

ICPSR 38872

Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics

User Guide

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Study Description

Citation

Title Statement

Title: Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022

Alternative Title: PPCS 2022

Identification No.: 38872

Responsibility Statement

Authoring Entity: United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics

Production Statement

Producer: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), *Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan*

Place of Production: Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Funding Agency: United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics

Distribution Statement

Distributor: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), *Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan*

Series Statement

Series Name: National Crime Victimization Survey Series

Study Scope

Subject Information

Keyword(s): police citizen interactions, police community relations, police officers, police use of force, public interest, public opinion

Topic Classification(s): Social Institutions and Behavior, Crime and the Criminal Justice System, Police

Abstract

The Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) provides detailed information on the nature and characteristics of face-to-face contacts between police and the public, including the reason for and outcome of the contact and the respondent's satisfaction with the contact. The data can be used to estimate the likelihood of different types of contact for residents with different demographic characteristics, including contacts involving the use of nonfatal force by police. The PPCS is used to collect data from a nationally representative sample of U.S. residents age 16 or older as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey. To date, the PPCS has been conducted ten times by BJS:

1. 1996. Described in the BJS publication Police Use of Force: Collection of National Data (NCJ 165040).
2. 1999. Described in Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey (NCJ 184957). These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 1999: [UNITED STATES] ([ICPSR 3151](#)).
3. 2002. Described in Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 2002 National Survey (NCJ 207845). These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2002: [UNITED STATES] ([ICPSR 4273](#)).
4. 2005. Described in the BJS publication Contacts between Police and the Public, 2005 (NCJ 215243). These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2005: [UNITED STATES] ([ICPSR 20020](#)).
5. 2008. Described in the BJS publication Contacts between Police and the Public, 2008 (NCJ 234599). These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2008 ([ICPSR 32022](#)).
6. 2011. Split sample design due to instrument changes. New instrument findings described in two publications: Police Behavior During Traffic and Street Stops, 2011 (NCJ 242937) and Requests for Police Assistance, 2011 (NCJ 242938). These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2011 ([ICPSR 34276](#)).
7. 2015. Described in the BJS publication Contacts between Police and Public, 2015 (NCJ 251145). These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2015 ([ICPSR 36653](#)).
8. 2018. Described in the BJS publication Contacts between Police and Public, 2018. These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2018 ([ICPSR 37916](#)).
9. 2020. Described in the BJS publication Contacts between Police and Public, 2020. These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2020 ([ICPSR 38320](#)).
10. 2022. Described in the BJS publication Contacts between Police and Public, 2022. These data are archived as POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT SURVEY, 2022 ([ICPSR 38872](#)).

Summary Data Description

Time Period: 2022

Date(s) of Collection: July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022

Country: United States

Geographic Coverage: United States

Unit of Analysis: Individuals

Universe: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) respondents age 16 or older interviewed during the last six months of 2022. The universe of the NCVS is all persons in the United States age 12 and older.

Kind of Data: survey data

Methodology and Processing

Data Collection Methodology

Time Method: Cross-sectional

Data Collector: United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

Frequency of Data Collection: Irregular. See Study Scope section above for years of administration.

Sampling Procedure:

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual survey that collects data on crime against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative, stratified, multistage cluster sample of U.S. households. The Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) is a supplement to the NCVS, administered to NCVS respondents age 16 or older.

BJS conducted a pilot test of the Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) in 1996 as a supplement to the NCVS. A revised version of the PPCS was fielded in 1999 among a national sample nearly 15 times as large as the 1996 pilot sample. Since 1999, the PPCS typically has been administered every 3 years as a supplemental survey to all persons age 16 or older within households sampled for the NCVS. However, recent PPCS supplements have been administered on an irregular basis.

The U.S. Census Bureau fielded the 2022 PPCS questionnaire, processed the survey data, and provided estimation specifications. The 2022 PPCS was conducted between July 1, 2020, and December 31, 2022. Respondents were asked about their contacts with police during the past 12 months. For instance, persons interviewed in January 2022 were asked about contacts that occurred between February 2021 and January 2022. Respondents were provided a list of specific reasons for having contact with police. Persons who had more than one contact were asked more detailed questions about only their most recent contact during the time period.

Mode of Data Collection: computer-assisted personal or telephone interviews

Type of Research Instrument: structured

Characteristics of Data Collection Situation:

The Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) interviews a nationally representative sample of households about their contacts with police during the previous 12 months. The PPCS is conducted as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Weighting: The overall weight is calculated by multiplying the PPCS base weight by the PPCS noninterview adjustment factor. This adjustment factor weights up to the total PPCS sample for persons interviewed for NCVS but not PPCS.

Data Appraisal Information

Response Rate:

The Census Bureau calculates PPCS response rates as the weighted ratio of persons completing interviews over persons who were eligible to receive the questionnaire. The unweighted PPCS response rate was 74.3% (96,500 respondents of the 130,000 eligible) (see Table in the Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey). In 2022, persons who completed their NCVS interview in a language other than English could complete the PPCS in the same language.

The combined PPCS response rate is a product of the NCVS household response rate, NCVS person response rate and the PPCS response rate. The overall weighted response rate for the 2022 PPCS was 48.1%.

Data Access

Dataset Availability

Location: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Data Use Statement:

Citation Requirement: Publications based on ICPSR data collections should acknowledge those sources by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

Deposit Requirement: To provide funding agencies with essential information about use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, users of ICPSR data are requested to send to ICPSR bibliographic citations for each completed manuscript or thesis abstract. Visit the ICPSR Web site for more information on submitting citations.

Disclaimer: The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Data Files Description

File-by-File Description

Contents of Files:

The PPCS public use file is a six-month person-level file containing data for all PPCS-eligible persons (interviewed and noninterviewed).

The file does not contain information for any households that did not have PPCS-eligible persons in them, nor does it contain information for any persons within a household other than those who were PPCS-eligible.

