Pre-Analysis Plan for an Experiment on Confidence in the Police, Fear of Retaliation, and Willingness to Report Drug-Related Crimes: Evidence from Uruguay

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1. INTRODUCTION

The study focuses on willingness to report crimes among citizens of Montevideo, Uruguay. This document outlines a pre-analysis plan for analyzing data from a survey experiment to be administered through Qualtrics. Recruiting will be done through Facebook advertising targeted in Montevideo. This plan has been written prior to any data collection and analysis. The design has been reviewed and approved by the IRB at the University of Georgia and the Ethics Committee at the Universidad Católica del Uruguay. The researchers are not receiving remuneration from any third-party implementing agency. The research is one of the outcomes of a larger study financed by a Grant from the Investigation and Innovation Agency (ANII) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerio del Interior) of Uruguay [Grant FSSC-1-2018-1-147750].

2. STUDY DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

2.1 **Overview**

When citizens are witnesses to crimes, several factors weigh on their choice of whether to report the crime to police. In this paper, we consider three. First, what is their level of confidence in what the police are able to do? Second, we consider the nature of who is committing the crime--random strangers or established drug gangs? Third, how much fear do the citizens have of retaliation by criminals for snitching? We believe that all of these

factors can affect law-abiding citizens in any place. In our study, we plan to estimate the degree to which these various factors are important to people.

Increasing citizens' willingness to report crimes is a major concern for public security. Since most public security interventions rely on identifying crime patterns based on reported crimes, understanding people's behavioral tendencies is the starting point to nudge them to decide to report crimes.

Uruguay has seen a big increase in crimes related to gang activities. This increase is primarily related to small bands of drug sellers who fight for territory and occupy big neighborhoods in Montevideo's boundaries. Not only are people who live in those neighborhoods affected by these circumstances, but this also affects people living in other neighborhoods where there are no gangs. In these wealthier parts of the city, property crimes with violence have increased since drug gangs have emerged on the outskirts. The gang issue therefore is broadly important.

2.2 **Subjects**

We will sample 1200 adults from Montevideo. Each individual will be asked to respond to a question randomly assigned from four different vignettes, which are described in Section 2.3. Our intention is to have approximately 300 respondents assigned to each vignette, as our power calculations indicate that we need at least 262 respondents in each treatment. Our dependent variable will be measured on a 1-7 scale. We assume that the standard deviation of responses is 2.5 (a relatively large and safe guess of dispersion for a 7-point

scale), 80% power, and a 5% Type I error rate. Under these assumptions, 1200 respondents evenly distributed would allow us to detect a half-point change on the seven-point scale.[1]

We will recruit participants by advertising the survey via Facebook. From the advertisements, respondents will be directed to a Qualtrics survey. We will track implementation through Facebook. The full text of the Facebook advertisement is presented in Spanish and in English in the back of this research design.

Besides the vignette and its associated response, all respondents will answer several questions regardless of treatment--up to 20 questions in total (depending on branching patterns). In particular, all will be asked to evaluate their level of confidence in the police after receiving the treatment.[2] Notably, they also will be asked how much fear they have of the police and which neighborhood they live in. The full survey instrument is presented in Spanish and in English in the back of this research design.

2.3 **Randomization, Vignettes, and Outcome Measurement**

To evaluate how the nature of a crime affects Uruguayans' willingness to report the crime to the police, we present each respondent with a scenario of a hypothetical instance in which he or she witnesses a crime. The respondent will be given one of four possible conditions based on a 2x2 design. One treatment is whether the respondent recognizes the

[1] Also notable is that, with a 2x2 design like ours, the ratio of observations in a given treatment against all other treatments is always 1/3. With this in mind, we computed the 262 observations needed per treatment using the following command in Stata 14.2:
`sampsi 5 5.5, power(.8) sd(2.5) ratio(.33) alpha(0.05)`

[2] The question of police confidence is a predictor of willingness to report crimes. We ask afterwards in order to avoid mixing priming effects with our treatments when respondents tell us their willingness to report crime.

