

2022 PPCS OMB Attachments

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34 USC 12602: Data on use of excessive force

Text contains those laws in effect on August 29, 2019

From Title 34-CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle I-Comprehensive Acts

CHAPTER 121-VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUBCHAPTER VIII-STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Part B-Police Pattern or Practice

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§12602. Data on use of excessive force**(a) Attorney General to collect**

The Attorney General shall, through appropriate means, acquire data about the use of excessive force by law enforcement officers.

(b) Limitation on use of data

Data acquired under this section shall be used only for research or statistical purposes and may not contain any information that may reveal the identity of the victim or any law enforcement officer.

(c) Annual summary

The Attorney General shall publish an annual summary of the data acquired under this section.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title XXI, §210402, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2071 .)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 14142 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

34 USC Subtitle I, CHAPTER 101, SUBCHAPTER III: BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

From Title 34—CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle I—Comprehensive Acts

CHAPTER 101—JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

SUBCHAPTER III—BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

§10131. Statement of purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to provide for and encourage the collection and analysis of statistical information concerning crime, juvenile delinquency, and the operation of the criminal justice system and related aspects of the civil justice system and to support the development of information and statistical systems at the Federal, State, and local levels to improve the efforts of these levels of government to measure and understand the levels of crime, juvenile delinquency, and the operation of the criminal justice system and related aspects of the civil justice system. The Bureau shall utilize to the maximum extent feasible State governmental organizations and facilities responsible for the collection and analysis of criminal justice data and statistics. In carrying out the provisions of this subchapter, the Bureau shall give primary emphasis to the problems of State and local justice systems.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §301, as added Pub. L. 96–157, §2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1176; amended Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §605(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2079.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3731 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 301 of Pub. L. 90–351, title I, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 199; Pub. L. 91–644, title I, §4(1)–(4), Jan. 2, 1971, 84 Stat. 1882; Pub. L. 93–83, §2, Aug. 6, 1973, 87 Stat. 199; Pub. L. 94–503, title I, §§109, 128(b), Oct. 15, 1976, 90 Stat. 2411, 2424, related to purposes and categories of grants for law enforcement and criminal justice purposes, prior to the general amendment of this chapter by Pub. L. 96–157.

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98–473 struck out "(including white-collar crime and public corruption)" after "information concerning crime" and "(including crimes against the elderly, white-collar crime, and public corruption)" after "levels of crime".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98–473 effective Oct. 12, 1984, see section 609AA(a) of Pub. L. 98–473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 10101 of this title.

§10132. Bureau of Justice Statistics

(a) Establishment

There is established within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Bureau of Justice Statistics (hereinafter referred to in this subchapter as "Bureau").

(b) Appointment of Director; experience; authority; restrictions

The Bureau shall be headed by a Director appointed by the President. The Director shall have had experience in statistical programs. The Director shall have final authority for all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded by the Bureau. The Director shall be responsible for the integrity of data

and statistics and shall protect against improper or illegal use or disclosure. The Director shall report to the Attorney General through the Assistant Attorney General. The Director shall not engage in any other employment than that of serving as Director; nor shall the Director hold any office in, or act in any capacity for, any organization, agency, or institution with which the Bureau makes any contract or other arrangement under this Act.

(c) Duties and functions of Bureau

The Bureau is authorized to—

(1) make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher education, private organizations, or private individuals for purposes related to this subchapter; grants shall be made subject to continuing compliance with standards for gathering justice statistics set forth in rules and regulations promulgated by the Director;

(2) collect and analyze information concerning criminal victimization, including crimes against the elderly, and civil disputes;

(3) collect and analyze data that will serve as a continuous and comparable national social indication of the prevalence, incidence, rates, extent, distribution, and attributes of crime, juvenile delinquency, civil disputes, and other statistical factors related to crime, civil disputes, and juvenile delinquency, in support of national, State, tribal, and local justice policy and decisionmaking;

(4) collect and analyze statistical information, concerning the operations of the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels;

(5) collect and analyze statistical information concerning the prevalence, incidence, rates, extent, distribution, and attributes of crime, and juvenile delinquency, at the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels;

(6) analyze the correlates of crime, civil disputes and juvenile delinquency, by the use of statistical information, about criminal and civil justice systems at the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels, and about the extent, distribution and attributes of crime, and juvenile delinquency, in the Nation and at the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels;

(7) compile, collate, analyze, publish, and disseminate uniform national statistics concerning all aspects of criminal justice and related aspects of civil justice, crime, including crimes against the elderly, juvenile delinquency, criminal offenders, juvenile delinquents, and civil disputes in the various States and in Indian country;

(8) recommend national standards for justice statistics and for insuring the reliability and validity of justice statistics supplied pursuant to this chapter;

(9) maintain liaison with the judicial branches of the Federal Government and State and tribal governments in matters relating to justice statistics, and cooperate with the judicial branch in assuring as much uniformity as feasible in statistical systems of the executive and judicial branches;

(10) provide information to the President, the Congress, the judiciary, State, tribal, and local governments, and the general public on justice statistics;

(11) establish or assist in the establishment of a system to provide State, tribal, and local governments with access to Federal informational resources useful in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs under this Act;

(12) conduct or support research relating to methods of gathering or analyzing justice statistics;

(13) provide for the development of justice information systems programs and assistance to the States, Indian tribes, and units of local government relating to collection, analysis, or dissemination of justice statistics;

(14) develop and maintain a data processing capability to support the collection, aggregation, analysis and dissemination of information on the incidence of crime and the operation of the criminal justice system;

(15) collect, analyze and disseminate comprehensive Federal justice transaction statistics (including statistics on issues of Federal justice interest such as public fraud and high technology crime) and to provide technical assistance to and work jointly with other Federal agencies to improve the availability and quality of Federal justice data;

(16) provide for the collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of information and statistics about the prevalence, incidence, rates, extent, distribution and attributes of drug offenses, drug related offenses and drug dependent offenders and further provide for the establishment of a national clearinghouse to maintain and update a comprehensive and timely data base on all criminal justice aspects of the drug crisis and to disseminate such information;

(17) provide for the collection, analysis, dissemination and publication of statistics on the condition and progress of drug control activities at the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels with particular attention to programs and intervention efforts demonstrated to be of value in the overall national anti-drug strategy and to provide for the establishment of a national clearinghouse for the gathering of data generated by Federal, State, tribal, and local criminal justice agencies on their drug enforcement activities;

(18) provide for the development and enhancement of State, tribal, and local criminal justice information systems, and the standardization of data reporting relating to the collection, analysis or dissemination of data and statistics about drug offenses, drug related offenses, or drug dependent offenders;

(19) provide for improvements in the accuracy, quality, timeliness, immediate accessibility, and integration of State and tribal criminal history and related records, support the development and enhancement of national systems of criminal history and related records including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, the National Incident-Based Reporting System, and the records of the National Crime Information Center, facilitate State and tribal participation in national records and information systems, and support statistical research for critical analysis of the improvement and utilization of criminal history records;

(20) maintain liaison with State, tribal, and local governments and governments of other nations concerning justice statistics;

(21) cooperate in and participate with national and international organizations in the development of uniform justice statistics;

(22) ensure conformance with security and privacy requirement of section 10231 of this title and identify, analyze, and participate in the development and implementation of privacy, security and information policies which impact on Federal, tribal, and State criminal justice operations and related statistical activities; and

(23) exercise the powers and functions set out in subchapter VII.

(d) Justice statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination

(1) In general

To ensure that all justice statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination is carried out in a coordinated manner, the Director is authorized to—

(A) utilize, with their consent, the services, equipment, records, personnel, information, and facilities of other Federal, State, local, and private agencies and instrumentalities with or without reimbursement therefor, and to enter into agreements with such agencies and instrumentalities for purposes of data collection and analysis;

(B) confer and cooperate with State, municipal, and other local agencies;

(C) request such information, data, and reports from any Federal agency as may be required to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(D) seek the cooperation of the judicial branch of the Federal Government in gathering data from criminal justice records;

(E) encourage replication, coordination and sharing among justice agencies regarding information systems, information policy, and data; and

(F) confer and cooperate with Federal statistical agencies as needed to carry out the purposes of this subchapter, including by entering into cooperative data sharing agreements in conformity with all laws and regulations applicable to the disclosure and use of data.

(2) Consultation with Indian tribes

The Director, acting jointly with the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (acting through the Office of Justice Services) and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall work with Indian tribes and tribal law enforcement agencies to establish and implement such tribal data collection systems as the Director determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(e) Furnishing of information, data, or reports by Federal agencies

Federal agencies requested to furnish information, data, or reports pursuant to subsection (d)(1)(C) shall provide such information to the Bureau as is required to carry out the purposes of this section.

(f) Consultation with representatives of State, tribal, and local government and judiciary

In recommending standards for gathering justice statistics under this section, the Director shall consult with representatives of State, tribal, and local government, including, where appropriate, representatives of the judiciary.

(g) Reports

Not later than 1 year after July 29, 2010, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress a report describing the data collected and analyzed under this section relating to crimes in Indian country.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §302, as added Pub. L. 96–157, §2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1176; amended Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §605(b), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2079; Pub. L. 100–690, title VI, §6092(a), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4339; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §330001(h)(2), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2139; Pub. L. 109–162, title XI, §1115(a), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3103; Pub. L. 111–211, title II, §251(b), July 29, 2010, 124

Stat. 2297; Pub. L. 112–166, §2(h)(1), Aug. 10, 2012, 126 Stat. 1285.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in subsecs. (b) and (c)(11), is Pub. L. 90–351, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 197, known as the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1968 Act note set out under section 10101 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3732 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 302 of Pub. L. 90–351, title I, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 200; Pub. L. 93–83, §2, Aug. 6, 1973, 87 Stat. 201; Pub. L. 94–503, title I, §110, Oct. 15, 1976, 90 Stat. 2412, related to establishment of State planning agencies to develop comprehensive State plans for grants for law enforcement and criminal justice purposes, prior to the general amendment of this chapter by Pub. L. 96–157.

AMENDMENTS

2012—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 112–166 struck out ", by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" before period at end of first sentence.

2010—Subsec. (c)(3) to (6). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(A), inserted "tribal," after "State," wherever appearing.

Subsec. (c)(7). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(B), inserted "and in Indian country" after "States".

Subsec. (c)(9). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(C), substituted "Federal Government and State and tribal governments" for "Federal and State Governments".

Subsec. (c)(10), (11). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(D), inserted ", tribal," after "State".

Subsec. (c)(13). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(E), inserted ", Indian tribes," after "States".

Subsec. (c)(17). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(F), substituted "activities at the Federal, State, tribal, and local" for "activities at the Federal, State and local" and "generated by Federal, State, tribal, and local" for "generated by Federal, State, and local".

Subsec. (c)(18). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(G), substituted "State, tribal, and local" for "State and local".

Subsec. (c)(19). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(H), inserted "and tribal" after "State" in two places.

Subsec. (c)(20). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(I), inserted ", tribal," after "State".

Subsec. (c)(22). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(1)(J), inserted ", tribal," after "Federal".

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(2), designated existing provisions as par. (1), inserted par. (1) heading, substituted "To ensure" for "To insure", redesignated former pars. (1) to (6) as subpars. (A) to (F), respectively, of par. (1), realigned margins, and added par. (2).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(3), substituted "subsection (d)(1)(C)" for "subsection (d)(3)".

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(4)(B), inserted ", tribal," after "State".

Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(4)(A), which directed insertion of ", tribal," after "State" in heading, was executed editorially but could not be executed in original because heading had been editorially supplied.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 111–211, §251(b)(5), added subsec. (g).

2006—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109–162, §1115(a)(1), inserted after third sentence "The Director shall be responsible for the integrity of data and statistics and shall protect against improper or illegal use or disclosure."

Subsec. (c)(19). Pub. L. 109–162, §1115(a)(2), amended par. (19) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (19) read as follows: "provide for research and improvements in the accuracy, completeness, and inclusiveness of criminal history record information, information systems,

arrest warrant, and stolen vehicle record information and information systems and support research concerning the accuracy, completeness, and inclusiveness of other criminal justice record information;"

Subsec. (d)(6). Pub. L. 109–162, §1115(a)(3), added par. (6).

1994—Subsec. (c)(19). Pub. L. 103–322 substituted a semicolon for period at end.

1988—Subsec. (c)(16) to (23). Pub. L. 100–690 added pars. (16) to (19) and redesignated former pars. (16) to (19) as (20) to (23), respectively.

1984—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(1), inserted provision requiring Director to report to Attorney General through Assistant Attorney General.

Subsec. (c)(13). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(2)(A), (C), added par. (13) and struck out former par. (13) relating to provision of financial and technical assistance to States and units of local government relating to collection, analysis, or dissemination of justice statistics.

Subsec. (c)(14), (15). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(2)(C), added pars. (14) and (15). Former pars. (14) and (15) redesignated (16) and (17), respectively.

Subsec. (c)(16). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(2)(A), (B), redesignated par. (14) as (16) and struck out former par. (16) relating to insuring conformance with security and privacy regulations issued under section 10231 of this title.

Subsec. (c)(17). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(2)(B), redesignated par. (15) as (17). Former par. (17) redesignated (19).

Subsec. (c)(18). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(2)(D), added par. (18).

Subsec. (c)(19). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(2)(B), redesignated former par. (17) as (19).

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(3)(A), inserted ", and to enter into agreements with such agencies and instrumentalities for purposes of data collection and analysis".

Subsec. (d)(5). Pub. L. 98–473, §605(b)(3)(B)–(D), added par. (5).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2012 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 112–166 effective 60 days after Aug. 10, 2012, and applicable to appointments made on and after that effective date, including any nomination pending in the Senate on that date, see section 6(a) of Pub. L. 112–166, set out as a note under section 113 of Title 6, Domestic Security.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98–473 effective Oct. 12, 1984, see section 609AA(a) of Pub. L. 98–473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 10101 of this title.

CONSTRUCTION OF 2010 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 111–211, title II, §251(c), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2298, provided that: "Nothing in this section [amending this section and section 41507 of this title] or any amendment made by this section—

"(1) allows the grant to be made to, or used by, an entity for law enforcement activities that the entity lacks jurisdiction to perform; or

"(2) has any effect other than to authorize, award, or deny a grant of funds to a federally recognized Indian tribe for the purposes described in the relevant grant program."

[For definition of "Indian tribe" as used in section 251(c) of Pub. L. 111–211, set out above, see section 203(a) of Pub. L. 111–211, set out as a note under section 2801 of Title 25, Indians.]

DATA COLLECTION

Pub. L. 115–391, title VI, §610, Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5245, provided that:

"(a) National Prisoner Statistics Program.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 21, 2018], and annually thereafter, pursuant to the authority under section 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3732) [now 34 U.S.C. 10132], the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, with information that shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall include in the National Prisoner

Statistics Program the following:

"(1) The number of prisoners (as such term is defined in section 3635 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of this Act) who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States.

"(2) The number of prisoners who have been placed in solitary confinement at any time during the previous year.

"(3) The number of female prisoners known by the Bureau of Prisons to be pregnant, as well as the outcomes of such pregnancies, including information on pregnancies that result in live birth, stillbirth, miscarriage, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, maternal death, neonatal death, and preterm birth.

"(4) The number of prisoners who volunteered to participate in a substance abuse treatment program, and the number of prisoners who have participated in such a program.

"(5) The number of prisoners provided medication-assisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration while in custody in order to treat substance use disorder.

"(6) The number of prisoners who were receiving medication-assisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration prior to the commencement of their term of imprisonment.

"(7) The number of prisoners who are the parent or guardian of a minor child.

"(8) The number of prisoners who are single, married, or otherwise in a committed relationship.

"(9) The number of prisoners who have not achieved a GED, high school diploma, or equivalent prior to entering prison.

"(10) The number of prisoners who, during the previous year, received their GED or other equivalent certificate while incarcerated.

"(11) The numbers of prisoners for whom English is a second language.

"(12) The number of incidents, during the previous year, in which restraints were used on a female prisoner during pregnancy, labor, or postpartum recovery, as well as information relating to the type of restraints used, and the circumstances under which each incident occurred.

"(13) The vacancy rate for medical and healthcare staff positions, and average length of such a vacancy.

"(14) The number of facilities that operated, at any time during the previous year, without at least 1 clinical nurse, certified paramedic, or licensed physician on site.

"(15) The number of facilities that during the previous year were accredited by the American Correctional Association.

"(16) The number and type of recidivism reduction partnerships described in section 3621 (h)(5) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 102(a) of this Act, entered into by each facility.

"(17) The number of facilities with remote learning capabilities.

"(18) The number of facilities that offer prisoners video conferencing.

"(19) Any changes in costs related to legal phone calls and visits following implementation of section 3632(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101 (a) of this Act.

"(20) The number of aliens in prison during the previous year.

"(21) For each Bureau of Prisons facility, the total number of violations that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, the number of such violations for each category of violation, and the demographic breakdown of the prisoners who have received such reductions.

"(22) The number of assaults on Bureau of Prisons staff by prisoners and the number of criminal prosecutions of prisoners for assaulting Bureau of Prisons staff.

"(23) The capacity of each recidivism reduction program and productive activity to accommodate eligible inmates at each Bureau of Prisons facility.

"(24) The number of volunteers who were certified to volunteer in a Bureau of Prisons

facility, broken down by level (level I and level II), and by each Bureau of Prisons facility.

"(25) The number of prisoners enrolled in recidivism reduction programs and productive activities at each Bureau of Prisons facility, broken down by risk level and by program, and the number of those enrolled prisoners who successfully completed each program.

"(26) The breakdown of prisoners classified at each risk level by demographic characteristics, including age, sex, race, and the length of the sentence imposed.

"(b) Report to Judiciary Committees.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 21, 2018], and annually thereafter for a period of 7 years, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics shall submit a report containing the information described in paragraphs (1) through (26) of subsection (a) to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives."

INCLUSION OF HONOR VIOLENCE IN NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Pub. L. 113–235, div. B, title II, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2191, provided in part: "That beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act [div. B of Pub. L. 113–235, Dec. 16, 2014], as part of each National Crime Victimization Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to honor violence".

STUDY OF CRIMES AGAINST SENIORS

Pub. L. 106–534, §5, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2557, provided that:

"(a) In General.—The Attorney General shall conduct a study relating to crimes against seniors, in order to assist in developing new strategies to prevent and otherwise reduce the incidence of those crimes.

"(b) Issues Addressed.—The study conducted under this section shall include an analysis of—

"(1) the nature and type of crimes perpetrated against seniors, with special focus on—

"(A) the most common types of crimes that affect seniors;

"(B) the nature and extent of telemarketing, sweepstakes, and repair fraud against seniors; and

"(C) the nature and extent of financial and material fraud targeted at seniors;

"(2) the risk factors associated with seniors who have been victimized;

"(3) the manner in which the Federal and State criminal justice systems respond to crimes against seniors;

"(4) the feasibility of States establishing and maintaining a centralized computer database on the incidence of crimes against seniors that will promote the uniform identification and reporting of such crimes;

"(5) the effectiveness of damage awards in court actions and other means by which seniors receive reimbursement and other damages after fraud has been established; and

"(6) other effective ways to prevent or reduce the occurrence of crimes against seniors."

INCLUSION OF SENIORS IN NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Pub. L. 106–534, §6, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2557, provided that: "Beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 22, 2000], as part of each National Crime Victimization Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to—

"(1) crimes targeting or disproportionately affecting seniors;

"(2) crime risk factors for seniors, including the times and locations at which crimes victimizing seniors are most likely to occur; and

"(3) specific characteristics of the victims of crimes who are seniors, including age, gender, race or ethnicity, and socioeconomic status."

CRIME VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES AWARENESS

Pub. L. 105–301, Oct. 27, 1998, 112 Stat. 2838, as amended by Pub. L. 106–402, title IV, §401(b)(10), Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1739, provided that:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Crime Victims With Disabilities Awareness Act'.

"SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

"(a) Findings.—Congress finds that—

"(1) although research conducted abroad demonstrates that individuals with developmental disabilities are at a 4 to 10 times higher risk of becoming crime victims than those without disabilities, there have been no significant studies on this subject conducted in the United States;

"(2) in fact, the National Crime Victim's Survey, conducted annually by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice, does not specifically collect data relating to crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities;

"(3) studies in Canada, Australia, and Great Britain consistently show that victims with developmental disabilities suffer repeated victimization because so few of the crimes against them are reported, and even when they are, there is sometimes a reluctance by police, prosecutors, and judges to rely on the testimony of a disabled individual, making individuals with developmental disabilities a target for criminal predators;

"(4) research in the United States needs to be done to—

"(A) understand the nature and extent of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities;

"(B) describe the manner in which the justice system responds to crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities; and

"(C) identify programs, policies, or laws that hold promises for making the justice system more responsive to crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities; and

"(5) the National Academy of Science Committee on Law and Justice of the National Research Council is a premier research institution with unique experience in developing seminal, multidisciplinary studies to establish a strong research base from which to make public policy.

"(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this Act are—

"(1) to increase public awareness of the plight of victims of crime who are individuals with developmental disabilities;

"(2) to collect data to measure the extent of the problem of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities; and

"(3) to develop a basis to find new strategies to address the safety and justice needs of victims of crime who are individuals with developmental disabilities.

"SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY.

"In this Act, the term 'developmental disability' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C. 15002].

"SEC. 4. STUDY.

"(a) In General.—The Attorney General shall conduct a study to increase knowledge and information about crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities that will be useful in developing new strategies to reduce the incidence of crimes against those individuals.

"(b) Issues Addressed.—The study conducted under this section shall address such issues as—

"(1) the nature and extent of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities;

"(2) the risk factors associated with victimization of individuals with developmental disabilities;

"(3) the manner in which the justice system responds to crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities; and

"(4) the means by which States may establish and maintain a centralized computer database on the incidence of crimes against individuals with disabilities within a State.

"(c) National Academy of Sciences.—In carrying out this section, the Attorney General shall

consider contracting with the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to provide research for the study conducted under this section.

"(d) Report.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 27, 1998], the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study conducted under this section.

"SEC. 5. NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM'S SURVEY.

"Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, as part of each National Crime Victim's Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to—

"(1) the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities; and

"(2) the specific characteristics of the victims of those crimes."

2022 PPCS QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CONTACT SCREEN QUESTIONS

NOTE: The 2022 PPCS includes a verification section (V_CORRECT through V_ELSE_SP) directly after the contact screen questions (RPT_CRIME through APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP) where respondents can update their answers to the contact screen questions. Each contact screen question below has two different variable names listed, with one beginning with “V_”. A respondent’s original answers to the contact screen questions are stored in the variables RPT_CRIME through APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP), and the responses after verification are stored in V_RPT_CRIME through V_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP. These two sets of variables will have the same answers if the respondent did not make any updates in the verification section. However, the “V_” variables will reflect the final answers to the contact screen questions based on any changes made in the verification section, and these variables determine the detailed questions the respondent answers later in the PPCS interview. Note that the purple “V_” variables after the contact screen variables are not actual questions asked to the respondent, but the variable in which the answer is stored.

INTRO_1 Now, I would like to ask some questions about any contacts you may have had with the police. We estimate these questions will take between 4 to 8 minutes depending on your circumstances. The U.S. Census Bureau is required by law to keep your information confidential.

INTRO_2 This next set of questions focuses on any times you may have contacted the police or the police initiated contact with you. The term “police” refers to any law enforcement officer.

Most questions that I will be asking refer to a specific time period. During this interview, the time period is for the past 12 months, that is, from {date fill} to today.

1. **RPT_CRIME (V_RPT_CRIME)** With these next questions, I’m going to ask you about 5 types of reasons why you may have contacted the police in the past 12 months. If you contacted the police on multiple occasions, you can say yes to more than one reason, but please choose the reason that best fits why you contacted the police on each occasion.

1a. Have you reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police in the past 12 months?

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to 1b)

1a1. **RPT_CRIME_TIMES (V_RPT_CRIME_TIMES)** How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

_____ If 1 Skip to 1a2

_____ If > 1 Skip to 1a3

1a2. **RPT_CRIME_FACE (V_RPT_CRIME_FACE)** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes

2=No (All responses skip to 1b)

1a3. **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM (V_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM)** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

_____ Skip to 1b

HARD EDIT CHECK; If 1a3>1a1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity. Please review entries.

1b. RPT_NONCRIME (V_RPT_NONCRIME) The last question asked about reporting crimes or suspicious activity. Have you reported an EMERGENCY that was NOT a crime to the police? These could include medical emergencies, or a traffic accident that you witnessed but were not involved in.

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 1c)

1b1. RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES (V_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES) How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

- _____ If 1 Skip to 1b2
- _____ If > 1 Skip to 1b3

1b2. RPT_NONCRIME_FACE (V_RPT_NONCRIME_FACE) Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (All responses skip to 1c)

1b3. RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM (V_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM) How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

- _____ Skip to 1c

HARD EDIT CHECK; If 1b3>1b1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported an emergency that was not a crime. Please review entries.

1c. RPT_NONEMERG (V_RPT_NONEMERG) In the past 12 months, have you contacted or approached police for NON-EMERGENCY assistance such as asking directions, custody enforcement, court orders, or any other non-emergency situation?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 1d)

1c1. RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES (V_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES) How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

- _____ If 1 Skip to 1c2
- _____ If > 1 Skip to 1c3

1c2. RPT_NONEMERG_FACE (V_RPT_NONEMERG_FACE) Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (All responses skip to 1d)

1c3. **RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM (V_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM)** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

_____ Skip to 1d

HARD EDIT CHECK; If 1c3>1c1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you contacted or approached police for non-emergency assistance. Please review entries.

1d. **BLK_WATCH (V_BLK_WATCH)** In the past 12 months, have you participated in an organized neighborhood watch or other anti-crime programs WITH police?

FR Note: Neighborhood watch also refers to block watch or community watch programs.

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to 1e)

1d1. **BLK_WATCH_TIMES (V_BLK_WATCH_TIMES)** How many times did you participate in an organized neighborhood watch program with police during the past 12 months?

