Introduction

Recent American discourse has focused heavily on the topic of gun ownership and its relationship to demographic, educational, and political variables. Numerous national surveys have been carried out to comprehend the subtleties of these associations as a result of an increase in gun violence and modifications to gun laws (Ward et al., 2023). Notably, a poll conducted in 2021 found differences in attitudes toward safety among various racial and ethnic groups, with Black gun owners indicating higher knowledge of homicide inequalities and less expectation that owning a gun will increase their own safety (Ward et al., 2023). A record number of gun-related deaths and purchases occurred in the same year, necessitating a careful examination of public support for gun laws in the United States (Stone et al., 2022).

The primary findings show that attitudes regarding gun legislation differ significantly by gender and that gun ownership in the United States is highly connected with age, political affiliation, educational attainment, and race. These findings underline the significance of a thorough, nonpartisan strategy to gun control and emphasize the necessity of addressing racial inequities in gun access and violence.

Background

Although only roughly 30% of American adults claim to currently own a gun, 11% report living with someone who does own a gun, demonstrating a closer exposure to guns than first thought (Parker et al., 2017). Nearly half of those who don't already own guns are open to doing so in the future (Parker et al., 2017). This fact shows how difficult it is to comprehend gun ownership in America. It goes beyond simple possession and encompasses individuals who live in households with gun owners as well as those who might acquire a gun in the future.

The likelihood of owning a gun varies by demographic, with white men being more likely than other groups to do so (Parker et al., 2017). Republicans, Republicans-leaning independents, and rural individuals all have higher gun ownership rates than their urban or Democratic counterparts (Parker et al., 2017). Data indicates that Americans with some college education, but no degree are more likely to directly own a handgun or live in a household with a firearm than those with a high school diploma or less or college graduates (Statista, 2023). This suggests a potential relationship between education and gun ownership.

Research Questions

Using data from the 2018 General Social Survey, this study aims to examine the complex relationship between gun ownership and numerous demographic, educational, and political aspects. The following questions form the basis of the study:

1. How do different demographic groupings differ in their gun ownership?
2. How does gun ownership vary with education?
3. How does gun ownership vary with political affiliation?
4. How do opinions on support for gun laws vary among different demographic, educational, and political spheres?

The study seeks to answer these queries in order to present a thorough analysis of American gun ownership and policy support landscape, which is essential for influencing fair and efficient legislation.

Data Description

The study explores the complex relationship between political, educational, and demographic factors, as well as gun ownership and support for gun laws. The 2018 General Social Survey, a tool designed to investigate societal development and the intricate structure of American society, is where the dataset used today comes from.

The dataset is in .sav format and is in the individual year data set format. It was downloaded from the National Opinion Research Center website, https://gss.norc.org/get-the-data/spss. The dataset contains 2,348 observations and 1,065 variables. I will examine nine variables, each with its unique measurement level as well as the indicators for missing values.

The variables in the dataset are:

AGE: This continuous variable denotes the respondent's age. The possible values range from 1 to 89, where the value 89 also represents all respondents who are 89 or older. Missing data, identified as 0, 98, or 99, will be recoded as system missing in SPSS.

OWNGUN: A nominal variable representing whether the respondent has a gun in their home. The possible values are 1 ('yes'), 0 ('no'). Before binary recoding, the possible values were 1 ('yes'), 2 ('no'), and 3 ('refused'). Missing entries, coded as 3 ('refused'), 0 (before binary recoding), 8, or 9, were converted to system missing in SPSS.

ROWNGUN: This nominal variable designates whether the respondent owns the gun in their home. The possible values are 1 ('yes'), 0 ('no'). Before binary recoding, the possible values were 1 ('yes'), 2 ('no'), and 3 ('refused'). Missing entries, coded as 3 ('refused'), 0 (before binary recoding), 8, or 9, were converted to system missing in SPSS.

PARTYID: This ordinal variable reflects the respondent's political party affiliation. The possible values are 0 ('strong democrat'), 1 ('not strong democrat'), 2 ('independent, near democrat'), 3 ('independent'), 4 ('independent, near republican'), 5 ('not strong republican'), and 6 ('strong republican'). Missing values, identified as and 7 ('other party'), 8, or 9, will be recoded as system missing in SPSS.

EDUC: This continuous variable represents the highest year of school completed by the respondent. For instance, a value of 12 would indicate that the respondent has completed 12 years of education, equivalent to a high school diploma in many educational systems. Missing entries, denoted by values from 97 to 99 or -1, will be recoded as system missing in SPSS.

