



# Jus Corpus Law Journal

Open Access Law Journal – Copyright © 2022 – ISSN 2582-7820  
Editor-in-Chief – Prof. (Dr.) Rishikesh Dave; Publisher – Ayush Pandey

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 International (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium provided the original work is properly cited.

---

## LGBTQ+ Community: Police Harassment and Protection

Sumona Saha<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, India

Received 17 September 2022; Accepted 26 September 2022; Published 05 October 2022

---

*LGBTQ individuals are the most mistreated and vulnerable community in society. Perhaps they are an important asset to society like any non – LGBTQ. The aim of the article is to deep dig into the life of the LGBTQ community and support them. It also takes into account the harassment that they have to face by the protector of society i.e., the police. The article also highlights the protections as well. LGBQ individuals are the most mistreated, fragile, and vulnerable section in society. Perhaps they are an important asset to society like any non – LGBQ. They have an equal right to sustain their life on their own terms and conditions but society kept on interfering in their life. Withal the LGBT community has to face stigma, harassment violence on daily basis not only from people but also from police who are supposed to protect them. The aim of the article is to deep dig into the life of the LGBQ community and support them. It also considers the harassment that they must face by the protector of society i.e. the police. The article also highlights the protections as well.*

**Keywords:** *lgbtq, police, harassment, protection, fundamental rights.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

*“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”*

- Margaret Mead

From the very beginning of human formation understanding, someone's sexuality is the utter most difficult task. There are so many facts that form the multifaceted nature of sexuality like choice, behaviour, and identification of one towards another. It is not always necessary to pair a male always with a female perhaps they may have different needs and desires, but our society does not permit so and try to cut them off in the name of the illness. Even sometimes under pressure, they are forced to go through therapies and have to visit a psychiatrist.

At the beginning of the mid -to - late 1980s the term gay (or gay and lesbian) was replaced to initiate LGB which was eventually done for the adaptation of the term LGBT.<sup>1</sup> The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBTQ) community make up a notable portion of the population. An estimated 3.5% of adults in the United States are recognized as lesbian, gay, or bisexual and nearly 0.3% of adults are pinpointed as transgender as per Williams Institute.<sup>2</sup> So it insinuates that roughly there are 9 million LGBT Americans, a figure that can be analyzed roughly as compared to the inhabitant of New Jersey.<sup>3</sup> Grownups who identify as LGB form a majority of 1.8% collate to 1.7% who specify themselves as lesbian or gay.<sup>4</sup>

While there is much progress to be made in terms of acceptance and understanding of LGBTQ individuals, the community has made significant strides over the last few years. Same-sex marriage got recognition nationwide in 2015, in the U.S. by the Supreme Court.<sup>5</sup> This landmark decision brought tremendous progress for the LGBTQ community, as it provided them with a legal framework in which to live their lives. Despite this progress, there is still work to be done. LGBTQ individuals continue to face discrimination and violence, both regarding their identity and sexual orientation. The aggregated report of NCAVP on 1,036 indicates an aversion to brutality against LGBTQ and HIV-distressed people from 12 local NCAVP member

---

<sup>1</sup> Mike Gunderloy, ' Gay History: Timeline Of An Acronym - LGBT' (*Timal Derman*, 28 December 2019) <<https://timalderman.com/2019/12/28/gay-history-timeline-of-an-acronym-lgbt/>> accessed 05 September 2022

<sup>2</sup> Gary J. Gates, ' How Many People are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender?' (*UCLA*, April 2011) <<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/how-many-people-lgbt/>> accessed 05 September 2022

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>5</sup> *Obergefell Et Al. v Hodges, Director, Ohio Department Of Health, Et Al* [2015] U.S. 14-556

organizations in 11 states.<sup>6</sup> And 553 circumstances from 8 organizations in 8 states from those 1,036 collected by NCAVP.<sup>7</sup>

## DEFINITION

There are a lot of definitions of LGBTQ out there, but at its simplest, LGBTQ stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer. This acronym is used to refer to individuals who identify with any of these four sexual orientations.