criminals as being from a *local drug band* or not. The other treatment is whether the respondent was *seen by the criminals* or not. Thus, each surveyed individual will be randomly assigned to one of the four possible conditions based on all of the pairwise combinations of these two treatments. Importantly, considering these four categories, we will test that control variables are balanced across treatments. In other words, the average value of each covariate should be equal regardless of the assigned vignette. After reading the vignette, the respondent is then asked to rate on a scale of 1 to 7 how likely he or she would be to report this crime to the police. This 1 to 7 rating of willingness to report crime serves as our *dependent variable*.

Above all, we want the vignette assignment to be independent from people's confidence in police. Ideally, we would have preferred to prime people to make them think either positively or negatively about the police, but doing this is extremely difficult because citizens may already have a well-formed evaluation of and strong feelings towards the police. The difficulty of priming people about police, as would be the case for any kind of priming strategy, is that we would not be sure that respondents' answers about willingness to report crimes are based on how we primed them or based on their previous conceptions of police. We tend to believe that a police priming effect would be ineffective because prior attitudes are likely to be rigid. For this reason, we have decided instead to treat attitudes about the police as an observed feature of the respondent that we can use as a separate predictor of willingness to report crimes. To measure this, later in the survey we ask the respondent his or her confidence in the police using the same question wording as can be found in Latinobarómetro.

To ensure randomization, we will assess covariate balance for all our control variables across treatment conditions. Needless to say, if we find significant differences between covariates and treatment assignment, we might be worried about possible bias in our main effects of interest. In instances in which there is not covariate balance, we will be sure to control for the covariate that is imbalanced in the final model.

3. ANALYSIS

Once we have the data from our survey experiment, we will model respondents' willingness to report crimes by estimating the following equation:

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 S_{ij} + \beta_2 B_{ij} + \beta_3 S_{ij} \times B_{ij} + \beta_4 X_{ij} + u_i + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad (1)$$

In Equation (1), index *i* refers to the neighborhood in which a respondent lives, and index *j* refers to the respondent him or herself. The dependent variable, *Y*, is the respondent's self-report on a seven-point scale of likelihood of reporting the crime in the vignette. *S* is a dummy variable coded 1 if the respondent was assigned to the *seen by the criminals* treatment, in which the perpetrators saw the citizen witness the crime. *B* is a dummy variable coded 1 if the respondent was assigned to the *local drug band* treatment, in which the criminals were members of drug gangs in their own neighborhood. *X* represents any covariates that we include that are measured for the respondent. In particular, we will include the respondent's reported level of confidence in the police on a four-point scale. (As a robustness check, we also will check whether it is important to include the respondent's reported level of fear in the police here.) We also will include an indicator for whether the respondent was a victim of a crime in the last year and an indicator for

whether the respondent was a woman. Finally, we will include any covariates that are imbalanced across the treatments. The *u* term is a random effect to account for neighborhood effects, and ε is an idiosyncratic error term for each respondent.

For simplicity in interpretation, we will estimate this model as a multilevel linear model. However, we also will estimate a multilevel ordered logistic regression using generalized estimating equations. If the results are substantively similar, our primary presentation and interpretation of results will draw from the multilevel linear model for simplicity. However, if the results are substantively different, we will turn to the more complex (yet functionally reasonable) multilevel ordered logistic regression. (This also assumes that we will have no convergence difficulty with the multilevel ordered logistic regression.)

Table 1 below helps us summarize the main effects of interest in this analysis. If we assume that all predictors other than the two treatments equal zero—the *X* terms in Equation (1)—then the entries in Table 1 show the predicted values of a respondent's willingness to report a crime on the seven-point scale. The first row represents respondents who were assigned to the *seen by the criminals* treatment, the second row represents respondents who did not get this treatment, and the third row shows the difference between these two groups. Meanwhile, the first column represents respondents who received the *local drug band* treatment, the second column represents respondents who did not get this treatment, and the third column shows the difference.

