



SALW Survey Protocol 4

2nd Edition

SALW Survey – Assessing demand for SALW

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Foreword

On 8 May 2003 the development of regional micro-disarmament¹ standards/guidelines (RMDS/G) was discussed during the RACVIAC-sponsored seminar on '**SALW: A year after Implementation of the Stability Pact Plan**'. The consensus was that such standards and guidelines were desirable, and SEESAC agreed to develop a framework and then take responsibility for the future development of regional standards. It was agreed RMDS/G would be designed to support work at the operational level, and would go further than the more generic 'best practice' documents currently available. The RMDS/G² reflect the development of operational procedures, practices, and norms that have been applied over the past three years in the area of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)³ control.

As part of the RMDS/G development, a standard on SALW Survey was developed (RMDS/G 05.80). These subsequent Survey Protocols comply with RMDS/G 05.80 and provide further operational guidance for the conduct of SALW Surveys in support of SALW interventions.

A SALW Survey is defined by RMDS/G as: '**a systematic and logical process to determine the nature and extent of SALW proliferation and impact within a region, nation or community in order to provide accurate data and information for a safe, effective and efficient intervention by an appropriate organisation**'.

The work of preparing, reviewing, and revising these Survey Protocols is conducted by SEESAC, with the support of international, governmental, and non-governmental organisations and consultants. The latest version of each protocol, together with background information on the development work, can be found at www.seesac.org. The survey protocols will be reviewed at least every three years to reflect developing SALW control norms and practices, and to incorporate changes to international regulations and requirements.

¹ Defined as: 'The monitoring, collection, control and final disposal of small arms, related ammunition and explosives and light weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. It includes the development of responsible weapons and ammunition management programmes.' Often used interchangeably with SALW control.

² The layout and format of RMDS/G are based on the highly successful International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The cooperation of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is acknowledged by SEESAC during the development of RMDS/G and the related Survey Protocols.

³ There is no agreed international definition of SALW, although the UN has developed a list of SALW types. For the purposes of RMDS/G the following definition will apply: "**All lethal conventional munitions that can be carried by an individual combatant or a light vehicle, that also do not require a substantial logistic and maintenance capability**".

SALW Survey Protocol 4 – Assessing demand for SALW

1 Scope

Recognising the need to properly assess the demand for SALW based on a multi-disciplinary approach, this document offers guidelines and a template for conducting a SALW Demand Survey⁴, and complements Survey Protocols 1, 2, 3 and 5. It contains a template of questions for use in questionnaires, focus groups and interviews, and gives guidelines for their use. The list of questions provided is not a prescriptive, definitive list, but is advisory based on experience obtained during previous SALW Survey work. The particular questions selected for use in a SALW Survey will be dependent on:

- a) Local conditions;
- b) Programme goals and objectives;
- c) Previous data availability;
- d) Requirements for comparison with data obtained from previous SALW survey; and
- e) Available resources.

To be most effective, it is important that the survey component be included during the strategic, operational and detailed mission planning phases of programme development. The financial costs of a survey are low when compared to total programme costs, yet they have the potential for high impact on programme success.

2 References

A list of normative references is given in Annex A. Normative references are important documents to which reference is made in this standard and which form part of the provisions of this standard.

3 Terms and definitions

Annex B lists terms and definitions used in this Survey Protocol. A complete glossary of all the terms and definitions used in the RMDS/G series of standards is given in RMDS/G 02.10.

In the Survey Protocols, the words 'shall', 'should' and 'may' are used to indicate the intended degree of compliance. This use is consistent with the language used in ISO standards and guidelines.

- a) 'shall' is used to indicate requirements, methods or specifications that are to be adopted in order to satisfy the standard in full.
- b) 'should' is used to indicate the preferred requirements, methods or specifications.
- c) 'may' is used to indicate a possible method or course of action.

The term 'national SALW authority' refers to the government department(s), organisation(s) or institution(s) in each SALW country charged with the regulation, management and coordination of SALW activities.

