

Coal Production

Team-The Best

Tuesday, October 11, 2016

Assignment:

Building off the data handling that we did in class, your group assignment is to estimate a supply or demand function, assuming no endogeneity, meaning that you can use OLS.

1. Look at the primer (<http://users.stat.umn.edu/~sandy/alr4ed/links/alrprimer.pdf>) if you need some help.
2. Convert the prices to real with the CPI. Again quandl has what you need.
3. Create a model, or multiple models, with the `lm` function. You can get as complicated as you like with the model, time trends, decades, log and square transformations.
4. Interpret each of the parameters in your model being very clear about units, e.g. a one dollar increase in the price per MBTU results in an ...

Cleaning up the data:

Load necessary Libraries

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(Quandl)
library(zoo)
Quandl.api_key("DzG-XQvJrL7g8BoTG8oA")
```

Load necessary datatables (note: https would not work with knit)

```
Coal <-read.csv("http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/csv.cfm?tbl=T06.01")
CoalPrice <-Quandl("EPI/152")
CPI <-Quandl("RATEINF/CPI_USA",collapse="annual")
NaturalGasPrice<-Quandl("ODA/PNGASUS_USD",collapse="annual")
```

Prepare tables to be joined:

- 1) coal

```
Coal$Year<-substr(as.character(Coal$YYYYMM),1,4)
Coal$Month<-substr(as.character(Coal$YYYYMM),5,6)
CoalProduction<-subset(Coal, Coal$Month==13 & Coal$MSN=="CLPRPUS")
ReducedCoalProd<-subset(CoalProduction,,c("Value", "Year"))
names(ReducedCoalProd)<-c("CoalShortTons", "Year")
ReducedCoalProd$CoalShortTons<-as.numeric(as.character(ReducedCoalProd$CoalShortTons))
```

2) coal price (I believe the data is in constant 2000 dollars and doesnt need adjusted)

```
CoalPrice$Year<-substr(as.character(CoalPrice$Year),1,4)
```

3) CPI

```
CPI$Year<-substr(as.character(CPI$Date),1,4)
compyearValue<-CPI$Value[CPI$Year==2016]
CPI$multiple<-compyearValue/CPI$Value
ReducedCPI<-subset(CPI,,c("Year", "multiple"))
```

4) Natural Gas (The date had to be converted to 2016\$ using CPI)

```
NaturalGasPrice$Year<-substr(as.character(NaturalGasPrice$Date),1,4)
NaturalGasPrice<-inner_join(NaturalGasPrice,ReducedCPI)
```

```
## Joining, by = "Year"
```

```
NaturalGasPrice$price2016<-NaturalGasPrice$Value*NaturalGasPrice$multiple
NaturalGasPriceReduced<-subset(NaturalGasPrice,,c("Year", "price2016"))
names(NaturalGasPriceReduced)<-c("Year", "NGprice2016" )
```

Join the tables and add log columns:

Coal (short Tons) vs. Coal Price (2010 \$) Full Years

```
CoalProdCoalPrice<-inner_join(ReducedCoalProd,CoalPrice)
```

```
## Joining, by = "Year"
```

```
names(CoalProdCoalPrice)<-c("CoalShortTons", "Year", "coalPrice2010")
CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalProd<-log(CoalProdCoalPrice$CoalShortTons)
CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalPrice<-log(CoalProdCoalPrice$coalPrice2010)
CoalProdCoalPrice$DateFactor<-ifelse(CoalProdCoalPrice$Year>1975,1,0)
CoalProdCoalPrice$DateFactor<-as.factor(CoalProdCoalPrice$DateFactor)
```

Coal (short Tons) vs. Coal Price (2010 \$) post 1975

```
CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975<-subset(CoalProdCoalPrice,CoalProdCoalPrice$Year>1975)
```

Coal (short Tons) vs. Natural Gas Price (2016 \$)

