# Unconventional 

Ten New State Polls Offer a Chance to Rethink How Americans View the Assault Weapons Ban

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Consumer Federation of America (CFA) is a non-profit association of 300 proconsumer groups, which was founded in 1968 to advance the consumer interest through research, advocacy and education.

The Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (Ed Fund) was founded in 1978 as a nonprofit educational charity dedicated to ending firearm violence, particularly as it affects children. Our mission is to stop gun violence by fostering effective community and national action. The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence (CSGV) is the Educational Fund's sister organization.

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## Introduction

The Consumer Federation of America (CFA) and the Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV) commissioned a series of surveys ${ }^{1}$ among likely voters ${ }^{2}$ in ten states between April and July, 2004.

The federal ban on assault weapons is set to expire on September 13, 2004—two months from now-unless Congress enacts new legislation. The original law, passed in 1994, bans certain models of semiautomatic assault weapons, as well as high-capacity ammunition magazines that hold more than 10 rounds.

Gun violence prevention advocates argue that the ban should be renewed and strengthened to prohibit the manufacture of so-called "post-ban" assault weapons, which are firearms identical to those banned except for minor cosmetic changes. The pro-gun lobby maintains that most Americans don't want the ban renewed, let alone strengthened, and that Congress should let the ban expire. Given the intensity on both sides of the debate, CFA and EFSGV thought it important to measure the general public's sentiments on the assault weapons ban.

Current conventional wisdom dictates that many Americans-particularly gun owners, union members, and rural dwellers-overwhelmingly disapprove of measures commonly perceived as "gun control." CFA and EFSGV purposefully selected states and survey questions that would provide credible evidence to support or undermine the validity of this widely held view.

The ten states surveyed include: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. CFA and EFSGV surveyed public opinion about renewing and strengthening the ban among likely voters by gender, gun ownership, military affiliation, NRA support and union household membership. In four states (Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and West Virginia), a NASCAR survey question was added. ${ }^{3}$

The study includes general findings by state as well as support among key demographics. Significant findings include:

- Overall, a substantial majority of likely voters supports renewing and strengthening the federal assault weapons ${ }^{4}$ ban.

[^0]- Midwestern states support renewing the assault weapons ban only slightly more than Southwestern states. Midwestern states (OH, WI, MI, and MO) averaged 72\% support for renewing the ban. Southwestern states (AZ and NM) averaged 67\% support
- Rural states traditionally seen as very conservative on "gun control" strongly favor renewing the ban. 68\% of both South Dakota and West Virginia voters support renewing the ban.
- Majorities of gun owners in all but two states favor renewing the ban. Only Missouri and Ohio had slightly less than $50 \%$ of support among gun owners and NRA supporters.
- In nine of ten states surveyed, union households support renewing the ban by at least $60 \%$ (excluding South Dakota because the sample was too small to calculate). In Pennsylvania, 80\% of union households support renewing the ban, and 73\% support strengthening it.
- At least $60 \%$ of current and former military and military families support renewing the ban in all states surveyed. In Wisconsin, more than three-fourths (77\%) of current and former military and military families support renewing the ban.
- More than six out of 10 women support renewing the ban in all states surveyed. Eighty percent of women in Pennsylvania, and 78\% of women in Ohio, support renewing the ban.
- More than 60\% of NASCAR fans support renewing the ban in Ohio (64\%), South Dakota (63\%), and West Virginia (64\%). Only Missouri NASCAR fans surveyed just below half (49\%) in support of renewing the ban.

These findings are in line with two previous national polls commissioned by CFA in September 2003 and February 2004. In those surveys substantial majorities of the public supported renewing the federal assault weapons ban and even more strongly supported new measures to strengthen the ban Two important findings of the 2003 and 2004 surveys were the high percentage of Americans who wanted President Bush to persuade Congress to renew the ban, and the growth of support for extending and strengthening the ban in the six-month period between surveys. ${ }^{5}$ This report's findings

[^1]are also consistent with an April 2004 survey by the National Annenberg Election Survey, which found that most Americans-including half of NRA households-want the ban extended. ${ }^{6}$

In addition, six other statewide surveys unaffiliated with this project have found similar strong support for banning assault weapons. Appendix A summarizes findings from independent surveys in Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, and North Carolina.