DEGREE: This ordinal variable indicates the highest degree attained by the respondent. The possible values are 0 ('less than high school'), 1 ('high school graduate'), 2 ('junior college'), 3

('bachelor degree'), and 4 ('graduate degree'). Missing values, represented by 7, 8, or 9 will be recoded as system missing in SPSS.

RACE:
The original dataset contains nominal variable RACE which indicates the respondent's race, with possible values being 1 ('white'), 2 ('black'), and 3 ('other'). Missing data, denoted by 0, was converted to system missing in SPSS. The nominal variable was converted to a set of binary indicator variables:

- RACE_WHITE: This binary indicator variable represents the racial category of 'white'. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as white, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.
- RACE_BLACK: This binary indicator variable represents the racial category of ‘black’. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as black, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.
- RACE_OTHER: This binary indicator variable represents the racial category of ‘other’. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as a race that is not white or black, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.

GUNLAW: A nominal-level variable that indicates whether the respondent favors (1) or opposes (0) gun permits. Before binary recoding, the possible values were favors (1) or opposes (2). Missing data, represented by 0 (before binary recoding), 8, or 9, will be converted to system missing in SPSS.

SEXNOW: The original nominal variable, SEXNOW, indicates the respondent's current gender, with possible values being 1 ('Women'), 2 ('Man'), 3 ('Transgender'), and 4 ('A gender not listed here'). Missing data, denoted by 0, 8, or 9, was converted to system missing in SPSS. This nominal variable was converted into a set of binary indicator variables:

- SEXNOW_WOMAN: This binary indicator variable represents the gender category of 'Woman'. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as a woman, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.
- SEXNOW_MAN: This binary indicator variable represents the gender category of 'Man'. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as a man, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.
- SEXNOW_TRANS: This binary indicator variable represents the gender category of ‘Transgender’. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as transgender, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.
- SEXNOW_OTHER: This binary indicator variable represents the gender category of ‘A gender not listed here’. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent identifies as a gender other than woman, man, or transgender, while a value of 0 indicates otherwise.

An individual respondent is the unit of observation for the dataset. Recoding missing data ensures that analysis is accurate and produces a more accurate and reliable understanding of the link between these variables.

Key Data Limitations

The percentage of respondents who did not respond to the question about gun ownership was 34.8% (818 people), potentially having an impact on the reliability and accuracy of the findings. Additionally, the dataset is cross-sectional and represents a single year (2018). It is challenging to determine causal connections or evaluate changes over time using this type of data. Finally, because there were only 2,348 respondents, selection bias may have occurred if certain groups were underrepresented in the sample.

Analysis & Results

Descriptive Statistics

35% of the sample of 1528 respondents said they owned guns, while 65% said they did not. The following conclusions are drawn from an examination of clustered bar graphs, descriptive statistics, and histograms. Education level was typically around 12 to 16 years. The most prevalent political identification was "strong democrat." Gun ownership is more common among 'strong Republicans,' while non-owners were more likely to be "strong Democrats." In comparison to non-owners (46.67 years old on average), gun owners were older (50.6 years). Women showed a stronger preference for gun control policies.

Independent t-tests:

Independent t-test by OWNGUN

Several factors showed significant differences in OWNGUN's independent t-test. Notably, there was a statistically significant difference between gun owners and non-owners in terms of age, political affiliation, education level, and race. Gun ownership is more common among Republicans and older individuals. Gun ownership was also more prevalent among white people and those with higher levels of education. Conversely, black people were less likely to own guns. There is a strong correlation between gender and gun ownership, with men being more likely than women to own a gun.

Independent t-test by GUNLAW

The independent t-test by GUNLAW also revealed significant differences across variables. Between individuals who support gun controls and those who do not, there is a statistically significant difference in political affiliation, gun ownership, education level, degree, race, and gender.

Supporters of stricter gun control were more likely to identify as Democrats. Supporters of gun control policies were less likely to be gun owners themselves. Additionally, people who had greater education were less inclined to favor gun control. Additionally, there were differences between races in support for gun control policies. Black individuals were less inclined to support such laws compared to white individuals. In terms of gender, women were more inclined than males to support gun control measures.

A minor but significant positive association between education and gun ownership was found using correlation analysis (r =.068, p =.008). A somewhat stronger positive correlation between age and gun ownership was found (r =.103, p .001). This suggests that having a gun is more likely if you're older and have a higher degree of education.

