

CRIME SURVIVORS SPEAK:
PENNSYLVANIA
VICTIMS' VIEWS ON
SAFETY AND JUSTICE

March 2026

JUSTSAFE[^]



**CRIME
SURVIVORS
SPEAK**

Introduction



Millions of Pennsylvanians have been victims of violence in the past ten years. They have experienced many hardships at alarming rates including post-traumatic stress, anxiety, bankruptcy, job loss, demotions, serious illness, eviction, and arrest. But until now they have not been systematically asked for their views about safety and justice or how Pennsylvania's state and local governments should allocate the \$9 billion they spend each year on the criminal justice system.¹

Recognizing that the people most affected by violence are best equipped to develop real solutions, Just Safe and Crime Survivors Speak commissioned a statewide survey of 1,800 Pennsylvania residents to identify victims of violence and ask for their policy preferences on issues relating to safety and

justice. This report presents the findings from that survey.

The experiences and views of victims of violence offer a clear vision of what lasting public safety could look like. Victims of violence in Pennsylvania support a path



forward that prioritizes preventing harm, supporting healing for victims, and making communities stronger and safer. Our survey reveals broad support among survivors for criminal justice reforms that focus on public safety risk, fairness, and rehabilitation. Victims consistently support alternatives to incarceration, individualized sentencing, and shifting resources toward prevention, mental health and substance use treatment, and community-based programs that reduce future violence.

We also asked victims of violent crime about the consequences violence had on their

lives. We asked whether being a victim had caused them to lose a job or be demoted and if they wanted to move because of their victimization. This survey is the first to ask victims in Pennsylvania whether violent crime caused them to be evicted.

The findings make clear that victims of violence in Pennsylvania support a public safety strategy centered on prevention and healing. Survivors are sending a clear message to policymakers that investing in community-based solutions and rehabilitation is essential to reducing violence and building safer communities across Pennsylvania.

Key findings

Violence directly impacts more than 1 in 4 Pennsylvanians and causes major hardships.

- Twenty-eight percent of Pennsylvanians have been victims of violence in the past ten years.
- Only 10% of Pennsylvania violent crime victims said that the justice system was “very helpful” in the aftermath of crime, with another 22% indicating it as “somewhat helpful.” Forty-six percent said the justice system was unhelpful, with 28% saying it was “very unhelpful” in helping them get the help or support they needed.
- Violence has major consequences on survivors’ lives. Twelve percent of Pennsylvania violent crime victims reported being forced to move because of their violent victimization and another 22% feared being evicted because they were victims. One in 5 violent crime victims reported losing a job or being demoted as a result of their experience of crime and 45% reported difficulties at school and work.
- Pennsylvanians who were victims of violence in the past ten years experienced major hardships at alarming rates. Victims of violence were 3.6 times more likely to experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 2.5 times more likely to experience bankruptcy, 90% more likely to suffer from anxiety or depression, and 47% more likely to have experienced a life-threatening illness than people who were not victims of violence.



Victims of violence support trauma-informed responses and investments that help survivors heal.

- Seventy-two percent of victims of violence support changes to the criminal justice system that allow courts to sentence people who committed a crime in direct response to being a victim of violence, such as domestic abuse, to a shorter sentence or probation instead of incarceration. Eighty percent support similar alternatives for veterans with PTSD who committed a crime because of a mental health problem resulting from their military service to a shorter sentence or probation with treatment instead of incarceration.
- Over 90% of victims of violence support allowing victims of violent crime to end a lease early so that they can move or allowing them to change their locks for safety.
- Eighty-eight percent of victims of violence support increasing the number of Trauma Recovery Centers for victims of crime.

Victims of violence want a justice system that allows for discretion, individualized decision-making, and second chances.

- Seventy-six percent of victims of violence support determining the length of a parole term based on the risk the person poses to public safety instead of the offense they were convicted of.
- Over 90% of victims of violence agree that the decision to release someone with a court date or hold them in jail until their trial should be based on whether they pose a risk to public safety, not on their ability to pay money bail.
- Nearly 7 out of 10 victims of violence (69%) prefer releasing people in local jails who can safely await trial in the community or serve their sentences through diversion, community supervision, or treatment over keeping people in jail while they await trial.
- An overwhelming majority of victims of violence (67%) prefer policies that authorize the parole board to consider earlier release for people who participated in rehabilitation, education, and job training.
- By a margin of 6 to 1, victims of violence say that in felony murder cases, judges should be authorized to weigh individual circumstances rather than being required to impose a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole for everyone convicted of felony murder.



Victims of violence want investments in prevention and rehabilitation more than punishment.

- A clear majority of victims of violence (63%) prefer shorter prison sentences and using money saved to fund youth violence prevention, mental health and addiction treatment over longer sentences and maintaining the prison budget to keep people incarcerated for the full length of their sentence.
- By a margin of nearly 3 to 1, victims of violent crime prefer shorter incarceration sentences and spending more on prevention and rehabilitation programs over prison and jail sentences that keep people incarcerated for as long as possible.
- A strong majority of victims of violence (67%) prefer addressing disorder in neighborhoods with policies that focus on expanding neighborhood clean-up programs, crisis assistance, and treatment for people with substance use disorder and mental illness to stop them from going into jail.
- By a margin of 3 to 1, victims of violence say the best way to hold people accountable when they commit crimes is with options beyond prison, such as rehabilitation, mental health treatment, drug treatment, or community service, over putting them in prison.

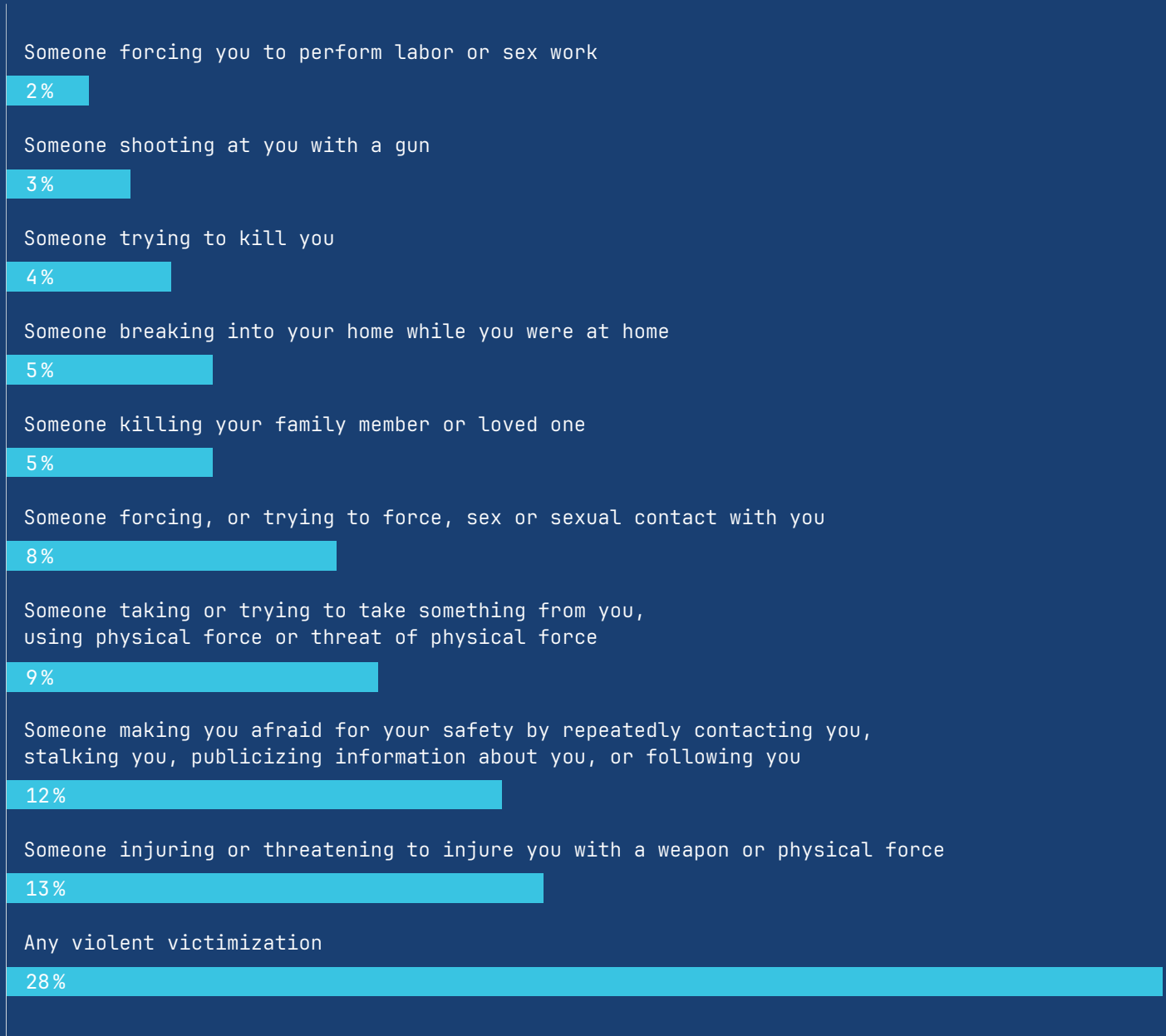


Only 10% of Pennsylvania **violent crime victims** said that the justice system was “very helpful” in the aftermath of crime.



Who Are Victims of Violence?

Pennsylvania 10-year victimization rate by type of victimization

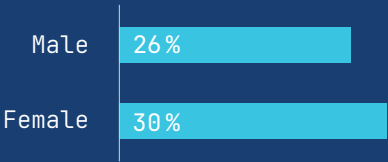


More than 1 out of every 4 Pennsylvanians have experienced a **violent victimization** in the last 10 years. ←

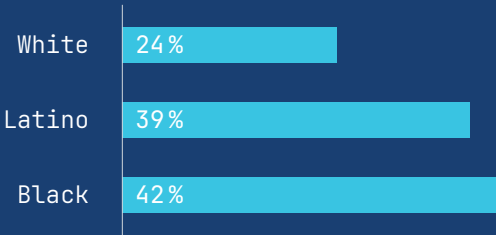


Pennsylvania 10-year victimization rate by demographic categories

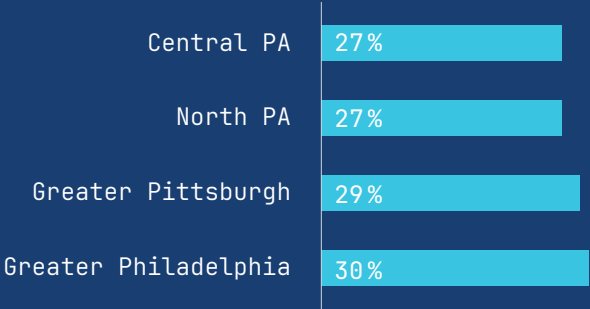
BY GENDER



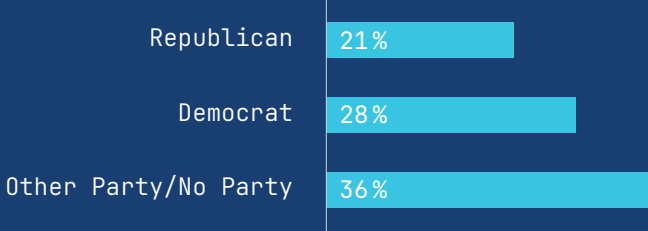
BY RACE & ETHNICITY



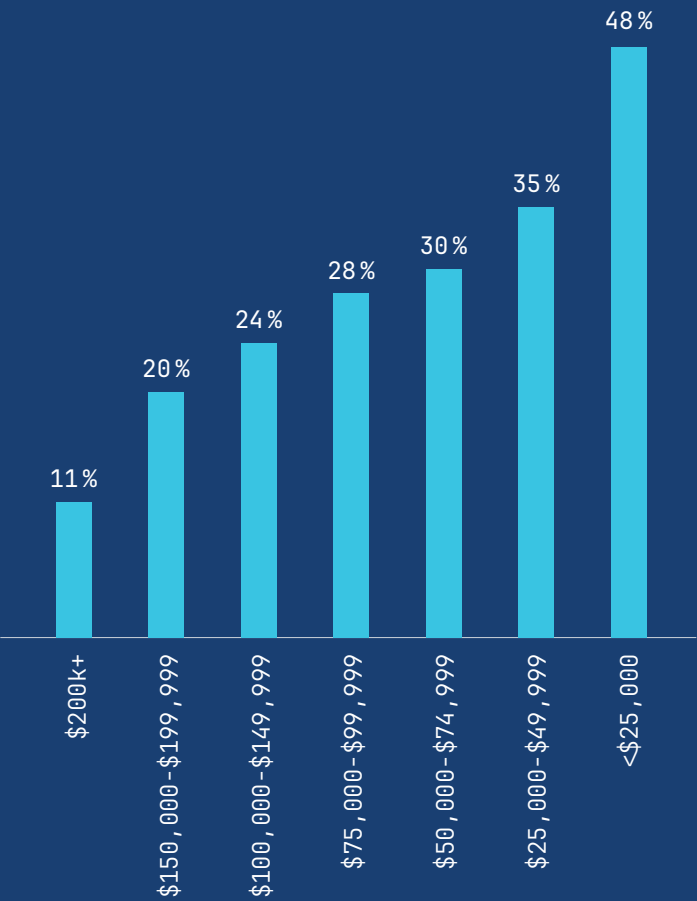
BY REGION



BY PARTY



BY INCOME



48% of people in Pennsylvania’s **poorest households** were **violently victimized** in the past ten years.



