Registered Voter Omnibus
RV Omni 2022 January A - Campaign Zero Toplines

YouGov Blue

Sample	Online sample of 1,055 voters fielded from January 13 to January 14, 2022.
Margin of Error	±3.3%

1. Some people prefer to pay attention to news related to crime and policing in their town or city, while many others prefer to pay more attention to other things. Generally speaking, how much attention would you say you pay to news around technology like ShotSpotter?

A great deal	11%
Some	32%
Not very much	28%
Not at all	29%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,052

2. And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view?

Generally speaking, if a city government is going to buy technology from a private vendor to use in its criminal justice system, that technology should be independently, scientifically validated by a neutral third party	84%
Generally speaking, if a city government is going to buy technology from a private vendor to use in its criminal justice system, requiring a bunch of independent verification only adds cost and red tape	16%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,031

3. Lately, some cities have debated paying a company called ShotSpotter to install its technology in targeted neighborhoods. The technology attempts to detect the sound of gunshots and report those sounds to police departments so that officers can respond. ShotSpotter costs up to $90,000 per square mile, compared to the typical anti-gun violence intervention which typically costs around $5,000 per square mile. Generally speaking, do you [support or oppose] city governments buying this technology to try to deal with violent crime?

Strongly support	10%
Somewhat support	27%
Somewhat oppose	15%
Strongly oppose	25%
Not sure	22%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	258

4. Lately, some cities have debated paying a company called ShotSpotter to install its technology in targeted neighborhoods. The technology attempts to detect the sound of gunshots and report those sounds to police departments so that officers can respond. Systems like this typically only find evidence of a crime in about 10 percent of cases, with 90 percent of ShotSpotter alerts finding zero evidence of a crime. Generally speaking, do you [support or oppose] city governments buying this technology to try to deal with violent crime?

Strongly support	8%
Somewhat support	21%
Somewhat oppose	27%
Strongly oppose	20%
Not sure	24%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	267

5. Lately, some cities have debated paying a company called ShotSpotter to install its technology in targeted neighborhoods. The technology attempts to detect the sound of gunshots and report those sounds to police departments so that officers can respond. Recently, a Senior Vice President of ShotSpotter claimed in a public hearing to a city government that the technology does not record human voices, but in fact, voice recordings from ShotSpotter have been admitted as court evidence. Generally speaking, do you [support or oppose] city governments buying this technology to try to deal with violent crime?

Strongly support	18%
Somewhat support	29%
Somewhat oppose	16%
Strongly oppose	16%
Not sure	21%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	261

6. Lately, some cities have debated paying a company called ShotSpotter to install its technology in targeted neighborhoods. The technology attempts to detect the sound of gunshots and report those sounds to police departments so that officers can respond. Recent scientific studies have shown that ShotSpotter does not prevent or reduce gun crime. For example, a recent study by Chicago‘s Office of Inspector General found that ShotSpotter does not reduce violent crime in the city. A scientific, non-partisan academic study of a similar program in St. Louis also found that technology like this does not reduce violent crime. Generally speaking, do you [support or oppose] city governments buying this technology to try to deal with violent crime?

Strongly support	9%
Somewhat support	24%
Somewhat oppose	19%
Strongly oppose	20%
Not sure	27%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	266

7. Next, you will see statements some have said about ShotSpotter's technology. Please rank the following ShotSpotter facts in order of your concern.

	1	2	3	4	5
ShotSpotter costs $90,000 per square mile just to install, and 80-95 percent of ShotSpotter alerts fail to produce any evidence of a crime.	25%	23%	21%	16%	15%
ShotSpotter negatively impacts police interactions with members of the public. About 80-95 percent of responses don't find any evidence, but police are left to assume that anybody at that location may have been the shooter.	15%	21%	25%	22%	18%
ShotSpotter simultaneously decreases 911 calls for service and is less effective than 911 calls. Over eight times as many 911 calls result in founded crimes as ShotSpotter alerts.	11%	14%	18%	27%	30%
ShotSpotter does not decrease gun violence - it does nothing to prevent the gun from being fired. It only tells you a location after the fact.	26%	19%	19%	17%	20%
ShotSpotter has never been scientifically verified to accurately detect gunfire but is used by police and accepted as court evidence.	23%	24%	18%	18%	17%

This survey is based on 1,055 interviews conducted by YouGov on the internet of registered voters. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, US Census region, and 2016 Presidential vote choice based on the American Community Study and the Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters. The weights range from 0.38 to 6 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.4.

The margin of error (a 95% confidence interval) for a sample percentage p based upon the subsetted sample is approximately 3.3%. It is calculated using the formula:

$$\hat{p} \pm 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 + \text{CV}^2}{n}}$$

where CV is the coefficient of variation of the sample weights and n is the sample size used to compute the proportion. This is a measure of sampling error (the average of all estimates obtained using the same sample selection and weighting procedures repeatedly). The sample estimate should differ from its expected value by less than margin of error in 95 percent of all samples. It does not reflect non-sampling errors, including potential selection bias in panel participation or in response to a particular survey.