



# Contacts Between Police and the Public, 2022

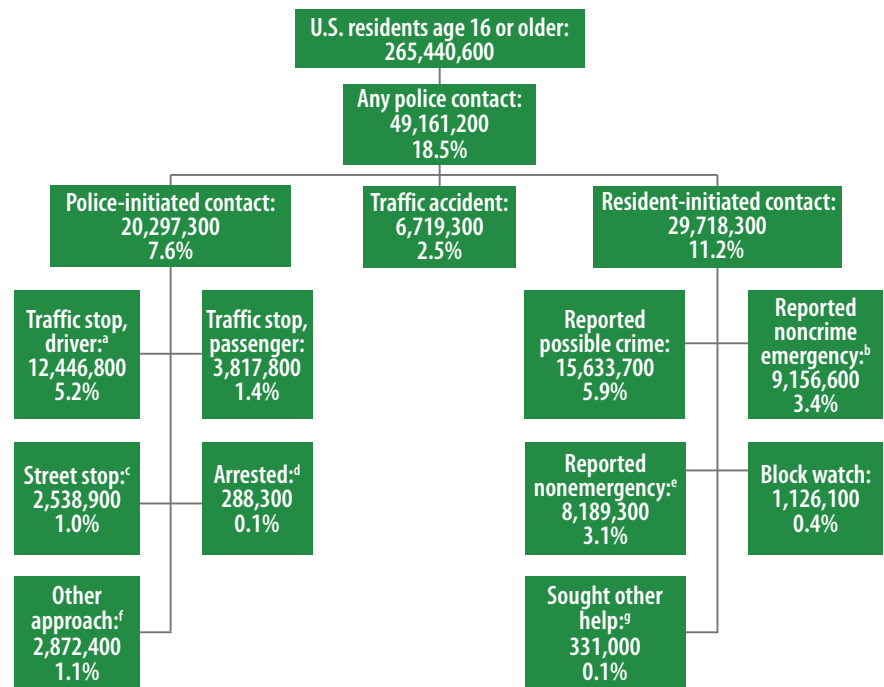
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In 2022, an estimated 19% of U.S. residents age 16 or older (about 49.2 million persons) reported experiencing contact with police during the past 12 months, a decrease from the 21% who reported contact in 2020 (figure 1, table 2).<sup>1</sup> About 8% of residents experienced a police-initiated contact in 2022, while 11% experienced a resident-initiated contact and 3% were involved in a traffic accident that led to a police contact.

Findings in this report are based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS), with selected data from the 2020 and 2018 PPCS data collections. The PPCS is a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which collects information from a nationally representative sample of persons age 12 or older in U.S. households. The PPCS collects information from persons age 16 or older on nonfatal contacts with police during the 12 months prior to the interview. Police contacts were classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the contact.

<sup>1</sup>In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

**FIGURE 1**  
U.S. residents age 16 or older who had police contact, by type of contact and reason, 2022



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because residents could experience more than one type of contact. The denominator for all percentages in this figure, except for persons stopped by police while driving, is the population of residents age 16 or older. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Based on the driving population, which was 238,401,200 in 2022.

<sup>b</sup>Includes residents who reported a medical emergency or traffic accident that they witnessed but were not involved in.

<sup>c</sup>Includes residents who were approached by police while in a public place or parked vehicle.

<sup>d</sup>Includes residents who reported an arrest outside of the context of a traffic stop, street stop, or traffic accident as the sole type of police contact. A contact that involved an arrest as an outcome of another type of contact is counted in the initial type.

<sup>e</sup>Includes residents who asked for directions, custody enforcement, a court order, or another nonemergency service.

<sup>f</sup>Includes residents who reported police-initiated contact for some other reason, such as police providing and/or seeking information about a crime, accidentally going to the wrong address, looking for a lost pet, or contacting as part of the resident's work as a first responder or volunteer.

<sup>g</sup>Includes residents who contacted police for some other reason, such as accidentally calling 911, looking for a lost pet, or contacting as part of the resident's work as a first responder or volunteer.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- About 19% (49.2 million) of U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with police in 2022.
- A smaller percentage of persons had contact with police in 2022 (19%) than in 2020 (21%).
- In 2022, males (8%) were more likely than females (7%) to experience police-initiated contact, while females (12%) were more likely than males (11%) to initiate contact with police.
- Among U.S. residents who initiated their most recent contact with police, almost half (46%) did so to report a possible crime.
- Black persons (6%) were more likely to experience the threat or use of force than white (2%) or Hispanic persons (2%) or persons of another race (1%) during their most recent police-initiated or traffic accident contact in 2022.
- The share of persons who reported experiencing police misconduct during their most recent contact was not statistically different between 2020 and 2022 (1% in each year).
- In 2022, the majority (78%) of persons whose most recent contact was a street stop experienced no enforcement action.

### Police contact in the past 12 months

In 2022, U.S. residents were asked about instances in the past 12 months that involved contact with police. This included instances where residents contacted

police (resident-initiated contacts), instances where police approached or stopped residents (police-initiated contacts), and police contact related to a traffic accident (figure 2).

**FIGURE 2**  
Reasons for police-initiated and resident-initiated contact

Police-initiated contact	Resident-initiated contact
<b>Traffic stop, driver</b> <i>Stopped by police while driving a motor vehicle</i>	<b>Reported possible crime</b> <i>Reported a possible crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity</i>
<b>Traffic stop, passenger</b> <i>Stopped by police while riding as a passenger in a motor vehicle</i>	<b>Reported noncrime emergency</b> <i>Reported a noncrime emergency, such as a medical emergency</i>
<b>Street stop</b> <i>Stopped by police while in a public place or parked vehicle</i>	<b>Reported nonemergency</b> <i>Reported or sought assistance with a nonemergency, such as custody enforcement</i>
<b>Arrested</b> <i>Arrested, excluding arrests due to some other type of police contact</i>	<b>Block watch</b> <i>Participated in a block watch or other anti-crime program</i>
<b>Other approach</b> <i>Stopped or approached by police for some other reason</i>	<b>Sought other help</b> <i>Approached or sought help from police for another reason</i>

## Males were more likely than females to have police-initiated contact in 2022

In 2022, males (8%) were more likely than females (7%) to have police-initiated contact, while females (12%) were more likely than males (11%) to initiate contact with police (table 1). There was no significant difference between the percentages of males and females who had any police contact or contact related to a traffic accident in 2022.

Across race and Hispanic origin, white persons (20%) were more likely than black (16%), Hispanic (16%), or Asian (12%) persons, but less likely than persons of another race (25%), to have any contact with police in 2022. White persons were more likely than black,

Hispanic, or Asian persons, but less likely than persons of another race, to have resident-initiated or police-initiated contact with police. White persons (2.5%) were more likely than Asian persons (2%), but less likely than black persons (3%), to have contact with police as the result of a traffic accident.

Persons ages 18 to 24 were more likely than persons in other age groups to experience any contact with police (25%), police-initiated contact (15%), and police contact related to a traffic accident (4%). Persons ages 18 to 24 (11%) were less likely than persons ages 25 to 44 (13%) or 45 to 64 (12%), but more likely than persons ages 16 to 17 (4%) or age 65 or older (9%), to initiate contact with police.

**TABLE 1**  
**U.S. residents age 16 or older who had police contact, by type of contact and demographic characteristics, 2022**

Demographic characteristic	U.S. residents age 16 or older <sup>a</sup>	Any police contact		Police-initiated contact		Resident-initiated contact		Traffic accident	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	265,440,600	49,161,200	18.5%	20,297,300	7.6%	29,718,300	11.2%	6,719,300	2.5%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male*	129,667,200	24,328,000	18.8%	10,947,600	8.4%	13,823,900	10.7%	3,395,500	2.6%
Female	135,773,400	24,833,200	18.3	9,349,600	6.9 †	15,894,300	11.7 †	3,323,800	2.4
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>									
White <sup>a*</sup>	163,276,300	33,167,600	20.3%	13,317,000	8.2%	20,626,800	12.6%	4,086,600	2.5%
Black <sup>a</sup>	32,133,300	5,047,000	15.7 †	2,292,500	7.1 †	2,794,900	8.7 †	936,300	2.9 ‡
Hispanic	46,596,700	7,412,100	15.9 †	3,371,900	7.2 †	4,186,400	9.0 †	1,144,000	2.5
Asian <sup>a</sup>	17,534,200	2,068,500	11.8 †	723,800	4.1 †	1,193,000	6.8 †	350,700	2.0 †
Other <sup>a,b</sup>	5,900,200	1,465,900	24.8 †	592,200	10.0 †	917,100	15.5 †	201,800	3.4
<b>Age</b>									
16–17	8,459,000	1,038,700	12.3% †	689,300	8.1% †	304,800	3.6% †	233,800	2.8% †
18–24*	29,443,300	7,269,600	24.7	4,405,700	15.0	3,218,300	10.9	1,255,700	4.3
25–44	88,308,900	18,725,500	21.2 †	8,011,700	9.1 †	11,430,900	12.9 †	2,418,600	2.7 †
45–64	82,129,000	14,778,600	18.0 †	5,263,100	6.4 †	9,727,300	11.8 ‡	1,785,200	2.2 †
65 or older	57,100,500	7,348,900	12.9 †	1,927,500	3.4 †	5,037,000	8.8 †	1,026,000	1.8 †
<b>Household income</b>									
\$74,999 or less <sup>c*</sup>	138,949,700	24,846,200	17.9%	10,628,700	7.6%	14,850,000	10.7%	3,433,100	2.5%
\$75,000 or more	126,490,900	24,315,000	19.2 †	9,668,600	7.6	14,868,200	11.8 †	3,286,300	2.6