More than 1 in 4 (28%) of Pennsylvanians have been victims of a violent crime in the past ten years. Pennsylvanians of all demographic groups experience violent victimization, but women, people of color, and people in lower-income households experience violence at the highest rates.

Our survey of 1,800 Pennsylvania residents indicates that 28% have survived a violent crime in the past ten years. Thirteen percent of Pennsylvanians reported being a victim of assault, 12% have been a victim of stalking or doxxing, and 9% have been victims of robbery or attempted robbery – all in the past ten years. Eight percent of Pennsylvanians reported that someone had forced or tried to force sexual contact and 5% reported that someone had broken into their home while they were at home. One in twenty Pennsylvanians reported losing a family member or loved one to homicide in the past ten years. Only about half of victims of violence in Pennsylvania said that the most serious incident they had experienced was reported to police.

Black and Latino Pennsylvanians were significantly more likely to have experienced a violent victimization in the past ten years. Latino respondents experienced violent victimization at a rate 63% higher than white respondents, and Black respondents experienced violence at a rate 75% higher. Forty-two percent of Black respondents were victims of violence in

the past ten years, compared to 39% of Latino respondents and 24% of white respondents.

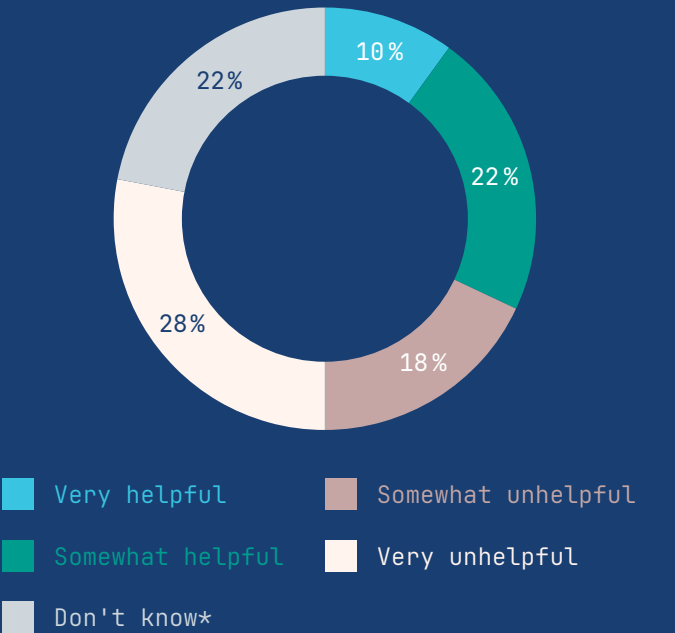
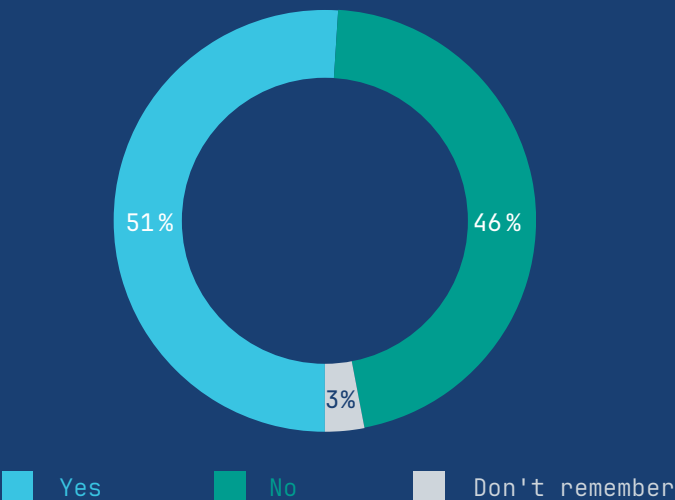
People who live in lower-income households are significantly more likely to be victims of violence than people in higher-income households. Approximately half (48%) of all respondents who live in households with less than \$25,000 in income were violently victimized in the past ten years, compared to 11% of respondents in households with \$200,000 or more.

Crime victims are politically diverse. Approximately 1 in 5 Republicans have been a victim of violence in the past ten years, as have 1 in 4 Democrats and 1 in 3 independents.

Only 10% of Pennsylvania violent crime victims said that the justice system was “very helpful” in the aftermath of a crime. Less than one third of victims of violence (32%) described the justice system as helpful at all. Forty-six percent said the justice system was unhelpful, with 28% saying it was “very unhelpful.”

After you experienced crime, how helpful was the criminal justice system in getting help for you that you needed? Was it...

Regarding the incident you think of as most serious, was the incident reported to police?



*The percentage of respondents who answered “Don’t know” was rounded down from 22.5% to 22% so that the total would be unaffected by rounding.

Violence causes severe consequences and major hardships to victims

Violence has caused hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians to lose their jobs, be demoted, and be forced from their homes. Millions more Pennsylvanians have had difficulties at work or school, have felt unsafe or scared, or have experienced stress or anxiety due to violence.

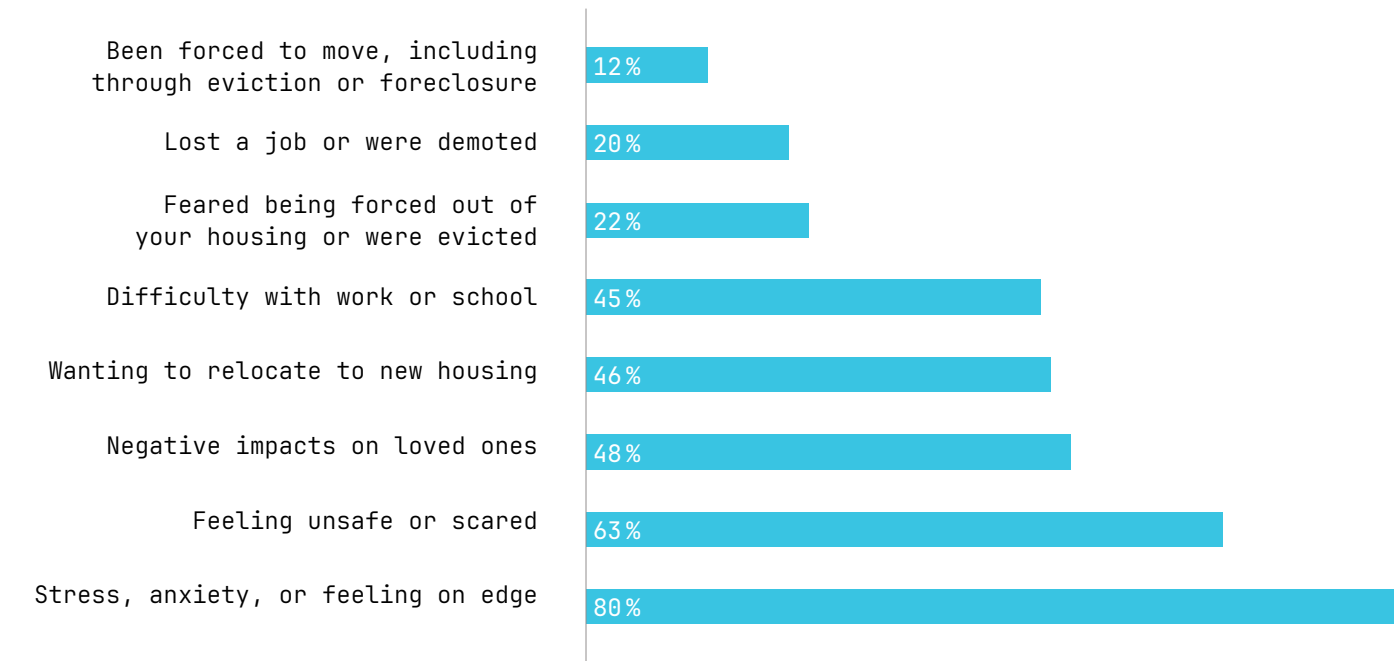
Twelve percent of victims of violence in Pennsylvania have been forced to move because of violent crime, including through eviction or foreclosure. Twenty percent of Pennsylvania victims lost a job or were demoted. Twenty-two percent feared being forced out of their housing or were evicted. Forty-five percent experienced difficulty with work or school. Forty-eight percent said that their violent victimization had negative impacts on people they loved. Sixty-three percent reported feeling unsafe or scared because of their experience with violent crime, and 80% reported stress, anxiety or feeling on edge.

Approximately 1 in 10 victims of violence has been arrested or charged with a crime as a result of being a victim themselves.

The vast majority of Pennsylvania crime victims experience major hardships. Seventy percent reported having anxiety or depression, and more than 2 in 5 reported suffering from PTSD in the past ten years. Twenty-six percent survived a life-threatening illness, and 8% were forced to declare bankruptcy.

The rates of hardship experienced by victims of violence are far higher than those of people who did not experience violence. Victims of violence experienced PTSD at 3.6 times the rate of nonvictims. They declared bankruptcy at 2.5 times the rate. They had anxiety or depression at nearly twice the rate. And they reported having survived a life-threatening illness at 1.5 times the rate of people who did not experience violence.

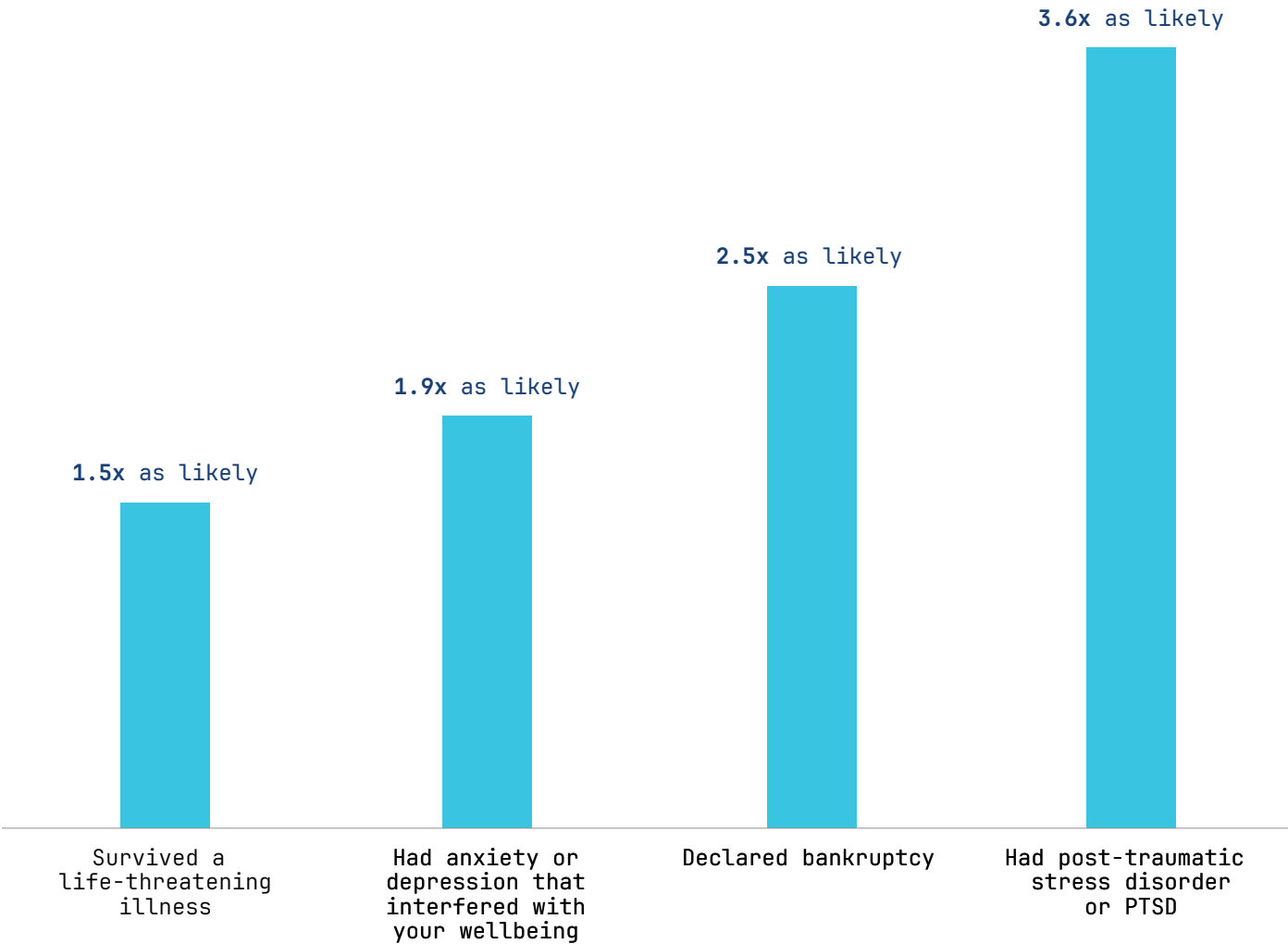
Consequences of Victimization



All but the first item in this list were asked as part of a battery with the following prompt: Below a list of experiences. For each item, please indicate if it is something you have experienced as a result of your experience with crime. The question about being forced to move was asked in a different part of the survey. The full text for that question reads, "Have you ever been forced to move because of violent crime, including through eviction or foreclosure?"