Multivariate Logistic Regression

Gun Ownership (OWNGUN)

A multivariate regression was conducted with gun ownership as the dependent variable. The predictors included age, political party identification, education, degree completion, support for gun laws, race (white), and gender (man). The model summary revealed an R Square value of .140, suggesting that approximately 14% of the variation in gun ownership can be explained by the predictors.

Looking at the coefficients, political party identification (B = .048, p < .001), support for gun laws (B = -.175, p < .001), and race (B = .159, p < .001) were statistically significant predictors of gun ownership. Individuals identifying with the Republican party, those not supporting gun laws, and those who were white, were more likely to own guns. The other variables, although included in the model, were not significant predictors of gun ownership.

Support for Gun Laws (GUNLAW)

A multivariate regression was conducted with gun ownership as the dependent variable. Age, political party identification, education, degree completion, support for gun control laws, race (white), and gender (male) were among the predictors. The model summary showed a R Square value of.140, indicating that the predictors can account for almost 14% of the variation in gun ownership.

Political party identification (B =.048, p .001), support for gun laws (B = -.175, p .001), and race (B =.159, p .001) were all statistically significant predictors of gun ownership. Gun ownership was more prevalent among Republicans, individuals who opposed stricter gun control measures, and white people. Despite being included in the model, the other variables did not significantly predict ownership.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

The results of this study show that racial, political, and educational factors all affect gun ownership. Gun owners were often found to identify as Republican, white, older, and educated. Gun control measures are supported more by women. Political affiliations and attitudes about gun legislation have a substantial impact on gun ownership, suggesting the necessity for bipartisan policy. Furthermore, the association between gun ownership and race indicates the necessity to address racial disparities in gun access. A more nuanced approach to gun regulations and their enforcement may be achieved by tailoring educational programs or policies to different demographic, political, and educational backgrounds.

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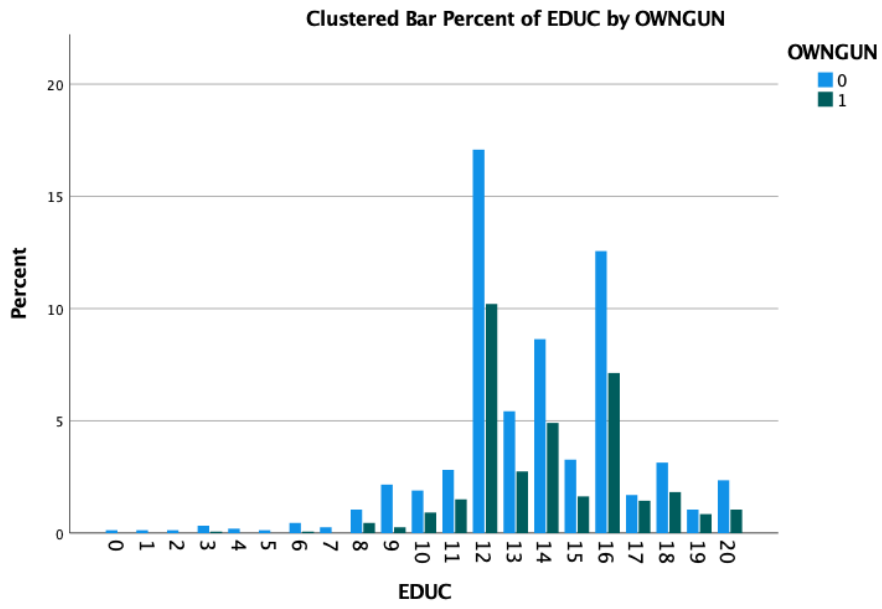
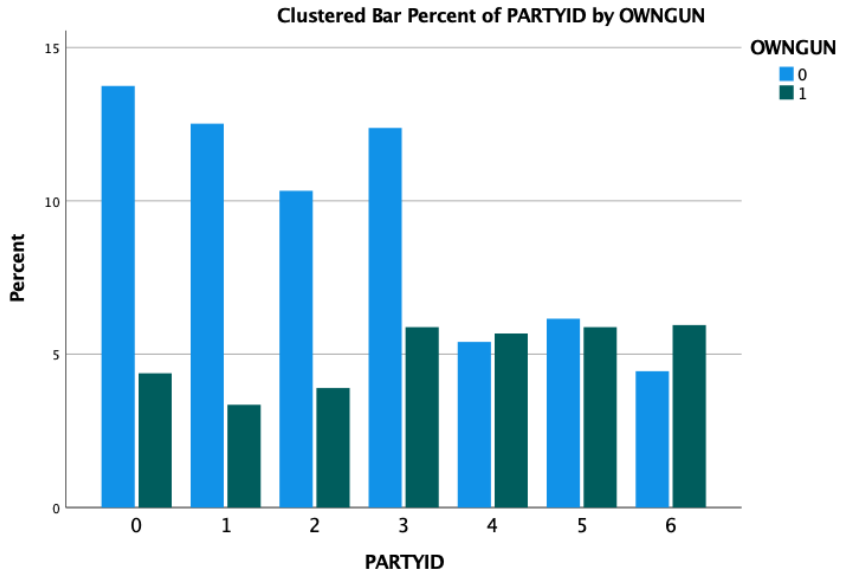
Appendix A-1 - Charts

