sound and acceptable within the research community. Currently, four of the five years are complete and much progress has been made toward filling out the final year's data.


Traditional sources of crime data do not contain information on sexual identity or sexual behavior nor do they contain names of victims. The challenge is to recover the names of every homicide victim for each year's total so that source records can be obtained to provide details about the incident.

To make matters worse, various data sources contain different totals and summary data. The total number of homicides in Minnesota in any given year varies depending on the source of the data. The FBI's Uniform Crime Report tallies do not match the Minnesota Department of Health's vital records totals on homicide. Local law enforcement jurisdiction data also contains discrepancies.

While this data is undoubtedly helping to identify GLBT homicide cases in Minnesota, both now and in the future, it is having several additional benefits. Conducting some exploratory analysis of the early data, we discovered that we could map these homicide incidents using crime mapping software. Researchers at CHR wanted to know whether gay homicide crimes occurred in the locations and patterns similar to other homicide incidents. If GLBT homicides were hate crimes, they may be less likely to map similar to non-GLBT cases.

If homicides are to be mapped, considerable work needs to occur to identify mappable addresses for each incident. Other details such as offender addresses can provide clues as to the distance offenders travel to get to the crime scene. This gives police information about where to search for homicide suspects.

A likely conclusion to this project is that data will be shared with seasoned crime-mapping researchers who have the credentials and expertise to conduct a comprehensive analysis. CHR staff does not currently have this expertise, but is interested in developing a partnership to make certain the data is well-used.

A sample map of GLBT homicides from 1969 to 2005 in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area on page 5. 

## INTERN PROFILE: CHRISTOPHER SHAD

### *Gifted U of M Student Finds Outlet for Unique Interest in Social Theory*

University of Minnesota undergraduate Chris Shad originally came to the Center for Homicide Research as a participant in a service-learning project at the U of M. The Center is a partnering agency with the University providing opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students interested in community-based learning and opportunities to apply classroom education with real-world application. Chris immediately connected with the mission and work of the Center and his original involvement has grown into a full internship that has continued for more than six months.



Chris was seeking a unique learning environment that could provide the tools and mentoring needed for him to thrive, as well as advance his academic and professional career. He found all of this when he discovered the Center.

The Center was not exactly what Chris thought it would be when he first began. "I didn't expect it to be this personal," Chris said, "I don't feel like just another intern." Chris explains that, "part of the success here is in [principal researcher] Dallas' ability to teach with multiple methods. It's not just about data collection. Dallas pressures us to step outside of our comfort zone. It is a very creative method. He encourages us to contact people, especially other researchers, when we have questions about their work. It's really a unique learning environment."

Chris' true interests emerged following a discussion about higher-level sociological thought, namely social theory. "Social theory is like a punch in the nose," Chris says. "People don't expect it. The concept of thinking theoretically is not common. But it's so important, because what we learn from it helps us create solutions for society's problems."

Chris is a non-traditional student. He graduated from North St. Paul High School in 2003 with an average academic record. High school, he says, just didn't interest him. Because his high school grades put him at somewhat of a disadvantage, Chris needed to speed up his education. He did this on his own by reading volumes of books on sociological theory and throwing himself into self-directed learning. He more than caught up; he surpassed most of his peers. Today Chris is an honors student at the U of M, and it is not an exaggeration to describe him as gifted and talented.

The Center provides Chris an outlet for several of his interests which include: gender studies and masculinity, gay identity, social theory, investigational methods, research methodology, crime, and human trafficking prevention. He also is very interested in the sociology of deviant behavior and recently gained an interest in tattoo art.

Chris, who is not gay, says he nevertheless identifies with the oppression that GLBT people feel. Chris is biracial and bi-national. His mother is Colombian and he has lived in the United States since he was very young. As a child in grade school, he was often singled out and taunted because of his heritage.

Chris said, "Learning about gay studies and gender very much attack our own prejudices. It helps us become better people and better citizens. In terms of the content that Dallas focuses on, he teaches us to look critically at each homicide. That teaches us to abandon our stereotypes and generalizations about people."

