

Appendix A: Weighted and Unweighted Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the 2019 Study Sample and National Rates (N=1,680)

	Unweighted	Weighted	National Comparison
Female (%)	48.0	51.6	48.4
Age (%)			
18-29	15.1	21.1	21.1
30-44	28.5	24.5	25.0
45-59	53.5	25.9	25.3
60+	32.9	28.6	28.6
Race/Ethnicity (%)			
White only	66.4	63.5	60.5
Black only	10.2	11.9	12.3
Other	8.0	8.4	8.9
Hispanic	15.2	16.2	18.3
Education (%)			
< High school	3.9	10.5	10.9
High school	16.9	29.1	28.6
Some college	43.0	28.2	28.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.2	32.3	32.3
Household income (%)			
Under \$10,000	4.4	6.0	6.4
\$10,000-\$24,999	11.8	13.0	11.5
\$25,000-\$49,999	24.8	25.3	20.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	20.6	20.1	16.0
\$75,000 or higher	38.5	35.7	45.6
Employment status (%)			
Employed	62.0	60.7	61.5
Unemployed	4.8	6.9	2.6
Other	33.3	32.5	35.9
Region (%)			
Northeast	14.8	17.8	17.3
Midwest	26.3	20.8	20.9
South	34.9	37.7	37.9
West	24.1	23.8	23.9
Political Party Affiliation (%)			
Republican	29.7	27.5	29.5
Independent	38.7	41.0	33.8
Democrat	31.6	31.5	36.7

National comparison data were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS):

<https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablescreator.html> and from the American National Election Studies (ANES):

https://www.electionstudies.org/studypages/anes_timeseries_2016/anes_timeseries_2016.htm

Data from the 2019 National Survey of Gun Policy conducted by the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

Full paper available: Barry CL, Stone EM, Crifasi, CK, et al. (2019). Trends in public opinion on US gun laws: Majorities of gun owners and non-gun owners support a range of measures. *Health Affairs*, 38(10), 1-8.

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Appendix B. Comparing Public Support for 18 Different Gun Policies from 2015 to 2019

Policy	2015	2019
	(N=1,326)	(N=1,680)
License and background check policies		
Requiring a person to obtain a license from a local law enforcement agency before buying a gun to verify their identity and ensure that they are not legally prohibited from having a gun	72%	77%*
Requiring a background check system for all gun sales to make sure a purchaser is not legally prohibited from having a gun	84%	88%*
Requiring states to report a person to the background check system who is prohibited from buying a gun due either to involuntary commitment to a hospital for psychiatric treatment or to being declared mentally incompetent by a court of law	82%	85%
Prohibited person policies		
Prohibiting a person convicted of a serious crime as a juvenile from having a gun for 10 years	73%	74%
Prohibiting a person under the age of 21 from having a handgun	66%	65%
Prohibiting a person subject to a temporary domestic violence restraining order from having a gun for the duration of the order	79%	81%
Prohibiting a person convicted of two or more DWI or DUIs in a five-year period from having a gun for five years	50%	59%***
Prohibiting a person convicted of two or more misdemeanor crimes involving illegal drugs in a five-year period from having a gun for five years	64%	66%
Assault weapon and ammunition policies		
Banning the sale of military-style, semi-automatic assault weapons that are capable of shooting more than 10 rounds of ammunition without reloading	63%	64%
Banning the sale of large-capacity ammunition clips or magazines that allow some guns to shoot more than 10 bullets before reloading	60%	61%
Policies affecting gun dealers		
Allowing cities to sue licensed gun dealers when there is strong evidence that the gun dealer's careless sales practices allowed many criminals to obtain guns	72%	73%
Allowing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to temporarily take away a gun dealer's license if an audit reveals record-keeping violations and the dealer cannot account for 20 or more of his guns	79%	83%
Allowing the information about which gun dealers sell the most guns used in crimes to be available to the police and the public so that those gun dealers can be prioritized for greater oversight	67%	73%**
Temporary firearm removal policies		
Authorizing law enforcement officers to temporarily remove guns from individuals who the officer determines pose an immediate threat of harm to self or others	71%	76%*
Allowing family members to ask the court to temporarily remove guns from a relative who they believe is at risk of harm to self or others	72%	80%***