Note: The Police-Public Contact Survey collects data on residents age 16 or older living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the United States. Details may not sum to totals because residents could experience more than one type of contact. Missing data on annual household income were imputed. From July 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, 24% of residents age 16 or older in the National Crime Victimization Survey sample were missing data on annual household income. See *Methodology*. For more information on imputation procedures, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>The 2020 report used the categories “\$49,999 or less” and “\$50,000–\$74,999.” Those two categories are combined here.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

## Resident contact with police was lower in 2022 than in 2020 and 2018

A lower percentage of U.S. residents experienced any type of police-initiated contact in 2022 (8%) than in 2020 (10%) or 2018 (11%) (table 2). This decrease was driven by a decline in the percentage of residents experiencing

police contact as drivers in traffic stops or passengers in traffic stops. A smaller share of residents in 2022 (2.5%) than in 2020 (3%) or 2018 (3%) had contact with police related to a traffic accident. The percentage of residents who initiated contact with police in 2022 (11%) was not significantly different from in 2020 but was lower than in 2018 (14%).

**TABLE 2**  
U.S. residents age 16 or older who had police contact, by type of contact and reason, 2018, 2020, and 2022

Type of contact and reason	2018		2020		2022*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Any police contact</b>	61,542,300 †	23.7 % †	53,836,600 †	20.6% †	49,161,200	18.5%
<b>Police-initiated contact</b>	28,880,900 †	11.1 % †	25,463,700 †	9.8% †	20,297,300	7.6%
Traffic stop, driver <sup>a</sup>	18,666,000 †	8.1 †	16,709,200 †	7.1 †	12,446,800	5.2
Traffic stop, passenger	5,702,600 †	2.2 †	4,918,700 †	1.9 †	3,817,800	1.4
Street stop <sup>b</sup>	3,528,100 †	1.4 †	2,626,500	1.0	2,538,900	1.0
Arrested <sup>c</sup>	386,000 ‡	0.1 ‡	412,500 †	0.2 †	288,300	0.1
Other approach <sup>d</sup>	3,638,100 †	1.4 †	3,063,400	1.2	2,872,400	1.1
<b>Resident-initiated contact</b>	35,468,500 †	13.7 % †	29,979,700	11.5%	29,718,300	11.2%
Reported possible crime	19,109,200 †	7.4 †	16,177,200	6.2 ‡	15,633,700	5.9
Reported noncrime emergency <sup>e</sup>	9,971,500 †	3.8 †	8,573,900	3.3	9,156,600	3.4
Reported nonemergency <sup>f</sup>	10,068,700 †	3.9 †	8,076,900	3.1	8,189,300	3.1
Block watch	2,160,900 †	0.8 †	1,639,800 †	0.6 †	1,126,100	0.4
Sought other help <sup>g</sup>	641,200 †	0.2 †	321,600	0.1	331,000	0.1
<b>Traffic accident</b>	8,882,000 †	3.4 % †	7,824,600 †	3.0% †	6,719,300	2.5%

Note: Details may not sum to totals because residents could experience more than one type of contact. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates are based on the driving population, which was 231,291,000 in 2018, 234,321,500 in 2020, and 238,401,200 in 2022.

<sup>b</sup>Includes residents who were approached by police while in a public place or parked vehicle.

<sup>c</sup>Includes residents who reported an arrest outside of the context of a traffic stop, street stop, or traffic accident as the sole type of police contact. A contact that involved arrest as an outcome of another type of contact is counted in the initial type.

<sup>d</sup>Includes residents who reported police-initiated contact for some other reason, such as police providing and/or seeking information about a crime, accidentally going to the wrong address, looking for a lost pet, or contacting as part of the resident's work as a first responder or volunteer.

<sup>e</sup>Includes residents who reported a medical emergency or traffic accident that they witnessed but were not involved in.

<sup>f</sup>Includes residents who asked for directions, custody enforcement, a court order, or another nonemergency service.

<sup>g</sup>Includes residents who contacted police for some other reason, such as accidentally calling 911, looking for a lost pet, or contacting as part of the resident's work as a first responder or volunteer.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

## About 2% of persons experienced the threat of force or nonfatal use of force during any police contact in 2022

U.S. residents age 16 or older who had one or more contacts with police in the past 12 months were asked whether they experienced the threat of force or use of nonfatal force during any contact. Both the number and percentage of residents experiencing the threat of force or use of nonfatal force were lower in 2022 (748,800, 1.5%) than in 2020 (1,045,600, 1.9%) (table 3).

In 2022, a higher percentage of males (2%) than of females (1%) experienced the threat or use of nonfatal police force. Black persons (4%) were more likely than white persons (1%) to experience the threat or use of nonfatal force. Residents ages 18 to 24 (2%) were more likely to experience the threat or use of nonfatal force than those age 65 or older (1%). In general, similar shares of residents in most demographic categories experienced the threat or use of nonfatal force in 2022 and 2020; however, females, Hispanic persons, and persons ages 18 to 24 were less likely to experience the threat or use of nonfatal force in 2022 than in 2020.

**TABLE 3**  
U.S. residents age 16 or older whose police contact involved the threat or nonfatal use of force, by demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022

Demographic characteristic	2020			2022		
	Any police contact	With threat/nonfatal use of force <sup>a</sup>		Any police contact	With threat/nonfatal use of force <sup>a</sup>	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	53,836,600	1,045,600	1.9%	49,161,200	748,800	1.5%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male*	26,751,200	721,200	2.7%	24,328,000	536,300	2.2%
Female	27,085,400	324,400 †	1.2 †	24,833,200	212,500 †	0.9 †
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White <sup>b*</sup>	36,677,800	560,200	1.5%	33,167,600	464,100	1.4%
Black <sup>b</sup>	5,656,300 †	241,800 †	4.3 †	5,047,000 †	185,600 †	3.7 †
Hispanic	7,283,900 †	172,900 †	2.4 †	7,412,100 †	70,600 †	1.0 ‡
Asian <sup>b</sup>	2,595,000 †	26,600 †	1.0	2,068,500 †	:	:
Other <sup>b,c</sup>	1,623,600 †	44,000 †	2.7	1,465,900 †	26,200 †	1.8
<b>Age</b>						
16–17	1,025,400 †	:	:	1,038,700 †	:	:
18–24*	7,513,500	229,800	3.1%	7,269,600	117,900	1.6%
25–44	20,787,400 †	513,500 †	2.5	18,725,500 †	394,700 †	2.1
45–64	16,634,300 †	213,500	1.3 †	14,778,600 †	184,100 ‡	1.2
65 or older	7,876,000	69,200 †	0.9 †	7,348,900	37,700 †	0.5 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes residents who had one or more contacts with the police in the last 12 months. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes residents whom police threatened with force, handcuffed, pushed, grabbed, hit, kicked, used chemical or pepper spray on, used an electroshock weapon on, pointed or fired a gun at, or used another type of physical force on.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>c</sup>Includes persons who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## Most recent police contact

Residents who experienced any contact with police were asked more detailed questions about the nature of their most recent contact. This section describes characteristics of the most recent police-initiated contact and findings related to misconduct, threat of force, and nonfatal use of force reported during such contact. It also includes findings from the most recent resident-initiated contact.

### Police-initiated contact

#### *Males were more likely than females to be pulled over while driving*

In 2022, drivers in traffic stops accounted for the majority (58%) of persons whose most recent police

contact was initiated by police (table 4). Males (62%) were more likely than females (52%) to be the driver in a traffic stop, while females (21%) were more likely than males (12%) to be the passenger.

White persons (56%) were less likely than black persons (62%) to be the driver in a traffic stop during their most recent police contact. There were no statistically significant differences by race or Hispanic origin in the percentage of persons stopped by police as a passenger in a traffic stop or in a street stop. Persons ages 16 to 24 (25%) were more likely than persons of any other age group to have been the passenger in a traffic stop in their most recent contact with police. Persons ages 16 to 24 (12%) were also more likely than persons ages 45 to 64 (10%) or age 65 or older (9%) to have a street stop as their most recent contact with police.

