

APPENDIX I.
PUBLIC OPINION DATA

Appendix I contains the CCRC's public opinion research on the District's perception of relative offense severity. This data was collected over several surveys and was used to inform RCC penalty recommendations.

EXCERPTED FROM ADVISORY GROUP MEMORANDUM #27
Sent to Advisory Group Members on October 11, 2019

The CCRC conducted five surveys in 2019 to assess the public opinion of District voters as to the relative seriousness of a broad array of conduct. Document 1 includes a spreadsheet with results and analysis of the results of these surveys.

In designing the first survey, the CCRC partnered with graduate students at the George Washington University Trachtenberg School of Public Policy who helped the CCRC under faculty supervision as part of a Capstone class. The CCRC, with assistance from the George Washington students, drafted short descriptions of hypothetical conduct which constitute criminal acts under the current D.C. Code. The survey design asked respondents to rate the seriousness of each hypothetical on a scale of 0 to 12, with 0 being least severe, and 12 the most severe. The survey design also asked respondents to select their rating based on a chart which provided examples of conduct for severity levels 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, and 0. For example, a 12 on the chart was described as an intentional killing, while a 2 on the chart was described as non-painful physical contact, such as shoving someone around. The survey design was similar to the design of prior research conducted by University of Pennsylvania Law School professor Paul Robinson and others regarding penalties in Pennsylvania¹ and New Jersey.² The survey design developed with George Washington students for the CCRC's first survey was used for all subsequent surveys, substituting in new hypothetical conduct.

To administer the surveys, the CCRC partnered with YouGov, a company that specializes in conducting public opinion and market research surveys that has been recognized as a leader in online polling.³ YouGov maintains a large panel of registered voters in the District of Columbia that served as respondents to the surveys.⁴ YouGov sent each survey to its panel members, who were given the opportunity to complete the survey online. The first two surveys were sent to the panel in April of 2019, and the final

¹ Robinson, Paul H., and the University of Pennsylvania Criminal Law Research Group, *Report on Offense Grading in Pennsylvania*, December 2009; U of Penn Law School, Public Law Research Paper No. 10-01. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1527149>. See also Robinson, Paul H. and Gaeta, Thomas and Majarian, Matthew and Schultz, Megan and Weck, Douglas M., *The Modern Irrationalities of American Criminal Codes: An Empirical Study of Offense Grading* (February 16, 2011). *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Vol. 100, Pg. 709, 2010; U of Penn Law School, Public Law Research Paper No. 10-04. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1539083>.

² Robinson, Paul H. and Levenson, Rebecca and Feltham, Nicholas and Sperl, Andrew and Brooks, Kristen-Elise and Koprowski, Agatha and Peake, Jessica and Probbler, Benjamin and Trainor, Brian, *Report on Offense Grading in New Jersey* (January 10, 2011). U of Penn Law School, Public Law Research Paper No. 11-03. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1737825>.

³ See, generally, Nate Cohn, *No One Picks Up the Phone, but Which Online Polls Are the Answer*, *New York Times* (July 2, 2019), available online at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/02/upshot/online-polls-analyzing-reliability.html>. A study by the Pew Research Center found YouGov's results are more representative of the overall population than results produced by eight other survey providers. See: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2016/05/02/evaluating-online-nonprobability-surveys/>; <https://today.yougov.com/topics/finance/articles-reports/2016/05/13/pew-research-yougov>.

⁴ YouGov maintains a panel of roughly 1.8 million people across the United States. Of this panel, YouGov was able to identify those members who are registered to vote in the District of Columbia.

three surveys were sent to the panel in August and September of 2019. The five surveys together included 143 total survey questions. For each survey, the CCRC required that YouGov produce at least 400 complete responses, and with all five surveys, YouGov received more than 400 responses. YouGov used a sample matching technique to select 400 respondents for each survey who are more representative of the District's actual demographics.⁵

To analyze the results of the first survey, the CCRC was assisted first by George Washington graduate students. The students calculated the mean, median, mode, and 95% confidence intervals for each survey question. In addition, for the first survey the students also ran t-tests to determine when various demographic groups' opinions differed for particular survey questions. For the second test, one of the George Washington graduate students, Mr. Bruns, performed similar calculations as to the mean, median, mode, and 95% confidence intervals for each survey question, but t-tests were not run. For the final three surveys, the CCRC contracted with an independent data specialist, Dr. Andrew M. Engelhardt, to calculate the mean, median, mode, 95% confidence intervals, and run t-tests for demographic variables. In addition, Dr. Engelhardt ran t-tests for demographic variables on the first survey that confirmed the George Washington graduate student findings and provided t-test findings for demographic variables on the second survey.

Attached as Document 1 is a spreadsheet which compiles the mean, median, mode, and 95% confidence intervals for all 143 survey questions across the five surveys. The spreadsheet has a second tab that includes every survey question for which there was any significant difference of opinion across demographic groups.⁶ Finally, the spreadsheet has a third tab which lists all zip codes for which there was a respondent for each survey question.

Attached as Document 2 are the Codebooks with results from YouGov for surveys 1-5.

Attached as Document 3 is a detailed description of YouGov's sampling methodology.

Attached as Document 4 is a report on Survey 1 entitled, "Measuring Justice: Rating the Severity of Criminal Offenses in DC" that was issued by George Washington University Trachtenberg School of Public Policy students Natalia Abrahams, Steve Bruns, Jacob Rettig, Christian Rogers, and Samantha Sears in May 2019 as part of their

⁵ YouGov has demographic information about the panel members, including gender, race, income, and education level. A more detailed description of YouGov's sample matching technique is attached as Appendix B to this memorandum.

⁶ The relevant demographic groups were gender, race, income, and education level. With respect to income, all respondents were divided into two groups: those with an annual income of more than \$80,000, or less than \$80,000. With respect to education level, all respondents were divided into two groups: those with more than two years of college, or with fewer than two years of college.

Appendix I. Public Opinion Data

Master's degree "Capstone" project. The views presented in the report are the students' own, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the CCRC.

Attached as Document 5 are letters from Dr. Andrew M. Engelhardt regarding his analysis of the survey data.

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
1	Milestone 12	An intentional killing.	12	12	12	12	
2	Milestone 10	An intentionall killing in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved one was hurt)	10	10	10	10	
3	1.19	Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.	9.5	9.3-9.8	10	12	26.0%
4	1.03	Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.	9.3	9.1-9.5	9	8	28.8%
5	2.12	Accidentally killing a person by knocking them down during a robbery.	9	8.7-9.2	9	9	22.8%
6	3.23	Robbing a store, which results in a security guard shooting and killing a bystander. No one else is injured. Rate the robber's conduct.	9	8.7-9.3	10	10	24.7%
7	3.24	Two people rob a store. One robber accidentally shoots and kills the other robber. No one else is injured. Rate the conduct of the surviving robber.	9	8.7-9.3	9	10	23.5%
8	2.16	Forcing submission to sexual penetration by inflicting serious injury.	8.9	8.6-9.1	9	8	24.0%
9	2.15	Forcing submission to sexual penetration by inflicting a minor injury and displaying a gun.	8.6	8.4-8.9	9	8	22.3%
10	3.17	Forcing an adult to submit to sexual penetration by secretly spiking their drink, causing them to pass out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.	8.6	8.3-8.9	9	8	21.6%
11	1.08	Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.	8.5	8.2-8.7	9	8	28.3%
12	2.11	Unintentionally killing another driver while speeding and looking at a phone. The driver was aware that driving in such a manner could kill someone else.	8.5	8.3-8.8	9	9	20.5%
13	3.18	Sexually penetrating an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.	8.4	8.1-8.7	9	8	20.1%
14	2.14	Forcing submission to sexual penetration by inflicting a minor injury.	8.3	8.0-8.6	8	8	21.0%
15	1.04	Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.	8.2	8.0-8.5	8	8	24.3%
16	5.18	Causing a person significant injury to make them testify falsely at a trial	8.2	7.9-8.5	8	8	28.2%
17	5.17	Threatening, face-to-face, unarmed, to kill a judge to influence their decision in a case.	8.1	7.8-8.4	8	12	20.1%
18	3.26	A law enforcement officer cleans their gun, wrongly believing the gun to be unloaded. The gun accidentally discharges, killing someone standing nearby.	8	7.7-8.3	9	9	22.5%
19	Milestone 8	Serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding).	8	8	8	8	
20	3.21	Inflicting a minor injury and displaying a gun to force a person to submit to having their unclothed genitals touched. There was no sexual penetration.	7.9	7.6-8.2	8	8	20.3%
21	5.16	Threatening, face-to-face, unarmed, to kill a witness unless they testify falsely at a trial.	7.9	7.6-8.2	8	8	17.1%
22	2.1	Confining someone in a room for a day by holding them at gunpoint, with intent to hold the person for ransom.	7.8	7.5-8.1	8	8	21.5%
23	2.23	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.	7.7	7.4-8.0	8	12	15.3%
24	1.1	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.	7.6	7.2-7.9	8	12	15.8%

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
25	2.17	Displaying a gun to compel submission to the touching of a person's genitalia.	7.6	7.3-7.9	8	8	19.5%
26	3.04	Selling two doses of cocaine to a 15-year-old	7.6	7.3-7.9	8	8	17.0%
27	3.13	Possessing, with intent to distribute at a later time, 300 doses of heroin	7.5	7.2-7.8	8	8	16.9%
28	3.25	Serving as a lookout for a robber who unexpectedly shoots and kills a cashier. The lookout believed no one was to be killed. Rate the lookout's conduct.	7.5	7.2-7.8	8	12	16.6%
29	3.09	Selling 30 doses of fentanyl to an adult, without a prescription	7.4	7.1-7.7	8	12	15.9%
30	3.12	Selling 30 doses of heroin to an adult.	7.1	6.8-7.4	8	12	16.8%
31	4.09	Possessing at home a homemade pipe bomb. The bomb is not involved in any crime.	7.1	6.8-7.4	8	8	15.1%
32	1.17	Robbing someone's wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.	7	6.7-7.3	8	8	19.8%
33	4.08	Possessing at home a machine gun that cannot be legally registered. The gun is not involved in any crime.	7	6.6-7.4	8	12	14.4%
34	2.06	Purposely setting an occupied home on fire. No one was injured, and the property damage was less than \$5,000.	6.9	5.6-7.3	7	8	16.3%
35	2.13	Confining someone in a room for several hours by threatening bodily injury if they try to leave.	6.8	6.5-7.1	7	8	16.0%
36	3.27	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property while armed with a gun. When confronted by an occupant, the person displays the gun, then flees without causing an injury or stealing anything.	6.8	6.5-7.1	7	8	20.3%
37	3.19	Touching, but not sexually penetrating, the genital area of an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the touching was inflicted.	6.7	6.4-7	7	6	16.0%
38	5.03	Giving an obscene pornographic video to someone 15 or younger	6.7	6.3-7.1	7	12	15.6%
39	5.04	Operating a vehicle while heavily intoxicated, above the legally allowable limit. No one is injured and no property is damaged.	6.7	6.4-7	7	8	17.7%
40	5.23	Calling 911 with a fake bomb threat that causes police to clear a building. There is no bomb and no one is injured during the police response.	6.7	6.4-7	7	8	15.6%
41	3.11	Selling 30 doses of cocaine to an adult.	6.6	6.3-6.9	7	8	14.1%
42	3.16	Trying to recruit a 15-year-old to sell two doses of cocaine. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.	6.6	6.3-6.9	7	12	14.3%
43	3.28	Posting online a sexually-explicit image of a former sexual partner with intent to harm their reputation. When the image was first taken, the partners had agreed that it would be kept private.	6.6	6.3-6.9	7	6	14.5%
44	4.2	Selling a firearm without a dealer's license, as required by law	6.6	6.3-6.9	7	8	15.8%
45	3.07	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of an elementary school.	6.5	6.2-6.8	6	8	16.7%
46	3.29	Threatening to harm an adult's reputation by publicizing a secret unless that adult pays \$5,000.	6.5	6.2-6.8	7	5	12.2%
47	2.07	Robbing a store cashier of \$5,000 cash by displaying a gun.	6.4	6.1-6.7	7	8	16.5%

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
48	3.2	Suddenly, without permission, grabbing the clothed genital area of an adult. There was no sexual penetration. No injury beyond the grabbing was inflicted.	6.4	6.1-6.7	6	8	17.4%
49	4.14	Carrying a concealed pistol without a license to carry a pistol as required by law while in a school or on a playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.	6.4	6.1-6.7	7	8	15.3%
50	5.02	Causing \$5000 of property damage to a store while in a crowd in which at least ten others are also damaging store property.	6.4	6.1-6.7	6	8	16.2%
51	3.02	Selling two doses of heroin to an adult.	6.3	6-6.6	6	8	13.9%
52	5.14	Persuading a close friend to testify falsely at a trial	6.3	6-6.6	6	6	15.4%
53	1.14	Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.	6.2	6.0-6.5	6	6	17.3%
54	1.16	Robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.	6.2	5.9-6.5	7	8	16.0%
55	3.06	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 1000 feet (about 3 football fields) of an elementary school.	6.2	5.8-6.6	6	8	14.8%
56	3.1	Selling 30 doses of a sedative (e.g. Xanax) to an adult, without a prescription.	6.2	5.9-6.5	6	8	16.6%
57	4.21	Causing moderate injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested	6.2	5.9-6.5	6	6	25.7%
58	4.24	Stealing property (other than a car) worth \$5,000.	6.2	5.9-6.5	6	8	13.4%
59	4.25	Stealing a car worth \$5,000.	6.2	5.9-6.5	6	6	14.5%
60	5.2	Giving a District employee a \$5000 gift with intent to influence an official action.	6.2	5.9-6.5	6	8	13.9%
61	5.22	An elected District official accepting a \$5000 gift that the official believes was given with intent to influence their official action.	6.2	5.9-6.5	6	6	18.1%
62	1.07	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.	6.1	5.8-6.4	6	4	18.0%
63	1.15	Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.	6.1	5.8-6.4	7	8	16.5%
64	2.03	Stealing property worth \$50,000.	6.1	5.8-6.4	6	6	13.8%
65	3.08	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of a college or university.	6.1	5.7-6.5	6	8	13.7%
66	4.04	Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law and having been convicted of a violent robbery 15 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.	6.1	5.8-6.4	6	8	14.6%
67	5.21	A District agency employee accepting a \$5000 gift that the employee believes was given with intent to influence their official action.	6.1	5.8-6.4	6	8	14.4%
68	1.18	Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.	6	5.8-6.3	6	4	24.8%
69	2.21	Selling a 30-day individual supply of heroin to someone. The seller secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.	6	5.7-6.3	6	8	15.8%

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
70	4.3	Displaying one's genitals to another adult in a public place, without their permission.	6	5.7-6.3	6	6	13.8%
71	Milestone 6	Moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	6	6	6	6	
72	2.2	Selling a 30-day individual supply of heroin to someone.	5.9	5.6-6.3	6	8	12.5%
73	2.27	Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.	5.9	5.7-6.2	5	4	22.5%
74	4.12	Carrying a concealed pistol without a license as required by law while walking within 1000 feet (about 3 football fields) of a school or playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5.9	5.6-6.2	6	6	13.5%
75	4.13	Carrying a concealed pistol without a license to carry a pistol as required by law while walking within 300 feet (about 1 football field) of a school or playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5.9	5.6-6.2	6	8	14.8%
76	2.24	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.	5.8	5.5-6.2	6	6	11.5%
77	4.05	Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law and having been convicted of non-violent distribution of drugs 5 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5.8	5.5-6.1	6	8	11.9%
78	5.15	Repeatedly sending unwanted, but non-threatening, text messages to persuade someone to refuse to assist a police investigation.	5.7	5.4-6	5	2	13.6%
79	1.11	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.	5.6	5.3-6.0	6	2	12.3%
80	2.08	Robbing a store cashier of \$50 cash by displaying a gun.	5.6	5.3-5.9	6	6	14.8%
81	2.22	Possessing, with intent to distribute it at a later time, a 30-day individual supply of heroin.	5.6	5.3-6.0	6	6	12.8%
82	4.11	Carrying a concealed pistol while walking down the street without a license to carry a pistol as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5.6	5.3-5.9	5	8	12.8%
83	3.03	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult.	5.5	5.1-5.9	6	8	10.6%
84	3.3	Failing to report a change of address or place of work to the sex offender registry within three days, as required by law.	5.5	5.1-5.9	5	2	11.9%
85	4.07	Possessing a pistol at home, with an appropriate registration certificate, but storing it where a person under 18 may be able to access the weapon.	5.5	5.2-5.8	6	8	13.7%
86	4.02	Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5.4	5.1-5.7	5	4	12.7%
87	4.06	Possessing at home a loaded pistol that hasn't been registered, as required by law, and having been convicted of non-violent distribution of drugs 15 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5.4	5.1-5.7	5	6	12.0%
88	4.22	Causing minor injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested	5.4	5.1-5.7	5	4	22.0%
89	3.01	Possessing a small vial of liquid PCP (a controlled substance) for personal use.	5.3	4.9-5.7	5	0	11.6%
90	4.29	Possessing two doses of cocaine while inside the jail	5.3	5-5.6	5	2	12.3%
91	5.25	Purposely not appearing in court as required by law, when charged with a serious but non-violent criminal offense.	5.3	5-5.6	5	4	16.2%

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
92	5.3	Following a person in public locations on three different occasions in a non-threatening manner that causes severe emotional distress. The follower did not expect, but reasonably should have expected that the following would have	5.3	5-5.6	5	4	13.3%
93	1.01	Stealing property worth \$5,000.	5.2	4.9-5.5	5	6	14.8%
94	5.05	Assisting or encouraging an adult to engage in an act of consensual prostitution with another person. No force, threats, or coercion are used, and no injury is caused.	5.2	4.8-5.6	5	2	11.9%
95	5.29	Purposely sending upsetting, but non-threatening, text messages to someone on three different occasions. The sender didn't know or intend that the messages would cause severe emotional distress. But the messages did cause sever	5.2	4.9-5.5	5	4	14.0%
96	2.28	Stealing property worth \$5000.	5.1	4.8-5.4	5	4	14.3%
97	4.18	Possessing a stun gun or taser in a high school building. The device is not involved in any crime.	5.1	4.8-5.4	5	2	13.0%
98	5.19	Giving a District employee a \$50 gift with intent to influence an official action.	5.1	4.8-5.4	5	4	13.3%
99	5.28	Purposely sending upsetting, but non-threatening, text messages to someone on three different occasions that causes severe emotional distress. The sender did not expect, but reasonably should have expected the messages would have	5.1	4.8-5.4	5	4	11.6%
100	1.06	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.	5	4.7-5.3	5	8	14.0%
101	4.01	Possessing an unloaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.	5	4.7-5.3	5	4	12.3%
102	4.19	Transporting a properly-registered firearm in a vehicle in an unsafe manner. The firearm is not involved in any crime.	5	4.7-5.3	4	2	12.1%
103	5.12	Leaving a halfway house (unlocked detention facility) without legal permission.	4.8	4.5-5.1	4	1	13.7%
104	5.13	Failing to return to a halfway house (unlocked detention facility) as required by law.	4.8	4.5-5.1	4	2	14.2%
105	5.24	Purposely causing a false fire alarm in a building. There is no fire and no one is injured in the response.	4.8	4.5-5.1	4	2	17.8%
106	1.12	During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.	4.7	4.3-5.0	4	2	14.8%
107	2.18	Possessing in one's home a gun after being imprisoned for a serious crime. The gun is not involved in any crime.	4.7	4.4-5.1	4	2	18.0%
108	2.25	Threatening to break someone's jaw.	4.7	4.4-5.1	4	2	15.3%
109	2.26	Stealing property worth \$2,500.	4.7	4.4-5.1	4	2	12.5%
110	3.05	Sharing (for free) two doses of cocaine with an adult friend	4.7	4.3-5.1	4	0	17.6%

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
111	4.26	Stealing a credit card with an available limit of \$5,000, but never using the stolen card.	4.7	4.4-5	4	2	15.4%
112	5.26	Purposely not appearing in court as required by law, when charged with a minor, non-violent criminal offense.	4.7	4.4-5	4	2	16.3%
113	2.19	Causing \$500 of property damage to a store while in a crowd in which at least ten others are also damaging property.	4.6	4.3-4.9	4	2	16.0%
114	4.1	Possessing a firearm silencer at home. The silencer is not involved in any crime. No gun is found with the silencer.	4.6	4.2-5	4	0	18.7%
115	5.27	Failing to appear for drug testing while awaiting trial, as required by law	4.6	4.3-4.9	4	4	14.0%
116	4.16	Carrying a concealed, long-bladed knife while walking down the street, for self defense if attacked. The knife is not involved in any crime.	4.5	4.1-4.9	4	0	20.7%
117	4.23	Pushing a law enforcement officer while being arrested. No pain or injury was inflicted.	4.5	4.2-4.8	4	2	23.6%
118	2.02	Driving a car knowing it was stolen, but not being part of the theft.	4.4	4.1-4.7	4	2	17.3%
119	4.17	Possessing a stun gun or taser on a college campus, outside of any buildings. The device is not involved in any crime.	4.4	4.1-4.7	4	0	16.3%
120	1.02	Stealing property worth \$1,500.	4.3	4.0-4.6	4	4	18.8%
121	1.05	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything	4.3	4.0-4.6	4	2	16.0%
122	5.07	Setting up a casino-style gaming table or slot machine so people can play for money. The operator did not have a license to do so.	4.3	4-4.6	4	2	14.0%
123	2.04	Stealing property worth \$500.	4.2	3.9-4.5	4	2	19.0%
124	4.03	Possessing 10 bullets at home, without registering them as required by law. No gun is found with the bullets.	4.2	3.8-4.6	3	0	17.6%
125	4.27	Stealing property worth \$50.	4.2	3.9-4.5	3	2	21.1%
126	1.13	Grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.	4	3.7-4.3	4	2	24.0%
127	4.15	Carrying a concealed, realistic but fake gun while walking down the street. The fake gun is not involved in any crime.	4	3.6-4.4	3	0	26.0%
128	Milestone 4	Minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	4	4	4	4	
129	2.01	Riding as a passenger in a car knowing it was stolen, but not being part of the theft.	3.9	3.6-4.2	3	2	16.5%
130	1.09	Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.	3.7	3.4-3.9	3	2	20.3%
131	3.22	Stiffening one's arms and legs while being arrested, intentionally making it more difficult for a law enforcement officer to fasten handcuffs.	3.7	3.3-4.1	2	0	22.8%
132	5.09	Gambling money on a website not licensed by the DC government	3.7	3.3-4.1	3	0	23.0%
133	1.21	Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.	3.4	3.0-3.8	2	0	27.5%
134	2.09	Continuing to engage in an unlawful demonstration that blocks a street despite a police officer's order to stop.	3.3	3.0-3.7	2	2	20.3%
135	3.14	Possessing a pipe with intent to use it to smoke a controlled substance in the future. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.	3.3	2.9-3.7	2	0	37.7%

Row Number	Survey and Question	Question Wording	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Median	Mode	Percentage of Responses with Modal Value
136	2.05	Stealing property worth \$50.	3.2	2.9-3.5	2	2	25.0%
137	5.01	Selling sunglasses on a public sidewalk without a business license or vending permit, as required by law.	3.1	2.7-3.5	2	0	28.2%
138	3.15	Possessing a straw with intent to use it to snort a controlled substance in the future. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.	3	2.6-3.4	1	0	48.5%
139	4.28	Selling a fake name-brand handbag for \$50 to a buyer who knows they are buying a fake.	3	2.7-3.3	2	0	33.6%
140	1.2	Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.	2.9	2.5-3.1	2	0	25.5%
141	5.1	Continuing to beg for money in a public place from a person who already has said no. The begging is not threatening to anyone.	2.8	2.5-3.1	2	0	27.3%
142	5.08	Setting up an office pool to bet money on the winner of a sporting event	2.6	2.2-3	1	0	52.2%
143	1.23	Purposely playing loud music at night with intent to disrupt a neighbor.	2.5	2.2-2.8	2	0	23.5%
144	5.06	Sleeping in a tent on a sidewalk or other public property	2.4	2-2.8	1	0	48.9%
145	5.11	Begging for money at a bus stop or on public transportation. The begging is not threatening to anyone.	2.4	2-2.8	1	0	48.3%
146	1.25	Offering to have sexual intercourse with a consenting adult for money.	2.2	1.9-2.5	1	0	41.0%
147	1.22	Possessing in one's home a switchblade knife or brass knuckles, not used or involved in any crime.	2.1	1.8-2.4	0	0	53.5%
148	Milestone 2	Non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)	2	2	2	2	
149	1.24	Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.	1.5	1.3-1.7	1	0	48.0%
150	Milestone 0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)	0	0	0	0	

Appendix I. Public Opinion Data

Document 1: Survey Responses

KEY: **: differences significant at the .01 level. ***: differences significant at the .001 level.