*"Social theory is like a punch in the nose. People don't expect it. But it's so important, because what we learn from it helps us create solutions for society's problems."*  
*Chris Shad*

While interning at the Center, Chris has developed a strong interest in pursuing a career in international policing. As part of that field of study, he has become proficient in speaking and reading Arabic. He will likely study abroad in 2007 in either Egypt or Syria, enabling him to advance his proficiency in Arabic languages and learning several dialects, in addition to conducting original research on crime. 🏠

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## CENTER RESEARCHER TO TRAIN HOMICIDE AND DEATH INVESTIGATORS IN 2007

Center for Homicide Research's Principal Researcher Dallas Drake is scheduled to present at the 13th Annual Homicide Conference to be held in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The three-day conference entitled "Confronting the Specter of Murder: Tips, Tools, Techniques." is a regional training specifically designed for homicide and death investigators. Drake will deliver a four-hour training on solving homosexual (gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender) homicides.

The 13th Annual Homicide Conference is slated for Wednesday, March 28 through Friday, March 30, 2007 in Green Bay, Wisconsin. 🏠

## BUSH ADMINISTRATION “FLAGS” RESEARCH ON GAY TOPICS

In recent months, several media outlets and professional academic associations have raised concerns that the Bush administration is systematically rejecting grants for gay-related research projects, although these projects have been given top ratings and recommendations by independent academic review journals. As reported in the *Washington Blade* in January, officials with the American Historical Association’s Committee on Lesbian & Gay History accuse the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) of allowing Bush administration political appointees to reject funding for gay-related research in the social sciences based upon politics rather than accepted political standards.

The issue was first reported at a presentation at the American Historical Association’s annual meeting in January. The academic journal *Inside Higher Education* published a story on the presentation, drawing responses from as many as a dozen other scholars who reported being denied grants because of alleged gay-related bias.

The issue of funding of gay-related research in the social sciences is not new. Under the first Bush administration, then head of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Lynn Cheney, wife of Vice President Dick Cheney, began a process of “flagging” gay-related research projects. The process was stopped during the Clinton administration, but has since resumed.

The NEH is an independent agency of the government created in 1965 to promote excellence in the humanities. It is the largest funding source of U.S. funding for independent scholars and institutions, including museums, libraries, universities, and public television and radio.

*Compiled from various news sources  
including the Washington Blade.*


## CHR INTERNSHIP PROGRAM CONTINUES TO GROW

The Center for Homicide Research has as a core value the desire to create community experts on issues related to GLBT homicide. Over recent years, the Center has greatly expanded its use of undergraduate, graduate and law students and community members and interns.

In the last year, over 60 interns and volunteer researchers from 10 colleges, universities and law schools have become involved in our efforts. Each intern is required to complete at least 160 hours of research and scholarship. Many student interns include their activities at the Center as part of their academic requirements. In addition to internships, many colleges and universities now utilize the Center as an approved site for undergraduate students to participate in service learning.

Since the Center’s founding in 1999, volunteers and interns have contributed over 14,000 hours of research and assistance, valued at over \$200,000.

Interns and volunteers represent many academic institutions in the region, including University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, University of Minnesota-Duluth, St. Mary’s University, Augsburg College, Hamline University, Macalester College, University of St. Thomas, William Mitchell College of Law, University of Minnesota Law School, Metropolitan State University, Normandale College, and Century College.

The Center for Homicide Research will be accepting applications for research internships beginning in the fall of 2006. College credit may be available. For more information on becoming involved, contact Dallas Drake at 612/331-4820 or by e mail at [dallas.drake@mindspring.com](mailto:dallas.drake@mindspring.com). Learn more online at [www.CHRonline.org](http://www.CHRonline.org). 

### CENTER TO PARTICIPATE IN HEADWATERS FOUNDATION

### WALK FOR JUSTICE – SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

*Join our Team of Walkers ■ Make a Gift Supporting our Efforts*

Again this year, the Center for Homicide Research will have a team of walkers as part of the Headwaters Foundation Walk for Justice. The Walk for Justice is an inclusive fundraising and publicity event in support of community-based non-profit organizations in Minnesota that work on a variety of issues, including social, racial, economic, and environmental injustice. Dozens of community groups will recruit walkers to walk together along a three mile course beginning at Boom Island. The Center will be recruiting both walkers and supporters for the event. Our goal this year is to raise \$1,500.

You can learn more about the walk and sponsor a walker by visiting [www.WalkforJustice.org](http://www.WalkforJustice.org) and clicking on the link for the Center for Homicide Research. You can support our team, become a team member or make a gift.

