

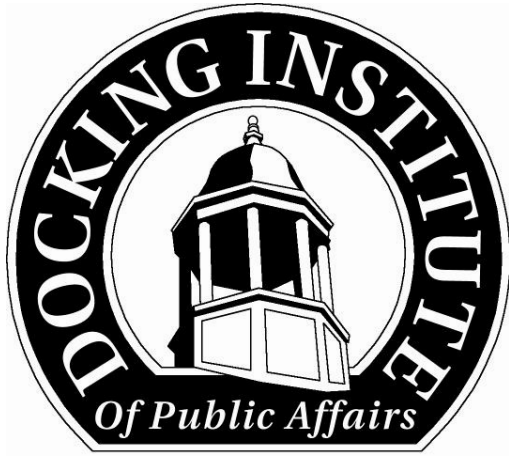
Kansas Board of Regents Student Advisory Committee Student Gun Policy Opinion Survey



Prepared For
The Kansas Board of Regents Student Advisory Committee

Prepared By
 **FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY**
DOCKING INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
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Mission:

To Facilitate Effective Public Policy Decision-Making

The staff of the Docking Institute of Public Affairs are dedicated to serving the people of Kansas and surrounding states.

Kansas Board of Regents Student Advisory Committee Student Gun Policy Opinion Survey

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The Kansas Board of Regents Student Advisory Committee

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Executive Summary

- Overall, more than half of respondents (55%) prefer amending the law so that guns are not allowed on campus. However, 31% favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire, which would permit guns on campus.
- A higher proportion of respondents at FHSU and PSU favor allowing the exemption to expire, while KU respondents were most likely to favor amending the law so that guns are not allowed on campus.
- When asked if they would be willing to pay an additional fee to implement “adequate security measures,” about one-fifth (19%) said yes, 38% said no, and another 38% said it would depend on the amount of the fee.
- About two-thirds (66%) were willing to pay no more than \$50 per semester, while 10% would pay more than \$100 per semester for “adequate security measures” to be implemented.
- In all buildings, at sporting events, and in open areas of campus, a majority of respondents favor prohibiting all guns.
- There was as tendency for schools to either be consistently opposed to or in favor of allowing concealed carry in the various areas of campus, with FHSU, PSU, and WSU most likely to favor, and KU, KUMC, and ESU most likely to oppose.
- Respondents were slightly more likely to favor allowing faculty and staff to carry a concealed handgun than students or visitors.
- Respondents were slightly more likely to favor allowing guns to be carried in open areas of campus, such as sidewalks, grassy areas, and parking lots than any other buildings/venues asked about.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) expressed some level of support for allowing shotguns and hunting rifles to be stored in campus police/public safety offices. In contrast, about two-thirds (66%) expressed some level of opposition to the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles in academic buildings and traditional dorm rooms.
- Students were slightly more likely (35%) to favor allowing the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles in on-campus apartments than in traditional dorm rooms (26%).
- KU respondents expressed the most opposition to allowing the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles on their campus, while FHSU and PSU respondents were the most supportive.

- Of all areas of campus, respondents were most supportive of allowing the secure storage of handguns in campus police/public safety offices, with more than two-thirds (68%) expressing some level of support. They were least supportive of allowing handguns to be stored in traditional dorm rooms and academic buildings, with 65% and 59% opposed, respectively.
- The vast majority of respondents (91%) favored requiring a permit for anyone wanting to carry a concealed handgun on campus. WSU, WU, and FHSU respondents were slightly more likely to oppose requiring a permit, while KU and ESU respondents were most likely to favor requiring a permit to carry a concealed handgun on campus.
- When asked how allowing concealed carry on campus would affect their decision to attend their university, most (42%) said it would not affect their decision to attend their university or that they would be less likely to attend (42%). Only 16% said they would be more likely to attend their university if concealed carry were allowed.
- KU respondents were the most likely to indicate they would be less likely to attend their university (58%), while WSU and PSU respondents were most likely to indicate they would be more likely to attend their university (26%) if concealed carry were allowed.
- When asked about their opinion of their constitutional right to carry a gun, about three-fourths of respondents (75%) said that the U.S. Constitution allows for some or extensive limitations on who can carry guns and/or the types of guns that are allowed by law. Overall, 19% indicated they believed the U.S. Constitution gives all citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun, while only 6% said they believe the U.S. Constitution does not give individual citizens the right to carry a gun.
- FHSU, PSU, and WU respondents were most likely to indicate they believe the U.S. Constitution gives all citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun. In contrast, KU and KUMC respondents were half as likely to give that response.
- More than one-third (36%) of respondents indicated they would feel safer if they carried a concealed gun on their person on campus, 42% said they would feel less safe, and 21% said it would not affect their feelings of safety.
- Respondents were slightly more likely (40%) to indicate a greater feeling of safety if faculty and staff carried guns than themselves (36%) or other students (24%). In contrast, however, nearly two-thirds (65%) said they would feel less safe if other students carried guns, with 49% indicating they would feel much less safe.

- Almost half of respondents (48%) believe that allowing concealed carry on campus would increase crime, 24% believe it would not affect campus crime levels, and 29% believe it would decrease campus crime levels.
- KU respondents were significantly more likely to believe allowing concealed carry would increase campus crime levels (61%), while PSU (35%) and FHSU (36%) respondents were the least likely to report the same.
- Most respondents (88%) indicated feeling safe walking around campus during daylight hours, with 71% indicating they feel very safe. In contrast, only 16% indicated feeling very safe after 10:00pm.
- KSU respondents reported the highest feelings of safety during daylight hours, with 90% indicating they feel safe. WSU (12%) and KUMC (11%) have the highest percentage of respondents who feel unsafe during daylight hours.
- Between sunset and 10:00pm, KSU again has the highest feeling of safety, with 69% of respondents indicating they feel safe. WSU again has the highest percentage of respondents (55%) indicating they feel unsafe between sunset and 10:00pm, closely followed by KUMC at 49%.
- ESU respondents reported the highest feeling of safety after 10:00pm, with over half (51%) of respondents reporting some level of safety. WSU (74%) and KUMC (69%) have the highest number of respondents feeling unsafe walking around campus after 10:00pm.
- Overall, nearly half (47%) of respondents believe the number of emergency call boxes on their campus is adequate, while 33% believe the number of emergency call boxes on their campus is inadequate.
- ESU respondents report the highest level of adequacy with regard to the number of emergency call boxes on their campus, while FHSU has the highest number of respondents who indicated the number is inadequate. WU, KU, and WSU were slightly more likely to say the number was inadequate, while KSU, PSU, and KUMC were slightly more likely to say the number was adequate.
- Overall, respondents felt that sidewalks and parking lots were most in need of additional lighting. While there was little variation between the schools, KSU and ESU tended to rate the highest level of adequacy with regard to campus lighting in all areas.
- The majority (94%) of respondents had at least a little confidence that their campus police or security force could maintain a safe environment.

- Most (82%) respondents had at least a little confidence that their campus police or security force could respond quickly to an active shooter.
- More than one-quarter (26%) of respondents had no confidence in their campus police or security force's ability to enforce a gun-free policy.
- Overall, ESU and KSU respondents tended to have the most confidence in their campus police or security force's abilities, while WSU respondents reported the lowest level of confidence.
- Nearly a quarter (24%) of respondents reported owning a gun, with PSU (36%) and FHSU (35%) respondents most likely to own a gun and KU respondents the least likely to own a gun (15%).
- More than half (54%) of respondents indicated they have shot a gun before, with FHSU respondents the most likely to have shot a gun (65%), and KU (47%) and KUMC (48%) respondents the least likely to indicate experience shooting a gun.
- Nearly half (47%) of respondents reported there were guns in their house when they were growing up. Over half of respondents from FHSU, PSU, KSU, and WU reported that guns were present in their home while growing up. Less than half of respondents from the remaining schools reported the same.
- Almost a quarter (23%) of respondents reported they have no experience with guns, with KU being most likely (31%) to indicate no experience with guns, and PSU being the least likely (12%).
- Overall, 35% of those who indicated owning a gun said they carry one with them where legal. WSU gun owners were the most likely to carry a concealed handgun (49%) and KU gun owners the least likely (31%).
- The most common reason chosen for owning a gun was for recreational shooting (83%), followed by personal protection (75%), then hunting (71%).
- Almost a third (32%) of respondents indicated they or someone they know personally have/has been injured in or killed in a gun accident.
- WU respondents were the most likely (41%) to report that they or someone they know have/has been injured or killed in a gun accident, while KUMC and KSU had the least percentage reporting the same (30%).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents indicated they or someone they know personally have/has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring.

- WSU respondents were the most likely (34%) to report they or someone they know personally have/has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring, while KU (17%) and KUMC (19%) respondents were the least likely to report this.
- Although the demographic distributions were not compared to actual population data, the distributions were all highly diverse and students from all demographic categories are represented in the data.
- In general, male and transgender respondents tended to be most supportive of allowing the possession and carry of guns on campus, as well as felt the most safe walking around campus at various times.
- Respondents identifying as politically conservative tended to be more supportive of the right to possess and carry guns on campus.
- Respondents who reported that they or someone they personally know have/has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring tended to be more supportive of the right to possess and carry guns on campus.
- Respondents who indicated they grew up with guns present in their home tended to be more supportive of the right to possess and carry guns on campus.

Methods

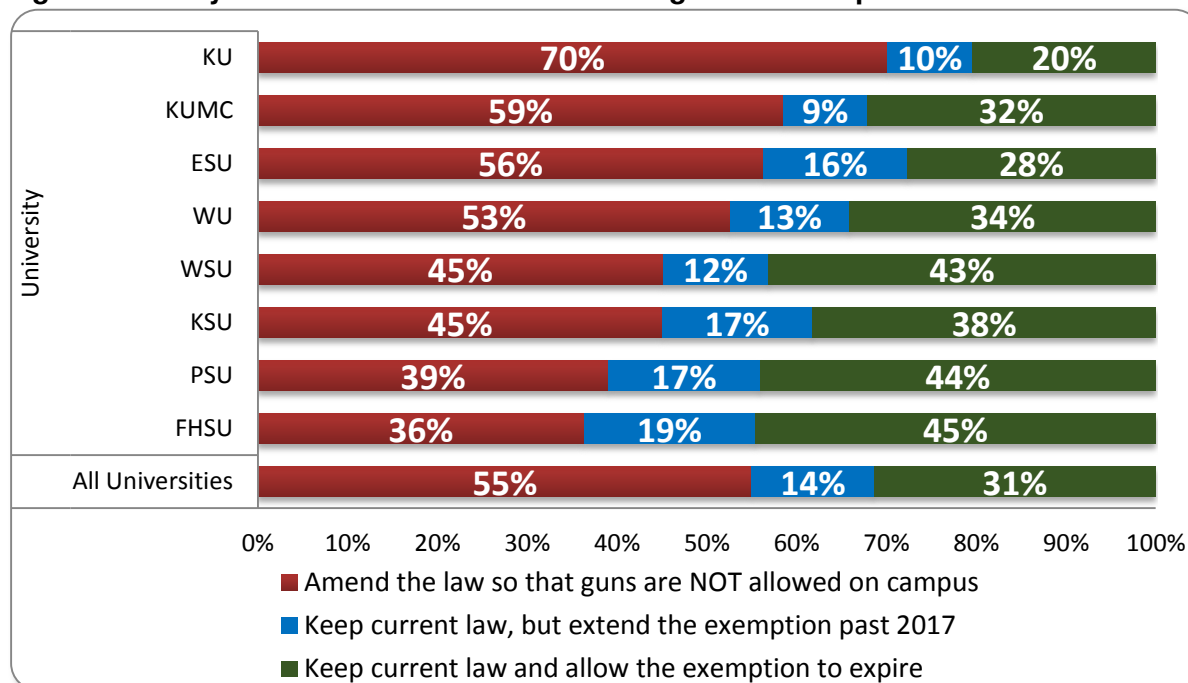
The Student Advisory Committee to the Kansas Board of Regents commissioned The Docking Institute of Public Affairs to conduct a study to gathering student opinions and policy preferences regarding guns on Regents university campuses. The student government association presidents from each of the 7 Regents universities (Emporia State University, Kansas University, Kansas State University, Pittsburg State University, Fort Hays State University, Washburn University, and Wichita State University) helped obtain email addresses of all students currently taking on-campus classes at their schools, except Washburn University and Wichita State University, which chose to provide random samples of their students. The survey instrument was constructed by researchers at the Docking Institute of Public Affairs and sent to student government presidents for review and modification. Once the final draft of the survey instrument was approved by the student government presidents, key administrators, KBOR attorneys, and the FHSU Institutional Review Board, the survey was launched on November 3rd, and a total of 76,559 students were invited to participate.

The subjects were surveyed using Qualtrics online survey software. Each subject received an e-mail that described the sponsor and purpose of the study, its voluntary and confidential nature, and provided an invitation to participate or opt out of the study. Reminders were sent out on November 11th, November 18th, and November 24th to all subjects who had not yet completed the survey. Data collection ended on November 30th, and a total of 20,561 responses were received, resulting in a response rate of 26.86%. The response rate for each school can be seen in the table below. For all schools except Wichita State University and Washburn University, there is no margin of error, since all students taking classes on-campus were invited to participate in the study. The margin of error for Wichita State University is +/- 3.54% and for Washburn University is +/- 5.94%. The data were downloaded to SPSS, and all identity information was immediately purged from sample and data files. The data were then analyzed for frequencies and relevant crosstabulations.

School	Population	Number of Responses	Response Rate	Percent of Study
ESU	6,853	1,359	19.8%	6.6%
FHSU	4,764	868	18.2%	4.2%
KSU	24,113	7,722	32.0%	37.6%
KU	24,616	7,681	31.2%	37.4%
KUMC	3,322	759	22.8%	3.7%
PSU	6,094	1,186	19.5%	5.8%
WU	1,809	258	14.3%	1.3%
WSU	4,988	728	14.6%	3.5%
Total	76,559	20,561	26.9%	100.0%

Section I: Opinions on Gun Policy

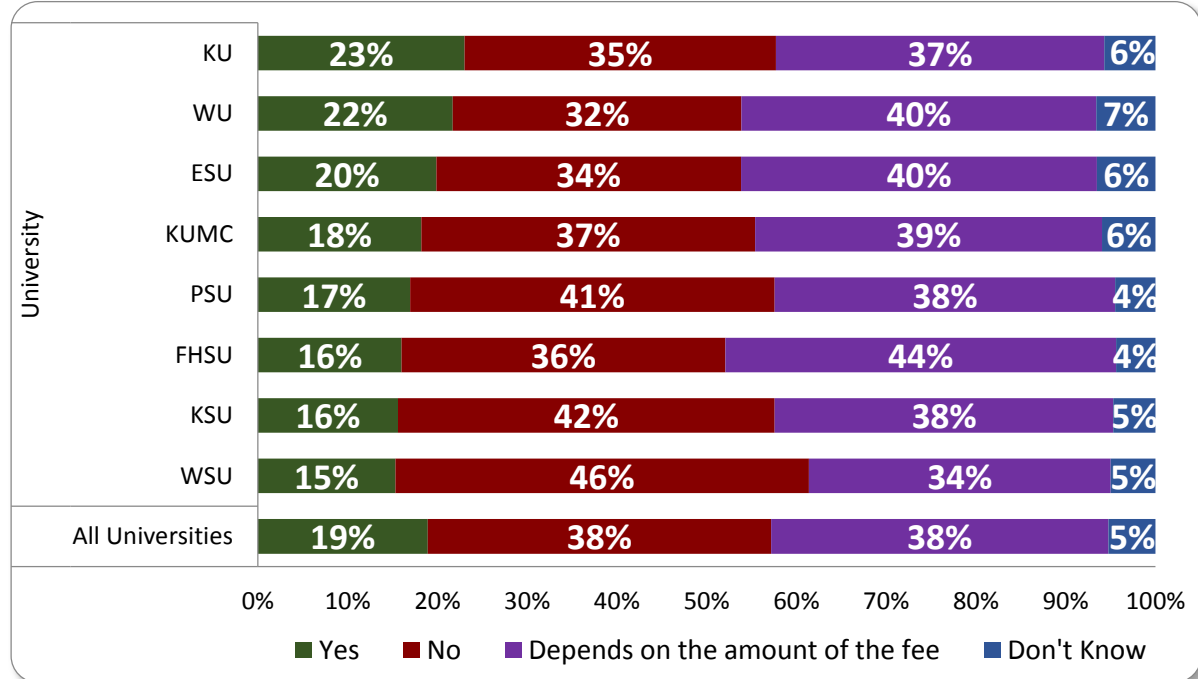
Figure 1: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus



Q1: In 2013, a state law was passed creating a provision where colleges and universities cannot prohibit concealed carry unless a building has “adequate security measures.” “Adequate security measures” are assumed to mean screening facilities placed at each building entrance, which would allow the university to prohibit guns in buildings. However, an exemption from the law allows campus presidents to prohibit firearms on their campuses until 2017. Which of the following best matches your personal policy preference?

Overall, more than half of respondents (55%) prefer amending the law so that guns are not allowed on campus. However, 31% favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire, which would permit guns on campus. A higher proportion of respondents at FHSU and PSU, favor allowing the exemption to expire, which would permit concealed carry in campus buildings. In contrast, respondents from KU, KUMC, ESU and WU were more likely to favor amending the law so that guns are permanently banned in campus buildings. KU respondents were the most consistent in favoring amending the law so that guns are not allowed, while WSU respondents were the most evenly divided on the issue, with 45% favoring a ban on guns, and 43% favoring allowing guns in campus buildings.

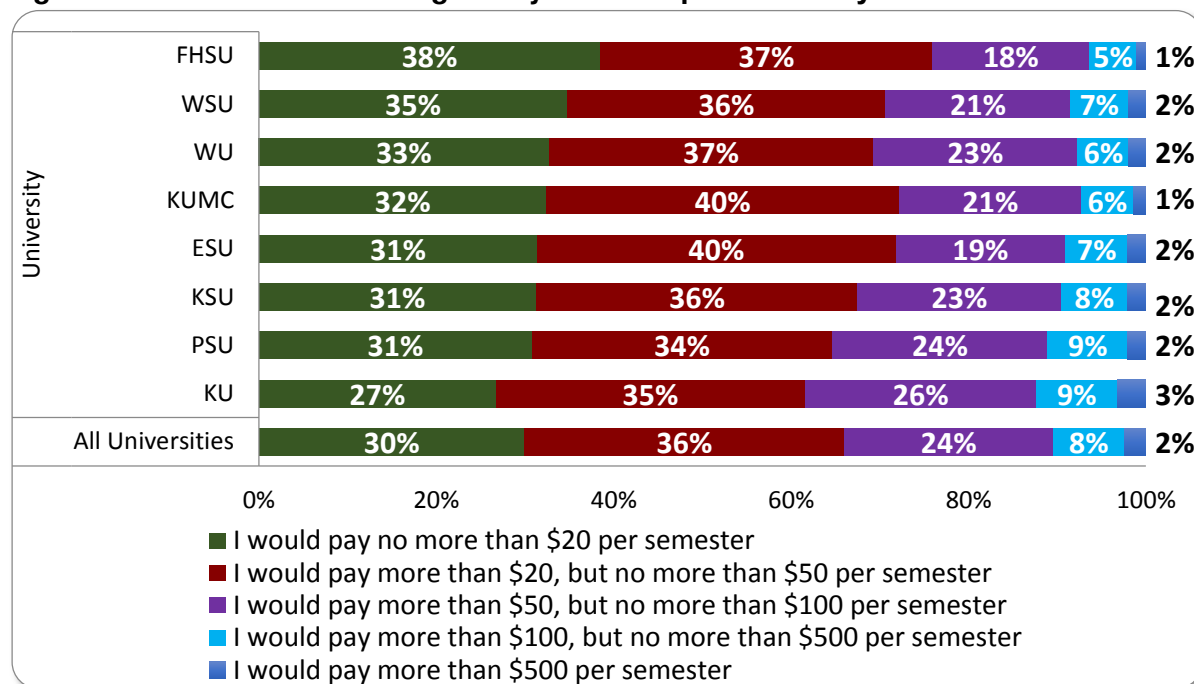
Figure 2: Willing to Pay Additional Fee for “Adequate Security Measures”



Q2 Would you be willing to pay an additional fee to pay for "adequate security measures" to be implemented?

When asked if they would be willing to pay an additional fee to implement “adequate security measures,” about one-fifth (19%) said “Yes,” 38% said “No,” and another 38% said it “Depends on the amount of the fee.”

Figure 3: Amount of Fee Willing to Pay for “Adequate Security Measures”

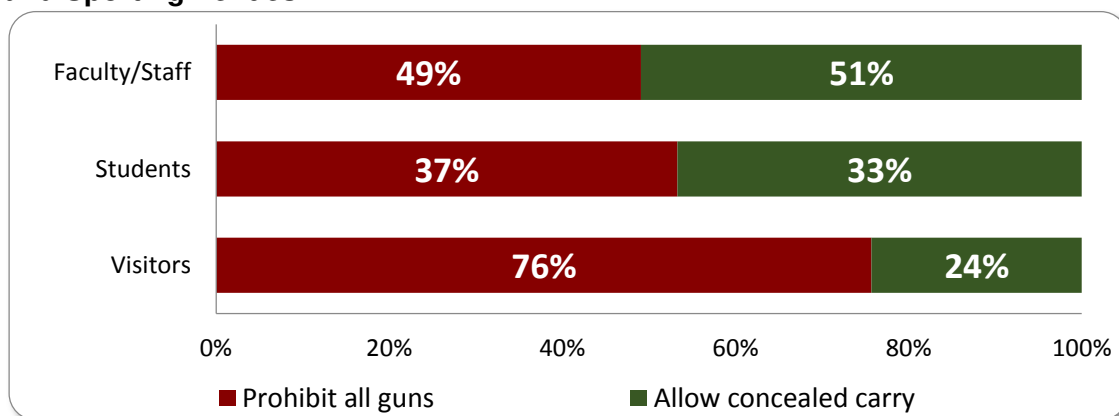


Q3 How much of a fee (per semester) would you be willing to pay for your University to install these "adequate security measures?"

All respondents not opposed to paying an additional fee were then asked how much of a fee they would be willing to pay. Respondents from FHSU were willing to pay the lowest amount, with 75% indicating they would not pay more than \$50 per semester, and only 6% indicated they would pay more than \$100 per semester. On the other end of the spectrum, only 62% of respondents from KU said they would pay no more than \$50 per semester, and 12% indicated they would be willing to pay more than \$100 per semester. Overall, two-thirds were willing to pay no more than \$50 per semester, and 10% would pay more than \$100 per semester for “adequate security measures” to be implemented. So generally, the more students at a given school wanted to permit guns in campus buildings, the less willing they were to pay for screening equipment that would allow the university’s president to ban guns in campus buildings.

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding their policy preferences for allowing concealed carry in certain areas by certain groups of people: “Faculty and Staff,” “Students,” and “Visitors.” In general, respondents tended to favor prohibiting guns at “Sporting Events” and in “Residential Buildings/Dormitories,” especially when carried by “Students” and “Visitors.” They were more likely to favor allowing “Faculty/Staff” to carry concealed handguns in these areas. Respondents were slightly more likely to favor allowing guns to be carried in open areas of campus, such as sidewalks, grassy areas, and parking lots, than any other buildings or venues asked about. There was as tendency for schools to either be consistently opposed to or in favor of allowing concealed carry in the various areas of campus, with FHSU, PSU, and WSU most likely to favor and KU, KUMC, and ESU most likely to oppose.

Figure 4: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry in Buildings Other than Residence Halls and Sporting Venues



Q5 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns in buildings other than residence halls and sporting venues. (Academic Buildings, Offices, Student Union, etc.)

Most respondents (76%) indicated that they wanted to prohibit “Visitors” from carrying a concealed handgun, in “Buildings Other than Residence Halls” and “Sporting Venues,” which includes, but is not limited to: academic buildings, offices, and the student union. About one-third (33%) favored allowing “Students” to carry a concealed handgun, and more than half (51%) favored allowing “Faculty/Staff” to carry a concealed handgun, in buildings other than “Residence Halls” and “Sporting Venues.”

Figure 5: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Faculty and Staff in Buildings Other than Residence Halls and Sporting Venues

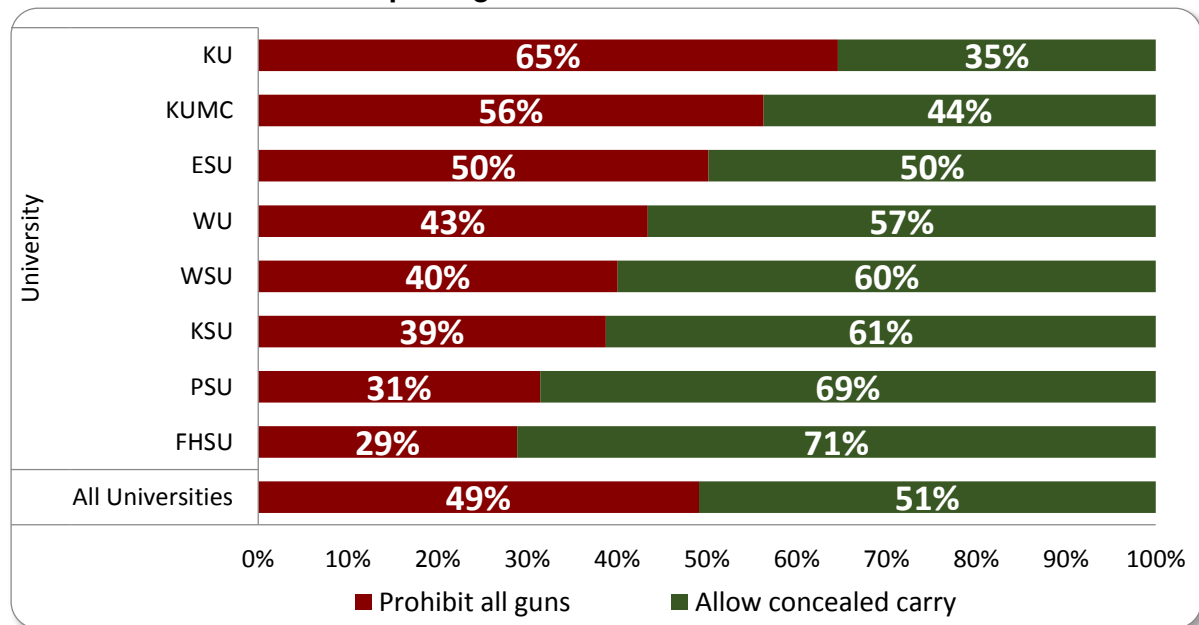


Figure 6: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Students in Buildings Other than Residence Halls and Sporting Venues

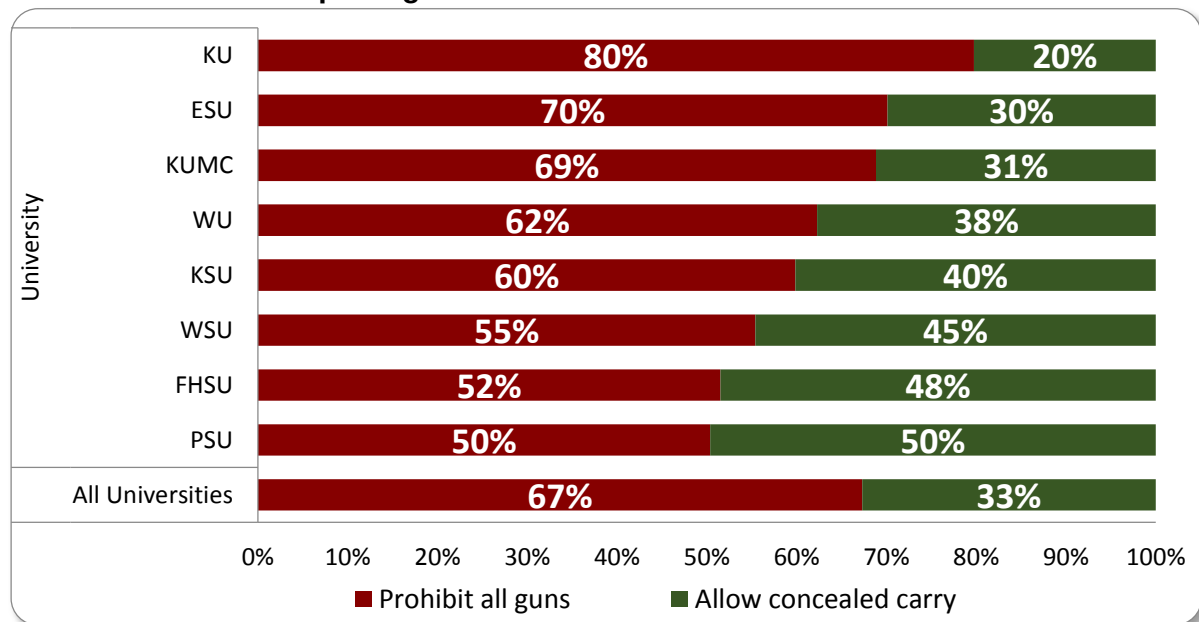


Figure 7: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Visitors in Buildings Other than Residence Halls and Sporting Venues

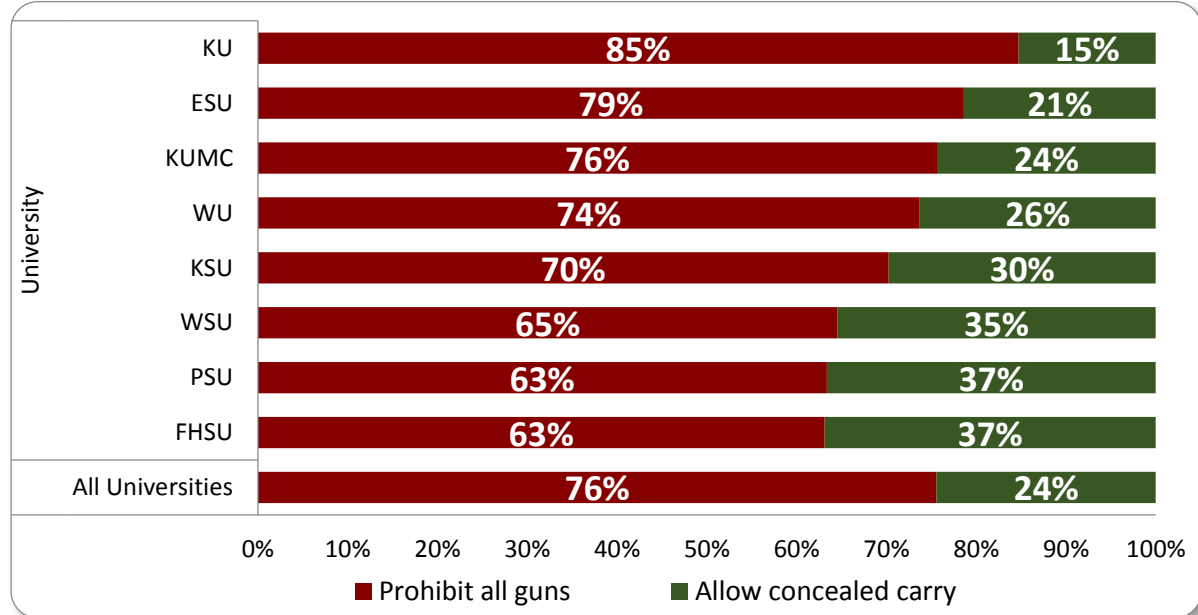
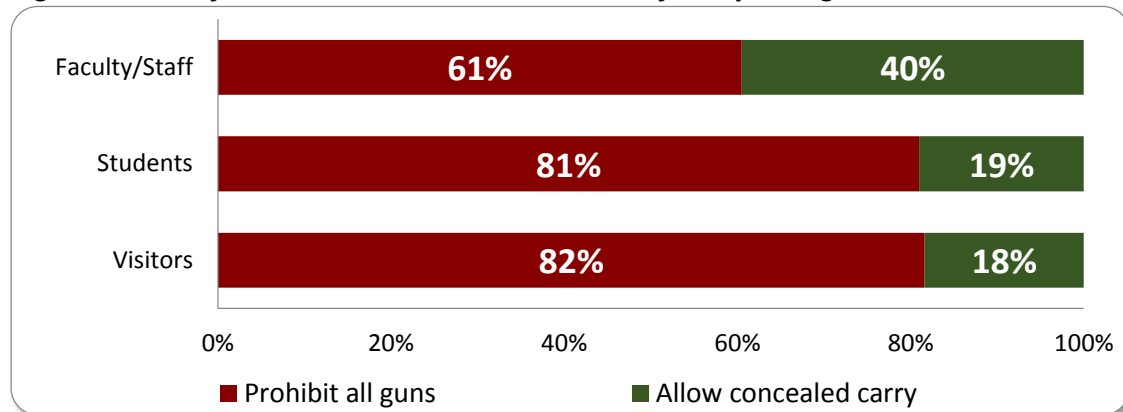


Figure 8: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry at Sporting Events



Q6 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns at sporting events.