Lesbian: Attraction between two women concerning each other.

Gay: Attraction between two men concerning each other.

Bisexual: When a person is fond of both men and women.

Transgender: An individual with a gender identity that does not match their assigned sex at birth.

Queer: People who identify as something other than heterosexual and/or cisgender.

The term LGBTQ is relatively new and has only been in use since the early 2000s. It was created as a more inclusive alternative to the acronym LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender). The addition of the Q to the acronym represents queer, which is an umbrella term for sexual and gender minorities who do not identify as heterosexual or cisgender. LGBTQ is a comprehensive word that encompasses a wide range of sexual orientations, gender identities, and expressions. LGBTQ individuals often face discrimination and exclusion from the mainstream LGBT community. This is due in part to the fact that LGBTQ people are often seen as not truly queer because they do not experience the same level of oppression as transgender people. Additionally, LGBTQ people are often invisible within the LGBTQ community, as the focus is often on gay men and lesbians. Despite the challenges, LGBTQ people have made significant progress in recent times.

---

<sup>6</sup> Emily Waters, Nicole Devito, Austin Puca, 'Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and HIV-Affected Hate Violence In 2016' (NCAVP, 2022)

<[https://avp.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/06/NCAVP\\_2016HateViolence\\_REPORT.pdf](https://avp.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/06/NCAVP_2016HateViolence_REPORT.pdf)> accessed 06 September 2022

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*

## HARASSMENT BY THE POLICE

The LGBTQ community is often the target of harassment and discrimination. This is especially true for those who recognize themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or queer (LGBTQ). Despite the progress that has been made in recent years, LGBTQ people still face huge levels of persecution and inhumanity. A recent study states majority of /LGBTQ people have experienced some form of harassment in their lifetime. This harassment can be in many different forms, from verbal abuse and threats to physical violence and even murder. It can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, and it can happen in public or private spaces.

LGBTQ people have long been the target of hate speech and violence. In recent years, an expansion is visible in the LGBTQ community as a result hate crime is also increasing. In many cases, the perpetrators of these crimes are motivated by a desire to harm and humiliate their victims. LGBTQ people often suffer in silence, afraid to speak out about the abuse they've experienced. This is especially true for those who live in areas where there is little or no support for the LGBTQ community. There is no veil that transgenders and officers don't share a salubrious association. Perhaps there is nothing wrong to say that transgender people mostly have unfavourable communication with the police. A study found that transgender people have trust issues with officers, mostly because of the abuse and harassment they receive directly or indirectly from them.<sup>8</sup> In 2015 in the united nation about 21 transgender people were victims of fatal violence, this year the report of violence were subsequently more than any comparing past years.<sup>9</sup>

Apart from the lifelong problems that they face throughout life they are also the victim of poverty, after having adequate qualifications they still don't get jobs. In 2011 in National Centre for Transgender Equality (NCTE) survey about 26% of transgender lose their jobs due to biased

---

<sup>8</sup> Jan Redfern, 'Best Practices to Improve Police Relations with Transgender Individuals' (2014) 3(4) <[file:///C:/Users/sumon/Downloads/Best\\_practices\\_to\\_improve\\_police\\_relatio.pdf](file:///C:/Users/sumon/Downloads/Best_practices_to_improve_police_relatio.pdf)> accessed 06 September 2022

<sup>9</sup>Bobbie Bowser, 'Addressing Anti - Transgender Violence' (*Human Rights Campaign*, 2021) <<http://assets2.hrc.org/files/assets/resources/HRC-AntiTransgenderViolence-0519.pdf>> accessed 07 September 2022

