The Impacts of hate violence on victims planning page three:

* Impacts of attacks on victims and their family’s

- The majority of the 59 victims (76%) did not receive physical injuries as a result of the most recent attack.

- Minor injuries were sustained by 10%, and 9% received medical treatment.

- In 41% of the most recent attacks, victims incurred property damage.

- The most prevalent emotion was anger at the perpetrator, which nearly 68% of the participants reported.

- Fear of an injury was the next most frequently cited emotion, with nearly 51% of the participants indicated fear that they or their families would be physically injured.

- 36% were saddened by the incident.

- About 1/3 of the participants reported behavioral changes as both coping responses to the most recent attack and as attempts to avoid potential victimization.

- This behavior changes including moving out of the neighborhood, decreasing social participation, purchasing a gun or increasing readiness to use a gun.

- Family’s may feel guilty for not having protecting their loved one.

\*Physical symptoms and stress

- Respondent reports having experienced various trams reactions immediately after the incident:

~ Startle responses

~ Inability to sleep

~ Intrusive memories

~ Overall tension

~ Fear of darkness, Public places, leaving ones home

~ A general sense of dread

* Psychological impacts

-All respondents emphasised that they had a psycho-emotional reactions that are long lasting, have permanently impacted their lives and that have suppressed the immediate physical harms.

- Because anti-gay hate crimes are attacks on identity, they may have more serious psychological effects on victims then do other crimes.

- Depression, stress and anger are more prevalent in hate crime survivors then in survivors of comparable non-bias-motivated crime.

- These feelings can last for up to five years for gay and lesbian victim of hate crimes.

\* Symptoms

~ Depression

~ Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

~ Anxiety

- Depression, anxiety and PTSD may interfere with an individual’s ability to work or to maintain health relationships, can lead to other problems such as substance abuse or violent behavior, and may be associated with other health problems such as headaches, gastrointestinal problems, and insomnia.