

Homework 3 - Submission 3

ECON 470

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Homework 3 Summary Statistics and ATE Analysis

[Link to Github](#)

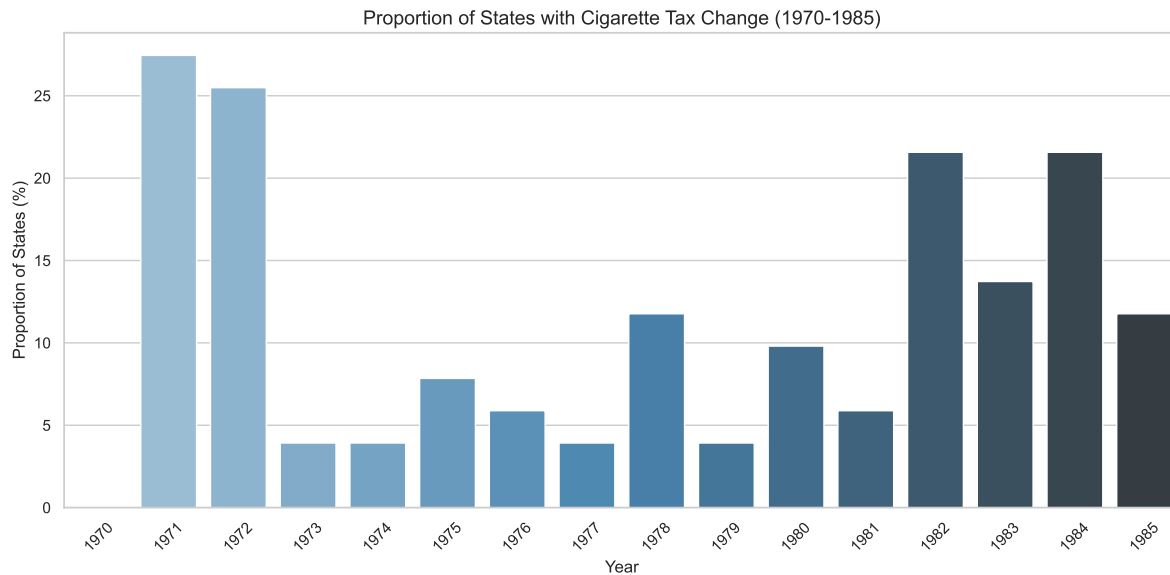
Collecting and Cleaning Data

CDC Tax Burden on Tobacco Data was collected from a provided repository and inflation data was collected from the BLI database. Raw data was downloaded and then put into real dollars using 2012 as the base year.

1. Summarizing the Data

1. Proportion of States with a change in their cigarette tax each year from 1970 to 1985

As seen in the figure below, there is a large spike in proportion of states at 1983. It is possible that this coincides with a major policy shift on cigarettes.

