



**OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
CHESA BOUDIN**

**2020**

**VICTIM IMPACT  
SURVEY REPORT**

**SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT  
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,  
VICTIM SERVICES DIVISION**

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## Executive Summary

In September of 2020, the San Francisco District Attorney's (SFDA) Office Victim Services Division (VSD) conducted outreach for the Victim of Crime Survivor Impact Study. The survey was written in English and translated to Spanish and Chinese for participants to complete in their language preference. It was distributed by email and through social media to former and current victim of crime survivors; SFDA's community advisory board members; and partner agencies serving crime survivors throughout California. The survey was designed to 1) understand the experience of victims of crime and their interaction with the criminal justice system; 2) explore the services and resources victims were offered and utilized to aid in recovery and healing; and 3) solicit crime survivors' input and feedback on local, state and national reform efforts affecting victims of crime. This document summarizes the survey methodology, results and recommendations for future work with crime survivors.

## Survey Methodology

The survey for the Victim of Crime Impact Study was developed by the staff of the San Francisco Victim Services Division over the summer of 2020. The survey was distributed to our ten community advisory boards, partner agencies who also serve victims of crime, and through our social media outlets (Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn). We sent one mass email to nearly 10,000 former and current clients of all crime types who have worked with the Victim Services Division from 2015-2020. The survey included multiple choice and Likert scale questions. A copy of full survey can be found in Appendix A of this report.

Five hundred and twenty-eight participants who identified as survivors or loved ones of victims/survivors responded to the survey, providing information and feedback about their experience as a crime survivor, interactions with the justice system and input in ongoing criminal justice reform issues in San Francisco, California and across the country. The survey was anonymous, confidential and

participants were not required to include a name, case number or any identifying information.

Participants of the survey included survivors who received services from the SFDA Victim Services Division, other DA Office Victim Services throughout California, community based services and those who received no services at all.

## Survey Limitations

As with all research the Victim of Crime Impact 2020 study has limitations. Survey studies can only ask a small range of questions, preventing a full range of expression and responses from participants. This survey was brief in order to make it easy for participants to complete, and that leads to less in-depth feedback. Another issue is that survey participants self-select to participate, no matter how targeted the outreach, a person can choose to participate or not. We reached out to victims who had accessed services in San Francisco, but participants from all over the country responded.

Please note, we use the term victim and survivor interchangeably throughout the report as both are ways those who have been harmed identify. When a person has died in a homicide for example, they are not a survivor but another person may experience a violent crime, live through it and identify as a survivor. Out of respect for all of those harmed by violent crime, we use both terms in this report.

## Summary of Results

1. Victims of crime turn to the justice system, but the system does not provide justice for all victims.
2. Restitution in its current form is not the answer to helping victims of crime recover financial loss after a crime.
3. The impact of crime victimization is significant and long lasting.
4. Victims of crime do not know they have rights in California.
5. California Victims Compensation (CalVCB) is not accessed in the majority of cases.
6. Services for victims are not reaching many victims of crime survivors who need their assistance and half of all of those victims who were contacted by an advocate did not receive adequate information, guidance or referrals to services.
7. Trained and experienced victim advocates can provide needed support. The majority of respondents stated that the victim advocates were knowledgeable, helpful, responsive, understanding and patient.
8. Victims have differing and sometimes split opinions on criminal justice reform affecting victims of crime, but more than half consistently support reforms.

## Summary of Recommendations

The Criminal Justice System can and must do better for victims of crime.

- Victim service providers need to develop new ways to engage and meet victims when they are needed and continue to expand the range of services and options available to victims to aid in their healing process.
- A new fund that does not rely on the capacity of a defendant to pay or not pay should be developed to compensate victims fully and timely.
- More financial resources and mental health services need to be developed to provide immediate resources to help victims shortly after crime victimization and beyond.
- Law enforcement agencies need more training in explaining victim's rights, prosecutors need more training in exercising victims' rights and there needs to be a mechanism for reporting and accountability for victims' right violations.
- Additional funds for victims need to be available to provide meaningful support to victims in need immediately following an incident.
- A tool kit of trauma informed services and resources to support survivors should be developed and used for all victims of crime. Victim advocates should have more standardized training, supervision and support to improve consistency and service.
- More policy and legislative reforms that address the harm caused and impact of crime victimization should be developed with the input and support of those directly affected by the changes.

## Introduction

The San Francisco District Attorney's Office Victim Services Division has played an important role in supporting victims of violent crime for more than forty years. Four units form the Division: advocacy, victim compensation, restitution, and policy. Advocates provide crisis support to victims, inform victims of their rights, assess their needs and make referrals to services, provide updates and understanding of the criminal justice system process, ensure survivors/victims are updated on case information and decisions, assist them in applying for California Victim of Crime Compensation (CalVCB) and other financial entitlements, provide support to attend investigatory interviews, hearings and trials and help with victim impact statements. The Victim Compensation Unit accepts the applications, determines eligibility, approves or denies the applications working with the victim advocates, and processes and pays bills for victims of crime. The Restitution Unit works with Assistant District Attorneys to file restitution orders on behalf of victims to re-pay the California Victim Compensation Board for services and assists victim advocates in helping victims prepare restitution filing.

Finally, the Policy Unit works with community members, partner victim services agencies, community based services and survivors to inform, develop and implement local and statewide policy and legislation that affect crime survivors. The Victim Services Division helped to craft and implement local policies to ensure sex worker safety and expand services for victims of police violence. Senate Bill 233 was passed in 2019 providing safety for sex workers to report victimization they experience in the commission of sex work without fear of arrest or prosecution and pending bill SB299 will expand the definition of victim to provide services and financial resources for victims of police violence across California.

In 2020, SFDA Victim Services Division provided services to 8,212 victims of violent crime. Claims Specialists in our office review, qualify, and approve applications to the Cal VCB statewide victim's compensation fund, pays the ongoing bills for those claims, and works closely with the advocacy team to help get past any barriers to securing compensation. In 2020, this team processed 824 Cal VCB applications and

2,039 crime related bills (e.g. medical, mental health, dental), and paid out \$1,143,194 dollars in compensation with a denial rate of only 6.9% of all applications received compared to the State denial rate of 12%. The CalVCB replenish the CalVCB fund, which supports victims of crime throughout California. In 2020, the Victim Services Division secured \$123,233 in restitution orders and are actively tracking 65 ongoing cases totaling \$448,522. Finally, an important role of a division engaging crime survivors is to advise, develop and implement policies incorporating the lived experiences of victims of crime and their voices in all that we do. Our policy work includes department, city and state-wide, and national policies that affect victims of crime. This Victim Impact Survey Report is an important example of our work to solicit and incorporate victims' voices in current and upcoming policies affecting victim of crime survivors.

Our goal with both our direct service and policy work is to ensure quality, effective and vital services and resources are available and accessible to anyone who is in the terrible position to need us. No one engages with our division unless they have experienced a terrible act of violence and we take our responsibility as the agency identified in the San Francisco City charter seriously. This report is one of many efforts our department takes to hear from those directly accessing our services, affected by crime and with experiences that can inform our work.

## Background

The survey for Victim of Crime Impact Study was developed by the staff of the San Francisco Victim Services Division over the summer of 2020. The idea for the survey came out of our yearly planning meeting at the beginning of last year. Before the survey was completed, we presented it to members of our Victim of Crime (all crime survivors) and other community advisory board members who reviewed it with us question by question and gave valuable input and feedback into the final development of the survey.

In September of 2020, the San Francisco District Attorney's (SFDA) Office, Victim Services Division (VSD) conducted outreach for the Victim of Crime Survivor Impact

Study. The survey was written in English and translated to Spanish and Cantonese for participants to complete in their language preference. It was distributed by email and through social media to former and current victim of crime survivors; SFDA's community advisory board members; and partner agencies serving crime survivors throughout California. The survey was designed to 1) understand the experience of victims of crime and their interaction with the criminal justice system; 2) explore the services and resources victims were offered and utilized to aid in recovery and healing; and 3) solicit crime survivors' input and feedback on local, state and national reform efforts affecting victims of crime. This document summarizes the survey methodology, results and recommendations for future work with crime survivors.

Five hundred and twenty-eight participants who identified as survivors or loved ones of victims/survivors responded to the survey, providing information and feedback about their experience as a crime survivor, interactions with the justice system and input on ongoing criminal justice reform issues in San Francisco, California and across the country. The survey was confidential, and participants were not required to include a name, case number or any identifying information.

## Survey Question Summary

A total of fifty-five questions were written but the number of questions completed by each participant was determined by their responses. The majority of participants, 516, completed the survey in English, ten in Spanish and two in Cantonese. The first survey was completed September 14, 2020 and the last response was collected on November 18, 2020 when the survey was closed. The survey had a dynamic question format wherein survey respondents' responses could determine the next question to which they were or were not directed. For example, if the participant answered "no" to the question regarding their case "Was there a trial?" they would not be directed to the next question, "What was the outcome of the case?".

Participants of the survey included survivors who received services from the SFDA Victim Services Division, other DA Office Victim Services throughout California, community based services and those who received no services at all.

### ***Crime Survivor Incident***

Survey participants were directed that if they had been a victim of multiple crimes, to select one experience to share in this section and there would be other questions in the survey to capture those who have had multiple experiences as crime victims.

Respondents were able to complete the survey as the crime victim themselves, or as a family member/friend of the crime victim. Questions in the first section of the survey inquired about the date of the crime, the status of the case, reporting to law enforcement, charging, and outcome. This section also included questions about victim impact statements, restitution orders, and crime types.

### ***Impact of Crime Victimization***

This section asked survey participants to share how the crime they experienced affected them and others in their family or life. Questions included what type of harm was experienced, changes due to the crime experience, impact of the harm, and how well they (or the identified victim) are doing now.

### ***Victim Services***

This section asked questions regarding victims' interaction with a district attorney's office victim services division or other victim/witness advocate. Questions included were they notified about victim's rights (Marsy's rights), California Victim of Crime Compensation (CalVCB), victim advocacy, and/or financial resources, and what was their level of satisfaction with victim advocate support.

### ***Victims and Criminal Justice Reform***

This section was designed to solicit input on current and potential criminal justice reforms locally, state and nationwide. Survey participants were asked for their opinions on bail reform, collaborative courts, restorative justice, incarceration, alternatives to incarceration, restitution, crime victim compensation and other criminal justice reform issues. Terms such as bail reform, collaborative courts and restorative justice were defined before survey the questions.

### ***Demographic Information***

Self-identifying demographic data was solicited from survey participants. This information was collected to help us better understand who is affected by crime to inform resource allocation and service development.

Participants were not required to complete any part of this section in order to complete the survey and were directed to skip any questions they were not comfortable answering. Questions included information about additional incidences as a crime victim, age, gender and sexual identity, race/ethnicity, identified disability, county of residence, zip code, household income, criminal justice system involvement, and current housing status.

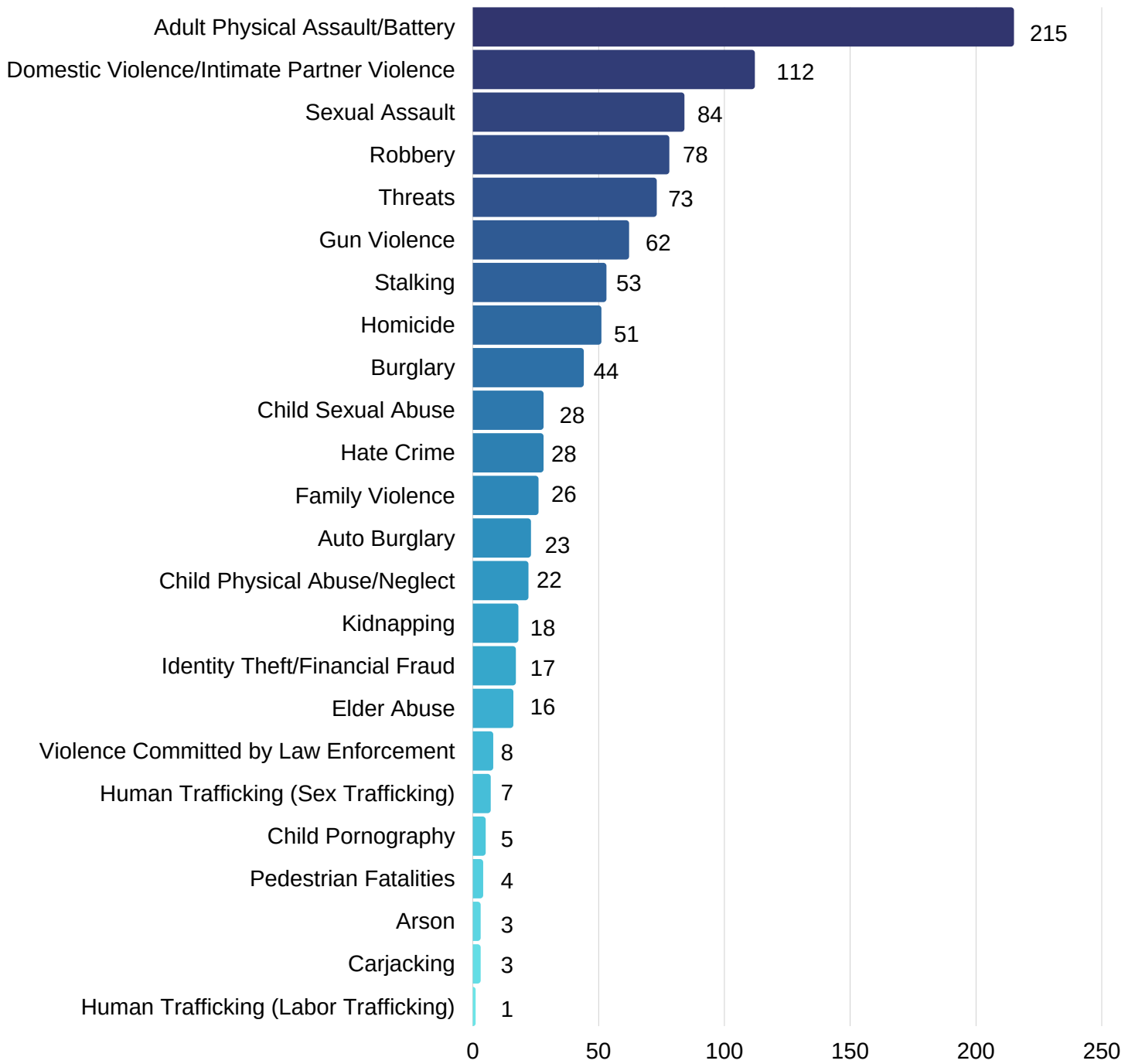
A copy of the survey questions is located in Appendix A of this report.