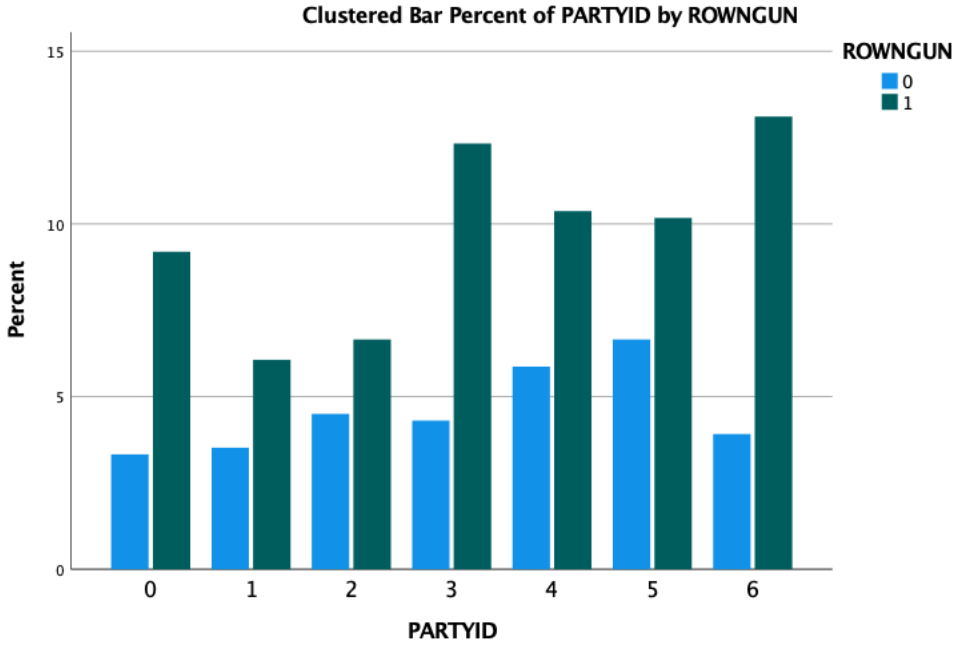
Percent of respondents indicating gun ownership status by years of education



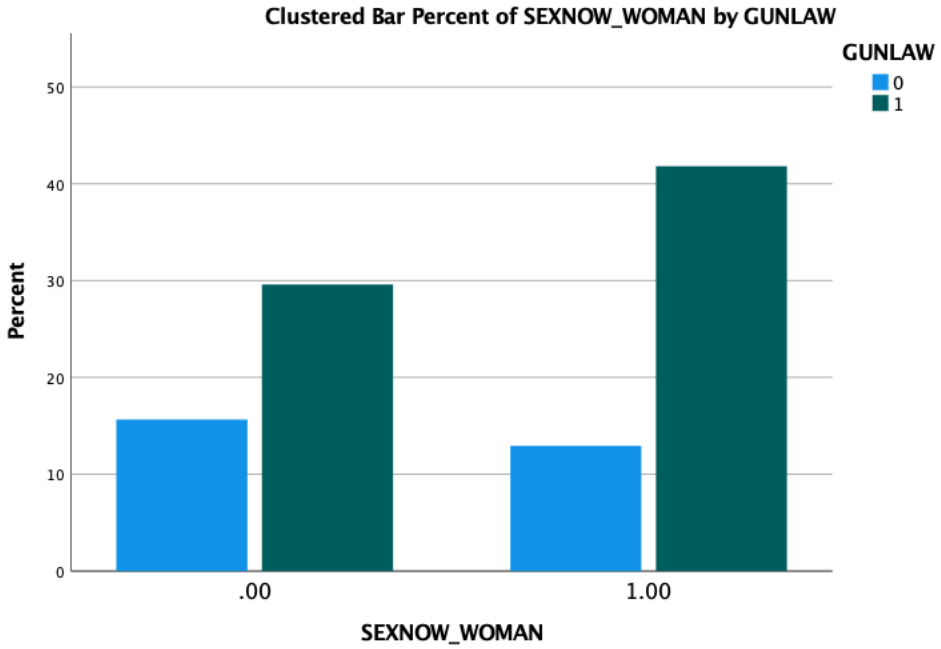
Percent of respondents indicating gun ownership status by party id