Table 1: Predicted Willingness to Report Crime based on 2x2 Treatment Assignment

	Band	No Band	Difference
Seen	$\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	$\beta_2 + \beta_3$
Not Seen	$\beta_0 + \beta_2$	β_0	β_2
Difference	$\beta_1 + \beta_3$	β_1	β_3

As can be seen in Table 1, quantities like the main effects are of interest. For example β_1 is shown at the bottom of the second column. This is because, among respondents who do not get the *local drug band* treatment, the expected effect of the *seen by the criminals* treatment is β_1 holding the covariates constant. However, the main effect alone is not sufficient. Among those who *do* receive the *local drug band* treatment, the effect of the *seen by the criminals* treatment instead is β_1+β_3, *ceteris paribus*. Thus, for that group we also need to evaluate the joint significance of β_1+β_3 using a post hoc *t*-ratio.

By the same token, in Table 1 we see β_2 at the end of the second row. This means that, among respondents who did not get the *seen by the criminals* treatment, β_2 represents the effect of the *local drug band* treatment, holding all else equal. Again, though, among those who *do* get the *seen by the criminals* treatment, the effect of the *local drug band* treatment is β_2+β_3, *ceteris paribus*. Therefore, we again need to evaluate the joint significance of β_2+β_3 to evaluate the treatment effect for this group.

4. HETEROGENEOUS EFFECTS

Montevideo is home of 62 different neighborhoods. Some of them have high criminal rates similar to those found in Central America, while in others criminal activity is almost nonexistent. Therefore, we will explore this variation in neighborhoods' crime rates and

residents' willingness to respond crimes. To start, the level of willingness to report crime may differ by neighborhood. For this reason, we include a random intercept (u_i) in the model to account for this.

Another potential issue, though, is that the treatments may have stronger effects in some neighborhoods than in others. For instance, in neighborhoods where drug gangs are located, respondents might naturally have a greater fear of retaliation. In a case like this, receiving the *drug gang* treatment or the *seen by the criminals* treatment might serve as a stronger prime for answering, as the risks of reporting to the police are easier to recognize. (Conversely, perpetual fear among citizens may make the treatments meaningless in these neighborhoods.) To evaluate whether the treatments have heterogeneous effects or not, we also will estimate a model with random coefficients for the treatment effects by neighborhood. That is, β_0, β_1, β_2, and β_3 will all be allowed to vary randomly by neighborhood, and we will determine if doing so improves the model fit. In the event that model fit does improve with the random effects, we will characterize how the effects differ across neighborhoods, describing where the strongest effects are.

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SURVEY INSTRUMENT (SPANISH VERSION USED IN THE FIELD)

1) Mi nombre es Juan Bogliaccini y soy profesor del Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas de la Universidad Católica del Uruguay (UCU). Le invito a participar en un estudio de investigación. Este estudio es una colaboración con Diego Pereira (UCU) y Jamie Monogan de la Universidad de Georgia y está financiado por la Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación de Uruguay (ANII).

   Estoy investigando diversos aspectos relacionados con la seguridad pública. Se le presentará información relevante para este propósito y se le pedirá que responda a una serie de preguntas. Estoy buscando residentes de Montevideo mayores de edad que están dispuestos a ofrecer sus opiniones en estos asuntos de seguridad pública.

   Si acepta participar en este estudio, se le pedirá que responda no más de 20 preguntas. Responder este cuestionario no toma más de 7 minutos. La participación es voluntaria. Ud. puede negarse a participar o dejar de responder por cualquier razón y sin perjuicio alguno.

   Sus respuestas pueden ayudarnos a entender la dinámica de la delincuencia y la seguridad, lo que puede ayudarnos a ofrecer respuestas a los problemas de seguridad publica de Uruguay.