_____ If 1 Skip to 1d2

If > 1 Skip to 1d3

1d2. **BLK_WATCH_FACE (V_BLK_WATCH_FACE)** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes

2=No (All responses skip to 1e)

1d3. **BLK_WATCH_FACENUM (V_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM)** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

_____ Skip to 1e

HARD EDIT CHECK; If 1d3>1d1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported participating in an organized neighborhood watch program. Please review entries.

1e. **TRAFF_ACCID (V_TRAFF_ACCID)** In the past 12 months, have you been involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene?

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to 2)

1e1. **TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES (V_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES)** How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

1e2. **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST (V_TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST)** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

1=Yes

2=No (All responses skip to 2)

2. **USUALLY_DRIVE** Before continuing with additional questions about contacts you may have had with the police, I would like to find out how often you usually drove in the past 12

months. Did you drive...

- 1=Every day or almost every day?
- 2=A few days a week?
- 3=A few days a month?
- 4=A few times a year?
- 5=Never?

STOP_MV (V_STOP_MV) Now I'm going to ask you about 4 types of reasons why the police may have initiated contact with you in the past 12 months. If the police initiated contact with you on multiple occasions, you can say yes to more than one reason, but please choose the reason that best fits why police initiated contact with you on each occasion.

1f. Have you been pulled over by the police while driving a motor vehicle, NOT including any driving violations captured by camera and ticketed by mail?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 1g)

HARD EDIT CHECK; If 2=5 and 1f=1

You have reported that you never drove in the past 12 months but have been pulled over by the police while driving in the past 12 months. Please review entries.

1f1. **STOP_MV_TIMES (V_STOP_MV_TIMES)** How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

1f2. **STOP_MV_ARREST (V_STOP_MV_ARREST)** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (All responses skip to 1g)

1g. **STOP_PASS_MV (V_STOP_PASS_MV)** Have you been riding in a motor vehicle that was pulled over by police while someone else was driving?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 1h)

1g1. **STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES (V_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES)** How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

1g2. **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST (V_STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST)** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (All responses skip to 1h)

1h. **STOP_PUBLIC (V_STOP_PUBLIC)** In the past 12 months, have you been stopped by the police while standing, walking, or sitting in a public place or sitting in a parked vehicle? This could include being stopped because the police were looking for information, were asking about

a crime or disturbance, suspected you of something, or if they stopped you for some other reason.

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to 1i)

1h1. **STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES** (V_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES) How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

1h2. **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** (V_STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST) During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

1=Yes

2=No (All responses skip to 1i)

1i. **ARRESTED** (V_ARRESTED) In the past 12 months, have you been arrested during any contact with the police that you have not told me about yet?

1=Yes

2=No

1j. **CONTACT_OTH_REAS** Other than what you have already told me about, in the past 12 months, have you contacted the police or did the police initiate contact with you for any other reason?

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to Check Item B)

1j1. **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES** How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

1k. **SOUGHT_HELP** (V_SOUGHT_HELP) [Was this contact/Were any of these contacts] initiated by you?

1=Yes (If 1j1 > 1, skip to 1kl. Else, skip to 1k2)

2=No (Skip to 1l)

1k1. **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES** (V_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES) How many?

_____ If 1 Skip to 1k2

If > 1 Skip to 1k3

1k2. **SOUGHT_HELP_FACE** (V_SOUGHT_HELP_FACE) Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes

2=No (All responses skip to 1k4)

1k3. **SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM** (V_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM) Of those {fill with number from 1k1} contacts, how many were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

HARD EDIT CHECK; If 1k3>1k1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions with police than times you reported initiating contact with police. Please review entries.

1k4. **SOUGHT_HELP_SP (V_SOUGHT_HELP_SP)** {(fill if 1k1>1) **Thinking only of the most recent contact,} can you tell me about what happened?**

CHECK ITEM A

- a. (If 1j1 = 1 and 1k = yes) or (if 1j1=1k1), skip to **CHECK ITEM B**
- b. All other responses, Go to **11**

11. **APPROACHED_BY_POL (V_APPROACHED_BY_POL)** [Was this contact/Were any of these contacts/Were any of the other contacts] initiated by the police?

- 1=Yes (If 1j1 > 1, go to **111**. Else, skip to **112**)
- 2=No (Skip to **CHECK ITEM B**)

111. **APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES (V_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES)**
How many?

112. **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP (V_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP)** {(fill if 111>1) **Thinking only of the most recent contact,} can you tell me about what happened when the police initiated contact with you?**

CHECK ITEM B

- 1. How many times did the respondent answer 'Yes' to 1a-i, k, l?
 - None (Skip to **END INTERVIEW**)
 - One (Skip to **CHECK ITEM B1**)
 - More than one (Skip to **VERIFICATION**)

VERIFICATION

If more than one of the following equal 1: 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1i, 1k, 1l

V1. **V_CORRECT** You mentioned having several contacts with the police in the past 12 months. I am going to read you a list of what I have recorded to make sure everything is correct. Each contact should only be counted once. You said you had the following contacts with the police,

(If 1a=1, display) **You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police, # of times**

(If 1b=1, display) **You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police, # of times**

(If 1c=1, display) **You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, # of times**

(If 1d=1, display) **You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police, # of times**

(If 1e=1, display) **You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene, # of times**

(If 1f=1, display) **You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle, # of times**

(If 1g=1, display) **You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police, # of times**

(If 1h=1, display) **You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle, # of times**

(If 1i=1, display) **You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned**

(If 1k=1, display) **You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, # of times**

(If 1l=1, display) **The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned, # of times**

Is everything that I have correct?

1. Yes (Goto 3)
2. No (Goto V2)

V2. V_NOT_CORRECT What is not correct? (Mark all)

(If 1a=1, display) You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police, # of times

(If 1b=1, display) You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police, # of times

(If 1c=1, display) You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, # of times

(If 1d=1, display) You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police, # of times

(If 1e=1, display) You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene, # of times

(If 1f=1, display) You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle, # of times

(If 1g=1, display) You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police, # of times

(If 1h=1, display) You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle, # of times

(If 1i=1, display) You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned

(If 1k=1, display) You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, # of times

(If 1l=1, display) The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned, # of times

1. Number of times for a type of contact (Goto V3)
2. Need to remove/unduplicate a type of contact (Goto V4)
3. Need to add a contact (Goto V5)
4. Something else (Goto V6)

V3. V_WRONG_TIMES Which contact or contacts have the wrong number of times reported? (Mark all)

(If 1a=1, display) **You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police, # of times (Goto V1a1)**

(If 1b=1, display) **You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police, # of times (Goto V1b1)**

(If 1c=1, display) **You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, # of times (Goto V1c1)**

(If 1d=1, display) **You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police # of times, # of times (Goto V1d1)**

(If 1e=1, display) **You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene, # of times (Goto V1e1)**

(If 1f=1, display) **You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle, # of times (Goto V1f1)**

(If 1g=1, display) **You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police, # of times** (Goto [V1g1](#))

(If 1h=1, display) **You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle, # of times** (Goto [V1h1](#))

(If 1k=1, display) **You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, # of times** (Goto [V1k1](#))

(If 1l=1, display) **The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned, # of times** (Goto [V1l1](#))

V1a1. **VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES** How many times did you report any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police during the past 12 months?

_____ If 1 Skip to [V1a2](#)
_____ If > 1 Skip to [V1a3](#)

V1a2. **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACE** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes
2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1a3. **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

_____ If V1a3>V1a1, go to hard edit.

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

HARD EDIT CHECK; If V1a3>V1a1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity. Please review entries.

V1b1. **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** How many times did you report an emergency that was not a crime during the past 12 months?

_____ If 1 Skip to [V1b2](#)
_____ If > 1 Skip to [V1b3](#)

V1b2. **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACE** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes
2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1b3. **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

If V1b3>V1a1, go to hard edit.

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

HARD EDIT CHECK; If V1b3>V1b1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported an emergency that was not a crime. Please review entries.

V1c1. **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** How many times did you contact or approach the police for non-emergency assistance during the past 12 months?

_____ If 1 Skip to [V1c2](#)

_____ If > 1 Skip to [V1c3](#)

V1c2. **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACE** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes

2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1c3. **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

If V1c3>V1c1, go to hard edit check.

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

HARD EDIT CHECK; If V1c3>V1c1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you contacted or approached police for non-emergency assistance. Please review entries.

V1d1. **VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES** How many times did you participate in a neighborhood watch with police during the past 12 months?

_____ If 1 Skip to [V1d2](#)

_____ If > 1 Skip to [V1d3](#)

V1d2. **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACE** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes

2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1d3. **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM** How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

If V1d3>V1d1, go to hard edit.

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

HARD EDIT CHECK; If V1d3>V1d1

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported participating in an organized neighborhood watch program. Please review entries.

V1e1. **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES** How many times were you involved in a traffic accident in which police came to the scene during the past 12 months?

V1e2. **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

1=Yes

2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1f1. **VS_STOP_MV_TIMES** How many times were you stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?

V1f2. **VS_STOP_MV_ARREST** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

1=Yes

2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1g1. **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES** How many times were you riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police during the past 12 months?

V1g2. **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

1=Yes

2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).

If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1h1. **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES** How many times were you stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle, during the past 12 months?

V1h2. **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

1=Yes

2=No

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).
If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V1k1. **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES** How many times did you initiate contact with the police for something else not already mentioned?

_____ If 1 Skip to [V1k2](#)
_____ If > 1 Skip to [V1k3](#)

V1k2. **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACE** Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

1=Yes
2=No (All responses skip to [V1k4](#))

V1k3. **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM** How many were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

_____ (Goto [V1k4](#))

V1k4. **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_SP** {(fill if 1k1>1) Thinking only of the most recent contact,} can you tell me about what happened?

If other contact type reported in V3, go to the [corresponding V1 screen](#).
If no other contact type reported in V3, go to [Check Item Va](#).

V111. **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES** How many times did the police initiate contact with you for something else not already mentioned?

V112. **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** {(fill if 111>1) Thinking only of the most recent contact,} can you tell me about what happened when the police initiated contact with you?

CHECK ITEM Va

If V2=2, go to [V4](#).

If V2=3, go to [V5](#).

If V2=4, go to [V6](#).

Else, go to [the appropriate INTRO screen](#)

V4. **V_REMOVE** Which type of contact or contacts do you need to remove? (Mark all)

(If 1a=1, display) You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police

(If 1b=1, display) You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police

(If 1c=1, display) You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance

(If 1d=1, display) You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police

(If 1e=1, display) You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene

(If 1f=1, display) You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle

- (If 1g=1, display) **You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police**
(If 1h=1, display) **You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle**
(If 1i=1, display) **You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned**
(If 1k=1, display) **You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned**
(If 1l=1, display) **The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned**

CHECK ITEM Vb

If V2=3, go to [V5](#).

If V2=4, go to [V6](#).

Else, go to [the appropriate INTRO screen](#).

V5. V_ADD What type of contact or contacts do you need to add? (Only display ones that haven't been reported)

- (If 1a=2, display) **You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police**
(Goto [V1a1](#))
(If 1b=2, display) **You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police** (Goto [V1b1](#))
(If 1c=2, display) **You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance**
(Goto [V1c1](#))
(If 1d=2, display) **You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police** (Goto [V1d1](#))
(If 1e=2, display) **You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene** (Goto [V1e1](#))
(If 1f=2, display) **You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle** (Goto [V1f1](#))
(If 1g=2, display) **You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police** (Goto [V1g1](#))
(If 1h=2, display) **You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle** (Goto [V1h1](#))
(If 1i=2, display) **You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned**
(Goto Check Item [Vc](#))
(If 1k=2, display) **You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned** (Goto [V1k1](#))
((If 1l=2, display) **The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned** (Goto [V1l1](#)))

CHECK ITEM Vc

If V2=4, go to [V6](#).

Else, go to the [appropriate INTRO screen](#).

V6. V_ELSE_SP What is not correct?

CHECK ITEM Vd

If multiple contacts reported/remain and V_NOT_CORRECT ne 1, 2, 3, go to [SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL](#)
Else go to [CONTACT_MONTH](#).

CHECK ITEM B1:

- a. If 1a = Yes, Skip to [Section B, VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- b. If 1b = Yes, Skip to [Section B, VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- c. If 1c = Yes, Skip to [Section B, VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- d. If 1d = Yes, Skip to [Section B, BLOCK WATCH INTRO](#)
- e. If 1e = Yes, Skip to [Section B, ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY CONTACT INTRO](#)
- f. If 1f = Yes, Skip to [Section B, TRAFFIC STOP DRIVER INTRO](#)
- g. If 1g = Yes, Skip to [Section B, TRAFFIC STOP PASSENGER INTRO](#)
- h. If 1h = Yes, Skip to [Section B, STREET STOP INTRO](#)
- i. If 1i = Yes, Skip to [Section B, ARRESTED INTRO](#)
- j. If 1k = Yes, Skip to [Section B, VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- k. If 1l = Yes, Skip to [Section B, ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY CONTACT INTRO](#)

3. SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL We just talked about several contacts with the police. Which of these was the most recent?

- 1=You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police
- 2=You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police
- 3=You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance
- 4=You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police
- 5=You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene
- 6=You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle
- 7=You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police
- 8=You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle
- 9=You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
- 10=You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned
- 11=The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned

CHECK ITEM B2: What was the most recent contact the respondent reported?

- a. If 3=1. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- b. If 3=2. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- c. If 3=3. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- d. If 3=4. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [BLOCK WATCH INTRO](#)
- e. If 3=5. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY CONTACT INTRO](#)
- f. If 3=6. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [TRAFFIC STOP DRIVER INTRO](#)
- g. If 3=7. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [TRAFFIC STOP PASSENGER INTRO](#)
- h. If 3=8. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [STREET STOP INTRO](#)
- i. If 3=9. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [ARRESTED INTRO](#)
- j. If 3=10. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [VOLUNTARY INTRO](#)
- k. If 3=11. Skip to [Section B INTRO 1a](#), then read [ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY](#)

CONTACT INTRO

B. MOST RECENT CONTACT

READ INTRO 1A ONLY IF MORE THAN ONE CONTACT WAS REPORTED IN 1, OR IF MORE THAN ONE OF THE SAME CONTACT WAS REPORTED IN 1a-11.

INTRO 1a (If more than 1 contact or type of contact was reported): **For the remainder of the interview, unless I say otherwise, please tell me ONLY about the MOST RECENT contact you had with the police.**

STREET INTRO (If B1=h or 3=8): **Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about the nature of the contact and the officer or officers who stopped you when you were in a public place but not driving or riding in a vehicle.**

TRAFFIC STOP DRIVER INTRO (If B1=f or 3=6): **Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about the nature of the stop, the officer or officers who stopped you, and about why you were stopped while driving a motor vehicle.**

TRAFFIC STOP PASSENGER INTRO (If B1=g or 3=7): **Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about the nature of and reason for the stop, and about the officer or officers who pulled over the vehicle you were riding in.**

ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY INTRO (If B1=e or k, or, 3=5 or 11): **Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your interaction with police during this contact.**

ARRESTED INTRO (If B1=i or 3=9): **Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your interactions with police in which you were arrested.**

VOLUNTARY INTRO (If B1=a, b, c, j or 3=1, 2, 3, 10): **Now I'm going to ask you some questions about the time you contacted the police.**

BLOCK WATCH INTRO (If B1=d or 3=4): **Now I'm going to ask you about the time you participated in an organized neighborhood watch.**

3a. **CONTACT_MONTH** During what month and year did that contact occur?

Encourage respondent to give exact month.

Reference period: ^BEGREFMOPPCS 2019 through ^ENDREFMOPPCS 2020

- 1=January
- 2=February
- 3=March
- 4=April
- 5=May
- 6=June
- 7=July
- 8=August
- 9=September
- 10=October
- 11=November
- 12=December

96= Outside the reference period
97=Don't know exact month within reference period

SOFT EDIT CHECK; 3a=96

Verify with respondent that the date is outside the 12 month reference period. If another reported contact is within the reference period, select SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL below and click 'GoTo'.

3b. **CONTACT_YEAR** Did you mean [MONTH] 2019, or [MONTH] 2020?

1=2019

2=2020

CHECK ITEM B2x:

If most recent contact was block watch (B1=d or 3=4), then skip to Check Item B3. Else, go to 4.

4. **CONTACT_TIME** About what time of day did this contact occur?

[If R says "during the day,"] Would you say it occurred between 6 a.m. and 12 noon, or between 12 noon and 6 p.m.?

[If R says "at night,"] Would you say it occurred between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight, or between 12 midnight and 6 a.m.?

During day

1=After 6 a.m. – 12 noon

2=After 12 noon – 6 p.m.

3=Don't know what time of day

At night

4=After 6 p.m. – 12 midnight

5=After 12 midnight – 6 a.m.

6=Don't know what time of night

OR

7=Don't know whether day or night

5. **CONTACT_LENGTH** About how many minutes would you say this contact lasted?

FR note: If respondent is unsure, ask for best estimate.

11=1-5 minutes

12=6-10 minutes

13=11-15 minutes

14=16-20 minutes

15=21-30 minutes

16=31-45 minutes

17=46-60 minutes (more than 45 minutes to an hour)

18=61-90 minutes (more than an hour to 1 1/2 hours)

19=91-120 minutes (more than 1 1/2 hours to 2 hours)

20=More than 120 minutes (more than 2 hours)

6. **CONTACT_APPROP_AMOUNT** Would you say the police spent an appropriate amount of time with you?

[If R says "no"] Would you say the police spent too much time or too little time with you?

1=Yes

2=No, too much time

3=No, too little time

4=Don't know

CHECK ITEM B3: What was the only or most recent contact the respondent reported?

- a. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = a. Skip to [Section G. OUTCOME OF VOLUNTARY CONTACTS](#)
- b. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = b. Skip to [Section G. OUTCOME OF VOLUNTARY CONTACTS](#)
- c. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = c. Skip to [Section G. OUTCOME OF VOLUNTARY CONTACTS](#)
- d. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = d. Skip to [Check Item K](#)
- e. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = e. Skip to [27 in Section F. OUTCOME OF STOP](#)
- f. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = f. Skip to [Section D. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAFFIC STOP](#)
- g. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = g. Skip to [13 in Section D. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAFFIC STOP](#)
- h. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = h. Skip to [Section C. CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET STOP](#)
- i. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = i. Skip to [ARREST INTRO 1 in Section F. OUTCOME OF STOP](#)
- j. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = j. Skip to [Section G. OUTCOME OF VOLUNTARY CONTACTS](#)
- k. If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = k, Skip to [27 in Section F. OUTCOME OF STOP](#)

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET STOP

7. **STRT_OTHERS_PRESENT** Was anyone else with you at the time of the stop? Please remember to include babies or small children.

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 9)

8. **STRT_NUM_PRESENT** How many other people were with you at the time of the stop?
_____ number of persons

9. **STRT_REASON_STOP** Did the police give a reason for stopping you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 11)

STRT_REASON_SUSPECT With this next question, I'm going to read a list of [[if 7=2, fill "6"; if 7 ne 2, fill "8"]] possible reasons that an officer may have given for stopping you. You can say yes to more than one reason but please choose ones that best fit the reason or reasons the officer(s) gave you during your most recent contact with police.

Did the police...

10a. say they suspected you of something?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

10b. **STRT_REASON_MTCH_DESCRIP** say you matched the description of someone they were looking for?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

STRT_REASON_SEEK_INFO Were the police...

10c. **seeking information about another person?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

10d. **STRT_REASON_INVSTGT_CRIME** investigating a crime?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

10e. **STRT_REASON_PROVD_ASSIST** providing a service or assistance to you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

CHECK ITEM C: Was the respondent alone at the time of the stop?

- If Yes, Skip to 10h (7 = NO)
- If No, Go to 10f (7 = YES)

10f. **STRT_REASON_OTH_MATCH_DES** Did someone you were with match the description of someone the police were looking for?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

10g. **STRT_REASON_OTH_SUSPECT** Was someone you were with suspected of something?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

10h. **STRT_REASON_OTHER** Was there some other reason?

- 1=Yes (Go to [STRT_REASON_OTHER_SPEC](#))
- 2=No

STRT_REASON_OTHER_SPEC 10h_specify. What was the other reason?

11. **STRT_STOP_WARRANTED** Would you say the police had a legitimate reason for stopping you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't Know (All responses skip to 17 ([Officer Characteristics](#)))

D. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAFFIC STOP

12. **TRFC_OTHERS_IN_CAR** Was anyone else in the vehicle with you at the time of the traffic stop? Please remember to include babies and small children.

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 14)

13. **TRFC_NUM_IN_CAR** How many people **OTHER** than you were in the vehicle at the time of the traffic stop? [read if passenger (CHECK ITEM B1 or 3=7): Please remember to include the driver, babies and small children.]

_____ number of persons

14. **TRFSTP_REASON_STOP** Did the police give a reason for stopping the vehicle?

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to 16)

3=Don't Know (Skip to 16)

TRFSTP_REASON_SPEED With this next question, I'm going to read a list of 11 possible reasons that an officer may have given for stopping you. You can say yes to more than one reason but please choose ones that best fit the reason or reasons the officer(s) gave you during your most recent contact with police.

15. Were you stopped for...

a. **Speeding?**

1=Yes

2=No

b. **TRFSTP_REASON_RECKLESS** Aggressive or reckless driving?

1=Yes

2=No

c. **TRFSTP_REASON_DEFECT** Vehicle defect like headlight or tail light out, window tinting, or obstructed plates?

1=Yes

2=No

d. **TRFSTP_REASON_RECORD_CHK** Issues with or check of driver's license, license plate, or vehicle registration?

1=Yes

2=No

e. **TRFSTP_REASON_ROADSIDE_CHK** Roadside check for drunk drivers?

1=Yes

2=No

f. **TRFSTP_REASON_SEATBELT** Seatbelt violation?

1=Yes

2=No

g. **TRFSTP_REASON_ILLEGAL_LANE** Illegal turn or improper lane change?

1=Yes

2=No

h. **TRFSTP_REASON_STOP_SIGN** Stop sign or stop light violation?

1=Yes

2=No

i. **TRFSTP_REASON_CELLPHONE** Using a cell phone while driving, including talking or texting?

1=Yes

2=No

- j. **TRFSTP_REASON_INVESTIGATION** Police conducting an investigation or suspicious activity?

1=Yes

2=No

- k. **TRFSTP_OTHER_REASON** Some other reason?

1=Yes

2=No

TRFSTP_OTHER_REASON_SP [If 15k=1] What was the other reason?

16. **TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED** Would you say the police had a legitimate reason for stopping you?

1=Yes

2=No

3=Don't Know (All responses skip to 17 (Officer Characteristics))

E. OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS

17. **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** How many officers were present at the beginning of the stop?
1=One officer
2=Two officers (Skip to 21)
3=More than two officers (Skip to 21)
4=Don't know (Skip to [OUTCOME INTRO](#))
18. **OFFICER_SEX** Was the police officer male or female?
1=Male
2=Female
3=Don't Know
19. **OFFICER_HISPANIC** Was the police officer of Hispanic or Latino origin?
1=Yes
2=No
3=Don't Know
20. **OFFICER_RACE** What race or races was the police officer? You may select more than one.
Was the officer...
1=White?
2=Black or African American?
3=American Indian or Alaska Native?
4=Asian?
5=Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?
6=Don't know (All responses skip to [OUTCOME INTRO](#))
21. **OFFICERS_SEX** Were the police officers male or female?
1=All male (Skip to 23)
2=All female (Skip to 23)
3=Both male and female (If 17=2, skip to 23, else, skip to 22)
4=Don't know (skip to 23)
22. **OFFICERS_SEX_MAJORITY** Were most of the police officers male or female?
1=Most were male
2=Most were female
3=Evenly divided
4=Don't know
23. **OFFICERS_HISPANIC** Was one or more of the police officers of Hispanic or Latino origin?
1=Yes
2=No (Skip to 25)
3=Don't know (Skip to 25)
24. **OFFICERS_HISPANIC_MAJORITY** Were most of the officers Hispanic, non-Hispanic, or an equal number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic?
1=Most were Hispanic or Latino
2=Most were non-Hispanic
3=Equal number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic
4=Don't know

25. **OFFICERS_RACE** What race or races were the officers? You may select more than one. Were they... (enter all that apply)

- 1=White?
- 2=Black or African American?
- 3=American Indian or Alaska Native?
- 4=Asian?
- 5=Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?
- 6=Don't know

CHECK ITEM D.

Is more than one box marked in 25?

If Yes, Ask 26

If No, Skip to [OUTCOME INTRO](#)

26. **OFFICERS_RACE_MAJORITY** What race were most of the officers? Were most of the officers...

- 1=White?
- 2=Black or African American?
- 3=American Indian or Alaska Native?
- 4=Asian?
- 5=Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?
- 6=Equal number of each race
- 7=Don't know (All responses go to [OUTCOME INTRO](#))

F. OUTCOME OF STOP

OUTCOME INTRO (If street or traffic stop):

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about the outcome of your most recent stop and your interaction with police.

27. **OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET** During this contact were you given a ticket? Please do not include any verbal or written *warnings* given to you by the police.

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to 29)
- 3=Don't know (Skip to 29)

28. **OUTCM_TICKET_REASON_SAME** Were you ticketed for the same thing that you were stopped for, or for something different?

- 1=The same thing
- 2=Something different

29. **OUTCM_VERBAL_WARNING** Were you given...

a. a verbal warning?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

b. OUTCM_WRITTEN_WARNING a written warning?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

CHECK ITEM E:

STREET STOP PATH: Was the respondent involved in more than one street stop during the prior 12 months and was the respondent arrested during a street stop?

- If Yes, skip to 30
- If No, skip to 31

TRAFFIC STOP PATH: Was the respondent involved in more than one traffic stop during the prior 12 months and was the respondent arrested during a traffic stop?

- If Yes, skip to 30
- If No, skip to 31

ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY PATH: Was the respondent involved in more than one traffic accident during the prior 12 months and was the respondent arrested during contact involving a traffic accident?

- If Yes, skip to 30
- If No, skip to 31

30. OUTCM_ARRESTED You reported earlier that you were arrested during a contact with the police. Were you arrested during this most recent contact?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

ARREST INTRO 1 (If CHECK ITEM B1 or B2 = I (3=9):

I'm going to ask you some questions about your interactions with police during your most recent contact with police in which you were arrested.

31. OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS At any time during this contact, did the police search you, frisk you, or pat you down?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to CHECK ITEM F)
- 3=Don't know (Skip to CHECK ITEM F)

32. OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_PS Do you think the police had a legitimate reason to search you, frisk you, or pat you down?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

CHECK ITEM F:

Was the most recent contact a traffic stop or traffic accident? ((1e = 1 or 1f = 1 or 1g = 1) and CHECK ITEM B = one) OR (3 = 5 or 6 or 7)

- If Yes, go to 33
- If No, skip to CHECK ITEM G

33. **OUTCM_CONDUCT_VS** At any time during the contact, did the police conduct a vehicle search?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to [CHECK ITEM G](#))
- 3=Don't know (Skip to [CHECK ITEM G](#))

34. **OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_VS** Do you think the police had a legitimate reason to search the vehicle?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

CHECK ITEM G:

Did the police search the respondent or the vehicle? (31 = Yes OR 33 = Yes)?

- If Yes, go to [35](#)
- If No, skip to [37](#)

35. **OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS** During the search, did the police find any illegal items, such as a weapon, drugs, or an open container of alcohol?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

CHECK ITEM H:

ACCIDENT/OTHER INVOLUNTARY PATH: Was the respondent arrested and a search of vehicle or respondent performed? ((31 = Yes OR 33 = Yes) and 30 = Yes) OR ((31 = Yes OR 33 = Yes) and 1e1=1 and 1e2 = Yes))

- If Yes, go to [36](#)
- If No, skip to [37](#)

STREET STOP PATH: Was the respondent arrested and personally searched? (31 = Yes and 30 = Yes) OR (31 = Yes and 1h1=1 and 1h2 = Yes)

- If Yes, go to [36](#)
- If No, skip to [37](#)

TRAFFIC STOP PATH: Was the respondent arrested and a search of vehicle or respondent performed? ((31 = Yes OR 33 = Yes) and 30 = Yes) OR ((31 = Yes OR 33 = Yes) and 1f1=1 and 1f2 = Yes)) OR ((31 = Yes OR 33 = Yes) and 1g1=1 and 1g2 = Yes))

- If Yes, go to [36](#)
- If No, skip to [37](#)

ARREST PATH: Was the respondent arrested and a search of vehicle or respondent performed? ((30 = Yes or 1i = Yes) and (31 = Yes or 33= Yes))

- If Yes, go to [36](#)
- If No, skip to [37](#)

36. **OUTCM_SEARCH_B4_ARREST** Earlier you said that you were arrested during the stop. Did the search occur before you were arrested?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

37. **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** At any point during the contact, did the police do any of the following:

a. **Shout at you?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

b. **OUTCM_POLICE_CURSE** Curse at you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

c. **OUTCM_POLICE_ARREST** Threaten to arrest you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

d. **OUTCM_POLICE_TICKET** Threaten you with a ticket (or other tickets)?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

e. **OUTCM_POLICE_THREATEN** Threaten to use force against you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

f. **OUTCM_POLICE_GRAB** Push or grab you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

g. **OUTCM_POLICE_HANDCUFF** Handcuff you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

h. **OUTCM_POLICE_KICK** Kick or hit you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

i. **OUTCM_POLICE_SPRAY** Spray you with a chemical or pepper spray?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

j. **OUTCM_POLICE_STUNGUN** Use an electroshock weapon against you, such as a stun gun?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

k. **OUTCM_POLICE_GUN** Point or fire a gun at you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

l. **OUTCM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE** Use any other type of force?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

OUTCM_POLICE_FORCE_SP [If 37l=1] What other type of force did the police use?

CHECK ITEM I:

Is there at least one 'Yes' response in 37a-1?

If Yes, go to 38

If No, skip to 40

38. **OUTCM_ACTIONS_NECESSARY** You mentioned that the police [read categories marked yes in 37]. Do you feel (this action was/these actions were) necessary?

1=Yes

2=No

3=Don't know

39. **OUTCM_FORCE_EXCESSIVE** Do you feel any of the actions used against you were excessive?

1=Yes

2=No

3=Don't know

40. **OUTCM_RESP_DISOBEY** At any time during this contact, did you ...

a. **Disobey or interfere with the officer(s)?**

1=Yes

2=No

b. **OUTCM_RESP_GETAWAY** Try to get away?

1=Yes

2=No

c. **OUTCM_RESP_PUSH** Push, grab, or hit the police officer(s)?

1=Yes

2=No

d. **OUTCM_RESP_RESIST** Resist being handcuffed, arrested, or searched?

1=Yes

2=No

e. **OUTCM_RESP_COMPLAIN** Complain to the officer(s)?

1=Yes

2=No

f. **OUTCM_RESP_ARGUE** Argue with the police officer(s)?

1=Yes

2=No

g. **OUTCM_POLICE_CURSE** Curse at, insult, or verbally threaten police officer(s)?

1=Yes

2=No

h. **OUTCM_RESP_OTHER** Physically do anything else?

1=Yes

2=No (Skip to INTRO FOR ALL EXCEPT BLOCK WATCH)_

OUTCM_RESP_OTHER_SP [If 40h=1] What else did you physically do?

(All responses skip to INTRO FOR ALL EXCEPT BLOCK WATCH)_

G. OUTCOME OF VOLUNTARY CONTACTS

41. **VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL** How did you contact the police?

- 1= Called the police (this includes calls made to 911, 311, a sheriff's office or any other type of law enforcement)
- 2=Went to police station
- 3=Security alarm contacted police
- 4=Someone else contacted the police for me
- 5=Approached an officer in a public place
- 6=Other – Specify
- 7=Don't remember

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL_SP [If 41=6] Please specify the other method used to contact police.

42. **VOL_POL_PROMPT** Did the police respond right away to your request?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

43. **VOL_SITUATION_IMPROVE** Did the situation improve after you contacted the police?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

44. **VOL_SATISFY_POLICE_RESP** Were you satisfied with the police response during your most recent contact?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

45. **VOL_CONTACT_POL_FUTURE** Would you be more likely, less likely, or just as likely to contact the police in the future?

- 1=More likely to contact
- 2=Less likely to contact
- 3=Just as likely to contact
- 4=Don't know

H. FINAL QUESTIONS

INTRO FOR ALL EXCEPT BLOCK WATCH:

Now, just a few questions about the characteristics of your (most recent) contact with the police and how you felt about the police during that contact.

46. **POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY** Looking back on this contact, do you feel the police behaved properly?

- 1=Yes (Skip to [CHECK ITEM J](#))
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know (Skip to [CHECK ITEM J](#))

47. **POLBEHV_SLUR** At any point during this contact, did the police...

a. **Refer to you using a slur or call you a degrading name?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

b. **POLBEHV_COMMENT** Make a sexual comment to you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

c. **POLBEHV_TOUCH** Touch you in a sexual way or have any physical contact with you that was sexual in nature?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

48. **POLBEHV_BIAS_RACE** Do you feel that any of the police behaviors during this contact were motivated by prejudice or bias against you, due to...

a. **your actual or perceived race or ethnicity?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

b. **POLBEHV_BIAS_SEX** your actual or perceived gender or sexual orientation?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

c. **POLBEHV_BIAS_RELIGION** your actual or perceived religion?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

d. **POLBEHV_DISABILITY** your actual or perceived disability?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

49. **POLBEHV_FILE_COMPLAINT** Did you file a complaint against the police?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No (Skip to [CHECK ITEM J](#))

50. **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM** Who did you file the complaint with?

FR Note: A citizen review board is an independent agency set up to investigate citizen complaints about improper police conduct

- 1=The police
- 2=Citizen review board
- 3=Other – specify

4=Don't know

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM_SP [If 50=3] Please specify who you contacted to file the complaint.

51. **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_OUTCOME** What is the current status of your complaint?

- 1=Still in progress
- 2=Withdrawn
- 3=Dismissed, the claim was said to be unsupported or there was insufficient evidence to make a determination
- 4=The officer(s) were cleared of any wrongdoing
- 5=The officer(s)'s actions were found to be improper
- 6=Don't know (Skip to [CHECK ITEM J](#))

52. **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_SATISFY** How satisfied are you with how the complaint [is being/was] handled? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

- 1=Very satisfied
- 2=Somewhat satisfied
- 3=Somewhat dissatisfied
- 4=Very dissatisfied

CHECK ITEM J: Was the respondent's only or most recent contact with police in the prior 12 months to report a crime, disturbance, suspicious person, non-crime emergency to the police, contact the police for non-emergency assistance, or seek help from the police for something not mentioned; AND was the respondent's only or most recent contact with the police in the prior 12 months face-to-face (in person)?

If Yes, go to [53](#)

If No, skip to [CHECK ITEM K](#)

53. **USE_FORCE** During [this contact/your most recent contact] with police, did the police...

a. **USE force against you?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

b. **THREATEN_FORCE** THREATEN TO USE force against you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

CHECK ITEM K: Did the respondent have more than one contact with police during the prior 12 months (CHECK ITEM B > 1 OR any 1a1>1, 1b1>1, 1c1>1, 1e1>1, 1f1>1, 1g1>1, 1h1>1, 1k1>1, 1l1>1)?

Yes → Ask [Q54](#)

No → Skip to [CHECK ITEM L](#)

54. **EARLIER_USE_FORCE** During any of your EARLIER contacts with police in the last 12 months, did the police...

a. **USE force against you?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

b. **EARLIER_THREATEN_FORCE** THREATEN TO USE force against you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

55. **POLBEHV_EARLIER_SLUR** During any of your EARLIER contacts with police in the last 12 months, did the police...

a. **Refer to you using a slur or call you a degrading name?**

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

b. **POLBEHV_EARLIER_COMMENT** Make a sexual comment to you?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

c. **POLBEHV_EARLIER_TOUCH** Touch you in a sexual way or have any physical contact with you that was sexual in nature?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3=Don't know

56. **POLBEHV_EARLIER_COMPLAINT** Did you file a complaint against the police?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No

CHECK ITEM L:

Was the respondent arrested during the prior 12 months?

If Yes, go to 57

If No, [END INTERVIEW](#)

57. **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED** How many total times were you arrested during the prior 12 months?

_____ times

END INTERVIEW

Attachment 4: Selected Nonfederal Publications Citing Data from the PPCS

2011

Higgins, G. E., Jennings, W. G., Jordan, K. L., & Gabbidon, S. L. (2011). Racial profiling in decisions to search: A preliminary analysis using propensity-score matching. *International Journal of Police Science & Management, 13*(4), 336-347.

2012

Beverlin, M. (2012). Symbolic representation in police traffic stops. *Journal of ethnicity in Criminal Justice, 10*(1), 41-70.

Cochran, J. C., & Warren, P. Y. (2012). Racial, ethnic, and gender differences in perceptions of the police: The salience of officer race within the context of racial profiling. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 28*(2), 206-227.

Gau, J. M., & Brunson, R. K. (2012). "One question before you get gone..." Consent search requests as a threat to perceived stop legitimacy. *Race and Justice, 2*(4), 250-273.

2013

Briggs, J. S. (2013). Routine Justice: The intersection of race, gender and police discretion in traffic stops. [Doctoral Dissertation], Kansas State University.

Gau, J. M. (2013). Consent searches as a threat to procedural justice and police legitimacy: An analysis of consent requests during traffic stops. *Criminal Justice Policy Review, 24*(6), 759-777.

Gibbs, J. C., & Ahlin, E. M. (2013). The relationship between fairness and police-citizen hostility. *JJIS, 13*, 47-64.

2014

Holloway-Beth, A. (2014). An assessment of surveillance and administrative data for law enforcement-related injuries. [Doctoral Dissertation], University of Illinois.

2015

Lounsbury, C. J. (2015). Police-public interactions during traffic and street stops: An analysis at the urban, suburban, and rural levels. [Doctoral Dissertation], Capella University.

2016

Alvarado, E. J. (2016). Racial profiling and traffic search: A meta-analysis. [Thesis], San Diego State University.

Gadson, L. (2016). Examining citizen's perception of police contact. [Thesis], North Carolina Central University.

Kudlick, S. E. (2016). Prevalence of the perception of police unfairness in the United States. [Doctoral Dissertation], Chicago School of Professional Psychology.

Medina, M. A. Jr. (2016). Accounting for Membership: An Examination of the effects race, sex, and age has on police conduct and force during traffic stops. [Thesis], Rutgers.

2017

Gilliard-Matthews, S. (2017). Intersectional race effects on citizen-reported traffic ticket decisions by police in 1999 and 2008. *Race and Justice*, 7(4), 299-324.

Miller, T. R., Lawrence, B. A., Carlson, N. N., Hendrie, D., Randall, S., Rockett, I. R., & Spicer, R. S. (2017). Perils of police action: a cautionary tale from US data sets. *Injury prevention*, 23(1), 27-32.

Motley, R. O. & Joe, S. (2017). Police-use-of-force by ethnicity and socioeconomic class. Society for Social Work and Research 21st Annual Conference. New Orleans, LA.

Riner, R. W. (2017). Race, class, and procedural justice during traffic stops. [Doctoral Dissertation], University of Texas at Dallas.

Simko, A. (2017). The relationship between demographic characteristics, types of contact with police, and perceptions of police. [Undergraduate Honors Thesis], Butler University.
<https://digitalcommons.butler.edu/ugtheses/372>

Stickle, B. (2017). Does the use of physical force during contact with the police affect one's perception of procedural justice?. *Journal of Behavioral and Social Sciences* 4, 87-97.

Threadcraft, M. M. (2017). Examining the relationship between gender, income and perceptions of police behavior. [Doctoral Dissertation], Texas Southern University.

2018

Elessawi, T. S. (2018). The Influence of Procedural Justice on Citizens' Perceptions of Legitimacy During Traffic Stops. Dissertation, Widener University.

Garner, J. H., Hickman, M. J., Malega, R. W., & Maxwell, C. D. (2018). Progress toward national estimates of police use of force. *PloS one*, 13(2), e0192932.

Motley, R. O. Jr. & Joe, S. (2018). Police use of force by ethnicity, sex, and socioeconomic class. *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research*. 9,(1), 49-67.

Slocum, L. A. (2018). The effect of prior police contact on victimization reporting: Results from the police–public contact and national crime victimization surveys. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 34(2), 535-589.

2019

Flexon, J. L., D'Alessio, S. J., Stolzenberg, L., & Greenleaf, R. G. (2019). Interracial encounters with the police: findings from the NCVS police-public contact survey. *Journal of ethnicity in criminal justice*, 17(4), 299-320.

Fryer Jr, R. G. (2019). An empirical analysis of racial differences in police use of force. *Journal of Political Economy*, 127(3), 1210-1261.

Henry, T. K. S. & Franklin, T. W. (2019). Police legitimacy in the context of street stops: The effects of race, class, and procedural justice. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 30(3), 406-427.

Tregle, B., Nix, J. & Alpert, G.P. (2019). Disparity does not mean bias: Making sense of observed racial disparities in fatal officer-involved shootings with multiple benchmarks. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 42(1), 18-31.

2020

Benton, M. (2020). Representation is not enough: Symbolic representation and perceptions of the police. *Administration and Society*, 52(5), 794-822.

Boateng, F. D. & Howley, C. (2020). The verdict is in: how did they decide? Using drivers' self-reported data to understand officers' decision making during traffic stop encounters. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 26(4), 402-417.

Carmichael, J., David, J. D., Helou, A. M., & Pereira, C. (2021). Determinants of citizens' perceptions of police behavior during traffic and pedestrian stops. *Criminal justice review*, 46(1), 99-118.

Chenane, J. L., Wright, E. M., & Gibson, C. L. (2020). Traffic stops, race, and perceptions of fairness. *Policing and society*, 30(6), 720-737.

Hu, X., Zhang, X., & Lovrich, N. (2020). Public perceptions of police behavior during traffic stops: Logistic regression and machine learning approaches compared. *Journal of Computational Social Science*, 4, 355-380.

2021

Anderson, M. (2021). Profiling beyond race: characteristics associated with traffic stop outcomes. [Thesis], East Tennessee State University. <https://dc.etsu.edu/etd/3881/>

Federman, P. S. (2021). Cop wisdom and the democratic consequences of citizen-state interactions. *Administration and Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00953997211046594>

Luhur, W., Meyer, I., H., & Wilson, B. D. M. (2021). Policing LGBTQ people. *Brief*. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA School of Law Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/policing-lgbq-people/>

Plank, J. A. (2021). Police officer aggression during police-civilian encounters and effect on civilian perception. [Doctoral Dissertation], Walden University. <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/dissertations/11219/>

Tolliver, G. (2021). Public Perceptions of the Police: Race, Socioeconomic Status, and their Interaction. [Undergraduate Thesis], University of Northern Iowa. <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/csbsresearchconf/2021/all/38/>



December 21, 2021

Elizabeth Davis, Ph.D.
Statistician
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531

Susannah Tapp, Ph.D.
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Re: Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Reinstatement, Without Change, of a Previously Approved Collection for Which Approval Has Expired: 2022 Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS). OMB Number 1121-0260 (Published Dec. 7, 2021)

Dear Ms. Davis and Ms. Tapp:

The National Police Foundation (NPF) submits the following comments regarding the subject proposal. Though NPF does not offer commentary on the estimated burden of the collection, we do offer our perspective on the relevance, utility, and potential enhancements to the collection.

Recent incidents of police brutality sparked national interest in a closer understanding of police citizen interactions and racial disparities in policing outcomes. Data collected in the Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) provides important contextual information for studying these encounters and understanding officer behaviors. The PPCS has proven to be beneficial for the research and practice communities; its data has been used to facilitate research on perceptions of police during police citizen encounters¹²³, the effect of police contact on crime

¹ Engel, R. S. (2005). Citizens' perceptions of distributive and procedural injustice during traffic stops with police. *Journal of research in crime and delinquency*, 42(4), 445-481.

² Flexon, J. L., D'Alessio, S. J., Stolzenberg, L., & Greenleaf, R. G. (2019). Interracial encounters with the police: findings from the NCVS police-public contact survey. *Journal of ethnicity in criminal justice*, 17(4), 299-320.

³ Langton, L., & Durose, M. R. (2013). *Police behavior during traffic and street stops, 2011*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

reporting⁴⁵, representative bureaucracies⁶, officer decision making during traffic stops⁷, and police use of force⁸⁹.

Data collected by the PPCS is crucial for researchers and policy makers; no other source provides such deep insight into police-public contacts. Existing data collected by law enforcement agencies (such as calls for service) may be used to measure certain aspects of police-citizen contact. However, these data do not include officer-initiated contacts that are not reported to dispatchers. As suggested in a recent study of systematic observations, a substantial proportion of officer-initiated activities went unrecorded in official data systems, some of which contained contact with citizens.¹⁰ In addition, calls for service data does not provide important information such as citizen perceptions of the contact or the context in which the encounter took place.

The continuous collection of PPCS data also enables longitudinal study on changes in police-citizen interactions over time. As of today, seven waves of PPCS survey have been conducted gathering data on police-public encounters between 1996 and 2018. Significant social changes have occurred in recent years, highlighting the needs for more recent data on police citizen contact. Continuing the PPCS would create synergies between past and future efforts by allowing for more rigorous research designs.

The PPCS should be expanded to account for the increased presence of law enforcement on social media. The outbreak of a global pandemic, and its sustained nature, have led to important societal changes, including increased uses of virtual communication tools and changes in routine activities and police citizen contact. About 27% of agency respondents in a national survey reported conducting increased proactive outreach and community engagement through social media platforms because of Covid, and a majority of respondents reported limiting their proactive enforcement and outreach activities in person.¹¹ Research on

⁴ Gibson, C. L., Walker, S., Jennings, W. G., & Mitchell Miller, J. (2010). The impact of traffic stops on calling the police for help. *Criminal justice policy review*, 21(2), 139-159.

⁵ Slocum, L. A. (2018). The effect of prior police contact on victimization reporting: Results from the police-public contact and national crime victimization surveys. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 34(2), 535-589.

⁶ Theobald, N. A., & Haider-Markel, D. P. (2009). Race, bureaucracy, and symbolic representation: Interactions between citizens and police. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 19(2), 409-426.

⁷ Engel, R. S., & Calnon, J. M. (2004). Examining the influence of drivers' characteristics during traffic stops with police: Results from a national survey. *Justice Quarterly*, 21(1), 49-90.

⁸ Hickman, M. J., Piquero, A. R., & Garner, J. H. (2008). Toward a national estimate of police use of nonlethal force. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 7(4), 563-604.

⁹ Miller, T. R., Lawrence, B. A., Carlson, N. N., Hendrie, D., Randall, S., Rockett, I. R., & Spicer, R. S. (2017). Perils of police action: a cautionary tale from US data sets. *Injury prevention*, 23(1), 27-32.

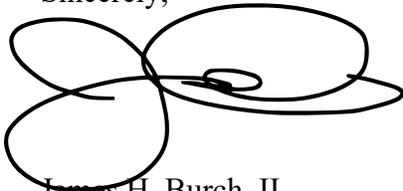
¹⁰ Lum, C., Koper, C. S., Wu, X., Johnson, W., & Stoltz, M. (2020). Examining the empirical realities of proactive policing through systematic observations and computer-aided dispatch data. *Police Quarterly*, 23(3), 283-310.

¹¹ Lum, C., Maupin, C., & Stoltz, M. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on law enforcement agencies (wave 2). *International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University. Washington, DC.*

citizen police contact on social media is scant despite the increased prevalence of social media usage among law enforcement agencies.¹² We are uncertain of the impact of police social media contact on citizens' perception of trust and legitimacy or whether increased use of social media by police has achieved any intended benefits. An added set of questions gauging citizen virtual contact with the police can open new avenues for this line of research and help inform future use of virtual platform by police.

Considering the considerable benefits of the PPCS, the National Police Foundation strongly supports OJP's effort to reinstate this important data collection.

Sincerely,



James H. Burch, II
President

¹² Kim, K., Mohr, A. O. N. E., & Oglesby, A. (2017). 2016 Law enforcement use of social media survey. *Report, International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Urban Institute.*

NCVS-572(L)
(4-2019)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0001
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Resident:

Your address has been selected to participate in the **National Crime Victimization Survey**. The survey collects information about the type and amount of crime committed against people in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts this survey on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Since many crimes are never reported to the police, information from this survey is used to get a more complete picture of crime occurring in our country. The information you provide will give a better understanding of crime and its impact on victims. The survey results are used to develop programs to aid crime victims and prevent crime.

The success of this survey depends on your participation. We cannot substitute another address for yours. Your address is part of a scientifically selected sample of addresses chosen throughout the country. Your answers represent hundreds of other households like yours. Your participation is important even if you have not experienced any crime. By law, the Census Bureau can only use your responses to produce statistics. No information about you or your household can be identified from these statistics.

Answers to frequently asked questions are on the back of this letter. If you would like further information, visit our Web site at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ncvs.html>.

You do not need to take any action at this time. A Census Bureau representative will contact you soon to ask your household to complete the survey.

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven D. Dillingham".

Steven D. Dillingham
Director

What is the National Crime Victimization Survey?

This survey collects data about experiences with crime, both reported and not reported to the police. Periodically, the survey includes additional topics such as crime in schools, contacts with law enforcement, and identity theft.

How was I selected for this survey?

The U.S. Census Bureau chose your address, not you personally, to participate in this survey. We randomly selected a sample of addresses across the country to represent the entire population. We need a response from all persons 12 or older in sampled homes to get a complete picture of the types and amount of crime happening in the United States.

Will information I provide be confidential? Is this survey required by law?

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect your information. The Census Bureau is not permitted to publicly release your responses in a way that could identify you or your household. We are conducting this survey for the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice under the authority of law (Title 13, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 8). The Bureau of Justice Statistics is authorized to collect this survey information by law (Title 34, U.S.C., Section 10132). Federal law protects your privacy and keeps your answers confidential (Title 13, U.S.C., Section 9 and Title 34, U.S.C., Sections 10231 and 10134). Per the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015, your data are protected from cybersecurity risks through screening of the systems that transmit your data. This collection has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Number: 1121-0111; Expiration Date: 02/28/2022). If this number were not displayed, we could not conduct this survey. Your voluntary participation in this survey is important; however, you may decline to answer any or all questions.

How are the data used?

Data from this survey provide information on many topics related to crime and victimization, including crime in schools, trends in violent crime, costs of crime, and the response of law enforcement to reports of victimization. Examples of reports, tables, and charts that use data from the survey are on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Web site at <https://www.bjs.gov>.

How long will it take?

We expect the interview to take about 25 minutes. Your interview may be somewhat shorter or longer than this depending on your circumstances. If you have any comments about this survey or have recommendations for reducing its length, send them to the Chief, Victimization Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC 20531.

I thought that the Census Bureau only counts people every 10 years. What is the Census Bureau doing now?

Besides the decennial census, we collect many different kinds of information through other censuses and surveys. These surveys provide current information on such topics as housing, crime, unemployment rates, health, business, economics and education.

How can I find out more about this survey?

For more information, please visit our Web site at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ncvs.html> or contact the Regional Office for your state at the number listed below:

| <i>State</i> | <i>Phone Number</i> | <i>Regional Office</i> |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC | 1-800-424-6974 EXT. 53943 | Atlanta |
| AR, IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, MO, WI | 1-800-865-6384 | Chicago |
| AZ, CO, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY | 1-800-852-6159 | Denver |
| AK, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA | 1-800-992-3530 | Los Angeles |
| CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT | 1-800-991-2520 | New York |
| DE, DC, KY, MD, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV | 1-800-262-4236 | Philadelphia |

NCVS-573(L)
(4-2019)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0001
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Resident:

Several months ago, we contacted residents at your address to participate in the **National Crime Victimization Survey**. The survey collects information about the type and amount of crime committed against people in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts this survey on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice. We need to interview the current residents of this address, whether we talked with you before or you recently moved to this address.