Relative Rate Ratios of Major Hardships:
Victims of Violence vs. People Who Did Not Experience Violence



Victims of violence in Pennsylvania
**declared bankruptcy at 2.5 times
the rate** of non-victims.



Pennsylvania survivors are not receiving the help they need

ONLY ABOUT **1** OUT OF 10

11% of victims of violence in Pennsylvania who wanted money or financial help from Pennsylvania's Victim Compensation program received it.



We asked victims about their experiences needing and accessing nine common services and forms of support, including mental health support, immediate cash assistance, and help from Pennsylvania's Victim Compensation Assistance Program. The vast majority of victims who wanted services were unable to access most of them. Three out of four victims who wanted legal help to deal with housing, employment, child custody, or divorce issues did not receive help, as did 89% of victims who wanted money or financial assistance from Pennsylvania's Victim Compensation Assistance Program.

The table on the next page shows responses to our questions about the services victims of violence received and would have liked to receive. The responses show that victims are clear about what services they want and need: Two-thirds reported wanting counseling or mental health support; 42% needed emergency housing; 62% needed immediate financial or cash assistance. They also show that most victims who want specific kinds of help are not receiving the help they need.



Percent of Victims Who Wanted a Service or Support Who Did Not Receive It.

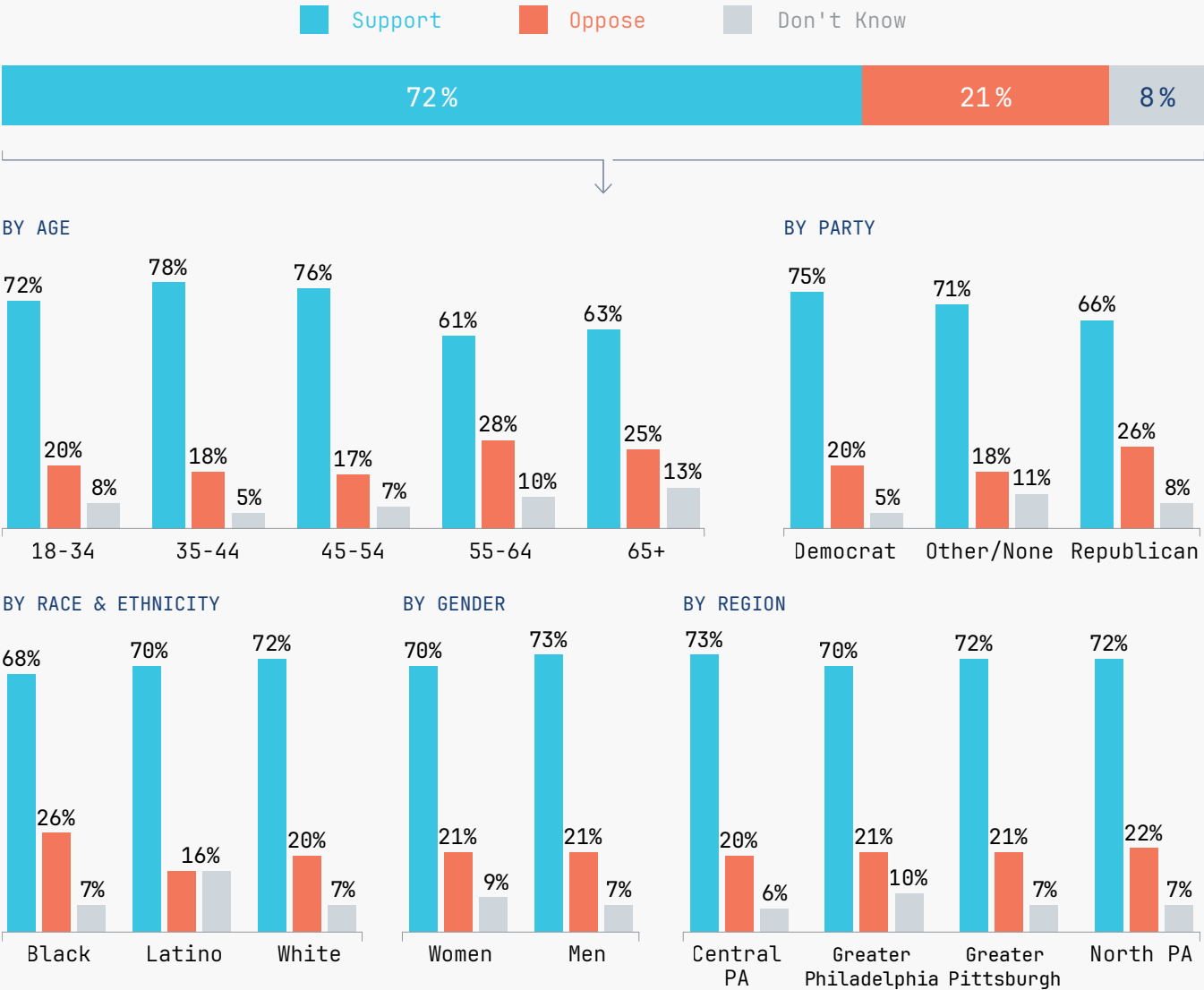
SERVICE	HAVE RECEIVED	HAVE NEVER RECEIVED, WOULD WANT	HAVE NEVER RECEIVED, WOULD NOT WANT	DON'T KNOW
Immediate financial or cash assistance	10%	52%	31%	7%
Counseling or mental health support	41%	26%	29%	4%
Help understanding and navigating the courts and legal system	19%	49%	26%	6%
Emergency or temporary housing	8%	35%	49%	7%
Help making a plan to get to safety or to stay safe	20%	40%	33%	7%
Financial help to have your home or vehicle professionally cleaned after a crime happened there	5%	40%	49%	6%
Legal help to deal with housing, employment, child custody, or divorce issues	13%	39%	40%	8%
A place to talk to other people who also experienced violent crime	15%	32%	43%	9%
Money or financial help from Pennsylvania's Victim Compensation and Assistance program	6%	47%	41%	6%

Prompt: For each, please indicate if it is something you have ever received. If you did not receive it, please indicate if these were available to you, would you have wanted to use it?



Victims of violence support trauma-informed responses and investments that help survivors heal

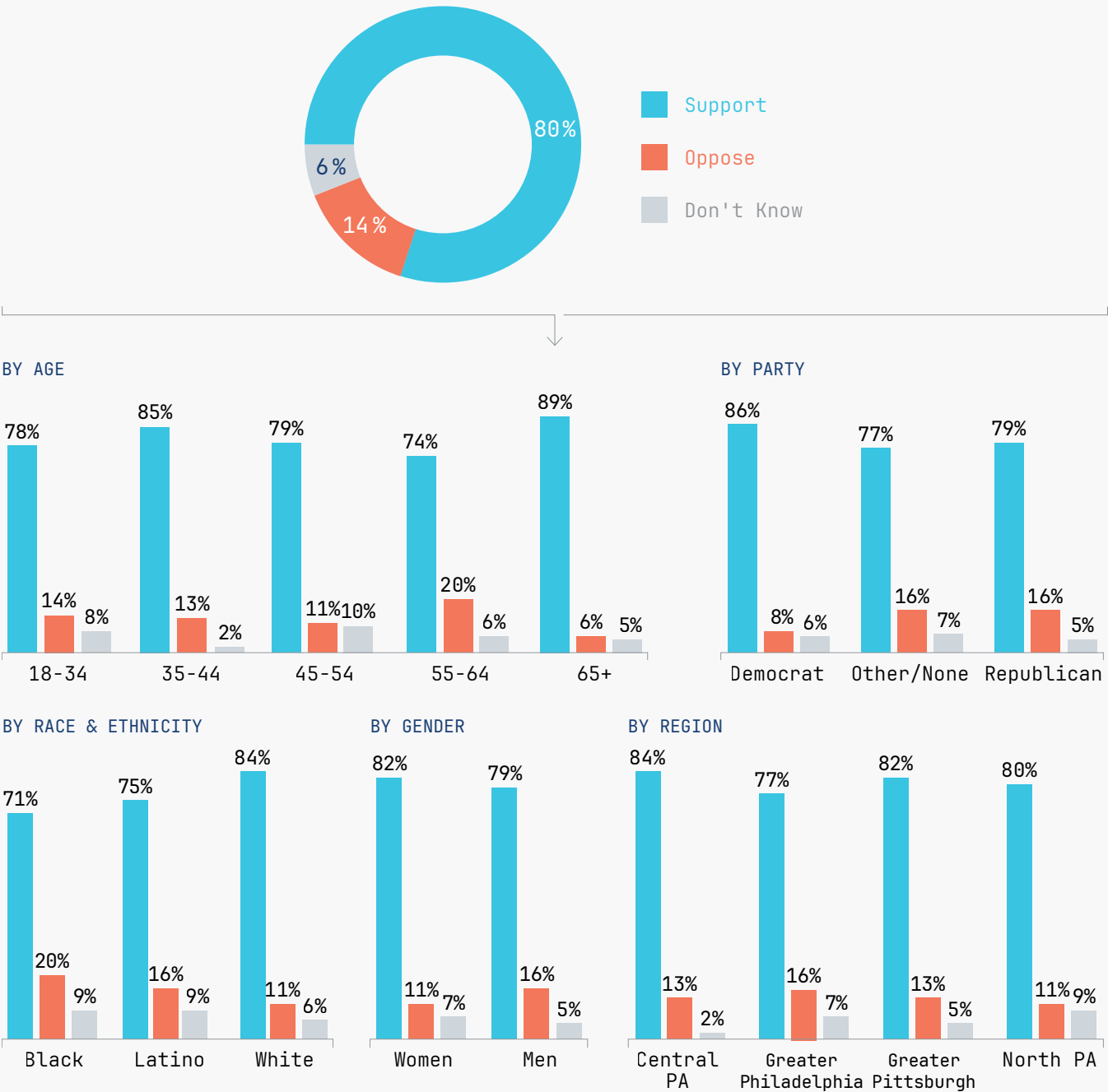
72% of victims of violence support changes to the criminal justice system that allow courts to sentence victims to shorter sentences or probation instead of incarceration.



Prompt: For people who committed a crime in direct response to being a victim of violence such as domestic abuse, allow courts to sentence them to a shorter sentence or probation instead of incarceration. Please indicate if you support or oppose this one.

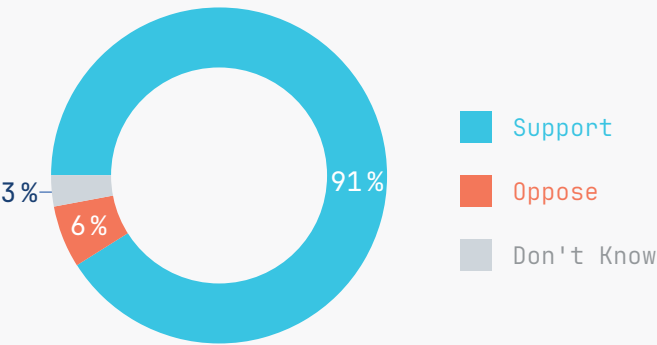


80% of victims of violence support changes to the criminal justice system that allow courts to sentence veterans to shorter sentences or probation with treatment instead of incarceration.

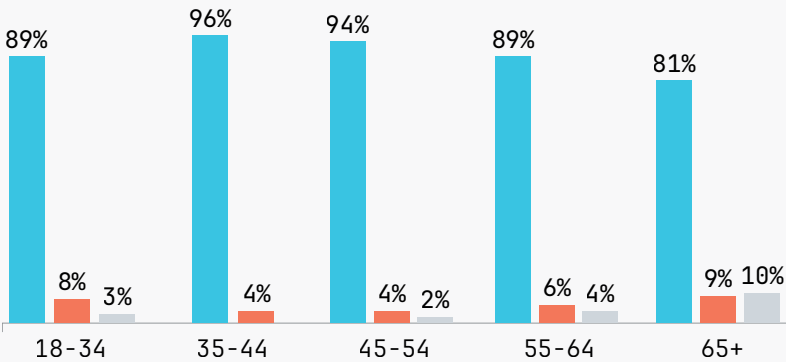


Prompt: For veterans with PTSD who committed a crime because of a mental health problem resulting from their military service, allow courts to sentence them to a shorter sentence or probation with treatment instead of incarceration. Please indicate if you support or oppose this one.