   Al finalizar la encuesta, se le dará la oportunidad de participar en un sorteo por uno de 20 parlantes bluetooth portátiles. Si desea entrar en el sorteo, tendrá que proporcionar su correo electrónico al final de la encuesta. Sin embargo, una vez que se otorgan los premios, se eliminarán las direcciones de correo electrónico de la base de datos. Este sorteo se administra de conformidad con la ley. No le pediremos ninguna otra información de identificación. Cualquier otra información potencialmente identificable, como su dirección IP de Internet, se eliminará de nuestros registros una vez que hayamos terminado de recopilar información de todos los participantes.

   La información no identificada obtenida de esta investigación puede ser utilizada para estudios futuros (o compartida con otros investigadores) sin obtener su consentimiento adicional.

   Esta encuesta implica la transmisión de datos a través de Internet. Se han realizado todos los esfuerzos razonables para garantizar el uso eficaz de la tecnología disponible. Sin embargo, no es posible garantizar totalmente la confidencialidad durante la comunicación en línea.

   Si usted está interesado en participar o tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, no dude en ponerse en contacto conmigo al 24872717 (Int. 6366) o juan.bogliaccini@ucu.edu.uy. Si tiene alguna queja o pregunta sobre sus derechos como voluntario/a de esta investigación, comuníquese con la oficina de IRB de la Universidad de Georgia por correo electrónico a IRB@uga.edu o la oficina del Comité de Ética de la Universidad Católica del Uruguay por correo electrónico a etica@ucu.edu.uy.

a. Doy mi Consentimiento, comenzar la encuesta
b. No doy mi Consentimiento, terminar la encuesta

[if "No doy mi Consentimiento, terminar la encuesta" is selected, skip to End of Survey]

2) Para comenzar, le vamos a pedir algunos datos generales sobre ud. ¿Qué edad tiene Ud.?

[if "Menor de edad" is selected, skip to End of Survey]

3) Sexo:
   a. Hombre
   b. Mujer

4) Teniendo en cuenta los ingresos de todos los miembros del hogar, y considerando que denominamos Jefe/a de Hogar a aquel miembro con los mayores ingresos del hogar; Ud. en su hogar, es:
   a. Soy el/la Jefe/a de Hogar (soy quien percibe los ingresos más altos)
   b. Soy pareja del/a Jefe/a de Hogar
   c. Soy hijo/a de l/a Jefe/a de Hogar
   d. Tengo otro parentesco con el Jefe/a de Hogar
   e. No tengo relación de parentesco con el/la Jefe/a de Hogar

Experimento [Aleatorizado]

5) Por favor póngase en la siguiente situación y diga que tan probable es que Ud. denuncie este delito:
   Mirando hacia afuera por la ventana, te das cuenta que están entrando a robar en la casa de los vecinos de enfrente. No hay nadie en la calle y podés distinguir a los ladrones, a quienes nunca antes habías visto en el barrio. No tenés miedo porque tenías la luz apagada y te parece que no te vieron.
   Tomando una escala del 1 al 7, ¿Qué tan probable es que Ud. denuncie éste delito a la policía?

6) Por favor póngase en la siguiente situación y diga que tan probable es que Ud. denuncie este delito:
   Mirando hacia afuera por la ventana, te das cuenta que están entrando a robar en la casa de los vecinos de enfrente. No hay nadie en la calle y te das cuenta que los ladrones son gente del barrio, conocidos por ser miembros de bandas de narcotraficantes. No tenés miedo porque tenías la luz apagada y te parece que no te vieron.
   Tomando una escala del 1 al 7, ¿Qué tan probable es que Ud. denuncie éste delito a la policía?

7) Por favor póngase en la siguiente situación y diga que tan probable es que Ud. denuncie este delito:
   Mirando hacia afuera por la ventana, te das cuenta que están entrando a robar en la

casa de los vecinos de enfrente. No hay nadie en la calle y podés distinguir a los ladrones, a quienes nunca antes habías visto en el barrio. Tenés miedo, estabas con la luz prendida y te parece que te vieron.
Tomando una escala del 1 al 7, ¿Qué tan probable es que Ud. denuncie éste delito a la policía?

