



UNIVERSITY OF  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**

*Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice*

**IMMIGRATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT:  
RESULTS FROM A STATE CENSUS OF POLICE  
EXECUTIVES**

**South Carolina Law Enforcement Census 2012**

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# Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>METHODS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>AGENCY INFORMATION</i>	<b>8</b>
<i>GENERAL ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES REGARDING HISPANIC/LATINO IMMIGRATION</i>	<b>9</b>
<i>INTERACTION WITH IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)</i>	<b>18</b>
<i>DEPARTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES RELATING TO IMMIGRANTS</i>	<b>21</b>
<i>HISPANIC/LATINO IMMIGRANT ACTIVITY IN THE COMMUNITY</i>	<b>25</b>
<i>POTENTIAL IMPACT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>	<b>28</b>
<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: COMPLETE SURVEY RESULTS</b>	<b>40</b>

## INTRODUCTION

This report represents the 2012 South Carolina Law Enforcement Census. The census is an annual survey conducted by the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina. The survey alternates on a year-to-year basis between a general census of South Carolina law enforcement agency characteristics and surveys on special issues confronting agencies in the state. Previous special-issue surveys have explored various topics including patterns of gang activity in South Carolina, standards of law enforcement training, and local law enforcement use of the South Carolina Intelligence and Information Center (SCIIC). This year's survey focuses on state and local law enforcement perspectives on immigration enforcement issues that underlie South Carolina Senate Bill 20, which contains provisions related to enforcement of immigration laws by state and local law enforcement.

A handful of states have passed legislation—or are giving consideration to legislation—that authorizes local law enforcement to play a more active role in immigration enforcement efforts. Although such legislation will likely increase the workload of local law enforcement agencies, little empirical consideration has been given to how local law enforcement leaders view such legislation and its impact on their agencies. While the issue of illegal or unauthorized immigrants in the United States could involve individuals from diverse countries of origin, the present study focuses on Hispanic/Latino immigrants. This focus is in response to the concerns expressed in other states and from comments of local law enforcement executives who played an advisory role in the development of this study. These executives suggested that in South Carolina the current issue of state and local law enforcement involvement in immigration enforcement largely centers on Hispanic/Latino immigrants.

The following report begins with a brief background pertaining to the law enforcement role in immigration in the United States. Next, the research methods will be discussed, followed by a presentation of the findings. The findings are subdivided into the following categories: agency information, general issues and perspectives regarding Hispanic/Latino immigration, interaction with the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) branch of the Federal Department of Homeland Security, department policies relating to immigrants in the respondents' communities, Hispanic/Latino immigrant criminal activity and victimization in the community, and lastly, the potential impacts of an immigration law in South Carolina. Appendix A provides the survey instrument used in the current study in its entirety. Appendix B provides data responses for each question on the survey as the body of the report presents selected findings.

## BACKGROUND

Immigration enforcement has long been considered a responsibility of the federal government. Beginning with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the federal government has repeatedly attempted to curtail the flow of immigration into the United States (Dinnerstein & Reimers, 1999). By 1904, it was clear that the Chinese Exclusion Act was not stopping the flow of Chinese workers into the country, and a group of mounted inspectors was established to patrol the Mexican border and prevent the smuggling of these laborers through Mexico. Twenty years later, the U.S. Border Patrol was born (Espenshade, 1995).

In recent years, the federal government has begun transferring the power to police immigration to state and local law enforcement agencies—beginning with the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) passed by Congress in 1996.

According to Varsanyi, Lewis, Provine, and Decker (2011):

Under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), state, county, and city law enforcement agencies have the opportunity to sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU), which allows them to partner with the federal government to enforce civil violations of federal immigration law, or in other words, to arrest unauthorized immigrants for “being illegal” (p. 139).

Though the IIRIRA does not *require* state and/or local law enforcement authorities to enforce federal immigration law, a few states have taken this next step. Arizona’s “Support our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act” (more commonly known as Senate Bill 1070) is but one example. The United States Supreme Court recently upheld the most controversial portion of the legislation, which requires police officers to verify the citizenship of any person they stop when they have reasonable suspicion that the person is an unauthorized immigrant (*Arizona v. United States*, 2012).

The Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act builds on Arizona's law but goes a step further by requiring school districts to verify the citizenship of both its students and their parents. South Carolina's Illegal Immigration and Reform Act, if upheld by the courts, would also require state and local police to play a more proactive role in immigration enforcement. Other states, including Georgia, Indiana, and Utah are considering the enactment of similar legislation (Johnson, 2011).

Despite the recent passage of legislation that would require local law enforcement to become a more active participant in enforcing immigration laws, there has been little research examining the perspective of the local law enforcement community on this issue. The exception to this limitation is a recent national survey of law enforcement leaders that was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) (Lewiset al., 2012; Varsanyi et al., 2012). Overall, the findings from this survey revealed variation across agencies regarding the support their city officials have for the enforcement of immigration law by local law enforcement, as well as variation in the immigration verification practices of agencies. The present study builds on this survey by exploring the perspectives of law enforcement officials in South Carolina, where the state legislature recently passed immigration enforcement legislation that is currently under court review. As opposed to the NSF-supported national survey of law enforcement executives who may or may not exist in a state with immigration legislation, all South Carolina law enforcement officials have to wrestle with the practical reality of engaging in such enforcement efforts in the near future. As a result, South Carolina law enforcement officials provide an ideal population for providing insight on this pressing issue.

## METHODS

In November 2011, researchers from the University of South Carolina conducted a focus group with five law enforcement executives from the state. During the meeting, the executives were asked what issues they would like to see examined in the upcoming year as part of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Census. The executives immediately expressed concern about South Carolina's pending immigration legislation, which would require law enforcement to play a more proactive role in immigration enforcement efforts. The executives shared many apprehensions about the legislation—particularly regarding potential unintended consequences such as budgets being depleted and manpower shortages. Moreover, they worried that their officers would not receive adequate training prior to the legislation's enactment, and that they might face increased allegations of racial profiling upon enforcing the new law.

At the conclusion of the focus group, it was agreed that the researchers would conduct a statewide survey of South Carolina state and local law enforcement executives to capture their views on the pending legislation. For the most part, questions were modeled on those used in a survey created by Lewis et al. (2012). Some additional questions were included based on conversations from the focus group. The resulting survey was divided into the following seven sections: (1) Agency Information, (2) General Issues and Perspectives Regarding Hispanic/Latino Immigration, (3) Interaction with the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Branch of the Federal Department of Homeland Security, (4) Department Policies Relating to Immigrants in Your Community, (5) Hispanic/Latino Immigrant Criminal Activity and Victimization in the Community, (6) Potential Impacts of New South Carolina Immigration Law,

and (7) Perceptions of the Number of Legal and Unauthorized Immigrants in Your Community. For the benefit of the respondents, several Frequently Asked Questions about the nature of the study were provided on the last page.

The present study is intended to be a complete census of South Carolina law enforcement agencies, with the exception of university police departments and other special enforcement agencies. A printed copy of the survey, along with a cover letter explaining the purpose of the survey and a support letter from a recognized law enforcement executive within the state was mailed to a total of 228 agencies on June 1, 2012. A reminder letter was mailed to all agencies two weeks later, and an additional survey packet was mailed to any non-responders at the end of June. Finally, a third survey packet was mailed to the remaining non-responders in mid-July.

A total of 145 agencies returned completed surveys, resulting in a 63.6% response rate. Table 1 displays the response rate distribution for the different types of agencies included in the study. The majority of responding agencies were municipal or county police departments (74.5%), while another 22.8% identified themselves as a full service sheriff’s office (i.e., they engage in regular patrol).

Table 1. Number and percent of responding agencies by type

<b>Agency Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Municipal or County	108	74.5
Sheriff’s Office—Full Service	33	22.8
Sheriff’s Office—No Regular Patrol	1	0.7
State Agencies	3	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Respondents were ensured their identities as well as their answers would remain confidential. As such, no identifying information was collected. While the survey was sent to



the executive officers of each agency, we recognize that the individual completing the report may be the executive or someone they designated to complete the task. If the latter, we presume it is someone who could adequately speak to the executive’s perspective. The survey included a question that asked the respondent to provide his/her rank. These results are displayed in Table 2. All but eight of the respondents elected to provide their rank. Most respondents were in fact the chief or sheriff of their department (63%). The second most commonly reported rank was captain (11%), followed by lieutenant (10%), and major (5%).

Table 2. Respondent rank

<b>Rank</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Chief	78	56.9
Sheriff	8	5.8
Captain	15	11.0
Lieutenant	14	10.2
Major	7	5.1
Other	15	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## FINDINGS

### *Agency Information*

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of full-time sworn officers in their department as well as the percentage of their jurisdiction’s population that is Hispanic/Latino. Table 3 provides a breakdown of the agencies in terms of manpower. The number of full-time sworn officers ranged from 0 to 765, with a mean of approximately 61 officers per agency. However, these figures are somewhat skewed due to eight outliers ranging from 257 to 765 sworn personnel. Without these outliers, the maximum number of officers is 212 and the mean falls to approximately 39 officers per agency. Most of the agencies included in the present study are small—about one-third employ fewer than 10 full-time sworn officers, and over two-thirds employ fewer than 50 full-time sworn officers.

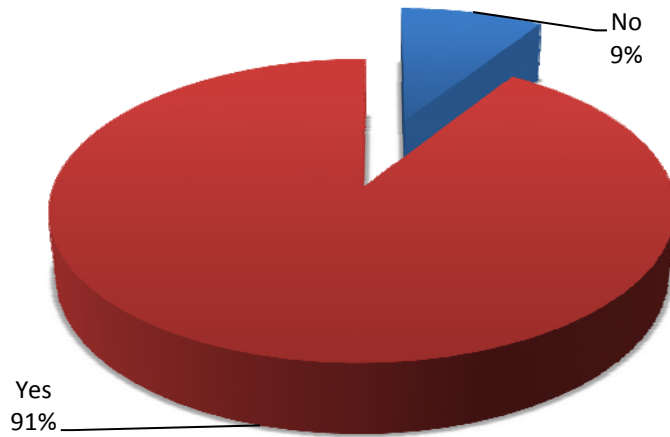
Table 3. Full-time sworn officers employed by agency\*

<b>Number of officers employed</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0-9	50	35.7
10-24	16	11.4
25-49	32	22.9
50-74	13	9.3
75-99	7	5.0
100-249	14	10.0
250 or more	8	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Five respondents left this question blank and are thus excluded from this table.

Concerning immigrant populations, respondents were first asked to report whether there are any Hispanic/Latino immigrants residing in their jurisdiction, regardless of legal status. Figure 1 indicates that over 90% of agencies report having some Hispanic/Latino residents, however large or small.

Figure 1. Regardless of legal status, are there any Hispanics/Latino residents in your jurisdiction? (N=144)



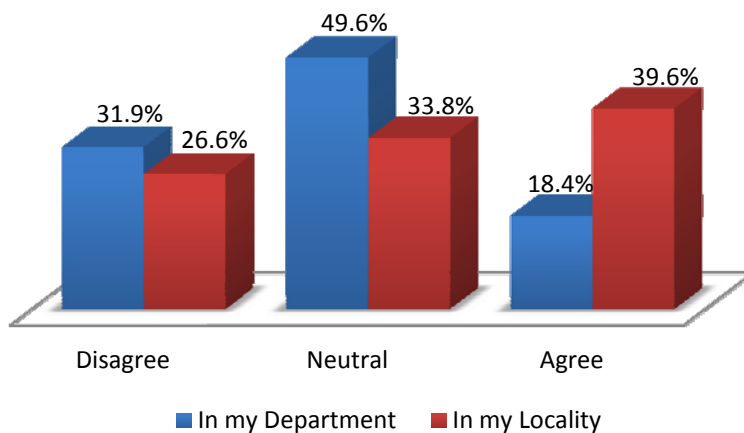
However, most of the responding agencies estimate that Hispanic/Latino immigrants comprise no more than 5% of their jurisdiction’s total population. Table 4 offers additional information regarding Hispanic/Latino population percentages as indicated by the respondents. Roughly 65% of agencies in the current study estimate that less than 5% of their jurisdiction’s population is Hispanic/Latino. Conversely, only 4 out of 143 responding agencies (or 2.8%) estimate that Hispanics/Latinos comprise about 20% of residents in their jurisdiction. No agency reported an estimate greater than 20%.