Other policies		
Requiring a mandatory minimum sentence of two years in prison for a person convicted of knowingly selling a gun to someone who cannot legally have a gun	71%	77%**
Requiring by law that a person lock up the guns in their home when not in use to prevent handling by children or teenagers without adult supervision	69%	74%*
Allowing people who have lost the right to have a gun due to involuntary commitment for mental illness to have that right restored if they are determined not to be dangerous	39%	41%

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

Data from the 2015 and 2019 National Survey of Gun Policy conducted by the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

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Appendix C. Comparing Public Support for 18 Different Gun Policies among Gun Owners and Non-Gun Owners and by Political Party Identification in 2019 (N=1,680)

Policy	Overall (N=1,680)	Non-Gun owners (N=1,070)	Gun owners (N=610)
License and background check policies			
Requiring a person to obtain a license from a local law enforcement agency before buying a gun to verify their identity and ensure that they are not legally prohibited from having a gun	77%	82%	63%***
Requiring a background check system for all gun sales to make sure a purchaser is not legally prohibited from having a gun	88%	88%	85%
Requiring states to report a person to the background check system who is prohibited from buying a gun due either to involuntary commitment to a hospital for psychiatric treatment or to being declared mentally incompetent by a court of law	85%	86%	84%
Prohibited person policies			
Prohibiting a person convicted of a serious crime as a juvenile from having a gun for 10 years	74%	75%	71%
Prohibiting a person under the age of 21 from having a handgun	65%	69%	55%***
Prohibiting a person subject to a temporary domestic violence restraining order from having a gun for the duration of the order	81%	83%	74%**
Prohibiting a person convicted of two or more DWI or DUIs in a five-year period from having a gun for five years	59%	62%	51%***
Prohibiting a person convicted of two or more misdemeanor crimes involving illegal drugs in a five-year period from having a gun for five years	66%	67%	63%
Assault weapon and ammunition policies			
Banning the sale of military-style, semi-automatic assault weapons that are capable of shooting more than 10 rounds of ammunition without reloading	64%	72%	42%***
Banning the sale of large-capacity ammunition clips or magazines that allow some guns to shoot more than 10 bullets before reloading	61%	70%	38%***
Policies affecting gun dealers			
Allowing cities to sue licensed gun dealers when there is strong evidence that the gun dealer's careless sales practices allowed many criminals to obtain guns	73%	76%	66%***
Allowing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to temporarily take away a gun dealer's license if an audit reveals record-keeping violations and the dealer cannot account for 20 or more of his guns	83%	84%	80%
Allowing the information about which gun dealers sell the most guns used in crimes to be available to the police and the public so that those gun dealers can be prioritized for greater oversight	73%	78%	60%***
Temporary firearm removal policies			
Authorizing law enforcement officers to temporarily remove guns from individuals who the officer determines pose an immediate threat of harm to self or others	76%	80%	66%***

Allowing family members to ask the court to temporarily remove guns from a relative who they believe is at risk of harm to self or others	80%	82%	72%***
Other policies			
Requiring a mandatory minimum sentence of two years in prison for a person convicted of knowingly selling a gun to someone who cannot legally have a gun	77%	79%	70%**
Requiring by law that a person lock up the guns in their home when not in use to prevent handling by children or teenagers without adult supervision	74%	79%	60%***
Allowing people who have lost the right to have a gun due to involuntary commitment for mental illness to have that right restored if they are determined not to be dangerous	41%	40%	44%

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

P-values indicate difference between gun owners relative to non-gun owners.