Prior to its release, the file was reviewed by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board (DRB) to ensure that the contents of the file did not violate any disclosure avoidance measures. In addition, data that may have provided geographic information by inference were blanked because of data confidentiality reasons.

Place of File Production: Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Extent of Processing Checks: The data collection was processed according to the standard ICPSR processing procedures. Missing values were standardized, and consistency checks were also performed.

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 3 to 10 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 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.

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** (V_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 1k1. 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 **1l**

1l. **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 **1l1**. Else, skip to **1l2**)

2=No (Skip to **CHECK ITEM B**)

1l1. **APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES (V_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES)**

How many?

1l2. **APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP (V_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP)** {(fill if 1l1>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](#))

If V1k3>V1k1, go to hard edit.

[HARD EDIT CHECK; If V1k3>V1k1](#)

You have reported more face-to-face interactions than times you reported initiating contact with police for something else not already mentioned. Please review entries.

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](#).

V1l1. **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_TIMES** How many times did the police initiate contact with you for something else not already mentioned?

V1l2. **VS_APPROACHED_BY_POL_SP** {(fill if 1l1>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-1l.

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 2021 through ^ENDREFMOPPCS 2022

- 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] 2021, or [MONTH] 2022?

- 1=2021
- 2=2022

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 1=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 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-l?

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_RESP_CURSE** Curse at, insult, or verbally threaten the 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 **MORE** 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

SUPPLEMENTEND_PPCS This completes your interview. Thank you for your cooperation.



August 4, 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR Heather N. Brotsos
Chief, Victimization Statistics Unit
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Through: Meagan M. Meuchel
Survey Director, National Crime Victimization Survey

From: Anthony G. Tersine, Jr. *Anthony G. Tersine, Jr.*
Chief, Demographic Statistical Methods Division

Subject: Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey, a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey

The purpose of this memorandum is to record and communicate the Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey, a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey. This document provides quality measures and nonresponse bias analysis in accordance with the U.S. Census Bureau's Quality Standards.

The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed the underlying data product for this report for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY23-0291.

If you have any questions about this document, please contact Dave Hornick at 301-763-4183 or david.v.hornick@census.gov or contact Nori Toribio at 301.763.8740 or norilsa.toribio@census.gov.

Attachment: Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey, a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey.

cc:

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Demographic Statistical Methods Division
Sample, Design, and Estimation Pool

Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey

Version 1.0
August 3, 2023

Nori Toribio

James Farber, Assistant Division Chief
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Introduction

The 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS), conducted from July through December of 2022, was sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Its purpose was to produce national-level estimates of the public's face-to-face contact with police. The U.S. Census Bureau serves as the primary data collection organization for the NCVS and PPCS by conducting interviews and processing sample data on a monthly basis.

This source and accuracy statement provides information about the implementation of the PPCS and the two types of error inherent in all sample surveys. Any PPCS quality measures that do not meet thresholds listed in the U.S. Census Bureau's statistical quality standards (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023) are noted in this report. Per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guideline 3.2.9 (OMB, 2006), this report also includes a nonresponse bias analysis because the overall unit response rate for the 2022 PPCS is less than 80 percent.

For a detailed description of the NCVS sample design, data collection, and weighting methodology, refer to the NCVS Technical Documentation on the BJS website (www.bjs.ojp.gov).

Source of the Data

Purpose and Goals

The PPCS provides detailed information on the nature and characteristics of face-to-face contacts between police and the public, including the reason for and outcome of the contact. The survey enables BJS to estimate the likelihood of a driver being pulled over in a traffic stop and the percentage of all contacts that involve the use of force by police.

Key Measures

There are 12 key measures for the PPCS:

1. Respondent reported any contact with police
2. Respondent was arrested
3. Respondent reported any kind of crime to the police
4. Respondent reported non-crime emergency to the police
5. Respondent reported non-emergency to the police
6. Respondent participated in block watch with the police
7. Respondent was involved in a traffic accident
8. Respondent was stopped by police while driving
9. Respondent was stopped by police while riding
10. Respondent was stopped by police in a public place
11. Respondent approached police for another reason
12. Respondent was approached by police for another reason

See Appendix B for information on how the key measures were calculated.

There are three key domains:

1. Sex
2. Race and ethnicity
3. Age

Sample Design

The target population of the NCVS is U.S. residents living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia age 12 or older residing in housing units or noninstitutionalized group quarters. The NCVS excludes persons under age 12; crewmembers of maritime vessels; armed forces personnel living in military barracks; the homeless; institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates; U.S. citizens residing abroad; and foreign visitors to the United States.

The NCVS uses a two-stage sample design. The first stage of selection identifies a sample of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which are counties or groups of bordering counties. For the second stage of selection, a systematic random sample of housing units and group quarters is selected within the first stage sample PSUs. The sample size is the number of housing units and group quarters expected to result in enough completed person interviews to meet NCVS reliability goals. Across all counties, sampled households are then divided into seven discrete groups (rotations), and all age-eligible individuals in the households become part of the rotating panel. Once in the panel, all eligible persons within sample households are administered the NCVS every six months for a total of seven interviews over a three-year period.

Eligible respondents for the PPCS include residents 16 years of age or older who successfully completed their NCVS interview by self-response. NCVS proxy interviews are considered a response for NCVS but are not eligible for PPCS and are, therefore, considered as PPCS nonresponse.

Because there was no PPCS interview in the previous six-month period, there is no concept of incoming or continuing sample for the PPCS. All PPCS respondents are treated equally, and there is no weighting adjustment for telescoping (over-reporting due to recalling incidents outside the reference period) from incoming sample units.

Data Collection

The PPCS was administered from July through December 2022 to all NCVS respondents 16 years of age or older who completed their NCVS interview by self-response. Field Representatives (FRs) attempt to interview these respondents for the PPCS immediately upon completion of the NCVS interview. All NCVS and PPCS interviews were conducted using a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) instrument by telephone or by personal visit.

