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Griffin Centre

A non-profit charitable mental health agency providing flexible and accessible services to youth, adults and their families.

Panel 8

Our mission is to promote positive change for vulnerable youth and adults with mental health challenges and/or developmental disabilities and their families. We are dedicated to delivering innovative services and developing creative partnerships that enhance lives and communities.

ReachOUT

A creative, inclusive & accessible program for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, two-spirit, intersex, queer and questioning (LGBTT2IQQ) youth in north Toronto.

Includes drop-in groups, community outreach, counselling, art & skills exchange. We offer a safe space for all youth that reflects the diversity of our queer and trans communities.

Acknowledgements

"Funding for this Project is provided by the Government of Ontario, Ministry of the Attorney General, Ontario Victim Services Secretariat Community Grants Program. The views and opinions expressed in this publication/web site do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Ontario."

Need more HIV and/or Hep C information and resources?

Contact CATIE (Canadian AIDS Treatment Information Exchange) www.catie.ca | www.hepCinfo.ca | 1-800-263-1638

Printed with assistance from CATIE, 2010. CATIE Ordering Centre Catalogue Number: ATI- 26160.

Project staff: Arti Mehta and Tess Vo

Fact sheet content and editing: Matthew Chin, Misty Hill, Zack Marshall and Arti Mehta

Graphic design consultation: Joeng-Kwon Gye and Tess Vo

Cover model: Nish Israni

Graphic design: kenji tokawa

This fact sheet is one in a series
of four. To find other fact sheets
in the series, please download
them at www.griffin-centre.org
or contact ReachOUT.

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Griffin Centre 24 Silverview Drive North York, Ontario M2M 2B3

T: (416) 222-1153 ext. 152 E: reachout@griffin-centre.org www.griffin-centre.org

where can i get more INFO?

Panel 6

Where can we turn for support when we need it? Find an agency near you for support and services. It's a good idea to find out what these agencies do in advance, so that if we need support we know who to call. Check out the list below:

National Agencies:

Canadian Rainbow Health Coalition www.rainbowhealth.ca

The Trans PULSE Resource Guide is a compilation of resources currently available for trans and transitioned people across Canada. This resource is available at www.transpulse.ca

Canadian Human Rights Commission www.chrc-ccdp.ca

Canadian Human Rights Tribunal www.chrt-tcdp.gc.ca

SafeCanada.ca www.safecanada.ca

Legal AID Offices www.legalaid.on.ca

Canadian Crime Stoppers Association www.canadiancrimestoppers.org

Ontario and Toronto Agencies:

Griffin Centre - ReachOUT Program

Counselling and weekly drop-in groups to hang out and meet other LGBTT2IQQ youth 416-222-1153 ◆ www.griffin-centre.org

Justice for Children and Youth

416-920-1633 (Toronto) or 1-866-999-JFCY (Toll Free) • www.ifcv.org

Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP)

Victim Support Line: 416-314-2447 (Toronto) or 1-888-579-2888 (Toll Free)

Bashing Reporting Line, Anti-Violence Programme at The 519 Church Street Community Centre 416-392-6877 ◆ www.the519.org/programs/avp/avp.shtml

Toronto Police Service Hate Crimes Unit

416-808-3500 ◆ www.torontopolice.on.ca/crimeprevention/hatecrime.php

Peel Police – LGBT Hate Crime Hotline 905-456-5905

Crime Stoppers For making an anonymous report 416-222-TIPS ◆ www.222tips.com

Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario

416-326-1519 (Toronto) or 1-866-598-0322 (Toll Free) www.hrto.ca/NEW/home.asp

Lesbian Gay Bi Trans Youth Line

416-962-9688 (Toronto) or 1-800-268-YOUTH (9688) (Toll Free) www.youthline.ca

What does "LGBTT2IQQ" stand for? Check out these guides for more information:

Panel 7

About "GLBTQ" and GLBTQ Youth: from The Safe Schools Coalition www.safeschoolscoalition.org/RG-glbtyouth.html

Beyond the Binary: A Tool Kit for Gender Identity Activism in Schools: from Gay-Straight Alliance Network www.gsanetwork.org/BeyondtheBinary/btbonline.pdf

Info and Support for GLBTQ Youth:
from Advocates for Youth
www.advocatesforyouth.org/youth/info/glbtq.htm

Resources used in creating this Fact Sheet:

Addressing Hate Crime in Ontario: Final Report www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/about/pubs/hatecrimes/HCCWG_full.pdf

Hate Crimes: What are Hate Crimes?

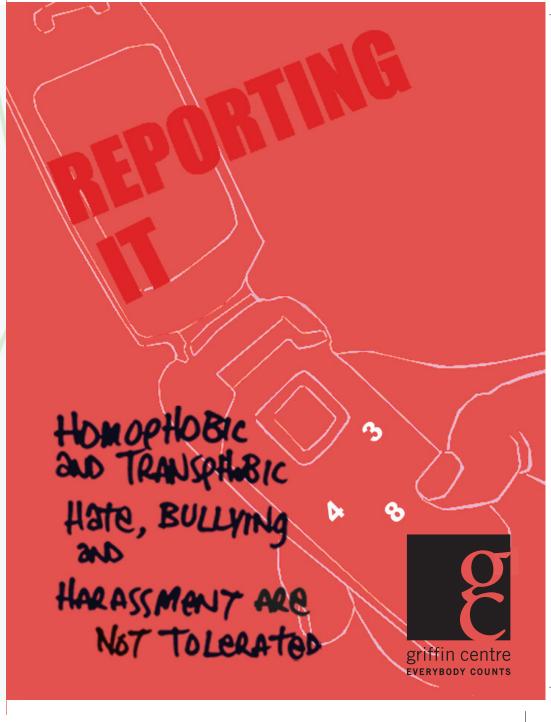
DAWN Ontario: DisAbled Women's Network of Ontario
dawn.thot.net/hate_crimes.html