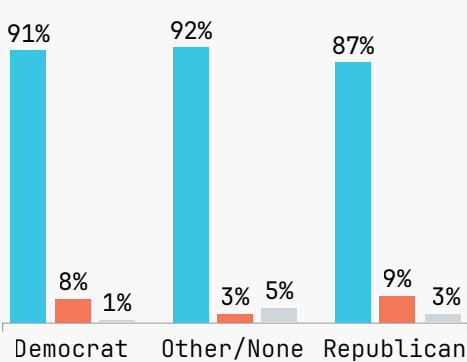
Over 90% of victims of violence support allowing victims of violent crime to end a lease early so that they can move or allowing them to change their locks for safety.



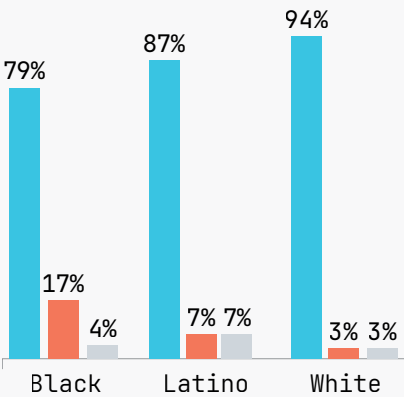
BY AGE



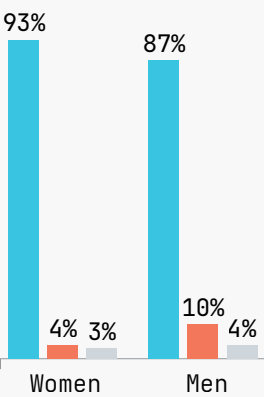
BY PARTY



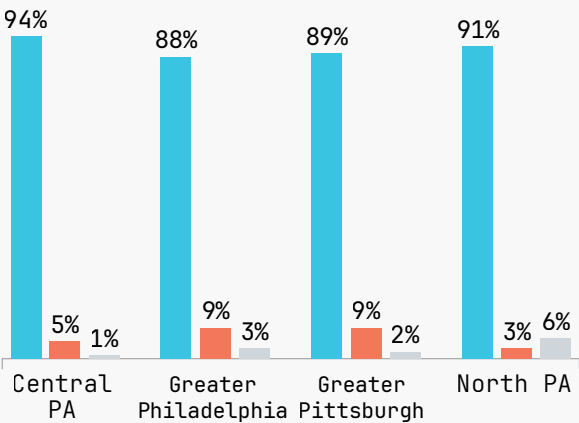
BY RACE & ETHNICITY



BY GENDER



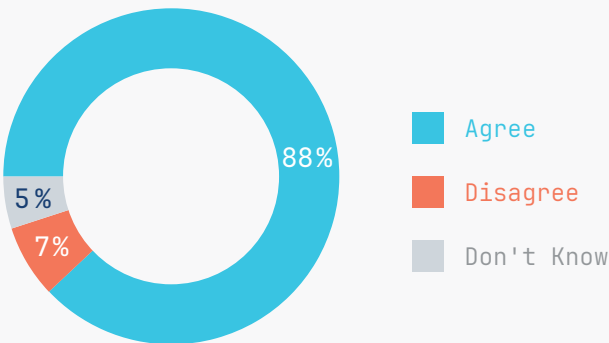
BY REGION



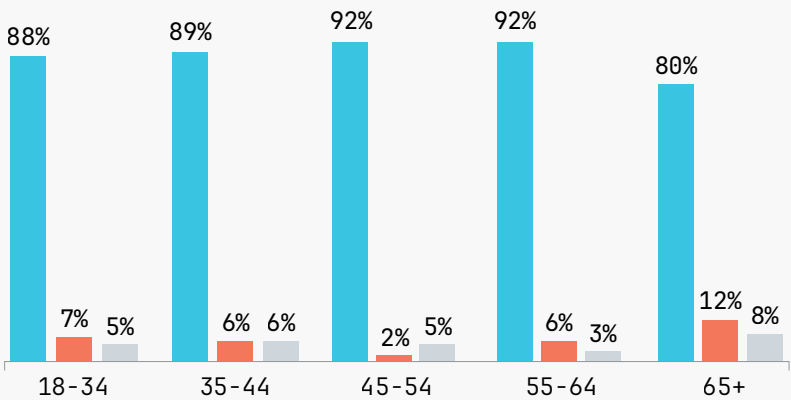
Prompt: Allow victims of violent crime to end a lease early so that they can move or allow them to change their locks for safety. Please indicate if you support or oppose this one.



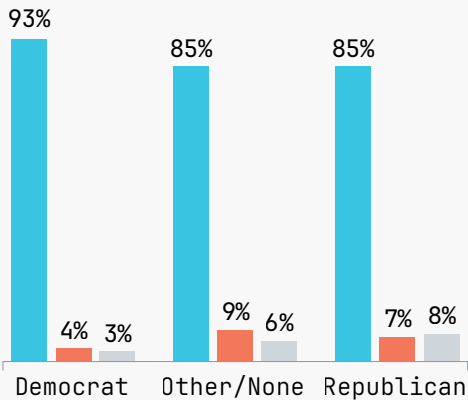
88% of victims of violence support increasing the number of Trauma Recovery Centers for victims of crime.



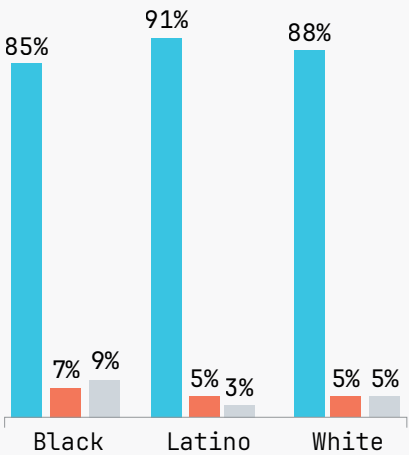
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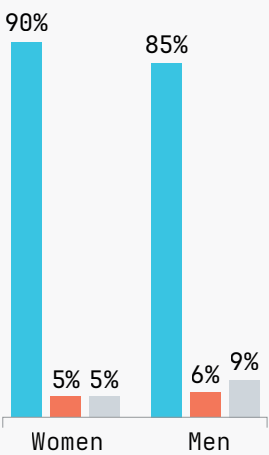
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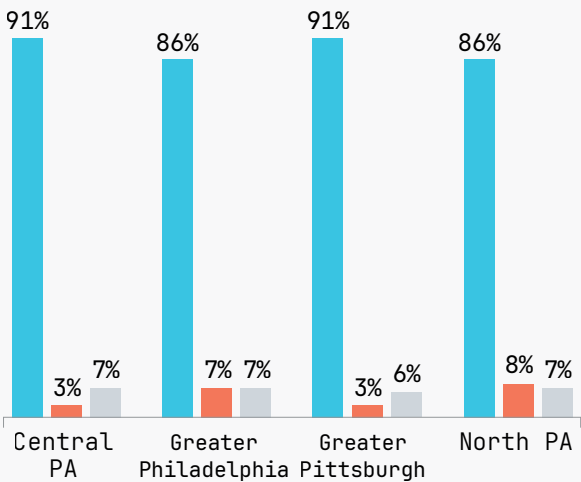
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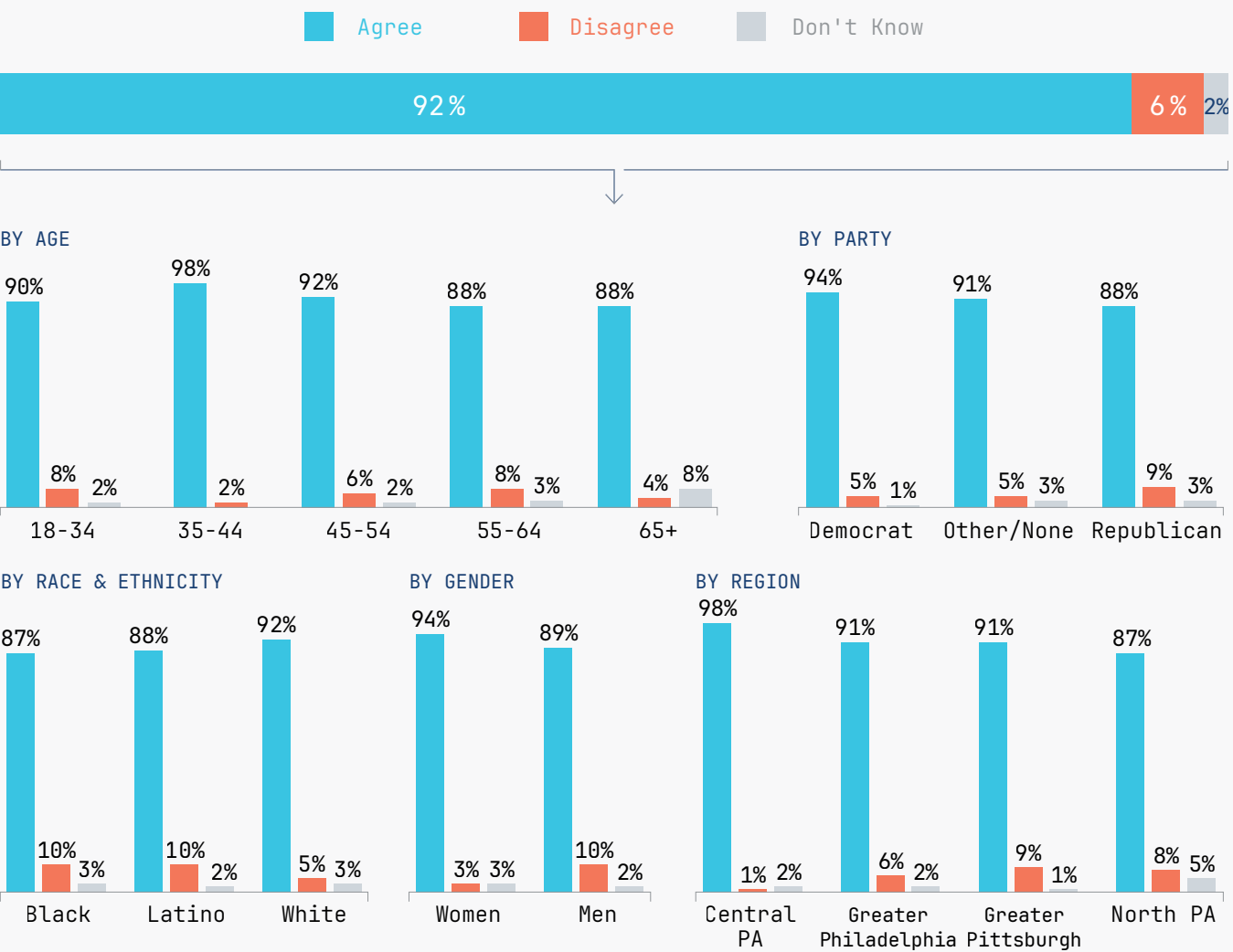


Prompt: Increase the number of Trauma Recovery Centers for victims of crime. Please indicate if you support or oppose this one.