Table 4. Percentage of jurisdiction’s population that is Hispanic/Latino

Percentage Estimated	N	Percent
1% or less	52	36.4
5%	41	28.7
10%	15	10.5
15%	5	3.5
20%	4	2.8
Not Sure/Not Applicable	26	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0</b>

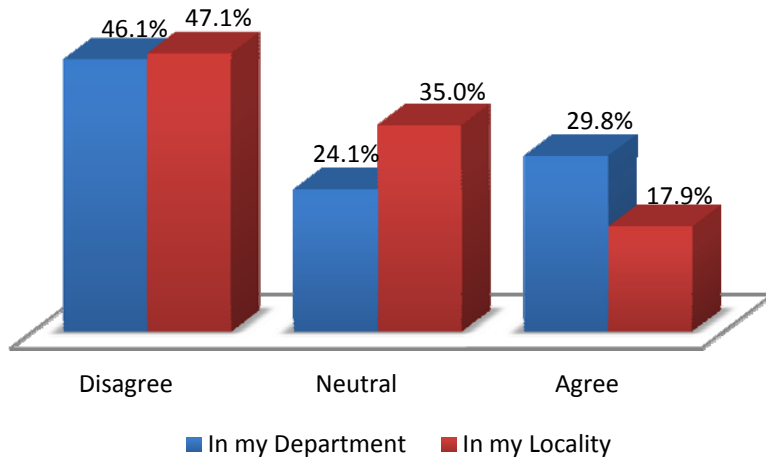
This section of the survey asked respondents to compare prevailing views in their agencies with those in the local community they serve. They were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed (using a five-point Likert scale) with a series of nine statements. The first statement asked respondents how much they agree (or disagree) that unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration is a controversial topic: (a) in their department, and (b) in their locality. Figure 2 depicts the distribution of responses using a bar graph in which the response categories have been collapsed into agree (collapsing Strongly Agree and Agree), disagree (collapsing Strongly Disagree and Disagree), or neutral in order to more easily identify patterns. As the graph illustrates, respondents tend to agree that unauthorized immigration is a controversial topic in their locality, while at the same time they disagree that it is a controversial topic in their department. Nearly 40% of respondents feel that unauthorized immigration is a controversial topic in their locality, but only about 18% feel it is a controversial topic in their department. This is perhaps an indication that the police are less concerned with unauthorized immigration than they believe citizens in their jurisdiction are.

Figure 2. "Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration is a controversial topic"



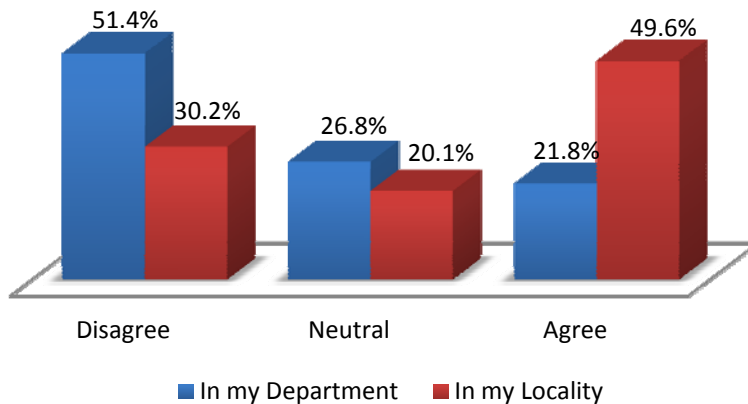
The next question asked respondents to specify the extent to which they agree that victimization of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is considered a problem in their department and in their locality. Figure 3 portrays the response distributions, again using the same three categories and the results show that the respondents believe the views in their locality closely mirror the views in their department. About 46% of respondents disagree that immigrant victimization is considered a problem in their department; similarly, 47% disagree that immigrant victimization is considered a problem in their locality. Said differently, nearly half of the respondents feel that immigrant victimization is not considered a problem in their department or their locality. Still, nearly 30% of respondents do feel that immigrant victimization is considered a problem in their departments, while only about 18% of respondents believe it is considered a problem by their locality. As such, it appears that respondents feel the police are slightly more inclined than the general public to believe that victimization of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is a problem.

Figure 3. "Victimization of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is considered a problem"



The next question asked respondents what their department and their locality believes regarding how easy it is to determine who is in the country illegally. Figure 4 suggests the respondents believe the general public is much more likely than the police to consider it relatively easy to determine whether someone is an unauthorized immigrant. Roughly half (49.6%) of the respondents agree with the notion that people in their local community believe it is relatively easy to determine whether or not someone is an illegal immigrant. Conversely, about half (51.4%) of the respondents disagree that their department would share the same view. This suggests law enforcement respondents feel that determining a person's legal status is more difficult than the general public realizes.

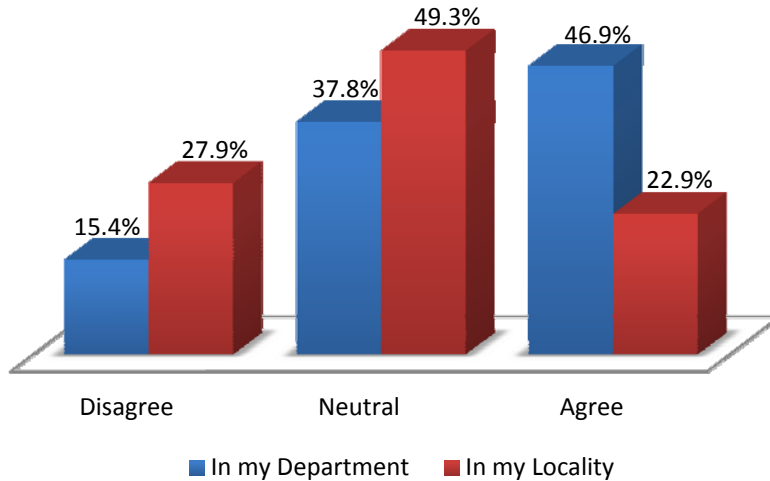
Figure 4. "People believe it is relatively easy to determine who is in this country without authorization"



Respondents were then asked the extent to which they agree that gaining the trust of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is considered a priority in their department versus in

their locality. The response distributions are presented in Figure 5. According to the respondents, gaining the trust of Hispanic/Latino immigrants appears to be more of a concern to the police than the general public; nearly half (46.9%) of the respondents agree gaining trust is a priority in their department, while slightly less than a quarter (22.9%) of the respondents agree gaining trust is a priority by residents in their locality.

Figure 5. "Gaining the trust of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is a priority"



The subsequent five questions asked respondents the extent to which they agreed with a variety of topics, including the following: the role of the federal government in immigration enforcement, whether immigration enforcement acts as a drain on law enforcement resources, and whether illegal Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to their community's gang, drug, and/or violent crime problem. Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 below demonstrate that the respondents generally believe their departments and localities share similar opinions on many of the issues.

In each of the graphs, the percentages for agreement/disagreement on behalf of the respondents' departments and localities differ by 5% or less.

Figure 6. "Hispanic/Latino immigration enforcement is considered the responsibility of the federal government"

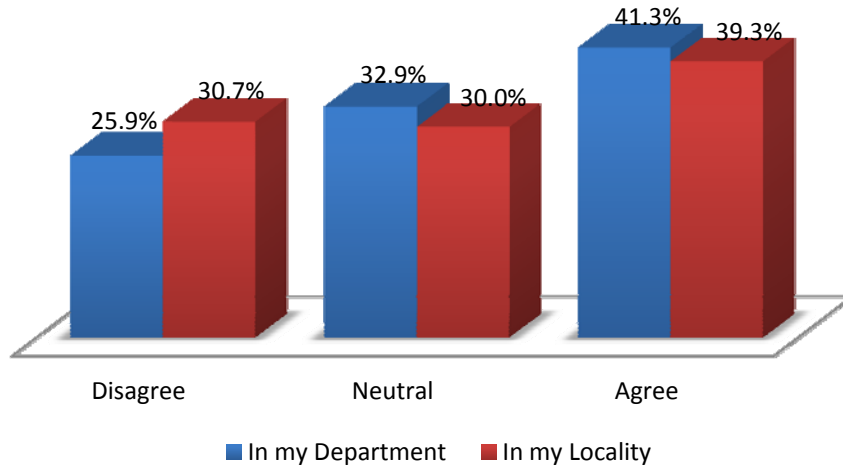


Figure 7. "Issues surrounding unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration are considered a drain on law enforcement resources"

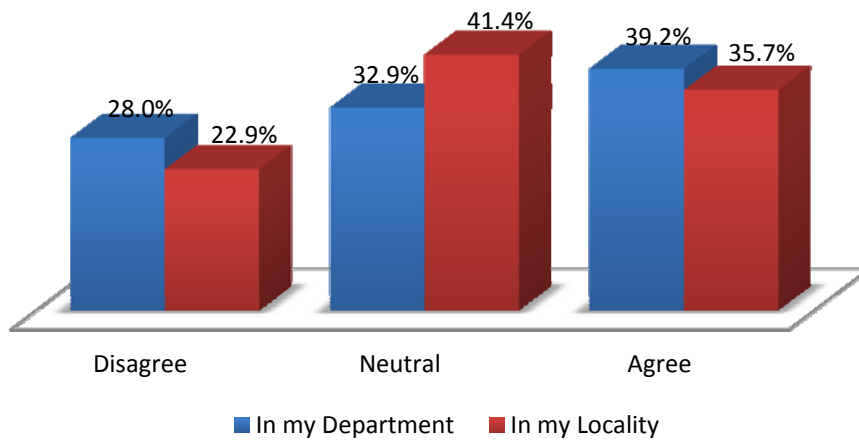




Figure 8. "People believe unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the gang problem"

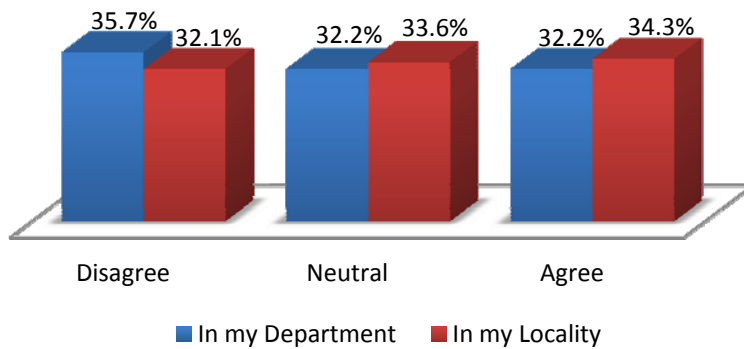
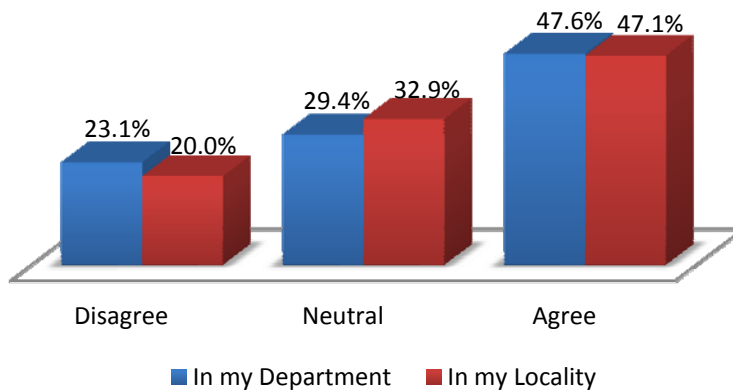


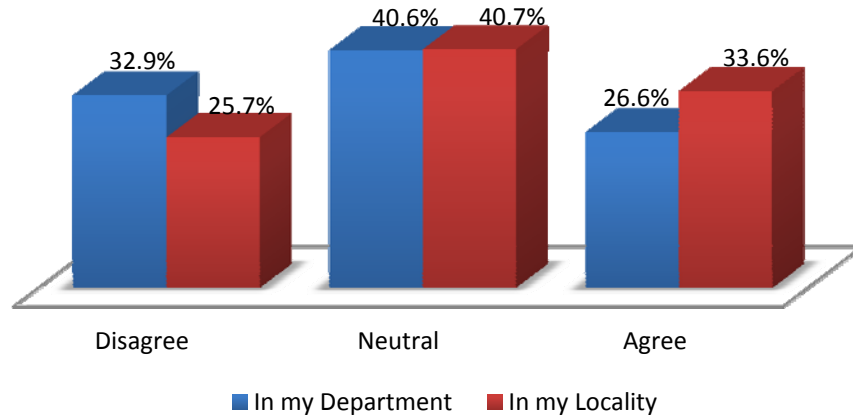
Figure 9. "People believe unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the drug problem"