8) Por favor póngase en la siguiente situación y diga que tan probable es que Ud. denuncie este delito:
Mirando hacia afuera por la ventana, te das cuenta que están entrando a robar en la casa de los vecinos de enfrente. No hay nadie en la calle y te das cuenta que los ladrones son gente del barrio, conocidos por ser miembros de bandas de narcotraficantes. Tenés miedo, estabas con la luz prendida y te parece que te vieron.
Tomando una escala del 1 al 7, ¿Qué tan probable es que Ud. denuncie éste delito a la policía?

Fin experimento

9) A continuación le proporcionamos el listado de barrios de Montevideo. Por favor, seleccione el barrio en el que Ud. reside.

10) ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que Ud. vive en este barrio?
    a. Menos de un año
    b. Entre 1 y 2 años
    c. Entre 3 y 5 años
    d. Más de 5 años

11) Para continuar le vamos a hacer algunas preguntas sobre su experiencia en materia de seguridad pública. Para cada una de las siguientes preguntas, le pedimos que responda pensando en su experiencia personal.

    Para comenzar, ¿Cuánta confianza tiene Ud. en la policía?
    a. Mucha confianza
    b. Algo de Confianza
    c. Poca Confianza
    d. Ninguna Confianza
    e. No sé
    f. Prefiero no Contestar

12) Por favor marque, de las siguientes afirmaciones, aquella que represente mejor su situación personal:
    a. La policía me genera mucho miedo
    b. La policía me genera algo de miedo
    c. La policía no me genera miedo
    d. No sé
    e. Prefiero no contestar

13) ¿Ha sido usted o alguien de su circulo familiar cercano víctima de algún acto de delincuencia en los últimos 12 meses? Es decir, ¿víctima de un robo, hurto, agresión, fraude, chantaje, extorsión, amenazas o algún otro tipo de acto delincuencial en los últimos 12 meses?
    a. Si, yo misma/o
    b. Si, alguien en mi círculo familiar cercano
    c. Si, yo mismo/a Y alguien de mi circulo familiar cercano
    d. No

[if "No" is selected, skip to "En los últimos tres meses ¿ha tenido…"]
[if "Si, alguien en mi círculo familiar cercano" is selected, skip to "En los últimos tres meses ¿ha tenido…]

14) ¿De qué tipo de delito ha sido Ud. víctima en el último año? (si ha sido víctima más de una vez, piense en el hecho que considere más grave)
    a. Robo cara a cara (con o sin arma)
    b. Robo por descuido ("pungueo")
    c. Robo contra la propiedad en mi ausencia (auto, casa, perro, bicicleta, otros)
    d. Otro

15) Respecto de este mismo delito
    a. No lo denuncié
    b. Lo denuncié por teléfono al 911
    c. Lo denuncié en la comisaria de mi barrio
    d. Lo denuncié en el lugar del delito, cuando llegó la policía
    e. Lo denuncié de otra forma. Explicar:

16) En los últimos tres meses, ¿ha tenido Ud. algún tipo de contacto con la policía? Por favor marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan.
    a. No he tenido contacto con la policía
    b. Si, la policía me ha contactado a mí
    c. Si, yo he contactado a la policía

17) [Display This Question:

If Respecto de éste delito del que Ud. fue víctima (si ha sido víctima más de una vez, piense en el... Lo denuncié por teléfono al 911 Is Not Selected
And Respecto de éste delito del que Ud. fue víctima (si ha sido víctima más de una vez, piense en el... Lo denuncié en la comisaria de mi barrio Is Not Selected
And Respecto de éste delito del que Ud. fue víctima (si ha sido víctima más de una vez, piense en el... Lo denuncié en el lugar del delito, cuando llegó la policía Is Not Selected
And Respecto de éste delito del que Ud. fue víctima (si ha sido víctima más de una vez, piense en el... Lo denuncié de otra forma. Explicar: Is Not Selected]

