

A majority of Washington voters...

On behalf of Campaign Zero, YouGov fielded a survey including 508 registered voters residing and registered to vote in the state of Washington. The survey measured respondents' attitudes toward a variety of police reform policies recently enacted in Washington in 2021. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and US Census region based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 Presidential vote. The survey margin of error is +/- 6 percent.

SUPPORT RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FORCE:

- 71%** supporting a ban on chokeholds.
- 72%** support prohibiting police from firing at moving vehicles unless it's an emergency.
- 73%** support pursuit policies that focus on chasing vehicles suspected of being involved in a serious crime.
- 62%** support limiting use of tear gas to emergency situations.

SUPPORT HOLDING POLICE ACCOUNTABLE:

- 87%** support requiring police to clearly identify themselves as police officers while on duty by wearing uniform/badge.
- 79%** support consequences for police officers who refuse to enforce the law because they personally disagree with it.
- 71%** support policies that would allow cities to hold police accountable for knowingly refusing to do their jobs, including by dismissing the officers.
- 76%** believe police should follow the rules/policies to protect their communities even if they personally disagree with them.

REJECT POLICE CLAIMS:

- 74%** reject the claim that police are prohibited from using their guns when responding to a crime.
- 88%** reject or question the claim that police can't pursue vehicles involved in a crime.
- 84%** reject or question the claim that police can't pursue someone who has committed a crime like burglary until a judge approves.



Campaign Zero — YouGov Blue — Washington August 2021

Sample Online sample of 508 voters fielded from August 13 to August 19, 2021.
Margin of Error ±6%

1. Recently, the state of Washington passed a new law banning police from using neck restraints, commonly known as chokeholds, while detaining or arresting someone. This policy bans the use of chokeholds except in situations where officers could reasonably demonstrate it was necessary to protect themselves or others. Do you [support or oppose] this policy?

Strongly support	53%
Somewhat support	18%
Somewhat oppose	9%
Strongly oppose	14%
Not sure	5%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	504

2. Recently, the state of Washington passed a new law prohibiting police officers from firing at moving vehicles except in emergency situations such as if someone is firing at police from inside the vehicle. Do you [support or oppose] prohibiting officers from firing at moving vehicles except in emergency situations?

Strongly support	50%
Somewhat support	22%
Somewhat oppose	7%
Strongly oppose	13%
Not sure	8%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	503

3. And generally speaking, which of the following is closer to your view?

Police have the instincts and training to know when a vehicle looks suspicious. Officers should be able to chase vehicles whether or not a particular crime has been committed	20%
Police have the instincts and training, but part of that training is knowing the law. Officers should generally focus on chasing vehicles only when the person in the car is suspected of committing a serious crime	73%
Not sure	7%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	506

4. Recently, the state of Washington passed a new law limiting the police use of tear gas to emergency situations like riots or a hostage situation. Do you [support or oppose] limiting the use of tear gas to emergency situations like these?

Strongly support	45%
Somewhat support	17%
Somewhat oppose	10%
Strongly oppose	23%
Not sure	5%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	507

5. Recently, the state of Washington passed a new law requiring police officers to be generally identifiable by their badge and uniform while on duty. Do you [support or oppose] this requirement?

Strongly support	67%
Somewhat support	20%
Somewhat oppose	6%
Strongly oppose	4%
Notsure	3%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	507

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

If some police officers say they must refuse to carry out certain duties for fear of overstepping the boundaries of the law, that means police reform has gone too far in limiting what police can do	45%
If some police officers say they must refuse to carry out certain duties for fear of overstepping the boundaries of the law, that means some officers think they're above the law and should face consequences including dismissal	36%
Not sure	18%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	506

7. Now, imagine a situation where an officer refuses to carry out certain duties for fear of overstepping the boundaries of the law, but it was later found the officer was knowingly refusing to carry out duties they knew were within the boundaries of the law. Would you [support or oppose] a policy allowing cities to hold officers accountable, including by dismissing officers, for doing this?

Strongly support	48%
Somewhat support	23%
Somewhat oppose	7%
Strongly oppose	9%
Notsure	12%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	507

8. Next, you will see some reasons that police officers here in Washington might face punishment, up to and including being fired. For each of these, imagine a police officer had committed that action, and say whether that officer should [face severe consequences (like termination), face light consequences (such as suspension without pay), or not really face consequences]

	The officer should face severe consequences (like termination)	The officer should face light consequences (such as suspension without pay)	The officer should not really face consequences	Not sure
Refusing to enforce the law because the officer personally disagrees with that law	55%	24%	8%	13%
Refusing to enforce the law because the officer personally disagrees with the rules and procedures that define how that law should be enforced	48%	30%	7%	15%
Falsifying documentation of an arrest, such as by inventing or planting evidence	90%	5%	1%	3%
Failing to develop and foster positive relations with the community they are sworn to protect	14%	44%	29%	13%
Engaging in excessive use of force while on the job, such as by the use of force in a situation where the officer could not later show it was necessary	60%	26%	5%	8%
Acting under false pretenses while making an arrest, such as claiming to arrest someone for witnessing them commit a crime that never occurred	79%	10%	2%	9%
Acting under false pretenses while refusing to pursue a crime, such as claiming the law prohibits them from arresting someone when the law does not say this	45%	32%	8%	14%

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

Generally speaking, officers should refuse to enforce new rules of police behavior they don't agree with because they are the ones who know best how police should act	11%
Generally speaking, officers serve and protect their communities, and should abide by the rules their communities agree to even if officers sometimes disagree with those rules	76%
Not sure	13%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	506

This survey is based on 508 interviews conducted by YouGov on the internet of registered voters in Washington. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and US Census region based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 Presidential vote. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters. The weights range from 0 to 6.03 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.92.

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

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

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