Figure 9: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Faculty and Staff at Sporting Events

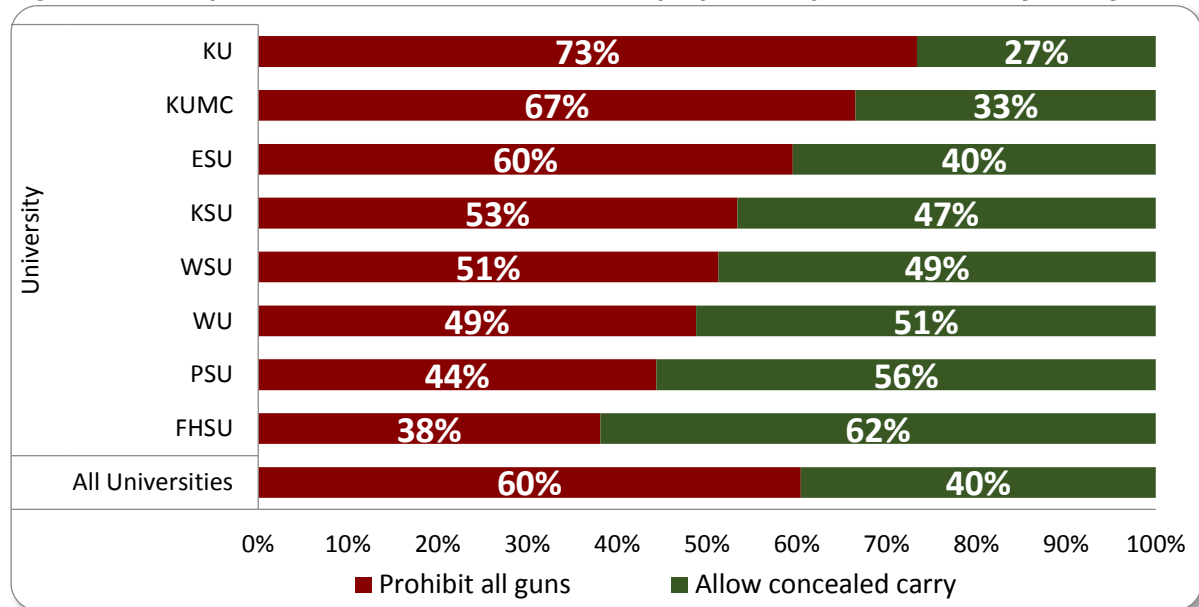


Figure 10: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Students at Sporting Events

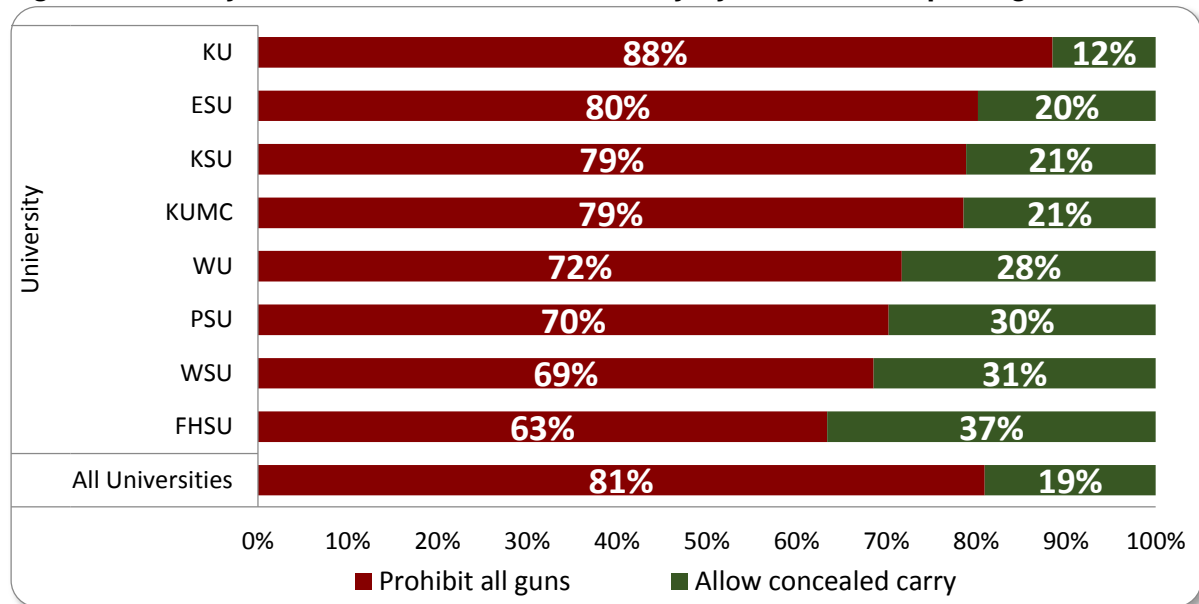


Figure 11: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Visitors at Sporting Events

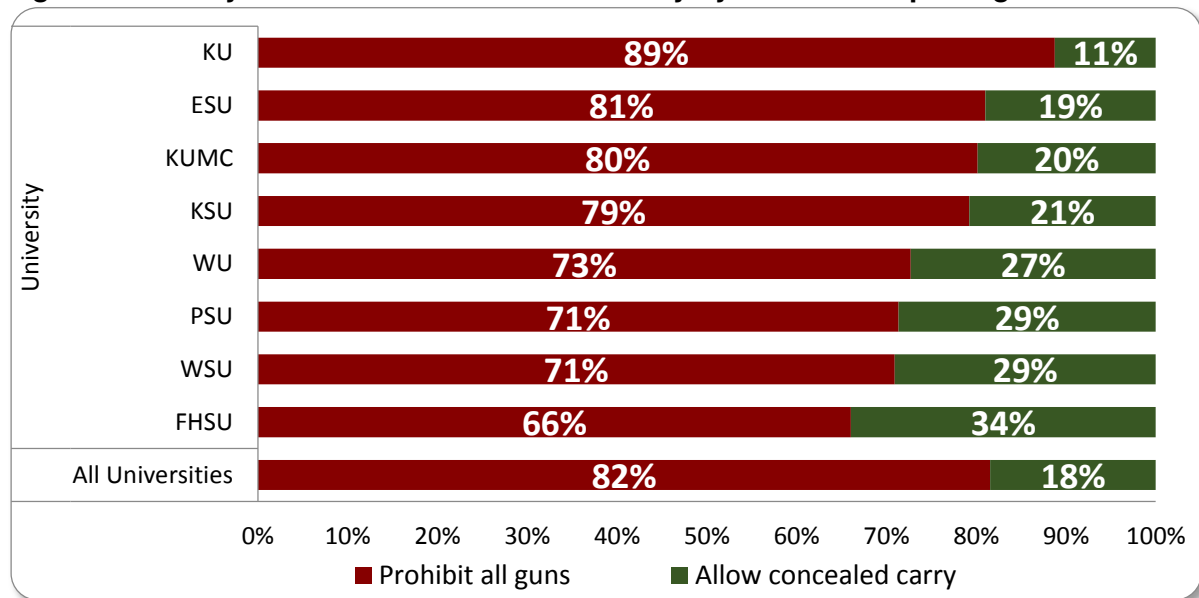
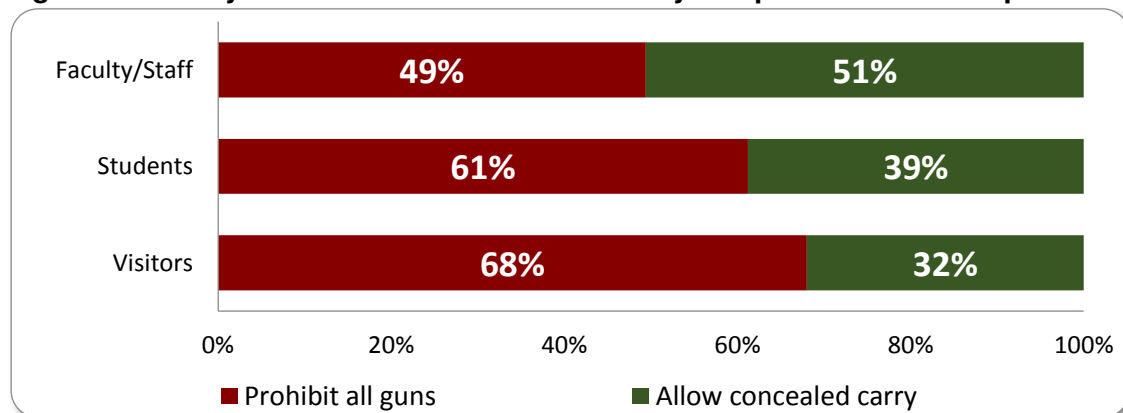


Figure 12: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry in Open Areas of Campus



Q7 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns in open areas of campus (Sidewalks, Grassy Areas, Parking Lots, etc.)

Figure 13: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Faculty and Staff in Open Areas of Campus

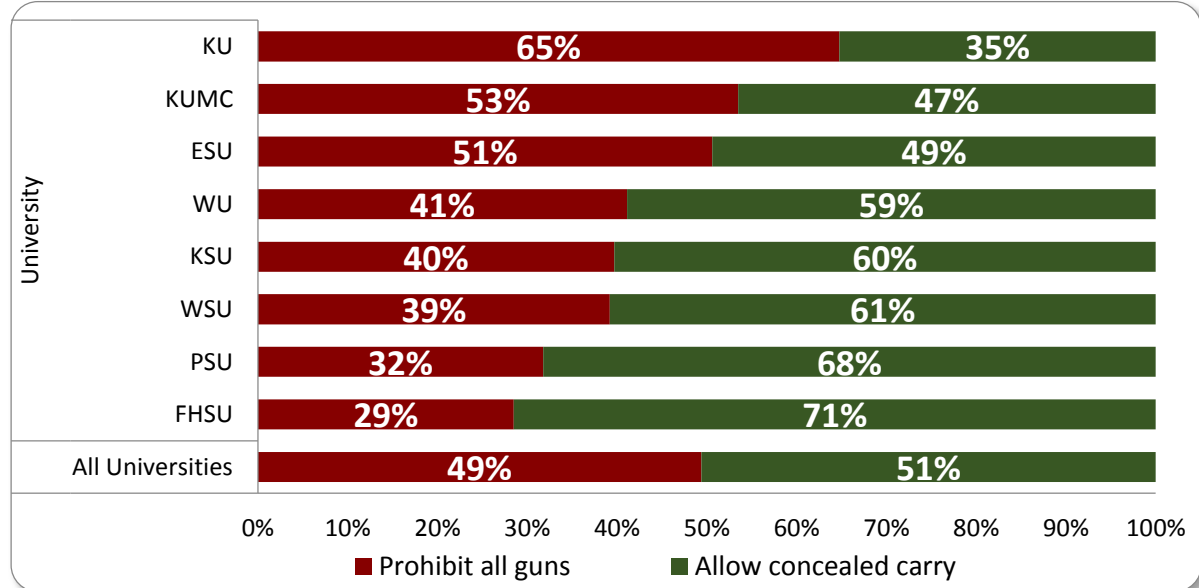


Figure 14: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Students in Open Areas of Campus

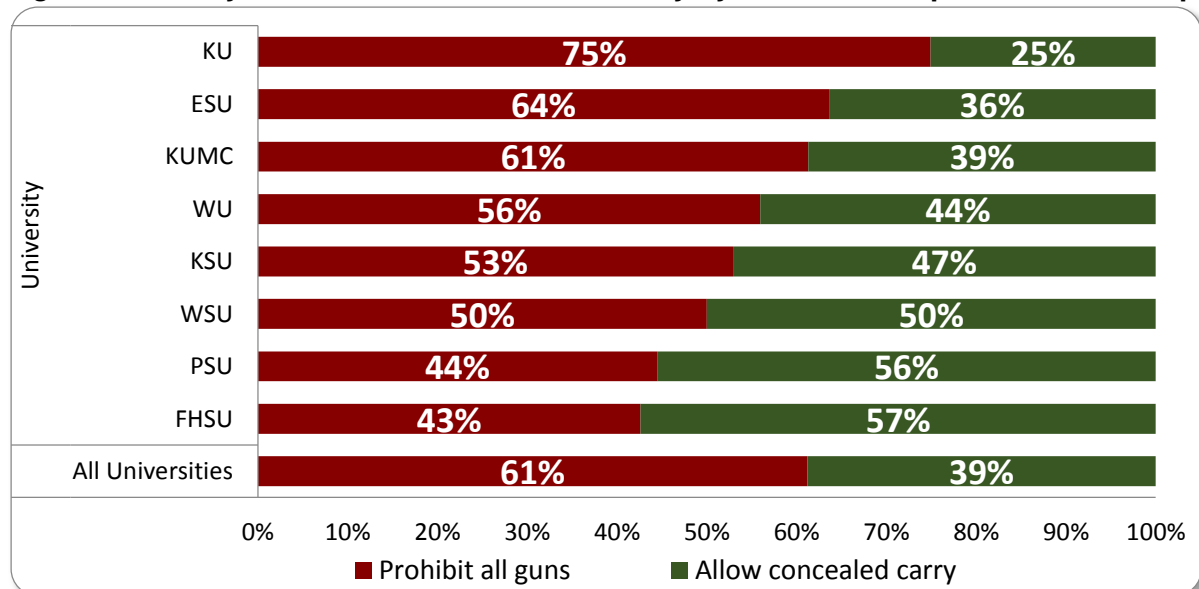


Figure 15: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Visitors in Open Areas of Campus

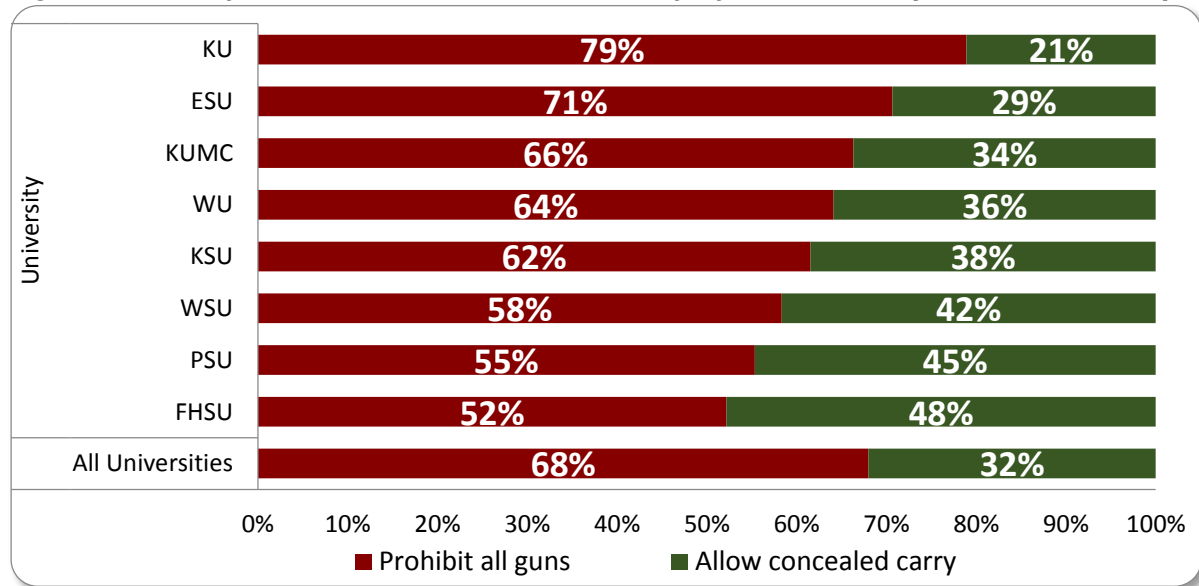
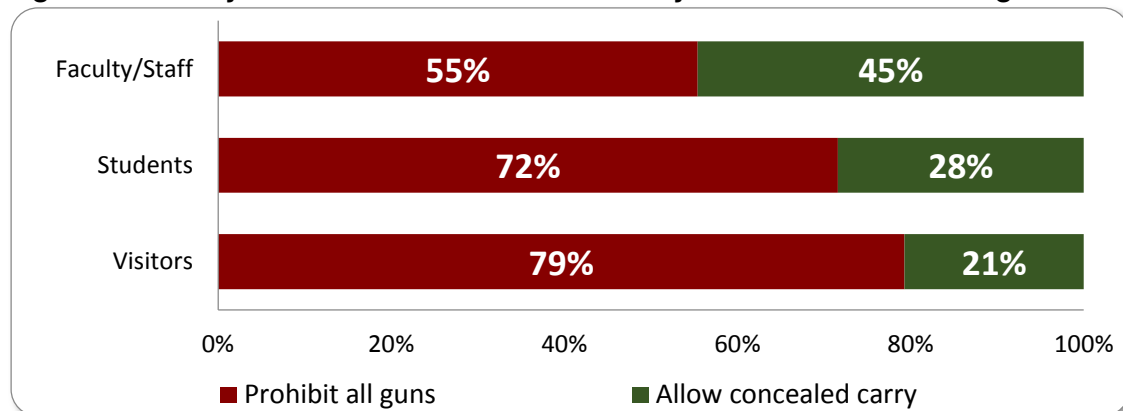


Figure 16: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry in Residential Buildings/Dormitories



Q8 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns in residential buildings/dormitories.

Figure 17: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Faculty and Staff in Residential Buildings/Dormitories

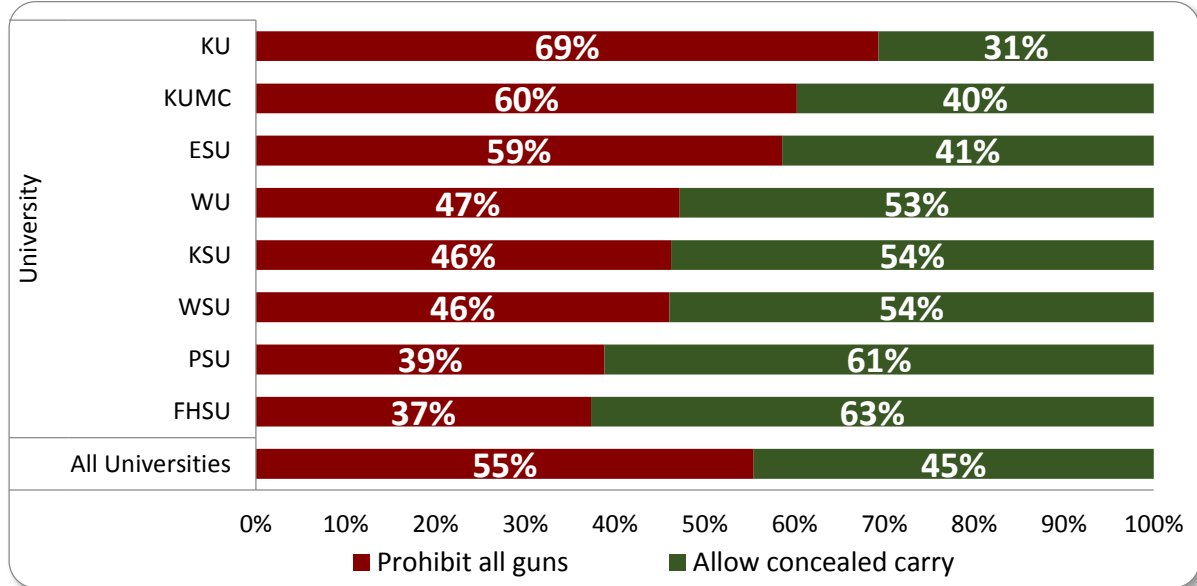


Figure 18: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Students in Residential Buildings/Dormitories

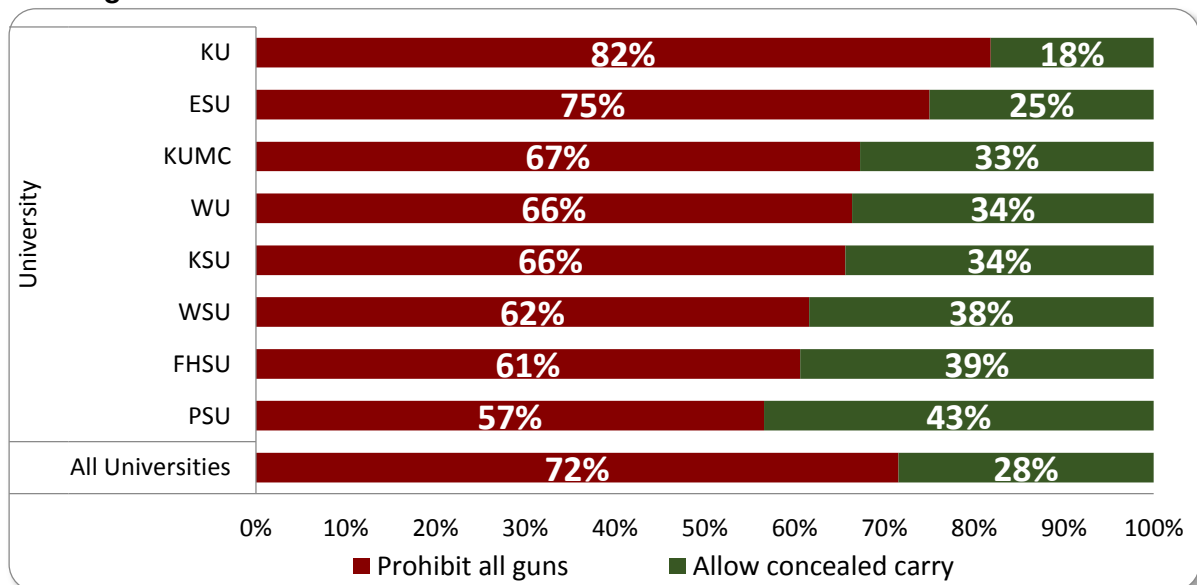


Figure 19: Policy Preference for Concealed Carry by Visitors in Residential Buildings/Dormitories

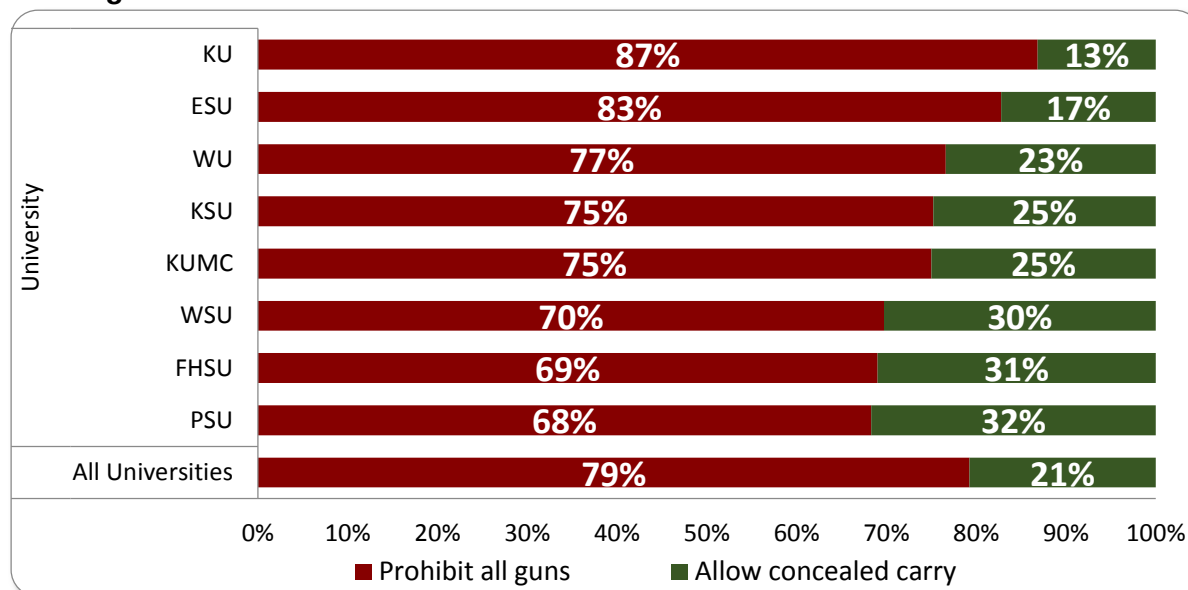
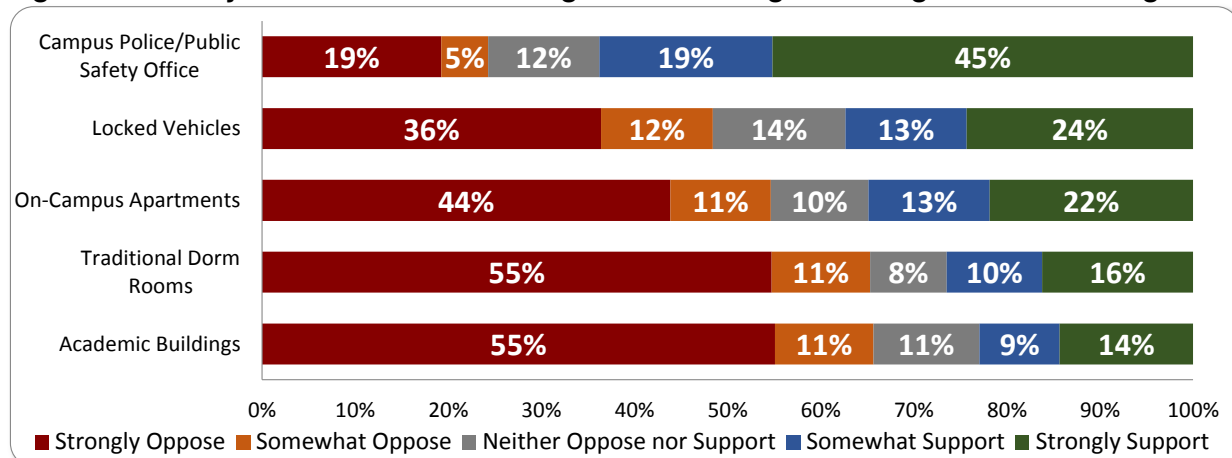


Figure 20: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles



*Q9 Assuming guns are allowed on campus, please rate your level of support or opposition regarding the secure storage of **shotguns and hunting rifles** in the following areas on campus? (In a safe or with a trigger lock)*

Students were asked their preference for a policy allowing the secure storage of shotguns and rifles in various areas of campus. Nearly two-thirds (64%) expressed some level of support for allowing shotguns and hunting rifles to be stored in “Campus Police/Public Safety Offices.” In contrast, with regard to their secure storage in “Academic Buildings” and “Traditional Dorm Rooms,” about two-thirds (66%) expressed some level of opposition. Students were slightly more likely to favor allowing the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles in “On-Campus

Apartments” (35%) than in “Traditional Dorm Rooms” (26%). KU respondents expressed the most opposition to allowing the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles on their campus, while FHSU respondents were the most supportive.

