

**The Effect of County-level Smoke-free Air (SFA) Policies
on Smoking and Drinking**

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THESIS

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This paper is dedicated to my father Yawei, who is always by my side to guide and support, and to teach me to be honest and upright.

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SUMMARY

This dissertation consists of three papers that investigate the effect of county-level Smoke-free Air Policy on smoking outcomes, smoking initiation and cessation, as well as drinking outcomes in the USA.

The first paper is the first study to investigate the effects of county-level SFA policy and county-level cigarette prices on individual smoking outcomes in the United States. while the impact of Smoke-free Air (SFA) policies on smoking outcomes are well studied at the state level, very little research is done using local level SFA policies. Data on smoking behaviors are taken from National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY 1997) with geographic information. County-level cigarette prices and SFA policies indices are linked to the survey data using state and county identifiers. A modified two-part model is employed to estimate smoking participation and conditional cigarettes consumption of the respondents in last month. The analysis show that the p-value and magnitude of the coefficient of county-level cigarette price on smoking outcomes are significantly greater than those of state-level analysis. As for SFA policy index, it does not significantly affect smoking participation, but SFA policies of restaurants and SFA policies of bars significantly reduce conditional cigarettes consumption, and the related magnitude and p-value in the county-level analysis is greater than those in state-level analysis. And the county-level analysis also show that SFA policies of bars and SFA policies of restaurants statistically significantly reduce conditional cigarettes consumption for those aged 21 and older but not those younger than 21 years old, for those who drank in last month but not those who did not drink in last month, and for those who worked in last year

SUMMARY (continued)

but not those who did not work in last year. The study indicates that to incorporate local data into state-level data could yield a more accurate results by reducing measurement errors, and to advocate the SFA policies and their coverage due to their reducing effect of cigarettes consumption, especially for those who can be directly covered by the SFA policies.

The second paper is the first to investigate the effect of local smoke free air (SFA) policies in venues such as bars and restaurants and local cigarette prices on smoking initiation and cessation. Discrete time hazard model is used to analyze the effects of SFA policy on smoking initiation and cessation, and results show that 100% SFA of bars with exemptions reduce regular smoking (5+ cigarettes per day) initiation, while 100% SFA of restaurants without exemptions increases daily smoking cessation (smoked 25+ days in last month). Results also indicate that increasing local cigarette prices reduce the probability of daily smoking initiation and increase the probability of 0-puff smoking cessation in last month.

The third paper adds to the literature of the effect of local smoke-free air (SFA) policies in bars and restaurants on individual drinking outcomes in United States using longitudinal data, while the majority studies focus on the direct effect of smoking bans on smoking outcomes. Individual drinking behaviors from National longitudinal Survey of

SUMMARY (continued)

Youth (NLSY) 1997 data are linked with county-level SFA index that was constructed on local SFA policies data from American Non-smokers' Right Foundation database. A modified two-part model is used to estimate drinking participation and drinks consumption. The results show that SFA policies in bars statistically significantly reduce drinking intensity, especially for those who smoked in last month. At the same time, SFA policies of bars and restaurants increase drinking participation, possibly due to a cleaner environment for people to socialize. The policy implication is that the effect of implementation of comprehensive smoking bans may go beyond the reduction of smoking and extend to drinking consumption.

CHAPTER 1

THE EFFECT OF COUNTY-LEVEL SMOKE-FREE AIR POLICY ON SMOKING OUTCOMES IN THE USA

1.1 Introduction

Despite of abundant evidence on the effect of national and/or state-level SFA policies on reducing smoking, there are few previous studies that examine the impact of local Smoke-free Air (SFA) policies on reducing smoking. State-level data does not take account of the county-level/city-level policies which are likely to be more stringent than state-level. By examining the effect of policies on smoking on a lower level (county-level in this paper) would capture a more accurate estimate of the effect of tobacco control policies on smoking. Failing to take account local-level policies may lead to inaccurate measures of residents' exposure to SFAs and cigarette prices, and thus biased estimates of the impacts of these policies on smoking.

The mixed results of state-level analysis on the effect of smoking restrictions on smoking outcomes highlight the need of a more accurate analysis by using local-level data. There are state-level studies which find that smoking restrictions significantly reduce the decision to smoke; (Chaloupka and Grossman, 1996), cigarettes consumption (F. Chaloupka 1992; Tauras and Chaloupka 1999; Gilpin and Pierce 2002; Gilpin et al. 2000), adult average smoking (Tauras, 2006), youth smoking rates (McMullen et al., 2005), youth cigarette consumption (Shields, 2007a). However studies also show that state-level smoking restrictions have little impact on smokers' daily cigarettes consumption (Chaloupka and Grossman, 1996), adult smoking rates (Tauras, 2006). Workplace smoking bans are significantly negatively correlated to adult smoking prevalence, but not youth smoking prevalence (Gilpin et al., 2000). Farkas et al found that adolescents

enrolled in school who worked in smoke-free workplaces are significantly less likely to be smokers than those working under a partial indoor ban. Another study investigates the effect of venue-specific state SFA laws on workers who have been directly affected, and find robust effect of SFA laws covering bars - instead of the laws covering private workplaces and restaurants (Bitler et al., 2010). And young smokers who have grown up with a smoke-free home, school, workplace environment may stabilize at a much lower dependence level than those without such restrictions (Pierce et al., 2009).

There are a few studies on local SFA policies which focus on either limited policy venues or in limited geographic locations. Bauer et al. conclude that smoke-free worksite policies help employees reduce their daily cigarette consumption and stop smoking (Bauer et al., 2005). Patten et al. conclude that smoking prevalence and cigarette consumption may increase when workers move from a workplace that prohibits smoking in the work area to one that allows work area smoking (Patten et al., 1995). In Japan smoke-free workplace policies are found to have a significant effect on reducing smoking prevalence and cigarettes consumption, while increasing the probability of quitting smoking (Morozumi and Li, 2006). Massachusetts youths living in towns with strong local restaurant smoking regulations are found to have less odds of progression to establishing smoking, compared to youths living in towns with weak regulations (Siegel et al., 2005). However, Klein and his colleagues report no significant association between local SFA policies in public workplaces and past-month smoking for Minnesota youths over time (Klein et al. 2008). Carpenter and his colleagues in another study find that SFA laws in Canada do not have

meaningful effects on smoking participation or intensity, though the laws significantly reduce exposure to ETS in bars and restaurants (Carpenter et al., 2011).

This paper is the first county-level study to investigate the effect of the percent of population covered by SFA policies on three venues (bar, restaurants, and private workplaces) as well as county-level cigarette prices on individual smoking participation and cigarettes consumption in the United States over time. This paper reduce the measurement errors in SFA policies by using county-level SFA index and county-level cigarette prices to estimate their effects on individual smoking behaviors. The actual policy effect is expected to be underestimated if only state-level policies are linked with individual smoking behaviors, while the actual effect of local policies on individual smoking outcomes are not taken account of.

1.2 Methods

1.2.1 Measures

The data of individual smoking outcomes for this study are taken from the 1997-2011 surveys of the National Longitudinal Survey of the Youth (NLSY) 1997. The NLSY97 consists of a nationally representative sample of 8983 youths who were 12 to 17 years old as of December 31, 1996. In each round of the survey during 1997 to 2011, the information on the smoking outcomes of respondents is extracted: 1) smoking participation – Did the respondent smoked during the last 30 days? 2) Conditional cigarettes consumption during the past 30 days, which is obtained by multiplying smoking frequency with smoking intensity. 3) Conditional smoking frequency- how many days during the past 30 days did the smoker smoked? 4) Conditional smoking intensity - on

those days when the smokers smoked, how many cigarettes did the smoker smoked on each of those days?

