



TEXAS TRENDS 2022

Gun Safety



Hobby School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
Barbara Jordan – Mickey Leland
School of Public Affairs



Texas Trends Survey 2022 Gun Safety

In 2021, the Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston and the Executive Master of Public Administration Program in the Barbara Jordan – Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs at Texas Southern University launched a five-year survey project to study Texas's changing population, with emphasis on the state's Black, Latino and Asian residents. In addition to a representative sample of all Texans, the 2022 survey includes an oversample of the former two groups to allow for an objective and statistically valid report of their diverse opinions and experiences. The second survey fielded between August 11 and August 29, 2022 focused on opinions about the upcoming statewide election and issues including gun safety, school safety, the economy, criminal justice, and healthcare. The survey was conducted in English and Spanish, with 2,140 YouGov respondents 18 years of age and older, resulting in a confidence interval of +/-2.1. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, and education and are representative of the Texas adult population.

The results of the 2022 statewide survey will be presented in six separate reports: the 2022 general election in Texas, gun safety, school safety, the economy, criminal justice, and healthcare. This report focuses on the topic of gun safety.

Executive Summary

80% of Texans support a ban on anyone with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence from possessing or purchasing a gun. This includes 90% of Democrats, 71% of Independents and 74% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 84% of Republican women support the ban compared to 63% of Republican men.

78% of Texans support requiring criminal background checks on all gun buyers, including those purchasing at gun shows and private sales. This includes 90% of Democrats, 73% of Independents and 70% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 80% of Republican women support the adoption of this requirement, compared to 58% of Republican men.

74% of Texans support allowing judges to take guns from people who pose a threat to themselves or others. This support for red flag legislation includes 89% of Democrats, 72% of Independents and 59% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 68% of Republican women support the red flag legislation, compared to 51% of Republican men.

71% of Texans support raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21. This includes 87% of Democrats, 66% of Independents and 56% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 74% of Republican women support raising the age to 21, compared to 39% of Republican men.

69% of Texans support raising the age to purchase any gun from 18 to 21. This includes 87% of Democrats, 65% of Independents and 52% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 65% of Republican women support raising the age to 21, compared to 37% of Republican men.

69% of Texans support establishing a waiting period between the time a person purchases an assault rifle and when they receive it. This includes 85% of Democrats, 62% of Independents and 54% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 70% of Republican women support the establishment of a waiting period, compared to 35% of Republican men.

57% of Texans support allowing local governments to conduct gun buyback programs. This includes 80% of Democrats, 53% of Independents and 36% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 38% of Republican women support the requirement, compared to 32% of Republican men.

56% of Texans support a ban on the sale of high capacity magazines. This includes 80% of Democrats, 53% of Independents and 32% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 41% of Republican women support the ban, compared to 21% of Republican men.

55% of Texans support a ban on the sale of assault rifles. This includes 83% of Democrats, 49% of Independents and 29% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 39% of Republican women support the ban, compared to 16% of Republican men.

54% of Texans support a ban on the ownership of assault rifles. This includes 81% of Democrats, 46% of Independents and 29% of Republicans. Among Republicans, 37% of Republican women support the ban, compared to 16% of Republican men.

35% of Texans oppose a ban on the ownership of assault rifles. This includes 61% of Republicans, 38% of Independents and 9% of Democrats. Among Republicans, 75% of Republican men oppose this ban, compared to 52% of Republican women.

34% of Texans oppose a ban on the sale of assault rifles. This includes 61% of Republicans, 34% of Independents and 7% of Democrats. Among Republicans, 78% of Republican men oppose this ban, compared to 49% of Republican women.

Black Texans are on average significantly more supportive of these gun control proposals than are both Latino and white Texans.

Latino Texans are on average significantly more supportive of these gun control proposals than are white Texans.

Across all ethnicities and races, women are generally much more likely than men to support these gun control proposals.

Support among Texans for the main components of the 2022 Bipartisan Safer Communities Act ranges from 59% to 75%, with a majority of Democrats, Independents and Republicans supporting four of the five components evaluated.

75% of Texans support the Act's enhanced background checks over a period of 10 days that include juvenile records for prospective gun buyers under the age of 21.

75% of Texans support the Act's provision of \$300 million in federal money for school safety programs that will fund school resource officers and bolster security in schools.

74% of Texans support the Act's expansion of the current law, which bars people convicted of domestic abuse or subject to a domestic abuse restraining order from owning or purchasing a gun, to include intimate partners.

72% support the Act's establishment of a penalty for people who buy guns for people who don't qualify to buy a gun.

59% support the Act's provision of \$750 million in federal money to states that create "red flag" laws. This component is the only one that does not enjoy bipartisan majority support.

Survey Population Demographics

Whites account for 45% of the overall survey population of 2,140 Texas adults (confidence interval of +/- 2.1%), Latinos 36%, Blacks 12%, and Others 7% (Asian Americans account for 53% of the Other population, while those who identify as having a mixed or other racial/ethnic heritage account for 37% and Native Americans for 10%). Women account for 51% of the population, men for 48%, and those who identify as other or non-binary for 1%. Regarding generations, 30% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 24% to Generation X (Gen-X) (1965-1980), 31% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 15% to Generation Z (1997-2004). The highest level of educational attainment of the respondents ranges from a high school degree or less (40%), to some college or a two-year degree (29%) to a four-year degree or postgraduate/advanced degree (31%). Texans who identify as Democrats account for 40% of the population, Independents for 16%, Republicans for 39% and those who are unsure about their partisan identification 5%.

Support for and Opposition to 10 Potential Gun Control Reforms

The survey respondents were asked about their support for or opposition to a set of 10 policy proposals to reduce gun violence. The response options were strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose and don't know, with the support and oppose response options alternating between support at the top and oppose at the top in the survey instrument. The small proportion of don't know responses are excluded in the analysis.

The 10 evaluated policy proposals designed to reduce gun violence include the following:

- Banning the sale of assault rifles (such as AR-15s).
- Banning the ownership of assault rifles (such as AR-15s).

