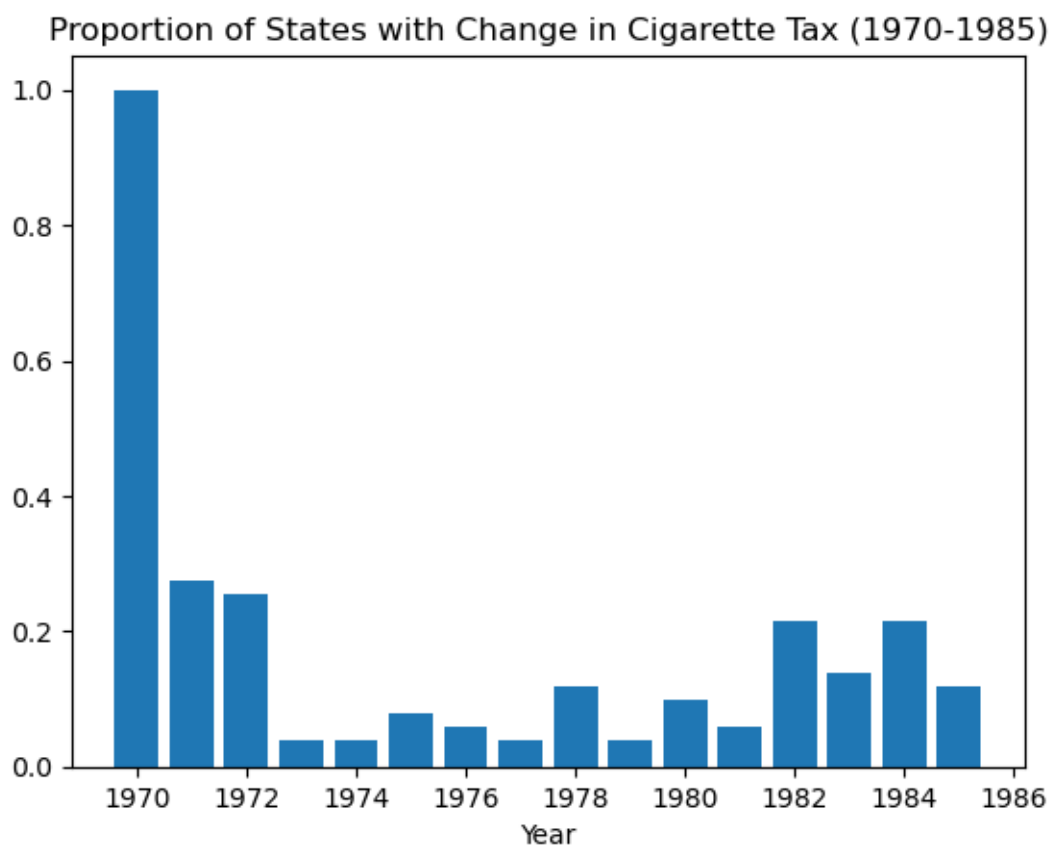
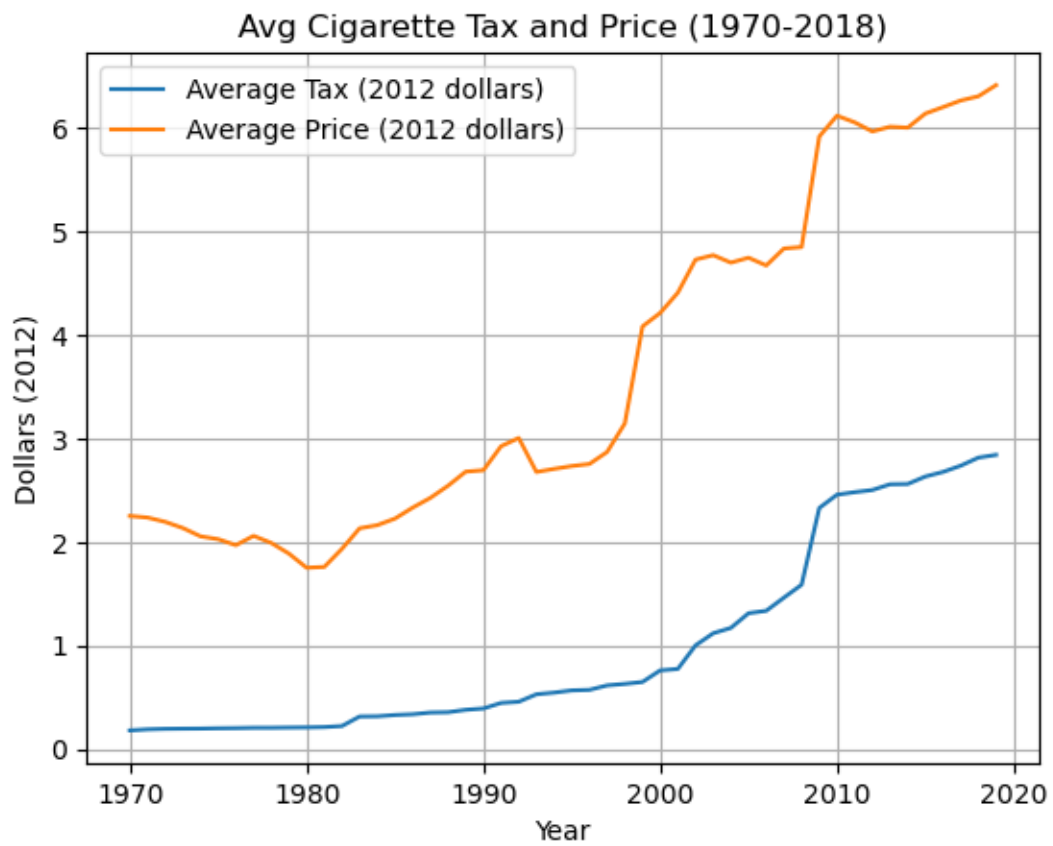


