

**2001 National Gun  
Policy Survey**

**Methodology Report**

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Submitted to:

**The Joyce Foundation**  
Three First National Plaza  
70 West Madison Street  
Suite 2750  
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January 2002

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## Acknowledgments

Since 1996 the public's opinions regarding gun policy options have been assessed through five surveys. The valuable data provided by these surveys are largely attributable to the collaborative efforts of a national advisory panel and NORC staff. The survey development effort for the current survey was led by James Mercy, who was responsible for conferring with members of the national advisory panel and staff members at the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research -: Philip Cook, Darnell Hawkins, Jens Ludwig, Susan Sorenson, and Garen Wintemute. Tom W. Smith, senior technical advisor at NORC, played a primary role in developing the survey instrument. David Hemenway and Deborah Azreal from the Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Injury Control Research Center; as well as Elizabeth Vidgor from Duke University also contributed to the survey development effort.

Roseanna Ander provided guidance and enthusiastic support throughout the project.

Finally, we owe special thanks to the willing participants in the survey, who devoted their time and were forthcoming with the information that is the basis of this report.

## **1. Background of the National Gun Policy Survey**

This is the fifth year that we have conducted the National Gun Policy Survey (NGPS). NGPS is the first academic survey executed with the sole purpose of exploring the public's opinion on gun policy issues. The survey measures the public's support for various measures aimed at curbing gun violence. Specifically, it ascertains the public's support for a variety of gun regulations and policies, including handgun regulation and restricting access to guns.

Public policy formation with regard to firearms is a contentious activity. For example, there are strongly-held beliefs on both sides of the debate on whether handguns are protective or perilous to society in general. These beliefs are sometimes based on data and sometimes not. The formulation of public policy, particularly in its legislative form, is influenced to some extent by data, but is also strongly influenced by well-funded interest groups which claim to speak for the American people.

Until the 1996 NGPS, too little was known about the opinions of the general public on certain critically important and timely gun policy issues. A review of public opinion polls on gun policy that were performed during the period of 1987 through 1992 revealed that the polls focused on the sale and possession of guns. Polls during that period did not assess the public's opinion on topics such as the manufacture and design of guns-- that is, policies that consider the gun as a consumer product--or policies that speak to the adequacy of existing laws proscribing gun purchase by certain persons.

This research is funded by the Joyce Foundation, a Chicago-based, philanthropic organization that supports a variety of policy-related projects conducted in the public interest. The primary goal of the study is to provide public policy makers with representative, unbiased data on which they can base strategies that deal with gun violence as a public health issue.

## **2. Consistency Across Surveys**

One of the benefits of conducting the National Gun Policy Survey (NGPS) across multiple years is the ability to compare selected questions across time. To achieve this benefit, careful attention must be paid to how the data are collected from year to year.

In order to ensure consistent data across the five surveys, all aspects of the methodology used for the 2001 NGPS were carefully designed and monitored to match the approach used during the prior surveys.

The NGPS questionnaire contains a set of core items, which are asked in each annual survey. These items allow policy makers to better understand how the American public feels about current gun policy issues affecting their communities. In addition to the core items, new items are added to the survey instrument each year that are considered relevant for current policy debates. To facilitate trend analysis, questions that were

asked in more than one survey were assigned the same variable name. (See Appendix A)

### **3. Background on Gun Carrier Supplement**

For the 2001 National Gun Policy Survey, a new design was developed by staff and affiliated experts of the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, staff from NORC, and the Joyce Foundation. The primary purpose of the new survey design was to conduct the fifth year of the general survey on issues related to gun policy and to expand the survey inquiry by collecting additional information on attitudes and perceptions towards gun carrying and public policies regulating gun carrying, and recording gun carrying frequency, characteristics and behaviors of a sub sample of gun carriers.

The Center's experts believe that the focus on gun carrying is well justified for several reasons:

- Gun carrying, more than gun ownership, is a behavior immediately proximate to the types of homicide and violence that appear to vary the most over time and may also have the greatest influence on public perceptions, fear, and lifestyles.
- Since gun carrying is an area towards which many important policies and interventions are being or can be directed, a better understanding of public perceptions about this behavior and gun carrying itself should help in the formulation and evaluation of public policy.
- The changing nature of gun carrying and policies towards gun carrying may have important influences on the quality of life so that gun carrying may influence where we go, and how we keep ourselves safe and secure.

The survey development effort was led by James Mercy, one of the Center's affiliated experts. He was responsible for conferring with staff from the Center, the Joyce Foundation, and NORC to develop a new survey design and solicit questionnaire items to design a questionnaire appropriate for the study's goals.

### **4. Project Staff**

The 2001 National Gun Policy Survey was a collaborative effort; staff across several NORC departments worked together to ensure high quality data. Tom Smith provided technical support and guidance for all stages of the project. Project director Alma Kuby and data collection manager Laurie Imhof worked in tandem to coordinate all aspects of the project. Tina Hembree was the project's Survey Specialist. Philip Panczuk was responsible for managing the data processing components. With his guidance, Lashanda Carter programmed the systems and Jie Yin prepared the data deliverables.



Hee-Choon Shin was the statistician responsible for selecting the sample and Rachel Harter and Javier Porras computed the survey weights. Gwen Merker managed the telephone center efforts with assistance from Eric Price, Tony Bonilla, Maryann Misevich and Nancy Stahl, who were the telephone supervisors responsible for the day-to-day supervision of interviewers. Mike Kwit monitored the budget. The project schedule that guided the staff activities is presented in Appendix B.

## **5. Institutional Review Board Certification**

NORC prepared a package and submitted it in September 2000 to the Committee on the Protection of Human Subjects' Rights, asking for approval to conduct the study. The package contained an application form provided by the University, a description of the project, and a copy of the introduction and draft questionnaire. The committee approved the application effective December 2000. (Appendix C).

## **6. Survey Design**

In order to include a core set of public policy questions from the four prior NGPS surveys and to collect additional data on perceptions about gun carrying and the behaviors of gun carriers, NORC developed instruments for two surveys: a cross-section survey and an over-sample survey. The cross-section survey interviewed 1176 respondents. It included the gun policy trend items, questions on perceptions of gun carrying and gun carrying policies, gun ownership questions, the screen-in items for gun carriers, and demographic questions. Those respondents who screened-in for gun carrying were also asked the follow-up gun carrying questions. The cross-section survey yielded 252 gun carriers.

The over-sample survey screened about 1604 adults and yielded an additional 382 gun carriers. Non-gun carriers were asked two or three gun policy questions, the gun ownership questions, and the screen-in questions for gun carriers. The gun carriers who screened in were then asked the battery of gun carrying questions, gun carrying permit questions, and the demographic questions.

The survey also used a seeded sample to examine the validity of responses from gun carrying permit holders. The survey interviewed 250 respondents from five states: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, and Montana.

## **7. Questionnaire Development**

The questionnaire development process started in May 2000 and included question selection, cognitive interviewing, pretesting, and final revisions. Modifications to individual items were made at each stage of the development process.

## **7.1 Question selection**

In May 2000, James Mercy solicited ideas for the 2001 survey from the staff and affiliated experts of the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research. Following the decision to focus the survey on gun carrying, the researchers were asked to help develop questionnaire modules to be included in the survey. Questions were submitted for both surveys; the cross-section survey and the over-sample survey.

The initial questionnaire included the following modules:

- ▶ public opinions about gun policy
- ▶ public opinion about emerging gun policy issues
- ▶ attitudes about gun carrying
- ▶ screening questions about gun carrying
- ▶ frequency and nature of gun carrying
- ▶ gun carrying permits and legal status
- ▶ offensive/defensive use of guns while carrying
- ▶ perceptions about gun carrying
- ▶ knowledge about gun carrying
- ▶ potential correlates of gun carrying

In September 2000, a preliminary draft of the questionnaire was assembled by James Mercy and NORC and sent to committee members for their review.

Our goal was to have a questionnaire that allowed us to ask a set of core questions from the prior NGPS surveys to continue to monitor trends in public opinion and to also enable us to collect pertinent data on gun carrying. A further goal was to develop a questionnaire which could be administered within the budgeted minutes per interview. The cross-section survey was budgeted to be administered in 10-15 minutes for non gun-carriers and 20-30 minutes for gun carriers. The over-sample survey was budgeted for 10-15 minutes for gun carriers and 4-6 minutes for non gun-carriers.

## **7.2 Cognitive Testing**

One of the main goals of the 2001 NGPS survey design was to measure the nature and frequency of gun carrying. As part of this goal, alternative approaches to measuring gun carrying were developed by NORC and included gun carrying questions which had been used in previous NGPS surveys and other questions aimed at measuring gun carrying. To test and compare the estimates generated by the alternative approaches, a cognitive questionnaire was developed by Bernard Dugoni, a Senior Survey Methodologist at NORC. The questionnaire was designed to test the gun carrying questionnaire items, as well as the differing approaches to measuring gun carrying.

The cognitive questionnaire contained a subset of the questionnaire items being read to the survey respondents. The cognitive testing process followed the focal questions with "probes" to allow the questionnaire development to uncover the thought processes,

both conscious and automatic, that respondents use to formulate their answers.

Fifteen respondents were recruited for the cognitive testing effort. Respondents were selected on the basis of gun ownership and/or gun carrying experience. NORC staff with prior experience in conducting cognitive interviews were trained by Bernard Dugoni to administer the cognitive protocol. The interviews were conducted on the telephone December 8 -19, 2000. Each respondent was paid \$40 for completing the interview, which lasted about 20 minutes.

Following the completion of the cognitive interviews, the interviewers attended a debriefing with Dr. Dugoni to discuss the cognitive interview process. Based on the review of the transcripts and the debriefing, Dr. Dugoni and his staff prepared a report detailing the results of the cognitive testing. The full analysis can be found in the *2001 National Gun Policy Survey Cognitive Lab Final Report*, by Bernard L. Dugoni and Scott Sederstrom, NORC, June 2001).

### **7.3 Pretest**

Based on the results from the cognitive testing, the questionnaire was revised by NORC staff, working with James Mercy. The pretest instrument was finalized in January 2001. A pretest for the 2001 survey was conducted from February 23 - March 14, 2001 to test the new version of the questionnaire. The pretest sample consisted of randomly generated telephone numbers. The purpose of the pretest was to 1) test the various approaches to measuring gun carrying; 2) time the administration length of the pretest questionnaire; 3) identify questions that respondents found difficult; and 4) test new questions before selecting the final items. The results from the pretest were used to streamline and fine-tune the instrument after the pretest debriefing when revisions were made for the final instrument.

The 100 pretest interviews were monitored by project staff to identify any problematic questions. Immediately after completing the pretest the interviewers were debriefed by NORC project staff and their recommendations noted. (A complete description of the pretest, interviewer recommendations, and question frequencies can be found in the *2001 National Gun Policy Survey, Pretest Report*, by Stefanie A. Bzdusek, Laurie Imhof and Alma Kuby, NORC, April 2001).

For the most part, the questions in the pretest worked well. However, we concluded from our observations and from the debriefing that several questions were not clearly understood and some of the follow-up questions in the gun carrying section were repetitive. Guided by our findings from the pretest, NORC staff worked with James Mercy and the members of the advisory group to revise and eliminate questions as required, and determine which approaches to measuring gun carrying generated the most optimal estimates. These revisions were made in March - April 2001.

The final questionnaire included a total of 108 questions. Of these, 31 questions had been asked in all other four years of the survey; 3 questions appeared in NPGS1; 9

items were asked in NGPS2; 3 questions were asked in NGPS3; 6 questions were asked in NGPS4; 1 question was asked in NGPS1 and NGPS3; 4 questions were asked in NGPS2, NGPS3, and NGPS4; 1 question was asked in NGPS2 and NGPS3; and 5 questions were asked in NGPS3 and NGPS4. There were 44 new items that asked about gun carrying frequency and behavior, attitudes towards gun carrying, and correlates of gun carrying, such as alcohol consumption and whether the respondent had been the victim of a crime. The final programmed version of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix D.

## **8. Survey Sample**

The NORC statistician purchased the samples from Survey Sampling, Inc (SSI). For the cross-section survey, 6,000 telephone numbers were purchased. For the over-sample, 13,600 telephone numbers were purchased. Both sets of telephone numbers were generated randomly from the 50 states. NORC specified that SSI call all of the numbers to identify any businesses or disconnected numbers. Numbers belonging to businesses were removed from the sample and disconnected numbers were tagged. In addition, any banks of numbers known to include seven or more business numbers were removed.

Once SSI cleaned the sample and NORC removed the disconnected numbers, about half of the remaining numbers were later identified as non-residential numbers (e.g. businesses that SSI did not identify, fax, cellular, etc.). Appendix E shows the disposition of the three samples at the close of data collection.

For each telephone number in the sample, SSI also provided a FIPS code, i.e. the Census Bureau's code for each state. NORC used this code to derive a variable for the region of the country of each household interviewed. Appendix F contains the list of FIPS and region codes.

The research objectives for the cross-section survey required that the results be generalizable to the population of adults rather than households. A systematic procedure was employed to identify and select a household member as the eligible respondent for the survey, thereby avoiding any bias resulting from only interviewing the household member who answered the telephone. The procedure used by NORC interviewers was to select the adult household member who has had the most recent birthday.

### **8.1 Seeded Sample of Gun Carrying Permit Holders**

NORC employed a systematic procedure to develop the seeded sample. Forty states whose laws allow non-felons to carry concealed weapons (CCW) were contacted to determine if the listing was public information; in 19 states the CCW listing was not public information, while in 21 states the listing was public. NORC only requested a state's listing if it met the following criteria:

- List available at state level, instead of county
- List was not a hardcopy document
- List contained name and address of the permittee

Table 1 shows the availability status of the CCW listing for each state.

NORC requested the CCW listings from five states: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, and Montana. These states were selected because the CCW listings included the name and address of the gun permit holders. South Dakota and Tennessee were not obtained because the names could not be provided in a timely manner.