Since many crimes are never reported to the police, information from this survey is used to get a more complete picture of crime occurring in our country. The information you provide will give a better understanding of crime and its impact on victims. The survey results are used to develop programs to aid crime victims and prevent crime.

The success of this survey depends on your participation. We cannot substitute another address for yours. Your address is part of a scientifically selected sample of addresses chosen throughout the country. Your answers represent hundreds of other households like yours. Your participation is important even if you have not experienced any crime. By law, the Census Bureau can only use your responses to produce statistics. No information about you or your household can be identified from these statistics.

Answers to frequently asked questions are on the back of this letter. If you would like further information, visit our Web site at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ncvs.html>.

You do not need to take any action at this time. A Census Bureau representative will contact you soon to ask your household to complete the survey.

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Dillingham
Director

What is the National Crime Victimization Survey?

This survey collects data about experiences with crime, both reported and not reported to the police. Periodically, the survey includes additional topics such as crime in schools, contacts with law enforcement, and identity theft.

How was I selected for this survey?

The U.S. Census Bureau chose your address, not you personally, to participate in this survey. We randomly selected a sample of addresses across the country to represent the entire population. We need a response from all persons 12 or older in sampled homes to get a complete picture of the types and amount of crime happening in the United States.

Will information I provide be confidential? Is this survey required by law?

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect your information. The Census Bureau is not permitted to publicly release your responses in a way that could identify you or your household. We are conducting this survey for the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice under the authority of law (Title 13, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 8). The Bureau of Justice Statistics is authorized to collect this survey information by law (Title 34, U.S.C., Section 10132). Federal law protects your privacy and keeps your answers confidential (Title 13, U.S.C., Section 9 and Title 34, U.S.C., Sections 10231 and 10134). Per the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015, your data are protected from cybersecurity risks through screening of the systems that transmit your data. This collection has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Number: 1121-0111; Expiration Date: 02/28/2022). If this number were not displayed, we could not conduct this survey. Your voluntary participation in this survey is important; however, you may decline to answer any or all questions.

How are the data used?

Data from this survey provide information on many topics related to crime and victimization, including crime in schools, trends in violent crime, costs of crime, and the response of law enforcement to reports of victimization. Examples of reports, tables, and charts that use data from the survey are on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Web site at <https://www.bjs.gov>.

How long will it take?

We expect the interview to take about 25 minutes. Your interview may be somewhat shorter or longer than this depending on your circumstances. If you have any comments about this survey or have recommendations for reducing its length, send them to the Chief, Victimization Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC 20531.

I thought that the Census Bureau only counts people every 10 years. What is the Census Bureau doing now?

Besides the decennial census, we collect many different kinds of information through other censuses and surveys. These surveys provide current information on such topics as housing, crime, unemployment rates, health, business, economics and education.

How can I find out more about this survey?

For more information, please visit our Web site at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ncvs.html> or contact the Regional Office for your state at the number listed below:

| <i>State</i> | <i>Phone Number</i> | <i>Regional Office</i> |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC | 1-800-424-6974 EXT. 53943 | Atlanta |
| AR, IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, MO, WI | 1-800-865-6384 | Chicago |
| AZ, CO, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY | 1-800-852-6159 | Denver |
| AK, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA | 1-800-992-3530 | Los Angeles |
| CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT | 1-800-991-2520 | New York |
| DE, DC, KY, MD, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV | 1-800-262-4236 | Philadelphia |

PPCS-300
November 2019

2020 POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY: AN NCVS SUPPLEMENT

INTERVIEWER SELF-STUDY

This document does not contain any Title 13 data or other Personally Identifiable Information. All data are fictitious and any resemblance to actual data is coincidental. Consistent with Field Division policy, any names referenced in practice interviews or other exercises are not meant to refer to any actual businesses, schools, group quarters, or persons, especially any current or former Census Bureau employees.

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Self-Study Instructions

INTRODUCTION

As a Field Representative (FR) working on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) between January and June 2020, you will conduct interviews for the Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) at each sample address assigned to you for the NCVS.

In order for you to understand and feel comfortable conducting PPCS interviews using the CAPI instrument you must read and complete this self-study prior to January 2020 interviewing.

The PPCS-300 electronic Self-Study on your laptop is designed to provide you with PPCS procedures, interviewing instructions, and concept definitions.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

There is no classroom training for the PPCS; training consists of a self-study only. After completing this self-study, you will:

- Understand basic facts about the PPCS so that you can explain them to respondents.
- Follow the correct procedures while conducting a PPCS interview using the CAPI instrument.
- Understand important PPCS concepts so you can collect complete and accurate information from respondents.

COMPLETING THIS SELF-STUDY

This self-study consists of four lessons. Lesson 1 provides a description of the PPCS. Lesson 2 contains the procedures for conducting the PPCS interview. Lesson 3 introduces the PPCS CAPI instrument. Lesson 4 contains the instructions to access the Final Review Exercise that you will complete on the Commerce Learning Center (CLC).

Complete each lesson in the sequence that is presented. Be sure to allow enough time between the completion of this self-study and your first 2020 PPCS assignment to resolve any questions with your supervisor before you start interviewing.

PPCS interviewing begins on January 1, 2020.

CHARGING TIME

Charge the actual time that it takes you to complete this self-study (*up to 2.5 hours*) to **project number 0976000 and task code 528 (Refresher Training/Home Study)**.

Charge all NCVS/PPCS interviewing to **project number 0976000**, unless instructed otherwise.

MATERIALS NEEDED

To complete this self-study you will need:

- Your laptop.
- PPCS-300, the 2020 PPCS Interviewer Self-Study (in electronic format only, on your laptop).
- Access to the CLC to complete the PPCS-300 Final Review Exercise.

If you are missing any of these materials, contact your supervisor immediately.

FINAL REVIEW EXERCISE

Upon completion of this self-study, you will complete the PPCS-300 Final Review Exercise on the CLC to verify your knowledge of key concepts of the PPCS presented throughout this self-study. The review exercise consists of 10 questions. This review exercise will be scored, and the results will be passed along to your supervisor and headquarters staff. You may retake the exercise as many times as needed to pass.

You are required to complete the PPCS-300 CLC Final Review Exercise.

Lesson 1 – The Police-Public Contact Survey

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of Lesson 1, you will be able to:

- Identify which NCVS household members are eligible respondents for the PPCS.
- Explain the primary purpose for conducting the PPCS and some of the uses for the PPCS data.
- Know under what authority we are allowed to conduct this supplement.
- Identify all of the PPCS materials you need to conduct this supplement.

DESCRIPTION

The Police-Public Contact Survey, also referred to as the PPCS, is a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). It will be conducted for a six-month period – January through June 2020.

The PPCS was last conducted in 2018. If you conducted interviews for the 2018 PPCS, you will notice some minor changes to the survey instrument since then.

- The 2020 PPCS collects data on the nature and outcomes of respondents' interactions with police, and the respondents' perceptions of police behavior during these interactions.
 - The supplement is administered to all self-interviewed household members who are **16 years of age or older**.
 - The PPCS is not conducted for NCVS interviews completed by proxy.
-

- If the NCVS interview was conducted in some language other than English, you may also conduct the PPCS interview in that language if there is a reliable translator or if you know the language well enough to translate the questions yourself. Unlike the NCVS interview, there is no “official” translated instrument in any other language for the PPCS.

If you have questions about the rules and guidelines for conducting non-English supplement interviews, consult Part A, Chapter 2 on conducting the NCVS interview of your NCVS-550 Interviewing Manual for Field Representatives for general NCVS interpreter guidelines. If you have further questions about conducting non-English supplement interviews, contact your Field Supervisor.

- The PPCS questions are asked IMMEDIATELY AFTER you complete the NCVS interview for the sample person and BEFORE proceeding to the next eligible household member’s NCVS interview.
- The PPCS reference period is **different** from the NCVS reference period. The PPCS has a **12-month, NOT a 6-month**, reference period like the NCVS. The PPCS reference period starts on the first day of the month 12 months prior to the interview month and ends on the day of the interview. For example, if you are interviewing a respondent on January 11, 2020, the reference period is January 1, 2019 through January 11, 2020. While you need to know and understand the reference period, you will not have to calculate it yourself. The instrument will do this for you.

SPONSOR

The U.S. Census Bureau is conducting the PPCS for the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ). The

sponsoring office within the USDOJ is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

PURPOSE

The PPCS was designed to respond to Section 210402 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which mandates the collection, evaluation, and publication of data on the "use of excessive force by law enforcement officers." This Act was initiated due to the lack of reliable data on the extent of excessive force used by police officers. The BJS was assigned the lead responsibility for developing a national reporting program to address the incidence, prevalence, characteristics, and official response to the use of excessive force by law enforcement officers.

The 2020 PPCS will be conducted to obtain reliable data about:

- Face-to-face interactions between respondents and police officers, including:
 - ✓ The number and characteristics of persons stopped by police during traffic stops or street stops.
 - ✓ The nature of these police stops, such as:
 - Why the contact occurred
 - The time of day of the stop
 - The outcome of the stop (ticket, warning, arrest)
 - ✓ Whether the stop involved a search of the person or vehicle

- The possible use of excessive force by police officers during face-to-face contacts with respondents.
- Resident perceptions regarding whether the police behaved properly and treated them with respect.
- How often respondents contact the police to report crimes or other non-crime emergencies.
- Resident satisfaction with police responses to requests for assistance.

DATA USERS

The primary user of the PPCS data is the BJS, who is responsible for analyzing the data from the PPCS. After analyzing the PPCS data, the BJS will publish reports that may be used by legislators and policy makers and made available to the general public. You can find additional information about BJS uses of the PPCS on the BJS website (<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=251>).

AUTHORITY

Because the PPCS is a supplement to the NCVS, which is sponsored by the BJS, the supplement is conducted under the authority of Title 34, United States Code, Section 10132 (formerly Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732) and by the authority of Title 13, United States Code, section 8.

CONFIDENTIALITY

It is important that you understand and maintain strict confidentiality of information. By law, the Census Bureau can only use survey information for statistical research. The Census Bureau is not permitted to publicly release survey responses in a way that could identify the respondent or their household.

As an FR, you should NEVER make survey information available to anyone except sworn Census Bureau employees who have a work related need to know the information. Do not permit any unauthorized

persons, even members of your own family, to see the information that you collect.

Strict confidentiality of individual respondent and household information is guaranteed by:

- Title 34 of the United States Code, Sections 10134 and 10231 (formerly Title 42 of the United States Code, Sections 3735 and 3789g), and
- Title 13 of the United States Code, Section 9.

DEBRIEFING QUESTIONNAIRE

The PPCS Debriefing Questionnaire will allow you to provide feedback about your 2020 PPCS interviewing experience. Information you provide on this questionnaire will help us explore ways to improve the survey in the future. You will receive further instruction on this debriefing questionnaire at the end of PPCS data collection. Therefore, please keep any notes and/or comments documented for this purpose.

BJS SPECIAL REPORT: POLICE BEHAVIOR

BJS publishes the results of the PPCS for the public. The following page contains an example of a report that uses past PPCS data. The full report is available on the BJS website:
(<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp15.pdf>).

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



SPECIAL REPORT

OCTOBER 2018

NCJ 251145

Contacts Between Police and the Public, 2015

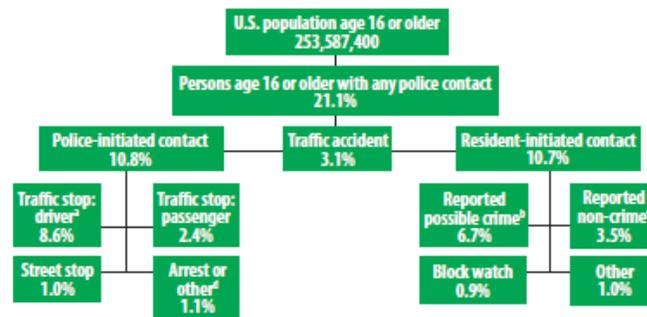
Elizabeth Davis and Anthony Whyde, *BJS Statisticians*
Lynn Langton, Ph.D., *former BJS Statistician*

In 2015, an estimated 21% of U.S. residents age 16 or older—about 53.5 million persons—had experienced some type of contact with the police during the prior 12 months (figure 1). This was down from 26% of residents in 2011.

A similar percentage of residents experienced police-initiated (10.8%) or resident-initiated (10.7%) contact. The most prevalent specific types of contact with police occurred when drivers were pulled over during a traffic stop (8.6% of residents experienced this) or when residents reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to police (6.7% of residents).

Findings described in this report are based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2015 Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS), a supplement to the National Crime Victimization

FIGURE 1
Percent of U.S. population age 16 or older who had any police contact, by type of contact and reason, 2015



Note: Details may not sum to totals because respondent could indicate yes to multiple reasons. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

^aDenominator excludes persons who never drive.

^bIncludes residents who reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to police.

^cIncludes residents who reported an emergency not perceived to be a crime, such as a medical emergency or a traffic accident in which they were not involved, to police.

^dIncludes residents who reported an arrest as the sole type of contact with police, occurring outside of the context of a traffic stop, street stop, or traffic accident, such as the police going to a resident's home or place of work to execute an arrest warrant. A contact that involved arrest as an outcome of another type of contact is counted in the initial type of contact.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The portion of U.S. residents age 16 or older who had experienced contact with the police in the preceding 12 months declined from 26% in 2011 to 21% in 2015, a drop of more than 9 million people (from 62.9 million to 53.5 million).
- The number of persons experiencing police-initiated contact fell by 8 million (down 23%), the number of persons who initiated contact with the police fell by 6 million (down 19%), and the number experiencing contact from traffic accidents did not change significantly.
- Whites (23%) were more likely than blacks (20%) or Hispanics (17%) to have contact with police.
- Police were equally likely to initiate contact with blacks and whites (11% each) but were less likely to initiate contact with Hispanics (9%).
- Police were more likely to initiate contact with males (12%) than with females (9%), while females (11%) were more likely to initiate contact with police than males (10%).
- When police initiated the contact, blacks (5.2%) and Hispanics (5.1%) were more likely to experience the threat or use of physical force than whites (2.4%), and males (4.4%) were more likely to experience the threat or use of physical force than females (1.8%).



KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER The key points to remember from Lesson 1 are:

- The objective of this supplement is to collect information on the nature and outcomes of respondents' interactions with police, and the respondents' perceptions of police behavior during these interactions.
- Administer the PPCS to all persons in the NCVS sample who are 16 years of age and older and completed an NCVS interview by self-response, either in person or over the phone.
- If the NCVS interview was conducted in some language other than English, you may also conduct the PPCS interview in that language if there is a reliable translator or if you know the language well enough to translate the questions yourself. Unlike the NCVS interview, there is no "official" translated instrument in any other language for the PPCS.

If you have questions about the rules and guidelines for conducting non-English supplement interviews, consult Part A, Chapter 2 on conducting the NCVS interview of your NCVS-550 Interviewing Manual for Field Representatives for general NCVS interpreter guidelines. If you have further questions about conducting non-English supplement interviews, contact your Field Supervisor.

- All PPCS screener questions must be completed with a valid response to help ensure accurate estimates of the prevalence and characteristics of police contacts.

- The NCVS and PPCS are both sponsored by the BJS. The same laws that authorize the NCVS to be conducted and protect its confidentiality also apply to the PPCS.

Lesson 2 – Procedures for Conducting the PPCS Interview

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of Lesson 2, you will:

- Understand the difference between the NCVS reference period and the PPCS reference period.
- Understand the PPCS rules for interviewing, such as respondent eligibility rules, how the PPCS-CAPI instrument handles NCVS proxy interviews, how to record the different types of PPCS noninterviews in the CAPI instrument, and how to set callbacks for respondents who are willing but not available to complete the PPCS immediately after they complete their NCVS interview.
- Know how to manage non-English speaking respondents and the rules for using interpreters.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The general procedure for interviewing a household for the PPCS is to ask all appropriate NCVS questions of one household member and, **if the respondent is 16 years of age or older**, ask all appropriate PPCS questions of that respondent before proceeding to the next household member's NCVS interview. As with all NCVS supplements, the CAPI instrument keeps track of each respondent's PPCS eligibility and interview status.

SUPP_ELIGIBLE_PPCS

If the age of a respondent was not verified with the household respondent, the CAPI instrument goes to **SUPP_ELIGIBLE_PPCS** where you must enter (by observation, or from other information discovered during the course of this contact or a previous contact) whether or not you feel this person is eligible for the PPCS.

- ◆ The respondent's age has not been recorded.
- ◆ Based on your observation or other information gathered during this contact, do you have reason to believe that the respondent is 16 years of age or older?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SUPP_ELIGIBLE_PPCS

If you have information to support that the respondent appears to be 16 years of age or older, select Precode (1) at the **SUPP_ELIGIBLE_PPCS** screen and continue with the PPCS interview. Otherwise, select Precode (2). A response of 2 at the **SUPP_ELIGIBLE_PPCS** screen means that you deem the respondent is ineligible for the PPCS based on the information you have. In any case, you must:

- Conduct the PPCS interview with each sample household member who is 16 years of age or older and present during the initial interview session before resorting to callbacks for NCVS interviews with the remaining household members.
- Complete the NCVS interview with a sample person, then make every attempt to complete the person's PPCS interview during the same contact. To help reduce survey costs, keep to a minimum any callback appointments to complete the PPCS.
- Pay close attention to the instructions in this self-study and any FR instructions presented in [blue text](#) within the PPCS CAPI instrument. Review the flow of questions within the instrument so that you are thoroughly familiar with it before beginning your assignment. The CAPI instrument is designed to only ask relevant questions based on the responses to questions already asked. If you feel that a question is presented that doesn't seem relevant, note the case id and report the situation to your RO immediately.

- Ask all questions **exactly as worded**.
- Read the questions slowly. **DO NOT** rush when asking the questions or when instructed to read the answer categories aloud to the respondent.
- For additional information about performance standards, please review Topic 3, Performance Standards, in Chapter A4 of the National Crime Victimization Survey Interviewing Manual for Field Representatives (Form 550).

PPCS REFERENCE PERIOD

The PPCS reference period is **different** from the NCVS reference period in both its length and in its end date.

For the NCVS, the 6-month reference period starts with the date of their last interview or the 1st of the month [if the respondent wasn't previously interviewed] and ends on the **DAY BEFORE THE INTERVIEW DAY**.

By contrast, during the PPCS interview you will ask questions about a respondent's contacts with the police **during the 12-month period starting on the first day of the month 12 months prior to the date of interview and ending on the day of the interview**.

For example, the reference period for a PPCS interview conducted on January 11, 2020 starts on January 1, 2019 and ends on January 11, 2020. While you need to know and understand the reference period, you will not have to calculate it yourself. The instrument will do this for you.

GENERAL PPCS INTERVIEWING RULES

The following rules for PPCS interviewing cover who is eligible for the PPCS, reinforce the confidentiality and legitimacy of the survey, indicate whether proxy interviews are acceptable, and provide acceptable reasons for a PPCS noninterview.

Eligibility

The only NCVS respondents eligible for the PPCS are household members who are 16 years of age or older, and must have completed their NCVS interview by self-response.

Confidentiality of the PPCS

When administering the PPCS, apply the same rules of confidentiality as you apply when conducting the NCVS interview. Use your discretion if a respondent seems hesitant answering the PPCS questions when others are present. Ask the respondent whether another time might be more convenient to complete the interview.

Tell respondents that the law requires that all information collected from respondents be kept confidential so that individual respondents or households cannot be identified from the survey results.

Proxy Interviews

Proxy interviews are **NOT** acceptable for the PPCS. If a respondent's NCVS interview is taken by proxy, the PPCS questions do not appear and you **DO NOT** conduct a PPCS interview for that respondent. Once the NCVS proxy interview is complete, the instrument automatically skips over the PPCS interview for the proxy person. You are then prompted to select the next eligible household member for NCVS interview.

Non-English Interviews

If the NCVS interview was conducted in some language other than English, you may also conduct the PPCS interview in that language if there is a reliable translator or if you know the language well enough to translate the questions yourself. Unlike the NCVS interview, there is no "official" translated instrument in any other language for the PPCS.

If you have questions about the rules and guidelines for conducting non-English supplement interviews, consult Part A, Chapter 2 on conducting the NCVS interview of your NCVS-550 Interviewing Manual for Field Representatives for general NCVS interpreter guidelines. If you have further questions about conducting non-English supplement interviews, contact your Field Supervisor.

Noninterviews

A noninterview means that we:

- ✓ Lose valuable information; and
- ✓ Increase the probability that the PPCS data we collect does not provide a true picture of the types and amount of crime happening in the United States.

Households

If an entire NCVS sample household is classified as a noninterview, you **will not** have the opportunity to complete PPCS interviews for anyone in the household.

Persons by Proxy

The PPCS instrument is designed so that the PPCS interview only begins when a household member 16 years of age or older completes his/her NCVS interview by self-response. The PPCS instrument will be unavailable for NCVS interviews completed by proxy. If a household member completed the NCVS interview by proxy, the household member will be considered a PPCS noninterview.

Eligible PPCS Persons

For persons eligible to complete the PPCS, all PPCS screener questions must be completed with a valid response to help ensure accurate estimates of the prevalence and type of police contacts. Ask all screener questions and record the correct response.

**HOW TO ASK
QUESTIONS**

Ask each question as presented on the screen. FR instructions are in **blue text**; do not read these to respondents. All questions and answer lists that are read to the respondent are in **bold black text**. You will also notice, occasionally, some question wording in **bold gray text**. Reading bold gray text to the respondent is optional. Some answer lists are not in bold text; do **NOT** read these response categories to the respondent. For these situations ask the question and wait for the respondent to answer, then classify the answer provided into the answer category that best fits the response.

The uniformity and value of the final results depend on all FRs asking the questions in the same order and with the same wording. When a respondent's answer is too general or does not completely answer a question, ask probing questions to encourage the respondent to clarify his/her initial response.

***Ask questions
as worded***

Ask each question EXACTLY as worded in the CAPI instrument. Adding, deleting, or changing words in questions, no matter how slight, can change the meaning of the question.

Ask in order

The flow and continuity of the questions is worked into the questionnaire sequence. The CAPI instrument automatically presents the next relevant question based on responses to questions already answered.

(If, during an interview, you feel that the CAPI instrument presents a question out of sequence, **write down the screen name and make a note of the situation** in which this screen was presented, then continue the interview. Once the interview is complete, **document the situation and report it to your RO or Field Supervisor. Provide as much detail as possible about the situation along with the caseid.** The prompt reporting of issues allows us more time to correct any problems for the next interview month.)

Speak clearly

Read each question slowly and clearly. If you rush through the questions, the respondent may assume that you think the questions are unimportant.

***Listen to the
respondent***

Listen to the respondent until he/she finishes an answer. Failure to do so may frustrate respondents and result in incorrect or incomplete entries.

- Do not “tune out” the respondent while recording answers. The information the respondent is giving you may help clarify the answer or even change its meaning.

- Do not interrupt the respondent before they finish or if they hesitate. A respondent often hesitates when trying to remember; allow time for this.
- If the statements or comments given by the respondent are not entirely clear to you, check your understanding of what has been said by repeating the respondent's answer, then pausing expectantly to allow the respondent to expand on or clarify the answer.

Probing Techniques

When the respondent's answer does not meet the question's objective, probe in order to clarify or expand the answer. Probing is a technique in which you casually get the respondent to provide an answer which meets the question's objective.

- Probing does not mean that you influence the respondent's answer or unnecessarily prolong the interview.
- Probing must be as neutral as possible to ensure that the responses are not distorted. Use the probing techniques provided below to obtain more accurate answers, especially if the respondent seems unsure about any of the questions.
- For those questions that do not include an answer category for "Don't know" responses, probe until you get an answer that fits the answer categories for the specific item. If after using all probing techniques, the respondent still answers "Don't know" or refuses to answer a particular question, enter CTRL + D for a "Don't know" response and CTRL + R for "Refused." Only accept a response of "Don't know" or "Refused" as a last resort.
- When you get an answer that does not make sense to you, use the following techniques to get more complete answers:
 - ✓ Repeat the question.

- ✓ Pause after the respondent's reply to give the impression that he/she has merely begun to answer the question.
- ✓ Question or comment in a neutral tone of voice to get a more complete response.
- ✓ Read all answer categories that are in **bold face text** to the respondent a second time. Otherwise, only read answer categories as a probing technique when all other probing techniques fail.

PPCS INTERVIEW STATUS

The CAPI instrument automatically maintains the interview status of all persons listed on the household roster. Once the household roster is captured in the CAPI instrument, NCVS eligibility is determined based on household membership status and respondent age. All household members on the NCVS household roster who are 12 years of age and older will show status "Need-self," indicating that this respondent is eligible for the NCVS.

Similarly, the CAPI instrument was designed to maintain each eligible household member's supplement interview status; however, the supplement interview status for a specific person is not set until that person completes their NCVS interview. Once a person's NCVS interview is complete and you initiate a PPCS interview with an eligible respondent, their supplement status changes. For instance, upon answering the first question, the supplement status changes to "Partial-SUP" which indicates that you have initiated, but not fully completed, the supplement interview with the respondent. Also, when you begin a PPCS interview and F10 out of the PPCS interview with intentions of completing it at a later time, a status of "Partial-SUP" will be displayed in the interview status column on the household roster when you re-enter the case to complete the interview. When you answer the last supplement question, the CAPI instrument updates the supplement status to "Done-SUP,"

which indicates that the supplement interview was fully completed.

The CAPI instrument also displays a status for PPCS noninterviews. People may refuse to participate in the PPCS or the NCVS, eligible respondents may be unavailable for the duration of the interviewing period, we may not be able to complete the NCVS interview, or perhaps you complete the NCVS interview by proxy. All of these result in a PPCS noninterview. When these situations exist the CAPI instrument automatically changes the supplement status to “Nonint-SUP” to indicate that the PPCS is a noninterview.