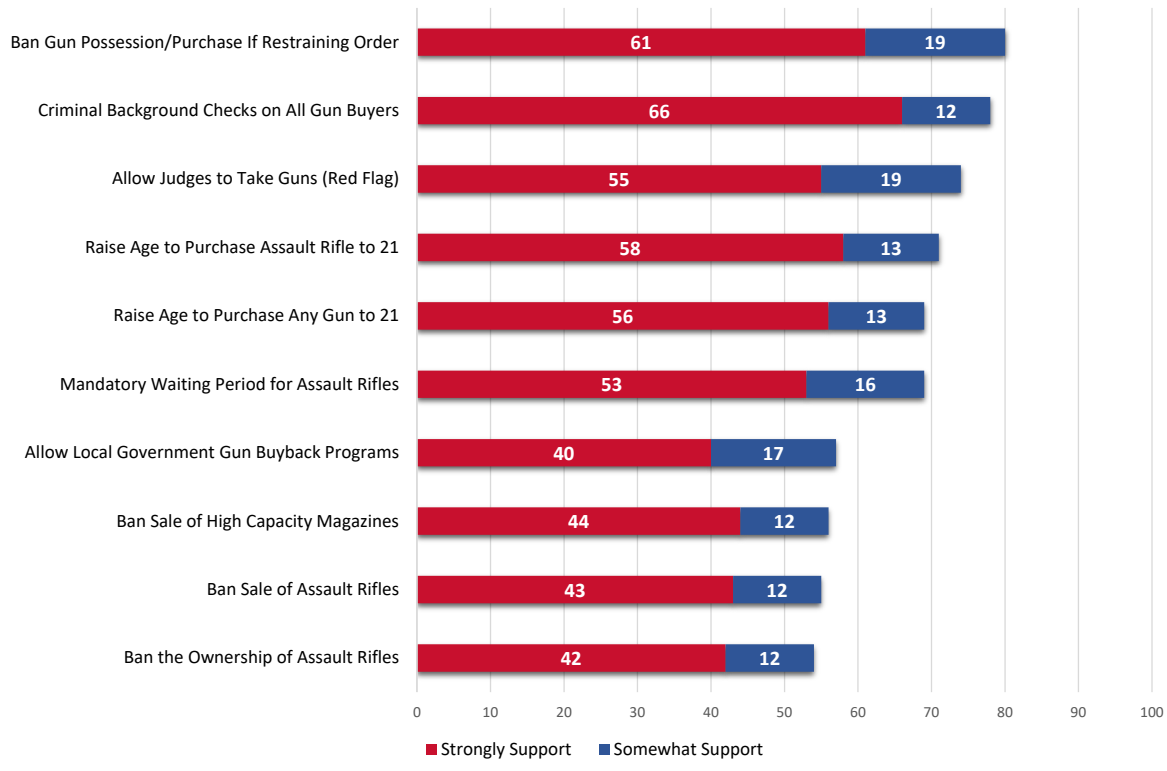
- Requiring a mandatory waiting period between the purchase of an assault rifle (such as an AR-15) and when a person can take possession of an assault rifle.
- Raising the age to purchase an assault rifle (such as AR-15s) from 18 to 21.
- Raising the age to purchase any firearm from 18 to 21.
- Banning the sale of high capacity magazines.
- Banning the possession or purchase of a gun by individuals with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence.
- Allowing local governments to implement buyback programs of firearms.
- Allowing judges to take guns away from people shown to be a danger to themselves or others.
- Requiring criminal background checks on all gun buyers, including those buying at gun shows and private sales.

Table 1 provides the distribution of the Texas adult population that supports and opposes the 10 potential gun control reforms while Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively display the proportion who support (strongly and somewhat) and oppose (strongly and somewhat) the 10 reforms. An absolute majority of Texans supports every one of the 10 reforms designed to reduce gun violence while in only two instances do more than one-third of Texans oppose one of these 10 proposals to reduce gun violence.

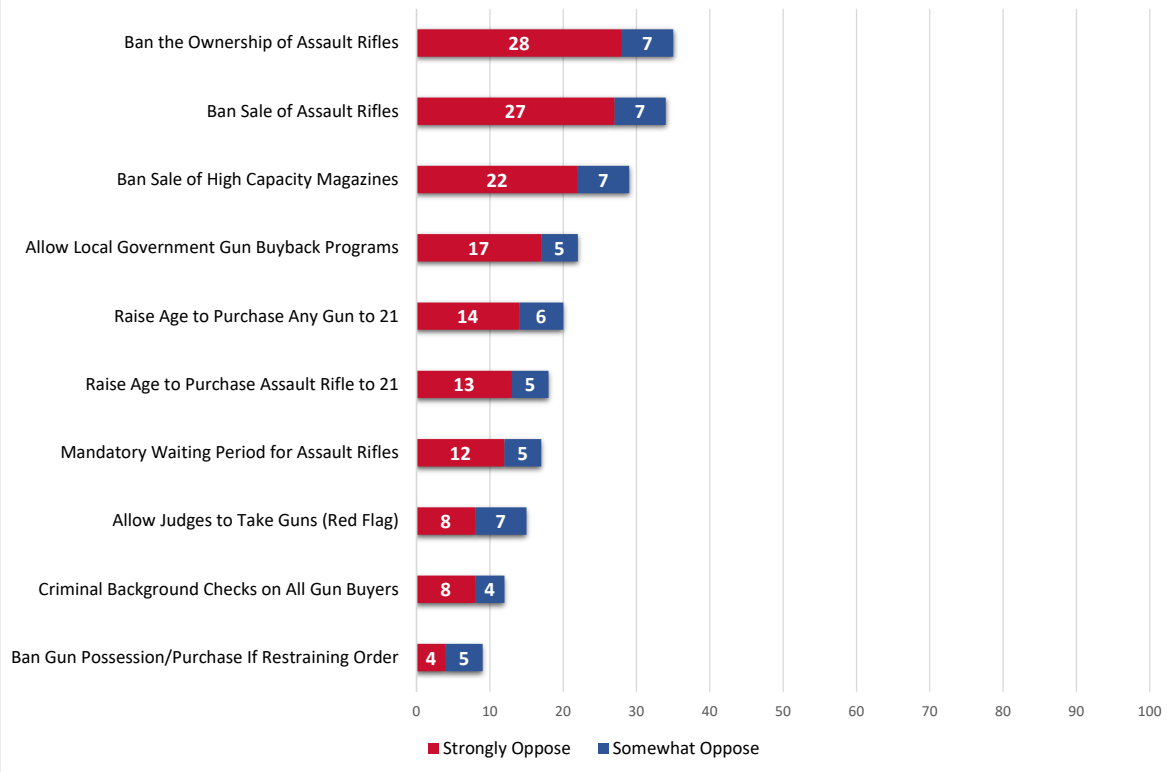
Table 1: Texan Support for and Opposition To 10 Potential Gun Control Reforms (%)