# Participant Responses

## Crime Types

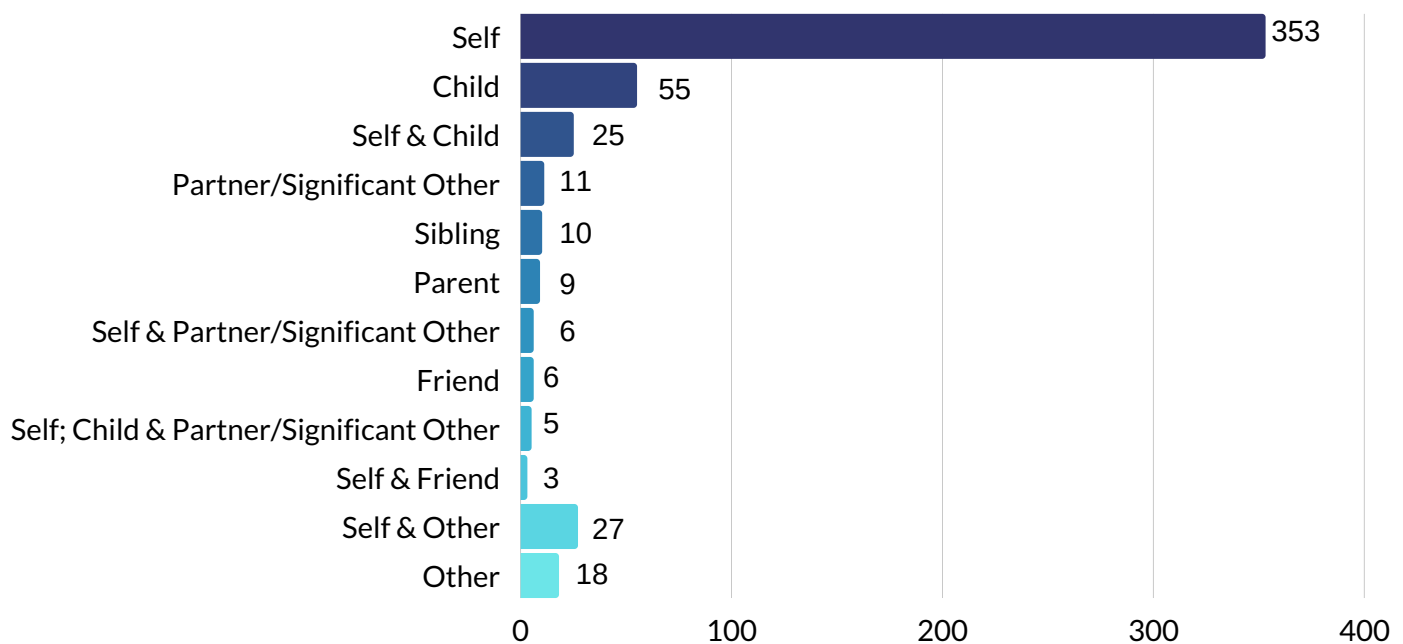
We asked participants to complete the survey responses for one particular case or crime victimization. We did not ask whether the case they were referencing in answering the survey was a juvenile or adult case, therefore we cannot report that information.

Participants were asked to list the type(s) of crime they experienced and could provide more than one crime type in a reported incident. Adult physical assault/battery was the largest crime group endorsed, accounting for nearly two times the responses compared to the next most frequent response of domestic violence/intimate partner violence. Sexual assault, robbery and threats are also reported often by participants with gun violence, stalking and homicide slightly less. Most of these crime types are violent, including both physical violence and emotional trauma. The impact to victims in these cases is often severe and long lasting.



## Identified Victim of Crime

76.7% of participants completing the survey were the victim alone or with someone else (other, child), 10.4% of participants completed the survey based on a crime committed against their child and 1.9% their sibling.



## Reported Arrest and Criminal Justice System Involvement

- 86.4% (n=456) of respondents report that they or the victim filed a police report
  - 9.1% (n=48) no; 4.5% I don't know (n=24)
- 44.3% (n=234) report that the case was charged by the District Attorney's Office
  - 36.6% (n=193) no; 19.1% I don't know (n=101)
- Of the cases that were charged:
  - 43.6% (n=102) of respondents report that the case was pled (i.e. the prosecutor offered an agreement to reduce charges or to avoid a trial)
    - 23.5% (n=55) I don't know; 19.7% (n=46) no; 13.2% (n=31) still pending

- 35.6% (n=47) of respondents report that there was a trial in their case
  - 25.8% (n=24) still pending; 22% (n=29) I don't know; 16.7% (n=22) no
- Of the cases that went to trial, respondents report the outcome of the case:
  - 66% (n=31) guilty; 23.4% (n=11) I don't know; 8.5% (n=4) not guilty; 2.1% (n=1) still pending

## Victim Impact Statements

- 39.3% (n=92) of victims reported that they made a victim impact statement in court or at sentencing
  - 40.6% (n=95) no; 14.1% (n=33) still pending; 6% (n=14) I don't know

## Restitution

- 15.8% (n=37) of respondents report that restitution (payment from the defendant to the victim ordered by the judge) was ordered in their case.
  - 46.6% (n=109) no; 22.2% (n=52) "I don't know"; 15.4% (n=36) still pending
- Of victims who reported that restitution was ordered in their case:
  - 13% (n=5) reported the defendant paid all of the restitution that was ordered
  - 13% (n=5) reported the defendant paid some of the restitution that was ordered
  - 67.5% (n=25) reported that they never received any restitution payment at all
  - 2% (n=2) did not know if they received restitution payments.

## Impact of Crime

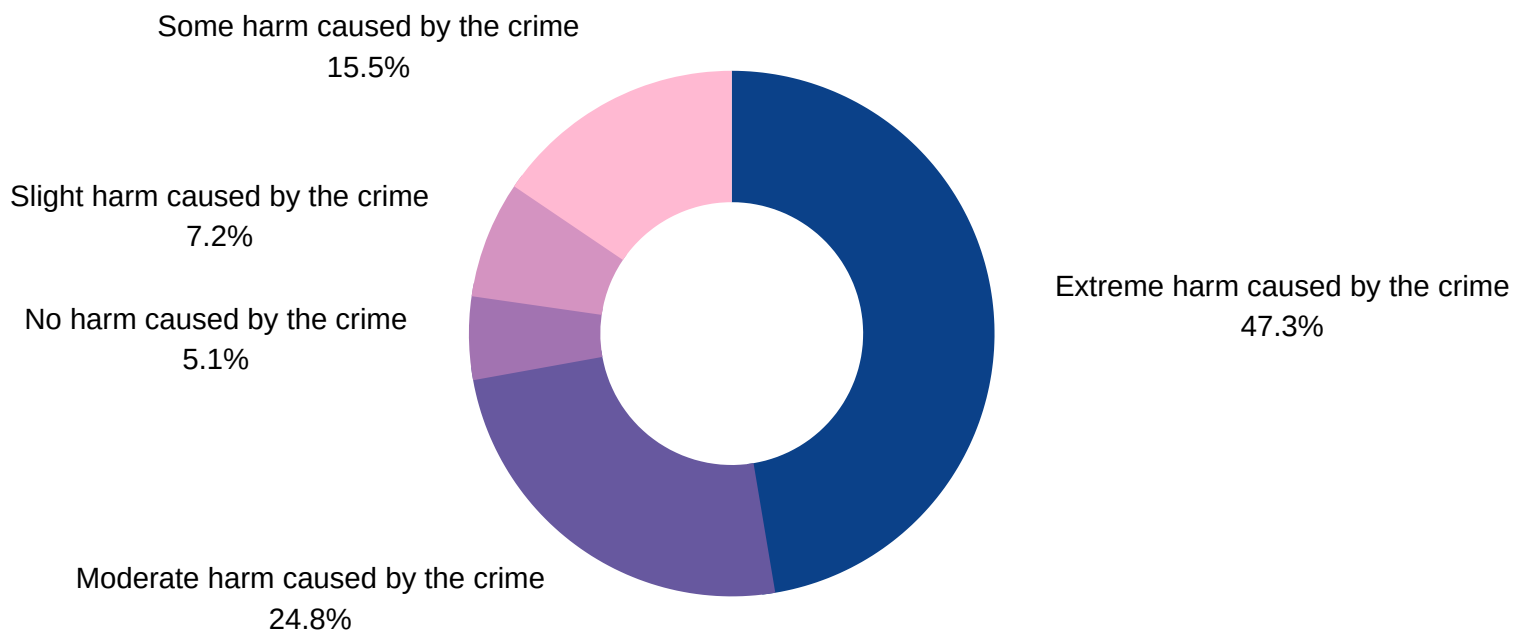
When asked **Which of the following things changed due to the crime your or your loved one experienced?**

- 67.8% (n=358) Mental health got worse because of the crime
- 41% (n=218) Lost income as a result of the crime
- 32.2% (n=170) Long-term physical health problems because of the crime
- 26% (n=137) Had to move because of the crime
- 14% (n=76) Lost job as a result of the crime
- 11% (n=59) Lost my housing because of the crime
- 9.6% (n=51) Custody of child(ren) changed as a result of the crime
- 9.28% (n=49) Not applicable

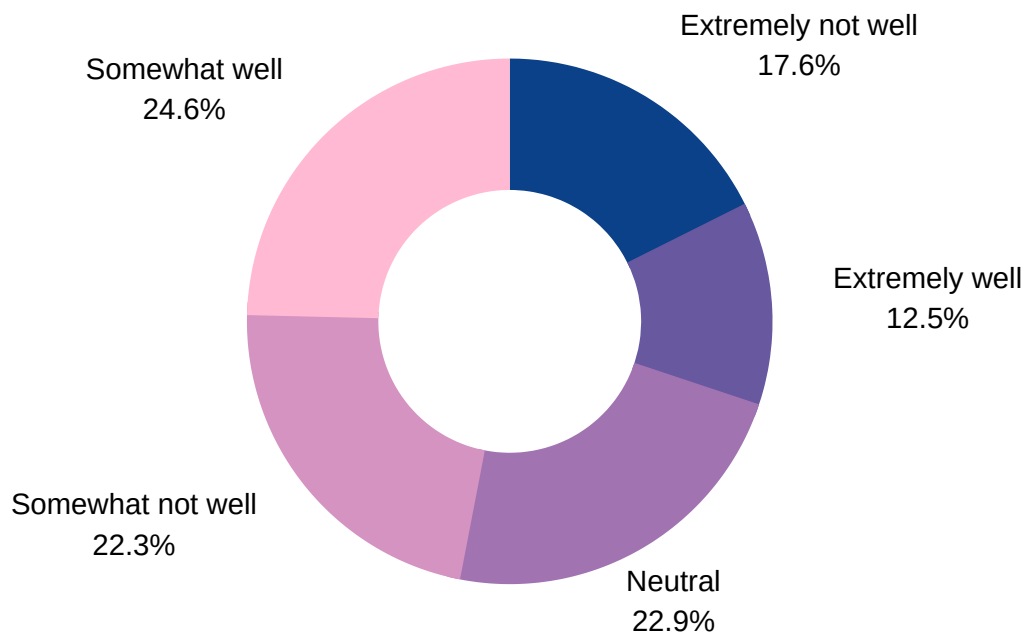
When asked **How were you or the victim in this case harmed?:**

- 75% (n=397) Emotional harm (ex. trauma, loss)
- 65% (n=343) Physical harm
- 41% (n=219) Loss or damage to property
- 10% (n=53) Loss of life
- 0.7% (n=4) Not applicable

### How much were you or the victim harmed by the crime?



## How well are you or the victim doing today?



## Marsy's Rights

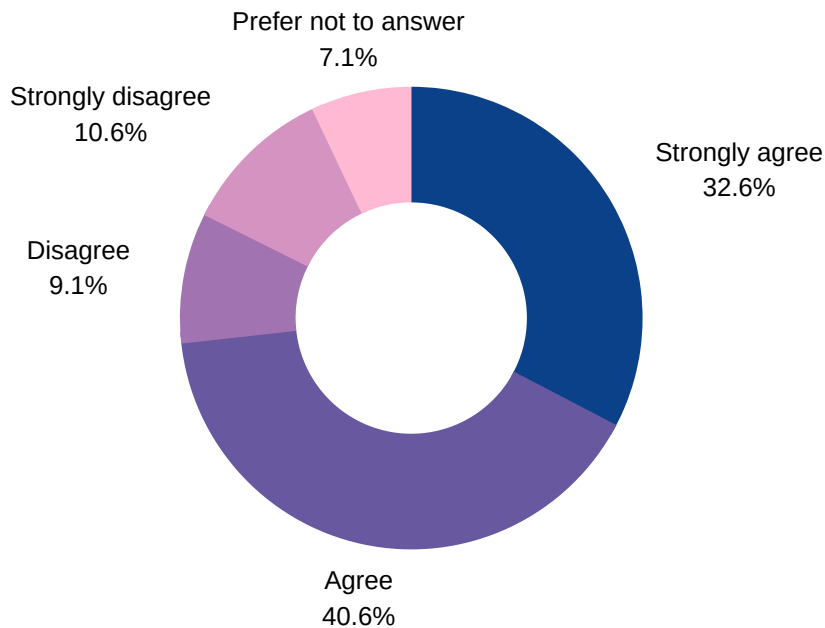
Marsy's Rights provide crime victims with certain rights under the California Constitution. Examples of Marsy's Rights include the right to be treated with dignity and respect throughout criminal justice proceedings and the right to be notified of specific public proceedings throughout the criminal justice process and to be present and heard during those proceedings. Respondents could select more than one survey response when probed about their experience with Marsy's Rights.

