**Tables** 

Table 1: Summary Statistics of Response Times (seconds)

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Min	Max
Main Outcomes:					
Call to Dispatch (Priority 1)	289.38	201.04	223.92	40.82	2,136.20
	(4.82  mins)	(3.35  mins)	(3.73  mins)	(0.68  mins)	(35.60  mins)
Call to On-Scene (Priority 1)	802.44	295.46	737.45	103.00	5,577.00
	(13.37  mins)	(4.92  mins)	(12.29  mins)	(1.72  mins)	(92.95  mins)
Controls/Secondary Outcom	ies:				
Number Dispatches	151.62	48.88	145.00	33.00	451.00
Priority 1	64.86	24.25	62.00	8.00	244.00
Priority 2	29.04	11.15	28.00	0.00	131.00
Priority 3	57.71	23.38	54.00	7.00	272.00
Number Arrests	20.46	7.08	20.00	2.00	55.00
Arrest Rate	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.38
Number SST Alerts	2.57	4.46	0.00	0.00	71.00
Officer Hours	1,205.34	316.58	1,196.00	200.50	3,431.50
Number Gun Victimizations	0.37	0.70	0.00	0.00	8.00

Units are in seconds unless otherwise noted. Data is at the district-by-day level. Call to Dispatch represents the amount of time from the 911 call to the dispatcher finding and dispatching a police officer to the scene. Dispatch to On-Scene is the time from dispatch to the scene of the reported crime. Priority 1 refers to an immediate dispatch, Priority 2 a rapid dispatch, and Priority 3 a routine dispatch. Officer Hours are the number of working hours sworn police officers work. Number of SST Alerts is the number of ShotSpotter alerts. Note that New Years Eve/New Years Day/Fourth of July are excluded from the sample as ShotSpotter Alerts can be as high as 392 on these days.

Table 2: Effect of ShotSpotter Rollout on Response Times (OLS)

					Office	er Hours	
					> Median	<= Median	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Panel A: Call to Dispatch							
ShotSpotter Activated	93.203***	94.480***	102.737***	92.370***	38.221**	178.246***	
	(31.051)	(29.541)	(29.922)	(28.934)	(18.233)	(50.570)	
Border District Activated				14.643			
				(20.019)			
Mean of Dependent Variable	289.377	289.377	289.377	289.377	255.198	323.554	
Observations	55,792	55,792	55,792	55,792	27,895	27,897	
Wild Bootstrap P-Value	0.008	0.003		0.006	0.062	0.001	
Panel B: Call to On-Scene							
ShotSpotter Activated	144.281***	143.804***	159.733***	140.889***	87.153***	220.132***	
1	(34.308)	(33.256)	(33.462)	(32.803)	(27.742)	(56.916)	
Border District Activated	,	,	,	20.245	,	,	
				(21.543)			
Mean of Dependent Variable	802.444	802.444	802.444	802.444	745.249	859.637	
Observations	55,791	55,791	55,791	55,791	27,895	27,896	
Wild Bootstrap P-Value	,	,	,	,	,	,	
FE: Day-by-Month-by-Year	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FE: District	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Control Variables		X	X	X	X	X	
Gardner (2021) Robust			X				

Standard errors are clustered by district. Shotspotter is activated in 12 of the 22 police districts in Chicago. Panel A shows the time from entry call to dispatched officer. Panel B shows time from the dispatched officer to on scene. Controls in all models include controls for officer hours and number of dispatches.

<sup>\*</sup> p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01

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Table 3: Effect of Number of ShotSpotter Alerts on Response Times (OLS)

					Office	er Hours	
					> Median	<= Median	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Panel A: Call to Dispatch							
Number SST Alerts	10.412*** (2.918)	10.026*** (2.960)	14.205*** (3.946)	9.901*** (2.886)	5.578*** (1.948)	9.956*** (2.339)	
Border Police District	(2.910)	(2.900)	(3.940)	17.668 (19.108)	(1.940)	(2.559)	
Mean of Dependent Variable	289.377	289.377	289.377	289.377	255.198	323.554	
Observations	55,792	55,792	55,792	55,792	27,895	27,897	
Panel B: Call to On-Scene							
Number SST Alerts	13.884*** (3.215)	13.255*** (3.271)	20.493*** (4.241)	13.056*** (3.201)	8.820*** (2.404)	11.711*** (2.636)	
Border Police District	, ,	,	,	27.914 (20.760)	,	,	
Mean of Dependent Variable	802.444	802.444	802.444	802.444	745.249	859.637	
Observations	55,791	55,791	55,791	55,791	27,895	27,896	
FE: Day-by-Month-by-Year	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FE: District	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Control Variables		X	X	X	X	X	
Gardner (2021) Robust			X				

Standard errors are clustered by district. Shotspotter is activated in 12 of the 22 police districts in Chicago. Panel A shows the time from entry call to dispatched officer. Panel B shows time from the dispatched officer to on scene. Controls in all models include controls for officer hours and number of dispatches.

<sup>\*</sup> p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01

Table 4: Effect of ShotSpotter Enactment on Arrest Rates (OLS)

	Arrest Rate by Most Frequent Arrest Calls						
	Arrest Rate	Domestic Battery	Domestic Disturbance	Robbery	EMS	Battery	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
ShotSpotter Activated	-0.007***	-0.018**	-0.003	-0.018*	-0.006	-0.011**	
	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.009)	(0.005)	(0.004)	
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.147	0.347	0.134	0.666	0.156	0.152	
Observations	55,792	50,068	55,186	29,550	54,307	53,771	
FE: Day-by-Month-by-Year	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FE: District	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Standard errors are clustered by district. Shotspotter is activated in 12 of the 22 police districts in Chicago. Panel A shows the time from entry call to dispatched officer. Panel B shows time from the dispatched officer to on scene. Controls in all models include controls for officer hours and number of dispatches.

<sup>\*</sup> p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01