

Program stata: result and discssion part only

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Results This section presents the results and finding of the study. Table 2 below is an ordinary least square model predicting self-rated favoring police permit to buy a gun.

The following model was used to investigate the relationship between the dependent variable (gun law) and the independent variables (race, sex, age, respondent's income, social class, and respondent's living in the south);

Where,

The results show that all the independent variables are significant at 5% significance level. Female respondents agree with the gun law to permit them buy guns; female respondents are 14.97% more likely to agree with the law compared to their male counterparts. The coefficients of the lower income class and upper class are both negative (i. e. -0.02 and -.06 respectively) implying that for any unit change to lower income or upper income would result to a decrease in the agreement with the gun law by 0.02 or 0.06 respectively. However, the coefficient for the middle class is positive i. e. 0.02 an implication that a unit change to middle class would result to an increase in agreement of the gun law by 0.02. Other races are more likely to embrace the gun law compared to other races. 12.4% of other races are likely to support the gun law while approximately 7.7% favor the gun law. The older respondents are likely to favor the gun law compared to the middle aged respondents; the coefficient for the old is 0.03 while that of the mid-age is 0.01 showing that the old are likely to favor the law by 0.03 while the middle aged by 0.01.

In comparison of the various models, it can be observed that the coefficient of the blacks increases as more independent variables are added to the model. In model 1 where we had only three independent variables (race, age
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and sex) the coefficient was 0.056, in model 2 the coefficient increased to 0.072 and in model 3 it was 0.077; this shows that the variable (race) becomes more and more important as other variables are added to the model. The same was observed for other races. Sex however showed a contrast, the coefficient of the female decreases as more independent variables are added to the model. In model 1 where we had only three independent variables (race, age and sex) the coefficient was 0.152, in model 2 the coefficient decreased to 0.150 and in model 3 it was further reduced to 0.14972; this shows that the variable (sex) becomes less important as other variables are added to the model. For age however it was inconsistent, the coefficient for the old was 0.02 in both model 1 and model 2 only to increase in model 3 while that of middle-aged was 0.01 in model 1 and decreased to 0.00 in model 2 only to increase again to 0.01 in model 3. Addition of variables has no impact on the working class (the coefficient remains unchanged) but it has an effect on the middle and upper class. Addition of more variable results to an increase in the coefficients of the middle and upper class from 0.01 to 0.02 and from -0.04 to -0.06 respectively; implying that the variables are more important in the presence of more variables

Table 2 Regression Table (*Model 1, N= 3177)

Table 3 Relationship between Gun law and class

Discussion

After we adjusted for the numerous confounding factors, various independent variables were found to be significant in regard to gun possession law permit.

Unlike our hypothesis that wealthy persons have higher self-conscious on life

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such as safety or life quality than working or lower class, the results showed that the middle class are more conscious than the perceived upper class. However, other factors conformed to our initial hypothesis. For instance, we hypothesized that the female respondents were likely to favor police permit to buy a gun to have a more safety community environment due to their weaker nature to wrestle the attacker. The results showed that the older respondents are likely to favor the gun law compared to the middle aged respondents; the coefficient for the old is 0.03 while that of the mid-age is 0.01 showing that the old are likely to favor the law by 0.03 while the middle aged by 0.01.

Lastly when it comes to race, unlike the previous results that showed that black population community are more likely to favor the gun law policy pegged on the need to have a gun to protect their family due to the high criminal rates in the North, our study showed that other races are more likely to embrace the gun law compared to the blacks.