⁴ The guidelines and template contained in this survey protocol are based heavily on the research work of Robert Muggah and Jurgen Brauer in their study 'Diagnosing Small Arms Demand: A Multi-disciplinary Approach' (June 2004, <http://www.aug.edu/~sbajmb/paper-smallarmsdemand.pdf>).

4 Operational research goal

Weapons' proliferation can be analysed from at least two complementary perspectives: the demand side and the supply side. A considerable amount of research, writing and policy-making has been devoted to addressing the supply side of the small arms equation, focusing on, *inter alia*, international and national export-import controls, weapons regulation and registration, marking and tracing mechanisms, and efforts to redress victimization. As a result of these interventions, significant gains have been made in strengthening regulations associated with the international and regional supply of authorized arms and the prevention and tracking of illicit flows that drift into domestic markets. At the national level, many of these efforts have encouraged the codification of regulatory measures into appropriate laws and national strategies. It stands to reason that these initiatives have contributed to reductions in the outbreak of armed violence.

But missing from many of these interventions are a thorough understanding and focussed response to the causes of armed violence, including the demand for SALW. Disarmament and development specialists working at the programmatic level have repeatedly emphasized that grass-root and community-based support is vital for the effective implementation of arms reduction initiatives. They have also noted the dynamic and fluctuating nature of demand and the importance of developing a nuanced awareness of its many inter-connected factors in order to strengthen programme activities on the ground. This survey aims to shed light on the demand dimension and offers a template for diagnosing demand. The overall objective of a SALW Demand Survey is:

To analyse and understand the demand for SALW in a holistic fashion in affected countries, focusing on the target groups' preferences for weapons, in relation to the real and relative resources and prices for SALW on the ground.

It is anticipated that data gathered through the SALW Demand Survey will provide a better understanding of the motivations (preferences) and means (real and relative prices and resources) of individuals and groups who choose to acquire firearms, as well as those who do not. A more robust understanding of SALW demand can vastly improve the design and implementation of projects explicitly designed to reduce the supply and demand for SALW, thus increasing the tools available to SALW control projects to counter illicit arms' availability and misuse, for example through selecting appropriate incentives. For this reason it is vital to disaggregate information collected in a SALW Demand Survey by gender, age, geographic location, ethnicity and any other relevant parameters to the greatest extent possible in order to provide the most accurate assessment of the SALW situation in a given country or area.

As described in SALW Survey Protocol 1, one of the four components of a SALW Survey is the Small Arms Perception Survey (SAPS). This survey gathers information on public perceptions of SALW through a combination of instruments, including household surveys and focus groups. It is important to note that while some of the questions in the SAPS may be similar to those of a Demand Survey, the research goals are fundamentally different.

<p>Small Arms Perception Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Perceptions of security; <input type="checkbox"/> Perceptions of SALW use; <input type="checkbox"/> Perceptions of SALW on conflict resolution at individual, group and state level; <input type="checkbox"/> Individual and community views towards security providers; <input type="checkbox"/> Individual and community perceptions of the impact of SALW on society; <input type="checkbox"/> Individual perceptions towards SALW control; and <input type="checkbox"/> Individual perceptions towards weapons collection and other possible intervention strategies.
<p>Small Arms Demand Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual and group motivations for/against SALW possession; <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economic and cultural preferences for SALW possession; <input type="checkbox"/> Human, social and capital resources available for SALW possession relative to the real and relative price of SALW; and <input type="checkbox"/> Socially mediated constraints on SALW possession.

As part of a SALW Survey, a SAPS is designed to gather information on the SALW situation in a country or region prior to a SALW control intervention. Thus, by focusing on motivations and means for SALW acquisition and ownership, a SALW demand survey can provide more specific information on SALW demand allowing for future SALW control and Safer Community initiatives to target SALW reduction in a more comprehensive manner than previously possible.

5 Methodology

Demand for SALW can be analysed through focus groups and household surveys.

Focus Groups

Preliminary information on the norms that condition individual and collective ownership of SALW can be appraised through targeted focus groups with a representative sample of the population. Specifically, by drawing on individuals known to possess arms, and control groups that manifestly do not, it is possible to generate considerable information on the revealed preferences and relative/real resources available for arms' acquisition. Equally important, focused discussion using a combination of participatory approaches can potentially yield insights into normative and culturally mediated preferences and resources to control and reduce arms' possession. Both subgroups can also potentially reveal accurate information on real and relative prices over time and space.

