



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HARRIS SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC POLICY



***NORC** at the
University of
Chicago

UChicago Harris/AP-NORC Poll

**Conducted by the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy and The Associated Press-NORC
Center for Public Affairs Research
With funding from NORC at the University of Chicago**

Interviews: 7/28-8/1/2022

1,373 adults

Margin of error: +/- 3.8 percentage points at the 95% confidence level among all adults

NOTE: All results show percentages among all respondents, unless otherwise labeled.

GVS1. Do you believe each of the following is a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all in the United States?

[GRID ITEMS RANDOMIZED]

AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022	Major problem	Minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK	SKP/ REF
The economy and jobs	68	28	3	-	*
Inflation	87	12	1	-	*
Gun violence	75	21	4	-	*
Illegal immigration	46	45	8	*	*

N = 1,373

GS1. Should gun laws in the United States be made more strict, left as they are, or made less strict?

[HALF SAMPLE ASKED RESPONSE OPTIONS IN REVERSE ORDER]

	Much/ Somewhat more strict NET	Much more strict	Somewhat more strict	Left as they are	Much/ Somewhat less strict NET	Somewhat less strict	Much less strict	DK	SKP/ REF
AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	71	40	31	19	9	6	3	*	*
AP-NORC 06/23-27/2022 (N=1,053)	69	43	26	20	11	4	7	*	*
AP-NORC 3/14-18/2019 (N=1,063)	67	39	28	22	10	8	2	*	1
AP-NORC 3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	69	45	24	22	9	5	4	-	1
AP-NORC 10/12-16/2017 (N=1,054)	61	36	25	27	11	7	5	*	1
AP-GfK 7/7-11/2016 (N=1,009)	64	34	30	23	11	7	5	-	2
AP-GfK 12/3-7/2015 (N=1,007)	58	33	26	25	14	7	7	-	3
AP-GfK 10/15-19/2015 (N=1,027)	58	36	23	27	12	8	5	-	3
AP-GfK 12/5-9/2013 (N=1,367)	52	29	23	31	15	8	7	-	2
AP-GfK 10/3-7/2013 (N=1,227)	55	34	21	28	14	8	6	-	3

GS2. Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose each of the following policies?

[GRID ITEMS RANDOMIZED]

AP-NORC		Strongly/ Somewhat favor NET	Strongly favor	Some- what favor	Neither favor nor oppose	Somewhat/ Strongly oppose NET	Some- what oppose	Strongly oppose	DK	SKP/ REF
A nationwide ban on the sale of AR-15 rifles and similar semiautomatic weapons	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	59	49	9	14	27	9	18	*	*
	05/12-16/2022 (N=1,172)	51	36	14	18	32	8	23	*	*
	12/5-9/2019 (N=1,053)	52	40	12	15	32	11	22	*	*
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1,063)	60	47	13	15	24	8	16	*	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	58	47	11	12	29	8	21	*	1
	7/7-11/2016 (N=1,009)	57	43	14	15	25	9	17	-	3
A federal law requiring background checks on all potential gun buyers, including private sales and gun shows	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	85	70	15	6	8	4	4	-	1
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1,063)	83	71	13	8	7	4	3	*	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	84	69	15	8	7	3	5	*	1
A federal law preventing mentally ill people from purchasing guns	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	85	65	20	7	7	4	2	*	*
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1,063)	84	67	17	8	6	3	3	1	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	85	69	16	8	7	3	3	*	1
Allowing courts to temporarily prevent people who are considered a danger to themselves or others, but have	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	78	58	20	11	10	6	4	*	*
	3/14-18/2019 ¹ (N=1,063)	76	55	21	12	11	6	6	*	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	78	57	21	9	11	6	5	1	1

¹ Asked in 2019 and 2018 without including “temporarily.”

UChicago Harris/AP-NORC Poll

not been convicted of a crime, from owning a gun										
AP-NORC		Strongly/ Somewhat favor NET	Strongly favor	Some- what favor	Neither favor nor oppose	Somewhat/ Strongly oppose NET	Some- what oppose	Strongly oppose	DK	SKP/ REF
Making 21 the minimum legal age to buy any gun nationwide	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	75	61	14	11	14	6	8	-	1
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1,063)	71	56	15	11	17	8	9	*	1
A law in your state allowing people to carry guns in public without a permit	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	29	18	11	13	57	13	44	*	*
A federal law that bans those convicted of domestic violence from purchasing a gun	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	83	63	19	9	7	5	2	-	1
A federal law requiring expanded background checks for gun buyers between 18 and 21 years of age	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	79	63	16	11	9	5	4	-	*

GCE1. If it were harder for people to legally obtain guns in the United States, do you think there would be fewer or more of each of the following or wouldn't it make much of a difference?