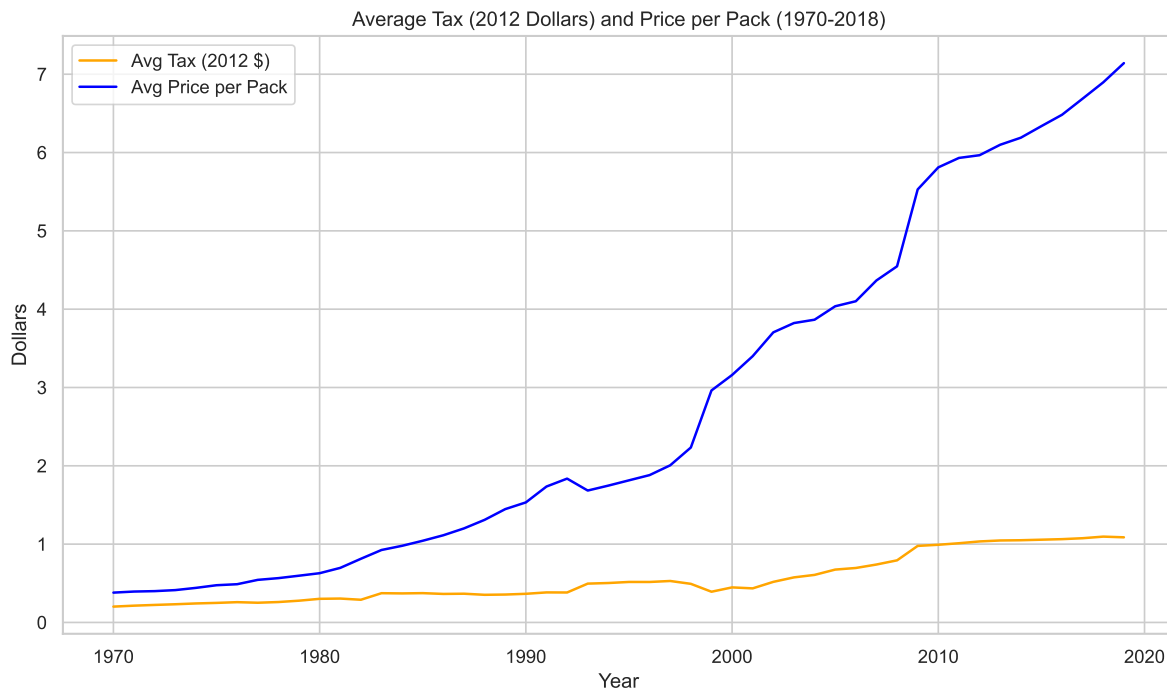


Update for submission 2:

A fix in the data.py code made for this bar graph to accurately display the data.

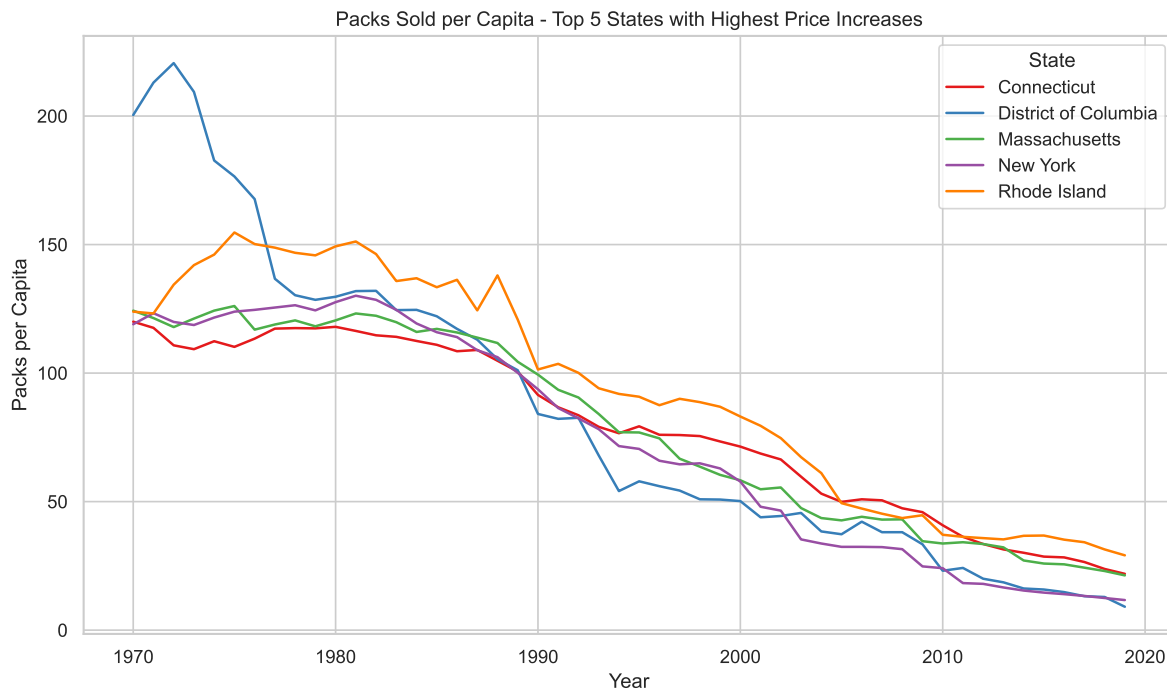
2. Average Price per Pack, 1970-2018 (in 2012 dolalrs)

While both tax and price per pack have risen in past years, price per pack has grown exponentially more. This makes sense as the government has tried to use economic disincentives to sway people away from cigarettes.