***Viewing PPCS
interview status on
HH Roster tab***

View the NCVS or supplement interview status for all persons on the household roster by selecting the Household (HH) Roster tab in the CAPI instrument. The Household Roster tab displays the composition of the household for the current interviewing period: full name of the persons living or staying in the household, whether the persons listed are household members or have a usual residence elsewhere (are nonmembers), line numbers, ages, sexes, relationship to the reference person, and an indicator on the HH Roster tab that identifies who is the household respondent.

The status column contains the interview status for both the NCVS and the PPCS. If you select the HH Roster tab when first entering a case to review the current composition of a household, you will find the CAPI instrument only displays the person’s NCVS status. The PPCS status for each eligible PPCS person is displayed for that person **only after** that person’s NCVS interview status has been resolved. A resolved status means that the NCVS interview for a particular person is complete or that the person was coded out as a noninterview.

INTRO_1

After introducing the PPCS at **INTRO_1**, you may need to stop conducting the PPCS interview at some point because:

- The respondent refuses to complete the PPCS interview, even though he/she completed the NCVS interview by self-response.
- The respondent cannot currently complete the supplement; in this case you may schedule a callback to complete the PPCS.

The PPCS noninterview reason is captured in the CAPI instrument based on your selections at certain screens or the circumstances surrounding the NCVS interview. Code the cases as noninterviews at the **SUPP_TYPEZ** screen. **INTRO_1** is discussed in greater detail in Lesson 3.

CODING SUPPLEMENT NONINTERVIEWS BEFORE TRANSMITTAL

Account for supplement noninterviews just as you normally account for NCVS noninterviews before you transmit.

In situations where a respondent has not completed their supplement interview you are required to code these respondents at the supplement Type Z screen (**SUPP_TYPEZ**). Similar to the NCVS, when you attempt to transmit a case that contains incomplete supplement interviews the CAPI instrument then goes to the supplement Type Z screen to collect a reason for noninterview.

In situations where eligible persons listed on the household roster remain to be interviewed, either for the NCVS and/or the PPCS, and you attempt to transmit the case, an active signal box appears to verify that you want to transmit the case. If you click “Suppress” the instrument goes to the **TYPEZ** or **SUPP_TYPEZ** screens, depending on whether you have NCVS noninterviews (**TYPEZ**), PPCS noninterviews (**SUPP_TYPEZ**) or both (**TYPEZ and SUPP_TYPEZ**).

- ◆ No survey data were collected for (NAME)
 - ◆ Enter the reason that best describes why (NAME)'s survey data were not collected.
- 1 Never available
 - 2 Refused – parent or other person refused for respondent
 - 3 Refused – respondent refused for themselves
 - 4 Physically or mentally unable to answer and no proxy available
 - 5 Temporarily absent and no proxy available
 - 6 Other – specify

SUPP_TYPEZ

If a case contains PPCS eligible respondents that remain to be interviewed for the PPCS, but have completed their NCVS interview the instrument goes to **SUPP_TYPEZ**. Record the reason the PPCS interview was not completed, just as you do at **TYPEZ** for NCVS noninterviews. The noninterview reasons at **SUPP_TYPEZ** are the same ones listed in **TYPEZ**. If more than one PPCS eligible person remains to be interviewed, enter the noninterview reason for each person.

If a case contains PPCS eligible respondents that remain to be interviewed for both the NCVS and PPCS, complete both **TYPEZ** and **SUPP_TYPEZ**.

More detailed information about coding noninterviews can be found in Chapter A6 of the National Crime Victimization Survey Interviewing Manual for Field Representatives (Form 550).

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER The key points to remember for Lesson 2 are:

- The 2020 PPCS reference period is 12 months.
- Conduct a PPCS interview with each sample household member who is 16 years of age and older whose NCVS interview was conducted by self-response.
- The CAPI instrument does not proceed to the PPCS

questions if:

- ✓ An NCVS household member is under 16 years of age;
 - ✓ An NCVS household member is 16 years of age or older and is an NCVS noninterview person;
 - ✓ An NCVS interview for a household member 16 years of age or older was completed by proxy; or
 - ✓ An NCVS household member is in an NCVS noninterview household.
- All PPCS screener questions must be completed with a valid response to help ensure accurate estimates of police contacts and their characteristics.

Lesson 3 – The PPCS CAPI Instrument

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of Lesson 3, you will:

- Understand the various types of police contacts about which the PPCS gathers information.
- Be familiar with changes made to the PPCS instrument since 2018.
- Understand the importance of carefully following all interview instructions in the PPCS instrument.
- Know how to ask each PPCS question correctly and enter each respondent's answer correctly.
- Be aware of situations that require probing for acceptable answers.
- Become familiar with the flow of the PPCS interview and begin to feel comfortable using the 2020 PPCS instrument.
- Understand other important PPCS concepts.

INTRODUCTION

For all NCVS interviewed households, complete a PPCS interview as a supplement to the NCVS for each sample household member who is 16 years of age or older and who completes their NCVS interview by self-response.

The CAPI instrument prompts you to administer the PPCS interview immediately following an NCVS self-response interview. NCVS persons interviewed by proxy are not eligible for the PPCS. The CAPI instrument automatically codes any NCVS proxy interviews as PPCS noninterviews.

FR instructions and soft and hard error checks are located throughout the PPCS CAPI instrument. FR

instructions are identified in **blue text** in the instrument. Follow all FR instructions so that responses are captured accurately. During the course of interviewing you may also encounter questions that are intended for you, the FR, to answer. Like FR instructions, these FR questions are in **blue text** and are intended for you to answer. Read all **blue text** to yourself and never to the respondent. In addition, remember to read all **bolded black text** in the question itself and in all answer categories, and remember that **bolded gray text** is optional for reading.

INSTRUMENT CHANGES SINCE 2018

Minor changes have been made from the 2018 PPCS to the 2020 PPCS. The most prominent change to the 2020 PPCS is incorporating questions about the respondent's actions during their most recent contact with the police.

OVERVIEW OF THE PPCS

The PPCS CAPI instrument was designed as nine modules. Each module contains a series of questions about a specific topic. The total number of modules asked of each eligible PPCS respondent depends on the interviewing situation. The modules are described below.

PPCS SCREENER QUESTIONS

The first series of PPCS questions is used to screen and determine which remaining PPCS questions the sample person is eligible for. Responses to these questions are used to determine the types and the overall prevalence estimate for police contact. For this reason, it is extremely important that you accurately classify the types of police contacts the respondent reports, and that you use the verification screen in the Verification module to correct any errors.

In this module you ask about nine specific types of police contacts. These include: the respondent reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to

the police (**RPT_CRIME**); the respondent reported a non-crime emergency to the police (**RPT_NONCRIME**); the respondent contacted the police for non-emergency assistance (**RPT_NONEMERG**); the respondent participated in a neighborhood watch or other anti-crime program with the police (**BLK_WATCH**); the respondent was in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene (**TRAFF_ACCID**); the respondent was stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle (**STOP_MV**); the respondent was stopped by the police while a passenger in a motor vehicle (**STOP_PASS_MV**); the respondent was stopped by the police in a public place (but not in a moving vehicle) (**STOP_PUBLIC**); and the respondent contacted the police or the police initiated contact with the respondent for some other reason (**CONTACT_OTH_REAS**). In addition, **SOUGHT_HELP** and **APPROACHED_BY_POL** gather more specific information about the police contact in **CONTACT_OTH_REAS**.

For each of these screener questions, you ask whether the respondent experienced a police contact of this type during the reference period. It is critical to get complete, accurate answers to the questions about specific types of police contacts.

Once a respondent answers affirmatively to a screener question, the instrument asks a short series of follow-up questions to gather data on the number and nature of the contacts.

Verification

The Verification module summarizes all police contacts reported in the screener questions, and allows the respondent to make any necessary corrections before moving on the next section. The respondent can add or delete a police contact, revise the number of times a type of contact was reported, or specify that there is a different type of error in the verification screen. The Verification module is on path

only for respondents who have reported at least two different types of police contacts during the reference period.

Most Recent Contact

This series of questions collects information on the timing of the most recent police contact. It determines the month and year of the contact, the time of day, the total length of the contact, and the respondent's perception of whether the length of the contact was appropriate. The next five modules that follow (Street Stop through Outcome of Voluntary Contacts) address only the contact identified by the respondent as the most recent contact, unless otherwise specified.

Street Stop

These questions are asked if the respondent's most recent police contact involves having been stopped by the police while in a public place but not a moving vehicle. (This is referred to as a "street stop.") The respondent is asked whether others were present during the stop, the reasons for the stop, and whether the respondent believes the police had a legitimate reason for the stop.

Traffic Stop

These questions are asked if the respondent's most recent police contact involves having been stopped by the police while in a moving vehicle. (This is referred to as a "traffic stop.") The respondent is asked whether other persons were in the vehicle, the reasons for the stop, and whether the respondent believes the police had a legitimate reason for the stop.

Officer Characteristics

This series of questions collects information on the number of police officers present during a traffic stop or street stop, and the sex, Hispanic origin, and race of the officer(s).

Outcome of Stop

For respondents whose most recent police contact was initiated by the police, was a traffic accident, or who report in **ARREST** that they were arrested in a

police contact not captured elsewhere in the Screener Questions module, these questions gather information on the outcome of the interaction—whether it resulted in a warning, ticket, or arrest. It also addresses other police actions during the stop, such as frisking the respondent or searching the respondent's vehicle. The respondent is also asked if the police engaged in specific verbal or physical actions toward the respondent and whether he or she believes these police actions were necessary and/or excessive, and what actions the respondent took during the contact.

***Outcome of
Voluntary Contacts***

These questions are asked if the respondent reports having initiated contact with the police, as opposed to having been stopped or approached by the police. This is known as a voluntary contact. Questions are asked about the method used to contact the police, what effect the police contact may have had, and how likely the respondent would be to contact police in the future.

Final Questions

These questions are asked of all respondents, with the exception of those whose most recent police contact involved participating in a block watch with the police. Questions address police behavior, use of force, and whether or not the respondent filed a complaint against the officer(s). For some of these questions, the respondent is asked to provide information about police contacts other than the most recent one.

PPCS reference period

The reference period is calculated based on the current system date and filled by the CAPI instrument. The reference period beginning date you see contains the first day of the month one year ago. For example, if you are interviewing in January 2020, the reference period start date displayed in the CAPI instrument should be January 1, 2019. The reference period end date is the day of the interview.

PPCS most recent incident For all respondents who have reported a police contact during the reference period, the purpose of modules Most Recent Contact through Outcome of Voluntary Contact is to collect information about the police contact identified by the respondent as most recent. Be sure that the respondent is referring to and answering the PPCS questions about this most recent contact.

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Now, I would like to ask some questions about any contacts you may have had with the police. We estimate these questions will take between 3 to 10 minutes depending on your circumstances. The U.S. Census Bureau is required by law to keep your information confidential.

◆ If a respondent refuses the supplement questions, enter 2 (AT THIS SCREEN ONLY) to code the supplement as a noninterview.

◆ If a respondent completed their NCVS interview but can not complete their PPCS interview at this time, enter 3.

- 1 Enter 1 to continue
- 2 Refused supplement
- 3 Currently unable to complete the interview, but willing to complete at later date/time

INTRO_1

INTRO_1

The **INTRO_1** screen introduces the PPCS supplement to the respondent. It conveys that we would like to ask questions about contacts they may have had with the police. If the respondent seems hesitant or reluctant to continue after you read the introduction, reassure them that:

- The findings from this survey are released only in the form of statistical summaries, and information about specific individuals is not revealed.
- Participation is voluntary and respondents may decline to answer any questions they are uncomfortable answering.

- Precode (1)** If a respondent is available and willing to participate, enter Precode (1) to continue with the PPCS interview.
- Precode (2)** If, after exhausting all avenues to get the respondent's participation, the respondent still refuses, then enter Precode (2); code the case as a noninterview at the **SUPP_TYPEZ** screen.
- Precode (3)** Some respondents will be willing to participate but are unable to complete the supplement at that moment. In these situations, enter Precode (3) at **INTRO_1**. When you select Precode (3) the instrument either goes to the next eligible household member or exits the case.

This next set of questions focuses on any times you may have contacted the police or the police initiated contact with you. The term "police" refers to any law enforcement officer.

Most questions that I will be asking refer to a specific time period. During this interview, the time period is for the past 12 months, that is, from [respondent's reference period].

1 Enter 1 to continue

INTRO_2

INTRO_2

The PPCS instrument calculates the respondent's reference period and displays it on the **INTRO_2** screen. The **INTRO_2** screen also defines and standardizes what the term "police" means in the context of the PPCS.

When we use the term "police" or "police officers," we include city, county, state, and Federal police officers. Other examples of police officers include sheriffs, sheriffs' deputies, parole officers, game wardens, animal control officers, park rangers, and U.S. marshals.

Do not consider contacts with 911 dispatchers, Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), fire chiefs, or private security guards to be police contacts.

If a respondent is unsure if the person with whom they had contact was a police officer or a private security guard, offer the following distinctions to help the respondent decide:

POLICE OFFICERS

- Wear a uniform with a patch identifying the CITY, COUNTY, STATE, OR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY employing the officer. This could be any government jurisdiction from Federal to small townships and villages.
- Wearing plain clothes would normally show their police badge to the person.
- Have the authority to ticket and arrest persons who break the law.

PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS

- Wear a uniform with a patch or decal identifying the PRIVATE SECURITY GUARD COMPANY EMPLOYING THEM.
- Always wear their company uniform.
- Do not have the authority to ticket or arrest persons who break the law. If the situation warrants a ticket or an arrest, the guard would call for a police officer to take over for him/her.

Only provide this information to a respondent when they ask a question relating to the distinction between a police officer and a security guard.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) to continue to the PPCS screener questions.

PPCS SCREENER QUESTIONS

After **INTRO_2**, the instrument proceeds with the screener questions. These questions address whether or not the respondent has had specific types of police contacts during the reference period. Responses to these questions are used to determine the respondent's eligibility for subsequent questions in the instrument.

With these next questions, I'm going to ask you about 5 types of reasons why you may have contacted the police in the past 12 months. If you contacted the police on multiple occasions, you can say yes to more than one reason, but please choose the reason that best fits why you contacted the police on each occasion.

Have you reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police during the past 12 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RPT_CRIME

RPT_CRIME

RPT_CRIME is asked to determine whether the respondent has reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police during the reference period.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a "Yes" response. The instrument goes to **RPT_CRIME_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a "No" response. The instrument goes to **RPT_NONCRIME**.

How many times did this happen in the past 12 months?

RPT_CRIME_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with the police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RPT_CRIME_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

RPT_CRIME_FACENUM

RPT_CRIME_TIMES
through
RPT_CRIME_FACENUM

Items **RPT_CRIME_TIMES** through **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** appear when **RPT_CRIME** is answered with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that the respondent did report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police. Enter the number of times in **RPT_CRIME_TIMES**, and whether it was a face-to-face interaction in **RPT_CRIME_FACE**. **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** only appears if **RPT_CRIME_TIMES** is answered with a number greater than 1. Enter the number of face-to-face contacts in **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM**.

If the total number of face-to-face contacts reported in **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** is greater than the number of contacts reported in **RPT_CRIME_TIMES**, the instrument shows check item **RPT_CRIME_CK**. **RPT_CRIME_CK** directs you to review the entries for **RPT_CRIME_TIMES** and **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM**.

- ◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity. Please review entries.

RPT_CRIME_CK

**Definition of
“Face-to-face
contact”**

Note that a face-to-face contact is defined as an in-person contact in which there was direct verbal interaction between the respondent and a police officer who is working in the line of duty. Merely being in the vicinity or presence of a police officer does not constitute face-to-face contact. To be considered a face-to-face contact the police officer must focus his/her attention directly on the respondent and verbally interact with the respondent.

Example of a single contact:

The respondent calls the police to report a domestic disturbance next door. Two officers arrive, and one of them interviews the respondent while the other addresses the disturbance next door. A half hour later, one of the officers returns to the respondent to report that the incident has been resolved. This is considered ONE face-to-face contact with the police.

Example of multiple contacts:

Given the first example, if the respondent called the police again later that night or the next day to report another domestic disturbance next door, and was interviewed again by police in person, then the first and second examples together are considered TWO face-to-face contacts with police.

The last question asked about reporting crimes or suspicious activity. Have you reported an EMERGENCY that was NOT a crime to the police? These could include medical emergencies, or a traffic accident that you witnessed but were not involved in.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RPT_NONCRIME

RPT_NONCRIME

RPT_NONCRIME asks whether the respondent has reported an emergency to the police during the reference period that was NOT a crime.

Be careful that the respondent understands the differences between a crime emergency and a non-crime emergency.

Example of a non-crime emergency:

A respondent flags down a nearby police officer because her child has asthma and is having trouble breathing.

Example of a crime emergency:

A respondent flags down a nearby police officer after her son is injured from an assault by a stranger.

Example of a non-crime emergency:

A respondent witnesses a traffic accident, and stays so that he can give the police officer an eye-witness account.

Example of a crime emergency:

A respondent witnesses a traffic accident in which a suspected drunk driver runs a stop sign, hits another vehicle, and then flees the scene. The respondent calls the police to report the event and serve as an eye witness.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **RPT_NONEMERG**.

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RPT_NONCRIME_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM

RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES
through
RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM

Items **RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** through **RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM** appear when **RPT_NONCRIME** is answered with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that the respondent did report an emergency that was not a crime. Enter the number of times in **RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES**, and whether it was a face-to-face interaction in **RPT_NONCRIME_FACE**. **RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM** only appears if **RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** is answered with a number greater than 1. Enter the number of face-to-face contacts in **RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM**.

If the total number of face-to-face contacts reported in **RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM** is greater than the number of contacts reported in **RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES**, the instrument shows check item **RPT_NONCRIME_CK**, which directs you to review the entries for **RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** and **RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM**.

✦ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported an emergency that was not a crime. Please review entries.

RPT_NONCRIME_CHK

In the past 12 months, have you contacted or approached police for NON-EMERGENCY assistance such as asking directions, custody enforcement, court orders, or any other non-emergency situation?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RPT_NONEMERG

RPT_NONEMERG

RPT_NONEMERG asks whether the respondent has contacted the police during the reference period for non-emergency assistance.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **BLK_WATCH**.

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RPT_NONEMERG_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM

RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES
through
RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM

Items **RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** through **RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM** appear when **RPT_NONEMERG** is answered with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that the respondent did contact or approach the police for non-emergency assistance. Enter the number of times in **RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES**, and whether it was a face-to-face interaction in **RPT_NONEMERG_FACE**.

RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM only appears if **RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** is answered with a number greater than 1. Enter the number of face-to-face contacts in **RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM**.

If the total number of face-to-face contacts reported in **RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM** is greater than the number of contacts reported in **RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES**, the instrument shows check item **RPT_NONEMERG_CK**, which directs you to review the entries for **RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** and **RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM**.

- ◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you contacted or approached police for non-emergency assistance. Please review entries.

RPT_NONEMERG_CK

In the past 12 months, have you participated in an organized neighborhood watch or other anti-crime programs WITH police?

◆ Neighborhood watch also refers to block watch or community watch programs.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

BLK_WATCH

BLK_WATCH

BLK_WATCH asks whether the respondent has participated with the police in an organized neighborhood watch or other anti-crime programs, during the reference period.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **BLK_WATCH_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **TRAFF_ACCID**.

How many times did you participate in an organized neighborhood watch program with police during the past 12 months?

BLK_WATCH_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

BLK_WATCH_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

BLK_WATCH_FACENUM

BLK_WATCH_TIMES through
BLK_WATCH_FACENUM

Items **BLK_WATCH_TIMES** through **BLK_WATCH_FACENUM** appear when **BLK_WATCH** is answered with Precode (1), “Yes,” indicating that the respondent did participate in an organized neighborhood watch or other anti-crime programs with police. Enter the number of times in **BLK_WATCH_TIMES**, and whether it was a face-to-face interaction in **BLK_WATCH_FACE**. **BLK_WATCH_FACENUM** only appears if **BLK_WATCH_TIMES** is answered with a number greater than 1. Enter the number of face-to-face contacts in **BLK_WATCH_FACENUM**.

If the total number of face-to-face contacts reported in **BLK_WATCH_FACENUM** is greater than the number of contacts reported in **BLK_WATCH_TIMES**, the instrument shows check item **BLK_WATCH_CK**, which directs you to review the entries for **BLK_WATCH_TIMES** and **BLK_WATCH_FACENUM**.

◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported participating in an organized neighborhood watch program. Please review entries.

BLK_WATCH_CK

In the past 12 months, have you been involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

TRAFF_ACCID

TRAFF_ACCID

TRAFF_ACCID asks whether the respondent has been involved in a traffic accident during the reference period in which the police came to the scene.

Precode (1) Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES**.

Precode (2) Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **USUALLY_DRIVE**.

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST

TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES and
TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST

Items **TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES** and **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST** appear when **TRAFF_ACCID** is marked with Precode (1), “Yes,” indicating that the respondent was involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene.

Enter the number of times in **TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES**, and whether the respondent was arrested in **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**.

All responses go to **USUALLY_DRIVE**.

Before continuing with additional questions about contacts you may have had with the police, I would like to find out how often you usually drove in the past 12 months. Did you drive...

- 1 Every day or almost every day?
- 2 A few days a week?
- 3 A few days a month?
- 4 A few times a year?
- 5 Never?

USUALLY_DRIVE

USUALLY_DRIVE

USUALLY_DRIVE is asked to determine how often the respondent currently drives a motor vehicle, which could range from “Every day or almost every day” to “Never.” As you ask this question, include each category as part of the question until you get a “Yes” answer from the respondent. Remember to pause briefly between each category to allow the respondent time to answer. If a respondent answers with a specific number of days/weeks/months, follow the instructions for each precode listed below.

If you get a “Don’t know” response, use probing techniques to determine the correct precode. If multiple responses apply, choose the response that reflects the respondent’s driving behavior in the time period closest to the interview month.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) if you get a “Yes” answer to “Every day or almost every day?” or the respondent tells you that he/she currently drives every day or 4 or more days a week.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) if you get a “Yes” answer to “A few days a week?” or the respondent tells you that he/she currently drives between 1 and 3 days a week.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) if you get a “Yes” answer to “A few days a month?” or the respondent tells you that

he/she currently drives between 2 to 4 days a month.

Precode (4)

Enter Precode (4) if you get a “Yes” answer to “A few times a year?” or the respondent tells you that he/she currently drives only a very limited amount of time throughout a year.

Precode (5)

Enter Precode (5) if you get a “Yes” answer to “Never?”

All responses go to **STOP_MV**.

Now I'm going to ask you about 4 types of reasons why the police may have initiated contact with you in the past 12 months. If the police initiated contact with you on multiple occasions, you can say yes to more than one reason, but please choose the reason that best fits why police initiated contact with you on each occasion.

Have you been pulled over by the police while driving a motor vehicle, NOT including any driving violations captured by camera and ticketed by mail?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STOP_MV

STOP_MV

STOP_MV asks whether the respondent has been pulled over while driving a motor vehicle during the reference period.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **STOP_MV_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **STOP_PASS_MV**.

If the respondent reports having been pulled over while driving (1) in **STOP_MV**, and also reports that he or she never drives (5) in **USUALLY_DRIVE**, the instrument shows check item **DRIVING_ERROR**, which directs you to review the entries for **STOP_MV** and **USUALLY_DRIVE**.

- ◆ You have reported that you never drove in the past 12 months but have been pulled over by the police while driving in the past 12 months. Please correct this response. Probe the respondent to see if they were actually pulled over while driving a motor vehicle, or ask if they had occasionally driven during the past year.

DRIVING_ERROR

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

STOP_MV_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STOP_MV_ARREST

STOP_MV_TIMES and STOP_MV_ARREST

Items **STOP_MV_TIMES** and **STOP_MV_ARREST** appear when **STOP_MV** is marked with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that the respondent was pulled over by the police while driving a motor vehicle.

Enter the number of times in **STOP_MV_TIMES**, and whether the respondent was arrested in **STOP_MV_ARREST**.

Have you been riding in a motor vehicle that was pulled over by police while someone else was driving?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STOP_PASS_MV

STOP_PASS_MV

STOP_PASS_MV asks whether the respondent was riding in a motor vehicle that was pulled over by the police, during the reference period.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **STOP_PUBLIC**.

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST

STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES
and
STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST

Items **STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES** and **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST** appear when **STOP_PASS_MV** is marked with Precode (1), “Yes,” indicating that the respondent was a passenger in a car that was pulled over by the police.

Enter the number of times in **STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES**, and whether the respondent was arrested in **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST**.

In the past 12 months, have you been stopped by the police while standing, walking, or sitting in a public place or sitting in a parked vehicle? This could include being stopped because the police were looking for information, were asking about a crime or disturbance, suspected you of something, or if they stopped you for some other reason.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STOP_PUBLIC

STOP_PUBLIC

STOP_PUBLIC asks whether the respondent was stopped by the police in a public place, but not while riding in or driving a motor vehicle.

Since street stops can occur while the respondent is in a car, make sure the respondent is correctly differentiating between a street stop and a traffic stop.

Example of a street stop:

The respondent is in his parked car waiting for his child to be released from school. An officer approaches the respondent's car to ask if he has seen a suspected criminal running through the area.

Example of a traffic stop:

The respondent is in his car and pulling away from the school pick-up area, having retrieved his child. An officer on foot flags him down to ask if he has seen a suspected criminal running through the area.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a "Yes" response. The instrument goes to **STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a "No" response. The instrument goes to **ARRESTED**.

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts], were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST

STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES and **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** Items **STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES** and **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** appear when **STOP_PUBLIC** is marked with Precode (1), “Yes,” indicating that the respondent was stopped by the police while standing, walking, or sitting in a public place or sitting in a parked vehicle. Enter the number of times in **STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES**, and whether the respondent was arrested in **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST**.