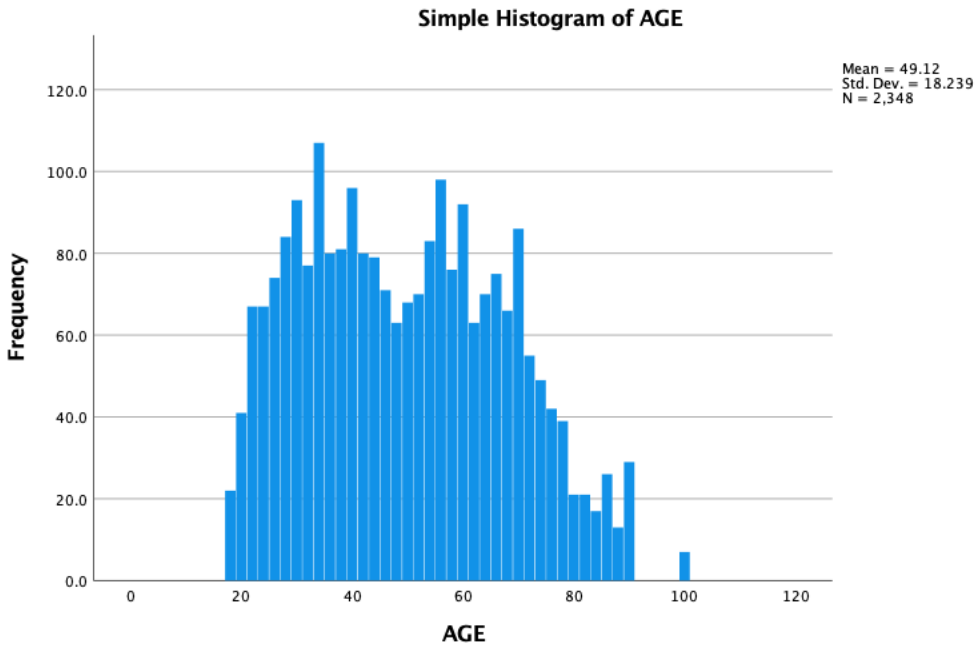


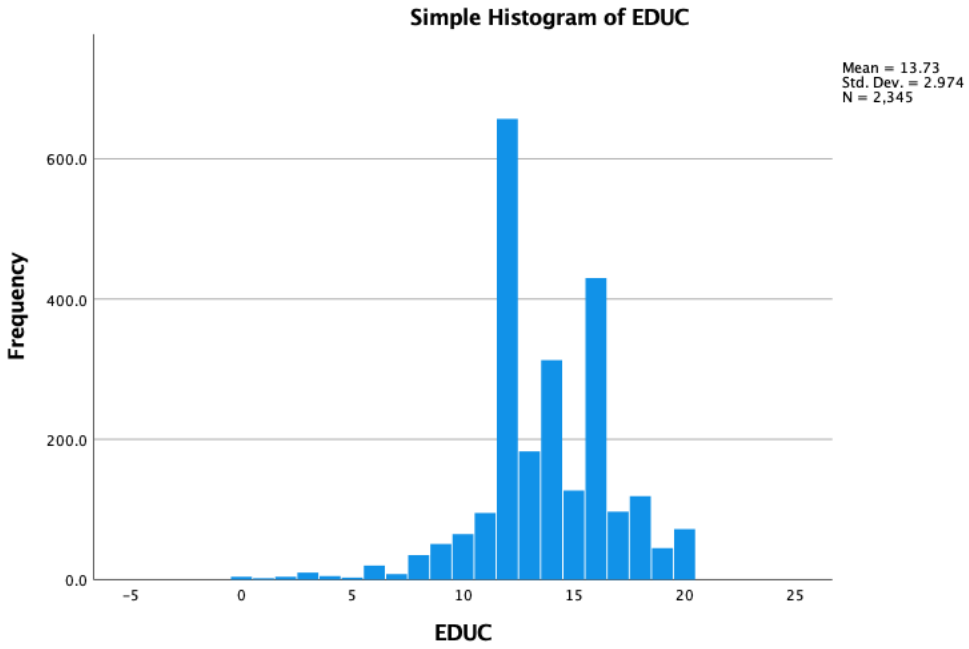
Percent of respondents indicating direct gun ownership status by party id



