ECON 7010: Applied Microeconomics

Fall 2023

Problem Set 3

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Exercise 1: Describe the data

- (a) Please refer to the R code PS3_Q1.R for the codes.
- (b) The cleaning for this question, involved a few assumptions. There were stores where data was missing for more than 60% of the weeks. In such cases, instead of imputing the values, the store-brands were dropped from the data since across-week variation would be close to 0.
- (c) The final table of summary statistics is shown in Table 1.

Exercise 2: Logit demand model

The results are shown in Table 2. In all models, the coefficient for Promotion is positive and statistically significant at the 1 percentage level, which means that promotions are associated with an increase in consumer demand. Consistent significant and positive coefficients across different model specifications support the robustness of the result. There is a Dummies row for 'Brand' and 'Store-Brand' for some models, indicating that brand-specific effects are controlled for, though the positive effects of promotions are still evident.

Exercise 3: Elasticity

- (a) Please refer to the R code PS3_Q3.R for the codes. The results make sense in total, since they are all negative and are about between -0.1 and -3. This is consistent with our knowledge on elasticity.
- (b) In Column (iv) to Column (vi), the elasticities are far smaller than those in part (a). This may be caused by the nature of instrumental variables. Here we use wholesale cost as the instrument variable of price, which may mitigate (or enlarge) the possible endogeneity problems. In Column (vii) to Column (ix), the results are similar with those in part (a).
- (c) The cross-elasticity is also negative, and the cross-elasticity of different products to the same product is also the same.

Table 1: Summary statistics

	D / ID	D 1	M 1 4 1	TT :, :	7371 1 1 .	07 ., 1111 .
	Data ID	Brand	Market share	Unit price	Wholesale price	% units sold during promotion
1	Tylenol 25	1	0.077	3.417	2.181	4.08
2	Tylenol 50	2	0.096	4.888	3.671	9.496
3	Tylenol 100	3	0.062	6.944	5.749	13.108
4	Advil 25	4	0.063	2.94	2.029	10.66
5	Advil 50	5	0.041	5.025	3.605	15.549
6	Advil 100	6	0.019	8.072	6.106	14.101
7	Bayer 25	7	0.022	2.67	1.842	16.2
8	Bayer 50	8	0.018	3.6	2.485	22.493
9	Bayer 100	9	0.043	3.938	3.709	27.527
10	Store brand 50	10	0.051	1.862	0.908	11.038
11	Store brand 100	11	0.039	4.307	1.873	22.47
12	Outside good		99.469			

Table 2: Logit demand model

		OLS		
-	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Price	-0.051***	-0.337***	-0.094***	
	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.003)	
Promotion	0.211***	0.329***	0.349***	
	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.013)	
Dummies		Brand	Store-Brand	
	Wholesale Cost IV			
	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	
Price	-0.011***	-0.007	-0.033***	
	(0.003)	(0.020)	(0.004)	
Promotion	0.234***	0.430***	0.374***	
	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.013)	
Dummies	_	Brand	Store-Brand	
	Hausman IV			
-	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	
Price	-0.039***	-0.337***	-0.068***	
	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.003)	
Promotion	0.217***	0.329***	0.360***	
	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.013)	
Dummies	_	$\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{Brand}}$	Store-Brand	

Table 3

Table 4

	Tylenol 50	Advil 50	Bayer 50
Tylenol 50	-0.300	-0.032	-0.032
Advil 50	-0.014	-0.327	-0.014
Bayer 50	-0.004	-0.004	-0.240