¿Ha hecho Ud., alguna vez, una denuncia a la policía?
    a. Si
    b. No

c. No recuerdo
d. Prefiero no contestar

18) ¿Cuántas personas viven en la vivienda en la que Ud. habita?
    a. Vivo solo/a
    b. Vivimos 2
    c. Vivimos 3 a 5 personas
    d. Vivimos 6 a 8 personas
    e. Vivimos más de 8 personas

19) ¿Cuál es su situación laboral actual?
    a. Tengo trabajo y no busco trabajar más horas por semana
    b. Tengo trabajo pero busco trabajar más horas por semana
    c. Estoy desempleado y estoy buscando trabajo
    d. No tengo ni busco trabajo

20) [Si en "¿Cuál es su situación laboral actual?" responde "No tengo ni busco trabajo"] ¿Recibe usted pensión o jubilación de algún tipo? Por favor indique todas las opciones que corresponda:
    a. No
    b. Sí, recibo jubilación
    c. Sí, recibo pensión (vejez, incapacidad, otra)

21) Respecto de sus ingresos personales, ¿podría decirme en qué franja salarial se encuentra, si considera todos sus ingresos líquidos mensuales? Considere los ingresos por trabajo, transferencias y rentas.
    a. No percibo ingresos por trabajo, transferencias o rentas
    b. Menos de $10.000
    c. Entre $10.001 y $20.000
    d. Entre $20.001 y $30.000
    e. Entre $30.001 y $40.000
    f. Entre $40.001 y $50.000
    g. Entre $50.001 y $60.000
    h. Entre $60.001 y $70.000
    i. Entre $70.001 y $80.000
    j. Entre $80.001 y $90.000
    k. Entre $90.001 y $100.000
    l. Entre $100.001 y $150.000
    m. Entre $150.001 y $200.000
    n. Más de $200.001
    o. Prefiero no Contestar

22) ¿Cuál es la intersección de calles más cercana a su residencia? Puede dejar esta pregunta en blanco si prefiere no responder. [La respuesta es un cuadro de texto abierto, y el encuestado puede avanzar sin completarla]

23) Muchas gracias por sus respuestas. Si quiere participar del sorteo para ganar 1 de los 20 parlantes JBL GO (o similar), por favor deje aquí su correo electrónico de contacto. De lo contrario presione el botón en la parte inferior de la pantalla para terminar la encuesta.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT (ENGLISH VERSION)

1) My name is Juan Bogliaccini and I am a faculty member in the Department of Social and Political Sciences at the Universidad Católica del Uruguay. I am inviting you to take part in a research study. This study is a collaboration with Jamie Monogan of the University of Georgia and is funded by the Uruguayan Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (ANII).

   I am doing research on various aspects related to public security. You will be presented with information relevant to this purpose and asked to answer a series of questions. I am looking for adult residents of Montevideo who are willing to offer their beliefs on these matters of public security.

   If you agree to take part in this study, you will be asked to answer no more than 20 questions. This questionnaire should not take longer than 7 minutes. Participation is voluntary. You can refuse to take part or stop at any time without penalty. You may stop for any reason, and without prejudice.

   Your responses may help us understand dynamics of crime and security and may even help us understand what would make Uruguay more secure in the future.

   At the completion of the survey, you will be given the opportunity to enter a raffle for one of 20 JBL GO2 speakers. If you want to enter the raffle, you will have to provide your e-mail address. Once the prizes are awarded, however, e-mail addresses will be deleted. This raffle is administered in compliance with Uruguay law. We will not ask you for any other identifying information. Any other potentially identifying information, such as your internet IP address, will be deleted from our records once we have finished collecting information from all participants.

   De-identified Information obtained from this research may be used for future studies (or shared with other researchers) without obtaining your additional consent.

   This survey involves the transmission of data over the Internet. Every reasonable effort has been taken to ensure the effective use of available technology; however, confidentiality during online communication cannot be guaranteed.