In the past 12 months, have you been arrested during any contact with the police that you have not told me about yet?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

ARRESTED

ARRESTED

ARRESTED collects information about arrests in the prior 12 months that were not captured in previous screener questions.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response.

Other than what you have already told me about, in the past 12 months, have you contacted the police or did the police initiate contact with you for any other reason?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

CONTACT_OTH_REAS

CONTACT_OTH_REAS

CONTACT_OTH_REAS asks whether in the past 12 months the respondent either sought help from the police or had a police-initiated contact, for something not mentioned in any of the items **RPT_CRIME** through **ARRESTED**.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response.

If the respondent has reported no police contacts in the screener questions, the interview ends.

If the respondent has reported only one type of police contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_MONTH** in the Most Recent Contact module.

If the respondent has reported more than one type of police contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **V_CORRECT** in the Verification module.

How many times did this happen during the past 12 months?

CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES

CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES

Enter the number of times for the other contact in **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES**.

[Was this contact/Were any of these contacts] initiated by you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOUGHT_HELP

How many?

SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOUGHT_HELP_FACE

Of those [number] contacts, how many were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM

[Thinking only of the most recent contact], can you tell me about what happened?

SOUGHT_HELP_SP

SOUGHT_HELP_ through SOUGHT_HELP_SP

Items **SOUGHT_HELP** through **SOUGHT_HELP_SP** collect information on the contact(s) reported under **CONTACT_OTH_REAS**, if any, that were initiated by the respondent.

Use **SOUGHT_HELP** to indicate whether any of the “other” contacts were initiated by the respondent. If the respondent selects Precode (1), “Yes,” the instrument continues to **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**.

If the respondent selects Precode (2), “No,” the instrument skips all subsequent questions about respondent-initiated “other” contacts, and continues to **APPROACHED_BY_POL**.

Indicate the number of respondent-initiated contacts in **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**. If the respondent reports only one respondent-initiated “other” contact, the instrument goes to **SOUGHT_HELP_FACE**. If the respondent reports more than one respondent-initiated “other” contact, the instrument goes to **SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM**.

Use **SOUGHT_HELP_FACE** to indicate whether the contact reported in **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES** was a face-to-face contact. Both Precode (1) (“Yes”) and Precode (2) (“No”) go to **SOUGHT_HELP_SP**.

Use **SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM** to collect information on the number of contacts reported in **SOUGHT_HELP** that were face-to-face contacts. If the number of contacts reported in **SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM** is greater than the number of contacts reported in **SOUGHT_HELP**, the item **SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM_CK** appears, which directs you to review the entries. Otherwise, the instrument goes to **SOUGHT_HELP_SP**.

◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions with police than times you reported initiating contact with police. Please review entries.

SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM_CK

Use **SOUGHT_HELP_SP** to summarize the reason for the respondent’s most recent, self-initiated “other” contact with the police. Describe the

respondent's reason as completely as possible in 250 characters or fewer.

NOTE: If the respondent's reason for initiating contact with the police is consistent with one of the reasons for police contact specified in **RPT_CRIME**, **RPT_NONCRIME**, **RPT_NONEMERG**, **BLK_WATCH**, **TRAFF_ACCID**, **STOP_MV**, **STOP_PASS_MV**, or **STOP_PUBLIC**, do not document the contact in the **SOUGHT_HELP** through **SOUGHT_HELP_SP** screens. Instead, back up to report the contact in the appropriate screener question.

Example: A respondent's response in **SOUGHT_HELP_SP** is that "I called the police because my neighbors were setting off illegal fireworks." This response is consistent with **RPT_CRIME**, contacting the police to report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity, and should not be reported as an "other" police contact. Use the up arrow key to back up to the **RPT_CRIME** screen. Select Precode (1), "Yes," and revise the responses to **RPT_CRIME_TIMES**, **RPT_CRIME_FACE**, and **RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** so that they **DO** include this police contact. Then, return to the **CONTACT_OTH_REAS** screen, and revise the responses to **CONTACT_OTH_REAS**, **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES**, **SOUGHT_HELP**, **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**, **SOUGHT_HELP_FACE**, **SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM**, and **SOUGHT_HELP_SP** as appropriate, so that they do **NOT** include this contact.

If the respondent reported only one "other" police contact in **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES**, or if the number of "other" police contacts reported in **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES** is equal to the number reported in **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**, the instrument goes to a new module depending on the

total number of contacts reported in screener questions **RPT_CRIME_TIMES** through **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**. If the respondent reported only one type of contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_MONTH** in the Most Recent Contact module. If the respondent has reported more than one type of contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes **V_CORRECT** in the Verification module.

If the questions **SOUGHT_HELP** through **SOUGHT_HELP_SP** do NOT address all of the respondent's "other" contacts with the police, the instrument goes to **APPROACHED_BY_POL**.

[Was this contact/Were any of these contacts] initiated by the police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

APPROACHED_BY_POL

How many?

APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES

[Thinking only of the most recent contact], can you tell me about what happened when the police initiated contact with you?

APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP

APPROACHED_BY_POL
through **APPROACHED**
_BY_POL_SP

Items **APPROACHED_BY_POL** through **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** collect information on the contact(s) reported under **CONTACT_OTH_REAS**, if any, that were initiated by the police.

Use **APPROACHED_BY_POL** to indicate whether any of the “other” contacts were initiated by the police. If the respondent selects Precode (1), “Yes,” the instrument continues to

APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES. If the respondent selects Precode (2), “No,” the instrument goes to a new module depending on the total number of contacts reported in screener questions **RPT_CRIME_TIMES** through **SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**. If the respondent reported only one type of contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_MONTH** in the Most Recent Contact module.

If the respondent has reported more than one type of contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **V_CORRECT** in the Verification module.

Indicate the number of police-initiated “other” contacts in **APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES**. The instrument goes to **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP**.

Use **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** to summarize the reason for the respondent’s most recent, police-initiated “other” contact. Describe the respondent’s reason as completely as possible in 250 characters or fewer.

NOTE: If the respondent’s reason the police initiated contact is consistent with one of the reasons for police contact specified in **TRAFF_ACCID**, **STOP_MV**, **STOP_PASS_MV**, **STOP_PUBLIC**, **RPT_CRIME**, **RPT_NONCRIME**, **RPT_NONEMERG**, or **BLK_WATCH**, do not document the contact in the **APPROACHED_BY_POL** through **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** screens. Instead, report the contact in the appropriate screener question.

Example: A respondent's response in **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** is that "I was pulled over for speeding." This response is consistent with **STOP_MV**, being pulled over by the police while driving a motor vehicle, and should not be reported as an "other" police contact. Use the up arrow key to return to the **CONTACT_OTH_REAS** screen, and revise the responses to **CONTACT_OTH_REAS**, **CONTACT_OTH_REAS_TIMES**, **SOUGHT_HELP**, **APPROACHED_BY_POL**, and **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** as appropriate, so that they do **NOT** include this contact. Next, use the up arrow key to back up to the **STOP_MV** screen. Select Precode (1), "Yes," and revise the responses to **STOP_MV_TIMES** and **STOP_MV_ARREST** so that they **DO** include this police contact.

The instrument goes to a new module depending on the total number of contacts reported in screener questions **RPT_CRIME_TIMES** through **APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES**. If the respondent reported only one contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_MONTH** in the Most Recent Contact module. If the respondent has reported more than one contact in the screener questions, the instrument goes to **V_CORRECT** in the Verification module.

VERIFICATION QUESTIONS

The Verification module appears for respondents who have had two or more types of police contacts during the reference period. The Verification module allows the respondent to review a summary of the information reported in the screener questions, and to make any necessary changes before moving on to the next module.

You mentioned having several contacts with the police in the past 12 months. I am going to read you a list of what I have recorded to make sure everything is correct. Each contact should only be counted once. You said you had the following contacts with the police,

You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police, [#] of times
You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police, [#] of times
You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, [#] of times
You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police, [#] of times
You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene, [#] of times
You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle, [#] of times
You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police, [#] of times
You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle, [#] of times
You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, [#] of times
The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned, [#] of times

Is everything that I have correct?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

V_CORRECT

V_CORRECT

The **V_CORRECT** screen displays a summary of all categories of police contacts previously reported by the respondent, along with the number of times reported for each. If a respondent has not reported a particular type of police contact, it will NOT appear on the **V_CORRECT** screen. For each type of police contact appearing on the **V_CORRECT** screen, the instrument automatically fills in the number of times the respondent reported having experienced it.

Precode (1) Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response. The instrument goes to **SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL**.

Precode (2) Enter Precode (2) for a “No” response. The instrument goes to **V_NOT_CORRECT**.

What is not correct?

You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police, [#] of times
 You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police, [#] of times
 You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, [#] of times
 You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police, [#] of times
 You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene, [#] of times
 You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle, [#] of times
 You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police, [#] of times
 You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle, [#] of times
 You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
 You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, [#] of times
 The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned, [#] of times

- 1 Number of times for a type of contact
- 2 Need to remove/unduplicate a type of contact
- 3 Need to add a contact
- 4 Something else

V_NOT_CORRECT

V_NOT_CORRECT

V_NOT_CORRECT appears when the respondent indicates that the information in **V_CORRECT** contains at least one error (**V_CORRECT** Precode (2), “No”). The **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen displays a summary of all categories of police contacts previously reported by the respondent, along with the number of times reported for each. Select as many of the responses to **V_NOT_CORRECT** (Precodes 1-4) as apply.

Precode (1) Enter Precode (1) if the **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen incorrectly displays the number of times the respondent reported a specific type of contact.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) if a police contact needs to be removed or unduplicated from the **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen.

NOTE: Select Precode (2) ONLY when there is a total of one incident in the screener category the respondent wishes to remove or unduplicate, that is, when the respondent wants to change the number of incidents in the screener category from one to zero. Use Precode (1) when the respondent wishes to remove or unduplicate incidents in a screener category in which he or she has reported two or more incidents.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) if the respondent needs to add a type of police contact not shown on the **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen.

Precode (4)

Enter Precode (4) if there is something else incorrect on the **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen, not already captured in Precodes 1-3.

**VERIFICATION MODULE
FLOW**

The Verification Module allows the respondent to correct any errors in the PPCS Screener Questions Module. It cycles through each of the categories selected in the **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen, and asks a series of questions that allows the respondent to correct or document the error(s). Once all of the questions associated with the last marked category in **V_NOT_CORRECT** have been asked, the instrument proceeds to

SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL if the respondent has had two or more types of police contact during the reference period, or the instrument proceeds to **CONTACT_MONTH** if the respondent has had only one type of police contact.

Which contact or contacts have the wrong number of times reported?

◆ Mark all that apply

- 11 You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police, [#] of times
- 12 You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police, [#] of times
- 13 You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, [#] of times
- 14 You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police, [#] of times
- 15 You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene, [#] of times
- 16 You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle, [#] of times
- 17 You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police, [#] of times
- 18 You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle, [#] of times
- 19 You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, [#] of times
- 20 The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned, [#] of times

V_WRONG_TIMES

V_WRONG_TIMES

V_WRONG_TIMES appears when the respondent indicates in **V_NOT_CORRECT** that at least one of the police contacts on the **V_NOT_CORRECT** screen shows the wrong number of times. The **V_WRONG_TIMES** screen displays a summary of all categories of police contacts previously reported by the respondent, along with the number of times originally reported for each. Select all of the police contact categories that have an incorrect number of times displayed.

How many times did you report any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police during the past 12 months?

VS_REPORT_CRIME_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_RPT_CRIME_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

VS_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM

VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES
through **VS_RPT_CRIME_**
FACENUM

Items **VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES** through **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent contacted the police to report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she contacted police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent contacted the police to report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity. If the respondent reports only one contact of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACE**. If the respondent reports two or more contacts of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM**.

In **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACE**, indicate whether the respondent reported the crime, disturbance, or

suspicious activity in a face-to-face contact with police.

Use **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM** to indicate the number of times the respondent reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity in a face-to-face contact with police. This item appears only if the respondent indicates in **VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES** that he or she reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity at least twice during the reference period.

The item **VS_RPT_CRIME_CK** appears when the respondent reports a greater number of face-to-face police contacts in **VS_RPT_CRIME_FACENUM**, than the total number of police contacts reported in **VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES**. Review the entries for these two questions and make corrections.

◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported any kind of crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity. Please review entries.

VS_RPT_CRIME_CK

How many times did you report an emergency that was not a crime during the past 12 months?

VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM

VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES through **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM**

Items **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** through **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent reported an emergency to the police that the respondent did not consider a crime. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she contacted police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent contacted the police to report an emergency that was not a crime. If the respondent reports only one contact of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACE**. If the respondent reports two or more contacts of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM**.

In **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACE**, indicate whether the respondent reported the non-crime emergency in a face-to-face contact with police.

Use **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM** to indicate the number of times the respondent reported a non-crime emergency in a face-to-face contact with police. This item appears only if the respondent indicates in **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES** that he or she reported an emergency that was not a crime at least twice during the reference period.

The item **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_CK** appears when the respondent reports a greater number of face-to-face police contacts in **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_FACENUM**, than the total number of police contacts reported in **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES**. Review the entries for these two questions and make corrections.

◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported an emergency that was not a crime. Please review entries.

VS_RPT_NONCRIME_CK

How many times did you contact or approach the police for non-emergency assistance during the past 12 months?

VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM

VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES through **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM**

Items **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** through **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance.

This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she contacted police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance. If the respondent reports only one contact of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACE**. If the respondent reports two or more contacts of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM**.

In **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACE**, indicate whether the respondent contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance in a face-to-face contact with police.

Use **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM** to indicate the number of times the respondent contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance in a face-to-face contact with police. This item appears only if the respondent indicates in **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES** that he or she contacted the police for non-emergency assistance at least twice during the reference period.

The item **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_CK** appears when the respondent reports a greater number of face-to-face police contacts in **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_FACENUM**, than the total number of police contacts reported in **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES**. Review the

entries for these two questions and make corrections.

- ✦ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you contacted or approached police for non-emergency assistance. Please review entries.

VS_RPT_NONEMERG_CK

How many times did you participate in an organized neighborhood watch program with police during the past 12 months?

VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_BLK_WATCH_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

VS_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM

VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES
through **VS_BLK_WATCH_**
FACENUM

Items **VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES** through **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent participated in an organized block watch with the police. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she was in contact with the police for this reason is incorrect, or if

the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent participated in an organized block watch with police. If the respondent reports only one contact of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACE**. If the respondent reports two or more contacts of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM**.

In **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACE**, indicate whether the respondent's participation in an organized block watch with police involved a face-to-face contact with police.

Use **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM** to indicate the number of times the respondent's participation in an organized block watch with police involved face-to-face contact with police. This item appears only if the respondent indicates in **VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES** that he or she participated with police in an organized block watch at least twice during the reference period.

The item **VS_BLK_WATCH_CK** appears when the respondent reports a greater number of face-to-face police contacts in **VS_BLK_WATCH_FACENUM**, than the total number of police contacts reported in **VS_BLK_WATCH_TIMES**. Review the entries for these two questions and make corrections.

◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported participating in an organized neighborhood watch program. Please review entries.

VS_BLK_WATCH_CK

How many times were you involved in a traffic accident in which police came to the scene during the past 12 months?

VS_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts] were you arrested?

1 Yes

2 No

VS_TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST

VS_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES and VS_TRAFF_ACCID_ ARREST

Items **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES** and **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent was involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she was in contact with the police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent was involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene. For all responses the instrument goes to **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**.

In **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**, record whether or not the respondent was arrested during one or more of these contacts.

How many times were you stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?

VS_STOP_MV_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts] were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_STOP_MV_ARREST

VS_STOP_MV_TIMES and VS_STOP_MV_ARREST

Items **VS_STOP_MV_TIMES** and **VS_STOP_MV_ARREST** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent was stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she was in contact with the police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_STOP_MV_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent was stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle. For all responses the instrument goes to **VS_STOP_MV_ARREST**.

In **VS_STOP_MV_ARREST**, record whether or not the respondent was arrested during one or more of these contacts.

How many times were you riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police during the past 12 months?

VS_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts] were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST

VS_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES and VS_STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST

Items **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES** through **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent was stopped by the police while riding in a motor vehicle. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she was in contact with the police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent was stopped by the police while riding in a motor vehicle. For all responses the instrument goes to **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST**.

In **VS_STOP_MV_ARREST**, record whether or not the respondent was arrested during one or more of these contacts.

How many times were you stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle, during the past 12 months?

VS_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES

During [this contact/any of these contacts] were you arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST

**VS_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES
and VS_STOP_PUBLIC_
ARREST**

Items **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES** and **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent was stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she was in contact with the police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent was stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle. For all responses the instrument goes to **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST**.

In **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST**, record whether or not the respondent was arrested during one or more of these contacts.

How many times did you initiate contact with the police for something else not already mentioned?

VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES

Was this contact a face-to-face (in person) interaction with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACE

How many of these contacts were face-to-face (in person) interactions with police?

VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM

[Thinking only of the most recent contact], can you tell me about what happened?

VS_SOUGHT_HELP_SP

VS_SOUGHT_HELP_
TIMES through
VS_SOUGHT_
HELP_FACENUM

Items **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES** through **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM** are used to correct information about the number of times a respondent initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned. This series of questions appears if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she contacted police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the respondent initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned. If the respondent reports only one contact of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACE**. If the respondent reports two or more contacts of this type, the instrument goes to **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM**.

In **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACE**, indicate whether the respondent initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, in a face-to-face contact with police. The instrument goes to **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_SP**.

Use **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_SP** to describe, in 250 characters or fewer, what happened during the respondent's most recent police contact of this type.

Use **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM** to indicate the number of times the respondent initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, in a face-to-face contact with police. This item appears only if the respondent indicates in **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES** that he or she initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned, at least twice during the reference period.

The item **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM_CK** appears when the respondent reports a greater number of face-to-face police contacts in **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM**, than the total number of police contacts reported in **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**. Review the entries for these two questions and make corrections. The instrument goes to **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_SP**.

◆ You have reported more face-to-face interactions with police than times you reported initiating contact with police. Please review entries.

VS_SOUGHT_HELP_FACENUM_CK

How many times did the police initiate contact with you for something else not already mentioned?

VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES

[Thinking only of the most recent contact], can you tell me about what happened when the police initiated contact with you?

VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP

VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES and **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP**

Items **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES** and **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** are used to correct information about the number of times the police initiated contact with the respondent for something else not already mentioned. These questions appear if the respondent has indicated in **V_WRONG_TIMES** that the information about the number of times he or she was in contact with the police for this reason is incorrect, or if the respondent has indicated in **V_ADD** that this type of contact needs to be added.

Use **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES** to record the (corrected) number of times the police initiated contact with the respondent for something else not already mentioned. For all responses the instrument goes to **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP**.

Use **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** to summarize, in 250 characters or fewer, what happened when the police initiated contact with the respondent during the most recent incident of this type.

Which type of contact or contacts do you need to remove?

◆ **Mark all that apply**

- 11 You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police
- 12 You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police
- 13 You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance
- 14 You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police
- 15 You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene
- 16 You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle
- 17 You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police
- 18 You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle
- 19 You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
- 20 You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned
- 21 The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned

V_REMOVE

V_REMOVE

V_REMOVE appears when the respondent indicates in **V_NOT_CORRECT** that there are one or more entries that need to be removed or unduplicated (Precode (2)). The **V_REMOVE** screen displays a summary of all categories of police contacts previously reported by the respondent. Select as many of the **V_REMOVE** categories as need to be removed or unduplicated.

Which type of contact or contacts do you need to add?

◆ Mark all that apply

- 11 You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police
- 12 You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police
- 13 You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance
- 14 You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police
- 15 You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene
- 16 You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle
- 17 You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police
- 18 You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle
- 19 You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
- 20 You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned
- 21 The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned

V_ADD

V_ADD

V_ADD appears when the respondent indicates in **V_NOT_CORRECT** that there are one or more entries that need to be added (Precode (3)). The **V_ADD** screen displays a summary of all categories of police contacts NOT previously reported by the respondent.

NOTE: V_WRONG_TIMES should be used if the respondent needs to report an additional contact with police for a type of contact that was initially reported in the screener section.

Select as many of the categories in **V_ADD** as need to be added. For Precodes 11-18, 20, and 21, the instrument goes to **VS_RPT_CRIME_TIMES**, **VS_RPT_NONCRIME_TIMES**, **VS_RPT_NONEMERG_TIMES**, **VS_BLKWATCH_TIMES**, **VS_TRAFF_ACCID_TIMES**, **VS_STOP_MV_TIMES**, **VS_STOP_PASS_MV_TIMES**, **VS_STOP_PUBLIC_TIMES**, **VS_SOUGHT_HELP_TIMES**, or

VS_APPROACH_BY_POL_TIMES depending on the type(s) of contact(s) the respondent indicates to add. For Precode 19, the instrument may go to **V_ELSE_SP** or **SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL** depending on previous answers.

What is not correct?

V_ELSE_SP

V_ELSE_SP

V_ELSE_SP appears when the respondent indicates in **V_NOT_CORRECT** that there was something else was not correct (Precode (4)). Enter the other reason to explain what is not correct. This item allows 50 characters.

We just talked about several contacts with the police. Which of these was the most recent?

- 11 You reported a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity to the police
- 12 You reported an emergency that was not a crime to the police
- 13 You contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance
- 14 You participated in a neighborhood watch WITH police
- 15 You were involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene
- 16 You were stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle
- 17 You were riding in a motor vehicle that was stopped by the police
- 18 You were stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle
- 19 You were arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
- 20 You initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned
- 21 The police initiated contact with you for something else not already mentioned

SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL

SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL

SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL appears only for respondents who have reported at least two types of contacts with the police. Once the respondent has selected the most recent police contact, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_MONTH** in the Most Recent Contact module.

MOST RECENT CONTACT

The Most Recent Contact module appears for all respondents who reported any contact with police. The questions in this module allow the respondent to establish the month, year and time of day for the most recent police contact, as well as to report on its length.

For the remainder of the interview, unless I say otherwise, please tell me ONLY about the MOST RECENT contact you had with the police.

Now, I'm going to ask you:

- some questions about the nature of the contact and the officer or officers who stopped you when you were in a public place but not driving or riding in a vehicle.
- some questions about the nature of the stop, the officer or officers who stopped you, and about why you were stopped while driving a motor vehicle.
- some questions about the nature of and reason for the stop, and about the officer or officers who pulled over the vehicle you were riding in.
- some questions about your interaction with police during this contact.
- some questions about your interactions with police in which you were arrested.
- some questions about the time you contacted the police.
- about the time you participated in an organized neighborhood watch.

During what month and year did that contact occur?

- ◆ Encourage respondent to give exact month.
- ◆ Reference period: [instrument fills reference period]

- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- 96 Outside reference period
- 97 Don't know exact month within reference period

CONTACT_MONTH

Did you mean ^ENDREFMOPPCS, 2019 or ^ENDREFMOPPCS, 2020?

- 1 2019
- 2 2020

CONTACT_YEAR

CONTACT_MONTH and CONTACT_YEAR

Items **CONTACT_MONTH** and **CONTACT_YEAR** establish the month and year in which the most recent police contact took place. In **CONTACT_MONTH**, the sentence “For the remainder of the interview, unless I say otherwise, please tell me **ONLY** about the **MOST RECENT** contact you had with the police” appears only for respondents who have reported more than one contact during the reference period. The instrument also tailors the information following “Now, I’m going to ask you some questions about” to match the respondent’s most recent type of police contact.

Enter the precode for the month the respondent reports for the police contact specified.

For a response of Precode (96), “Outside the reference period,” an error message appears: “**Verify with respondent that the date is outside the 12 month reference period. If another reported contact is within the reference period, select SQ_MULT_CONTACTS_WPOL below and click 'GoTo'.**” If you verify that the date is outside the reference period, suppress the error message and the instrument goes to **SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCCS** if this is the only contact reported. Otherwise, the instrument allows you to go back and choose a new most recent contact, change the date of the most recent contact, or end the supplement if the most recent contact is outside the reference period. If you verify that the date is inside the reference period, back up to the screens specified in the error box and correct the entries.

Note that, once you have entered a response for **CONTACT_MONTH**, you will no longer be able to make corrections to information in the screener questions.

If the month reported in **CONTACT_MONTH** is different from the current (interview) month, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_TIME**.

If the respondent answered the same month the interview is taking place, the instrument goes to **CONTACT_YEAR** and asks what year the police contact occurred. The instrument then goes to **CONTACT_TIME**.

About what time of day did this contact occur?

- ◆ If respondent says "during the day," Would you say it occurred between 6 a.m. and 12 noon, or between 12 noon and 6 p.m.?
- ◆ If respondent says "at night," Would you say it occurred between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight, or between 12 midnight and 6 a.m.?

During day

- 11 After 6 a.m. – 12 noon
- 12 After 12 noon – 6 p.m.
- 13 Don't know what time of day

At night

- 14 After 6 p.m. – 12 midnight
- 15 After 12 midnight – 6 a.m.
- 16 Don't know what time of night
- 17 Don't know whether day or night

CONTACT_TIME

CONTACT_TIME

CONTACT_TIME is asked to find out what time of day the contact occurred. Enter the appropriate precode for the time of day specified by the respondent. The instrument then proceeds to item **CONTACT_LENGTH**.

About how many minutes would you say this contact lasted?

◆ If respondent is unsure, ask for best estimate.

