

“Bias crime victims cite that they are more nervous, more depressed, have more trouble concentrating, think about the incident when they do not mean to, and feel like not wanting to live any longer more often than non-bias victims.”

“Collectively, we see that the bias group has more difficulty coping with the victimization and that they appear to have additional problems with their recovery process due to increased fear and more frequent intrusive thoughts” (Jack McDevitt et. al., 2001, pp. 709).



Hate crimes, even when experienced indirectly, like through the internet or through relatives and friends, are more likely to elicit feelings of anxiety, vulnerability, and anger from their intended victims than other crimes do.

These feelings directly lead to emotional reactions by the victim, who is more likely to avoid contact with other people, take pro-active security measures, and even retaliate against perceived abusers in response (Equality and Diversity Forum and Aziz Foundation, 2018, October).