A comprehensive set of independent variables is constructed to control for other factors which could affect smoking outcome using the NLSY97 data. As marital status, working status, education attainment and income are different from teens to adults, these variables are interacted with an indicator of age 21 and older. The indicator of age 21 and older is a dichotomous variables with the value 1 indicating the respondent was aged 21 and older, and with the value 0 indicating the respondent was younger than 21 as of the interview date. The indicator of age 21 and older is used also because it is the legal drinking age in the United States, which could be a potential waterline in investigating the effect of smoke free air policies of restaurants/bars in smoking behaviors. The demographic variables in this analysis include: the age of the respondent in years; age squared; Race/ethnicity (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic blacks - reference group, Non-Hispanic Non-Blacks; Non-Hispanic mixed races); gender (1 - female; 0 - male); working status (1 - worked in last year; 0 - not worked in last year); educational attainment (1 - high school graduates and/or above; 0 - others); marital status (1- married; 0 - others such as never married, separated/divorced/widowed, missing); indicators of dad's education attainment (1 - college degrees or above; 0 - others); indicator of mom's educational attainment (1- college degrees or above; 0 - others); indicator if youth lived with both biological parents in 1997 (1 - yes; 0 - no); log of average real annual gross family income¹ (in \$2012);

¹ These missing value indicators were created to prevent the loss of a large number of observations. For example, if income is unknown, the income variable takes on a value of mean (for household size and number of people under age 18 in the household, the variables take values of zero), while an additional indicator, unknown income, takes on a value of one. This missing value indicator takes on a value of zero for all respondents whose income is known.

income missing indicator (1- missing; 0 - non-missing); MSA status (1- Metropolitan Statistical Area central city; 0 - others); household size; number (#) of minors in household (HH).

The data of SFA policy indices include two datasets: SFA indices at county-level and state-level. The county-level data presents the percent of population covered by 100% SFA policies in venues of bars, restaurants, and private workplaces for each county as of the end of each month during 1997-2011. A 100% SFA policy indicates a comprehensive smoking ban without exemptions. The average 100% SFA index is the mean of the three SFA indices of private workplace, restaurants and bars. If all population in a county is covered by 100% SFA policies in all three venues, the average SFA policy index for that county is 100%. If all county population is not covered by any 100% SFA policies in any venue, the average SFA policy index is 0. To be consistent to what Song and the colleagues used (Song AV et al., 2015), the 100% smoke free air (SFA) index for each venue of private workplace, restaurants, and bars will be mainly used in this paper. However, for sensitivity tests, the other two SFA indices are also generated: 1) Qualified SFA index (percent of population covered by 100% and Qualified SFA policies); 2) Some SFA index (percent of population covered by 100%, Qualified and Some SFA policies. A "Qualified" SFA policy indicates a comprehensive smoking ban with size exemptions and/or separately ventilating rooms allowed; a "Some" SFA policy indicates a smoking restriction not as stringent as "Qualified" smoking ban; "None" indicates no smoking control.

The county-level SFA data was constructed using a data established by University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) Health Policy Center to track changes in percent of population in counties covered by city, county and state level SFA policies across workplaces, restaurants and bars as of the end of each year during 1997-2011. The following shows how to construct county-level SFA policy indices. To construct the county-level SFA policy coverage data, the list of all the counties and all the places (incorporated cities, towns, municipalities, and the remainder of the county) within each county at each state along with their population and SFA policy indicators for each of the three venues (bars, restaurants, private workplaces) was created, based on the datasets of Census Population Files and American Nonsmoker's Rights Foundation (ANRF) database. All the localities (incorporated cities, towns, municipalities and the remainder of the county) with the same/weaker policy strength than the policy strength in the county are dropped. So the preliminary framework keeps all the counties and the localities with stronger policy strength than county's. The sum of the population in this framework is collapsed by county and policy strength (100% smoke-free, Qualified, Some), to get the percent of population covered by different strength of policies in each county. Using state-level SFA policies data from Maya Tech Corp, the county level population coverage by different policy strength will be updated if the state SFA policy is stronger.

The state-level SFA data is extracted from Maya Tech Corp data. For each venue of the bars, restaurants, and private workplaces, a state SFA index variable is created to indicate if the state is covered by 100% smoking bans. Qualified SFA policies, or Some smoking restrictions. The coding rule of Maya Tech Corp data is slightly different from the

county-level ANRF data constructed by UIC. The following "standard coding scheme" was employed for state smoking restriction decisions in bars, restaurants and private workplace: 0 - No provision/not meet a restriction; 1 - Restrict smoking to designated smoking areas (DSAs) or require separate ventilation with exemptions for locations of a certain size (e.g. restaurants with a seating capacity of less than 50); 2 - Restrict smoking to separately ventilated areas or a ban with exemptions for certain locations where only a restriction applies; 2.5 - Ban in areas accessible to the general public, but smoking is allowed in separately ventilated areas or designated areas where the public is not invited or generally allowed (e.g. smoking banned in restaurants, but allowed in employee smoking rooms); 3 - Ban at all times (Impacteen, 2009). The state-level and county-level coding schemes are matched in the following way: state-level SFA code 0 - county-level "None" SFA, state code 1 - county "Some", state code 2 and 2.5 - county "Qualified", and state code 3 - county "100%" SFA. Though the two coding schemes agree that policies with either size exemptions or separate ventilation will be grouped in "Qualified", the only discrepancy between the two coding rules is that policies with size exemptions and separate ventilation are grouped in "Qualified" in county-level coding scheme, but "Some" in state-level coding rule. Despite the discrepancy, the two coding schemes are consistent in generating the 100% SFA index (percent of population covered by 100% SFA policies) and Any SFA index (percent of population covered by 100%, Qualified, Some SFA policies).

Another variable other state SFA index is also extracted from Maya Tech Corp, which is created as the average of the state SFA index of venues of governments workplaces,

children centers, health care facilities, recreation facilities, culture facilities, public transit, malls, hotels, public schools and private schools. The minimum value of the created other state SFA index is 0 while the maximum value of the other state SFA index is 4. This variable is used to control for the tobacco control environment in each state.

Using state and county identifiers (state identifiers), county (state) SFA data would be merged with the NLSY survey data. Note, the SFA policy indices at the end of last month are merged with current survey month. For example, if a record shows a respondent's smoking behaviors during the past 30 days with the survey date July 15th, the record will be merged with the SFA index as of the end of June in the same year.

Monthly cigarette prices at county-level can be added to the analysis, based on the state and county identifiers and the interview month of each respondent in the NLSY97 data. The monthly cigarette price per pack include federal excise tax, state excise tax, and county-level excise tax rates, with generic brands included and sales tax excluded, and are in 2012 December Dollars. The monthly cigarette prices with federal and state excise taxes at state-level are constructed using data from Tobacco Institute's annual Tax Burden on Tobacco (Orzechowski and Walker, 2011). Tax Burden on Tobacco provides the annual cigarette price at state-level as of November 1st each year², historical evolution of federal tax and state tax, local cigarette sales and local cigarette tax collected at state-level. Annual industrial cigarette price as of November 1st is retrieved by deducting federal excise tax, state excise tax and estimated average local tax rates (local

² The annual cigarette price is weighted average price per pack of cigarette, with weights which are relative proportion of sale by different types of sales (using national weights of carton, vending, and single pack sales).

cigarette taxes collected divided by local cigarette sales in each calendar year) from annual cigarette price with taxes. Then the annual industrial price is interpolated to monthly data to reflect the trend of the change of historical industrial price. And the monthly cigarette prices with federal and state taxes are constructed by adding monthly federal and state tax to the interpolated monthly industrial price.