```
CoalProdNGPrice<-inner_join(ReducedCoalProd,NaturalGasPriceReduced)
```

```
## Joining, by = "Year"
```

```
CoalProdNGPrice$logCoalProd<-log(CoalProdNGPrice$CoalShortTons)
CoalProdNGPrice$logNGPrice<-log(CoalProdNGPrice$NGprice2016)
```

Cleaned up Tables:

Coal (short Tons) vs. Coal Price (2010 \$)

```
CoalProdCoalPrice
```

##	CoalShortTons	Year	coalPrice2010	logCoalProd	logCoalPrice	DateFactor
## 1	480570.0	1949	32.05	13.08273	3.467297	0
## 2	560388.0	1950	31.40	13.23638	3.446808	0
## 3	576335.0	1951	29.86	13.26444	3.396520	0
## 4	507424.0	1952	29.24	13.13710	3.375538	0
## 5	488239.0	1953	28.67	13.09856	3.355851	0
## 6	420789.0	1954	26.12	12.94989	3.262701	0
## 7	490838.0	1955	25.02	13.10387	3.219676	0
## 8	529774.0	1956	25.83	13.18021	3.251537	0
## 9	518042.0	1957	26.35	13.15781	3.271468	0
## 10	431617.0	1958	24.73	12.97529	3.208017	0
## 11	432677.0	1959	23.85	12.97775	3.171784	0
## 12	434329.0	1960	22.96	12.98156	3.133754	0
## 13	420423.0	1961	22.23	12.94902	3.101443	0
## 14	439043.0	1962	21.42	12.99235	3.064325	0
## 15	477195.0	1963	20.87	13.07568	3.038313	0
## 16	504182.0	1964	20.79	13.13069	3.034472	0
## 17	526954.0	1965	20.19	13.17487	3.005187	0
## 18	546822.0	1966	19.93	13.21188	2.992226	0
## 19	564882.0	1967	19.63	13.24437	2.977059	0
## 20	556706.0	1968	19.07	13.22979	2.948116	0
## 21	570978.0	1969	19.43	13.25511	2.966818	0
## 22	612661.0	1970	23.03	13.32557	3.136798	0
## 23	560919.0	1971	24.73	13.23733	3.208017	0
## 24	602492.0	1972	25.59	13.30883	3.242202	0
## 25	598568.0	1973	26.97	13.30230	3.294725	0
## 26	610023.0	1974	45.56	13.32125	3.819030	0
## 27	654641.0	1975	50.92	13.39184	3.930256	0

## 28	684913.0	1976	48.66	13.43705	3.884857	1
## 29	697205.0	1977	46.66	13.45483	3.842887	1
## 30	670164.0	1978	47.77	13.41528	3.866398	1
## 31	781134.0	1979	47.93	13.56850	3.869742	1
## 32	829700.0	1980	45.61	13.62882	3.820127	1
## 33	823775.0	1981	44.66	13.62165	3.799078	1
## 34	838112.0	1982	43.44	13.63891	3.771381	1
## 35	782091.0	1983	39.84	13.56973	3.684871	1
## 36	895920.8	1984	37.85	13.70561	3.633631	1
## 37	883638.1	1985	36.15	13.69180	3.587677	1
## 38	890314.7	1986	33.39	13.69933	3.508256	1
## 39	918762.2	1987	31.52	13.73078	3.450622	1
## 40	950265.3	1988	29.16	13.76450	3.372798	1
## 41	980728.8	1989	27.78	13.79605	3.324316	1
## 42	1029075.5	1990	26.67	13.84417	3.283539	1
## 43	995983.9	1991	25.45	13.81149	3.236716	1
## 44	997544.9	1992	24.34	13.81305	3.192121	1
## 45	945424.3	1993	22.46	13.75939	3.111736	1
## 46	1033504.3	1994	21.50	13.84847	3.068053	1
## 47	1032973.8	1995	20.44	13.84795	3.017494	1
## 48	1063855.5	1996	19.71	13.87741	2.981126	1
## 49	1089931.8	1997	19.01	13.90163	2.944965	1
## 50	1117535.2	1998	18.32	13.92664	2.907993	1
## 51	1100431.4	1999	16.99	13.91121	2.832625	1
## 52	1073611.6	2000	16.78	13.88654	2.820188	1
## 53	1127688.8	2001	16.97	13.93568	2.831447	1
## 54	1094283.0	2002	17.27	13.90561	2.848971	1
## 55	1071752.6	2003	16.84	13.88481	2.823757	1
## 56	1112098.9	2004	18.27	13.92176	2.905260	1
## 57	1131498.1	2005	19.43	13.93905	2.966818	1

Coal (short Tons) vs. Coal Price (2010 \$) post 1975