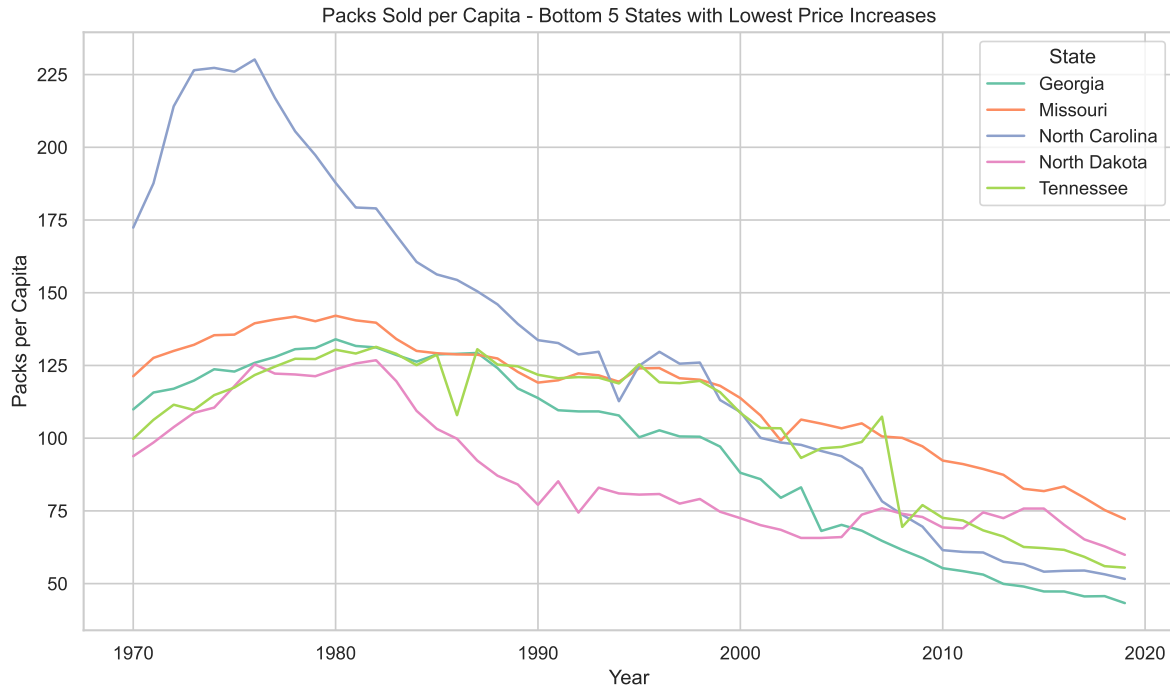
3. Top 5 states with highest increases in cigarette prices

In the top 5 states with the highest price increases, there has been a significant decrease in the number of packs per person. This might point to some movement in the right direction for policy makers.