# Homework 3 by Avanthi Pakanati

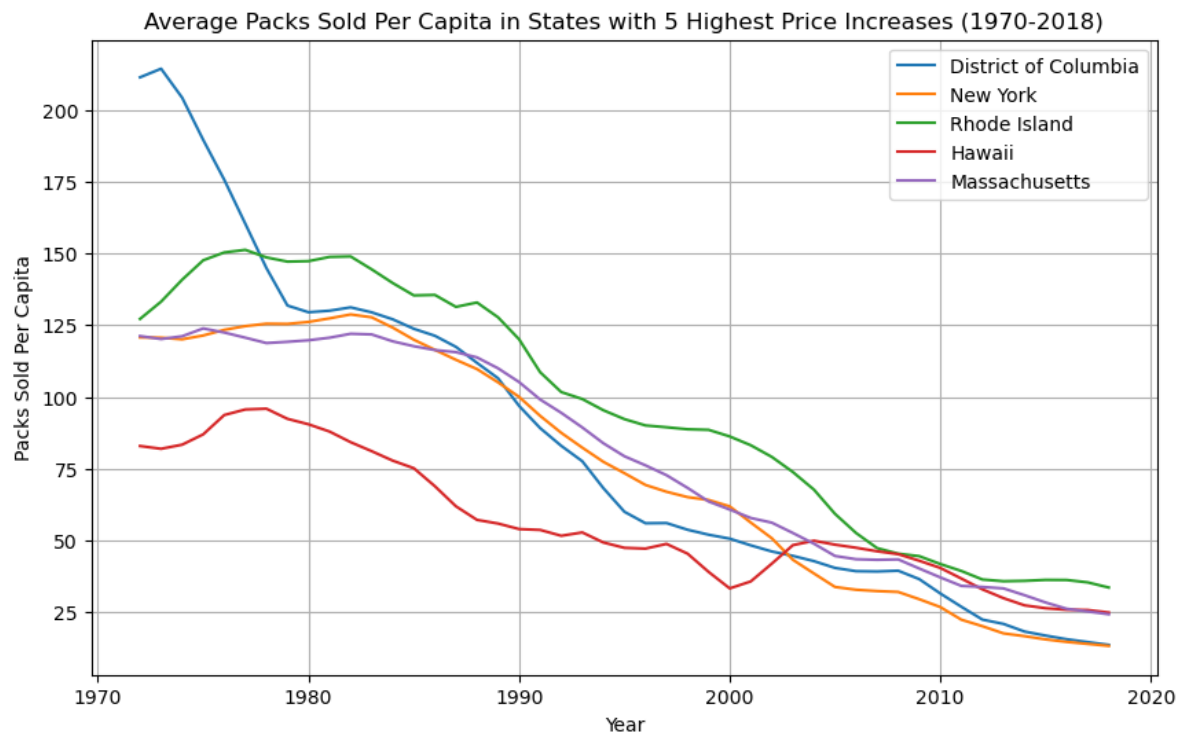
## Question 1



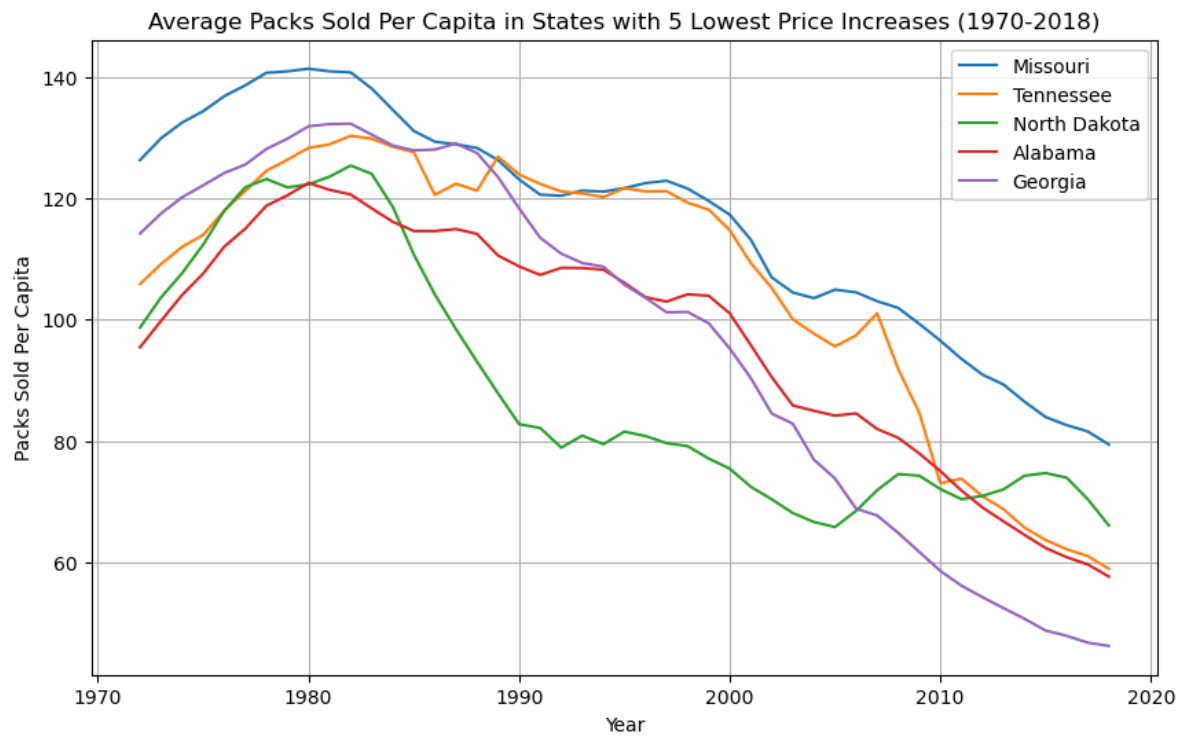
## Question 2



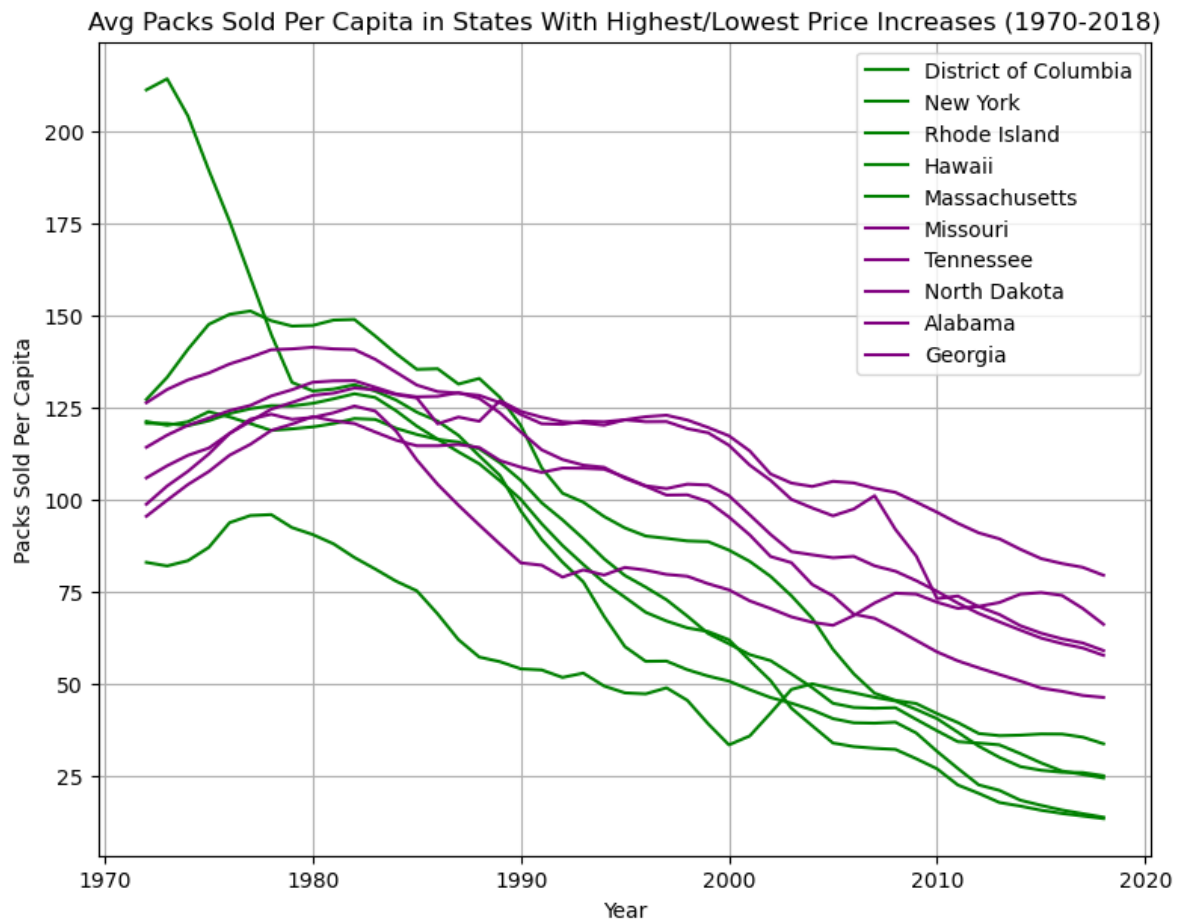
### Question 3



#### Question 4



## Question 5



The graph shows that sales of cigarettes per capita declined over time in every state, although the loss was significantly more in the states with the biggest price increases (green lines) than in the states with the lowest price increases (purple lines). Both groups of states initially had comparable sales levels, but as prices increased, cigarette use fell much more in the states with the biggest increases. This shows a consistent pattern across several states, potentially indicating that higher cigarette prices are associated with a bigger reduction in smoking rates.

## Question 6

### OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          ln_sales    R-squared:                0.294
Model:                  OLS         Adj. R-squared:            0.293
```

```

Method:                Least Squares    F-statistic:                445.1
Date:                  Fri, 21 Mar 2025  Prob (F-statistic):        6.98e-83
Time:                  14:02:27          Log-Likelihood:             263.40
No. Observations:      1071             AIC:                       -522.8
Df Residuals:          1069             BIC:                       -512.8
Df Model:              1
Covariance Type:       nonrobust

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          5.4274      0.030     182.424      0.000        5.369        5.486
ln_price       -0.8094      0.038    -21.098      0.000       -0.885       -0.734
=====
Omnibus:                89.160    Durbin-Watson:                0.183
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):            466.536
Skew:                   0.128    Prob(JB):                    4.93e-102
Kurtosis:               6.223    Cond. No.                     10.5
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

When this regression is ran, the estimated price elasticity is -0.8094, meaning that a 1% increase in price leads to a 0.81% decrease in cigarette sales.

