Dependent variable: $\ln(Q_{i,1995}^{cigarettes}) - \ln(Q_{i,1985}^{cigarettes})$			
Regressor	(1)	(2)	(3)
$\ln(P_{i,1995}^{cigarettes}) - \ln(P_{i,1985}^{cigarettes})$	-0.94	-1.34	-1.20

(0.21)

(0.23)

(0.20)

0.46

(0.31)

Two Stage Least Squares Estimates of the Demand for Cigarettes Using

[-1.36, -0.52][-1.80, -0.88][-1.60, -0.81] $ln(Inc_{i,1995}) - ln(Inc_{i,1985})$ 0.53 0.43(0.34)(0.30)

[-0.16, 1.21][-0.16, 1.02][-0.16, 1.09]-0.12Intercept -0.02(0.07)(0.07)

are given in parentheses beneath coefficients, and 95% confidence intervals are given in brackets.

Panel Data for 48 U.S. States

**TABLE 12.1** 

-0.05(0.06)Instrumental variable(s) Sales tax Cigarette-specific tax Both sales tax and

cigarette-specific tax 33.7 107.2 First-stage *F*-statistic 88.6

4.93

Overidentifying restrictions J-test and p-value (0.026)

These regressions were estimated using data for 48 U.S. states (48 observations on the 10-year differences). The data are described in Appendix 12.1. The *J*-test of overidentifying restrictions is described in Key Concept 12.6 (its *p*-value is given

in parentheses), and the first-stage F-statistic is described in Key Concept 12.5. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors