

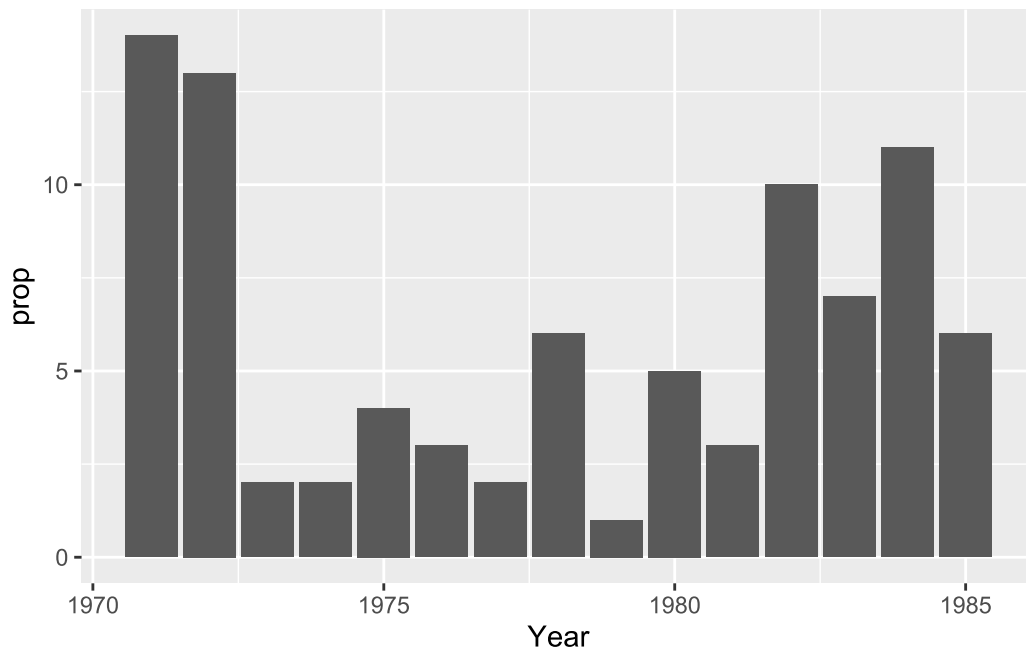
# HW3

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## Question 1

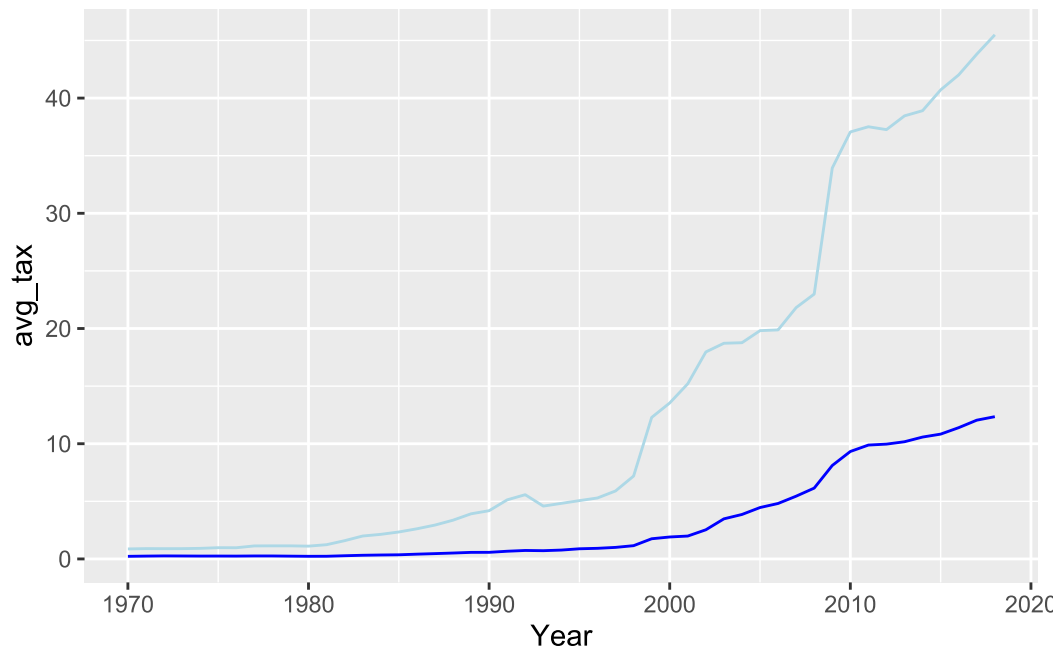
Present a bar graph showing the proportion of states with a change in their cigarette tax in each year from 1970 to 1985.

```
Warning: Removed 1 row containing missing values or values outside the scale range (`geom_col()`).
```