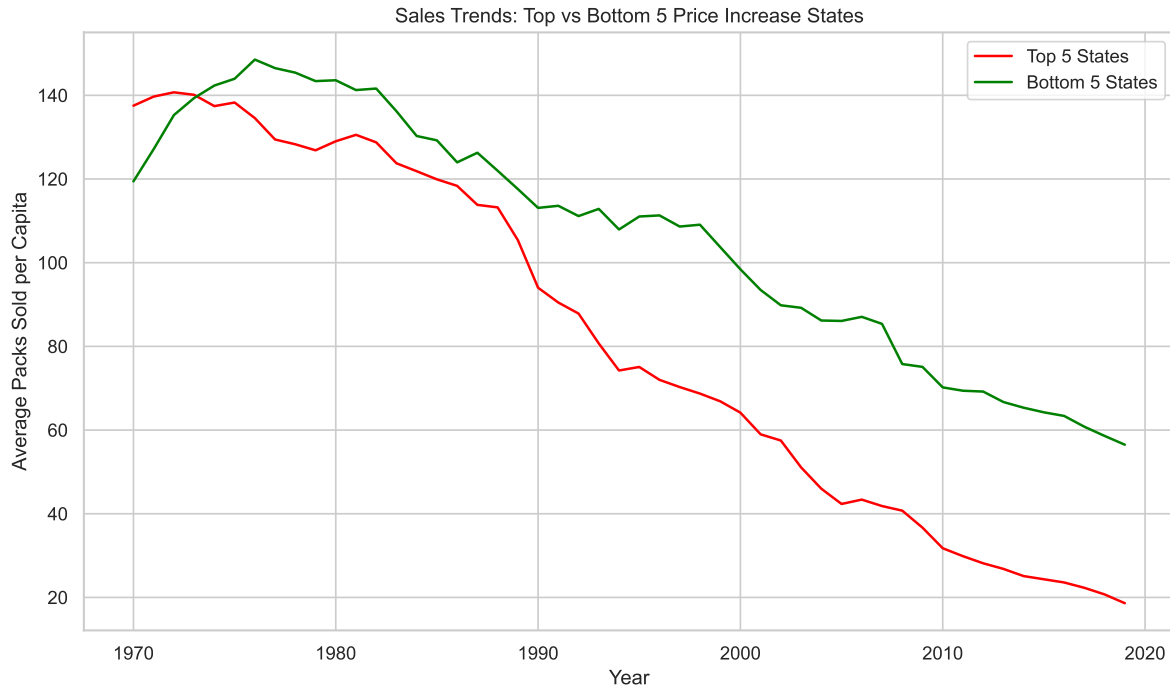
4. Top 5 states with lowes increases in cigarette prices

Decline in the top 5 states with the lowest increases mimic the previous graph, just a higher number of packs per person. While they directionally are comaprable, their scales are differ-ent.



5. Comparison of trends between these 10 states:

Contrasting the 10 states, it is easier to see the differences between the states with the highest taxes and those with the lowest. These graphs do show some indication that increasing the tax burden might decrease the number of packs per person, but there are many outside variables that have not been taken into account.



ATE

For submission 2, I switched over to the pyfixest model, making it much easier to run my regressions.

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6.

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Estimation: OLS
Dep. var.: log_sales, Fixed effects: 0
Inference: iid
Observations: 1071

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	2.5%	97.5%
Intercept	4.750	0.008	585.321	0.000	4.734	4.766
log_price	-0.172	0.014	-12.404	0.000	-0.199	-0.144

RMSE: 0.211 R2: 0.126
None

7.

###

Estimation: IV
Dep. var.: log_sales, Fixed effects: 0
Inference: iid
Observations: 1071

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	2.5%	97.5%
Intercept	4.715	0.009	526.339	0.000	4.698	4.733
log_price	-0.270	0.017	-15.913	0.000	-0.304	-0.237

None

8.

###

Estimation: OLS

Dep. var.: log_price, Fixed effects: 0

Inference: iid

Observations: 1071

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	2.5%	97.5%
Intercept	-1.429	0.023	-61.805	0.000	-1.474	-1.383
tax_dollar	4.169	0.085	49.300	0.000	4.003	4.334

RMSE: 0.257 R2: 0.695

None

###

Estimation: OLS

Dep. var.: log_sales, Fixed effects: 0

Inference: iid

Observations: 1071

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	2.5%	97.5%
Intercept	5.101	0.018	284.988	0.000	5.066	5.136
tax_dollar	-1.127	0.065	-17.209	0.000	-1.255	-0.998

RMSE: 0.199 R2: 0.217

None

9.

###

Estimation: OLS

Dep. var.: log_sales, Fixed effects: 0

Inference: iid

Observations: 1275

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	2.5%	97.5%
Intercept	5.039	0.023	219.934	0.000	4.995	5.084
log_price	-0.666	0.017	-38.094	0.000	-0.700	-0.631

RMSE: 0.305 R2: 0.533

None

###

Estimation: IV

Dep. var.: log_sales, Fixed effects: 0

Inference: iid

Observations: 1275

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	2.5%	97.5%
Intercept	5.207	0.027	196.178	0.000	5.155	5.259
log_price	-0.803	0.021	-39.005	0.000	-0.844	-0.763

None

10.