treatment towards them.<sup>10</sup> As per the NTIDS report, transgender suffers from poverty four times more than any other individual.<sup>11</sup> This situation not only increases their vulnerability where they can be exploited by anyone in any way, but the sad part is by knowing it also they can't do any justice to themselves, they are forced to engage in drug selling and sex work for survival. And in the game of viability, they are sexually assaulted and have to face outbreaks of violence. A Survey of LGBTQ youth found in New Orleans 59% of transgender are being asked for sexual favor and 12% non - transgender is also asked the same by the police.<sup>12</sup> LGBT youth report double sexual contact with police as compared to non - LGBT. <sup>13</sup>Hence as per U.S Transgender Survey 2015 report, 57% respondent transgender individuals stated they were uneasy asking officers for their help even if necessary.<sup>14</sup> LGBT and HIV Communities are vulnerable and they have been harassed and assaulted by the police. 14% of the individual having a past contact with police face verbal assault, whereas sexual harassment and physical assault are reported by 3% and 2%.<sup>15</sup>

After bitter experiences with the officers, many LGBT people along with HIV-positive people have complained about the misconduct of the officer to some other officers or police monitoring boards. As per the report, 205 out of 2,376 interviewees who launched a complaint about officers stated that 71% of their complaints were not addressed by those who were reporting them.<sup>16</sup> Anti-LGBT policies have also frequently been pushed by Trump, and he and trans rights have been severely targeted by him and other Republicans who advocated for discriminatory laws.

---

<sup>10</sup> Grant, Jaime, et al., 'Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey' (*Data Space*, 2011) <<https://dataspace.princeton.edu/handle/88435/dsp014j03d232p>> accessed 07 September 2022

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>12</sup> 'Community Resource Hub for safety & Accountability BreakOUT! We Deserve Better: A Report on Policing in New Orleans By and For Queer and Trans Youth of Color' (*Community Resource Hub*, 2014) <<https://communityresourcehub.org/resources/we-deserve-better-a-report-on-policing-in-new-orleans-by-and-for-queer-and-trans-youth-of-color/>> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>13</sup> Lambda Legal, 'Policing and the LGBTQ community' (*Document Repository*, 2019) <<https://docs.house.gov/meetings/JU/JU00/20190919/109952/HHRG-116-JU00-20190919-SD042.pdf>> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>14</sup> Tod W. Burke, Stephen S. Owen and April Few-Demo, 'Law Enforcement and Transgender Communities' (*LEB*, 11 June 2015) <<https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/law-enforcement-and-transgender-communities>> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>17</sup>According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, homelessness among transgender have increased by 88% since 2016 and 63% of transgender homeless is a non-shelter or in transitional housing.<sup>18</sup> In another study, it is found due to insufficient identification, respect, and trust in law authority the community lack faith in them.<sup>19</sup>

Also, it is important to understand that every individual cannot be considered the same, hence for the behavior or better be said misbehavior of some officers, we cannot consider the entire law enforcement authority of the department inferior. Further, certain possibilities can't be neglected such as miscommunication or lack of communication. It is mostly seen that due to communication gaps and due to lack of knowledge about the community we people judge LGBTQ people easily or randomly without even knowing them. And officers are also members of society hence they can't be ostracized. We all have a configuration pre-mental setup about the community consciously or subconsciously. Law enforcement authorities or officers need to circumvent some key gender-specific terms so that they could interact with the community and the problem of miscommunication can be minimized.

Any person is not at liability for the gender at the time of their birth, because the sex of a person is determined by sex chromosomes i.e., XY (for male) and XX (for female) and it is evaluated at birth by the appearance of external genitalia.<sup>20</sup> Aspects of male, women, girls, and boys are constructed collectively and can be termed as gender. It constructs norms, behaviors, and roles