Household Survey

A household survey can potentially yield rich information on the preferences, real and relative resources, and prices for weapons; all of these are crucial to understanding the dynamics of local demand. More importantly, such information can in some cases reveal causal relationships between independent and dependent variables commonly associated with demand. The questionnaire template included in Annex C lists a range of 'optional' questions to discern the potential relationships between preferences, resources and prices. These are generic questions and it is not recommended that the questions included below be used as they are for each pilot study. At the very least, the questionnaire should be amended subject to focus groups, and pre-tested with a small representative sample before being launched.

In order to ensure that the household survey is representative of the overall population, it should target a random sample of households to appraise the preferences, resources and prices for SALW acquisition. A non-representative sample may also be targeted by focusing on representative subgroups of the population. SALW Demand Surveys shall be administered by trained enumerators (using a standard selection procedure) to households in pre-determined population units (e.g. municipalities, towns, neighbourhoods) in which research and interventions are being undertaken. Data-entry may take place on site (SPSS or Excel) and a standardized format shall be adopted for all pilot studies. Coding sheets and Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) protocol shall be prepared in advance.

It is strongly recommended that a local academic or ethical review board review both the focus group protocol and the pre-tested household survey prior to implementation.

6 Menu of questions – draft template

The 'menu' of questions provided in Annex C is intended to serve as a set of examples for researchers intending to carry out a SALW Demand Survey. These questions relate primarily to the factors that constitute demand for SALW. The questions themselves are drawn from an extensive literature review into the causes of SALW acquisition and ownership and aim to identify and subsequently test the relationships between individual and group preferences for weapons, and the real and relative resources and prices that ultimately generate demand. It should be recalled, however, as in all research on SALW, that many of the questions are sensitive and complex, and caution should be exercised in deciding whether and how such questions should be asked.

As in any research endeavour, objectives must be defined, hypotheses elaborated and questions selected. Survey questions should be tested and modified according to local idioms and dialects, prevailing cultural and social norms, and logistical capacities. Any focus group or household survey should be pilot-tested on a small cluster of the population to check translations, applicability and

relevance of the questions prior to being launched. Protocol should be elaborated for enumerators and facilitators so as to ensure methodological rigour and standardization of responses.

A vital outcome of household surveys is their potential to test causal relationships. In addition to descriptive measurements of frequency and incidence, cross-tabulations of particular variables can measure the strength of associations between factors. Annex D lists possible cross-tabs for the data generated by the survey. By testing the strength of correlations between independent variables (e.g. the influence of gender, income, access to credit and exposure to daily violence) and dependent variables (e.g. willingness to acquire weapons, favourable attitudes toward weapons), it is possible to isolate at-risk groups in the community. For example, by comparing the location (e.g. rural or urban) and age of respondents to questions on preferences for hunting, it is possible to establish a profile of certain categories of people who may or may not be appropriately targeted for SALW reduction initiatives. Ultimately, the information gained from a SALW Demand Survey would allow project managers to better target programmes at specific categories of the population.

7 Code of conduct while performing interviews

Whether facilitating focus groups or undertaking a household survey, the behaviour of enumerators shall be based on a strict code of conduct that considers general principles of interviewing:

- Before the interview the enumerator should introduce him or herself, ask whether it is a good time to hold an interview, verify the identity of the interviewee, and briefly explain the overall purpose of the survey;
- Assure the interviewee that the interview is voluntary, that information collected will be handled in a strictly confidential manner, and that the interviewee's anonymity is guaranteed;
- Maintain a high level of discipline throughout each interview and pay attention to the interviewee;
- Show competence in administering the questionnaire;
- Respect the interviewee and approach each interview with an open mind;
- Conduct the interview in a friendly atmosphere;
- Keep the interviewee stimulated throughout the interview;
- Avoid creating a feeling of interrogation or suspicion on the part of the interviewee;
- Be alert to possible incorrect answers;
- Stimulate correct answers without using intimidation or threats; and
- Avoid making any promise regarding possible assistance.