### Which agencies provided you information about your Marsy's Rights?

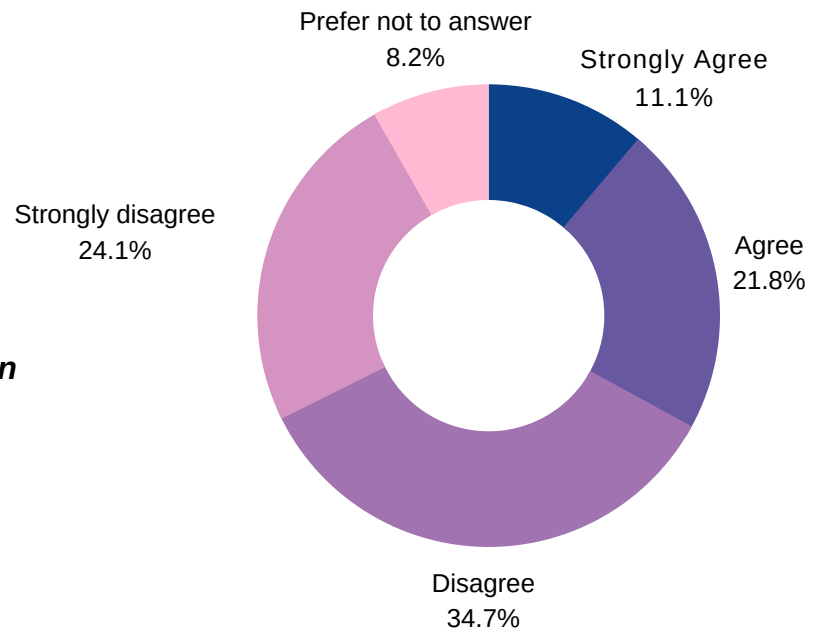
- 35.6% (n=188) No one provided me information on Marsy's Rights
- 22% (n=118) VictimAdvocate
- 21% (n=112) Law Enforcement Officer
- 20.8% (n=110) I don't remember
- 6.8% (n=36) Prosecutor
- 1.33% (n=7) Prefer not to answer
- 6% (n=32) Not applicable

Victims who reported that they received information about Marsy's Rights (n=340) responded to the following questions:

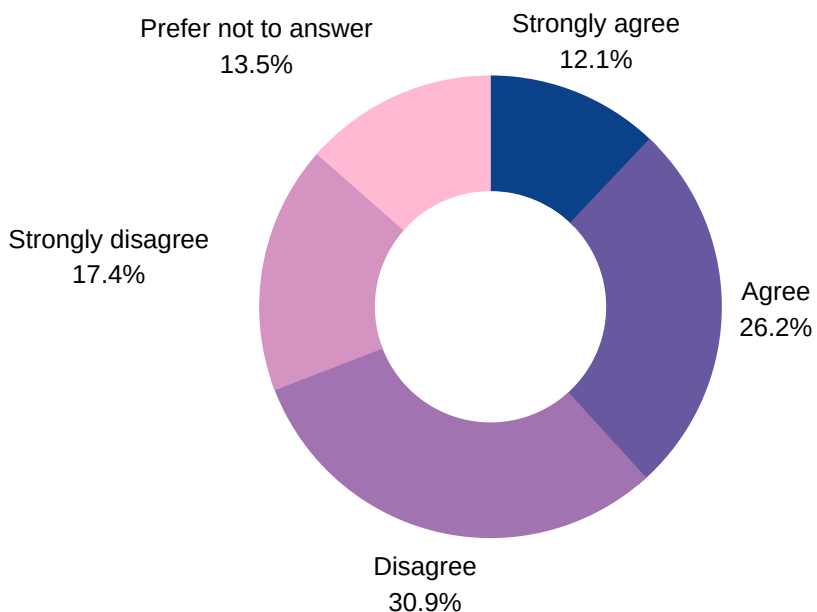
***I understood that I have rights as a victim of crime (n=340)***



***I knew how to request to use my Marsy's Rights (n=340)***



***I was provided enough information about Marsy's Rights (n=340)***



## California Victim Compensation Board

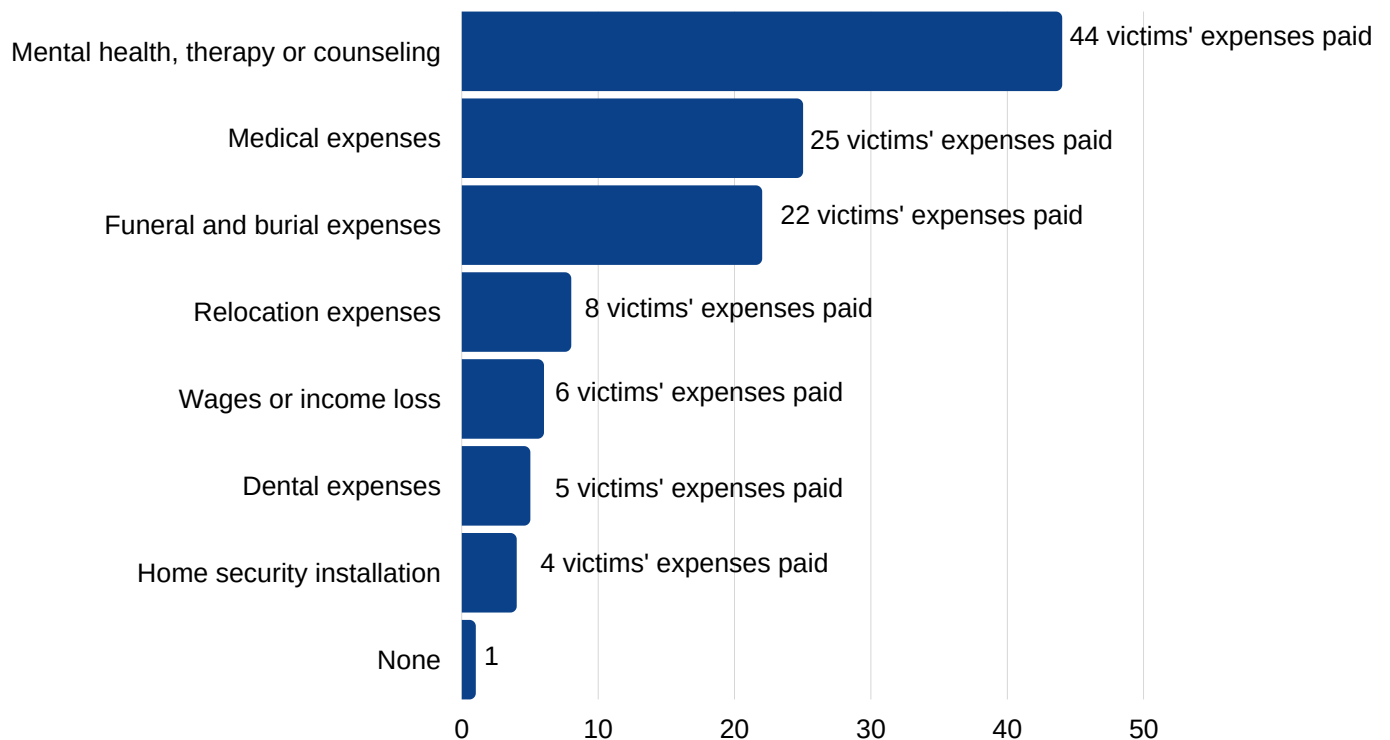
Were you or the victim in this case informed about California Victims Crime Compensation (CalVCCB)?

- 45.5% (n=242) Yes
- 39.8% (n=210) No
- 14.4% (n=76) I don't know

Did you or the victim apply for CalVCCB?

- 56.6% (n=299) No
- 30.4% (n=161) Yes
- 12.8% (n=69) I don't know

If yes, which expenses were paid? (Check all that apply)

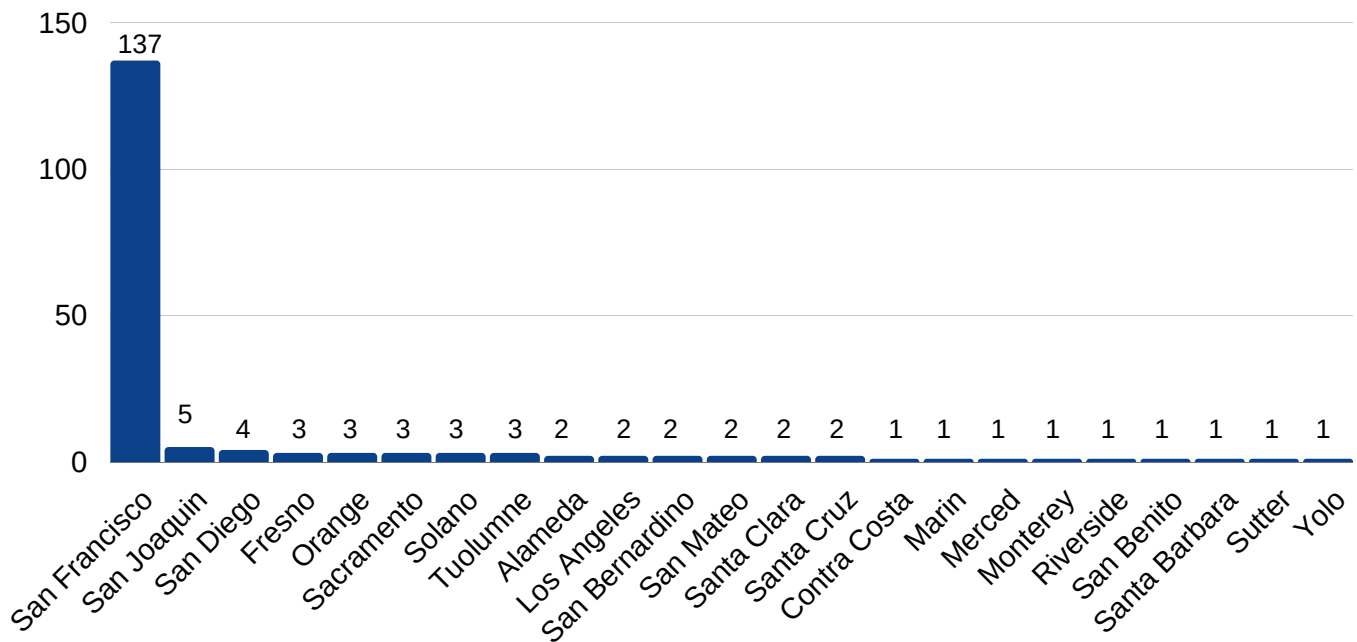


## District Attorney Victim/Witness

Did you receive services from a District Attorney Victim Services or Victim/Witness advocate?

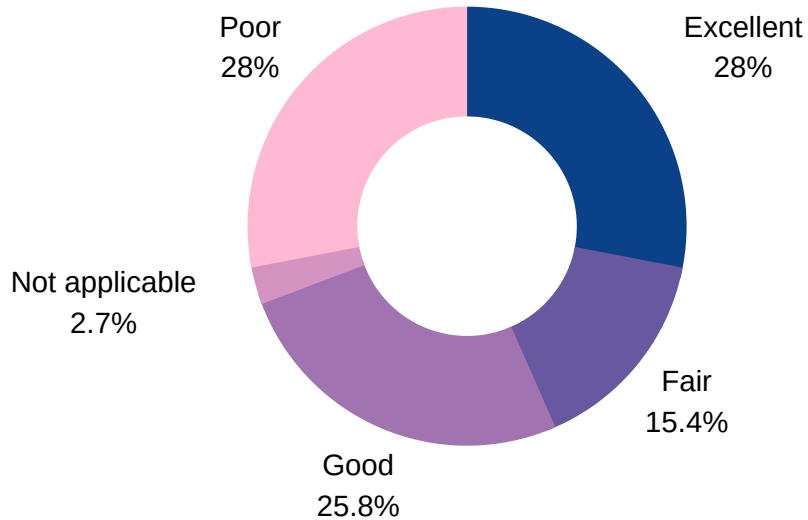
- 53.2% (n=281) No
- 34.4% (n=182) Yes
- 12.3% (n=65) Don't know

In which California county did you work with a Victim Services or Victim/Witness Advocate?