*Donate Online*  
[www.WalkforJustice.org](http://www.WalkforJustice.org)  
*click on Center for Homicide Research*

*Donate by Mail*  
3036 University Avenue SE Suite E  
Minneapolis, MN 55414

## INTERN PROFILE: CORY FELDA

### *For Center Intern, Law Enforcement Is A Family Affair*

Cory Felda thought she wanted to become a chiropractor. The 2004 University of Wisconsin-Madison graduate earned her degree in Kinesiology and was accepted to Northwestern Health Sciences University. When she applied for an internship at the Center in the spring of 2006, it did seem odd that a kinesiologist might be interested in researching homicides. As it turned out, Cory was right on the verge of making a major career choice.



Cory had a hidden interest, one that hadn't quite taken hold yet. As it turns out, Felda comes from a family deeply involved in law enforcement. Her paternal grandfather was a police officer. Her maternal grandfather was chief of police. An uncle was a deputy sheriff; another was a cop, as were a several cousins. Cory's mother even thought about being a police officer, but then changed her mind because she felt there were already "too many" in the family. With policing practically the family business, Cory had some reservations about making it her career too.

But that changed when she was accepted as an intern at the Center for Homicide Research in January 2006. "It might have been just another internship when I started," Cory says, "But that's all changed now. Every time I come to the Center, I leave with more and more questions," says Felda. "I'm getting much more out of this than I ever thought possible."

*"I really wish that more people knew and understood about what goes on here at the Center, because we'd get a lot more funding. Change doesn't happen without money."*

*Cory Felda*

Cory is using her internship to focus on the under-researched area of lesbian homicide. In particular, she is looking at issues of intimate partner homicide and violence, and areas of masculinity and violence. As she discovered, lesbian homicide has received little or no attention from other researchers. "I can't believe there was so little real research out there. But this is the perfect place for it. [The Center] is becoming a clearinghouse on this topic." The Center's resource library brings together journals, research reports, and other hard-to-find resources into a single site.

Cory admits she's surprised at how much she is learning from the Center's lecturers, educators and other interns. Most of her friends are gay and her internship gives her many opportunities to engage in intellectual debates with


heterosexual people and others who have alternate points of view. She says "I've always assumed others understood my arguments and now I'm realizing that they oftentimes don't understand. That I don't understand."

Understanding homicide is difficult. Oftentimes, GLBT homicides are the most complicated cases with many factors involved. Understanding the root causes of violence and homophobia are critical to solving and preventing homicides. Bringing together resources, experts and sound research principles are needed to address this issue.

"I really wish that more people knew and understood about what goes on here at the Center, because we'd get a lot more funding," says Cory. "Change doesn't happen without money."

One of the cornerstones of the Center's internship program is to take students and community volunteers out of their comfort zone and challenge them intellectually. Cory says, "This was the first time that professionalism was expected. I liked being treated like more than a college student. I'm not merely an intern, I am a homicide researcher."

Cory says she finally learned how to do real research while at the Center. Now she is understanding things she couldn't even find before. "It was a change of mindset," she says, "not just a curious mind perspective, but an analytical perspective." She admits that her six-month internship at the Center has changed more than just her career. It's changed the way she views the world.

Prior to coming to the Center, Cory spent three years as the LGBTQ Coordinator of a Madison-based organization addressing issues of sexual assault and rape, and has given many trainings and presentations on violence and human sexuality. She also won a research fellowship to conduct original research on homophobia in the educational system. Upon finishing her law enforcement degree, Cory's goal is to become a homicide detective for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and a trainer for other agencies. 

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

The Center for Homicide Research has assisted with homicide cases in 12 states and three countries.

The Center has been credited with helping solve two gay homicides.

Nearly one-third of all homicide cases remain unsolved.

Center volunteers have donated over 14,000 hours of research and support valued at over \$200,000 in the last seven years.

# FIREARM OWNERSHIP WITHIN THE GLBT COMMUNITY AND HOMICIDE

## *A Preliminary Report of Survey Results*

by Jesse Kortuem, CHR Intern

In the United States, firearms play a significant role in the lives of many people ranging from lawful behavior to criminal activities. Firearm ownership is increasing in the United States. From 1950 to 1999, the per capita rate of overall firearm availability increased 143 percent, while handguns alone increased 259 percent.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, firearms are also involved in many activities that lead to loss of life. In any given year, firearms are involved in over half of all known suicides and two-thirds of all reported criminal homicides, excluding traffic fatalities.<sup>2</sup>

Compared to countries that are similar both economically and politically to the United States, homicide rates here are two to four times higher than similar societies.<sup>3</sup>

In the U.S. in 2004, 16,137 Americans became victims of homicide.<sup>4</sup> Although neither homicide nor suicide is one of the ten leading causes of death in the U.S., homicide disproportionately affects certain segments of the U.S. population.