Figure 21: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in Campus Police/Public Safety Offices

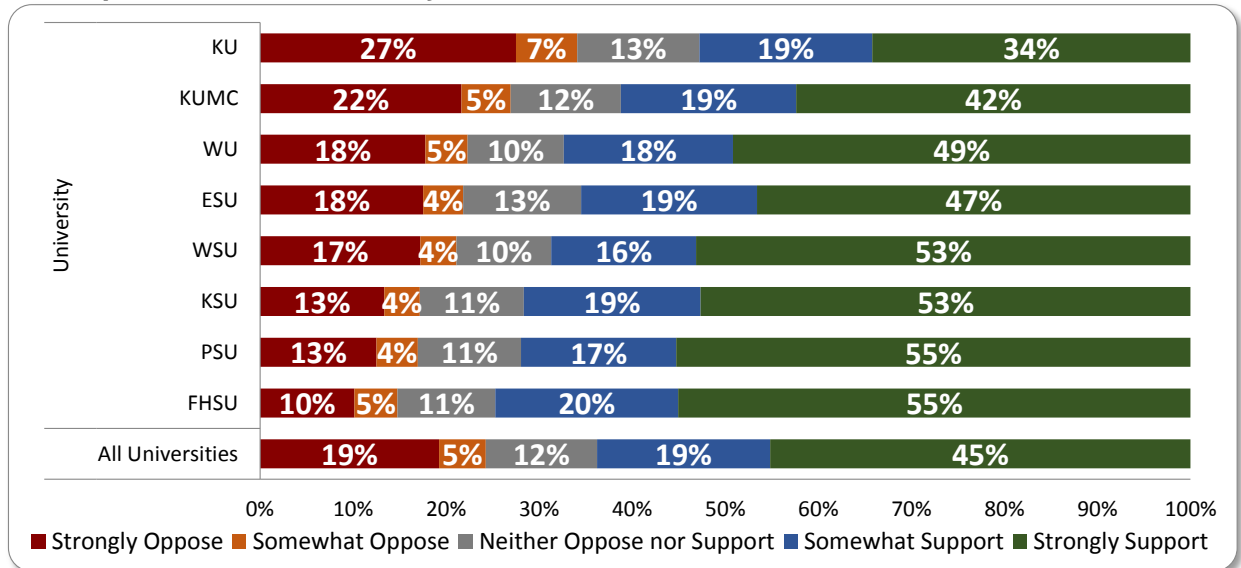


Figure 22: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in Locked Vehicles

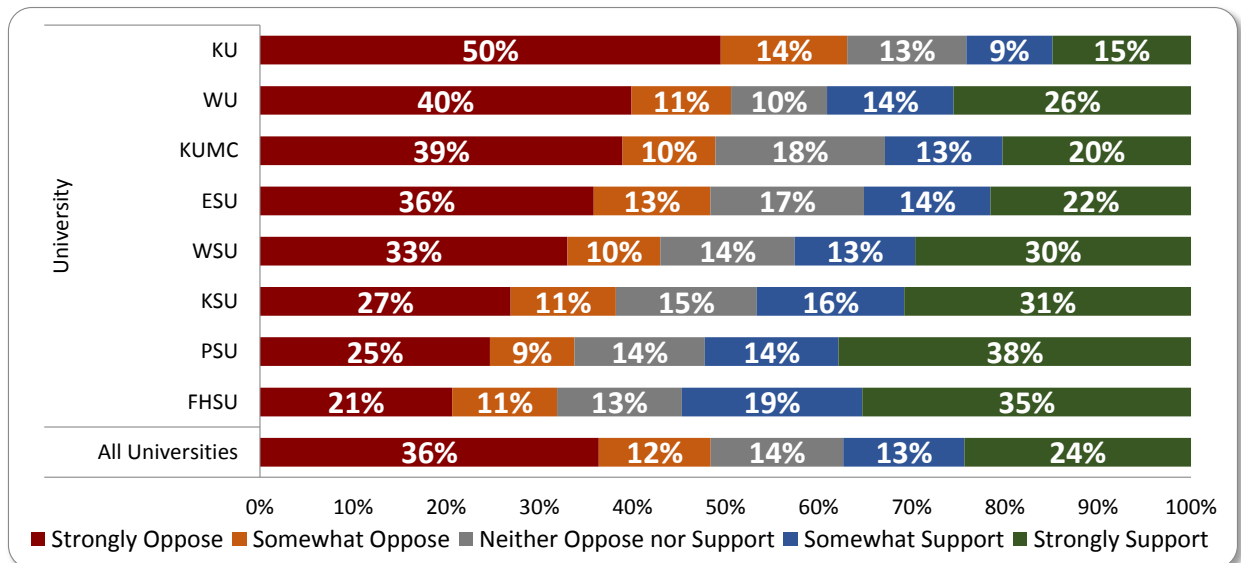


Figure 23: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in On-Campus Apartments

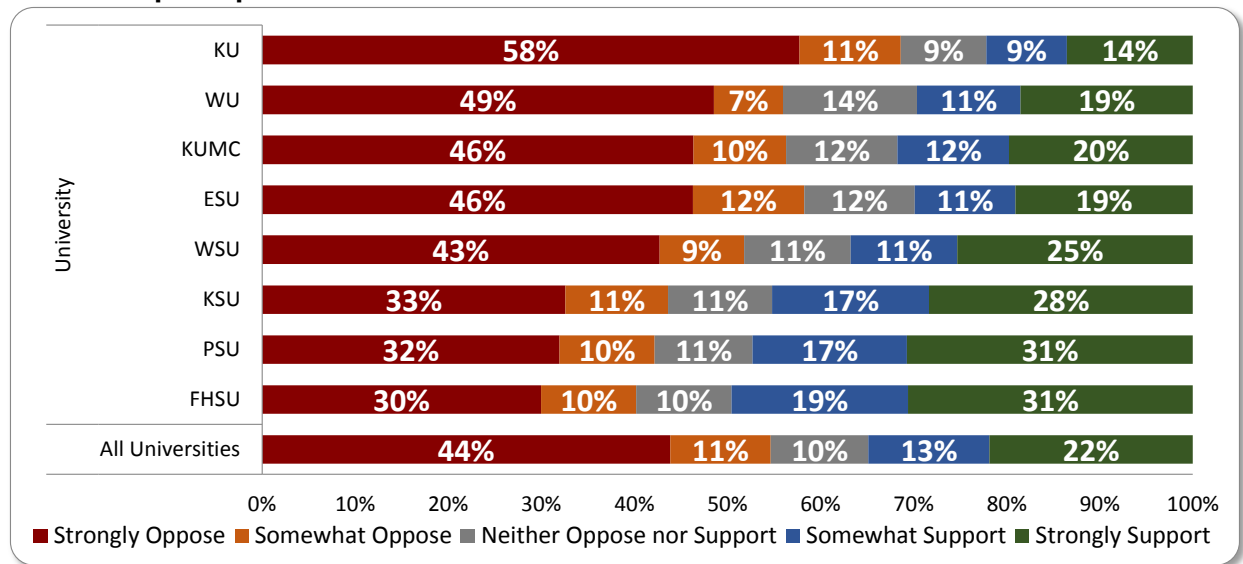


Figure 24: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in Traditional Dorm Rooms

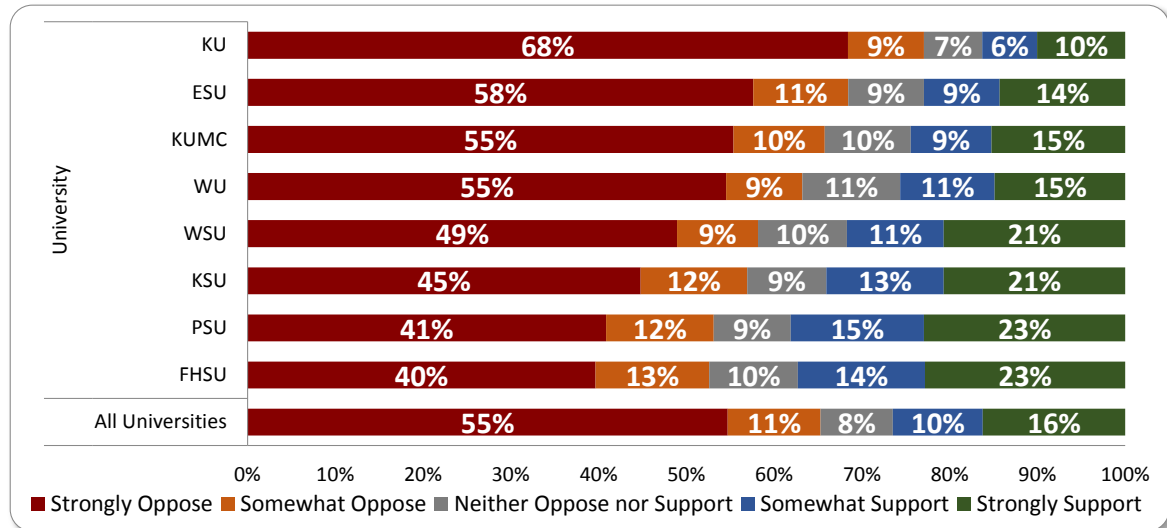


Figure 25: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in Academic Buildings

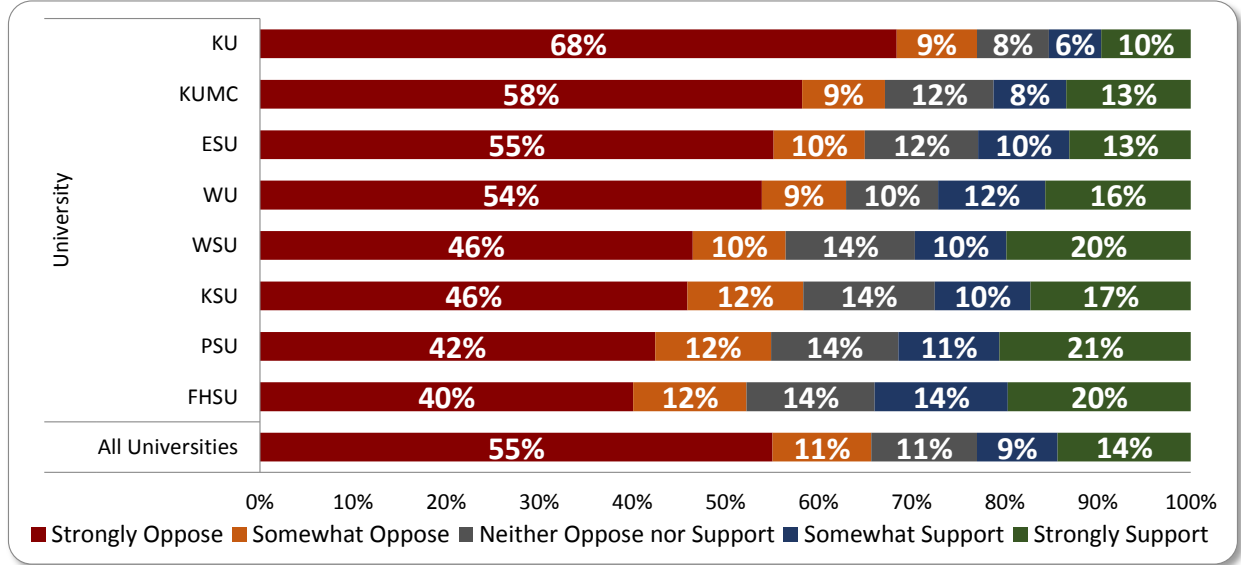
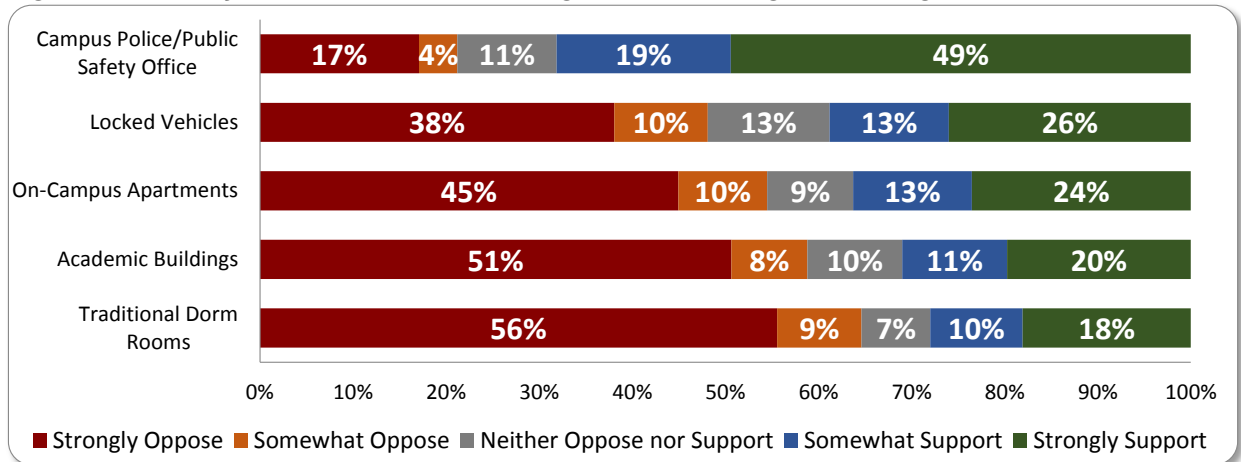


Figure 26: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Handguns



*Q10 Assuming guns are allowed on campus, please rate your level of support or opposition regarding the secure storage of **handguns** in the following areas on campus? (In a safe or with a trigger lock)*

Of all areas of campus, respondents were most supportive of allowing the secure storage of handguns in “Campus Police/Public Safety Offices,” with more than two-thirds (68%) expressing some level of support. They were least supportive of allowing handguns to be stored in “Traditional Dorm Rooms” and “Academic Buildings,” with 65% and 59% opposed, respectively.

Figure 27: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Handguns in Campus Police/Public Safety Offices

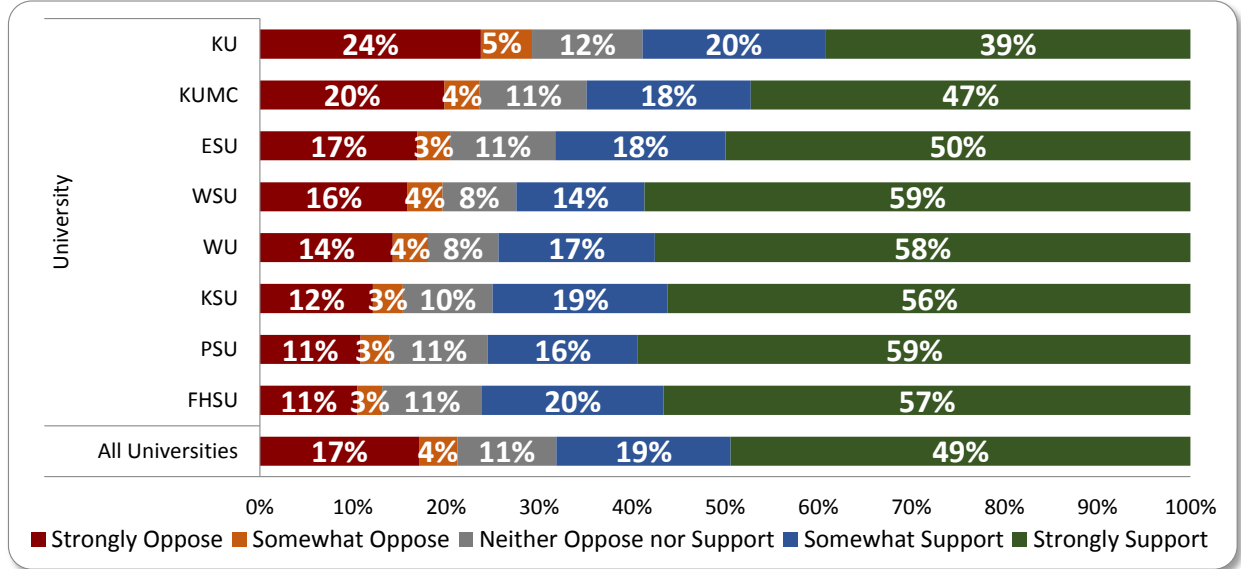


Figure 28: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Handguns in Locked Vehicles

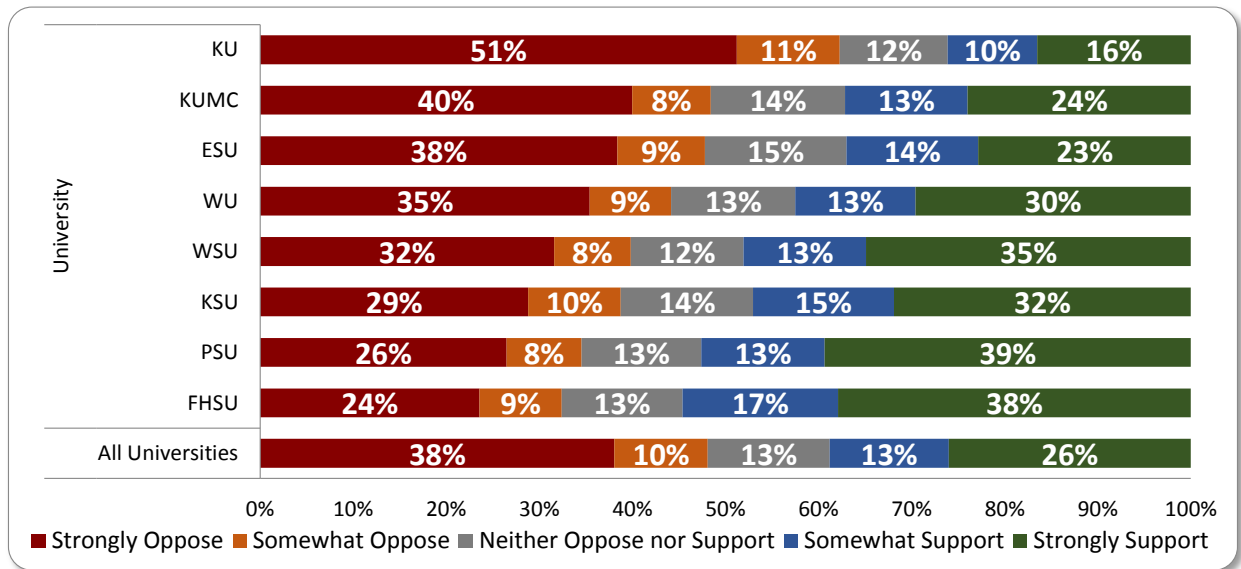


Figure 29: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Handguns in On-Campus Apartments

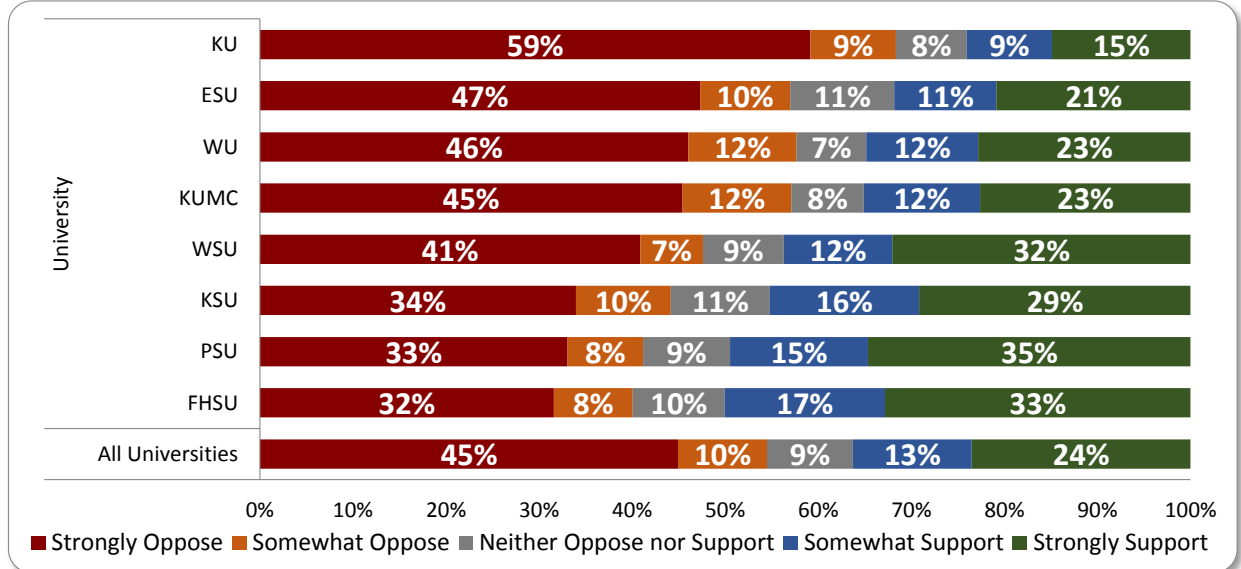


Figure 30: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Handguns in Traditional Dorm Rooms

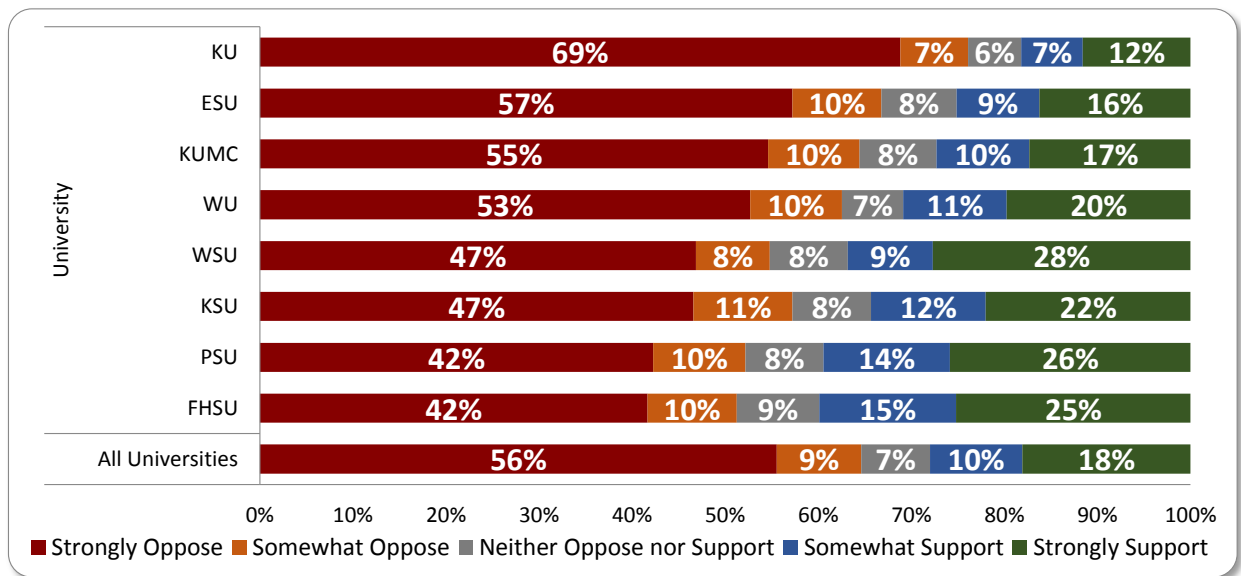


Figure 31: Policy Preference for Allowing Secure Storage of Handguns in Academic Buildings

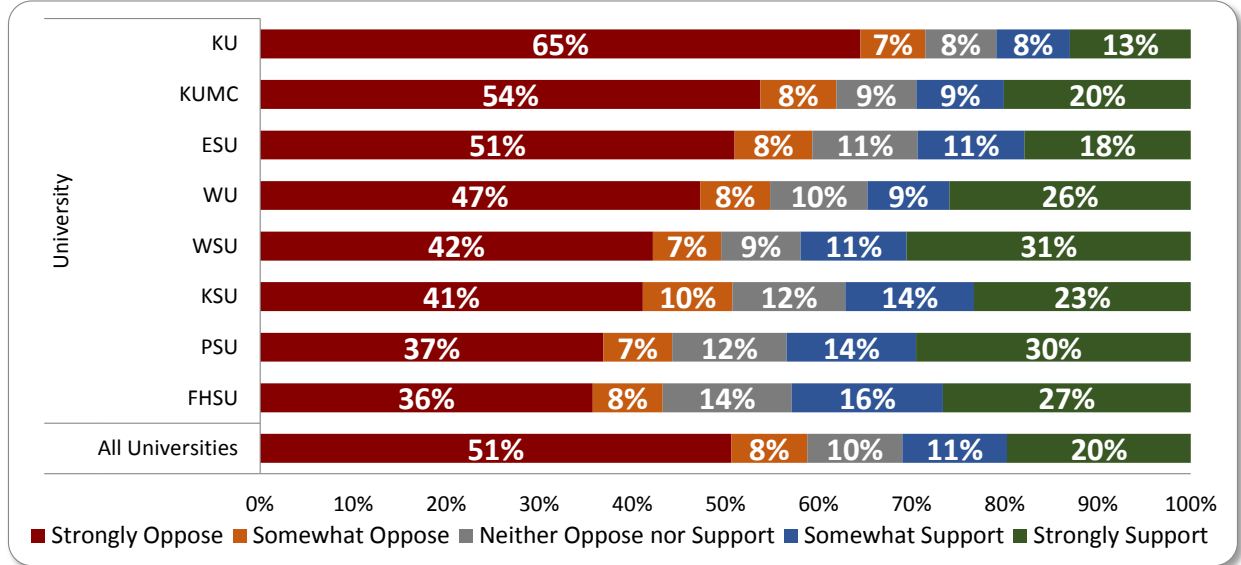
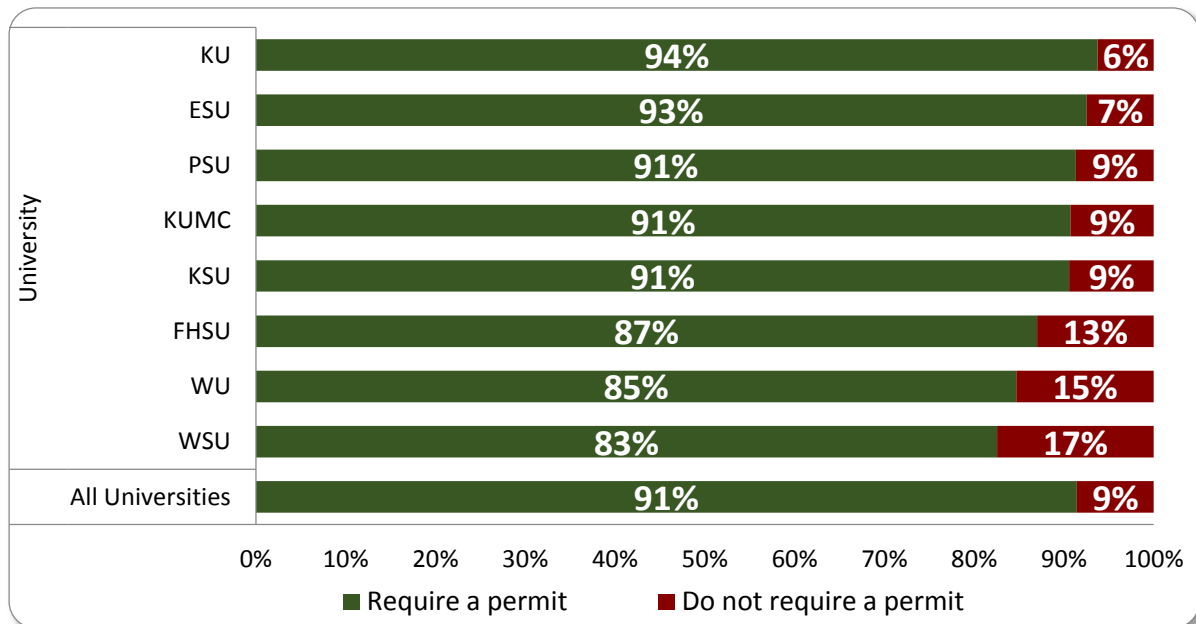


Figure 32: Policy Preference for Requiring Those Carrying Concealed Guns on Campus to Obtain a Permit

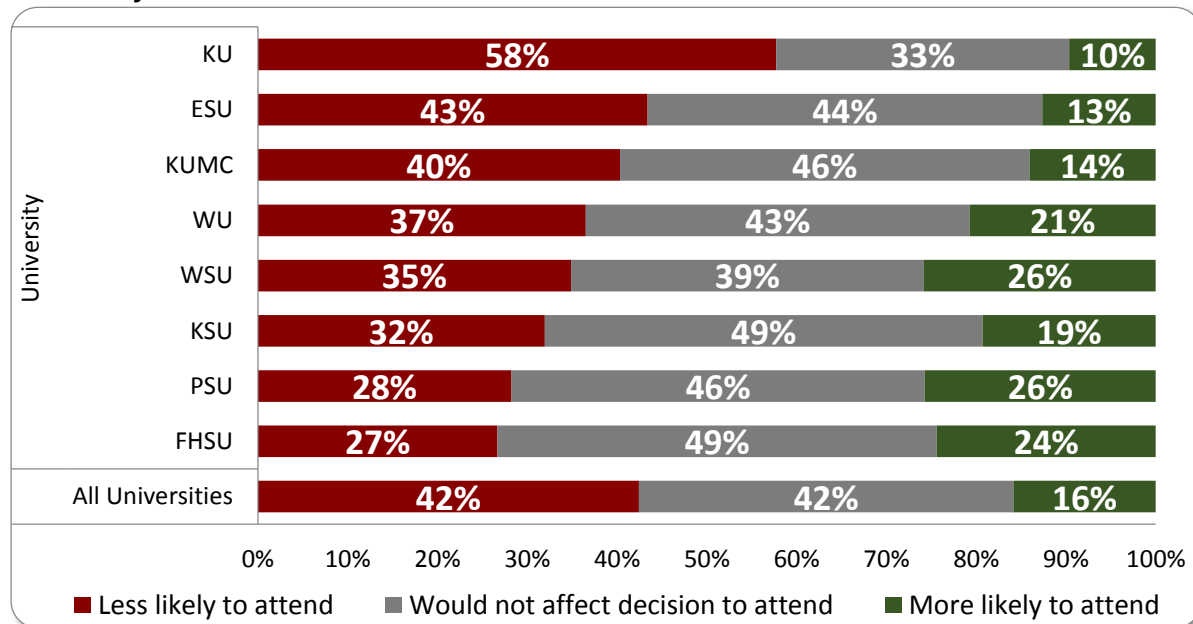


Q11 What is your policy preference regarding requiring persons carrying guns on campus to obtain a permit?

The vast majority of respondents (91%) favored requiring a permit for anyone wanting to carry a concealed handgun on campus. WSU, WU, and FHSU respondents were slightly more likely to

oppose requiring a permit, while KU and ESU respondents were most likely to favor requiring a permit to carry a concealed handgun on campus.