NORC received a total of 177,990 cases from the five states. Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, and Louisiana had complete name and address information about the gun carrying permit holders, while Montana had complete names and the city where the license was issued. Additionally, the listings from Florida and Indiana included the sex of the permittee. In Louisiana, the cost of purchasing the list for the entire state was prohibitive, so only the lists from the two most populated parishes were purchased: Jefferson and Orleans.

Two methods were employed to generate the telephone numbers from the five states' CCW listing. The four states that had complete address information were sent to Telematch. Telematch is a database management company that provides database services, including residential and business telephone number appending, list services, data enhancement, database management, and data processing. NORC sent 159,464 names and addresses to Telematch for residential telephone number appending. Of these names and addresses, Telematch provided the residential telephone numbers of 59,941 cases. Since Montana did not have complete address information NORC was unable to send it to Telematch for telephone number appending. Instead NORC randomly selected 300 cases and located 139 residential telephone numbers for Montana permit holders.

NORC randomly selected a subsample of 900 cases to comprise the seeded sample; 200 cases each from Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, and 100 cases from Montana.

The primary purpose of including a seeded sample of gun permit holders among the survey respondents was to examine the validity of responses from this group. In order to do this, the questionnaire needed to be administered to the actual gun permit holder, as opposed to another person in the household. Special respondent selection protocols were developed to ensure that, to the highest degree possible, the gun permit holder completed the interview. These protocols were based on the known or assumed gender of the gun permit holder. Two states provided the gender of the gun carrying permit holders on their CCW lists; for states that did not provide gender, NORC assigned them the gender of male.

To minimize any chance of interviewing bias, the interviewers were not given any specific details about the nature of the gun permit holder sample. Instead, they were told that the study was conducting a "gender substudy" with this sample and that they were to ask for an adult of a specific gender when calling households from this sample. Interviewers were provided with the appropriate gender for each household. When dialing these households, interviewers asked for the "male" or "female adult member of the household who had had the most recent birthday", instead of simply any "adult member of the household who had had the most recent birthday", as they did for the other two samples.

**Table 1: Status of Carrying Concealed Weapon (CCW) Permit, by State**

\*Did not request due to time constraints.

Carrying concealed weapon is prohibited in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In Vermont, can carry concealed weapon without license. Did not contact Alaska and Hawaii.

State	Public Y or N	State or County	Available Hardcopy Y or N	Includes Name/Address Y or N	List Requested Y or N
Alabama	Y	County			
Arizona	N				
Arkansas	Y	State	N	Y	Y
California	N				
Colorado	Y	County			
Connecticut	N				
Delaware	N				
Florida	Y	State	N	Y	Y
Georgia	Y	County			
Idaho	N				
Indiana	Y	State	N	Y	Y
Iowa	N				
Kentucky	Y	State	Y		
Louisiana	Y	State	N	Y	Y
Maine	Y	County			
Maryland	N				
Massachusetts	N				
Michigan	Y	County			
Minnesota	Y	County			
Mississippi	Y	State	Y		
Montana	Y	State	N	Y	Y
Nevada	Y	County			
New Hampshire	N				

New Jersey	N				
New Mexico	N				
New York	Y	County			
North Carolina	Y	State	N	N	N
North Dakota	Y	State	Y		
Oklahoma	N				
Oregon	N				
Pennsylvania	N				
Rhode Island	N				
South Dakota*	Y	State			
Tennessee*	Y	State			
Texas	N				
Utah	N				
Virginia	Y	County			
Washington	Y	County			
West Virginia	N				
Wyoming	N				



## **9. Data Collection Preparation**

### **9.1 CATI Development**

We used NORC's Instrument Development Software (IDS) during the initial stage of developing the CATI questionnaire. The IDS is a Paradox-based system in which all relevant information about each question is specified. It allows non-programmers to define the question attributes, that is, variable names, labels and values, allowable ranges, and skipping instructions. Since the IDS was also used for the development of the NGPS1, NGPS2, NGPS3 and NGPS4 instruments, all of the variable information for those years was available during the development of the NGPS5 instrument. Therefore, for the questions in NGPS5 which were also asked in a previous year of the survey, the variable attributes were duplicated to ensure consistency across years .

After the IDS development phase, the instrument was translated into SurveyCraft, the CATI software package currently used at NORC. Before starting data collection for the pretest, the CATI instrument was tested by the programmer, the survey specialist, the project director, and the Telephone Center staff to be sure that the instrument was performing appropriately. Following the pretest, the CATI instrument was revised to reflect the changes made to the final version of the questionnaire. The instrument was again thoroughly tested and refined until it was found to be functioning according to specifications and ready for the main data collection.

### **9.2 Telephone Number Management System (TNMS)**

The Telephone Number Management System (TNMS) is a software package used by NORC to manage the sampled telephone numbers and deliver cases to interviewers. Respondent telephone numbers are used as case ID numbers in TNMS, which allows interviewers and supervisors to access respondent-specific data and to differentiate data collected for different respondents. The TNMS is used to do the following:

- Circulate cases to interviewers by specifying how frequently and in what order different categories of cases should be delivered
- Manage differences in time zones by only delivering cases for which the current local respondent time falls into the scheduled interviewing hours
- Take cases out of circulation for review. This is specified in TNMS by defining which outcome codes result in cases being removed from circulation and stored in an electronic queue where they can be reviewed. "Refer to Supervisor" and "Refusal" are examples of such outcome codes
- Keep respondent contact information in electronic form. These data are available to all who need to review and work on cases
- Manage the sample by using different locations in TNMS, for example, to

segregate general interviewing cases from refusal cases

- Report production and case status

TNMS case records contain respondent-specific information including respondent telephone number and call notes, and are used to manage cases before, during and after the interview. All of this information informs interviewers about which action to take for a specific case.

The TNMS is set up to make it easy for the interviewer to identify the next step for completing a case. For example, selecting a refusal conversion location will deliver only cases where the respondent has refused to participate.

### **9.3 Recruiting and Hiring Interviewing Staff**

Four project supervisors were responsible for training, managing production and monitoring the interviews. Two of the supervisors were female; one of the male supervisors was bilingual. Collectively, the supervisors had more than twenty-five years of supervising or interviewing experience and had been assigned to a variety of telephone projects at NORC including both RDD and list sample. Two of the supervisors had also worked on NGPS3 and NGPS4.

Thirty-eight interviewers were assigned to the project. Four of the interviewers had worked on the NGPS3 or NGPS4. Fifteen had worked on at least one NORC project prior to this assignment. The average length of time for the experienced interviewers at NORC was 32 months. Twenty-two were female and sixteen were male. Fifteen were college graduates or were currently enrolled in college, 19 had graduated from high school, and four were students in high school.

### **9.4 Development of Training Materials**

The interviewer manual developed for the NGPS5 was written in April - May 2001. It contained the following:

- Overview of the NGPS5, including:
  - Information on the background and purpose of the NGPS
  - Additional information on gun carrying supplement
  - Description of the sample
  - Questionnaire focus
  - Description of the confidentiality procedures
- Contacting and interviewing respondents
- Screening procedures for gun carrying

- Explanation of respondent selection procedures
- Strategies for gaining cooperation
- Information about how to use CATI and NORC's Telephone Number Management System (TNMS)
- Administrative forms

## **9.5 Interviewer Training**

Two interviewer training sessions were held for NGPS5. Twenty of the interviewers were trained on May 7, 2001 and eighteen were trained on July 5, 2001. Both training sessions consisted of lecture and hands-on experience, with emphasis on the latter. NORC always tries to keep lecture-style training to a minimum so that most of the training is oriented toward giving interviewers first-hand experience and practice; therefore, mock interviews, role-playing introduction situations, and round-robin exercises were built into most of the training modules. The training agenda can be found in Appendix G.

## **9.6 Interviewer Certification**

After training and before being allowed to start telephoning respondents, each interviewer was required to pass a checkout procedure that included testing the interviewer's ability to gain cooperation and administer the NGPS5. The checkout was also designed to test the interviewer's overall knowledge of the material presented in training, particularly the purpose of the survey, assuring the respondent about confidentiality, selecting the appropriate respondent, and verifying that the interviewer understood how to use the CATI and case management software.

# **10. Data Collection**

## **10.1 Schedule**

Data collection started May 8 and ended October 30, 2001. Interviewing took place Monday-Saturday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. respondent local time.

## **10.2 Interviewer Meetings**

Interviewers met in groups periodically during the data collection. These meetings were chaired by Telephone Center Supervisors and were scheduled for times that according to production data on completed interviews were not good times to reach respondents. They were used as a forum for interviewers to share their gaining cooperation strategies and for supervisors to share policy decisions and information. Typical

meeting agenda items were:

- Production and sample information to date
- Communicating policy decisions and questions
- Sharing experiences in gaining cooperation, including refusal aversion and conversion techniques
- Sharing observations from monitoring sessions to help interviewers conduct high quality interviews
- Designating an interviewer each week who had performed above expectations as Interviewer of the Week

Project management staff received the meeting minutes and were kept informed of the proceedings of each meeting. Staff production and interviewer meetings were discussed at the meetings with project management and telephone center staffs.

In addition to the interviewer meetings, a special meeting was held in early August 2001 at which Tom W. Smith, technical advisor to the project, added his perspective to the data collection effort. Smith gave the interviewers some general background information about the study, and discussed some gaining cooperation strategies, including stressing the personal benefits of participating to the respondent. Also discussed were strategies for dealing with the sensitive nature of the gun carrying questions.

### **10.3 Interviewing Guidelines for Foreign Language Respondents**

The NGPS5 questionnaire was written and programmed in CATI in English only. In a small number of cases, interviewers reached households where the person who answered the phone did not speak English. In these cases, the interviewer attempted to ascertain whether anybody in the household spoke English. If an English-speaking person was available, the interviewer asked them to identify the person in the household with the most recent birthday, and if that person spoke English, attempted to interview them. If the language spoken in the household was Spanish, the bilingual supervisor conducted this follow-up call. If no English-speaking person was available in the household or if the appropriate respondent did not speak English, the case was given a final outcome code of "language problem". Among all three samples, a total of 251 cases were assigned a "language problem" code and considered ineligible.

### **10.4 Refusal Conversion**

A total of 3,028 sample members refused initially to participate in the survey; refusal converters were able to interview 538 (18 percent) of these initial refusals. Eight interviewers and two supervisors worked primarily at converting refusals towards the

end of the data collection period. They used a variety of methods to gain cooperation, including offering a monetary incentive, giving respondents the option to conduct the interview in multiple sessions, and stressing that the study was relevant to important public health and safety issues.

**Respondent Letters.** An increasing number of residential households are employing new telephone call identifying systems, such as caller ID and Privacy Manager, to monitor incoming calls. The use of these systems has made it more challenging to contact respondents for random digit dial surveys such as the NGPS. To deal with this challenge for the NGPS, NORC mailed respondent letters to those households which were difficult to contact. This method was first used during NGPS3 and again during NGPS4, and it proved to be an effective method for initiating contact with respondents and improving cooperation.

For NGPS5, our goal was to send a letter to all the cases where interviewers had been unable to make contact or where the household had refused to participate. These cases were identified approximately three weeks before the end of data collection. Telephone numbers for these 1465 cases were sent to Telematch, a company which provides address matching services, so that they could be matched with the most current name and address information for each number. Of these telephone numbers, Telematch was able to provide name and address information for 725 residential numbers. These addresses were then run through Smartmailer, a system which checks the mailing addresses and assigns standardized address information so as to help ensure prompt delivery by the postal service. The system also identifies addresses which are not deliverable by the postal service. This process yielded 635 deliverable addresses. Respondent letters, addressed to the household in general, were then sent to all 635 residential addresses during the first week of November. The letter provided some general information on the NGPS and encouraged respondents to participate. A copy of the respondent letter can be found in Appendix H.

### **10.5 Respondent Incentives**

To boost response rates, NORC typically offers respondents incentives to participate. During the last two weeks of data collection, interviewers offered respondents monetary incentives to participate in the survey. Interviewers were given discretion to offer incentives of up to \$25 to any respondent who had already refused during a previous contact, and to any respondent who was now being contacted for the first time and who refused to be interviewed. Some respondents who had refused or who were ready to break off the interview agreed to complete it when offered the incentive. In some cases, respondents agreed to participate after being offered the incentive, but then declined the money after completing the interview.

NORC paid a total of \$3,990 in incentives to 245 respondents; 72 respondents were paid \$10 each for their participation; 38 respondents were paid \$15; and 135 respondents were paid \$20 each.

## 10.6 Toll-Free Phone Number

In a number of cases, interviewers were not immediately able to speak with a person at the household they were dialing or to the appropriate respondent. In these cases, they were instructed to leave a message on the household's answering machine, or with another member of the household, asking the respondent to call a Telephone Center supervisor with any questions or to schedule an interview. The respondent letter, which was mailed to select respondents, also encouraged them to call if they wished to schedule an interview. In order to accommodate these calls, a toll-free 800 number was set up at the Telephone Center. During the data collection period, a total of 15 respondents called the 800 number; twelve called to complete the interview and three called to say they refused to participate.

## 10.7 Response Rates

Response rates for RDD studies can be calculated in a variety of ways, each conveying different levels of success in measuring the complete sample. Survey organizations and researchers use different approaches, each for a different purpose and each yielding a different measure of the completeness of the data collection for the sample. The variation is primarily in two areas: what is counted as ineligible for the study (or out-of-scope) and how to handle cases for which eligibility is never determined (these include "working residential number not established", no answer and busy). In general, NORC researchers are conservative in their approach to calculating response rates; in other words, we consider fewer cases as ineligible, or out-of-scope, than many other survey organizations.

The following details the procedures implemented in calculating the final response rates for the cross-section sample, the over-sample of gun carriers, and the seeded sample. The response rates calculated are in agreement with the AAPOR (1998) and CASRO (1982) standards.