However, on the topic of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration and violent crime, there appears to be a slight variation in opinion. Figure 10 suggests that respondents feel the general public is more likely than the police to believe that Hispanic/Latino immigrants increase violent crime. Nearly 35% of respondents agree that their locality believes unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants add to the violent crime problem, while just over 25% of respondents agree that their department holds the same opinion. Conversely, nearly 35% of

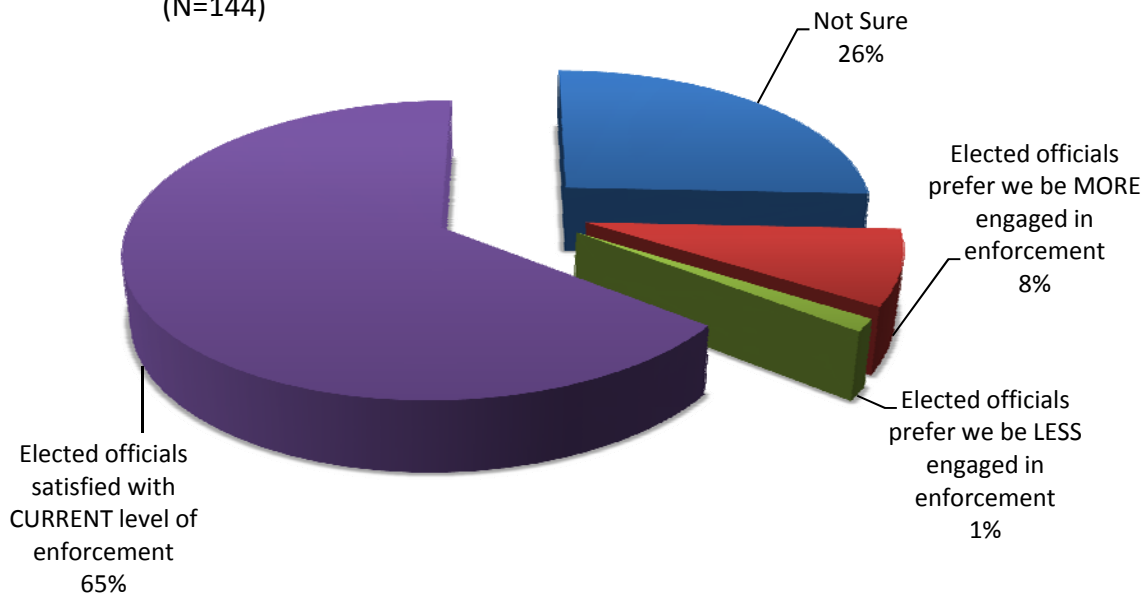
respondents disagree that their department believes unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants increase violent crime, while roughly 25% believe their locality would disagree.

Figure 10. "People believe unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the violent crime problem"



The subsequent questions gauge the position of the respondents' local governments on unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration. Figure 11 pertains to the respondents' perceptions of their local elected officials' level of satisfaction with current levels of immigration enforcement. More specifically, would their elected officials prefer the police to be more or less engaged in immigration enforcement, or are they satisfied with the current level of enforcement? Figure 12 concerns the local government's policy regarding unauthorized immigrants living in or traveling through its jurisdiction. According to Figure 11, the majority of respondents (65%) feel their community's elected officials are satisfied with the current level of immigration enforcement. About 8% report their elected officials would like to see increased immigration enforcement, while just 1% (n=2) believe their elected officials would like to see less immigration enforcement. About one quarter of respondents (26%) admit they are not sure how their elected officials feel with regard to immigration enforcement.

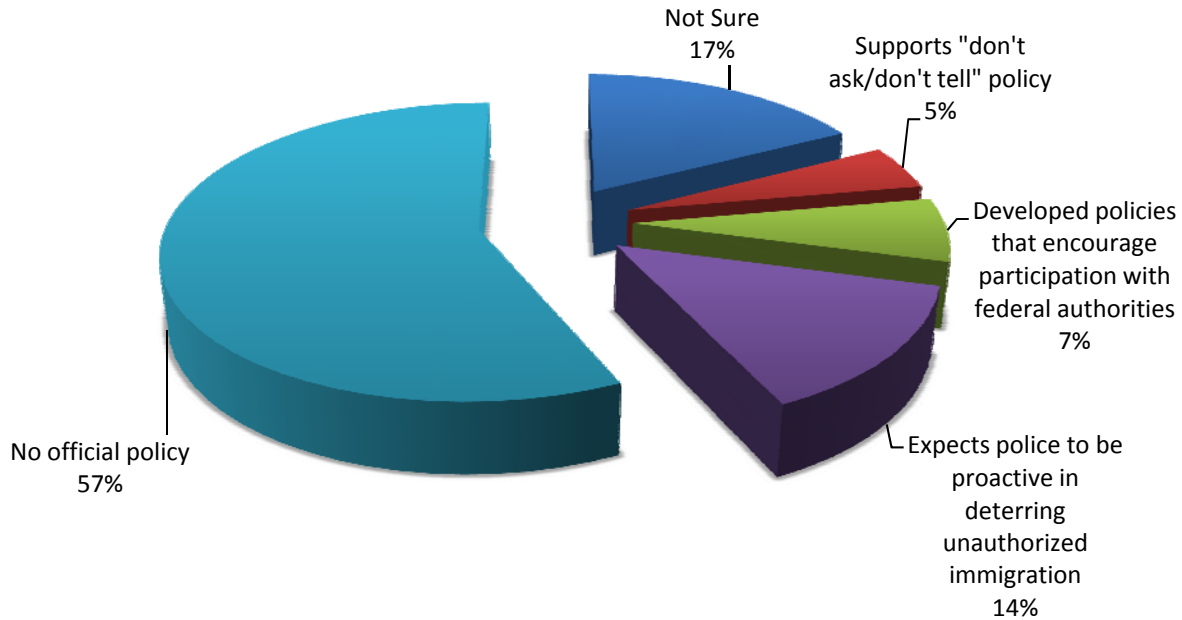
Figure 11. Which of the following reflects the situation in your jurisdiction regarding unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration? (N=144)



Turning to Figure 12, most respondents (57%) report that their local government has no official policy regarding unauthorized immigrants living in or traveling through their jurisdiction. Fourteen percent indicate their local government expects the police department to take a proactive role in deterring unauthorized immigration in all of their activities. Another 7% report their local government has developed (or is in the process of developing) policies designed to encourage local law enforcement to participate with federal authorities in controlling certain kinds of crime associated with unauthorized immigration. Still another 5% (n=7) indicate their local government supports a policy (whether written or unwritten) of “don’t ask-don’t tell” regarding unauthorized immigrants living in or traveling through their jurisdiction, unless they are involved in serious crime. Lastly, about 17% of respondents were unsure about their local government’s position regarding unauthorized immigrants living in or traveling through their jurisdiction. It is worth noting that, although given the option, none of the respondents

reported that their government had openly declared their community a “sanctuary” community for unauthorized immigrants not engaged in criminal activities.

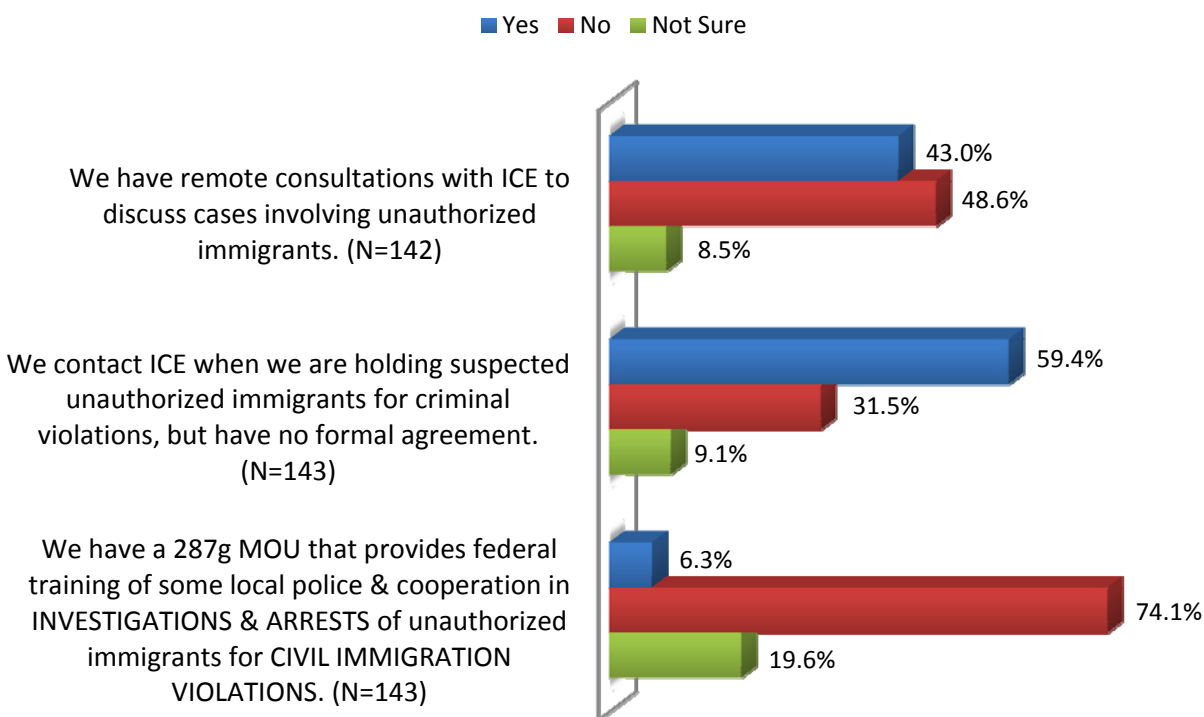
Figure 12. Which of the following describes the position of your local govt. on unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration? (N=144)



### *Interaction with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)*

This portion of the survey aimed to garner a better understanding of the relationship (or lack thereof) between each agency and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) branch of the United States Department of Homeland Security. Respondents were first presented with a series of “yes or no” questions, including the following: whether their agency has consultations with ICE personnel to discuss cases involving unauthorized immigrants, whether their agency contacts ICE when holding suspected unauthorized immigrants for criminal violations, and whether or not their agency has a 287g Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ICE. Figure 13 below portrays the response distributions for these three questions.

Figure 13. Relationship with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

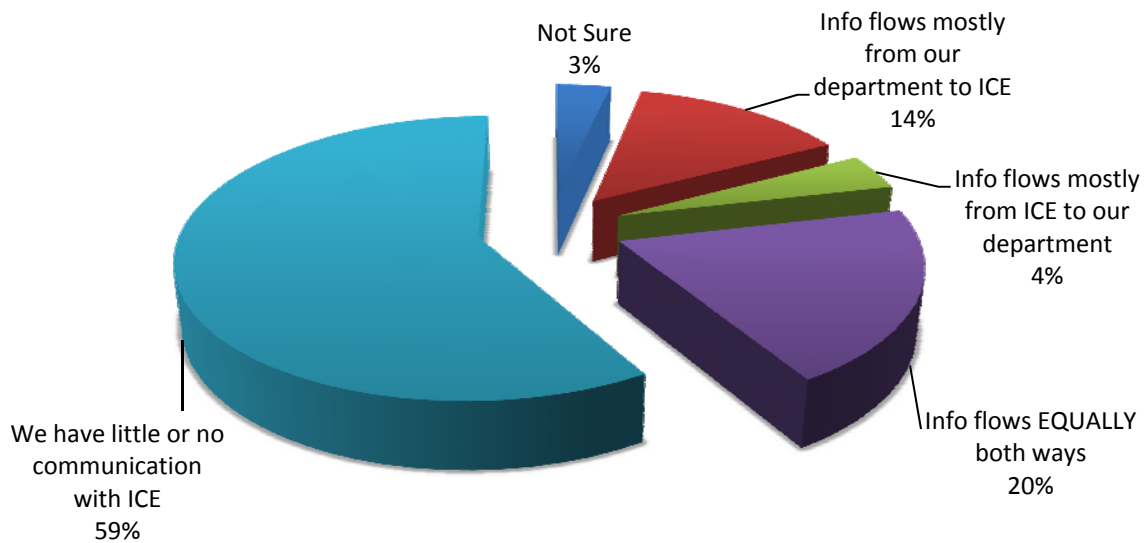


Responses to the first question are split nearly evenly; 43% of respondents confirm that their agency has remote consultations (whether by phone, electronic, or video connection) with ICE personnel to discuss specific cases that involve unauthorized immigrants, while 48.6% report their agency does not consult with ICE about such cases. Responses to the second question are not as evenly split. Nearly 60% of respondents indicate that their agency does contact ICE when holding a suspected unauthorized immigrant for a criminal violation even though no formal agreement is in place. Still, 31.5% of agencies do not contact ICE in such a situation. Finally, respondents were asked whether or not their agency has a 287g MOU which provides for federal training of some local police and cooperation in *investigations and arrests*

of unauthorized immigrants for *civil immigration violations*. The vast majority of respondents (nearly 75%) say their agency has no such MOU. Only 9 of the 143 respondents who answered the question (or about 6%) say their agency does in fact have a 287g MOU. However, nearly one-fifth (19.6%) of respondents are unsure about the status of an MOU in their agency.