8 Interview techniques

When performing the interview:

- Keep a distance from the interviewee and sit opposite him/her;
- Avoid showing the questionnaire to the interviewee but repeat the question and codes clearly, if necessary;
- Proceed to the next question only when the interviewee appears to have fully understood the question and given an accurate answer; and
- Ensure that nobody else is listening to the interview in order to maintain confidentiality.

Annex A

(Normative)

References

The following normative documents contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of the standard. Amendments and revisions of publications do not apply in the case of dated references. However, parties to agreements based on this part of the standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For un-dated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid ISO or EN:

- a) RMDS/G 05.80 — SALW Survey;
- b) Survey Protocol 1 — General research guide;
- c) Survey Protocol 2 — Survey goals and objectives;
- d) Survey Protocol 3 — Guidelines for research work with the general public; and
- e) Survey Protocol 5 – “Question Bank”.

The latest version/edition of these references should be used. SEESAC holds copies of all references used in this standard. A register of the latest version/edition of the survey protocols is maintained by SEESAC and can be found on the SEESAC Web site: www.seesac.org. National SALW authorities, employers, and other interested individuals and organisations should obtain copies before commencing SALW programmes.

Annex B

(Informative)

Terms and definitions

B.1.1

micro-disarmament

the collection, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives, light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. It includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.

B.1.2

national authority

the government department(s), organisation(s), or institution(s) in a country charged with the regulation, management and coordination of **SALW** activities.

B.1.3

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

all lethal conventional munitions that can be carried by an individual combatant or a light vehicle, that also do not require a substantial logistic and maintenance capability.

Note: There are a variety of definitions for SALW circulating and international consensus on a 'correct' definition has yet to be agreed. For the purposes of this document, the above definition will be used.⁵

B.1.4

Small Arms Capacity Survey (SACS)

the component of a SALW survey that collects data on the indigenous resources available to respond to the SALW problem.

B.1.5

Small Arms Distribution Survey (SADS)

the component of a SALW survey that collects data on the type, quantity, ownership, distribution, and movement of SALW within the country or region.

B.1.6

Small Arms Impact Survey (SAIS)

the component of SALW survey that collects data on the impact of SALW on the community and social and economic development.

B.1.7

Small Arms Perception Survey (SAPS)

the component of SALW survey that collects qualitative and quantitative information, via focus groups, interviews, and household surveys, on the attitudes of the local community to SALW and possible interventions.

B.1.8

standard

a standard is a documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes, and services are fit for their purpose.

⁵ The Small Arms Survey is based on the UN definition. SEESAC does not use the UN definition as it is a list of certain weapon types and is not technically accurate in that it does not contain all weapon types that could be classified as SALW.

Note: RMDS/G aim to improve safety and efficiency in micro-disarmament by promoting the preferred procedures and practices at both headquarters and field level. To be effective, the standards should be definable, measurable, achievable, and verifiable.

**B.1.9
survey (SALW Survey)**

a systematic and logical process to determine the nature and extent of SALW proliferation and impact within a region, nation, or community in order to provide accurate data and information for a safe, effective, and efficient intervention by an appropriate organisation.

Annex C (Informative) Draft menu of survey questions

Researchers intending to carry out SALW research with the general public should use the ‘menu’ of questions selectively. Though by no means exhaustive, the questions included herein are drawn from a comprehensive literature review on the causes of SALW acquisition and ownership. They are focused primarily on the preferences (social, cultural and political) for weapons, the real and relative resources (income, assets, credit, social capital) available to obtain them, and the real and relative prices (monetary, costs and benefits) associated with acquisition. An underlying assumption of the motivations and means approach is that all three factors – preferences, resources and prices – influence how, in what conditions, and when an individual or group acquires a firearm. For obvious reasons, researchers should exercise caution and sensitivity when preparing and administering questionnaires on delicate topics such as SALW ownership.