The steps taken in computing the response rates are now described. Letting  $C$  = the number of completed interviews,  $E$  = the number of eligible cases,  $U_e$  = the number of Working Residential Number (WRN) cases where eligibility was not determined, and  $U_{wrn}$  = the number of cases where WRN status was not determined, the final response rates were calculated using the following formula,

$$final\_rr = \frac{C}{E + p_e * [U_e + p_{wrn} * U_{wrn}]}, \quad (1)$$

where

$p_{wrn}$  is the estimated proportion of WRN cases that is applied to  $U_{wrn}$ , and  $p_e$  is the estimated proportion of eligible cases applied to  $[U_e + p_{wrn} * U_{wrn}]$ .

The estimated proportions  $P_{wrn}$  and  $P_e$  are computed as follows

$$P_{wrn} = \frac{W}{W_0}, \quad (2)$$

$$P_e = \frac{E}{E_0}, \quad (3)$$

where  $W$  = number of WRN cases,  $W_0$  = number of cases where WRN status determined, and  $E_0$  = the number of cases where eligibility status determined.

The samples had some nuances that require further explanation. The cross-section and the gun carrier samples consisted of random digit dialing (RDD) samples of telephone numbers. In the cross-section sample, no screening was done. In the gun carrier over-sample, households were screened for gun carriers. The seeded sample was comprised of five random samples drawn from frames of gun permit holders provided by the states of Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, and Montana. Although these five frames were comprised of households with assumed gun permit holders, screening for gun carrying was done, and some households did not report any gun carrying activity.

Overlapping cases between the cross-section and the gun carrier samples were present. The nature of this overlap is now described. Of the 13,652 cases comprising the gun carrier over-sample, 4,667 were in common with the cross-section sample. Different disposition classifications were used for 1,640 cases due to the fact that the cross-section sample did not screen for gun carrying status and the gun carrier over-sample did. Differences in dispositions are presented in Table 2. As the table shows, 924 of the cases that were classified as completed interviews in the cross-section sample were classified as households that were not eligible in the gun carrier over-sample because of their non-gun carrier status. Also, 716 cases that were classified as eligible households in the cross-section sample were classified as households where eligibility was not determined in the gun carrier over-sample because of their unknown gun carrier status.

**Table 2: Differing treatment between cross-section sample cases and gun carrier sample cases in response rate calculations**

Gun Carrier	Final disposition in the cross-section sample	Final disposition in the gun carrier sample	Count
No	Completed interview	Household not eligible	924
Unknown	Eligible household	Household eligibility not known	716

It should be noted that although all known eligible respondents completed interviews in the gun carrier over-sample and seeded sample, a significant (but unknown) number of gun carriers are in the  $U_{wrn}$  and  $U_e$  groups. Thus, the response rates for these two

samples are being driven largely by the estimated  $p_e$ .

Table 3 presents the final response rates for the three samples.



**Table 3: Unweighted response rates for cross-section, gun carrier, and seeded samples**

Sample	Complete Cases (C)	Eligible Cases (E)	Eligibility status determined ( $E_0$ )	Eligibility status not determined ( $U_0$ )	WRN cases (W)	WRN status determined ( $W_0$ )	WRN status not determined ( $U_{WRN}$ )	Sample size (n)	Proportion of WRN cases ( $p_{WRN}$ )	Proportion of eligible cases ( $p_e$ )	final response rate (final_rr)
Cross-section	1,176	1,892	2,037	0	2,037	4,277	390	4,667	47.6	92.9	57.0
Gun carrier over-sample	634	634	3,147	2,299	5,446	12,708	944	13,652	42.9	20.1	53.8
Seeded	250	250	308	339	647	761	17	778	85.0	81.2	46.6

AAPOR (American Association for Public Opinion Research) (1998), *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for RDD Telephone Surveys and In-Person Household Surveys*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

CASRO (Council of American Survey Research Organizations) (1982), *Report of the CASRO Completion Rates Task Force*, New York, Audits and Surveys Company, Inc.

## 10.8 Interviewing Data

In twenty-six weeks of data collection, interviewers completed 1,808 interviews in 6,092 hours, or 3.37 hours per completed interview. This includes the hours for screening out 1,222 non gun-carriers in the over-sample and 46 non gun-carriers in the seeded sample of permit holders. Of the 4,400 cross-section telephone numbers released to the interviewers, 2,037 numbers were identified as residential numbers, which is 46.3 percent of the sample worked. For the over-sample, 8,000 telephone numbers were released, and 3,405 were identified as residential numbers, which is 42.5 percent of the sample worked. Of the 778 seeded sample cases released, 647 were identified as residential, which is 83.1 percent of that sample. Interviewers made 168,732 calls, or 12.8 calls per telephone number.

Additional data about interviewing can be found in the following appendices:

- Appendix I, *Weekly Production Report*: For each week of data collection, this report shows the number of interviewer hours worked, number of completed interviews, the hours per completed interview, the percent of target, and the cumulative percent of interviews completed each week.
- Appendix J, *Total Number of Calls Per Week*: For each week of data collection, this report shows the number of calls made and the percent and cumulative percent of calls made.
- Appendix K, *Frequency, Number of Calls Per Completed Interview*
- Appendix L, *Frequency, Number of Calls Per Case*
- Appendix M, *Frequency of Last Week of Telephone Occurrence*
- Appendix E, *Final Unweighted Sample Disposition Report*: This report enumerates all case dispositions and the number of cases in each disposition when data collection ended.
- Appendix N, *Cost and Production Report*: This report shows the weekly and cumulative interviewing costs.

## 11. Quality Control

### 11.1 Monitoring

NORC's telecommunication system allows aural monitoring, and SurveyCraft, the data collection software used by NORC, allows visual monitoring of all interviewer activity. Interviewers were monitored more heavily in the beginning and end of the survey. This activity involves real-time on-line aural and visual monitoring and the capture of evaluation data of all data collection activity. In addition to evaluating the quality of the

data collected, monitors also evaluate skills in gaining cooperation and professionalism. For NGPS5, respondents were informed at the beginning of the interview that the call might be monitored by a supervisor for quality control assurance.

Supervisors analyzed monitoring data to ensure that the interviewing processes met the expected standard. Interviewers received feedback on the quality of their work immediately after the monitoring session. This feedback began with pointing out the things the interviewer did well, then moved on to constructive criticism and ended again on a positive note. Some monitoring outcome data were used to determine issues to be discussed in weekly group interviewer meetings.

As is typical in an RDD study, there were some problems observed with gaining cooperation. As we have already mentioned, many courses of action were taken to improve interviewers' ability to gain respondent cooperation.

Prior to beginning data collection, the Telephone Center established the goals for the overall percentage of interviews to be monitored and the percentage of each interviewer's cases to be monitored at ten percent each. By the end of data collection, the goal for overall monitoring of cases was exceeded; a total of eleven percent of all interviews had been monitored. In addition, at least ten percent of each interviewer's cases had been monitored for quality control.

## **11.2 Case Review**

During data collection, the following case review was performed to ensure quality control:

- 100 percent review of all numbers "referred to supervisor", to identify possible policy decision questions and to recommend the next action for the number
- 100 percent review of all numbers code "other foreign language", to ensure that attempts were made to contact an English-speaking person
- 100 percent review of all refusals, to recommend the next course of action

The review was performed by Telephone Center Supervisors. These personnel have had previous experience with case review using the TNMS.

## **11.3 Questionnaire Frequency Review**

At four different times during data collection, questionnaire frequencies were reviewed to be sure that the instrument was performing according to specifications. No errors were detected during data collection.

The frequencies were also reviewed at the end of data collection by the project director and programmer. No errors were detected.

In addition, a timing report was generated on a weekly basis which calculated the administration times of all the completed interviews. These were reviewed and monitored on a weekly basis during the first six weeks of data collection, then once more at the end of data collection. The average administration time for the questionnaire, by sample type, is shown in Appendix O.

## **12. Sample Management**

This is a description of the sample management techniques used for NGPS5. The main features of sample management strategy discussed are the release of cases (case metering) and the calling algorithms used.

### **12.1 Case Metering**

Case metering is used at NORC to address the following problems:

- staffing and workload variations caused by peaks and valleys in production
- broken appointments with respondents, resulting in missed opportunities to gain respondent cooperation, and
- inconsistency in production from week to week

Case metering was documented as effective in resolving these problems on several previous studies. Over the last several years NORC has collected data about case metering's effects on telephone data collection. NORC has also improved its case release technology to permit smaller groups of cases to be released to interviewers than the larger replicate sizes NORC released in the past.

We have discovered that it is most efficient to begin the interviewing effort with a relatively large number of cases released for work, and then to replace cases promptly after they are removed from circulation (i.e., determined to be complete or ineligible).

**Case metering planning and implementation.** The Telephone Center Supervisor in charge of sample management was responsible for monitoring data collection outcomes and deciding how many cases would be released each day. There was not a schedule of cases to be metered because the mechanism for releasing new cases was made simple enough to be used by non-programmers on a daily basis.

The samples were divided into replicates of about 200 cases each. Within each 200-case replicate, a "batch number" was assigned to each case record.

**Results of using case metering.** In general, case metering results in less fluctuation across the different weeks of data collection in hours per complete interview. The hours per completed interview fluctuated for the first few weeks of data collection, while cases were being metered. Case metering stopped for the last five weeks of data collection,

during which time the staff was reduced and more intensive efforts were made at raising the response rate.

## 12.2 Calling Algorithms

Our standard calling algorithms established for RDD samples were used to manage the sample. These enforce strict case flow through a series of time slots that maximize the likelihood of reaching a respondent with the fewest number of calls. Additionally, special procedures are used to follow up appointments missed due to busy signals and no answers at the scheduled time of the interview. Some problem situations, such as cases called multiple times without contact, are routed for supervisor review after a maximum number of attempts is made.

## 13. Calculation of Weights

Survey weights are calculated for four main reasons:

- to allow the sample totals to serve as estimates of population totals;
- to compensate for differences in selection probabilities across different subgroups of the sample;
- to compensate for differences in response rates across different subgroups of the sample; and
- to adjust for chance fluctuations of the composition of the sample from the composition of the population as a whole.

The following details the steps taken in computing the weights for the cross-section sample and the gun carrier over-sample.

### 13.1 Cross-section weight calculation

For the cross-section sample, all telephone numbers purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc.<sup>®</sup> (SSI) were selected with equal probability,  $P_c$ . If the household for person  $i$  has  $B_i$  telephone lines, then the household's probability of selection is  $B_i$  times larger than  $P_c$ . An eligible adult was selected randomly from among the  $A_i$  eligible adults in the household. Thus the base weight for a person in the cross-section sample is approximately

$$W_{cli} = \frac{A_i}{P_c B_i}.$$

Adjustments for differential response rates are accomplished simultaneously with post-stratification so that the weights sum to the population totals. The control totals for post-stratification were obtained from the March 2000 Current Population Survey for the

total U.S. The following five variables were chosen because they are key indicators of the representativeness of the sample of respondents:

- age (18-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-64; 65+)
- gender (male; female)
- race (white; black; other)
- education (less than high school; high school and some college; at least a college degree)
- region (northeast; midwest; south; west).

Cells defined by all five variables simultaneously can be quite small, and the control totals are difficult to obtain. Marginal totals of these variables are readily available, however. Weights of completed cases in the post-stratification cells defined by these variables are adjusted to the marginal control totals iteratively until the weighted totals converge. The method is called raking or iterative proportional fitting. Let  $T_{jklmn}$  denote the population total for persons in age group  $j$ , gender  $k$ , race  $\ell$ , education level  $m$ , and region  $n$ . This total is not available, but the marginal total for age group  $j$  is available:

$$T_{j++++} = \sum_k \sum_{\ell} \sum_m \sum_n T_{jklmn} .$$

Similarly, the control totals  $T_{+k+++}$ ,  $T_{++\ell++}$ ,  $T_{+++m+}$ , and  $T_{++++n}$  are available. Weights of ineligible cases and non-respondents are set to zero. Then the weights of completed cases are adjusted iteratively as follows:

$$W_{c2i} = W_{c1i} \frac{T_{j++++}}{\sum_{i \in j} W_{c1i}},$$

$$W_{c3i} = W_{c2i} \frac{T_{+k+++}}{\sum_{i \in k} W_{c2i}},$$

$$W_{c4i} = W_{c3i} \frac{T_{++\ell++}}{\sum_{i \in \ell} W_{c3i}},$$

$$W_{c5i} = W_{c4i} \frac{T_{+++m+}}{\sum_{i \in m} W_{c4i}},$$

$$W_{c6i} = W_{c5i} \frac{T_{++++n}}{\sum_{i \in n} W_{c5i}},$$

$$W_{c7i} = W_{c6i} \frac{T_{j++++}}{\sum_{i \in j} W_{c6i}},$$

and so on until the weights converge.

The iterative proportional fitting procedure was first introduced for work with census data by Deming and Stephan (1940). More details can be found in Bishop, Feinberg, and Holland (1975), Feinberg (1980), and Little and Rubin (1987). These references are presented at the end of this section.

Notice that the original simple random sampling weight,  $P_c$ , cancels out at the first post-stratification adjustment because it is common to all base weights. Thus it is not necessary to know the value of  $P_c$ . The relative base weights, using  $A_i$  and  $B_i$  alone, will lead to the same final weights.

### 13.2 Gun carrier over-sample weight calculation

The cross-section sample is a simple random sample of  $x$  telephone numbers selected with equal probability  $P_c$ . The over-sample, an additional sample purchased from SSI, is another simple random sample of  $y$  telephone numbers selected with equal probability  $P_s$ . The two samples are mutually exclusive; thus, no number has a chance

of appearing in both samples. Together, the cross-section sample and over-sample form a single simple random sample of  $(x + y)$  telephone numbers with equal probability of selection  $P_{gc} = P_c + P_s$ . We refer to the set of samples as the gun carrier sample. Table 4 presents the sample sizes and probabilities of selection for the samples.