Percent support for gun law woman (1) vs. does not identify as woman (0)







Appendix A-2 - Descriptive statistics

Group Statistics

Report

OWNGUN		AGE	ROWNGUN	PARTYID	EDUC	DEGREE	GUNLAW	RACE_WHITE	RACE_BLACK	RACE_OTHER	SEXNOW_WOMAN	SEXNOW_MAN	SEXNOW_TRANS	SEXNOW_OTHER
0	Mean	46.67		2.30	13.62	1.66	.78	.6596	.1964	.1440	.5852	.4103	.0022	.0022
	N	993		950	992	993	967	993	993	993	446	446	446	446
	Std. Deviation	18.330		1.850	3.093	1.229	.413	.47408	.39746	.35127	.49324	.49244	.04735	.04735
1	Mean	50.60	.68	3.33	14.04	1.76	.62	.8399	.1080	.0521	.4770	.5230	.0000	.0000
	N	537	535	512	536	537	531	537	537	537	239	239	239	239
	Std. Deviation	17.917	.466	1.970	2.609	1.168	.486	.36709	.31068	.22252	.50052	.50052	.00000	.00000
Total	Mean	48.05	.68	2.66	13.77	1.70	.72	.7229	.1654	.1118	.5474	.4496	.0015	.0015
	N	1530	535	1462	1528	1530	1498	1530	1530	1530	685	685	685	685
	Std. Deviation	18.277	.466	1.955	2.938	1.208	.447	.44772	.37163	.31518	.49811	.49782	.03821	.03821

Age statistics by gun ownership status

Group Statistics

	OWNGUN	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AGE	0	993	46.67	18.330	.582
	1	537	50.60	17.917	.773

Appendix A-3- Independent t-tests

Independent t-test by OWNGUN

Group Statistics

	OWNGUN	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AGE	0	993	46.67	18.330	.582
	1	537	50.60	17.917	.773
ROWNGUN	0	0[a]	.	.	.

	1	535	.68	.466	.020
PARTYID	0	950	2.30	1.850	.060
	1	512	3.33	1.970	.087
EDUC	0	992	13.62	3.093	.098
	1	536	14.04	2.609	.113
DEGREE	0	993	1.66	1.229	.039
	1	537	1.76	1.168	.050
GUNLAW	0	967	.78	.413	.013
	1	531	.62	.486	.021
RACE_WHITE	0	993	.6596	.47408	.01504
	1	537	.8399	.36709	.01584
RACE_BLACK	0	993	.1964	.39746	.01261
	1	537	.1080	.31068	.01341
RACE_OTHER	0	993	.1440	.35127	.01115
	1	537	.0521	.22252	.00960
SEXNOW_WOMAN	0	446	.5852	.49324	.02336
	1	239	.4770	.50052	.03238
SEXNOW_MAN	0	446	.4103	.49244	.02332
	1	239	.5230	.50052	.03238
SEXNOW_TRANS	0	446	.0022	.04735	.00224
	1	239	.0000	.00000	.00000
SEXNOW_OTHER	0	446	.0022	.04735	.00224
	1	239	.0000	.00000	.00000

a. t cannot be computed because at least one of the groups is empty.

Independent Samples Test

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					
						Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
F	Sig.	t	df	Significance	Mean Difference	Difference	

						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
AGE	Equal variances assumed	.408	.523	-4.029	1528	<.001	<.001	-3.925	.974	-5.836	-2.014
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.057	1120.489	<.001	<.001	-3.925	.968	-5.824	-2.027
PARTY ID	Equal variances assumed	4.634	.032	-9.935	1460	<.001	<.001	-1.031	.104	-1.235	-.828
	Equal variances not assumed			-9.750	991.700	<.001	<.001	-1.031	.106	-1.239	-.824
EDUC	Equal variances assumed	7.186	.007	-2.672	1526	.004	.008	-.420	.157	-.728	-.112
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.810	1263.026	.003	.005	-.420	.149	-.713	-.127
DEGREE	Equal variances assumed	1.507	.220	-1.622	1528	.053	.105	-.105	.065	-.232	.022
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.646	1147.516	.050	.100	-.105	.064	-.230	.020
GUNLAW	Equal variances assumed	148.539	<.001	6.896	1496	<.001	<.001	.164	.024	.117	.211
	Equal variances not assumed			6.579	951.382	<.001	<.001	.164	.025	.115	.213