[GRID ITEMS RANDOMIZED]

AP-NORC		Many/ somewhat fewer NET	Many fewer	Some- what fewer	No difference	Many/ Somewhat more NET	Some- what more	Many more	DK	SKP/ REF
Mass shootings	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	65	40	26	29	5	3	2	*	*
	3/14-18/2019 ² (N=1,063)	58	33	26	34	7	3	4	*	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	60	35	25	30	9	3	6	*	1
	10/12-16/2017 (N=1,054)	49	24	25	43	7	4	3	*	*
Suicides	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	50	18	31	46	4	3	1	*	*
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1063)	45	16	29	50	5	2	3	*	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	45	16	29	47	7	4	3	1	1
	10/12-16/2017 (N=1,054)	40	14	26	55	4	3	1	*	1
Murders	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	57	26	30	35	7	4	3	*	1
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1063)	54	23	30	38	7	3	4	-	1
	3/14-19/2018 (N=1,122)	46	18	28	45	9	5	4	*	1
	10/12-16/2017 (N=1,054)	46	18	28	45	9	5	4	*	1
Robberies	7/28-8/1/2022 (N=1,373)	49	17	32	43	8	5	3	-	*
	3/14-18/2019 (N=1063)	44	17	27	45	10	4	6	-	1

² Modified response options to “Murders” instead of “Homicides” and “Robberies” instead of “Accidental shootings” in 2019

SA1. How important to you is each of the following?

[HALF SAMPLE ASKED RESPONSE OPTIONS IN REVERSE ORDER]

AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022	Extremely/ Very important NET	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not very/ Not at all important NET	Not very important	Not important at all	DK	SKP/ REF
Reducing all types of gun violence	80	48	31	16	4	2	2	-	*
Preventing mass shootings	88	64	24	8	3	2	1	-	1
Protecting the right to own guns	54	34	19	24	21	12	9	*	1
Making sure people can own guns for personal protection	60	38	22	23	17	11	6	*	1

N=1,373

GVS2. In the past 5 years, do you believe gun violence has increased, decreased, or remained the same in:

[HALF SAMPLE ASKED RESPONSE OPTIONS IN REVERSE ORDER]

AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022	Increased a lot/some NET	Increased a lot	Increased some	Remained the same	Decreased some/a lot NET	Decreased some	Decreased a lot	DK	SKP/ REF
The United States	80	56	25	15	5	4	1	-	1
Your state	66	30	36	30	3	3	1	*	1
Your community	39	17	22	54	6	5	1	-	1

N=1,373

GVS3. How likely do you think it is that you personally might be a victim of gun violence within the next five years?

[HALF SAMPLE ASKED RESPONSE OPTIONS IN REVERSE ORDER]

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Extremely/very likely NET	9
Extremely likely	3
Very likely	6
Somewhat likely	32
Not very /not at all likely NET	57
Not very likely	45
Not at all likely	12
DON'T KNOW	1
SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED	1

N=

1,373

PE1. Have you, someone in your family, or a close friend experienced gun violence in the last five years? For example, by being threatened with a gun or being the victim of a shooting. Select all that apply:

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Yes NET	21
Yes, I have personally experienced it	4
Yes, someone in my family has experienced it	8
Yes, a close friend has experienced it	9
No	78
DON'T KNOW	-
SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED	1

N=

1,373

PE2. Do you happen to have in your home or garage any guns? Please include any handguns, pistols, revolvers, shotguns, or rifles.

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022	AP-NORC 3/14-18/2019 ³	AP-NORC 3/14-19/2018
Yes	42	35	38
No	56	62	59
DON'T KNOW	-	*	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	3
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>	<i>1,063</i>	<i>1,122</i>

PID1. Do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent or none of these?

If Democrat:

PIDA. Do you consider yourself a strong or not so strong Democrat?

If Republican:

PIDB. Do you consider yourself a strong or not so strong Republican?

If independent, none of these, don't know, skipped, or refused:

PIDI. Do you lean more toward the Democrats or the Republicans?

Combines PID1, PIDI, PIDA, and PIDB.

	AP-NORC 07/28-8/1/2022
Democrat NET	44
Strong Democrat	20
Not so strong Democrat	13
Lean Democrat	11
Independent/None – Don't lean	17
Republican NET	39
Lean Republican	12
Not so strong Republican	12
Strong Republican	15
DON'T KNOW	-
SKP/REF	-
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

³ Asked in 2018 and 2019 as “Do you happen to have in your home or garage any guns or revolvers?”

D3. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself to be a liberal, moderate, or conservative?

If liberal:

D4. Do you consider yourself very liberal or somewhat liberal?

If conservative:

D5. Do you consider yourself very conservative or somewhat conservative?

Combines D3, D4, D5:

	AP-NORC 07/28-8/1/2022
Liberal NET	22
Very liberal	11
Somewhat liberal	10
Moderate	48
Conservative NET	28
Somewhat conservative	16
Very conservative	12
DON'T KNOW	2
SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED	-

N= 1,373

RELIG. What is your present religion, if any?

	AP-NORC 07/28-8/1/2022
Protestant	27
Roman Catholic	17
Mormon	3
Orthodox	1
Jewish	2
Muslim	1
Buddhist	2
Hindu	1
Atheist	6
Agnostic	6
Nothing in particular	15
Just Christian	20
Unitarian	*
Something else	1
DON'T KNOW	-
SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED	*

N= 1,373

If Religion is Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox, Christian, or something else:
BORN. Would you describe yourself as a 'born-again' or evangelical Christian, or not?