Respondents were then asked about the direction of their department's communication with ICE regarding immigration enforcement. More specifically, they were asked if information flows mostly from their department to ICE, if information flows mostly from ICE to their department, or if information flows about equally both ways. Alternatively, respondents could report that their department has little or no communication with ICE. Figure 14 depicts their responses. Twenty percent of agencies feel that information flows equally both ways. Another 14% believe that information mostly flows from their department to ICE, while only 4% report that information mostly flows from ICE to their department. In all, about 38% of agencies report having some level of communication with ICE regarding immigration enforcement. Importantly, nearly 60% report having little or no communication with ICE.

Figure 14. Statement that best describes the direction of our department's current communication with ICE regarding immigration enforcement (N=145)



### *Department Policies and Practices Relating to Immigrants*

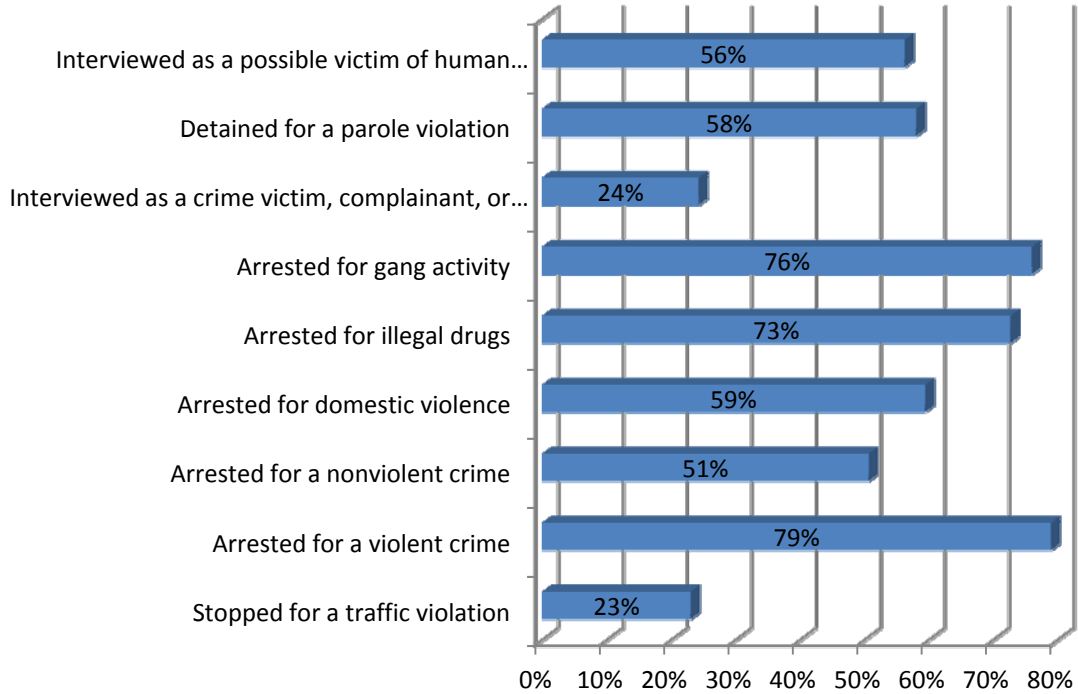
In this section of the survey, respondents were first asked several questions pertaining to what happens when officers encounter individuals whom they suspect may be unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants. In each of nine scenarios, respondents were instructed to report whether officers in their department typically: (1) check immigration status, (2) report to ICE, (3) do both, or (4) do neither.<sup>1</sup> The nine scenarios ranged in severity from minor offenses such as being stopped for a traffic violation to serious offenses such as being arrested for a violent crime. Figure 15 displays the percentage of agencies that typically check immigration status, report to ICE, or both when encountering a suspected unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrant in each scenario.

<sup>1</sup> Assuming the suspected unauthorized immigrant has no prior criminal record.

According to respondents, the police are most likely to check immigration status and/or contact ICE when they arrest an individual whom they believe is an unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrant involved in a violent crime (79%), followed by involvement in gang activity (76%), and illegal drugs (73%). Nonviolent crimes (51%) and domestic violence (59%) are less likely to trigger an immigration status check and/or contact with ICE, but still happen more often than not, according to the respondents. Similarly, 56% and 58% of respondents report that officers in their department check immigration status, contact ICE, or do both when a suspected unauthorized immigrant is interviewed as a possible victim of human trafficking or detained for a parole violation, respectively. Such checks are much less likely to occur when a suspected unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrant is stopped for a traffic violation (23%) or interviewed as a crime witness, victim, or complainant (24%).

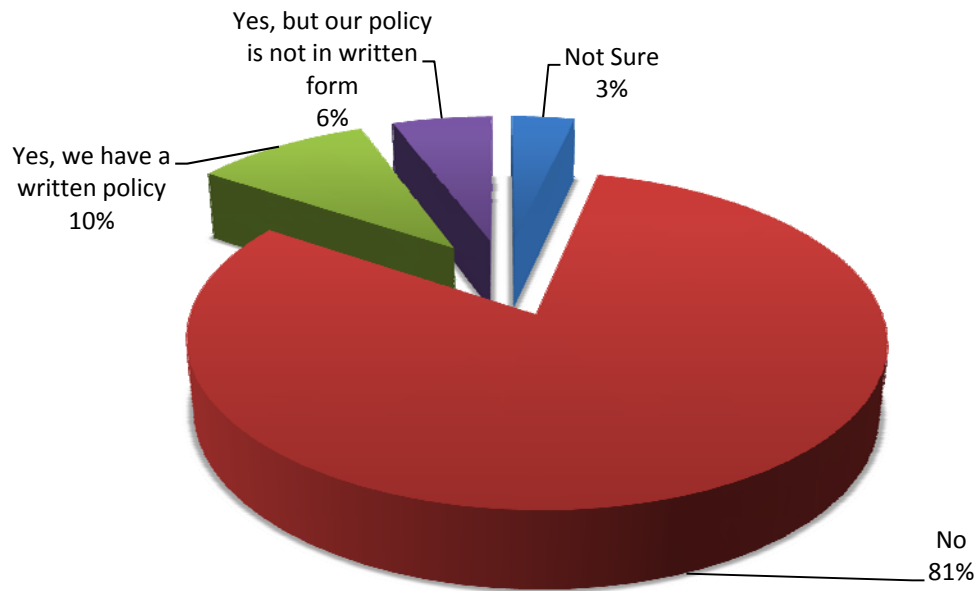


Figure 15. Percentage of agencies that check immigration status, contact ICE, or both when a suspected illegal immigrant with no prior criminal record is:



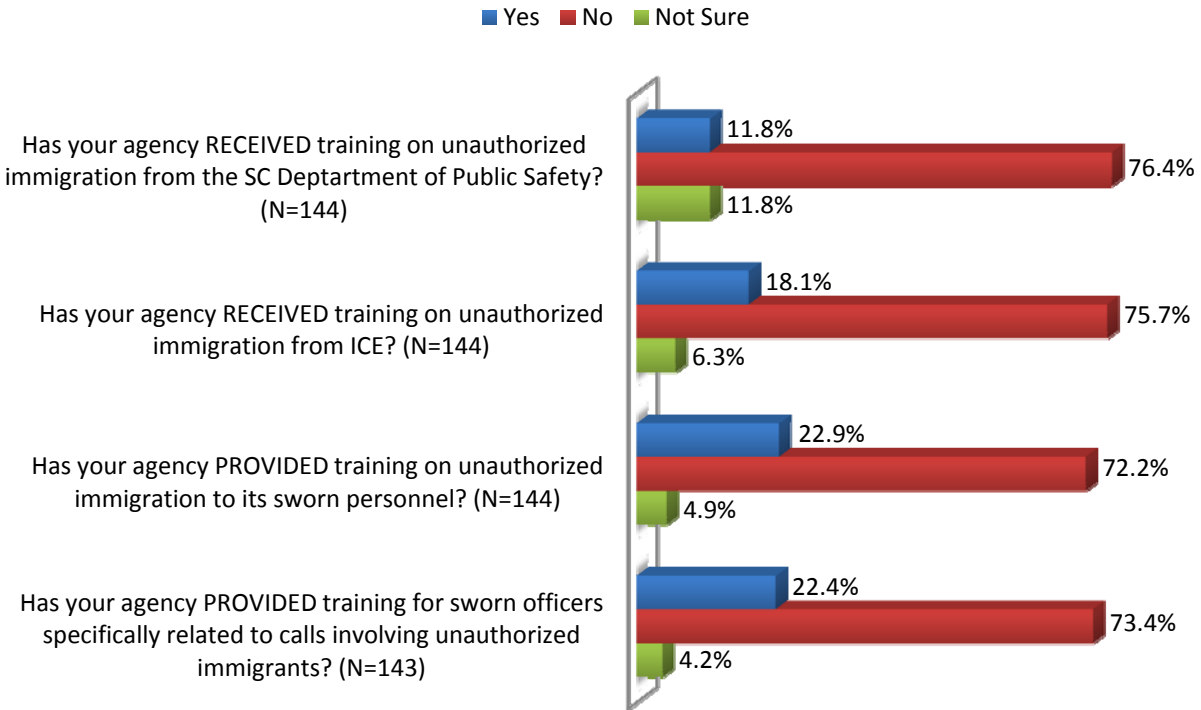
Respondents were then asked if their department has a policy regarding interaction with immigrants. As an example, respondents were informed that this might include a protocol concerning when to inquire about immigration status and what to report. Figure 16 displays the response distribution. Four out of every five respondents (81%) indicate that their department has no policy at all. Only 10% of agencies have a formal, written policy regarding interaction with immigrants. Another 6% claim their agency has a policy, but not in written form.

Figure 16. Does your department have a policy regarding interactions with immigrants?



The next set of questions asked respondents about training related to incidents or calls involving unauthorized immigrants. The majority of respondents indicate their agency neither provides training for their officers nor receives training from the South Carolina Department of Public Safety or ICE (about 75% in each case), as shown in Figure 17. Agencies appear more likely to provide in-house training for their officers than to receive training from the SC Department of Public Safety or ICE. About 22-23% of respondents report that their agencies provide some type of immigration training for their officers—while slightly less report receiving training from ICE (18.1%), and even less report receiving training from the SC Department of Public Safety (11.8%).

Figure 17. Immigration-Related Training



*Hispanic/Latino Immigrant Activity in the Community*

This portion of the survey compared both the criminal propensity and the prevalence of victimization among unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants to other residents. The respondents were first asked if unauthorized immigrants were more, equally, or less likely to be victims of a series of six crimes: theft/robbery, harassment/discrimination, domestic violence, other forms of violence and assaults, drug-related crime, and gang-related crime. Then, respondents were presented with the same six crimes and asked if unauthorized immigrants were more, equally, or less likely to commit each offense. Tables 5 and 6 below reveal several patterns. In both tables, the majority of respondents fall into the “equally” column (from a low

of 57.3% to a high of 76.9%). This suggests the police generally feel unauthorized immigrants are no more or less likely than other residents to offend or be victimized by crime.

However, one key distinction between the two tables is evident. Table 5 reveals that a greater percentage of respondents feel that unauthorized immigrants are more likely (as opposed to less likely) than other residents to be victimized by each offense. For example, 39.9% of respondents feel that unauthorized immigrants are more likely than other residents to be the victim of a theft or robbery. In comparison, only 3.8% of respondents feel they are less likely than other residents to be the victim of a theft or robbery. The same pattern holds true for each of the six offenses, albeit to a lesser extent for gang-related crime (16.9% for “more” versus 10% for “less”).