PPCS respondents were asked to report if they had any contact with police during the previous 12 months as well as the type of contact, and to report if they had been arrested. For a complete list of all questions, refer to the 2022 PPCS questionnaire on the BJS website (www.bjs.ojp.gov).

The PPCS data contains select demographic data from the NCVS interview and most responses from the PPCS questionnaire. The PPCS control numbers and sampling codes are different from the NCVS to prevent data users from matching PPCS data to NCVS data. This is a required disclosure avoidance process because the more detailed geography and demographic information in the NCVS data may allow a data user to identify PPCS respondents by comparing their PPCS responses to publicly available police contact information.

Weighting

The PPCS weights begin with the final NCVS person weights for each sample case. Then, a nonresponse adjustment is applied to PPCS respondents to reduce the effects of PPCS nonresponse. The adjustment groups respondents and nonrespondents into adjustment cells, and the weights of nonrespondents are reallocated to the respondents within the adjustment cells.

The 2022 PPCS is the third implementation of the PPCS after the NCVS national weighting methods changed to produce weights for state-level estimates of the largest 22 states. The 2022 PPCS nonresponse weighting adjustment also adjusts weights within the largest 22 states or, for the remaining states, within census region. Within each state or census region, the adjustment cells are formed by race/ethnicity, sex, and age. The categories for race/ethnicity vary by state based on how many PPCS respondents the state has within minority populations. For states with at least 80 males and 80 females within all race/ethnicity groups, the race/ethnicity cells are Hispanic, non-Hispanic black-only, and non-Hispanic other races. For states where at least one of these race/ethnicity groups does not have at least 80 respondents for each sex, the race/ethnicity groups are either (1) black-only and all other races or (2) Hispanic and non-Hispanic. The age groups are the same in all states: 16-24, 25-39, 40-64, and 65 plus. If any original adjustment cell has fewer than 30 respondents or an adjustment factor greater than two, then it is combined with an adjacent cell until both criteria are met. The PPCS adjustment cells are based on characteristics believed to be correlated with police contacts as well as response propensities.

The mean final PPCS weight is 2,744.

Accuracy of the Estimates

A sample survey estimate has two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error. The nature of the sampling error is known given the survey design; the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown.

Since the PPCS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from an enumeration of the entire population using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. For a given estimator, the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population is known as **sampling error**. Standard errors, which are presented below, are primarily measures of the magnitude of sampling error. However, they may include some nonsampling error.

For a given estimator, the difference between the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population and the true population value being estimated is known as **nonsampling error**. There are several sources of nonsampling error that may occur during the development or execution of the survey. It can occur because of circumstances created by the interviewer, the respondent, the survey instrument, or the way the data are collected and processed. For example, errors could occur because:

- The interviewer records the wrong answer, the respondent provides incorrect information, the respondent estimates the requested information, or an unclear survey question is misunderstood by the respondent (measurement error).
- Some individuals who should have been included in the survey frame were missed (coverage error).
- Responses are not collected from all sample units or the respondent is unwilling to provide information (nonresponse error).
- Values are estimated imprecisely for missing data (imputation error).
- Data may be incorrectly keyed, coded, or recoded (processing error).

To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau applies quality control procedures during all stages of the production process including the design of the survey, wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports.

This section describes the sources of nonsampling error that can be examined and provides measurements of sampling error. In accordance with Census Bureau and OMB quality standards, this section also includes an assessment of nonresponse bias in the 2022 PPCS.

The scope of this analysis is all persons 16 years of age or older within responding NCVS households. All significance testing uses $\alpha = 0.05$. Unweighted and weighted values have been rounded according to the rules established by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board. Unweighted and weighted values may not sum to overall totals due to rounding.

Unit Response

There were three ways that a person could be a nonrespondent to the PPCS:

1. The entire household did not respond to the NCVS
2. The household responded to the NCVS, but a person within the household (that would be in-scope for the PPCS) did not self-respond to the NCVS interview
3. A PPCS-eligible person self-responded to the NCVS but did not respond to the PPCS

A person is considered a respondent to the PPCS if they provide a valid response to all key screener questions and at least one following question. The following subsections present unit response rates and distributions for the entire sample and by key demographic domains.

Overall Response Rates

The overall PPCS response rate is the product of the NCVS household response rate and the within-household PPCS response rate. The NCVS household response rate is calculated as the ratio of households with at least one completed NCVS interview over all addresses with expected household response within the six-month PPCS data collection period¹. The within-household PPCS response rate is calculated as the ratio of persons completing PPCS interviews over all persons 16 years of age or older within responding NCVS households.

There is no information about the persons residing within households that do not respond to the NCVS. Therefore, the total number of PPCS-age persons within sample addresses is not known. The overall PPCS response rate is an approximation of total response among PPCS-age persons based on an assumption that NCVS household nonrespondents contain the same average number of PPCS-age persons as the NCVS household respondents.

Table 1 provides various sample counts and response rates for NCVS households and PPCS persons from July through December 2022. The weighted household sums use NCVS sampling weights, which are the inverse of the probability of sample selection with adjustments for any subsampling in the field. Weighted person sums use NCVS household weights after household nonresponse adjustment for all persons within the household.

The overall weighted PPCS response rate is 48.1 percent, which is lower than the Census Bureau quality standard for unit response rates of 80 percent. Out of all weighted persons age 16 or older in responding households, 21.5 percent did not self-respond to the NCVS and another 4.0 percent self-responded to the NCVS but did not respond to the PPCS.

¹ Addresses with expected household response include occupied households (which are considered eligible) and addresses where the eligibility is unknown. Unknown eligibility occurs during special situations, such as natural disasters, when interviewers are unable to attempt an interview at the sample address.