**Table 4: Sample sizes and probabilities of selection for the cross-section, over-sample and gun carrier samples**

Sample	Sample size	Probability of selection
Cross-section	$x = 4,667$	$P_c$
Over-Sample	$y = 8,991$	$P_s$
Gun Carrier (Cross-section and Over-sample)	$x+y=13,658$	$P_{gc} = P_c + P_s$

The over-sample was subjected to subsampling after screening. Persons who were not gun carriers were screened out, and their base weights are set to zero. The base weights of the non-gun carriers in the cross-section sample should be adjusted accordingly to account for the different probabilities of selection. The cross-section and over-sample samples can be thought of as two random replicates of the whole sample, where one replicate is used for non-gun carriers, and both replicates are used for gun carriers. That is, the non-gun carriers from the cross-section sample have their original cross-section probabilities of selection,  $P_c$ , while the gun carriers from both samples have the combined probability  $P_{gc}$ . Notice that  $P_{gc}$  is  $(x + y)/x$  times  $P_c$ . Then the base weights for the combined sample are defined by

$$W_{bli} = \frac{A_i}{P_c B_i}, \text{ for non-gun carriers } \in \text{ cross sectional sample,}$$

$$= \frac{A_i}{P_c B_i} \frac{x}{x+y}, \text{ for gun carriers,}$$

$$= 0, \text{ for ineligible, incompletes, and cases subsampled out.}$$

The base weights are iteratively post-stratified as before, using the same control totals. Once again,  $P_c$  will drop out at the first iteration. Thus our relative base weights for completed cases can be defined by



$$W_{b1i} = \frac{A_i}{B_i}, \text{ for non-gun carriers,}$$

$$= \frac{A_i}{B_i} \frac{x}{x+y}, \text{ for gun carriers.}$$

Because the gun carrier weights are intended to analyze the gun carrier sample, it was then decided to set the weights for the non-gun carrier persons to zero, leaving only the persons with gun carrier statuses with non-zero weights. This final weight adjustment is defined below by,

$$W_{b2i} = G W_{b1i},$$

where  $G = 0$  if person is not classified as a gun carrier, and  $G=1$  if person is identified as a gun carrier.

## References

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## **14. Data Preparation**

### **14.1 File Preparation**

The following steps describe the file preparation process:

- The data were exported from the CATI data base into our Data Access System
- The variables were defined, formatted, given labels, and assigned a length
- The value labels were created
- The appropriate value was assigned to the correct variable
- The data were exported from the Data Access System
- The variables to be delivered in the data files, verbatim files and codebook were flagged using a Paradox data dictionary system
- The variable labels and value labels were edited when necessary
- The verbatim file of open-ended and "other specify" responses was reviewed and edited
- The comments file was reviewed and the data were "cleaned" for data-entering errors, respondent errors, or problems identified by interviewers on the CATI Problem Forms
- The "other specify" responses were reviewed and recoded where necessary
- The variables needed for computing the weights were delivered to the statistician
- The weights were merged with the questionnaire data
- Weighted and unweighted questionnaire frequencies were generated and reviewed
- The codebook, with complete question text, labels and frequencies, was generated and reviewed
- The data from the variables in NGPS1, NGPS2, NGPS3 and NGPS4 common to NGPS5 were merged with the NGPS5 data files

## **14.2 Coding Other Specify Responses**

Five variables had "other specify" responses. At the close of data collection, "other specify" responses that were clearly codable within the current frame were identified. For each variable, the case ID and new code were data-entered into a file and included in the frame. One of the five variables had "other specify" responses that were recoded; RACEOS, which collected the respondent's verbatim response to the question asking for his or her racial or ethnic background. RACEOS had fifty "other specify" responses that were recoded. The "other specify" responses for the four other variables did not require recoding.

## **15. Data Delivery**

NORC anticipated that the many different users of the data would have different operating platforms with different versions of SAS or SPSS. Therefore, we prepared different versions of the data that would work on multiple platforms (e.g. UNIX, MS DOS, Windows, Windows NT, Windows 95 and OS2) and would work with virtually all versions of SPSS or SAS. On November 8, 2001 NORC delivered the data to Tom Smith for analysis. Data were delivered on CD-ROM to the Center for Gun Policy and Research at Johns Hopkins University on January 28, 2002. Accompanying the data was a readme text file explaining the contents of each file and how to access the files.

## **16. Sampling Error**

The variance of the sampling distribution of a characteristic for this study is the average of the weighted squared deviations about the mean. The sampling error is the square root of the sampling variance. For the cross-section sample the conservative margin of error for estimates is 2 s SE or plus or minus 3 percent.

**Appendix A**  
**History of NGPS Variables,**  
**Years 1-5**

Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
ADULT18		X	X	X	X
AGE	X	X	X	X	X
AGEPERM		X			
ALCOHOL					X
ALLPERS				X	
ANTICRIM	X	X	X	X	
AQHNGN			X		
AQHNGN2			X		
AQHNGN3			X		
AQHNGN4			X		
AQHNGN5			X		
AQHNGN6			X		
AQHNGN7			X		
AQHNGN8			X		
AQHNGN9			X		
AQHNGN10			X		
AQHNGN11			X		
AQHNGN12			X		
AQHNGN13			X		
AQHNGN14			X		
ARREST	X				
ARRESTED			X		X
ASSABAT	X	X	X	X	X
ATTITUD2		X	X	X	
ATTITUD3		X	X	X	
ATTITUD5		X			
ATTITUDE		X	X		
AWAYHOME					X
BANMAG			X	X	
BANPOSS	X	X	X		
BANSNSP1			X		
BANSNSP2			X		
BEATEN					X
BUYGUN	X	X	X	X	
BUYPAST				X	
BUYSFTY			X	X	X
CANSHOOT		X			
CANTFILE		X			
CAPLAW			X	X	
CARCARRY				X	X
CARLOAD					X
CARRYGUN		X	X	X	
CHILD 0	X				
CHILD 20	X				
CHILD17	X	X	X	X	X
CHILD18	X				
CHILD6	X	X	X	X	X
CHILDGUN	X				
CHILDLAW			X		
CITYSTAT			X		
CNCCNTR1				X	X
CNCCNTR2				X	X
CNCLMORE			X	X	X
CNCLPRMT					X
COMCRRY					X
CONCEAL	X	X	X	X	X
CONCKNOW				X	X
CONCLISC	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
CONCPERM	X	X	X	X	X
CONGHEAR			X	X	
COUNTPOL	X				X
CRACKGUN	X				
CRIMUPDN			X		
CRMPROT		X			X
CRMPROT2		X			X
CRMPROT3		X			X
CRMPROT4		X			X
CRMPROT5		X			X
CRMPROT6		X			X
CRMPROT7		X			X
CRMPROT8		X			X
CRMPROT9		X			X
CRMPRO10		X			
CRRYOTHR					X
CRRYRESN					X
CRRYRES2					X
CRRYRES3					X
CRRYRES4					X
CRRYRES5					X
CTRLCRIM				X	
DEALLISC	X				
DEATH					X
DIDHUNT	X				
DISAGREE	X	X	X		
DISPLAY					X
DOCEFCT		X			
DOCEFCT2		X			
DOCEFCT3		X			
DOCEFCT4		X			
DOCEFCT5		X			
DOCEFCT6		X			
DOHUNT	X				
DOMVIOL		X	X	X	
DRINK					X
DRUNKDIS		X			
DTHCNTRY					X
DUI	X	X	X	X	X
EDUC	X	X	X	X	X
ENFLAW				X	
ENFWTP				X	
EVENGUN	X	X			
EVEROWN				X	
FEDSAFE		X	X		
FIPSCODE	X	X	X	X	X
FLIABLE		X			
FREQPRMT					X
GENDER	X	X	X	X	X
GIVEOPPO	X			X	
GIVESUPP	X			X	
GNCRSENT			X	X	
GNHMBURG			X		
GNHMDOMV			X		
GNHMINVD			X		
GNHMSHOT			X		
GNHMSRTY			X		
GNHMWORY			X		

Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
GOCNCL				X	X
GOVKEEP	X	X	X	X	X
GRADE	X	X	X	X	X
GRPCNCT				X	
GUESTGUN		X			
GUNADS	X				
GUNHOME	X				
GUNIMPRT				X	
GUNINFO				X	
GUNOPIN				X	
HANDGUN	X	X	X	X	X
HAVEGUN	X	X	X	X	X
HGNWORK			X	X	
HISPANIC	X	X	X	X	X
HOMESAFE	X	X	X	X	X
HOWCRRY					X
ILLDRUG	X				
ILLPOSS			X	X	
IMPCHAR1	X				
IMPCHAR2	X				
IMPCHAR3	X				
IMPCHAR4	X				
IMPCHAR5	X				
IMPCHAR6	X				
IMPCHAR7	X				
IMPCHAR8	X				
IMPCHAR9	X				
IMPCHR10	X				
IMPCHR11	X				
IMPCHR12	X				
IMPCHR13	X				
IMPCHVRB	X				
IMPFACT1	X				
IMPFACT2	X				
IMPFACT3	X				
IMPFACT4	X				
IMPFACT5	X				
IMPFACT6	X				
IMPFACT7	X				
IMPFACT8	X				
IMPFACT9	X				
IMPFACT10	X				
IMPFACT11	X				
IMPFACT12	X				
IMPORTGN			X		
IMPQUAL	X				
IMPSAFE	X*	X	X	X	
INCOME	X				
INDECENT	X				
INFOSOU1	X				
INFOSOU2	X				
INFOSOU3	X				
INFOSOU4	X				
INFOSOU5	X				
INFOSOU6	X				
INFOSOU7	X				
INFOSOU8	X				
INFOSOU9	X				

Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
JOINOPPO	X			X	
JOINSUPP	X			X	
KEEPLOAD			X		
KIDPROOF	X	X	X	X	
LAWLIMIT	X				X
LESS	X***	X	X	X	X
LIKEPURC				X	
LIVEDGUN	X*			X	
LIVESIZE				X	X
LOADIND		X			
LOADLOCK		X	X	X	
MAGADS	X				
MAGSAFT		X			
MANDREG	X	X	X	X	X
MANDRIFL	X	X	X	X	
MANWOMAN	X	X	X		
MARRIED	X	X	X	X	X
MDLIABLE			X	X	
MEASURE1		X			
MEASURE2		X			
MORE	X***	X	X	X	X
MURDRGUN			X		
NEIGHBO2		X			
NEIGHBO3		X			
NEIGHBO4		X			
NEIGHBO5		X			
NEIGHBO6		X			
NEIGHBOR		X			
NOLONGE1	X				
NOLONGE2	X				
NOLONGE3	X				
NOLONGE4	X				
NOLONGE5	X				
NOLONGE6	X				
NOLONGE7	X				
NOLONGE8	X				
NOLONGE9	X				
NOLONG10	X				
NOLONG11	X				
NOLONG12	X				
NONPERS				X	
NONRELA	X				
NOSETLAW	X				
NOSFTY			X	X	
NOSUE				X	
NOTLOAD		X	X	X	
NOTLOCK		X	X	X	
NOTOWN1	X	X			
NOTOWN2	X	X			
NOTOWN3	X	X			
NOTOWN4	X	X			
NOTOWN5	X	X			
NOTOWN6	X	X			
NOTOWN7	X	X			
NOTOWN8	X	X			
NOTOWN9	X	X			
NOTOWN10	X	X			
NOTOWN11	X	X			



Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
NOTOWN12	X	X			
NOTOWN13	X	X			
NUM_TELE	X	X	X	X	X
NUMHGUN			X	X	X
OFTCAR					X
OFTCARRY		X	X		X
OKSPEAK		X			
OPTIONS					X
OTHRELA	X				
OWNSFTY			X	X	
PARENTS	X				
PARTYID				X	
PENALTY					X
PERMIT		X	X	X	X
PERS_100	X				
PERS_300	X				
PERSGUN	X*			X	
PERSLESS				X	
PERSMORE				X	
PERSONG	X	X	X	X	
PERSONG2			X		X
PERSREB				X	
PERSSTOR				X	
PICKEDUP			X		X
PLCECRRY					X
PLCECRR2					X
PLCECRR3					X
PLCECRR4					X
PLCECRR5					X
PLCECRR6					X
POLITICS	X	X	X	X	X
PRECAUTN					X
PRICE	X				
PRIVBACK	X		X	X	X
PRIVRESP	X				
PRMTAPLD					X
PRMTRECD					X
PROBLEM	X	X	X	X	
PROTECT	X				
PROVSPOK		X			
PROVSP02		X			
PROVSP03		X			
PROVSP04		X			
PROVSP05		X			
PROVTYPE		X			
PROVTYP2		X			
PROVTYP3		X			
PROVTYP4		X			
PROVTYP5		X			
PRVCON1			X		
PRVCON2			X		
PRVCON3			X		
PRVCON4			X		
PRVCON5			X		
PRVCON6			X		
PRVCONSL			X		
PUBDISP	X				X
PUBLICNCL			X	X	X

Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
PUBLIC					X
PUBLIC2					X
PUBLIC3					X
PURCH21				X	
PURCHGUN				X	
RACE	X	X	X	X	X
RANGE	X**	X	X	X	X
READMAN			X		
REBATE				X	
REGAMMO		X	X	X	
REGCNTR1				X	
REGCNTR4				X	
REGION		X	X	X	X
REGISTER	X				
REGSAFE	X	X	X	X	
REGSHG			X	X	X
REGVOTE	X	X	X	X	
REREGIST					X
RESEARCH		X			
RESEARC2		X			
RESEARC3		X			
RESEARC4		X			
RIFLE	X	X	X	X	X
ROBBED					X
SAFE					X
SAFEEXP		X	X	X	
SAFETY	X				
SELLBAN			X		
SHOPLIFT	X				
SHOTGUN	X	X	X	X	X
SIZE	X				
SPEAK1		X			
SPEAK2		X			
SPEAK3		X			
SPEAK4		X			
SPECINFO	X				
SPECQUAL	X				
SPECSAFE	X				
SPOUSES	X				
STOLEN					X
STORLOCK			X	X	
STORTRLK			X	X	
STORUNLD			X	X	
STRICT	X				
THREAT	X				
TRUST	X				
TRUSTSTA	X				
TURNINF1	X				
TURNINF2	X				
TURNINF3	X				
TURNINF4	X				
TURNINF5	X				
TURNINF6	X				
TURNINF7	X				
TURNINF8	X				
TURNINF9	X				
TYPE					X
TYPE2					X