Table 5. Compared to other residents, how **vulnerable** are unauthorized immigrants to each of the following crimes?\*

	<b>More</b>	<b>Equally</b>	<b>Less</b>
Theft/Robbery	39.9%	57.3%	3.8%
Harassment/Discrimination	29.8%	67.2%	3.1%
Domestic violence	23.3%	69.9%	6.8%
Other forms of violence & assaults	22.9%	70.2%	6.9%
Drug-related crime	22.0%	70.5%	7.6%
Gang-related crime	16.9%	73.1%	10.0%

\*Rows may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

On the other hand, Table 6 illustrates that a greater percentage of respondents feel that unauthorized immigrants are less likely (as opposed to more likely) than other residents to commit each of the six crimes. Looking again at the first row (Theft/Robbery), 28.2% of respondents feel that unauthorized immigrants are less likely than other residents to commit a theft or robbery. Conversely, just 6.1% of respondents indicated that unauthorized immigrants

were more likely than other residents to commit a theft or robbery. This pattern holds true for five of the six offenses, with the only exception being domestic violence. For this offense, responses are split more evenly: about 15% of respondents say immigrants are more likely to engage in domestic violence while 13% say they are less likely to engage in domestic violence. Once again, the majority (nearly 72%) feel unauthorized immigrants are no more or less likely than other residents to engage in domestic violence. Taken as a whole, Tables 5 and 6 highlight the following theme: the respondents view unauthorized immigrants as equally, if not more likely, to be victimized by crime, while at the same time equally, if not less likely, to engage in crime.

Table 6. Compared to other residents, how likely are immigrants to **commit** each of the following crimes?\*

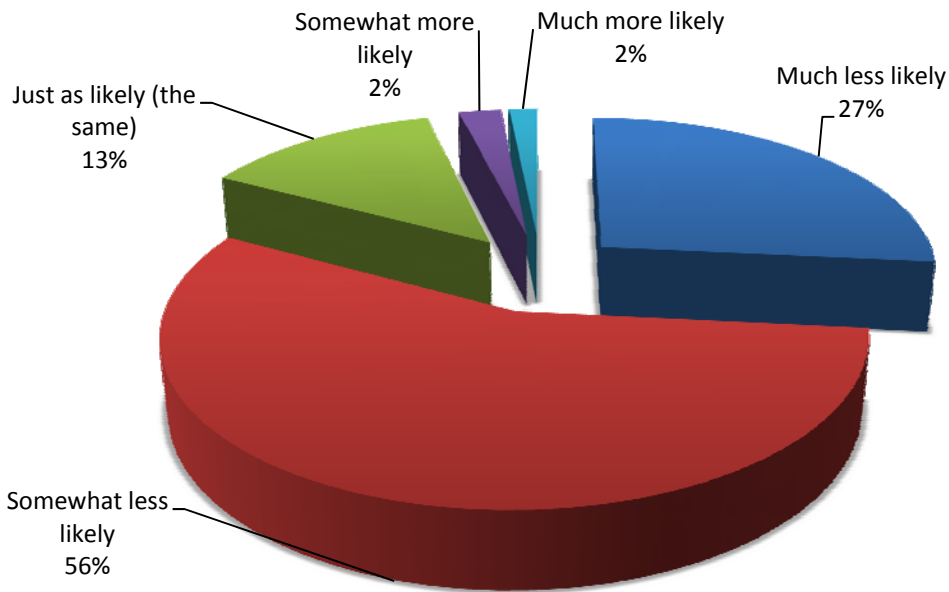
	<b>More</b>	<b>Equally</b>	<b>Less</b>
Theft/Robbery	6.1%	65.6%	28.2%
Harassment/Discrimination	2.3%	61.5%	36.2%
Domestic violence	15.3%	71.8%	13.0%
Other forms of violence & assaults	6.9%	76.9%	16.2%
Drug-related crime	9.2%	73.3%	17.6%
Gang-related crime	10.8%	67.7%	21.5%

\*Rows may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

In order to garner a better understanding of police-Latino/Hispanic community relations, respondents were asked how likely or unlikely it would be for Hispanic/Latino immigrants in their community to contact law enforcement if they were victims or witnesses to a crime (as compared to the general population). Figure 18 displays the response distributions. The majority of respondents (over 80%) believe Hispanic/Latino immigrants are less likely than the general population to contact law enforcement when they are victims of or witnesses to a

crime. About one quarter of respondents (27%) say immigrants are much less likely to contact police, while over one half of respondents (56%) say they are somewhat less likely to contact police. Another 13% of respondents feel immigrants are equally as likely as the general population to contact police. Lastly, only 4% believe immigrants are more likely to contact police.

Figure 18. How likely are unauthorized immigrants in your community to contact law enforcement when they are victims or witnesses, compared to the general population?



### *Potential Impact of Law Enforcement*

Near the end of the survey, respondents were asked to indicate their views regarding the potential impacts of the new South Carolina immigration law on state and local law enforcement. They were presented with five potential drawbacks of such a law, and asked to indicate their concern on a scale of 1 (not at all concerned) to 5 (extremely concerned). Thus, higher scores for each item indicate more concern and lower scores indicate less concern. The

mean scores are presented in Table 7 below. The mean response for each item falls between 2.92 and 3.42, indicating moderate levels of concern over each of these five potential unintended consequences of a new immigration law. Increased workload of officers (M=3.36) and increased costs for the housing/detention of inmates (M=3.42) appear to be slightly more of a concern than the other three items. Respondents appear least concerned (relative to the other items) about increased stopping/detaining of Hispanics/Latinos; but the mean of 2.92 for this item indicates moderate concern nevertheless.

Table 7. Potential Impacts of new South Carolina Immigration Law\*

	Mean	N**
Increased workload of officers in field	3.36	133
Increase in costs for housing/detention of inmates	3.42	121
Increase in the stopping & detaining of Hispanics/Latinos	2.92	133
Increase in lawsuits related to racial/ethnic profiling	3.03	131
Worse police-Hispanic/Latino community relations	3.23	130

\*Likert scale from 1 (not concerned) to 5 (extremely concerned).

\*\*Respondents who answered “Not Applicable” are excluded from this table.

## DISCUSSION

The interest in regulating immigration is a long standing issue in the United States. The most recent direction for such efforts has been the passage of legislation at the state level to either support or require state and local law enforcement to engage in efforts to detect individuals in violation of federal immigration law. These legislative efforts have been a source of controversy, leading to debates about the proper role of local law enforcement in relation to members of immigrant communities (whether of legal or illegal status) (Weissman, Headen, and Parker, 2009). Among the various concerns is whether these immigration enforcement efforts damage relations with ethnic and racial minorities, particularly individuals of legal or

illegal immigrant status, and thereby cause these individuals to refrain from engaging with their local law enforcement, which could have a negative impact on public safety.

What has largely been missing from this debate is insight from state and local law enforcement officials, who are or will be responsible for carrying out these legislative mandates. While there have been well known law enforcement advocates for state legislation on immigration enforcement, such as Sheriff Joe Arpaio of Maricopa County, Arizona, there has been little effort to obtain the perspective of the law enforcement community as a whole. Important issues include whether law enforcement officials believe illegal immigration and criminal activity related to such individuals is a problematic issue in their community, whether officers or deputies in their respective agencies have the training to engage in these enforcement efforts, and the perceived impact this new state legislation will have on their agency and the immigrant communities in their jurisdiction. The present study was an attempt to fill this knowledge gap through a survey of law enforcement executives in South Carolina, which recently passed immigration enforcement legislation. As noted above, at the suggestion of law enforcement officials, the focus of the survey was primarily on Hispanic/Latino immigrants. A review of the survey results reveals four general themes from the respondents' answers.

First, the responses revealed a perception among some law enforcement officials that they do not have the same opinion on immigration issues as members of their community. Notably, law enforcement officers were less likely to view unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration as a controversial topic than they perceived was the case among their community members. In addition, compared to their perceptions of community member opinions, law



enforcement officials were less likely to agree that it is easy to determine who is authorized to be in this country. This suggests some law enforcement officials feel that members of their community do not appreciate the difficulty of enforcing immigration laws. Lastly, law enforcement officials reported placing greater importance on gaining the trust of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants as a role of their agency than they perceived was the case with community members.

Second, few law enforcement officials reported that their personnel had the training and support to engage in immigrant enforcement efforts. Only six percent of agencies reported they had a 287g MOU agreement to provide federal training and cooperation in investigations and arrests of unauthorized immigrants. Moreover, a limited number of agencies, 25% or less, reported their officers or deputies had received training from the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division or ICE on immigration enforcement, or that their agency had provided such training. If the current state law is implemented in the near future in light of the recent supreme court decision in *Arizona v. United States* (2012) and U.S. District Court ruling in South Carolina SB 20 (Kittle, 2012), this would suggest there has not been sufficient training statewide for local law enforcement agencies to start engaging in enforcement efforts.

Third, despite concerns about criminality among immigrants being raised as a basis for state-level legislation, particularly among Hispanic/Latino immigrants, the majority of responding law enforcement officials did not make this connection. The majority of officials perceived Hispanic/Latino immigrants to be equally or less likely to engage in the various identified crimes than other residents. They also viewed these individuals to be equally or more likely to be the victims of the same crimes than other residents. In addition, the majority of the

law enforcement officials (83%) believe Hispanic/Latino immigrants are less likely to contact law enforcement when they are the victim of or a witness to a crime. A few of the officials that advised the census research team expressed concern about the new legislation further dampening this reporting rate among a population they viewed as vulnerable to crime.

Fourth, law enforcement officials, on average, expressed concern about the potential impact the new South Carolina immigration law would have on their agency. The most notable concerns were an increased workload on officers and deputies in the field and increased costs for housing/detaining individuals held for immigration violations. Additional concerns were the potential increase in lawsuits for racial/ethnic profiling and a decline in police-Hispanic/Latino community relations.

Overall, these findings suggest the implementation of state immigration laws is a complex issue. In the case of South Carolina, the surveyed state and local law enforcement officials, who have the primary responsibility for implementation efforts, suggest there are potential impacts in the way of increased workloads and costs to their agency from this legislation. These workload and cost issues may be difficult for many agencies to bear given the impact the recent fiscal crisis had on their manpower and operating budgets. Moreover, the responding officials suggest the basic practice of identifying who is authorized to be in the country is not as simple as perceived by the architects of such state immigration laws, and that these efforts may have a negative impact on their relationship with the Hispanic/Latino community. It is beyond the scope of the present study to recommend whether or not immigration enforcement laws should be passed and implemented. However, given the potential negative impacts on law enforcement and relations between law enforcement and

Hispanics/Latinos, we recommend that law enforcement officials should have a significant role in deliberations to pass such legislation and its various elements.

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Chinese Exclusion Act, 22 Stat. 58 (1882).

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3009 (1996).

Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1357 (2007).

## **APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

**RETURN TO:**  
Bob Kaminski  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
1305 Greene Street  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208  
FAX: 803-777-9600  
EMAIL: kaminskb@mailbox.sc.edu

**SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE & IMMIGRATION SURVEY  
University of South Carolina (USC)  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice**

Welcome to the Police & Immigration Survey. The purpose of this survey is to better understand current opinions and policing policies and practices related to persons in your community who may be unauthorized (undocumented or illegal) Hispanic/Latino immigrants. The survey should take approximately 10 minutes to complete. We appreciate your honest and candid responses and all information provided will be kept confidential. No individual or department will be linked to the responses provided. For **frequently asked questions** (FAQs) about this survey see Section H on page 8.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Please print your written responses.
- Complete each page and do not leave any items blank.
- Mail the completed survey within two weeks of receiving it.
- Retain a copy of the completed survey for your records as project staff may call to clarify responses.
- If you have any questions regarding the survey, please call or email Bob Kaminski at (803) 777-1560, kaminskb@mailbox.sc.edu.