   If you are interested in participating or have questions about this research, please feel free to contact me at +598 2 4872717 (Ext. 6366) or juan.bogliaccini@ucu.edu.uy. If you have any complaints or questions about your rights as a research volunteer, contact the University of Georgia IRB by email at IRB@uga.edu or the Ethics Committee at the Catholic University by email at etica@ucu.edu.uy.

   a. I give my Consent, start the survey.
   b. I don't give my Consent, stop the survey.

[if “I do not give my consent, stop the survey” is selected, skip to End of Survey]

2) To begin with, we're going to ask you for some general information about you. How old are you?

[if “younger than 18” is selected, skip to End of Survey]

3) What is your gender identity?
    a. Man
    b. Woman

4) Taking into account the income of all household members, and considering that we call that member with the highest household income the Head of the household, in your home you are:
    a. I am the Head of Household (I am the one who receives the highest income).
    b. I am the partner of the Head of Household.
    c. I am the child of the Head of Household.
    d. I have another family relationship with the Head of Household.
    e. I have no family relationship with the Head of Household.

Experiment [Randomized]

5) Please put yourself in the following situation and say how likely it is that you will report this crime: Looking out the window, you realize they are entering to rob the neighbors' house across the street. There's no one on the street and you can tell that you've never seen the thieves before in the neighborhood. You're not afraid because you had the light off and you don't think they saw you.
Using a scale of 1 to 7, how likely is it that you will report this crime to the police?

6) Please put yourself in the following situation and say how likely it is that you will report this crime:
Looking out the window, you realize they are entering to rob the neighbors' house across the street. There's no one on the street and you realize that thieves are people in the neighborhood, known to be members of drug gangs. You're not afraid because you had the light off and you don't think they saw you.
Using a scale of 1 to 7, how likely is it that you will report this crime to the police?

7) Please put yourself in the following situation and say how likely it is that you will report this crime: Looking out the window, you realize they are entering to rob the neighbors' house across the street. There's no one on the street and you can tell that you've never seen the thieves before in the neighborhood. You're afraid, you had the light on, and you think they saw you.
Using a scale of 1 to 7, how likely is it that you will report this crime to the police?

8) Please put yourself in the following situation and say how likely it is that you will report this crime: Looking out the window, you realize they are entering to rob the neighbors' house across the street. There's no one on the street and you realize

that thieves are people in the neighborhood, known to be members of drug gangs. You're afraid, you had the light on, and you think they saw you.
Using a scale of 1 to 7, how likely is it that you will report this crime to the police?

End experiment

9) Below we provide you with the list of neighborhoods of Montevideo. Please select the neighborhood in which you reside.

10) How long have you lived in this neighborhood?
    a. Less than a year
    b. Between 1 and 2 years
    c. Between 3 and 5 years
    d. More than 5 years

11) To continue we will ask you some questions about your experience in public safety. For each of the following questions, we ask you to answer your personal experience in mind.

    To start, how much trust do you have in the police?
    a. A lot of confidence
    b. Some Confidence
    c. Little Confidence
    d. No Confidence
    e. I do not know
    f. I'd rather not answer

12) Please mark, from the following statements, the one that best represents your personal situation:
    a. The police make me very afraid
    b. The police make me somewhat afraid
    c. The police do not make me afraid
    d. I do not know
    e. I'd rather not answer

13) Have you or anyone in your close family circle been the victim of any act of crime in the last 12 months? That is, victim of a violent robery, a nonviolent theft, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, threats or some other type of criminal act in the last 12 months?
    a. Yes, myself
    b. Yes, someone in my close family circle
    c. Yes, myself and someone from my close family circle
    d. No

[if "No" is selected, skip to "In the last three months have you had..."]
[if "Yes, someone in my close family circle" is selected, skip to "In the last three months have you had...]

14) What kind of crime have you been a victim of in the last year? (if you have been a victim more than once, think about the event that you consider the most serious)
    a. Face-to-face robbery (armed or unarmed)
    b. Distraction theft
    c. Property theft in my absence (car, house, dog, bicycle, something else)
    d. Other

15) Regarding this same crime:
    a. I didn't report it.
    b. I reported it by phone at 911.
    c. I reported it to the police station in my neighborhood.
    d. I reported it at the crime scene when the police arrived.
    e. I reported it in another way. Explain:

16) In the last three months, have you had any contact with the police? Please check ALL options that apply.
    a. No, I haven't had any contact with the police.
    b. Yes, the police have contacted me.
    c. Yes, I've contacted the police.