Appendix A: History of NGPS Variables, Years 1-5

VARIABLE NAME	NGPS1	NGPS2	NGPS3	NGPS4	NGPS5
TYPE3					X
TYPEOWN	X	X	X	X	X
UNDER18		X	X	X	
UNNECESS	X				
USULOAD		X	X	X	X
VICTIM					X
VIEWS	X	X	X	X	X
VISPROV		X			
VOTEAGNS				X	
VOTEFOR				X	
VWEXPD					X
WAITPAY			X	X	
WEIGHT	X	X	X	X	X
WHATEVER	X				
WHOSEGUN	X	X	X	X	X
WHYCARRY		X	X	X	
WHYCARR2		X	X	X	
WHYCARR3		X	X	X	
WHYCARR4		X	X	X	
WHYCARR5		X	X	X	
WHYMREG		X			
WHYPROT			X		
WHYPROT2			X		
WHYPROT3			X		
WHYPROT4			X		
WHYPROT5			X		
WILLPAY1		X			
WILLPAY2		X			
WILLPAY3			X		
WILLPAY4			X		
WOMANGUN	X	X	X		
WRITOPPO	X			X	
WRITSUPP	X			X	
YTHDTH					X
YTHGUN				X	
YTHGUN2				X	
YTHGUN3				X	
YTHGUN4				X	
YTHMURDR					X
** Similar question but slight variation in question text					
*** Value codes were different					

**Appendix B**  
**Project Schedule**

**Appendix B: National Gun Policy Survey (GUNS 5)**

**Project Schedule**

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names
1	Cognitive Testing	179d	5/1/00	1/4/01		
2	Solicit ideas for 2001 survey	1d	5/1/00	5/1/00		Mercy
3	Draft gun carrying questions	47d	9/7/00	11/10/00		Mercy, JH, Smith
4	Develop cognitive questionnaire	18d	11/13/00	12/6/00	3	Dugoni
5	Conduct cognitive interviews	8d	12/8/00	12/19/00		Imhof, Dew, Sederstrom
6	Transcribe cognitive interviews	5d	12/20/00	12/26/00		Transcriber
7	Prepare cognitive report	8d	12/26/00	1/4/01		Dugoni
8	Questionnaire Development	97d	9/7/00	1/19/01		
9	Develop pretest questionnaire	74d	9/7/00	12/19/00		Mercy, JH, Smith
10	Revise pretest questionnaire	10d	1/8/01	1/19/01		Mercy, JH, Smith
11	Finalize pretest questionnaire	1d	1/19/01	1/19/01		Mercy, JH, Smith
12	Pretest	65d	1/22/01	4/20/01		
13	Program IDS version of pretest instrument	4d	1/22/01	1/25/01		Bzusek
14	Program CATI version of pretest instrument	11d	1/26/01	2/9/01		Carter
15	TNMS development	11d	1/26/01	2/9/01		Carter
16	Order pretest sample from SSI	1d	2/13/01	2/13/01		Shin
17	Load pretest sample into TNMS	1d	2/19/01	2/19/01		Carter
18	Train pretest interviewers	1d	2/22/01	2/22/01		Imhof/Bzusek/Tel Ctr
19	Conduct pretest interviews	14d	2/23/01	3/14/01		Tel Ctr
20	Pretest debriefing	1d	3/20/01	3/20/01		Imhof/Bzusek/Tel Ctr
21	Send pretest data to Tom Smith	1d	3/21/01	3/21/01		Bzusek
22	Prepare pretest report	10d	3/22/01	4/4/01		Bzusek
23	Revise main study questionnaire	21d	3/23/01	4/20/01		Mercy, JH, Smith
24	Finalize main study questionnaire	1d	4/20/01	4/20/01		Mercy, JH, Smith

**Appendix B: National Gun Policy Survey (GUNS 5)  
Project Schedule**

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names
25	Main Study	152d	4/2/01	10/30/01		
26	Revise CATI instrument	10d	4/23/01	5/4/01	24	Bzdusek/Carter
27	Obtain seeded samples	45d	4/2/01	6/1/01		Hembree
28	Order main sample from SSI	2d	4/27/01	4/30/01		Shin
29	Load main sample into TNMS	2d	5/3/01	5/4/01	28	Carter
30	Train main study interviewers -- group 1	1d	5/7/01	5/7/01	29	Imhof/Hembree/Tel Ctr
31	Train main study interviewers -- group 2	1d	7/5/01	7/5/01		Imhof/Hembree/Tel Ctr
32	Conduct main study	126d	5/8/01	10/30/01	30	Tel Ctr
33	Data Delivery	64d	10/31/01	1/28/02		
34	Export data from DAS	1d	10/31/01	10/31/01	32	Yin
35	Clean data, recode variables	5d	10/31/01	11/6/01	32	Imhof
36	Compute weights	6d	10/31/01	11/7/01	32	Harter
37	Merge data with prior years	4d	11/1/01	11/6/01	34	Yin
38	Create SPSS files	1d	11/7/01	11/7/01	37	Yin
39	Send SPSS files to Tom Smith	1d	11/8/01	11/8/01	38	Yin/Imhof
40	Create codebook	35d	11/26/01	1/11/02		Yin
41	Send SAS files to JH	1d	1/28/02	1/28/02		Imhof
42	Produce Methodology Report	45d	11/26/01	1/25/02		Imhof/Kuby/Harter
43	Draft Analytic Report	20d	12/6/01	1/2/02	39	Smith
44	Final Analytic Report	1d	1/2/02	1/2/02		Smith

**Appendix C**  
**IRB Letter of Approval**

**INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD CERTIFICATION  
Notice of Full Approval**

*Institutional Review Board  
1155 E. 60th Street  
Room 341A  
Chicago, IL 60637  
(773) 256-6302*

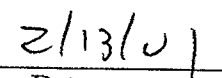
*Date: 11 January 2001*

Principal Investigator: Alma Kuby  
Department: Survey Operations Center  
IRB Protocol Number: 000905  
Protocol Title: 2001 National Gun Policy Survey

Application Status:

This certifies that the research protocol and/or consent form described above has the full approval of the Institutional Review Board. All approved protocols are subject to an annual review by the Board.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Vice Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Any change to this protocol must be submitted for review by the IRB. Approval is conditional on meeting the requirements for annual review.

**The renewal date for this protocol is 25 September 2001.**



**Appendix D  
IDS Version of the  
Questionnaire**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Questionnaire Preloads**

**0.1 SU\_ID SUID**

**0.2 REGION REGION**

**0.3 FIPSCODE FIPSCODE**

**0.4 OVERSAMP CROSS SECTION/GUN CARRY OVER SAMPLE**

- 1 CROSS SECTION
- 2 GUN CARRYING OVERSAMPLE
- 3 SEEDED SAMPLE

**0.5 GENDER2 Gender**

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

**0.6 STATE R state**

**0.7 SAMTYPE SAMPLE TYPE**

**0.8 PHONE SMS phone number**

**0.9 SMSSUID import SU\_ID from SMS record**

## 2001 National Gun Policy Survey Questionnaire Preloads

IF SMSSUID = SU\_ID, GO TO CURRMO

### 0.10 CKID SMS\_QDT reference discrepancy

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR. YOU HAVE A POSSIBLE CASE INFORMATION MISMATCH BETWEEN QUESTIONNAIRE DATA AND SMS DATA.

SMS CASE ID: ^SMSSUID^

QUESTIONNAIRE CASE ID: ^SU\_ID^

PLEASE WRITE DOWN THESE TWO ID NUMBERS AND NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR. PLEASE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW THE RESPONDENT NOW. MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO CALL BACK WHEN WE HAVE CORRECTED THE ERROR SITUATION.

PROCEED TO THE NEXT SCREEN.

### 0.11 RECOVER RECOVER IN MISMATCH SITUATION

INTERVIEWER: HOLD DOWN THE [HOME] KEY AND STRIKE [PAGE DOWN] TO RECOVER PREVIOUSLY COLLECTED RESPONSES. WHEN SURVEYCRAFT STOPS RECOVERING RESPONSES, SUSPEND THE CASE AND EITHER MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO CALL R BACK OR REFER THE CASE TO SUPERVISOR. THANK

### 0.12 CURRMO CURRENT MONTH

### 0.13 CURRYR CURRENT YEAR

## 2001 National Gun Policy Survey Questionnaire Preloads

0.14 CURRDAY current day

0.15 IWBEGDT iw start date

0.16 IWBEGTM iw begin time

0.17 BEGIWER first interviewer in case

0.18 RECIWER iwer recovering case

0.19 BEGST first iwer id

0.20 RECST recovering iwer id

0.21 ETSSEC0 PRELOAD SECTION TIMESTAMP

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 1: Policy Questions**

**1.1 LBPROTEC PROTECT LOOP BEGIN**

- 1 Used a home burglary system or security system?
- 2 Kept a gun in the house?
- 3 Locked your doors?
- 4 Kept a dog?
- 5 Carried mace or some other self-protection chemical?
- 6 Acted more aware or cautious?
- 7 Stayed in at night?
- 8 Carried a gun away from home?
- 9 Joined or participated in a neighborhood watch program?
- 10 Obtained self-defense training or education?

**1.2 CRMPROT PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT FROM CRIME**

Which of the following precautions have you taken during the last 12 months, from ^CURRMO^/2000 to now, to \_protect yourself from crime\_.

Have you... ^LBPROTEC^

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**1.3 LEPROTEC PROTECT LOOP END**

**1.4 TYPE TYPE OF GUN CARRIED AWAY FROM HOME**

What type of gun did you carry away from home?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 A handgun (pistol/revolver)
- 2 A rifle
- 3 A shotgun

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 1: Policy Questions**

**1.5 REGSHG REGULATE SALE OF HANDGUNS**

Which of the following options would you most favor to regulate the sale of handguns:

- 1 Check on a buyer's criminal record and have a five day waiting period for buying a handgun.
- 2 Check on a buyer's criminal record instantly and drop the five-day waiting period for buying a handgun.
- 3 Neither check on a buyer's criminal record nor have a five day waiting period for buying a handgun.

**1.6 MANDREG MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF HANDGUNS**

Do you favor or oppose the mandatory registration of handguns and pistols?

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose

IF OVERSAMP = 2,3, GO TO PRIVBACK

**1.7 REREGIST REQUIRING GUN OWNERS TO REREGISTER GUNS**

Do you favor or oppose requiring gun owners to re-register their handguns and pistols at regular intervals to establish that they still own them?

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose

**1.8 PRIVBACK LAW REQUIRING PRIVATE SALES SAME CHECKS**

In most states, a gun owner may legally sell his or her gun without proof that

## 2001 National Gun Policy Survey

### Section 1: Policy Questions

the buyer has passed a criminal history check. How strongly do you favor or oppose a law that requires private gun sales to be subject to the same background check requirements as sales by licensed dealers?

- 1 Strongly favor
- 2 Favor
- 3 NEITHER FAVOR NOR OPPOSE
- 4 Oppose
- 5 Strongly oppose

IF OVERSAMP = 2,3 AND PRIVBACK = ASKED, GO TO ETSSEC1

#### 1.9 GOVKEEP GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO WHAT IT CAN

The government should do everything it can to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals, even if it means that it will be harder for law-abiding citizens to purchase handguns. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree

#### 1.10 CONCEAL FEEL SAFER WITH CONCEALED CARRY LAWS

Do laws allowing any adult to carry a concealed gun in public, provided they pass a criminal background check and a gun safety course, make you feel safer or less safe?

- 1 Safer
- 2 NEITHER MORE NOR LESS SAFE
- 3 Less safe

IF OVERSAMP = 2, GO TO ETSSEC1

#### 1.11 CNCLMORE CONCEAL LAWS MEAN MORE/LESS GUNS

Do you think such laws would result in more people having guns with them in

## **2001 National Gun Policy Survey**

### **Section 1: Policy Questions**

public, fewer people having guns with them in public, or would it not change how many people have guns with them in public?

(SUCH LAWS ARE LAWS THAT ALLOW ANY ADULT TO CARRY A CONCEALED GUN IN PUBLIC, PROVIDED THEY PASS A CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK AND A GUN SAFETY COURSE.)

- 1 More people having guns with them in public
- 2 Fewer people having guns with them in public
- 3 It would not change how many people have guns with them in public

#### **1.12 PUBLCNCL SHOULD PUBLIC PLACES ALLOW CONCEALED**

Do you think that public places, such as stores, movie theaters and restaurants, should allow or prohibit people from carrying concealed weapons on their premises?

- 1 Allow
- 2 Prohibit

#### **1.13 GOCNCL WOULD YOU GO TO THOSE PLACES PROHIBIT**

Would you be more or less likely to go to those businesses (i.e. movie theaters, stores, restaurants) that \_prohibit\_ people from carrying concealed weapons on the premises?

- 1 More likely
- 2 NEITHER MORE NOR LESS LIKELY
- 3 Less likely

#### **1.14 LBPUBLIC PUBLIC LOOP BEGIN**

- 1 Restaurants
- 2 College campuses
- 3 Bars



**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 1: Policy Questions**

**1.15 PUBLIC COMMUNITY BEING ALLOWED TO BRING GUNS**

Do you support or oppose people in your community being allowed to bring guns into: ^LBPUBLIC^

- 1 Support
- 2 Oppose

**1.16 LEPUBLIC PUBLIC LOOP END**

**1.17 COMCRRY FEEL SAFE IF MORE PEOPLE IN COMM CARRIED**

Some states have recently changed their laws concerning gun carrying. If more people in your community begin to carry guns, would that make you feel...