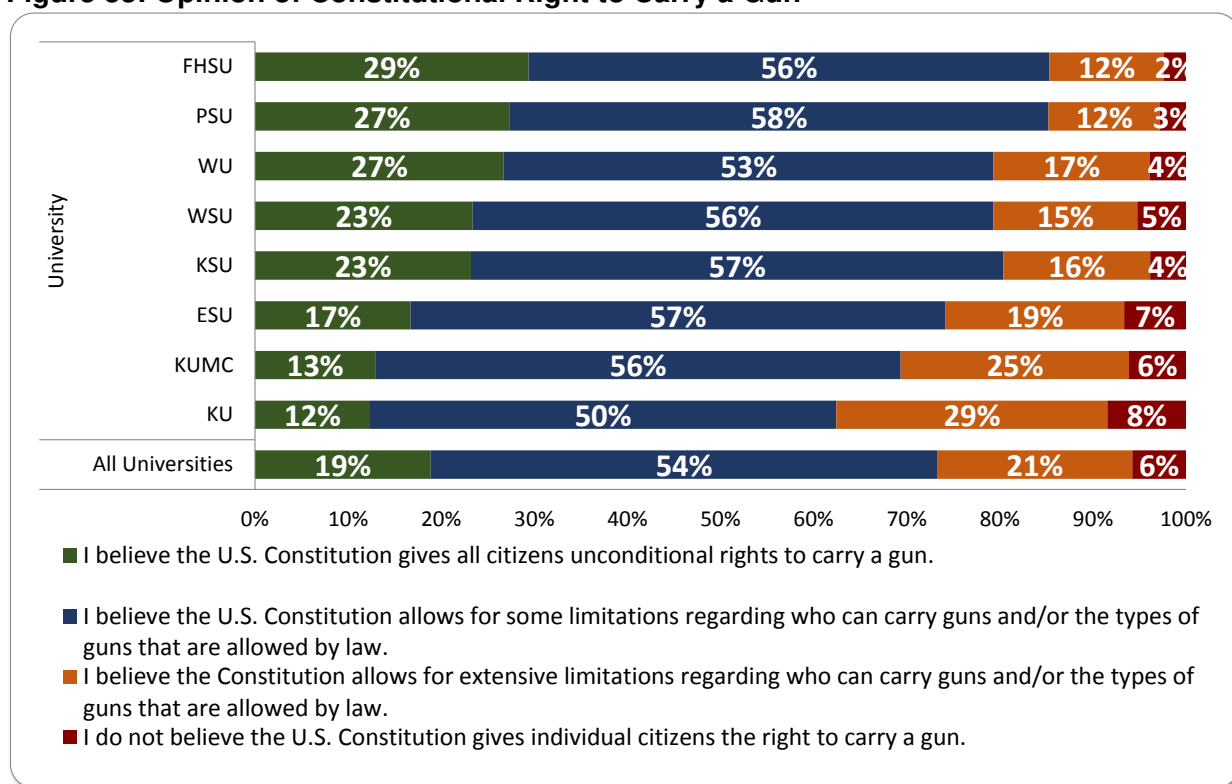
Figure 33: How Allowing Concealed Carry on Campus Would Affect Decision to Attend University



Q12 How would allowing concealed carry on your campus affect your decision to attend this University?

Respondents were divided when asked how allowing concealed carry on campus would affect their decision to attend their university, with 42% saying it would not affect their decision to attend their university and 42% saying that they would be “Less likely to attend.” Only 16% said they would be “More likely to attend” their university if concealed carry were allowed. KU respondents were the most likely to indicate they would be “Less likely to attend” their university (58%), while WSU and PSU respondents were most likely to indicate they would be “More likely to attend” their university (26%).

Figure 33: Opinion of Constitutional Right to Carry a Gun

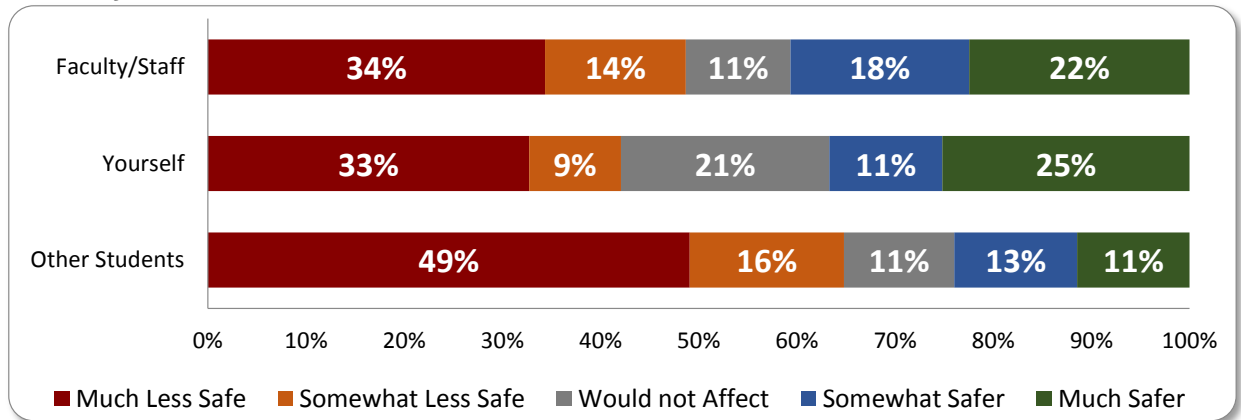


Q20 Which one of the following statements best describes your opinion regarding the constitutional right to carry a gun?

Respondents were asked their opinion regarding their constitutional right to carry a gun. About three-fourths of respondents (75%) said that the U.S. Constitution allows for some or extensive limitations on who can carry guns and/or the types of guns that are allowed by law. Overall, 19% indicated they believed the U.S. Constitution gives all citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun, while only 6% said they believe the U.S. Constitution does not give individual citizens the right to carry a gun. FHSU, PSU, and WU respondents were most likely to indicate they believe the U.S. Constitution gives all citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun. In contrast, less than half that percentage of KU and KUMC respondents gave the same response.

Section II: Opinions of Campus Safety

Figure 34: How Carrying Concealed Handguns by Various Groups Would Affect Feelings of Safety



Q13 How would the carrying of concealed handguns on-campus by the following groups affect your feelings of safety?

More than one-third (36%) of respondents indicated they would feel safer if they carried a concealed gun on campus, 42% said they would feel less safe, and 21% said it would not affect their feelings of safety. Respondents were slightly more likely (40%) to indicate a greater feeling of safety if “Faculty/Staff” carried guns, but were also more likely (48%) to feel less safe. In contrast, nearly two-thirds (65%) said they would feel less safe if “Other Students” carried guns, with nearly half (49%) indicating they would feel “Much Less Safe.” More than half of respondents from most schools indicated they would feel less safe knowing “Other Students” carried guns, with KU respondents feeling most strongly (79%). FHSU and PSU were the only schools where less than half of respondents indicated they would feel less safe if “Other Students” carried guns.

Figure 35: How Faculty/Staff Carrying Concealed Handguns Would Affect Feelings of Safety

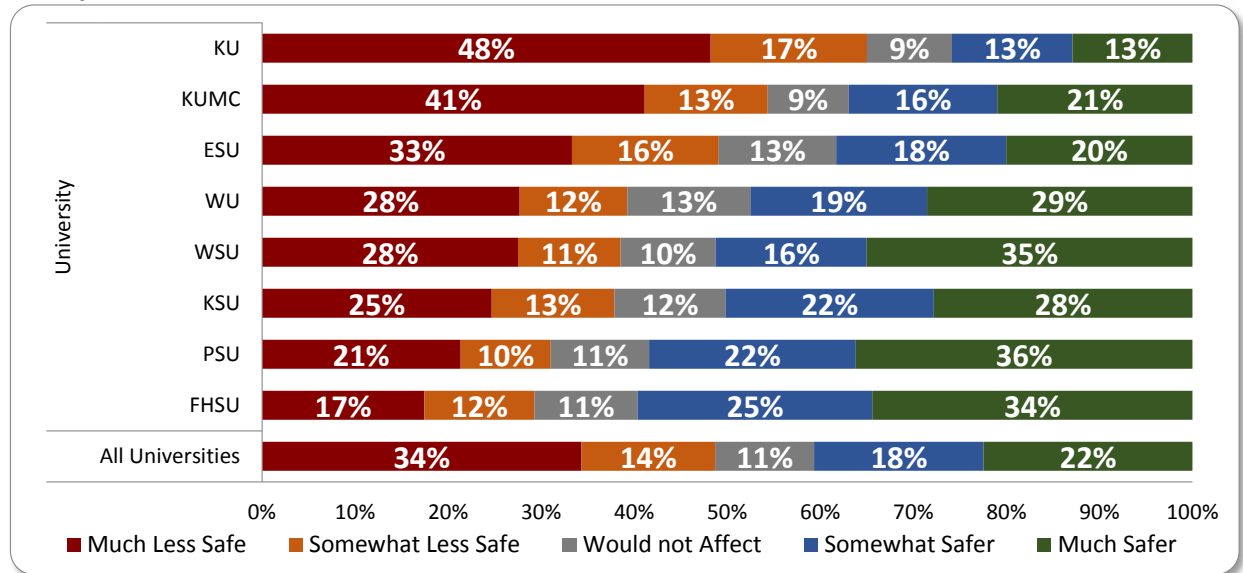


Figure 36: How Yourself Carrying a Concealed Handgun Would Affect Feelings of Safety

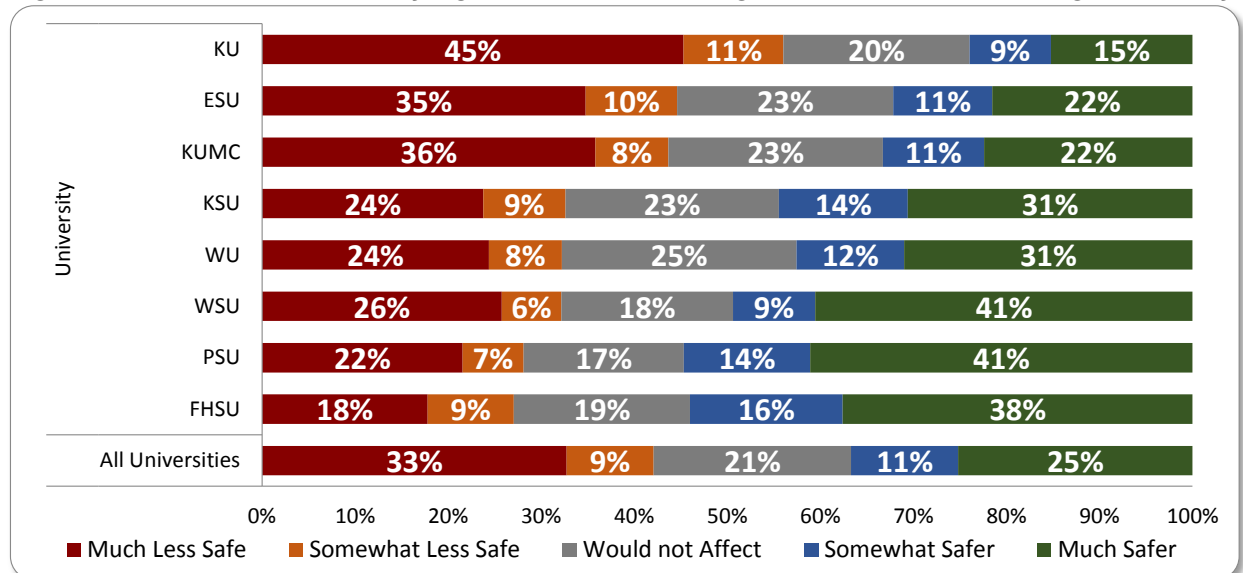


Figure 37: How Other Students Carrying Concealed Handguns Would Affect Feelings of Safety

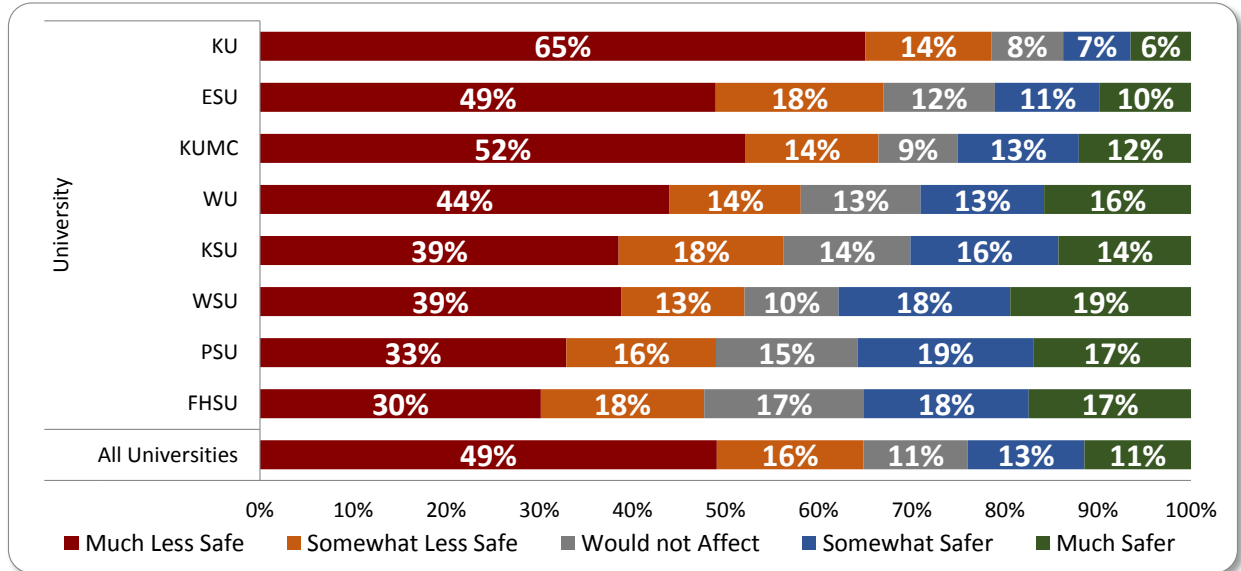
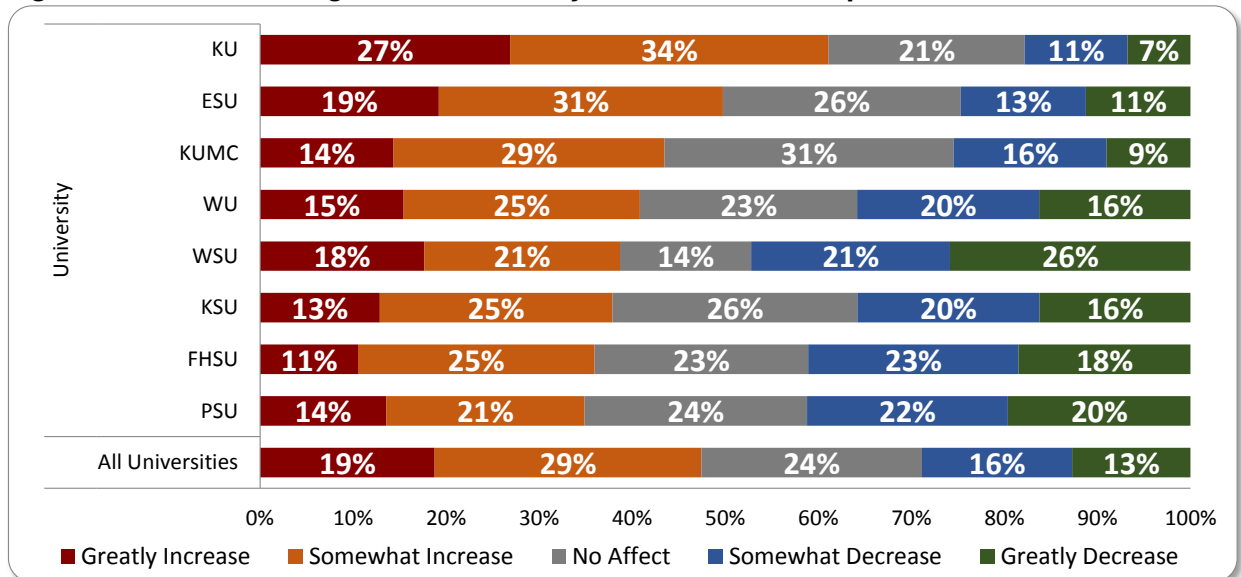


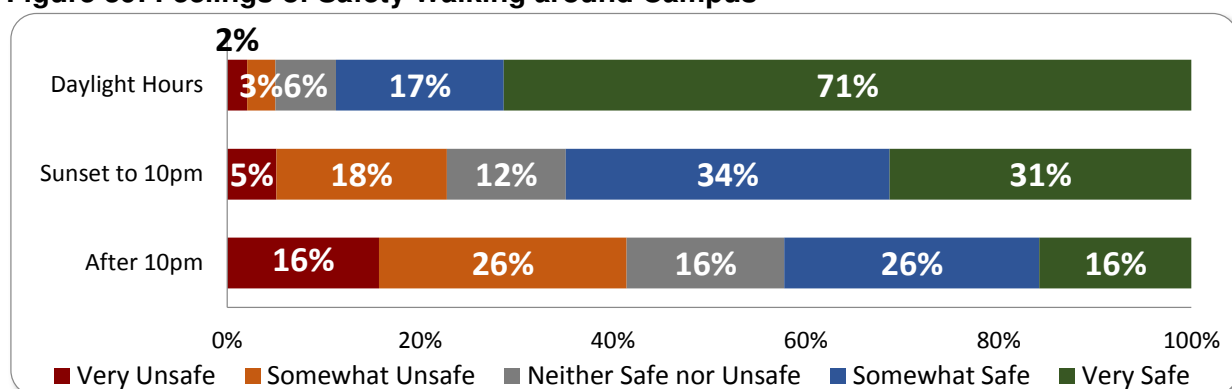
Figure 38: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime Levels



Q14 In your opinion, how would allowing concealed carry on-campus affect campus crime levels?

Almost half of respondents (48%) believe that allowing concealed carry on campus would increase crime, 24% believe it would not affect campus crime levels, and 29% believe it would decrease campus crime levels. KU (61%) and ESU (50%) respondents were most likely to believe allowing concealed carry would increase campus crime levels, while PSU (35%) and FHSU (36%) respondents were the least likely to report the same.

Figure 39: Feelings of Safety Walking around Campus



Q15 Currently, how safe do you feel walking around campus: during daylight hours? Between sunset and 10pm? After 10pm?

Most respondents (88%) indicated feeling safe walking around campus during “Daylight Hours,” with 71% indicating they feel “Very Safe.” In contrast, only 16% reported feeling “Very Safe” “After 10:00pm.”

KSU respondents reported the highest feeling of safety during “Daylight Hours,” with 90% indicating they feel safe. WSU (12%) and KUMC (11%) have the highest percentage of respondents who feel unsafe during “Daylight Hours.” Between sunset and 10:00pm, KSU again has the highest feeling of safety, with 69% of respondents indicating they feel safe. WSU has the highest percentage of respondents (55%) indicating they feel unsafe between sunset and 10:00pm, closely followed by KUMC at 49%. ESU respondents report the highest feeling of safety after 10:00pm, with over half (51%) reporting feeling some level of safety. WSU has the highest number of respondents feeling unsafe, with 74% indicating they feel unsafe walking around campus “After 10:00pm,” closely followed by KUMC (69%).

Figure 40: Feelings of Safety Walking around Campus during Daylight Hours

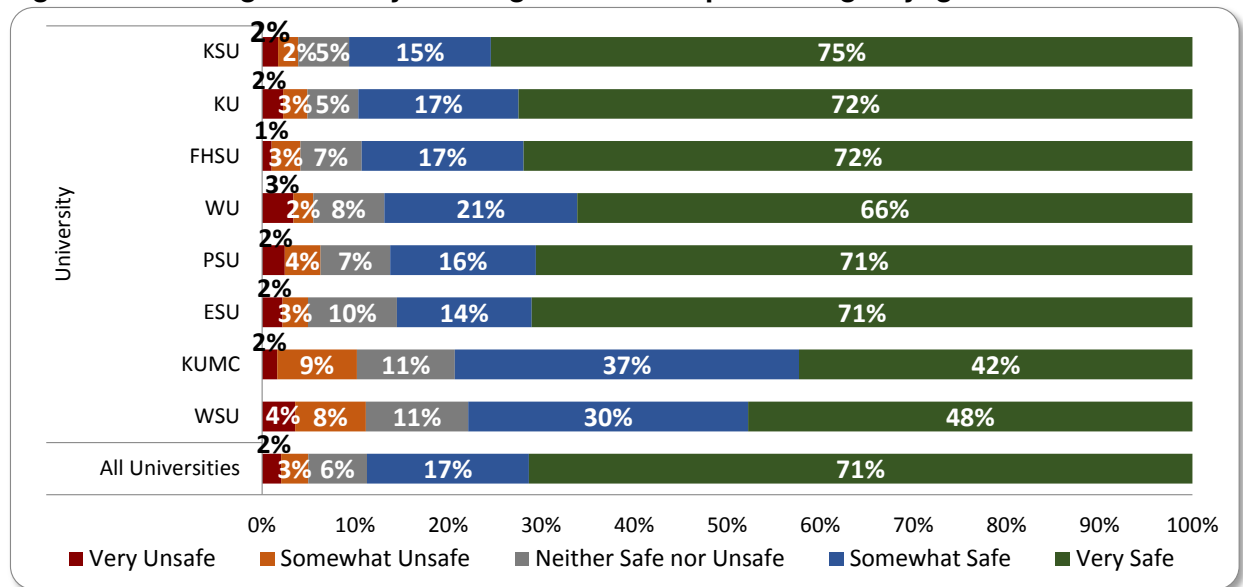


Figure 41: Feelings of Safety Walking around Campus between Sunset and 10pm

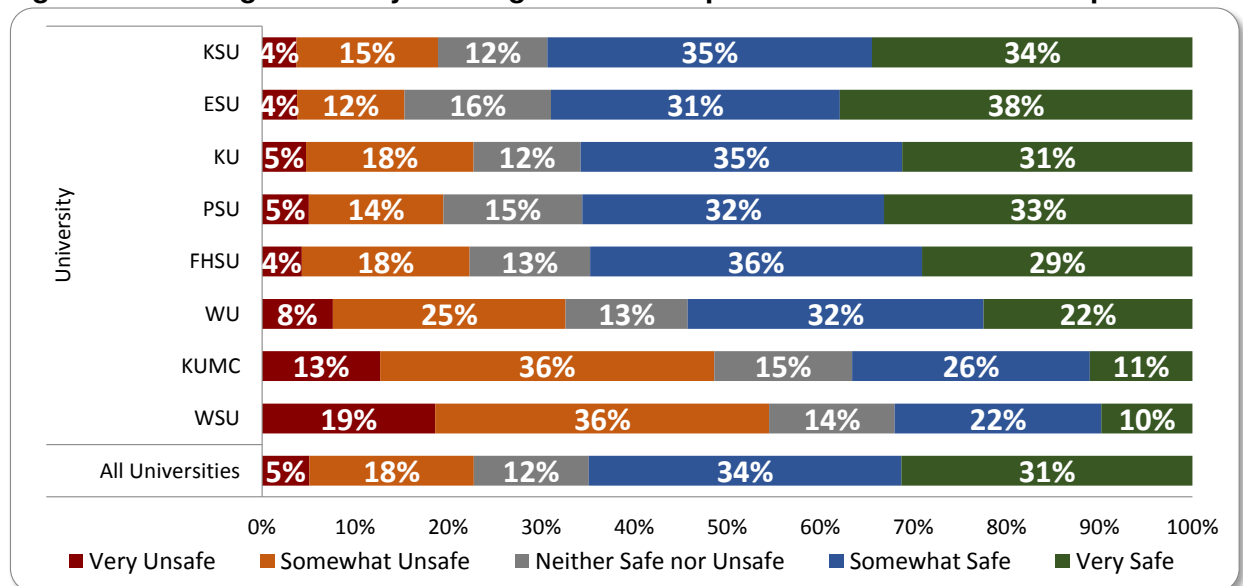


Figure 42: Feelings of Safety Walking around Campus after 10pm

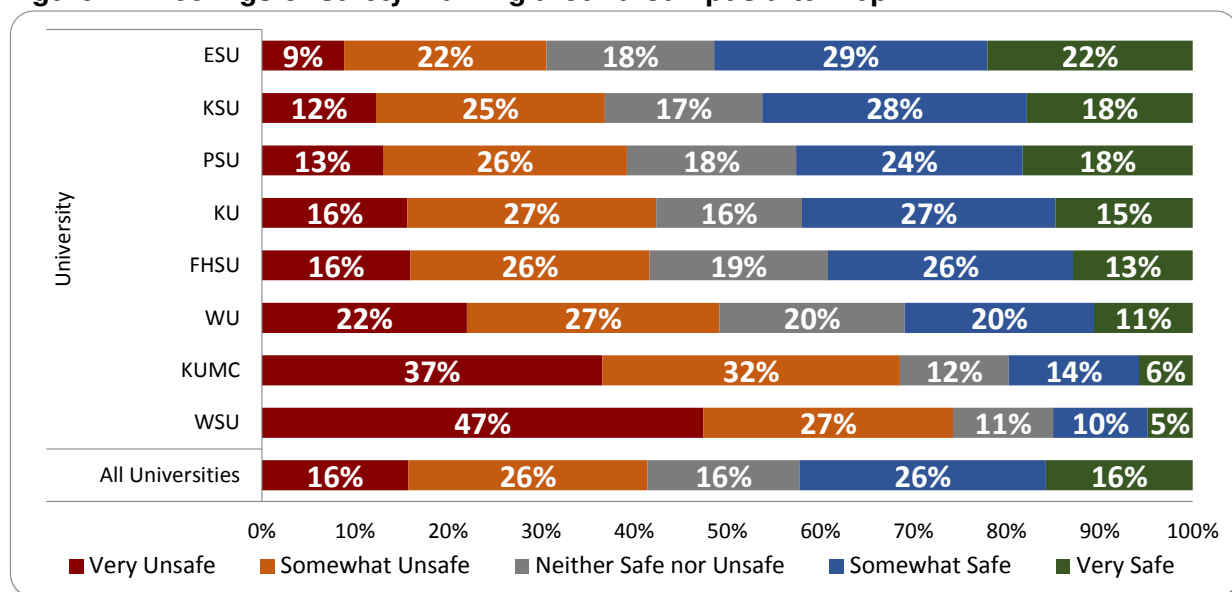
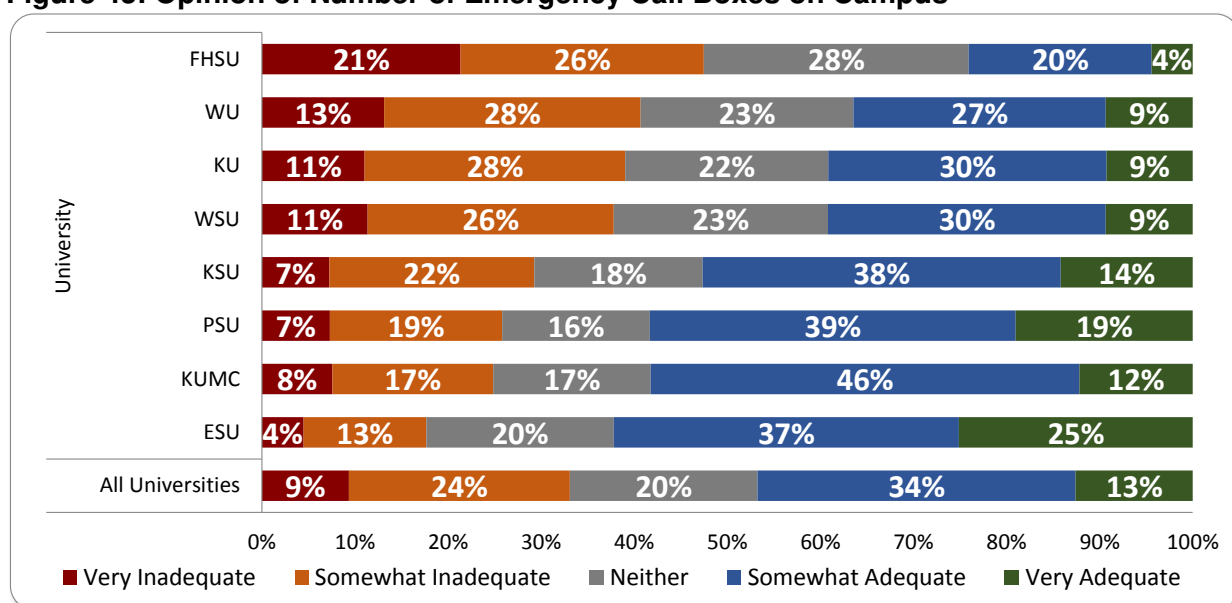


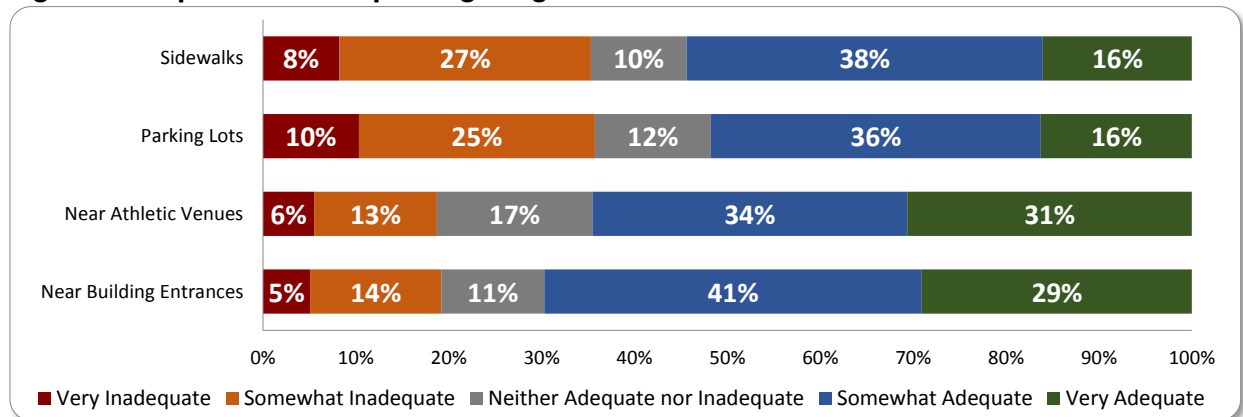
Figure 43: Opinion of Number of Emergency Call Boxes on Campus



Q16 How adequate are the number of emergency call boxes on your campus?

Overall, nearly half of respondents (47%) believe the number of emergency call boxes on their campus is adequate, while 33% believe the number of emergency call boxes on their campus is inadequate. ESU (62%) respondents report the highest level of adequacy with regard to the number of emergency call boxes on their campus, while FHSU (24%) respondents reported the lowest level of adequacy. WU, KU, and WSU were most evenly divided in their opinions.

Figure 44: Opinion of Campus Lighting



Q17 Do you feel that your campus has adequate lighting.... on sidewalks? In parking lots? Near athletic venues? Near building entrances?

Overall, respondents felt that sidewalks and parking lots were most in need of additional lighting. While there was little variation between the schools, ESU and KSU respondents tended to rate the highest levels of adequacy with regard to campus lighting in all areas, while FHSU and WSU tended to rate the lowest levels of adequacy.