Policy	Overall (N=1,680)	Democrat (N=531)	Independent (N=650)	Republican (N=499)
License and background check policies				
Requiring a person to obtain a license from a local law enforcement agency before buying a gun to verify their identity and ensure that they are not legally prohibited from having a gun	77%	88%	73%***	70%***
Requiring a background check system for all gun sales to make sure a purchaser is not legally prohibited from having a gun	88%	92%	84%**	88%
Requiring states to report a person to the background check system who is prohibited from buying a gun due either to involuntary commitment to a hospital for psychiatric treatment or to being declared mentally incompetent by a court of law	85%	88%	83%	86%
Prohibited person policies				
Prohibiting a person convicted of a serious crime as a juvenile from having a gun for 10 years	74%	80%	71%*	73%
Prohibiting a person under the age of 21 from having a handgun	65%	81%	57%***	60%***
Prohibiting a person subject to a temporary domestic violence restraining order from having a gun for the duration of the order	81%	87%	76%***	81%
Prohibiting a person convicted of two or more DWI or DUIs in a five-year period from having a gun for five years	59%	69%	55%***	53%***
Prohibiting a person convicted of two or more misdemeanor crimes involving illegal drugs in a five-year period from having a gun for five years	66%	68%	60%*	73%
Assault weapon and ammunition policies				
Banning the sale of military-style, semi-automatic assault weapons that are capable of shooting more than 10 rounds of ammunition without reloading	64%	82%	61%***	49%***
Banning the sale of large-capacity ammunition clips or magazines that allow some	61%	79%	54%***	51%***

guns to shoot more than 10 bullets before reloading				
Policies affecting gun dealers				
Allowing cities to sue licensed gun dealers when there is strong evidence that the gun dealer's careless sales practices allowed many criminals to obtain guns	73%	79%	70%*	71%
Allowing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to temporarily take away a gun dealer's license if an audit reveals record-keeping violations and the dealer cannot account for 20 or more of his guns	83%	86%	78%	86%
Allowing the information about which gun dealers sell the most guns used in crimes to be available to the police and the public so that those gun dealers can be prioritized for greater oversight	73%	82%	69%***	70%***
Temporary firearm removal policies				
Authorizing law enforcement officers to temporarily remove guns from individuals who the officer determines pose an immediate threat of harm to self or others	76%	84%	69%***	76%*
Allowing family members to ask the court to temporarily remove guns from a relative who they believe is at risk of harm to self or others	80%	88%	75%***	76%***
Other policies				
Requiring a mandatory minimum sentence of two years in prison for a person convicted of knowingly selling a gun to someone who cannot legally have a gun	77%	82%	72%**	79%
Requiring by law that a person lock up the guns in their home when not in use to prevent handling by children or teenagers without adult supervision	74%	85%	68%***	68%***
Allowing people who have lost the right to have a gun due to involuntary commitment for mental illness to have that right restored if they are determined not to be dangerous	41%	38%	42%	44%

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

P-values indicate differences between Independents relative to Democrats and Republicans relative to Democrats.

Data from the 2019 National Survey of Gun Policy conducted by the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

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Appendix D. Comparing Public Support for Concealed Carry Policies among Gun Owners and Non-Gun Owners and by Political Party Identification in 2019 (N=1,680)

Policy	Overall (N=1,680)	Non-Gun owner (N=1,070)	Gun owner (N=610)
Requiring a person who has applied for a license to carry a concealed gun in public to pass a test demonstrating that they can safely and lawfully handle a gun in common situations they might encounter	81%	83%	73%***
Requiring a state to recognize a concealed carry permit from another state, even if that other state's firearm concealed carry permitting standards are lower	49%	43%	64%***
Allowing a person who can legally carry a concealed gun to bring that gun onto a college or university campus	36%	29%	55%***
Allowing a person who can legally carry a concealed gun to bring that gun onto school grounds for kindergarten through 12th grade	31%	25%	47%***
Allowing a person who can legally own a gun to carry a loaded, concealed handgun in public without having to obtain a concealed carry license	22%	18%	34%***

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

P-values indicate difference between gun owners relative to non-gun owners.

Policy	Overall (N=1,680)	Democrat (N=531)	Independent (N=650)	Republican (N=499)
Requiring a person who has applied for a license to carry a concealed gun in public to pass a test demonstrating that they can safely and lawfully handle a gun in common situations they might encounter	81%	89%	76%***	79%**
Requiring a state to recognize a concealed carry permit from another state, even if that other state's firearm concealed carry permitting standards are lower	49%	37%	47%*	65%***
Allowing a person who can legally carry a concealed gun to bring that gun onto a college or university campus	36%	18%	35%***	57%***
Allowing a person who can legally carry a concealed gun to bring that gun onto school grounds for kindergarten through 12th grade	31%	14%	32%***	48%***
Allowing a person who can legally own a gun to carry a loaded, concealed handgun in public without having to obtain a concealed carry license	22%	14%	24%**	29%***

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

P-values indicate differences between Independents relative to Democrats and Republicans relative to Democrats.