	AP-NORC 07/28-8/1/2022
Yes	38
No	62
DON'T KNOW	*
SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED	*
<i>N=</i>	<i>947</i>

AGE

	AP-NORC 07/28-8/1/2022
18-29	20
30-39	18
40-59	32
60-64	8
65+	22
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

DM5. Which one of the following best describes where you live?

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Urban area	23
Suburban area	56
Rural area	21
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

GENDER

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Male	49
Female	51
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

RACE/ETHNICITY

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
White	62
Black or African American	12
Hispanic	17
Other	9
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

MARITAL STATUS

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Married	50
Not married	50
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Employed	56
Not employed	44
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

EDUCATION

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Less than a high school diploma	9
High school graduate or equivalent	29
Some college	26
College graduate or above	35
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

INCOME

	AP-NORC 7/28-8/1/2022
Under \$10,000	4
\$10,000 to under \$20,000	8
\$20,000 to under \$30,000	10
\$30,000 to under \$40,000	9
\$40,000 to under \$50,000	9
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	19
\$75,000 to under \$100,000	13
\$100,000 to under \$150,000	17
\$150,000 or more	10
<i>N=</i>	<i>1,373</i>

Study Methodology

This survey was conducted by the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy and The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research with funding from NORC at the University of Chicago. Staff from Harris Public Policy and The AP-NORC Center collaborated on all aspects of the study.

Data were collected using the AmeriSpeak Omnibus®, a monthly, multi-client survey using NORC's probability-based panel designed to be representative of the U.S. household population. The survey was part of a larger study that included questions about other topics not included in this report. During the initial recruitment phase of the panel, randomly selected U.S. households were sampled with a known, non-zero probability of selection from the NORC National Sample Frame or a secondary national address frame, both with over 97% coverage of all U.S. addresses, and then contacted by U.S. mail, email, telephone, or field interviewers (face-to-face). The panel provides sample coverage of approximately 97% of the U.S. household population. Those excluded from the sample include people with P.O. Box only addresses, some addresses not listed in the USPS Delivery Sequence File, and some newly constructed dwellings population.

Interviews for this survey were conducted between July 28 and August 1, 2022, with adults age 18 and older representing the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Panel members were randomly drawn from AmeriSpeak, and 1,373 completed the survey—1,303 via the web and 70 via telephone. Panel members were invited by email or by phone from an NORC telephone interviewer. Interviews were conducted in English. Respondents were offered a small monetary incentive (\$3) for completing the survey.

The final stage completion rate is 14.6%, the weighted household panel recruitment rate is 19.5%, and the weighted household panel retention rate is 77.0%, for a cumulative response rate of 2.2%. The overall margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, including the design effect. The margin of sampling error may be higher for subgroups.

In addition, urban respondents were sampled at a higher rate than their proportion of the population for reasons of analysis. The overall margin of sampling error for the 672 completed interviews with urban respondents is +/- 4.7 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level including the design effect.

Sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error, and there may be other unmeasured error in this or any other survey.

Quality assurance checks were conducted to ensure data quality. In total, 71 interviews were removed for nonresponse to at least 50% of the questions asked of them, for completing the survey in less than one-third the median interview time for the full sample, or for straight-lining all grid questions asked of them. These interviews were excluded from the data file prior to weighting.

Once the sample has been selected and fielded, and all the study data have been collected and made final, a poststratification process is used to adjust for any survey nonresponse as well as any non-coverage or under- and oversampling resulting from the study-specific sample design. Poststratification variables included age, gender, census division, race/ethnicity, and education. Weighting variables were obtained from the 2022 Current Population Survey. The weighted data reflect the U.S. population of adults age 18 and over.

For more information, visit www.apnorc.org or email info@apnorc.org.

About the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy

One of the largest graduate professional schools at the University of Chicago, Harris Public Policy has been driven by the belief that evidence-based research, not ideology or intuition, is the best guide for public policy. For more than three decades, our exceptional community of scholars, students, and alumni have applied this exacting perspective to the world's most pressing problems using the latest tools of social science. Through our undergraduate and graduate programs, we empower a new generation of data-driven leaders to create a positive social impact throughout our global society. For more information visit <https://harris.uchicago.edu/>

About the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research

Celebrating its 10th anniversary this year, The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research taps into the power of social science research and the highest-quality journalism to bring key information to people across the nation and throughout the world.

- The Associated Press (AP) is an independent global news organization dedicated to factual reporting. Founded in 1846, AP remains today the most trusted source of fast, accurate, unbiased news in all formats and the essential provider of the technology and services vital to the news business. More than half the world's population sees AP journalism every day. www.ap.org
- NORC at the University of Chicago is one of the oldest objective and nonpartisan research institutions in the world. www.norc.org

The two organizations have established The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research to conduct, analyze, and distribute social science research in the public interest on newsworthy topics, and to use the power of journalism to tell the stories that research reveals. In its 10 years, The AP-NORC Center has conducted more than 250 studies exploring the critical issues facing the public, covering topics like health care, the economy, COVID-19, trust in media, and more. Learn more at www.apnorc.org