17) [Display This Question:

If Regarding this crime of which you were a victim (if you have been a victim more than once, think about the... I reported it by phone to 911 Is Not Selected
And Regarding this crime of which you were a victim (if you have been a victim more than once, think about the... I reported it to the police station in my neighborhood Is Not Selected
And Regarding this crime of which you were a victim (if you have been a victim more than once, think about the... I reported it at the crime scene, when the police arrived Is Not Selected
And Regarding this crime of which you were a victim (if you have been a victim more than once, think about the... I reported it in another way. Explain: Is Not Selected]

Have you ever filed a complaint with the police?
    a. Yes
    b. No
    c. I don't remember
    d. I'd rather not answer

18) How many people live in the house you live in?
    a. I live alone
    b. Two of us live here.
    c. 3 to 5 people live here
    d. 6 to 8 people live here
    e. More than 8 people live here

19) What is your current employment situation?
    a. I have a job and I don't look to work anymore hours a week
    b. I have work but I look to work more hours a week
    c. I'm unemployed and I'm looking for a job
    d. I don't have and am not looking for a job.

20) [If in "What is your current employment situation?" he or she responds, "I don't have and am not looking for a job."] Do you receive pension or retirement of some kind? Please indicate all of the options that correspond:
    a. No
    b. Yes, I receive retirement
    c. Yes, I receive a pension (old age, disability, other)

21) Regarding your personal income, could you tell me what wage range you are in, if you consider all your monthly income? Consider income from work, transfers, and rents. *[Note for English version: The symbol "$" refers to Uruguayan Pesos.]*
    a. I don't receive income from work, transfers or rents
    b. Less than $10,000
    c. Between $10,001 and $20,000
    d. Between $20,001 and $30,000
    e. Between $30,001 and $40,000
    f. Between $40,001 and $50,000
    g. Between $50,001 and $60,000
    h. Between $60,001 and $70,000
    i. Between $70,001 and $80,000
    j. Between $80,001 and $90,000
    k. Between $90,001 and $100,000
    l. Between $100,001 and $150,000
    m. Between $150,001 and $200,000
    n. More than $200,001
    o. I'd rather not answer

22) What is the nearest intersection of streets to your residence? You may leave this question blank if you prefer not to answer. [Answer is an open text box, and the respondent can advance without filling it in.]

23) Thank you very much for your answers. If you would like to participate in the sweepstakes to win 1 of 20 JBL Go 2 Portable Waterproof Speakers, please leave your contact email here. Otherwise press the button at the bottom of the screen to finish the survey.

TEXT OF FACEBOOK ADVERTISEMENT
SPANISH VERSION USED IN FIELD

¡Queremos conocer tu opinión!

En el Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas de la Universidad Católica estamos realizando un estudio sobre seguridad ciudadana, en el marco de un convenio con la Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (ANII).

Te invitamos a responder esta encuesta haciendo click en el siguiente enlace. No te llevará más de 7 minutos!

Tu participación en el estudio así como tus respuestas, permanecerán confidenciales. Además, vas a estar participando en el sorteo por uno de los 20 parlantes JBL-GO2.

Por cualquier consulta o duda comunícate a través de nuestra página y te responderemos a la brevedad.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

We would like to know your opinion!

In the Department of Social and Political Sciences of the Catholic University we are conducting a study on citizen security, in agreement with the National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII).

We invite you to answer this survey by clicking on the following link. It will not take you more than 7 minutes.

Your participation in the study, as well as your answers, will remain confidential. In addition, you may participate in a drawing for one of 20 JBL-GO2 speakers.

For any questions or concerns, contact us through our page and we will respond you as soon as possible.