The monthly county-level cigarette excise tax is constructed using Tobacco Free Kids Data and Census Population Data. Tobacco Free Kids collects the local county/city cigarette tax, while Census Population File provides population of the localities (cities and counties). Due to data limitations, only the localities with tax rates, which are equal to or greater than 5% of the industrial price as of the end of 2012, are selected. A time series table for the local tax rates of those localities is constructed by month during 1997-2011, and the county-level monthly local excise tax are obtained by using the formula below: (percent of population not covered by any city tax among the county) * (county tax rate) + (percent of population of city i with city tax among the county) * (city i tax rate including county tax rate). The county-level cigarette prices equals the sum of county-level local cigarette excise taxes and cigarette prices including federal and state taxes.

1.2.2 Empirical methods

An updated two-part model of cigarette demand based on Tauras (2005) is estimated in which smoking participation and conditional cigarettes consumption (as well as conditional smoking intensity and conditional smoking frequency) are modeled separately. In the first step, logistic regression will be used for smoking participation. In the second step, Generalized Linear Model (GLM) with log link gamma distribution will be used for

the dependent variable of daily cigarettes consumption during the past 30 days for those who participated in smoking based on step 1 (John A. Tauras, 2005).

Four sets of SFA policy coverage variables are used in the analysis, which are SFA index of bars, SFA index of restaurants, SFA index of private workplaces, and the average SFA index which is the mean of the three indices mentioned above. The combination of three SFA indices is not adopted because of high correlation among the SFA indices variables. Excluding the sets of SFA policy indices mentioned above, the same set of other independent variables is also included in all equations: the cigarette price adjusted in 2012 December dollars, other state SFA index, gender and race/Ethnicity (black, Hispanic, mixed race/Non-Hispanic, and Non-Black/Non-Hispanic), age, age square, age indicator if the respondent is aged 21 and older, the log of real earned income in 2012 dollars, working status dummies (worked in the last year), high school graduates, married, lived in metropolitan statistical area (MSA) central city, household size, the number of minors in the household, indicators of missing family income, year dummies, and state dummies for the respondents, indicator if mom is college graduates, indicator if dad is college graduates, and indicator of living with biological parents in 1997.

The signs of the coefficients of SFA indices and cigarette prices are expected to be negative. Smoking free air policies are expected to have a diminishing effect on both smoking participation and cigarettes consumption. As for cigarette price, the higher cigarette price, the lower smoking participation and cigarettes consumption.

To begin with, the regressions will be run using county-level SFA indices with exemptions and county-level cigarette price, including interaction terms between policy variables and indicator of age of 21 and older. Another sensitivity test is run adopting the county-level SFA indices without exemptions. Third, another regression similar to regression 1 except that state-level SFA indices with exemptions and state-level cigarette prices are used. Forth, the first set regression will be run for the younger respondents (younger than 21) and older respondents (21 and older) respectively. , and then using state-level SFA indices. A greater statistically significantly diminishing effect is expected in the county-level analysis compared to the state-level analysis. And using county-level analysis, the regressions will also be run upon the two subgroups: the non-drinkers who did not participate in drinking in last month, and the drinkers who participated in drinking in last month. Different effects of county-level SFA indices on smoking outcomes are expected between these two subgroups of drinkers and non-drinkers, the smoking bans of bars might affect drinkers more than non-drinkers.

1.3 Results

Figure 1- Figure 5 shows the trend of state-level 100% SFA, county-level 100%, Qualified and Some SFA indices in venues bars, restaurants, private workplaces and the average SFA index of the three venues, and the trend of cigarette prices in state-level and county-level in each survey year from 1997-2011. For example, the average state-level 100% SFA index of bars in survey year 2011 is 0.424, indicating that 42.4% of the total NLSY respondents are covered by state-level 100% SFA policies of bars (without exemptions) in survey year 2011, while the average county-level 100% SFA index of bars in survey year 2011 is 0.517, indicating that for a representative NLSY respondent in survey year

2011, 51.7% of his/her county population is covered by 100% 100% SFA policies of bars (without exemptions).