Victims of violence prefer policies that prioritize public safety in pretrial detention, parole, and sentencing decisions

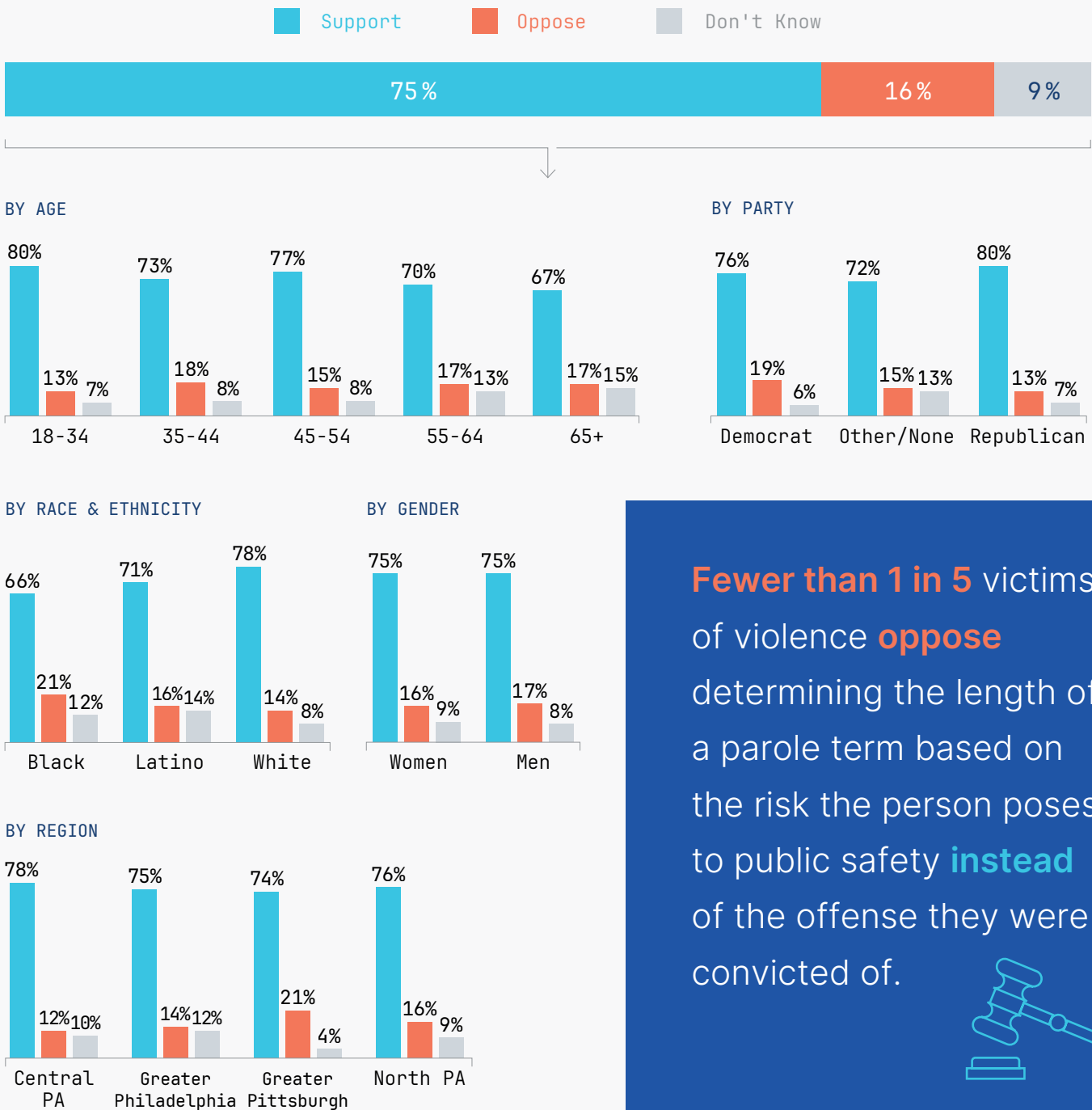
Over 90% of victims of violence agree that the decision to release someone with a court date or hold them in jail until their trial should be based on whether they pose a risk to public safety, not on their ability to pay money bail.



Prompt: The next statement is about people who have been charged with a crime but have not yet had a trial or been convicted. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree. The decision to release someone with a court date or hold them in jail until their trial should be based on whether they pose a risk to public safety, not on their ability to pay money bail.



76% of victims of violence support determining the length of a parole term based on the risk the person poses to public safety instead of the offense they were convicted of.



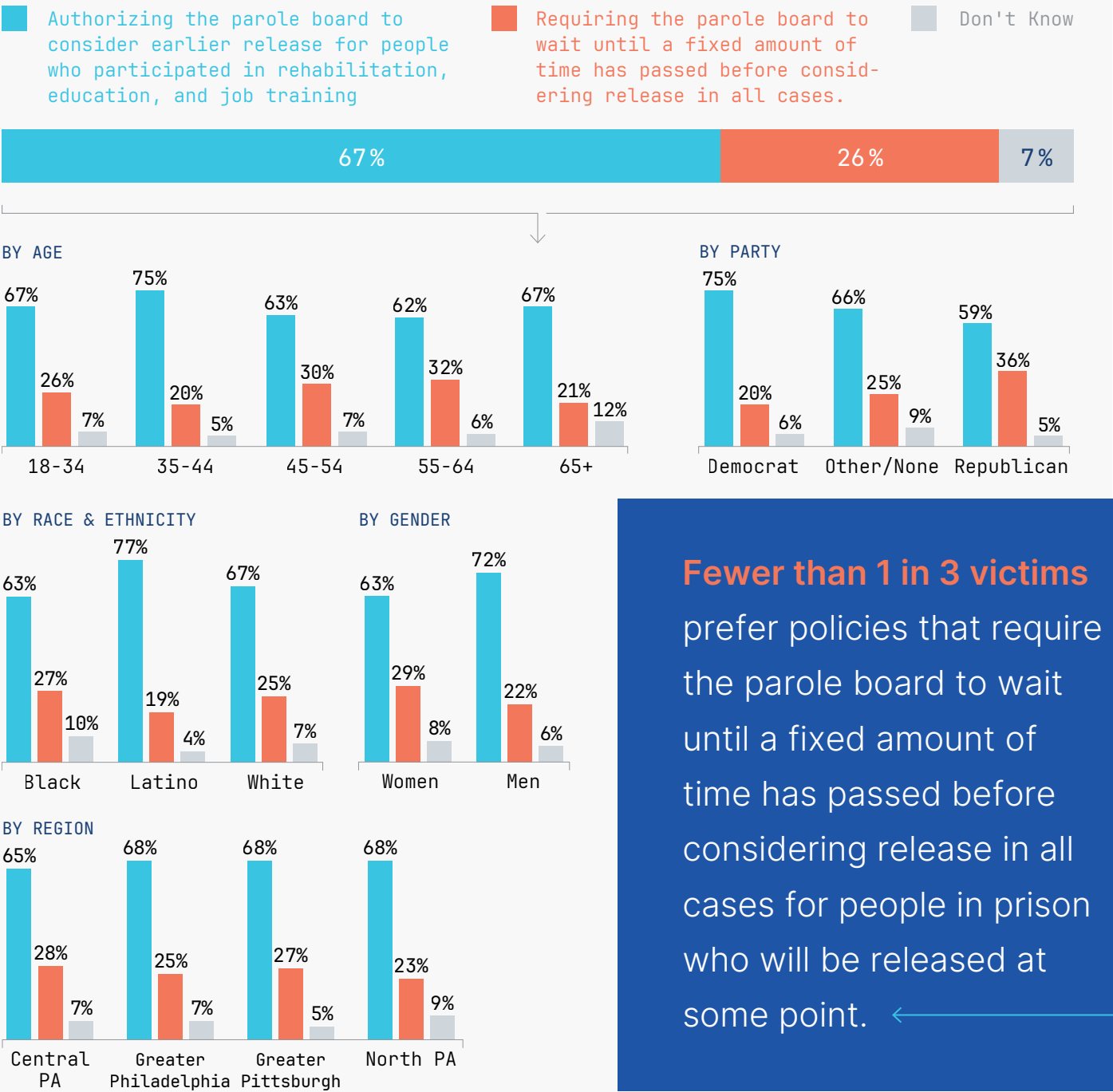
Fewer than 1 in 5 victims of violence oppose determining the length of a parole term based on the risk the person poses to public safety **instead** of the offense they were convicted of.



Prompt: Determine the length of a parole term based on the risk the person poses to public safety instead of the offense they were convicted of. Please indicate if you support or oppose this one.



An overwhelming majority of victims of violence (67%) prefer policies that authorize the parole board to consider earlier release for people who participated in rehabilitation, education, and job training.



Fewer than 1 in 3 victims prefer policies that require the parole board to wait until a fixed amount of time has passed before considering release in all cases for people in prison who will be released at some point.

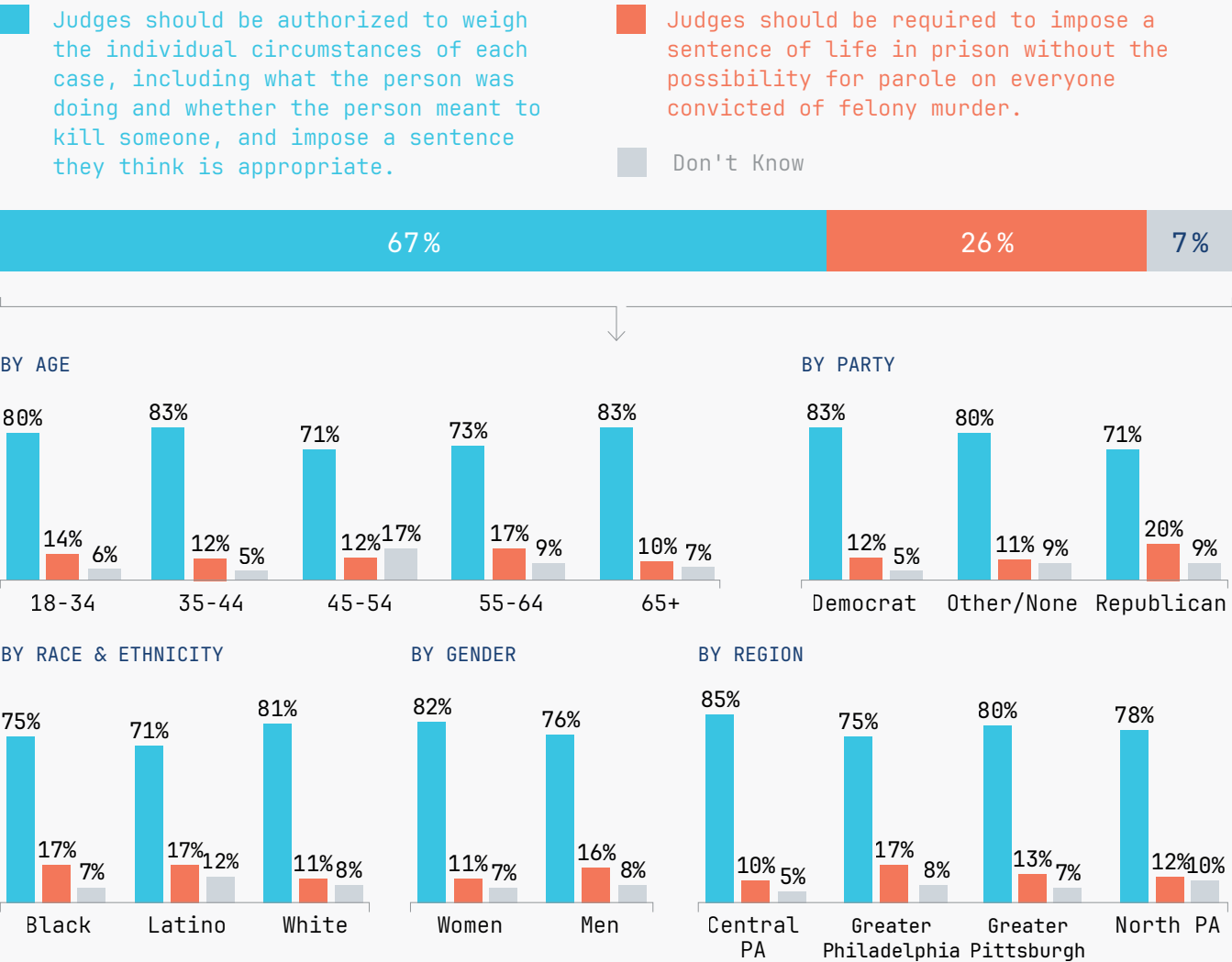
Prompt:For people in prison who will be released at some point, do you prefer:
1. Authorizing the parole board to consider earlier release for people who participated in rehabilitation, education, and job training; 2. Requiring the parole board to wait until a fixed amount of time has passed before considering release in all cases.



Four out of five victims support changes to Pennsylvania’s “felony murder” statute.

Pennsylvania’s law currently requires judges to impose a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole for people convicted of violating the state’s “felony murder” statute. Someone is guilty of felony murder in any circumstance where they were involved in a felony crime and someone died, regardless of whether the person meant to or did kill someone. When we asked victims of violence their

views on this law, 4 out of 5 said that judges should be authorized to weigh the individual circumstances of each case, including what the person was doing and whether the person meant to kill someone, and impose a sentence they think is appropriate. Victims who support judicial discretion outnumber those who support a mandatory life sentence 6 to 1.

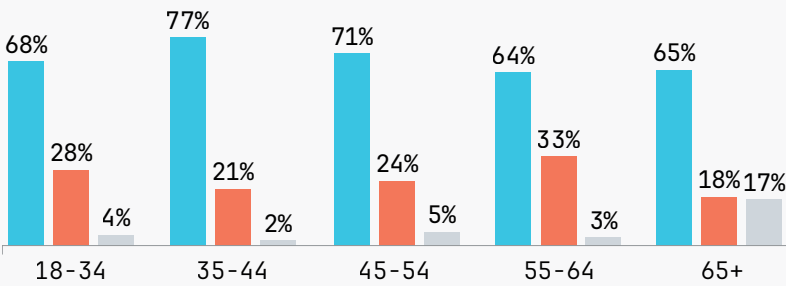


Prompt: In Pennsylvania, a person can be charged with something called “felony murder,” which is different than murder. “Felony murder” refers to situations when a person commits a non-homicide crime and someone dies without the intent of the person committing the crime. Which statement best describes your views?