Gun Control Policy Proposal	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neither Support Nor Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	66	12	10	4	8
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase if Restraining Order	61	19	11	5	4
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	58	13	11	5	13
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	56	13	11	6	14
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	55	19	11	7	8
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	53	16	14	5	12
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	44	12	15	7	22
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	43	12	11	7	27
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	42	12	11	7	28
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	40	17	21	5	17

**Figure 1: Texan Support for Proposals to Reduce Gun Violence:
Proportion Strongly & Somewhat Supporting (%)**



**Figure 2: Texan Opposition to Proposals to Reduce Gun Violence:
Proportion Strongly & Somewhat Opposing (%)**



More than three-quarters of Texans support two proposed gun control policies, with 80% (61% strongly and 19% somewhat) in support of a ban on anyone with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence from possessing or purchasing a gun and 78% (66% strongly and 12% somewhat) in support of requiring criminal background checks on all gun buyers (including those purchasing guns at gun shows and private sales).

More than two-thirds of Texans support four other policies, with 74% (55% strongly and 19% somewhat) in support of allowing judges to take guns away from individuals shown to be a danger to themselves or others, 71% (58% strongly and 13% somewhat) in support of raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21, 69% (56% strongly and 13% somewhat) in support of raising the age to purchase any gun from 18 to 21, and 69% (53% strongly and 16% somewhat) in support of requiring a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and taking possession of an assault rifle.

More than half of Texans support the remaining four policies, with 57% (40% strongly and 17% somewhat) in support of allowing local governments to carry out gun buyback programs, 56% (44% strongly and 12% somewhat) in support of a ban on the sale of high capacity magazines, 55% (43% strongly and 12% somewhat) in support of a ban on the sale of assault rifles, and 54% (42% strongly and 12% somewhat) in support of a ban on the ownership of assault rifles.

As Table 1 and Figure 2 reveal, only two policy proposals to reduce gun violence are opposed by more than one third of Texans, with 35% (28% strongly and 7% somewhat) opposed to a ban on the ownership of assault rifles and 34% (27% strongly and 7% somewhat) opposed to a ban on the sale of assault rifles. Less than one in five Texans oppose five policies, with only 9% (4% strongly and 5% somewhat) opposed to a ban on anyone with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence from possessing or purchasing a gun, 12% (8% strongly and 4% somewhat) opposed to criminal background checks on all gun buyers, 15% (8% strongly and 7% somewhat) opposed to allowing judges to take guns away from individuals shown to be a danger to themselves or others, and 18% (13% strongly and 5% somewhat) opposed to raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21.

Gender and Gun Control Proposals

Table 2 provides the proportion of men and women who support each one of the 10 gun control reforms, with the proportion who strongly support the reform in parentheses.

Table 2: Gender and Texan Support for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	Women	Men
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	85 (74)	73 (59)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase if Restraining Order	85 (72)	74 (50)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	78 (66)	60 (47)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	77 (65)	59 (46)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	80 (62)	67 (45)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	78 (61)	57 (42)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	63 (51)	47 (36)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	63 (52)	46 (33)
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	62 (50)	44 (33)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	59 (43)	54 (36)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

In Texas, women are significantly more likely than men to support nine of the 10 gun control reforms, with the sole exception being the reform to allow local governments to carry out gun buyback programs, where all the same, women are still more supportive than men (59% to 54%). Among the other nine gun control reforms, the median gender difference is 17%, with a high of 21% in regard to support for the mandatory waiting period for the purchase and receipt of assault rifles and a low of 11% in regard to banning the purchase or possession of guns by those with a restraining order filed against them for domestic violence or stalking.

Table 3 provides the proportion of men and women who oppose each one of the 10 gun control reforms, with the proportion who strongly oppose the reform in parentheses.

Table 3: Gender and Texan Opposition for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	Women	Men
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	28 (20)	45 (39)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	26 (18)	45 (40)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	22 (13)	40 (33)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	18 (12)	28 (23)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	14 (8)	29 (22)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	10 (7)	29 (21)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	10 (6)	27 (20)
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	7 (4)	17 (13)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	10 (5)	21 (12)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	5 (2)	14 (7)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

In Texas, men are significantly more likely than women to oppose all 10 of the potential gun control reforms, with one exception. The most notable gender gaps are related to opposition to a ban on the sale of assault rifles (45% of men vs. 26% of women), to raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21 (29% vs. 10%), a ban on the sale of high capacity magazines (40% of men vs. 22% of women), and a ban on the ownership of assault rifles (45% of men vs. 28% of women). The one proposal without a significant gender difference is on banning the possession or purchase of guns by those with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence, with only a handful of men (14%) and women (5%) in opposition.

Ethnicity/Race and Gun Control Proposals

Table 4 provides the proportion of white, Latino, Black and a combined group with Other ethnic/racial identities who support each one of the 10 gun control proposals, with the proportion strongly supporting the proposal in parentheses.