```
CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975
```

##	CoalShortTons	Year	coalPrice2010	logCoalProd	logCoalPrice	DateFactor
## 28	684913.0	1976	48.66	13.43705	3.884857	1
## 29	697205.0	1977	46.66	13.45483	3.842887	1
## 30	670164.0	1978	47.77	13.41528	3.866398	1
## 31	781134.0	1979	47.93	13.56850	3.869742	1
## 32	829700.0	1980	45.61	13.62882	3.820127	1
## 33	823775.0	1981	44.66	13.62165	3.799078	1
## 34	838112.0	1982	43.44	13.63891	3.771381	1
## 35	782091.0	1983	39.84	13.56973	3.684871	1
## 36	895920.8	1984	37.85	13.70561	3.633631	1
## 37	883638.1	1985	36.15	13.69180	3.587677	1
## 38	890314.7	1986	33.39	13.69933	3.508256	1
## 39	918762.2	1987	31.52	13.73078	3.450622	1
## 40	950265.3	1988	29.16	13.76450	3.372798	1
## 41	980728.8	1989	27.78	13.79605	3.324316	1
## 42	1029075.5	1990	26.67	13.84417	3.283539	1
## 43	995983.9	1991	25.45	13.81149	3.236716	1

## 44	997544.9	1992	24.34	13.81305	3.192121	1
## 45	945424.3	1993	22.46	13.75939	3.111736	1
## 46	1033504.3	1994	21.50	13.84847	3.068053	1
## 47	1032973.8	1995	20.44	13.84795	3.017494	1
## 48	1063855.5	1996	19.71	13.87741	2.981126	1
## 49	1089931.8	1997	19.01	13.90163	2.944965	1
## 50	1117535.2	1998	18.32	13.92664	2.907993	1
## 51	1100431.4	1999	16.99	13.91121	2.832625	1
## 52	1073611.6	2000	16.78	13.88654	2.820188	1
## 53	1127688.8	2001	16.97	13.93568	2.831447	1
## 54	1094283.0	2002	17.27	13.90561	2.848971	1
## 55	1071752.6	2003	16.84	13.88481	2.823757	1
## 56	1112098.9	2004	18.27	13.92176	2.905260	1
## 57	1131498.1	2005	19.43	13.93905	2.966818	1

Coal (short Tons) vs. Natural Gas Price (2016 \$)

CoalProdNGPrice

##	CoalShortTons	Year	NGprice2016	logCoalProd	logNGPrice
## 1	995983.9	1991	3.231168	13.81149	1.1728436
## 2	997544.9	1992	3.751128	13.81305	1.3220567
## 3	945424.3	1993	3.502115	13.75939	1.2533671
## 4	1033504.3	1994	2.719049	13.84847	1.0002820
## 5	1032973.8	1995	4.189430	13.84795	1.4325647
## 6	1063855.5	1996	5.785939	13.87741	1.7554307
## 7	1089931.8	1997	3.479154	13.90163	1.2467891
## 8	1117535.2	1998	2.527560	13.92664	0.9272546
## 9	1100431.4	1999	3.363069	13.91121	1.2128540
## 10	1073611.6	2000	12.333335	13.88654	2.5123057
## 11	1127688.8	2001	3.298609	13.93568	1.1935009
## 12	1094283.0	2002	6.324222	13.90561	1.8443870
## 13	1071752.6	2003	8.024077	13.88481	2.0824467
## 14	1112098.9	2004	8.327970	13.92176	2.1196198
## 15	1131498.1	2005	15.971197	13.93905	2.7707869
## 16	1162749.7	2006	8.032412	13.96630	2.0834848
## 17	1146635.3	2007	8.176131	13.95234	2.1012191
## 18	1171808.7	2008	6.690743	13.97406	1.9007249
## 19	1074923.4	2009	5.966981	13.88776	1.7862411
## 20	1084368.1	2010	4.670271	13.89651	1.5412170
## 21	1095627.5	2011	3.372574	13.90684	1.2156762
## 22	1016458.4	2012	3.503683	13.83184	1.2538146
## 23	984841.8	2013	4.330309	13.80024	1.4656388
## 24	1000048.8	2014	3.518243	13.81556	1.2579619
## 25	896977.4	2015	1.955133	13.70679	0.6704581

Model and Results

1) Model $\log(\text{coal Production}) \sim \log(\text{coal Price})$ (all years)

The first model was simply to look to see if there was a statistically significant elasticity between coal production and coal for the year 1949 to 2005

regression code