Combined with the new findings in this report, it is clear that public support for banning assault weapons-and the desire for President Bush to act-runs far deeper than previously thought.

## The Policy Landscape

Both President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft have expressed support for the assault weapons ban. During the 2000 campaign, The Houston Chronicle quoted Mr. Bush as saying, "It makes no sense for assault weapons to be around our society. " In October 2000, Bush campaign spokesperson Ray Sullivan told Salon magazine that he would expect then-candidate Bush to reauthorize the ban.

That position was reiterated by Attorney General John Ashcroft during his confirmation hearings on January 17, 2001, when he stated, "It is my understanding that the president-elect of the United States has indicated his clear support for extending the assault weapon ban, and I would be pleased to move forward that position, and to support that as a policy of this president, and as a policy of the Justice Department." The White House has repeated the President's support several times, most recently in June 2004.

However, the National Rifle Association vigorously opposes extending the assault weapons ban. In his keynote address at the organization's April 17, 2004 convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Vice President Cheney made no mention of the assault weapons ban in his remarks.

Meanwhile, Congress is considering several bills that would ban assault weapons that range from a straight reauthorization of the 1994 law to strengthening legislation that would address loopholes ${ }^{7}$ in current law. In March, the U.S. Senate passed a renewed

[^2]ban as an amendment to a gun industry immunity bill. President Bush issued a Statement of Administration Policy calling the amendment "unacceptable." The amendment passed on a bipartisan 52-47 vote, but the underlying bill was defeated. It is unclear whether any assault weapons legislation will be voted on before Congress recesses and the ban expires. A June 24, 2004 article in The Boston Globe quoted a White House source who said the President is "waiting for the House" to send him a bill.

Policymakers representing the 10 surveyed states are vital in the national campaign to ban assault weapons. The following survey results by state show these policymakers that their constituents want them to ban assault weapons. With the ban's expiration looming, it's up to Congress and President Bush to heed this call to outlaw these weapons of war.

## Conclusion

These findings demonstrate that support for the assault weapons ban among Americans is deeper and broader than previously thought. In addition, the results fly in the face of current conventional wisdom that Americans are wary of the gun issue. Policymakers should heed the concerns of their constituents by taking aggressive steps to ban assault weapons.

## General Findings



- $71 \%$ of likely voters in Arizona favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $52 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only slightly more than one in five (21\%) oppose renewal; $8 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $65 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Forty-seven percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Twenty-four percent oppose it; 11\% don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $64 \%$ of Arizona gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $58 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $71 \%$ of Arizona union households favor renewing the ban, with 56 percent strongly favoring its renewal. Six in ten union households (60\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $59 \%$ of Arizona NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with more than a third ( $38 \%$ ) strongly favoring its renewal. More than half of NRA supporters ( $52 \%$ ) favor strengthening the ban.
- $70 \%$ of current and former military and military families in Arizona support renewing the ban.
- $72 \%$ of Arizona women support renewing the ban; $70 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^3]
## General Findings

- $81 \%$ of likely voters in Florida favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $62 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only $15 \%$ oppose renewal; $4 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $80 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Sixty-four percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Thirteen percent oppose it; 7\% don't know or refused to answer. ${ }^{10}$


## Support among Key Demographics

- $64 \%$ of Florida gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $65 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $62 \%$ of Florida NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with $43 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly two-thirds of NRA supporters (65\%) favor strengthening the ban.
- $74 \%$ of Florida NASCAR fans favor renewing the ban, with more than half (54\%) strongly favoring its renewal. Seventy-four percent of NASCAR fans favor strengthening the ban.
- $85 \%$ of Florida women support renewing the ban; $76 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^4]
## Michigan ${ }^{11}$

## General Findings



- $76 \%$ of likely voters in Michigan favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $57 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only $16 \%$ oppose renewal; $8 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $72 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Fifty-two percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Seventeen percent oppose it; $11 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $67 \%$ of Michigan gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $62 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $78 \%$ of Michigan union households favor renewing the ban, with $61 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly three-quarters of union households (72\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $63 \%$ of Michigan NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with nearly half ( $46 \%$ ) strongly favoring its renewal. More than half of NRA supporters (58\%) favor strengthening the ban.
- $75 \%$ of current and former military and military families in Michigan support renewing the ban.
- $79 \%$ of Michigan women support renewing the ban; $73 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^5]
## General Findings