Table 4: Ethnicity/Race and Texan Support for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	White	Latino	Black	Other
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	74 (60)	82 (72)	87 (75)	75 (63)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase if Restraining Order	78 (56)	80 (66)	82 (65)	77 (55)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	64 (51)	75 (63)	80 (68)	71 (53)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	61 (48)	77 (64)	79 (65)	66 (52)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	68 (47)	66 (60)	86 (65)	77 (56)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	62 (45)	72 (59)	73 (60)	66 (46)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	47 (37)	62 (49)	66 (56)	58 (45)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	45 (35)	63 (50)	80 (56)	57 (43)
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	43 (34)	63 (48)	74 (59)	56 (42)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	47 (34)	65 (46)	76 (51)	58 (35)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

Latino Texans are significantly more likely than white Texans to support seven of the 10 reforms, with the only exceptions found in allowing judges to take guns away from those who might harm themselves or others, in the requirement of criminal background checks on all gun buyers, and in banning gun possession or purchase by individuals with a restraining order for stalking or domestic abuse, where in all cases the difference in support is not significant. Latino Texan support for the other seven reforms is significantly greater than is the support for the proposals among white Texans, with the distance between Latino and white Texans especially large in regard to support for a ban on the ownership of assault rifles (63% vs. 43%), a ban on the sale of assault rifles (63% vs. 45%), allowing local government gun buyback programs (65% vs. 47%), raising the age to purchase any gun from 18 to 21 (77% vs. 61%), and banning the sale of high capacity magazines (62% vs. 47%).

Black Texans are more likely to support all ten reforms than are Latino Texans (and significantly more likely to support nine of the 10 reforms than white Texans; the exception is the ban for those with restraining orders), with Black Texan support for two reforms significantly greater than that of Latino Texans: allowing judges to take away guns from those who might harm themselves or others (86% vs. 66%) and banning the sale of assault rifles (80% vs. 63%).

Table 5 provides the proportion of white, Latino, Black and a combined group with Other ethnic/racial identifies who oppose each of the 10 gun control proposals, with the proportion strongly opposing the proposal in parentheses.

Table 5: Ethnicity/Race and Texan Opposition to 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	White	Latino	Black	Other
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	48 (40)	26 (19)	15 (11)	27 (22)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	46 (38)	24 (18)	16 (10)	28 (23)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	41 (31)	21 (16)	12 (5)	23 (21)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	31 (25)	15 (11)	9 (5)	18 (15)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	28 (20)	11 (8)	12 (6)	21 (16)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	25 (18)	13 (10)	10 (5)	13 (10)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	23 (17)	13 (9)	12 (5)	14 (12)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	22 (12)	11 (5)	4 (1)	12 (8)
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	17 (12)	7 (4)	4 (1)	14 (11)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	11 (6)	8 (4)	8 (2)	9 (4)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

White Texans are notably more likely than both Latino and Black Texans to oppose all but one of the 10 gun control reforms, with the exception of the ban on the gun possession or purchase by individuals with a restraining order for stalking and domestic abuse, where a mere 11%, 8% and 8% of these three respective groups oppose the reform.

The gap between white and Latino opposition is especially notable for the proposals to ban the ownership of assault rifles (48% vs. 26%), to ban the sale of assault rifles (46% vs. 24%), and to ban the sale of high capacity magazines (41% vs. 21%). The gap between white and Black Texans is also especially notable for the proposals to ban the ownership of assault rifles (48% vs. 15%), to ban the sale of assault rifles (46% vs. 16%), and to ban the sale of high capacity magazines (41% vs. 12%).

Ethnicity/Race, Gender and Gun Control Proposals

Table 6 provides the proportion of white women, Latino women, Black women, white men, Latino men, and Black men who support the 10 gun control reforms, with the proportion strongly supporting the proposal in parentheses.

Table 6: Gender, Ethnicity/Race and Texan Support for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	White Women	Latino Women	Black Women	White Men	Latino Men	Black Men
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	84 (71)	86 (77)	90 (83)	65 (48)	80 (70)	87 (69)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase if Restraining Order	87 (70)	83 (75)	86 (78)	71 (43)	77 (61)	78 (52)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	75 (62)	81 (72)	83 (77)	52 (39)	70 (56)	69 (55)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	72 (58)	84 (73)	85 (74)	50 (37)	72 (59)	75 (52)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	77 (56)	81 (68)	90 (72)	60 (38)	80 (53)	82 (52)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	77 (57)	77 (65)	84 (73)	50 (35)	67 (51)	60 (44)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	57 (44)	70 (59)	73 (64)	37 (29)	56 (41)	61 (47)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	53 (43)	73 (62)	82 (67)	38 (26)	51 (38)	74 (49)
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	51 (42)	71 (59)	84 (68)	34 (25)	51 (39)	68 (55)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	51 (37)	65 (50)	73 (56)	43 (30)	61 (40)	77 (47)

Across all three ethnic/racial groups, women are more likely than men to support all ten reforms. The largest gender gap among white Texans is in support for the proposal to require a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and possession of an assault rifle, which is supported by 77% of white women but only 52% of white men. The largest gender gap among Latino Texans is in support for the proposal to ban the sale of assault rifles, which is supported by 73% of Latino women but by only 51% of Latino men. The largest gender gap among Black Texans is in support for the proposal to require a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and possession of an assault rifle, which is supported by 84% of Black women but by only 60% of Black men.

One finding of note is that every one of the 10 gun proposal reforms enjoys majority support among white women, Black women, Latino women, Latino men, and Black men. An absolute majority of white men also support four of the reforms: banning the possession or purchase of a gun by anyone with a restraining order filed against them for domestic violence or stalking (71%), requiring a criminal background check on all gun buyers (65%), allowing judges to take guns from people who pose a threat to themselves or others (60%), and raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21 (52%).

The highest level of support for any reform across these six ethnic/racial-gender groups is among Black women in support of requiring criminal background checks on all gun buyers (90%) and allowing judges to take guns from people who might hurt themselves or others (90%). The lowest level of support is among white men for a ban on the ownership of assault rifles (34%). The largest gap in support across these six groups is between Black women and white men in support for the proposal to ban the ownership of assault rifles which is supported by 84% of Black women and 34% of white men, a gap of 50%.