Figure 45: Opinion of Campus Lighting on Sidewalks

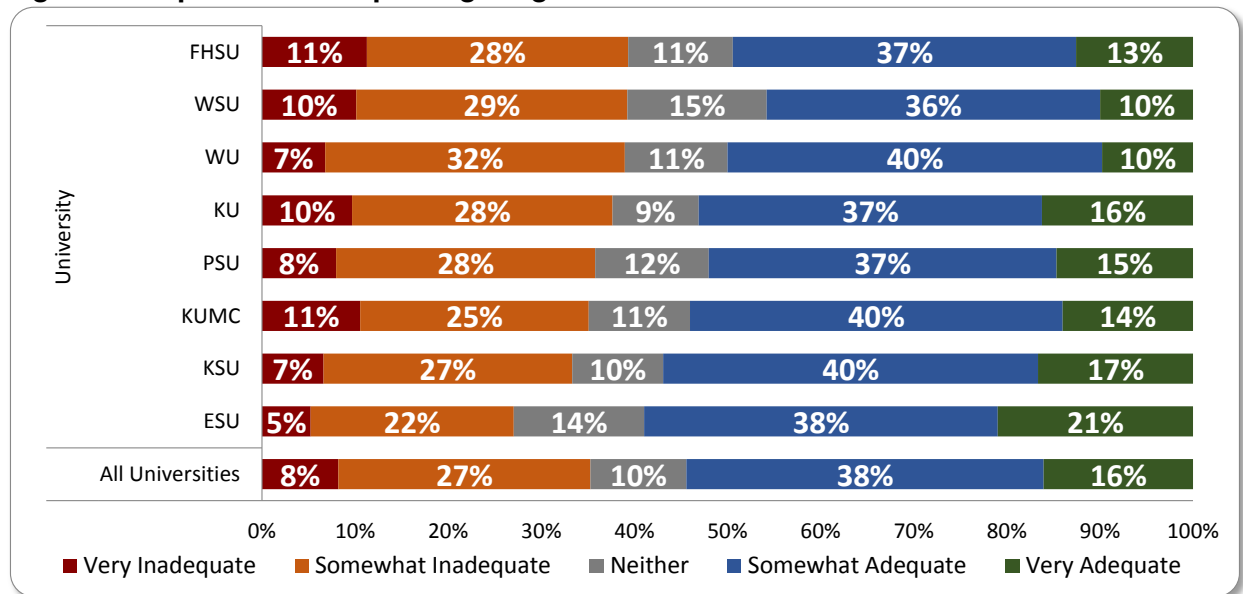


Figure 46: Opinion of Campus Lighting in Parking Lots

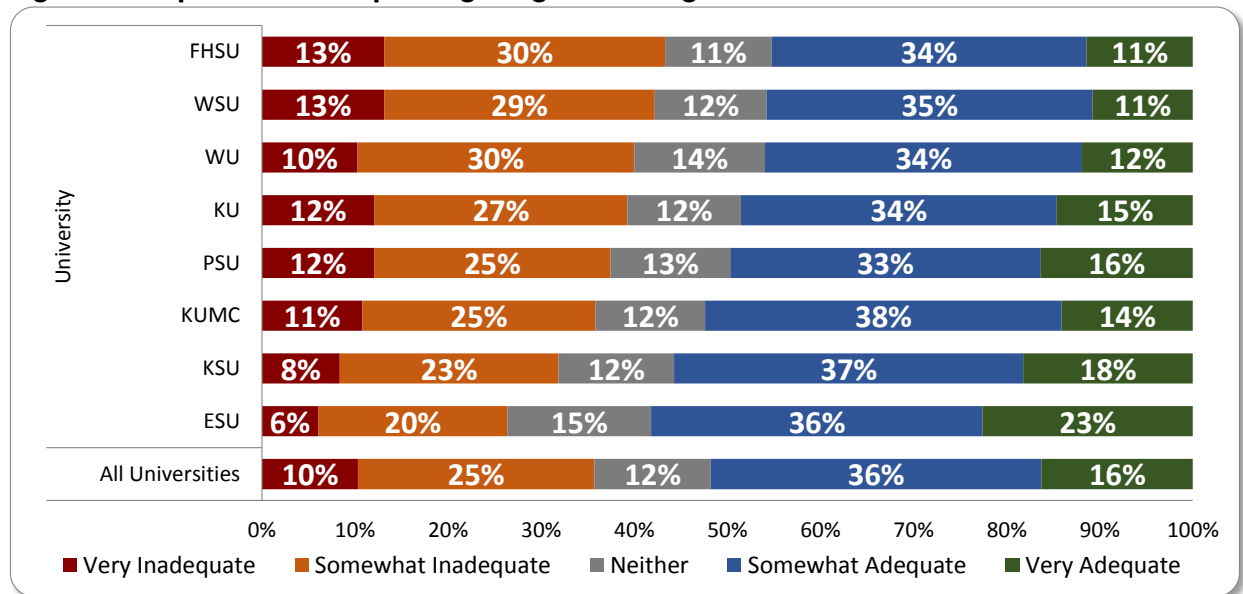


Figure 47: Opinion of Campus Lighting near Athletic Venues

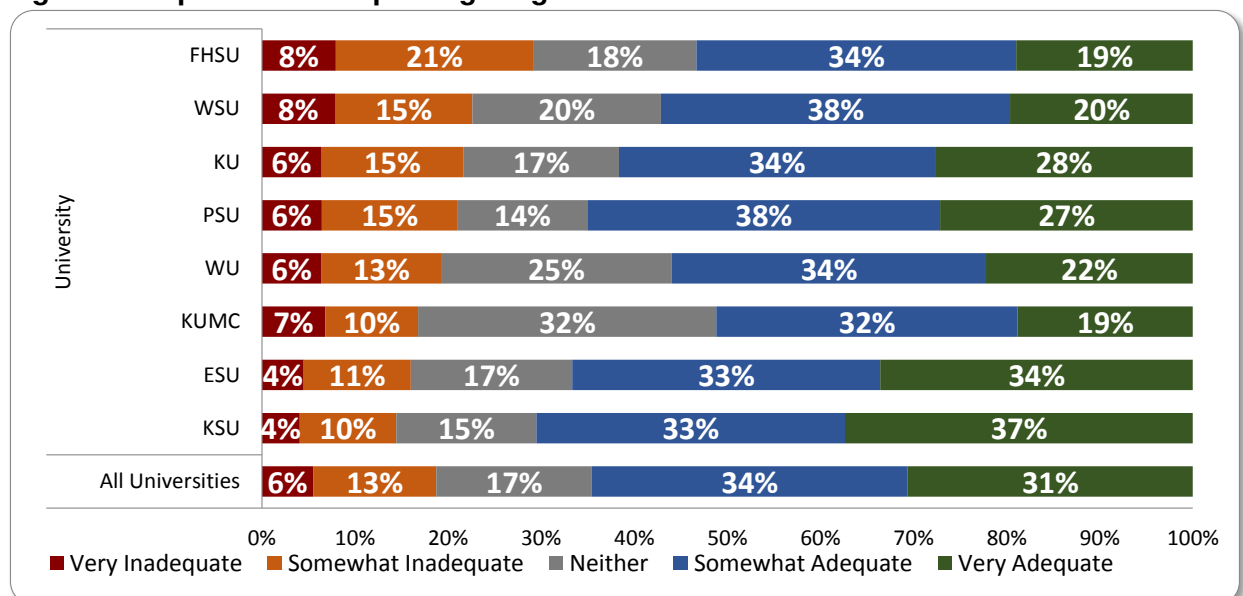


Figure 48: Opinion of Campus Lighting near Building Entrances

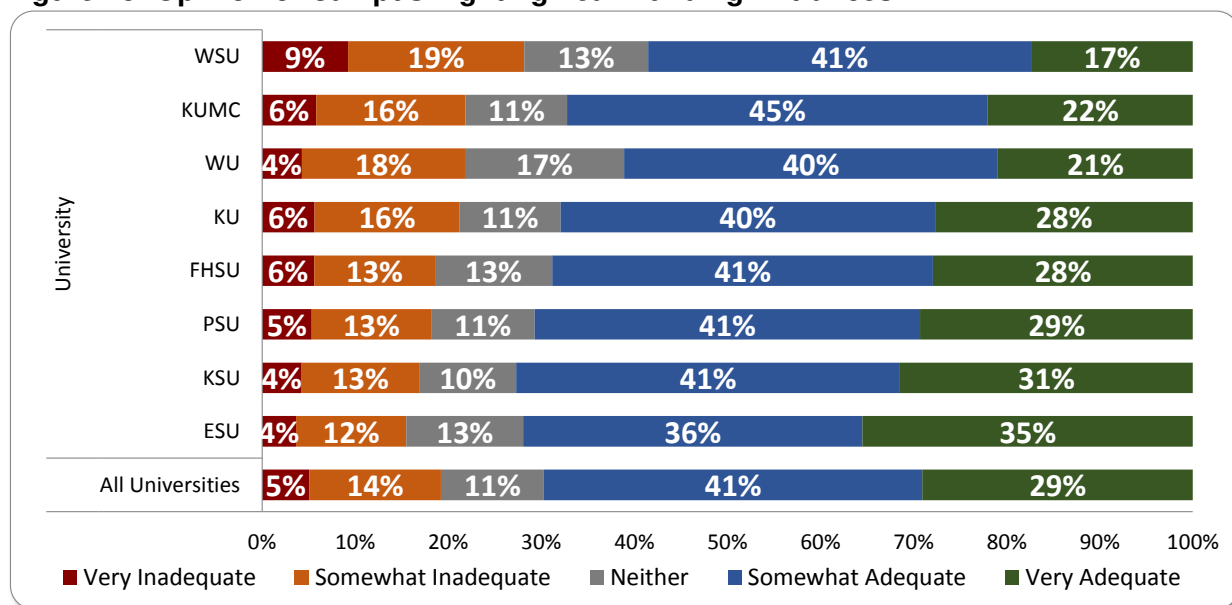
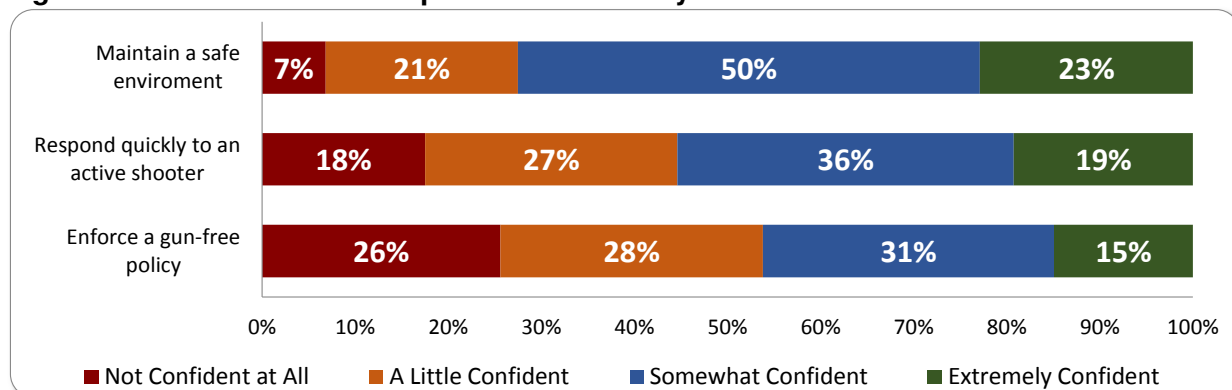


Figure 49: Confidence in Campus Police/Security Force Abilities



Q18 Please rate your level of confidence in your campus police or security force's ability to... maintain a safe environment. Respond quickly to an active shooter. Enforce a gun-free policy.

Respondents were asked to rate their confidence in their campus police or security force's ability to perform various tasks. Most (94%) respondents had at least a little confidence that their campus police or security force could "Maintain a safe environment." Eighty-two percent had at least a little confidence that their campus police or security force could "Respond quickly to an active shooter." More than one-fourth of respondents (26%) had no confidence in their campus police or security force's ability to "Enforce a gun-free policy." Overall, ESU and KSU

respondents tended to have the most confidence in their campus police or security force's abilities, while WSU respondents consistently reported the lowest level of confidence.

Figure 50: Confidence in Campus Police/Security Force Ability to Maintain Safe Environment

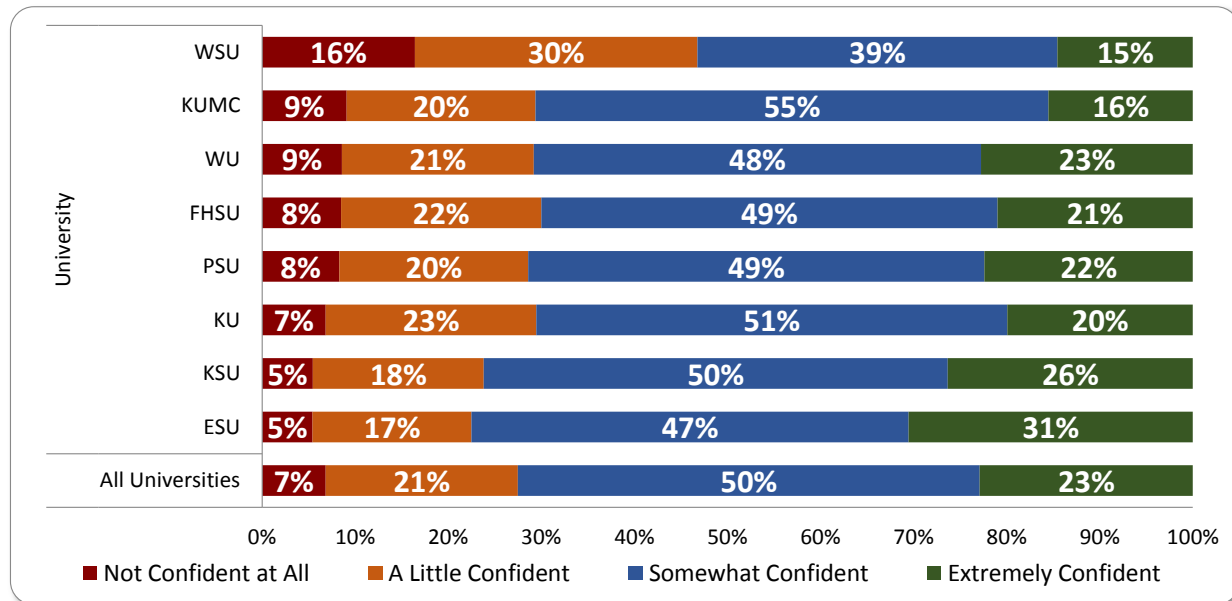


Figure 51: Confidence in Campus Police/Security Force Ability to Respond Quickly to Active Shooter

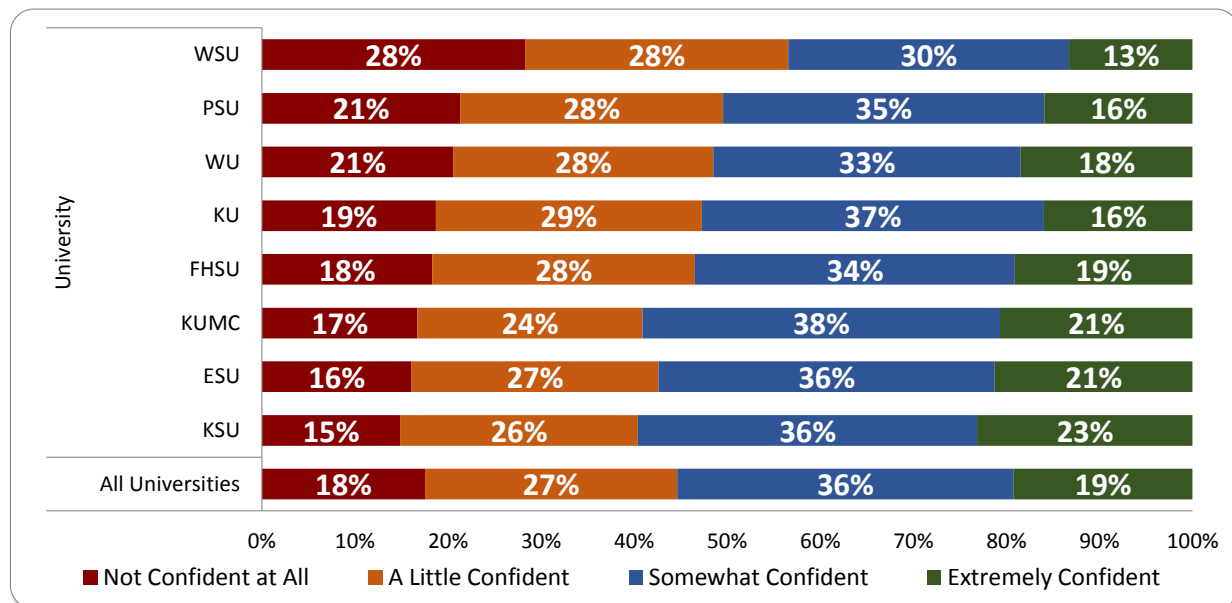
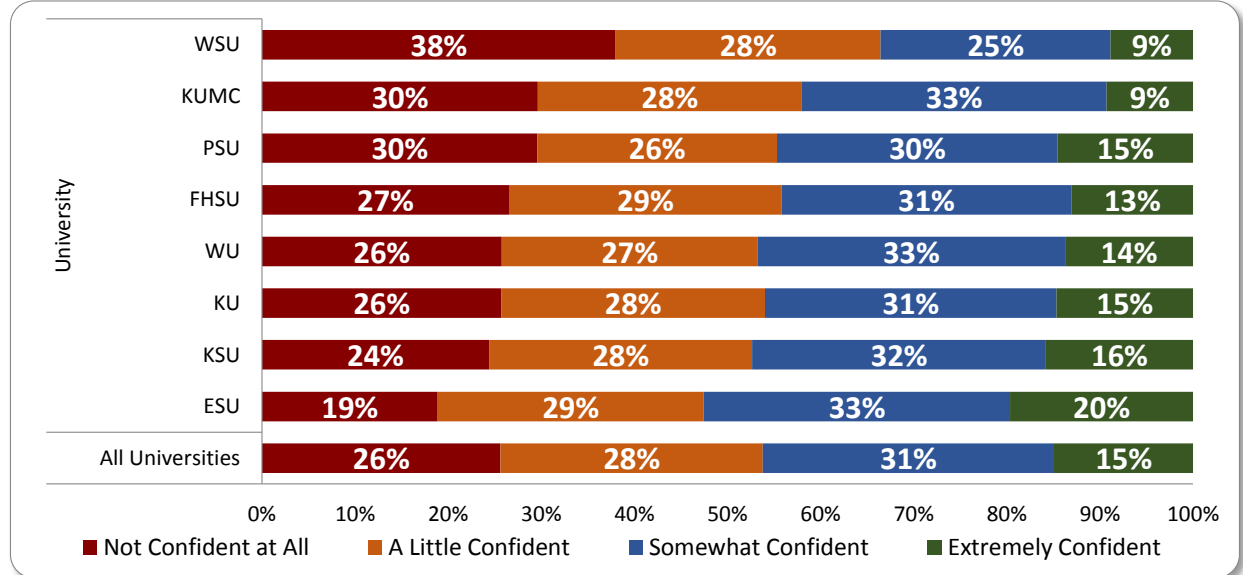


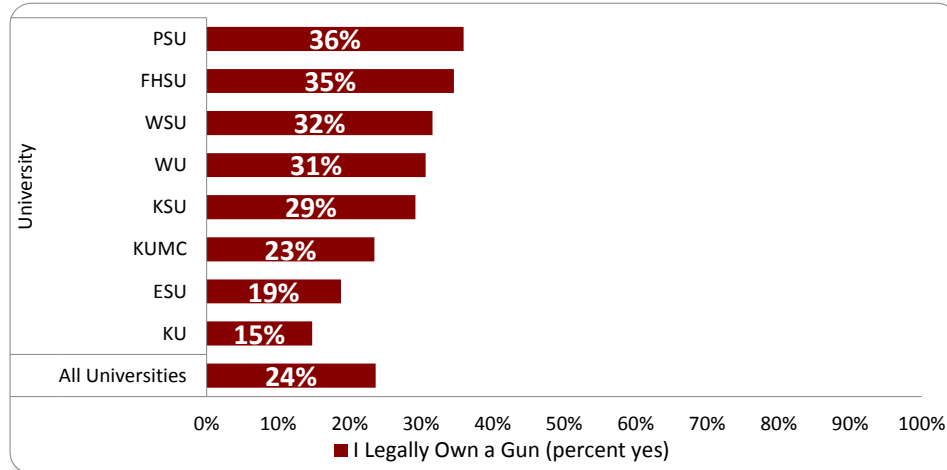
Figure 52: Confidence in Campus Police/Security Force Ability to Enforce a Gun-Free Policy



Section III: Experience with Guns

Respondents were asked to provide some information about their experiences with guns. The questionnaire presented them with a series of responses, allowing them to select the ones that applied to them.

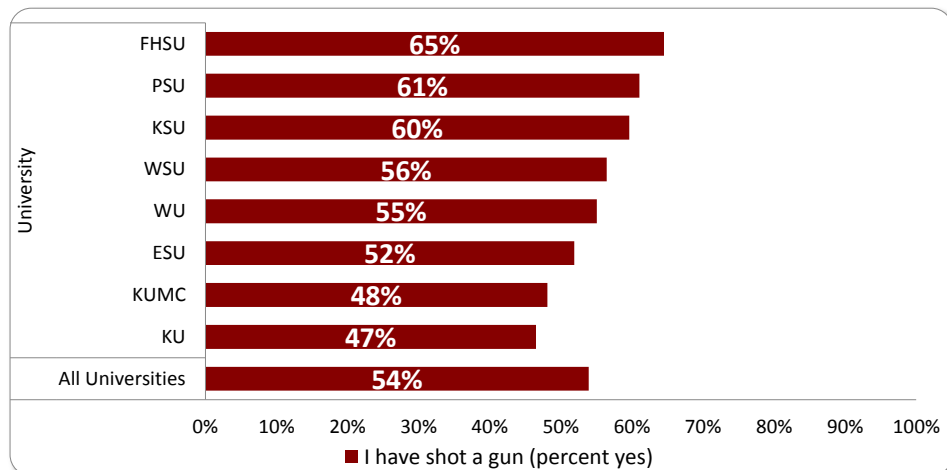
Figure 53: Gun Ownership



Q19 Please describe your past experiences with guns. I legally own a gun.

Overall, nearly one-fourth (24%) of respondents reported owning a gun, with PSU (36%) and FHSU (35%) respondents being most likely to own a gun and KU respondents the least likely to own a gun (15%).

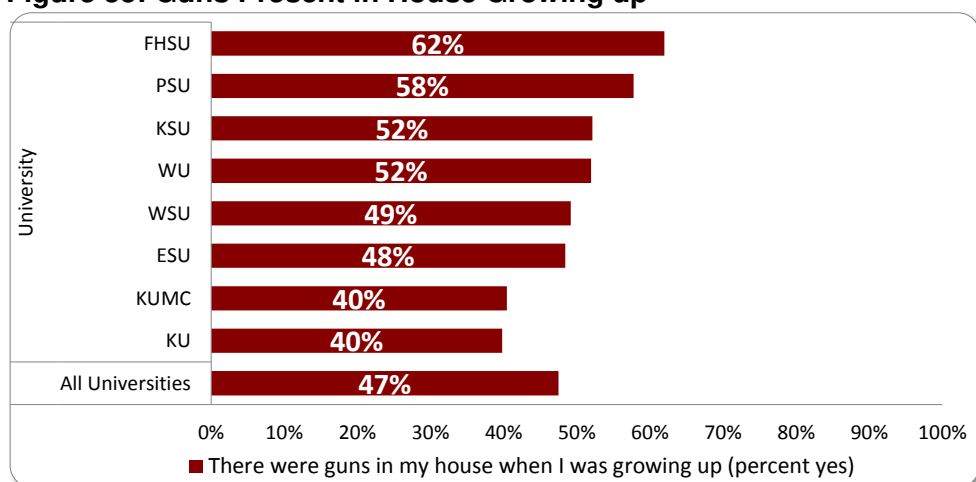
Figure 54: Experience Shooting a Gun



Q19 Please describe your past experiences with guns. I have shot a gun.

More than half (54%) of respondents indicated they have shot a gun before, with FHSU respondents the most likely to have shot a gun (65%), and KU (47%) and KUMC (48%) respondents the least likely to indicate experience shooting a gun.

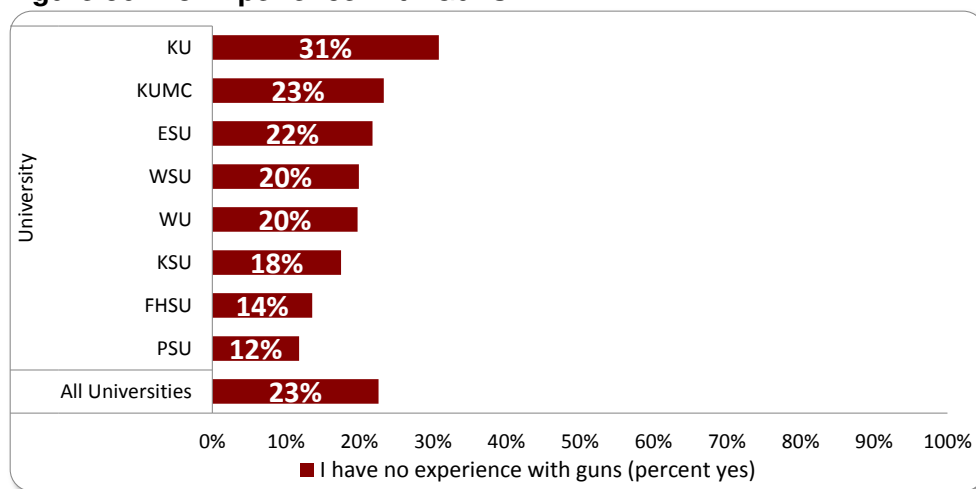
Figure 55: Guns Present in House Growing up



Q19 Please describe your past experiences with guns. There were guns in my house when I was growing up.

Nearly half (47%) of respondents reported there were guns in their house when they were growing up. FHSU (62%) and PSU (58%) respondents were the most likely to report growing up with guns in the house, and KU and KUMC respondents the least likely (40%).

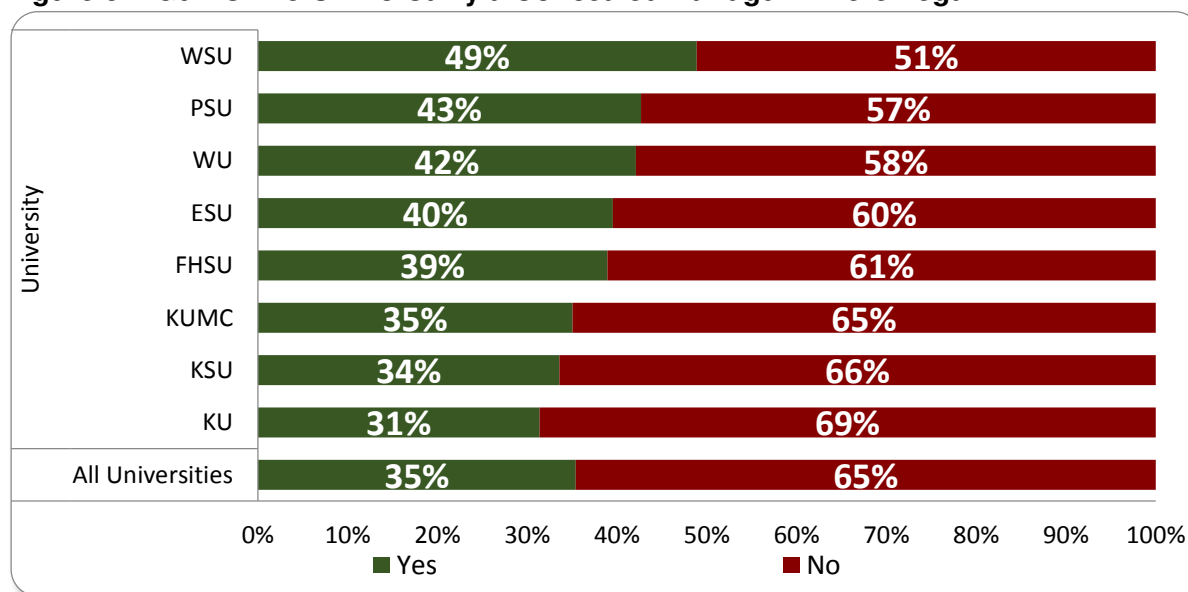
Figure 56: No Experience with Guns



Q19 Please describe your past experiences with guns. I have no experience with guns.

Nearly one-fourth (23%) of respondents reported having no experience with guns, with KU being most likely (31%) to indicate no experience with guns, and PSU (12%) and FHSU (14%) being the least likely.

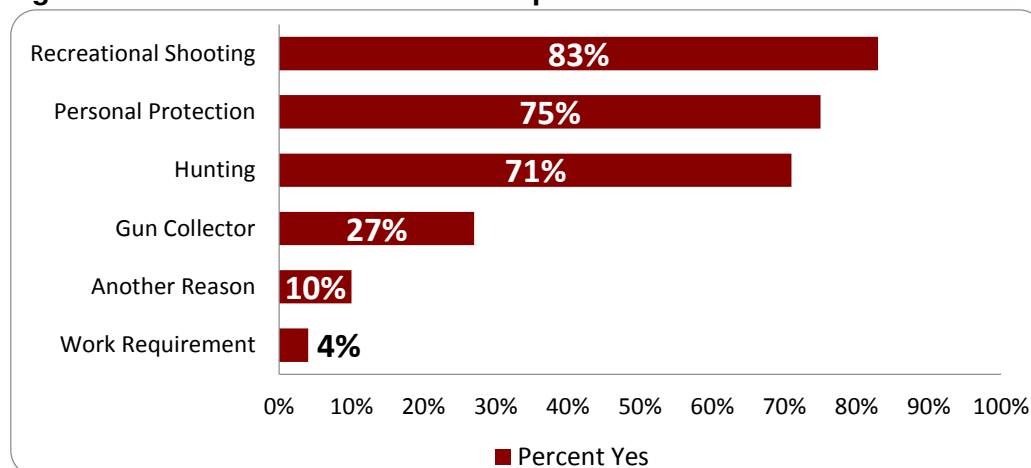
Figure 57: Gun Owners who Carry a Concealed Handgun where Legal



Q21 Do you carry a concealed handgun where allowed by law?

Respondents who indicated they own a gun were then asked if they carry a concealed handgun where legal. Overall, 35% of those who indicated owning a gun said they carry one with them where legal. WSU gun owners were the most likely to carry a concealed handgun (49%) and KU gun owners the least likely (31%).

Figure 58: Reasons for Gun Ownership



Q22 What are the main reasons you own a gun? (select all that apply)

Respondents who reported owning a gun were asked to indicate the reasons they own a gun. The most common response was for “Recreational Shooting,” (83%) followed by “Personal Protection,” (75%) then “Hunting” (71%).