Data from the 2019 National Survey of Gun Policy conducted by the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

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Appendix E. Comparing Public Support for Safety Training for First Time Gun Owners, Gun Prohibitions for People with Violent Crime Convictions, Untraceable Gun Prohibitions, Age Requirements for Semi-automatic Rifles, and Stand Your Ground Policies among Gun Owners and Non-Gun Owners and by Political Party Identification in 2019 (N=1,680)

Policy	Overall (N=1,680)	Non-Gun owner (N=1,070)	Gun owner (N=610)
Requiring first-time gun purchasers to take a safety course on safe handling and storage before buying a gun	84%	87%	74%***
Prohibiting a person convicted of a violent crime for which the maximum penalty is one year from carrying a gun in public for 10 years	78%	80%	73%*
Prohibiting a person from making or possessing a gun without a serial number, such a 3D-printed gun, making the gun untraceable	75%	77%	69%**
Requiring an owner of a semi-automatic rifle to be at least 21 years of age	73%	77%	61%***
Allowing a person with a gun who feels a threat of serious injury from another person to shoot or kill that threatening person, even if the gun owner could safely retreat	31%	28%	40%***

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

P-values indicate difference between gun owners relative to non-gun owners.

Policy	Overall (N=1,680)	Democrat (N=531)	Independent (N=650)	Republican (N=499)
Requiring first-time gun purchasers to take a safety course on safe handling and storage before buying a gun	84%	92%	80%***	80%***
Prohibiting a person convicted of a violent crime for which the maximum penalty is one year from carrying a gun in public for 10 years	78%	81%	73%*	82%
Prohibiting a person from making or possessing a gun without a serial number, such a 3D-printed gun, making the gun untraceable	75%	82%	68%***	78%
Requiring an owner of a semi-automatic rifle to be at least 21 years of age	73%	84%	67%***	70%***
Allowing a person with a gun who feels a threat of serious injury from another person to shoot or kill that threatening person, even if the gun owner could safely retreat	31%	20%	33%***	42%***

*p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001

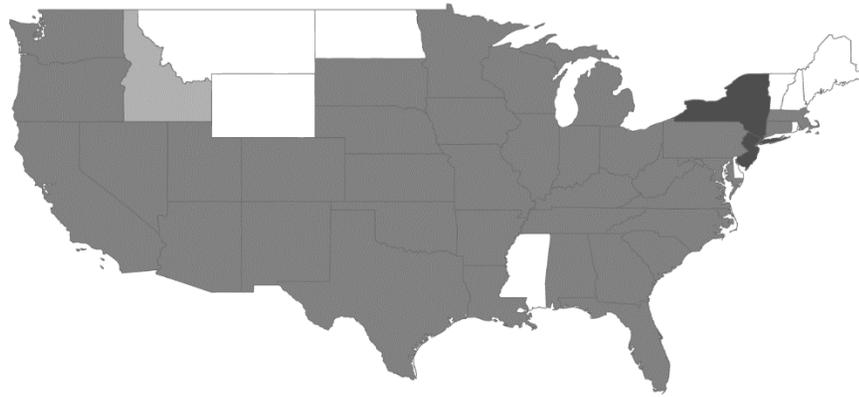
P-values indicate differences between Independents relative to Democrats and Republicans relative to Democrats.