**TABLE 4**

**U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by police, by reason and demographic characteristics, 2022**

Demographic characteristic	Police initiated most recent contact		Traffic stop, driver		Traffic stop, passenger		Reason Street stop <sup>a</sup>		Arrest <sup>b</sup>		Other <sup>c</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	17,488,700	100%	10,081,700	57.6%	2,834,900	16.2%	1,776,000	10.2%	161,700	0.9%	2,634,400	15.1%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male*	9,535,400	100%	5,952,300	62.4%	1,151,600	12.1%	997,900	10.5%	102,500	1.1%	1,331,100	14.0%
Female	7,953,300	100%	4,129,400	51.9 †	1,683,300	21.2 †	778,100	9.8	59,100	0.7	1,303,300	16.4 †
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>												
White <sup>d*</sup>	11,468,800	100%	6,466,900	56.4%	1,880,200	16.4%	1,185,600	10.3%	102,200	0.9%	1,833,900	16.0%
Black <sup>d</sup>	1,997,000	100%	1,235,400	61.9 †	316,500	15.8	172,200	8.6	37,100	1.9	235,800	11.8 †
Hispanic	2,860,400	100%	1,700,200	59.4	447,400	15.6	293,500	10.3	22,400	0.8	396,900	13.9
Other <sup>d,e</sup>	1,162,500	100%	679,100	58.4	190,800	16.4	124,800	10.7	:	:	167,800	14.4
<b>Age</b>												
16–24*	4,377,800	100%	2,332,600	53.3%	1,086,100	24.8%	524,500	12.0%	18,000	0.4%	416,600	9.5%
25–44	6,881,800	100%	4,252,400	61.8 †	1,009,900	14.7 †	671,200	9.8	88,100	1.3 †	860,200	12.5 †
45–64	4,495,100	100%	2,601,200	57.9 ‡	530,700	11.8 †	427,200	9.5 ‡	39,900	0.9	896,100	19.9 †
65 or older	1,734,100	100%	895,500	51.6	208,300	12.0 †	153,100	8.8 ‡	15,800	0.9	461,400	26.6 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes residents who were approached by police while in a public place or parked vehicle.

<sup>b</sup>Includes residents who reported an arrest outside of the context of a traffic stop, street stop, or traffic accident as the sole type of police contact. A contact that involved arrest as an outcome of another type of contact is counted in the initial type.

<sup>c</sup>Includes residents who reported police-initiated contact for some other reason, such as police providing and/or seeking information about a crime, accidentally going to the wrong address, looking for a lost pet, or contacting as part of the resident's work as a first responder or volunteer.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>e</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

### Female drivers were more likely to be given a warning than male drivers

In 2022, about 9% of drivers in traffic stops experienced no enforcement action by police, while about 44% were given a warning and 43% were given a ticket (table 5). There were no statistically significant changes in outcomes for drivers in traffic stops from 2020 to 2022.

Female drivers (46% in 2020 and 48% in 2022) were more likely than male drivers (41% in 2020 and 42% in 2022) to be given a warning during a traffic stop, while male drivers (6% in 2020 and 5% in 2022) were more likely than female drivers (2% in each year) to

be searched or arrested. There were no statistically significant differences by sex in the percentage of drivers who were given a ticket or experienced no enforcement action in 2020 or 2022.

In 2022, there was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of white drivers and black drivers who experienced no enforcement action during their most recent traffic stop. Among those who did experience an enforcement action, white drivers (49%) were more likely to be given a warning than drivers of any other race or Hispanic origin. In 2022, Hispanic drivers (53%), black drivers (46%), and drivers of another race (49%) were more likely to receive a ticket than white drivers (39%).

**TABLE 5**

**Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was as a driver in a traffic stop, by enforcement action and demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

Demographic characteristic	2020 <sup>a</sup>					2022 <sup>b</sup>				
	Total <sup>b</sup>	No enforcement action	Enforcement action <sup>c</sup>			Total <sup>b</sup>	No enforcement action	Enforcement action <sup>c</sup>		
			Warning <sup>d</sup>	Ticket	Search or arrest <sup>e</sup>			Warning <sup>d</sup>	Ticket	Search or arrest <sup>e</sup>
<b>Total</b>	100%	9.6%	43.2%	42.8%	4.3%	100%	8.9%	44.3%	42.7%	4.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male*	100%	10.2%	41.1%	43.1%	5.6%	100%	9.3%	41.8%	43.7%	5.1%
Female	100%	8.9	46.4 †	42.4	2.4 †	100%	8.3	48.0 †	41.3	2.4 †
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>										
White <sup>f*</sup>	100%	9.0%	47.2%	39.9%	3.9%	100%	9.0%	49.0%	38.9%	3.1%
Black <sup>f</sup>	100%	14.7 †	34.3 †	45.4	5.6	100%	10.6	34.7 †	46.1 †	8.6 †
Hispanic	100%	8.4	36.4 †	49.6 †	5.6	100%	7.4	35.9 †	52.7 †	4.0
Other <sup>f,g</sup>	100%	9.9	35.3 †	50.9 †	3.9	100%	8.8	38.1 †	48.6 †	4.5
<b>Age</b>										
16–24*	100%	7.2%	44.3%	43.0%	5.5%	100%	4.9%	47.6%	42.7%	4.8%
25–44	100%	8.4	41.1	45.4	5.1	100%	8.7 †	41.2 †	45.2	4.9
45–64	100%	11.2 †	43.2	42.4	3.1 ‡	100%	10.3 †	44.9	41.7	3.1
65 or older	100%	15.8 †	50.6 ‡	31.6 †	2.0 †	100%	16.2 †	48.9	34.1 †	:
<b>Household income</b>										
\$74,999 or less <sup>h*</sup>	100%	9.7%	41.7%	43.1%	5.5%	100%	9.4%	43.0%	42.8%	4.8%
\$75,000 or more	100%	9.6	44.9 ‡	42.5	3.0 †	100%	8.4	45.7	42.7	3.2 ‡

Note: Enforcement action is the outcome(s) of the police contact. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because enforcement action was unknown for some residents due to the resident not knowing whether there was an enforcement action or missing data. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Denominator excludes about 1.3% of residents in 2020 for whom enforcement action during the traffic stop was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Denominator excludes about 1.1% of residents in 2022 for whom enforcement action during the traffic stop was unknown.

<sup>c</sup>The most serious enforcement action was counted for residents who experienced more than one action. Warning was designated as the least serious, ticket as the next most serious, and search or arrest as the most serious.

<sup>d</sup>Includes residents who received a written or verbal warning.

<sup>e</sup>Includes residents who experienced a personal or vehicle search.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>g</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

<sup>h</sup>The 2020 report used the categories “\$49,999 or less” and “\$50,000–\$74,999.” Those two categories are combined here.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

**The majority of persons whose most recent police contact was a street stop experienced no enforcement action**

In 2022, the majority (78%) of U.S. residents whose most recent police contact was a street stop (being stopped by police while in a public place or parked vehicle) experienced no resulting enforcement action (table 6). Twenty-two percent of residents experienced some form of enforcement action, most often a warning (14%).

Being searched or arrested (5%) or given a ticket (2%) were less common outcomes of these street stops.

Females (83% in 2020 and 84% in 2022) were more likely than males (68% in 2020 and 74% in 2022) to experience no enforcement action during their street stop. In 2022, white persons (15%) were more likely than Hispanic persons (7%) to receive a warning during their street stop. Persons ages 16 to 24 (23%) were more likely than any other age group to receive a warning during a street stop in 2022.

**TABLE 6**  
**Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was a street stop, by enforcement action and demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

Demographic characteristic	2020 <sup>a</sup>					2022 <sup>b</sup>				
	Total <sup>b</sup>	No enforcement action	Enforcement action <sup>c</sup>			Total <sup>b</sup>	No enforcement action	Enforcement action <sup>c</sup>		
			Warning <sup>d</sup>	Ticket	Search or arrest <sup>e</sup>			Warning <sup>d</sup>	Ticket	Search or arrest <sup>e</sup>
<b>Total</b>	100%	75.1%	16.3%	3.4%	5.2%	100%	78.4%	14.0%	2.2%	5.4%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male*	100%	68.3%	19.3%	3.8%	8.6%	100%	73.7%	15.1%	2.9%	8.3%
Female	100%	83.2 †	12.8 †	:	:	100%	84.5 †	12.7	1.2	:
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>										
White <sup>f*</sup>	100%	77.4%	15.9%	3.7%	3.0%	100%	76.4%	14.9%	2.4%	6.3%
Black <sup>f</sup>	100%	63.4 ‡	16.8	5.6	14.2 ‡	100%	74.7	17.8	:	7.5
Hispanic	100%	70.3	19.6	0.7 †	:	100%	88.7 †	6.6 †	:	:
Other <sup>f,g</sup>	100%	:	:	:	:	100%	:	:	:	:
<b>Age</b>										
16–24*	100%	62.8%	26.6%	5.8%	4.8%	100%	71.8%	22.8%	:	:
25–44	100%	78.6 †	9.9 †	3.2	8.3	100%	75.2	11.3 †	4.1%	9.5%
45–64	100%	82.1 †	14.1 †	:	3.2	100%	88.1 †	8.8 †	:	:
65 or older	100%	76.1 ‡	19.1	:	:	100%	88.4 †	10.7 ‡	:	:
<b>Household income</b>										
\$74,999 or less <sup>h*</sup>	100%	73.3%	16.1%	4.1%	6.6%	100%	77.8%	15.2%	2.8%	4.3%
\$75,000 or more	100%	78.2	16.8	2.1	2.9	100%	79.2	12.6	:	6.7

Note: Enforcement action is the outcome(s) of the police contact. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because enforcement action was unknown for some residents due to the resident not knowing whether there was an enforcement action or missing data. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Denominator excludes about 7.5% of residents in 2020 for whom enforcement action during the street stop was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Denominator excludes about 1.3% of residents in 2022 for whom enforcement action during the street stop was unknown.