Survey and Question	Question Wording	Sex		Race		Income		Education	
		Female	Male	White	Black	Income Below Median	Income Above Median	Education Below Media	Education Above Median
3.09	Selling 30 doses of fentanyl to an adult, without a prescription.	7.8 ()	6.8 ()	6.7 ***	8***				
3.08	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of a college or university.	6.7**	5.4**	5.1 ***	7.1***			7.2***	5.6***
3.07	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of an elementary school.	7.1***	5.7 ***	5.7 ***	7***				
3.06	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 1000 feet (about 3 football fields) of an elementary school.	6.8**	5.5 **	5.3 ***	7***	6.7	5.7	7.2**	5.7**
3.11	Selling 30 doses of cocaine to an adult.	7 ()	6 ()	6 ()	7 ()				
3.1	Selling 30 doses of a sedative (e.g. Xanax) to an adult, without a prescription.			5.4 ***	6.8***			6.9 ()	5.9 ()
3.02	Selling two doses of heroin to an adult.			5.5 **	6.8**				
3.01	Possessing a small vial of liquid PCP (a controlled substance) for personal use.	5.8 ()	4.7 ()	4 ***	6.4***	5.8	4.7	6.6***	4.6***
3.03	Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult.			4.7 ***	6.1***				
4.29	Possessing two doses of cocaine while inside the jail.			4.5 ***	6***				
4.22	Causing minor injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested.			4.9 ***	5.9***				
5.12	Leaving a halfway house (unlocked detention facility) without legal permission.			4 ***	5.6***			6.1***	4.2***
5.13	Failing to return to a halfway house (unlocked detention facility) as required by law.			4.1 **	5.4**			5.7**	4.3**
3.05	Sharing (for free) two doses of cocaine with an adult friend.			3.8***	5.2***				
4.23	Pushing a law enforcement officer while being arrested. No pain or injury was inflicted.			3.9 ()	4.9 ()				
4.27	Stealing property worth \$50.			3.5**	4.8**			5 ()	3.8 ()
5.07	Setting up a casino-style gaming table or slot machine so people can play for money. The operator did not have a license to do so.			3.7 ()	4.8 ()			5 ()	4 ()
1.21	Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.	4.0 ***	2.6 ***	2.6 ***	4.5 ***			4.2 **	3.0 **
3.22	Stiffening one's arms and legs while being arrested, intentionally making it more difficult for a law enforcement officer to fasten handcuffs.			2.8***	4.5***			4.5**	3.3**
3.14	Possessing a pipe with intent to use it to smoke a controlled substance in the future. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.	3.8 ()	2.7 ()	2.3***	4.2***			4.3***	2.8***
5.09	Gambling money on a website not licensed by the DC government.	3.2 ()	4.4 ()	3.1 ()	4.2 ()				

Appendix I. Public Opinion Data

Document 1: Survey Responses

KEY: **: differences significant at the .01 level. ***: differences significant at the .001 level.

Survey and Question	Question Wording	Sex		Race		Income		Education	
		Female	Male	White	Black	Income Below Median	Income Above Median	Education Below Media	Education Above Median
3.15	Possessing a straw with intent to use it to snort a controlled substance in the future. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.			2***	3.6***			3.9 ()	2.5 ()
5.01	Selling sunglasses on a public sidewalk without a business license or vending permit, as required by law.	2.5 ()	3.8 ()	2.4 ()	3.6 ()				
1.2	Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.			2.4**	3.4**				
5.08	Setting up an office pool to bet money on the winner of a sporting event.			1.8 ()	3.1 ()			3.3 ()	2.2 ()
3.23	Robbing a store, which results in a security guard shooting and killing a bystander. No one else is injured. Rate the robber's conduct.	9.5***	8.5***						
3.17	Forcing an adult to submit to sexual penetration by secretly spiking their drink, causing them to pass out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.	9.1***	8***						
3.18	Sexually penetrating an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.	9.1***	7.6***						
3.13	Possessing, with intent to distribute at a later time, 300 doses of heroin.	8***	6.8***						
3.04	Selling two doses of cocaine to a 15-year-old.	8.4***	6.8***						
3.19	Touching, but not sexually penetrating, the genital area of an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the touching was inflicted.	7.3***	6***						
3.28	Posting online a sexually-explicit image of a former sexual partner with intent to harm their reputation. When the image was first taken, the partners had agreed that it would be kept private.	7.2***	5.8***						
3.2	Suddenly, without permission, grabbing the clothed genital area of an adult. There was no sexual penetration. No injury beyond the grabbing was inflicted.	6.9**	5.8**						
3.3	Failing to report a change of address or place of work to the sex offender registry within three days, as required by law.	6 ()	4.9 ()						
1.12	During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.	5.2***	4.1***						
4.28	Selling a fake name-brand handbag for \$50 to a buyer who knows they are buying a fake.	2.5**	3.6**						
5.06	Sleeping in a tent on a sidewalk or other public property.	1.8**	3.1**						
5.11	Begging for money at a bus stop or on public transportation. The begging is not threatening to anyone.	1.8**	3.1**						

Appendix I. Public Opinion Data

Document 1: Survey Responses

KEY: **: differences significant at the .01 level. ***: differences significant at the .001 level.

Survey and Question	Question Wording	Sex		Race		Income		Education	
		Female	Male	White	Black	Income Below Median	Income Above Median	Education Below Media	Education Above Median
1.05	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything					3.8***	4.8***		
1.07	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.					5.6***	6.7***		
1.14	Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.							5.5***	6.6***
5.27	Failing to appear for drug testing while awaiting trial, as required by law.							5.3 ()	4.3 ()

```
=====
Project Code: GWAS0031
Project Name: DC Voters Survey
Prepared for: Jinwoo Park
Interviews: 400
Field Period: March 22, 2019 – April 01, 2019
Project Manager: Ashley Grosse – 650.462.8016
=====
```

YouGov interviewed 491 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 400 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.

```
=====
Variable List
=====
```

caseid	Case ID
weight	weight
consent	Consent
statmt_Q2	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$5000.
statmt_Q3	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$1500.
statmt_Q4	Seriousness of behavior -- Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.
statmt_Q5	Seriousness of behavior -- Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.
statmt_Q6	Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything.
statmt_Q7	Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.
statmt_Q8	Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.
statmt_Q9	Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.
statmt_Q10	Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an empty

statmt_Q11	store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything. Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.
statmt_Q12	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.
statmt_Q13	Seriousness of behavior -- During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.
statmt_Q14	Seriousness of behavior -- Grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.
statmt_Q15	Seriousness of behavior -- Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.
statmt_Q16	Seriousness of behavior -- Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.
statmt_Q17	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.
statmt_Q18	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.
statmt_Q19	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.
statmt_Q20	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.
statmt_Q21	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a small
zip	lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.
statmt_Q22	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.
statmt_Q23	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing in one's home a switchblade knife or brass knuckles, not used or involved in any crime.
statmt_Q24	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely playing
loud	music at night with intent to disrupt a
neighbor.	
statmt_Q25	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.
statmt_Q26	Seriousness of behavior -- Offering to have sexual intercourse with a consenting adult for money.
birthyr	Birth Year
gender	Gender
race	Race
educ	Education
marstat	Marital Status
employ	Employment Status
faminc_new	Family income
pid3	3 point party ID
pid7	7 point Party ID
inputstate	State of Residence
votereg	Voter Registration Status
ideo5	Ideology

regzip	Zip code
newsint	Political Interest
presvote16post	2016 President Vote Post Election
religpew	Religion
pew_churatd	Church attendance (Pew version)
pew_bornagain	Born Again (Pew version)
pew_religimp	Importance of religion (Pew version)
pew_prayer	Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
starttime	Questionnaire Start Time
endtime	Questionnaire End Time

Verbatims

Variable map and codebook

Name: caseid
Description: Case ID

Numeric Variable – no categories

answered : 400

Name: weight
Description: weight

Numeric Variable – no categories

answered : 400

Name: consent
Description: Consent

Count	Code	Label
400	1	Agree to participate
0	2	Decline

Name: statmt_Q2
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$5000.

Count	Code	Label
17	0	0
22	1	1
53	2	2
25	3	3
44	4	4
44	5	5
59	6	6
27	7	7
44	8	8
20	9	9
16	10	10
8	11	11
21	12	12

=====

Name: statmt_Q3
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$1500.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
14	0	0
28	1	1
73	2	2
42	3	3
75	4	4
41	5	5
39	6	6
21	7	7
24	8	8
13	9	9
10	10	10
5	11	11
15	12	12

=====

Name: statmt_Q4
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
8	0	0
4	1	1
1	2	2
1	3	3
2	4	4
2	5	5
6	6	6
10	7	7
115	8	8
66	9	9
47	10	10
34	11	11
104	12	12

=====

Name: statmt_Q5
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
5	0	0
5	1	1
1	2	2
5	3	3
2	4	4
5	5	5
59	6	6
43	7	7
97	8	8

49	9	9
51	10	10
31	11	11
46	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q6
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything.

Count	Code	Label
32	0	0
47	1	1
64	2	2
41	3	3
45	4	4
34	5	5
37	6	6
22	7	7
32	8	8
14	9	9
17	10	10
4	11	11
10	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q7
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.

Count	Code	Label
30	0	0
27	1	1
54	2	2
35	3	3
42	4	4
37	5	5
31	6	6
29	7	7
56	8	8
16	9	9
25	10	10
6	11	11
12	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q8
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.

Count	Code	Label
12	0	0
5	1	1
12	2	2
7	3	3
72	4	4
60	5	5
57	6	6
52	7	7
55	8	8
23	9	9
17	10	10
8	11	11
20	12	12

=====

Name: statmt_Q9
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.

Count	Code	Label
6	0	0
2	1	1
4	2	2
6	3	3
9	4	4
12	5	5
19	6	6
22	7	7
113	8	8
67	9	9
44	10	10
36	11	11
60	12	12

=====

Name: statmt_Q10
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.

Count	Code	Label
41	0	0
45	1	1
81	2	2
47	3	3
46	4	4
23	5	5
40	6	6
18	7	7
20	8	8
11	9	9

9	10	10
10	11	11
9	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q11
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
12	0	0
9	1	1
28	2	2
14	3	3
13	4	4
16	5	5
35	6	6
34	7	7
59	8	8
38	9	9
50	10	10
29	11	11
63	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q12
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
25	0	0
25	1	1
49	2	2
27	3	3
35	4	4
30	5	5
40	6	6
35	7	7
39	8	8
18	9	9
35	10	10
14	11	11
28	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q13
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
41	0	0
42	1	1
59	2	2
34	3	3
29	4	4

31	5	5
49	6	6
20	7	7
31	8	8
13	9	9
24	10	10
9	11	11
17	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q14
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.

Count	Code	Label
22	0	0
28	1	1
96	2	2
49	3	3
67	4	4
30	5	5
43	6	6
15	7	7
19	8	8
12	9	9
7	10	10
2	11	11
10	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q15
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.

Count	Code	Label
6	0	0
3	1	1
17	2	2
10	3	3
53	4	4
51	5	5
69	6	6
50	7	7
66	8	8
25	9	9
23	10	10
10	11	11
17	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q16
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.

Count	Code	Label
11	0	0
14	1	1
51	2	2
15	3	3
18	4	4
40	5	5
46	6	6
48	7	7
66	8	8
24	9	9
30	10	10
15	11	11
22	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q17
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.

Count	Code	Label
12	0	0
14	1	1
41	2	2
13	3	3
34	4	4
35	5	5
50	6	6
38	7	7
64	8	8
33	9	9
26	10	10
10	11	11
30	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q18
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.

Count	Code	Label
9	0	0
7	1	1
29	2	2
13	3	3
23	4	4
26	5	5
39	6	6
42	7	7
79	8	8
32	9	9
36	10	10
25	11	11

40 12 12

=====

Name: statmt_Q19
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
5	0	0
4	1	1
8	2	2
6	3	3
99	4	4
68	5	5
61	6	6
32	7	7
44	8	8
31	9	9
19	10	10
8	11	11
14	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====

Name: statmt_Q20
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
4	0	0
3	1	1
3	2	2
2	3	3
5	4	4
4	5	5
6	6	6
6	7	7
85	8	8
62	9	9
57	10	10
58	11	11
104	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====

Name: statmt_Q21
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
102	0	0
77	1	1
68	2	2
29	3	3
29	4	4

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 2: YouGov Codebooks Surveys 1-5

16	5	5
25	6	6
3	7	7
16	8	8
7	9	9
12	10	10
5	11	11
11	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q22
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
110	0	0
52	1	1
58	2	2
18	3	3
27	4	4
18	5	5
23	6	6
13	7	7
27	8	8
10	9	9
19	10	10
7	11	11
18	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q23
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing in one's home a switchblade knife or brass knuckles, not used or involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
214	0	0
43	1	1
36	2	2
21	3	3
12	4	4
11	5	5
10	6	6
6	7	7
11	8	8
4	9	9
18	10	10
1	11	11
13	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q24
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely playing loud music at night with intent to disrupt a neighbor.

Count	Code	Label
94	0	0
79	1	1
90	2	2
37	3	3
26	4	4
19	5	5
17	6	6
5	7	7
9	8	8
7	9	9
6	10	10
3	11	11
8	12	12

=====

Name: statmt_Q25
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.

Count	Code	Label
192	0	0
83	1	1
47	2	2
17	3	3
15	4	4
7	5	5
10	6	6
4	7	7
8	8	8
4	9	9
2	10	10
3	11	11
6	12	12
2	98	skipped

=====

Name: statmt_Q26
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Offering to have sexual intercourse with a consenting adult for money.

Count	Code	Label
164	0	0
61	1	1
61	2	2
14	3	3
17	4	4
15	5	5
13	6	6
14	7	7
10	8	8
6	9	9
11	10	10
2	11	11

12 12 12

```
=====
Name:      birthyr
Description: Birth Year

            Numeric Variable - no categories

            answered      : 400
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      gender
Description: Gender

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            172        1      Male
            228        2      Female
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      race
Description: Race

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            203        1      White
            152        2      Black
            19         3      Hispanic
            11         4      Asian
            2          5      Native American
            9          6      Mixed
            2          7      Other
            2          8      Middle Eastern
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      educ
Description: Education

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            5          1      No HS
            51         2      High school graduate
            62         3      Some college
            15         4      2-year
            130        5      4-year
            137        6      Post-grad
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      marstat
Description: Marital Status

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            121        1      Married
            6          2      Separated
            26         3      Divorced
            10         4      Widowed
            205        5      Never married
            32         6      Domestic / civil partnership
=====
```

=====

Name: employ
Description: Employment Status

Count	Code	Label
230	1	Full-time
62	2	Part-time
3	3	Temporarily laid off
24	4	Unemployed
39	5	Retired
12	6	Permanently disabled
7	7	Homemaker
16	8	Student
7	9	Other

=====

Name: faminc_new
Description: Family income

Count	Code	Label
21	1	Less than \$10,000
22	2	\$10,000 - \$19,999
27	3	\$20,000 - \$29,999
22	4	\$30,000 - \$39,999
30	5	\$40,000 - \$49,999
32	6	\$50,000 - \$59,999
23	7	\$60,000 - \$69,999
26	8	\$70,000 - \$79,999
32	9	\$80,000 - \$99,999
27	10	\$100,000 - \$119,999
34	11	\$120,000 - \$149,999
29	12	\$150,000 - \$199,999
13	13	\$200,000 - \$249,999
17	14	\$250,000 - \$349,999
7	15	\$350,000 - \$499,999
8	16	\$500,000 or more
30	97	Prefer not to say

=====

Name: pid3
Description: 3 point party ID

Count	Code	Label
262	1	Democrat
45	2	Republican
71	3	Independent
7	4	Other
15	5	Not sure

=====

Name: pid7
Description: 7 point Party ID

Count	Code	Label
-------	------	-------

211	1	Strong Democrat
51	2	Not very strong Democrat
30	3	Lean Democrat
37	4	Independent
12	5	Lean Republican
18	6	Not very strong Republican
27	7	Strong Republican
14	8	Not sure
0	9	Don't know

Name: inputstate
Description: State of Residence

Count	Code	Label
0	1	Alabama
0	2	Alaska
0	4	Arizona
0	5	Arkansas
0	6	California
0	8	Colorado
0	9	Connecticut
0	10	Delaware
400	11	District of Columbia
0	12	Florida
0	13	Georgia
0	15	Hawaii
0	16	Idaho
0	17	Illinois
0	18	Indiana
0	19	Iowa
0	20	Kansas
0	21	Kentucky
0	22	Louisiana
0	23	Maine
0	24	Maryland
0	25	Massachusetts
0	26	Michigan
0	27	Minnesota
0	28	Mississippi
0	29	Missouri
0	30	Montana
0	31	Nebraska
0	32	Nevada
0	33	New Hampshire
0	34	New Jersey
0	35	New Mexico
0	36	New York
0	37	North Carolina
0	38	North Dakota
0	39	Ohio
0	40	Oklahoma
0	41	Oregon
0	42	Pennsylvania
0	44	Rhode Island
0	45	South Carolina

0	46	South Dakota
0	47	Tennessee
0	48	Texas
0	49	Utah
0	50	Vermont
0	51	Virginia
0	53	Washington
0	54	West Virginia
0	55	Wisconsin
0	56	Wyoming
0	60	American Samoa
0	64	Federated States of Micronesia
0	66	Guam
0	68	Marshall Islands
0	69	Northern Mariana Islands
0	70	Pala
0	72	Puerto Rico
0	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
0	78	Virgin Islands
0	81	Alberta
0	82	British Columbia
0	83	Manitoba
0	84	New Brunswick
0	85	Newfoundland
0	86	Northwest Territories
0	87	Nova Scotia
0	88	Nunavut
0	89	Ontario
0	90	Prince Edward Island
0	91	Quebec
0	92	Saskatchewan
0	93	Yukon Territory
0	99	Not in the U.S. or Canada

=====

Name: votereg
Description: Voter Registration Status

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
400	1	Yes
0	2	No
0	3	Don't know

=====

Name: ideo5
Description: Ideology

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
94	1	Very liberal
109	2	Liberal
117	3	Moderate
44	4	Conservative
12	5	Very conservative
24	6	Not sure

=====

Name: regzip
Description: Zip code

Numeric Variable – no categories

answered : 400

Name: newsint
Description: Political Interest

Count	Code	Label
233	1	Most of the time
109	2	Some of the time
34	3	Only now and then
15	4	Hardly at all
9	7	Don't know

Name: presvote16post
Description: 2016 President Vote Post Election

Count	Code	Label
277	1	Hillary Clinton
35	2	Donald Trump
16	3	Gary Johnson
7	4	Jill Stein
1	5	Evan McMullin
7	6	Other
57	7	Did not vote for President

Name: religpew
Description: Religion

Count	Code	Label
121	1	Protestant
65	2	Roman Catholic
1	3	Mormon
5	4	Eastern or Greek Orthodox
34	5	Jewish
6	6	Muslim
4	7	Buddhist
2	8	Hindu
34	9	Atheist
28	10	Agnostic
80	11	Nothing in particular
20	12	Something else

Name: pew_churatd
Description: Church attendance (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
26	1	More than once a week

57	2	Once a week
36	3	Once or twice a month
81	4	A few times a year
89	5	Seldom
101	6	Never
10	7	Don't know

```
=====
Name:      pew_bornagain
Description: Born Again (Pew version)
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
85	1	Yes
315	2	No

```
=====
Name:      pew_religimp
Description: Importance of religion (Pew version)
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
120	1	Very important
99	2	Somewhat important
69	3	Not too important
112	4	Not at all important

```
=====
Name:      pew_prayer
Description: Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
79	1	Several times a day
63	2	Once a day
34	3	A few times a week
13	4	Once a week
33	5	A few times a month
65	6	Seldom
100	7	Never
13	8	Don't know

Date format variables

```
=====
Name:      starttime
Description: Questionnaire Start Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```

```
=====
Name:      endtime
Description: Questionnaire End Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```


Page 1

```
=====
Project Code: GWAS0032
Project Name: April 2019 DC Voters Survey
Prepared for: Jinwoo Park
Interviews: 400
Field Period: May 13, 2019 - May 21, 2019
Project Manager: Ashley - 650.462.8016
=====
```

YouGov interviewed 440 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 400 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.