---

<sup>17</sup> Sam Levin, 'Violent hate crimes in US reach highest levels in 16 years, FBI reports' (*The Guardian*, 12 November 2019) <<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/nov/12/hate-crimes-2018-latinos-transgender-fbi>> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>18</sup> Thee Santos, Lindsay Mahowald, Sharita Gruberg, 'The Trump Administration's Latest Attack on Transgender People Facing Homelessness' (*American Progress*, 3 September 2020) <<https://www.americanprogress.org/article/trump-administrations-latest-attack-transgender-people-facing-homelessness/>> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>19</sup> Leslie Moran and Andrew Sharpe, 'Violence, Identity, and Policing: The Case of Violence Against Transgender People' (*US Department of Justice Office of Justice Program*, 2004) <<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/violence-identity-and-policing-case-violence-against-transgender>> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>20</sup> Tod W. Burke, Stephen S. Owen and April Few-Demo, 'Law Enforcement and Transgender Communities' (LEB, 2015) <<https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/law-enforcement-and-transgender-communities>> accessed 8 September 2022

associated with being a woman, man, girl, or boy, as well as relationships with each other. Perhaps gender varies from society to society and changes with time.<sup>21</sup>

Gender Identity can be term as a person's sense of their gender. Perhaps some identify themselves as male, some as a woman. While others may identify themselves as neither both nor maybe both. <sup>22</sup>Over time the concept of gender identity is also changing. The term gender identity first appeared in the 1960s.<sup>23</sup>In this situation, individuals not considering the gender assigned by the doctor, individually refer to their inner sense of belonging, whether they feel like men or women or anything else. Gender expression abstains from the way a person dresses up, and talks, their behavior, hairstyle, lifestyle, body posture, or characteristics. So in short sex is biological, gender identity involves an individual's inner feeling as to their gender, and gender expression can be expressed as how individuals carry their gender externally.

## PROTECTION OF THE LGBTQ COMMUNITY

Everyone in the world faces some kind of disruption or problem in their life, however, it can't be compared with the problem the LGBTQ community face. Their problem is much more critical than any non - LGBTQ individual. However, LGBTQ rights in India have been evolving tremendously in the past years. From eradicating age-old laws that directly discriminate against individuals to introducing Article 15 of the Indian constitution to prohibit discrimination on the basics of sexual orientation and gender identity. But same-sex marriage is still considered unethical. <sup>24</sup>Transgenders in India have the right to change their legal gender post-sex reassignment surgery under legislation passed in 2019 and can register themselves as the third

---

<sup>21</sup> 'WHO Gender and health' (WHO, 2022) <[https://www.who.int/health-topics/gender#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/gender#tab=tab_1)> accessed 08 September 2022

<sup>22</sup> Lisa Diamond, Seth Pardo, and Molly Butterworth, 'Transgender Experience and Identity (2011) APA PsycNet <<https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2011-21882-026>> accessed 09 September 2022

<sup>23</sup> Veronica Zambon, 'What are some different types of gender identity?' (*Medical News Today*, 12 May 2022) <<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/types-of-gender-identity>> accessed 009 September 2022

<sup>24</sup> Dipak Kumar Dash & Sanjay Yadav, 'In a first, Gurgaon court recognizes lesbian marriage' (*The Times of India*, 29 July 2011) <<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/gurgaon/in-a-first-gurgaon-court-recognizes-lesbian-marriage/articleshow/9401421.cms>> accessed 9 September 2022

gender as their constitutional right. <sup>25</sup>As per Census 2011, there is approximately 480,000 transgender in India.<sup>26</sup>

## CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS: LGBTQ

Part III of the constitution deals with Fundamental Rights from Article 12 - 35 that protects all humans with a few rights being restrained to only citizens. Beyond this categorization, the Constitution makes no further distinction among the rights holders. The Preamble of our Indian Constitution mandates Justice - social, monetary, and political equality of status. The Constitution provides the fundamental right to equality and tolerates no discrimination on the grounds of sex, caste, creed, or religion. The Constitution additionally guarantees political rights and other benefits to each citizen. However, the third community (transgenders) is still ostracized. The Constitution affirms equality in all spheres however the moot question is whether or not it's being implemented.

In most of the contraptions utilizing which the Indian state defines civil personhood, gender identity is a vital and unavoidable class. Identification of the idea of sex within males and woman is a vital aspect of civil identity as required throughout the country. The Nation's coverage of spotting only sexes and refusing to recognize hijras as ladies, or as the third gender has put them in underprivileged situations. Our constitution provides every citizen with some rights and not recognizing the LGBTQ or maltreating them is unethical and a breach of the constitution. The rights that all citizens get are the right to life, the right to vote, the right to own property, the right to education, the right to employment, the right to marry, and so on. As these are basic rights of every citizen no one should be discriminated against on their part otherwise it creates a sequester between LGBTQ and other citizens.