<sup>c</sup>The most serious enforcement action was counted for residents who experienced more than one action. Warning was designated as the least serious, ticket as the next most serious, and search or arrest as the most serious.

<sup>d</sup>Includes residents who received a written or verbal warning.

<sup>e</sup>Includes residents who experienced a personal or vehicle search.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>g</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

<sup>h</sup>The 2020 report used the categories “\$49,999 or less” and “\$50,000–\$74,999.” Those two categories are combined here.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.



## Misconduct and threat or use of force

### About 1% of U.S. residents experienced police misconduct during their most recent contact

U.S. residents who had police contact, except as part of a block watch or other anti-crime program, were asked if police behaved properly during their most recent contact. Residents who reported that police did not behave properly were asked follow-up questions, including whether police called them a slur or degrading name, seemed motivated by prejudice or bias toward them, or spoke to or touched them in a sexual manner.

In 2022, about 1% of U.S. residents experienced misconduct during their most recent contact with police (table 7). One percent felt police behaviors were motivated by prejudice or bias, and 0.2% said police called them a slur or degrading name. White persons (0.7%) were less likely than black persons (4.2%) or Hispanic persons (1.4%) to experience any type of police misconduct in 2022. There were no significant differences in the percentage of persons in 2020 and 2022 who reported that police treated them with bias or prejudice.

**TABLE 7**

**Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact involved misconduct, by demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

	2020	2022
<b>Any misconduct<sup>a</sup></b>	1.1%	1.2%
Slur <sup>b</sup>	0.1	0.2
Bias <sup>c</sup>	1.0	1.1
Sexual misconduct <sup>d</sup>	:	:
<b>Resident demographics</b>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Male <sup>*</sup>	1.2%	1.1%
Female	0.9	1.2
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White <sup>e*</sup>	0.4%	0.7%
Black <sup>e</sup>	4.7 †	4.2 †
Hispanic	1.0 †	1.4 †
Other <sup>e,f</sup>	2.0 †	0.8
<b>Age</b>		
16–24 <sup>*</sup>	1.4%	1.7%
25–44	1.5	1.5
45–64	0.7	0.9 ‡
65 or older	0.3 †	0.2 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals because residents could experience more than one type of police misconduct. Excludes residents whose most recent police contact occurred as part of a block watch or other anti-crime program. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Denominator includes 0.01% of residents in 2020 who did not know if they experienced police misconduct and 0.2% of residents in 2020 and 0.3% in 2022 for whom information on police misconduct was missing.

<sup>b</sup>Includes residents whom police called a slur or degrading name. Denominator includes 0.1% of residents in 2020 and 0.02% in 2022 who did not know if police called them a slur or degrading name and 0.2% of residents in 2020 and 0.3% in 2022 for whom whether police called them a slur or degrading name was missing.

<sup>c</sup>Includes residents who felt that any police behavior during the contact was motivated by prejudice or bias due to their actual or perceived race or Hispanic origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or disability. Denominator includes 0.2% of residents in 2020 and 0.2% of residents in 2022 who did not know whether police behavior was motivated by bias and 0.3% of residents in 2020 and 2022 for whom whether police acted with bias was missing.

<sup>d</sup>Includes residents whom police made a sexual comment to, touched in a sexual way, or had any physical contact with that was sexual in nature.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>f</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

**About 2% of residents experienced the threat or use of nonfatal force during their most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact in 2022**

U.S. residents whose most recent contact was police-initiated or related to a traffic accident were asked whether the contact involved police shouting, cursing, or threatening the use of force or using nonfatal force. The use of force includes handcuffing, pushing or grabbing, hitting or kicking, using a chemical or pepper spray, using an electroshock weapon, pointing or shooting a gun, or using some other type of physical force.<sup>2,3</sup> Threat of force, handcuffing, pushing or grabbing, hitting or kicking, and using a weapon were combined in this report to create overall estimates of the threat or use of force.

<sup>2</sup>To maintain consistency with previous publications, responses to questions about whether police threatened residents with a ticket or arrest were excluded from this report.

<sup>3</sup>Responses about pushing, grabbing, hitting, or kicking and about use of chemical or pepper spray, an electroshock weapon, or some other type of physical force were combined during data processing due to disclosure concerns.

In 2022, approximately 3% of residents experienced some type of police action during their most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact, with 2% experiencing the threat or use of nonfatal force (table 8). The most common specific actions residents experienced were cursing or shouting (2%) or handcuffing (2%) by police. There was no significant change between 2020 and 2022 in the percentage of persons who experienced any police action.

White persons (3%) were less likely than black persons (7%) but more likely than persons of another race (2%) to experience at least one type of police action in 2022. A lower percentage of Hispanic persons experienced at least one type of police action in 2022 (3%) than in 2020 (5%), including the threat or use of nonfatal force (2% in 2022 and 3% in 2020) and handcuffing (1% in 2022 and 3% in 2020).

**TABLE 8**  
**Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by police or related to a traffic accident, by race or Hispanic origin and police action, 2020 and 2022**

	2020					2022				
	Total	Race/Hispanic origin				Total	Race/Hispanic origin			
		White <sup>a*</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>		White <sup>a*</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>
Any action <sup>c,d</sup>	3.7%	3.0%	7.0% †	4.5% †	2.6%	3.2%	2.8%	6.8% †	2.8%	1.6% †
Shouting/cursing	1.7%	1.4%	3.5% †	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	3.7% †	1.7%	1.3%
Threat/nonfatal use of force <sup>e</sup>	2.7%	2.1%	5.5% †	3.4% †	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	5.8% †	1.5%	1.1%
Threat of force	0.6	0.3	2.2 †	0.8 ‡	:	0.5	0.3	1.9 †	:	0.5
Handcuffing <sup>f</sup>	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.8 ‡	1.7	1.8	1.5	4.6 †	1.4	0.7 †
Pushing/grabbing/hitting/kicking	0.7	0.5	1.6 †	0.7	:	0.6	0.4	1.9 †	:	:
Using weapon/other force <sup>g</sup>	0.2	0.1	:	:	:	0.2	0.1	0.6	:	:

Note: Details may not sum to totals because residents could experience more than one type of police action. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>Denominator includes approximately 0.6% in 2020 and 0.5% in 2022 for whom police action was missing.

<sup>d</sup>Includes shouting, cursing, threat of force, or use of nonfatal force.

<sup>e</sup>Threat of force, handcuffing, pushing or grabbing, hitting or kicking, using a weapon, and any other type of physical force were combined in this report to create overall estimates of the threat or use of nonfatal force.

<sup>f</sup>With or without arrest.

<sup>g</sup>Includes residents whom police used chemical or pepper spray on, used an electroshock weapon on, pointed or fired a gun at, or used some other type of physical force on.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

**About 4 in 10 residents who experienced the threat or use of nonfatal force during their most recent contact perceived the force as excessive**

About 2% of U.S. residents age 16 or older experienced the threat or use of nonfatal force during their most recent police-initiated contact or contact related to a traffic accident in 2022, down from about 3% in 2020 (table 9). In both years, the threat or use of nonfatal force was more commonly experienced by males (4% in 2020 and 3% in 2022) than females (1% in both years). It also was more commonly experienced by black persons (6% in both years) than white persons (2% in both years). Persons ages 16 to 24 (2%) were less likely than those

ages 25 to 44 (3%) to report the threat or use of nonfatal force in 2022.

In 2022, about 40% of residents whose most recent contact was police-initiated or traffic accident-related and involved the threat or use of nonfatal force perceived the police's threat or use of nonfatal force as necessary, while 38% saw it as excessive. A higher percentage of residents perceived the threat or use of nonfatal force as necessary in 2022 than in 2020. The percentages of residents who perceived the threat or use of nonfatal force as excessive were not statistically different between 2020 and 2022.