**SECTION A: Agency Information**

1. Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Respondent Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

4. County Code: \_\_\_\_\_

- |               |                  |                |                |               |                 |                  |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 01. Abbeville | 08. Berkley      | 15. Colleton   | 22. Georgetown | 29. Lancaster | 36. Newberry    | 43. Sumter       |
| 02. Aiken     | 09. Calhoun      | 16. Darlington | 23. Greenville | 30. Laurens   | 37. Oconee      | 44. Union        |
| 03. Allendale | 10. Charleston   | 17. Dillon     | 24. Greenwood  | 31. Lee       | 38. Orangeburg  | 45. Williamsburg |
| 04. Anderson  | 11. Cherokee     | 18. Dorchester | 25. Hampton    | 32. Lexington | 39. Pickens     | 46. York         |
| 05. Bamberg   | 12. Chester      | 19. Edgefield  | 26. Horry      | 33. McCormack | 40. Richland    |                  |
| 06. Barnwell  | 13. Chesterfield | 20. Fairfield  | 27. Jasper     | 34. Marion    | 41. Saluda      |                  |
| 07. Beaufort  | 14. Clarendon    | 21. Florence   | 28. Kershaw    | 35. Marlboro  | 42. Spartanburg |                  |

5. Which category below best describes your agency?
- Municipal or County Police Department
  - Sheriff's Office – full service
  - Sheriff's Office – jail operations, court security, etc. – **no regular patrol**
  - Department of Public Safety
  - Special District Police Department (e.g. campus police, park police, etc.)
  - State Highway Patrol
  - Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

6. How many full-time sworn officers does your agency employ? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Does your agency operate a jail?  Yes  No  Not Sure

8. Does your agency pay a housing fee to a local detention center for arrestees?  Yes  No  Not Sure

9. If your agency pays a housing fee, what is the daily amount? \_\_\_\_\_  Not sure

**SECTION B: GENERAL ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES REGARDING HISPANIC/LATINO IMMIGRATION**

10. Next, we would like you to compare prevailing views in your agency with those in the local community you serve. **Please indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements by circling a number from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).**

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
a. <i>Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration is a controversial topic...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
b. <i>Victimization of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is considered a problem...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
c. <i>People believe that it is relatively easy to determine who is in this country without authorization...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
d. <i>Gaining the trust of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is a priority...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
e. <i>Hispanic/Latino immigration enforcement is considered the responsibility of the federal government...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
f. <i>Issues surrounding unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration are considered a drain on law-enforcement resources...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
g. <i>Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the gang problem...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
h. <i>Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the drug problem...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5
i. <i>Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the violent crime problem...</i>					
i. In my department	1	2	3	4	5
ii. In this locality	1	2	3	4	5



11. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the situation in your jurisdiction regarding unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration? **Place a check next to the single best answer.**

- Most elected officials in this jurisdiction would prefer our department to be more engaged in immigration enforcement.
- Most elected officials in this jurisdiction would prefer our department to be less engaged in immigration enforcement.
- Most elected officials in this jurisdiction are satisfied with our department's current level of immigration enforcement.
- Not sure

12. Which of the following statements best describes the current position of the local government of your jurisdiction on unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration? **Choose the single best answer.**

- Our local government has openly declared this a "sanctuary" community for unauthorized immigrants who are not engaged in criminal activities.
- Our local government supports a policy (whether written or unwritten) of "don't ask-don't tell" regarding unauthorized immigrants living in or traveling through our jurisdiction, unless they are involved in serious crime.
- Our local government has developed, or is developing, policies designed to encourage local law enforcement to participate with federal authorities in controlling certain kinds of crime associated with unauthorized immigration.
- Our local government expects the department to take a proactive role in deterring unauthorized immigration in all of our activities.
- Our local government has no official policy vis-à-vis unauthorized immigrants living in or traveling through our jurisdiction.
- Not sure.

**SECTION C: INTERACTION WITH THE IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE) BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

13. For each of the statements below, please check Yes if the statement is true of your department's relationship with the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) branch of the federal Department of Homeland Security, or check No if it is not true.

a. We have a 287g Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that provides for federal training of some local police and cooperation in investigations and arrests of unauthorized immigrants for civil immigration violations.

- Yes     No     Not Sure

b. We have a MOU to help manage unauthorized immigrants who have been incarcerated.

- Yes     No     Not Sure    [question 13 continues on next page]

- c. We contact ICE when we are holding suspected unauthorized immigrants for criminal violations, but have no formal agreement.
- Yes     No     Not Sure
- d. ICE officers are embedded in one or more of our units.
- Yes     No     Not Sure
- e. We have remote consultations (by phone, electronic, or video connection) with ICE personnel to discuss specific cases involving unauthorized immigrants.
- Yes     No     Not Sure
- f. We do not participate or assist in ICE immigration-enforcement activities.
- Yes     No     Not Sure
- g. We considered, but ultimately decided against, any type of working relationship with ICE.
- Yes     No     Not Sure

14. In deciding whether or not to become involved with ICE in immigration enforcement, how important were the following considerations? Circle a number from 1 (not at all important) to 5 (extremely important) for each item. If you are unsure, circle number 6.

	Not at all Important		Neutral		Extremely important	Not Sure
a. Too expensive/Not enough funding or staff →	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. No community support →	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Active community opposition →	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. Would decrease public safety →	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. No or small Hispanic/Latino population →	1	2	3	4	5	6

15. Place a check next to the one statement that **best** describes the direction of your department's current communication with ICE regarding immigration enforcement issues.

- Information mostly flows from our department to ICE.
- Information mostly flows from ICE to our department.
- Information flows about equally both ways.
- We have little or no communication with ICE.
- Not sure.

**SECTION D: DEPARTMENT POLICIES RELATING TO IMMIGRANTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY**

16. What typically happens when officers in your department encounter individuals who might be unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in each of the following situations, **assuming they have no prior criminal record?** *Circle your answers.*

	Check Immigration Status	Report to ICE	Both	Neither	Not Sure
a. Stopped for a traffic violation _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
b. Arrested for a violent crime _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
c. Arrested for a nonviolent crime _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
d. Arrested for domestic violence _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
e. Arrested for illegal drugs _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
f. Arrested for gang activity _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
g. Interviewed as a crime victim, complainant, or witness _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
h. Detained for a parole violation _____ →	1	2	3	4	5
i. Interviewed as a possible victim of human trafficking _____ →	1	2	3	4	5

17. Does your department have a policy regarding interactions with immigrants? For example, do you have a protocol concerning when to inquire about immigration status and what to report?

- Yes, we have a written policy.
- Yes, but our policy is not in written form.
- No.
- Not sure.

18. Has your department offered training for sworn officers specifically related to incidents or calls involving unauthorized immigrants?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

19. Does the ability to speak a second language count in favor of applicants and/or officers in your department?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

20. Has your agency received training on unauthorized immigration from ICE?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

21. Has your agency received training on unauthorized immigration from the SC Department of Public Safety?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

22. Has your agency provided training on unauthorized immigration to its sworn personnel?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

**SECTION E: HISPANIC/LATINO IMMIGRANT ACTIVITY IN THE COMMUNITY**

23. Place a check in the box next to the one item that **best** describes the Hispanic/Latino day laborer situation in your community.

- Our community has one or more informal day labor hiring sites (on a sidewalk, in a parking lot, etc.).
- Our community has one or more organized, formal day labor hiring sites (publicly and/or privately funded).
- Our community does not have any day labor hiring sites. **(SKIP TO QUESTION 25)**
- Not sure. **(SKIP TO QUESTION 25)**

24. Does your department utilize any of the following strategies to control day labor activities? Answer each item by circling your responses.

	Yes	No	Not Sure
a. Contact ICE regarding immigration violations _____ →	1	2	3
b. Maintain a police presence at day labor hiring sites _____ →	1	2	3
c. Enforce one or more local or state ordinances (such as public nuisance or traffic ordinances) _____ →	1	2	3

25. For each of the following crimes, do you think that unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in your community are (1) more vulnerable, (2) less vulnerable, or (3) equally as vulnerable as other residents? Answer each item by circling your responses. If there are no unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in your community, circle 4 for Not Applicable (NA).

	More	Less	Equally	NA
a. Theft/robbery _____ →	1	2	3	4
b. Harassment/discrimination _____ →	1	2	3	4
c. Domestic violence _____ →	1	2	3	4
d. Other forms of violence and assaults _____ →	1	2	3	4
e. Drug-related crime _____ →	1	2	3	4
f. Gang-related crime _____ →	1	2	3	4

26. How likely or unlikely are unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in your community to contact law enforcement when they are victims or witnesses to crime, as compared with the general population? If there are no unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in your community, check NA for Not Applicable.

- Much less likely
- Somewhat less likely
- Just as likely (the same)
- Somewhat more likely
- Much more likely
- NA – we have no unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in our community

27. For each of the following crimes, do you think that unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in your community are more likely, less likely, or equally likely to offend as other residents? Circle your responses. If there are no unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants in your community, circle 4 for Not Applicable (NA).

	More	Less	Equally	NA
a. Theft/Robbery _____ →	1	2	3	4
b. Harassment/discrimination _____ →	1	2	3	4
c. Domestic violence _____ →	1	2	3	4
d. Other forms of violence and assault _____ →	1	2	3	4
e. Drug-related crime _____ →	1	2	3	4
f. Gang-related crime _____ →	1	2	3	4

**SECTION F: POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF NEW SOUTH CAROLINA IMMIGRATION LAW**

28. Finally, we would like you to indicate the prevailing views in your agency regarding the potential impacts of the new South Carolina immigration law on your agency. Please indicate your degree of concern regarding each of the following items by circling a number from 1 (Not at all Concerned) to 5 (Extremely Concerned). If you believe the item is not applicable to your agency, circle number 6.

	Not at all Concerned			Extremely Concerned		Not Applicable
a. Increase in workload of officers in the field _____ →	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. Increase in costs for housing/detention of inmates _____ →	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Increase in the stopping & detaining of Hispanics/Latinos _____ →	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. Increase in law suits related to racial/ethnic profiling _____ →	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Worse police-Hispanic/Latino community relations _____ →	1	2	3	4	5	6

**SECTION G: PERCEPTIONS OF NUMBER OF LEGAL AND UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY**

29. Regardless of legal status, are there any Hispanics/Latinos who are residents in your jurisdiction?

- Yes  No *(If no skip to next page)*

30. About what percentage of your jurisdiction’s population is Hispanic/Latino?

- 1% or less  5%  10%  15%  20%  25%  30%  Greater than 30%  Not Sure

31. Over the last 5 years, has the size of the Hispanic/Latino population in your jurisdiction increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

- Increased  Decreased  Stayed about the same  Not Sure

Please provide any additional comments here: \_\_\_\_\_

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#### SECTION H: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

**Why is this study being conducted?** State, county, and municipal police departments may be assuming new law-enforcement responsibilities as localities focus more on immigration issues. This survey is designed to learn more about what departments are actually doing and to share information about current practices.

**What agencies are involved in this study?** We are sending surveys to all South Carolina law enforcement agencies.

**Why is my participation important?** Your participation is, of course, entirely voluntary. However, we need information from a wide range of law-enforcement agencies in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the role of local police in immigration control. If you are unable to answer certain questions, please answer the rest of the questions and return the survey. Your information is very important to us whether or not you can answer every question.

**How will my confidentiality be protected?** We will not identify, or reveal the specific responses of individuals or specific cities.

**Who can I contact for more information?** If you have any questions about the confidentiality and protection of information from this survey, you can contact Bob Kaminski (803-777-1560 / [kaminskb@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:kaminskb@mailbox.sc.edu)).

**Has law enforcement participated in the formation of this study?** Several local police chiefs and sheriffs expressed interest in having this survey conducted and have reviewed a draft of the survey instrument. Their input was important in formulating questions and helping us better understand the issues from their perspective.

***Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.***

Please return the survey in the self-addressed stamped envelope or fax or email to:

Bob Kaminski  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
1305 Greene Street  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208  
FAX: 803-777-9600  
EMAIL: [kaminskb@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:kaminskb@mailbox.sc.edu)

## **APPENDIX B: COMPLETE SURVEY RESULTS**

**Q3a. Respondent Position**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	92	40.4	40.4	40.4
Acting Chief	1	.4	.4	40.8
Admin	1	.4	.4	41.2
Admin Support Commander	1	.4	.4	41.7
Administration	2	.9	.9	42.5
Administrative Services	1	.4	.4	43.0
Captain	3	1.3	1.3	44.3
CED	1	.4	.4	44.7
Chief Deputy	4	1.8	1.8	46.5
Chief of Police	77	33.8	33.8	80.3
Command Staff	1	.4	.4	80.7
Deputy Chief	1	.4	.4	81.1
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	.4	.4	81.6
Deputy Sheriff	2	.9	.9	82.5
Detective	1	.4	.4	82.9
Director	1	.4	.4	83.3
Valid Director of Admin	1	.4	.4	83.8
Division Commander	1	.4	.4	84.2
Intel Analyst	1	.4	.4	84.6
Investigations	2	.9	.9	85.5
Jail Administrator	1	.4	.4	86.0
LT	1	.4	.4	86.4
Operations	1	.4	.4	86.8
Operations Captain	1	.4	.4	87.3
Patrol	4	1.8	1.8	89.0
Patrol Commander	1	.4	.4	89.5
Police Administrator	1	.4	.4	89.9
Police Officer	3	1.3	1.3	91.2
Professional Standards	1	.4	.4	91.7
Public Information Officer	1	.4	.4	92.1
Road Supervisor	1	.4	.4	92.5
Sheriff	8	3.5	3.5	96.1
Special Ops Supervisor	1	.4	.4	96.5



Support Services Captain	1	.4	.4	96.9
Support Services Commander	2	.9	.9	97.8
Training	2	.9	.9	98.7
Training Coordinator	1	.4	.4	99.1
Training Officer	1	.4	.4	99.6
Training Supervisor	1	.4	.4	100.0
Total	228	100.0	100.0	

**Q3b. Respondent Rank**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	91	39.9	39.9	39.9
Administrator	1	.4	.4	40.4
Captain	15	6.6	6.6	46.9
Chief	77	33.8	33.8	80.7
Chief Deputy	2	.9	.9	81.6
Colonel	3	1.3	1.3	82.9
Commander	1	.4	.4	83.3
Corporal	1	.4	.4	83.8
Director	1	.4	.4	84.2
LT	14	6.1	6.1	90.4
LT Colonel	1	.4	.4	90.8
Major	7	3.1	3.1	93.9
OFC	1	.4	.4	94.3
Sergeant	5	2.2	2.2	96.5
Sheriff	8	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	228	100.0	100.0	

**Q5. Which category best describes your agency?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Municipal or County Police Department	108	47.4	74.5	74.5
	Sheriff's Office-Full service	33	14.5	22.8	97.2
Valid	Sheriff's Office-Jail operations, court security, etc. (NO regular patrol)	1	.4	.7	97.9
	Department of Public Safety	2	.9	1.4	99.3
	State Highway Patrol	1	.4	.7	100.0
	Total	145	63.6	100.0	
Missing	System	83	36.4		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q7. Does your agency operate a jail?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	106	46.5	73.6	73.6
Valid	Yes	38	16.7	26.4	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
Missing	System	83	36.4		
	Total	84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q8. Does your agency pay a housing fee to a local detention center for arrestees?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	5	2.2	3.5	3.5
	No	77	33.8	53.5	56.9
	Yes	62	27.2	43.1	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10ai. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration is a controversial topic IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	23	10.1	16.3	16.3
	Disagree	22	9.6	15.6	31.9
	Neutral	70	30.7	49.6	81.6
	Agree	19	8.3	13.5	95.0
	Strongly Agree	7	3.1	5.0	100.0
	Total	141	61.8	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	4	1.8		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		87	38.2		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10ai. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration is a controversial topic IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	7.9	12.9	12.9
	Disagree	19	8.3	13.7	26.6
	Neutral	47	20.6	33.8	60.4
	Agree	43	18.9	30.9	91.4
	Strongly Agree	12	5.3	8.6	100.0
	Total	139	61.0	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	6	2.6		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		89	39.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10bi. Victimization of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is considered a problem IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	35	15.4	24.8	24.8
	Disagree	30	13.2	21.3	46.1
	Neutral	34	14.9	24.1	70.2
	Agree	35	15.4	24.8	95.0
	Strongly Agree	7	3.1	5.0	100.0
	Total	141	61.8	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	4	1.8		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		87	38.2		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10bii. Victimization of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is considered a problem IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	32	14.0	22.9	22.9
	Disagree	34	14.9	24.3	47.1
	Neutral	49	21.5	35.0	82.1
	Agree	23	10.1	16.4	98.6
	Strongly Agree	2	.9	1.4	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10ci. People believe that it is relatively easy to determine who is in this country without authorization IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	27	11.8	19.0	19.0
	Disagree	46	20.2	32.4	51.4
	Neutral	38	16.7	26.8	78.2
	Agree	22	9.6	15.5	93.7
	Strongly Agree	9	3.9	6.3	100.0
	Total	142	62.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		86	37.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10cii. People believe that it is relatively easy to determine who is in this country  
without authorization IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	15	6.6	10.8	10.8
	Disagree	27	11.8	19.4	30.2
	Neutral	28	12.3	20.1	50.4
	Agree	48	21.1	34.5	84.9
	Strongly Agree	21	9.2	15.1	100.0
	Total	139	61.0	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	6	2.6		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		89	39.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10di. Gaining the trust of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is a priority IN MY  
DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	2.6	4.2	4.2
	Disagree	16	7.0	11.2	15.4
	Neutral	54	23.7	37.8	53.1
	Agree	41	18.0	28.7	81.8
	Strongly Agree	26	11.4	18.2	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10dii. Gaining the trust of unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants is a priority IN  
THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	4.8	7.9	7.9
	Disagree	28	12.3	20.0	27.9
	Neutral	69	30.3	49.3	77.1
	Agree	19	8.3	13.6	90.7
	Strongly Agree	13	5.7	9.3	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10ei. Hispanic/Latino immigration enforcement is considered the responsibility of the  
feds IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	13	5.7	9.1	9.1
	Disagree	24	10.5	16.8	25.9
	Neutral	47	20.6	32.9	58.7
	Agree	37	16.2	25.9	84.6
	Strongly Agree	22	9.6	15.4	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10eii. Hispanic/Latino immigration enforcement is considered the responsibility of the feds IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	4.8	7.9	7.9
	Disagree	32	14.0	22.9	30.7
	Neutral	42	18.4	30.0	60.7
	Agree	36	15.8	25.7	86.4
	Strongly Agree	19	8.3	13.6	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10fi. Issues surrounding unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration are considered a drain on LE resources IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	17	7.5	11.9	11.9
	Disagree	23	10.1	16.1	28.0
	Neutral	47	20.6	32.9	60.8
	Agree	40	17.5	28.0	88.8
	Strongly Agree	16	7.0	11.2	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		



**Q10fii. Issues surrounding unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration are considered a drain on LE resources IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	14	6.1	10.0	10.0
	Disagree	18	7.9	12.9	22.9
	Neutral	58	25.4	41.4	64.3
	Agree	36	15.8	25.7	90.0
	Strongly Agree	14	6.1	10.0	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10gi. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the gang problem IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	24	10.5	16.8	16.8
	Disagree	27	11.8	18.9	35.7
	Neutral	46	20.2	32.2	67.8
	Agree	34	14.9	23.8	91.6
	Strongly Agree	12	5.3	8.4	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10gii. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the gang problem IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	7.9	12.9	12.9
	Disagree	27	11.8	19.3	32.1
	Neutral	47	20.6	33.6	65.7
	Agree	35	15.4	25.0	90.7
	Strongly Agree	13	5.7	9.3	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10hi. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the drug problem IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	8.3	13.3	13.3
	Disagree	14	6.1	9.8	23.1
	Neutral	42	18.4	29.4	52.4
	Agree	50	21.9	35.0	87.4
	Strongly Agree	18	7.9	12.6	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10hii. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the drug problem IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	17	7.5	12.1	12.1
	Disagree	11	4.8	7.9	20.0
	Neutral	46	20.2	32.9	52.9
	Agree	45	19.7	32.1	85.0
	Strongly Agree	21	9.2	15.0	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10i\_i. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the violent crime problem IN MY DEPT.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	20	8.8	14.0	14.0
	Disagree	27	11.8	18.9	32.9
	Neutral	58	25.4	40.6	73.4
	Agree	33	14.5	23.1	96.5
	Strongly Agree	5	2.2	3.5	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q10i\_ii. Unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigrants contribute to the violent crime problem  
IN THIS LOCALITY.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	15	6.6	10.7	10.7
	Disagree	21	9.2	15.0	25.7
	Neutral	57	25.0	40.7	66.4
	Agree	41	18.0	29.3	95.7
	Strongly Agree	6	2.6	4.3	100.0
	Total	140	61.4	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	5	2.2		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		88	38.6		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q11. Which of the following reflects the situation in your jurisdiction regarding unauthorized  
Hispanic/Latino immigration?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	37	16.2	25.7	25.7
	Elected officials prefer we be MORE engaged in enforcement	12	5.3	8.3	34.0
	Elected officials prefer we be LESS engaged in enforcement	2	.9	1.4	35.4
	Elected officials satisfied with CURRENT level of enforcement	93	40.8	64.6	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q12. Which of the following describes the position of your local govt. on unauthorized Hispanic/Latino immigration?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	25	11.0	17.4	17.4
	7	3.1	4.9	22.2
	10	4.4	6.9	29.2
Valid	20	8.8	13.9	43.1
	82	36.0	56.9	100.0
	144	63.2	100.0	
	1	.4		
Missing	83	36.4		
	84	36.8		
Total	228	100.0		

**Q13a. We have a 287g MOU--training/cooperation in INVESTIGATIONS & ARRESTS of unauthorized immigrants for CIVIL IMMIGRATION VIOLATIONS.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	28	12.3	19.6	19.6
	106	46.5	74.1	93.7
	9	3.9	6.3	100.0
Valid	143	62.7	100.0	
	2	.9		
Missing	83	36.4		
	85	37.3		
Total	228	100.0		

**Q13b. We have a MOU to help manage unauthorized immigrants who have been incarcerated.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	27	11.8	18.9	18.9
	No	98	43.0	68.5	87.4
	Yes	18	7.9	12.6	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q13c. We contact ICE when we are holding suspected unauthorized immigrants for criminal violations, but have no formal agreement.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	13	5.7	9.1	9.1
	No	45	19.7	31.5	40.6
	Yes	85	37.3	59.4	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q13d. ICE officers are embedded in one or more of our units.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	8	3.5	5.6	5.6
	No	131	57.5	91.6	97.2
	Yes	4	1.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q13e. We have remote consultations (phone, electronic, or video connection) with ICE to discuss cases involving unauthorized immigrants.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	12	5.3	8.5	8.5
	No	69	30.3	48.6	57.0
	Yes	61	26.8	43.0	100.0
	Total	142	62.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	86	37.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q13f. We do NOT participate or assist in ICE immigration-enforcement activities.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	15	6.6	10.6	10.6
	No	80	35.1	56.3	66.9
	Yes	47	20.6	33.1	100.0
	Total	142	62.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	86	37.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q13g. We considered, but decided against, any type of working relationship with ICE.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	16	7.0	11.2	11.2
	No	123	53.9	86.0	97.2
	Yes	4	1.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		



**Q14a. Decision to work with ICE: Too expensive/Not enough funding or staff**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	14	6.1	9.8	9.8
	Not at all important	11	4.8	7.7	17.5
	Somewhat important	9	3.9	6.3	23.8
	Neutral	34	14.9	23.8	47.6
	Important	16	7.0	11.2	58.7
	Extremely important	59	25.9	41.3	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q14b. Decision to work with ICE: No community support**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	17	7.5	12.0	12.0
	Not at all important	16	7.0	11.3	23.2
	Somewhat important	15	6.6	10.6	33.8
	Neutral	70	30.7	49.3	83.1
	Important	20	8.8	14.1	97.2
	Extremely important	4	1.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	142	62.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	86	37.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q14c. Decision to work with ICE: Active community opposition**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	17	7.5	11.9	11.9
	Not at all important	25	11.0	17.5	29.4
	Somewhat important	22	9.6	15.4	44.8
	Neutral	64	28.1	44.8	89.5
	Important	10	4.4	7.0	96.5
	Extremely important	5	2.2	3.5	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q14d. Decision to work with ICE: Would decrease public safety**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	17	7.5	11.9	11.9
	Not at all important	16	7.0	11.2	23.1
	Somewhat important	16	7.0	11.2	34.3
	Neutral	50	21.9	35.0	69.2
	Important	27	11.8	18.9	88.1
	Extremely important	17	7.5	11.9	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q14e. Decision to work with ICE: No or small Hispanic/Latino population**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	16	7.0	11.2	11.2
	Not at all important	19	8.3	13.3	24.5
	Somewhat important	11	4.8	7.7	32.2
	Neutral	48	21.1	33.6	65.7
	Important	25	11.0	17.5	83.2
	Extremely important	24	10.5	16.8	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q15. Statement that best describes the direction of department's current communication with ICE regarding immigration enforcement.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	5	2.2	3.4	3.4
	Info flows mostly FROM our department to ICE	20	8.8	13.8	17.2
	Info flows mostly from ICE TO our department	6	2.6	4.1	21.4
	Info flows EQUALLY both ways	29	12.7	20.0	41.4
	We have little or no communication with ICE	85	37.3	58.6	100.0
	Total	145	63.6	100.0	
Missing	System	83	36.4		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q16a. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is stopped for TRAFFIC VIOLATION?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	8	3.5	5.8	5.8
	Check Immigration Status	16	7.0	11.5	17.3
	Report to ICE	4	1.8	2.9	20.1
	Both	12	5.3	8.6	28.8
	Neither	99	43.4	71.2	100.0
	Total	139	61.0	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	6	2.6		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	89	39.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q16b. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is arrested for VIOLENT CRIME?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	7	3.1	4.9	4.9
	Check Immigration Status	25	11.0	17.5	22.4
	Report to ICE	31	13.6	21.7	44.1
	Both	57	25.0	39.9	83.9
	Neither	23	10.1	16.1	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q16c. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is arrested for NONVIOLENT CRIME?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	9	3.9	6.3	6.3
	Check Immigration Status	24	10.5	16.7	22.9
	Report to ICE	16	7.0	11.1	34.0
	Both	33	14.5	22.9	56.9
	Neither	62	27.2	43.1	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q16d. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is arrested for DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	11	4.8	7.7	7.7
	Check Immigration Status	23	10.1	16.1	23.8
	Report to ICE	15	6.6	10.5	34.3
	Both	47	20.6	32.9	67.1
	Neither	47	20.6	32.9	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q16e. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is arrested for ILLEGAL DRUGS?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Not Sure	9	3.9	6.3	6.3
Check Immigration Status	19	8.3	13.3	19.6
Report to ICE	26	11.4	18.2	37.8
Both	59	25.9	41.3	79.0
Neither	30	13.2	21.0	100.0
Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing				
Missing/Blank	2	.9		
System	83	36.4		
Total	85	37.3		
Total	228	100.0		