Figure 59: Reason for Gun Ownership: Recreational Shooting

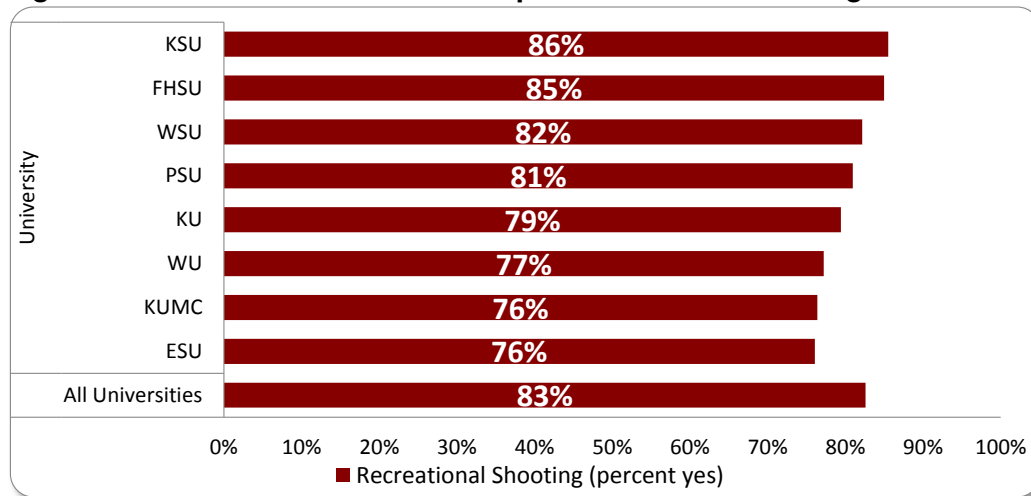


Figure 60: Reason for Gun Ownership: Personal Protection

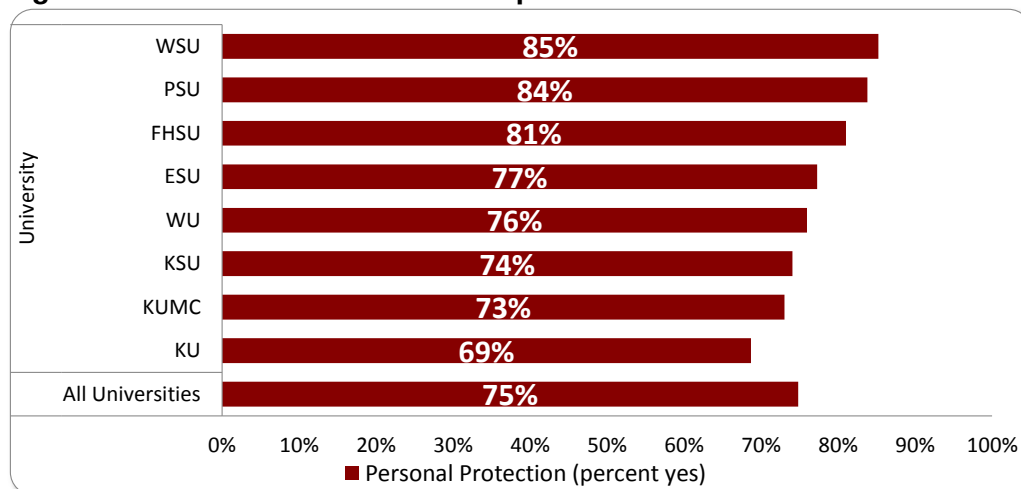


Figure 61: Reason for Gun Ownership: Hunting

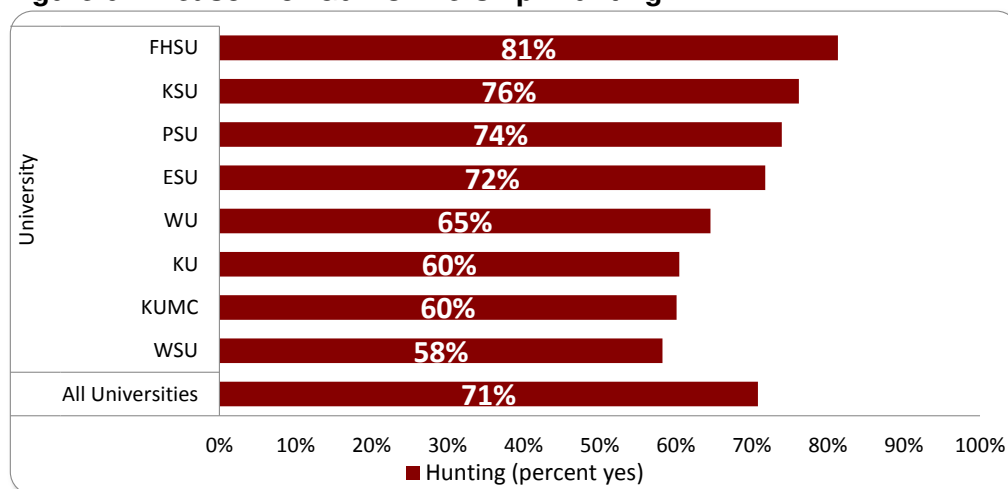


Figure 62: Reason for Gun Ownership: Gun Collector

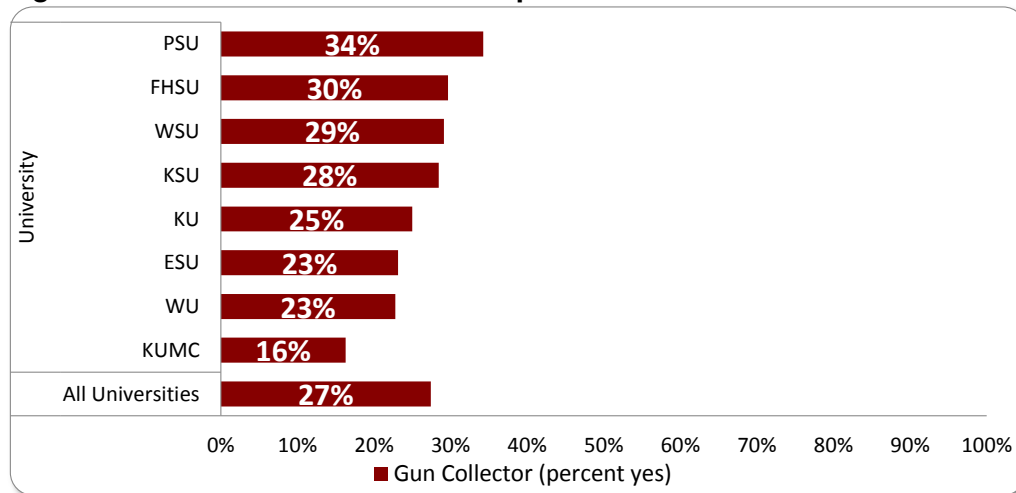


Figure 63: Reason for Gun Ownership: Another Reason

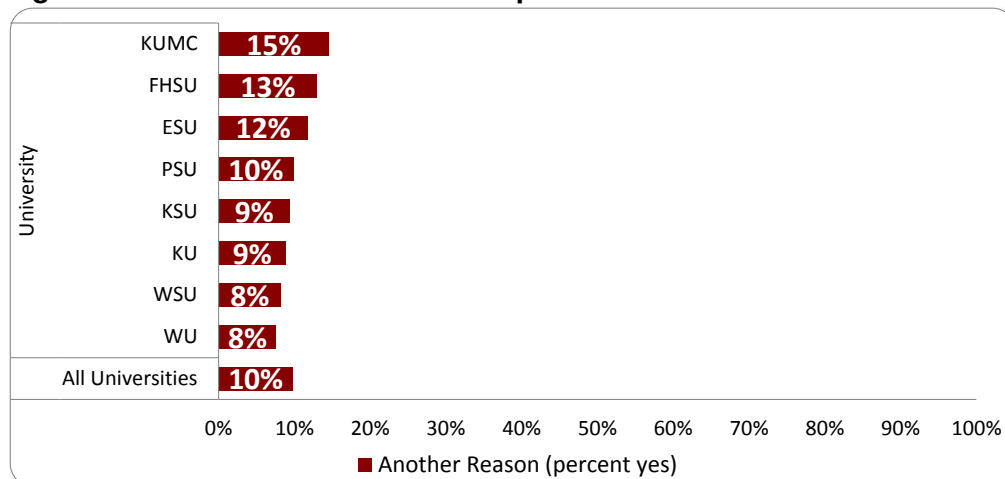


Figure 64: Reason for Gun Ownership: Work Requirement

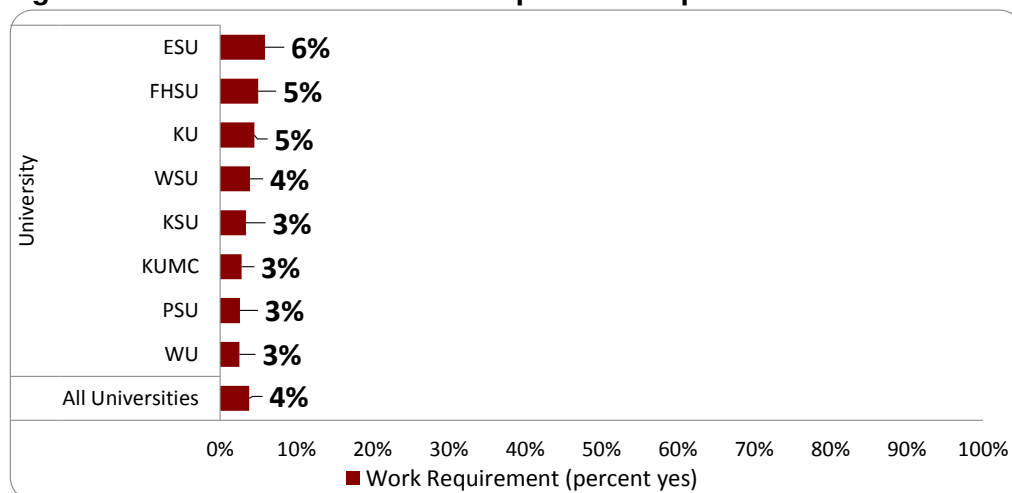
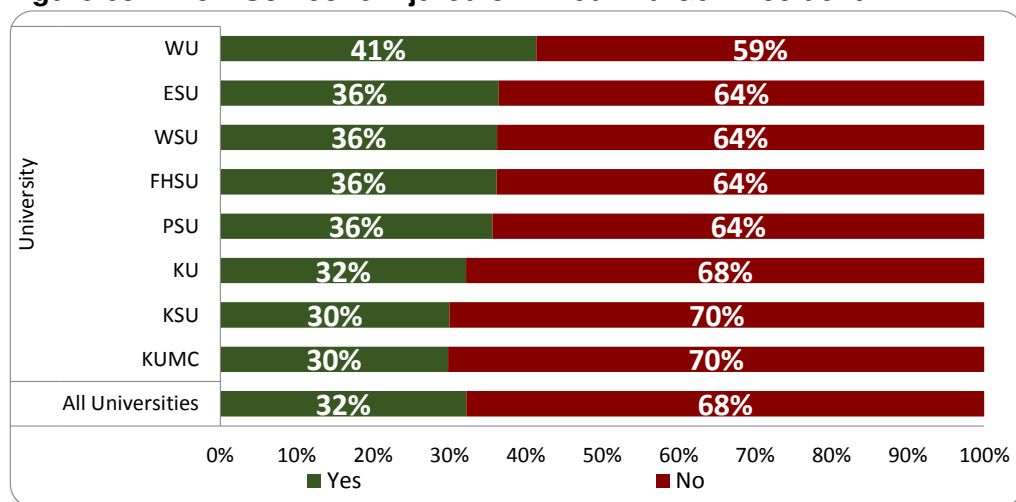


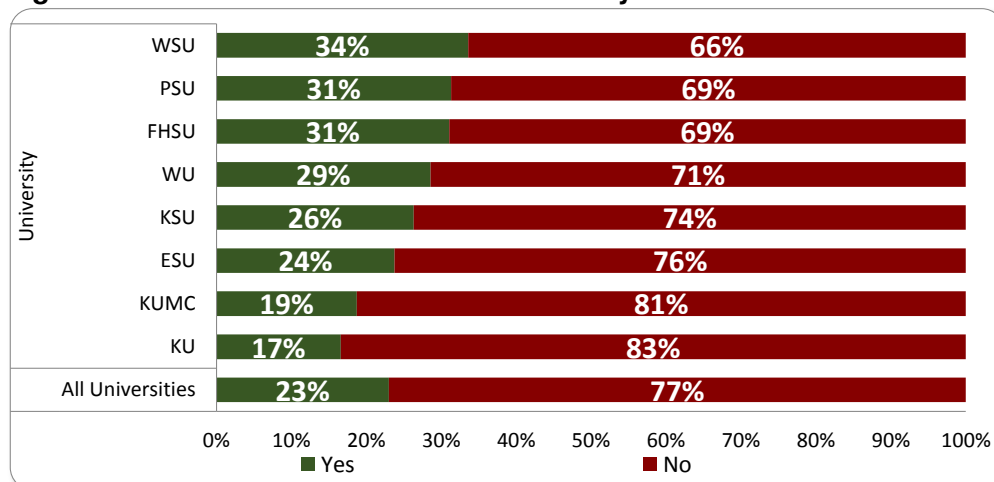
Figure 65: Know Someone Injured or Killed in a Gun Accident



Q23 Have you or someone you personally know ever been injured or killed in a gun accident?

Overall, nearly one-third (32%) of respondents indicated they or someone they knew personally have/has been injured in or killed in a gun accident. WU respondents were the most likely (41%) to report that they or someone they know have/has been injured or killed in a gun accident, while KUMC and KSU had the least percentage reporting the same (30%).

Figure 66: Know Someone Who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime



Q24 Have you or someone you personally know ever used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring?

Overall, nearly one-fourth (23%) of respondents indicated they or someone they know personally have/has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring. WSU respondents were the most likely (34%) to report they or someone they know personally have/has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring, while KU (17%) and KUMC (19%) respondents were the least likely.

Section IV: Demographics of Respondents

Figure 67: Class Rank

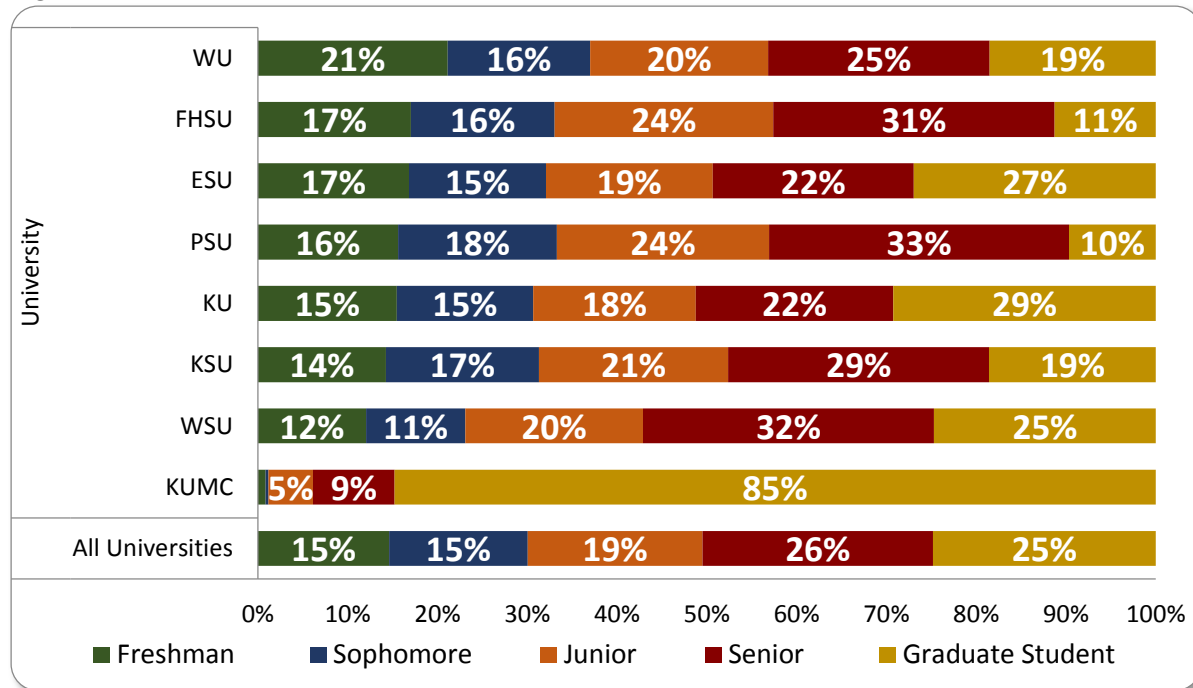


Figure 68: Type of Housing

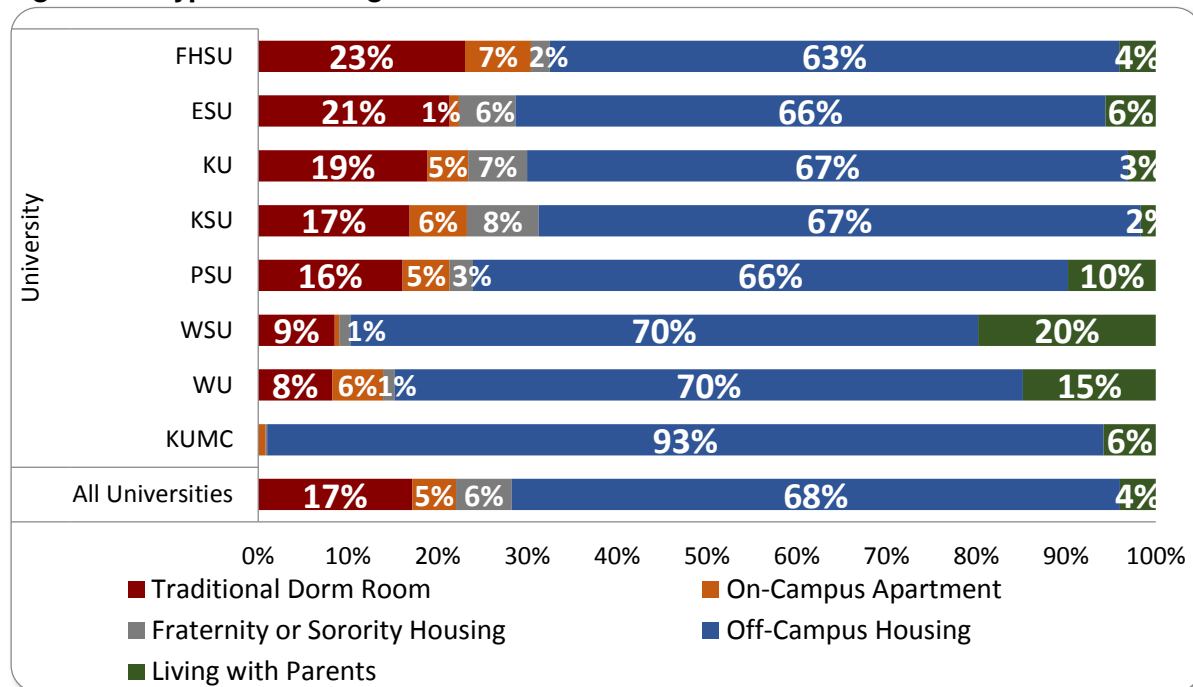


Figure 69: Gender

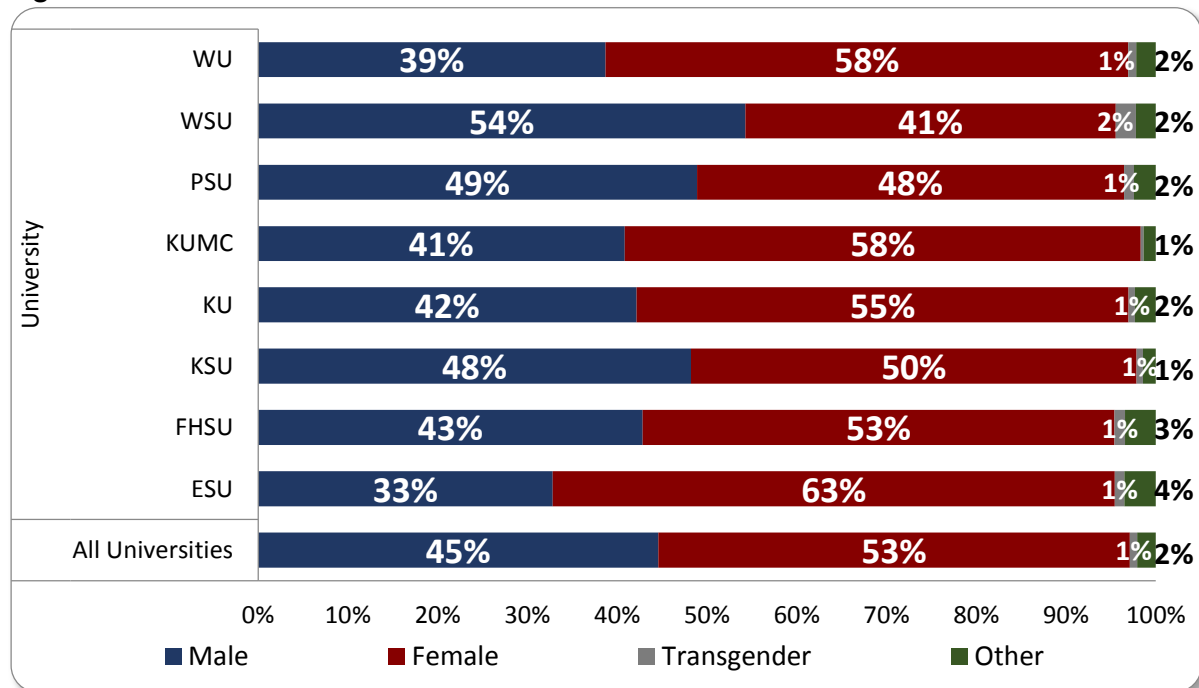


Figure 70: Ethnicity

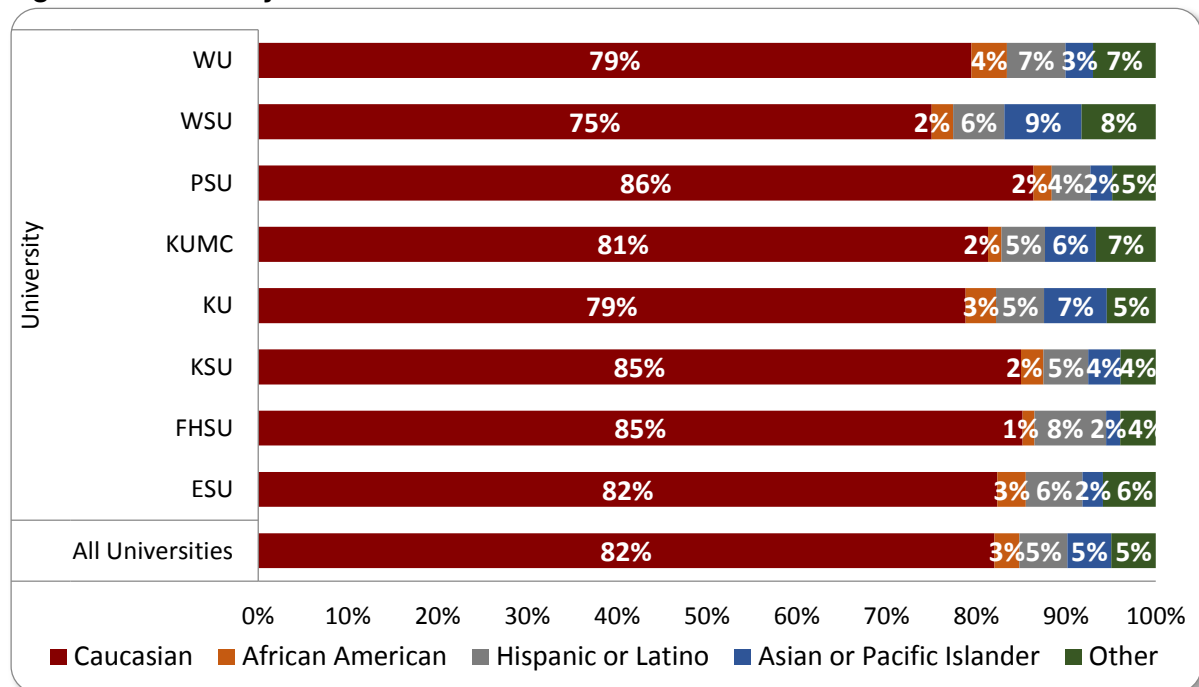


Figure 71: Political Orientation

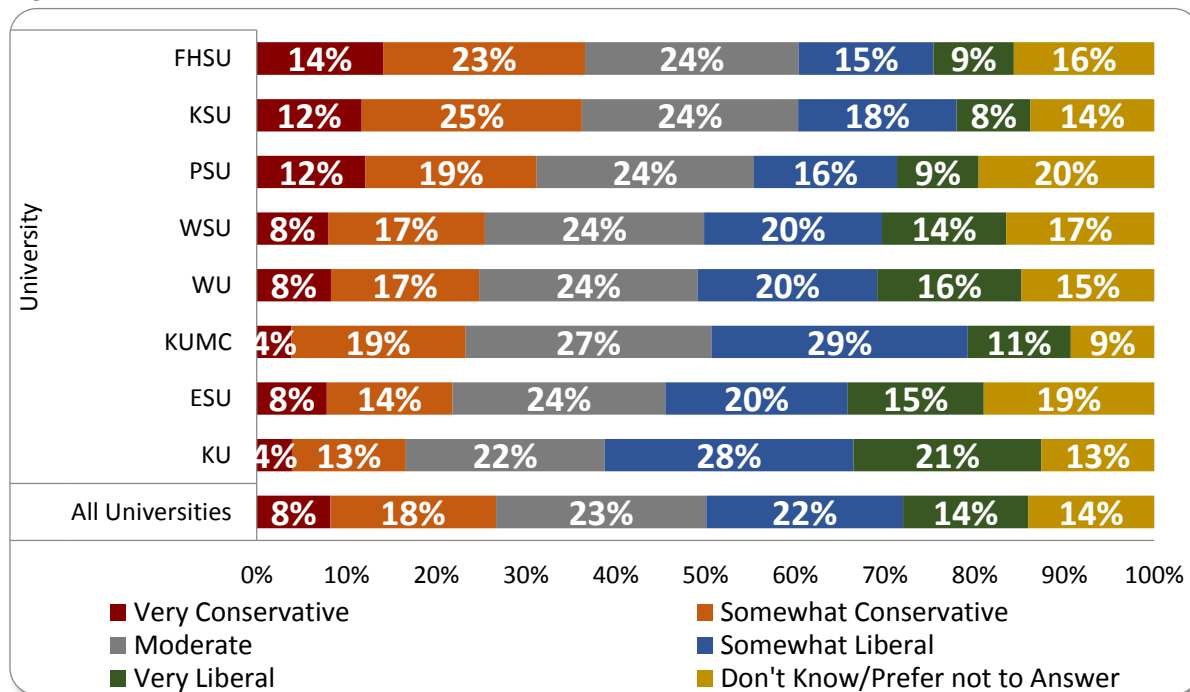
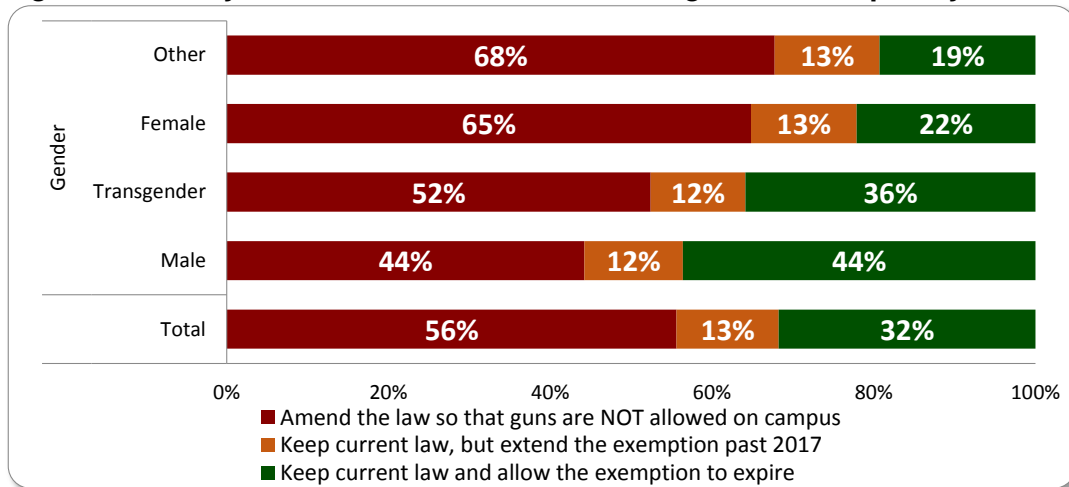


Figure 72: Age

University	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of Responses
ESU	25	21	18	72	1,117
FHSU	22	21	18	66	730
KSU	23	21	18	94	6,449
KU	24	21	18	94	6,477
KUMC	28	26	18	60	579
PSU	23	21	18	72	976
WSU	26	23	18	77	618
WU	27	22	18	61	227
All Universities	24	21	18	94	17,173

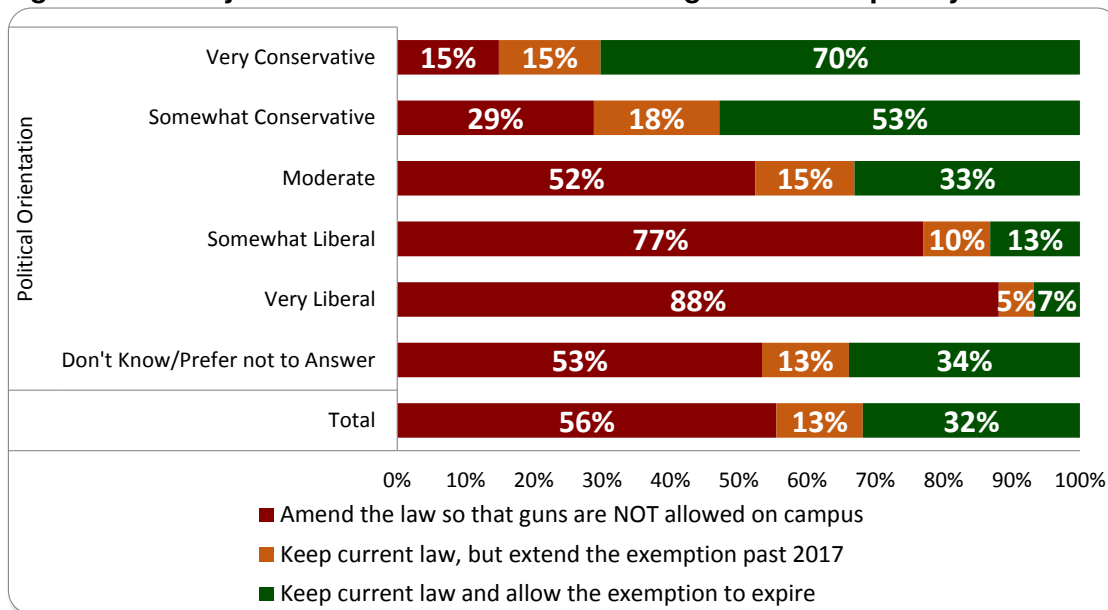
Section V: Bivariate Analysis of Policy Preference

Figure 73: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Gender



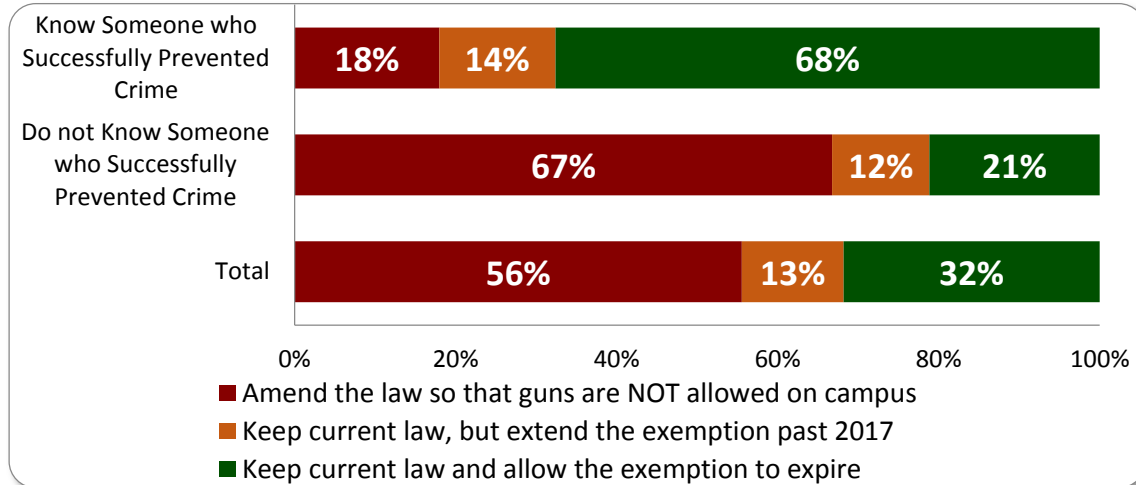
With regard to policy preference, “Males” were more likely than females to favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire, which would allow guns. Two-thirds of females would prefer a policy that did not allow concealed carry on campus.