**TABLE 9**  
**U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact involved the threat or nonfatal use of force, by perceptions of force and demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

Demographic characteristic	2020				2022			
	Police-initiated/ traffic accident- related contact	With threat/ nonfatal use of force <sup>a</sup>	Perceived force as <sup>b</sup> —		Police-initiated/ traffic accident- related contact	With threat/ nonfatal use of force <sup>a</sup>	Perceived force as <sup>b</sup> —	
			Necessary <sup>c</sup>	Excessive <sup>d</sup>			Necessary <sup>c</sup>	Excessive <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total</b>	27,961,700	2.7%	30.6%	45.9%	22,862,200	2.1%	39.9%	38.0%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male*	15,139,200	3.7%	30.4%	44.1%	12,254,000	3.1%	39.4%	37.8%
Female	12,822,500	1.4 †	31.5	51.4	10,608,200	0.9 †	:	:
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White <sup>e*</sup>	18,302,000	2.1%	38.9%	37.7%	14,753,300	1.7%	41.5%	33.3%
Black <sup>e</sup>	3,360,900	5.5 †	:	:	2,689,900	5.8 †	:	:
Hispanic	3,979,700	3.4 †	:	:	3,784,300	1.5	:	:
Other <sup>e,f</sup>	2,319,100	1.8	:	:	1,634,800	1.1	:	:
<b>Age</b>								
16–24*	5,921,900	3.8%	:	:	5,494,300	1.8%	:	:
25–44	11,150,400	3.1	38.6%	35.1%	8,761,500	3.1 †	43.3%	38.2%
45 or older	10,889,400	1.7 †	20.9	56.1	8,606,400	1.3	:	:

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes residents whom police threatened with force, handcuffed, pushed, grabbed, hit, kicked, used chemical or pepper spray on, used an electroshock weapon on, pointed or fired a gun at, or used another type of physical force on. Denominator includes 0.6% of respondents in 2020 and 0.6% of respondents in 2022 for whom use of force during most recent contact was missing.

<sup>b</sup>Details may not sum to totals. Residents could respond “yes” to the two survey questions about their perception of the force being necessary and excessive, “no” to both questions, or “yes” to one question and “no” to the other.

<sup>c</sup>Denominator includes 9.3% of residents in 2020 and 9.3% in 2022 who did not know if force was necessary.

<sup>d</sup>Denominator includes 7.0% of residents in 2020 and 2.9% in 2022 who did not know if force was excessive.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>f</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

**An estimated 4% of residents engaged in at least one action toward police in 2022**

U.S. residents were also asked about their own conduct or actions, during their most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact. Those actions included complaining to the officer(s), verbal actions (e.g., cursing at, insulting, or verbally threatening the police officer(s)), and physical actions (such as trying to get away; resisting being handcuffed, searched, or arrested; or physically doing anything else to police).

An estimated 4% of residents engaged in at least one action toward police in 2022 (table 10). The most common action was complaining to police (4%), followed by verbal action (2%) and physical action (0.2%). These percentages were not statistically different from 2020.

In 2022, there was no statistically significant difference in the percentages of males and females who engaged in at least one action toward police. Black persons (7% in 2020 and 8% in 2022) were more likely than white persons (4% in both years) to engage in at least one action toward police. In 2022, there were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of persons who engaged in action toward police by age group.

**TABLE 10**  
**Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older who engaged in action toward police during their most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact, by demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

	2020	2022
<b>Any action<sup>a</sup></b>	4.7%	4.2%
Complained	3.9	3.5
Verbal <sup>b</sup>	1.7	1.6
Physical <sup>c</sup>	0.3	0.2
<b>Sex</b>		
Male*	5.6%	4.5%
Female	3.6 †	3.8
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White <sup>d*</sup>	4.5%	3.8%
Black <sup>d</sup>	7.0 †	7.5 †
Hispanic	3.9	3.4
Other <sup>d,e</sup>	4.0	3.3
<b>Age</b>		
16–24*	3.5%	3.8%
25–44	4.9 ‡	4.2
45–64	5.2 †	4.1
65 or older	4.6	4.7

Note: Details may not sum to totals because residents could engage in more than one type of action toward police. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence interval.

<sup>a</sup>Denominator includes 0.3% of residents in 2020 and 0.5% of residents in 2022 for whom action towards police was missing.

<sup>b</sup>Includes residents who argued with; cursed at, insulted, or verbally threatened; or disobeyed or interfered with the officer(s) at any point during the contact.

<sup>c</sup>Includes residents who tried to get away; pushed, grabbed, or hit the officer(s); resisted being handcuffed, searched, or arrested; or took any other physical action at any point during the contact.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>e</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## Resident-initiated contact

Among U.S. residents who initiated their most recent contact with police in 2022, almost half (46%) did so to report a possible crime (table 11). Twenty-six percent initiated contact with police to report a nonemergency or seek help for another reason, another 25% initiated contact to report a noncrime emergency, and 3% participated in a block watch or other anti-crime program with police.

Males (28%) were more likely than females (24%) to contact police to report a nonemergency or seek help

for another reason, but females (47%) were more likely than males (45%) to contact police to report a possible crime. Hispanic persons (53%), black persons (50%), and persons of another race (50%) were more likely than white persons (44%) to have reported a possible crime as their most recent resident-initiated contact with the police.

Persons ages 16 to 24 (48%) were more likely to have reported a possible crime as their most recent resident-initiated contact with police than those age 65 or older (41%).

**TABLE 11**  
U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by the resident, by reason and demographic characteristics, 2022

Demographic characteristic	Resident initiated most recent contact		Reason							
	Number	Percent	Reported possible crime		Reported noncrime emergency <sup>a</sup>		Reported nonemergency/sought other help <sup>b</sup>		Block watch	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	26,197,800	100%	12,082,200	46.1%	6,471,500	24.7%	6,818,700	26.0%	825,400	3.2%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male*	12,022,900	100%	5,407,500	45.0%	2,831,200	23.5%	3,383,100	28.1%	401,100	3.3%
Female	14,174,900	100%	6,674,600	47.1 ‡	3,640,300	25.7 †	3,435,600	24.2 †	424,300	3.0
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>										
White <sup>c*</sup>	18,362,300	100%	8,053,000	43.9%	4,816,800	26.2%	4,933,000	26.9%	559,400	3.0%
Black <sup>c</sup>	2,327,200	100%	1,158,000	49.8 †	448,900	19.3 †	608,400	26.1	111,900	4.8 †
Hispanic	3,619,000	100%	1,928,800	53.3 †	750,100	20.7 †	815,100	22.5 †	125,000	3.5
Other <sup>c,d</sup>	1,889,400	100%	942,400	49.9 †	455,700	24.1	462,300	24.5	29,100	1.5 †
<b>Age</b>										
16-24*	2,809,900	100%	1,354,300	48.2%	658,200	23.4%	761,400	27.1%	36,100	1.3%
25-44	9,937,400	100%	4,862,100	48.9	2,420,400	24.4	2,488,600	25.0	166,200	1.7
45-64	8,767,400	100%	3,925,000	44.8	2,222,100	25.3	2,244,000	25.6	376,200	4.3 †
65 or older	4,683,100	100%	1,940,800	41.4 †	1,170,800	25.0	1,324,700	28.3	246,900	5.3 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Denominator includes about 0.02% of residents whose most recent contact was missing due to recoding of contacts originally classified as “other-specify.” See *Methodology*. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes residents who reported a medical emergency or traffic accident that they witnessed but were not involved in.

<sup>b</sup>Includes residents who contacted police for some other reason, such as accidentally calling 911, looking for a lost pet, or contacting as part of the resident’s work as a first responder or volunteer.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>d</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

## Most residents who initiated police contact were satisfied with the police response

Residents who initiated their most recent contact with police (except as part of a block watch or other anti-crime program) were asked about their perception of police. Approximately 86% reported that they were satisfied with the police response, with 92% saying they would be more or as likely to contact police again in the future (table 12). About 84% of residents reported that police responded promptly. Males were more likely than females to report that the police responded promptly (85% of males, 83% of females) and to be satisfied with the police response (87% of males, 85% of females).

White persons (88%) were more likely than black persons (82%), Asian persons (81%), or Hispanic persons (80%) to report being satisfied with the police response. A higher percentage of white persons (93%) than of black (87%) or Hispanic persons (88%) reported that they would be more or as likely to contact police in the future. White persons (91%) were also more likely than black (87%) or Hispanic persons (88%) to report that police behaved properly.

There was no significant difference in the percentage of white persons (64%) and black persons (61%) or Asian persons (63%) who believed police improved the situation, but white persons were more likely than Hispanic persons or persons of another race (both 58%) to believe police improved the situation.

