Hate crime analysis

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**Introduction**

LGBTQ is the population that has been targeted for hate crimes. The context of hate crime is as old as the 15 century and 16 centuries when belonging to any of the groups of LGBTQs can lead an individual to capital punishment or felony. Even this population was considered as sinful or mentally ill. It is important to note that as a community and a population, LGBTQ people have a high rate of assault, stigma, poverty, and violence that is hate-motivated. There are a lot of factors that lead to victimization, where one of the major factors is sexual orientation. LGBTQ Community comprises of people who have a different approach to martial life, as compared to the other members of the society (Antebi-Gruszka et al. 2019). The categories in LGBTQ are, lesbians, gay, bisexuals and transgenders and queers. Within this sexual orientation, racism is a subfactor that leads to the victimization of this population. It is important to note that the victimization range from emotional to physical torture that behoves this population group to confine themselves in the dark boundaries of society, such as crime and evil acts. There are a lot of LGBTQs, who are threatened assaulted, beaten, robbed, abused and sometimes they are emotionally tortured (Gerstenfeld et al. 2019). There are a lot of cases, that are heard every now and then because this particular community is not accepted and they are not treated as a part of society.

**Applicable case examples**

There are a lot of examples that decipher the victimization of this particular group. According to one of the transgender individual, he said that he used the washroom and then the girls were not willing to use the same washroom as if I was having some serious type of or contagious infection (Messinger et al. 2019). According to another LGBTQ community member, she said that she was assaulted when she was holding hands with her lesbian partner. She said that someone held her back and thrust her into him. Afterwards, he attacked her several times verbally. According to another tarns individual, he was beaten up by few of the men who were on the street and when he went to the police station, the police just listened to him and then they did nothing. He was left with no choice, other than to make his way back home. According to another case, that was brought to the highlights of media was, one of the gay couples was beaten up by a community in which they bought a new house (Gerstenfeld et al. 2019). According to them, they were having a normal routine of returning from their work when they see the neighbours standing with some weapons and sticks. They started beating the couple and then they were thrown out of the building. Although they fulfilled all the requirements of the house, still they were pushed to leave society. When they went to the police, they said that their existence could cast a negative impact on the people so they should try to find a house in their community where they could live freely (Gerstenfeld et al. 2019).

**State Laws**

There are a lot of state laws that have been formulated with the passage of time to criminalize hate crime such as The United Nation Human Rights Committee, The UN Committee on the cultural, social and economic rights and the UN Committee on the elimination of all the forms of discrimination are all universal approaches that are trying to overcome the differences that the LGBT community has the face within society and their victimization because of hatred. Equality Act 2010 is another major platform that replaced the other laws such as Sex Discrimination Act 1975, Employment Equality Act 2003, Race Relations Act 1976 and then Employment Equality Act 2006, that were all designed to support LGBT community and this law is a universal approach that addresses equality for all the members of this community (Messinger et al. 2019).

**Data Collection**

The data would be collected by using different databases such as ProQuest and google scholar. After the choice of the database, some keywords would be identified as “victimization", "LGBT", and "Hate crime". After that, all available and displayed research articles would be chosen and few of them will be finalized so that highly relevant and to the point, information can be collected. This method will be used because it is one of the most effective and best ways of collecting relative and critical information that can provide authentic and to the point data (Chakraborti et al. 2015).

**Criminological theories**

The criminological theory that deals with the selected population is Queer criminology. This theory considers the experiences of the LGBTQ people as offenders or victims as required. It explores the instructions given by the criminal justice system as a mechanism that can help to control Queer identities and protect their lives and lifestyle by ensuring safety and providing them with legal rights. It is important to note that mainstream criminology has failed to address the experiences and victimization of the LGBTQ community so, Queer Criminology is a theory that can help to ensure that the concerns and the hate motivate crime and victimization can be stopped (Antebi-Gruszka et al. 2019).

This theory is selected because LGBTQ is termed as one of the separated dimensions or aspects of the society, they are segregated from the normative structure of normal society so this theory as the name shows can be one of the best choices for addressing the issues of victimization. Also, this theory has strict and strong rules that can help to address the concerns of this population in particular (Antebi-Gruszka et al. 2019).

References

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