Table 7 provides the proportion of white women, Latino women, Black women, white men, Latino men, and Black men who oppose the 10 gun control reforms, with the proportion strongly opposing the proposal in parentheses.

Table 7: Gender, Ethnicity/Race and Texan Opposition to 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	White Women	Latino Women	Black Women	White Men	Latino Men	Black Men
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	41 (30)	15 (10)	6 (5)	55 (50)	40 (34)	20 (11)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	37 (26)	12 (8)	10 (4)	56 (52)	19 (15)	21 (10)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	30 (19)	14 (7)	10 (3)	53 (44)	30 (27)	16 (6)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	24 (17)	12 (7)	6 (3)	38 (32)	19 (17)	21 (5)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	19 (10)	7 (3)	6 (2)	37 (29)	23 (14)	22 (14)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	14 (9)	7 (4)	4 (3)	37 (27)	19 (15)	21 (10)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	12 (8)	8 (4)	6 (3)	35 (26)	19 (16)	18 (9)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	13 (7)	7 (2)	3 (1)	28 (17)	16 (8)	8 (3)
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	8 (5)	5 (1)	3 (1)	27 (20)	7 (5)	7 (3)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	5 (2)	5 (2)	2 (0)	16 (9)	11 (5)	16 (6)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

The lowest level of opposition to these ten gun control reforms is found among Black women, with proportions in opposition in the single digits for eight of the ten proposals and 10% for the remaining two. The highest level of opposition is found among white men, more than a third of whom oppose seven of the 10 gun control proposals and a majority of whom oppose three of the proposals: a ban on the sale of assault rifles (56%), a ban on the ownership of assault rifles (55%), and a ban on the sale of high capacity magazines (53%).

The largest gap in opposition exists, once again, between Black women and white men in opposition to the ban on the ownership of assault rifles which is opposed by 55% of white men and by 6% of Black women, a gap of 49%.

Generation and Gun Control Proposals

Table 8 provides the level of support for the 10 gun control proposals among four generational groups, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses: the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomers cohort, Generation X, Millennials and Generation Z. Compared to the gender and ethnic/racial inter-group differences, the variance in support across the four generations is relatively modest.

Table 8: Generation and Texan Support for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	Silent/Boomers	Gen-X	Millennials	Gen-Z
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	80 (70)	79 (65)	79 (66)	73 (61)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase if Restraining Order	88 (69)	80 (60)	75 (56)	70 (52)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	74 (63)	71 (58)	71 (57)	61 (47)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	72 (61)	70 (56)	70 (56)	62 (48)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	72 (55)	75 (55)	74 (54)	75 (55)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	71 (55)	68 (56)	70 (52)	58 (44)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	58 (49)	56 (46)	56 (43)	48 (32)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	55 (48)	55 (44)	57 (43)	53 (32)
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	53 (45)	54 (43)	57 (43)	54 (35)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	53 (12)	63 (44)	61 (41)	51 (31)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

The three most noteworthy inter-generational differences in support for the proposals are as follows. First, members of Generation Z (70%) are significantly less likely than members of the Silent/Boomers cohort (88%) to support banning the possession of purchase of gun by those with a restraining order. Second, members of Generation Z (61%) are less likely to support raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21 than are members of the Silent/Boomers cohort (74%). Third, members of Generation Z (58%) are less likely than are members of the Silent/Boomers cohort (71%) to support a mandatory waiting period between purchase and receipt of an assault rifle.

Table 9 provides the level of opposition to the 10 gun control proposals among four generational groups, with the proportion strongly opposing in parentheses: the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomers cohort, Generation X, Millennials and Generation Z. Compared to the gender and ethnic/racial inter-group differences, the variance in opposition across the four generations is relatively modest.

Table 9: Generation and Texan Opposition to 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	Silent/Boomers	Gen-X	Millennials	Gen-Z
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	41 (35)	35 (28)	29 (21)	31 (25)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	39 (34)	34 (26)	28 (20)	32 (24)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	35 (28)	29 (20)	25 (18)	28 (20)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	27 (21)	20 (17)	19 (15)	19 (12)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	21 (15)	19 (13)	17 (12)	22 (14)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	20 (14)	17 (12)	16 (11)	21 (15)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	18 (13)	19 (13)	18 (12)	15 (10)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	18 (10)	14 (6)	13 (8)	13 (7)
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	13 (9)	12 (9)	10 (6)	24 (8)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	6 (3)	11 (5)	10 (5)	11 (5)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

The two most noteworthy inter-generational differences in opposition to the 10 gun control proposals are as follows. First, members of the Silent/Boomers cohort (41%) are more likely than Millennials (29%) to oppose a ban on the ownership of assault rifles. Second, members of the Silent/Boomers cohort (39%) are more likely than Millennials (28%) to oppose a ban on the sale of assault rifles.

Partisan ID and Gun Control Proposals

Table 10 provides the level of support for the 10 gun control proposals among Democrats, Independents, and Republicans, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses. More Democrats support every proposal than do Independents and Republicans. And more Independents support every proposal than do Republicans, with one exception (a ban on gun purchases and possession for those with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence).

Table 10: Partisan ID and Texan Support for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	90 (81)	73 (60)	70 (54)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase if Restraining Order	90 (74)	71 (52)	74 (50)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	87 (75)	66 (53)	56 (41)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	87 (74)	65 (49)	52 (39)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	89 (74)	72 (50)	59 (36)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	85 (72)	62 (47)	54 (34)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	80 (68)	53 (37)	32 (22)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	83 (68)	49 (37)	29 (21)
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	81 (67)	46 (33)	29 (20)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	80 (61)	53 (31)	36 (22)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

More than two-thirds of Republicans and Independents and nine out of ten Democrats support two proposals to reduce gun violence: a criminal background check on all gun buyers including purchases at gun shows or private sales, with 70%, 73% and 90% respectively in support; and a ban on gun purchases and possession for those with a restraining order filed against them for stalking or domestic violence, with 74%, 71% and 90% respectively in support.