- 1 More safe
- 2 The same
- 3 Or less safe

**1.18 RANDOM3 RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR 3**

IF RANDOM3 = 0, GO TO VWEXPD

**1.19 VIEWS WHICH VIEWS COME CLOSEST TO YOUR OWN**

Which of these views comes closest to your own?

## 2001 National Gun Policy Survey

### Section 1: Policy Questions

- 1 Legal restrictions on the sale and ownership of handguns are too strict and should be relaxed.
- 2 Existing restrictions on the sale and ownership of handguns are sufficient now.
- 3 Handgun owners should be licensed by the government and complete mandatory training.
- 4 There should be a total ban on handgun ownership.

IF RANDOM3 = 1, GO TO CONCLISC

#### 1.20 VWEXPD EXPANDED VIEWS COME CLOSEST TO YOUR OWN

Which of these views comes closest to your own?

- 1 Legal restrictions on the sale and ownership of handguns are too strict and should be relaxed.
- 2 Existing restrictions on the sale and ownership of handguns are sufficient now.
- 3 No new handguns should be manufactured or imported but current legal owners could keep their handguns.
- 4 Handgun possession should be allowed only by law enforcement personnel, but law abiding citizens should still be allowed to purchase and possess shotguns and rifles.

#### 1.21 CONCLISC SHOULD CONCEAL LICENSES GO TO ANY ADULT

Most states require a special license to allow people to carry a concealed firearm. Should licenses to carry concealed firearms be issued to any adult who has passed a criminal background check and a gun safety course, or only to people with a special need to carry a concealed gun, such as private detectives?

- 1 Any adult
- 2 Special need

IF CONCLISC = 2, GO TO CNCCNTR2

#### 1.22 CNCCNTR1 CONCEAL TO ANY ADULT PUTS GUNS IN PUBLIC

This would mean that anyone with a concealed carry permit could bring handguns into stores and malls, restaurants and bars, and other public places. Taking this into consideration, should licenses to allow people to carry firearms be issued to any adult who has passed a criminal background check and a gun safety course, or only to people with a special need to carry a concealed gun, such as private detectives?

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 1: Policy Questions**

- 1 Any adult
- 2 Special need

IF CNCCNTR1 = ASKED, GO TO CONCKNOW

**1.23 CNCCNTR2 MOST ADULTS COULD NOT CARRY EVEN IF NEED**

This would mean that most law-abiding people could not carry concealed handguns even if they thought they needed to for self-protection. Taking this into consideration, should licenses to allow people to carry firearms be issued to any adult who has passed a criminal background check and a gun safety course, or only people with a special need to carry a concealed gun, such as private detectives?

- 1 Any adult
- 2 Special need

**1.24 CONCKNOW DOES YOUR STATE HAVE CONCEAL LICENSE**

Do you think that your state has or does not have a law that allows all adults who have passed a criminal background check and a gun safety course to get a special license to allow them to carry concealed firearms?

- 1 Yes, I think my state has such a law
- 2 No, I do not think my state has such a law

**1.25 DUI DUI ABLE TO PURCHASE GUN**

Now I would like to read you a list of crimes. In most states persons who have been convicted of these crimes can legally purchase handguns. In each case, tell me if you think persons who have been convicted of the crime should or should not be able to purchase handguns.

Driving under the influence of alcohol?

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 1: Policy Questions**

- 1 YES, Should be able to purchase handguns
- 2 NO, Should not be able to purchase handguns

**1.26 ASSABAT ASSAULT AND BATTERY PURCHASE GUNS**

Assault and battery that does not involve a lethal weapon or serious injury?

- 1 YES, Should be able to purchase handguns
- 2 NO, Should not be able to purchase handguns

**1.27 PUBDISP PUBLIC DISPLAY OF FIREARM PURCHASE GUNS**

Publicly displaying a firearm in a threatening manner?

- 1 YES, Should be able to purchase handguns
- 2 NO, Should not be able to purchase handguns

**1.28 CONCPERM CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON PURCHASE GUNS**

Carrying a concealed weapon without a permit?

- 1 YES, Should be able to purchase handguns
- 2 NO, Should not be able to purchase handguns

**1.29 BUYSFTY MANDATORY GUN SAFETY TRAINING TO BUY GUN**

Do you think that mandatory gun-safety training should or should not be required for anyone wanting to buy a gun?

- 1 Should be required
- 2 Should\_not\_be required

## **2001 National Gun Policy Survey**

### **Section 1: Policy Questions**

#### **1.30 HOMESAFE DOES GUN MAKE HOME MORE/LESS SAFE**

Do you think that a gun usually makes a home much safer, safer, less safe, or much less safe?

- 1 Much safer
- 2 Safer
- 3 DEPENDS
- 4 Less safe
- 5 Much less safe

#### **1.31 OPTIONS OPTIONS THAT WOULD MOST REDUCE GUN VIOLE**

Which of the following options would be\_\_most\_\_effective in reducing gun violence:

- 1 Passing new laws with stricter gun control.
- 2 Strict enforcement of the current gun laws.
- 3 Passing new laws with stricter gun control and strict enforcement of both the current and new laws.

#### **1.32 DEATH FAVOR DEATH PENALTY FOR MURDERERS**

Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose

#### **1.33 YTHDTH FAVOR DEATH PENALTY FOR THOSE UNDER 18**

Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder who

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 1: Policy Questions**

were under the age of 18 when they committed the crime?

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose

IF YTHDTH = 2, GO TO YTHMURDR

**1.34 DTHCNTRY COUNTRIES THAT APPLY DEATH PENALTY**

The only other countries in the world that apply the death penalty to whose who were under the age of 18 are Iraq, Nigeria, and Pakistan. Taking this into consideration, do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder who were under the age of 18 when they committed the crime?

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose

IF DTHCNTRY = ASKED, GO TO PERSONG2

**1.35 YTHMURDR THOSE UNDER 18 COMMIT HUNDREDS OF MURDRS**

Several hundred murders are committed each year by persons under the age of 18. Taking this into consideration, do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder who were under the age of 18 when they committed the crime?

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose

**1.36 PERSONG2 FAVOR LAW TO PERSONALIZE ALL NEW HANDGUN**

Engineers are now designing handguns equipped with devices which can recognize the owner of a gun and not fire for anyone else. If a new law were to require all new handguns to be personalized how strongly would you favor or oppose it? Please tell me if you would strongly favor, favor, oppose or strongly oppose it.

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 1: Policy Questions**

- 1 Strongly favor
- 2 Favor
- 3 NEITHER FAVOR NOR OPPOSE
- 4 Oppose
- 5 Strongly oppose

**1.37   LAWLIMIT   LAW PROHIBITS BUYING MORE THAN 1 GUN**

Some states have passed laws limiting handgun sales to one per month per customer. Some people favor these laws as a way to prevent people from buying large quantities of handguns and selling them to criminals or teenagers. Other people oppose these laws because they say the law interferes with the right of law-abiding citizens to buy guns. Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose a law that prohibits citizens from buying more than one handgun per month?

- 1 Strongly favor
- 2 Favor
- 3 NEITHER FAVOR NOR OPPOSE
- 4 Oppose
- 5 Strongly oppose

**1.38   ETSSEC1   SECTION 1 TIMESTAMP**

IF OVERSAMP = 2,3, GO TO ETSSEC2

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 2: Enforcement of Gun Sales Laws**

**2.1    PENALTY    PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL SALE OF GUNS/DRUGS**

Should penalties for illegally selling guns be tougher, less tough, or about as tough as penalties for illegally selling drugs?

- 1    Tougher than penalties for illegal drug selling
- 2    Less tough than penalties for illegal drug selling
- 3    About as tough as penalties for illegal drug selling

**2.2    ETSSEC2    SECTION 2 TIME STAMP**



**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 3: Gun Ownership**

**3.1 HAVEGUN HAVE ANY GUNS IN HOME CAR OR GARAGE**

Do you happen to have, in your home, car, or garage, any guns?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

IF HAVEGUN = 2, GO TO ETSSEC3

**3.2 HANDGUN ARE ANY OF THEM HANDGUNS**

Are any of them handguns?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

IF HANDGUN = 2, DK, REF. GO TO SHOTGUN

**3.3 NUMHGUN HOW MANY ARE HANDGUNS**

How many are handguns?

**3.4 SHOTGUN ARE ANY OF THEM SHOTGUNS**

Are any of them shotguns?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**3.5 RIFLE ARE ANY OF THEM RIFLES**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 3: Gun Ownership**

Are any of them rifles?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**3.6 WHOSEGUN TO WHOM DO THE GUNS BELONG**

To whom do the guns belong?

READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY.

- 1 Respondent Only
- 2 Spouse Only
- 3 Other Household Member Only
- 4 Respondent and Spouse
- 5 Respondent and Other Household Member
- 6 Spouse and Other Household Member
- 7 Respondent, Spouse, and Other Household Member

IF WHOSEGUN = 1/3,6, GO TO ETSSEC3

**3.7 TYPEOWN WHICH TYPE DO YOU OWN**

Which type do you own?

(CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 Handgun
- 2 Shotgun
- 3 Rifle
- 4 Other (SPECIFY)

IF TYPEOWN <> 4, GO TO ETSSEC3

**3.8 TYPEOS SPECIFY OTHER TYPE OF GUN OWNED**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 3: Gun Ownership**

Specify what other type of gun you own.

**3.9 ETSSEC3 SECTION 3 TIMESTAMP**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 4: Stolen Guns**

**4.1 STOLEN HAVE YOU EVER HAD A GUN STOLEN**

Have you personally ever had a gun stolen from your home, car or truck, place of business, or off your person?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

IF STOLEN = 2, GO TO ETSSEC4

**4.2 ETSSEC4 SECITON 4 TIME STAMP**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 5: Gun Carrying Questions**

**5.1 LBCRYRSN CRRYRESN LOOP BEGIN**

- 1 Did you carry a handgun as part of work?
- 2 Did you carry a handgun for personal protection?
- 3 Did you carry a handgun when going hunting?
- 4 Did you carry a handgun when going to a firing range or for target practice?
- 5 Did you carry a handgun for any other reason?

**5.2 CRRYRESN REASONS CARRIED HANDGUN AWAY FROM HOME**

For which of the following reasons did you carry a handgun away from home during the last 12 months? That is, either on your person or in your car or truck.

^LBCRYRSN^

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**5.3 LECRYRSN CRRYRESN LOOP END**

**5.4 AWAYHOME CARRY HANDGUN EVEN ONLY ONCE FROM HOME**

Just to be sure I didn't miss something, did you carry a handgun away from home either on your person or in your car or truck even only once during the last 12 months such as to show it to a friend, get it repaired, show it to someone interested in buying it, to move it from your house to another place, or for any other reason?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

IF AWAYHOME = 2, REF DK, GO TO OFTCARRY

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 5: Gun Carrying Questions**

**5.5 CRRYOTHR OTHER REASON CARRIED THE HANDGUN**

What was the reason that you carried the handgun?

**5.6 OFTCARRY HOW OFTEN CARRIED HANDGUN LAST 12 MONTHS**

How often did you carry a handgun during the last 12 months: almost every day, several times a week, about once a week, several times a month, about once a month, several times a year or only once?

- 1 Almost every day
- 2 Several times a week
- 3 About once a week
- 4 Several times a month
- 5 About once a month
- 6 Several times a year
- 7 Only once

**5.7 USULOAD USUALLY CARRY HANDGUN LOADED**

Do you usually carry the handgun loaded?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**5.8 CARCARRY CARRIED HANDGUN IN CAR OR TRUCK**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 5: Gun Carrying Questions**

In the past 12 months have you carried a handgun in your car or truck?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

IF CARCARRY = 2, GO TO PRECAUTN

**5.9 OFTCAR HOW OFTEN CARRIED HANDGUN IN CAR/TRUCK**

How often did you carry a handgun in your car or truck during the last 12 months?

- 1 Almost every day
- 2 Several times a week
- 3 About once a week
- 4 Several times a month
- 5 About once a month
- 6 Several times a year
- 7 Only once

**5.10 CARLOAD KEEP HANDGUN IN CAR LOADED**

When you carry a handgun in your car, do you keep it loaded?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**5.11 PRECAUTN CARRIED HANDGUN FOR THREAT/PRECAUTION**

Earlier you told us that you carried a handgun for personal protection. Was that usually because of a threat from a particular person or just as a general

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 5: Gun Carrying Questions**

precaution?

- 1 Threat from a particular person
- 2 Personal precaution in general

**5.12 DISPLAY DISPLAY CONCEALED GUN DUE TO THREAT**

During the past 12 months, did you ever draw or display the gun you were carrying even if you did not fire it because you thought you or others were being threatened?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**5.13 HOWCRRY HOW DO YOU CARRY HANDGUN ON YOUR PERSON**

When you carry your handgun on your person how do you usually carry it: visibly on your person, concealed on your person, or concealed in a brief case, purse or other carrying bag?

- 1 Visibly on my person
- 2 Concealed on my person
- 3 Concealed in a brief case, purse or other carrying bag
- 4 Other (SPECIFY)

IF HOWCRRY = 1/3, GO TO LBPLCECR

**5.14 HOWCROS WHAT OTHER WAY CARRY HANDGUN ON PERSON**

What other way do you carry your handgun on your person?



**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 5: Gun Carrying Questions**

**5.15 LBPLCECR PLCECRRY LOOP BEGIN**

- 1 Retail store or supermarket
- 2 Restaurant
- 3 Movie theater
- 4 Sporting event
- 5 Bar/club
- 6 Other (SPECIFY)

**5.16 PLCECRRY CARRIED A HANDGUN TO THESE PLACES**

I'm going to read you a list of places. For each place, please tell me whether or not you carried a handgun there during the past 12 months.

^LBPLCECR^

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

IF LBPLCECR = 1/5 AND PLCECRRY = 1, GO TO TIMESCRY  
IF PLCECRRY = 2, REF, DK, GO TO LETIMESC

**5.17 PLCECROS CARRIED A HANDGUN TO OTHER PLACES**

What other places did you carry a handgun to during the past 12 months?