Figure 1. Trend of state-level and county-level SFA index of bars

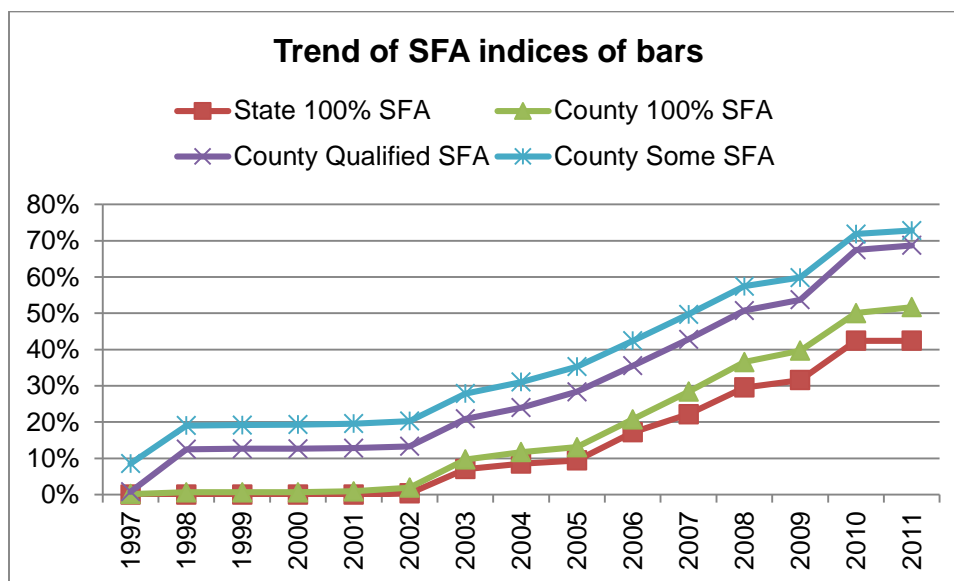


Figure 2. Trend of state-level and county-level SFA index of restaurants

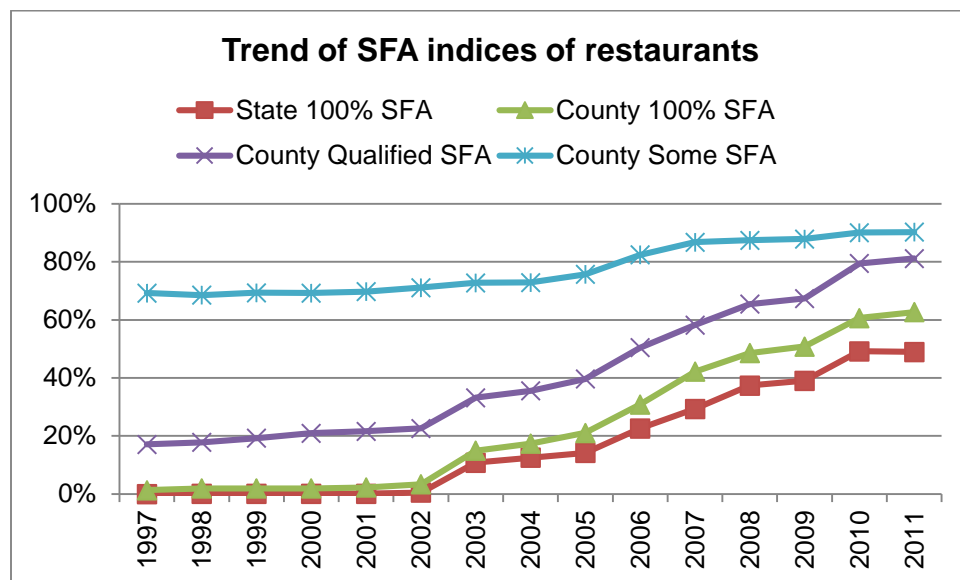


Figure 3. Trend of state-level and county-level SFA index of private workplaces

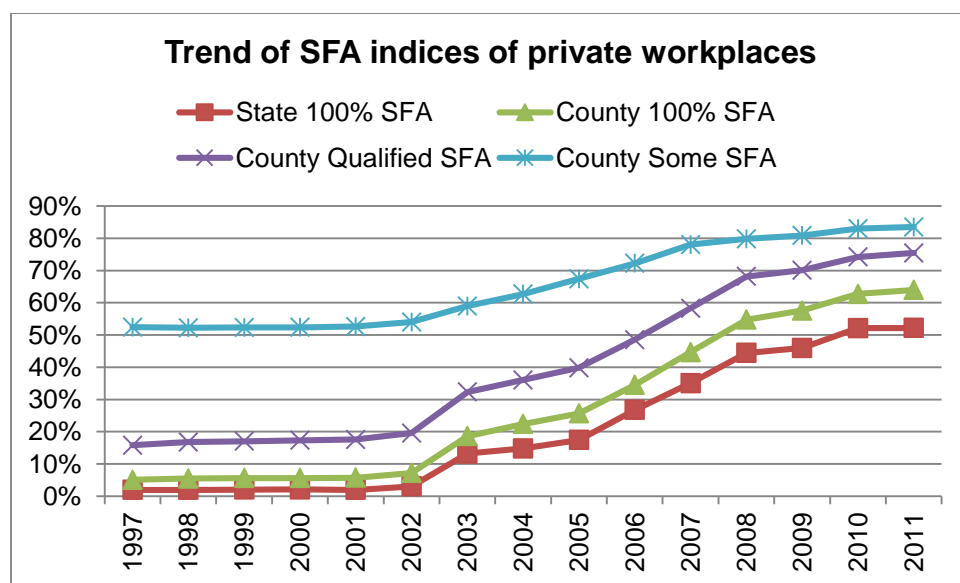


Figure 4. Trend of state-level and county-level average SFA index of bars, restaurants, and private workplaces

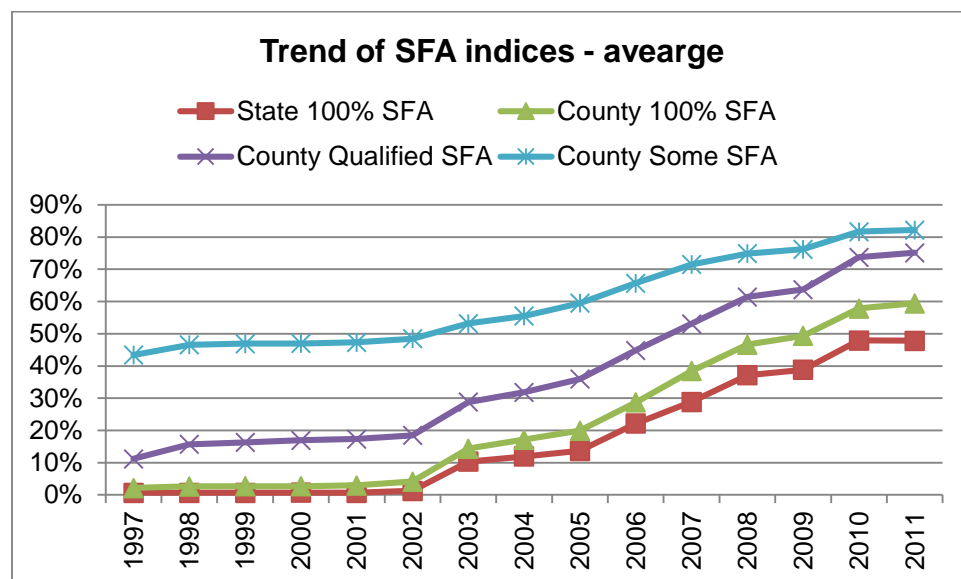


Figure 5. Trend of state-level and county-level cigarette prices related to NLSY respondents

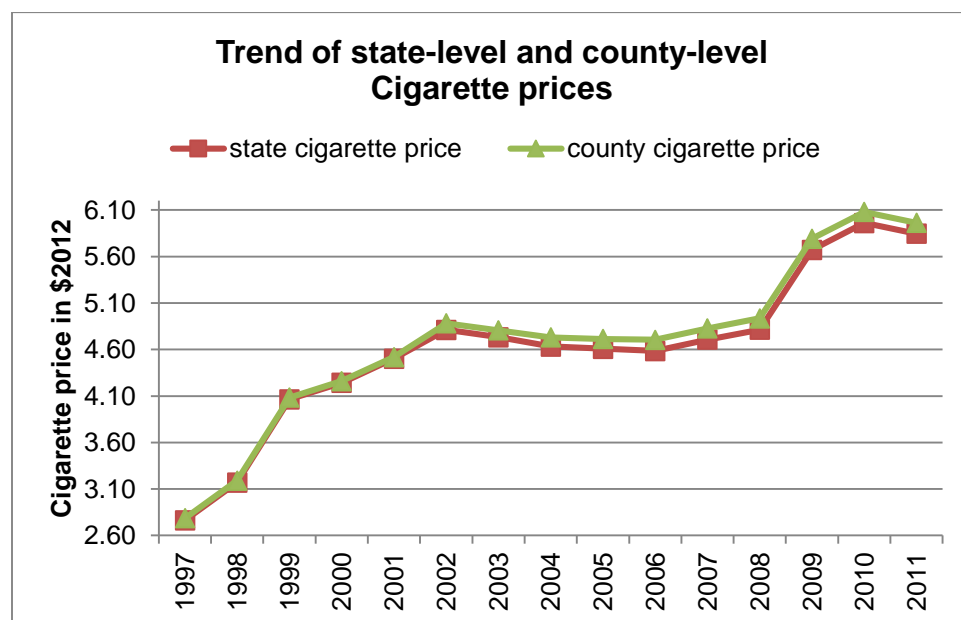


Table I shows the summary statistics of the variables used in regressions. 32% of the respondents participated smoking in last month, 28% of the younger respondents (younger than 21 years old) smoked in last month, and 36% of the older respondents (21 years old and older) smoked in last month. Among those who smoked, the average cigarettes consumed in last month is 239 cigarettes, the average number of days smoked in last month is 21.4, and on those smoking days in last month the average cigarettes smoked per day is 8.8. The average state 100% SFA index of bars is 0.13 (on average 13% population of a state are covered by 100% SFA policies of bars) while the county-level 100% SFA index of bars is 0.17 (on average 17% of the county population covered by 100% SFA policies of bars). On average 29% of the county population is covered by 100% and Qualified SFA policies of bars, and 36% of the county population by any smoking restriction (Some, Qualified, and 100% SFA policies) in bars. The average state-level cigarette price is 4.56 adjusted in 2012 December dollars while the county-level cigarette price is \$4.64. 55% of the respondents report to drink in last month as of the interview date. The average of the other state SFA index is 2.3 out of the maximum value 4. 50% of the respondents are female, 26% are black. And the average age is 22.1 years old, 58% are older respondents. 77% worked in last year, 57% are with at least high school diploma, 15% are married, 16% of the respondents' mom or dad are with college degrees. 49% lived with both biological parents in 1997. And the average income is 67508 dollars in \$2012. 38% lived in MSA central city, the average household size is 3.7 and the average number of minors (younger than 18) in the household is 1.2.