Figure 74: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Political Orientation



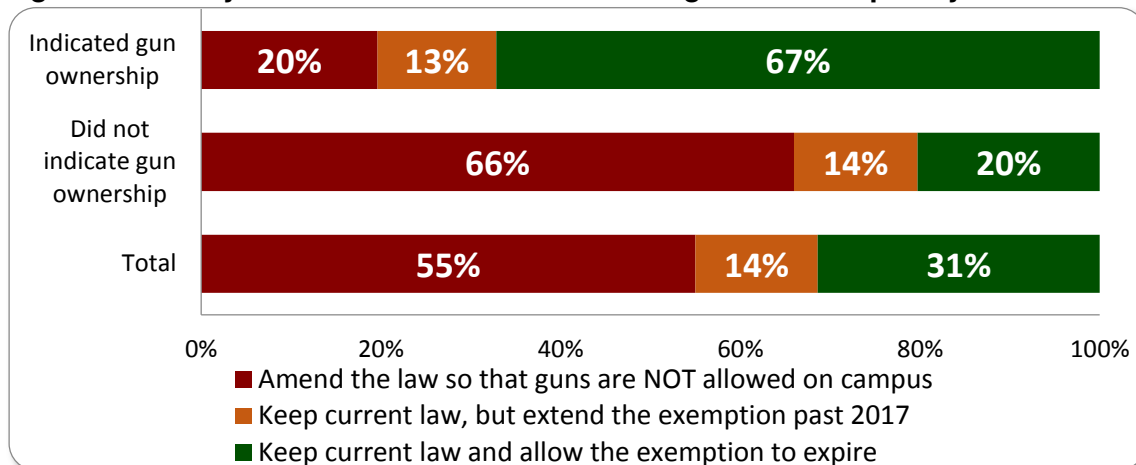
Those who identified as “Somewhat Liberal” or “Very Liberal” were highly likely to favor amending the law so that guns are not allowed on campus. Those identifying as “Somewhat Conservative” or “Very Conservative” were most likely to favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire, which would allow concealed carry.

Figure 75: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Know Someone who Used a Gun to Successfully Prevent a Crime



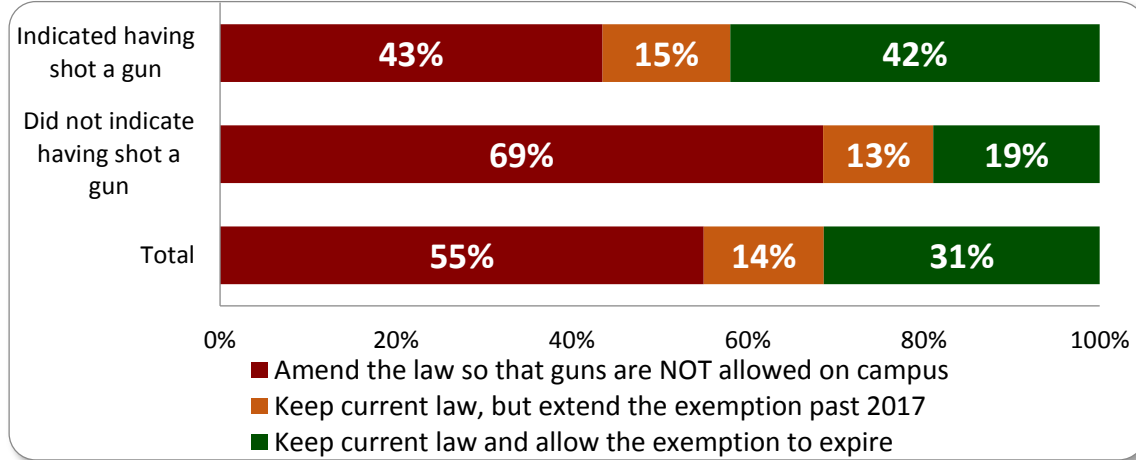
Respondents who reported that they or someone they know personally have/has successfully used a gun to prevent a crime from occurring were much more likely to favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire (68%) than those who indicated that they do not know someone they know personally has successfully used a gun to prevent a crime from occurring (21%).

Figure 76: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Gun Ownership



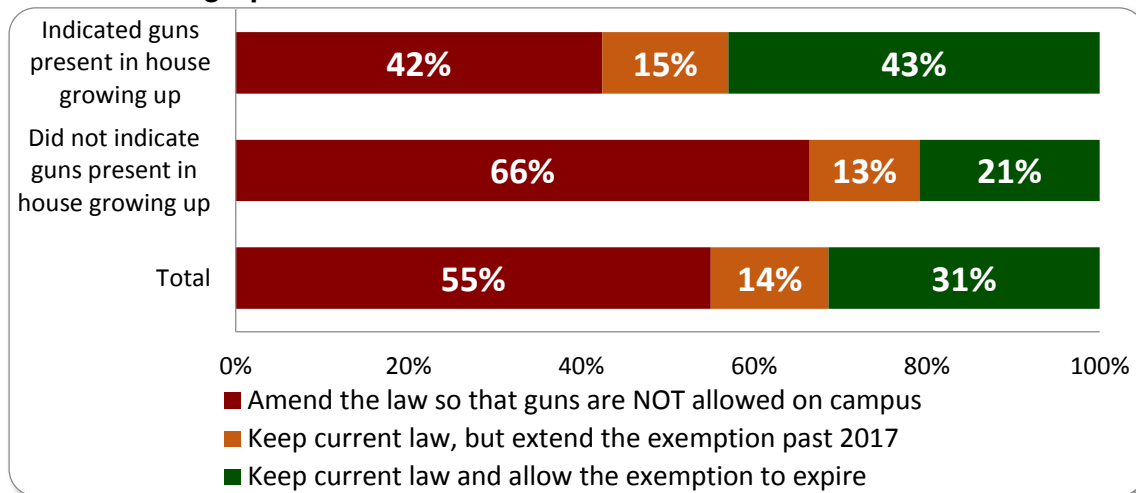
Gun owners were much more likely to favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire (67%) than those who “Did not indicate gun ownership” (20%).

Figure 77: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Experience Shooting a Gun



Respondents who indicated they have shot a gun were more than twice as likely (42%) to favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire than respondents who did not indicate experience shooting a gun (19%).

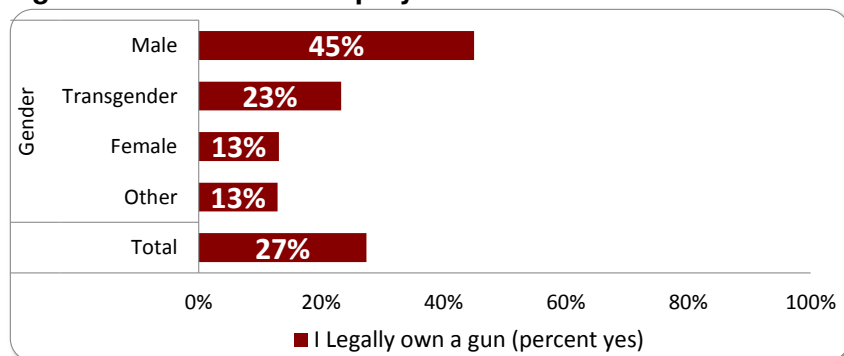
Figure 78: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Guns Present in House Growing Up



Respondents who reported growing up with guns in their homes were nearly twice as likely (43%) to favor keeping the current law and allowing the exemption to expire than those who did not indicate guns were present in their home growing up (21%).

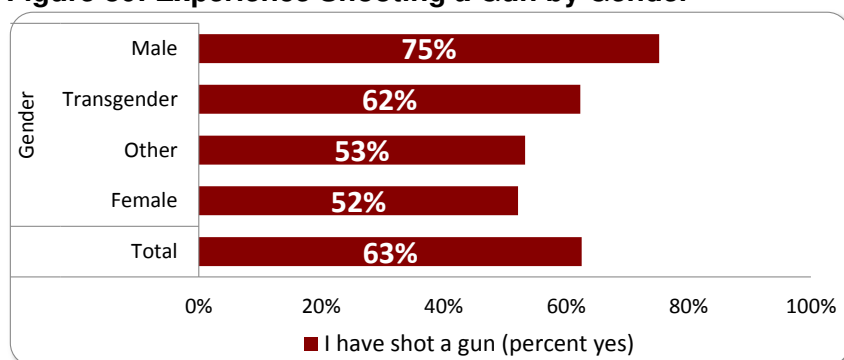
Section VI: Bivariate Analysis by Gender

Figure 79: Gun Ownership by Gender



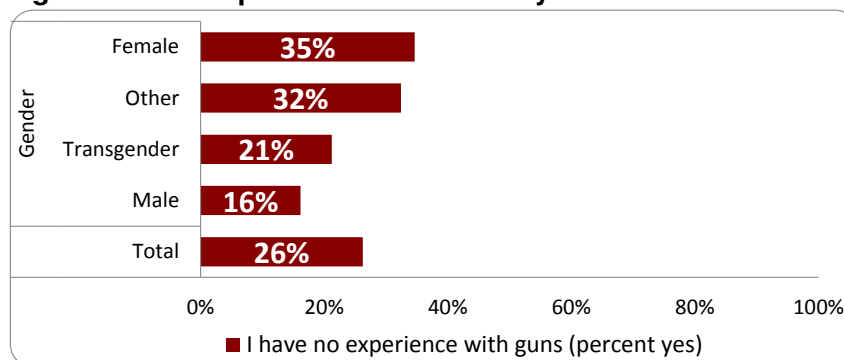
Males were much more likely to own a gun than any other gender. Males were over three times as likely to own a gun as Females.

Figure 80: Experience Shooting a Gun by Gender



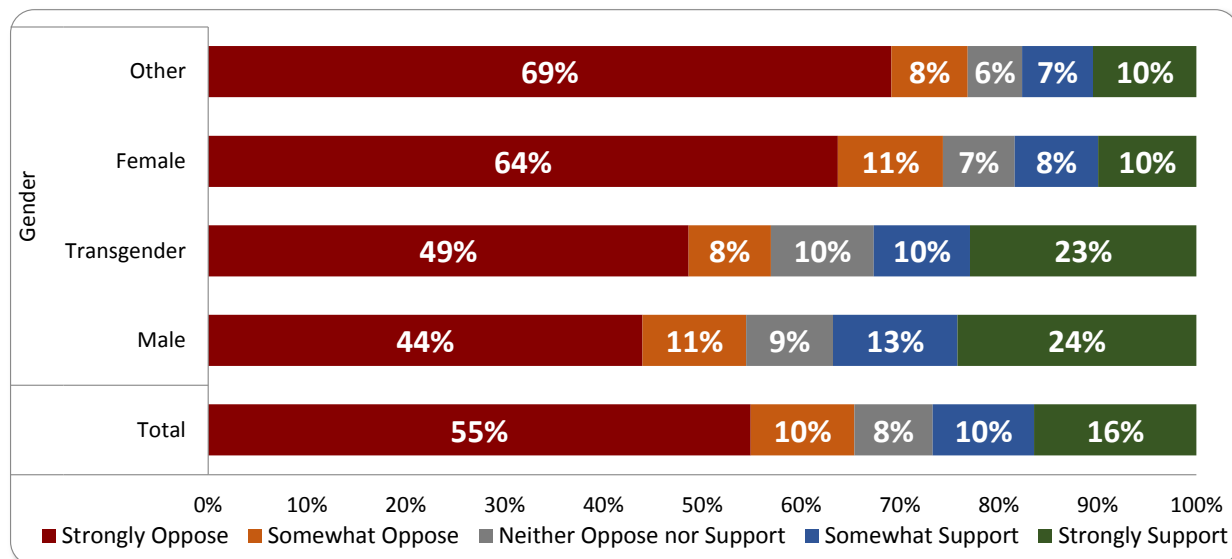
Males were also the most likely to report experience shooting a gun (75%), with only 52% of Females reporting having shot a gun.

Figure 81: No Experience with Guns by Gender



Females were the most likely gender to report no experience with guns (35%), while Males were the least likely to report no experience with guns (16%).

Figure 82: Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in Traditional Dorm Rooms by Gender



“Male” and “Transgender” respondents were more likely to support allowing the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles in traditional dorm rooms. This trend is echoed regarding the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles in on-campus apartments as well, with all groups being slightly more likely to support the secure storage of shotguns and hunting rifles in on-campus apartments than in traditional dorm rooms.

Figure 83: Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in On-Campus Apartments by Gender

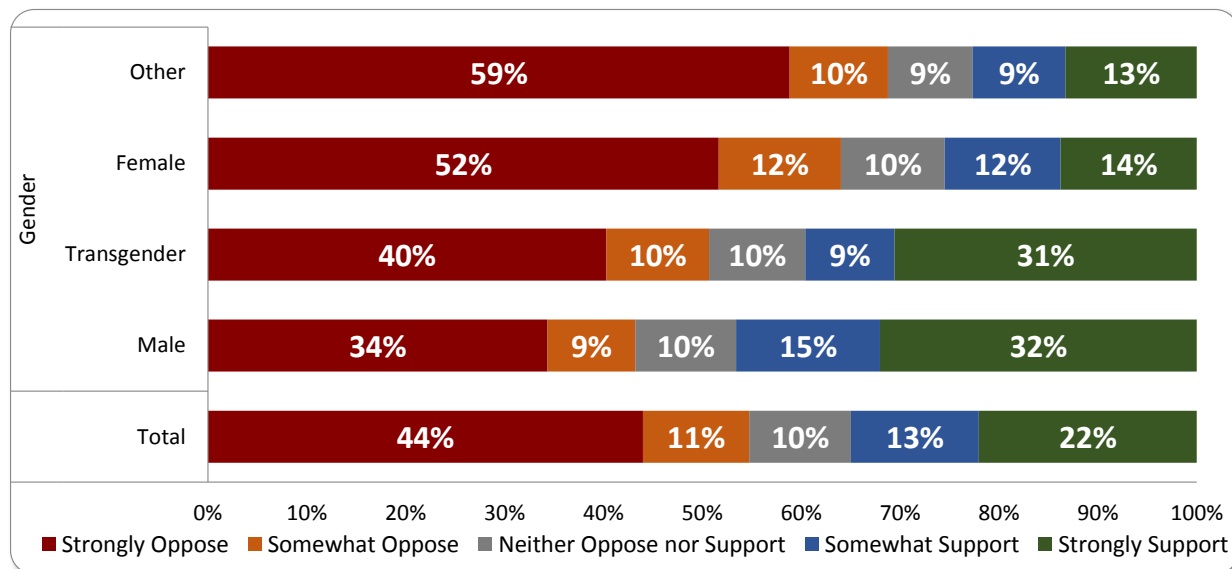
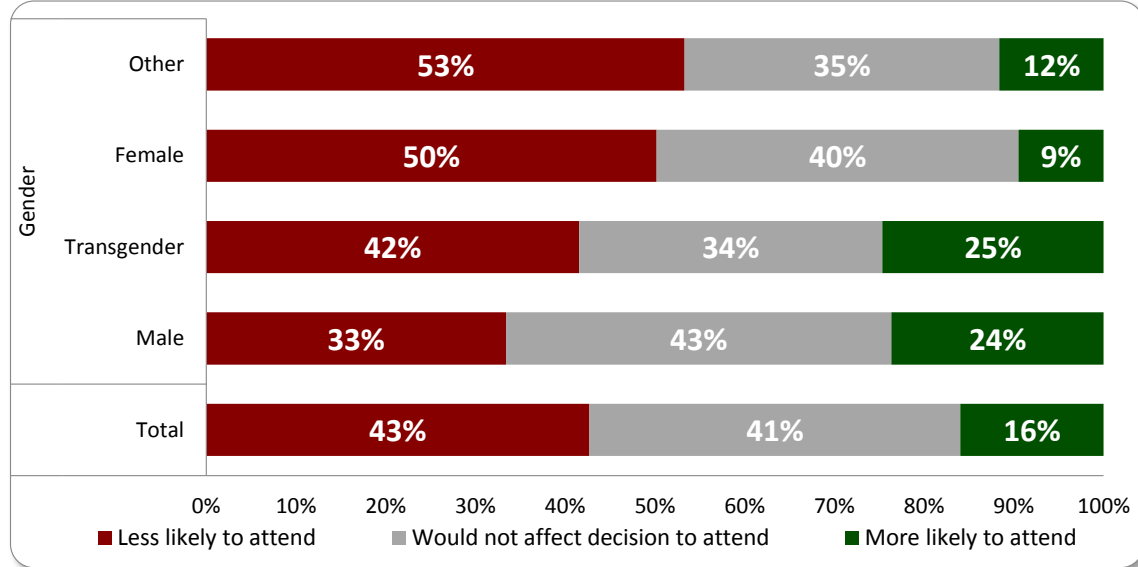
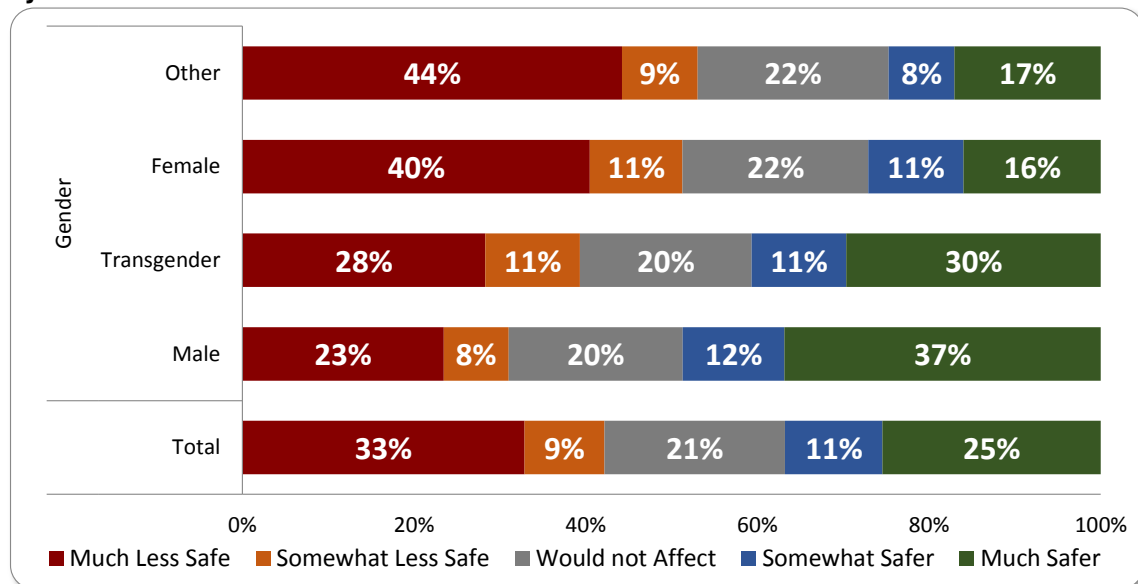


Figure 84: How Allowing Concealed Carry on Campus Would Affect Decision to Attend University by Gender



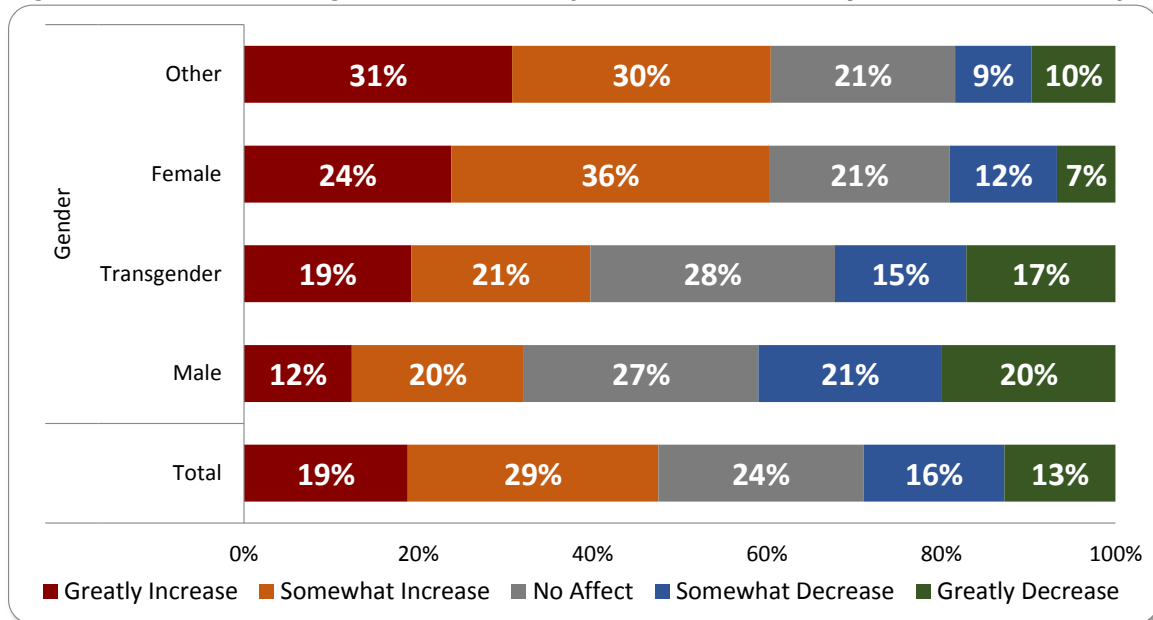
“Transgender” and “Male” respondents reported the highest levels of being “More likely to attend” their university if concealed carry was allowed on campus.

Figure 85: How Yourself Carrying a Concealed Handgun Would Affect Feelings of Safety by Gender



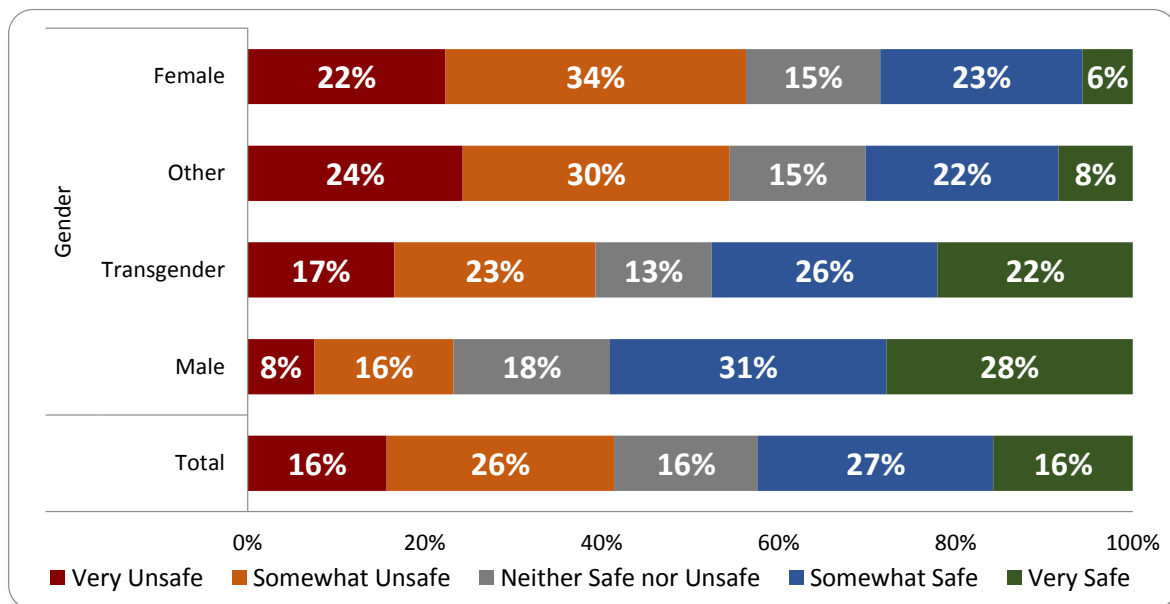
“Male” (49%) and “Transgender” (41%) respondents were more likely to report feeling safer while carrying a concealed handgun (49%) than “Other” (24%) and “Female” (27%) respondents.

Figure 86: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime Levels by Gender



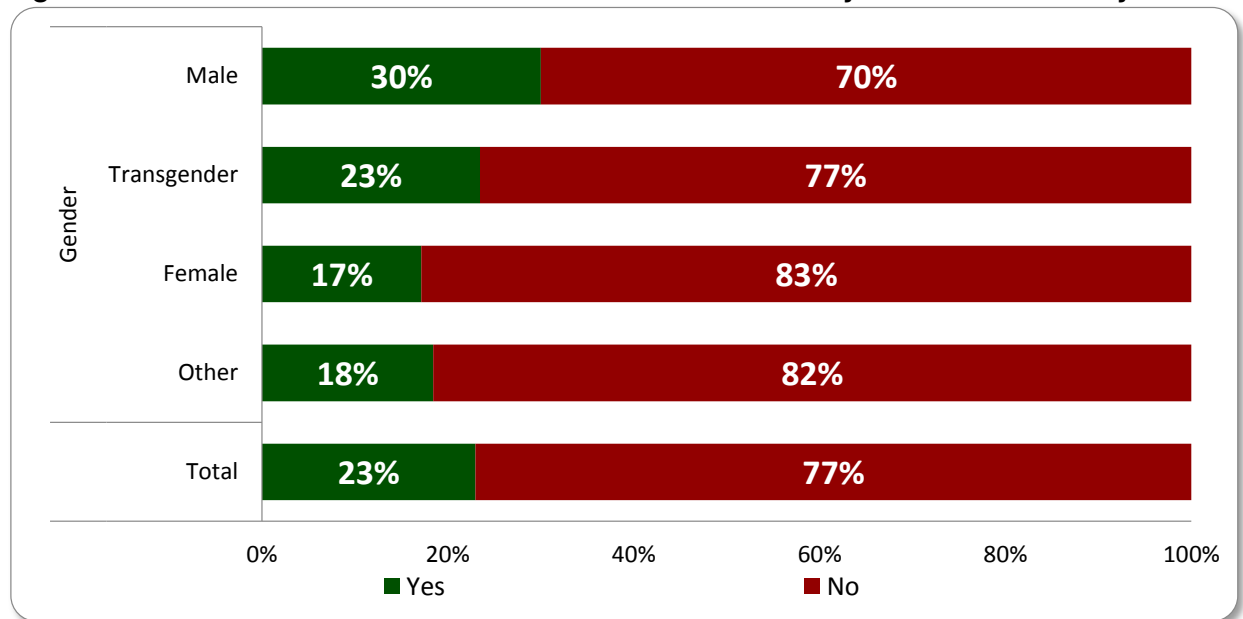
Male (41%) and transgender (32%) respondents were the most likely genders to believe that allowing concealed carry on campus would decrease crime. Only 19% of females believe concealed carry will likely decrease crime on campus.

Figure 87: Feeling of Safety Walking Around Campus after 10pm by Gender



Males were much more likely (59%) to report feeling safe walking around campus after 10:00pm than any other gender, with Females being the least likely (29%).

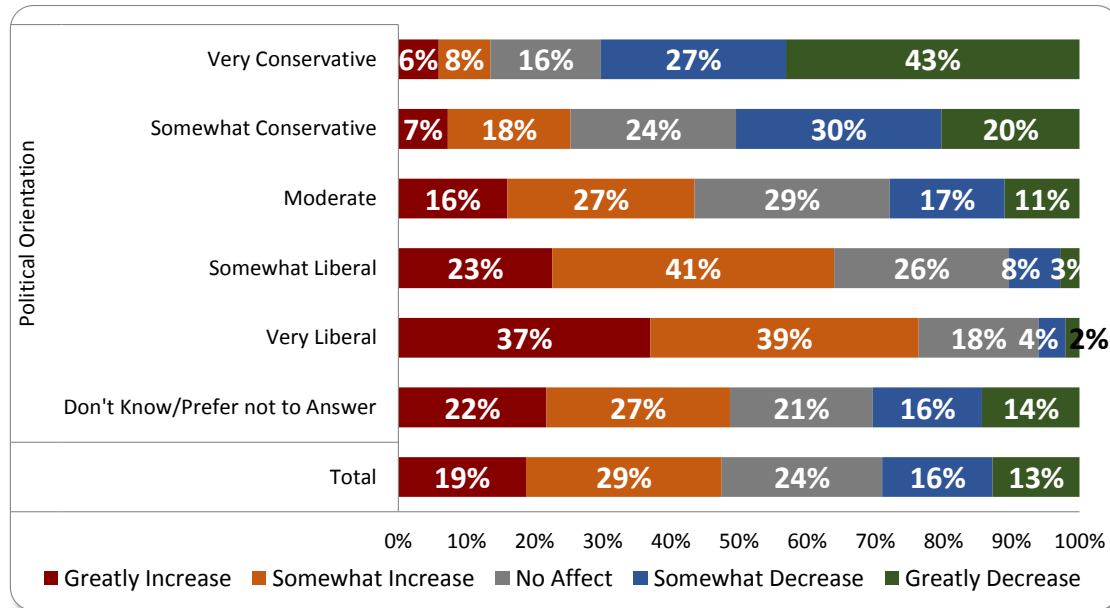
Figure 88: Known Someone Who Used a Gun to Successfully Prevent a Crime by Gender



Males were also much more likely to report that they or someone they know personally has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring than any other gender (30%).