As with all such endeavours, research should be structured according to a set of objectives, hypotheses and appropriate questions. Questions should be selected according to prevailing local conditions and their appropriateness. It is often more effective to administer a short questionnaire with targeted questions than a large questionnaire with unfocused questions. Any focus group or household survey should be pilot-tested on a small cluster of the population to check translations, applicability and relevance of the questions prior to being launched. Protocol should be elaborated for enumerators and facilitators so as to ensure methodological rigour and standardization of responses.

Column three of the table (entitled ‘Example Responses’) lists responses that would typically be associated with the research questions listed. These responses may be used as the basis for a list of formal response options, as in a questionnaire. Alternatively, the list of likely responses may be used to brief interviewers and moderators on what to expect during research activities.

C.1 Introduction of interviewer and survey:

- a) Introduce yourself to the head of household and the interviewee, if this is not the head of household;
- b) Describe the survey and its objectives;
- c) Ensure anonymity and confidentiality.

C.2 Record details of interview:

- a) Identification number;
- b) Date of interview;
- c) Place of interview.

C.3 Profile

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
P1	Respondent sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
P2	Respondent age	<input type="checkbox"/> 15–20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21–30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31–40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41+

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
P3	Type of location	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Urban
P4	Relationship to head of household	<input type="checkbox"/> Head <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Son/Daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Relative (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Other
P5	How much alcohol on average do you consume per week?	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 1 unit a week <input type="checkbox"/> 2–5 units a week <input type="checkbox"/> 6–10 units a week <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 units a week
P6	How often on average do you use narcotics/illicit drugs (e.g. marijuana, LSD, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> 1 time a week <input type="checkbox"/> 2–5 times a week <input type="checkbox"/> 6–10 times a week <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 times a week
P7	Have you ever hit or physically hurt your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
P8	Has your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife ever physically hit or hurt you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

C.4 Constraints (resource profile)

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q1	Did you go to school?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary School <input type="checkbox"/> College or University <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Q2	Is your annual income:	<input type="checkbox"/> Above estimated poverty line <input type="checkbox"/> Below estimated poverty line
Q3	Percentage of weekly income spent on food:	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than USD 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Between USD 25 and USD 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Between USD 50 and USD 75 <input type="checkbox"/> More than USD 75
Q4	Do you engage in subsistence food production?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q5	Do you have a bank account in your name?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q6	Do you have access to formal credit and loans (bank)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q7	Do you have access to informal credit and loans (loan-shark)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q8	Do you receive remittances or money from friends and relatives on a regular basis (at least every month)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q9	Would you describe your community as:	<input type="checkbox"/> Very safe <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Neither safe nor unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Very unsafe
Q10	Do you, personally, feel that you are:	<input type="checkbox"/> Very safe <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Neither safe nor unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Very unsafe
Q11	In your community, do you feel drug-trafficking is:	<input type="checkbox"/> A serious problem <input type="checkbox"/> Not a serious problem <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q12	In your community, do you feel alcohol abuse is:	<input type="checkbox"/> A serious problem <input type="checkbox"/> Not a serious problem <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q13	Would you describe the number of firearms in your community as:	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q14	Are there more firearms in this community than there were 10 years ago?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Q15	What kinds of weapons are currently available in your area? Rate the prevalence of each type	(1 = easily available, 5 = not easily available) <input type="checkbox"/> Pistols/revolvers <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic rifle (such as AK-47) <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting rifle <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Medium or heavy machineguns <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)_____