RACE_WHITE	Equal variances assumed	307.766	<.001	-7.655	1528	<.001	<.001	-.18023	.02354	-.22641	-.13405
	Equal variances not assumed			-8.250	1346.897	<.001	<.001	-.18023	.02185	-.22309	-.13738
RACE_BLACK	Equal variances assumed	89.847	<.001	4.467	1528	<.001	<.001	.08837	.01978	.04956	.12717
	Equal variances not assumed			4.801	1338.243	<.001	<.001	.08837	.01841	.05226	.12448
RACE_OTHER	Equal variances assumed	139.382	<.001	5.493	1528	<.001	<.001	.09187	.01672	.05906	.12467
	Equal variances not assumed			6.244	1491.006	<.001	<.001	.09187	.01471	.06301	.12073
SEXNOW_WOMAN	Equal variances assumed	5.888	.016	2.723	683	.003	.007	.10821	.03974	.03018	.18625
	Equal variances not assumed			2.711	480.561	.003	.007	.10821	.03992	.02977	.18666
SEXNOW_MAN	Equal variances assumed	6.671	.010	-2.839	683	.002	.005	-.11270	.03970	-.19065	-.03474
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.825	479.891	.002	.005	-.11270	.03990	-.19110	-.03430
SEXNOW_TRANS	Equal variances assumed	2.152	.143	.732	683	.232	.465	.00224	.00306	-.00377	.00826

	Equal variances not assumed			1.000	445.000	.159	.318	.00224	.00224	-.00216	.00665
SEXNOW_OTHER	Equal variances assumed	2.152	.143	.732	683	.232	.465	.00224	.00306	-.00377	.00826
	Equal variances not assumed			1.000	445.000	.159	.318	.00224	.00224	-.00216	.00665

Independent t-test by GUNLAW

Group Statistics

	GUNLAW	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AGE	0	439	48.56	18.304	.874
	1	1102	48.11	18.356	.553
ROWNGUN	0	201	.79	.408	.029
	1	328	.61	.488	.027
PARTYID	0	410	3.46	1.903	.094
	1	1059	2.41	1.908	.059
EDUC	0	439	13.56	2.963	.141
	1	1100	13.91	2.886	.087
DEGREE	0	439	1.60	1.185	.057
	1	1102	1.75	1.214	.037
RACE_WHITE	0	439	.7722	.41989	.02004
	1	1102	.7078	.45498	.01371
RACE_BLACK	0	439	.1344	.34147	.01630
	1	1102	.1779	.38257	.01152
RACE_OTHER	0	439	.0934	.29132	.01390
	1	1102	.1143	.31837	.00959
SEXNOW_WOMAN	0	199	.4523	.49897	.03537
	1	497	.5855	.49313	.02212
SEXNOW_MAN	0	199	.5477	.49897	.03537
	1	497	.4105	.49241	.02209
	0	199	.0000	.00000	.00000

SEXNOW_TRANS	1	497	.0020	.04486	.00201
SEXNOW_OTHER	0	199	.0000	.00000	.00000
	1	497	.0020	.04486	.00201
OWNGUN	0	414	.49	.501	.025
	1	1084	.30	.460	.014

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
AGE	Equal variances assumed	.006	.937	.440	1539	.330	.660	.455	1.035	-1.575	2.486
	Equal variances not assumed			.440	807.692	.330	.660	.455	1.034	-1.574	2.485
ROWNGUN	Equal variances assumed	89.446	<.001	4.335	527	<.001	<.001	.178	.041	.097	.259
	Equal variances not assumed			4.524	479.358	<.001	<.001	.178	.039	.101	.256
PARTYID	Equal variances assumed	.140	.708	9.519	1467	<.001	<.001	1.056	.111	.838	1.273
	Equal variances not assumed			9.530	745.628	<.001	<.001	1.056	.111	.838	1.273