Table II to table V shows the coefficients of the logistic regressions on smoking participation, cigarettes consumption, smoking frequency and smoking intensity using county-level 100% SFA without exemptions (% of county population covered by 100% SFA) and county-level cigarette prices. The indices of SFA without exemptions do not significantly affect smoking participation. And SFA of bars, SFA of restaurants, and average SFA index significantly reduces cigarettes consumption and smoking intensity. SFA of bars significantly reduce smoking frequency. County-level cigarette price significantly reduce smoking participation, cigarettes consumption, smoking frequency, and smoking intensity.

Table VI shows the average predicated probabilities of smoking participation and average predicted values of cigarettes consumption, smoking frequency and smoking intensity while the variable of SFA index (without exemptions) is set at either 0 or 1. For example, if the SFA index of bars increases from 0 to 1 (percent of county population covered by 100% SFA policies of bars without exemptions increased from 0% to 100%), the cigarettes consumption will decrease from 245.6 to 216.9, the smoking frequency will decrease from 21.6 to 20.7 days, and the smoking intensity will decrease from 9.0 to 8.2 cigarettes per day.

Table VII shows the county-level cigarette price elasticity of smoking participation and cigarettes consumption based on the results in table II - table V. The total price elasticity (sum of the price elasticity of smoking participation and of cigarettes consumption) is ranged between -0.50 and -0.42.

Table VIII – Table XI shows the results of regressions using state-level SFA indices without exemptions and state-level cigarette prices. In the analysis using state-level SFA indices and cigarette prices, SFA indices still do not significantly affect smoking participation; SFA of bars, SFA of restaurants, and average SFA index significantly reduce cigarette consumption, the four types of SFA indices significantly reduce smoking frequency; and SFA of restaurants significantly reduce smoking intensity ($p < 0.05$). The state-level cigarette price is significantly negative related with smoking frequency, but not smoking participation, cigarettes consumption and smoking intensity. Comparing the state-level analysis and county-level analysis, the magnitude and p-value of the effect of county-level cigarette prices on each of the four types of smoking outcomes are much more significant than that of the state-level cigarette price; and though the coefficients of state-level SFA indices on smoking frequency turn much more significant than using county-level SFA indices, the magnitude and p-value of county-level SFA of bars, SFA of restaurants, and average SFA index on cigarettes consumption and smoking intensity are significant greater than those of state-level SFA indices.

Table XII shows the simulation of smoking outcomes if state-level SFA indices increases from 0 to 1. Take the SFA of bar as an example, if the percent of population covered by 100% SFA of bar increases from 0 to 100%, the smoking participation will decrease from 32.5% to 32.1%, total cigarettes consumed last month will decrease from 243.2 to 222.7, smoking days in last month will decrease from 21.6 to 20.5, and the average cigarettes consumed per day during the smoking days will decrease from 8.9 to 8.4.

Table XIII shows the state-level cigarette price elasticity. State-level cigarette price elasticity of smoking participation and of cigarettes consumption are negative but not significant. The sum of state cigarette price elasticity of smoking participation and cigarettes consumption is between -0.23 and -0.19, which is less in magnitude compared to the county-level cigarette price elasticity between -0.50 and -0.42. The more significant county-level cigarette prices elasticity lends the credibility that using county-level data instead of using state-level data reduces the measurement errors.

Table XIV to Table XVII show the results of a sensitive test, using the county-level SFA indices with exemptions (Qualified SFA and 100% SFA) instead of county-level SFA indices without exemptions (100% SFA only). Similar to SFA indices without exemptions, SFA with exemptions do not significantly affect smoking participation. SFA of bars significantly reduce cigarettes consumption, smoking frequency and smoking intensity ($p < 0.01$). The average SFA index is also significantly negative related with smoking intensity ($p < 0.05$). Take SFA of bar in table XVIII as an example, if the SFA of bar increases from 0 to 1, the smoking participation will decrease from 32.7% to 31.8%, the cigarettes consumed in last month will decrease from 245.4 to 225.5, the smoking days in last month will decrease from 21.7 to 20.9, and the smoking intensity will decrease from 9.0 to 8.4. And the cigarette price is significantly negatively related with each of the four types of smoking outcomes, with the total price elasticity ranging between -0.50 and -0.43 (table XIX).

Table XX - table XXIII show the result of another sensitive test, using county-level SFA indices with any smoking restriction (percent of county population covered by any of the three SFA policies - Some, Qualified, and 100% SFA) instead of county-level SFA without exemptions (100% SFA only). County-level SFA with any smoking restriction is not found to significantly affect smoking outcomes, while the cigarette price is still significantly reduce each of the four types of smoking outcomes. The total county-level cigarette price elasticity is between -0.49 and -0.47 (table XXV).

Table XXVI - table XXIX show the result of regressions of smoking outcomes using county-level SFA indices without exemptions and county-level cigarette prices for the subpopulation who are younger than 21 years old. County-level 100% SFA indices do not significantly affect smoking outcomes, except that SFA of private workplace and average SFA index significantly increase smoking participation of those younger than 21. County-level cigarette price reduce smoking participation (not consistently significantly), reduce cigarettes consumption and smoking intensity but not significantly, and reduce smoking frequency significantly ($p < 0.05$).

Table XXXII - table XXXV show the result of regressions of smoking outcomes using county-level SFA indices without exemptions and cigarette prices for those aged 21 years and older. For those aged 21 and older, county-level 100% SFA indices don't significantly affect smoking participation, but 100% SFA of bars, 100% SFA of restaurants, and average 100% SFA index significantly reduce cigarettes consumption and smoking intensity, while SFA of bars and SFA of restaurants significantly reduce smoking

frequency. Take 100% SFA of bar as an example in table XXXVI, if the percent of population covered by county SFA of bars increases from 0 to 100%, for those 21 and older, the smoking participation probability will decrease from 35.9% to 35.8%, cigarettes consumption will decrease from 267.6 to 237.0, the smoking days will decrease from 22.6 to 21.7, and the smoking intensity will decrease from 9.6 to 8.8. And the county-level cigarette price significantly reduce smoking participation, cigarettes consumption ($p < 0.01$), smoking frequency ($p < 0.05$) and smoking intensity ($p < 0.01$). The total county-level cigarette price elasticity of smoking (sum of the elasticity of smoking participation and of cigarettes consumption) is between -0.65 and -0.61 (table XXXVII) among those 21 and older.

Table XXXVIII - table XLI show the result of regressions of smoking outcomes using county-level SFA indices without exemptions and cigarette prices for those who worked in last year. Among those who worked, the SFA of bars, restaurants and average SFA index significantly reduce cigarettes consumption, smoking intensity, and SFA of bars significantly reduce smoking frequency ($p < 0.05$), while those SFA indices don't significantly affect smoking participation. If the SFA of bar index increases from 0 to 1, for those who worked last year, the smoking participation probability will decrease from 34.5% to 34.1%, cigarettes consumption 250.0 to 220.2, the smoking days last month from 21.8 to 21.9, and the smoking intensity will decrease from 9.1 to 8.2 (table XLII). The cigarette price significantly reduce smoking outcomes of those who worked, with the total county-level cigarette price elasticity between -0.50 to -0.43 (table XLIII).