```
=====
Variable List
=====
```

caseid	Case ID
weight	Weight
consent	Consent
statmt_Q2	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$5000.
statmt_Q11	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.
statmt_Q12	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.
statmt_Q19	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.
statmt_Q27	Seriousness of behavior -- Driving a car knowing it was stolen, but not being part of the theft.
statmt_Q28	Seriousness of behavior -- Riding as a passenger in a car knowing it was stolen, but not being part of the theft.
statmt_Q29	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$50,000.
statmt_Q30	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$500.
statmt_Q31	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$50.
statmt_Q32	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely setting an occupied home on fire. No one was injured, and the property damage was less than \$5,000.
statmt_Q33	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing a store cashier of \$5,000 cash by displaying a gun.
statmt_Q34	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing a store cashier of \$50 cash by displaying a gun.
statmt_Q35	Seriousness of behavior -- Continuing to engage in an unlawful demonstration that blocks a street despite a police officer's order to stop.
statmt_Q36	Seriousness of behavior -- Confining someone in a room for a day by holding them at gunpoint, with intent to hold the person for ransom.
statmt_Q37	Seriousness of behavior -- Unintentionally killing another driver while speeding and looking at a phone. The driver was aware that driving in such a manner could kill someone else.
statmt_Q38	Seriousness of behavior -- Accidentally killing a person by knocking them down during a robbery.

Page 2

statmt_Q39	Seriousness of behavior -- Confining someone in a room for several hours by threatening bodily injury if they try to leave.
statmt_Q40	Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing submission to sexual penetration by inflicting a minor injury.
statmt_Q41	Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing submission to sexual penetration by inflicting a minor injury and displaying a gun.
statmt_Q42	Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing submission to sexual penetration by inflicting serious injury.
statmt_Q43	Seriousness of behavior -- Displaying a gun to compel submission to the touching of a person's genitalia.
statmt_Q44	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing in one's home a gun after being imprisoned for a serious crime. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q45	Seriousness of behavior -- Causing \$500 of property damage to a store while in a crowd in which at least ten others are also damaging property.
statmt_Q46	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a 30-day individual supply of heroin to someone.
statmt_Q47	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a 30-day individual supply of heroin to someone. The seller secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.
statmt_Q48	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing, with intent to distribute it at a later time, a 30-day individual supply of heroin.
statmt_Q51	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to break someone's jaw.
statmt_Q52	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$2,500.
birthyr	Birth Year
gender	Gender
race	Race
educ	Education
marstat	Marital Status
employ	Employment Status
faminc_new	Family income
pid3	3 point party ID
pid7	7 point Party ID
inputstate	State of Residence
regzip	Zip code
region	Region
votereg	Voter Registration Status
ideo5	Ideology
newsint	Political Interest
religpew	Religion
pew_churatd	Church attendance (Pew version)
pew_bornagain	Born Again (Pew version)
pew_religimp	Importance of religion (Pew version)
pew_prayer	Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
starttime	Questionnaire Start Time
endtime	Questionnaire End Time

Verbatims

Variable map and codebook

```

Name:      caseid
Description: Case ID

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered      : 400

```

```

Name:      weight
Description: Weight

Numeric Variable - no categories

```

Page 3

answered : 400

Name: consent
Description: Consent

Count	Code	Label
400	1	Agree to participate
0	2	Decline

Name: statmt_Q2
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$5000.

Count	Code	Label
14	0	0
26	1	1
55	2	2
35	3	3
57	4	4
49	5	5
46	6	6
34	7	7
27	8	8
15	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
21	12	12

Name: statmt_Q11
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.

Count	Code	Label
7	0	0
4	1	1
22	2	2
18	3	3
19	4	4
23	5	5
40	6	6
37	7	7
56	8	8
46	9	9
37	10	10
29	11	11
61	12	12
1	98	skipped

Name: statmt_Q12
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.

Count	Code	Label
19	0	0
32	1	1
45	2	2
23	3	3
40	4	4
29	5	5
46	6	6
29	7	7
40	8	8
16	9	9
29	10	10
13	11	11
39	12	12

Page 4

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q19
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing someone's wallet by punching
              them, which caused minor injury.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
8	0	0
2	1	1
12	2	2
17	3	3
90	4	4
73	5	5
64	6	6
34	7	7
41	8	8
19	9	9
12	10	10
7	11	11
21	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q27
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Driving a car knowing it was stolen,
              but not being part of the theft.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
25	0	0
42	1	1
69	2	2
42	3	3
43	4	4
45	5	5
44	6	6
24	7	7
22	8	8
7	9	9
16	10	10
6	11	11
14	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q28
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Riding as a passenger in a car
              knowing it was stolen, but not being part of the theft.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
53	0	0
56	1	1
66	2	2
36	3	3
47	4	4
26	5	5
29	6	6
25	7	7
21	8	8
7	9	9
15	10	10
6	11	11
13	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q29
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth $50,000.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
11	0	0
15	1	1
50	2	2

Page 5

25	3	3
31	4	4
33	5	5
55	6	6
37	7	7
50	8	8
32	9	9
16	10	10
18	11	11
27	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q30
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$500.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
18	0	0
51	1	1
76	2	2
49	3	3
59	4	4
34	5	5
37	6	6
16	7	7
22	8	8
11	9	9
6	10	10
4	11	11
17	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q31
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$50.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
36	0	0
94	1	1
100	2	2
46	3	3
45	4	4
9	5	5
18	6	6
8	7	7
8	8	8
5	9	9
9	10	10
9	11	11
13	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q32
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely setting an occupied home on fire. No one was injured, and the property damage was less than \$5,000.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
11	0	0
14	1	1
21	2	2
18	3	3
20	4	4
41	5	5
51	6	6
35	7	7
65	8	8
32	9	9
33	10	10
17	11	11
42	12	12

Page 6

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q33
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing a store cashier of $5,000
            cash by displaying a gun.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
8	0	0
10	1	1
46	2	2
22	3	3
25	4	4
37	5	5
47	6	6
45	7	7
66	8	8
28	9	9
25	10	10
12	11	11
29	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q34
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing a store cashier of $50 cash
            by displaying a gun.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
12	0	0
17	1	1
57	2	2
32	3	3
33	4	4
46	5	5
59	6	6
28	7	7
45	8	8
19	9	9
19	10	10
4	11	11
29	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q35
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Continuing to engage in an unlawful
            demonstration that blocks a street despite a police officer's
            order to stop.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
76	0	0
69	1	1
81	2	2
30	3	3
31	4	4
26	5	5
12	6	6
18	7	7
12	8	8
13	9	9
12	10	10
6	11	11
14	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q36
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Confining someone in a room for a day
            by holding them at gunpoint, with intent to hold the person for
            ransom.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
7	0	0

Page 7

5	1	1
28	2	2
13	3	3
10	4	4
19	5	5
28	6	6
38	7	7
86	8	8
42	9	9
44	10	10
35	11	11
45	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q37
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Unintentionally killing another driver while speeding and looking at a phone. The driver was aware that driving in such a manner could kill someone else.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
7	0	0
5	1	1
13	2	2
7	3	3
9	4	4
12	5	5
25	6	6
26	7	7
57	8	8
82	9	9
58	10	10
35	11	11
64	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q38
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Accidentally killing a person by knocking them down during a robbery.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
7	0	0
1	1	1
3	2	2
5	3	3
9	4	4
11	5	5
20	6	6
20	7	7
47	8	8
91	9	9
90	10	10
32	11	11
64	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q39
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Confining someone in a room for several hours by threatening bodily injury if they try to leave.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
11	0	0
8	1	1
29	2	2
18	3	3
31	4	4
25	5	5
60	6	6
39	7	7
64	8	8
30	9	9

Page 8

30	10	10
17	11	11
38	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q40
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing submission to sexual
              penetration by inflicting a minor injury.
```

Count	Code	Label
----	----	----
5	0	0
4	1	1
9	2	2
4	3	3
17	4	4
18	5	5
34	6	6
38	7	7
84	8	8
47	9	9
40	10	10
36	11	11
64	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q41
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing submission to sexual
              penetration by inflicting a minor injury and displaying a gun.
```

Count	Code	Label
----	----	----
5	0	0
2	1	1
6	2	2
3	3	3
16	4	4
18	5	5
22	6	6
27	7	7
89	8	8
63	9	9
39	10	10
39	11	11
71	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q42
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing submission to sexual
              penetration by inflicting serious injury.
```

Count	Code	Label
----	----	----
8	0	0
2	1	1
7	2	2
6	3	3
5	4	4
11	5	5
21	6	6
16	7	7
96	8	8
63	9	9
49	10	10
33	11	11
83	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q43
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Displaying a gun to compel submission
              to the touching of a person's genitalia.
```

Count	Code	Label
-------	------	-------

6	0	0
8	1	1
26	2	2
12	3	3
14	4	4
15	5	5
44	6	6
39	7	7
78	8	8
46	9	9
39	10	10
23	11	11
50	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q44
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing in one's home a gun after being imprisoned for a serious crime. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
49	0	0
45	1	1
50	2	2
33	3	3
42	4	4
26	5	5
29	6	6
24	7	7
25	8	8
16	9	9
26	10	10
10	11	11
25	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q45
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Causing \$500 of property damage to a store while in a crowd in which at least ten others are also damaging property.

Count	Code	Label
18	0	0
34	1	1
64	2	2
48	3	3
61	4	4
37	5	5
44	6	6
17	7	7
33	8	8
9	9	9
12	10	10
7	11	11
16	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q46
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a 30-day individual supply of heroin to someone.

Count	Code	Label
17	0	0
29	1	1
42	2	2
23	3	3
42	4	4
28	5	5
48	6	6

Page 10

28	7	7
50	8	8
21	9	9
22	10	10
12	11	11
38	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q47
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a 30-day individual supply of heroin to someone. The seller secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.

Count	Code	Label
11	0	0
22	1	1
37	2	2
34	3	3
38	4	4
36	5	5
51	6	6
24	7	7
63	8	8
20	9	9
20	10	10
10	11	11
34	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q48
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing, with intent to distribute it at a later time, a 30-day individual supply of heroin.

Count	Code	Label
21	0	0
28	1	1
40	2	2
35	3	3
48	4	4
23	5	5
51	6	6
24	7	7
50	8	8
20	9	9
16	10	10
8	11	11
36	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q51
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to break someone's jaw.

Count	Code	Label
32	0	0
36	1	1
61	2	2
27	3	3
56	4	4
29	5	5
48	6	6
22	7	7
42	8	8
8	9	9
14	10	10
5	11	11
20	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q52
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$2,500.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
13	0	0
33	1	1
72	2	2
38	3	3
63	4	4
36	5	5
51	6	6
20	7	7
24	8	8
12	9	9
11	10	10
4	11	11
23	12	12

```
=====
Name:      birthyr
Description: Birth Year

            Numeric Variable - no categories

            answered      : 400
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      gender
Description: Gender

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            163        1      Male
            237        2      Female
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      race
Description: Race

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            192        1      White
            164        2      Black
            14         3      Hispanic
            14         4      Asian
            0          5      Native American
            8          6      Mixed
            6          7      Other
            2          8      Middle Eastern
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      educ
Description: Education

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            8          1      No HS
            54         2      High school graduate
            49         3      Some college
            22         4      2-year
            133        5      4-year
            134        6      Post-grad
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      marstat
Description: Marital Status

            Count      Code      Label
            -----
            123        1      Married
            9          2      Separated
            30         3      Divorced
            11         4      Widowed
            197        5      Never married
            30         6      Domestic / civil partnership
=====
```

=====
Name: employ
Description: Employment Status

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
254	1	Full-time
50	2	Part-time
6	3	Temporarily laid off
24	4	Unemployed
36	5	Retired
6	6	Permanently disabled
7	7	Homemaker
9	8	Student
8	9	Other

=====
Name: faminc_new
Description: Family income

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
27	1	Less than \$10,000
23	2	\$10,000 - \$19,999
25	3	\$20,000 - \$29,999
24	4	\$30,000 - \$39,999
31	5	\$40,000 - \$49,999
24	6	\$50,000 - \$59,999
25	7	\$60,000 - \$69,999
35	8	\$70,000 - \$79,999
37	9	\$80,000 - \$99,999
29	10	\$100,000 - \$119,999
26	11	\$120,000 - \$149,999
28	12	\$150,000 - \$199,999
21	13	\$200,000 - \$249,999
14	14	\$250,000 - \$349,999
4	15	\$350,000 - \$499,999
6	16	\$500,000 or more
21	97	Prefer not to say

=====
Name: pid3
Description: 3 point party ID

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
267	1	Democrat
47	2	Republican
66	3	Independent
9	4	Other
11	5	Not sure

=====
Name: pid7
Description: 7 point Party ID

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
197	1	Strong Democrat
69	2	Not very strong Democrat
29	3	Lean Democrat
38	4	Independent
5	5	Lean Republican
13	6	Not very strong Republican
35	7	Strong Republican
14	8	Not sure
0	9	Don't know

=====
Name: inputstate
Description: State of Residence

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
0	1	Alabama
0	2	Alaska
0	4	Arizona
0	5	Arkansas
0	6	California
0	8	Colorado
0	9	Connecticut
0	10	Delaware
400	11	District of Columbia
0	12	Florida
0	13	Georgia
0	15	Hawaii
0	16	Idaho
0	17	Illinois
0	18	Indiana
0	19	Iowa
0	20	Kansas
0	21	Kentucky
0	22	Louisiana
0	23	Maine
0	24	Maryland
0	25	Massachusetts
0	26	Michigan
0	27	Minnesota
0	28	Mississippi
0	29	Missouri
0	30	Montana
0	31	Nebraska
0	32	Nevada
0	33	New Hampshire
0	34	New Jersey
0	35	New Mexico
0	36	New York
0	37	North Carolina
0	38	North Dakota
0	39	Ohio
0	40	Oklahoma
0	41	Oregon
0	42	Pennsylvania
0	44	Rhode Island
0	45	South Carolina
0	46	South Dakota
0	47	Tennessee
0	48	Texas
0	49	Utah
0	50	Vermont
0	51	Virginia
0	53	Washington
0	54	West Virginia
0	55	Wisconsin
0	56	Wyoming
0	60	American Samoa
0	64	Federated States of Micronesia
0	66	Guam
0	68	Marshall Islands
0	69	Northern Mariana Islands
0	70	Pala
0	72	Puerto Rico
0	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
0	78	Virgin Islands
0	81	Alberta
0	82	British Columbia
0	83	Manitoba
0	84	New Brunswick
0	85	Newfoundland
0	86	Northwest Territories
0	87	Nova Scotia
0	88	Nunavut
0	89	Ontario
0	90	Prince Edward Island
0	91	Quebec

Page 14

0	92	Saskatchewan
0	93	Yukon Territory
0	99	Not in the U.S. or Canada

=====
Name: regzip
Description: Zip code

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

=====
Name: region
Description: Region

Count	Code	Label
0	1	Northeast
0	2	Midwest
135	3	South
0	4	West
265	8	skipped

=====
Name: votereg
Description: Voter Registration Status

Count	Code	Label
400	1	Yes
0	2	No
0	3	Don't know

=====
Name: ideo5
Description: Ideology

Count	Code	Label
82	1	Very liberal
97	2	Liberal
130	3	Moderate
46	4	Conservative
20	5	Very conservative
25	6	Not sure

=====
Name: newsint
Description: Political Interest

Count	Code	Label
192	1	Most of the time
136	2	Some of the time
45	3	Only now and then
13	4	Hardly at all
14	7	Don't know

=====
Name: religpew
Description: Religion

Count	Code	Label
120	1	Protestant
74	2	Roman Catholic
4	3	Mormon
4	4	Eastern or Greek Orthodox
23	5	Jewish
19	6	Muslim
5	7	Buddhist
3	8	Hindu
24	9	Atheist

Page 15

22	10	Agnostic
83	11	Nothing in particular
19	12	Something else

=====

Name: pew_churatd
Description: Church attendance (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
27	1	More than once a week
79	2	Once a week
51	3	Once or twice a month
70	4	A few times a year
79	5	Seldom
90	6	Never
4	7	Don't know

=====

Name: pew_bornagain
Description: Born Again (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
121	1	Yes
279	2	No

=====

Name: pew_religimp
Description: Importance of religion (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
141	1	Very important
105	2	Somewhat important
65	3	Not too important
89	4	Not at all important

=====

Name: pew_prayer
Description: Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
85	1	Several times a day
81	2	Once a day
46	3	A few times a week
10	4	Once a week
28	5	A few times a month
60	6	Seldom
81	7	Never
9	8	Don't know

Date format variables

=====

Name: starttime
Description: Questionnaire Start Time
DateTime variable - no categories

=====

Name: endtime
Description: Questionnaire End Time
DateTime variable - no categories

Page 1

```
=====
Project Code: CCRC0001
Project Name: District of Columbia Voter Surveys - Survey 1
Prepared for: Jinwoo Park
Interviews: 400
Field Period: August 19, 2019 - August 27, 2019
Project Manager: Ashley Grosse - 650.462.8016
=====
```

YouGov interviewed 537 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 400 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, and education. The frame was constructed by subsetting on DC residents from stratified sampling from the full 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and years of education. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.

```
=====
Variable List
=====
```

caseid	Case ID
weight	DC Resident Weight
consent	Consent
statmt_Q2	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a small vial of liquid PCP (a controlled substance) for personal use.
statmt_Q3	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of heroin to an adult.
statmt_Q4	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult.
statmt_Q5	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to a 15-year-old.
statmt_Q6	Seriousness of behavior -- Sharing (for free) two doses of cocaine with an adult friend.
statmt_Q7	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 1000 feet (about 3 football fields) of an elementary school.
statmt_Q8	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of an elementary school.
statmt_Q9	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of a college or university.
statmt_Q10	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of fentanyl to an adult, without a prescription.
statmt_Q11	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of a sedative (e.g. Xanax) to an adult, without a prescription.
statmt_q12	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of cocaine to an adult.
statmt_q13	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of heroin to an adult.
statmt_q14	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing, with intent to distribute at a later time, 300 doses of heroin.
statmt_Q15	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a pipe with intent to use it to smoke a controlled substance in the future. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.
statmt_Q16	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a straw with intent to use it to snort a controlled substance in the future. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.

Page 2

statmt_Q17	Seriousness of behavior -- Trying to recruit a 15-year-old to sell two doses of cocaine. No controlled substance is possessed at the time.
statmt_Q18	Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing an adult to submit to sexual penetration by secretly spiking their drink, causing them to pass out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.
statmt_Q19	Seriousness of behavior -- Sexually penetrating an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.
statmt_Q20	Seriousness of behavior -- Touching, but not sexually penetrating, the genital area of an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the touching was inflicted.
statmt_Q21	Seriousness of behavior -- Suddenly, without permission, grabbing the clothed genital area of an adult. There was no sexual penetration. No injury beyond the grabbing was inflicted.
statmt_Q22	Seriousness of behavior -- Inflicting a minor injury and displaying a gun to force a person to submit to having their unclothed genitals touched. There was no sexual penetration.
statmt_Q23	Seriousness of behavior -- Stiffening one's arms and legs while being arrested, intentionally making it more difficult for a law enforcement officer to fasten handcuffs.
statmt_Q24	Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing a store, which results in a security guard shooting and killing a bystander. No one else is injured. Rate the robber's conduct.
statmt_Q25	Seriousness of behavior -- Two people rob a store. One robber accidentally shoots and kills the other robber. No one else is injured. Rate the conduct of the surviving robber.
statmt_Q26	Seriousness of behavior -- Serving as a lookout for a robber who unexpectedly shoots and kills a cashier. The lookout believed no one was to be killed. Rate the lookout's conduct.
statmt_Q27	Seriousness of behavior -- A law enforcement officer cleans their gun, wrongly believing the gun to be unloaded. The gun accidentally discharges, killing someone standing nearby.
statmt_Q28	Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property while armed with a gun. When confronted by an occupant, the person displays the gun, then flees without causing an injury or stealing anything.
statmt_Q29	Seriousness of behavior -- Posting online a sexually-explicit image of a former sexual partner with intent to harm their reputation. When the image was first taken, the partners had agreed that it would be kept private.
statmt_Q30	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to harm an adult's reputation by publicizing a secret unless that adult pays \$5,000.
statmt_Q31	Seriousness of behavior -- Failing to report a change of address or place of work to the sex offender registry within three days, as required by law.
birthyr	Birth Year
gender	Gender
race	Race
educ	Education
marstat	Marital Status
employ	Employment Status
faminc_new	Family income
pid3	3 point party ID
pid7	7 point Party ID
presvote16post	2016 President Vote Post Election
inputstate	State of Residence
votereg	Voter Registration Status
regzip	Zip code

Page 3

ideo5	Ideology
newsint	Political Interest
religpew	Religion
pew_churatd	Church attendance (Pew version)
pew_bornagain	Born Again (Pew version)
pew_religimp	Importance of religion (Pew version)
pew_prayer	Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
starttime	Questionnaire Start Time
endtime	Questionnaire End Time

Verbatims

Variable map and codebook

Name: caseid
Description: Case ID

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

Name: weight
Description: DC Resident Weight

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

Name: consent
Description: Consent

Count	Code	Label
400	1	Agree to participate
0	2	Decline

Name: statmt_Q2
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a small vial of liquid PCP (a controlled substance) for personal use.

Count	Code	Label
48	0	0
32	1	1
44	2	2
27	3	3
36	4	4
33	5	5
45	6	6
20	7	7
35	8	8
13	9	9
22	10	10
14	11	11
31	12	12

Name: statmt_Q3
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of heroin to an adult.

Count	Code	Label
24	0	0
18	1	1
34	2	2
26	3	3
36	4	4
21	5	5
56	6	6
26	7	7

Page 4

52	8	8
20	9	9
31	10	10
16	11	11
40	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q4
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
28	0	0
38	1	1
39	2	2
30	3	3
33	4	4
27	5	5
38	6	6
19	7	7
50	8	8
27	9	9
25	10	10
10	11	11
36	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q5
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to a 15-year-old.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
10	0	0
9	1	1
20	2	2
15	3	3
23	4	4
18	5	5
50	6	6
26	7	7
64	8	8
39	9	9
52	10	10
16	11	11
58	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q6
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Sharing (for free) two doses of cocaine with an adult friend.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
66	0	0
48	1	1
40	2	2
25	3	3
31	4	4
18	5	5
31	6	6
25	7	7
40	8	8
12	9	9
24	10	10
11	11	11
28	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q7
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an

adult within 1000 feet (about 3 football fields) of an elementary school.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
28	0	0
23	1	1
40	2	2
24	3	3
31	4	4
36	5	5
43	6	6
21	7	7
50	8	8
14	9	9
31	10	10
16	11	11
43	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q8
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of an elementary school.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
18	0	0
25	1	1
28	2	2
25	3	3
28	4	4
24	5	5
55	6	6
23	7	7
63	8	8
24	9	9
28	10	10
17	11	11
41	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q9
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling two doses of cocaine to an adult within 100 feet of a college or university.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
26	0	0
22	1	1
35	2	2
25	3	3
34	4	4
29	5	5
47	6	6
27	7	7
48	8	8
16	9	9
35	10	10
13	11	11
43	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q10
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of fentanyl to an adult, without a prescription.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
14	0	0
13	1	1
15	2	2
19	3	3

Page 6

22	4	4
20	5	5
48	6	6
35	7	7
56	8	8
29	9	9
46	10	10
24	11	11
59	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q11
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of a sedative (e.g. Xanax) to an adult, without a prescription.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
22	0	0
23	1	1
31	2	2
21	3	3
34	4	4
34	5	5
46	6	6
27	7	7
60	8	8
20	9	9
30	10	10
11	11	11
41	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_q12
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of cocaine to an adult.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
16	0	0
20	1	1
32	2	2
22	3	3
33	4	4
22	5	5
41	6	6
25	7	7
57	8	8
27	9	9
40	10	10
18	11	11
47	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_q13
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling 30 doses of heroin to an adult.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
12	0	0
17	1	1
24	2	2
16	3	3
29	4	4
21	5	5
38	6	6
23	7	7
68	8	8
35	9	9
39	10	10
16	11	11
62	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_q14
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing, with intent to distribute
              at a later time, 300 doses of heroin.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
12	0	0
8	1	1
26	2	2
12	3	3
28	4	4
15	5	5
43	6	6
32	7	7
64	8	8
36	9	9
45	10	10
24	11	11
55	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q15
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a pipe with intent to use
              it to smoke a controlled substance in the future. No controlled
              substance is possessed at the time.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
145	0	0
45	1	1
33	2	2
18	3	3
30	4	4
15	5	5
22	6	6
15	7	7
22	8	8
13	9	9
15	10	10
10	11	11
17	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q16
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a straw with intent to use
              it to snort a controlled substance in the future. No controlled
              substance is possessed at the time.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
188	0	0
24	1	1
29	2	2
17	3	3
26	4	4
16	5	5
22	6	6
7	7	7
18	8	8
10	9	9
15	10	10
11	11	11
17	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q17
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Trying to recruit a 15-year-old to
              sell two doses of cocaine. No controlled substance is possessed
              at the time.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----

Page 8

17	0	0
17	1	1
30	2	2
22	3	3
24	4	4
29	5	5
51	6	6
45	7	7
46	8	8
24	9	9
30	10	10
18	11	11
47	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q18
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Forcing an adult to submit to sexual penetration by secretly spiking their drink, causing them to pass out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
8	0	0
2	1	1
6	2	2
6	3	3
10	4	4
13	5	5
24	6	6
28	7	7
89	8	8
52	9	9
69	10	10
26	11	11
67	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q19
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Sexually penetrating an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the sexual penetration was inflicted.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
8	0	0
1	1	1
6	2	2
9	3	3
19	4	4
15	5	5
29	6	6
30	7	7
77	8	8
61	9	9
44	10	10
31	11	11
70	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q20
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Touching, but not sexually penetrating, the genital area of an adult after finding them passed out. No injury beyond the touching was inflicted.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
14	0	0
4	1	1
30	2	2
16	3	3
26	4	4
31	5	5

Page 9

58	6	6
35	7	7
63	8	8
31	9	9
33	10	10
16	11	11
42	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q21
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Suddenly, without permission, grabbing the clothed genital area of an adult. There was no sexual penetration. No injury beyond the grabbing was inflicted.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
10	0	0
7	1	1
33	2	2
21	3	3
36	4	4
43	5	5
53	6	6
35	7	7
66	8	8
30	9	9
29	10	10
8	11	11
28	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q22
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Inflicting a minor injury and displaying a gun to force a person to submit to having their unclothed genitals touched. There was no sexual penetration.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
6	0	0
3	1	1
14	2	2
4	3	3
25	4	4
15	5	5
37	6	6
51	7	7
81	8	8
37	9	9
46	10	10
33	11	11
48	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q23
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stiffening one's arms and legs while being arrested, intentionally making it more difficult for a law enforcement officer to fasten handcuffs.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
86	0	0
46	1	1
70	2	2
29	3	3
25	4	4
19	5	5
32	6	6
14	7	7
22	8	8
13	9	9

Page 10

17	10	10
7	11	11
20	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q24
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Robbing a store, which results in a
             security guard shooting and killing a bystander. No one else is
             injured. Rate the robber's conduct.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
9	0	0
5	1	1
7	2	2
4	3	3
9	4	4
13	5	5
19	6	6
21	7	7
48	8	8
52	9	9
99	10	10
29	11	11
85	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q25
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Two people rob a store. One robber
             accidentally shoots and kills the other robber. No one else is
             injured. Rate the conduct of the surviving robber.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
8	0	0
3	1	1
3	2	2
2	3	3
11	4	4
14	5	5
15	6	6
16	7	7
59	8	8
72	9	9
100	10	10
29	11	11
67	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q26
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Serving as a lookout for a robber who
             unexpectedly shoots and kills a cashier. The lookout believed no
             one was to be killed. Rate the lookout's conduct.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
13	0	0
6	1	1
18	2	2
12	3	3
29	4	4
21	5	5
27	6	6
36	7	7
62	8	8
44	9	9
56	10	10
16	11	11
60	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q27
```