---

<sup>25</sup> Dr Sylvia Karpagam, 'Why Transgender Persons Bill 2018 is a healthcare nightmare for the community' (*The News Minute*, 30 December 2018) <<https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/why-transgender-persons-bill-2018-public-health-nightmare-community-94206>> accessed 10 September 2022

<sup>26</sup> Rohan Abraham, 'All you need to know about the Transgender Persons Bill, 2016' (*The Hindu*, 30 November 2017) <<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/all-you-need-to-know-about-the-transgender-persons-bill-2016/article61850371.ece>> accessed 10 September 2022

## **PREROGATIVE OF LGBTQ**

The LGBTQ+ community has been fighting for their rights for decades. There are a few key rights that the LGBTQ community has fought for and continues to fight for, even today. The first right that the LGBTQ community has been fighting for is the right to exist. This right is fundamental, and it is enshrined in many international human rights treaties. The right to exist includes the right to be free from discrimination, violence, and other forms of abuse. Another key right that the LGBTQ community has been fighting for is the right to marry. The right to marry is enshrined in many countries' constitutions, and it is a key part of the fight for equality. The right to marry is also important because it gives couples the legal recognition and protection that they need. The LGBTQ community has also been fighting for the right to healthcare. Healthcare is a fundamental right, and it is enshrined in many countries.

*"We should focus on our health and self-care, because if we are taking care of ourselves then we can help others in the community."*

- Joel Morales, Director of Operations, LGBTQ+ Center Orlando

## **ORDINANCE**

LGBT+ people are just like everyone else. They want to be treated fairly and with respect. They want the same rights, protections, and opportunities as everyone else. But they don't always have those rights. LGBT+ people can experience discrimination in the workplace, in housing, and in public places. That's why it's important to have laws and policies that protect LGBT+ people. Laws and policies that say LGBT+ people are equal and deserve the same rights and protections as everyone else. Every country has different laws and policies about LGBT+ people. But what matters is that LGBT+ people are treated fairly and with respect. That's why we need laws and policies that protect LGBT+ people. Laws and policies that say LGBT+ people are equal and deserve the same rights and protections as everyone else.

## **AN U-TURN IN THE GAY RIGHTS IN INDIA**

In India, homosexuality is still a taboo topic. Homosexuality is considered a mental disorder by the Indian Psychiatric Society. Until recently, homosexuality was also considered a criminal

offense in India. After the landmark supreme court ruling in 2013 that recognized equal rights for homosexuals, the LGBT community in India faced a spate of attacks and discrimination.<sup>27</sup> In 2013, the Indian Supreme Court ruled that homosexuality is not a criminal offense, it upheld colonial-era law also known as section 377 under which gay sex is not unnatural. However, homosexuality is still considered a taboo topic in India. This is especially true in rural areas, where homosexuality is still considered deviant behaviour. Despite the legal ruling, homosexuality is still frowned upon in India. This is especially true in the conservative Hindu community. Many Hindu parents still refuse to allow their children to be gay. There has been a growing movement in India to legalize homosexuality. This movement is known as the "gay rights movement."

The gay rights movement in India is still in its infancy. However, it is slowly gaining ground. In 2017, the Indian state of Telangana legalized homosexuality. <sup>28</sup>This is the first time that homosexuality has been legalized in India through legislative action. Perhaps in November 2017, the Indian city of Pune passed a resolution banning LGBT relationships.<sup>29</sup> The resolution was condemned by rights groups as a step backward for LGBT rights in India. In January 2018, the Indian state of Haryana passed a law that allows discrimination against the LGBT community on the grounds of "religious sentiments". The law has been criticized by rights groups as a means of legalizing discrimination against the LGBT community. In December 2017, the Indian state of Telangana passed an anti-discrimination law that includes protection for the LGBT community. The law was hailed by rights groups as a major step forward for LGBT rights in India.