Table XLIV to table XLVII show the result of regressions of smoking outcomes using county-level 100% SFA and cigarette prices for those who did not work in last year. SFA indices are found not to significantly affect the four types of smoking outcomes, cigarette prices are found not to significantly affect smoking participation and smoking intensity, but significantly affect cigarettes consumption and smoking frequency. The total cigarette price elasticity of smoking for those who did not work is between -0.41 to -0.40 (table XLIX). And if the 100% SFA of bars increases from 0 to 1, the smoking participation probability will decrease from 25.7% to 26.9%; cigarettes consumption 224.4 to 216.6; smoking frequency 20.7 to 19.6; and smoking intensity 8.3 to 8.3.

Table L to table LIII show the result of regressions using county-level 100% SFA and cigarette prices for those who participated drinking in last month. For those who participated drinking in last month, SFA indices do not significantly affect smoking participation; SFA of bars, SFA of restaurants and average SFA index significantly reduce cigarettes consumption and smoking intensity ($p < 0.01$); and SFA of bars significantly reduce smoking frequency ($p < .01$). Take the SFA of bar in table LIV as an example, if the 100% SFA of bars increases from 0 to 1, for those who drank in last month, the smoking participation probability will decrease from 22.9% to 44.1%; cigarettes consumption from 242.1 to 209.6; smoking frequency from 21.5 to 20.4, and the smoking intensity from 8.8 to 8.0. And cigarette prices significantly reduce smoking outcomes, except that in the regression for smoking frequency using SFA of bars ($p < 0.1$). The total cigarette price elasticity of smoking for those who participated drinking last month is between -0.53 and -0.46 (table LV).

Table LVI to table LIX show the results of regressions using county-level 100% SFA and county-level cigarette prices for those who did not drink in last month. For those who didn't drink in last month, SFA indices do not significantly affect any of the smoking outcomes, and cigarette prices only significantly reduce smoking frequency, but not smoking participation, cigarettes consumption and/or smoking intensity. The calculated cigarette price elasticity of smoking for those who did not drink in last month is between -0.24 and -0.16 (table LXI). And if the 100% SFA index increases from 0 to 1, for those who did not drink in last month, the smoking participation probability will increase from 17% to 18%, the cigarettes consumption will decrease from 254.6 to 254.0; smoking frequency from 21.9 to 21.9; and smoking intensity from 9.3 to 9.2.

1.4 Discussion

This analysis of the county-level SFA policy revealed that matching local (county) level policy data with smoking outcomes of respondents who reside in the localities would yield much more accurate results compared to matching state-level policy data with smoking outcomes of residents in each state by reducing the measurement errors. In the aspect of cigarette prices, the county-level analysis shows that the cigarette prices significantly reduce smoking participation and cigarettes consumption for total respondents, with county-level cigarette price elasticity of smoking between -0.50 and -0.42; while the state-level analysis shows a negative but non-significant relationship between cigarette prices and smoking participation as well as cigarettes consumption, with the state-level cigarette price elasticity between -0.23 and -0.19. The effect of cigarette prices on smoking outcomes will be underestimated if only state-level cigarette price data is used and the effect of local cigarette taxes are ignored. In the aspect of SFA policies, both county-level

analysis and state-level analysis show that SFA policies do not significantly affect smoking participation, and that SFA policies excluding SFA of private workplaces significantly reduce cigarettes consumption. The non-significance of the coefficient of SFA of private workplace could be the reason that while individual bars/restaurants are usually reluctant to adopt the city/county/state SFA policies, the actual SFA policies in effect in each individual workplace could be stronger than city/county/state SFA policies on private workplace, and that the actual reducing effect of SFA of private workplace is underestimated while our county-level data may not capture the individual SFA policy in each workplace and thus still contain measurement errors. The magnitude or p-value of these SFA policy effect on cigarettes consumption is greater in county-level analysis than in state-level analysis. If SFA of bars increases from 0 to 1, in county-level analysis the simulated cigarettes consumed by the smokers in last month will decrease from 245.6 to 216.9, while in state-level analysis the simulated cigarettes consumed will decrease from 243.2 to 222.7. Though in state-level analysis, the magnitude and/or p-value of the coefficients of the SFA policy indices on smoking frequency is greater in state-level analysis than county-level analysis, yet county-level analysis does produce a more significant effect on smoking intensity and cigarettes consumption, the total effect of SFA policies on smoking are more significant in magnitude and p-value compared to the state-level analysis. And also given the fact that the effect of cigarette prices on smoking participation, cigarettes consumption, smoking frequency and smoking intensity is greater in magnitude and/or p-value in county-level analysis than state-level analysis, the county-level policy data used serve to produce a more significant effect in either magnitude or p-value by reducing the measurement errors from the state-level data.

The county-level sensitive tests by using Qualified SFA indices (percent of county population covered by Qualified SFA or 100% SFA policies) and Some SFA indices (percent of county population covered by Some SFA, Qualified SFA or 100% SFA policies) show that SFA policies do not significantly affect smoking participation and cigarettes consumption, except that Qualified SFA of bars significantly reduce cigarettes consumption. Take the effect of SFA of bars on cigarettes consumption as an example, if the 100% SFA of bars increases from 0 to 1, the simulated cigarettes consumption will decrease from 245.6 to 216.9; if the Qualified SFA of bars increase from 0 to 1, the cigarettes consumption from 245.4 to 225.5; if the Some SFA of bars increase from 0 to 1, the cigarettes consumption from 243.2 to 233.6. By comparing different strength of SFA policies, 100% SFA policies are found to deter cigarettes consumption stronger in magnitude and p-value than Qualified SFA, while Some SFA does not affect either smoking participation or cigarettes consumption (as well as smoking frequency and smoking intensity). Regarding the cigarette prices, the effect of county-level cigarette prices on smoking outcomes remain unchanged despite the change of the strength of SFA indices.

By dividing the total respondents by younger group (younger than 21 years old) and older group (those aged 21 and older), we found that the significantly negative relationship between SFA indices (excluding SFA of private workplace) and cigarettes consumption among total respondents was also found among the older group but not among the younger group. It's likely that those who are aged 21 and older are more likely to be exposed by the SFA policies especially by SFA of bars, while the younger group are

forbidden to patronize bars as they do not reach the legal drinking age yet. The SFA policies don't significantly affect smoking participation for both age groups, except that SFA of private workplace and average SFA index significantly increase smoking participation of the younger group. However, since it was mentioned above that the data of SFA of private workplace might still contain measurement errors, we do not have much confidence to say that SFA of private workplace (and thus average SFA index which is calculated partially based on SFA of private workplace) indeed increase smoking participation. In the aspect of county-level cigarette prices, the cigarette price elasticity of smoking participation and cigarettes consumption among the older group are more significant in both magnitude and p-value than that among the younger group. The total cigarette price elasticity of smoking for the total respondents is between -0.50 and -0.42, while the total cigarette price elasticity of smoking for younger group is between -0.45 and -0.40, and the total cigarette price elasticity of smoking for the older group is between -0.65 and -0.61.

By dividing the respondents to those who worked in last year and those who did not work in last year, we found that the significantly negative effect of SFA indices (excluding SFA of private workplaces) on cigarettes consumption was also present among those who worked, while SFA indices do not significantly affect any smoking outcomes of those who did not work. It's likely that those who worked are more likely to be exposed by the SFA policies of bars and restaurants. Still, the SFA of private workplace do not significantly affect cigarettes consumption, while the measurement error theory explained above may still explain its insignificance. Regarding cigarette prices, it significantly reduce smoking

participation and cigarettes consumption among those who worked (total cigarette price elasticity of smoking between -0.50 and -0.43). The cigarette prices do not significantly affect smoking participation of those who did not work, but significantly reduce the conditional cigarettes consumption (total price elasticity between -0.41 and -0.40). And the cigarettes consumption of those who did not work are more cigarette price responsive than those who worked.