Four other proposals that are supported by absolute majorities of Republicans, Independents and Democrats include allowing judges to take guns from those who pose a risk to themselves or others, with 59%, 72% and 89% respectively in support; establishing a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and receipt of an assault rifle, with 54%, 62% and 85% in support; raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21, with 56%, 66% and 87% respectively in support; and raising the age to purchase any firearm from 18 to 21, with 52%, 65% and 87% respectively in support.

Two other proposals are supported by an absolute majority of Democrats and Independents, but by only a minority of Republicans. Four out of five (80%) Democrats and 53% of Independents support both banning the sale of high capacity magazines and allowing local governments to conduct gun buyback programs compared respectively to 32% and 36% of Republicans.

The two final proposals enjoy the support of absolute majorities of Democrats and pluralities of Independents but are supported by only in one in four Republicans. More than four out of five Democrats (83% and 81%) and nearly half (49% and 46%) of Independents support a ban on the sale of assault rifles and a ban on the ownership of assault rifles, compared to a modest 29% of Republicans in both cases.

In sum, there exists an extremely strong bipartisan consensus in favor of the proposals to reduce gun violence which would require criminal background checks for all gun buyers regardless of venue and which would ban the possession or purchase of a gun by anyone with a restraining order filed against them for domestic violence or stalking. There also exists a relatively strong bipartisan consensus in favor of raising the age to purchase any firearm or an assault rifle from 18 to 21, to require a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and possession of an assault rifle, and to allow judges to take guns from people deemed to be a threat to themselves or to others.

In contrast, partisan opinion is very polarized in regard to the proposals that would ban the sale and ownership of assault rifles and of high capacity magazines along with the proposal which would allow local governments to operate gun buyback programs. This conclusion is reinforced by the data in Table 11, which highlight the opposition of an absolute majority of Republicans to bans on the ownership of assault rifles (61%), the sale of assault rifles (61%) and the sale of high capacity magazines (54%), proposals opposed respectively by a mere 9%, 7% and 7% of Democrats.

Table 11: Partisan ID and Texan Opposition to 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposals	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	9 (5)	38 (29)	61 (52)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	7 (3)	34 (26)	61 (51)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	7 (3)	29 (21)	54 (43)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	4 (2)	26 (20)	39 (32)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	4 (2)	33 (15)	36 (27)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	5 (4)	21 (14)	32 (23)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	4 (2)	22 (18)	30 (21)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	5 (3)	15 (7)	27 (12)
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	4 (2)	11 (8)	19 (14)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	3 (1)	13 (5)	14 (6)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

Gender, Partisan ID and Support for Gun Control Proposals

Table 12 provides the support for the 10 gun control proposals among Democratic women, Republican women, Democratic men, and Republican men, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses. There are not enough Independents in the survey population to allow for reliable intra-group gender comparisons.

Table 12: Gender, Partisan ID and Texan Support for 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals (%)

Gun Control Proposal	Democratic Women	Republican Women	Democratic Men	Republican Men
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	92 (87)	80 (62)	87 (76)	58 (43)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	91 (83)	84 (63)	86 (66)	63 (36)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	89 (82)	74 (54)	84 (68)	39 (27)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	88 (78)	65 (51)	83 (67)	37 (26)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	92 (81)	68 (44)	85 (66)	51 (27)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	88 (79)	70 (43)	82 (65)	35 (22)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	85 (76)	41 (29)	74 (60)	21 (13)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	88 (78)	39 (29)	79 (57)	16 (11)
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	87 (76)	37 (26)	75 (56)	16 (12)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	83 (66)	38 (25)	78 (59)	32 (17)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

Democratic women support all 10 proposals in greater proportions than do Democratic men, but the differences are significant for only one proposal. Significantly more Democratic women (87%) than men (75%) support a ban on the ownership of assault rifles, though, once again, support for the ban is overwhelming among both Democratic women and men.

Republican women support all 10 proposals in greater proportions than do Republican men, with the differences in support significant for all but one proposal that is related to allowing local government gun buyback programs. Thus, in contrast to the comparatively small gender gap among Democrats in regard to support for these gun control proposals, among Republicans there exists a gender chasm in support. The intra-GOP gender differences are greatest in support for raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21, which is supported by 74% of Republican women but only 37% of Republican men; requiring a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and receipt of an assault rifle, which is supported by 70% of Republican women but only 35% of Republican men; for raising to age to purchase any firearm from 18 to 21, which is supported by 65% of Republican women but only 37% of Republican men, and requiring a criminal background check for all gun purchases, which is supported by 80% of Republican women but only 58% of Republican men.

Table 13 provides the opposition to the 10 gun control proposals among Democratic women, Republican women, Democratic men, and Republican men, with the proportion strongly opposing in parentheses.

Table 13: Gender, Partisan ID and Texan Opposition to 10 Potential Gun Control Proposals

Gun Control Proposal	Democratic Women	Republican Women	Democratic Men	Republican Men
Ban the Ownership of Assault Rifles	3 (2)	52 (41)	5 (1)	75 (69)
Ban Sale of Assault Rifles	5 (2)	49 (36)	9 (6)	78 (71)
Ban Sale of High Capacity Magazines	4 (1)	43 (29)	11 (6)	69 (61)
Allow Local Government Gun Buyback Programs	4 (2)	32 (24)	5 (3)	49 (43)
Raise Age to Purchase Any Gun to 21	3 (1)	25 (15)	6 (4)	48 (40)
Raise Age to Purchase Assault Rifle to 21	3 (3)	18 (12)	6 (4)	49 (36)
Mandatory Waiting Period for Assault Rifles	4 (2)	16 (11)	5 (3)	46 (34)
Allow Judges to Take Guns (Red Flag)	3 (1)	19 (10)	8 (4)	35 (20)
Criminal Background Checks on All Gun Buyers	3 (1)	11 (7)	6 (4)	28 (23)
Ban Gun Possession/Purchase If Restraining Order	3 (1)	6 (2)	4 (2)	24 (12)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

Democratic men oppose all 10 proposals in greater proportions than do Democratic women, but the differences are not significant for any of the proposals. With one minor exception (11% of Democratic men oppose a ban on the sale of high capacity magazines), all opposition to these proposals among both Democratic women and men is in the single digits.