Stop the Bashing: Self Defense Resources and Information for Gay Men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Trans People Anti-Violence Programme, The 519 Church Street Community Centre

www.the519.org/programs/avp/stopbashing.pdf

Violence Against Lesbians, Gay Men, Bisexuals, Transgendered and Transsexuals: Understanding the Legal System. www.the519.org/programs/avp/legalsystem.pdf

Front Cover (goes on top of Panel 2) Panel 1



(goes on reverse of Front Cover Panel 1)

Panel 2

Panel 3

(goes on reverse of Panel 7)

(goes on reverse of Panel 6)

Panel 4

(goes on reverse of Back Cover Panel 8) Panel 5

Even though it happens often to a lot of us, being bashed for being lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, two-spirit, intersex, queer or questioning (LGBTT2IQQ) is not okay.

Getting bashed is not an isolated event that happens by chance. It's related to bigger forces in our society where everyone is not valued equally and where there are messages that say it is okay to hurt people because of who we are: whether we are LGBTT2I00 or for being an immigrant, for being told we have intellectual disabilities, for our physical disabilities, our gender, our race or for a combination of these or other things.



Most important to remember is that being bashed is not our fault and that we have choices and options in how we want to deal with it.

hate chimes and Hate incidents

A hate crime is a negative act against a person or property that is based on age, language, gender, race, religion, nationality or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, mental or physical disability or any other similar factor.

Hate crimes are against the law, which means that anything that can be considered a crime can be a hate crime when an attacker uses who we are (as opposed to anything we've done) as the basis for their action against us.

From: Addressing Hate Crime in Ontario: Final Report. http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/about/pubs/hatecrimes/HCCWG_full.pdf

Hate Crimes

w vandalism

(e.g. homophobic or transphobic graffiti on school lockers)

M, arson

(e.g. setting fire to queer and trans youth space)

🛍 verbal assault

(e.g. being threatened because of our identity)

ய physical assault

punched, slapped)

unwanted touching (e.g. being grabbed)

M getting hate mail (e.g. flyers, letters, e-mails, text messages)

A **hate incident** is an action that is motivated by hate that isn't necessarily against the law but can be just as hurtful. Hate incidents can be reported; to find out where, contact the Canadian Human Rights Commission (www.chrc-ccdp.ca) for a list of provincial tribunals and commissions as well as other groups. In Ontario, hate incidents can be reported to the 519's Bashing Reporting Line (416-392-6877), the Lesbian Gay Bi Trans Youth Line (416-962-9686) or the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario.

Hate Incidents

- uverbal assault including slurs, name calling and insults
- (e.g. being kicked, scratched, did drawing or writing hateful words or symbols on our personal property that isn't a public space (e.g. on notebooks)
 - wearing homophobic, transphobic or other hateful symbols or words on clothing or skir
 - ubeing refused services because of

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

- Making sure that we are okay: Figuring out what we need to be physically safe and getting it.
- Talk to someone: It's hard to deal with being hurt all by ourselves. Talking to somebody we trust can help us cope with the situation.
- Know that it is not our fault: No one deserves to be hurt.
- Write it down: Try to record everything about what happened such as the date, time, the people involved and their descriptions. Take photos of any injuries or property that was damaged. Get names and contact info of any witnesses.
- Reporting it to the police

Deciding whether we want to report a hate crime can be a big decision. Especially if it just happened to us, it can be hard for us to call it out and name it as a hate crime. It's important to know that there is no "right" decision and we should feel comfortable with whatever choice we end up making.

Here are a few things to think about in making up our mind:

We may feel as though we are doing something to fight back against our negative experience.

It is easier to protect against hate crimes when it is reported that they still exist.

When hate crimes are reported, it shows the need for programs, resources and services that can help prevent these crimes from happening again.

If hate crimes are not reported and acted on, attackers may get the message that it is okay to keep committing them and may see LGBTT2100 people as easy targets.

Why we would want to report Why we might not want to report

We might be afraid that the we report it. This is especially

We may be afraid that the situation will be made public and/or we will be 'outed'.

We may be afraid of the police and what they might do, or if they will harass us as well. This is especially true if we are reporting against a police officer.

We may not have a lot of support, or know where to get help.

harassment will get worse if true at school or work.

If this happens:

court

- We can get support from Victim/Witness Assistance Programs. To find an anti-violence program in your area, contact the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs at www.ncavp.org. In Toronto, the Victim/Witness Assistance program can be reached at 416-314-2447).

Things to keep in mind:

It is important to think about our own pros and cons when deciding whether to report a hate crime. We should also figure out what we want to come out of making the report and try to prepare for both positive and negative outcomes. There are people who can provide support in this process. See the Resources page for more info.

We make a report The police launch an **~**: Peport If the police find the person responsible for the hate crime, they If charges are laid, may press charges the person will be arrested The person will either plead guilty or not guilty If the person pleads guilty they will go to 97 court and we do not If the person pleads have to be there not guilty, we may be ordered to go to The judge or jury will decide whether or not ★ the person is guilty 3 • We should try to remember that the trial is not between us and the accused but between the accused and the country of Canada We can have other people to support us in the courtroom at the time