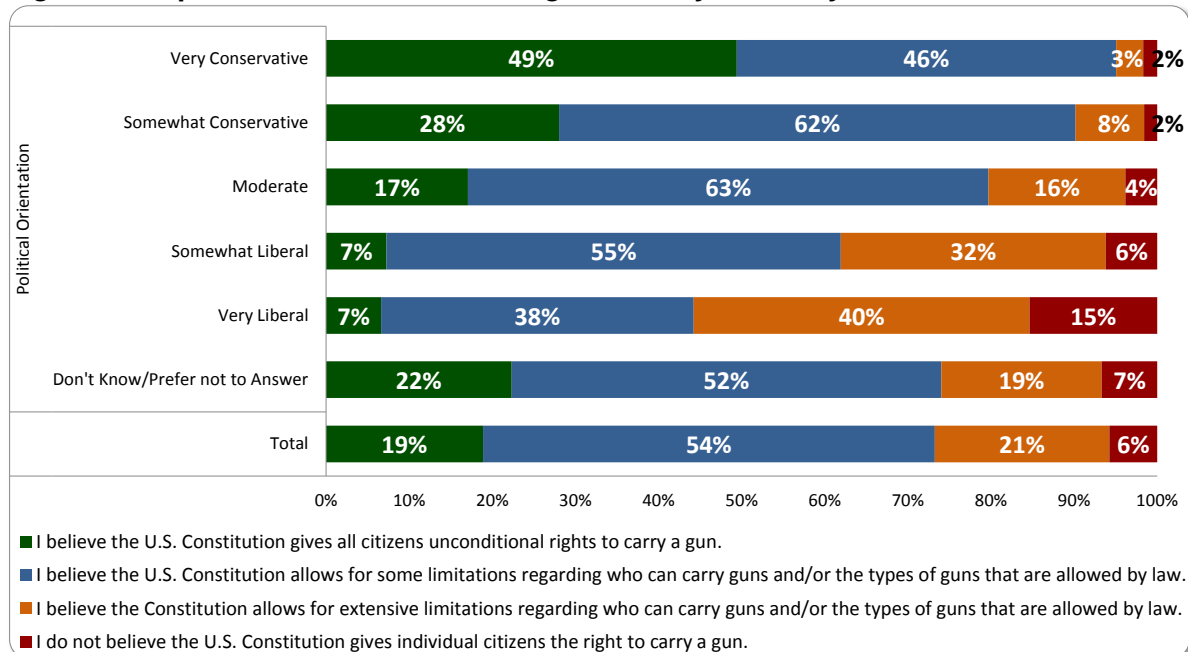
Section VII: Bivariate Analysis by Political Orientation

Figure 89: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime Levels by Political Orientation



Respondents who identified as conservative were much more likely to believe that allowing concealed carry on campus would decrease crime levels than those who identified as liberal, who were even more likely to think concealed carry would increase campus crime.

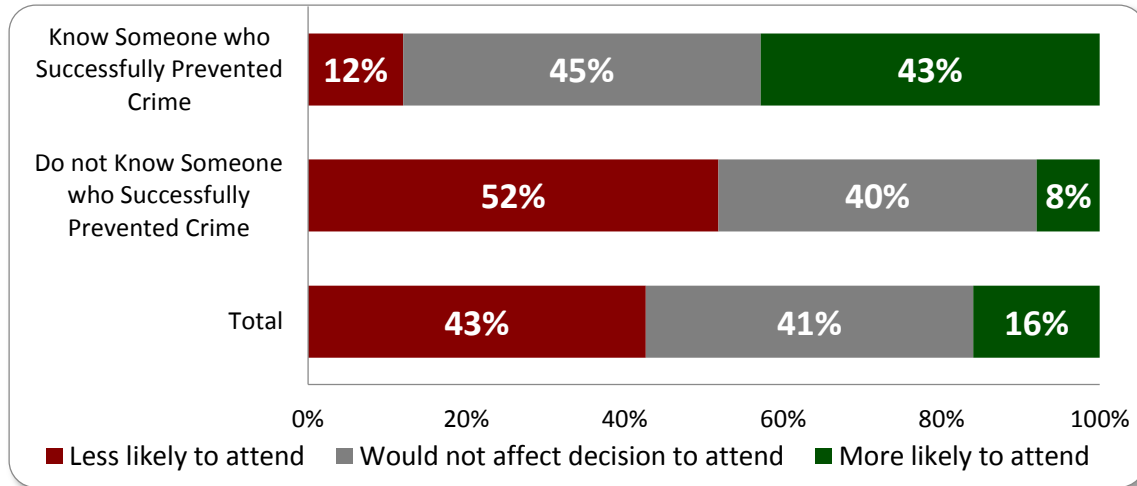
Figure 90: Opinion of Constitutional Right to Carry a Gun by Political Orientation



Conservative respondents were much more likely to believe that the U.S. Constitution gives citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun than liberal respondents.

Section VIII: Bivariate Analysis by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime from Occurring

Figure 91: How Allowing Concealed Carry on Campus Would Affect Decision to Attend University by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime



Respondents who reported that they or someone they know personally has/have successfully used a gun to prevent a crime from occurring were more likely to indicate (43%) they would be “More likely to attend” their university if concealed carry was allowed on campus than respondents who indicated they do not know someone who has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime (8%).

In addition, respondents who indicated that they or someone they know personally has/have successfully used a gun to prevent a crime from occurring were much more likely to indicate they would feel safer if themselves, other respondents, and faculty and staff were allowed to carry concealed handguns on campus.

Figure 92: How Yourself Carrying Concealed Handgun Would Affect Feelings of Safety by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime

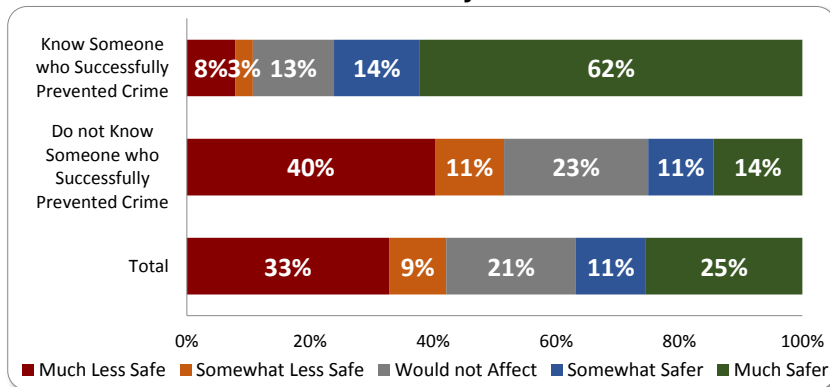


Figure 93: How Other Students Carrying Concealed Handgun Would Affect Feelings of Safety by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime

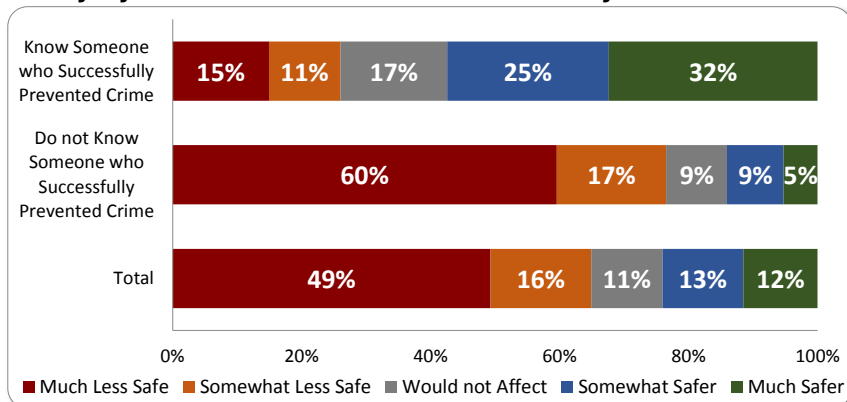


Figure 94: How Faculty and Staff Carrying Concealed Handgun Would Affect Feelings of Safety by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime

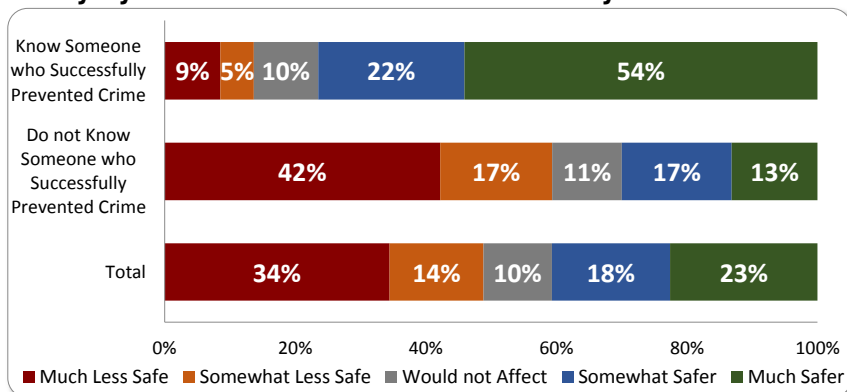
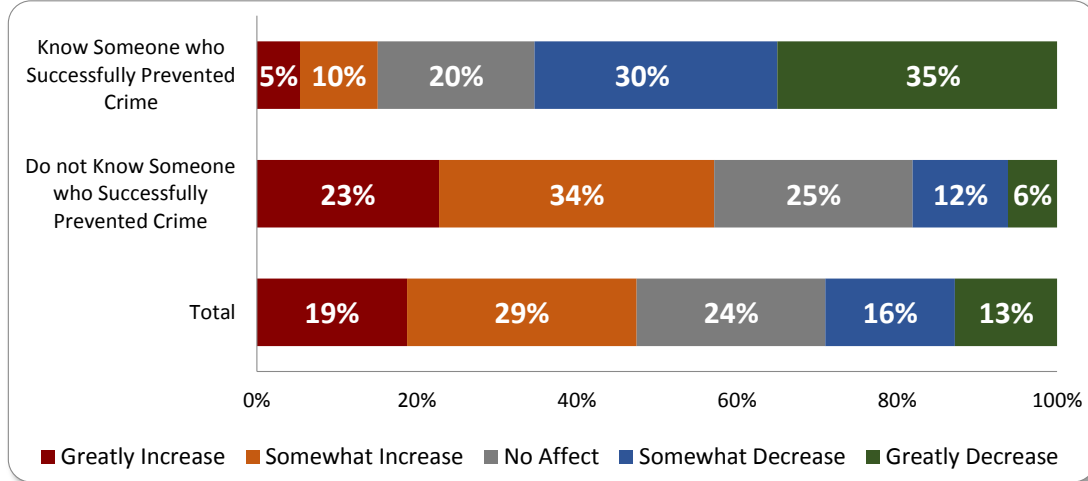
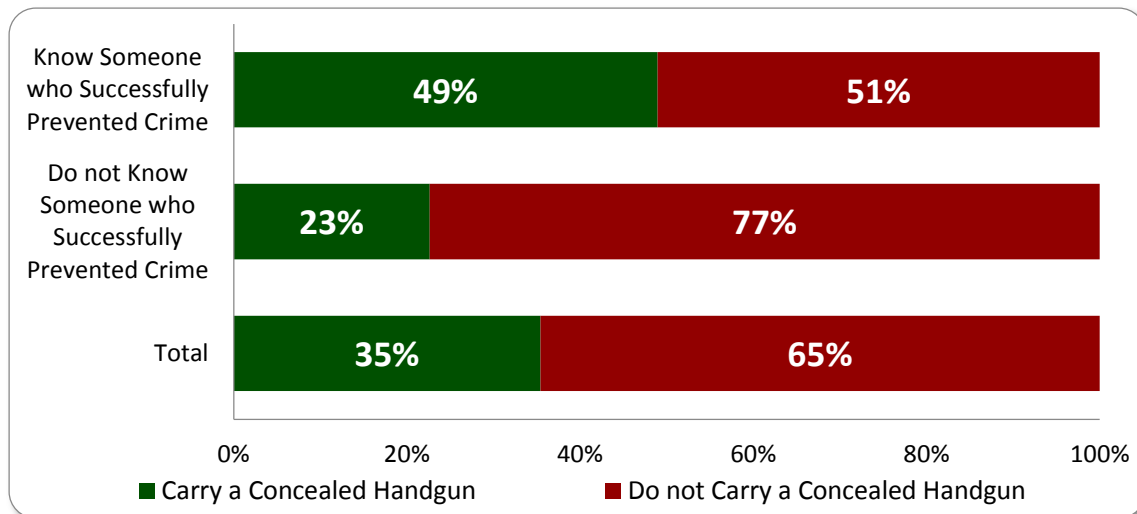


Figure 95: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime Levels by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime



Respondents who reported that they or someone they know personally has/have successfully used a gun to prevent a crime from occurring were more likely (65%) to believe that allowing concealed carry on campus would decrease campus crime levels than respondents who reported they do not know someone who has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime (18%).

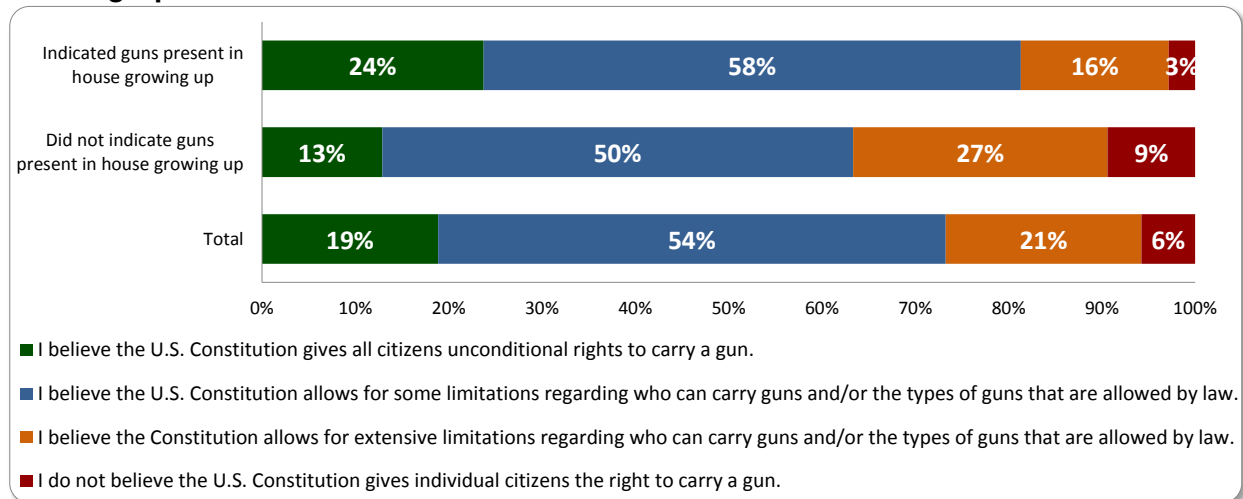
Figure 96: Carry a Concealed Handgun where Legal by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime



Gun-owning respondents who reported that they or someone they know personally has/have successfully used a gun to prevent a crime from occurring were more likely (49%) to indicate they “Carry a Concealed Handgun” where legal as opposed to respondents who reported they do not know someone who has used a gun to successfully prevent a crime, where about half that number (23%) reported carrying a concealed handgun where legal.

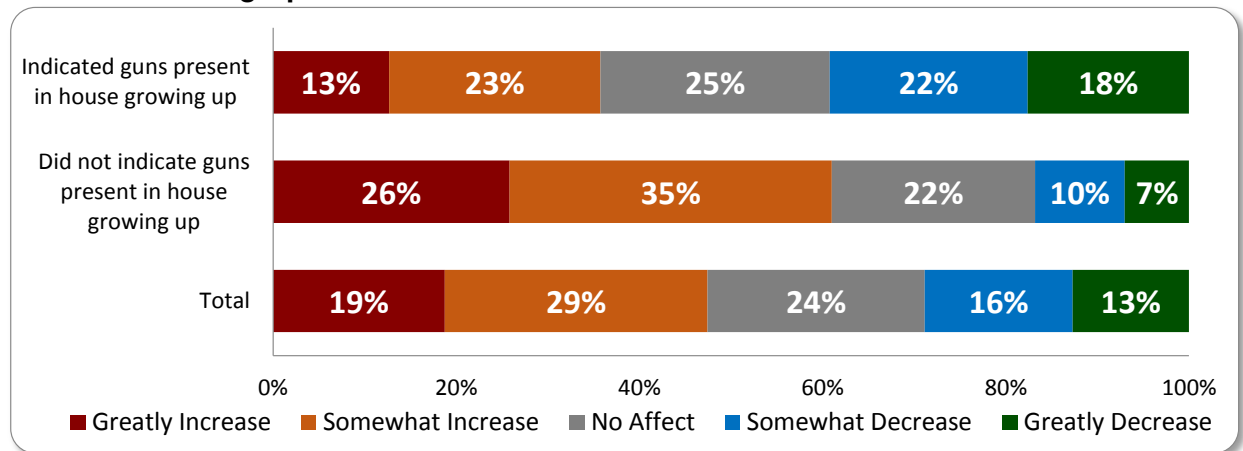
Section IX: Bivariate Analysis by Experience with Guns

Figure 97: Opinion of Constitutional Right to Carry a Gun by Guns Present in House Growing Up



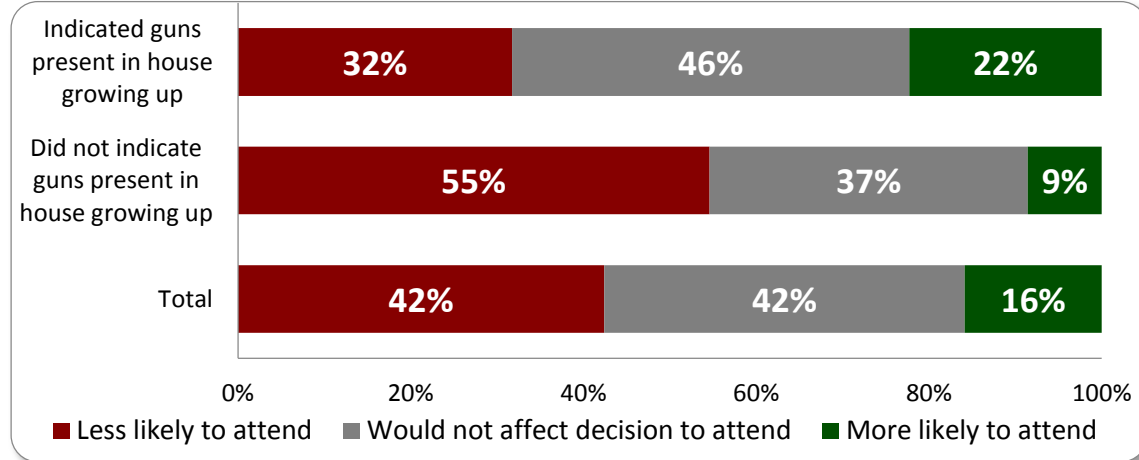
Respondents who grew up with guns present in their home were more likely to believe that the U.S. Constitution grants citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun (24%) than respondents who did not indicate there were guns present in their home growing up (13%).

Figure 98: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime by Guns Present in House Growing Up



Similarly, respondents who grew up with guns present in their home were more than twice as likely (40%) to believe that campus crime would decrease if concealed carry was allowed on campus than respondents who did not indicate there were guns present in their home growing up (17%).

Figure 99: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Decision to Attend University by Guns Present in House Growing Up



Respondents who grew up with guns present in their home were far less likely to indicate that they would be “Less likely (32%) to attend” their university if concealed carry was allowed on campus than respondents who did not indicate growing up with guns present in their home (55%).

Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Q1 In 2013, a state law was passed creating a provision where colleges and universities cannot prohibit concealed carry unless a building has "adequate security measures." "Adequate security measures" are assumed to mean screening facilities placed at each building entrance, which would allow the university to prohibit guns in buildings. However, an exemption from the law allows campus presidents to prohibit firearms on their campuses until 2017. Which of the following best matches your personal policy preference?

- ☐ Amend the law so that guns are NOT allowed on campus
- ☐ Keep current law, but extend the exemption past 2017
- ☐ Keep current law and allow the exemption to expire

Q2 Would you be willing to pay an additional fee to pay for "adequate security measures" to be implemented?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Depends on amount of fee
- ☐ Don't Know

Answer If Would you be willing to pay an additional fee to pay for "adequate security measures" to be impl... Yes Is Selected Or Would you be willing to pay an additional fee to pay for "adequate security measures" to be impl... Depends on amount of fee Is Selected

Q3 How much of a fee (per semester) would you be willing to pay for your University to install these "adequate security measures?"

- ☐ I would pay no more than \$20 per semester
- ☐ I would pay more than \$20, but no more than \$50 per semester
- ☐ I would pay more than \$50, but no more than \$100 per semester
- ☐ I would pay more than \$100, but no more than \$500 per semester
- ☐ I would pay more than \$500 per semester

Q4 Before you continue, you should know a little more about the gun laws in Kansas. Concealed carry is the practice of carrying a concealed handgun on one's person in public. As of July 2015, any person eligible to own a gun may carry a concealed gun in public without obtaining a permit or training. However, you must be 21 years of age or older to purchase a handgun.

Q5 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns in buildings other than residence halls and sporting venues. (Academic Buildings, Offices, Student Union, etc.)

	Prohibit all guns	Allow concealed carry
Faculty/Staff in buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Students in buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visitors in buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q6 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns at sporting events

	Prohibit all guns	Allow concealed carry
Faculty/Staff at sporting events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Students at sporting events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visitors at sporting events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q7 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns in open areas of campus (Sidewalks, Grassy Areas, Parking Lots, etc.)

	Prohibit all guns	Allow concealed carry
Faculty/Staff in open areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Students in open areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visitors in open areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q8 Please rate your preference for a policy regarding guns in residential buildings/dormitories.

	Prohibit all guns	Allow concealed carry
Faculty/Staff in residential buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Students in residential buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visitors in residential buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q9 *Assuming guns are allowed on campus,¹* Please rate your level of support or opposition regarding the secure storage of **shotguns and hunting rifles** in the following areas on campus? (In a safe or with a trigger lock)

	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Neither Oppose nor Support	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support
Traditional Dorm Rooms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Campus Apartments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Locked Vehicles in Parking Lots	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Academic Buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Campus Police/Public Safety Office	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q10 *Assuming guns are allowed on campus,¹* Please rate your level of support or opposition regarding the secure storage of **handguns** in the following areas on campus? (In a safe or with a trigger lock)

	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Neither Oppose nor Support	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support
Traditional Dorm Rooms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Campus Apartments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Locked Vehicles in Parking Lots	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Academic Buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Campus Police/Public Safety Office	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q11 What is your policy preference regarding requiring persons carrying guns on campus to obtain a permit?

- ☐ Require a permit to carry a concealed gun on campus
- ☐ Do not require a permit to carry a concealed gun on campus

Q12 How would allowing concealed carry on your campus affect your decision to attend this University?

- ☐ Less likely to attend
- ☐ Would not affect decision to attend
- ☐ More likely to attend

Q13 How would the carrying of concealed handguns on-campus by the following groups affect your feelings of safety?

	Much Less Safe	Somewhat Less Safe	Would not Affect	Somewhat Safer	Much Safer
Yourself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other Students	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Faculty and Staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q14 In your opinion, how would allowing concealed carry on-campus affect campus crime levels?

- ☐ It would greatly increase crime on campus
- ☐ It would somewhat increase crime on campus
- ☐ It would have no affect on crime on campus
- ☐ It would somewhat decrease crime on campus
- ☐ It would greatly decrease crime on campus

Q15 Currently, how safe do you feel walking around campus:

	Very Unsafe	Somewhat Unsafe	Neither Safe nor Unsafe	Somewhat Safe	Very Safe
during daylight hours?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
between sunset and 10pm?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
after 10pm?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q16 How adequate are the number of emergency call boxes on your campus?

- ☐ Very Inadequate
- ☐ Somewhat Inadequate
- ☐ Neither Adequate nor Inadequate
- ☐ Somewhat Adequate
- ☐ Very Adequate

¹ The beginning of Q9 and Q10, (in red italics) was added part-way through the administration of the survey to clear up confusion as to what the question was asking due to concerns received from students via e-mail. The question was intended to ask students their support for allowing guns to be stored on campus, if allowed and stored in a safe and secure manner.

Q17 Do you feel that your campus has adequate lighting....

	Very Inadequate	Somewhat Inadequate	Neither Adequate nor Inadequate	Somewhat Adequate	Very Adequate
on sidewalks?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
in parking lots?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
near athletic venues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
near building entrances?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q18 Please rate your level of confidence in your campus police or security force's ability to...

	Not Confident at All	A Little Confident	Somewhat Confident	Extremely Confident
maintain a safe environment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
respond quickly to an active shooter.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
enforce a gun-free policy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q19 Please describe your past experiences with guns. (select all that apply)

- ☐ I legally own a gun.
- ☐ I have shot a gun.
- ☐ There were guns in my house when I was growing up.
- ☐ I have no experience with guns.

Q20 Which one of the following statements best describes your opinion regarding the Constitutional right to carry a gun?

- ☐ I believe the U.S. Constitution gives all citizens unconditional rights to carry a gun.
- ☐ I believe the U.S. Constitution allows for some limitations regarding who can carry guns and/or the types of guns that are allowed by law.
- ☐ I believe the Constitution allows for extensive limitations regarding who can carry guns and/or the types of guns that are allowed by law.
- ☐ I do not believe the U.S. Constitution gives individual citizens the right to carry a gun.

Answer If Please describe your past experiences with guns. (select all that apply) I legally own a firearm
Is Selected

Q21 Do you carry a concealed handgun where allowed by law?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Answer If Please describe your past experiences with guns. (select all that apply) I legally own a firearm
Is Selected

Q22 What are the main reasons you own a gun? (select all that apply)

- ☐ Work Requirement
- ☐ Personal Protection
- ☐ Hunting
- ☐ Gun Collector
- ☐ Recreational Shooting
- ☐ Another Reason _____

Q23 Have you or someone you personally know ever been injured or killed in a gun accident?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Q24 Have you or someone you personally know ever used a gun to successfully prevent a crime from occurring?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Q25 What is your classification?

- ☐ Freshman (0 - 29 Credit Hours)
- ☐ Sophomore (30 - 59 Credit Hours)
- ☐ Junior (60 - 89 Credit Hours)
- ☐ Senior (90+ Credit Hours)
- ☐ Graduate Student

Q26 In what type of housing do you currently reside?

- ☐ Traditional Dorm Room
- ☐ On-Campus Apartment
- ☐ Fraternity or Sorority Housing
- ☐ Off-Campus Housing
- ☐ Living with Parents

Q27 What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Other

Q28 What is your ethnicity?

- ☐ Caucasian
- ☐ African American
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ Other

Q29 What year were you born?

Response chosen from a drop-down list of years

Q30 Which of the following best fits your political orientation?

- ☐ Very Conservative
- ☐ Somewhat Conservative
- ☐ Moderate
- ☐ Somewhat Liberal
- ☐ Very Liberal
- ☐ Don't Know/Prefer not to Answer

Appendix B: Significance Levels of Crosstabulations

	Phi/Cramer's V			Gamma	
	Phi	Cramer's V	Approx. Sig.	Value	Approx. Sig.
Figure 73: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Gender	0.235	0.166	0.000		
Figure 74: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Political Orientation	0.472	0.334	0.000		
Figure 75: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Known someone successfully used gun to prevent crime	0.444	0.444	0.000		
Figure 76: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Gun Ownership	0.444	0.444	0.000		
Figure 77: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Experience Shooting a Gun	0.267	0.267	0.000		
Figure 78: Policy Preference for Concealed Handguns on Campus by Guns Present in House Growing Up	0.256	0.256	0.000		
Figure 79: Gun Ownership by Gender	0.355	0.355	0.000		
Figure 80: Experience Shooting a Gun by Gender	0.235	0.235	0.000		
Figure 81: No Experience with Guns by Gender	0.207	0.207	0.000		
Figure 82: Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in Traditional Dorm Rooms by Gender	0.232	0.134	0.000		
Figure 83: Secure Storage of Shotguns and Hunting Rifles in On-Campus Apartments by Gender	0.244	0.141	0.000		
Figure 84: How Allowing Concealed Carry on Campus Affect Decision to Attend University by Gender	0.220	0.155	0.000		
Figure 85: How Yourself Carrying Concealed Handgun Affect Feelings of Safety by Gender				-0.335	0.000
Figure 86: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime Levels by Gender				-0.380	0.000
Figure 87: Feeling of Safety Walking Around Campus after 10pm by Gender				-0.482	0.000
Figure 88: Known Someone Who Used a Gun to Successfully Prevent a Crime by Gender	0.151	0.151	0.000		
Figure 89: How Allowing Concealed Carry Would Affect Campus Crime Levels by Political Orientation				-0.358	0.000
Figure 90: Opinion of Constitutional Right to Carry a Gun by Political Orientation				0.356	0.000
Figure 91: How Allowing Concealed Carry on Campus Affect Decision to Attend University by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime				-0.740	0.000
Figure 92: How Yourself Carrying Concealed Handgun Affect Feelings of Safety by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime				-0.725	0.000
Figure 93: How Other Students Carrying Concealed Handgun Affect Feelings of Safety by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime				-0.707	0.000
Figure 94: How Faculty and Staff Carrying Concealed Handgun Affect Feelings of Safety by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime				-0.691	0.000
Figure 95: How Allowing Concealed Carry Affect Campus Crime Levels by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime				-0.676	0.000
Figure 96: Carry a Concealed Handgun where Legal by Know Someone who Successfully Used a Gun to Prevent a Crime	0.275	0.275	0.000		
Figure 97: Opinion of Constitutional Right to Carry a Gun by Guns Present in House Growing Up				0.368	0.000
Figure 98: How Allowing Concealed Carry Affect Campus Crime by Guns Present in House Growing Up				-0.395	0.000
Figure 99: How Allowing Concealed Carry Affect Decision to Attend University by Guns Present in House Growing Up				-0.425	0.000