

Exercício 1

Henri Makika

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The dataset `Data_TravelCosts.csv` contains information on travel costs from several municipalities to a national park in Brazil (see MAIA, A. G. , ROMEIRO, A. . Validade e confiabilidade do método de custo de viagem: um estudo aplicado ao Parque Nacional da Serra Geral. Revista de Economia Aplicada, v. 12, p. 103-123, 2008):

- a) Analyze the relation between travel costs and the visit rate;
- b) Add control variables in the linear model;
- c) Are the estimates consistent with the microeconomic theory?

Leitura de dados

```
library(readxl)
library(stargazer)

Data_TravelCosts <- read_excel("~/Videos/Inverno 2019/Exercicios/Data_TravelCosts.xls")

Dados = Data_TravelCosts

head(Dados)

## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##       code cost incpc age rvisit
##   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 2611606 2370.  551.  29.7 0.0339
## 2 3106200 1084.  773.  30.2 0.266
## 3 3300209  681.  367.  29.8 1.25
## 4 3303302  791. 1133.  34.1 0.451
## 5 3303500  920.  334.  28.7 0.0645
## 6 3304557  909.  837.  32.9 0.126
```

- a) Analyze the relation between travel costs and the visit rate;

```
linearsimples = lm(rvisit ~ cost, data = Dados)

#stargazer(linearsimples, type = "text", digits = 8, column.labels = c("Linear model"),
#          keep.stat = c('n', 'rsq', 'adj.rsq', 'f'), out = "mrd.txt")
```

- b) Add control variables in the linear model;

```
linear = lm(rvisit ~ cost + incpc + age, data = Dados)
```

```
#stargazer(linear, type = "text", digits = 8, column.labels = c("Multiple model"),
# keep.stat = c('n','rsq','adj.rsq','f'), out = "mrd.txt")
```

c) Are the estimates consistent with the microeconomic theory?

d) Model Lin-log

```
linearlog = lm(rvisit ~ log(cost) + log(incpc) + age, data = Dados)
```

e) Model Log-lin

```
loglinear = lm(log(rvisit) ~ cost + incpc + age, data = Dados)
```

f) Model Log-log

```
logloglinear = lm(log(rvisit) ~ log(cost) + log(incpc) + age, data = Dados)
```

```
stargazer(linear, linearlog, loglinear, logloglinear, type = "text", digits = 8,
column.labels = c("Linear", "Lin-log", "Log-lin", "Log-log"),
keep.stat = c('n','rsq','adj.rsq','f'), out = "mrd.txt")
```

```
##
## =====
##                               Dependent variable:
##                               -----
##                               rvisit          log(rvisit)
##                               Linear      Lin-log      Log-lin      Log-log
##                               (1)         (2)         (3)         (4)
## -----
## cost                -0.00162944***      -0.00148588***
##                      (0.00058673)         (0.00025012)
##
## incpc                -0.00258441          -0.00140844**
##                      (0.00160916)         (0.00068599)
##
## log(cost)            -0.90632090***          -0.76144730***
##                      (0.28255670)         (0.11938750)
##
## log(incpc)           -1.59988000*          -0.90982200**
##                      (0.90038580)         (0.38043630)
##
## age                  0.13894400      0.15499460      0.10628910      0.12567860*
##                      (0.15940810)      (0.15249000)      (0.06795613)      (0.06443096)
##
## Constant             0.03907665      12.62017000**      -1.68187100      6.35538900**
##                      (4.50569900)      (5.77636200)      (1.92079300)      (2.44066300)
##
## -----
## Observations                93                93                93                93
```

```
## R2                                0.14505490      0.17437600      0.38254920      0.41424430
## Adjusted R2                      0.11623650      0.14654590      0.36173620      0.39449970
## F Statistic (df = 3; 89) 5.03341700*** 6.26575000*** 18.38034000*** 20.98016000***
## =====
## Note:                                *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

Nous choisissons le modèle log-log où le R^2 est supérieur aux autres modèles.

Model with binary variable

```
code = Dados$code
n = length(code)
binary = rep(0, n)

for (i in 1:n) {if(code[i]>=4301000 & (code[i]<4399999))binary[i] = 1}
```

Log-log model with binary

```
loglogbinary = lm(log(rvisit) ~ log(cost) + log(incpc) + age + binary, data = Dados)
stargazer(loglogbinary, type = "text", digits = 8, column.labels = c("binary model"),
  keep.stat = c('n','rsq','adj.rsq','f'), out = "mrd.txt")
```

```
##
## =====
##                Dependent variable:
##                -----
##                log(rvisit)
##                binary model
## -----
## log(cost)      -0.60600940***
##                (0.14808100)
##
## log(incpc)     -0.64449080
##                (0.40595590)
##
## age            0.06958644
##                (0.07141249)
##
## binary         0.52691690*
##                (0.30303840)
##
## Constant       5.23328500**
##                (2.49817600)
##
## -----
## Observations   93
## R2             0.43370030
## Adjusted R2    0.40795940
## F Statistic    16.84869000*** (df = 4; 88)
## =====
## Note:          *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

```
exp(loglogbinary$coefficients[5]) - 1
```

```
##      binary
## 0.6937024
```

$\frac{\Delta \ln(\text{visit})}{\Delta \text{riogranddosud}}$ la population de rio grande do sul visita mais do que o outro estado (69%).

```
stargazer(linear, linearlog, loglinear, logloglinear, loglogbinary, type = "text",
  digits = 5, column.labels = c("Linear", "Lin-log", "Log-lin",
                                "Log-log", "Loglog-binary"),
  keep.stat = c('n', 'rsq', 'adj.rsq', 'f'), out = "mrd.txt")
```

```
##
## =====
##                                     Dependent variable:
##      -----
##               rvisit
##               Linear          Lin-log          Log-lin          log(rvis
##               (1)             (2)             (3)             Log-log
##      -----
## cost                -0.00163***                -0.00149***
##                   (0.00059)                   (0.00025)
##
## incpc                -0.00258                -0.00141**
##                   (0.00161)                   (0.00069)
##
## log(cost)                        -0.90632***                -0.76145
##                   (0.28256)                   (0.1193
##
## log(incpc)                        -1.59988*                -0.9098
##                   (0.90039)                   (0.3804
##
## age                   0.13894                   0.15499                   0.10629                   0.1256
##                   (0.15941)                   (0.15249)                   (0.06796)                   (0.0644
##
## binary
##
## Constant              0.03908                   12.62017**                -1.68187                6.35539
##                   (4.50570)                   (5.77636)                   (1.92079)                (2.4406
##
## -----
## Observations              93                   93                   93                   93
## R2                       0.14505                0.17438                0.38255                0.4142
## Adjusted R2              0.11624                0.14655                0.36174                0.3945
## F Statistic  5.03342*** (df = 3; 89) 6.26575*** (df = 3; 89) 18.38034*** (df = 3; 89) 20.98016*** (d
## =====
## Note:
```