By dividing the total respondents to drinkers (those who drank in last month) and non-drinkers (those who did not drink in last month), we found that SFA indices (excluding SFA or private workplaces) significantly reduce cigarettes consumption for total respondents and for the drinkers, while the SFA indices do not significantly affect any of the smoking outcomes. It is likely that the drinkers are more likely to go to the bars and/or restaurants than the non-drinkers and thus are more likely to be exposed by the SFA policies. Regarding cigarette prices, cigarette prices significantly reduce both smoking participation and cigarettes consumption among the drinkers (total cigarette price elasticity of smoking between -0.53 and -0.46), while it does not significantly reduce these two smoking outcomes among the non-drinkers. Cigarette prices do significantly reduce smoking frequency for the non-drinkers, but not the smoking intensity. The total cigarette price elasticity of smoking is between -0.24 and -0.16. As smoking and drinking are usually complements, it is likely that those who didn't drink are more risk-averse than drinkers and thus have an inelastic demand of cigarettes.

This study is subject to a number of limitations. In particular, local level cigarettes price and taxes, which were less than 5% of the cigarette industrial price, were not included in this analysis due to incomplete data collections. But by comparing the current county-level cigarette prices with state-level cigarette prices, the county-level cigarette price already reduces a lot of measurement errors, and the increased significance of cigarette prices is great both statistically and in magnitude. Besides, price and tax avoidance is not taken account of in this paper, which could potentially decrease the effect of prices. The other limits are related to the difference between the SFA policy and the compliance and policy implementation. A complete implementation of the SFA policies would help to yield a stronger negatively effect of SFA policies on smoking outcomes. And a more accurate data of SFA of private workplace may enable us to see the significantly negative effect of SFA of private workplace on cigarettes consumption. Finally, to better disentangle the respondents who are really exposed to the SFA policies might yield a much more accurate results of the effect of SFA policies on smoking behaviors. The county-level SFA policy data already reduce the measurement errors compared to using the state-level SFA policy index, but the measurement errors would further be reduced if the smoking behaviors of the respondents who are exposed to the SFA policies are linked with the policy data. However, in our paper, by dividing the respondents by younger group and older group, those who worked in last year and those who did not work in last year, drinkers and non-drinkers, the SFA policies (excluding SFA of private workplace) are found to reduce the conditional cigarettes consumption of those older respondents, those who worked in last year and the drinkers.

The finding from this study that to correlate the SFA policies and smoking behaviors of individual respondents, using local SFA policy data and local cigarette prices will reduce measurement errors and yield a much more accurate and significant results. Besides, the SFA policies could significantly reduce cigarettes consumption primarily through reducing smoking behaviors of those who are more likely to be exposed to the SFA policies, such as those who could frequent the bars and the restaurants and be exposed to the smoking bans. The policy implication is that the direct exposure to SFA policies would reduce smoking behaviors and SFA policies are advocated to spread the exposure in different venues. And further research on the effect of SFA policies in different venues taking account of exposure is worthy of investigation.

CHAPTER 2

THE EFFECT OF COUNTY-LEVEL SMOKE-FREE AIR POLICY ON SMOKING INITIATION AND CESSATION IN THE USA

2.1 Introduction

Many literature suggests that smoke-free policies may influence smoking initiation rates among young people because the risk of smoking initiation among young adults increases under the exposure to smoking (Freedman et al., 2011; Voorhees et al., 2011). Yet there is little empirical evidence of the effect of smoking bans in public places on smoking initiation (Wilson et al., 2012). In particular, there is a lack of studies using longitudinal data to investigate such effects.

A cross sectional study found that smoking policies in public workplaces reduces advanced experimental smoking and established smoking (Wakefield et al., 2000); Siegel et al. found that Massachusetts youths living in towns with strong local restaurant smoking regulations had less odds of progression to establishing smoking, compared to youths living in towns with weak regulations (Siegel et al. 2005)(Siegel et al., 2008). A natural experiment using a cohort study suggest that the smoke-free legislation including bans in restaurants and bars in Scotland in 2006 seems to reduce the probability of non-smoking mothers to start smoking (Hawkins et al., 2011). Besides, Shang examined the impact of state-level SFA laws in bars on smoking initiation/relapse using NLSY 1997 data and provides important evidence on the effectiveness of state SFA laws in deterring smoking initiation and progression (Shang, 2015). However, that study overlooked the local level SFA laws and taxes. This paper contributes to the literature by providing the

first study to investigate the effect of local smoking bans in bars on individual smoking initiation using longitudinal data.

As for cessation, many literature investigates the effect of smoke-free policies on smoking behavior such as smoking prevalence and cigarettes consumption, yet few studies examined cessation using longitudinal data (IARC, 2009). Comparing the pre- and post-law phenomena, some studies observed that the incidence of quitting smoking increases (Gilpin and Pierce, 2002a; Schiaffino et al., 2007) and others find that the motivation to quit smoking increases for those who are exposed to the new law (Fong et al., 2006; Hammond et al., 2004). Among the studies which estimate the correlation between the strength of smoke-free policies and smoking cessation of residents, the results are mixed. Some study found a non-significant relationship between smoke-free policy strength and cessation (Viehbeck and McDonald, 2005), Tauras and Chaloupka found smoking restrictions in private worksites increase the probability of smoking cessation among employed young adult females (Tauras and Chaloupka, 1999b). Other studies find the increase of restrictiveness of the clean air laws are significantly related with higher state quit ratio (Emont et al., 1993) and higher recent smoking cessation (Moskowitz et al., 2000), and Albers and the colleagues found that local restaurant smoking regulations did not increase smoking cessation rates, though they did increase the likelihood of making a quit attempt among smokers who had previously tried to quit, and seem to reinforce anti-social smoking norms among smokers who already viewed smoking in bars as socially unacceptable (Albers et al., 2007). The results of studies concerned with the effect of workplace smoking policies on workers' cessation behaviors are also mixed,

several study shows that smoking restrictions in the workplace encourage smokers to quit (Farkas et al., 1999; Fichtenberg and Glantz, 2002), some find significant relationship (Bauer et al., 2005; Lee and Kahende, 2007; Morozumi and Li, 2006; Shields, 2007b; Shopland et al., 2006) while others fail to find a significant higher cessation rates among workers with smoking restrictions (Messer et al., 2008; Shields, 2005).

This study will investigate the relationship between the county-level SFA of bars, restaurants and private workplaces and county-level cigarette prices with the smoking initiation and cessation behaviors of residents in these counties of USA.

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Measures

The data of individual smoking initiation and cessation for this study are taken from the 1997-2011 surveys of the National Longitudinal Survey of the Youth (NLSY) 1997. The NLSY97 consists of a nationally representative sample of 8983 youths who were 12 to 16 years old as of December 31, 1996. In each round of the survey during 1997 to 2011, the survey questions below is asked: 1) have you ever smoked a cigarette as of 1997; 2) number of days smoked in last 30 days; 3) number of cigarettes smoked per day during the smoking days in last 30 days. Based on these survey questions, the information on the smoking initiation of respondents was extracted as the dependent variable for the logistic regression: 1) ever puff smoking initiation - Did the respondent ever smoke? 2) Daily smoking initiation – Did the smoker initiate smoking 25³ and/or more days during

³ 30 is also used and the results are very similar; 25 is adopted instead of 30 in this paper because February does not have 30 days.

the last 30 days? 3) Regular smoking initiation- did the smoker initiate smoking of 5 and/or more cigarettes per day during the smoking days in last 30 days? Similarly, three cessation variables are constructed: 1) 0-puff cessation - Did the smoker stopped smoking any cigarettes in last month? 2) Daily smoking cessation - did the daily smoker stopped smoking for 25 and/or more days during the last month? 3) Regular smoking cessation - did the regular smoker stopped smoking 5 and/or more cigarettes per day during the smoking days in last month?