- Homicide is the second leading cause of death among young people ages 15 to 24 years old. (Suicide is the third.)
- Homicide is the leading cause of death for African Americans ages 15 to 24 and those ages 25 to 34.
- Homicide is the sixth leading cause of death for African Americans of all ages.<sup>5</sup>

Homicide characteristics and manners of death within the GLBT community vary dramatically when compared to heterosexual homicides. For example, among heterosexuals, males are more likely to be victims of homicide involving a firearm. Female heterosexuals are more likely to be victims of homicides involving a knife or personal weapons, such as hands or fist. This does not parallel in the GLBT community. Homicides involving gay men are more likely to involve a knife, whereas lesbian homicides are more likely to involve a firearm.

This difference in weapon choice among GLBT and non-GLBT homicides suggests that there are factors unique among GLBT people that may be affecting homicides. One potential factor is the prevalence of firearms among the GLBT community.

To test this hypothesis, a two-page written survey about firearm ownership within the GLBT community was developed at the Center for Homicide Research. This survey was administered over a 16-hour period spanning two days at this year's Twin Cities GLBT Pride Festival held on June 24 and 25. A team of eleven trained researchers administered the surveys. According to festival organizers, 310,000 people attended the two-day festival.

Convenience surveys were administered to those who either visited the Center's information booth or all those who were in the immediate area were verbally solicited to participate in the survey. Respondents were assured complete confidentiality and provided informed consent before completing the survey.

The research yielded 593 complete surveys. Of those, 420 of the respondents identified as Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual or Transgender. The following is a snapshot of the results from this first-ever survey.

### ***Current Firearm Ownership***

- 15% of combined GLBT respondents currently own a firearm
- 17% of gay respondents currently own a firearm
  - 14% of lesbian respondents currently own a firearm
  - 11% of bisexual respondents currently own a firearm

### ***Households with Firearms Present***

- 23% of GLBT respondents currently reside in a household with a firearm
- By comparison, 30 to 43 percent of all households have a firearm present.<sup>6</sup>

### ***Reasons for Firearm Ownership***

31% of combined GLBT firearm owners have a firearm for protection. Owning a firearm for protection reasons, however, differed greatly between GLBT groups:


- 18% of gay firearm owners have a firearm for protection
- 45% of lesbian firearm owners have a firearm for protection
- 50% of bisexual firearm owners have a firearm for protection

### ***Victimization with a Firearm***

32% of GLBT people surveyed knew someone who was victimized as a result of firearm use. Knowing someone who was victimized by a firearm varied slightly among firearm owners and non-firearm owners:

- 35% of firearm owners knew someone who was victimized by a result of firearm use.
- 31% of those that do not currently own a firearm knew someone who was victimized by a result of firearm use.

These findings did, in fact, affirm the hypothesis on homicide within the GLBT community. Due to a significantly reduced ownership of firearms within the GLBT community, manners of homicide death within the GLBT community do not parallel those in the heterosexual community.

It should be noted that the Center for Homicide Research takes no position on current gun control laws or policies. Additional analysis of these results is underway. 

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1 "Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review", National Research Council  
2 ibid  
3 ibid  
4 Uniform Crime Report, FBI, 2004  
5 "Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review", National Research Council  
6 General Social Survey (GSS), the Gallup Poll, the Harris Poll

# 2006 PRESENTATIONS AND TRAININGS

## Trainings and Community Presentations Delivered

“Preventing Homicide,” Prime Timers (seniors group), St. Paul, MN, February 28, 2006

“GLBT Homicide 101,” Principles of Sociology class, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN, March 2, 2006

“Trolls, Killers, and Research: Accessing Public Data in an Age of Terror,” Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, April 20, 2006

“Homicide Research: Using Crime Data and Investigational and Criminal Analysis to Fight Crime,” Law Week, Century College, White Bear Lake, MN, April 25, 2006