```
logcoal_logCoalPrice<-lm(CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalProd~CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalPrice)
```

summary results

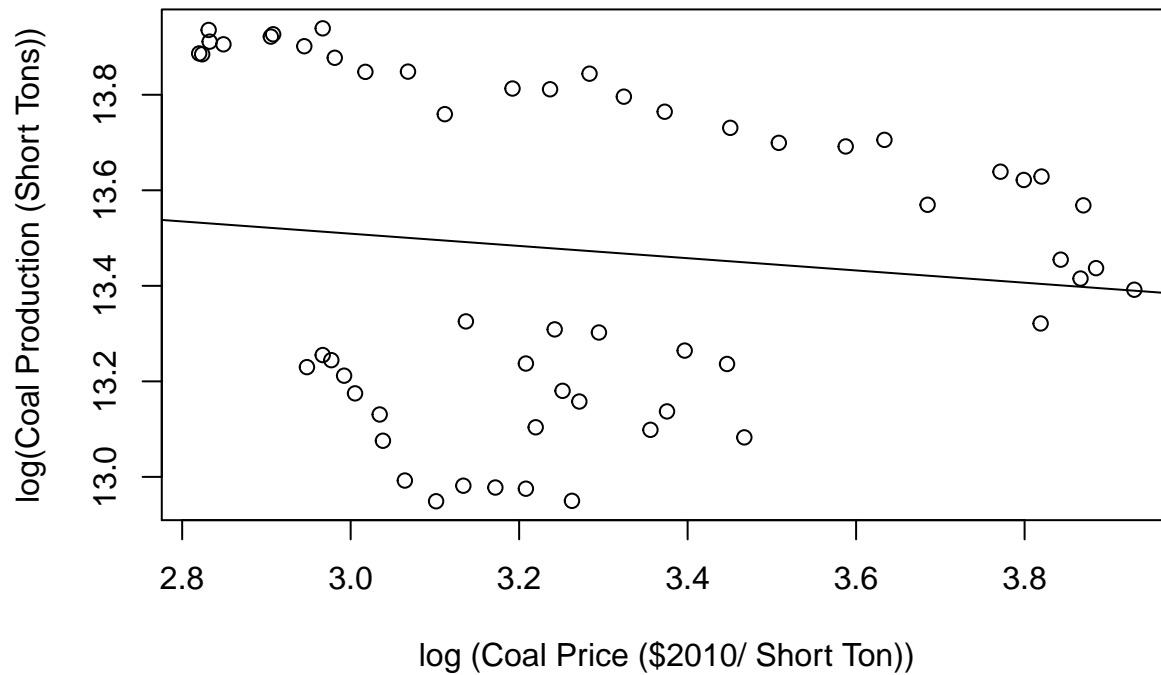
```
summary(logcoal_logCoalPrice)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalProd ~ CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalPrice)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.54716 -0.29831  0.04139  0.32851  0.42560
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      13.8941     0.4516  30.764  <2e-16 ***
## CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalPrice -0.1283     0.1374  -0.934    0.354
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.3341 on 55 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.01562,    Adjusted R-squared:  -0.002282
## F-statistic: 0.8725 on 1 and 55 DF,  p-value: 0.3543
```

plot

