Sample



Margin of Error 1. Recently, some have proposed changing the law to allow police officers to arrest WMATA riders they suspect of misconduct if the rider refuses to provide personal information to them, such as their name or home address. And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? I support changing the law - police should be allowed to arrest WMATA riders for failing to provide I oppose changing the law - police should not be allowed to arrest WMATA riders for failing to provide their name and home address to a police officer and should only be allowed to arrest 2. And generally speaking, whether you [support or oppose] this policy or not, do you think... Passing this change to the law would improve public safety here in DC34% 3. Now, imagine someone holding a gun while committing a crime is caught by police in the act. In this situation, even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following do you think the person should do if they wanted to avoid violence in this situation? In this situation, the person should drop the gun - holding a gun during a confrontation with the police makes violence more likely96% In this situation, the person should not drop the gun - dropping the gun suggests the person 4. Lately, some on the DC City Council have proposed a new law declaring that, in neighborhoods where the police suspect criminal activity might occur, the police should be allowed to arrest people for congregating in groups of two or more if the police suspect any of those people may be engaging in criminal activity. Even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? I support this new law - the police should be allowed to arrest groups of two or more in neighborhoods they deem to be high-risk if they believe those people are engaging in criminal activity I oppose this new law - the police should have to have probable cause before arresting people who are out in public74%

Online sample of 326 voters fielded from February 13 to February 26, 2024.



Totals
5. Currently, on-duty police officers here in DC are prohibited from reviewing some body camera footage after conducting a police stop, executing a warrant, or similar kinds of police work, to prevent reviewing such footage from interfering with their own personal recollection of events. Lately, some on the DC City Council have proposed reversing the current law to allow officers to review body camera footage in these circumstances. Generally speaking, even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? Police officers should be allowed to review body camera footage before providing their own personal recollection of events Police officers should not be allowed to review body camera footage before providing their own personal recollection of events Totals 100% N 326
6. Currently, criminal sentences here in DC include "mandatory minimums," which often include obligatory prison sentences regardless of the circumstances of the crime. And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? Asked only of respondents in Split A
I support mandatory minimums - some crimes need to be punished at a certain level no matter their circumstances
I oppose mandatory minimums - while crime should be punished, the punishment should fit the circumstances of the crime
7. And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? The standards for the food served to people in jail should be set by the Department of Health,
where it will be chosen by experts in health and nutrition



8. Now, imagine the Washington, DC City Council was working on a new piece of legislation. Generally speaking, would you be [more or less] supportive of that legislation if you learned the Council did not allow the public to provide any sort of input, such as through public testimony, on the final version of that piece of legislation?

More supportive	11%
Less supportive	73%
No difference	16%
Totals	100%
N	326

9. Now, imagine the Washington, DC City Council was working on a new piece of legislation designed to reduce crime and improve public safety. Generally speaking, would you be [more or less] supportive of that legislation if you learned the Council included some ideas in the legislation that have been shown to be ineffective at reducing crime or improving public safety?

More supportive	20%
Less supportive	65%
No difference	14%
Totals	99%
N	326

10. To the best of your recollection, have you or anyone you know been contacted by a member of the city council concerning issues of crime and criminal justice here in Washington, DC?

Yes, me personally	9%
Yes, someone I know	10%
No	83%
N	326

11. Please rate your feelings toward each of the people, terms, and organizations below: do you feel [very favorable toward them, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?] If you have no opinion or never heard of that person, term, or organization please select that option.

	Very	Somewhat	Somewhat unfavor-	Very unfa-	Never heard of that person, term, or organiza-	
	favorable	favorable	able	vorable	tion	Not sure
Joe Biden	35%	40%	10%	13%	1%	1%
Donald Trump	4%	6%	5%	82%	1%	1%
Brooke Pinto	5%	17%	10%	6%	43%	20%



Muriel Bowser	14%	30%	24%	25%	1%	5%
Phil Mendelson	9%	23%	19%	7%	22%	20%
Fleanor Holmes-Norton	35%	32%	9%	7%	8%	8%



This survey is based on 326 interviews conducted by YouGov on the internet of registered voters in Washington DC. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and U.S. Census region based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 Presidential vote. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters in Washington DC. The weights range from 0.25 to 2.9 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.48.

The margin of error (a 95% confidence interval) for a sample percentage p based upon the subsetted sample is approximately 6%. It is calculated using the formula:

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

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. Some items withheld for future release.