EDUC	Equal variances assumed	.128	.720	-2.107	1537	.018	.035	-.346	.164	-.668	-.024
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.084	787.645	.019	.037	-.346	.166	-.672	-.020
DEGREE	Equal variances assumed	3.645	.056	-2.157	1539	.016	.031	-.147	.068	-.280	-.013
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.180	823.362	.015	.030	-.147	.067	-.279	-.015
RACE_WHITE	Equal variances assumed	29.670	<.001	2.563	1539	.005	.010	.06441	.02513	.01511	.11370
	Equal variances not assumed			2.653	868.017	.004	.008	.06441	.02428	.01675	.11206
RACE_BLACK	Equal variances assumed	18.331	<.001	-2.074	1539	.019	.038	-.04346	.02096	-.08457	-.00235
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.177	896.385	.015	.030	-.04346	.01996	-.08264	-.00429
RACE_OTHER	Equal variances assumed	5.849	.016	-1.194	1539	.116	.233	-.02094	.01755	-.05536	.01348
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.240	875.124	.108	.215	-.02094	.01689	-.05409	.01221
SEXNOW_WOMAN	Equal variances assumed	2.513	.113	-3.210	694	<.001	.001	-.13325	.04151	-.21475	-.05176

	Equal variances not assumed			-3.194	361.105	<.001	.002	-.13325	.04172	-.21529	-.05121
SEXNOW_MAN	Equal variances assumed	3.016	.083	3.311	694	<.001	<.001	.13728	.04147	.05586	.21869
	Equal variances not assumed			3.292	360.636	<.001	.001	.13728	.04170	.05527	.21928
SEXNOW_TRANS	Equal variances assumed	1.607	.205	-.633	694	.264	.527	-.00201	.00318	-.00826	.00423
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.000	496.000	.159	.318	-.00201	.00201	-.00597	.00194
SEXNOW_OTHER	Equal variances assumed	1.607	.205	-.633	694	.264	.527	-.00201	.00318	-.00826	.00423
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.000	496.000	.159	.318	-.00201	.00201	-.00597	.00194
OWNGUN	Equal variances assumed	75.910	<.001	6.896	1496	<.001	<.001	.188	.027	.134	.241
	Equal variances not assumed			6.638	694.356	<.001	<.001	.188	.028	.132	.243

Appendix A-4- Correlations

Correlation between EDUC and OWNGUN

Correlations

		EDUC	OWNGUN
EDUC	Pearson Correlation	1	.068**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.008
	N	2345	1528
OWNGUN	Pearson Correlation	.068**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008	
	N	1528	1530

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation between AGE and OWNGUN

Correlations

		OWNGUN	AGE
OWNGUN	Pearson Correlation	1	.103**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001
	N	1530	1530
AGE	Pearson Correlation	.103**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	1530	2348

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Appendix A-5 - Multivariate regression

Multivariate Regression dependent variable OWNGUN

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.374[a]	.140	.130	.446

a. Predictors: (Constant), SEXNOW_MAN, EDUC, AGE, PARTYID, GUNLAW, RACE_WHITE, DEGREE

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.543	7	2.935	14.770	<.001[b]
	Residual	126.567	637	.199		
	Total	147.110	644			

a. Dependent Variable: OWNGUN

b. Predictors: (Constant), SEXNOW_MAN, EDUC, AGE, PARTYID, GUNLAW, RACE_WHITE, DEGREE

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.067	.144		-.468	.640
	AGE	.001	.001	.041	1.089	.277
	PARTYID	.048	.009	.201	5.119	<.001
	EDUC	.019	.012	.112	1.605	.109
	DEGREE	-.027	.028	-.070	-.998	.319
	GUNLAW	-.175	.041	-.164	-4.301	<.001
	RACE_WHITE	.159	.042	.147	3.802	<.001
	SEXNOW_MAN	.069	.036	.072	1.943	.052

a. Dependent Variable: OWNGUN

Multivariate regression dependent variable GUNLAW

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

1	.314[a]	.098	.088	.427

a. Predictors: (Constant), OWNGUN, DEGREE, SEXNOW_MAN, AGE, RACE_WHITE, PARTYID, EDUC

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.678	7	1.811	9.929	<.001[b]
	Residual	116.199	637	.182		
	Total	128.878	644			

a. Dependent Variable: GUNLAW

b. Predictors: (Constant), OWNGUN, DEGREE, SEXNOW_MAN, AGE, RACE_WHITE, PARTYID, EDUC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.765	.135		5.678	<.001
	AGE	-.001	.001	-.020	-.517	.606
	PARTYID	-.045	.009	-.199	-4.957	<.001
	EDUC	.014	.011	.088	1.227	.220
	DEGREE	-.014	.026	-.037	-.521	.602
	RACE_WHITE	.023	.041	.022	.558	.577
	SEXNOW_MAN	-.058	.034	-.064	-1.701	.089
	OWNGUN	-.161	.037	-.172	-4.301	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: GUNLAW