## Question 7 and 8

First stage (ln\_price ~ ln\_total\_tax):

```

                        OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          ln_price    R-squared:                0.290
Model:                  OLS         Adj. R-squared:           0.289
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:              436.8
Date:                  Fri, 21 Mar 2025  Prob (F-statistic):        1.32e-81
Time:                  14:02:27          Log-Likelihood:           689.61
No. Observations:      1071             AIC:                     -1375.
Df Residuals:          1069             BIC:                     -1365.
Df Model:              1
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----

```

```

-----
const          0.8396      0.005    154.879      0.000      0.829      0.850
ln_total_tax   0.2601      0.012     20.901      0.000      0.236      0.284
=====
Omnibus:                78.233    Durbin-Watson:                0.412
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):            93.984
Skew:                    0.719    Prob(JB):                    3.90e-21
Kurtosis:                2.803    Cond. No.                     3.52
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Second stage Regression (ln\_sales ~ pricehat):

```

                        OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          ln_sales    R-squared:                0.082
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:            0.082
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:             95.97
Date:                  Fri, 21 Mar 2025    Prob (F-statistic):      9.31e-22
Time:                  14:02:27    Log-Likelihood:          123.02
No. Observations:      1071    AIC:                     -242.0
Df Residuals:          1069    BIC:                     -232.1
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	5.4168	0.062	87.196	0.000	5.295	5.539
0	-0.7955	0.081	-9.796	0.000	-0.955	-0.636

```

=====
Omnibus:                89.561    Durbin-Watson:                0.196
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):            464.515
Skew:                    0.141    Prob(JB):                    1.36e-101
Kurtosis:                6.214    Cond. No.                     19.5
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

When cigarette taxes are used as a price tool, the price elasticity is -0.7955, which is little

different from the -0.809 OLS estimate. This means that cigarette sales are decreased by roughly 0.80% (IV) or 0.81% (OLS) for every 1% price rise. The slight difference is due to endogeneity; states with high smoking rates may impose higher taxes, which would skew the OLS result. But since the results are so close the OLS bias is probably minimal.

Reduced Form Regression (ln\_sales ~ ln\_total\_tax):

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	ln_sales	R-squared:	0.082			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.082			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	95.97			
Date:	Fri, 21 Mar 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	9.31e-22			
Time:	14:02:27	Log-Likelihood:	123.02			
No. Observations:	1071	AIC:	-242.0			
Df Residuals:	1069	BIC:	-232.1			
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
const	4.7488	0.009	516.092	0.000	4.731	4.767
ln_total_tax	-0.2069	0.021	-9.796	0.000	-0.248	-0.165
=====						
Omnibus:	89.561	Durbin-Watson:	0.196			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	464.515			
Skew:	0.141	Prob(JB):	1.36e-101			
Kurtosis:	6.214	Cond. No.	3.52			
=====						

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

## Question 9

OLS Regression Results			
=====			
Dep. Variable:	ln_sales	R-squared:	0.561
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.561
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1630.
Date:	Fri, 21 Mar 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	4.20e-230
Time:	14:02:27	Log-Likelihood:	-256.00



```

No. Observations:      1275    AIC:      516.0
Df Residuals:          1273    BIC:      526.3
Df Model:              1
Covariance Type:      nonrobust

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          5.6600      0.036     155.560      0.000      5.589      5.731
ln_price       -0.9968      0.025     -40.370      0.000     -1.045     -0.948
=====
Omnibus:                23.003    Durbin-Watson:           0.208
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       43.688
Skew:                   0.011    Prob(JB):               3.26e-10
Kurtosis:               3.907    Cond. No.               9.34
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

First-stage (ln\_price ~ ln\_total\_tax):

#### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          ln_price    R-squared:           0.812
Model:                  OLS         Adj. R-squared:       0.812
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:         5504.
Date:                  Fri, 21 Mar 2025    Prob (F-statistic):   0.00
Time:                  14:02:27          Log-Likelihood:       648.41
No. Observations:      1275          AIC:                 -1293.
Df Residuals:          1273          BIC:                 -1283.
Df Model:              1
Covariance Type:      nonrobust
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          1.3151      0.004     299.842      0.000      1.306      1.324
ln_total_tax    0.5136      0.007      74.186      0.000      0.500      0.527
=====
Omnibus:                1.638    Durbin-Watson:           0.349
Prob(Omnibus):           0.441    Jarque-Bera (JB):       1.708
Skew:                   0.075    Prob(JB):               0.426
Kurtosis:               2.902    Cond. No.               1.83

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Second Stage Form Regression (ln\_sales ~ pricehat):

```
=====
                                OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                ln_sales    R-squared:                0.607
Model:                        OLS        Adj. R-squared:         0.607
Method:                       Least Squares    F-statistic:             1966.
Date:                         Fri, 21 Mar 2025    Prob (F-statistic):      2.01e-260
Time:                         14:02:27    Log-Likelihood:         -186.12
No. Observations:             1275    AIC:                    376.2
Df Residuals:                 1273    BIC:                    386.5
Df Model:                     1
Covariance Type:              nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          5.8799      0.038     154.597      0.000      5.805      5.954
0             -1.1501      0.026    -44.340      0.000     -1.201     -1.099
=====
Omnibus:                 37.095    Durbin-Watson:           0.264
Prob(Omnibus):            0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        88.126
Skew:                     0.040    Prob(JB):                7.31e-20
Kurtosis:                 4.286    Cond. No.                 10.3
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Reduced Form Regression (ln\_sales ~ ln\_total\_tax):

```
=====
                                OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                ln_sales    R-squared:                0.607
Model:                        OLS        Adj. R-squared:         0.607
Method:                       Least Squares    F-statistic:             1966.
Date:                         Fri, 21 Mar 2025    Prob (F-statistic):      2.01e-260
Time:                         14:02:27    Log-Likelihood:         -186.12
```

```

No. Observations:      1275    AIC:      376.2
Df Residuals:          1273    BIC:      386.5
Df Model:              1
Covariance Type:      nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----+-----
const          4.3674      0.008     517.496      0.000        4.351        4.384
ln_total_tax   -0.5906      0.013    -44.340      0.000       -0.617       -0.564
=====
Omnibus:                37.095    Durbin-Watson:           0.264
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        88.126
Skew:                   0.040    Prob(JB):               7.31e-20
Kurtosis:               4.286    Cond. No.                1.83
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

## Question 10

Time Period	Model	ATE (Price Elasticity)	P-Value	Standard Error	R <sup>2</sup>
1970-1990	OLS	-0.809438	6.981617e-83	0.038366	0.293983
1970-1990	IV (First Stage)	0.260060	1.317559e-81	0.012443	0.290101
1970-1990	IV (Second Stage)	-0.795524	9.310015e-22	0.081207	0.082378
1970-1990	Reduced Form	-0.206884	9.310015e-22	0.021119	0.082378
1991-2015	OLS	-0.996814	4.195667e-230	0.024692	0.561445
1991-2015	IV (First Stage)	0.513550	0.000000e+00	0.006922	0.812147
1991-2015	IV (Second Stage)	-1.150084	2.014365e-260	0.025938	0.606978
1991-2015	Reduced Form	-0.590626	2.014365e-260	0.013320	0.606978

The price elasticity is more negative in 1991-2015 (-1.15 IV, -0.996 OLS) than in 1970-1990 (-0.80 IV, -0.81 OLS), meaning demand became more responsive to price changes. Increased awareness of smoking risks, change in societal norms, and stricter anti-smoking laws could be possible causes of this. Before 1990, demand was more inelastic, and this could maybe be the result of more relaxed laws and more social acceptance surrounding smoking culture. In contrast, higher elasticity indicates that consumers were more likely to cut back on smoking in reaction to price increases after 1990.