- 11 1-5 minutes
- 12 6-10 minutes
- 13 11-15 minutes
- 14 16-20 minutes
- 15 21-30 minutes
- 16 31-45 minutes
- 17 46-60 minutes (more than 45 minutes to an hour)
- 18 61-90 minutes (more than an hour to 1 ½ hours)
- 19 91-120 minutes (more than 1 ½ hours to 2 hours)
- 20 More than 120 minutes (more than 2 hours)

CONTACT_LENGTH

CONTACT_LENGTH

CONTACT_LENGTH is asked to find out how long the contact lasted. Enter the appropriate precode for the length of time specified by the respondent. The instrument goes to **CONTACT_APPROP_AMOUNT**.

Would you say the police spent an appropriate amount of time with you?

◆ If respondent says "no", Would you say the police spent too much time or too little time with you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, too much time
- 3 No, too little time
- 4 Don't know

CONTACT_APPROP_AMOUNT

CONTACT_APPROP_AMOUNT

CONTACT_APPROP_AMOUNT is asked to determine whether the respondent believes the contact lasted an appropriate amount of time. Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent feels that the contact lasted an appropriate amount of time; Precode (2), "No, too much time" if the respondent feels that the contact was too long; Precode (3) "No, too little time," if the respondent feels that the contact

was too short; and enter Precode (4) if the respondent answers “Don’t know.”

If the respondent just answers “No”, probe to determine if they feel the contact took too much or too little time. Enter Precode (2) or Precode (3) as appropriate.

Depending on the nature of the respondent’s most recent contact, the instrument goes:

- To **VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL** in the Outcome of Voluntary Contacts module, if the respondent’s most recent police contact was to report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity; to report an emergency that was not a crime; to contact or approach the police for non-emergency assistance; or to initiate contact with the police for something else not already mentioned.
- To **OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET** in the Outcome of Stop module, if the respondent’s most recent police contact was when the respondent was involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene; or when the police initiated contact with the respondent for something not already mentioned.
- To **OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS** when the respondent was arrested during a contact with police not previously mentioned
- To **TRFC_OTHERS_IN_CAR** or **TRFC_NUM_IN_CAR** in the Traffic Stop module if the most recent police contact is when the respondent was stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle; or when the respondent was stopped by police while riding in a motor vehicle.

- To **STRT_OTHERS_PRESENT** in the Street Stop module if the most recent police contact is when the respondent was stopped by the police in a public place, but not while driving or riding in a vehicle.

STREET STOP

The Street Stop module appears for respondents whose most recent police contact involves having been stopped by police while in a public place but not in a moving vehicle.

Was anyone else with you at the time of the stop? Please remember to include babies or small children.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_OTHERS_PRESENT

STRT_OTHERS_PRESENT

STRT_OTHERS_PRESENT asks whether there were other persons present with the respondent during the stop. Precode (1), "Yes," goes to **STRT_NUM_PRESENT**. Precode (2), "No," goes to **STRT_REASON_STOP**.

How many other people were with you at the time of the stop?

STRT_NUM_PRESENT

STRT_NUM_PRESENT

STRT_NUM_PRESENT asks how many other persons were with the respondent at the time of the stop. Enter the number as specified by the respondent. The instrument goes to **STRT_REASON_STOP**.

Did the police give a reason for stopping you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_STOP

STRT_REASON_STOP

Item **STRT_REASON_STOP** is asked to find out whether the police provided the respondent with a reason for the stop. Be sure to collect information only about the most recent contact the respondent had with police, unless the instrument instructs otherwise. Enter Precode (1) for “Yes,” and the instrument goes to **STRT_REASON_SUSPECT**. Enter Precode (2), “No,” and the instrument goes to **STRT_STOP_WARRANTED**.

With this next question, I'm going to read a list of [6 or 8] possible reasons that an officer may have given for stopping you. You can say yes to more than one reason but please choose ones that best fit the reason or reasons the officer(s) gave you during your most recent contact with police.

**Did the police...
say they suspected you of something?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_SUSPECT

**Did the police...
say you matched the description of someone they were looking for?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_MTCH_DESCRIP

**Were the police...
seeking information about another person?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_SEEK_INFO

**Were the police...
investigating a crime?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_INVSTGT_CRIME

**Were the police...
providing a service or assistance to you?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_PROVD_ASSIST

Did someone you were with match the description of someone the police were looking for?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_OTH_MATCH_DES

Was someone you were with suspected of something?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_OTH_SUSPECT

Was there some other reason?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

STRT_REASON_OTHER

STRT_REASON_SUSPECT

STRT_REASON_SUSPECT is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that the police suspected the respondent of something. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.” The

instrument goes to

STRT_REASON_MTCH_DESCRIP.

**STRT_REASON
MTCH_DESCRIP**

STRT_REASON_MTCH_DESCRIP is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that the police matched the respondent to the description of someone they were looking for. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.” The instrument goes to **STRT_REASON_SEEK_INFO.**

STRT_REASON_SEEK_INFO **STRT_REASON_SEEK_INFO** is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that the police were seeking information about another person from the respondent. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.” The instrument goes to **STRT_REASON_INVSTGT_CRIME.**

**STRT_REASON
INVSTGT_CRIME**

STRT_REASON_INVSTGT_CRIME is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that the police were investigating a crime. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.” The instrument goes to **STRT_REASON_PROVD_ASSIST.**

**STRT_REASON
PROVD_ASSIST**

STRT_REASON_PROVD_ASSIST is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that the police were providing a service or assistance to the respondent. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.”

The instrument continues to

STRT_REAS_OTH_MATCH_DES if **STRT_OTHERS_PRESENT** was answered “Yes,” indicating that others were present during the stop. Otherwise the instrument skips to **STRT_REASON_OTHER.**

**STRT_REAS_OTH_
MATCH_DES**

STRT_REAS_OTH_MATCH_DES is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that someone the respondent was with matched the description of someone the police were looking for.

This item appears only if others were present during the stop. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.” All entries go to

STRT_REAS_OTH_SUSPECT.

STRT_REAS_OTH_
SUSPECT

STRT_REAS_OTH_SUSPECT is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was that the police suspected someone the respondent was with of something. It only appears if others were present during the stop. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response, (2) for “No.” All entries go to

STRT_REASON_OTHER.

STRT_REASON_OTHER

STRT_REASON_OTHER is asked to find out whether the reason for the street stop was for some other reason besides the ones already mentioned. Enter Precode (1) for a “Yes” response; the instrument goes to **STRT_REASON_OTHER_SPEC**. Enter (2) for “No;” the instrument goes to

STRT_STOP_WARRANTED.

What was the other reason?

STRT_REASON_OTHER_SPEC

STRT_REASON_OTH_SPEC **STRT_REASON_OTH_SPEC** appears when the respondent answered “Yes” to **STRT_REASON_OTHER**. Enter the other reason police gave to the respondent for the stop. This item allows 50 characters. The instrument continues with **STRT_STOP_WARRANTED.**

Would you say the police had a legitimate reason for stopping you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

STRT_STOP_WARRANTED

STRT_STOP_WARRANTED

STRT_STOP_WARRANTED asks whether the respondent feels the police had a legitimate reason for making the stop. Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," Precode (2) for "No." The instrument goes to **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** in the Officer Characteristics module.

TRAFFIC STOP

Questions in the Traffic Stop module appear if the most recent police contact was when the respondent was pulled over while driving or riding in a motor vehicle.

Was anyone else in the vehicle with you at the time of the traffic stop? Please remember to include babies and small children.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

TRFC_OTHERS_IN_CAR

TRFC_OTHERS_IN_CAR

Item **TRFC_OTHERS_IN_CAR** is asked to determine whether there were any other persons in the vehicle with the respondent at the time of the traffic stop. This question appears only if the respondent was the driver (rather than a passenger) of the vehicle that was stopped by police.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) if the respondent indicates there were other people in the vehicle at the time of the traffic stop. The instrument goes to **TRFC_NUM_IN_CAR**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) if the respondent indicates that there were NOT any other people in the vehicle at the time of the traffic stop. The instrument goes to **TRFSTP_REASON_STOP**.

How many people OTHER than you were in the vehicle at the time of the traffic stop? Please remember to include the driver, babies, and small children.

_____ number of persons.

TRFC_NUM_IN_CAR

TRFC_NUM_IN_CAR

Item **TRFC_NUM_IN_CAR** is asked to find out how many passengers were in the vehicle with the respondent at the time of the traffic stop. The reminder “Please remember to include the driver, babies, and small children” appears only if the respondent was a passenger in the vehicle that was stopped by police. Enter a number from 1-96 to specify how many other persons were in the vehicle.

For all responses, the instrument goes to **TRFSTP_REASON_STOP**.

Did the police give a reason for stopping the vehicle?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

TRFSTP_REASON_STOP

TRFSTP_REASON_STOP

Item **TRFSTP_REASON_STOP** is asked to find out if the officer(s) gave the respondent a reason for stopping the vehicle.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) if the respondent answers “Yes” because the police officer(s) provided a reason for stopping the vehicle. After entering Precode (1) for a “Yes” answer, the instrument goes to Item **TRFSTP_REASON_SPEED**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) if the respondent answers “No” because the police officer(s) did NOT provide a reason for stopping the vehicle. After entering Precode (2) for a “No” answer, the instrument goes to Item **TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED**.

Precode (3)

After entering Precode (3) for a “Don't know” answer, the instrument goes to Item **TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED**.

With this next question, I'm going to read a list of 11 possible reasons that an officer may have given for stopping you. You can say yes to more than one reason but please choose ones that best fit the reason or reasons the officer(s) gave you during your most recent contact with police.

Were you stopped for...

Speeding?

Aggressive or reckless driving?

Vehicle defect like headlight or tail light out, window tinting, or obstructed plates?

Issues with or check of driver's license, license plate, or vehicle registration?

Roadside check for drunk drivers?

Seatbelt violation?

Illegal turn or lane change?

Stop sign or stop light violation?

Using a cell phone while driving, including talking or texting?

Police conducting an investigation or suspicious activity?

Some other reason?

1 Yes

2 No

TRFSTOP_REASON_SPEED, TRFSTOP_REASON_RECKLESS, TRFSTOP_REASON_DEFECT,
TRFSTOP_REASON_RECORD_CHK, TRFSTOP_REASON_ROADSIDE_CHK,
TRFSTOP_REASON_SEATBELT, TRFSTOP_REASON_ILLEGAL_LANE, TRFSTOP_REASON_STOP_SIGN,
TRFSTOP_REASON_CELLPHONE, TRFSTOP_REASON_INVESTIGATION, TRFSTOP_OTHER_REASON

**TRFSTOP_REASON_SPEED
through TRFSTOP_
OTHER_REASON**

This series of questions is intended to find out the reason for the traffic stop. Each of the questions shares the same stem, but asks about a different reason for the traffic stop.

**TRFSTOP_REASON
_SPEED**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if speeding was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle.

**TRFSTOP_REASON
_RECKLESS**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if aggressive or reckless driving was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _DEFECT</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if a vehicle defect was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _RECORD_CHK</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if a check of the respondent's driving record was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _ROADSIDE_CHK</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if a roadside check for drunk drivers was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _SEATBELT</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if a seatbelt violation was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _ILLEGAL_LANE</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if an illegal turn or improper lane change was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _STOP_SIGN</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if a stop sign or stop light violation was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |
| <i>TRFSTP_REASON _CELLPHONE</i> | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if using a cell phone was the reason for the police stopping the motor vehicle. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle. |

**TRFSTP_REASON
_INVESTIGATION**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police stopped the vehicle because they were conducting an investigation or because of suspicious activity. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle.

**TRFSTP_OTHER
_REASON**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police stopped the vehicle because of some other reason not already specified. Select Precode (2) if this was not the reason for police stopping the vehicle.

If the respondent's answer to **TRFSTP_OTHER_REASON** was Precode (1), "Yes," item **TRFSTP_OTHER_REASON_SP** appears. Otherwise, the instrument goes to **TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED**.

What was the other reason?

TRFSTOP_OTHER_REASON_SP

**TRFSTP_OTHER_
REASON_SP**

Use the most descriptive words possible to describe the reason for the traffic stop; you are allotted 50 characters. If the respondent mentions a reason which identifies any previous reason in Items **TRFSTP_REASON_SPEED** through **TRFSTP_REASON_STOP_SIGN**, go back to the appropriate item and correct the answer.

For example, when you ask, "Was there some other reason?" in Item **TRFSTP_OTHER_REASON**, the respondent answers "Yes" and tells you that she was stopped because another passenger in the car was not wearing her seatbelt. In this case, use the up arrow key to return to Item **TRFSTP_REASON_SEATBELT** and change the "No" answer to "Yes."

After correcting that answer, the instrument skips over Item **TRFSTP_OTHER_REASON** and continues with Item **TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED**.

Would you say the police had a legitimate reason for stopping you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED

TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED

TRFSTP_STOP_WARRANTED is asked to determine whether the respondent feels that the officer(s) had a legitimate reason for stopping the vehicle.

Enter Precode (1) for a "Yes" response, Precode (2) for a "No" response, or Precode (3) for "Don't know." All responses continue to **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** in the Officer Characteristics section.

OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS

Questions in the Officer Characteristics module appear if the most recent police contact was when the respondent was pulled over while driving or riding in a motor vehicle, or when the respondent was stopped in a public place but not while driving or riding in a motor vehicle.

How many officers were present at the beginning of the stop?

- 1 One officer
- 2 Two officers
- 3 More than two officers
- 4 Don't know

OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM

OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM

Item **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** is asked to determine if one or more than one police officer was present during the respondent's contact. Be sure to collect information only about the most recent contact the respondent had with police, unless the instrument instructs otherwise.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) if only a single officer was present during the contact; the instrument continues with Item **OFFICER_SEX**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) if two police officers were present during the contact; the instrument continues with Item **OFFICERS_SEX**.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) if more than two police officers were present during the contact; the instrument continues with Item **OFFICERS_SEX**.

Precode (4)

Enter Precode (4) if the respondent does not know or remember how many officers were present. The

instrument goes to **OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET** in the Outcome of Stop module.

Was the police officer male or female?

- 1 Male
- 2 Female
- 3 Don't know

OFFICER_SEX

OFFICER_SEX

OFFICER_SEX is asked in cases where the respondent reported contact with only one officer, to find out whether the police officer was male or female. Enter Precode (1) for a "Male" response, Precode (2) for a "Female" response, Precode (3) for "Don't know." The instrument goes to Item **OFFICER_HISPANIC** for all responses.

Was the police officer of Hispanic or Latino origin?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OFFICER_HISPANIC

OFFICER_HISPANIC

OFFICER_HISPANIC is asked in cases where the respondent reported contact with only one officer, to find out whether the police officer was Latino or Hispanic.

Enter Precode (1) for a "Yes" response, Precode (2) for a "No" response, or Precode (3) for a "Don't know" response. The instrument goes to Item **OFFICER_RACE** for all responses.

What race or races was the police officer? You may select more than one. Was the officer...

- 1 White?
- 2 Black or African American?
- 3 American Indian or Alaska Native?
- 4 Asian?
- 5 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander?
- 6 Don't know

OFFICER_RACE

OFFICER_RACE

Item **OFFICER_RACE** is asked to determine the race of the police officer that stopped the respondent.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Precode (1)</i> | Enter Precode (1) for "White." |
| <i>Precode (2)</i> | Enter Precode (2) for "Black or African American." |
| <i>Precode (3)</i> | Enter Precode (3) for "American Indian or Alaska Native." (including Aleut, Eskimo, etc.) |
| <i>Precode (4)</i> | Enter Precode (4) for "Asian." |
| <i>Precode (5)</i> | Enter Precode (5) for "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." |
| <i>Precode (6)</i> | Enter Precode (6) for "Don't know." |

For all responses the instrument goes to **OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET** in the Outcome of Stop module.

Were the police officers male or female?

- 1 All male
- 2 All female
- 3 Both male and female
- 4 Don't know

OFFICERS_SEX

OFFICERS_SEX

OFFICERS_SEX asks the sex of the officers making the street stop or traffic stop. It is asked only if the respondent reports that there were at least two officers present at the beginning of the stop. Enter Precode (1) for “All male,” Precode (2) for “All female,” Precode (3) for “Both male and female,” or Precode (4) for “Don’t know.”

Precodes (1), (2), and (4) go to **OFFICERS_HISPANIC**.

If Precode (3) is selected, and **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** is answered with Precode (2), the instrument goes to **OFFICERS_HISPANIC**. If Precode (3) is selected, and **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** is answered with Precode (3), the instrument goes to **OFFICERS_SEX_MAJORITY**.

Were most of the police officers male or female?

- 1 Most were male
- 2 Most were female
- 3 Evenly divided
- 4 Don't know

OFFICERS_SEX_MAJORITY

OFFICERS_SEX_MAJORITY

OFFICERS_SEX_MAJORITY is asked when the respondent answers Precode (3) in **OFFICERS_SEX**, and **OFFICERS_PRESENT_NUM** is answered with Precode (3). Enter the appropriate precode as specified by the respondent. The instrument goes to **OFFICERS_HISPANIC**.

Was one or more of the police officers of Hispanic or Latino origin?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OFFICERS_HISPANIC

OFFICERS_HISPANIC

OFFICERS_HISPANIC is asked in cases where the respondent reported contact with more than one officer, to find out whether any of the police officers were Latino or Hispanic.

Enter Precode (1) for a "Yes" response; the instrument goes to **OFFICERS_HISPANIC_MAJORITY**. Enter precode (2) for a "No" response, and Precode (3) for "Don't know," the instrument goes to **OFFICERS_RACE**.

Were most of the officers Hispanic, non-Hispanic, or an equal number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic?

- 1 Most were Hispanic or Latino
- 2 Most were non-Hispanic
- 3 Equal number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic
- 4 Don't know

OFFICERS_HISPANIC_MAJORITY

OFFICERS_HISPANIC_MAJORITY

OFFICERS_HISPANIC_MAJORITY is asked when there was one or more police officer of Hispanic or Latino origin present during the traffic stop. Enter Precode (1) for "Mostly Hispanic or Latino," Precode (2) for "Mostly non-Hispanic," Precode (3) for "Equal number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic," and Precode (4) for "Don't know." All responses go to **OFFICERS_RACE**.

What race or races were the officers? You may select more than one. Were they

◆ Enter all that apply

- 1 White?
- 2 Black or African American?
- 3 American Indian or Alaska Native?
- 4 Asian?
- 5 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander?
- 6 Don't know

OFFICERS_RACE

OFFICERS_RACE

Item **OFFICERS_RACE** is asked when there was more than one police officer present during the stop. This item is asked to determine the race or races of the police officers who were present during the stop. You can select multiple precodes to answer this question.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) when any of the officers were White.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) when any of the officers were Black or African American.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) when any of the officers were American Indian, Alaska Native (including Aleut, Eskimo, etc.).

Precode (4)

Enter Precode (4) when any of the officers were Asian.

Precode (5)

Enter Precode (5) when any of the officers were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Precode (6)

Enter Precode (6) if the respondent cannot identify the race for any or all of the police officers who were present during the traffic stop.

When you complete this item, the instrument goes

to **OFFICERS_RACE_MAJORITY** if more than one response was selected. If only one response was selected, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET** in the Outcome of Stop module.

What race were most of the officers? Were most of the officers...

- 11 White?
- 12 Black or African American?
- 13 American Indian or Alaska Native?
- 14 Asian?
- 15 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander?
- 16 Equal number of each race
- 17 Don't know

OFFICERS_RACE_MAJORITY

OFFICERS_RACE_MAJORITY

OFFICERS_RACE_MAJORITY is asked to find out the race of the majority of the officers.

Precode (11)

Enter Precode (11) when the majority of the officers were white.

Precode (12)

Enter Precode (12) when the majority of the officers were black or African-American.

Precode (13)

Enter Precode (13) when the majority of the officers were American Indian or Alaska Native (including Aleut, Eskimo, etc.)

Precode (14)

Enter Precode (14) when the majority of the officers were Asian.

Precode (15)

Enter Precode (15) when the majority of the officers were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Precode (16)

Enter Precode (16) when there was an equal number of officers of the races selected in **OFFICERS_RACES**.

Precode (17)

Enter Precode (17) if the respondent cannot identify the race for most of the police officers who were present during the traffic stop.

All responses go to **OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET**.

OUTCOME OF STOP

Questions in the Outcome of Stop section are asked if the most recent police contact occurred when: the respondent was involved in a traffic accident in which police came to the scene; the respondent was stopped by the police while riding in or driving a motor vehicle; the respondent was stopped in a public place (but not while riding in or driving a motor vehicle); the respondent was arrested for some other reason; or the police initiated contact with the respondent for some other reason.

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about the outcome of your most recent stop and interaction with police.

During this contact were you given a ticket? Please do not include any verbal or written warnings given to you by the police.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET

OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET

OUTCM_GIVEN_TICKET is asked to find out whether the respondent was given a ticket during the contact. The first sentence ("Now I am going to ask you some questions about the outcome of your most recent stop and interaction with the police") appears only when the contact was a street stop or a traffic stop. Note that work orders or requirements for vehicle maintenance and changes do NOT count as tickets or warnings.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for "Yes" to indicate that the respondent was given a ticket. After entering Precode (1) the instrument continues with **OUTCM_TICKET_REASON_SAME**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for "No" to indicate that the respondent was NOT given a ticket. The instrument goes to **OUTCM_VERBAL_WARNING**.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) for a “Don’t know” response. After entering Precode (3) or “Refused,” the instrument goes to **OUTCM_VERBAL_WARNING**.

Were you ticketed for the same thing that you were stopped for, or for something different?

- 1 The same thing
- 2 Something different

OUTCM_TICKET_REASON_SAME

OUTCM_TICKET_REASON_SAME

OUTCM_TICKET_REASON_SAME appears only for respondents who report having been issued a ticket, and is asked to determine whether or not the reason for the ticket is the same as the initial reason for the contact.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for “The same thing.”

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for “Something different.”

All responses go to **OUTCM_VERBAL_WARNING**.

Were you given...

a verbal warning?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don’t know

OUTCOM_VERBAL_WARNING

OUTCM_VERBAL_WARNING

OUTCM_VERBAL_WARNING is asked to determine whether the respondent was given a verbal warning during the contact.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for “Yes.”

Precode (2) Enter Precode (2) for “No.”

Precode (3) Enter Precode (3) for “I don’t know.”

All responses go to **OUTCM_WRITTEN_WARNING**.

| |
|--|
| <p>Were you given...</p> <p>a written warning?</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know</p> <p>OUTCOM_WRITTEN_WARNING</p> |
|--|

OUTCM_WRITTEN_WARNING

OUTCM_WRITTEN_WARNING is asked to determine whether the respondent was given a written warning during the contact.

Precode (1) Enter Precode (1) for “Yes.”

Precode (2) Enter Precode (2) for “No.”

Precode (3) Enter Precode (3) for “I don’t know.”

The instrument goes to **OUTCM_ARRESTED** if any of the following are true. The respondent:

- was stopped by the police more than once while standing, walking, or sitting in a public place or while sitting in a parked vehicle AND was arrested during at least one of these stops.
- was stopped by the police more than once while driving a motor vehicle AND was arrested during at least one of these stops.

- was stopped by the police more than once while a passenger in a motor vehicle AND was arrested during at least one of these stops.
- was involved more than once in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene AND was arrested during at least one of these stops.

Otherwise, the instrument goes to
OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS.

You reported earlier that you were arrested during a contact with the police. Were you arrested during this most recent contact?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCOM_ARRESTED

OUTCM_ARRESTED

OUTCM_ARRESTED is asked to determine whether the respondent was arrested during the most recent contact.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for "Yes."

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for "No."

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) for "I don't know."

All responses go to **OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS.**

I'm going to ask you some questions about your interactions with police during your most recent contact with police in which you were arrested.

At any time during the contact, did the police search you, frisk, or pat you down?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS

OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS

OUTCM_CONDUCT_PS asks if police searched, frisked, or patted down the respondent. The statement "I'm going to ask you some questions about your interactions with police during your most recent contact with the police in which you were arrested" appears only if the respondent was arrested during a police contact not already mentioned.

Precode (1), "Yes," goes to **OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_PS**. If the respondent's most recent contact was a traffic stop or a traffic accident, Precodes (2) and (3) go to **OUTCM_CONDUCT_VS**. If the respondent's most recent contact was a street stop, Precodes (2) and (3) go to **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT**.

Do you think the police had a legitimate reason to search you, frisk, or pat you down?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_PS

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_PS

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_PS is asked to find out if the respondent feels that the police officer(s) had a legitimate reason to search, frisk, or pat them down.

Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," (2) for "No," (3) for "Don't know".

If the respondent's most recent contact was a traffic stop or a traffic accident, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_CONDUCT_VS**. If the most recent contact was not a traffic stop or traffic accident AND the respondent was arrested with a search of the respondent's person or vehicle, the instrument goes to

OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS. If the most recent contact was not a traffic stop or traffic accident AND the respondent was not arrested and/or did not have his or her vehicle or person searched, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT**.

At any time during the contact, did the police conduct a vehicle search?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_CONDUCT_VS

OUTCM_CONDUCT_VS

OUTCM_CONDUCT_VS is asked to find out whether the officer(s) searched the vehicle at any time during the contact.

Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," (2) for "No," (3) for "Don't know."

For Precode (1), the instrument, goes to

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_VS.

For Precodes (2) and (3), if the respondent was arrested during the most recent contact AND the respondent or his/her vehicle was searched, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS**. If the respondent was not arrested during the most recent police contact and/or did not experience a personal or vehicle search, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT**.

Do you think the police had a legitimate reason to search the vehicle?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_VS

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_VS

OUTCM_CAUSE_FOR_VS is asked to find out if the respondent feels that the police officer(s) had a legitimate reason to search the vehicle.

Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," (2) for "No," (3) for "Don't know."

If the contact involved a search of the respondent's vehicle or person, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS**.

If the contact did not involve a search of the respondent's vehicle or person, or if the respondent doesn't know if there was a search, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT**.