Page 11

Description: Seriousness of behavior -- A law enforcement officer cleans their gun, wrongly believing the gun to be unloaded. The gun accidentally discharges, killing someone standing nearby.

Count	Code	Label
16	0	0
6	1	1
8	2	2
7	3	3
11	4	4
14	5	5
32	6	6
27	7	7
60	8	8
86	9	9
71	10	10
20	11	11
42	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q28

Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Entering an occupied home intending to steal property while armed with a gun. When confronted by an occupant, the person displays the gun, then flees without causing an injury or stealing anything.

Count	Code	Label
11	0	0
11	1	1
29	2	2
15	3	3
21	4	4
31	5	5
50	6	6
49	7	7
76	8	8
33	9	9
35	10	10
6	11	11
33	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q29

Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Posting online a sexually-explicit image of a former sexual partner with intent to harm their reputation. When the image was first taken, the partners had agreed that it would be kept private.

Count	Code	Label
14	0	0
11	1	1
35	2	2
19	3	3
31	4	4
26	5	5
52	6	6
39	7	7
54	8	8
28	9	9
36	10	10
15	11	11
40	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q30

Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening to harm an adult's reputation by publicizing a secret unless that adult pays \$5,000.

Count	Code	Label
-------	------	-------

Page 12

13	0	0
7	1	1
32	2	2
17	3	3
41	4	4
48	5	5
37	6	6
38	7	7
53	8	8
36	9	9
34	10	10
15	11	11
29	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q31
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Failing to report a change of address
              or place of work to the sex offender registry within three days,
              as required by law.
```

Count	Code	Label
22	0	0
37	1	1
46	2	2
30	3	3
47	4	4
23	5	5
35	6	6
25	7	7
41	8	8
22	9	9
26	10	10
10	11	11
36	12	12

```
=====
Name:      birthyr
Description: Birth Year

              Numeric Variable - no categories

              answered      : 400
```

```
=====
Name:      gender
Description: Gender
```

Count	Code	Label
170	1	Male
230	2	Female

```
=====
Name:      race
Description: Race
```

Count	Code	Label
207	1	White
165	2	Black
3	3	Hispanic
9	4	Asian
2	5	Native American
11	6	Mixed
3	7	Other
0	8	Middle Eastern

```
=====
Name:      educ
Description: Education
```

Count	Code	Label
-------	------	-------

Page 13

5	1	No HS
53	2	High school graduate
57	3	Some college
17	4	2-year
134	5	4-year
134	6	Post-grad

=====
Name: marstat
Description: Marital Status

Count	Code	Label
131	1	Married
14	2	Separated
27	3	Divorced
15	4	Widowed
188	5	Never married
25	6	Domestic / civil partnership

=====
Name: employ
Description: Employment Status

Count	Code	Label
260	1	Full-time
34	2	Part-time
3	3	Temporarily laid off
24	4	Unemployed
44	5	Retired
11	6	Permanently disabled
6	7	Homemaker
12	8	Student
6	9	Other

=====
Name: faminc_new
Description: Family income

Count	Code	Label
31	1	Less than \$10,000
11	2	\$10,000 - \$19,999
20	3	\$20,000 - \$29,999
20	4	\$30,000 - \$39,999
41	5	\$40,000 - \$49,999
26	6	\$50,000 - \$59,999
27	7	\$60,000 - \$69,999
43	8	\$70,000 - \$79,999
37	9	\$80,000 - \$99,999
31	10	\$100,000 - \$119,999
27	11	\$120,000 - \$149,999
33	12	\$150,000 - \$199,999
21	13	\$200,000 - \$249,999
11	14	\$250,000 - \$349,999
3	15	\$350,000 - \$499,999
7	16	\$500,000 or more
11	97	Prefer not to say

=====
Name: pid3
Description: 3 point party ID

Count	Code	Label
261	1	Democrat
46	2	Republican
72	3	Independent
8	4	Other
13	5	Not sure

Page 14

=====

Name: pid7
Description: 7 point Party ID

Count	Code	Label
202	1	Strong Democrat
59	2	Not very strong Democrat
40	3	Lean Democrat
30	4	Independent
12	5	Lean Republican
9	6	Not very strong Republican
37	7	Strong Republican
11	8	Not sure
0	9	Don't know

=====

Name: presvote16post
Description: 2016 President Vote Post Election

Count	Code	Label
275	1	Hillary Clinton
53	2	Donald Trump
9	3	Gary Johnson
6	4	Jill Stein
0	5	Evan McMullin
10	6	Other
47	7	Did not vote for President

=====

Name: inputstate
Description: State of Residence

Count	Code	Label
0	1	Alabama
0	2	Alaska
0	4	Arizona
0	5	Arkansas
0	6	California
0	8	Colorado
0	9	Connecticut
0	10	Delaware
400	11	District of Columbia
0	12	Florida
0	13	Georgia
0	15	Hawaii
0	16	Idaho
0	17	Illinois
0	18	Indiana
0	19	Iowa
0	20	Kansas
0	21	Kentucky
0	22	Louisiana
0	23	Maine
0	24	Maryland
0	25	Massachusetts
0	26	Michigan
0	27	Minnesota
0	28	Mississippi
0	29	Missouri
0	30	Montana
0	31	Nebraska
0	32	Nevada
0	33	New Hampshire
0	34	New Jersey
0	35	New Mexico
0	36	New York
0	37	North Carolina
0	38	North Dakota
0	39	Ohio
0	40	Oklahoma

Page 15

0	41	Oregon
0	42	Pennsylvania
0	44	Rhode Island
0	45	South Carolina
0	46	South Dakota
0	47	Tennessee
0	48	Texas
0	49	Utah
0	50	Vermont
0	51	Virginia
0	53	Washington
0	54	West Virginia
0	55	Wisconsin
0	56	Wyoming
0	60	American Samoa
0	64	Federated States of Micronesia
0	66	Guam
0	68	Marshall Islands
0	69	Northern Mariana Islands
0	70	Pala
0	72	Puerto Rico
0	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
0	78	Virgin Islands
0	81	Alberta
0	82	British Columbia
0	83	Manitoba
0	84	New Brunswick
0	85	Newfoundland
0	86	Northwest Territories
0	87	Nova Scotia
0	88	Nunavut
0	89	Ontario
0	90	Prince Edward Island
0	91	Quebec
0	92	Saskatchewan
0	93	Yukon Territory
0	99	Not in the U.S. or Canada

=====
Name: votereg
Description: Voter Registration Status

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
400	1	Yes
0	2	No
0	3	Don't know

=====
Name: regzip
Description: Zip code

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

=====
Name: ideo5
Description: Ideology

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
79	1	Very liberal
108	2	Liberal
119	3	Moderate
40	4	Conservative
28	5	Very conservative
26	6	Not sure

=====
Name: newsint
Description: Political Interest

Count	Code	Label
-------	------	-------

Page 16

214	1	Most of the time
124	2	Some of the time
35	3	Only now and then
15	4	Hardly at all
12	7	Don't know

=====
Name: religpew
Description: Religion

Count	Code	Label
123	1	Protestant
68	2	Roman Catholic
4	3	Mormon
3	4	Eastern or Greek Orthodox
30	5	Jewish
7	6	Muslim
3	7	Buddhist
2	8	Hindu
24	9	Atheist
26	10	Agnostic
85	11	Nothing in particular
25	12	Something else

=====
Name: pew_churatd
Description: Church attendance (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
42	1	More than once a week
71	2	Once a week
41	3	Once or twice a month
58	4	A few times a year
92	5	Seldom
89	6	Never
7	7	Don't know

=====
Name: pew_bornagain
Description: Born Again (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
127	1	Yes
273	2	No

=====
Name: pew_religimp
Description: Importance of religion (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
152	1	Very important
96	2	Somewhat important
56	3	Not too important
96	4	Not at all important

=====
Name: pew_prayer
Description: Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
99	1	Several times a day
62	2	Once a day
44	3	A few times a week
17	4	Once a week
30	5	A few times a month
56	6	Seldom
81	7	Never

Page 17

11 8 Don't know

Date format variables

```
=====
Name:      starttime
Description: Questionnaire Start Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```

```
=====
Name:      endtime
Description: Questionnaire End Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```


Page 1

```
=====
Project Code: CCRC0002
Project Name: District of Columbia Voter Surveys - Survey 2
Prepared for: Jinwoo Park
Interviews: 400
Field Period: August 26, 2019 - September 01, 2019
Project Manager: Ashley Grosse - 650.462.8016
=====
```

YouGov interviewed 553 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 400 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, and education. The frame was constructed by subsetting on DC residents from stratified sampling from the full 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and years of education. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.

```
=====
Variable List
=====
```

caseid	Case ID
weight	DC Resident Weight
consent	Consent
statmt_Q2	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing an unloaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q3	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q4	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing 10 bullets at home, without registering them as required by law. No gun is found with the bullets.
statmt_Q5	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law and having been convicted of a violent robbery 15 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q6	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law and having been convicted of non-violent distribution of drugs 5 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q7	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing at home a loaded pistol that hasn't been registered, as required by law, and having been convicted of non-violent distribution of drugs 15 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q8	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a pistol at home, with an appropriate registration certificate, but storing it where a person under 18 may be able to access the weapon.
statmt_Q9	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing at home a machine gun that cannot be legally registered. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q10	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing at home a homemade pipe bomb. The bomb is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q11	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a firearm silencer at home. The silencer is not involved in any crime. No gun is found with the silencer.
statmt_q12	Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed

Page 2

	pistol while walking down the street without a license to carry a pistol as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_q13	Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol without a license as required by law while walking within 1000 feet (about 3 football fields) of a school or playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_q14	Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol without a license to carry a pistol as required by law while walking within 300 feet (about 1 football field) of a school or playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q15	Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol without a license to carry a pistol as required by law while in a school or on a playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q16	Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed, realistic but fake gun while walking down the street. The fake gun is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q17	Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed, long-bladed knife while walking down the street, for self-defense if attacked. The knife is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q18	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a stun gun or taser on a college campus, outside of any buildings. The device is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q19	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a stun gun or taser in a high school building. The device is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q20	Seriousness of behavior -- Transporting a properly-registered firearm in a vehicle in an unsafe manner. The firearm is not involved in any crime.
statmt_Q21	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a firearm without a dealer's license, as required by law.
statmt_Q22	Seriousness of behavior -- Causing moderate injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested.
statmt_Q23	Seriousness of behavior -- Causing minor injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested.
statmt_Q24	Seriousness of behavior -- Pushing a law enforcement officer while being arrested. No pain or injury was inflicted.
statmt_Q25	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property (other than a car) worth \$5,000.
statmt_Q26	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing a car worth \$5,000.
statmt_Q27	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing a credit card with an available limit of \$5,000, but never using the stolen card.
statmt_Q28	Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth \$50.
statmt_Q29	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a fake name-brand handbag for \$50 to a buyer who knows they are buying a fake.
statmt_Q30	Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing two doses of cocaine while inside the jail.
statmt_Q31	Seriousness of behavior -- Displaying one's genitals to another adult in a public place, without their permission.
birthyr	Birth Year
gender	Gender
race	Race
educ	Education
marstat	Marital Status
employ	Employment Status
faminc_new	Family income
pid3	3 point party ID
pid7	7 point Party ID

Page 3

presvote16post	2016 President Vote Post Election
inputstate	State of Residence
regzip	Zip code
votereg	Voter Registration Status
ideo5	Ideology
newsint	Political Interest
religpew	Religion
pew_churatd	Church attendance (Pew version)
pew_bornagain	Born Again (Pew version)
pew_religimp	Importance of religion (Pew version)
pew_prayer	Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
starttime	Questionnaire Start Time
endtime	Questionnaire End Time

Verbatims

Variable map and codebook

Name: caseid
Description: Case ID

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

Name: weight
Description: DC Resident Weight

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

Name: consent
Description: Consent

Count	Code	Label
400	1	Agree to participate
0	2	Decline

Name: statmt_Q2
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing an unloaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
41	0	0
41	1	1
43	2	2
31	3	3
41	4	4
32	5	5
40	6	6
22	7	7
34	8	8
22	9	9
24	10	10
7	11	11
21	12	12
1	98	skipped

Name: statmt_Q3
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
38	0	0

Page 4

31	1	1
38	2	2
20	3	3
51	4	4
34	5	5
34	6	6
20	7	7
48	8	8
25	9	9
31	10	10
10	11	11
19	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q4
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing 10 bullets at home, without registering them as required by law. No gun is found with the bullets.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
73	0	0
49	1	1
47	2	2
33	3	3
28	4	4
22	5	5
34	6	6
18	7	7
40	8	8
11	9	9
21	10	10
9	11	11
14	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q5
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law and having been convicted of a violent robbery 15 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
25	0	0
27	1	1
27	2	2
24	3	3
29	4	4
35	5	5
46	6	6
28	7	7
63	8	8
29	9	9
33	10	10
10	11	11
24	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q6
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a loaded pistol at home, without registering it as required by law and having been convicted of non-violent distribution of drugs 5 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
30	0	0
20	1	1
29	2	2
34	3	3

Page 5

34	4	4
43	5	5
43	6	6
30	7	7
54	8	8
24	9	9
23	10	10
11	11	11
24	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q7
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing at home a loaded pistol that hasn't been registered, as required by law, and having been convicted of non-violent distribution of drugs 15 years ago. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
33	0	0
27	1	1
42	2	2
23	3	3
39	4	4
43	5	5
46	6	6
29	7	7
42	8	8
24	9	9
27	10	10
12	11	11
13	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q8
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a pistol at home, with an appropriate registration certificate, but storing it where a person under 18 may be able to access the weapon.

Count	Code	Label
39	0	0
36	1	1
32	2	2
26	3	3
33	4	4
27	5	5
32	6	6
29	7	7
55	8	8
28	9	9
35	10	10
9	11	11
18	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q9
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing at home a machine gun that cannot be legally registered. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
31	0	0
16	1	1
28	2	2
18	3	3
20	4	4
29	5	5
34	6	6
23	7	7

Page 6

57	8	8
31	9	9
44	10	10
20	11	11
48	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q10
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing at home a homemade pipe bomb. The bomb is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
22	0	0
14	1	1
28	2	2
22	3	3
18	4	4
27	5	5
27	6	6
27	7	7
63	8	8
37	9	9
50	10	10
17	11	11
47	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q11
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a firearm silencer at home. The silencer is not involved in any crime. No gun is found with the silencer.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
81	0	0
43	1	1
38	2	2
26	3	3
20	4	4
24	5	5
34	6	6
14	7	7
45	8	8
21	9	9
30	10	10
6	11	11
17	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_q12
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol while walking down the street without a license to carry a pistol as required by law. The gun is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
30	0	0
32	1	1
32	2	2
24	3	3
41	4	4
43	5	5
38	6	6
23	7	7
56	8	8
24	9	9
27	10	10
7	11	11
21	12	12

Page 7

2 98 skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_q13
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol without a
            license as required by law while walking within 1000 feet (about
            3 football fields) of a school or playground. The gun is not
            involved in any crime.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
27	0	0
37	1	1
27	2	2
26	3	3
32	4	4
32	5	5
44	6	6
31	7	7
46	8	8
24	9	9
41	10	10
9	11	11
23	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_q14
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol without a
            license to carry a pistol as required by law while walking
            within 300 feet (about 1 football field) of a school or
            playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
32	0	0
28	1	1
30	2	2
26	3	3
37	4	4
33	5	5
42	6	6
24	7	7
56	8	8
23	9	9
32	10	10
10	11	11
26	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q15
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed pistol without a
            license to carry a pistol as required by law while in a school
            or on a playground. The gun is not involved in any crime.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
24	0	0
23	1	1
33	2	2
23	3	3
32	4	4
29	5	5
31	6	6
31	7	7
61	8	8
31	9	9
38	10	10
9	11	11
34	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q16
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed, realistic but
              fake gun while walking down the street. The fake gun is not
              involved in any crime.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
103	0	0
40	1	1
34	2	2
27	3	3
26	4	4
29	5	5
36	6	6
12	7	7
38	8	8
10	9	9
22	10	10
9	11	11
13	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q17
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Carrying a concealed, long-bladed
              knife while walking down the street, for self-defense if
              attacked. The knife is not involved in any crime.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
90	0	0
26	1	1
45	2	2
20	3	3
29	4	4
32	5	5
38	6	6
20	7	7
38	8	8
15	9	9
23	10	10
7	11	11
16	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q18
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a stun gun or taser on a
              college campus, outside of any buildings. The device is not
              involved in any crime.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
66	0	0
33	1	1
44	2	2
25	3	3
42	4	4
28	5	5
29	6	6
28	7	7
46	8	8
10	9	9
28	10	10
9	11	11
11	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q19
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing a stun gun or taser in a
              high school building. The device is not involved in any crime.
```


Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
38	0	0
29	1	1
45	2	2
33	3	3
49	4	4
29	5	5
38	6	6
22	7	7
39	8	8
18	9	9
32	10	10
7	11	11
21	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q20
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Transporting a properly-registered firearm in a vehicle in an unsafe manner. The firearm is not involved in any crime.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
45	0	0
43	1	1
48	2	2
31	3	3
37	4	4
22	5	5
30	6	6
28	7	7
50	8	8
19	9	9
21	10	10
6	11	11
19	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q21
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a firearm without a dealer's license, as required by law.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
29	0	0
19	1	1
25	2	2
20	3	3
23	4	4
40	5	5
41	6	6
31	7	7
63	8	8
25	9	9
41	10	10
13	11	11
30	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q22
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Causing moderate injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
18	0	0
8	1	1
20	2	2
19	3	3
43	4	4

Page 10

32	5	5
100	6	6
31	7	7
58	8	8
16	9	9
25	10	10
9	11	11
21	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q23
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Causing minor injury to a law enforcement officer while being arrested.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
24	0	0
22	1	1
24	2	2
29	3	3
91	4	4
35	5	5
51	6	6
21	7	7
44	8	8
17	9	9
19	10	10
6	11	11
17	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q24
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Pushing a law enforcement officer while being arrested. No pain or injury was inflicted.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
33	0	0
30	1	1
93	2	2
41	3	3
34	4	4
26	5	5
34	6	6
18	7	7
29	8	8
15	9	9
25	10	10
6	11	11
15	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q25
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property (other than a car) worth \$5,000.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
17	0	0
17	1	1
34	2	2
28	3	3
37	4	4
42	5	5
57	6	6
32	7	7
51	8	8
23	9	9
28	10	10
11	11	11
21	12	12
2	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q26
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing a car worth $5,000.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
14	0	0
18	1	1
32	2	2
26	3	3
39	4	4
45	5	5
56	6	6
39	7	7
53	8	8
19	9	9
29	10	10
5	11	11
24	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q27
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing a credit card with an
            available limit of $5,000, but never using the stolen card.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
38	0	0
39	1	1
56	2	2
31	3	3
47	4	4
27	5	5
47	6	6
26	7	7
37	8	8
13	9	9
16	10	10
7	11	11
16	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q28
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Stealing property worth $50.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
34	0	0
62	1	1
83	2	2
30	3	3
47	4	4
22	5	5
31	6	6
15	7	7
32	8	8
13	9	9
12	10	10
6	11	11
13	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q29
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling a fake name-brand handbag for
            $50 to a buyer who knows they are buying a fake.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
136	0	0
54	1	1
49	2	2

Page 12

24	3	3
29	4	4
14	5	5
17	6	6
16	7	7
18	8	8
9	9	9
21	10	10
5	11	11
8	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q30
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Possessing two doses of cocaine while inside the jail.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
29	0	0
34	1	1
44	2	2
36	3	3
46	4	4
31	5	5
42	6	6
20	7	7
40	8	8
17	9	9
26	10	10
5	11	11
29	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q31
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Displaying one's genitals to another adult in a public place, without their permission.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
18	0	0
20	1	1
47	2	2
15	3	3
39	4	4
40	5	5
56	6	6
35	7	7
41	8	8
21	9	9
35	10	10
7	11	11
25	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: birthyr
Description: Birth Year