**TABLE 12**

**Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by the resident for any reason excluding block watch, by perceptions of response and demographic characteristics, 2022**

Demographic characteristic	Resident initiated most recent contact excluding block watch	Perceived police as <sup>a</sup> —			Resident was <sup>a</sup> —	
		Responding promptly <sup>b</sup>	Improving the situation <sup>c</sup>	Behaving properly <sup>d</sup>	Satisfied with police response <sup>e</sup>	More/as likely to contact police in the future <sup>f</sup>
<b>Total</b>	9.6%	83.6%	62.7%	90.1%	85.8%	91.6%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male*	9.0%	84.8%	63.5%	90.5%	86.9%	92.3%
Female	10.1 †	82.6 †	62.1	89.7	85.0 †	91.0 ‡
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White <sup>g</sup> *	10.9%	84.8%	64.1%	90.9%	87.8%	93.0%
Black <sup>g</sup>	6.9 †	82.4	61.5	86.6 †	81.7 †	87.3 †
Hispanic	7.5 †	79.2 †	57.5 †	87.6 †	80.2 †	87.8 †
Asian <sup>g</sup>	6.1 †	82.3	63.2	90.2	80.9 †	90.7
Other <sup>g,h</sup>	13.3 †	80.5	57.9 ‡	90.8	84.7	89.7
<b>Age</b>						
16–24*	7.3%	83.7%	66.2%	90.2%	86.3%	89.9%
25–44	11.1 †	81.9	60.9 ‡	89.1	83.7	90.7
45–64	10.2 †	83.5	62.2	89.9	86.0	92.3 ‡
65 or older	7.8	87.2 ‡	65.6	92.4	89.9 †	93.5 †

Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Denominator includes about 0.05% of residents whose perceptions of police were missing due to recoding of contacts originally classified as “other-specify.” See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Denominator includes 2.8% of residents who did not know if the police responded promptly and 0.3% of residents for whom whether the police responded promptly was unknown.

<sup>c</sup>Denominator includes 19.9% of residents who did not know if the situation improved and 0.3% of residents for whom whether the situation improved was unknown.

<sup>d</sup>Denominator includes 4.2% of residents who did not know if the police behaved properly and 0.2% of residents for whom whether the police behaved properly was unknown.

<sup>e</sup>Denominator includes 0.9% of residents who did not know if they were satisfied with the police response and 0.3% for whom satisfaction with the police was unknown.

<sup>f</sup>Denominator includes 2.1% of residents who did not know if they would be more likely, less likely, or just as likely to contact the police in the future and 0.3% of residents for whom contacting the police in the future was unknown.

<sup>g</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>h</sup>Includes persons who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

# Methodology

## Data collection

The Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) is a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which the U.S. Census Bureau carries out for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).<sup>4</sup> The NCVS collects data on nonfatal crimes against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. The NCVS sample includes persons living in group quarters (such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious-group dwellings) and excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings (such as correctional or hospital facilities) and homeless persons.<sup>5</sup>

Since 1999, the PPCS has been administered on a recurring basis. The 2018 PPCS was administered from July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, the 2020 PPCS from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020, and the 2022 PPCS from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. Persons age 16 or older in sampled NCVS households who successfully completed their NCVS interview by self-response were eligible to receive the PPCS at the end of the NCVS interview.

The NCVS allows for proxy interviews whereby another person can answer questions for a household member who is unable to participate in the interview due to a physical, mental, or other reason. Though BJS allows proxy interviews in particular instances for the core survey, NCVS proxy interviewees are not eligible to complete the PPCS. For more information on proxy respondents, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

Beginning with the 2015 PPCS, persons who completed their NCVS interview in a language other than English could complete the PPCS in that same language. Since July of 2006, all NCVS and PPCS interviews have been conducted using computer-assisted personal interviewing by telephone or personal visit.

### Nonresponse and Weighting Adjustment

Of the 130,000 NCVS-eligible respondents age 16 or older in 2022, approximately 96,500 completed the PPCS

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<sup>4</sup>For more information about the PPCS data collection, visit the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/police-public-contact-survey-ppcs>.

<sup>5</sup>For more information, see *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2022* (NCJ 307089, BJS, September 2023).

questionnaire, representing a response rate of 74%. In 2022, the combined unweighted PPCS unit response rate for NCVS households, NCVS persons, and PPCS persons was 46.9% (48.1% weighted).<sup>6</sup> PPCS nonrespondents consisted of persons within an interviewed NCVS household who did not respond to the NCVS, NCVS proxy interviewees, persons who refused to participate in the PPCS, persons who were unavailable to complete the PPCS, and other nonrespondents. There were approximately 33,500 PPCS nonrespondents in 2022. Among all weighted persons age 16 or older in responding households, 21.5% did not self-respond to the NCVS and another 4.0% self-responded to the NCVS but did not respond to the PPCS.

Because of the level of nonresponse for the 2022 PPCS, a bias analysis was conducted to compare distributions of respondents and nonrespondents and nonresponse estimates across various household and demographic characteristics. The analysis also examined the impact of any differences on key PPCS estimates.

The nonresponse bias analysis found significant differences in response rates and in respondent and nonrespondent distributions among different demographic subgroups. However, nonresponse weighting adjustments were expected to minimize these differences as the demographic subgroups were used in creating the adjustment. Model-based predicted estimates showed no evidence of nonresponse bias in any of the key estimates before or after nonresponse weighting adjustments. For more information on nonresponse bias analysis in the PPCS, see *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey* in the *PPCS 2022 User Guide* (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38872>).

To produce nationally representative estimates on police-public contacts, PPCS sample weights were created. PPCS weights were generated starting with the final NCVS person-weights for each sample case. A nonresponse adjustment was applied to PPCS respondents to reduce the effects of PPCS nonresponse. The nonresponse adjustment was based on characteristics believed to be correlated with police contact, such as respondents' place of residence, sex, race or Hispanic origin, age, and response propensities.

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<sup>6</sup>For more information, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey* in the *PPCS 2022 User Guide* (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38872>).

The sample cases in 2022 were weighted by the PPCS weights to produce a national population estimate of 265,440,600 persons age 16 or older. Supplements to the NCVS usually start with final NCVS person-weights as base weights and the weighting adjustments implemented for the core NCVS also affected the PPCS weights. For more information on the weighting adjustments used for the NCVS and applied to the PPCS in 2022, see *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey* in the *NCVS 2022 User Guide* (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/%20studies/38603/datadocumentation>), *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey* in the *PPCS 2022 User Guide* (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38872>), and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

### Disclosure assessment

The U.S. Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board conducts a disclosure assessment of all public-use data files to ensure that the file's contents do not violate any disclosure avoidance measures. In coordination with the U.S. Census Bureau, BJS conducts a disclosure assessment prior to releasing the public-use files for the PPCS.

Race, age, and household income data are collected during the NCVS interview and are collapsed in the PPCS public-use data file (e.g., the income categories under \$25,000 and \$25,000 to \$49,999 are both recoded into the category under \$75,000 for the PPCS) for disclosure reasons.

### Definitions and measures of race and ethnicity

In the NCVS, BJS uses the race and ethnicity categories specified by the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. The standards include five categories of race (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white) and two categories of ethnicity (Hispanic and not Hispanic) for purposes of data collection. Given that NCVS data derive from surveyed respondents, the small sizes of certain demographic groups relative to the overall U.S. population can pose measurement difficulties. In addition, the relatively rare occurrence of certain types of contact with police in a population can compound these measurement challenges, often leading to even smaller sample sizes for particular demographic groups, including persons who are Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or of two

or more races. In accordance with standard statistical analysis methodology for reporting estimates from sample data, BJS may combine demographic categories into an "Other" group to generate valid and reliable estimates or to protect the identity of individuals.

In this report, NCVS estimates for specific race and ethnicity groups are based on data availability and measures of reliability. Some differences between these estimates that may seem meaningful may not be statistically significant, due to the larger standard errors that typically result from smaller sample sizes. See *Standard error computations*.

### Imputation of household income

The U.S. Census Bureau's sequential hot-deck procedure is used to impute missing or invalid values for household income of interviewed persons. For each missing value, the procedure assigns a value reported for a person with similar characteristics (also known as a donor record) or based on other known information about the individual. In addition, variables on the incident report may be allocated based on consistency edits with other variables. In 2022, the imputation rate for household income for households participating in the PPCS was 23.8%. For more information on imputation of household income, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey* in the *NCVS 2022 User Guide* (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38603/datadocumentation>).

### Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in responses and sample size. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically significant.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.



For surveys with complex sample designs, such as the NCVS, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., a number, percentage, or rate). In this report, the Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) method was used for variance estimation. The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from the stratum and primary sampling units (PSUs) used to sample households and persons.<sup>7</sup> In the PPCS, the design parameters used for computing TSL variances were PSSTRATA (PSU stratum) and SECUCODE (self-representing strata).