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q16	What is the price for each of the weapons that are available?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pistols/revolvers <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic rifle (such as AK-47) <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting rifle <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Medium or heavy machineguns <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
Q17	Has the price of weapons gone up or down over the last five years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Up <input type="checkbox"/> Down <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same
Q18	Would you describe hunting with firearms as:	<input type="checkbox"/> Common <input type="checkbox"/> Not very common <input type="checkbox"/> Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> Non-existent
Q19	Do you think owning a gun is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Fine in any circumstance <input type="checkbox"/> Okay in certain circumstances <input type="checkbox"/> Not okay in any circumstance <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q20	How safe do you feel from firearm violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very safe <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Neither safe nor unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Very unsafe
Q21	In your opinion, do people who commit violent crimes receive adequate punishment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Q22	Do the bandits/gangs/militia in your community make you feel:	<input type="checkbox"/> Very safe <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Neither safe nor unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe <input type="checkbox"/> Very unsafe
Q23	Do you know of any community groups that have tried to improve safety in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q24	Do you know anybody in your community who owns a firearm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q25	Do you know any women in your community who own a firearm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q26	Do you feel the laws for owning firearms are:	<input type="checkbox"/> Too strong <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not strong enough <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
Q27	Who do you think would benefit the most from arms control measures in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Central government <input type="checkbox"/> Local government <input type="checkbox"/> Parliament representatives <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Army <input type="checkbox"/> Political parties <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> International organisations <input type="checkbox"/> Police <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal groups <input type="checkbox"/> Businessmen <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-fighters / ex-military <input type="checkbox"/> Traffickers <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Whole society <input type="checkbox"/> Particular ethnicity (substitute as appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
Q28	Who do you think would benefit the least from arms control measures in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Central government <input type="checkbox"/> Local government <input type="checkbox"/> Parliament representatives <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Army <input type="checkbox"/> Political parties <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> International organisations <input type="checkbox"/> Police <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal groups <input type="checkbox"/> Businessmen <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-fighters / ex-military <input type="checkbox"/> Traffickers <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Whole society <input type="checkbox"/> Particular ethnicity (substitute as appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
Q29	Do you think there are individuals or groups that would oppose arms control measures in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q30	How much would you pay for more safety from firearm violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> Less than USD 5 a month <input type="checkbox"/> Between USD 5 and USD 10 a month <input type="checkbox"/> More than USD 10 a month
Q31	How do individuals or groups finance acquisition of weapons?	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Assets (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

C.5 Motivations (preferences profile)

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q32	Why do you think most people acquire firearms?	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation <input type="checkbox"/> Protection and defence <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting <input type="checkbox"/> To be 'accepted/cool' <input type="checkbox"/> Work <input type="checkbox"/> Left-over from conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Part of tradition <input type="checkbox"/> Because everyone else has one <input type="checkbox"/> For celebrations/ceremonies <input type="checkbox"/> The gun is a part of our culture <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of renewed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q33	Do you agree with the following statement: 'There is too much violence on the TV and in the movies today'?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

	QUESTION	EXAMPLE RESPONSES
Q34	Do you think that people's attitudes (especially youth) towards guns are influenced by any of the following: (rate each element according to its influence)	<p>(1 = strong influence, 5 = no influence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Gun use in computer games <input type="checkbox"/> Gun violence in films <input type="checkbox"/> Glamorised coverage of gun-related incidents in the media <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-soldiers as role models <input type="checkbox"/> Mafia as role models <input type="checkbox"/> Gun use in celebrations <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
Q35	Do you think people should be allowed to have firearms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q36	Would you acquire a firearm if you were able to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No answer
Q37	How much would you pay for a firearm if it were available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> Between USD 1 and USD 25 <input type="checkbox"/> USD 25—USD 50 <input type="checkbox"/> USD 50—USD 75 <input type="checkbox"/> More than USD 75 <input type="checkbox"/> Would NOT purchase a firearm
Q38	Does/would having a gun make you feel safer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure

Annex D
(Informative)
Potential ‘cross-tabs’ of survey questions

CROSS-TAB	QUESTION	RATIONALE
P1 by Q35 P1 by Q36 P1 by Q37 P1 by Q38	Gender by acquisition / ownership of firearms	Males more likely than females to desire the acquisition of firearms
P1 by Q30	Gender by firearm legislation	Women more than men will desire stronger firearm legislation and are willing to pay more to reduce firearm violence
P2 by Q19 P2 by Q35 P2 by Q36 P2 by Q37 P2 by Q38	Age by acquisition / ownership	Youth (15–30) more likely to desire the acquisition or ownership of a firearm
P2 by Q34	Age by media	Youth (15–30) do not claim to be influenced by violent media
P3 by Q35 P3 by Q36 P3 by Q37 P3 by Q38	Type of location by acquisition / ownership of firearms	Either rural or urban areas may be more likely to desire the acquisition or ownership of a firearm
P3 by Q18	Type of location by preference for hunting	Rural locations more likely to see hunting as common
P5 by Q19 P5 by Q35 P5 by Q36 P5 by Q38	Alcohol intake by acquisition / ownership	More substance (alcohol) abuse will influence the desire to acquire or own a firearm

