Question 3. Firearms (3a, 3b, and 3c): 20 points (addressed in week 5) (3) On average, persons who strongly believe in the “instrumentality effect” tend to be strong proponents of gun control (in some form), and persons who strongly believe in the “selection effect” tend to be strong opponents of gun control (although not necessarily all forms of gun control). (3a) Explain these two effects or positions: the instrumentality and selection effect. In addition, household survey data suggest that persons may be more sensitive about reporting a gun in the home relative to, say, two or three decades ago. Nevertheless, there is a consensus that household survey data offer evidence of a household “gun paradox.” (3b) What is meant by the household gun paradox, AND what implication might it have the passage of gun control moving forward? Regular surveys of state prison inmates indicate that most offenders acquire firearms by way of family and friends or by way of “the street” (e.g., a fence or drug dealer). In other words, they generally acquire a gun through the informal or secondary market and not the retail or primary market. And this informal or secondary market is generally described as a “thin market.” (3c) What is meant by a thin market in this case, AND how do certain observations of the Corner Boys by Forrest Stuart (2020) in his book Ballad of a Bullet support the thin market position?