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text were tested for statistical significance. The primary test procedure used was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report may be used to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors may be used to generate confidence intervals:

Based on the 2022 PPCS, an estimated 18.8% of male U.S. residents age 16 or older experienced some type of police-initiated contact during the year. (See table 1.) Using the TSL method of direct variance estimation, a standard error of 0.32% was determined for the estimate. (See appendix table 2.) A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard error by  $\pm 1.96$  (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence

interval around the 18.8% estimate is  $18.8 \pm (0.32 \times 1.96)$ , or (18.14% to 19.38%). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (the percentage of males who experienced some type of police-initiated contact) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

For this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs (not shown in tables) provide another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

### Missing data for most recent contact

The first part of the PPCS survey instrument, or screener, has two sections, with the first section covering types of resident-initiated contact and the second covering types of police-initiated contact. For more information, see the questionnaire (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/police-public-contact-survey-ppcs>). After each series of questions, respondents are given the opportunity to report any other contacts not already asked about. If a respondent reports an "other-specify" contact, the U.S. Census Bureau field representative records it as such during the interview and includes a text response.

After data collection, the contact may be reclassified by U.S. Census Bureau data analysts who review the text responses. If it is determined that a contact recorded as "other-specify" fits into a preexisting response category, the response is recoded into the correct category. In some instances, the recoding of the most recent contact resulted in missing data for follow-up questions about the contact. Respondents were skipped out of a certain series of questions based on the most recent contact they reported during their interview. The correct classification may have resulted in a different path through the instrument.

These respondents are counted in the total number of persons who experienced each type of contact, but their answers are missing on follow-up questions about the characteristics of the contact. About 0.3% of the most recent contacts in 2022 were missing data.

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<sup>7</sup>Woodruff, R. S. (1971). A simple method for approximating the variance of a complicated estimate. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 66(334), 411–414. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1971.10482279>.

## APPENDIX TABLE 1

Standard errors for figure 1 and table 2: U.S. residents age 16 or older who had police contact, by type of contact and reason, 2018, 2020, and 2022

Reason for contact	2018		2020		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Any police contact</b>	1,073,740	0.30%	920,147	0.30%	871,154	0.27%
<b>Police-initiated contact</b>	593,005	0.18%	604,274	0.21%	482,988	0.16%
Traffic stop, driver	443,859	0.16	429,694	0.17	316,576	0.12
Traffic stop, passenger	186,564	0.07	199,780	0.07	168,063	0.06
Street stop	148,721	0.06	141,449	0.05	124,737	0.05
Arrested	43,045	0.02	52,277	0.02	35,512	0.01
Other approach	151,032	0.05	146,034	0.05	134,906	0.05
<b>Resident-initiated contact</b>	694,308	0.21%	559,191	0.19%	582,352	0.19%
Reported possible crime	412,694	0.13	344,493	0.12	341,907	0.12
Reported noncrime emergency	249,595	0.09	251,290	0.09	251,961	0.09
Reported nonemergency	286,859	0.10	256,140	0.09	246,005	0.08
Block watch	98,499	0.04	98,638	0.04	62,607	0.02
Sought other help	49,544	0.02	32,151	0.01	34,616	0.01
<b>Traffic accident</b>	232,308	0.08%	237,009	0.08%	171,609	0.06%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: U.S. residents age 16 or older who had police contact, by type of contact and demographic characteristics, 2022

Demographic characteristic	U.S. residents age 16 or older	Any police contact		Police-initiated contact		Resident-initiated contact		Traffic accident	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	2,827,025	871,154	0.27%	482,988	0.16%	582,352	0.19%	171,609	0.06%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	1,436,729	467,489	0.32%	286,758	0.20%	322,406	0.23%	108,842	0.08%
Female	1,521,753	499,523	0.30	262,399	0.18	353,779	0.22	113,121	0.08
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>									
White	2,408,618	709,892	0.33%	365,109	0.19%	498,646	0.25%	140,792	0.08%
Black	986,236	178,940	0.58	106,473	0.34	123,184	0.40	69,912	0.22
Hispanic	861,193	221,086	0.46	149,808	0.32	145,428	0.31	80,980	0.17
Asian	432,896	98,268	0.57	57,247	0.33	74,513	0.44	38,787	0.22
Other	306,071	107,041	1.22	58,117	0.88	77,338	0.92	35,307	0.56
<b>Age</b>									
16–17	299,165	93,996	1.03%	72,449	0.84%	48,369	0.55%	37,783	0.43%
18–24	717,784	300,503	0.78	224,300	0.64	164,378	0.48	92,240	0.30
25–44	1,118,831	388,525	0.38	225,791	0.23	271,567	0.27	88,577	0.10
45–64	984,828	316,965	0.31	162,658	0.18	243,119	0.25	79,790	0.09
65 or older	815,963	217,146	0.31	89,187	0.15	166,239	0.24	58,205	0.10
<b>Household income</b>									
\$74,999 or less	1,895,846	532,501	0.34%	327,975	0.23%	356,381	0.23%	120,619	0.08%
\$75,000 or more	1,719,477	520,470	0.29	297,934	0.19	351,453	0.21	121,455	0.09

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

### APPENDIX TABLE 3

**Standard errors for table 3: U.S. residents age 16 or older whose police contact involved the threat or nonfatal use of force, by demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

Demographic characteristic	2020			2022		
	Any police contact	With threat/nonfatal use of force		Any police contact	With threat/nonfatal use of force	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	920,147	82,480	0.15%	861,144	61,865	0.12%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	484,335	70,061	0.25%	461,666	48,715	0.19%
Female	518,765	41,171	0.15	496,131	31,388	0.12
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White	748,283	61,158	0.16%	698,207	48,430	0.14%
Black	244,790	47,044	0.77	178,940	30,953	0.60
Hispanic	278,902	25,920	0.34	221,086	16,320	0.22
Asian	119,591	10,863	0.42	98,268	:	:
Other	130,626	16,159	0.94	106,987	9,640	0.65
<b>Age</b>						
16–17	93,380	:	:	93,996	:	:
18–24	332,052	48,640	0.62%	300,258	25,357	0.34%
25–44	391,866	48,806	0.22	386,844	45,065	0.23
45–64	315,320	27,475	0.16	313,225	27,983	0.19
65 or older	210,441	15,919	0.20	214,323	8,789	0.12

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

### APPENDIX TABLE 4

**Standard errors for table 4: U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by police, by reason and demographic characteristics, 2022**

Demographic characteristic	Police initiated most recent contact Number	Reason									
		Traffic stop, driver		Traffic stop, passenger		Street stop		Arrest		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	407,488	254,823	0.74%	130,455	0.61%	83,290	0.42%	21,493	0.12%	121,015	0.56%
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	249,275	169,438	1.01%	77,641	0.71%	58,989	0.57%	18,384	0.19%	79,787	0.68%
Female	226,392	144,761	1.12	95,760	1.04	57,668	0.67	13,451	0.16	81,299	0.91
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>											
White	299,663	177,777	0.91%	105,650	0.78%	73,474	0.57%	18,285	0.16%	92,875	0.61%
Black	100,049	76,163	2.18	36,215	1.53	25,454	1.20	11,908	0.59	30,611	1.50
Hispanic	138,432	97,903	1.79	49,162	1.49	32,435	1.04	9,978	0.35	43,762	1.43
Other	70,851	56,878	3.11	25,250	1.97	23,091	1.88	:	:	23,852	1.92
<b>Age</b>											
16–24	203,806	139,899	2.11%	95,257	1.85%	62,211	1.29%	8,627	0.20%	55,522	1.17%
25–44	203,194	136,591	1.10	69,255	0.85	47,871	0.65	17,982	0.27	60,788	0.73
45–64	148,031	98,824	1.27	41,672	0.80	32,417	0.65	12,844	0.28	56,900	1.07
65 or older	79,128	49,730	2.03	24,447	1.17	19,063	1.02	6,953	0.40	38,104	1.82

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 5: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was as a driver in a traffic stop, by enforcement action and demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022