## Question 2

Plot on a single graph the average tax (in 2012 dollars) on cigarettes and the average price of a pack of cigarettes from 1970 to 2018.



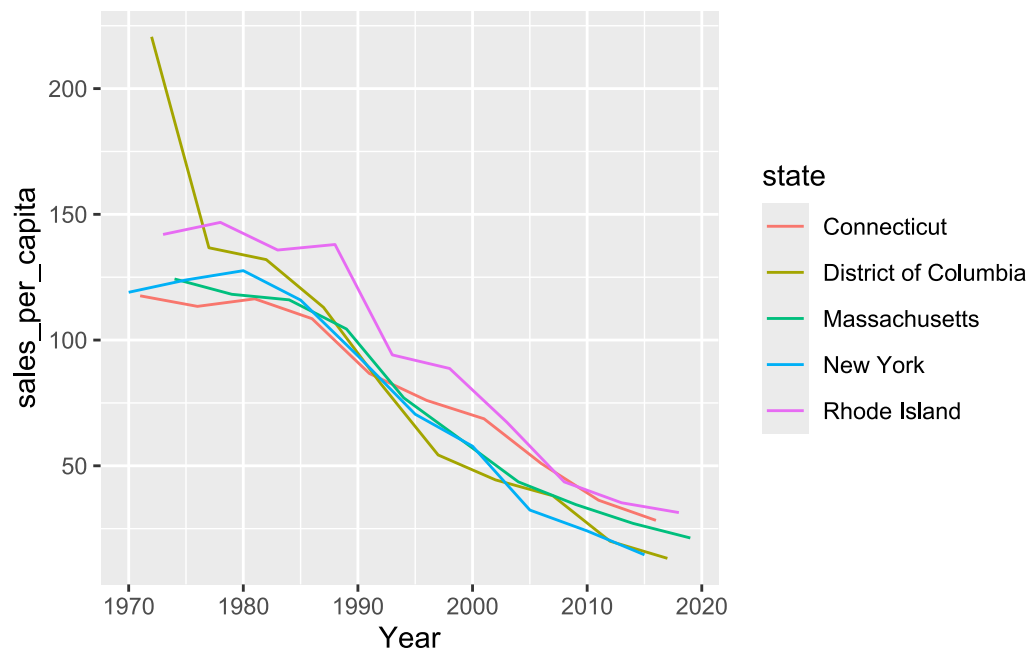
### Question 3

Identify the 5 states with the highest increases in cigarette prices (in dollars) over the time period. Plot the average number of packs sold per capita for those states from 1970 to 2018.

```
Warning: Returning more (or less) than 1 row per `summarise()` group was
deprecated in
dplyr 1.1.0.
i Please use `reframe()` instead.
i When switching from `summarise()` to `reframe()`, remember that `reframe()`
  always returns an ungrouped data frame and adjust accordingly.
```

```
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'state'. You can override using the
`.groups` argument.
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 2
# Groups:   state [5]
  state      diff
  <chr>      <dbl>
1 New York    9.93
2 District of Columbia 9.54
3 Connecticut 9.30
4 Rhode Island 9.20
5 Massachusetts 9.18
```