Table 1: 2022 Police Public-Contact Survey (PPCS) Unit Response Rates

Response Category	Count	Weighted Sum	Response/Nonresponse Rates	
			Unweighted	Weighted
NCVS sampled households	134,000	151,795,000		
Vacant/ineligible	21,500	25,422,000		
Eligible/unknown eligibility	112,000	126,373,000		
Household response	71,000	81,464,000	63.1%	64.5%
Household nonresponse	41,500	44,909,000	36.9%	35.5%
Persons 16+ within responding households	130,000	232,214,000		
PPCS response	96,500	173,004,000	74.3%	74.5%
PPCS nonresponse	33,500	59,210,000	25.7%	25.5%
NCVS person nonresponse	22,500	37,858,000	17.2%	16.3%
NCVS proxy response	6,100	12,021,000	4.7%	5.2%
PPCS refusal	3,600	6,779,000	2.8%	2.9%
PPCS not available	550	1,055,000	0.4%	0.5%
PPCS other nonresponse	800	1,496,000	0.6%	0.6%
Overall PPCS response rate			46.9%	48.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey and July-December 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey.

The low overall PPCS response rate causes concern of potential bias in the PPCS estimates. Some nonresponse bias and variance are expected in almost all statistical surveys; how much bias depends on the response rate and differences between respondents and nonrespondents. The NCVS and PPCS procedures are designed to minimize nonresponse bias by increasing response rates and adjusting respondent weights in a way that accounts for potential differences between respondents and nonrespondents.

Response Rates by Domain

The response rates represent the percentage of eligible sample cases that responded to the PPCS. It is useful to compare response rates for different subgroups to understand the magnitude of potential biases. Response rates are defined as:

$$RR = \frac{\sum_{i \in s} w_i R_i D_i}{\sum_{i \in s} w_i D_i}$$

where:

s = the set of all eligible persons

i = the indicator for each person in the set of eligible persons

w_i = the appropriate weight (1 if unweighted) for the response rate calculation

R_i = the response indicator (1 for respondents, 0 for nonrespondents)

D_i = the domain indicator (1 if within domain of interest, 0 otherwise)

Table 2 presents the weighted PPCS within-household response rates and their standard errors for key domains and some high-level geographic areas. The response rates presented are only within responding NCVS households. The demographic items are from the household interview and are known for both person respondents and nonrespondents within households that responded to the NCVS. Standard errors are conditional on the

sample and represent expected variability in the response process, rather than traditional sampling error. Replicate weights were used to calculate the standard errors to account for the sample design. Only persons with valid, non-imputed responses to the demographic items are included in this analysis.

Table 2: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Weighted Response Rates and Standard Errors (SE) by Domain

Characteristic	Overall			Males			Females		
	Rate	SE	Sig Grp*	Rate	SE	Sig Grp*	Rate	SE	Sig Grp*
Age									
16-17	42.5%	1.2%	E	42.7%	1.6%	D	42.2%	1.5%	E
18-24	57.8%	0.7%	D	56.9%	0.9%	C	58.8%	0.9%	D
25-44	75.6%	0.4%	C	74.9%	0.5%	B	76.3%	0.5%	C
45-64	77.2%	0.4%	B	76.1%	0.5%	B	78.3%	0.4%	B
65+	81.9%	0.3%	A	80.9%	0.4%	A	82.8%	0.4%	A
Race/Hispanic Origin									
Hispanic	69.1%	0.6%	B	66.8%	0.8%	B	71.3%	0.6%	B
Non-Hispanic white-only	76.4%	0.4%	A	75.1%	0.5%	A	77.7%	0.4%	A
Non-Hispanic black-only	75.4%	0.8%	A	72.5%	0.9%	A	77.6%	0.8%	A
Non-Hispanic other races	71.2%	0.7%	B	73.9%	0.9%	A	68.6%	0.8%	B
Region									
Northeast	72.3%	0.5%	C	70.9%	0.5%	B	73.6%	0.5%	B
Midwest	74.2%	0.6%	B	72.6%	0.7%	B	75.8%	0.6%	AC
South	77.0%	0.7%	A	75.9%	0.7%	A	78.1%	0.6%	A
West	72.4%	0.7%	BC	71.2%	0.9%	B	73.6%	0.8%	BC
Overall	74.5%	0.3%		73.2%	0.4%	B	75.8%	0.3%	A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

* Significance Grouping - Response rates with the same letter not significantly different within each characteristic and column.

The significance grouping column (Sig Grp) indicates which demographic groups are significantly different from the others². All response rates identified with the same letter are not significantly different from each other, with A indicating the highest response rates, B indicating the next highest rates, and so on. In the overall column, for example, the response rate for non-Hispanic black-only persons is significantly higher than the response rates for Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic other races persons, but not significantly different from the response rate for non-Hispanic white-only persons. The significance grouping in the overall row indicates that the response rate for females is significantly higher than that for males.

² P-values adjusted for multiple comparisons within each demographic characteristic using the Tukey-Kramer correction (Hayter, 1984 and Rafter et al., 2002).

Respondent Distributions

Respondent and nonrespondent distributions show the relative percent contribution of members of a domain subset to respondent and nonrespondent populations separately, unlike response rates, which are the relative percent of respondents within the different domain subsets. The Rao-Scott chi-square test evaluates whether the respondent and nonrespondent distributions are different in each domain (Rao and Scott, 1981).

Respondent distributions are defined as:

$$RD = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} w_i R_i D_i}{\sum_{i \in S} w_i R_i}$$

This definition assumes the same eligibility criteria, weights, and indicators as the response rate calculations in the previous section. Nonrespondent distributions use the same formula, but with the R_i variable indicating nonrespondents instead of respondents. Chi-square test statistics use replicate weights to account for the sample design.

Table 3 presents the weighted PPCS respondent and nonrespondent distributions for key domains and some high-level geographic areas. The distributions here are only within responding NCVS households since nonrespondent characteristics are not known for households that did not respond to the NCVS.