- $67 \%$ of likely voters in Missouri favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $53 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only $27 \%$ oppose renewal; $6 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $67 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Fifty-three percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Twenty-six percent oppose it; 7\% don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $75 \%$ of Missouri women support renewing the ban; $58 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.
- $67 \%$ of current and former military and military families in Missouri support renewing the ban.
- $63 \%$ of Missouri union households favor renewing the ban, with $52 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly two-thirds of union households (63\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $49 \%$ of Missouri NASCAR fans favor renewing the ban, with more than a third (34\%) strongly favoring its renewal. Forty-seven percent of NASCAR fans favor strengthening the ban.
- $40 \%$ of Missouri gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $41 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $41 \%$ of Missouri NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with more than one in four (28\%) strongly favoring its renewal. More than four in ten NRA supporters (43\%) favors strengthening the ban.


[^6]
## New Mexico ${ }^{13}$

## General Findings

- 62\% of likely voters in New Mexico favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $48 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Less than a third (30\%) opposes renewal; 8\% don't know or refused to answer.
- $54 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Forty-five percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. A little more than a third (37\%) opposes it; 9\% don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $55 \%$ of New Mexico gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $45 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $51 \%$ of New Mexico NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with $35 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Forty-two percent of NRA supporters favor strengthening the ban.
- $64 \%$ of New Mexico union households favor renewing the ban, with $56 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Fifty-six percent of union households favor strengthening the ban.
- $62 \%$ of current and former military and military families in New Mexico support renewing the ban.
- $63 \%$ of New Mexico women support renewing the ban; $62 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^7]
## General Findings



- $71 \%$ of likely voters in Ohio favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $54 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only slightly more than one in five (22\%) oppose renewal; 7\% don't know or refused to answer.
- $69 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Fifty-four percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Twenty-four percent oppose it; 7\% don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $69 \%$ of Ohio union households favor renewing the ban, with $55 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly three-fourths of union households (72\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $64 \%$ of Ohio NASCAR fans favor renewing the ban, with $42 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Sixty-one percent of NASCAR fans favor strengthening the ban.
- $62 \%$ of current and former military and military families in Ohio support renewing the ban.
- $50 \%$ of Ohio gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $44 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $44 \%$ of Ohio NRA supporters favor renewing the ban; $41 \%$ favor strengthening the ban.
- $78 \%$ of Ohio women support renewing the ban; $64 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^8]
## Pennsylvania ${ }^{15}$

## General Findings

- 76\% of likely voters in Pennsylvania favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with 54\% strongly favoring its renewal. Only $16 \%$ oppose renewal; $8 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $71 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Fifty-one percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Only $17 \%$ oppose it; $12 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $80 \%$ of Pennsylvania union households favor renewing the ban, with $60 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly three-fourths of union households (73\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $74 \%$ of current and former military and military families in Pennsylvania support renewing the ban.
- $63 \%$ of Pennsylvania gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $60 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $62 \%$ of Pennsylvania NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with $42 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Fifty-seven percent of NRA supporters favor strengthening the ban.
- $80 \%$ of Pennsylvania women support renewing the ban; $71 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^9]
## South Dakota ${ }^{16}$

## General Findings

- $68 \%$ of likely voters in South Dakota favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $55 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only $24 \%$ oppose renewal; $8 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $65 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Fifty-three percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Twenty-five percent oppose it; $10 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $63 \%$ of South Dakota NASCAR fans favor renewing the ban, with $48 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Fifty-six percent of NASCAR fans favor strengthening the ban.
- $64 \%$ of current and former military and military families in South Dakota support renewing the ban.
- $53 \%$ of South Dakota gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $49 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $49 \%$ of South Dakota NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with $38 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Forty-eight percent of NRA supporters favor strengthening the ban.
- $73 \%$ of South Dakota women support renewing the ban; $62 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^10]
## General Findings