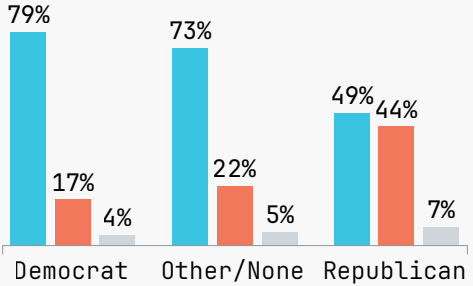
Nearly 7 out of 10 victims of violence (69%) prefer releasing people in local jails who can safely await trial in the community or serve their sentences through diversion, community supervision, or treatment over keeping people in jail while they await trial.



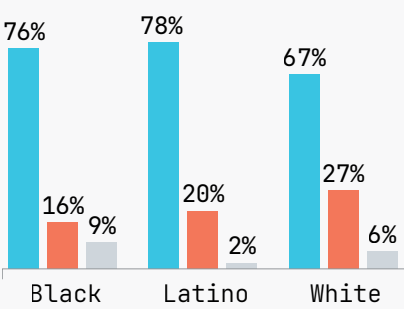
BY AGE



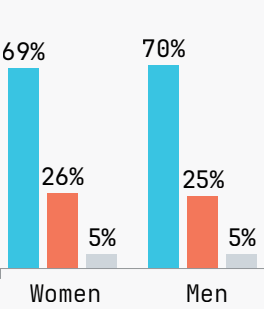
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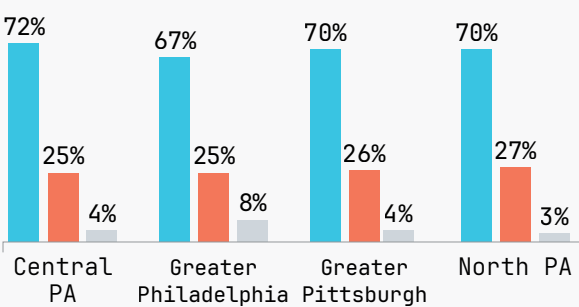
BY RACE & ETHNICITY



BY GENDER



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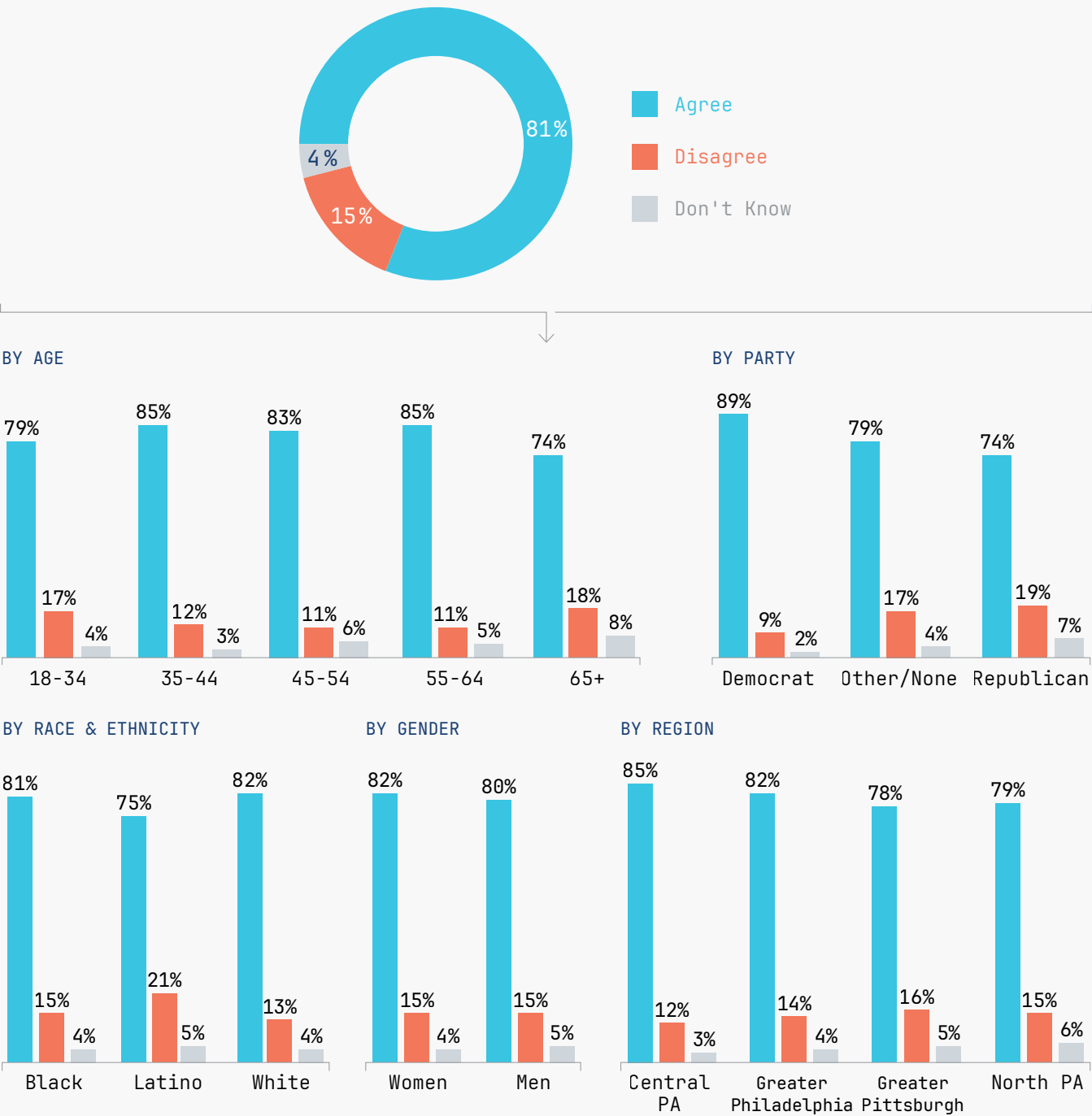


Only 1 in 4 victims prefer keeping people in jail while they await trial.

Prompt: Thinking about people in local jails, do you prefer: 1. Releasing those who can safely await trial in the community or serve their sentences through diversion, community supervision, or treatment; 2. Keeping people in jail while they await trial



Four out of five victims of violence agree that requiring money bail in order to get out of jail means wealthier people are more likely to be released before trial than poorer people.

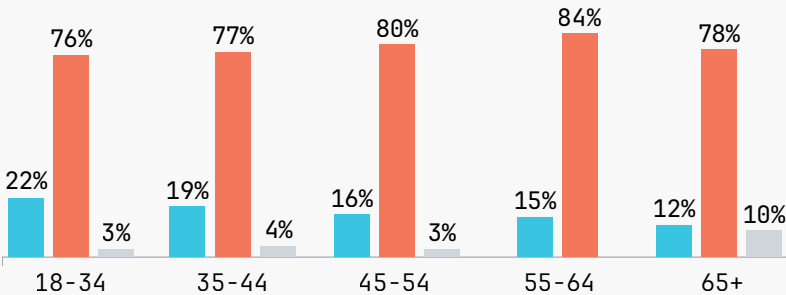


Prompt: The next statement is about people who have been charged with a crime but have not yet had a trial or been convicted. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree. Requiring money bail in order to get out of jail means wealthier people are more likely to be released before trial than poorer people.

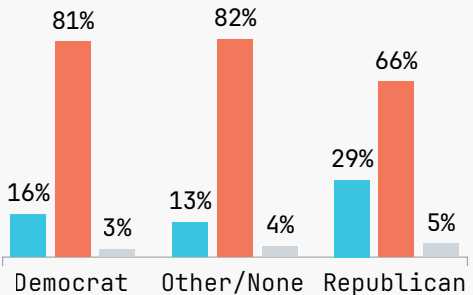
Fewer than 1 in 5 victims think that the criminal justice system treats people equally, regardless of how much money they have.



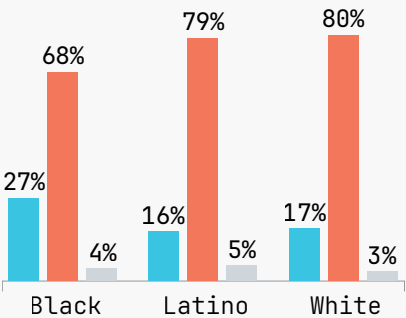
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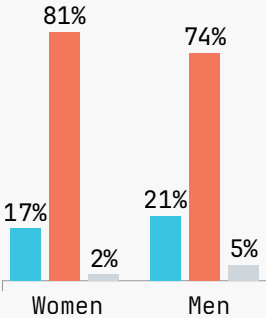
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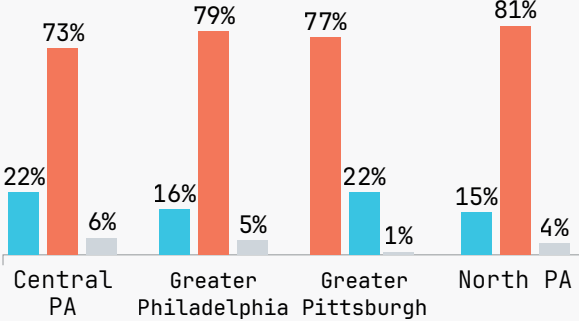
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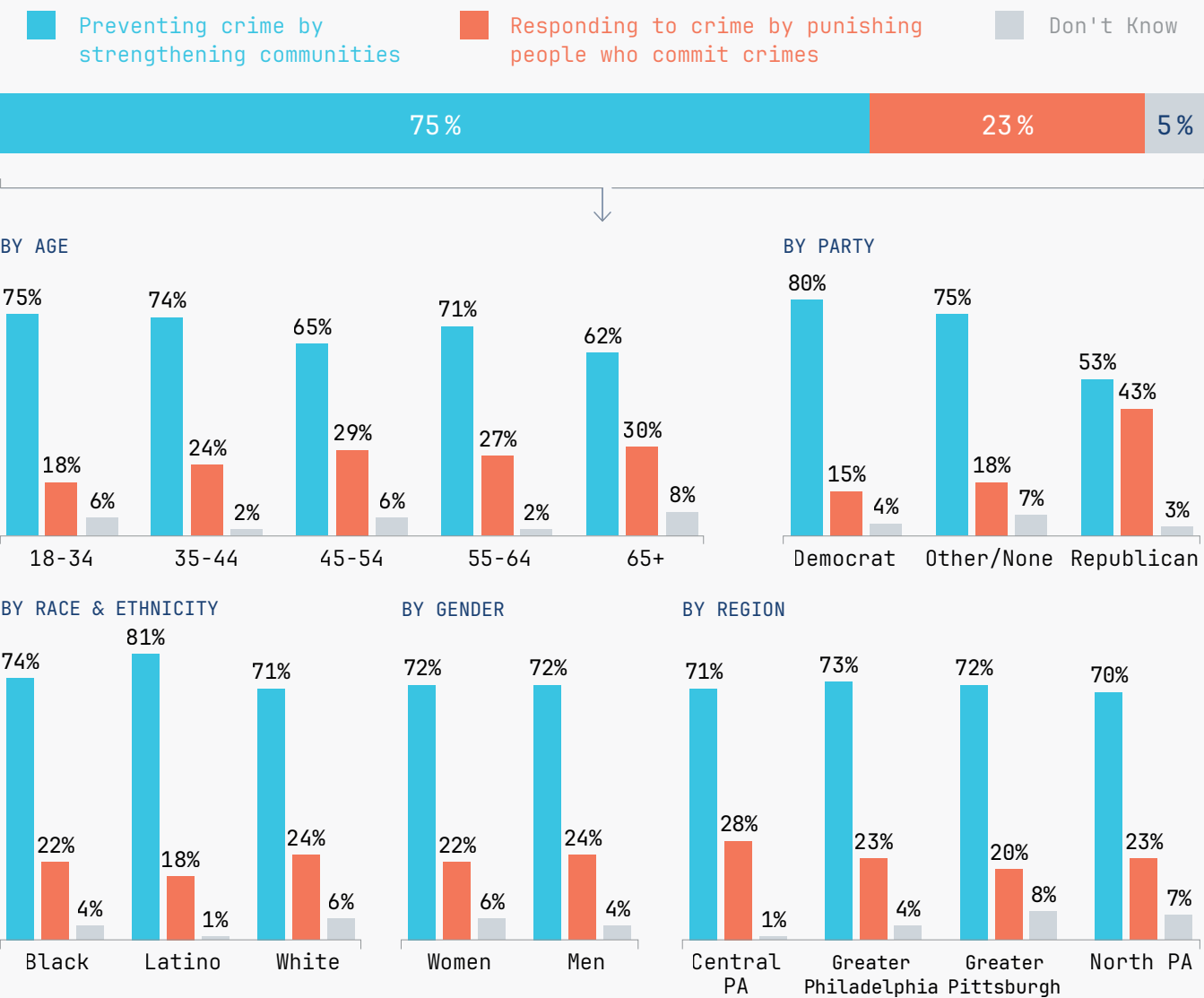
For every victim of violence that **agrees**, there are 4 victims who **disagree** that the criminal justice system treats people equally, regardless of how much money they have.