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

=====
Name: gender
Description: Gender

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
174	1	Male
226	2	Female

=====
Name: race

Page 13

Description: Race

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
213	1	White
145	2	Black
16	3	Hispanic
9	4	Asian
1	5	Native American
12	6	Mixed
4	7	Other
0	8	Middle Eastern

=====
Name: educ
Description: Education

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
2	1	No HS
56	2	High school graduate
58	3	Some college
16	4	2-year
138	5	4-year
130	6	Post-grad

=====
Name: marstat
Description: Marital Status

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
134	1	Married
15	2	Separated
32	3	Divorced
14	4	Widowed
178	5	Never married
27	6	Domestic / civil partnership

=====
Name: employ
Description: Employment Status

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
255	1	Full-time
44	2	Part-time
5	3	Temporarily laid off
21	4	Unemployed
42	5	Retired
8	6	Permanently disabled
9	7	Homemaker
12	8	Student
4	9	Other

=====
Name: faminc_new
Description: Family income

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
21	1	Less than \$10,000
15	2	\$10,000 - \$19,999
15	3	\$20,000 - \$29,999
30	4	\$30,000 - \$39,999
30	5	\$40,000 - \$49,999
40	6	\$50,000 - \$59,999
19	7	\$60,000 - \$69,999
33	8	\$70,000 - \$79,999
44	9	\$80,000 - \$99,999
36	10	\$100,000 - \$119,999
19	11	\$120,000 - \$149,999
30	12	\$150,000 - \$199,999

Page 14

16	13	\$200,000 - \$249,999
15	14	\$250,000 - \$349,999
7	15	\$350,000 - \$499,999
10	16	\$500,000 or more
20	97	Prefer not to say

=====

Name: pid3
Description: 3 point party ID

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
259	1	Democrat
64	2	Republican
59	3	Independent
6	4	Other
12	5	Not sure

=====

Name: pid7
Description: 7 point Party ID

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
203	1	Strong Democrat
56	2	Not very strong Democrat
28	3	Lean Democrat
31	4	Independent
8	5	Lean Republican
19	6	Not very strong Republican
45	7	Strong Republican
10	8	Not sure
0	9	Don't know

=====

Name: presvote16post
Description: 2016 President Vote Post Election

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
265	1	Hillary Clinton
69	2	Donald Trump
10	3	Gary Johnson
8	4	Jill Stein
5	5	Evan McMullin
8	6	Other
35	7	Did not vote for President

=====

Name: inputstate
Description: State of Residence

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
0	1	Alabama
0	2	Alaska
0	4	Arizona
0	5	Arkansas
0	6	California
0	8	Colorado
0	9	Connecticut
0	10	Delaware
400	11	District of Columbia
0	12	Florida
0	13	Georgia
0	15	Hawaii
0	16	Idaho
0	17	Illinois
0	18	Indiana
0	19	Iowa
0	20	Kansas
0	21	Kentucky
0	22	Louisiana

Page 15

0	23	Maine
0	24	Maryland
0	25	Massachusetts
0	26	Michigan
0	27	Minnesota
0	28	Mississippi
0	29	Missouri
0	30	Montana
0	31	Nebraska
0	32	Nevada
0	33	New Hampshire
0	34	New Jersey
0	35	New Mexico
0	36	New York
0	37	North Carolina
0	38	North Dakota
0	39	Ohio
0	40	Oklahoma
0	41	Oregon
0	42	Pennsylvania
0	44	Rhode Island
0	45	South Carolina
0	46	South Dakota
0	47	Tennessee
0	48	Texas
0	49	Utah
0	50	Vermont
0	51	Virginia
0	53	Washington
0	54	West Virginia
0	55	Wisconsin
0	56	Wyoming
0	60	American Samoa
0	64	Federated States of Micronesia
0	66	Guam
0	68	Marshall Islands
0	69	Northern Mariana Islands
0	70	Pala
0	72	Puerto Rico
0	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
0	78	Virgin Islands
0	81	Alberta
0	82	British Columbia
0	83	Manitoba
0	84	New Brunswick
0	85	Newfoundland
0	86	Northwest Territories
0	87	Nova Scotia
0	88	Nunavut
0	89	Ontario
0	90	Prince Edward Island
0	91	Quebec
0	92	Saskatchewan
0	93	Yukon Territory
0	99	Not in the U.S. or Canada

=====
Name: regzip
Description: Zip code

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

=====
Name: votereg
Description: Voter Registration Status

Count	Code	Label
----	----	-----
400	1	Yes
0	2	No
0	3	Don't know

Page 16

Name: ideo5
Description: Ideology

Count	Code	Label
79	1	Very liberal
109	2	Liberal
118	3	Moderate
38	4	Conservative
31	5	Very conservative
25	6	Not sure

Name: newsint
Description: Political Interest

Count	Code	Label
193	1	Most of the time
136	2	Some of the time
38	3	Only now and then
26	4	Hardly at all
7	7	Don't know

Name: religpew
Description: Religion

Count	Code	Label
113	1	Protestant
67	2	Roman Catholic
13	3	Mormon
6	4	Eastern or Greek Orthodox
40	5	Jewish
6	6	Muslim
3	7	Buddhist
2	8	Hindu
24	9	Atheist
32	10	Agnostic
71	11	Nothing in particular
23	12	Something else

Name: pew_churatd
Description: Church attendance (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
29	1	More than once a week
71	2	Once a week
56	3	Once or twice a month
84	4	A few times a year
63	5	Seldom
89	6	Never
8	7	Don't know

Name: pew_bornagain
Description: Born Again (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
121	1	Yes
279	2	No

Name: pew_religimp
Description: Importance of religion (Pew version)

Count	Code	Label
-------	------	-------

Page 17

145	1	Very important
111	2	Somewhat important
50	3	Not too important
94	4	Not at all important

```
=====
Name:      pew_prayer
Description: Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
92	1	Several times a day
66	2	Once a day
51	3	A few times a week
16	4	Once a week
32	5	A few times a month
55	6	Seldom
76	7	Never
12	8	Don't know

Date format variables

```
=====
Name:      starttime
Description: Questionnaire Start Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```

```
=====
Name:      endtime
Description: Questionnaire End Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```

Page 1

```
=====
Project Code: CCRC0003
Project Name: District of Columbia Voter Surveys - Survey 3
Prepared for: Jinwoo Park
Interviews: 400
Field Period: August 22, 2019 - August 26, 2019
Project Manager: Ashley Grosse - 650.462.8016
=====
```

YouGov interviewed 570 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 400 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, and education. The frame was constructed by subsetting on DC residents from stratified sampling from the full 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and years of education. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.

```
=====
Variable List
=====
```

caseid	Case ID
weight	Gen Pop Weight
consent	Consent
statmt_Q2	Seriousness of behavior -- Selling sunglasses on a public sidewalk without a business license or vending permit, as required by law.
statmt_Q3	Seriousness of behavior -- Causing \$5000 of property damage to a store while in a crowd in which at least ten others are also damaging store property.
statmt_Q4	Seriousness of behavior -- Giving an obscene pornographic video to someone 15 or younger.
statmt_Q5	Seriousness of behavior -- Operating a vehicle while heavily intoxicated, above the legally allowable limit. No one is injured and no property is damaged.
statmt_Q6	Seriousness of behavior -- Assisting or encouraging an adult to engage in an act of consensual prostitution with another person. No force, threats, or coercion are used, and no injury is caused.
statmt_Q7	Seriousness of behavior -- Sleeping in a tent on a sidewalk or other public property.
statmt_Q8	Seriousness of behavior -- Setting up a casino-style gaming table or slot machine so people can play for money. The operator did not have a license to do so.
statmt_Q9	Seriousness of behavior -- Setting up an office pool to bet money on the winner of a sporting event.
statmt_Q10	Seriousness of behavior -- Gambling money on a website not licensed by the DC government.
statmt_Q11	Seriousness of behavior -- Continuing to beg for money in a public place from a person who already has said no. The begging is not threatening to anyone.
statmt_Q12	Seriousness of behavior -- Begging for money at a bus stop or on public transportation. The begging is not threatening to anyone.
statmt_Q13	Seriousness of behavior -- Leaving a halfway house (unlocked detention facility) without legal permission.

Page 2

statmt_Q14	Seriousness of behavior -- Failing to return to a halfway house (unlocked detention facility) as required by law.
statmt_Q15	Seriousness of behavior -- Persuading a close friend to testify falsely at a trial.
statmt_Q16	Seriousness of behavior -- Repeatedly sending unwanted, but non-threatening, text messages to persuade someone to refuse to assist a police investigation.
statmt_Q17	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening, face-to-face, unarmed, to kill a witness unless they testify falsely at a trial.
statmt_Q18	Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening, face-to-face, unarmed, to kill a judge to influence their decision in a case.
statmt_Q19	Seriousness of behavior -- Causing a person significant injury to make them testify falsely at a trial.
statmt_Q20	Seriousness of behavior -- Giving a District employee a \$50 gift with intent to influence an official action.
statmt_Q21	Seriousness of behavior -- Giving a District employee a \$5000 gift with intent to influence an official action.
statmt_Q22	Seriousness of behavior -- A District agency employee accepting a \$5000 gift that the employee believes was given with intent to influence their official action.
statmt_Q23	Seriousness of behavior -- An elected District official accepting a \$5000 gift that the official believes was given with intent to influence their official action.
statmt_Q24	Seriousness of behavior -- Calling 911 with a fake bomb threat that causes police to clear a building. There is no bomb and no one is injured during the police response.
statmt_Q25	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely causing a false fire alarm in a building. There is no fire and no one is injured in the response.
statmt_Q26	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely not appearing in court as required by law, when charged with a serious but non-violent criminal offense.
statmt_Q27	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely not appearing in court as required by law, when charged with a minor, non-violent criminal offense.
statmt_Q28	Seriousness of behavior -- Failing to appear for drug testing while awaiting trial, as required by law.
statmt_Q29	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely sending upsetting, but non-threatening, text messages to someone on three different occasions that causes severe emotional distress. The sender did not expect, but reasonably should have expected the messages would have that effect.
statmt_Q30	Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely sending upsetting, but non-threatening, text messages to someone on three different occasions. The sender didn't know or intend that the messages would cause severe emotional distress. But the messages did cause severe emotional distress and the sender reasonably should have known they would have that effect.
statmt_Q31	Seriousness of behavior -- Following a person in public locations on three different occasions in a non-threatening manner that causes severe emotional distress. The follower did not expect, but reasonably should have expected that the following would have that effect.
birthyr	Birth Year
gender	Gender
race	Race

Page 3

educ	Education
marstat	Marital Status
employ	Employment Status
faminc_new	Family income
pid3	3 point party ID
pid7	7 point Party ID
presvote16post	2016 President Vote Post Election
inputstate	State of Residence
votereg	Voter Registration Status
regzip	Zip code
ideo5	Ideology
newsint	Political Interest
religpew	Religion
pew_churatd	Church attendance (Pew version)
pew_bornagain	Born Again (Pew version)
pew_religimp	Importance of religion (Pew version)
pew_prayer	Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
starttime	Questionnaire Start Time
endtime	Questionnaire End Time

Verbatims

Variable map and codebook

Name: caseid
Description: Case ID

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

Name: weight
Description: Gen Pop Weight

Numeric Variable - no categories

answered : 400

Name: consent
Description: Consent

Count	Code	Label
400	1	Agree to participate
0	2	Decline

Name: statmt_Q2
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Selling sunglasses on a public sidewalk without a business license or vending permit, as required by law.

Count	Code	Label
105	0	0
82	1	1
65	2	2
26	3	3
18	4	4
15	5	5
9	6	6
13	7	7
13	8	8
10	9	9
21	10	10
4	11	11
18	12	12
1	98	skipped

Name: statmt_Q3
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Causing \$5000 of property damage to a

store while in a crowd in which at least ten others are also
damaging store property.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
17	0	0
18	1	1
34	2	2
20	3	3
39	4	4
32	5	5
52	6	6
35	7	7
57	8	8
26	9	9
23	10	10
15	11	11
31	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q4
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Giving an obscene pornographic video
to someone 15 or younger.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
22	0	0
19	1	1
39	2	2
18	3	3
25	4	4
23	5	5
35	6	6
37	7	7
54	8	8
29	9	9
37	10	10
13	11	11
49	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q5
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Operating a vehicle while heavily
intoxicated, above the legally allowable limit. No one is
injured and no property is damaged.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
20	0	0
14	1	1
27	2	2
15	3	3
28	4	4
38	5	5
48	6	6
25	7	7
72	8	8
28	9	9
26	10	10
15	11	11
42	12	12
2	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q6
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Assisting or encouraging an adult to
engage in an act of consensual prostitution with another person.
No force, threats, or coercion are used, and no injury is
caused.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----

Page 5

47	0	0
33	1	1
45	2	2
28	3	3
44	4	4
17	5	5
31	6	6
29	7	7
33	8	8
29	9	9
25	10	10
12	11	11
27	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q7
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Sleeping in a tent on a sidewalk or other public property.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
172	0	0
55	1	1
34	2	2
23	3	3
16	4	4
10	5	5
14	6	6
10	7	7
16	8	8
18	9	9
12	10	10
4	11	11
16	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q8
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Setting up a casino-style gaming table or slot machine so people can play for money. The operator did not have a license to do so.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
58	0	0
41	1	1
53	2	2
32	3	3
46	4	4
29	5	5
35	6	6
27	7	7
19	8	8
13	9	9
19	10	10
10	11	11
18	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q9
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Setting up an office pool to bet money on the winner of a sporting event.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
195	0	0
39	1	1
29	2	2
14	3	3
13	4	4
17	5	5
20	6	6
9	7	7
17	8	8

Page 6

7	9	9
16	10	10
5	11	11
18	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q10
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Gambling money on a website not licensed by the DC government.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
82	0	0
52	1	1
59	2	2
41	3	3
25	4	4
21	5	5
19	6	6
16	7	7
26	8	8
9	9	9
25	10	10
4	11	11
20	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q11
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Continuing to beg for money in a public place from a person who already has said no. The begging is not threatening to anyone.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
108	0	0
72	1	1
72	2	2
26	3	3
14	4	4
17	5	5
19	6	6
9	7	7
10	8	8
14	9	9
15	10	10
9	11	11
13	12	12
2	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q12
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Begging for money at a bus stop or on public transportation. The begging is not threatening to anyone.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
187	0	0
45	1	1
38	2	2
18	3	3
15	4	4
15	5	5
11	6	6
4	7	7
12	8	8
12	9	9
19	10	10
6	11	11
17	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q13
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Leaving a halfway house (unlocked
            detention facility) without legal permission.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
34	0	0
47	1	1
55	2	2
36	3	3
46	4	4
25	5	5
32	6	6
27	7	7
25	8	8
20	9	9
18	10	10
11	11	11
23	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q14
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Failing to return to a halfway house
            (unlocked detention facility) as required by law.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
25	0	0
38	1	1
53	2	2
38	3	3
52	4	4
36	5	5
38	6	6
29	7	7
30	8	8
20	9	9
12	10	10
10	11	11
19	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q15
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Persuading a close friend to testify
            falsely at a trial.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
19	0	0
26	1	1
38	2	2
15	3	3
34	4	4
30	5	5
59	6	6
27	7	7
50	8	8
32	9	9
21	10	10
13	11	11
36	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q16
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Repeatedly sending unwanted, but
            non-threatening, text messages to persuade someone to refuse to
            assist a police investigation.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
24	0	0

Page 8

28	1	1
53	2	2
26	3	3
34	4	4
35	5	5
36	6	6
33	7	7
45	8	8
28	9	9
19	10	10
13	11	11
25	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q17
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening, face-to-face, unarmed,
to kill a witness unless they testify falsely at a trial.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
16	0	0
13	1	1
23	2	2
16	3	3
18	4	4
19	5	5
29	6	6
30	7	7
64	8	8
39	9	9
51	10	10
24	11	11
58	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q18
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Threatening, face-to-face, unarmed,
to kill a judge to influence their decision in a case.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
14	0	0
6	1	1
34	2	2
13	3	3
12	4	4
19	5	5
25	6	6
31	7	7
60	8	8
47	9	9
47	10	10
24	11	11
67	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q19
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Causing a person significant injury
to make them testify falsely at a trial.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
18	0	0
6	1	1
8	2	2
7	3	3
15	4	4
19	5	5
25	6	6
29	7	7
109	8	8

Page 9

40	9	9
42	10	10
32	11	11
49	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q20
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Giving a District employee a \$50 gift with intent to influence an official action.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
35	0	0
35	1	1
48	2	2
33	3	3
45	4	4
27	5	5
46	6	6
18	7	7
34	8	8
22	9	9
27	10	10
9	11	11
19	12	12
2	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q21
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Giving a District employee a \$5000 gift with intent to influence an official action.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
26	0	0
19	1	1
29	2	2
25	3	3
31	4	4
43	5	5
46	6	6
35	7	7
59	8	8
28	9	9
23	10	10
7	11	11
28	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q22
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- A District agency employee accepting a \$5000 gift that the employee believes was given with intent to influence their official action.

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
31	0	0
16	1	1
27	2	2
28	3	3
31	4	4
29	5	5
54	6	6
39	7	7
52	8	8
28	9	9
24	10	10
16	11	11
24	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q23
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- An elected District official
              accepting a $5000 gift that the official believes was given with
              intent to influence their official action.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
30	0	0
22	1	1
32	2	2
15	3	3
32	4	4
34	5	5
60	6	6
26	7	7
53	8	8
24	9	9
28	10	10
7	11	11
36	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q24
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Calling 911 with a fake bomb threat
              that causes police to clear a building. There is no bomb and no
              one is injured during the police response.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
23	0	0
15	1	1
24	2	2
21	3	3
27	4	4
26	5	5
42	6	6
35	7	7
59	8	8
32	9	9
32	10	10
17	11	11
46	12	12
1	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q25
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely causing a false fire alarm
              in a building. There is no fire and no one is injured in the
              response.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
31	0	0
31	1	1
56	2	2
39	3	3
49	4	4
33	5	5
36	6	6
16	7	7
39	8	8
21	9	9
19	10	10
12	11	11
18	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q26
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely not appearing in court as
              required by law, when charged with a serious but non-violent
              criminal offense.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
35	0	0
28	1	1
38	2	2
26	3	3
56	4	4
42	5	5
39	6	6
27	7	7
32	8	8
25	9	9
23	10	10
12	11	11
16	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q27
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely not appearing in court as required by law, when charged with a minor, non-violent criminal offense.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
29	0	0
39	1	1
64	2	2
44	3	3
51	4	4
25	5	5
40	6	6
20	7	7
31	8	8
14	9	9
12	10	10
13	11	11
17	12	12
1	98	skipped

=====
Name: statmt_Q28
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Failing to appear for drug testing while awaiting trial, as required by law.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
30	0	0
48	1	1
48	2	2
41	3	3
56	4	4
31	5	5
28	6	6
28	7	7
26	8	8
20	9	9
19	10	10
7	11	11
18	12	12

=====
Name: statmt_Q29
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely sending upsetting, but non-threatening, text messages to someone on three different occasions that causes severe emotional distress. The sender did not expect, but reasonably should have expected the messages would have that effect.

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
42	0	0

Page 12

25	1	1
39	2	2
30	3	3
43	4	4
36	5	5
40	6	6
29	7	7
37	8	8
22	9	9
22	10	10
16	11	11
17	12	12
2	98	skipped

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q30
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Purposely sending upsetting, but
              non-threatening, text messages to someone on three different
              occasions. The sender didn't know or intend that the messages
              would cause severe emotional distress. But the messages did
              cause severe emotional distress and the sender reasonably should
              have known they would have that effect.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
35	0	0
22	1	1
41	2	2
29	3	3
50	4	4
47	5	5
36	6	6
24	7	7
37	8	8
22	9	9
31	10	10
10	11	11
16	12	12

```
=====
Name:      statmt_Q31
Description: Seriousness of behavior -- Following a person in public
              locations on three different occasions in a non-threatening
              manner that causes severe emotional distress. The follower did
              not expect, but reasonably should have expected that the
              following would have that effect.
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
33	0	0
24	1	1
41	2	2
31	3	3
43	4	4
30	5	5
45	6	6
40	7	7
35	8	8
22	9	9
24	10	10
11	11	11
21	12	12

```
=====
Name:      birthyr
Description: Birth Year

              Numeric Variable - no categories

              answered      : 400
=====
```

```
Name:      gender
Description: Gender
```

Page 13

Count	Code	Label
166	1	Male
234	2	Female

=====
Name: race
Description: Race

Count	Code	Label
192	1	White
167	2	Black
12	3	Hispanic
8	4	Asian
4	5	Native American
11	6	Mixed
2	7	Other
4	8	Middle Eastern

=====
Name: educ
Description: Education

Count	Code	Label
6	1	No HS
53	2	High school graduate
56	3	Some college
18	4	2-year
142	5	4-year
125	6	Post-grad

=====
Name: marstat
Description: Marital Status

Count	Code	Label
130	1	Married
10	2	Separated
22	3	Divorced
23	4	Widowed
192	5	Never married
23	6	Domestic / civil partnership

=====
Name: employ
Description: Employment Status

Count	Code	Label
254	1	Full-time
37	2	Part-time
4	3	Temporarily laid off
21	4	Unemployed
44	5	Retired
9	6	Permanently disabled
6	7	Homemaker
19	8	Student
6	9	Other

=====
Name: faminc_new
Description: Family income

Count	Code	Label
34	1	Less than \$10,000
10	2	\$10,000 - \$19,999
28	3	\$20,000 - \$29,999
22	4	\$30,000 - \$39,999

Page 14

33	5	\$40,000 - \$49,999
22	6	\$50,000 - \$59,999
20	7	\$60,000 - \$69,999
53	8	\$70,000 - \$79,999
45	9	\$80,000 - \$99,999
30	10	\$100,000 - \$119,999
29	11	\$120,000 - \$149,999
24	12	\$150,000 - \$199,999
15	13	\$200,000 - \$249,999
12	14	\$250,000 - \$349,999
6	15	\$350,000 - \$499,999
6	16	\$500,000 or more
11	97	Prefer not to say

=====

Name: pid3
Description: 3 point party ID

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
243	1	Democrat
67	2	Republican
73	3	Independent
2	4	Other
15	5	Not sure

=====

Name: pid7
Description: 7 point Party ID

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
181	1	Strong Democrat
62	2	Not very strong Democrat
30	3	Lean Democrat
37	4	Independent
13	5	Lean Republican
17	6	Not very strong Republican
50	7	Strong Republican
10	8	Not sure
0	9	Don't know

=====

Name: presvote16post
Description: 2016 President Vote Post Election

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
264	1	Hillary Clinton
58	2	Donald Trump
6	3	Gary Johnson
6	4	Jill Stein
2	5	Evan McMullin
14	6	Other
50	7	Did not vote for President

=====

Name: inputstate
Description: State of Residence

Count	Code	Label
-----	-----	-----
0	1	Alabama
0	2	Alaska
0	4	Arizona
0	5	Arkansas
0	6	California
0	8	Colorado
0	9	Connecticut
0	10	Delaware
400	11	District of Columbia
0	12	Florida
0	13	Georgia