“Confronting GLBT Homicide,” Minnehaha United Methodist Church (a reconciling congregation), Minneapolis, MN, May 7, 2006

“A Multi-disciplinary Approach to GLBT Homicides,” Regional Training Academy, National Coalition of Anti-violence Programs, Minneapolis, MN, May 15, 2006

“Introduction to Homicide,” Internship Training Day, Center for Homicide Research, Minneapolis, MN, June 1, 2006

## Trainings Attended by CHR Researchers and Interns

JustFair Forum: “Homophobia and Racism: Weapons of Community Destruction,” Metro State University, May 11, 2006

Death Investigation, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, June 7, 2006

National Coalition of Anti-violence Programs Regional Training Academy, Minneapolis, MN, May 13-15, 2006

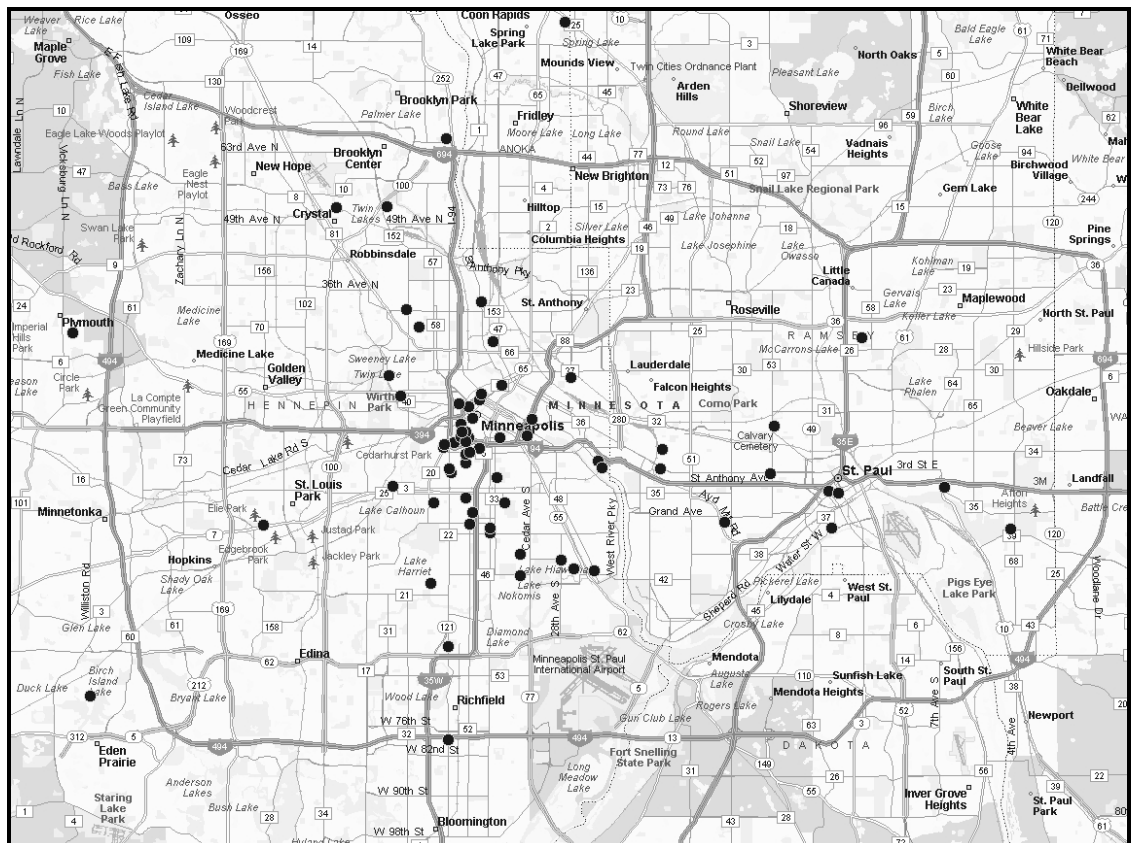
Homicide Research Working Group – Summer Meeting, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, June 7-11, 2006

Minnesota Independent Scholars’ Forum, Philosophy Discussion Group, Non-violent Communication, Minneapolis, MN, June 19, 2006

Researchers from the Center for Homicide Research are available to make presentations and to train staff and volunteers on issues such as GLBT violence, homicide and prevention strategies. CHR community presentations are excellent opportunities to educate church and community groups, and to supplement undergraduate and graduate coursework. For more information, contact Dallas Drake at 612/331-4820 or by e-mail at [dallas.drake@mindspring.com](mailto:dallas.drake@mindspring.com).