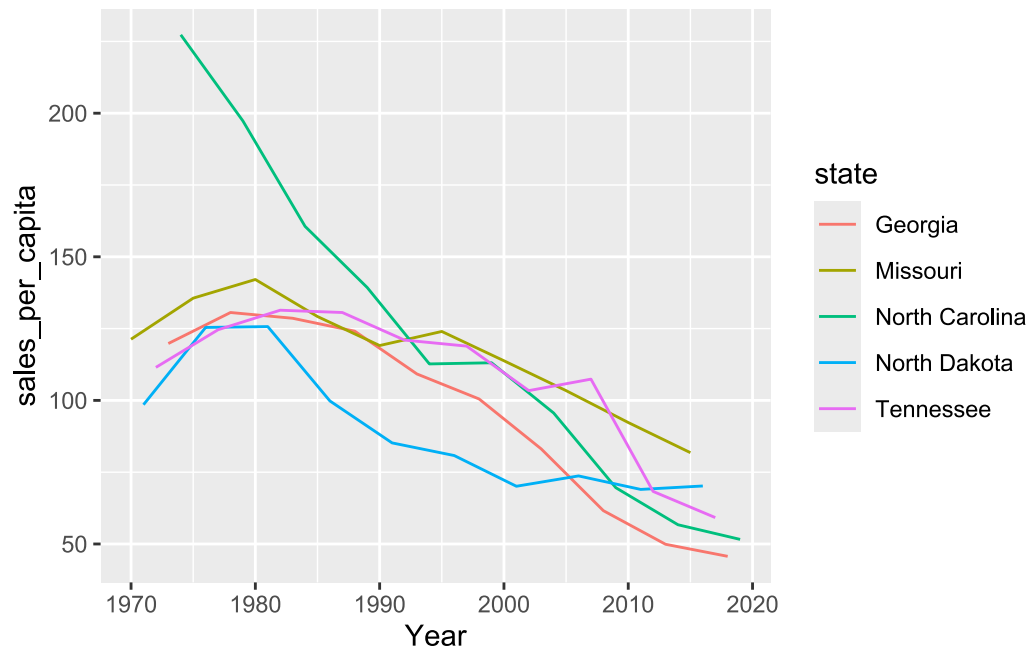
## Question 4

Identify the 5 states with the lowest increases in cigarette prices over the time period. Plot the average number of packs sold per capita for those states from 1970 to 2018.

```
Warning: Returning more (or less) than 1 row per `summarise()` group was
deprecated in
dplyr 1.1.0.
i Please use `reframe()` instead.
i When switching from `summarise()` to `reframe()`, remember that `reframe()`
  always returns an ungrouped data frame and adjust accordingly.
```

```
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'state'. You can override using the
`.groups` argument.
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 2
# Groups:   state [5]
  state      diff
  <chr>      <dbl>
1 Missouri    4.59
2 North Dakota 4.85
3 Tennessee   4.86
4 Georgia     4.87
5 North Carolina 4.88
```



## Question 5

Compare the trends in sales from the 5 states with the highest price increases to those with the lowest price increases.

In states with higher prices, average sales decrease at a much faster rate compared to states where prices are lower. All states with high prices see sales per capita drop below 50 by the early 2000s, while states with lower reach that point by the end of follow-up (2018). These findings demonstrate the significant effect price has on cigarette sales, and are a good means of dissuading their use amongst the general population.

## Question 6

Focusing only on the time period from 1970 to 1990, regress log sales on log prices to estimate the price elasticity of demand over that period. Interpret your results.

```
Call:
lm(formula = log_sales ~ log_cost, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
  1970 & Year <= 1990)))
```

```
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.77629 -0.09967 -0.00787  0.09969  0.78423
```

```
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
              1.0000000  0.0000000      NA      NA
```

```

(Intercept)  4.750402    0.008116   585.3   <2e-16 ***
log_cost     -0.171540    0.013829   -12.4   <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2107 on 1069 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1258,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.125
F-statistic: 153.9 on 1 and 1069 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

On average, quantity demanded decreases by 17% for every 1% increase in price.

## Question 7

Again limiting to 1970 to 1990, regress log sales on log prices using the total (federal and state) cigarette tax (in dollars) as an instrument for log prices. Interpret your results and compare your estimates to those without an instrument. Are they different? If so, why?