Table 3: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Weighted Respondent and Nonrespondent Distributions

Characteristic	Percent of Total Sample	Respondent	Nonrespondent	Chi-Square Statistic (df*)	P-value
Sex					
Male	48.2%	47.3%	50.7%	106.2 (1)	< 0.0001
Female	51.8%	52.7%	49.3%		
Age					
16-17	2.6%	1.4%	6.1%	3011.2 (4)	< 0.0001
18-24	8.8%	6.8%	15.1%		
25-44	30.7%	30.8%	30.3%		
45-64	32.1%	32.9%	29.6%		
65+	25.8%	28.1%	18.9%		
Race/Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	16.9%	15.7%	20.6%	168.9 (3)	< 0.0001
Non-Hispanic white-only	64.1%	65.6%	59.6%		
Non-Hispanic black-only	10.6%	10.7%	10.3%		
Non-Hispanic other races	8.4%	8.0%	9.5%		
Region					
Northeast	17.6%	17.1%	19.1%	41.8 (3)	< 0.0001
Midwest	21.2%	21.1%	21.4%		
South	37.6%	38.9%	33.9%		
West	23.6%	22.9%	25.6%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

* df – Degrees of Freedom.

The chi-square tests show significant differences for the distributions of all variables presented. There were also several significant differences in response rates among subgroups. The amount of nonresponse bias in the initial response data depends on the differences that exist in police contact between respondents and nonrespondents. However, we minimize the impact of these differences by using the key domains and state/census region in nonresponse weighting adjustments.

Modeled Response Estimates

Nonresponse bias is a function of the response rate and the difference between the respondents and the nonrespondents on a specific variable of interest. Since the key items for nonrespondents are unknown, the estimates in this section are based on predicted responses from a multivariable regression model for both respondents and nonrespondents. Comparisons of model-based estimates for respondents to model-based estimates for the full sample provide insight into potential nonresponse bias in the direct PPCS estimates (methods described in Andridge and Little, 2011).

Several sources of data were used, in addition to the 2022 NCVS and PPCS interview data, for this analysis. Census block group (first digit of block) and tract-level demographic characteristics were included from the 2020 Census and from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS). These data are available to the public on the Census Bureau's Planning Database (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022). County-level crime data were included from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program from 2016, and the State of Illinois data from 2016³. The models were constructed using the PPCS respondent data, then applied to respondents and nonrespondents to produce complete response predictions.

A total of 12 responses (all yes/no answers) were predicted using 12 different models:

1. Respondent had any contact with police
2. Respondent was arrested
3. Respondent reported any kind of crime
4. Respondent reported a non-crime emergency
5. Respondent reported a non-emergency
6. Respondent participated in block watch
7. Respondent was involved in a traffic accident
8. Respondent was stopped by police while driving
9. Respondent was stopped by police while riding
10. Respondent was stopped by police in a public place
11. Respondent approached police for another reason
12. Respondent was approached by police for another reason

³ Historically, Illinois has not provided their crime reports to the FBI, so the UCR contains imputed data for Illinois. Therefore, instead of using UCR Illinois data, this analysis used the data directly from the State of Illinois.

For each question, a stepwise logistic regression model was generated, excluding observations missing any covariate data. Each model produced a predicted propensity of police contact (values ranging from 0 to 1) for all sample units with complete covariate information.

Table 4 indicates the number of persons with complete PPCS interviews and the number of observations that had no missing covariates and ultimately were used to develop each model. Table 4 also presents the c-statistics for each model, which measure the goodness-of-fit of a logistic regression and range from 0.5 to 1.0. A c-statistic of 0.5 indicates that the model is no better than chance at predicting whether a member belongs to a particular group, whereas a c-statistic of 1.0 indicates that the model perfectly predicts the inclusion within a group.

Table 4: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Response Model Observations and C-Statistics

Model	Total Persons	Completed Interviews	Model Observations	Model C-Statistic
1 – any contact with police	130,000	96,500	90,200	0.658
2 – arrested	130,000	96,500	91,100	0.731
3 – reported any kind of crime	130,000	96,500	90,200	0.681
4 – reported non-crime emergency	130,000	96,500	92,000	0.669
5 – reported non-emergency	130,000	96,500	94,700	0.664
6 – participated in block watch	130,000	96,500	90,800	0.777
7 – traffic accident	130,000	96,500	90,200	0.636
8 – stopped by police while driving	130,000	96,500	90,200	0.710
9 – stopped by police while riding	130,000	96,500	91,100	0.757
10 – stopped by police in public place	130,000	96,500	92,500	0.685
11 – approached police – other	130,000	96,500	94,000	0.633
12 – approached by police – other	130,000	96,500	90,900	0.665

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation 2016 Uniform Crime Report data, State of Illinois 2016 crime data, 2020 Census data, 2016-2020 American Community Survey data, and U.S. Census Bureau internal data from 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey and 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Models are typically considered reasonable when the c-statistic is higher than 0.7 and strong when the c-statistic exceeds 0.8 (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000). Using these criteria, only models 2, 6, 8, and 9 are reliable enough to use for analysis. Therefore, the remaining analysis in this section is limited to those four models. For a list of variables used in the final models for each of the four reasonable models, see Appendix A.

For each of the four models considered reasonable, police contact propensities were used to predict dichotomous outcomes for each person in the sample. The sample was ordered from largest police contact propensity to smallest, the top propensities were assigned a 1 (answered “yes” to respective event), and the remaining cases were assigned a 0 (answered “no”). The sum of propensities determined the total number of predicted events. For example, for the arrested model, the sum of the propensities was 220. Therefore, we

ordered the persons by the propensity to answer “yes” to being arrested, assigned a 1 to the 220 persons with the largest propensities, and assigned a 0 to all other persons.