0	15	Hawaii
0	16	Idaho
0	17	Illinois
0	18	Indiana
0	19	Iowa
0	20	Kansas
0	21	Kentucky
0	22	Louisiana
0	23	Maine
0	24	Maryland
0	25	Massachusetts
0	26	Michigan
0	27	Minnesota
0	28	Mississippi
0	29	Missouri
0	30	Montana
0	31	Nebraska
0	32	Nevada
0	33	New Hampshire
0	34	New Jersey
0	35	New Mexico
0	36	New York
0	37	North Carolina
0	38	North Dakota
0	39	Ohio
0	40	Oklahoma
0	41	Oregon
0	42	Pennsylvania
0	44	Rhode Island
0	45	South Carolina
0	46	South Dakota
0	47	Tennessee
0	48	Texas
0	49	Utah
0	50	Vermont
0	51	Virginia
0	53	Washington
0	54	West Virginia
0	55	Wisconsin
0	56	Wyoming
0	60	American Samoa
0	64	Federated States of Micronesia
0	66	Guam
0	68	Marshall Islands
0	69	Northern Mariana Islands
0	70	Pala
0	72	Puerto Rico
0	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
0	78	Virgin Islands
0	81	Alberta
0	82	British Columbia
0	83	Manitoba
0	84	New Brunswick
0	85	Newfoundland
0	86	Northwest Territories
0	87	Nova Scotia
0	88	Nunavut
0	89	Ontario
0	90	Prince Edward Island
0	91	Quebec
0	92	Saskatchewan
0	93	Yukon Territory
0	99	Not in the U.S. or Canada

=====
Name: votereg
Description: Voter Registration Status

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
400	1	Yes
0	2	No
0	3	Don't know


```
=====
Name:      regzip
Description: Zip code

            Numeric Variable - no categories

            answered      : 400
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      ideo5
Description: Ideology

      Count   Code   Label
      -----
        81     1   Very liberal
        99     2   Liberal
       125     3   Moderate
        42     4   Conservative
        33     5   Very conservative
        20     6   Not sure
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      newsint
Description: Political Interest

      Count   Code   Label
      -----
       157     1   Most of the time
       143     2   Some of the time
        66     3   Only now and then
        26     4   Hardly at all
         8     7   Don't know
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      religpew
Description: Religion

      Count   Code   Label
      -----
       133     1   Protestant
        58     2   Roman Catholic
         8     3   Mormon
         7     4   Eastern or Greek Orthodox
        27     5   Jewish
        14     6   Muslim
         2     7   Buddhist
         4     8   Hindu
        18     9   Atheist
        23    10   Agnostic
        86    11   Nothing in particular
        20    12   Something else
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      pew_churatd
Description: Church attendance (Pew version)

      Count   Code   Label
      -----
        37     1   More than once a week
        70     2   Once a week
        60     3   Once or twice a month
        61     4   A few times a year
        81     5   Seldom
        85     6   Never
         6     7   Don't know
=====
```

```
=====
Name:      pew_bornagain
Description: Born Again (Pew version)

      Count   Code   Label
      -----
       159     1   Yes
=====
```

Page 17

240	2	No
1	8	skipped

```
=====
Name:      pew_religimp
Description: Importance of religion (Pew version)
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
173	1	Very important
89	2	Somewhat important
60	3	Not too important
78	4	Not at all important

```
=====
Name:      pew_prayer
Description: Frequency of Prayer (Pew version)
```

Count	Code	Label
-----	----	-----
104	1	Several times a day
66	2	Once a day
53	3	A few times a week
14	4	Once a week
37	5	A few times a month
57	6	Seldom
61	7	Never
8	8	Don't know

Date format variables

```
=====
Name:      starttime
Description: Questionnaire Start Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```

```
=====
Name:      endtime
Description: Questionnaire End Time
            DateTime variable - no categories
```

YouGov Sampling Methodology

Sampling and Sample Matching

Sample matching is a methodology for selection of representative samples from non-randomly selected pools of respondents. It is ideally suited for Web access panels, but could also be used for other types of surveys, such as phone surveys. Sample matching starts with an enumeration of the *target population*. For general population studies, the target population is all adults, and can be enumerated through the use of the decennial Census or a high quality survey, such as the American Community Survey. In other contexts, this is known as the *sampling frame*, though, unlike conventional sampling, the sample is *not* drawn from the frame. Traditional sampling, then, selects individuals from the sampling frame at random for participation in the study. This may not be feasible or economical as the contact information, especially email addresses, is not available for all individuals in the frame and refusals to participate increase the costs of sampling in this way.

Sample selection using the matching methodology is a two-stage process. First, a random sample is drawn from the target population. We call this sample the *target sample*. Details on how the target sample is drawn are provided below, but the essential idea is that this sample is a true probability sample and thus representative of the frame from which it was drawn.

Second, for each member of the target sample, we select one or more *matching* members from our pool of opt-in respondents. This is called the *matched sample*. Matching is accomplished using a large set of variables that are available in consumer and voter databases for both the target population and the opt-in panel.

The purpose of matching is to find an available respondent who is as similar as possible to the selected member of the target sample. The result is a sample of respondents who have the same measured characteristics as the target sample. Under certain conditions, described below, the matched sample will have similar properties to a true random sample. That is, the matched sample mimics the characteristics of the target sample. It is, as far as we can tell, “representative” of the target population (because it is similar to the target sample).

When choosing the matched sample, it is necessary to find the closest matching respondent in the panel of opt-ins to each member of the target sample. Various types of matching could be employed: exact matching, propensity score matching, and proximity matching. Exact matching is impossible if the set of characteristics used for matching is large and, even for a small set of characteristics, requires a very large panel (to find an exact match). Propensity score matching has the disadvantage of requiring estimation of the propensity score. Either a propensity score needs to be estimated for each individual study, so the procedure is automatic, or a single propensity score must be estimated for all studies. If large numbers of variables are used the estimated propensity scores can become unstable and lead to poor samples.

YouGov employs the proximity matching method. For each variable used for matching, we define a *distance function*, $d(x,y)$, which describes how “close” the values x and y are on a particular attribute. The overall distance between a member of the target sample and a member of the panel is a weighted sum of the individual distance functions on each attribute. The weights can be adjusted for each study based upon which variables are thought to be important for that study, though, for the most part, we have not found the matching procedure to be sensitive to small adjustments of the weights. A large weight, on the other hand, forces the algorithm toward an exact match on that dimension.

Theoretical Background for Sample Matching

To understand better the sample matching methodology, it may be helpful to think of the target sample as a simple random sample (SRS) from the target population. The SRS yields unbiased estimates because the selection mechanism is unrelated to particular characteristics of the population. The efficiency of the SRS can be improved by using stratified sampling in place of simple random sampling. SRS is generally less efficient than stratified sampling because the size of population subgroups varies in the target sample.

Stratified random sampling partitions the population into a set of categories that are believed to be more homogeneous than the overall population, called *strata*. For example, we might divide the population into race, age, and gender categories. The cross-classification of these three attributes divides the overall population into a set of mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups or strata. Then an SRS is drawn from each category and the combined set of respondents constitutes a stratified sample. If the number of respondents selected in each strata is proportional to their frequency in the target population, then the sample is self-representing and requires no additional weighting.

The intuition behind sample matching is analogous to stratified sampling: if respondents who are similar on a large number of characteristics tend to be similar on other items for which we lack data, then substituting one for the other should have little impact upon the sample. This intuition can be made rigorous under certain assumptions.

Assumption 1: Ignorability. Panel participation is assumed to be *ignorable* with respect to the variables measured by survey conditional upon the variables used for matching. What this means is that if we examined panel participants and non-participants who have exactly the same values of the matching variables, then on average there would be no difference between how these sets of respondents answered the survey. This does *not* imply that panel participants and non-participants are identical, but only that the differences are captured by the variables used for matching. Since the set of data used for matching is quite extensive, this is, in most cases, a plausible assumption.

Assumption 2: Smoothness. The expected value of the survey items given the variables used for matching is a “smooth” function. Smoothness is a technical term meaning that the function is continuously differentiable with bounded first derivative. In practice, this means that the expected value function doesn’t have any kinks or jumps.

Assumption 3: Common Support. The variables used for matching need to have a distribution that covers the same range of values for panelists and non-panelists. More precisely, the probability distribution of the matching variables must be bounded away from zero for panelists on the range of values (known as the “support”) taken by the non-panelists. In practice, this excludes attempts to match on variables for which there are no possible matches within the panel. For instance, it would be impossible to match on computer usage because there are no panelists without some experience using computers.

Under Assumptions 1-3, it can be shown that if the panel is sufficiently large, then the matched sample provides consistent estimates for survey measurements. The sampling variances will depend upon how close the matches are if the number of variables used for matching is large. In this study, over 150,000 respondents to YouGov’s Internet surveys were used for the pool from which to construct the matches for the final sample.

Current Sampling Frame and Target Sample

YouGov has constructed a sampling frame of U.S. Citizens from the 2016 American Community Survey, including data on age, race, gender, education, marital status, number of children under 18, family income, employment status, citizenship, state, and metropolitan area. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2016 ACS sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacement (using the person weights on the public use file). Data on reported 2016 voter registration and turnout from the November 2016 Current Population Survey was matched to this frame using a weighted Euclidean distance metric. Data on religion, church attendance, born again or evangelical status, interest in politics, party identification and ideology were matched from the 2014 Pew U.S. Religious Landscape Survey. Characteristics of target samples vary based on the requirements of the projects. Typical general population target samples are selected by stratification by age, race, gender, education, and voter registration, and by simple random sampling within strata. At the matching stage, the final set of completed interviews are matched to the target frame, using a weighted Euclidean distances metric.

Weighting

The matched cases are weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame are combined and a logistic regression is estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function may include a number of variables, including age, years of education, gender, race/ethnicity, predicted voter registration, interest in politics, born again status, ideological self-placement and inability to place oneself on an ideological scale, and baseline party identification (i.e., the profiled party identification that was collected before the survey was conducted). The propensity scores are then grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The final weights may then be post-stratified by gender, race, education, and age. Large weights are trimmed and the final weights are normalized to equal sample size.

MEASURING JUSTICE

Rating the Severity of Criminal Offenses in DC

May 2019

Natalia Abrahams, Steve Bruns, Jacob Rettig, Christian Rogers, and Samantha Sears

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	1
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
II. INTRODUCTION.....	3
III. LITERATURE REVIEW	4
A. Disproportionality of Criminal Codes.....	4
B. The Scale Method.....	5
C. The Milestones Approach	5
IV. METHODOLOGY	8
A. Background	8
B. A New Survey Vendor: YouGov	9
C. A Revised Milestones Approach.....	10
D. Narrowing the Scope and Revising Language.....	10
E. Analytical Approach.....	11
V. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS	13
A. Overview	13
B. General Findings	14
C. Findings by Crime Type.....	19
D. Findings by Subgroup	24
E. Findings by Penalty Amounts.....	26
CONCLUSION.....	32
REFERENCES	35
APPENDIX A: SURVEY PROTOCOL.....	36

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was made possible through the contributions of many individuals.

We appreciate the guidance and support of our George Washington University Trachtenberg School of Public Policy capstone professor, William Adams, and our alumnus adviser, Adam Bethke, for providing experienced insight on survey design and methodology, rigorous data analysis, and the overall direction of this project.

We also thank our client, the Criminal Code Reform Commission (CCRC), for their oversight, subject matter expertise, and dedication to reforming and improving criminal laws in the District of Columbia. In particular, CCRC's funding of our survey ensured an accurate and reliable dataset from which to draw strong conclusions. CCRC's Executive Director, Richard Schmechel, and Attorney Advisor, Jinwoo Park, provided all necessary support and guidance for which we are thankful. Of course, the research team takes full responsibility for the methodology, interpretations, conclusions, and any shortcomings in this report.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the Criminal Code Reform Commission (CRRC), a team of George Washington University MPP student researchers (GW) measured D.C. residents' perceptions of the severity of 25 types of crimes. The analysis drew on results from an original survey completed via a YouGov panel of 400 registered D.C. voters. The analysis sought to answer the two research questions below with an emphasis on the crimes of robbery; burglary; menace; theft; drug paraphernalia; and offenses involving a gun.

1. How do D.C. residents rate selected crimes in terms of their severity?

- Shooting or displaying a gun in the process of committing a crime substantially increased the perceived severity.
- Even secretly carrying an unused gun while committing a crime increased the perceived severity as well although not as much as did displaying or shooting it.
- Threatening to kill someone else was viewed as a more severe crime than causing a minor injury, such as a black eye.

2. Are current criminal penalties in D.C. proportionate to the severity of the crime?

- Maximum penalties authorized under the D.C. criminal code for most crimes were found to be too punitive, according to public opinion.
- In particular, authorized maximum penalties for robberies and burglaries that involve carrying or using a gun are too harsh, in the eyes of the public.
- Drug paraphernalia offenses, disorderly conduct, prostitution, and possession of an open container were the only exceptions to the rule of maximum penalties exceeding what the public deemed appropriate.

Informed by the totality of findings, efforts to reform the D.C. criminal code should consider the following options:

- The maximum penalty for shooting, displaying, or carrying a gun is too harsh, according to public opinion, and should be reduced.
- The penalties for shooting, displaying, and simply carrying a gun should be differentiated based on differences in their perceived severity.
- The maximum penalties for burglary and threatening to kill someone should be reduced to align with public perception of those crimes' severity.

II. INTRODUCTION

In 2016, the Council of the District of Columbia (D.C.) authorized the CCRC, an independent agency in the D.C. government, to develop comprehensive reform recommendations to the city's major criminal statutes. These reform recommendations represent the first comprehensive review and potential reform of the D.C. criminal code since Congress first approved the code in 1901 (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019). According to CCRC's review of D.C.'s criminal code, the penalties for many crimes do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying conduct due, in part, to a failure to distinguish variations in how a crime is committed or a crime's resulting harm.

To address this disparity between a crime's severity and its penalty, CCRC is developing draft revisions to D.C.'s criminal statutes that, most relevant to this report, would provide penalties proportionate to a crime's severity. CCRC's draft recommendations would reform the most severe and frequent crimes, such as murder, robbery, assault, theft, fraud, burglary, and sexual offenses (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019).

CCRC's draft crime classification scheme consists of a 13-level hierarchical ranking of crimes in terms of their severity (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019). To assist CCRC with determining how specific crimes might be placed in these 13-levels, GW agreed to administer a survey among D.C. residents to test public opinion regarding CCRC's ranking of D.C.'s criminal offenses. In administering the survey, GW focused on the primary research question: "How do D.C. residents rate selected crimes in terms of their severity?" GW also sought to answer a secondary research question: "Are current criminal penalties in D.C. proportionate to the measured severity of the crime?"

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Disproportionality of Criminal Codes

Paul Robinson from the University of Pennsylvania Law School has thoroughly researched disproportionality between crime severity and the statutory penalties for those crimes. Robinson (2010) attributes much of this disproportionality to excessive legislative activity, which can substantially increase the size of and introduce unnecessary complexity into the criminal code. In Pennsylvania, for instance, the most recent criminal code, enacted in 1972, codified criminal conduct into 282 offenses and sub-offenses. These offenses were originally ranked into one of eight categories according to their severity. Subsequent to 1972, Pennsylvania's criminal code grew to contain more than double the original total of offenses and sub-offenses in addition to 1,648 sections of Pennsylvania law outside of the criminal code that define criminal behavior. According to Robinson, this exponential growth is not unique to Pennsylvania and it has led to irrational systems in Pennsylvania and other states where criminal codes contain several kinds of common inconsistencies, two of which are relevant to this study and summarized below.

The Improper Grade Problem: This occurs when setting the grade of an offense at a level that is inappropriate as compared to other offenses of that grade. For example, making a duplicate copy of a purchased Beatles CD and selling the copy to a friend for one dollar was rated by Pennsylvania survey participants to be as severe as annoying another person with no legitimate purpose, which has a maximum sentence of *ninety days*. Under Pennsylvania law, however, the CD duplication offense is a first degree misdemeanor, which has a maximum sentence of *five years* (Robinson, 2010).

The Mandatory Minimum Problem: This prevents the system from taking into account factors that make the offense at hand significantly less blameworthy than the paradigm instance of the offense. Pennsylvania residents rated luring a child into a motor vehicle, after having been convicted for the same offense, as being as severe as engaging in sexual intercourse without consent but not by force, which has a maximum sentence of *ten years*. However, Pennsylvania law set the mandatory minimum for the child-luring offense at *twenty-five years* (Robinson, 2010).

This study sought to determine whether and to what extent these inconsistencies between a crime's severity and its penalty arise in D.C. The following sections review the two major approaches from prior research that gauged public opinion regarding crime severity.

B. The Scale Method

Public opinion studies of crime seriousness date as far back as the 1970s. In a majority of the crime severity literature, surveys gave respondents lists of criminal acts and asked them to rate the crimes in terms of seriousness using a given scale. For instance, Rossi et al. (1974) asked 200 survey respondents in the city of Baltimore to rate 140 crimes in terms of seriousness on a scale of one, "least serious," to nine, "most serious."

The language used to describe crimes and the order of questions have shown the potential to introduce bias in the scale method literature. For instance, Vogel (1998) reported biased, unusual findings from offense scenarios that were "richly detailed and included provocative (and in two cases racially charged) circumstances." However, Robinson and Darley (1995) suggest there is an appropriate level of detail to use when describing crimes; they sought to reduce bias in their own study of crime seriousness by having all crime descriptions use a specific set of objective facts. In terms of bias related to the order of questions, Evans and Scott (1984) used questionnaires with rotating items and found the context of each item could explain a variation equal to the variation explained by demographic characteristics. Therefore, intentionality with respect to wording and question order was shown to be imperative in surveys regarding crime severity.

C. The Milestones Approach

In 2009, Robinson set out to determine public opinion regarding Pennsylvania's criminal code using a survey method that included a "milestones table" as seen in Figure 1. The milestones table listed each level of Pennsylvania's criminal code and provided an example offense for each level of the code. Survey respondents were given various test offenses (descriptions of criminal behavior) and were prompted to choose a level of the criminal code that equaled the seriousness of the test offense. Importantly, the milestones table and test offenses provided concrete examples to ensure respondents created the same "mental picture" of each offense. As borne out in the scale method literature, subjects used their comparative judgment with greater reliability when given a concrete description of the offense (Robinson, 2009).

Figure 1. Robinson Milestones Survey Table (2009)

[super grade]	Murder of the First Degree: Intentionally killing another person.
[super grade]	Murder of the Third Degree: Reckless killing with extreme indifference to the value of human life (an example would be causing a death by shooting a firearm into a crowd of people, disregarding the risk that it may kill someone).
1st Degree Felony	Aggravated Assault: Knowingly causing injury that risks death or leads to permanent impairment. Rape: Engaging in sexual intercourse by force.
2nd Degree Felony	Burglary: Entering a house without permission in order to commit a crime. Robbery with Injury: Inflicting bodily injury on a person while committing a theft. Sexual Assault: Engaging in sexual intercourse without consent, but not by force.
3rd Degree Felony	Shooting into a House (Reckless Endangerment): Discharging a firearm into an occupied structure, without causing any injuries. Robbery: Taking property from another by force, without causing injury. Theft of more than \$2,000: Taking property of another valued over \$2,000.
1st Degree Misdemeanor	Stalking: Repeatedly following another with the intent to cause substantial emotional distress. Theft of \$2,000: Taking property of another valued between \$200 and \$2,000.
2nd Degree Misdemeanor	Simple Assault: Recklessly causing bodily injury to another. Theft of \$200: Taking property of another valued between \$50 and \$200. Criminal Mischief: Intentionally causing property damage of more than \$1,000.
3rd Degree Misdemeanor	Theft of less than \$50: Taking property of another valued under \$50.
Summary Offense	Harassment: Repeatedly committing acts that serve no legitimate purpose, intending to annoy another person. Disorderly Conduct: Creating an annoyance by noise or threatening behavior.

In 2011, Robinson replicated the Pennsylvania survey approach among New Jersey residents to identify perceived criminal code inconsistencies. Survey respondents were again given a milestones table as seen in Figure 2 that briefly described the offense for each of the seven offense grades in New Jersey criminal code. The survey then presented a series of test offenses and asked respondents to compare the seriousness of each offense with the examples specified in the milestone table. Respondents categorized 121 test offenses on a scale from one to seven, corresponding to the offense grades on the milestone table (Robinson, 2011).

Figure 2. Robinson Milestones Survey Table (2011)

Level 7	Aggravated Murder: Intentionally killing a 10 year old child.
Level 6	Murder: Intentionally killing an adult.
Level 5	Aggravated Assault: Serious Bodily Injury: Beating a person to intentionally cause paralysis. Manslaughter: An owner of dangerous pit bulls causing the death of a neighbor's child by refusing to fix the broken lock on their cage. Aggravated Theft: Stealing \$5 million. Sexual Assault: Forcibly raping an adult.
Level 4	Theft: \$25,000: Stealing \$25,000. Criminal Mischief: \$25,000: Intentionally causing \$25,000 of property damage. Aggravated Assault: Bodily Injury: Intentionally slashing another person's shoulder with a knife.
Level 3	Stalking: Intentionally causing another person emotional distress. Criminal Mischief: \$500: Causing \$500 in property damage. Theft: \$500: Stealing \$500.
Level 2	Simple Assault: Intentionally giving another person a black eye. Lewdness: Running naked in a public place. Petty Theft: \$40: Stealing \$40. Criminal Mischief: \$40: Causing \$40 in property damage.
Level 1	Harassment: Intentionally annoying a person by making anonymous phone calls to them at 2 am. Petty assault: Fighting with another by mutual consent.

While the predominantly used scale method can adequately measure crime severity, the milestones approach, in the cases of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, allowed for the same measurement of severity but specific to an existing criminal code structure. That is, the milestones approach can determine where the public believes certain crimes should be placed into a particular criminal code, based on the crimes' perceived severity. In the context of this study, CCRC did not seek a simple measure of crime severity. Rather, it sought to determine public opinion regarding the severity of select offenses and identify where those offenses should be placed in the revised criminal code CCRC is proposing. As a result, the milestones approach was the preferred survey methodology, and the approach was informed by insights regarding language and question order found in the scale method literature.

IV. METHODOLOGY

CCRC and GW developed an online survey administered to a representative YouGov panel of 900 registered voters who reside in Washington, D.C., to determine how D.C. residents ranked the severity of selected test offenses. The survey presented a series of 25 test offenses and asked respondents to rate each offense on a scale ranging from 0 (“not a crime”) to 12 (“intentionally killing someone”). To aid respondents in this rating task, the survey included a milestones table that described a behavior for each of the milestone values at seven points in the scale: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 (Figure 3). This specific milestones table closely corresponds to the 13-level criminal code CCRC¹ is proposing in its revised criminal code, and thus the survey results are directly translatable to its reform efforts. A survey vendor, YouGov, administered the survey for 14 days and generated 451 responses for a total response rate of 50%, later trimmed to 400 to be more representative. In designing the survey, GW reviewed CCRC’s previous survey efforts and sought to administer a streamlined and straightforward survey that would gauge opinions of a larger, more representative sample. Key decisions that informed the methodology are described below.