```

Call:
lm(formula = log_sales ~ pricehat, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
  1970 & Year <= 1990)))

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.86239 -0.09798  0.00549  0.09359  0.95094

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  4.99111    0.01947  256.365   <2e-16 ***
pricehat      0.50237    0.05128   9.796   <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2159 on 1069 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.08238,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.08152
F-statistic: 95.97 on 1 and 1069 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

With a coefficient of 0.5, we can say price of cigarettes is inelastic, with a 1% increase in price leading to only a 0.5% change in quantity demanded. These are quite different from the OLS estimates of elasticity, likely due to the endogeneity present in the OLS model.

## Question 8

Show the first stage and reduced-form results from the instrument.

```

Call:

```

```
lm(formula = log_cost ~ log_total_tax, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
  1970 & Year <= 1990)))
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.0060	-0.3359	-0.1095	0.3779	1.0872

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-0.48152	0.01904	-25.296	<2e-16 ***
log_total_tax	-0.41181	0.04381	-9.399	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.4479 on 1069 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.07634, Adjusted R-squared: 0.07547

F-statistic: 88.35 on 1 and 1069 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Call:

```
lm(formula = log_sales ~ pricehat, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
  1970 & Year <= 1990)))
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.86239	-0.09798	0.00549	0.09359	0.95094

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	4.99111	0.01947	256.365	<2e-16 ***
pricehat	0.50237	0.05128	9.796	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2159 on 1069 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.08238, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08152

F-statistic: 95.97 on 1 and 1069 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

## Question 9

Repeat questions 1-3 focusing on the period from 1991 to 2015.

*OLS estimates*

Call:

```
lm(formula = log_sales ~ log_cost, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
```

```

1991 & Year <= 2015)))

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.9375 -0.1781  0.0013  0.1860  1.1433

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  5.03949    0.02291  219.93  <2e-16 ***
log_cost     -0.66563    0.01747  -38.09  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.3056 on 1273 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.5327,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.5323
F-statistic: 1451 on 1 and 1273 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

As price increases by 1%, quantity demanded decreases by 66%.

#### *IV estimates*

```

Call:
lm(formula = log_sales ~ pricehat, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
1991 & Year <= 2015)))

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.90878 -0.15465  0.01119  0.15334  1.16925

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  5.21890    0.02365  220.69  <2e-16 ***
pricehat     -0.81311    0.01834  -44.34  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2802 on 1273 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.607, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6067
F-statistic: 1966 on 1 and 1273 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

With a coefficient of  $-0.8$ , we can say price of cigarettes is inelastic, with a 1% increase in price leading to only a 0.8% change in quantity demanded. These are different from the OLS estimates of elasticity as well, but not as stark of a contrast from the OLS estimates.

#### *2SLS estimates*

```
Call:
lm(formula = log_cost ~ log_total_tax, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
  1991 & Year <= 2015)))
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.57946	-0.17145	0.02125	0.16675	0.66985

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	1.045904	0.007185	145.57	<2e-16 ***
log_total_tax	0.726380	0.011328	64.12	<2e-16 ***

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2383 on 1273 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.7636, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7634  
F-statistic: 4111 on 1 and 1273 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
Call:
lm(formula = log_sales ~ pricehat, data = (df %>% filter(Year >=
  1991 & Year <= 2015)))
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.90878	-0.15465	0.01119	0.15334	1.16925

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	5.21890	0.02365	220.69	<2e-16 ***
pricehat	-0.81311	0.01834	-44.34	<2e-16 ***

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2802 on 1273 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.607, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6067  
F-statistic: 1966 on 1 and 1273 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

## Question 10

Compare your elasticity estimates from 1970-1990 versus those from 1991-2015. Are they different? If so, why?

The estimates from each 20-year period are different from each other, likely due to changes in attitudes around smoking and the increasing taxes placed on the product.



**Github**     **Repo:**     [<https://github.com/miracleephraim/hw3.git>]     (<https://github.com/miracleephraim/hw3.git>)