Prompt: The next statement is about people who have been charged with a crime but have not yet had a trial or been convicted. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree. The criminal justice system treats people equally, regardless of how much money they have.



Victims of violence want a public safety strategy that invests in prevention rather than punishment

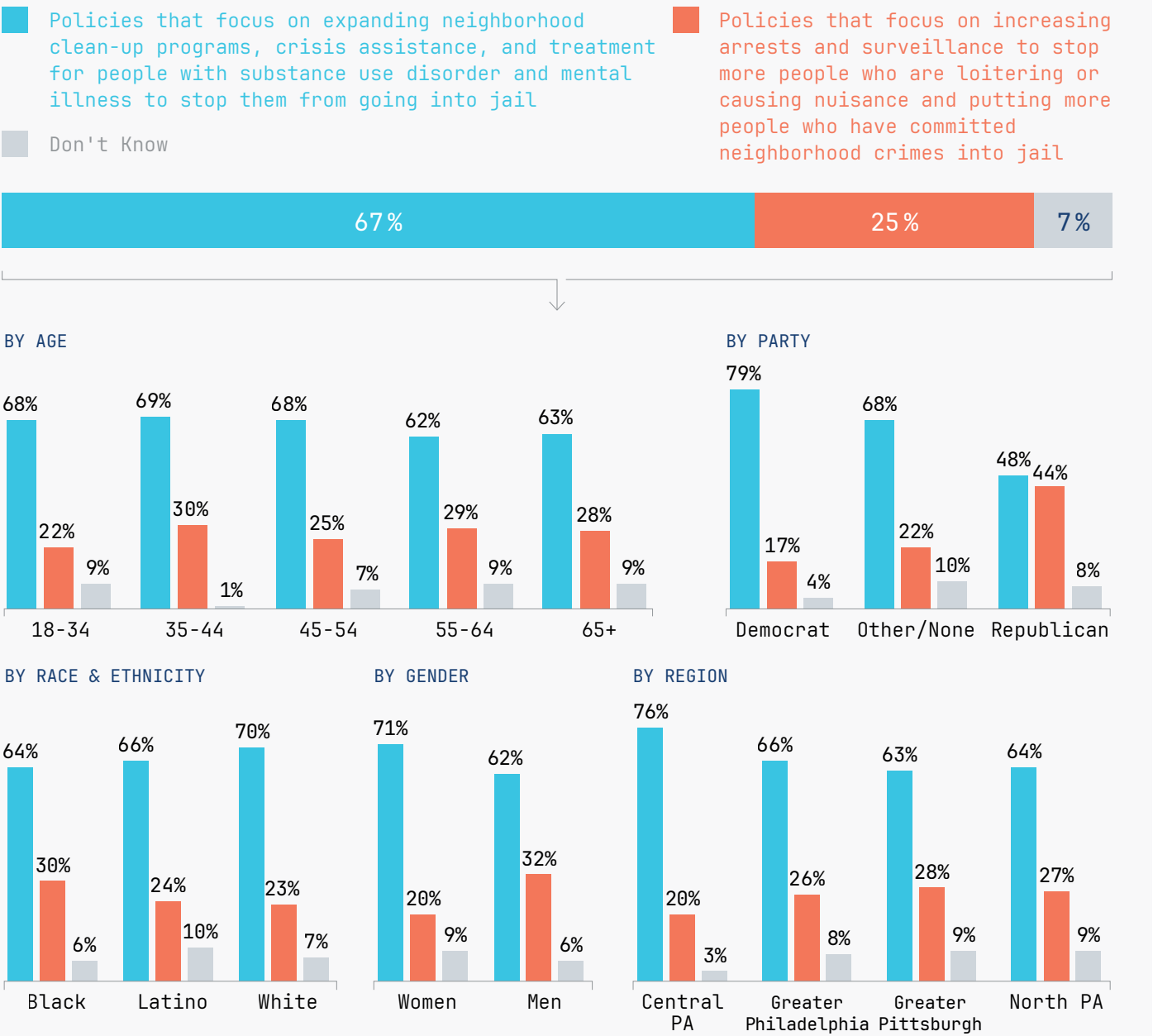
By a margin of 3 to 1, victims of violence prefer investing more in preventing crime by strengthening communities over responding to crime by punishing people who commit crimes.



Prompt: Do you prefer to invest more in: 1. Preventing crime by strengthening communities; 2. Responding to crime by punishing people who commit crimes.



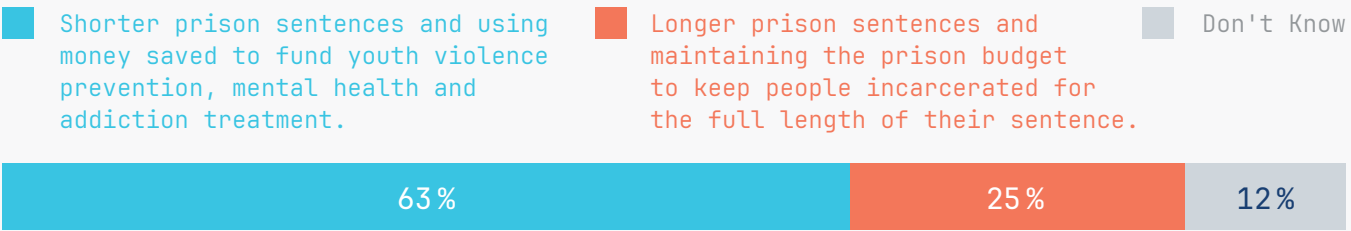
A strong majority of victims of violence (67%) prefer addressing disorder in neighborhoods with policies that focus on expanding neighborhood clean-up programs, crisis assistance, and treatment for people with substance use disorder and mental illness to stop them from going into jail.



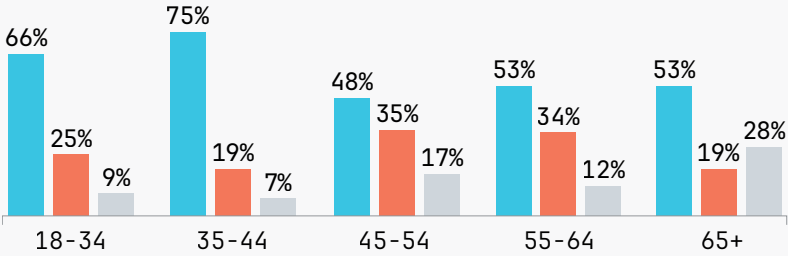
Prompt: When it comes to policies to address disorder in neighborhoods do you prefer: 1. Policies that focus on expanding neighborhood clean-up programs, crisis assistance, and treatment for people with substance use disorder and mental illness to stop them from going into jail; 2. Policies that focus on increasing arrests and surveillance to stop more people who are loitering or causing nuisance and putting more people who have committed neighborhood crimes into jail.



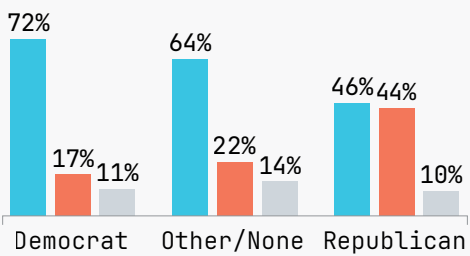
A clear majority of victims of violence (63%) prefer shorter prison sentences and using money saved to fund youth violence prevention, mental health and addiction treatment over longer sentences and maintaining the prison budget to keep people incarcerated for the full length of their sentence.



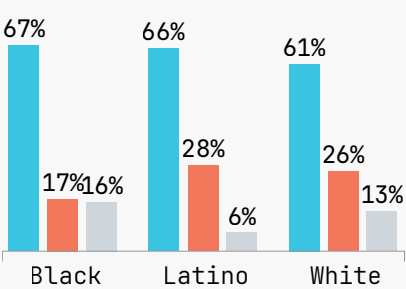
BY AGE



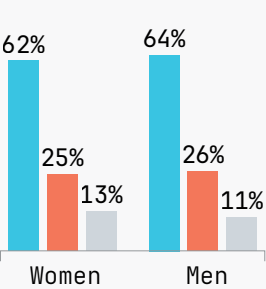
BY PARTY



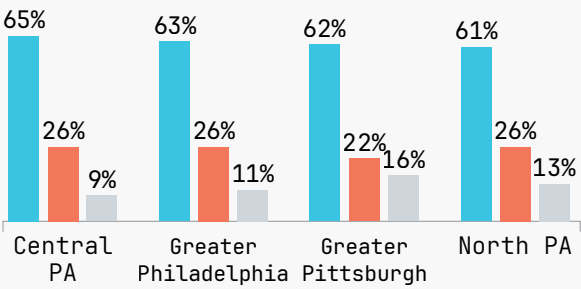
BY RACE & ETHNICITY



BY GENDER



BY REGION

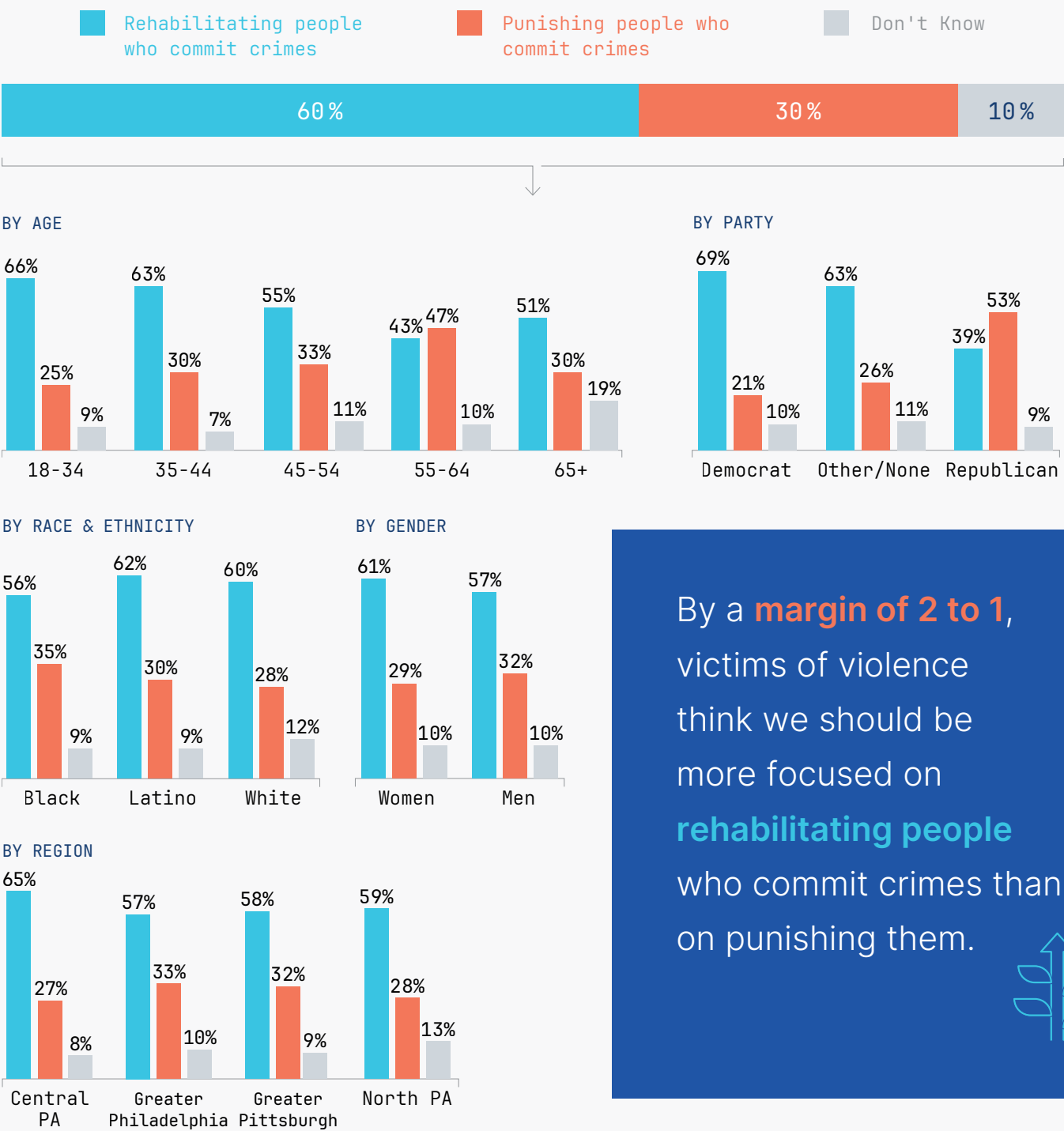


Only 1 in 4 victims of violence prefer longer prison sentences and maintaining the prison budget to keep people incarcerated for the full length of their sentence.