Republican men oppose all 10 proposals in greater proportions than do Republican women, with this difference significant for every one of the ten proposals. The largest gaps between Republican men and women are found in opposition to the proposals to ban the sale of assault rifles (78% vs. 49%), to ban the sale of high capacity magazines (69% vs. 43%), raising the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 to 21 (49% vs. 18%), raising the age to purchase any firearm from 18 to 21 (48% vs. 25%), and banning the ownership of assault rifles (75% vs. 52%).

Support for and Opposition to the Main Components of the Safer Communities Act

The survey respondents were asked about their level of support for or opposition to five principal components of the 2022 Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which was approved by Congress and signed into law by President Joe Biden in June 2022. The response options were strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose, and don't know, with the support and oppose response options alternating between support at the top and oppose at the top. In the analysis below the small proportion of don't know responses are excluded.

The five components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act examined include the following:

- Enhanced background checks over a period of 10 days that include juvenile records for prospective gun buyers under the age of 21.
- Expansion of the current law, that bars people convicted of domestic abuse or subject to a domestic abuse restraining order from owning or purchasing a gun, to include intimate partners.
- Provide \$750 million in federal money to states that create “red flag” laws that allow guns to be temporarily confiscated by a judge from people considered by a judge to be a danger to themselves or others.
- Provide \$300 million in federal money for school safety programs that will fund school resource officers and bolster security in schools.
- Establish a penalty for people who buy guns for people who don't qualify to buy a gun (there is no current legislation preventing these types of “straw purchases”).

Table 14 details the levels of support for and opposition to these five principal components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act among Texans.

Table 14: Texan Support for and Opposition to the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safe Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Act Components	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neither Support Nor Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	56	19	13	5	7
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	52	22	15	4	7
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	51	21	14	6	8
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	49	26	15	5	5
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	41	18	16	7	18

All five components enjoy majority support (strongly support plus somewhat support) among Texans, with more than two-thirds of Texans supporting four of the five (at levels ranging from 72% to 75%), and 59% supporting the fifth (providing \$750 million in federal money to states that establish red flag laws).

In contrast, opposition (strongly oppose plus somewhat oppose) to the five components is minimal, ranging from a high of 25% (to providing \$750 million to states that establish red flag laws) to a low of 10% (to providing \$300 million to bolster security in schools), with a median level of opposition of 12%.

Gender and Support for and Opposition to the Safer Communities Act Components

Table 15 provides the level of support among women and men for the five principal components of the Safer Communities Act, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses. Absolute majorities of women and men support all five policy components. Support for all five components is greater among women than among men, with the gender differences modest, and most noteworthy for the portion of the Act requiring enhanced background checks for gun purchases by individuals under the age of 21, supported by 82% of women and 68% of men.

Table 15: Gender and Texan Support for the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Act Components	Women	Men
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	82 (64)	68 (48)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	78 (60)	69 (43)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	63 (46)	53 (35)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	77 (52)	71 (44)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	77 (58)	70 (45)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

Table 16 provides the level of opposition among men and women to the five principal components of the Safer Communities Act, with the proportion strongly opposing in parentheses. Opposition to all five components is limited among both men and women. Opposition to all five components is greater among men than women, with the gender differences modest, and most noteworthy for the component sending \$750 million to states that adopt red flag laws, opposed by 34% of men and 22% of women.

Table 16: Gender and Texan Opposition to the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Act Components	Women	Men
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	7 (3)	18 (12)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	8 (4)	14 (10)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	22 (16)	34 (25)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	8 (4)	13 (7)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	9 (5)	17 (11)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

Ethnicity/Race and Support for and Opposition to the Safer Communities Act Components

Table 17 provides the level of support among white, Latino, Black and Other Texans for the five principal components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses. With one exception, there do not exist any noteworthy ethnic/racial differences in support for these five components. The one exception is for the component that would provide \$750 million to states that adopt red flag laws, which is supported by 51% of white Texans, 64% of Latino Texans, and 72% of Black Texans.

Table 17: Ethnicity/Race and Texan Support for the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Components	White	Latino	Black	Other
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	72 (52)	78 (60)	77 (62)	71 (52)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	72 (48)	77 (58)	73 (51)	71 (48)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	51 (34)	64 (46)	72 (50)	62 (41)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	75 (45)	74 (53)	78 (54)	71 (38)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	71 (47)	75 (57)	72 (55)	74 (48)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

Table 18 provides the level of opposition among white, Latino, Black and Other Texans to the five principal components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, with the proportion strongly opposing in parentheses. With one exception, there do not exist any noteworthy ethnic/racial differences in opposition to these five components. The one exception is for the component that would provide \$750 million to states that adopt red flag laws, which is opposed by 37% of white Texans, 19% of Latino Texans, and 7% of Black Texans.

Table 18: Ethnicity/Race and Texan Opposition to the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Components	White	Latino	Black	Other
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	17 (10)	8 (4)	6 (3)	10 (5)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	13 (8)	10 (6)	7 (4)	13 (8)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	37 (28)	19 (12)	7 (3)	21 (16)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	11 (6)	10 (5)	7 (3)	8 (5)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	17 (10)	10 (6)	12 (5)	10 (6)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

Generation and Support for and Opposition to the Safer Communities Act Components

Table 19 provides the level of support for the five principal Safer Communities Act components among four generational groups, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses: the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomers cohort, Generation X, Millennials and Generation Z. By and large, the generational differences in support are modest, with the most notable differences occurring between the ends of the generational spectrum in regard to a few components, with the Silent/Boomers generational cohort being notably more supportive than Generation Z. The most salient generational difference in support for these five components of the Act is related to establishing a penalty for straw purchases of guns, which is supported by 82% of the Silent/Boomers cohort and 65% of Generation Z.