Table 5 presents the modeled response estimates for the four models, which are the percent of persons with a predicted event for the nonrespondents, respondents, and the full sample. For a given model, the modeled estimates measure the predicted event, but are different from the rate estimates produced by BJS because the modeled estimates are based on modeled predictions and not on actual response data. The person base weight used for these estimates is the sampling base weight after adjusting for household nonresponse. All persons within the same responding household have the same person base weight. Estimates using nonresponse adjusted weights also are included to show how the NCVS within-household and PPCS nonresponse adjustments affect the estimates from the respondents alone.

Table 5: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Modeled Estimates

Model	Weight	Full Sample	Nonrespondents	Respondents	95% Confidence Interval for Respondents
2 – Arrested	Base Weight	0.25%	0.38%	0.21%	(0.17%, 0.26%)
	Nonresponse Adjusted Weight	-	-	0.26%	(0.21%, 0.32%)
6 – Participated in Block Watch	Base Weight	0.42%	0.36%	0.44%	(0.32%, 0.59%)
	Nonresponse Adjusted Weight	-	-	0.42%	(0.30%, 0.54%)
8 – Stopped by police while driving	Base Weight	3.83%	3.84%	3.82%	(3.61%, 4.15%)
	Nonresponse Adjusted Weight	-	-	4.10%	(3.81%, 4.39%)
9 – Stopped by police while riding	Base Weight	1.27%	2.02%	1.02%	(0.95%, 1.29%)
	Nonresponse Adjusted Weight	-	-	1.29%	(1.07%, 1.51%)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation 2016 Uniform Crime Report data, State of Illinois 2016 crime data, 2020 Census data, 2016-2020 American Community Survey data, and U.S. Census Bureau internal data from 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey and 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Using replicate weights, 95 percent confidence intervals were included for each of the respondent means in Table 5. For each of the models, the weighted full-sample estimate fell inside the respective confidence interval for the respondent mean. Therefore, this analysis could not detect a difference in the modeled estimates between the full sample and the respondents alone, indicating no evidence of nonresponse bias.

It is important to remember that these estimates are calculated from predictions of police contact for both respondents and nonrespondents and may not match actual response data. Due to the model design, the predicted values mimic the victimization patterns observed among respondents, but there is no guarantee that these predictions match what

would be observed if all persons responded to the PPCS. There is no way to know the true responses of nonrespondents, but these modeled predictions provide insight into potential nonresponse bias.

Item Response

Respondents sometimes do not answer specific questions because they do not know the answer, or they refuse to provide the answer. If a respondent does not provide answers to specific questions, PPCS editing operations may fill in missing values or create new missing values. Most of the variables that make up the PPCS key measures (based on the original interview data before editing) have an item response rate of 100 percent. The variables “arrested during traffic accident”, “approached police for other reason”, and “approached by police for other reason” have item response rates of 99.9 percent.

Coverage

Coverage errors occur when the total population that could be selected for a sample differs from the survey’s target population. Missed housing units and missed people within sample households create undercoverage, which adds bias to survey estimates if the missed population differs from those interviewed on the key survey items. Duplicate housing units or persons and out-of-scope units (for example vacant housing units, businesses, and institutional group quarters) create overcoverage, which can diminish the precision of estimates. Oversampling is used to account for expected overcoverage, and weighting adjustments account for undercoverage and overcoverage by calibrating respondent weights to known population controls.

Table 6 presents the PPCS coverage ratios, which are the PPCS estimated totals divided by independent population controls available within the Census Bureau. The uncontrolled coverage ratio uses sampling weights that are adjusted for nonresponse, but not adjusted to match independent population controls. The controlled coverage ratios use the final PPCS weights.

Table 6: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Coverage Ratios for Key Domains

Demographic Category	Uncontrolled	Controlled
Overall	0.88	1.00
Male	0.86	1.00
Female	0.89	1.00
Hispanic	0.84	1.00
Non-Hispanic white-only	0.92	1.00
Non-Hispanic black-only	0.76	1.00
Non-Hispanic all other races	0.81	0.99
Age 16-17	0.62	0.98
Age 18-24	0.67	1.00
Age 25-44	0.82	1.00
Age 45-64	0.91	1.00
Age 65+	1.05	1.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

The uncontrolled coverage ratios for age 16-17 and age 18-24 are below the Census Bureau standard of 0.70, indicating a potential data quality issue for both groups. However, the controlled coverage ratios for both age groups are nearly one due to the design of the NCVS and PPCS weighting adjustments.

Variance Estimation

Since PPCS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from an enumeration of the entire population using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. For a given estimator, the average squared difference between estimates based on repeated samples and the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population is known as sampling error. The sampling error quantifies the amount of uncertainty and bias in an estimate due to selecting a sample.

The standard error is a measure of the variability of a point estimate. It indicates how much variation there is in the population of possible estimates for a given sample size. The probability that the sample estimate would differ from the complete census count by less than one standard error above or below the count is about 0.68. The probability that the difference would be less than 1.65 standard errors is about 0.90, and the probability that the difference would be less than 1.96 standard errors is about 0.95.

Standard errors are typically developed assuming the sample is drawn with equal probability, called a simple random sample. Since the PPCS sample is not a simple random sample, calculation of the standard errors requires procedures that are markedly different from those used when the data are from a simple random sample. For complex surveys, such as the NCVS/PPCS, standard error estimates are often obtained using the first-order Taylor series approximations or replication methods, such as balanced repeated replication (BRR) or jackknife replication.

Direct Variance Estimation

The Census Bureau calculates point estimates for all key items in the PPCS for the entire nation as well as for demographic subsets of the population, or domains. Each PPCS estimate is the sum of final PPCS weights among respondents who reported each type of incident. The variance of these point estimates is calculated using Fay's BRR formula (Fay, 1989) with 160 replicate weights. The replicate weights are the final PPCS weight multiplied by the same replicate factors used for NCVS variance estimation. Replicate factor creation is described in the NCVS Technical Documentation (www.bjs.ojp.gov).