Prompt: Which do you prefer? 1. Shorter prison sentences and using money saved to fund youth violence prevention, mental health and addiction treatment. 2. Longer prison sentences and maintaining the prison budget to keep people incarcerated for the full length of their sentence.



A clear majority of victims of violence (60%), think we should be more focused on rehabilitating people who commit crimes than on punishing them.



By a **margin of 2 to 1**, victims of violence think we should be more focused on **rehabilitating people** who commit crimes than on punishing them.

Prompt: Do you think we should be more focused on punishing people who commit crimes or rehabilitating people who commit crimes?

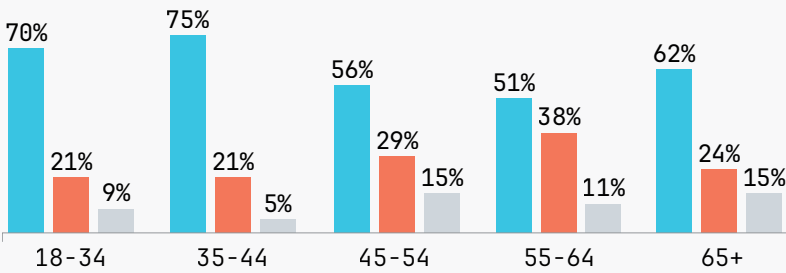


By a margin of nearly 3 to 1, victims of violent crime prefer shorter incarceration sentences and spending more on prevention and rehabilitation programs over prison and jail sentences that keep people incarcerated for as long as possible.

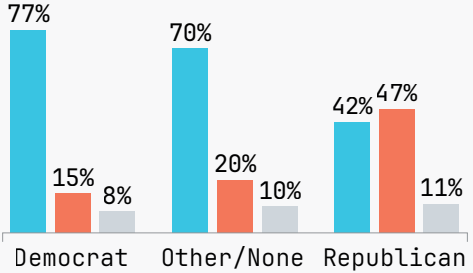
Shorter incarceration sentences and spending more on prevention and rehabilitation programs Prison and jail sentences that keep people incarcerated for as long as possible Don't Know



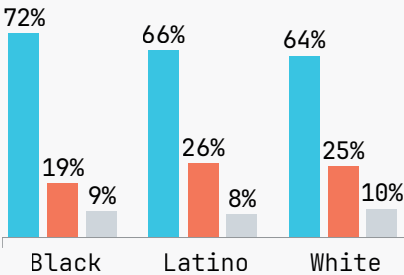
BY AGE



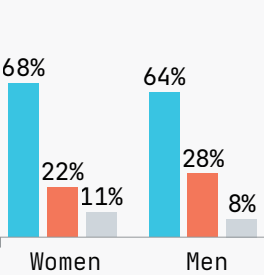
BY PARTY



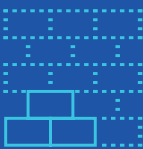
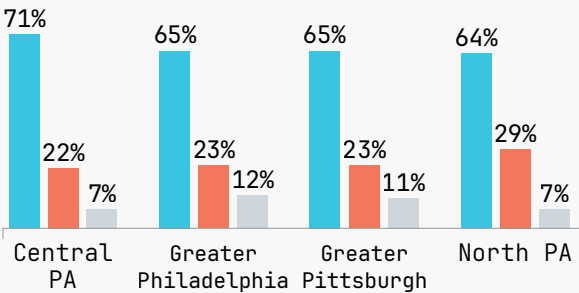
BY RACE & ETHNICITY



BY GENDER



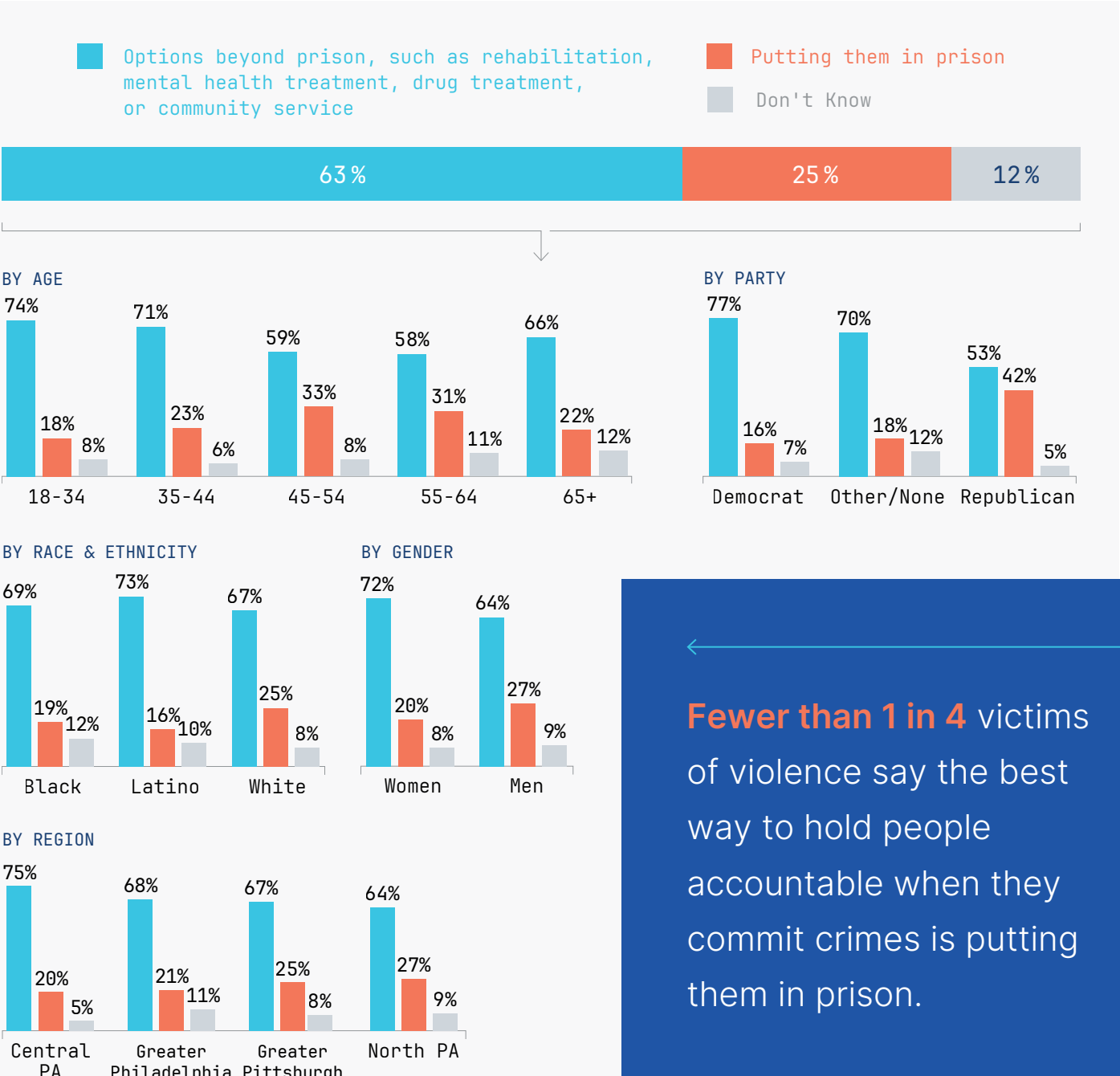
BY REGION



Fewer than 1 in 4 victims of violent crime prefer sentences that keep people incarcerated for as long as possible.

Prompt: Which do you prefer? 1. Prison and jail sentences that keep people incarcerated for as long as possible; 2. Shorter incarceration sentences and spending more on prevention and rehabilitation programs.

By a margin of 3 to 1, victims of violence say the best way to hold people accountable when they commit crimes is with options beyond prison, such as rehabilitation, mental health treatment, drug treatment, or community service, over putting them in prison.



Fewer than 1 in 4 victims of violence say the best way to hold people accountable when they commit crimes is putting them in prison.

Prompt: When people commit crimes, which do you think is generally the best way to hold them accountable? 1. Options beyond prison, such as rehabilitation, mental health treatment, drug treatment, or community service; 2. Putting them in prison.



Conclusion



The findings of this report make clear that victims of violence in Pennsylvania share a powerful vision of public safety. Victims overwhelmingly support a strategy that prioritizes prevention, healing, and communities rather than relying on approaches that have failed to stop cycles of violence.

Their experiences reveal the far-reaching consequences of violence, including job loss and housing instability, underscoring the need to align Pennsylvania's criminal justice spending with solutions that help the people most affected by violence recover.

Across regions and backgrounds, victims in Pennsylvania prefer reforms that focus

on public safety risk, fairness, and healing, including alternatives to incarceration and increased investment in prevention, trauma-informed policies, mental health and substance use treatment, and community based programs. Listening to victims and leveraging their insight offers a path to safer and stronger communities across Pennsylvania.



Methodology

Just Safe designed this survey in collaboration with David Binder Research (DBR). DBR conducted the survey in English and Spanish, from November 15 to 25, 2025. The total sample size was 1,800 people. Three hundred people completed the survey via live telephone interviews, 750 completed the survey online following a text message invitation, and 750 were recruited to complete the survey through an online panel. Respondents who completed the survey through phone or text were reached through random digit dialing or texting. The margin of error due to sampling for the entire sample is $\pm 2.3\%$. Four hundred and eighty-three respondents indicated that they had been victims of violence within the past ten years, as ascertained by their responses to nine questions asking whether they had experienced “someone injuring or threatening to injure you with

a weapon or physical force,” “someone making you afraid for your safety by repeatedly contacting you, stalking you, publicizing information about you, or following you;” “someone taking or trying to take something from you, using physical force or threat of physical force;” “someone forcing, or trying to force, sex or sexual contact with you;” “someone trying to kill you;” “someone shooting at you with a gun;” “someone forcing you to perform labor or sex work;” “someone breaking into your home while you were at home”; and “someone killing your family member or loved one.” People who responded “Yes” to any of these questions were categorized as victims of violence. The margin of error due to sampling for victims of violence is $\pm 4.5\%$. Margins of error for subpopulations will be higher.

Suggested Citation

APA	Alliance for Safety and Justice. (2026). <i>Crime Survivors Speak: Pennsylvania Victims’ Views on Safety and Justice</i> . https://justsafe.org/resources/pennsylvania-survivors-speak-2026-victims-views-on-safety-and-justice .
MLA	<i>Crime Survivors Speak: Pennsylvania Victims’ Views on Safety and Justice</i> . Alliance for Safety and Justice, March 2026, https://justsafe.org/resources/pennsylvania-survivors-speak-2026-victims-views-on-safety-and-justice .
Chicago	Alliance for Safety and Justice, <i>Crime Survivors Speak: Pennsylvania Victims’ Views on Safety and Justice</i> (March 2026), https://justsafe.org/resources/pennsylvania-survivors-speak-2026-victims-views-on-safety-and-justice .



Endnotes

- 1 There have been several important surveys of crime victims that ask about their experiences of the justice system. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency conducts a survey focusing the victims' needs, barriers to accessing services, and availability and gaps in services across the state. In the 1990s, Pennsylvania conducted a state-level criminal victimization survey, asking questions about Pennsylvanian's experiences of crime. The only survey we are aware of where Pennsylvania crime victims were asked about their policy and spending priorities on issues relating to safety and justice was published in 1981 and focused exclusively on victims of juvenile crime. See Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Pennsylvania Victim Services Needs Assessment (December 2018), <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/pccd/documents/victim-services/documents/2018-needs-assessment/complete%20needs%20assessment%20file.pdf>; Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Pennsylvania Initiates Crime Victimization Survey (1998), cited in NCJRS Virtual Library, <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/pennsylvania-initiates-crime-victimization-survey>; D W Hinrichs, Report on the Juvenile Crime Victim Project - Attitudes and Needs of Victims of Juvenile Crime, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1981). The \$9 billion figure represents 2022 expenditures by state and local governments in Pennsylvania on police and corrections as reported in US Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, 1977-2022 (compiled by the Urban Institute via State and Local Finance Data: Exploring the Census of Governments), <https://state-local-finance-data.taxpolicycenter.org>.

**When
Survivors
Speak,
Change
Happens.**



**CRIME
SURVIVORS
SPEAK**