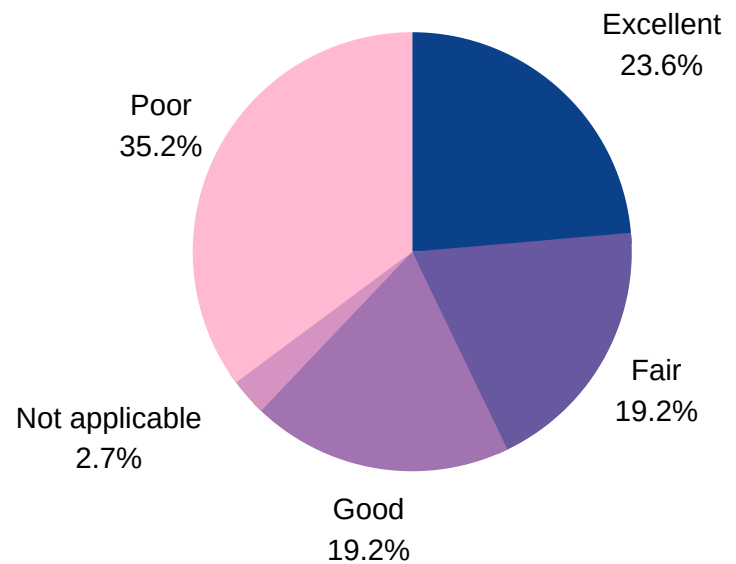


## How well did your victim advocate:

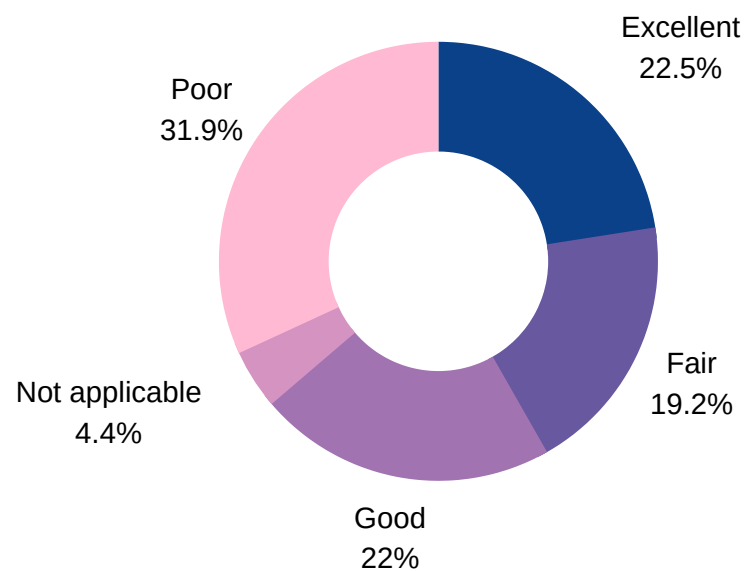
### *Provide you with information about your case?*



### *Help you understand the criminal justice system?*



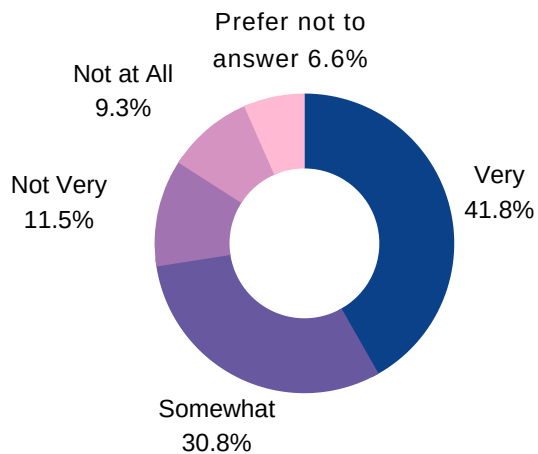
### *Direct you to resources and referrals?*



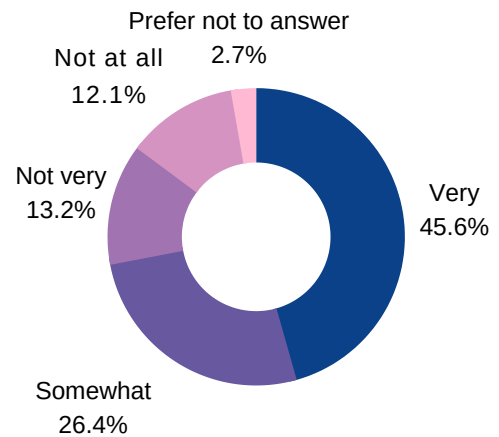
## District Attorney Victim/Witness Experience

Please rate the following characteristics of the Victim Advocate who worked on your case:

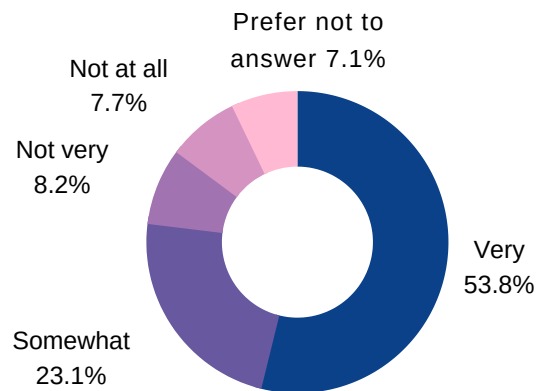
### ***Knowledgeable***



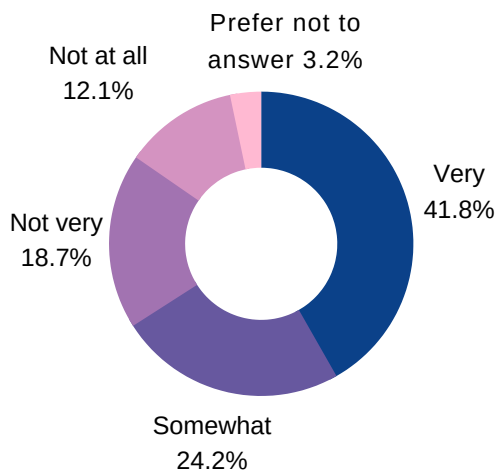
### ***Helpful***



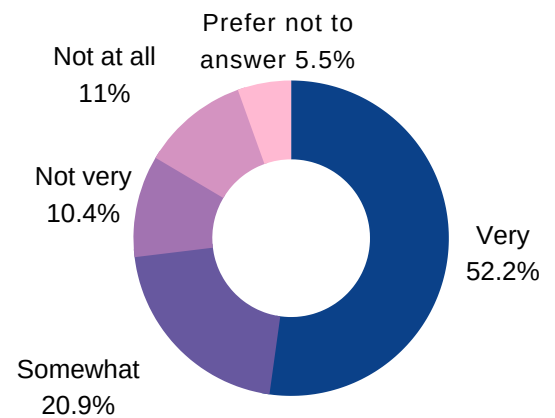
### ***Patient***



### ***Responsive***



### ***Understanding***

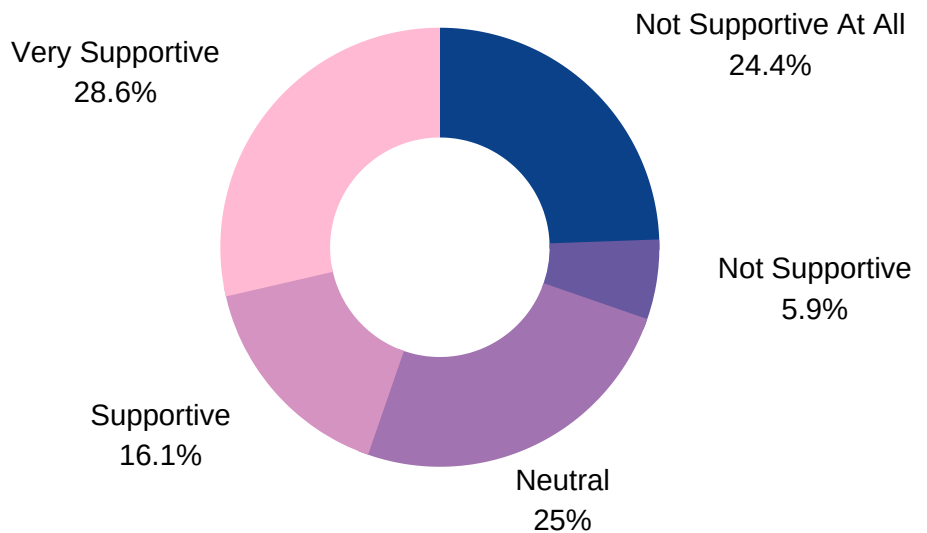


## Victims and Criminal Justice Reform

**Bail Reform:** Prosecutors in San Francisco no longer seek money bail for criminal defendants who pose little risk to public safety utilizing a numerical risk assessment system. This reform is meant to eliminate a two-tier justice system where those with money can pay their way out of detention while poor defendants remain incarcerated.

Please rate your support using the following scale:

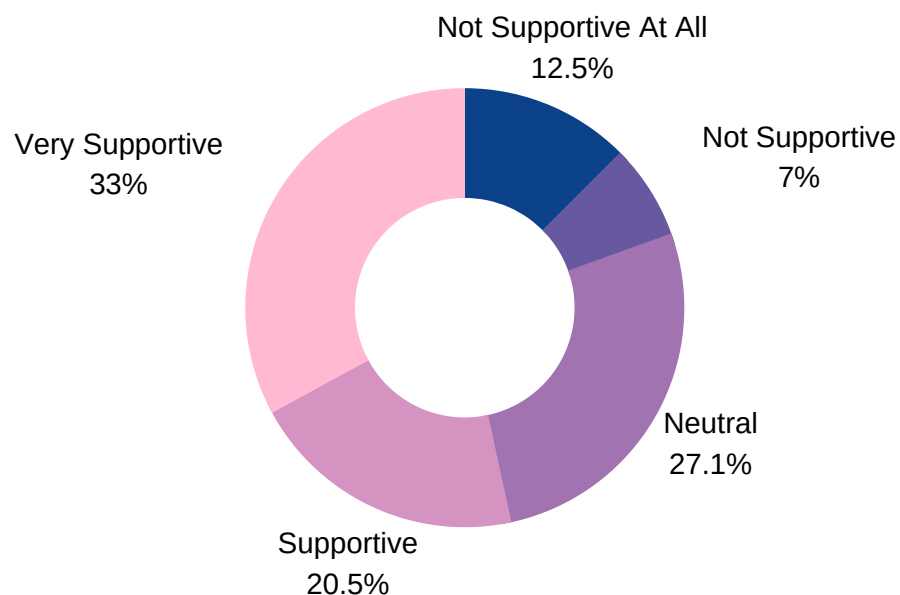
- 1= not supportive at all,
- 2=not supportive
- 3=neutral
- 4= supportive
- 5=very supportive



**Collaborative Courts:** Collaborative Courts are an evidence based model which establishes a court team that builds on a long lasting partnership of community based services, the district attorney's office, public defenders office and the court. This model offers treatment, accountability and community involvement. In San Francisco we have Behavioral Health Court, Community Justice Center, Drug Court, Intensive Supervision Court, Veteran's Justice Court, and Young Adult Court.

Please rate your support using the following scale:

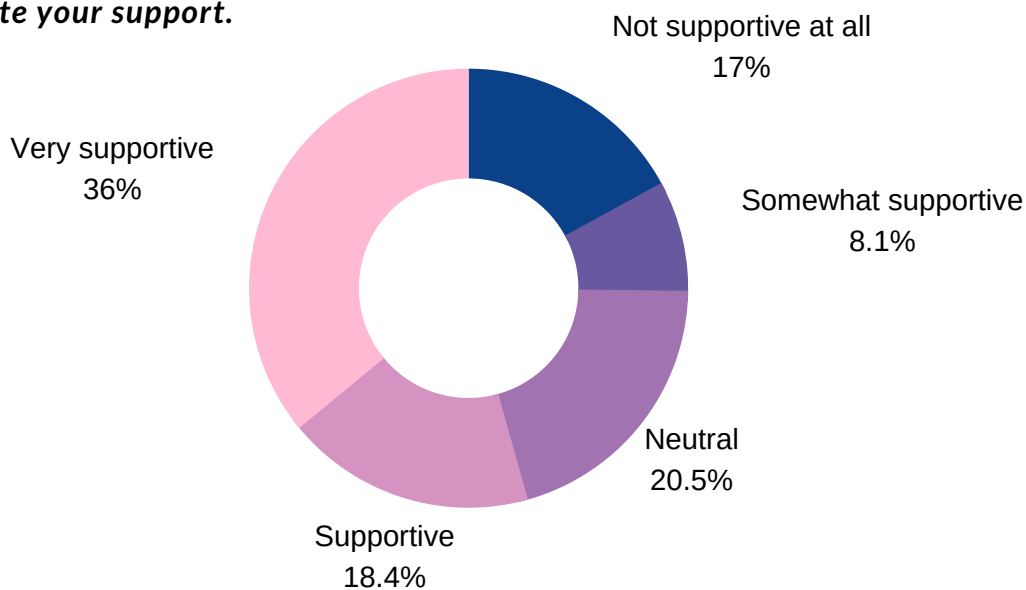
- 1= not supportive at all
- 2=not supportive
- 3=neutral
- 4= supportive
- 5=very supportive



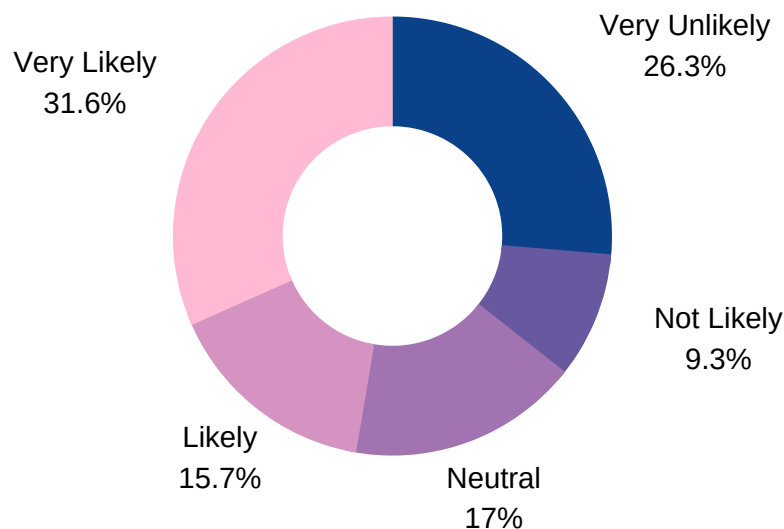
## Victims and Criminal Justice Reform

**Restorative Justice:** Restorative Justice is a collaborative process including victims, offenders and community members to assist in repairing harm caused by crime. The process focuses on accountability, making amends, and changing behavior to increase safety for all. Victims are at the center of the process and some have found that the process of speaking with the defendant leads to more understanding, a venue for expressing the harm that has been caused, and the ability to have voice in the change that needs to happen to prevent future harm.