The coefficient of variation (CV), or relative standard error, is the standard error divided by the estimate. It provides a standardized way to compare the magnitude of standard errors across different estimates. Table 7 presents the CVs for key estimates from the 2022 PPCS.

Table 7: Coefficient of Variation (CV) for Key 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Rate Estimates

Type of Contact	All Persons		Male		Female	
	Rate	CV	Rate	CV	Rate	CV
Any Contact with Police	18.6%	1.5%	18.9%	1.6%	18.4%	1.8%
Arrested	0.3%	9.5%	0.4%	11.4%	0.2%	15.0%
Reported any kind of crime	5.7%	2.1%	5.3%	2.5%	6.1%	2.5%
Reported non-crime emergency	3.4%	2.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%
Reported non-emergency	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.9%	3.6%
Participated in block watch	0.4%	6.7%	0.4%	9.0%	0.4%	8.3%
Traffic Accident	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	2.4%	3.7%
Stopped while driving	4.6%	2.5%	5.5%	2.9%	3.8%	3.6%
Stopped while riding	1.4%	4.4%	1.2%	6.1%	1.6%	5.1%
Stopped in public place (not driving)	0.9%	5.1%	1.0%	5.7%	0.8%	7.4%
Approached police – other	0.7%	4.6%	0.7%	6.5%	0.7%	6.1%
Approached by police – other	1.3%	4.1%	1.4%	5.5%	1.3%	5.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal data from 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey interviews.

Census Bureau standards require that the CV for the majority of key estimates be under 30 percent in order for the data to be released without restrictions. The key estimates shown in Table 7 meet this requirement.

Generalized Variance Function

Generalized variance functions (GVF) provide a simple way to estimate the variance of any PPCS estimate based on the value of the estimate. The general form of the NCVS and PPCS GVF is:

$$v(\hat{t}) = a\hat{t}^2 + b\hat{t} + c\hat{t}^{3/2}$$

where \hat{t} is the point estimate, $v(\hat{t})$ is the estimated variance of the point estimate, and a , b , and c are parameters that are determined by modeling the direct variance estimates as a function of the point estimates.

Using these parameters, data users may estimate the variance of a rate estimate using the formula:

$$v(\hat{r}) = \frac{b\hat{r}(1 - \hat{r})}{\hat{N}} + \frac{c\hat{r}(\sqrt{\hat{r}} - \hat{r})}{\sqrt{\hat{N}}}$$

where $\hat{r} = \hat{t}/\hat{N}$, and \hat{N} is the estimated number of persons in the domain to which the rate applies.

The Census Bureau uses an iterative weighted least squares procedure to create GVF parameters by fitting all PPCS estimates to a model that predicts the relative variance of a point estimate as a function of the estimate. This procedure runs the same model five times using a weight that is the inverse of the square of the predicted relative variance from the previous iteration (or direct estimate of relative variance, for the first iteration). Estimates with absolute studentized residuals above 3.0 and absolute measure of influence (DFFITS) values above 0.22

at any point in the iterations are removed from processing. Refer to Appendix B for a complete list of all PPCS estimates used and outliers removed from the GVF model.

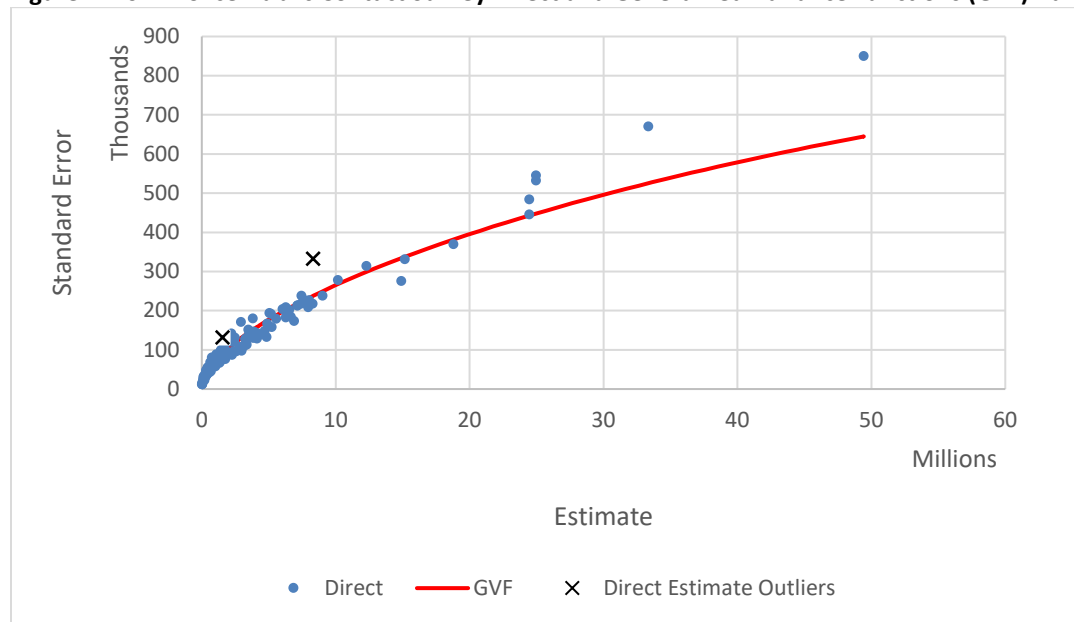
Table 8 presents the GVF parameters for the 2022 PPCS and Figure 1 shows a comparison of the direct variance estimates with the GVF variance estimates.

Table 8: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Generalized Variance Function Parameters

A	B	C
-0.00009635	3,757	1.339

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

Figure 1: 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Direct and Generalized Variance Functions (GVF) Variance Estimates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

Note that the GVF parameters will underestimate the variance for the two largest PPCS estimate/domain categories, which are “any contact with police” for all persons and “any contact with police” for non-Hispanic white-only persons. We provide the estimate and direct variance for these categories in the table below.