**5.18 LEPLCECR PLCECRRY LOOP END**

**5.19 SAFE FEEL MORE/LESS SAFE CARRYING HANDGUN**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 5: Gun Carrying Questions**

Do you feel more safe or less safe carrying a handgun?

- 1 More safe
- 2 NEITHER MORE NOR LESS SAFE
- 3 Less safe

**5.20 ETSSEC5 SECTION 5 TIME STAMP**

IF OVERSAMP = 2,3 AND AWAYHOME = 2 REF.DK. GO TO ETSSEC6

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 6: Permit to Carry Handgun**

**6.1 PERMIT HAVE PERMIT TO CARRY HANDGUN**

Do you have a permit to carry a handgun?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NOT REQUIRED IN MY STATE

IF PERMIT = 2,3 GO TO PRMTAPLD

**6.2 CNCLPRMT PERMIT ALLOW YOU TO CARRY CONCEALED GUN**

Does the permit allow you to carry a concealed handgun?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**6.3 FREQPRMT HAS GUN CARRYING FREQUENCY INCREASED**

Since you've obtained the permit, has your frequency of gun carrying increased, decreased or stayed the same?

- 1 Increased
- 2 Remained the same
- 3 Decreased

IF CNCLPRMT = 1, GO TO ETSSEC6

**6.4 PRMTAPLD EVER APPLIED FOR A CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT**

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 6: Permit to Carry Handgun**

Have you ever applied for a permit to carry a concealed handgun?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NOT REQUIRED IN MY STATE

IF PRMTAPLD = 1, GO TO PRMTRECD  
IF PRMTAPLD = 2,3, GO TO ETSSEC6

**6.5 PRMTRECD DID YOU RECEIVE PERMIT WHEN YOU APPLIED**

When you applied for a permit to carry a concealed handgun, did you receive it or not?

- 1 Did receive a permit
- 2 Did not receive a permit

**6.6 ETSSEC6 SECTION 6 TIME STAMP**

IF OVERSAMP = 2,3 AND AWAYHOME = 2,REF,DK, GO TO PRE\_TY

## **2001 National Gun Policy Survey**

### **Section 7: Demographics**

#### **7.1 COUNTPOL POLICE IN MY COMMUNITY RESPOND QUICKLY**

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement.

I can count on the police in my community to come quickly when they are called. Do you...

- 1 Strongly Agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly Disagree

#### **7.2 ALCOHOL DO YOU USE ANY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?

- 1 Use alcoholic beverages
- 2 Total abstainer

IF ALCOHOL = 2, GO TO ROADRAGE

#### **7.3 DRINK DO YOU DRINK MORE THAN YOU SHOULD**

Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**

**Section 7: Demographics**

**7.4 ARRESTED EVER RECEIVED A TICKET FOR TRAFFIC VIOLA**

Have you ever received a ticket, or been charged by the police for a traffic violation -- other than for illegal parking?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**7.5 PICKEDUP EVER PICKED UP OR CHARGED BY POLICE**

Were you ever picked up, or charged, by the police, for any (other) reason whether or not you were guilty?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**7.6 ROBBED WERE YOU ROBBED IN PAST 12 MONTHS**

In the past 12 months, were you robbed, that is, did anyone take anything directly from you?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**7.7 BEATEN WERE YOU BEATEN IN PAST 12 MONTHS**

In the past 12 months, have you been punched or beaten by another person?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**7.8 VICTIM WILL YOU BE A VICTIM OF A CRIME**

## **2001 National Gun Policy Survey**

### **Section 7: Demographics**

How likely is it that you will be a victim of crime in the next year at your home or elsewhere?

- 1 Very Likely
- 2 Somewhat Likely
- 3 Not Likely At All

#### **7.9 MARRIED WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS**

So that we can see how your opinions compare with those of other people, we'd now like to ask you a few demographic questions.

What is your marital status? Are you...

- 1 Married
- 2 Divorced
- 3 Separated
- 4 Widowed
- 5 or have you never been married?

#### **7.10 CHILD6 HOW MANY CHILDREN UNDER 6 IN HH**

We are interested in how many people live in your household, including yourself. Please tell me how many people live in your house in each of the following categories...

How many children under 6 years old?

#### **7.11 CHILD17 HOW MANY CHILDREN 6-17 IN HH**

How many children between 6-17 years old?

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey  
Section 7: Demographics**

**7.12 ADULT18 HOW MANY ADULTS 18 AND OVER IN HH**

How many adults, including yourself, 18 and older?

**7.13 AGE WHAT IS YOUR AGE**

What is your age?

**7.14 GENDER GENDER**

And you are . . .

(INFER GENDER FROM TELEPHONE VOICE, READ LIKE A STATEMENT RATHER THAN A QUESTION).

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

**7.15 HISPANIC DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF HISPANIC**

Do you consider yourself of Hispanic, Latino or of Spanish origin?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

**7.16 RACE RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND**

Please tell me which category best describes your racial or ethnic background:  
White, African American or Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian or  
other race?



**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 7: Demographics**

- 1 White
- 2 African American/Black
- 3 Asian/Pacific Islander
- 4 American (Native) Indian
- 5 Other (SPECIFY)

IF RACE = 5, GO TO RACEOS. ELSE GO TO REGVOTE

**7.17 RACEOS OTHER RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND**

What other category best describes your racial or ethnic background?

**7.18 LIVESIZE TYPE OF PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE**

Which of the following comes closest to the type of place where you live?

- 1 In the open country, but not on a farm
- 2 On a farm
- 3 In a town under 20,000
- 4 In a small city from 20,000 to 50,000
- 5 In a medium-size city from 50,000 to 250,000
- 6 In a suburb near a medium-size city
- 7 In a large city over 250,000
- 8 In a suburb near a large city

**7.19 POLITICS POLITICAL VIEWS**

We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives, I'm going to read a seven point scale on which the political views that one might hold are arranged from extremely liberal, point 1, to extremely conservative, point 7. Please let me read all seven points and tell me which one best describes you.

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 7: Demographics**

- 1 1-Extremely Liberal
- 2 2-Liberal
- 3 3-Slightly Liberal
- 4 4-Moderate/Middle of the Road
- 5 5-Slightly Conservative
- 6 6-Conservative
- 7 7-Extremely Conservative

**7.20 GRADE HIGHEST GRADE YOU GOT CREDIT FOR**

What is the highest grade in elementary or high school you finished and got credit for?

- 1 4th grade or less
- 2 5th-8th grade
- 3 9th-11th grade
- 4 12th grade, GED

IF GRADE = 1/3, GO TO RANGE

**7.21 EDUC EDUCATION BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL**

How much education did you complete beyond high school?

- 1 None beyond high school
- 2 Trade or vocational school
- 3 College or university (1-3 years)
- 4 College or university graduate
- 5 Some graduate study, no degree

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 7: Demographics**

6 Graduate or professional degree

**7.22 RANGE 2000 INCOME LESS OR MORE THAN 40000**

Please tell me what you estimate your total family income for 2000 was from all sources before taxes. Was it less than \$40,000 or was it \$40,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$40,000
- 2 \$40,000 or more

IF RANGE = 2, GO TO MORE  
IF RANGE = DK REF, GO TO NUM TELE

**7.23 LESS INCOME CATEGORIES LESS THAN 40000**

Just stop me when I get to the right category. Was it.. (READ LIST)

- 1 Less than \$5,000?
- 2 between \$5,000 and \$9,999?
- 3 between \$10,000 and \$14,999?
- 4 between \$15,000 and \$19,999?
- 5 between \$20,000 and \$29,999?
- 6 between \$30,000 and \$39,999?

IF LESS = ASKED, GO TO NUM TELE

**7.24 MORE INCOME CATEGORIES MORE THAN 40000**

Just stop me when I get to the right category. Was it.. (READ LIST)

- 7 between \$40,000 and \$49,999?
- 8 between \$50,000 and \$59,999?
- 9 between \$60,000 and \$69,999?
- 10 between \$70,000 and \$79,999?

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 7: Demographics**

- 11 between \$80,000 and \$89,999?
- 12 between \$90,000 and \$99,999?
- 13 greater than \$100,000?

**7.25 NUM\_TELE** NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

How many different residential telephone numbers do you have?

**7.26 PRE\_TY** THANK YOU SCREEN

That's my last question. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

**7.27 ETSSEC7** SECTION 7 TIME STAMP

**7.28 ENDTIME** END CADE TIME

**7.29 ENDDATE** END CADE DATE

**7.30 VERSION** VERSION CONTROL

**7.31 RECTM** RECOVERY TIME

**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**Section 7: Demographics**

**7.32 RECDT RECOVERY DATE**

**7.33 RECTM2 IW RECOVERY TIME**

**Appendix E**  
**Final Unweighted Sample**  
**Disposition Report**

**Appendix E**  
**Final Unweighted Sample Disposition Report**

**Cross-Section Sample**

<b>Not complete</b>		<b>Out-of-Scope (ineligible)</b>	
Final unavailable	54	Number disconnected	1,171
Final respondent refusal	464	Language problem	89
Final non-respondent refusal	153	Second HH line	25
Working Residential Number not established	89	Data Line/Cellular	320
Respondent not contacted	25	Business or non-residential	482
Other Non-Interview	0	Phone problem (fast busy, dead, etc.)	301
		Privacy Manager	20
		Incapacitated	17
		Not primary HH	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,439</b>
<b>Complete Interviews</b>	<b>1,176</b>		
Total numbers released for calling			4,400
Total households (complete + not complete)			1,961
Percent households (households/total released)			44.5%

**Over-sample of Gun Carriers**

<b>Not complete</b>		<b>Out-of-Scope (ineligible)</b>	
Final unavailable	217	Number disconnected	2,753
Final respondent refusal	730	Language problem	161
Final non-respondent refusal	472	Second HH line	26
Working Residential Number not established	343	Data Line/Cellular	397
Respondent not contacted	102	Business or non-residential	892
Other Non-Interview	2	Phone problem (fast busy, dead, etc.)	211
		Privacy Manager	58
		Incapacitated	22
		Not primary HH	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,530</b>
<b>Complete Interviews</b>	<b>382</b>		
<b>Screened Out (no gun carrying reported)</b>	<b>1,222</b>		
Total numbers released for calling			8,000
Total households (complete + not complete + screened out)			3,470
Percent households (households/total released)			43.4%

**Seeded Sample of Gun Carrying Permit Holders**

**Not complete**

Final unavailable	47
Final respondent refusal	157
Final non-respondent refusal	77
Working Residential Number not established	13
Respondent not contacted	0
Other Non-Interview	0
Respondent no longer in HH	47

**Out-of-Scope (ineligible)**

Number disconnected	63
Language problem	1
Second HH line	1
Data Line/Cellular	21
Business or non-residential	30
Phone problem (fast busy, dead, etc.)	4
Privacy Manager	11
Incapacitated	2
Not primary HH	0
Respondent deceased	8

**TOTAL 341**

**TOTAL 141**

**Complete Interviews 250**

**Screened Out (no gun carrying reported) 46**

Total numbers released for calling	778
Total households (complete + not complete + screened out)	637
Percent households (households/total released)	81.9%



**Appendix F**  
**REGION and FIPS (Federal**  
**Information Processing**  
**Standards) Codes**

# **Appendix F** **REGION and FIPS (Federal Information** **Processing Standards) Codes**

## **REGION codes:**

1	Northeast
2	Midwest
3	South
4	West

## **FIPS Codes:**

01	AL	Alabama	30	MT	Montana
02	AK	Alaska	31	NE	Nebraska
04	AZ	Arizona	32	NV	Nevada
05	AR	Arkansas	33	NH	New Hampshire
06	CA	California	34	NJ	New Jersey
08	CO	Colorado	35	NM	New Mexico
09	CT	Connecticut	36	NY	New York
10	DE	Delaware	37	NC	North Carolina
11	DC	District of Columbia	38	ND	North Dakota
12	FL	Florida	39	OH	Ohio
13	GA	Georgia	40	OK	Oklahoma
15	HI	Hawaii	41	OR	Oregon
16	ID	Idaho	42	PA	Pennsylvania
17	IL	Illinois	44	RI	Rhode Island
18	IN	Indiana	45	SC	South Carolina
19	IA	Iowa	46	SD	South Dakota
20	KS	Kansas	47	TN	Tennessee
21	KY	Kentucky	48	TX	Texas
22	LA	Louisiana	49	UT	Utah
23	ME	Maine	50	VT	Vermont
24	MD	Maryland	51	VA	Virginia
25	MA	Massachusetts	53	WA	Washington
26	MI	Michigan	54	WV	West Virginia
27	MN	Minnesota	55	WI	Wisconsin
28	MS	Mississippi	56	WY	Wyoming
29	MO	Missouri			

**Appendix G**  
**Interviewer Training**  
**Agenda**

**Appendix G**  
**2001 National Gun Policy Survey**  
**INTERVIEWER TRAINING AGENDA**  
May 7 and July 5, 2001

<b>MODULE</b>			<b>TIME</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
I.	Introductions	5:30 - 6:00	15 minutes	Introduce staff
II.	Background and Purpose of Survey	6:10 - 6:20	10 minutes	Discuss Joyce Foundation mission and purpose of survey
III.	Sampling Frame	6:20 - 6:30	10 minutes	Discuss the cross section sample and the gun carrier oversample.
IV.	RDD Screening for the National Gun Policy Survey	6:30 - 6:40	10 minutes	Discuss interviewers' role in correctly identifying numbers as either residential or nonresidential, and screening criteria for the survey; household member who is at least 18 years of age and who has had the most recent birthday.
V.	Questionnaire Concepts	6:40 - 6:50	10 minutes	Discuss each section of the questionnaire, with focus on new modules, including gun carrying questions.
VI.	TNMS	6:50 - 7:05	15 minutes	Review basic TNMS concepts, login and logout procedure, TNMS structure, locations, categories, subcodes. Review outcome codes for several real life scenarios. Introduce preamble screen and practice contacting respondents.
VII.	Mock Interview #1	7:05 - 8:05	1 hour	Interviewers to participate in conducting mock interview in "round robin" format (interviewers take turns asking questions). Trainer acts as respondent. Interview includes Gun Ownership section.
VIII.	Break	8:05 - 8:20	15 minutes	
IX.	Gaining Cooperation	8:20 - 8:50	30 minutes	Trainer introduces basic gaining cooperation and refusal aversion techniques. Interviewers read through standard Q&As and participate in gaining cooperation exercise where trainer acts as respondent.