- 68\% of likely voters in West Virginia favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $55 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Twenty-seven percent oppose renewal; $5 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.
- $65 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Fifty-three percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Twenty-eight percent oppose it; $7 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $64 \%$ of West Virginia NASCAR fans favor renewing the ban, with $52 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Fifty-nine percent of NASCAR fans favor strengthening the ban.
- $69 \%$ of current and former military and military families in West Virginia support renewing the ban.
- $64 \%$ of West Virginia union households favor renewing the ban, with $56 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly two-thirds of union households (64\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $56 \%$ of West Virginia gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $51 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $51 \%$ of West Virginia NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with $39 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Forty-nine percent of NRA supporters favor strengthening the ban.
- $75 \%$ of West Virginia women support renewing the ban; $61 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^11]
## General Findings

- 73\% of likely voters in Wisconsin favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $52 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Only one in five (20\%) oppose renewal; 7\% don't know or refused to answer.
- $69 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Forty-seven percent strongly favor strengthening the ban. Twenty-one percent oppose it; $10 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.


## Support among Key Demographics

- $66 \%$ of Wisconsin gun owners support renewing the assault weapons ban; $60 \%$ of gun owners support strengthening it.
- $78 \%$ of Wisconsin union households favor renewing the ban, with $61 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal. Nearly three-fourths of union households (72\%) support strengthening the ban.
- $60 \%$ of Wisconsin NRA supporters favor renewing the ban, with slightly more than a third (36\%) strongly favoring its renewal. More than half of NRA supporters (53\%) favor strengthening the ban.
- $77 \%$ of current and former military and military families in Wisconsin support renewing the ban, with $55 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal.
- $76 \%$ of Wisconsin women support renewing the ban; $70 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.


[^12]
## Appendix A

## Connecticut

A survey commissioned by the Connecticut Collaborative for Education Against Gun Violence and conducted by the Center for Research \& Public Policy found that $84 \%$ of Connecticut residents support banning all assault weapons. ${ }^{19}$

The survey was conducted from May 13-17, 2003, with a +/- 5 margin of error.

## Illinois

The Coalition for Consumer Rights ${ }^{20}$ conducted a survey of 821 registered Illinois voters from September 15-29, 2003, with a +/-3.5 percent margin of error. Major findings include:

- $68.5 \%$ of Illinois voters support renewing the current assault weapons ban; 58\% strongly favor renewal.
- $70 \%$ of Illinois voters support strengthening the current federal assault weapons ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing these kinds of weapons for civilian use; $61 \%$ strongly favor strengthening the ban.
- $65 \%$ of Illinois women strongly support renewing the ban; $52 \%$ of men support the ban's renewal.

Voices for Illinois Children commissioned a survey of 501 registered Illinois voters in early $2004 .{ }^{21}$ Overbrook Research conducted the survey from January 12-13, with a +/4.4 percent margin of error. Major findings include:.

- $72 \%$ of Illinois voters support making the federal assault weapons ban permanent; $65 \%$ strongly support this action.
- $75 \%$ of Illinois voters support strengthening the law to prevent manufacturers from producing and selling guns that are essentially the same as banned weapons, but have some cosmetic changes.

[^13]
## Maine

Maine Citizens Against Handgun Violence commissioned a survey of 400 Maine residents in early 2004. ${ }^{22}$ The Strategic Marketing Services (SMS) Omnibus Poll was conducted between February 28 and March 3, 2004 and has a +/-4.9 percent margin of error. Major findings include:

- $72.5 \%$ of Maine citizens support renewing the assault weapons ban.
- $71.5 \%$ of Maine citizens support the idea of the Maine legislature passing its own ban if Congress fails to act.


## Maryland

Ceasefire Maryland commissioned a survey of 818 registered voters in early $2004 .{ }^{23}$ Gonzales Research \& Marketing Strategies conducted the survey from February 3-8, 2004 , with a +/-3.5 percent margin or error. Major findings include:

- 74\% of Maryland voters favor legislators passing a law banning assault weapons in Maryland.
- $77 \%$ of Maryland voters favor strengthening legislation to ban copycat assault weapons that are built by gun manufacturers to evade the assault weapons ban.
- $78 \%$ of Maryland women favor banning assault weapons and $79 \%$ favor strengthening current law to ban copycat weapons; 70\% of Maryland men support a ban, with $75 \%$ favoring strengthening.