```
plot(CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalPrice,CoalProdCoalPrice$logCoalProd,main="Coal Prod vs. Coal Price 1949-2005",
abline(logcoal_logCoalPrice))
```

Coal Prod vs. Coal Price 1949–2005



interpretation

Hypothesis test: 1. H0: There is no significant difference between coal production and coal price in 2010 real dollars. 2. H1: There is a significant difference between coal production and coal price in 2010 real dollars.

The statistical data summary indicates a high P-value of 0.3543, which means that changes in coal production are not associated with changes in coal price in real 2010 dollars. A R-squared of 0.01562 and an adjusted R-squared of -0.002282 indicate that this particular model explains none of the variability of the response data around its mean.

Therefore, there is no significant relationship between coal production and coal price in 2010 real dollars. However examination of the plot reveals that there might be two different sets, and possibly two different elasticities

2) Model $\log(\text{coal Production}) \sim \log(\text{coal Price})$ post 1975

Since the first model over all the years did not show statistical significance, we divided the historical data into two sets -pre and post 1975.

regression code

```
logcoal_logCoalPrice_1975<-lm(CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalProd~CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoal
```

summary results

```
summary(logcoal_logCoalPrice_1975)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalProd ~ CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalPrice)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.13102 -0.02555  0.01214  0.03807  0.07764
##
## Coefficients:
##                                Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept)                   15.00723    0.08734   171.8
## CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalPrice -0.37785    0.02624   -14.4
##                                Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)                   < 2e-16 ***
## CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalPrice 1.81e-14 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.05485 on 28 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.881, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8768
## F-statistic: 207.3 on 1 and 28 DF, p-value: 1.805e-14
```

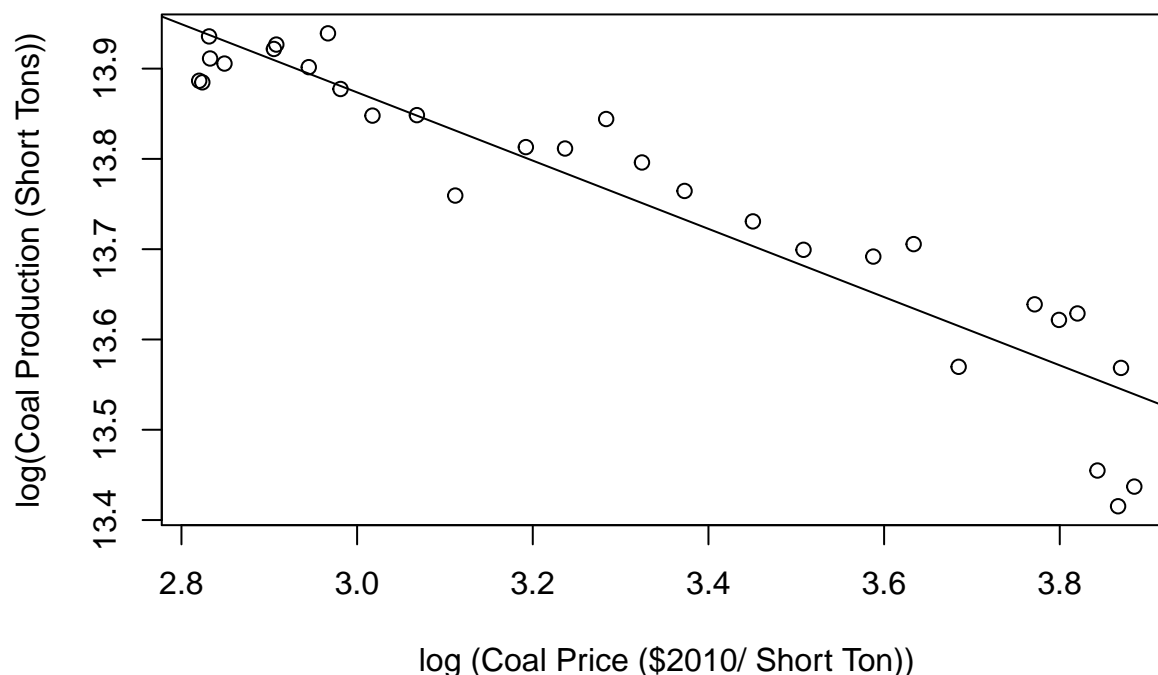
```
confint(logcoal_logCoalPrice_1975)
```