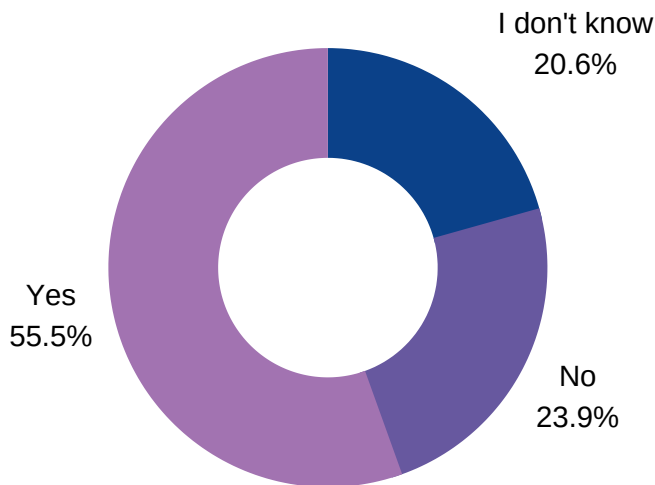
***Please rate your support.***



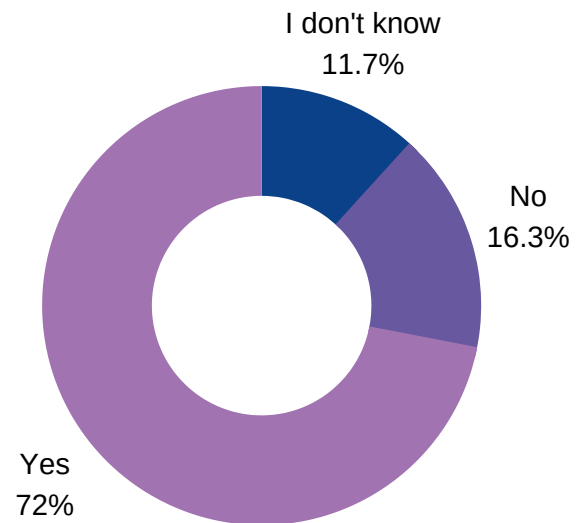
***How likely would you have wanted to engage in a restorative justice process in your case?***



***Do you think incarceration is helpful in deterring criminal behavior?***

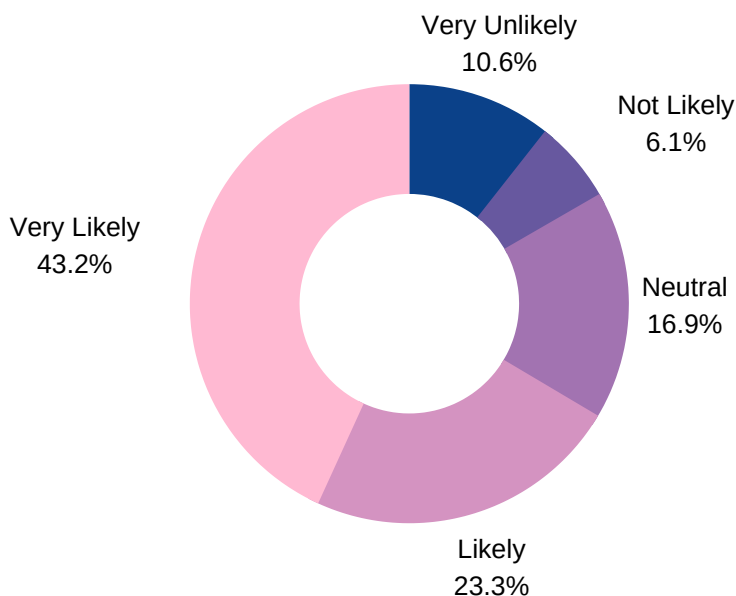


***Do you support alternatives to incarceration like substance abuse or mental health treatment?***

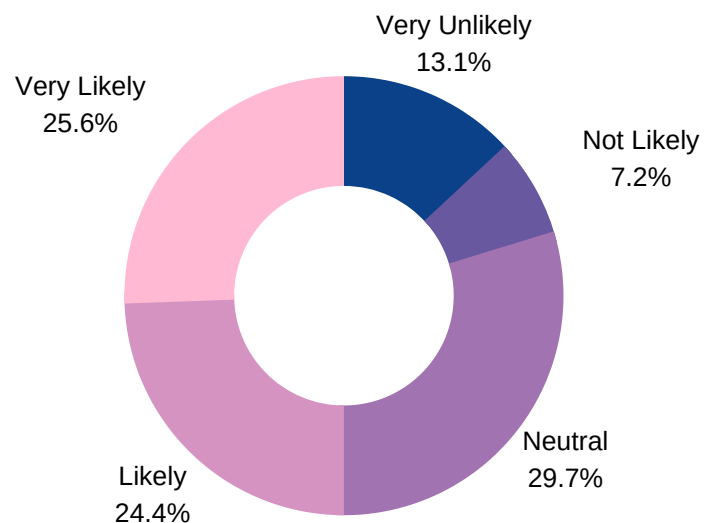


**Restitution:** Restitution is the payment of money by a defendant to a victim, ordered by the court, for expenses the victim incurred as a result of the crime (property loss/damage, lost wages, medical/dental/ counseling, moving/security expenses). When restitution is ordered, the court does not take into account if the defendant can pay the restitution. In San Francisco, data over a six year period from 2010 to 2017 shows less than 10% of restitution was paid by defendants out of custody and only 1% was paid by defendants who were incarcerated. In San Francisco, we are looking at an alternative to restitution that would develop a fund to provide payment towards victim restitution instead of relying on the defendant to pay.

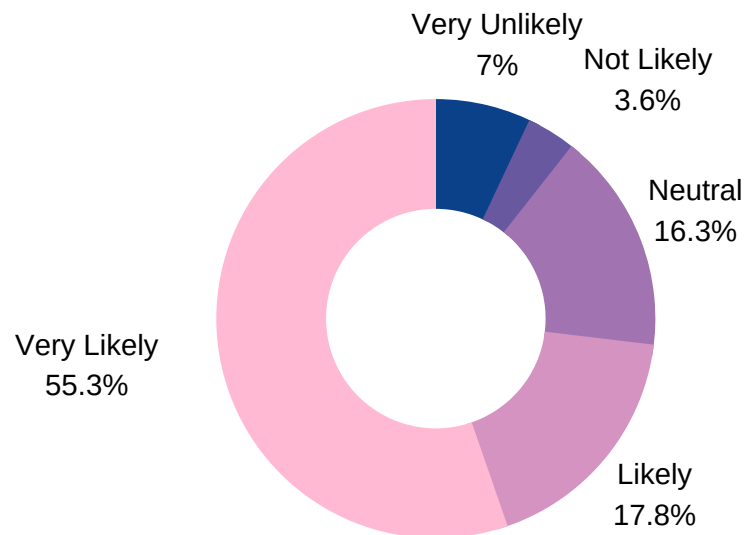
***How likely would you be to support this program?***



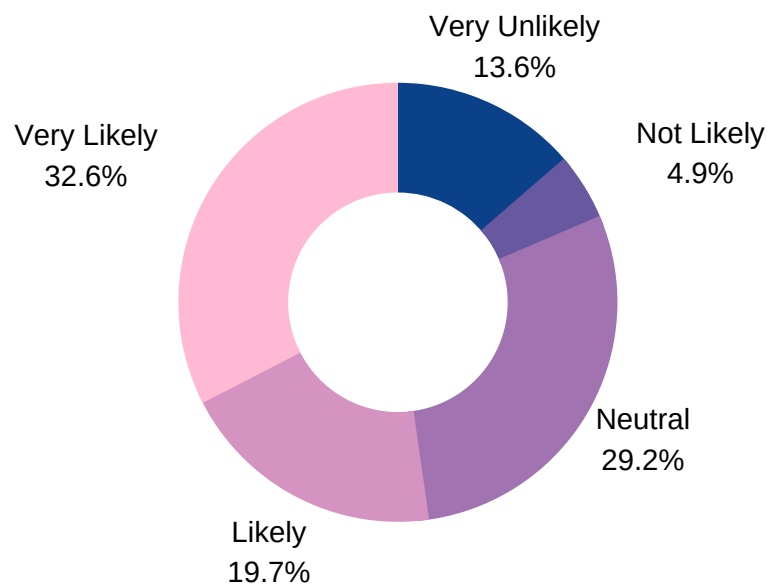
***How likely would you be to support a smaller restitution award if a victim was paid in full after the restitution was ordered rather than waiting for payments over time?***



***How likely would you be to support expansion of California Crime Victim Compensation (CalVCB) to include victims of police/law enforcement violence?***



***How likely would you be to support the expansion of California Crime Victims Compensation (CalVCB) to include victims who were currently on felony probation or parole?***



## Demographics

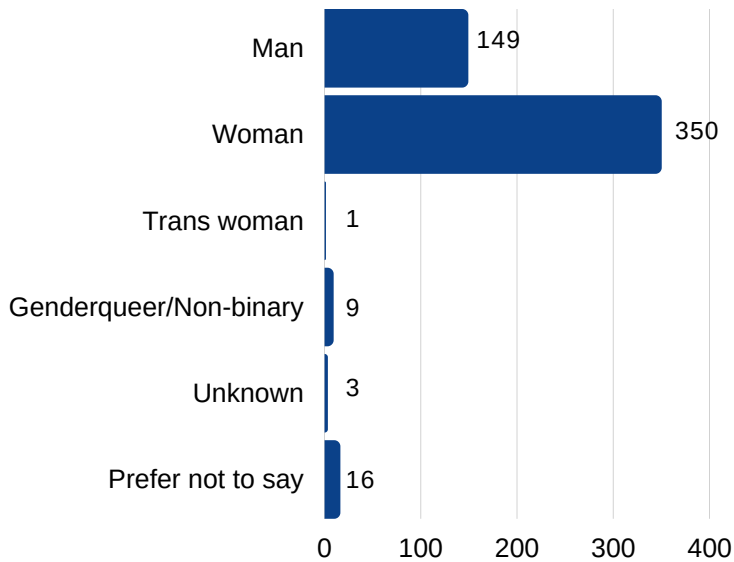
**Five hundred and twenty-eight participants took the Victim Impact Survey.**

The demographics of the participants of this study were not representative of crime victims served annually by the SFDA Victim Services Division in 2020. [1]

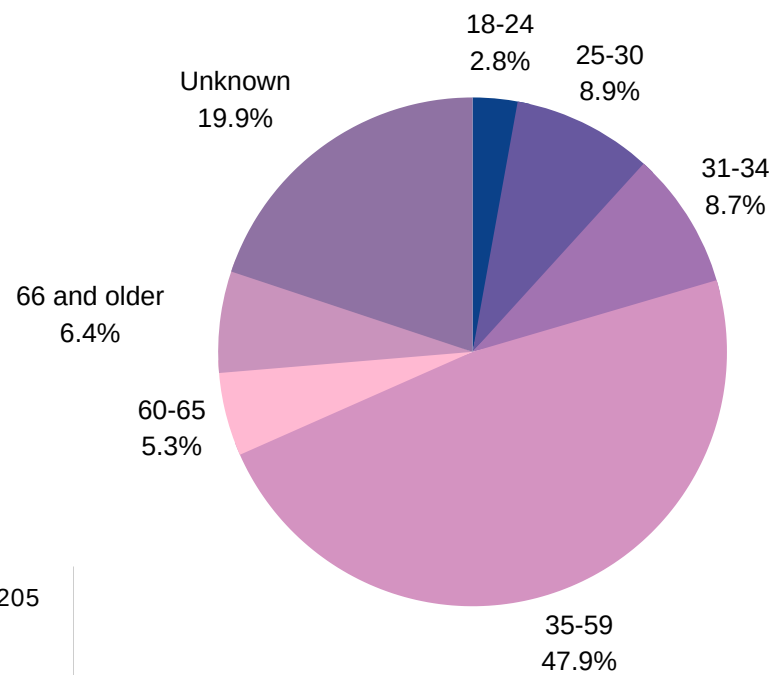
The study included 66% female and 28% male participants. Thirty-nine percent identified as White, 16% as Latinx, 15% as Bi/Multi racial, 10% Black, 6% East Asian, 3% South East Asian, and 1% South Asian. Twenty percent were under the age of 34, 48% between the ages of 35 and 59, and 12% age 60 and over. Participants cited psychological, physical and learning disabilities and the majority of respondents reside in San Francisco. Seventy-four percent identify as heterosexual and 14% identify as LGBTQ. The majority reported having stable housing, and 47% said they had been victims of other crime than the incident they discussed in the survey. Fifty-four percent of participants has had a family member or themselves arrested, 43% had incarcerated loved ones, only 23% had ever been incarcerated themselves.

[1] <https://www.sfdistrictattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/End-of-Year-Report-2020-FINAL.pdf>