Table 9: Direct Standard Error for Two Largest Estimate/Domain Categories

Category	Estimate	Direct Standard Error
Any Contact with Police for All Persons	49,431,000	850,000
Any Contact with Police for non-Hispanic white-only	33,350,000	670,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

Summary

The overall 2022 PPCS response rate was 48.1 percent, which causes concern of potential bias in the PPCS estimates. The nonresponse bias analysis in this report found significant differences in response rates and in respondent and nonrespondent distributions between different demographic subgroups. However, nonresponse weighting adjustments are expected to minimize these differences because the demographic subgroups are used in the adjustment. The model-based predicted estimates show no evidence of nonresponse bias in any of the police contact key estimates before or after nonresponse weighting adjustments.

Item response for most of the key variables is 100 percent. For three of the key variables, item response rate is 99.9 percent.

There is undercoverage in the PPCS sample, but weighting adjustments correct for the undercoverage of the population.

Since the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on small differences between estimates. Caution should also be used when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases. Overall police contact measures likely are not reliable when computed on a subpopulation smaller than 334,000. Estimates of arrests likely are not reliable when computed on a subpopulation smaller than 25,334,000.

The GVF parameters provide a simple calculation method for estimating variances but underestimate the variance for estimates of “any contact with police” for all persons and non-Hispanic white-only persons.

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Appendix A - Variables in the PPCS Response Models

The models for nonresponse bias analysis were created using stepwise logistic regression with a variety of variables potentially related to the dependent variables from the 2022 PPCS, 2022 NCVS, 2016 UCR data, the 2020 Census, the 2016-2020 ACS, and the 2016 State of Illinois crime data. The table below lists all covariates in the final models for each of the four models considered reasonable.

The models considered reasonable are identified by their original number:

2. Arrested
6. Participated in block watch
8. Stopped by police while driving
9. Stopped by police while riding

Table 10: Model Variables for 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey Nonresponse Bias Analysis

Covariate	Model			
	2	6	8	9
National Crime Victimization Survey Sampling and Response Data				
State	X	X	X	X
Highest education level		X	X	
Age	X	X	X	X
Age squared		X	X	X
Age category (16-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+)				X
Tenure (own, rent, or occupy free)	X	X	X	X
Person time in sample			X	X
Number of persons in household			X	
Metropolitan area status		X	X	X
Race / Hispanic origin		X	X	X
Primary sampling unit type (self-representing, non-self-representing)			X	
Relationship to reference person (self, spouse, or other)			X	
Household income*		X	X	
Sex	X		X	X
Urban area type (urbanized area, urban cluster, not in urban area)			X	X
Census region	X			
Poverty at the tract level		X		
2016-2020 American Community Survey Estimates				
Population density			X	
Total population			X	
Median house value			X	
Percent of population who are non-Hispanic black-only		X		
Percent of population who are Hispanic		X		
Percent of population below the poverty level				X
Percent of housing units that are vacant				X
Percent of population that is not a high school graduate				X
Percent of population aged 25+ that have a college degree or higher	X			X
Percent of population that is between 5 and 17 years old			X	
Percent of population that is between 18 and 24 years old		X		
Percent of population that is 65 years old or older		X		

Covariate	Model			
	2	6	8	9
Percent of population that speaks a language other than English at home			X	
Percent of housing in a structure that contains 10 or more housing units	X	X		X
2016 Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report and Illinois State Crime Data				
Total crimes		X		
Violent crime rate			X	

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation 2016 Uniform Crime Report data, State of Illinois 2016 crime data, 2020 Census data, 2016-2020 American Community Survey data, and U.S. Census Bureau internal data from 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey and 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey.

*The NCVS household income is used only when reported by respondents. When missing, it is imputed with the American Community Survey median household income for the census block group.

Appendix B - PPCS Generalized Variance Function Creation Methods

The PPCS GVF creation program included 156 total estimates for all domains and PPCS estimates. The 13 domains were:

- 1 overall domain
- 2 sex domains – male and female
- 4 age domains – 16 to 24; 25 to 44; 45 to 64; and 65+
- 4 race/ethnicity domains – Hispanic; non-Hispanic white-only; non-Hispanic black-only; non-Hispanic other races
- 2 household income domains – \$74,999 or less and \$75,000 or more

The 12 PPCS estimates were:

1. Any contact with police – “Yes” to question 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1k, 1l, or 1i
2. Arrested – “Yes” to question 1e2, 1f2, 1g2, 1h2, or 1i
3. Reported any kind of crime – “Yes” to question 1a
4. Reported non-crime emergency – “Yes” to question 1b
5. Contacted police for non-emergency – “Yes” to question 1c
6. Participated in block watch – “Yes” to question 1d
7. Traffic accident – “Yes” to question 1e
8. Stopped by police while driving – “Yes” to question 1f
9. Stopped by police while riding – “Yes” to question 1g
10. Stopped in a public place (not driving) – “Yes” to question 1h
11. Approached police for another reason – “Yes” to question 1k
12. Approached by police for another reason – “Yes” to question 1l

Table 11 lists all estimates (and their direct standard error) that were deleted from the GVF model as outliers. Data users should not use the GVF parameters to estimate the variance of these estimates.

Table 11: Outliers Removed from Generalized Variance Function Model

Iteration Removed	Domain	Incident	Estimate	Standard Error	Studentized Residual	DFFITS*
2	Age 16-24	Passenger in traffic stop	1,566,000	131,000	3.67	0.31
2	Age 16-24	Contact with police	8,319,000	333,000	3.21	0.45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau internal response data from 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey.

* DFFITS – The DFFITS statistic is a scaled measure of the change in the predicted value for the observation when it is excluded from the regression. A large DFFITS value indicates an influential observation.