## GLBT HOMICIDES IN THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AREA 1969-2005

Source: Data compiled from the Center for Homicide Research’s dataset of GLBT Homicides in Minnesota



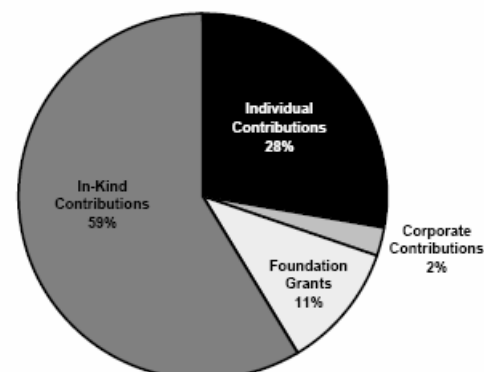
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Center for Homicide Research

# 2005 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

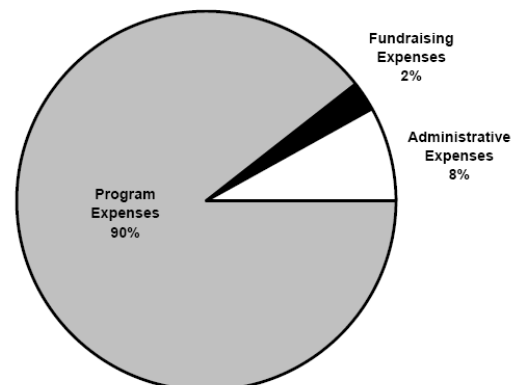
Year Ending December 31, 2005

Income	Cash	In-kind	Total
<b>Contributed Income</b>			
Individual Contributions	\$33,985		\$33,985
Corporate Contributions	\$2,907		\$2,907
Foundation Grants	9,745		\$9,745
<b>Earned Income</b>	\$50		\$50
<b>In-kind Contributions</b>			\$0
Volunteer research		\$59,426	\$59,426
Volunteer administrative and fundraising support		\$7,157	\$7,157
Equipment		\$1,900	\$1,900
Office Space		\$3,000	\$3,000
	=====	=====	=====
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$46,687</b>	<b>\$71,428</b>	<b>\$118,170</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
<b>Program Expenses</b>			
Staffing			
Stipend for researchers	\$2,000		\$2,000
Volunteer research		\$59,426	\$59,426
Volunteer administrative support		\$6,217	6,217
Office Supplies & Equipment	\$11,558	\$1,900	\$13,458
Telephone and Long Distance	\$806		\$806
Educational Resources and Research Materials	\$4,693		\$4,693
Professional Memberships	\$1,325		\$1,325
Workshops, Conferences	\$3,249		\$3,249
Web and Internet Access	\$1,374		\$1,374
Travel, Mileage and Parking	\$2,991		\$2,991
Miscellaneous	\$360		\$360
Computer Hardware & Software	\$9,729		\$9,729
<b>Fundraising Expenses</b>			
Volunteer fundraising support	\$0	\$940	\$940
Printing and Postage	\$543		\$543
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>			
Insurance	\$1,102		\$1,102
Office Space	\$6,625	\$3,000	\$9,625
	=====	=====	=====
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$46,354</b>	<b>\$71,483</b>	<b>\$117,837</b>
<b>Excess Revenue over Expenses</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$332</b>

Income



Expenses



## ABOUT THE CENTER FOR HOMICIDE RESEARCH

The Center for Homicide Research is an independent, volunteer-driven, nonprofit organization dedicated to increasing the capacity of the GLBT community, criminal justice professionals, and law enforcement to become more effective in identifying, solving and preventing gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender homicides.

Research began in 1992 and incorporated in 1999 as a nonprofit organization called the Minnesota Gay Homicide Study. In 2004, the name was changed to the Center for Homicide Research.

The mission of the Center for Homicide Research is to promote greater knowledge and understanding of the unique nature of GLBT homicide through sound empirical research, critical analysis and effective community partnerships.

**CENTER FOR HOMICIDE RESEARCH**  
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 Minneapolis, MN 55414  
 (612) 331-4820  
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