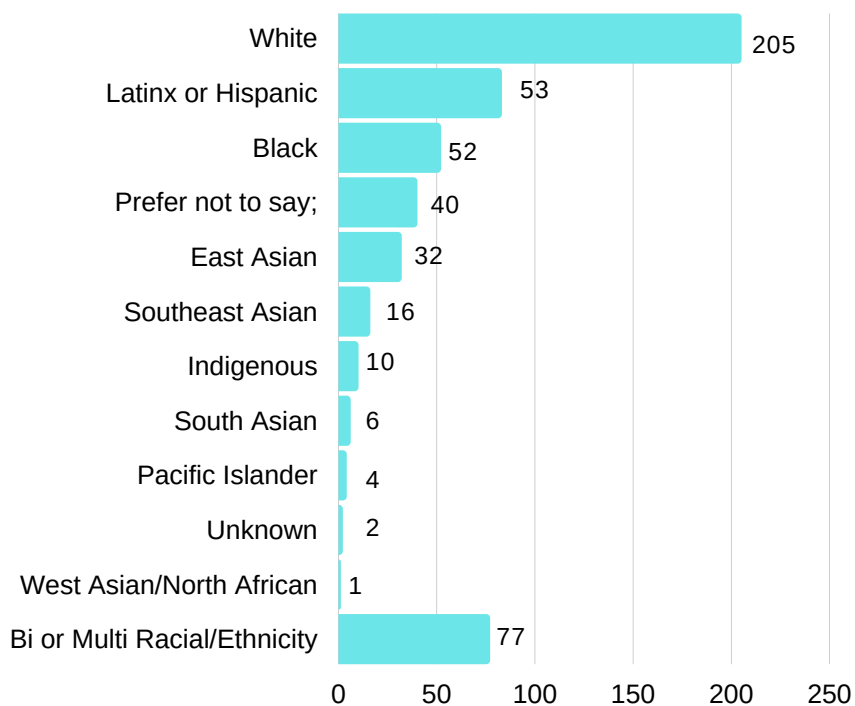
### Gender of Survey Participants



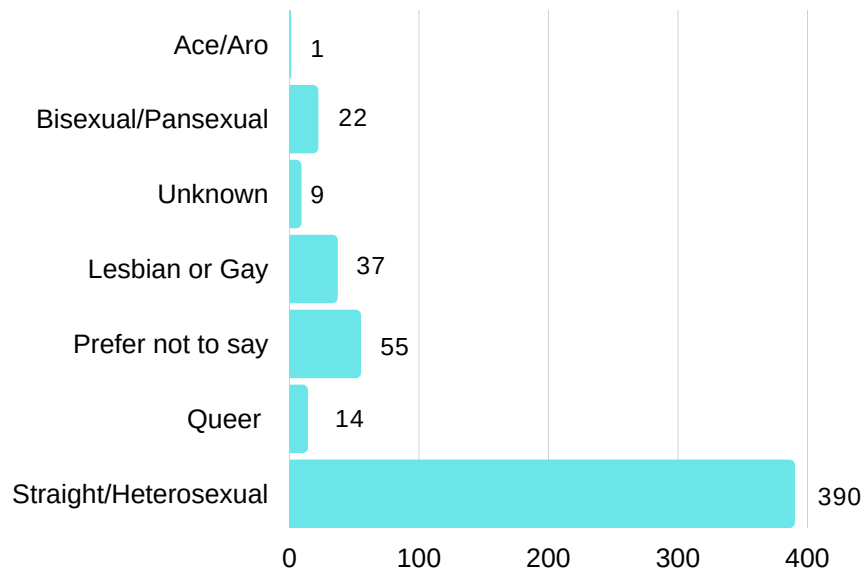
### Age of Survey Participants



### Race(s)/Ethnicities of Survey Participants

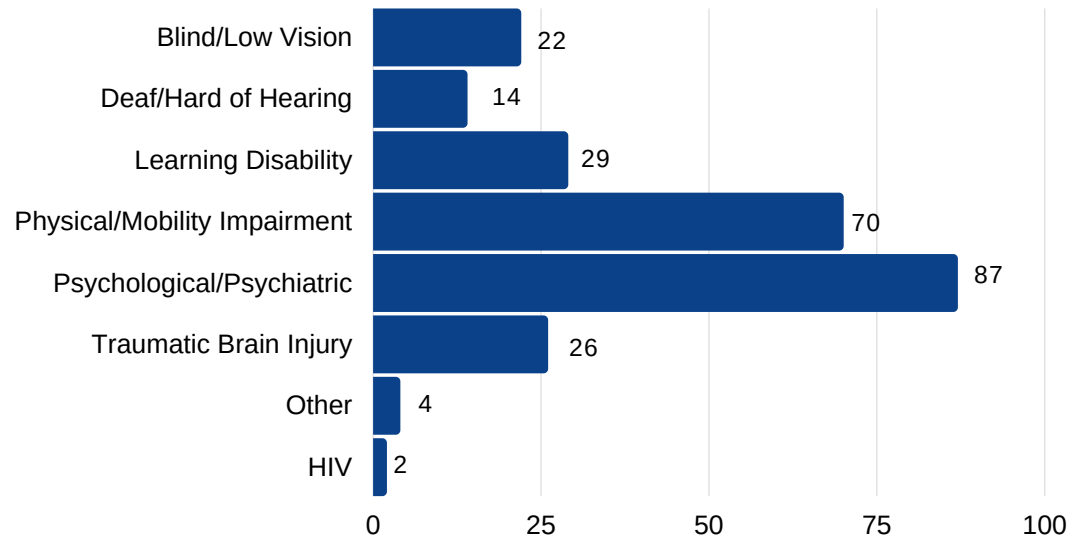


### Sexual Orientation of Survey Participants

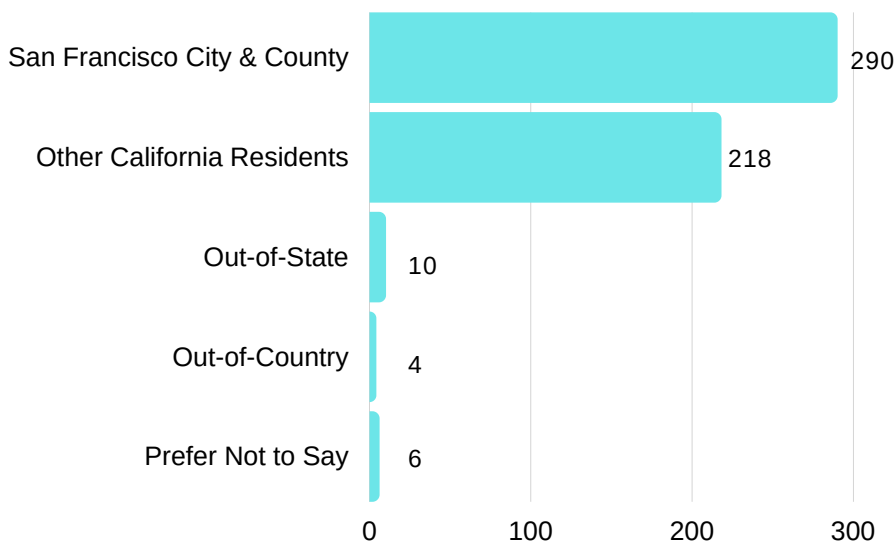


### Disabilities of Survey Participants

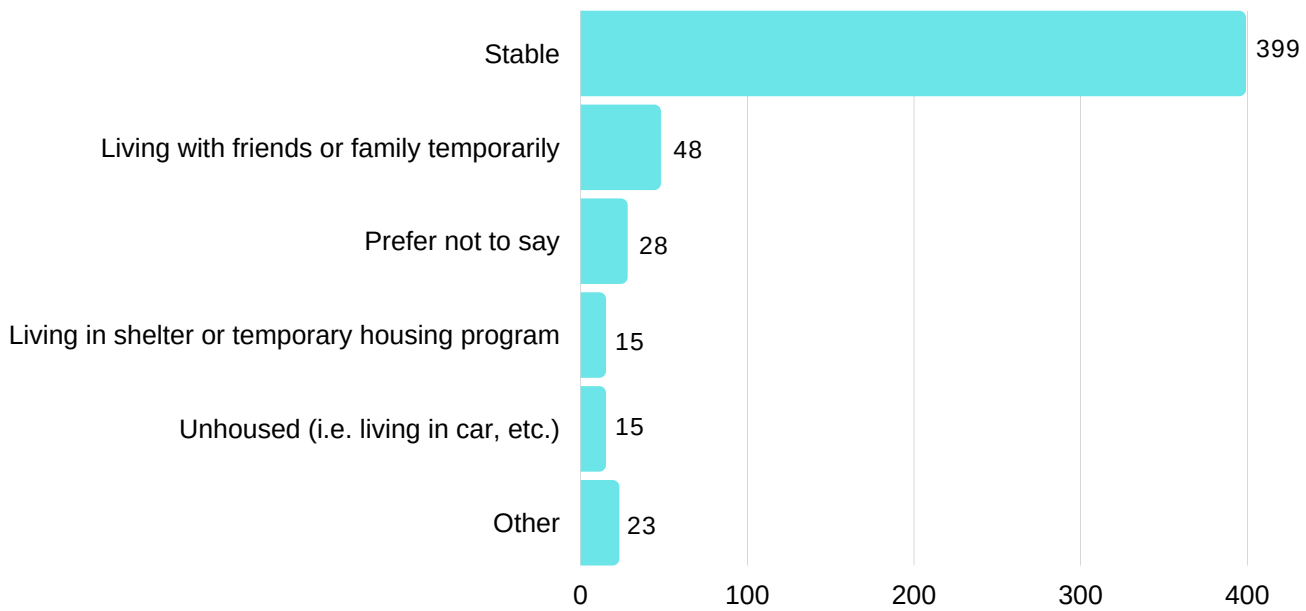
One hundred and seventy-three survey respondents noted that they had one or more disability



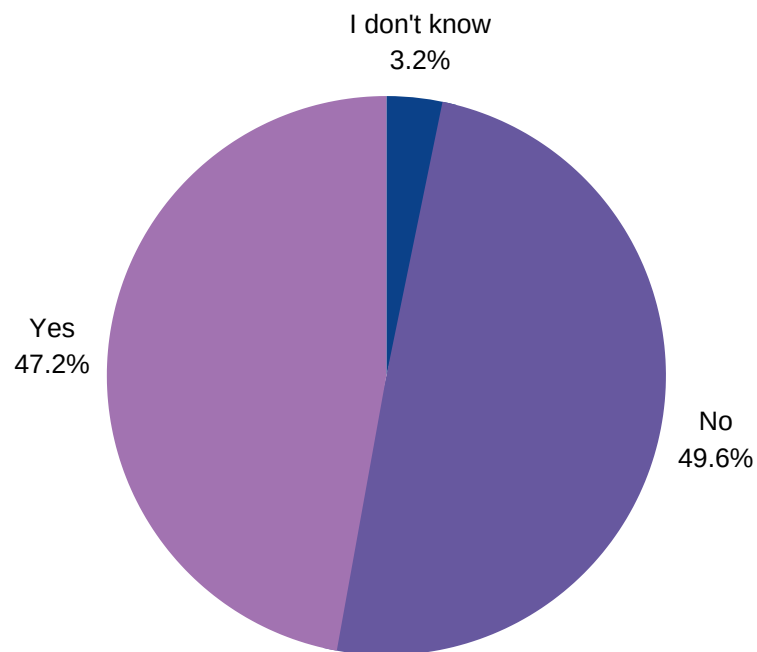
### Residence of Participants



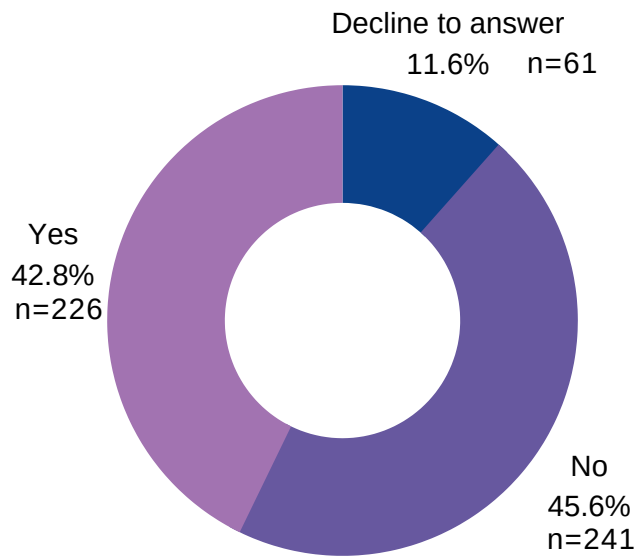
### Current Housing Status



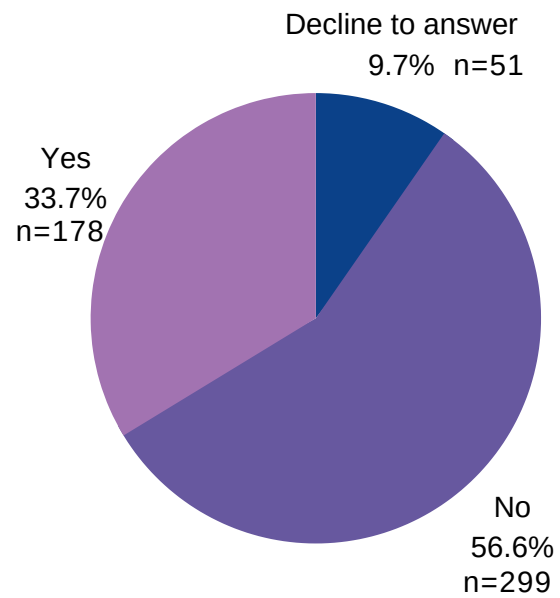
### Besides the crime you told us about earlier, have you been the victim of any other crimes?



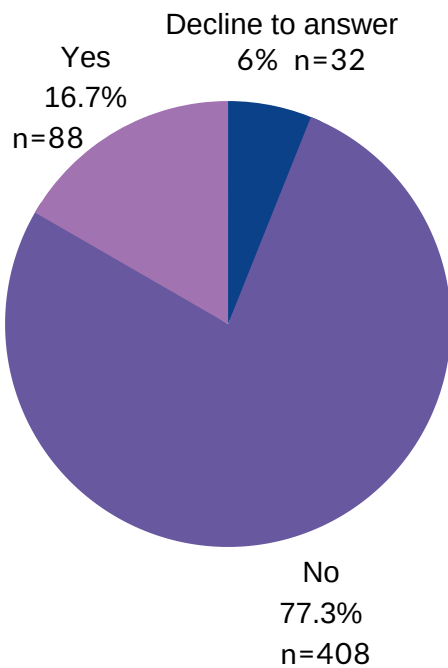
**Have you or any of your loved ones  
ever been arrested?**



**Have any of your loved ones ever been  
incarcerated?**



**Have you ever been incarcerated?**



## Survey Results

An important overall finding in this report is that crime survivors have very different ideas of what "justice" is. Trauma is experienced differently by those who endure traumatic experiences. Each person manages trauma with their own unique internal and external resources and resiliencies. The concept of justice is similar in that that each person brings their unique capacities, values, and expectation regarding the experience of justice.

1. Victims of crime turn to the justice system, but the system does not provide justice for all victims. Victims of violent crime survivors report crime and seek assistance from law enforcement (86%) but the majority of these cases are not charged (44%) and of those that are charged, nearly half (44%) are pled out. Based on this data, the idea that the criminal justice system process secures justice for victims is false. There needs to be more substantive services, financial resources, and alternative paths to accountability and healing for victims and survivors.
2. Restitution in its current form is not the answer to helping victims of crime recover financial loss after a crime. Restitution is not ordered regularly (16% of cases) and even when restitution was ordered only 26% of victims were paid some or all of the restitution, and 68% of victims never received any restitution at all.
3. The impact of crime victimization is significant and long lasting. Crime victims report substantial emotional (75%) and physical (65%) harm from crime and 41% report loss or damage of property. The vast majority of crime victims (91%) had significant lasting negative changes as result of the crime. Sixty-eight percent said their mental health got worse, 41% lost income, 32% had long-term health problems and 26% of victims had to move because of the crime. An alarming 47% of victims said the incident caused them extreme harm. And sadly, 40% of victims still say they are doing extremely or somewhat not well. Additionally, 47% of respondents said they had also been a victim of crime in another incident in addition to the one discussed in the study.
4. Victims of crime did not know they have rights in California. Thirty-six percent of victims said no one provided them information about crime victim's rights (Marsy's Law) when they experienced a crime; 64% said they did not get enough information about their rights and only 24 % said they knew how to enact them.