```
##                                2.5 %    97.5 %
## (Intercept)                   14.8283235 15.1861304
## CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalPrice -0.4316067 -0.3241011
```

plot

```
plot(CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalPrice, CoalProdCoalPrice_post1975$logCoalProd, main="Coal Prod vs
abline(logcoal_logCoalPrice_1975)
```


Coal Prod vs. Coal Price 1975–2005



interpretation

Hypothesis test: 1. H_0 : There is no significant difference between coal production and coal price in 1975 dollars. 2. H_1 : There is a significant difference between coal production and coal price in 1975 dollars.

The statistical data summary indicates a low P-value of $1.805e-14$, which means that changes in coal production are indeed associated with changes in coal price in 2010 dollars for the year 1975-2005. A R-squared of 0.881 and an adjusted R-squared of 0.8768 indicate that this particular model explains most of the variability of the response data around its mean. Since this is a log-log model the elasticity is defined as the slope of log coal price. It was calculated as -0.37785 with a 95% confidence surrounding it of $[-.43, -.32]$. Therefore, a one dollar increase in coal price per MBTU results in 7.8419 MBTU (or 0.37785 Short tons) decrease in coal production due to OPEC inception and its cartel effect in 1975.

There is a significant difference between coal production and coal price in 2010 dollars for the years 1975-2005.

3) Model $\log(\text{coal Production}) \sim \log(\text{Natural Gas Price})$ (Henry Hud)

This model wants to test the theory that coal production is somehow related to the price of natural gas defined for the Henry Hub for the year 1991-2015 in 2016 \$.

Regression Code

```
logcoal_logNgPrice<-lm(CoalProdNGPrice$logCoalProd~CoalProdNGPrice$logNGPrice)
```

Summary Results