**Q16f. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is arrested for GANG ACTIVITY?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Not Sure	10	4.4	7.0	7.0
Check Immigration Status	18	7.9	12.7	19.7
Report to ICE	30	13.2	21.1	40.8
Both	60	26.3	42.3	83.1
Neither	24	10.5	16.9	100.0
Total	142	62.3	100.0	
Missing				
Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
System	83	36.4		
Total	86	37.7		
Total	228	100.0		

**Q16g. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is interviewed as a crime VICTIM, COMPLAINANT, or WITNESS?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Not Sure	11	4.8	7.6	7.6
Check Immigration Status	11	4.8	7.6	15.3
Report to ICE	6	2.6	4.2	19.4
Both	18	7.9	12.5	31.9
Neither	98	43.0	68.1	100.0
Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing/Blank	1	.4		
Missing				
System	83	36.4		
Total	84	36.8		
Total	228	100.0		

**Q16h. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is detained for PAROLE VIOLATION?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Not Sure	20	8.8	14.0	14.0
Check Immigration Status	14	6.1	9.8	23.8
Report to ICE	24	10.5	16.8	40.6
Both	45	19.7	31.5	72.0
Neither	40	17.5	28.0	100.0
Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing/Blank	2	.9		
Missing				
System	83	36.4		
Total	85	37.3		
Total	228	100.0		

**Q16i. What usually happens when a suspected immigrant is interviewed as a possible victim of HUMAN TRAFFICKING?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Not Sure	32	14.0	22.2	22.2
	Check Immigration Status	9	3.9	6.3	28.5
	Report to ICE	31	13.6	21.5	50.0
	Both	41	18.0	28.5	78.5
	Neither	31	13.6	21.5	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q17. Does your department have a policy regarding interactions with immigrants?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Not Sure	5	2.2	3.5	3.5
	No	114	50.0	80.9	84.4
	Yes, we have a written policy.	14	6.1	9.9	94.3
	Yes, but our policy is not in written form.	8	3.5	5.7	100.0
	Total	141	61.8	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	4	1.8		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	87	38.2		
Total		228	100.0		



**Q18. Has your department offered training for sworn officers specifically related to calls involving unauthorized immigrants?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	6	2.6	4.2	4.2
	No	105	46.1	73.4	77.6
	Yes	32	14.0	22.4	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total	228	100.0			

**Q19. Does the ability to speak a 2nd language count in favor of applicants/officers in your department?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	8	3.5	5.6	5.6
	No	35	15.4	24.5	30.1
	Yes	100	43.9	69.9	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	85	37.3		
Total	228	100.0			

**Q20. Has your agency received training on unauthorized immigration from ICE?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	9	3.9	6.3	6.3
	No	109	47.8	75.7	81.9
	Yes	26	11.4	18.1	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q21. Has your agency received training on unauthorized immigration from the SC Dept. of Public Safety?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	17	7.5	11.8	11.8
	No	110	48.2	76.4	88.2
	Yes	17	7.5	11.8	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q22. Has your agency PROVIDED training on unauthorized immigration to its sworn personnel?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	7	3.1	4.9	4.9
	No	104	45.6	72.2	77.1
	Yes	33	14.5	22.9	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	84	36.8		
Total	228	100.0			

**Q23. Check the one item that best describes the Hispanic/Latino day laborer situation in your community.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	24	10.5	16.9	16.9
	No day labor hiring sites	98	43.0	69.0	85.9
	One or more informal day labor hiring sites	10	4.4	7.0	93.0
	One or more organized, formal day labor hiring sites	10	4.4	7.0	100.0
	Total	142	62.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	System	83	36.4		
Total	228	100.0			

**Q24a. In order to control day labor activities: We contact ICE regarding immigration violations.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	1	.4	5.0	5.0
	No	15	6.6	75.0	80.0
	Yes	4	1.8	20.0	100.0
Total		20	8.8	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	Not Applicable	122	53.5		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		208	91.2		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q24b. In order to control day labor activities: We maintain a police presence at day labor hiring sites.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	1	.4	5.0	5.0
	No	19	8.3	95.0	100.0
	Total	20	8.8	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	Not Applicable	122	53.5		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		208	91.2		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q24c. In order to control day labor activities: We enforce one or more local or state ordinances.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	1	.4	5.0	5.0
	No	13	5.7	65.0	70.0
	Yes	6	2.6	30.0	100.0
	Total	20	8.8	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	3	1.3		
	Not Applicable	122	53.5		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		208	91.2		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q25a. Compared to other residents, how vulnerable are unauthorized immigrants to THEFT/ROBBERY?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	51	22.4	38.9	38.9
	Less	5	2.2	3.8	42.7
	Equally	75	32.9	57.3	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q25b. Compared to other residents, how vulnerable are unauthorized immigrants to HARASSMENT/DISCRIMINATION?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	39	17.1	29.8	29.8
	Less	4	1.8	3.1	32.8
	Equally	88	38.6	67.2	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q25c. Compared to other residents, how vulnerable are unauthorized immigrants to DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	31	13.6	23.3	23.3
	Less	9	3.9	6.8	30.1
	Equally	93	40.8	69.9	100.0
	Total	133	58.3	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	12	5.3		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		95	41.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q25d. Compared to other residents, how vulnerable are unauthorized immigrants to  
OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE & ASSAULTS?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	30	13.2	22.9	22.9
	Less	9	3.9	6.9	29.8
	Equally	92	40.4	70.2	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q25e. Compared to other residents, how vulnerable are unauthorized immigrants to  
DRUG-RELATED CRIME?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	29	12.7	22.0	22.0
	Less	10	4.4	7.6	29.5
	Equally	93	40.8	70.5	100.0
	Total	132	57.9	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	13	5.7		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		96	42.1		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q25f. Compared to other residents, how vulnerable are unauthorized immigrants to  
GANG-RELATED CRIME?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	22	9.6	16.9	16.9
	Less	13	5.7	10.0	26.9
	Equally	95	41.7	73.1	100.0
	Total	130	57.0	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	15	6.6		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		98	43.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q26. How likely are unauthorized immigrants in your community to contact law enforcement  
when they are victims or witnesses, compared to the general pop?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much less likely	34	14.9	26.6	26.6
	Somewhat less likely	72	31.6	56.3	82.8
	Just as likely (the same)	17	7.5	13.3	96.1
	Somewhat more likely	3	1.3	2.3	98.4
	Much more likely	2	.9	1.6	100.0
	Total	128	56.1	100.0	
Missing	Not applicable-we have no unauthorized Hispanic immigrants	17	7.5		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		100	43.9		
Total		228	100.0		



**Q27a. Compared to other residents, how likely are unauthorized immigrants to commit a THEFT/ROBBERY?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	8	3.5	6.1	6.1
	Less	37	16.2	28.2	34.4
	Equally	86	37.7	65.6	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q27b. Compared to other residents, how likely are unauthorized immigrants to commit HARASSMENT/DISCRIMINATION?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	3	1.3	2.3	2.3
	Less	47	20.6	36.2	38.5
	Equally	80	35.1	61.5	100.0
	Total	130	57.0	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	15	6.6		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		98	43.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q27c. Compared to other residents, how likely are unauthorized immigrants to commit DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	20	8.8	15.3	15.3
	Less	17	7.5	13.0	28.2
	Equally	94	41.2	71.8	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q27d. Compared to other residents, how likely are unauthorized immigrants to commit OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE & ASSAULTS?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	9	3.9	6.9	6.9
	Less	21	9.2	16.2	23.1
	Equally	100	43.9	76.9	100.0
	Total	130	57.0	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		98	43.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q27e. Compared to other residents, how likely are unauthorized immigrants to commit DRUG-RELATED CRIME?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	12	5.3	9.2	9.2
	Less	23	10.1	17.6	26.7
	Equally	96	42.1	73.3	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q27f. Compared to other residents, how likely are unauthorized immigrants to commit GANG-RELATED CRIME?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More	14	6.1	10.8	10.8
	Less	28	12.3	21.5	32.3
	Equally	88	38.6	67.7	100.0
	Total	130	57.0	100.0	
Missing	Not Applicable	15	6.6		
	System	83	36.4		
Total		98	43.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q28a. Concern over new law: Increase in workload of officers in the field**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all concerned	14	6.1	10.5	10.5
	Somewhat concerned	16	7.0	12.0	22.6
	Neutral	31	13.6	23.3	45.9
	Concerned	36	15.8	27.1	72.9
	Extremely concerned	36	15.8	27.1	100.0
	Total	133	58.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	Not Applicable	11	4.8		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	95	41.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q28b. Concern over new law: Increase in costs for housing/detention of inmates**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all concerned	13	5.7	10.7	10.7
	Somewhat concerned	17	7.5	14.0	24.8
	Neutral	19	8.3	15.7	40.5
	Concerned	33	14.5	27.3	67.8
	Extremely concerned	39	17.1	32.2	100.0
	Total	121	53.1	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	Not Applicable	23	10.1		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	107	46.9		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q28c. Concern over new law: Increase in the stopping & detaining of Hispanics/Latinos**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all concerned	16	7.0	12.0	12.0
	Somewhat concerned	26	11.4	19.5	31.6
	Neutral	42	18.4	31.6	63.2
	Concerned	25	11.0	18.8	82.0
	Extremely concerned	24	10.5	18.0	100.0
	Total	133	58.3	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	Not Applicable	11	4.8		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	95	41.7		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q28d. Concern over new law: Increase in law suits related to racial/ethnic profiling**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all concerned	19	8.3	14.5	14.5
	Somewhat concerned	22	9.6	16.8	31.3
	Neutral	36	15.8	27.5	58.8
	Concerned	22	9.6	16.8	75.6
	Extremely concerned	32	14.0	24.4	100.0
	Total	131	57.5	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	Not Applicable	13	5.7		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	97	42.5		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q28e. Concern over new law: Worse police-Hispanic/Latino community relations**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all concerned	14	6.1	10.8	10.8
	Somewhat concerned	19	8.3	14.6	25.4
	Neutral	34	14.9	26.2	51.5
	Concerned	30	13.2	23.1	74.6
	Extremely concerned	33	14.5	25.4	100.0
	Total	130	57.0	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	Not Applicable	14	6.1		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	98	43.0		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q29. Regardless of legal status, are there any Hispanics/Latinos who are residents in your jurisdiction?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	13	5.7	9.0	9.0
	Yes	131	57.5	91.0	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0	
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4		
	System	83	36.4		
	Total	84	36.8		
Total		228	100.0		

**Q30. About what percentage of your jurisdiction's population is Hispanic/Latino?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	13	5.7	9.1
	Not Applicable	13	5.7	18.2
	1% or less	52	22.8	54.5
	5%	41	18.0	83.2
	10%	15	6.6	93.7
	15%	5	2.2	97.2
	20%	4	1.8	100.0
	Total	143	62.7	100.0
Missing	Missing/Blank	2	.9	
	System	83	36.4	
	Total	85	37.3	
Total		228	100.0	

**Q31. Over the last 5 years, has the size of the Hispanic/Latino pop increased, decreased, or stayed the same?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	4	1.8	2.8
	Not Applicable	13	5.7	11.8
	Increased	53	23.2	48.6
	Decreased	14	6.1	58.3
	Stayed about the same	60	26.3	100.0
	Total	144	63.2	100.0
Missing	Missing/Blank	1	.4	
	System	83	36.4	
	Total	84	36.8	
Total		228	100.0	