X.	Mock Interview #2	8:50 - 9:00	10 minutes	Iwers to participate in mock interview that demonstrates screening out of non-gun carriers.
XI.	Mock Interview #3	9:00 - 9:30	30 hour	Iwers to participate in conducting mock interview in "round robin" format (Iwers take turns asking questions). Trainer acts as respondent. Gun Carrier Oversample.
TOTAL			4 hours	

**Appendix H**  
**Respondent Letter**

## Appendix H Respondent Letter

<DATE>

Dear <NAME> household,

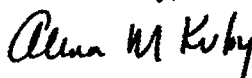
Recently an interviewer from the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center tried to contact your household about an important national study on personal safety. As our interviewer may have told you, we would like to interview the adult member of your household who has had the most recent birthday. We are writing to urge this member of your household to participate in this timely study about issues important to you and people in your community.

Your telephone number was scientifically selected from a random list of numbers to make sure that our sample represents ALL persons across the United States. You represent thousands of these people, and we cannot replace you in our sample.

This study is about vital issues such as public safety and laws that affect people in your community. This is the fourth year it has been conducted. Policy makers and legislators across the country are interested in the study. In fact findings from earlier versions of this study were published last year in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, one of the most prestigious medical journals in the country.

Please understand that all the information you give will remain strictly confidential and that we are prepared to work around your schedule and set up an interview at any time that is good for you. Our interviewers are available between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Central Time seven days a week. Because you are so important to this study, one of our interviewers will be calling you back in a few days. If you would like to schedule a time for this brief interview, please call us toll-free at 1-800-854-8520.

Sincerely,



Alma M. Kuby  
Project Director

**Appendix I**  
**Weekly Production Report**



**Appendix I**  
**Weekly Production Report**

Number of hours worked, completed interviews, hours per case, percent of target and cumulative percent completed interviews for each week of data collection.

<b>Week Ending</b>	<b>Interviewer Hours</b>	<b>Complete Interviews</b>	<b>Hours per case</b>	<b>Percent of Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
05/12	56	29	1.9	1.6%	1.6%
05/19	268	127	2.1	7.0%	8.6%
05/26	229	137	1.7	7.6%	16.2%
06/02	172	84	2.1	4.6%	20.9%
06/09	163	76	2.1	4.2%	25.1%
06/16	166	66	2.5	3.7%	28.7%
06/23	154	71	2.2	3.9%	32.6%
06/30	212	55	3.9	3.0%	35.7%
07/07	246	82	3.0	4.5%	40.2%
07/14	536	122	4.4	6.7%	47.0%
07/21	475	119	4.0	6.6%	53.5%
07/28	418	125	3.3	6.9%	60.5%
08/04	483	90	5.4	5.0%	65.4%
08/11	348	83	4.2	4.6%	70.0%
08/18	288	78	3.7	4.3%	74.3%
08/25	309	57	5.4	3.2%	77.5%
09/01	281	64	4.4	3.5%	81.0%
09/08	264	66	4.0	3.7%	84.7%
09/15	164	41	4.0	2.3%	86.9%
09/22	48	15	3.2	0.8%	87.8%
09/29	92	12	7.7	0.7%	88.4%
10/06	126	36	3.5	2.0%	90.4%
10/13	137	45	3.1	2.5%	92.9%
10/20	216	45	4.8	2.5%	95.4%
10/27	148	44	3.4	2.4%	97.8%
11/03	96	39	2.5	2.2%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>1,808</b>		<b>100%</b>	

**Appendix J**  
**Total Number of Calls per**  
**Week**

**Appendix J**  
**Total Number of Calls Per Week**

<b>Week Ending</b>	<b>Number of Calls</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
05/12	1,221	0.7%	0.7%
05/19	6,924	4.1%	4.8%
05/26	4,540	2.7%	7.5%
06/02	3,338	2.0%	9.5%
06/09	3,365	2.0%	11.5%
06/16	4,619	2.7%	14.2%
06/23	3,814	2.3%	16.5%
06/30	5,723	3.4%	19.9%
07/07	7,177	4.3%	24.1%
07/14	17,435	10.3%	34.5%
07/21	14,892	8.8%	43.3%
07/28	13,013	7.7%	51.0%
08/04	13,612	8.1%	59.1%
08/11	11,904	7.1%	66.1%
08/18	10,798	6.4%	72.5%
08/25	8,624	5.1%	77.6%
09/01	7,692	4.6%	82.2%
09/08	7,101	4.2%	86.4%
09/15	3,958	2.3%	88.8%
09/22	891	0.5%	89.3%
09/29	2,053	1.2%	90.5%
10/06	3,038	1.8%	92.3%
10/13	2,863	1.7%	94.0%
10/20	4,448	2.6%	96.6%
10/27	3,225	1.9%	98.5%
11/03	2,464	1.5%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,732</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Appendix K**  
**Frequency, Number of Calls**  
**per Completed Interview**

**Appendix K**  
**Frequency, Number of Calls Per Completed Interview**

<b>Calls</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
1	269	14.9%	14.9%
2	177	9.8%	24.7%
3	153	8.5%	33.1%
4	119	6.6%	39.7%
5	103	5.7%	45.4%
6	87	4.8%	50.2%
7	72	4.0%	54.2%
8	57	3.2%	57.2%
9	61	3.4%	60.7%
10	48	2.7%	63.4%
11	44	2.4%	65.8%
12	45	2.5%	68.3%
13	37	2.0%	70.4%
14	34	1.9%	72.2%
15	34	1.9%	74.1%
16	31	1.7%	75.8%
17	22	1.2%	77.0%
18	24	1.3%	78.4%
19	29	1.6%	80.0%
20	20	1.1%	81.1%
21	21	1.2%	82.2%
22	12	0.7%	82.9%
23	26	1.4%	84.3%
24	20	1.1%	85.5%
25	14	0.8%	86.2%
26	7	0.4%	86.6%
27	19	1.1%	87.7%
28	10	0.6%	88.2%
29	11	0.6%	88.8%
30	13	0.7%	89.5%
31	13	0.7%	90.3%
32	4	0.2%	90.5%
33	14	0.8%	91.3%
34	7	0.4%	91.6%
35	10	0.6%	92.2%
36	12	0.7%	92.9%
37	6	0.3%	93.2%
38	6	0.3%	93.5%
39	7	0.4%	93.9%
40	5	0.3%	94.2%
41	2	0.1%	94.3%
42	11	0.6%	94.9%
43	5	0.3%	95.2%
44	7	0.4%	95.6%

<b>Calls</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
45	6	0.3%	95.9%
46	2	0.1%	96.0%
47	3	0.2%	96.2%
48	5	0.3%	96.5%
49	4	0.2%	96.7%
50	2	0.1%	96.8%
51	5	0.3%	97.1%
52	1	0.1%	97.1%
53	7	0.4%	97.5%
54	4	0.2%	97.7%
55	2	0.1%	97.8%
56	5	0.3%	98.1%
57	3	0.2%	98.3%
58	3	0.2%	98.5%
59	3	0.2%	98.6%
60	1	0.1%	98.7%
61	6	0.3%	99.0%
62	2	0.1%	99.1%
63	3	0.2%	99.3%
64	2	0.1%	99.4%
65	2	0.1%	99.5%
66	2	0.1%	99.6%
68	1	0.1%	99.7%
70	1	0.1%	99.7%
71	1	0.1%	99.8%
72	1	0.1%	99.8%
73	1	0.1%	99.9%
74	1	0.1%	99.9%
76	1	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1808</b>		

**Appendix L**  
**Frequency, Number of Calls**  
**per Case**

**Appendix L**  
**Frequency, Number of Calls Per Case**

This appendix gives call per case frequency for 20,499 numbers purchased

<b>Call Count</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
0*	8417	41.1%	41.1%
1	2952	14.4%	55.5%
2	1548	7.6%	63.0%
3	672	3.3%	66.3%
4	428	2.1%	68.4%
5	324	1.6%	70.0%
6	282	1.4%	71.3%
7	259	1.3%	72.6%
8	226	1.1%	73.7%
9	234	1.1%	74.8%
10	194	0.9%	75.8%
11	158	0.8%	76.6%
12	179	0.9%	77.4%
13	167	0.8%	78.2%
14	224	1.1%	79.3%
15	178	0.9%	80.2%
16	210	1.0%	81.2%
17	164	0.8%	82.0%
18	199	1.0%	83.0%
19	170	0.8%	83.8%
20	138	0.7%	84.5%
21	129	0.6%	85.1%
22	143	0.7%	85.8%
23	149	0.7%	86.6%
24	112	0.5%	87.1%
25	119	0.6%	87.7%
26	89	0.4%	88.1%
27	92	0.4%	88.6%
28	76	0.4%	88.9%
29	93	0.5%	89.4%
30	90	0.4%	89.8%
31	70	0.3%	90.2%
32	66	0.3%	90.5%
33	71	0.3%	90.8%
34	90	0.4%	91.3%
35	74	0.4%	91.6%
36	92	0.4%	92.1%
37	94	0.5%	92.6%
38	108	0.5%	93.1%
39	98	0.5%	93.6%
40	240	1.2%	94.7%
41	107	0.5%	95.2%
42	95	0.5%	95.7%
43	73	0.4%	96.1%
44	66	0.3%	96.4%
45	60	0.3%	96.7%
46	43	0.2%	96.9%



Call Count	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
47	46	0.2%	97.1%
48	62	0.3%	97.4%
49	38	0.2%	97.6%
50	50	0.2%	97.8%
51	37	0.2%	98.0%
52	23	0.1%	98.1%
53	23	0.1%	98.3%
54	27	0.1%	98.4%
55	21	0.1%	98.5%
56	15	0.1%	98.6%
57	29	0.1%	98.7%
58	27	0.1%	98.8%
59	15	0.1%	98.9%
60	21	0.1%	99.0%
61	24	0.1%	99.1%
62	26	0.1%	99.3%
63	14	0.1%	99.3%
64	16	0.1%	99.4%
65	16	0.1%	99.5%
66	12	0.1%	99.5%
67	4	0.0%	99.6%
68	10	0.0%	99.6%
69	4	0.0%	99.6%
70	10	0.0%	99.7%
71	15	0.1%	99.7%
72	5	0.0%	99.8%
73	5	0.0%	99.8%
74	7	0.0%	99.8%
75	2	0.0%	99.8%
76	7	0.0%	99.9%
77	6	0.0%	99.9%
78	3	0.0%	99.9%
79	2	0.0%	99.9%
80	1	0.0%	99.9%
81	1	0.0%	99.9%
83	2	0.0%	99.9%
87	1	0.0%	100.0%
88	2	0.0%	100.0%
90	2	0.0%	100.0%
96	1	0.0%	100.0%
100	2	0.0%	100.0%
108	1	0.0%	100.0%
110	1	0.0%	100.0%
115	1	0.0%	100.0%

\*Numbers not released for dialing

**Appendix M**  
**Frequency of Last Week of**  
**Telephone Occurrence**

**Appendix M**  
**Frequency of Last Week of Telephone Occurrence**

This appendix reports how many cases were last touched in each week of data collection.

<b>Week Ending</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
05/12	83	0.7%	0.7%
05/19	341	2.8%	3.5%
05/26	257	2.1%	5.6%
06/02	151	1.2%	6.9%
06/09	157	1.3%	8.2%
06/16	154	1.3%	9.5%
06/23	126	1.0%	10.5%
06/30	344	2.8%	13.3%
07/07	785	6.5%	19.8%
07/14	1603	13.3%	33.1%
07/21	762	6.3%	39.4%
07/28	596	4.9%	44.3%
08/04	446	3.7%	48.0%
08/11	325	2.7%	50.7%
08/18	300	2.5%	53.2%
08/25	270	2.2%	55.4%
09/01	1244	10.3%	65.7%
09/08	520	4.3%	70.0%
09/15	309	2.6%	72.6%
09/22	72	0.6%	73.2%
09/29	263	2.2%	75.4%
10/06	262	2.2%	77.5%
10/13	291	2.4%	79.9%
10/20	1466	12.1%	92.1%
10/27	310	2.6%	94.6%
11/03*	648	5.4%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12085</b>		

\* The number of cases last touched for this week represent case finalizations

**Appendix N**  
**Interviewing Cost and**  
**Production report**



**Appendix O**  
**Average Administration**  
**Times of Questionnaire, by**  
**Sample Type**

**Appendix O: Average Administration Times of Questionnaire, by Sample Type**

Sample Type	Respondent Type	Number of Respondents	Sec 1: Policy Questions	Sec 2: Enforcement of Gun Sales Laws	Sec 3: Gun Ownership	Sec 4: Stolen Guns	Sec 5: Gun Carrying Questions	Sec 6: Permit to Carry Handgun	Sec 7: Demographics	Total Questionnaire
<b>Cross-Section</b>	All respondents	1176	12.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	5.4	19.7
	Gun Carrier	252	11.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.3	5.4	21.5
	Non Gun Carrier	924	11.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	5.4	19.0
<b>Gun Carrier Oversample</b>										
	Gun Carrier	382	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.3	4.8	10.6
	Non Gun Carrier (Screened Out)	1222	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
<b>Seeded Sample</b>										
	Gun Carrier	250	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.3	4.5	10.3
	Non Gun Carrier (Screened Out)	46	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6