5. California Victims Compensation (CalVCB) is not accessed in the majority of cases. Nearly half of all victims said they were informed about victim's compensation (46%) but only 30% applied. Of those 30%, the majority of payments went to mental health, medical and funeral and burial expenses.

6. Services for victims are not reaching many crime survivors who need their assistance and half of all of those victims who were contacted by an advocate did not receive adequate information, guidance or referrals to services. In the majority of responses, the victim advocates were deemed knowledgeable, helpful, responsive, understanding and patient. Only 34% of the victims received services from a district attorney's office advocate.

7. When a trained and experienced victim advocate works with a survivor, they provide information, resources and support. Of those who did work with an advocate, 59% said they were provided excellent or good information about their case, 42% of advocates were experienced as having an excellent or good understanding of the criminal justice system, and 45% provided excellent or good resources and referral to services. When an survivor worked with an advocate, the victim rated the advocate as knowledgeable or somewhat knowledgeable in 73% of the cases, 72% were experienced as helpful, 66% responsive, 72% understanding and 77% patient.

8. Victims have differing and sometimes split opinions on criminal justice reform affecting victims of crime, but more than half consistently support reforms. Respondents reported significant family interaction with the criminal justice system, 46% had a loved one or family member arrested, 34% said loved ones or family members had been incarcerated.

- Forty-five percent of victims were supportive of money bail reform, and 54% supported collaborative courts.
- Fifty-four percent of victims supported restorative justice programs, but only 48% said they would have wanted to engage in a restorative justice process in their case.
- More than half of the victims, 56%, believed incarceration helps deter criminal behavior, and 72% supported alternative to incarceration such as substance abuse or mental health treatment.

- Sixty-six percent would be supportive of a restitution program in which victims received restitution from a source other than the defendant, and 50% said they would support a program in which the victim was paid less, but in full by this fund.
- Sixty-two percent said they were likely to support expanding the definition of victims of crime to include those who experienced police violence for Cal VCB and 53% of victims supported expanding capacity to extend funding to victims who are on felony probation or parole.

## Next Steps

The Criminal Justice System can and must do better for victims of crime. Although according to U.S. Department of Justice National Crime Victimization Survey [1], the number of victims of violent crime (excluding simple assault) decreased 12% from 2018 to 2019 and the number of victims declined from 1.4 million to 1.2 million during the same time period, there are still many victims who need support, services and resources to recover from crime victimization. According to Californians for Safety and Justice's *California Crime Victims' Voices* report [2], 1 in 5 Californian's have been a victim of crime in the last five years, and 2 in 3 of them have been the victim of multiple crimes during that time period. Unfortunately, young adult (18-24 years old), low income, and Latin(x) and African-American people are more affected by crime.

Many crime victims report their victimization to law enforcement, seeking help and justice. The system needs to do a better job with victims' experience and with services. There are victims of crime services in every county in California whether through district attorney's offices, law enforcement agencies like police and sheriff departments, and/or non-profit agencies. However, not all victims receive services. The San Francisco Victim Services Division has noted challenges engaging with victims include lack of contact information for crime victims, problems making contact with victims (no/wrong numbers, no responses); victims who do not trust law enforcement or have had a negative experience with law enforcement or government agencies; transient, homeless or under-housed victims; and victims who are prevented from accessing services due to language,

[1] <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=7046>

[2] [https://safeandjust.org/wp-content/uploads/CA-Crime-Victims-Report-8\\_24\\_17.pdf](https://safeandjust.org/wp-content/uploads/CA-Crime-Victims-Report-8_24_17.pdf)

transportation, health, mental health or other issues. **Victim service providers need to develop new ways to outreach and engage victims. Service providers also need to expand the range of services provided and the options available to victims to aid in their healing recovery.**

Restitution has been the primary path to economic recovery for crime victims, yet victims rarely receive ordered restitution. Restitution, or financial compensation, to victims paid by the defendant as a condition of their sentence or probation for expenses related to the crime can be ordered by a judge in a criminal case, but most victims never receive all the restitution ordered to them, if any at all. **A new fund that does not rely on the capacity of a defendant to pay or not pay should be developed to compensate victims fully and timely.**

Crime victims experience serious and long lasting effects of crime. Physical and mental health impacts cause immediate harm and can linger for weeks, months, and even years for some victims. These challenges get in the way of healing, recovery, and being a contributing member of their community. **More financial resources and mental health services need to be developed to provide immediate help to victims after crime victimization and beyond.**

Victims have a constitutional right to information as well as voice and choice in the criminal justice system process; yet, most victims are not informed or supported to implement those rights (Marsy's Rights). Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors are required to provide this information to victims of crime, but not required to provide assistance understanding or exercising those rights. Nearly 36% of participants were not aware of Marsy's Law or rights and 20.8% (n=110) I don't remember being given information about their rights. **Law enforcement agencies need more training in explaining victim's rights, prosecutors need more training in exercising victim's rights and there needs to be a mechanism for reporting and accountability for victims' right violations.**

Important benefits for victims of crime in California have helped, but these resources are not provided enough to help the majority of survivors heal and recover. The Victim Bill of Rights, also known as Marsy's Rights [3], gives victims the right to be treated with fairness and respect for a victim's privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process. Unfortunately, not all victims are aware of these rights or know how to exercise them. The California Victim's Compensation program, managed by the Victims Compensation Board [4] since 1967, is one of the nation's first victim compensation programs. The fund provides reimbursement for many crime-related expenses to eligible victims who suffer physical injury or the threat of physical injury as a direct victim of violent crime. The funds for this benefit come from restitution paid by criminal offenders through fines, orders, penalty assessments and federal funds. This fund has significant barriers to accessing it including a complicated application process, lengthy qualification process, a waiting period for reimbursement of most expenses, inadequate funding for compensation categories and strict contribution and cooperation requirements that exclude some of the most vulnerable victims. **Additional financial funds for victims need to be available in every county to provide an appropriate funding amount to provide meaningful support to victims in need immediately following an incident.**

Victim advocates play a key role in providing services to victims in the aftermath of crime. It is important that advocates have the training, tools and resources to help victims mitigate trauma and navigate the criminal justice system. They must have knowledge of the criminal justice system, access to information, and the capacity to assist victims in implementing their rights, have their voices heard and be part of the process. **A tool kit of trauma informed services and resources to support survivors should be developed and used for all victims of crime. Victim advocate should have more standardized training, supervision and support across the state to improve consistency and service.**

[3] [https://oag.ca.gov/victimservices/content/bill\\_of\\_rights](https://oag.ca.gov/victimservices/content/bill_of_rights)

[4] <https://victims.ca.gov/board/>

Finally, victims of crime need to have a voice in criminal justice reforms across California and the nation. Criminal justice reform includes services for crime victims. Advocates of victim's rights and criminal justice system reform advocates need to ensure that there is parallel justice reform. Parallel justice is a framework that requires more than just holding offenders accountable; it means thoroughly addressing victims' basic needs to be safe, recover from trauma and regain control of their lives (Herman, 2010) [5]. Cash bail, collaborative courts, and alternatives to incarceration do not address the harm caused to victims of crime. **More policy and legislative reforms that address the harm caused and the impact of crime victimization should be developed with the input and support of those directly affected by the changes.**

## Future Research

This survey had limitation to reaching a broad range of survivors. Future research should work to represent the demographics (gender, race, ethnicity, SES, gender identity, sexual identity, and age) of victim of crime. There should also be more qualitative research, diving deeper into the experiences of victim/survivor's stories and include case studies to exemplify the background and details from the participants. Contributors to the review of this report recommend aggressive outreach in person, online and by phone. We encourage future researchers to use participatory research methods to collaborate with survivors and loved ones affected by crime and that research should be used to advocate for needed services, policies and legislation for victims of crime.

[5]Herman, S. (2010). Parallel justice for victims of crime. Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of crime.

## Acknowledgements

The Victim Services Division would like to thank all of the survivors, family and loved ones of violent crime who participated in this study. Discussing and sharing details of crime victimization can be hard, but we hope that participants can find some healing in knowing their input in this report will help expand and improve responses for future victims and survivors.

We would also like to thank all of the individuals and groups who reviewed the findings of this report and gave important feedback and input into the final version. We appreciate your lived and professional experience and wisdom in producing a document that will assist us in improving services and resources for victim and survivors of violent crime.

SFDA Victim of Crime Advisory Board

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A special thank you to Paige Allmendinger, Acting Deputy Chief of the Victim Services Division, who created the data collection framework, conducted the data analysis of the responses, and contributed to formatting and organizing the final report.



# Victim Input Survey

La encuesta está programada automáticamente en inglés. Para cambiar el idioma a español o chino, haga clic en la flecha localizada en la esquina de arriba al lado derecho que dice English (United States) y elija el idioma que necesita en el menú.

問卷格式本為英語。如要將語言更改為西班牙語或中文，請點擊右上角的按鈕，然後拉下目錄選擇所需的語言。

The survey defaults to English. To change the language to Spanish or Chinese, click the arrow in the upper right hand corner that says "English (United States)" and choose the language you need from the drop-down menu.

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-----  
Please complete this form in order to help us learn more about how to effectively support victims of crime. This survey will take approximately 15 minutes to complete.

At the end of the survey, you will have the option to submit your email address to be entered in a giveaway for SFDA items, including SFDA water bottles, tote bags, and more.

\* Required

## San Francisco Victim Services Division 2020 Survey

The Victim Services Division of the San Francisco District Attorney's Office is asking for your input about your experience as a victim of crime or the loved one of a victim of crime in our 2020 survey. The goal of this survey is to collect important information from you about your experience, challenges, needs and feedback so that we can continue to improve the work we do with victims of crime in San Francisco. This survey is anonymous, completely confidential and all data collected will be part of a public report released on our website [www.sfdistrictattorney.org](http://www.sfdistrictattorney.org) (<http://www.sfdistrictattorney.org>) in late 2020.

Thank you in advance for your time, participation and assistance in helping us provide the best services possible to victims of crime.

Victim Services Division  
San Francisco District Attorney's Office

## Case

In this section, we ask a series of questions related to the crime experienced by you or your loved one. Please provide the information to the best of your ability.

If you have been the victim of multiple crimes, please choose one crime to complete the survey. There will be an additional question to ask about other crimes you have experienced.

1. Who was the victim in the crime you are going to tell us about today? (Check all that apply) \*

- ☐ Self
  - ☐ Child
  - ☐ Parent
  - ☐ Sibling
  - ☐ Aunt/Uncle
  - ☐ Grandparent
  - ☐ Partner/Significant Other
  - ☐ Friend
  - ☐
- Other

2. What was the date(s) of your crime victimization (month, day, year as best you can remember)? \*

3. What is the status of the case? \*

- ☐ Still Pending
- ☐ Closed
- ☐ I don't know

4. Did you or the victim file a police report? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

5. Was this case charged by the District Attorney's Office? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

6. Was this case pled? (i.e. did the prosecutor offer an agreement to reduce charges or to avoid a trial) \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Still Pending
- ☐ I don't know

7. Was there a trial in this case? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Still Pending
- ☐ I don't know

8. What was the outcome of the case? \*

- ☐ Still Pending
- ☐ Guilty
- ☐ Not guilty
- ☐ Hung (no decision)
- ☐ Mistrial
- ☐ I do not know

9. Did you make a victim impact statement in court or at sentencing? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Still Pending
- ☐ I don't know

10. Was restitution (payment from the defendant to you ordered by the judge) ordered in your case? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Still Pending
- ☐ I don't know

11. If restitution was ordered, did you receive payment from the defendant? \*

- ☐ Yes, the defendant paid all of the restitution that was ordered
- ☐ Yes, the defendant paid some of the restitution that was ordered
- ☐ No, I never received any restitution paid at all

☐ 

Other

12. What crime(s) were involved in this case? \*

- ☐ Adult Physical Assault/Battery
- ☐ Arson
- ☐ Auto Burglary
- ☐ Burglary
- ☐ Carjacking
- ☐ Child Physical Abuse/Neglect
- ☐ Child Pornography
- ☐ Child Sexual Abuse
- ☐ Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence
- ☐ Elder Abuse
- ☐ Family Violence
- ☐ Gun Violence
- ☐ Hate Crime
- ☐ Homicide
- ☐ Human Trafficking (Labor Trafficking)
- ☐ Human Trafficking (Sex Trafficking)
- ☐ Identity Theft/Financial Fraud
- ☐ Kidnapping
- ☐ Pedestrian Fatalities
- ☐ Robbery
- ☐ Sexual Assault
- ☐ Stalking
- ☐ Threats
- ☐ Violence Committed by Law Enforcement

☐

Other

## Impact of Crime Victimization

In this section, we ask questions that will allow us to better understand how the crime directly impacts you or others.

### 13. How were you or the victim in this case harmed? \*

- ☐ Physical harm
  - ☐ Emotional harm (ex. trauma, loss)
  - ☐ Loss or damage of property
  - ☐ Loss of life
  - ☐ Not applicable
  - ☐
- Other

### 14. Which of the following things changed due to the crime your or your loved one experienced? \*

- ☐ Had to move because of the crime
  - ☐ Lost my housing because of the crime
  - ☐ Lost job as a result of the crime
  - ☐ Lost income as a result of the crime
  - ☐ Custody of child(ren) changed as result of the crime
  - ☐ Long-term physical health problems because of the crime
  - ☐ Mental health got worse because of the crime
  - ☐ Not applicable
  - ☐
- Other

15. How much were you or the victim harmed by the crime? \*

- ☐ No harm caused by the crime
- ☐ Slight harm caused by the crime
- ☐ Some harm caused by the crime
- ☐ Moderate harm caused by the crime
- ☐ Extreme harm caused by the crime

16. How well are you or the victim doing today? \*

- ☐ Extremely well
- ☐ Somewhat well
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Somewhat not well
- ☐ Extremely not well

## Victim Services

In this section, please tell us about your experience with the District Attorney Victim Services or Victim/Witness advocate.