## Minnesota

The University of Minnesota's Center for Survey Research randomly polled 800 Minnesota citizens from September to December 2003 and found that $75 \%$ favor strengthening the federal assault weapons ban in order to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing so-called "copy-cat" weapons. ${ }^{24}$

[^14]
## North Carolina

The North Carolina Consumers Council commissioned a poll of 625 registered voters in the spring of 2004. ${ }^{25}$ Mason-Dixon Polling \& Research, Inc. conducted the survey from May 14-17, 2004, with a +/-4 percent margin of error. Major findings include:

- $65 \%$ of North Carolina voters favor renewing the federal assault weapons ban, with $50 \%$ strongly favoring its renewal.
- $53 \%$ of North Carolina voters favor strengthening the ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing commercial models of military-style assault weapons. Forty-four percent strongly favor strengthening the ban.

[^15]
## Appendix B

## Survey Questions

In 1994 Congress banned certain models of semi-automatic assault weapons and highcapacity ammunition magazines. The ban will expire September 13, 2004 unless Congress and the President pass new legislation to renew the ban. Do you favor or oppose RENEWING the assault weapons ban? Would you say you . . . [READ LIST]
$\qquad$
Somewhat favor.......................................................................... 2
Somewhat oppose..................................................................... 3
Strongly oppose......................................................................... 4
(Don't know/Refused)................................................................. 5
After the ban was passed, manufacturers made minor changes to commercial models of assault weapons so that they can still be bought in the U.S. One example is the Bushmaster rifle used in the Washington metropolitan-area sniper attacks in 2002. Do you favor or oppose STRENGTHENING the assault weapons ban to prevent the gun industry from manufacturing these kinds of weapons for civilians? Would you say [READ LIST]
Strongly favor ..... 1
Somewhat favor .....  2
Somewhat oppose ..... 3
Strongly oppose ..... 4
(Don't know/Refused) ..... 5
Do you personally own a firearm?
Yes ..... 1
No ..... 2
(Don't know/refused) ..... 3
Do you consider yourself to be a supporter of the National Rifle Association or NRA?
Yes, ..... 1
No ..... 2
(Not sure/refused) ..... 3

Are you a current or retired member of a labor union? (IF "YES," ASK:) Are you a current member or a retired member? (IF NOT CURRENT OR RETIRED UNION MEMBER, ASK:) Is anyone in your household a current or retired member of a union?
Yes, current member of a labor union ..... 1
Yes, retired member of a labor union ..... 2
Yes, current member in household ..... 3
Yes, retired member in household ..... 4
No, no one in household is union member ..... 5
(Not sure) ..... 6

Are you a veteran of the armed services, or is any member of your family a member of the armed services?

> Yes, current military................................................................... 1
> Yes, former military (veteran)..................................................... 2
> Yes, family member.................................................................... 3
> No, not myself nor a family member ........................................... 4

In the last year, have you watched or listened to a NASCAR race?
Yes........................................................................................ 1
No......................................................................................... 2
UNSURE (DNR)..................................................................... 3

Gender is not asked as a question. The interviewer notes it after the survey has been complete. Sex of respondent

Male.................................................. 1
Female............................................... 2


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the 10 state surveys for CFA and EFSGV.
    ${ }^{2}$ All respondents indicated that they were likely to vote in the 2004 election. Voters are considered the most politically aware subset of the public.
    ${ }^{3}$ The exact questions are presented in Appendix $B$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Assault weapons are a discrete class of firearm. They incorporate military-style characteristics specifically designed to quickly kill large numbers of human beings. These design characteristics make it easy for a shooter to simply point-as opposed to carefully aim-the weapon to quickly spray a wide area

[^1]:    with bullets. Such design characteristics make assault weapons especially attractive to criminals and distinguish them from true hunting or sporting firearms.