Data from the 2019 National Survey of Gun Policy conducted by the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

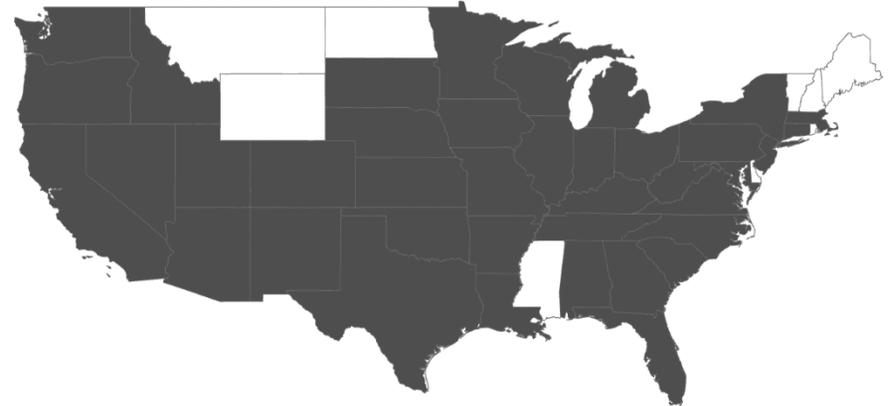
Full paper available: Barry CL, Stone EM, Crifasi, CK, et al. (2019). Trends in public opinion on US gun laws: Majorities of gun owners and non-gun owners support a range of measures. *Health Affairs*, 38(10), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2019.00576>

Appendix F. Examining Geographic Variation by State in Public Support for Four Gun Policies Pooling Four Waves of Survey Data, 2013-2019

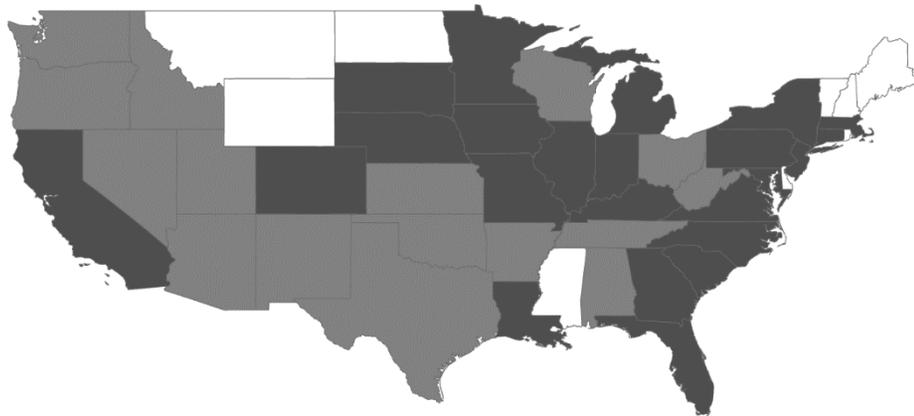
1. Assault weapon ban



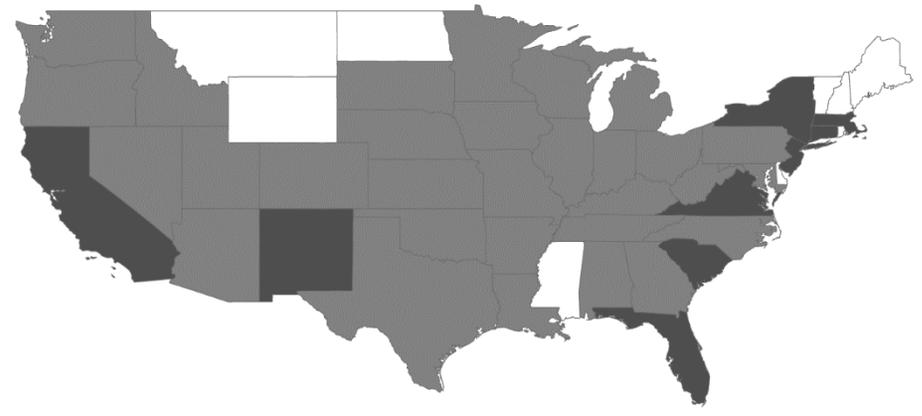
2. Universal background check policy



3. Purchaser licensing policy



4. Safe gun storage policy



□ Insufficient data* □ 0-24% support □ 25-49% support □ 50-74% support □ 75-100% support

*States with insufficient data had <50 respondents across all four survey waves. Includes AK, DE, HI, ME, MS, MT, ND, NH, RI, VT and WY.

Data from the 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 National Survey of Gun Policy conducted by the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

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