VALUE1 = Excise tax proportion of price

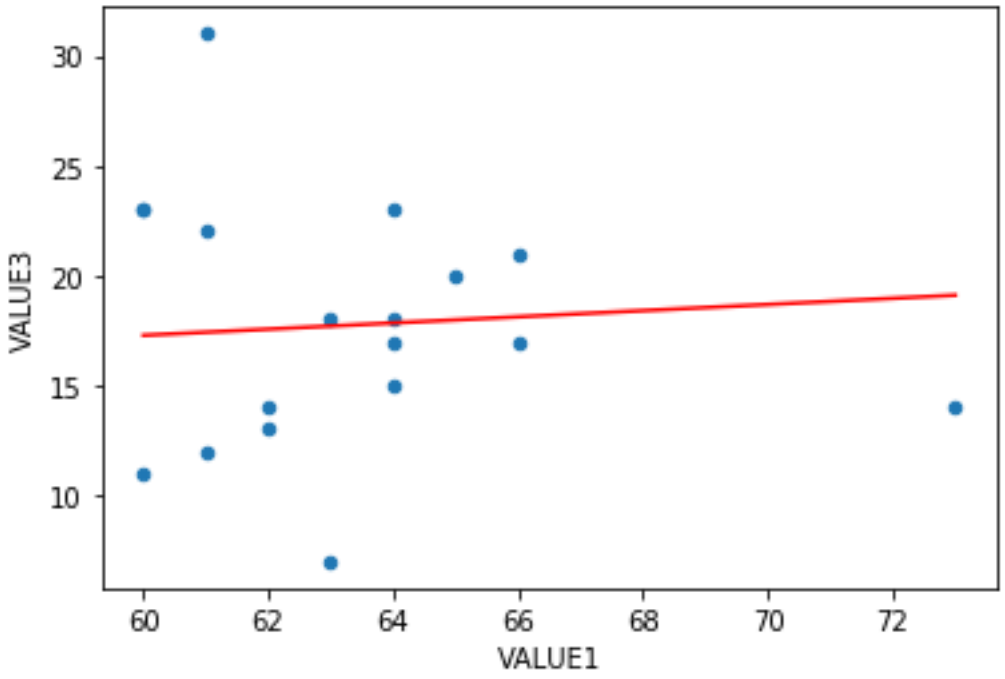
VALUE3 = Daily cigarette smoking

Null Hypothesis: B1 = 0

Alternative Hypothesis: B1 != 0

Hypothesis: The tax proportion of price influences the amount of daily cigarette smoking.

Regression line	$Y^{predicted} = 8.86 + 0.14X$
B0(intercept)	8.86
B1(coefficient)	0.14
SE(B1)	0.018
%95 confidence interval	(0.106, 0.174)
t-statistic of B1	8.12



So, we reject the null hypothesis. That's mean The tax proportion of price influences the amount of daily cigarette smoking. The coefficient of X is 0.14. That's mean if tax proportion of price increases by 1 unit, Y(daily smoking) will increase 0.14 unit. So, it can be said that in the countries which have higher tax proportion of price, the amount of daily cigarette smoking is higher than others. The intercept (B0) is 8.86. That's mean if X=0(0 tax proportion of price), Y=8.86. This intercept number is not economically meaningful.