17. Marsy's Rights provide crime victims with certain rights under the California Constitution. Examples of Marsy's Rights include the right to be treated with dignity and respect throughout criminal justice proceedings and the right to be notified of specific public proceedings throughout the criminal justice process and to be present and heard during those proceedings. Click here to learn more about Marsy's Rights:  
<https://sfdistrictattorney.org/victim-services/victims-rights/>  
(<https://sfdistrictattorney.org/victim-services/victims-rights/>).

Which agencies provided you information about your Marsy's Rights? \*

- ☐ Law Enforcement Officers
- ☐ Prosecutor
- ☐ Victim Advocate
- ☐ No one provided me information on Marsy's Rights
- ☐ I don't remember
- ☐ Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Not applicable
- ☐
- Other

18. Please respond to the following statements about your understanding of Marsy's Rights.

\*

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer
I understood that I have rights as a victim of crime.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I knew how to request to use my Marsy's Rights.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was provided enough information about Marsy's Rights.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. Were you or the victim in this case informed about California Victims Crime Compensation (CalVCB)? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't Know

20. Did you or the victim apply for CalVCB? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

21. Were any of your expenses paid for by CalVCB? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

22. If yes, which expenses were paid? (Check all that apply) \*

- ☐ Medical expenses
- ☐ Mental health, therapy or counseling
- ☐ Dental expenses
- ☐ Funeral and burial expenses
- ☐ Wage or income loss
- ☐ Support loss for legal dependents of a deceased or injured victim
- ☐ Home security installation
- ☐ Relocation expenses
- ☐ Crime scene cleanup
- ☐ Veterinary fees, or replacement costs for a guide, signal or service dog
- ☐ None
- ☐
- Other

23. Did you receive services from a District Attorney Victim Services or Victim/Witness advocate? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know

24. Which California county did you work with a Victim Services or Victim/Witness Advocate? \*

- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ Alameda
- ☐ Alpine
- ☐ Amador
- ☐ Butte
- ☐ Calaveras
- ☐ Colusa
- ☐ Contra Costa
- ☐ Del Norte
- ☐ El Dorado
- ☐ Fresno
- ☐ Glenn
- ☐ Humboldt
- ☐ Imperial
- ☐ Inyo
- ☐ Kern
- ☐ Kings
- ☐ Lake
- ☐ Lassen
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Madera
- ☐ Marin
- ☐ Mariposa

- ☐ Mendocino
- ☐ Merced
- ☐ Modoc
- ☐ Mono
- ☐ Monterey
- ☐ Napa
- ☐ Nevada
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Placer
- ☐ Plumas
- ☐ Riverside
- ☐ Sacramento
- ☐ San Benito
- ☐ San Bernardino
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Joaquin
- ☐ San Luis Obispo
- ☐ San Mateo
- ☐ Santa Barbara
- ☐ Santa Clara
- ☐ Santa Cruz
- ☐ Shasta
- ☐ Sierra
- ☐ Siskiyou
- ☐ Solano

- ☐ Sonoma
- ☐ Stanislaus
- ☐ Sutter
- ☐ Tehama
- ☐ Trinity
- ☐ Tulare
- ☐ Tuolumne
- ☐ Ventura
- ☐ Yolo
- ☐ Yuba
- ☐ Prefer Not to Say
- ☐
- Other

25. Did you receive any other financial support from the Victim Services or Victim/Witness office? \*

- ☐ Gift Card
- ☐ Hotel Stay
- ☐ Bill Assistance
- ☐ Rental Assistance
- ☐ None
- ☐
- Other

26. How well did your Victim Advocate provide the following services: \*

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not applicable
Provide you with information about your case	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Help you understand the criminal justice system	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Direct you to resources and referrals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27. Please rate the following characteristics of the Victim Advocate who worked on your case. \*

	Very	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all	Prefer not to answer
Knowledgeable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helpful	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Responsive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Understanding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patient	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

28. On a scale of 1-5 stars, with 1 as very unhappy and 5 as very happy, how many stars would you give the services you received from the Victim Services or Victim/Witness advocate? \*

very unhappy      very happy

## Victims and Criminal Justice Reform

In this section, we want your opinion about current and potential criminal justice reforms.

29. Bail Reform: Prosecutors in San Francisco no longer seek money bail for criminal defendants who pose little risk to public safety utilizing a numerical risk assessment system. This reform is meant to eliminate a two tier justice system where those with money can pay their way out of detention while poor defendants remain incarcerated \*

*Please rate your support using the following scale:*

*1= not supportive at all, 2=not supportive, 3=neutral, 4= supportive, 5=very supportive*

not supportive at all      1      2      3      4      5      very supportive  
○      ○      ○      ○      ○

30. Collaborative Courts: Collaborative Courts are an evidence based model which establishes a court team that builds on a long lasting partnership of community based services, the district attorney's office, public defenders office and the court. This model offers treatment, accountability and community involvement. In San Francisco we have Behavioral Health Court, Community Justice Center, Drug Court, Intensive Supervision Court, Veteran's Justice Court, and Young Adult Court. \*

*Please rate your support using the following scale:*

*1= not supportive at all, 2=not supportive, 3=neutral, 4= supportive, 5=very supportive*

not supportive at all      1      2      3      4      5      very supportive  
○      ○      ○      ○      ○

31. Restorative Justice: Restorative Justice is a collaborative process including victims, offenders and community members to assist in repairing harm caused by crime. The process focuses on accountability, making amends, and changing behavior to increase safety for all. Victims are at the center of the process and some have found that the process of speaking with the defendant leads to more understanding, a venue for expressing the harm that has been caused, and the ability to have voice in the change that needs to happen to prevent future harm. \*

*Please rate your support using the following scale:*

*1= not supportive at all, 2=not supportive, 3=neutral, 4= supportive, 5=very supportive*

not supportive at all      1      2      3      4      5      very supportive  
○      ○      ○      ○      ○

32. How likely would you have wanted to engage in a restorative justice process in your case? \*

*1=very unlikely, 2=not likely, 3=neutral, 4=likely, 5=very likely*

very unlikely    1    2    3    4    5    very likely  
☐   ☐   ☐   ☐   ☐

33. Do you think incarceration is helpful in deterring criminal behavior? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

34. Do you support alternatives to incarceration like substance abuse or mental health treatment? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

35. Restitution is the payment of money by a defendant to a victim, ordered by the court, for expenses the victim incurred as a result of the crime (property loss/damage, lost wages, medical/dental/counseling, moving/security expenses). When restitution is ordered, the court does not take into account if the defendant can or cannot pay the restitution. In San Francisco, data over a six year period from 2010 to 2017 shows less than 10% of restitution was paid by defendants out of custody and only 1% was paid by defendants who were incarcerated. In San Francisco, we are looking at an alternative to restitution that would develop a fund to provide payment towards victim restitution instead of relying on the defendant to pay. How likely would you be to support this program? \*

*1=very unlikely, 2=not likely, 3=neutral, 4=likely, 5=very likely*

very unlikely    1    2    3    4    5    very likely  
☐   ☐   ☐   ☐   ☐

36. How likely would you be to support a smaller restitution award if a victim was paid in full after the restitution was ordered rather than waiting for payments over time? \*

*1=very unlikely, 2=not likely, 3=neutral, 4=likely, 5=very likely*

very unlikely      1      2      3      4      5      very likely  
○      ○      ○      ○      ○

37. How likely would you be to support expansion of California Crime Victim Compensation (CalVCB) to include victims of police/law enforcement violence? \*

*1=very unlikely, 2=not likely, 3=neutral, 4=likely, 5=very likely*

very unlikely      1      2      3      4      5      very likely  
○      ○      ○      ○      ○

38. How likely would you be to support the expansion of California Crime Victims Compensation (CalVCB) to include victims who were currently on felony probation or parole? \*

*1=very unlikely, 2=not likely, 3=neutral, 4=likely, 5=very likely*

very unlikely      1      2      3      4      5      very likely  
○      ○      ○      ○      ○

39. Rank the priorities you think District Attorney's office should be working on. To rank them, you can drag and re-order the options or use the arrows to prioritize options below.

Prioritizing rehabilitation over punishment

Providing restorative justice options for victims of crime

Increasing alternatives to prison (e.g. treatment and services)

Increasing services for victims of crime

Increasing financial resources for victims of crime

## Demographic Information

In this section, we ask a series of demographic questions. This information helps us better understand who is affected by crime and allows us to better allocate resources to those in need. You do not have to answer any questions you do not feel comfortable answering.

40. Besides the crime you told us about earlier, have you been the victim of any other crimes? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

41. Which other crime types have you experienced? (check all that apply) \*

- ☐ Adult Physical Assault/Battery
- ☐ Arson
- ☐ Auto Burglary
- ☐ Burglary
- ☐ Carjacking
- ☐ Child Physical Abuse/Neglect
- ☐ Child Pornography
- ☐ Child Sexual Abuse
- ☐ Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence
- ☐ Elder Abuse
- ☐ Family Violence
- ☐ Gun Violence
- ☐ Hate Crime
- ☐ Human Trafficking (Labor Trafficking)
- ☐ Human Trafficking (Sex Trafficking)
- ☐ Identity Theft/Financial Fraud
- ☐ Kidnapping
- ☐ Robbery
- ☐ Sexual Assault
- ☐ Survivors of Homicide Victims
- ☐ Survivors of Pedestrian Fatalities
- ☐ Stalking
- ☐ Threats
- ☐ Violence Committed by Law Enforcement

☐

Other

42. What is your date of birth? \*



Format: M/d/yyyy

43. How do you identify your gender: \*

☐

Man

☐

Woman

☐

Genderqueer/Non-binary

☐

Intersex

☐

Prefer not to say

☐

Other

44. Are you transgender? \*

☐

No

☐

Yes, and I am a transgender woman

☐

Yes, and I am a transgender man

☐

Yes, and I identify some other way

☐

I do not know what this question is asking

☐

I prefer not to say

45. Sexual Orientation: \*

- ☐ Lesbian or Gay (ex. I am a man who is attracted to men or I am a woman who is attracted to women)
- ☐ Straight/Heterosexual (ex. I am a man who is attracted to women or I am a woman who is attracted to men)
- ☐ Bisexual/Pansexual (ex. I am attracted to people of all genders)
- ☐ Queer (ex. My attraction is not limited to people of a particular gender identity or sexual orientation)
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐  
Other

46. Race/Ethnicity (check all that apply): \*

- ☐ Black (e.g. African, African American, Caribbean)
- ☐ White (e.g. European, Russian)
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Pacific Islander (e.g. Tongan, Samoan, Chamorro)
- ☐ Latinx or Hispanic (e.g. Mexican, Mexican American, Central American, South American)
- ☐ Indigenous (e.g. Native American, Alaska Native, Indigenous from Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America or South America)
- ☐ South Asian (e.g. Afghani, Pakistani, Indian)
- ☐ East Asian (e.g. Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
- ☐ Southeast Asian (e.g. Thai, Vietnamese, Filipino/Filipina).
- ☐ West Asian/North African (e.g. Iranian, Turkish, Iraqi, Egyptian)
- ☐ Prefer not to say

☐

Other

47. Disabilities (check all that apply):

- ☐ Blind/Low Vision
- ☐ Deaf/Hard of Hearing
- ☐ Learning Disability
- ☐ Physical/Mobility Impairment
- ☐ Psychological/Psychiatric
- ☐ Traumatic Brain Injury
- ☐ Prefer Not to Say
- ☐

Other

48. County of Residence? \*

- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ Alameda
- ☐ Alpine
- ☐ Amador
- ☐ Butte
- ☐ Calaveras
- ☐ Colusa
- ☐ Contra Costa
- ☐ Del Norte
- ☐ El Dorado
- ☐ Fresno
- ☐ Glenn
- ☐ Humboldt
- ☐ Imperial
- ☐ Inyo
- ☐ Kern
- ☐ Kings
- ☐ Lake
- ☐ Lassen
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Madera
- ☐ Marin
- ☐ Mariposa
- ☐ Mendocino

- ☐ Merced
- ☐ Modoc
- ☐ Mono
- ☐ Monterey
- ☐ Napa
- ☐ Nevada
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Placer
- ☐ Plumas
- ☐ Riverside
- ☐ Sacramento
- ☐ San Benito
- ☐ San Bernardino
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Joaquin
- ☐ San Luis Obispo
- ☐ San Mateo
- ☐ Santa Barbara
- ☐ Santa Clara
- ☐ Santa Cruz
- ☐ Shasta
- ☐ Sierra
- ☐ Siskiyou
- ☐ Solano
- ☐ Sonoma

- ☐ Stanislaus
- ☐ Sutter
- ☐ Tehama
- ☐ Trinity
- ☐ Tulare
- ☐ Tuolumne
- ☐ Ventura
- ☐ Yolo
- ☐ Yuba
- ☐ Prefer Not to Say
- ☐
- Other

49. What is your home zip code? \*

50. What is your household's annual income? \*

- ☐ Less than \$25,000
- ☐ \$25,000-\$50,000
- ☐ \$50,000-\$100,000
- ☐ \$100,000-\$200,000
- ☐ More than \$200,000
- ☐ Prefer not to say

51. Have you or any of your loved ones ever been arrested? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Decline to answer

52. Have you ever been incarcerated? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Decline to answer

53. Have any of your loved ones ever been incarcerated? \*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Decline to answer

54. How would you describe your current housing status? \*

- ☐ Stable
- ☐ Living with friends or family temporarily
- ☐ Living in shelter or temporary housing program
- ☐ Unhoused (i.e. living in car, etc.)
- ☐ Prefer not to say

☐ 

Other

# Thank you for completing the survey

55. Enter your email address below to be entered in a giveaway for a SFDA Victim Services items.

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