```
summary(logcoal_logNgPrice)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = CoalProdNGPrice$logCoalProd ~ CoalProdNGPrice$logNgPrice)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.105830 -0.036930 -0.004368  0.047940  0.095720
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      13.76484    0.03651  376.968 < 2e-16 ***
## CoalProdNGPrice$logNgPrice  0.07126    0.02222   3.207  0.00391 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.05576 on 23 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.309, Adjusted R-squared:  0.279
## F-statistic: 10.29 on 1 and 23 DF, p-value: 0.00391
```

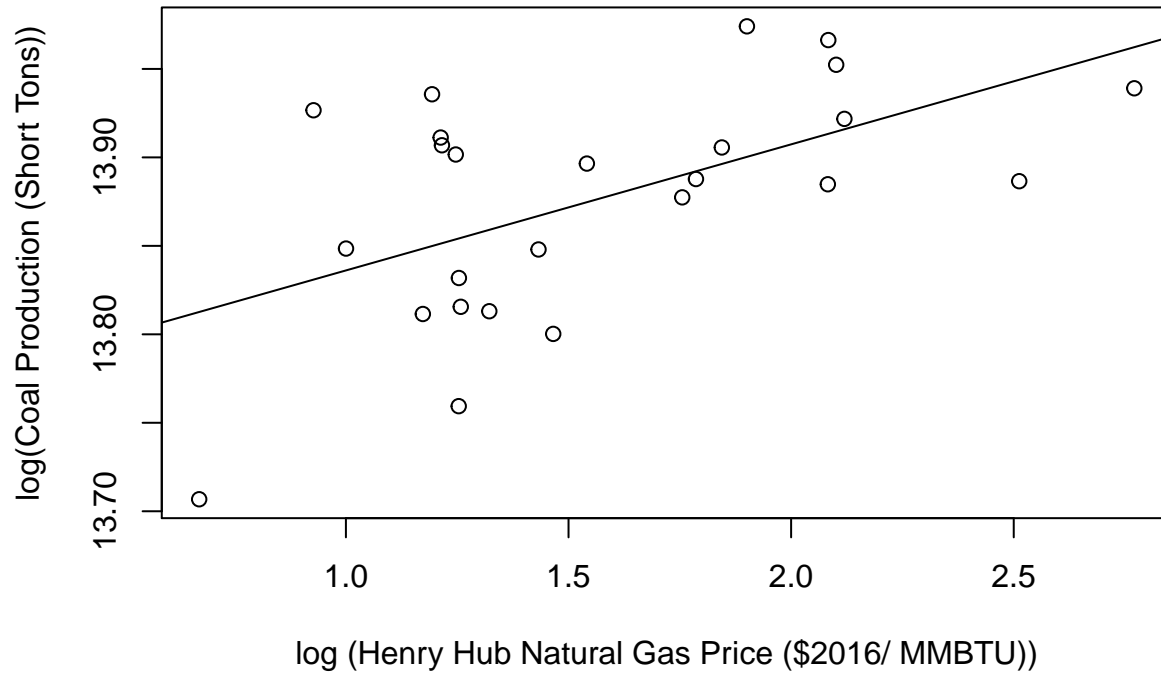
```
confint(logcoal_logNgPrice)
```

```
##              2.5 %      97.5 %
## (Intercept)  13.68930263 13.8403752
## CoalProdNGPrice$logNgPrice  0.02529871 0.1172227
```

Plot

```
plot(CoalProdNGPrice$logNgPrice,CoalProdNGPrice$logCoalProd,main="Coal Prod vs. Natural Gas Price 1991-2014",
abline(logcoal_logNgPrice))
```

Coal Prod vs. Natural Gas Price 1991–2015



Intrepretation

Hypothesis Test: 1. H_0 : There is no significant difference between coal production and natural gas price in 2016 dollars. 2. H_1 : There is a significant difference between coal production and natural gas price in 2016 dollars.

The statistical data summary indicates a low P-value of 0.00391, which means that changes in coal production are indeed associated with changes in natural gas price in 2016 dollars. A R-squared of 0.309 and an adjusted R-squared of 0.279 indicate that this particular model explains there is a variability of the response data around its mean there are other factors to consider. Since this is a log-log model the elasticity is calculated as .071 with a 95% confidence interval of [.025, .11]. Therefore, a one dollar increase in natural gas price in 2016 dollars per MBTU results in 1.4789 MBTU (or 0.07126 Short tons) increase in coal production.

Based on the statistical data summary and observations, we can see that natural gas prices have been steadily decreasing since the mid 2005 due to prominent fracking activities, which results in a positive relationship between natural gas prices and coal production. Additionally, if there is a spike in natural gas prices, then coal production will also increase due to the demand for substitute (coal) increases.

There is a significant difference between coal production and natural gas price in 2016 dollars.