Figure 3. CCRC-GW Survey Milestones Table, March 2019

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

A. Background

In the summer of 2018, CCRC administered three online surveys to determine how D.C. residents ranked selected crimes in terms of their seriousness. Each survey used a milestones table and asked respondents to rate crimes in terms of their seriousness using a zero to ten scale

¹ The CCRC recommendations account for aggravated forms of intentionally killing someone, which would correspond to a severity level of “13.” Meanwhile the CCRC criminal classification scheme does not include a “0” class for non-crimes.

(Figure 4). The first survey tested public opinion regarding 35 sex offenses; it generated 62 responses. The second survey tested public opinion regarding 43 offenses related to homicide, robbery, traffic, disorderly conduct, and prostitution; it generated 60 responses. The third survey tested public opinion regarding 43 offenses related to assault, burglary, menace, threats, and theft of property; it generated 120 responses.

Figure 4. CCRC Survey Milestones Table, Summer 2018

Class	Offense Example or Description
10	A crime significantly more serious than a crime in Class 9.
9	First Degree Murder: Killing an adult by kicking or punching, with intent to cause death.
8	Second Degree Murder: Killing an adult by kicking or punching, without intent to cause death but aware of a substantial risk that death would occur and showing extreme indifference to human life.
7	Manslaughter: Killing an adult by kicking or punching when under the influence of an extreme emotional disturbance (for example, having just discovered that person was responsible for the death of a loved one), or unreasonably believing deadly force was needed for self-defense.
6	Serious Bodily Injury Assault: Causing <i>serious bodily injury</i> to an adult by kicking or punching. “ Serious bodily injury ” means an injury that involves a substantial risk of death, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted disability (e.g., severe internal bleeding or damage to an organ requiring surgery).
5	Significant Bodily Injury Assault: Causing <i>significant bodily injury</i> to an adult by kicking or punching. “ Significant bodily injury ” means an injury that requires hospitalization or immediate medical treatment to prevent long-term physical damage or to abate severe pain (e.g., a broken bone or long, deep cut requiring stitches).
4	Bodily Injury Assault: Causing <i>bodily injury</i> to an adult by kicking or punching. “ Bodily injury ” means an injury that involves significant physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition (e.g., a black eye or sprained ankle).
3	Menacing: Threatening (but not physically harming) an adult who is physically present with bodily injury.
2	A crime significantly less serious than a crime in Class 3 that may involve jail time.
1	A crime punishable only by a monetary fine, not jail time.
0	Not a crime.

Upon the conclusion of these surveys, CCRC determined they had not generated a sufficient number of survey responses and attributed the low response, in part, to the survey design. This conclusion was substantiated by the average dropout rate of 21%.

B. A New Survey Vendor: YouGov

To improve upon CCRC’s initial survey efforts, GW first determined that administering the survey through an experienced vendor could generate a greater number of and more reliable responses. CCRC agreed to commission the survey through YouGov, an organization that conducts public opinion surveys for organizations such as the Pew Research Center, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, Bloomberg, and the *Guardian*. YouGov has nearly two decades of experience conducting web-based surveys of nationally representative samples. YouGov uses a

panel approach which can capture the “complexity of human behavior” better than a single cross-section or time series data (Hsiao, 2007). YouGov intentionally selects members to their panels to reflect accurately the population being surveyed. In this study, YouGov used its representative panel of 900 registered voters in Washington, D.C. YouGov typically samples registered voters because they tend to be more civically engaged and more inclined to respond to a survey about their area of residence (Pew Charitable Trusts, 2017).

C. A Revised Milestones Approach

YouGov alone could not guarantee that the CCRC-GW survey would generate a sufficient number of responses. CCRC and GW collaborated in reviewing and revising the previous survey instruments in the interest of creating a more straightforward task for respondents.

GW initially proposed changing the survey format from one that used the milestones table approach to one that is referred to in the literature as a scale method. A preponderance of the crime seriousness literature used the scale method, but CCRC needed more specific survey results that could be compared to and translated into its proposal for a 13-level criminal code. To this end, CCRC and GW designed the survey so that respondents rated a series of test offenses on a scale ranging from zero to 12 with the aid of a 13-level milestones table (Figure 3). The test offenses were presented to each respondent in a randomized order based on the effect of item order on perceptions of crime severity. Per Evans and Scott (1984), an offense following a series of more serious offenses is perceived more seriously than if it had been preceded by a series of less serious offenses. This survey randomized test offenses to ensure a reliable measure of perceived severity.

D. Narrowing the Scope and Revising Language

With an agreed-upon format, CCRC next culled the list of the previous survey questions (“test offenses”) and identified the most essential test offenses. Based upon its review, CCRC identified 49 essential test offenses, 25 of which were included in this survey.

CCRC and GW then polished the test offense wording with an eye toward using clear, concise language while maintaining the legal definition specific to each test offense. For instance, the original survey described a type of “menace” in the following way: “Verbally

threatening an adult, in person, with serious bodily injury or death, and displaying a firearm. No other harm is suffered by the person.” CCRC and GW then agreed upon a more concise description of the same crime that read as follows: “Threatening to kill someone face-to-face while displaying a gun.” This and all other question revisions increased readability while staying true to the legal distinctions in each test offense.

In the same way, CCRC and GW revised the previous milestones table using the guideposts of concision and fidelity to legal definitions. For instance, the original survey described “manslaughter” in the following way: “Killing an adult by kicking or punching when under the influence of an extreme disturbance (for example, having just discovered that person was responsible for the death of a loved one), or unreasonably believing deadly force was needed for self-defense.” CCRC and GW agreed upon a more concise description of the same behavior in the milestones table that read as follows: “Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved one was hurt).”

E. Analytical Approach

Before analyzing the survey results, YouGov pared down the number of respondents from 491 to 400 to accurately reflect the D.C. population. YouGov selected the 400 responses that were most representative of the distribution of gender, age, race, and education among the D.C. population as measured by the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The 400 selected responses were then weighted to match the same distribution of gender, age, race, and education measured by the 2016 ACS in D.C. The responses were weighted a final time to 2016 Presidential vote choice and a distribution of gender among four subgroups within age, race, and education. Using these weighted responses, the team took the following steps to analyze the data and produce findings.

- **Provide a big picture summary.** This included an ordinal ranking of all test offenses by their respective mean values, which fell into three tiers: most severe, moderately severe, and least severe. This ranking of all 25 test offenses ranged in value from 0 to 12 with mean values and confidence intervals for each test offense. The big picture summary also compared mean values and confidence intervals among similar types of test offenses, e.g. comparing all robbery offenses to one another.

- **Summarize differences between demographic subgroups.** For this analysis, GW identified demographic characteristics that split the sample into two roughly equal groups. GW found subgroup characteristics to be dichotomous: gender; race; education; and income. To assess the differences within these subgroups, GW ran two-tailed t-test to examine the difference of means between the dichotomous pairs of each subgroup. GW created a tabular summary to highlight the difference in means within subgroups for each of the 25 test offenses at the .05, .01, and .001 levels of statistical significance.
- **Compare perceived severity to maximum penalties.** For all offenses, the D.C. criminal code establishes a corresponding authorized maximum penalty. The analysis compared public opinion of severity to maximum penalties by type of crime, e.g. robbery, to determine whether and to what extent certain crimes are punished appropriately, too harshly, or not harshly enough, according to public opinion.

V. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

A. Overview

As mentioned in the previous section, the data analysis consisted of three parts. First, GW calculated the mean severity level and 95% confidence intervals for each of the 25 offense descriptions. The calculated means were compared across all 25 offenses and across smaller offense categories of interest to CCRC: robbery; burglary; menace; theft; drug paraphernalia possession; and offenses involving a gun. Second, GW compared the mean severity level for each test offense across four demographic subgroups (gender, race, income, and education). Third, GW compared penalties for each test offense to penalties for their nearest milestone offenses to determine whether and to what extent penalties are appropriately punitive relative to an offense's perceived severity.

Tight confidence intervals around each of the calculated means in the first analysis suggested a consensus among respondents regarding the severity of each test offense. Several major themes emerged from this consensus:

- Shooting or displaying a gun in the process of committing a crime substantially increased the perceived severity.
- Even secretly carrying an unused gun while committing a crime increased the perceived severity as well although not as much as displaying or shooting it.
- Threatening to kill someone else was viewed as more severe a crime than causing a minor injury, such as a black eye.
- Unsuccessfully attempting burglary, robbery, or theft were considered more severe than causing a minor injury, such as a black eye.
- Causing any injury in the process of committing a crime was seen as much more severe than committing the same crime without causing injury.

Demographic analysis revealed a few statistically significant differences within certain subgroups regarding their perceptions of crime severity, but only a handful of differences were large enough to suggest disagreement regarding where an offense should ultimately be graded in the criminal code.

A comparison of test offense penalties to the nearest milestone offense penalties showed the authorized maximum penalties under the Code of the District of Columbia (DC Code) for most test offenses were perceived to be too punitive. Drug paraphernalia offenses, disorderly conduct, prostitution, and possession of an open container were an exception to this trend.

B. General Findings

For all respondents, the calculated means ranged from 1.5 to 9.5 (Table 1) out of a possible range of 0 to 12. The least severe offense was “possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.” The most severe offense was “robbing someone’s wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.” Narrow confidence intervals around all means indicated a rather high degree of agreement among the fairly large pool of respondents (n=400). The 95% confidence intervals all ranged from ± 0.5 to ± 0.7 .² The calculated mean values allowed for an ordinal ranking of all 25 offense descriptions in terms of their perceived severity (Table 1).

To organize the analysis in more detail, test offenses were categorized into three tiers: most severe, moderately severe, and least severe as described below:

- The **most severe** test offenses had means of 8.0-12.0. These crimes were viewed as more serious than causing an injury that risks death (Level 8), but less serious than intentionally killing someone (Level 12).
- **Moderately severe** test offenses included scores of 4.0-7.9. These crimes were considered more serious than causing a black eye (Level 4), but less serious than causing an injury that risks death (Level 8).
- **Least severe** test offenses fell below a mean of 4.0. These crimes were seen as more serious than a speeding ticket but less serious than causing a black eye.

² Even the largest confidence interval was less than one point – ± 0.7 for “possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin”. The narrowest confidence intervals were half a point for offenses such as: “robbing someone’s wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury” and “shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.”

Table 1. Mean Values of Responses with Milestones

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
12	Intentionally killing someone	
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)	
9.5	Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.	9.3-9.8
9.3	Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.	9.1-9.5
8.5	Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.	8.2-8.7
8.2	Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.	8.0-8.5
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)	
7.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.	7.2-7.8
7.0	Robbing someone's wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.	6.7-7.3
6.2	Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.	6.0-6.6
6.2	Robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.	5.9-6.5
6.1	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.	5.8-6.4
6.1	Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.	5.8-6.4
6.0	Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.	5.8-6.3
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	
5.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.	5.3-6.0
5.2	Stealing property worth \$5,000.	4.9-5.5
5.0	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.	4.7-5.3
4.7	During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.	4.3-5.0
4.3	Stealing property worth \$1,500.	4.0-4.6
4.3	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything	4.0-4.6
4.0	Grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.	3.7-4.3
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	
3.7	Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.	3.4-3.9
3.4	Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.	3.0-3.8
2.9	Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.	2.5-3.1
2.5	Purposely playing loud music at night with intent to disrupt a neighbor.	2.2-2.8
2.2	Offering to have sexual intercourse with a consenting adult for money.	1.9-2.5
2.1	Possessing in one's home a switchblade knife or brass knuckles, not used or involved in any crime.	1.8-2.4
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)	
1.5	Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.	1.3-1.7
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)	

Most Severe Offenses

Four offenses were in the most severe category (Table 2). All four involved inflicting moderate to serious injury, and three of the four offenses involved shooting with a gun. The mean values ranged from 8.2 to 9.5.

Table 2. Summary of Most Severe Offenses

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
12	Intentionally killing someone	
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)	
9.5	Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.	9.3-9.8
9.3	Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.	9.1-9.5
8.5	Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.	8.2-8.7
8.2	Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.	8.0-8.5
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)	

Moderately Severe Offenses

Fourteen offenses were in the moderately severe category (Table 3). All involved either threatening to inflict harm; actually inflicting minor injuries; displaying a gun; taking someone else's property; or attempted burglary. The mean values ranged from 4.0 to 7.6.

- The two Level 7 offenses both involved threatening to kill someone while displaying a gun. One of these offenses involved the additional crime of robbing someone's wallet.
- The five Level 6 offenses were all types of robbery or burglary, and all five offenses involved either inflicting minor injury or threatening to inflict injury on someone else. The Level 6 offenses were tightly clustered together in terms of mean value (ranging from 6.0-6.2) despite substantial variance in what was being stolen and the harm or threat involved in the process.
- The three Level 5 offenses involved the fairly disparate offenses of menacing, theft, and attempted burglary.
- The last four moderately severe offenses were Level 4 offenses that were lesser forms of the menacing, theft, and attempted burglary offenses in Level 5 in addition to a lesser form of robbery (i.e. grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, fleeing).

Table 3. Summary of Moderately Severe Offenses

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)	
7.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.	7.2-7.8
7.0	Robbing someone's wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.	6.7-7.3
6.2	Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.	6.0-6.6
6.2	Robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.	5.9-6.5
6.1	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.	5.8-6.4
6.1	Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.	5.8-6.4
6.0	Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.	5.8-6.3
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	
5.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.	5.3-6.0
5.2	Stealing property worth \$5,000.	4.9-5.5
5.0	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.	4.7-5.3
4.7	During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.	4.3-5.0
4.3	Stealing property worth \$1,500.	4.0-4.6
4.3	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything	4.0-4.6
4.0	Grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.	3.7-4.3
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	

Least Severe Offenses

Seven offenses ranked least severe. These included offenses where no injury was inflicted or where there was intent to commit a crime, but the crime did not actually occur (Table 4).

- The two Level 3 offenses involved the intent to commit an additional crime without actually committing the crime, i.e. intending to steal but ultimately not stealing property and intending to use but not ultimately using heroin.
- Three of the four Level 2 offenses were self-contained crimes that did not involve harming someone else, with the one remaining Level 2 offense inflicting a relatively minor type of harm: purposely playing loud music at night with intent to disrupt a neighbor.
- The sole Level 1 offense was also a self-contained crime that did not harm someone else: possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.

Table 4. Summary of Least Severe Offenses

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	
3.7	Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.	3.4-3.9
3.4	Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.	3.0-3.8
2.9	Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.	2.5-3.1
2.5	Purposely playing loud music at night with intent to disrupt a neighbor.	2.2-2.8
2.2	Offering to have sexual intercourse with a consenting adult for money.	1.9-2.5
2.1	Possessing in one's home a switchblade knife or brass knuckles, not used or involved in any crime.	1.8-2.4
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)	
1.5	Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.	1.3-1.7
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)	

C. Findings by Crime Type

Robbery

Robbery is defined by the CCRC as taking property unlawfully from a person or place by force or threat of force (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019c).³ The mean severity levels of robbery offenses ranged from 4.0 to 9.5. Based on the findings, a robbery without additional threats or physical injury (“grabbing a phone out of someone’s hand, causing no pain, and fleeing”) is considered nearly as bad as causing a black eye, a Level 4 offense (Table 5).

Respondents perceived a robbery involving any injury or a threat to cause injury as at least as severe as causing someone a broken bone, a Level 6 offense. The severity of the injury or threat does not move the perceived severity beyond a Level 6 offense unless the robber displays a gun and threatens to kill the person being robbed (7.2) or the robber shoots the person being robbed and causes them a life-threatening injury (9.6).

Table 5. Summary of Responses by Offense Type: Robbery with Milestones

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)	
9.5	Robbing someone’s wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.	9.3-9.8
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)	
7.0	Robbing someone’s wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.	6.7-7.3
6.2	Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.	6.0-6.6
6.2	Robbing someone’s wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.	5.9-6.5
6.1	Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.	5.8-6.4
6.0	Robbing someone’s wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.	5.8-6.3
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	
4.0	Grabbing a phone out of someone’s hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.	3.7-4.3
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	

Burglary

³ Per Revised Criminal Code (RCC) § 22A-1201, a person commits the offense of third degree robbery when that person: (1) Knowingly takes, exercises control over, or attempts to take or exercise control over; (2) The property of another; (3) That is in the immediate actual possession or control of another person; (4) By means of or facilitating flight by: (A) Using physical force that overpowers any other person present, other than an accomplice; (B) Causing bodily injury to any other person present, other than an accomplice, or (C) Committing conduct constituting a second degree criminal menace as defined in RCC 22A-1203(b) against any other person present, other than an accomplice; (5) With intent to deprive the owner of the property.

Burglary is defined by the CCRC as entry into a building illegally with intent to commit a crime (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019c).⁴ The mean severity levels of burglary offenses ranged from 3.7 to 8.5. Based on the findings, an attempted burglary is perceived to be nearly as severe as causing someone a black eye, a Level 4 offense (Table 6).

Survey responses indicated that an attempted burglary is considered far more severe when someone else is injured in the process. For instance, respondents, on average, valued the severity of an attempted burglary where someone receives a black eye at a severity level of 6.1, whereas they valued an attempted burglary without an injury at a severity level of 4.3. The severity of an injury inflicted in the course of a burglary is significant too: respondents valued an attempted burglary involving a serious injury on average, at a severity level of 8.6.

Whether a victim was present during the burglary and the location of the offense influenced perceived severity. The attempted burglary of an empty store was judged as slightly less severe (3.7) than attempted burglary of an occupied home (4.3), on average.

Table 6. Summary of Responses by Offense Type: Burglary with Milestones

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)	
8.5	Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.	8.2-8.7
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)	
6.1	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.	5.8-6.4
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	
5.0	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.	4.7-5.3
4.3	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything	4.0-4.6
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	
3.7	Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.	3.4-3.9
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)	

Menace

⁴ Per RCC § 22A-2701, a person commits the offense of burglary when that person: (1) Knowingly enters or surreptitiously remains in; (2) A dwelling, building, watercraft, or business yard, or part thereof; (3) Without the effective consent of the occupant or, if there is no occupant, the owner; and (4) With intent to commit a crime therein

Menace is defined by the CCRC as threatening to strike or harm (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019c).⁵ The most severe form of menace involved threatening to kill someone face-to-face while displaying a gun (7.6). Making the same threat while unarmed was much less severe (5.6), and threatening to kill someone over the phone, rather than in person, reduced the perceived severity by nearly one full step on the scale (4.7).

Table 7. Summary of Responses by Offense Type: Menace with Milestones

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)	
7.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.	7.2-7.8
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	
5.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.	5.3-6.0
4.7	During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.	4.3-5.0
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	

⁵ Per RCC § 22A-1203, a person commits criminal menace when that person: (1) Knowingly communicates to another person physically present; (2) That the defendant or an accomplice immediately will engage in conduct against that person or a third person constituting one of the following offenses: (A) Homicide, as defined in RCC § 22A-1101; (B) Robbery, as defined in RCC § 22A-1201; (C) Sexual assault, as defined in RCC § 22A-13XX; (D) Kidnapping, as defined in RCC § 22A-14XX; or (E) Assault, as defined in RCC § 22A-1202; (3) With intent that the communication would be perceived as a threat; and (4) In fact, the communication would cause a reasonable recipient to believe that the harm would immediately take place.

Theft

Theft is defined by the CCRC as the physical removal of an object that is capable of being stolen without the consent of the owner and with the intention of depriving the owner of it permanently (Criminal Code Reform Commission, 2019c).⁶ Responses indicated that theft of property worth \$1,500 (4.3) was slightly more severe than causing a black eye, a Level 4 milestone offense. Responses also confirmed what is likely intuitive: the greater the value of the property stolen, the more severe the offense. However, the difference is not proportional. Stealing over three times as much (\$5,000 versus \$1,500) increased the severity score by 21% (5.2 vs. 4.3), not by 300%.

Table 8. Summary of Responses by Offense Type: Theft with Milestones

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)	
5.2	Stealing property worth \$5,000.	4.9-5.5
4.3	Stealing property worth \$1,500.	4.0-4.6
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	

Drug Paraphernalia

The survey tested two drug-related offenses, one which tested the possession of paraphernalia with the intent to use heroin and the other which simply tested the possession of paraphernalia without an intent to use. Comparing the mean values of both offenses shows that possessing paraphernalia with the intent to use was viewed as nearly a half-step worse (.54) than mere paraphernalia possession, although the difference is not quite outside the margin of error for each mean.

Table 9. Summary of Responses by Offense Type: Drug Paraphernalia with Milestones

Mean Severity	Behavior	95% Confidence Interval
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)	

⁶ Per RCC § 22A-2101, a person commits the offense of theft if that person: (1) Knowingly takes, obtains, transfers, or exercises control over; (2) The property of another; (3) Without the consent of the owner; and (4) With intent to deprive that person of the property.

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey

3.4	Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.	3.0-3.8
2.9	Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.	2.5-3.1
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)	

Offenses with Guns

Several test offenses allowed for a comparison of crimes committed both with and without a gun. In all cases, the presence of a gun significantly increased the perceived severity, but whether the gun is used or displayed is critical in impressions of severity. For instance, shooting someone with a gun and causing an injury requiring immediate medical treatment was perceived as being two severity levels higher (8.2) than the Level 6 milestone offense of causing the same type of injury. Similarly, threatening to kill someone face-to-face while displaying a gun was ranked as nearly two severity levels higher (7.6) than making the same threat while unarmed (5.6). In contrast, secretly carrying, but not displaying or shooting a gun, in the process of an attempted robbery was ranked as only somewhat more serious than gun-free attempted robbery (5.0 versus 4.3).

Table 10. Comparison of Offenses with and without a Gun

Offense Description (with Gun)	Mean (Confidence Interval)	Offense Description (without Gun)	Mean (Confidence Interval)
Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.	9.5 (9.3-9.8)	Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.	6.0 (5.8-6.3)
Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.	9.3 (9.1-9.5)	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding). ⁷	8
Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.	8.2 (8.0-8.5)	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone). ⁸	6
Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.	7.6 (7.2-7.8)	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.	5.6 (5.3-6.0)
Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.	5.0 (4.7-5.3)	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything	4.3 (4.0-4.6)

^{7,8} These offenses are reported without a confidence interval because their values were given to respondents as milestone values in the survey's severity table.

D. Findings by Subgroup

Despite the relatively narrow confidence intervals for the overall sample, it is still possible that subgroups of District residents disagree to some extent on the severity of these offenses. To estimate the level of dissensus among District residents, this analysis compared mean values of perceived offense severity between four demographic subgroups.

- Gender: Female and Male
- Race: White and Black (numbers of other racial/ethnic groups were too small to test)
- Family income: Those with family income below the District median and those with family income above the District median
- Education: Those with two years of college or less and those with four years of college or more (again dividing at the District median)

The comparison of mean values along these demographic lines revealed only a few notable differences between groups in opinions about crime severity. Rather than overinterpret minor differences, this discussion focuses on crimes where the difference in means was one or more levels and was also statistically significant. Such a magnitude indicates that respondents in two groups considered the same crime as belonging to a wholly distinct level of severity.

Overall, surveyed residents in DC were in widespread agreement regardless of race, gender, education, and income. Of the 100 t-tests comparing the means of four pairs of groups rating the 25 test offenses, only eight paired means differed by at least one point on the 0-12 scale. None of the paired means differed by more than two points. In short, the survey did not find deep divisions about the relative severity of these 25 crimes. These results are presented in Table 11, omitting all the more minor differences.