During the search, did the police find any illegal items, such as a weapon, drugs, or an open container of alcohol?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS

OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS

OUTCM_FIND_ILLEGAL_ITEMS asks if the police found any weapons, drugs, or an open container of alcohol while conducting the search of the respondent.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) to indicate that the police found an illegal item, such as a weapon, drugs, or an

open container of alcohol, on the respondent's person or in the vehicle during the search.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) to indicate that the police did NOT find any illegal items while conducting a search of the respondent.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) to indicate that the respondent does NOT know or does NOT remember whether the police found any illegal items during the search.

For all responses, if the respondent was arrested during the most recent contact AND the respondent or his/her vehicle was searched, the instrument goes to

OUTCM_SEARCH_B4_ARREST.

If the respondent was not arrested during the most recent police contact and/or did not experience a personal or vehicle search, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT.**

Earlier you said that you were arrested during the stop. Did the search occur before you were arrested?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_SEARCH_B4_ARREST

**OUTCM_SEARCH_
B4_ARREST**

OUTCM_SEARCH_B4_ARREST is asked to find out if the respondent or the vehicle were searched prior to the respondent being arrested. This item is only asked if the respondent was arrested and the respondent or the vehicle were searched.

Enter Precode (1) for “Yes,” (2) for “No,” (3) for “Don’t know.” All responses go to **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT**.

At any point during the contact, did the police do any of the following:

Shout at you?

Curse at you?

Threaten to arrest you?

Threaten you with a ticket (or other tickets)?

Threaten to use force against you?

Push or grab you?

Handcuff you?

Kick or hit you?

Spray you with a chemical or pepper spray?

Use an electroshock weapon against you, such as a stun gun?

Point or fire a gun at you?

Use any other type of force?

1 Yes

2 No

OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT, OUTCM_POLICE_CURSE, OUTCM_POLICE_ARREST, OUTCM_POLICE_TICKET, OUTCM_POLICE_THREATEN, OUTCM_POLICE_GRAB, OUTCM_POLICE_HANDCUFF, OUTCM_POLICE_KICK, OUTCM_POLICE_SPRAY, OUTCM_POLICE_STUNGUN, OUTCM_POLICE_GUN, OUTCM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE

What other type of force did the police use?

OUTCM_POLICE_FORCE_SP

OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT
through
OUTCM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE_SP

This series of questions is intended to find out what actions the police took during the contact. Each of the questions shares the same stem, but asks about a different type of police action.

OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT

Enter Precode (1), “Yes,” if the police yelled at or used any disparaging words or comments when speaking with the respondent during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| OUTCM_POLICE_CURSE | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police cursed or swore at the respondent during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_ARREST | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police threatened to arrest the respondent during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_TICKET | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police threatened the respondent with a ticket or tickets during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_THREATEN | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police threatened to use force against the respondent during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_GRAB | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," police physically pushed or grabbed the respondent during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_HANDCUFF | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police handcuffed the respondent to subdue or restrain during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_KICK | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police kicked or hit the respondent during the contact. This includes police hitting the respondent with a baton or any other type of weapon. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type. |
| OUTCM_POLICE_SPRAY | Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police pointed and discharged a chemical or pepper spray to subdue or restrain the respondent during the contact. |

Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type.

***OUTCM_POLICE_
STUNGUN***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police used a stun gun or any kind of electroshock weapon to subdue or restrain the respondent during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type.

***OUTCM_POLICE_
GUN***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police pointed a gun at the respondent during the contact. This includes taking the gun out of the holster and pointing the barrel of the gun at the respondent. It does NOT include the police officer resting a hand on the gun while it is in the holster. Select Precode (2) if there was no police action of this type.

***OUTCM_POLICE_
OTH_FORCE***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police used any other type of force during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no other type of police force during the contact.

When you are unsure from the respondent's answer whether the force was actually used or just threatened, probe to make sure you enter the answer correctly.

Do NOT mark Precode (1) for Item ***OUTCM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE*** if the respondent's answer fits any of the previous items ***OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT*** through ***OUTCM_POLICE_GUN***.

***OUTCM_POLICE_
OTH_FORCE_SP***

If the respondent's answer to Item ***OUTCM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE*** was Precode (1), "Yes," Item ***OUTCM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE_SP*** appears.

Describe the type of force and make sure to identify whether force was actually used or just threatened

against the respondent. Enter the most descriptive words and be concise; this field allows only 50 characters.

If this description fits into any of the categories already mentioned in **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** through **OUTCM_POLICE_GUN**, back up to the appropriate question and mark it with Precode (1), "Yes."

If there is at least one "Yes" (Precode (1)) response in items **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** through **OUTCOM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE**, the instrument goes to **OUTCM_ACTIONS_NECESSARY**. If every response to items **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** through **OUTCOM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE** is "No" (Precode (2)), the instrument goes to **OUTCM_RESP_DISOBEY**.

You mentioned that the police: (fill from OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT through OUTCOM_POLICE_FORCE_SP).

Do you feel (this action was/these actions were) necessary?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_ACTIONS_NECESSARY

Do you feel any of the actions used against you were excessive?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

OUTCM_FORCE_EXCESSIVE

**OUTCM_ACTIONS
_NECESSARY**

OUTCM_ACTIONS_NECESSARY asks whether the respondent feels the actions used or threatened by police reported in Items **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** through

OUTCOM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE were necessary. (This item fills with the responses from **OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** through **OUTCOM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE** that were marked “Yes.”)

**OUTCM_FORCE
_EXCESSIVE**

OUTCM_FORCE_EXCESSIVE asks whether the respondent felt that the actions taken by police were excessive, if any of the questions about police force (**OUTCM_POLICE_SHOUT** through **OUTCOM_POLICE_OTH_FORCE** were answered with Precode (1), “Yes.”

Since we are asking about the respondent’s opinion about the force or threat of force used, do not probe.

At any time during the contact, did you:

Disobey or interfere with the officer(s)?

Try to get away?

Push, grab, or hit the police officer(s)?

Resist being handcuffed, arrested, or searched?

Complain to the officer(s)?

Argue with the police officer(s)?

Curse at, insult, or verbally threaten the police officer(s)?

Physically do anything else?

1 Yes

2 No

OUTCM_RESP_DISOBEY, OUTCM_RESP_GETAWAY, OUTCM_RESP_PUSH, OUTCM_RESP_RESIST,
OUTCM_RESP_COMPLAIN, OUTCM_RESP_ARGUE, OUTCM_RESP_CURSE, OUTCM_RESP_OTHER

What else did you physically do?

OUTCM_RESP_OTHER_SP

**OUTCM_RESP_
DISOBEY** through
**OUTCM_RESP_
OTHER_SP**

Items **OUTCM_RESP_DISOBEY** through **OUTCM_RESP_OTHER_SP** are asked to find out about the respondent’s actions during the police contact. Each of the questions shares the same

stem, but asks about a different type of action from the respondent.

***OUTCM_RESP_
DISOBEY***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent disobeyed or interfered with the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

***OUTCM_RESP_
GETAWAY***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent tried to get away from the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

***OUTCM_RESP_
PUSH***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent pushed, grabbed, or hit the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

***OUTCM_RESP_
RESIST***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent resisted being handcuffed, arrested, or searched by the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

***OUTCM_RESP_
COMPLAIN***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent complained to the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

***OUTCM_RESP_
ARGUE***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent argued with the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

***OUTCM_RESP_
CURSE***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent cursed at, insulted, or verbally threatened the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type.

**OUTCM_RESP_
OTHER**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent did anything else physically to the police officer(s) during the contact. Select Precode (2) if there was no respondent action of this type. Precode (1) goes to **OUTCM_RESP_OTHER_SP**. Precode (2) goes to **POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY**.

**OUTCM_RESP_
OTHER_SP**

OUTCM_RESP_OTHER_SP is asked when the respondent answered **OUTCM_RESP_OTHER** with Precode (1), "Yes." Use this item to specify the other physical action used by the respondent. You may use up to 50 characters for this description. The instrument goes to **POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY**.

If this description fits into any of the categories already mentioned in **OUTCM_RESP_DISOBEY** through **OUTCM_RESP_CURSE**, back up to the appropriate question and mark it with Precode (1), "Yes."

OUTCOME OF VOLUNTARY CONTACTS

These questions are asked of respondents whose most recent police contact was voluntary (reported a crime, disturbance or suspicious activity, reported an emergency that was not a crime, contacted or approached the police for non-emergency assistance, or initiated contact with the police for something else not already mentioned).

How did you contact the police?

- 11 Called the police (this includes calls made to 911, 311, a sheriff's office or any other type of law enforcement)
- 12 Went to police station
- 13 Security alarm contacted police
- 14 Someone else contacted the police for me
- 15 Approached an officer in a public place
- 16 Other—Specify
- 17 Don't remember

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL is asked to find out how the respondent contacted the police. All responses go to **VOL_POL_PROMPT**, except Precode (6), "Other-specify," which goes to **VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL_SP**.

Precode (11)

Enter Precode (11) if respondent called the police, including calls made to 911, 311, a sheriff's office, or any other type of law enforcement.

Precode (12)

Enter Precode (12) if respondent contacted police by going to a police station.

Precode (13)

Enter Precode (13) if police officer was contacted by way of a security alarm.

Precode (14)

Enter Precode (14) if someone else contacted the police on behalf of the respondent.

Precode (15) Enter Precode (15) if the respondent approached an officer in a public place.

Precode (16) Enter Precode (16) if the respondent contacted the police some other way. The instrument goes to **VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL_SP**.

Precode (17) Enter Precode (17) if respondent does not remember how they contacted the police.

All responses except Precode (16) go to **VOL_POL_PROMPT**.

Please specify the other method used to contact police.

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL_SP

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL_SP

VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL_SP is asked when the respondent answered **VOL_HOW_CONTACT_POL** with Precode (6), "Other- specify." Use this item to specify the other method used to contact the police. You may use up to 50 characters for this description.

Did the police respond right away to your request?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VOL_POL_PROMPT

VOL_POL_PROMPT

VOL_POL_PROMPT asks whether the police responded promptly to the respondent's request. Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," (2) for "No". All responses go to **VOL_SITUATION_IMPROVE**.

Did the situation improve after you contacted the police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

VOL_SITUATION_IMPROVE

VOL_SITUATION_IMPROVE

VOL_SITUATION_IMPROVE is asked to find out whether the respondent feels the situation (that caused them to contact police) improved after the respondent contacted the police. Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," (2) for "No," or (3) for "Don't know." All responses go to **VOL_SATISFY_POLICE_RESP**.

Were you satisfied with the police response during your most recent contact?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

VOL_SATISFY_POLICE_RESP

VOL_SATISFY_POLICE_RESP

VOL_SATISFY_POLICE_RESP is asked to find out if the respondent was satisfied with the police response during the contact. Enter Precode (1) for "Yes," Precode (2) for "No." All responses go to Item **VOL_CONTACT_POL_FUTURE**.

Would you be more likely, less likely, or just as likely to contact the police in the future?

- 1 More likely to contact
- 2 Less likely to contact
- 3 Just as likely to contact
- 4 Don't know

VOL_CONTACT_POL_FUTURE

**VOL_CONTACT_POL_
FUTURE**

VOL_CONTACT_POL_FUTURE asks how likely the respondent would be to contact police in the future. Enter Precode (1) for “More likely to contact,” Precode (2) for “Less likely to contact,” Precode (3) for “Just as likely to contact,” or Precode (4) for “Don’t know.” The instrument goes to **POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY**.

FINAL QUESTIONS

Questions in the Final Questions section address police behavior—including force—and complaints about police behavior, for all respondents except those whose most recent contact was participating with police in a block watch.

Now, just a few MORE questions about the characteristics of your (most recent) contact with the police and how you felt about the police during that contact. Looking back on this contact, do you feel the police behaved properly?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY

POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY

Item **POLBEHV_POL_ACT_PROPERLY** asks if the respondent feels that the police behaved properly or improperly during the contact.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) if the respondent feels that the police behaved properly during the contact.

If the most recent police contact was a face-to-face interaction in which the respondent reported a crime, reported a non-crime emergency, sought non-emergency assistance, or approached the police for some other reason, the instrument goes to **USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered more than one screener question with Precode (1), “Yes,” the instrument goes to **EARLIER_USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered any of the following questions **ARRESTED**, **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**, **STOP_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** with Precode (1),

“Yes,” indicating that they had been arrested, the instrument goes to **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED**.

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) if the respondent indicates feeling that the police behaved improperly during the contact. The instrument goes to Item **POLBEHV_SLUR**.

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) if the respondent does NOT know whether the police behaved properly or improperly during the contact. The skip pattern for Precode (3) is the same as shown for Precode (1) above.

At any point during this contact, did the police...

Refer to you using a slur or call you a degrading name?

Make a sexual comment to you?

Touch you in a sexual way or have any physical contact with you that was sexual in nature?

1 Yes

2 No

3 Don't know

POLBEHV_SLUR, POLBEHV_COMMENT, POLBEHV_TOUCH

**POLBEHV_SLUR through
POLBEHV_TOUCH**

This series of questions is intended to find out some ways the police may have behaved during the contact. Each of the questions shares the same stem, but asks about a different type of police action.

POLBEHV_SLUR

Enter Precode (1), “Yes,” if the police referred to the respondent using a slur or by calling the respondent a degrading name. Select Precode (2) if there was no police behavior of this type, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether the police behaved in this way.

**POLBEHV_
COMMENT**

Enter Precode (1), “Yes,” if the police made a sexual comment to the respondent. Select Precode (2) if there was no police behavior of this type, or

Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether the police behaved in this way.

POLBEHV_TOUCH

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police touched the respondent in a sexual way, or had any physical contact with the respondent that was sexual in nature. Select Precode (2) if there was no police behavior of this type, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether the police behaved in this way.

All responses go to **POLBEHV_BIAS_RACE**.

Do you feel that any of the police behaviors during this contact were motivated by prejudice or bias against you, due to...

Your actual or perceived race or ethnicity?

Your actual or perceived gender or sexual orientation?

Your actual or perceived religion?

Your actual or perceived disability?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

POLBEHV_BIAS_RACE, POLBEHV_BIAS_SEX, POLBEHV_BIAS_RELIGION, POLBEHV_DISABILITY

**POLBEHV_BIAS_RACE
through
POLBEHV_DISABILITY**

This series of questions is intended to find out how the respondent perceives the motivation for police behavior during the contact. Each of the questions shares the same stem, but asks about a different type of perceived motivation.

***POLBEHV_BIAS
_RACE***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent feels that any of the police behaviors during the contact were motivated by prejudice or bias due to the respondent's actual or perceived race or ethnicity.

Select Precode (2) if respondent does not feel any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't

know whether any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason.

***POLBEHV_BIAS
_SEX***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent feels that any of the police behaviors during the contact were motivated by prejudice or bias due to the respondent's actual or perceived gender or sexual orientation. Select Precode (2) if respondent does not feel any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason.

***POLBEHV_BIAS_
RELIGION***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent feels that any of the police behaviors during the contact were motivated by prejudice or bias due to the respondent's actual or perceived religion. Select Precode (2) if respondent does not feel any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason.

***POLBEHV_
DISABILITY***

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent feels that any of the police behaviors during the contact were motivated by prejudice or bias due to the respondent's actual or perceived disability. Select Precode (2) if respondent does not feel any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether any of the police behaviors were motivated by this reason.

For all responses, the instrument goes to **POLBEHV_FILE_COMPLAINT.**

Did you file a complaint against the police for any reason following the contact?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

POLBEHV_FILE_COMPLAINT

POLBEHV_FILE_COMPLAINT

Item **POLBEHV_FILE_COMPLAINT** is asked to determine whether a respondent took any **formal action** against the police or the police department, such as filing a complaint or lawsuit. This question is only asked when the respondent feels that the police behaved improperly during the contact.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) if respondent indicates that they filed a complaint or lawsuit. The instrument then goes to Item **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM**.

Precode (2)

If the most recent police contact was a face-to-face interaction in which the respondent reported a crime, reported a non-crime emergency, sought non-emergency assistance, or approached the police for some other reason, the instrument goes to **USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered more than one screener question with Precode (1), "Yes," the instrument goes to **EARLIER_USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered any of the following questions **ARRESTED, TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST, STOP_MV_ARREST, STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST, STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that they had been arrested, the instrument goes to **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED**.

Who did you file the complaint with?

◆ A citizen review board is an independent agency set up to investigate citizen complaints about improper police conduct

- 1 The police
- 2 Citizen review board
- 3 Don't know
- 4 Other

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM is asked to find out with what organization the respondent filed a complaint.

Precode (1)

Enter Precode (1) for "The police."

Precode (2)

Enter Precode (2) for "Citizen review board." (A citizen review board is an independent agency set up to investigate citizen complaints about improper police conduct.)

Precode (3)

Enter Precode (3) if the respondent filed the complaint with some other person or organization. The instrument then goes to **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM_SP**.

Precodes (1), (2), and (4) all go to **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_OUTCOME**.

Precode (4)

Enter Precode (4) to indicate that the respondent does NOT know or does NOT remember.

Precodes (1), (2), and (4) all go to **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_OUTCOME**.

Please specify who you contacted to file the complaint.

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM_SP

**POLBEHV_COMPLAINT
FILED_WHOM_SP**

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM_SP appears if Precode (3) is marked in **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_WHOM**. Enter the name of the other party the respondent contacted to file the complaint. person or organization This field allows 50 characters.

The instrument goes to
POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_OUTCOME.

What is the current status of your complaint?

- 1 Still in progress
- 2 Withdrawn
- 3 Dismissed, the claim was said to be unsupported or there was insufficient evidence to make a determination
- 4 The officer(s) were cleared of any wrongdoing
- 5 The officer(s)'s actions were found to be improper
- 6 Don't know

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_OUTCOME

**POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_
FILED_OUTCOME**

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_OUTCOME asks about the outcome of the respondent's complaint. Enter Precode (1) if the complaint is still in progress, Precode (2) if the complaint was withdrawn, Precode (3) if the complaint was dismissed because the claim was unsupported or if there was insufficient evidence to make a determination, Precode (4) if the officers were cleared of any wrongdoing, or Precode (5) if the officer(s)'s actions were found to be improper. Enter Precode (6) for a "Don't know" response.

Precodes (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) go to **POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_SATISFY**.

Otherwise, if the most recent police contact was a face-to-face interaction in which the respondent reported a crime, reported a non-crime emergency, sought non-emergency assistance, or approached the police for some other reason, the instrument goes to **USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered more than one screener question with Precode (1), "Yes," the instrument goes to **EARLIER_USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered any of the following questions **ARRESTED**, **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**, **STOP_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that they had been arrested, the instrument goes to **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED**.

How satisfied are you with how the complaint [is being/was] handled? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

- 1 Very satisfied
- 2 Somewhat satisfied
- 3 Somewhat dissatisfied
- 4 Very dissatisfied

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_SATISFY

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_SATISFY

POLBEHV_COMPLAINT_FILED_SATISFY asks about how satisfied the respondent is with how the complaint was handled. Enter Precode (1) for "Very satisfied," Precode (2) for "Somewhat satisfied," Precode (3) for "Somewhat dissatisfied," or Precode (4) for "Very dissatisfied."

If the most recent police contact was a face-to-face interaction in which the respondent reported a crime,

reported a non-crime emergency, sought non-emergency assistance, or approached the police for some other reason, the instrument goes to **USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered more than one screener question with Precode (1), "Yes," the instrument goes to **EARLIER_USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered any of the following questions **ARRESTED**, **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**, **STOP_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that they had been arrested, the instrument goes to **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED**.

During [this contact/your most recent contact] with police, did the police...

USE force against you?

THREATEN TO USE force against you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

USE_FORCE, THREATEN_FORCE

USE_FORCE and THREATEN_FORCE

This series of questions is intended to find out whether the police used, or threatened to use, force during the respondent's most recent police contact. Each of the two questions shares the same stem.

USE_FORCE

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police used force during the respondent's most recent police contact. Select Precode (2) if the police did not use force during the respondent's most recent police contact. Select Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether the police used force during the most recent police contact.

THREATEN_FORCE

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police threatened to use force during the respondent's most recent police contact. Select Precode (2) if the police did not threaten to use force during the respondent's most recent police contact, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know whether the police threatened to use force during the most recent police contact.

If the respondent reported more than one incident, the instrument goes to **EARLIER_USE_FORCE**.

If the respondent answered any of the following questions **ARRESTED**, **TRAFF_ACCID_ARREST**, **STOP_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PASS_MV_ARREST**, **STOP_PUBLIC_ARREST** with Precode (1), "Yes," indicating that they had been arrested, the instrument goes to **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED**.

Otherwise, the instrument goes to **SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCS**.

During any of your EARLIER contacts with police in the last 12 months, did the police...

USE force against you?

THREATEN TO USE force against you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

EARLIER_USE_FORCE, EARLIER_THREATEN_FORCE

**EARLIER_USE_FORCE and
EARLIER_THREATEN_
FORCE**

This series of questions is intended to find out whether the police used, or threatened to use, force during any of the respondent's earlier contacts with the police in the previous 12 months. Each of the two questions shares the same stem. Do not include the most recent police contact when answering this question. These items are asked only when the

respondent reported more than one police contact in the 12 month reference period.

**EARLIER_USE_
FORCE**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police used force in other police contacts other than the most recent one. Select Precode (2) if the police DID NOT use force against the respondent in other police contacts besides the most recent one, or Precode (3) if the respondent does not know or does not remember.

**EARLIER_THREATEN_
FORCE**

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police threatened to use force in other police contacts other than the most recent one. Select Precode (2) if the police DID NOT threaten to use force against the respondent in other police contacts besides the most recent one, or Precode (3) if the respondent does not know or does not remember.

The instrument goes to
POLBEHV_EARLIER_SLUR.

During any of your EARLIER contacts with police in the last 12 months, did the police...

Refer to you using a slur or call you a degrading name?

Make a sexual comment to you?

Touch you in a sexual way or have any physical contact with you that was sexual in nature?

1 Yes

2 No

3 Don't know

POLBEHV_EARLIER_SLUR, POLBEHV_EARLIER_COMMENT, POLBEHV_EARLIER_TOUCH

**POLBEHV_EARLIER_
SLUR through
POLBEHV__EARLIER_
TOUCH**

This series of questions is intended to find out some ways the police may have behaved during any of the respondent's earlier contacts with the police in the previous 12 months. Each of the questions shares the same stem, but asks about a different type of police behavior. Do not include the most

recent police contact when answering these questions. These items are asked only when the respondent reported more than one police contact in the 12 month reference period.

POLBEHV_EARLIER_SLUR

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police referred to the respondent using a slur or by calling the respondent a degrading name, during any of the respondent's earlier contacts with the police in the previous 12 months. Select Precode (2) if there was no police behavior of this type, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know or doesn't remember.

POLBEHV_EARLIER_COMMENT

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the police made a sexual comment to the respondent, during any of the respondent's earlier contacts with the police in the previous 12 months. Select Precode (2) if there was no police behavior of this type, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know or doesn't remember.

POLBEHV_EARLIER_TOUCH

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if police touched the respondent in a sexual way or had any physical contact with the respondent that was sexual in nature, during any of the respondent's earlier contacts with the police in the previous 12 months. Select Precode (2) if there was no police behavior of this type, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know or doesn't remember.

All responses go to
POLBEHV_EARLIER_COMPLAINT.

Did you file a complaint against the police for any reason following an earlier contact with police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

POLBEHV_EARLIER_COMPLAINT

POLBEHV_FILE_
EARLIER_COMPLAINT

Item **POLBEHV_FILE_EARLIER_COMPLAINT** is asked to determine whether the respondent took any formal action against the police or the police department, such as filing a complaint or lawsuit, during any of the respondent's earlier contacts with the police in the previous 12 months. Do not include the most recent police contact when answering this question. This item is asked only when the respondent reported more than one police contact in the 12 month reference period.

Enter Precode (1), "Yes," if the respondent took formal action against the police or police department during an earlier contact in the past 12 months. Select Precode (2) if the respondent did not take formal action against the police in any of the earlier contacts, or Precode (3) if the respondent doesn't know or doesn't remember.

If the respondent was arrested during the most recent police contact, the instrument goes to **TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED**. Otherwise the instrument goes to **SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCS**.

How many total times were you arrested during the prior 12 months?

TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED

TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED

TOTAL_TIMES_ARRESTED asks about how many times the respondent has been arrested in the last twelve months, if they have indicated that they had been arrested during at least one police contact. Enter the number of times; entries from 1 up to 96 are permitted. The instrument then goes to **SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCS**.

END OF SUPPLEMENT

This completes your interview. Thank you for your cooperation.

◆ You have completed the Police-Public Contact Survey.

◆ Enter 1 to Continue

SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCCS

SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCCS

SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCCS indicates that you have completed the PPCS for this respondent. Enter (1) to continue.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER The key points to remember for Lesson 3 are:

- Ask each question and record each answer correctly and follow the correct path through the PPCS instrument.
- The PPCS collects information about nine specific types of police contacts. Some of these are interactions in which the respondent has initiated contact with the police, and some are interactions in which the police have initiated contact with the respondent.
- The purpose of modules Most Recent Contact through Outcome of Voluntary Contact is to collect information about the police contact identified by the respondent as **most recent**. When completing these modules be sure that the respondent is referring to and answering the PPCS questions about the most recent contact.

Lesson 4 – PPCS Final Review Exercise

FINAL REVIEW EXERCISE INSTRUCTIONS

All FRs conducting PPCS interviews are required to complete the PPCS-300 CLC Final Review Exercise to verify your knowledge and understanding of key concepts of the PPCS presented throughout this self-study.

You can access the PPCS-300 Final Review Exercise by clicking the CLC link under the Training/Manuals tab on your laptop.

The PPCS-300 CLC Final Review Exercise contains 10 questions. This exercise will be scored and results will be passed along to your Field Supervisor and headquarters staff. The minimum passing score is 80%. You may retake the exercise as many times as needed to pass.

If you cannot access the CLC or you do not see the final PPCS review exercise in your CLC transcript, contact your Field Supervisor immediately.

Once you have successfully completed the Final Review Exercise on the CLC, this self-study is complete.