    5 "Consumers Strongly Support Renewing and Strengthening the Assault Weapons Ban," Consumer Federation of America, February 2004.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ Most of Public Wants the Assault Weapons Ban Extended; So Do Half of NRA Households," National Annenberg Election Survey, April 2004.
    ${ }^{7}$ After the 1994 law was enacted, gun manufacturers made minor changes to commercial models of military-style assault weapons, such as the AK-47, so that they can still be bought in the United States. Today, "post-ban" versions of AK-47s and AR-15s, guns banned by name by the 1994 law, are widely available. A post-ban AR-15 clone manufactured by Bushmaster was used by the Washington, DC-area snipers to kill 10 and injure three in October 2002.

[^3]:    ${ }^{8}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in Arizona April 26-28, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.0 \%$ and reached a base sample of 600 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^4]:    ${ }^{9}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted by Lake Snell Perry \& Associates in Florida July 6-11, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-3.5 \%$ and reached a base sample of 800 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.
    ${ }^{10}$ The survey question on strengthening the ban was split among the sample to compare support with and without the reference to the Washington metropolitan-area sniper attacks in 2002. The results without the reference to the sniper attacks were: $74 \%$ of likely voters support strengthening the ban; $63 \%$ strongly favor strengthening the ban; $20 \%$ oppose it; $6 \%$ don't know or refused to answer.

[^5]:    ${ }^{11}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are from a demographic time series based on a statewide survey of Michigan conducted between April 25-28, 2004 and an earlier survey conducted March 3-8, 2004. Both surveys have a margin of error of $+/-4.0 \%$ and reached a base sample of 600 registered likely voters in Michigan. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^6]:    ${ }^{12}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in Missouri June 28 - July 1, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.9 \%$ and reached a base sample of 400 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^7]:    ${ }^{13}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted by Peter D. Hart Research Associates in New Mexico April 26-29, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.0 \%$ and reached a base sample of 600 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^8]:    ${ }^{14}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in Ohio June 28 - July 1, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.9 \%$ and reached a base sample of 400 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^9]:    ${ }^{15}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in Pennsylvania April 26-28, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.0 \%$ and reached a base sample of 600 registered likely voters and an over sample of 75 voters in the Wilkes Barre/Scranton media market that were weighted down to reflect their proportion in the base sample. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^10]:    ${ }^{16}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in South Dakota June 28 - July 1, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.9 \%$ and reached a base sample of 400 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^11]:    ${ }^{17}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in West Virginia June 28 - July 1, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.9 \%$ and reached a base sample of 400 registered likely voters. All respondents indicated they were likely to vote in the 2004 election.

[^12]:    ${ }^{18}$ Lake Snell Perry \& Associates conducted the survey. Findings are derived from a statewide survey conducted in Wisconsin April 25-27, 2004. The survey has a margin of error of $+/-4.0 \%$ and reached a base sample of 600 registered likely voters. The base sample was supplemented by an over sample of 100 in La Crosse/Eau Claire and an over sample of 75 African Americans.

[^13]:    ${ }^{19}$ Connecticut Gun Safety Study. Prepared by the Center for Research \& Public Policy (CRPP) for the Connecticut Collaborative for Education Against Gun Violence, May 2003. Download the study at http://cagved.org
    ${ }^{20}$ The 2003 Annual Survey of Illinois Voters. Prepared by the Coalition for Consumer Rights (CCR), September 2003. Download survey at http://www.coalitionforconsumerrights.org/reports.htm.
    ${ }^{21}$ Illinois Statewide Survey for Voices for Illinois Children, January 2004. Download survey at http://www.voices4kids.org/child safe frame.htm.

[^14]:    ${ }^{22}$ Maine Citizens Against Handgun Violence, Strategic Marketing Services Omnibus Poll, March 2004.
    ${ }^{23}$ Ceasefire Maryland. Prepared by Gonzales Research \& Marketing Strategies, February 2004. Download survey at http://www.ceasefiremd.org/
    ${ }^{24}$ University of Minnesota Center for Survey Research. Download at www.endgunviolence.com

[^15]:    ${ }^{25}$ The North Carolina Consumer Council. Prepared by Mason-Dixon Polling \& Research, Inc. May 2004.