Gender

For two offenses, women were notably more critical than men. Women considered threatening to kill someone over the phone as a more severe offense than men did (5.2 versus 4.1). Women also rated possessing paraphernalia with intent to use heroin as being much more severe than men did (4.0 versus 2.6).

Race

The only two racial differences of more than one point related to drug paraphernalia offenses. African-Americans judged mere possession of heroin paraphernalia, along with possession with intent to use heroin, as more serious crimes than did white respondents (3.4 versus 2.4 and 4.5 versus 2.6, respectively).

Income and Education

Where differences in means were statistically significant, residents with family income above the District median reacted more harshly to two burglary offenses than did less affluent residents (Table 11). College graduates ranked a carjacking as a greater crime than did those with fewer years of education (4.2 versus 3.0). However, residents without a four-year college degree assessed the evidence of heroin use as a more serious crime than did college graduates (4.2 versus 3.0).

Table 11. One Point Differences by Demographic Subgroups

Offense	Gender		Race		Income		Education	
	Female	Male	White	Black	Below Median (<\$80K)	Above Median (\$80K+)	2 Years College or less	4 Years College or more
Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything					3.8***	4.8***		
Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.					5.6***	6.7***		
During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.	5.2***	4.1***						
Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.							5.5***	6.6***
Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.			2.4**	3.4**				
Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.	4.0***	2.6***	2.6***	4.5***			4.2**	3.0**

Two-tailed T-tests for means: ** Significant at the .01 level *** Significant at the .001 level

E. Findings by Penalty Amounts

For all crimes, the D.C. criminal code stipulates a maximum penalty – either a fine or a prison term, or both – that a judge may issue. This maximum penalty does, however, allow for differing levels of punishment based on the differing severity of a certain type of crime. For instance, in the case of robbery, “any person convicted thereof shall suffer imprisonment for...not more than 15 years” (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). For some crimes, the D.C. Code mandates a minimum prison sentence. Among the offenses tested in this study, three crimes carry a mandatory minimum prison sentence: carjacking has a mandatory minimum sentence of seven years; armed carjacking has a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years; and committing a crime while armed has a mandatory minimum sentence of five years.

This analysis compared test offenses’ maximum penalties and mandatory minimum penalties, where applicable, to their severity and to the penalties of the nearest milestone offenses. The analysis was separated by crime type to determine whether District residents perceived certain types of crime to be punished appropriately, too harshly, or not harshly enough. Notably, many of the test offenses involved behavior that could be charged as constituting more than one crime and therefore could involve jail time for each crime to be served on a consecutive basis. For instance, someone who committed the crime of “entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury” would face criminal exposure for both burglary and assault which could be punishable for up to 40 years in prison. For test offenses that involved multiple crimes, the analysis included comparisons to the total penalty exposure for all crimes involved and to the maximum penalty for just the crime with the largest penalty.

The analysis showed maximum penalties were beyond what would be appropriate according to District residents in nearly all cases. Even the most severe robbery and burglary test offenses would carry maximum penalties that are too harsh according to public perception of those crimes’ severity. In particular, robbery and burglary that involved carrying or using a gun would be punished much too harshly, in the eyes of the public. Drug paraphernalia offenses, disorderly conduct, prostitution, and possession of an open container were the only exceptions to the rule of maximum penalties exceeding what the public deemed appropriate.

Robbery

Under the D.C. Code, robbery is punishable for up to 15 years in prison (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). Where robbery was the only crime, a 15-year sentence would be perceived as excessive relative to severity. According to public opinion, grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing would merit between six months, the D.C. Code penalty corresponding to milestone 4, and three years in prison, the D.C. Code penalty corresponding to milestone 6, far less than the 15-year maximum sentence in the D.C. Code.

Among the offenses tested, carrying or using a gun in the course of a robbery would carry a maximum penalty far beyond what would be adequate according to District residents. Under the D.C. Code, someone who commits a violent or dangerous crime with or while carrying a gun (PFCOV) faces a mandatory minimum sentence of five years and an additional sentence of up to 30 years on top of the underlying crime (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). The maximum penalty for even the most severe robbery with a gun would exceed what the public deemed appropriate (Table 12). Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and inflicting a life-threatening injury (mean severity of 9.5) was perceived to be a half-step less severe than the Level 10 milestone offense, which would carry a maximum penalty of 30 years for the corresponding offense in the D.C. Code. Someone who committed the robbery in question, however, could face up to 45 or 70 years in prison, well beyond the 30-year maximum of the next-most severe milestone offense. The potential penalty for simply carrying a gun during the course of a robbery also caused the maximum penalty to differ greatly between two robberies that were similarly and only moderately severe. Someone who robbed a wallet by punching the victim (mean severity of 6.0) would face up to 15 years in prison. Someone who robbed a wallet by threatening to kill the victim while secretly carrying, but not using, a gun (mean severity of 6.2) would face up to 45 or 60 years in prison.

Among robbery offenses, the mandatory minimum sentences for carjacking and armed carjacking were not appropriate in the eyes of the public. For example, armed carjacking has a 15 year mandatory minimum in the D.C. Code. However, the test offense for armed carjacking had a mean severity of 6.1, just slightly above the comparable Level 6 milestone offense, which carries a three year penalty. Unarmed carjacking has a seven year mandatory minimum in the D.C. Code. However, again, the test offense for unarmed carjacking had a mean severity of 6.2, just above the comparable Level 6 milestone offense, which carries a three year penalty.

The five year mandatory minimum sentence for committing a crime with a gun in the D.C. Code, by contrast, may be appropriate in the eyes of the public for the tested robbery offenses. For example, “Robbing someone’s wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them” had a mean severity of 7.0. That is roughly between the Level 6 milestone offense, which carries a three year penalty, and the Level 8 milestone offense, which carries a 10 year penalty.

Table 12. Penalties by Robbery Severity

Maximum Total Exposure (Years)	Maximum Penalty (Years)	Mandatory Minimum (Years)	Survey Severity	Behavior
30	30	N/A	10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress.
70	45	5	9.5	Robbing someone’s wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.
10	10	N/A	8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death.
60	45	5	7.0	Robbing someone’s wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.
21.5	21	7	6.2	Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.
60	45	5	6.2	Robbing someone’s wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.
55	40	15	6.1	Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.
15	15	N/A	6.0	Robbing someone’s wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.
3	3	N/A	6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical attention.
15	15	N/A	4.0	Grabbing a phone out of someone’s hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.
0.5	0.5	N/A	4	Causing minor injury

Burglary

Under the D.C. Code, burglary of an occupied home or building is punishable up to 30 years and burglary of an unoccupied home or building is punishable up to 15 years (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). In cases where burglary was the only offense, a 30- or 15-year sentence would be excessive in the public view. According to public opinion, the appropriate

punishment for attempted burglary (mean severity of 4.3) would be somewhere between six months and three years based on the penalties for comparable Level 4 and Level 6 milestone offenses, far less than the potential maximum 30-year sentence (Table 13). According to District residents, the appropriate punishment for attempted burglary of an empty store (mean severity of 3.7) would be no more than six months, far less than the potential maximum 15-year sentence.

Table 13. Penalties by Burglary Severity

Maximum Total Exposure (Years)	Maximum Penalty (Years)	Mandatory Minimum (Years)	Survey Severity	Behavior
30	30	N/A	10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress.
40	30	N/A	8.5	Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.
10	10	N/A	8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death.
31	30	N/A	6.1	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.
3	3	N/A	6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical attention.
75.5	60	5	5.0	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.
30.5	30	N/A	4.3	Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything
0.5	0.5	N/A	4	Causing minor injury
15	15	N/A	3.7	Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.
0.5	0.5	N/A	2	Causing non-painful physical contact.

Similar to robbery, PFCOV caused burglary penalties to greatly exceed what would be appropriate according to District residents. An attempted burglary while carrying a gun has a mean severity of 5.0, which would merit a penalty somewhere between six months and three years based on the penalties for comparable Level 4 and Level 6 milestone offenses, according to public opinion. However, someone who committed that offense could face up to 60 years in

prison due to the PFCOV add-on penalty. For this same offense, the PFCOV mandatory minimum of five years would be beyond the maximum three-year penalty suggested by public perception of the offense's severity.

The maximum penalties for burglary of an occupied versus unoccupied home or building differed greatly despite only a slight difference in perceived severity. The difference between attempted burglary of an occupied home versus an empty store was fairly small (0.6), but the maximum penalty for attempted burglary of an occupied home could be double the penalty for attempted burglary of an empty store.

Menace

Under the D.C. Code, threatening to injure someone else is punishable up to 20 years in prison (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). The menacing offenses tested involved the most serious threat to injure someone else—threatening to kill—yet the maximum penalty was too harsh, according to District residents (Table 14). In the eyes of the public, the appropriate penalty for the most severe version of menacing tested—threatening to kill someone face-to-face while displaying a gun—would be somewhere between three years and 10 years, based on the penalties for comparable Level 6 and Level 8 milestone offenses, far below the 20-year maximum under the D.C. Code. The PFCOV mandatory minimum penalty of five years for this offense, however, was appropriate according to public opinion.

Table 14. Penalties by Menace Severity

Maximum Total Exposure (Years)	Maximum Penalty (Years)	Mandatory Minimum (Years)	Survey Severity	Behavior
10	10	N/A	8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death.
45	20	5	7.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.
3	3	N/A	6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical attention.
20.5	20	N/A	5.6	Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.
20	20	N/A	4.7	During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.
0.5	0.5	N/A	4	Causing minor injury

Theft

Under the D.C. Code, theft of property valued at \$1,000 or more is punishable up to 10 years in prison (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). According to public opinion, theft of \$1,000 and \$5,000 would merit a penalty somewhere between six months and three years based on the penalties for comparable Level 4 and Level 6 milestone offenses, well below the 10-year maximum penalty (Table 15).

Table 15. Penalties by Theft Severity

Maximum Total Exposure (Years)	Maximum Penalty (Years)	Mandatory Minimum (Years)	Survey Severity	Behavior
3	3	N/A	6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical attention.
10	10	N/A	5.2	Stealing property worth \$5,000.
10	10	N/A	4.3	Stealing property worth \$1,500.
0.5	0.5	N/A	4	Causing minor injury

Drug Paraphernalia Offenses

Under the D.C. Code, possession of a hypodermic needle is punishable by up to 180 days in prison (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). This maximum penalty is nearly appropriate according to public opinion regarding the severity of possessing an empty syringe with the intent to use it to inject heroin (Table 16). Under the D.C. Code, possession of drug paraphernalia of any type is punishable up to 30 days in prison (Code of the District of Columbia, 2019). According to public opinion, this maximum penalty appears to not be harsh enough and would merit a maximum closer to 180 days in prison in the case of possessing a small zip lock bag with a trace amount of heroin.

Table 16. Penalties by Drug Offenses

Maximum Total Exposure (Years)	Maximum Penalty (Years)	Mandatory Minimum (Years)	Survey Severity	Behavior
0.5	0.5	N/A	4	Causing minor injury
0.5	.50	N/A	3.4	Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.
0.08	.08	N/A	2.9	Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.
0.5	0.5	N/A	2	Causing non-painful physical contact.

CONCLUSION

The totality of the findings suggests areas where CCRC can focus its efforts to reform the D.C. criminal code, at least as it relates to robbery; burglary; menace; theft; drug possession; and offenses involving a gun. According to public opinion, the penalties for PFCOV, burglary, and menace are ripe for reform, as summarized in the recommendations below.

- While the public agreed that shooting, displaying, or carrying a gun in the process of committing a crime increases that crime's severity, the maximum penalty for PFCOV overcompensates for the increase in severity. As such, the maximum penalty for shooting, displaying, or carrying a gun should be reduced to align with the effect of the gun above and beyond the other conduct in the offense. For example, "robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury" had a mean severity of 9.5. This is 1.5 above the Level 8 milestone offense that involves causing a life threatening injury by any means and would merit a penalty of 10 years, based on the penalty for the comparable D.C. Code offense. This suggests the public rates the test offense 1.5 levels higher where the injury occurs in a robbery and with a gun. Overall, the public believed causing such a severe injury with a gun during a robbery incurred slightly less harm than a Level 10 offense, which has a maximum penalty of 30 years.
- On the same token, the maximum penalty for PFCOV should be differentiated by whether the offender shot, displayed, or simply carried the gun. The maximum penalty for an offense involving displaying a gun should be reduced to an amount slightly less than 10 years to align with the most severe offense that involved displaying a gun—"Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun." This offense had a mean severity of 7.6, suggesting the public believed it incurred slightly less harm than a Level 8 offense, which has a maximum penalty of 10 years.
- The maximum penalty for an offense of simply carrying a gun should be reduced to align with the effect of the gun. The offense of robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them while the robber carried but never displayed a gun had a mean severity of 6.2, suggesting the public believed it incurred slightly more harm than a Level 6 offense, which has a maximum penalty of 3 years for the comparable D.C. Code offense. But the public also said that the offense of robbing someone's wallet by punching them and

causing minor injury had a similar mean severity of 6.0. This suggests the effect of a threat to kill while secretly armed is similar to the effect of causing someone minor injury, a Level 4 offense which has a maximum penalty of 6 months for the comparable D.C. Code offense. The mandatory minimum for PFCOV in the case of carrying a gun should also be reduced from five years, or removed entirely.

- The maximum penalty for burglary should be reduced from 30 years to align with the effect of the burglary in the most severe burglary offense—“Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.” This offense had a mean severity of 8.5, suggesting the public believed it incurred slightly more harm than a Level 8 offense, which has a maximum penalty of 10 years. However, the effect of the burglary above and beyond causing someone a serious injury, the Level 8 milestone, is slight.
- The maximum penalty for armed menace should be reduced from 20 years to align with the most severe menace offense—“Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.” This offense had a mean severity of 7.6, suggesting the public believed it incurred slightly less harm than a Level 8 offense, which has a maximum penalty of 10 years for the comparable D.C. Code offense. However, the effect of the menacing beyond the display of a gun is suggested by the 5.6 mean severity for threatening to kill someone face-to-face while unarmed. The maximum penalty for unarmed menace, consequently, should be somewhat less than a Level 6 offense, which has a maximum penalty of 3 years for the comparable D.C. Code offense.

These recommendations should be considered in light of the scope of this study. Since 25 offenses were tested, the study was not exhaustive. Nonetheless, the ranges of severity tested for robbery (4.0 to 9.5), burglary (3.7 to 8.5), and menace (4.7 to 7.6) suggest a wide range in the severity of each crime was tested. This provides some confidence in asserting what the most severe type of each crime looks like and how it should be penalized, according to public opinion. On a related point, the ranges of severity tested for theft (4.3 to 5.2) and drug paraphernalia possession (2.9 to 3.4) suggest a narrow band of each crime was tested and thus would merit further investigation before reform recommendations for each of those crimes can be confidently asserted. Since survey respondents did not know each penalty for each test offense, the study directly measured test offense severity but it did not directly test respondents’ approval or disapproval of the penalty associated with each test offense. As a result, the findings suggest what might be the appropriate penalty for each test offense based on an offense’s perceived

severity, not based on a direct test of the perceived fairness of each penalty for each crime.

Overall, the high number of responses and tight confidence interval around each mean severity score indicate the results were both valid and reliable data points which CCRC can use as part of its efforts to reform the D.C. criminal code.

REFERENCES

- Code of the District of Columbia*. (2019, May). Retrieved from Title 22. Criminal Offenses and Penalties: <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/titles/22/>
- Criminal Code Reform Commission. (2019a). *Mission*. Retrieved from Criminal Code Reform Commission: <https://ccrc.dc.gov/page/ccrc-mission>
- Criminal Code Reform Commission. (2019b). *Criminal Code Reform Commission Responses to Performance Oversight Questions*. Retrieved from Council of the District of Columbia: <http://dccouncil.us/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/JPS-Performance-Oversight-Responses-2019-CCRC.pdf>
- Criminal Code Reform Commission. (2019c). *Compilation of Draft Revised Criminal Code Statutes To Date*. Retrieved from Criminal Code Reform Commission: <https://ccrc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ccrc/publication/attachments/4-15-19-Compilation-of-RCC-Draft-Statutory-Language.pdf>
- Evans, S. S., & Scott, J. E. (1984). Effects of item order on the perceived seriousness of crime: A reexamination. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 139-151.
- Hsiao, Cheng. (2007). Panel Data Analysis—Advantages and Challenges. *TEST* 16.1, 1–22.
- Pew Charitable Trusts. (2017). *Why Are Millions of Citizens Not Registered to Vote?* Retrieved from <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2017/06/why-are-millions-of-citizens-not-registered-to-vote>
- Robinson, P. H., Gaeta, T., Majarian, M., & Schultz, M. (2010). The Modern Irrationalities of American Criminal Codes: An Empirical Study of Offense Grading. *Journal of Law and Criminology*, 709-764.
- Robinson, Paul H. and Darley, John M., Justice, Liability, and Blame: Community Views and the Criminal Law (1995). Faculty Scholarship. Paper 1634.
- Robinson, Paul H. and Criminal Law Research Group, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Report on Offense Grading in Pennsylvania (2009). Faculty Scholarship. Paper 295.
- Robinson, P. H., Levenson, R., Feltham, N., Sperl, A., & Brooks, K.-E. (2011). Report on Offense Grading in New Jersey. *Penn Law: Legal Scholarship Repository*.
- Rossi, P. H., Waite, E., Bose, C., & Berk, R. (1974). The Seriousness of Crimes: Normative Structure and Individual Differences. *American Sociological Review*, 224-237.
- Vogel, B. (1998). Perceptions of crime seriousness in the African American community: Exploring the presence of consensus. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 227-236.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY PROTOCOL



Are you registered to vote?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know



What zipcode are you registered to vote at?



This survey asks about the relative seriousness of possible criminal behavior. This survey has only 25 questions and usually takes only six or seven minutes. The survey is voluntary and your participation is greatly appreciated. **Survey findings will be used to evaluate the District's criminal justice system. Your responses are completely confidential.**

If you have any questions about the study, please contact Steve Bruns (sbruns@gwmail.gwu.edu) at George Washington University.

Thank you.

Clicking on the "agree" button below indicates that:

- You have read the above information;
- You voluntarily agree to participate in the survey;
- You are at least 18 years of age; and
- You reside in the District of Columbia.

Do you wish to participate in this survey?

- ☐ Agree to participate
- ☐ Decline



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



The purpose of this survey is to get your opinion about the relative seriousness of possible criminal behavior. Please rate the behavior described in the following 25 test scenarios using the provided table.

Choose a rating, from 0 to 12, that best matches the seriousness of the behavior described.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Please advance to start.



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen. Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Possessing in one's home a switchblade knife or brass knuckles, not used or involved in any crime.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything.

0123456789101112



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Grabbing a phone out of someone's hand, causing no pain, and fleeing.

0123456789101112



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Purposely playing loud music at night with intent to disrupt a neighbor.

 

Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Pulling the only person in a car out, causing them minor injury, then stealing it.

 

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Possessing a small zip lock bag with only a trace, unusable amount of heroin.

0123456789101112



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Robbing someone's wallet by punching them, which caused minor injury.

0123456789101112



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, while displaying a gun.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public place.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Robbing someone's wallet by displaying a gun and threatening to kill them.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Robbing someone's wallet by threatening to kill them. The robber secretly carried, but never displayed, a gun.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Robbing someone's wallet by shooting them and causing a life-threatening injury.

 

Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, but fleeing without being seen, and without taking anything. The person secretly carried a gun, but never displayed it.

 

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Offering to have sexual intercourse with a consenting adult for money.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Stealing property worth \$1500.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Stealing property worth \$5000.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Entering an empty store intending to steal property, but fleeing when an alarm goes off, without taking anything.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Possessing an empty syringe with intent to use it to inject heroin.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Shooting with a gun, causing serious injury.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Entering an occupied home with intent to cause a serious injury to an occupant, and inflicting such an injury.

 

Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Displaying a gun to get the only person in a car out, causing no injury, then stealing it.

 

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Entering an occupied home intending to steal property, and causing minor injury to the occupant before fleeing. Nothing is stolen.

 

Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

During a phone call, threatening to kill someone.

 

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 4: GW Student Report on Survey



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Shooting with a gun, causing moderate injury.

0123456789101112



Please use the table and rate from 0 to 12 the seriousness of the behavior described at the bottom of the screen.
Assume that no harm occurs beyond the exact description of the behavior.

Severity Level	Comparable Behavior
12	Intentionally killing someone
10	Intentionally killing someone in a moment of extreme emotional distress (e.g. after a loved-one was hurt)
8	Causing serious injury that risks, but does not cause, death (e.g. internal bleeding)
6	Causing moderate injury requiring immediate medical treatment (e.g. a broken bone)
4	Causing minor injury treatable at home (e.g. a black eye)
2	Causing non-painful physical contact (e.g. pushing someone around)
0	Not a crime (e.g. a speeding ticket)

Threatening to kill someone face-to-face, unarmed.

0123456789101112



Dr. Andrew M. Engelhardt
Providence, RI 02906

To: CCRC
Re: YouGov Survey on DC registered voter relative severity of crime attitudes
September 17, 2019

General

All analyses and document creation were done in R (version 3.5.0).¹ Item labels are paired with the relevant codebook code. The variable labels thus begin with Q2, despite this being the first of the statements in each survey. All analyses use YouGov's provided survey weights.

Deliverable 1: Summary statistics for Survey Items

In addition to the provided excel sheet including the requested summary statistics (item mean, median, mode [with category percentage], and 95% confidence interval on the mean), I also inspected each item's distribution to assess potential bimodality. Figures with each item's distribution are included as a PDF for reference.

In most instances things look fine. On several you will see a somewhat higher proportion of respondents providing a response of "12" than might be expected given relatively lower use of other higher values, although this does not alter the modal response. Sometimes this seems to fit with more general response patterns (e.g., Survey 1—Q14). On other items this spike is at odds with most responses locating near the middle, or lower half, of the response scale (e.g., Survey 1—Q7). This latter feature seems more common on Survey 1 than Surveys 2 and 3.

Deliverable 2: Mean differences by Demographic Groups

Sex differences were determined using a variable coded as 1 if the respondent was female and 0 if male.

Race differences were defined using a variable coded as 1 if the respondent was White and 0 if the respondent was Black.

For income, individuals were coded at 0 if they had incomes in income bucket \$79-79,999 (category 7) or less, and 1 otherwise. Those with "prefer not to say" on income were coded as missing for subsequent analyses.

With education, responses were coded at 0 if they reported education as two years of college or less (category 4), and 1 otherwise.

Group means were compared using unequal variance t-tests.

Group differences are presented if the magnitude of the difference is greater than 1 point. Differences that are significant at the .01 (**) or .001 (***) levels are marked with the associated number of asterisks (*). These numbers indicate how often one would observe a difference this large by chance alone, whether one chance in one hundred or one chance in one thousand when drawing a sample from the same population.

¹ Non-core packages used include: haven_2.1.0, survival_2.42-3, Matrix_1.2-14, labelled_1.1.0, and plyr_1.8.4.

Appendix I. Public Survey Data
Document 5: Technical Notes on Survey Analysis

Deliverable 3: Zip codes responses by Item

For this sheet I recorded all zip codes for respondents answering each item in each survey. Following the sample survey sheets example, cell entries are these zips, provided by YouGov, and the columns focused on survey-item pairs. I did this separately by data set before binding these 3 separate data sets into a single one, bound by column.