CROSS-TAB	QUESTION	RATIONALE
P6 by Q19 P6 by Q35 P6 by Q36 P6 by Q38	Narcotic intake by acquisition/ownership	More substance (narcotic) abuse will influence the desire to acquire or own a firearm
P7 by Q19 P7 by Q35 P7 by Q36 P7 by Q38	Perpetrator of domestic violence by acquisition/ownership	Perpetration of domestic violence will influence the desire to acquire or own a firearm
P8 by Q19 P8 by Q35 P8 by Q36 P8 by Q38	Victim of domestic violence by acquisition/ownership	Victim of domestic violence will influence the desire to acquire or own a firearm
Q1 by Q19 Q1 by Q35 Q1 by Q36 Q1 by Q38	Education by acquisition / ownership of firearms	Low education levels and propensity to own or acquire firearms
Q2 by Q19 Q2 by Q35 Q2 by Q36 Q2 by Q38 Q3 by Q19 Q3 by Q35 Q3 by Q36 Q3 by Q38	Poverty by ownership / acquisition of firearms	Higher poverty threshold will influence the propensity to own or acquire firearms

CROSS-TAB	QUESTION	RATIONALE
Q6 by Q19 Q6 by Q35 Q6 by Q36 Q7 by Q19 Q7 by Q35 Q7 by Q36 Q7 by Q38 Q8 by Q19 Q8 by Q35 Q8 by Q36 Q8 by Q38	Access to resources by ownership/acquisition of firearms	Access to credit and loans (resources) will influence the propensity to own or acquire firearms Q6 by Q31
Q6 by Q37 Q7 by Q37 Q8 by Q37	Access to resources by willingness to purchase	Access to more resources will result in higher willingness to purchase weapons
Q9 by Q35 Q10 by Q36 Q10 by Q37 Q17 by Q35 Q17 by Q36 Q17 by Q38	Personal security by acquisition and ownership of firearms	More insecurity results in a higher desire to acquire weapons
Q11 by Q35 Q11 by Q36 Q11 by Q38	Drug use in the community by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Perceived drug abuse in the community will influence acquisition of firearms
Q12 by Q35 Q12 by Q36 Q13 by Q38	Alcohol use in the community by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Perceived alcohol abuse will influence acquisition of firearms

CROSS-TAB	QUESTION	RATIONALE
Q13 by Q35 Q13 by Q36 Q13 by Q38 Q14 by Q35 Q14 by Q36 Q14 by Q38	Perceived firearm availability by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Higher perceived levels of gun availability will influence willingness to acquire and own firearms
Q15 by Q35 Q15 by Q36 Q15 by Q38	Hunting tradition by acquisition and ownership of firearms	The prevalence of a hunting tradition will influence willingness to acquire and own firearms
Q18 by Q35 Q18 by Q36 Q18 by Q38	Policing by acquisition and ownership of firearms	The perception of the police will influence acquisition and ownership of firearms
Q19 by Q35 Q19 by Q36 Q19 by Q38	Impunity by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Higher levels of impunity will influence willingness to acquire and own firearms
Q20 by Q35 Q20 by Q36 Q20 by Q38	Banditry by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Insecurity generated by banditry will influence willingness to acquire and own firearms
Q21 by Q35 Q21 by Q36 Q21 by Q38	Community safety	More community safety interventions will reduce the desire to acquire or own a firearm
Q22 by Q35 Q22 by Q36 Q22 by Q38	Armed people by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Perception of other community members arming will influence acquisition and ownership of firearms
Q25 by Q35 Q25 by Q36 Q25 by Q38	Deterrence legislation by acquisition and ownership of firearms	Perception of strong punitive legislation will reduce the desire to acquire or own a firearm