---

<sup>27</sup> 'India: Supreme Court Strikes Down Sodomy Law' (*Human Rights Watch*, 6 September 2018) <<https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/09/06/india-supreme-court-strikes-down-sodomy-law>> accessed 17 September 2022

<sup>28</sup> 'Telangana's First Gay Wedding, LGBT Matrimonial...Is India Finally Ready For Same-Sex Marriage?' (*Outlook*, 20 December 2021) <<https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-shaadicomms-plans-to-enter-lgbtq-market-stoke-debate-about-legalising-gay-weddings/405987>> accessed 17 September 2022

<sup>29</sup> Dean Lobo & Zainab Kantawala, '700 people rally for support from allies at Pune Pride 2017' (*The Times of India*, 11 June 2017) <<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/pune-pride-2017/articleshow/59096213.cms>> accessed 17 September 2022

## **A NEW BEGINNING: HOMOSEXUALITY**

The fluidity of sexuality is a big fuss of discussion these days. The way we define and label things are evolving, and some people feel that the way we currently view sexuality is outdated and restrictive. One of the more recent discussions about sexuality has been around the topic of homosexuality. For many years, there is a growing trend among some people to re-think the idea that homosexuality is a disease or a wrong way to live homosexuality was considered a mental illness. The first step in this process is to acknowledge that there is a spectrum of sexual orientations and that not all people who identify as homosexual are the same.

The American Psychiatric Association has stated that there is no scientific evidence that proves homosexuality is a mental disorder. However, there is a strong belief among many people that homosexuality is a disorder because it is not considered “normal.” There is no one answer to the question of whether or not homosexuality is a “normal” way to live. Many people think that it is, while others believe that it is not. But now there is more acceptance of it, and people are starting to look at it from a more fluid perspective. Some people feel that sexuality is unchangeable and that you are either gay or straight. But this is not the case. People can change their sexuality, and there is no need to feel ashamed or embarrassed about it. What is important is that there are many benefits to being open about your sexuality. It can help you connect with other people who share the same interests, and it can help you find love. If you are comfortable with who you are, then you will be more likely to find happiness in life. We need to be open to the possibility that there may be a variety of ways to be happy and healthy, and that includes people who are LGBTQ.

## **CONCLUSION**

Police harassment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBTQ) individuals is a pressing problem. One study found that LGBTQ individuals experience discrimination or mistreatment by police at rates much higher than heterosexual individuals. This mistreatment can range from verbal abuse to physical violence. In many cases, LGBTQ individuals do not report these instances of violence or discrimination because they fear retribution from the police. There is significant police harassment and protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT)

people in the United States. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs found that LGBT people experience bias-based violence at significantly higher rates than any other group in the United States. The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force report that LGBT people experience physical violence at levels comparable to those of other marginalized groups, and that police often fail to take action to address this violence.

In light of this reality, it is important for law enforcement to take steps to protect LGBTQ individuals from harassment. First and foremost, law enforcement officials should be aware of the existence of LGBTQ police harassment protection laws in their state or locality, perhaps Police often fail to take action to address this violence. Law enforcement should be trained to identify and respond to violence against LGBTQ people, and to investigate and prosecute crimes against LGBT people. In addition, police should be available to provide support to LGBT people who are victims of violence. These laws typically provide a safe space for LGBTQ individuals to report instances of police harassment.

Second, law enforcement officials should take steps to ensure that LGBTQ individuals feel comfortable reporting incidents of police harassment. This can include creating a confidential reporting mechanism or ensuring that LGBTQ officers are present during misconduct investigations. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs report that LGBT people experience bias-based violence at significantly higher rates than any other group in the United States. Finally, each individual needs to be responsible and try to help LGBTQ people. They also deserve the same respect and honour as any of us. It is the responsibility of each one of us.