Table 19: Generation and Texan Support for the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Components	Silent/Boomers	Gen-X	Millennials	Gen-Z
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	79 (63)	74 (54)	74 (54)	69 (48)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	79 (59)	73 (52)	70 (47)	73 (45)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	55 (42)	61 (44)	70 (39)	60 (35)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	78 (53)	76 (52)	74 (45)	68 (44)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	82 (59)	73 (52)	67 (46)	65 (44)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

Table 20 provides the level of opposition to the five principal Safer Communities Act components among four generational groups, with the proportion strongly opposing in parentheses: the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomers cohort, Generation X, Millennials and Generation Z. Overall, the generational differences in opposition are very modest. The only salient generational difference in opposition is to the component that provides \$750 million to states that adopt red flag laws, which is supporting by 34% of the Silent/Boomers cohort and by 18% of Generation Z.

Table 20: Generation and Texan Opposition to the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Components	Silent/Boomers	Gen-X	Millennials	Gen-Z
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	12 (7)	12 (6)	12 (7)	12 (8)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	9 (6)	11 (8)	15 (9)	6 (1)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	34 (26)	25 (17)	21 (14)	18 (14)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	10 (6)	9 (4)	11 (5)	10 (5)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	11 (7)	13 (7)	15 (9)	15 (7)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

Partisan ID and Support for and Opposition to the Safer Communities Act Components

Table 21 provides the level of support for the five principal components of the Safer Communities Act among Democrats, Independents and Republicans, with the proportion strongly supporting in parentheses. An absolute majority of Democrats, Independents and Republicans support four of the five components of the Act, with the one exception being the component that provides \$750 million to states that adopt red flag laws, which is supported by only 37% of Republicans. Support among Democrats for the five components is higher than that among Republicans, although two-thirds or more of Republicans support every component other than the \$750 million for red flag adoption.

Table 21: Partisan ID and Texan Support for the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Components	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	88 (77)	65 (47)	66 (43)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	85 (67)	65 (41)	67 (41)
\$750 million to States with Red Flag Laws	82 (60)	52 (32)	37 (24)
\$300 million to Bolster Security at Schools	77 (53)	72 (39)	74 (48)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	84 (64)	64 (41)	66 (43)

Note: (% strongly support in parentheses)

Table 22 provides the level of opposition to the five principal components of the Safer Communities Act among Democrats, Independents and Republicans, with the proportion strongly opposing in parentheses. Republican opposition is greater than that of Democrats for all five components, and significantly greater for two reforms. While nearly one-half (47%) of Texas Republicans oppose the component that would send \$750 million to states that adopt red flag laws, Democratic opposition is a mere 6%. And, while 20% of Republicans oppose enhanced background checks for gun purchases by those under the age of 21, this sentiment of opposition is shared by only 3% of Democrats.

Table 22: Partisan ID and Texan Opposition to the Main Components of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (%)

Safer Communities Components	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Enhanced Under 21 Background Checks (10 days)	3 (1)	14 (8)	20 (12)
Expand Domestic Abuse RO Ban to Intimate Partners	6 (3)	13 (8)	15 (9)
\$750m to States With Red Flag Laws	6 (2)	27 (19)	47 (37)
\$300m to Bolster Security at Schools	9 (4)	9 (6)	13 (7)
Establish Penalty (up to 15 years) for Straw Purchases	6 (3)	16 (12)	19 (11)

Note: (% strongly oppose in parentheses)

The Demographics of Household Gun Ownership

The respondents were asked a simple yes or no question about whether anyone in their household owned a gun. The proportions responding yes overall and separated by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, and partisan identification are provided in Table 23.

Table 23: Proportion of Texans Who Live in a Household with a Gunowner (%)

Demographic Category	Sub-Categories	Households with a Gunowner (%)
Survey Population	All Adults	42
Gender	Women	38
	Men	50
Ethnicity/Race	White	52
	Latino	35
	Black	29
	Other	37
Generation	Silent/Boomers	50
	Generation X	41
	Millennials	39
	Generation Z	33
Partisan ID	Democrats	32
	Independents	36
	Republicans	57

Two out of five Texas adults (42%) live in a household where at least one person is a gunowner. These proportions vary however across different socio-demographic groups. For example, one half (52%) of white Texans live in a household where there is a gun owner compared to 35% of Latino Texans and 29% of Black Texans. And, while 50% of the members of the Silent/Boomers cohort live in a household with a gunowner, the same is true for only 33% of Generation Z. Finally, while 57% of Republicans live in a household with a gunowner, the same is true for only 36% of Independents and 32% of Democrats.

Gun Safety Report

Michael O. Adams, Professor of Political Science & Founding Director of the Executive Master of Public Administration Program, Texas Southern University

Renée Cross, Senior Executive Director & Researcher, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Mark P. Jones, James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy's Fellow in Political Science, Rice University; Senior Research Fellow, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Texas Trends Research Project

Michael O. Adams, Professor of Political Science & Founding Director of the Executive Master of Public Administration Program, Texas Southern University

Maria P. Perez Arguelles, Research Associate, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Gail Buttorff, Associate Director, Center for Public Policy; Instructional Assistant Professor, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Renée Cross, Senior Executive Director & Researcher, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Jim Granato, Dean & Professor, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Mark P. Jones, James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy's Fellow in Political Science, Rice University; Senior Research Fellow, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Johanna Luttrell, Assistant Director, Elizabeth D. Rockwell Center on Ethics and Leadership; Instructional Assistant Professor, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Pablo M. Pinto, Director, Center for Public Policy; Professor, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Carroll G. Robinson, Associate Professor, Texas Southern University

Savannah Sipole, Research Associate, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Agustín Vallejo, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Hobby School of Public Affairs

Sunny Wong, Associate Dean, Graduate Studies & Professor, Hobby School of Public Affairs