Demographic characteristic	2020				2022			
	No enforcement action	Enforcement action			No enforcement action	Enforcement action		
		Warning	Ticket	Search or arrest		Warning	Ticket	Search or arrest
Total	0.54%	0.89%	0.93%	0.39%	0.51%	0.94%	0.92%	0.46%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	0.71%	1.20%	1.28%	0.57%	0.63%	1.25%	1.26%	0.63%
Female	0.78	1.44	1.51	0.50	0.74	1.35	1.23	0.58
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White	0.59%	1.03%	1.10%	0.43%	0.64%	1.13%	1.15%	0.56%
Black	1.87	3.15	3.27	1.59	1.39	3.15	2.78	1.80
Hispanic	1.64	2.65	2.36	1.01	1.15	2.81	2.73	1.10
Other	1.86	2.95	3.14	1.38	1.68	3.56	3.37	1.54
<b>Age</b>								
16–24	1.34%	2.56%	2.76%	1.15%	0.93%	2.15%	2.27%	1.21%
25–44	0.70	1.40	1.39	0.66	0.82	1.46	1.33	0.73
45–64	0.89	1.46	1.35	0.54	0.88	1.59	1.53	0.62
65 or older	1.61	2.53	2.40	0.77	2.06	3.01	2.60	:
<b>Household income</b>								
\$74,999 or less	0.76%	1.14%	1.34%	0.63%	0.70%	1.30%	1.27%	0.69%
\$75,000 or more	0.77	1.36	1.28	0.42	0.75	1.35	1.27	0.58

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 6: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was a street stop, by enforcement action and demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022

Demographic characteristic	2020				2022			
	No enforcement action	Enforcement action			No enforcement action	Enforcement action		
		Warning	Ticket	Search or arrest		Warning	Ticket	Search or arrest
Total	2.09%	1.54%	0.90%	1.37%	2.00%	1.85%	0.63%	1.16%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	2.96%	2.23%	0.99%	2.36%	2.93%	2.65%	1.06%	1.74%
Female	2.60	2.01	:	:	2.65	2.56	0.45	:
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White	2.12%	1.61%	1.26%	0.96%	2.72%	2.50%	0.81%	1.60%
Black	7.73	5.80	1.81	6.08	6.40	5.80	:	3.17
Hispanic	8.24	6.23	0.08	:	4.12	3.10	:	:
Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Age</b>								
16–24	4.98%	3.34%	2.80%	2.33%	5.27%	5.13%	:	:
25–44	3.44	1.96	1.12	2.89	2.94	2.04	1.45%	2.25%
45–64	3.46	3.40	:	1.12	2.09	2.07	:	:
65 or older	5.45	5.09	:	:	4.05	3.97	:	:
<b>Household income</b>								
\$74,999 or less	3.07%	2.38%	1.29%	2.00%	2.46%	2.42%	0.89%	1.07%
\$75,000 or more	3.13	3.10	1.01	1.10	3.38	2.90	:	2.03

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 7

**Standard errors for table 7: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact involved misconduct, by demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022**

	2020	2022
<b>Any misconduct</b>	0.11%	0.11%
Slur	0.03	0.05
Bias	0.11	0.10
Sexual misconduct	:	:
<b>Resident demographics</b>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	0.18%	0.15%
Female	0.12	0.17
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White	0.06%	0.10%
Black	0.82	0.62
Hispanic	0.23	0.35
Other	0.44	0.28
<b>Age</b>		
16–24	0.44%	0.38%
25–44	0.21	0.20
45–64	0.11	0.16
65 or older	0.12	0.09

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 8

**Standard errors for table 8: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by police or related to a traffic accident, by race or Hispanic origin and police action, 2020 and 2022**

	2020					2022				
	Total	Race/Hispanic origin				Total	Race/Hispanic origin			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other		White	Black	Hispanic	Other
<b>Any action</b>	0.28%	0.31%	1.28%	0.63%	0.70%	0.28%	0.29%	1.10%	0.53%	0.53%
<b>Shouting/cursing</b>	0.18%	0.20%	0.87%	0.41%	0.51%	0.21%	0.23%	0.86%	0.44%	0.51%
<b>Threat/nonfatal use of force</b>	0.25%	0.27%	1.20%	0.55%	0.61%	0.20%	0.22%	0.97%	0.39%	0.44%
Threat of force	0.11	0.07	0.68	0.31	:	0.10	0.11	0.61	:	0.23
Handcuffing	0.22	0.26	0.74	0.51	0.60	0.20	0.22	0.89	0.38	0.27
Pushing/grabbing/ hitting/kicking	0.11	0.11	0.57	0.29	:	0.11	0.13	0.62	:	:
Using weapon/ other force	0.08	0.05	:	:	:	0.06	0.06	0.31	:	:

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 9: U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact involved the threat or nonfatal use of force, by perceptions of force and demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022

Demographic characteristic	2020				2022			
	Police-initiated/ traffic accident- related contact	With threat/ nonfatal use of force	Perceived force as—		Police-initiated/ traffic accident- related contact	With threat/ nonfatal use of force	Perceived force as—	
			Necessary	Excessive			Necessary	Excessive
<b>Total</b>	601,390	0.25%	3.17%	3.50%	466,614	0.20%	2.78%	3.43%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	367,019	0.39%	4.34%	4.86%	277,931	0.33%	3.26%	4.28%
Female	311,302	0.23	2.38	3.27	268,833	0.19	:	:
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White	448,981	0.27%	3.61%	3.50%	351,864	0.22%	4.40%	4.32%
Black	196,072	1.20	:	:	126,919	0.97	:	:
Hispanic	190,271	0.55	:	:	159,062	0.39	:	:
Other	141,979	0.61	:	:	91,147	0.44	:	:
<b>Age</b>								
16–24	282,661	0.75%	:	:	228,251	0.44%	:	:
25–44	296,976	0.33	5.37%	4.65%	217,077	0.40	4.16%	4.39%
45 or older	240,408	0.24	4.65	5.53	214,821	0.25	:	:

:Not calculated. Sample size is below the minimum threshold, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 10: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older who engaged in action toward police during their most recent police-initiated or traffic accident-related contact, by demographic characteristics, 2020 and 2022

	2020	2022
<b>Any action</b>	0.26%	0.29%
Complained	0.23	0.27
Verbal	0.15	0.20
Physical	0.07	0.07
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	0.43%	0.41%
Female	0.32	0.40
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White	0.30%	0.33%
Black	1.00	1.04
Hispanic	0.64	0.66
Other	0.86	0.96
<b>Age</b>		
16–24	0.59%	0.66%
25–44	0.42	0.43
45–64	0.51	0.46
65 or older	0.63	0.87

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11**

**Standard errors for table 11: U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by the resident, by reason and demographic characteristics, 2022**

Demographic characteristic	Resident initiated most recent contact Number	Reason							
		Reported possible crime		Reported noncrime emergency		Reported nonemergency/sought other help		Block watch	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	501,443	258,077	0.61%	181,487	0.49%	205,048	0.50%	58,164	0.22%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	280,488	158,557	0.85%	100,162	0.68%	135,836	0.80%	39,482	0.33%
Female	315,667	182,659	0.82	131,865	0.71	116,232	0.60	37,535	0.26
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>									
White	438,684	208,423	0.67%	160,627	0.55%	169,821	0.57%	48,258	0.26%
Black	109,973	79,243	2.02	47,094	1.80	48,916	1.82	16,200	0.74
Hispanic	130,357	89,310	1.77	56,281	1.31	63,250	1.50	23,517	0.64
Other	92,337	65,685	2.33	43,133	1.99	36,974	1.62	9,510	0.50
<b>Age</b>									
16-24	152,858	97,158	2.40%	67,273	1.86%	70,768	2.10%	15,506	0.55%
25-44	234,083	152,890	0.97	99,383	0.80	93,996	0.77	27,058	0.27
45-64	216,931	121,805	0.94	82,295	0.71	97,560	0.83	38,900	0.44
65 or older	155,108	84,634	1.26	65,368	1.12	71,622	1.17	26,410	0.53

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12**

**Standard errors for table 12: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 or older whose most recent police contact was initiated by the resident for any reason excluding block watch, by perceptions of response and demographic characteristics, 2022**

Demographic characteristic	Resident initiated most recent contact excluding block watch	Perceived police as—			Resident was—	
		Responding promptly	Improving the situation	Behaving properly	Satisfied with police response	More/as likely to contact police in the future
Total	0.16%	0.50%	0.54%	0.33%	0.39%	0.31%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	0.21%	0.61%	0.85%	0.48%	0.56%	0.49%
Female	0.19	0.68	0.74	0.46	0.61	0.48
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White	0.22%	0.52%	0.61%	0.37%	0.41%	0.33%
Black	0.35	1.59	2.11	1.38	1.64	1.52
Hispanic	0.28	1.43	1.79	1.14	1.48	1.14
Asian	0.41	2.94	3.00	1.75	2.55	1.69
Other	0.86	3.35	3.47	2.39	2.50	2.35
<b>Age</b>						
16-24	0.36%	1.97%	2.62%	1.38%	1.54%	1.25%
25-44	0.24	0.75	0.88	0.56	0.65	0.53
45-64	0.23	0.70	0.90	0.54	0.63	0.55
65 or older	0.22	0.76	1.27	0.58	0.68	0.61

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.

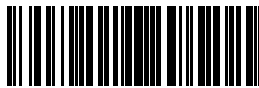


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Susannah N. Tapp, PhD, and Elizabeth J. Davis. Erika Harrell, PhD, and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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