A comprehensive set of independent variables was constructed to control for other factors which could affect smoking outcome using the NLSY97 data. As marital status, working status, education attainment and income are different from teens to adults, these variables are interacted with an indicator of age 21 and older. The indicator of age 21 and older is a dichotomous variables with the value 1 indicating the respondent was aged 21 and older, and with the value 0 indicating the respondent was younger than 21 as of the interview date. The indicator of age 21 and older is used also because it is the legal drinking age in the United States, which could be a potential waterline in investigating the effect of smoke free air policies of restaurants/bars in smoking behaviors.

The demographic variables in this analysis include: the age of the respondent in years; age squared; Race/ethnicity (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic blacks - reference group, Non-Hispanic Non-Blacks; Non-Hispanic mixed races); gender (1 - female; 0 - male); working status (1 - worked in last year; 0 - not worked in last year); educational attainment (1 - high school graduates and/or above; 0 - others); marital status (1- married; 0 - others

such as never married, separated/divorced/widowed, missing); indicators of dad's education attainment (1 - college degrees or above; 0 - others); indicator of mom's educational attainment (1- college degrees or above; 0 - others); indicator if youth lived with both biological parents in 1997 (1 - yes; 0 - no); log of average real annual gross family income⁴ (in \$2012); income missing indicator (1- missing; 0 - non-missing); MSA status (1- Metropolitan Statistical Area central city; 0 - others); household size; number (#) of minors in household (HH)

The monthly county-level SFA policy coverage data presents the percent of population covered by 100% SFA policies in venues of bars, restaurants, and private workplaces for each county as of the end of each month during 1997-2011. A 100% SFA policy indicates a comprehensive smoking ban without exemptions. The average 100% SFA index is the mean of the three SFA indices of private workplace, restaurants and bars. If all population in a county is covered by 100% SFA policies in all three venues, the average SFA policy index for that county is 100%. If all county population was not covered by any 100% SFA policies in any venue, the average SFA policy index is 0. To be consistent to what Song and the colleagues used (Song AV et al., 2015), the 100% smoke free air (SFA) index for each venue of private workplace, restaurants, and bars will be mainly used in this paper. Qualified SFA (100% SFA with exemptions, percent of population covered by 100% and Qualified SFA policies) indices are also used in the smoking initiation analysis.

⁴ These missing value indicators were created to prevent the loss of a large number of observations. For example, if income is unknown, the income variable takes on a value of mean (for household size and number of people under age 18 in the household, the variables take values of zero), while an additional indicator, unknown income, takes on a value of one. This missing value indicator takes on a value of zero for all respondents whose income is known.

The county-level SFA data was constructed using a data established by University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) Health Policy Center to track changes in percent of population in counties covered by city, county and state level SFA policies across workplaces, restaurants and bars as of the end of each year during 1997-2011. The following shows how to construct county-level SFA policy indices. To construct the county-level SFA policy coverage data, the list of all the counties and all the places (incorporated cities, towns, municipalities, and the remainder of the county) within each county at each state along with their population and SFA policy indicators for each of the three venues (bars, restaurants, private workplaces) was created, based on the datasets of Census Population Files and American Nonsmoker's Rights Foundation (ANRF) database. All the localities (incorporated cities, towns, municipalities and the remainder of the county) with the same/weaker policy strength than the policy strength in the county are dropped. So the preliminary framework keeps all the counties and the localities with stronger policy strength than county's. The sum of the population in this framework is collapsed by county and policy strength (100% smoke-free, Qualified, Some), to get the percent of population covered by different strength of policies in each county. Using state-level SFA policies data from Maya Tech Corp, the county level population coverage by different policy strength will be updated if the state SFA policy is stronger.

Another variable other state SFA index is also extracted from Maya Tech Corp, which is created as the average of the state SFA index of venues of governments workplaces, children centers, health care facilities, recreation facilities, culture facilities, public transit, malls, hotels, public schools and private schools. The minimum value of the created other

state SFA index is 0 while the maximum value of the other state SFA index is 4. This variable is used to control for the tobacco control environment in each state.

Using state and county identifiers, SFA policies variables were merged with the NLSY survey data. Note, the SFA policy indices at the end of last month are merged with current survey month. For example, if a record shows a respondent's smoking behaviors during the past 30 days with the survey date July 15th, the record will be merged with the SFA index as of the end of June in the same year. This study utilizes the data to examine the effect of local SFA policy and local cigarette prices on smoking initiations and cessations.

Monthly cigarette prices at county-level can be added to the analysis, based on the state and county identifiers and the interview month of each respondent in the NLSY97 data. The monthly cigarette price per pack included federal excise tax, state excise tax, and county-level excise tax rates, with generic brands included and sales tax excluded, and are in 2012 December Dollars. The monthly cigarette prices with federal and state excise taxes at state-level were constructed using data from Tobacco Institute's annual Tax Burden on Tobacco (Orzechowski and Walker, 2011). Tax Burden on Tobacco provides the annual cigarette price at state-level as of November 1st each year⁵, historical evolution of federal tax and state tax, local cigarette sales and local cigarette tax collected at state-level. Annual industrial cigarette price as of November 1st was retrieved by deducting federal excise tax, state excise tax and estimated average local tax rates (local cigarette taxes collected divided by local cigarette sales in each calendar year) from

⁵ The annual cigarette price is weighted average price per pack of cigarette, with weights which are relative proportion of sale by different types of sales (using national weights of carton, vending, and single pack sales).

annual cigarette price with taxes. Then the annual industrial price was interpolated to monthly data to reflect the trend of the change of historical industrial price. And the monthly cigarette prices with federal and state taxes were constructed by adding monthly federal and state tax to the interpolated monthly industrial price.

The monthly county-level cigarette excise tax was constructed using Tobacco Free Kids Data and Census Population Data. Tobacco Free Kids collects the local county/city cigarette tax, while Census Population File provides population of the localities (cities and counties). Due to data limitations, only the localities with tax rates, which were equal to or greater than 5% of the industrial price as of the end of 2012, were selected. A time series table for the local tax rates of those localities was constructed by month during 1997-2011, and the county-level monthly local excise tax were obtained by using the formula below: (percent of population not covered by any city tax among the county) * (county tax rate) + (percent of population of city i with city tax among the county) * (city i tax rate including county tax rate)

The county-level cigarette prices equals the sum of county-level local cigarette excise taxes and cigarette prices including federal and state taxes.

2.2.2 Empirical methods

As suggested not to weight the data in a complex analysis such as regressions, the analysis in this paper use the unweighted data so as to avoid incorrect estimates, especially given the problems of nonresponses and multiple waves data (NLSY).

For smoking initiation, three sets of analysis are run: the event history analysis based on Yamaguchi (Yamaguchi, 1991), the split population model based on Stephen P. Jenkins (Jenkins, 2001) with reduced variables, and a sensitivity test using event history analysis with reduced variables.

The event history analysis is adopted in the first step. The logistic regression is applied to the following function: hazard of smoking initiation = f (right hand side variables). The right hand side variables include the below: each of the four sets of SFA indices of bars, restaurants, private workplaces and the average SFA index of the three venues; cigarette prices; other state SFA index; log of the time period indicating the sequence of the respondent in the surviving sample; gender; race/Ethnicity dummies; age and age squared; working status in last year; indicator if the respondent is a high school graduate; marital status in last year; indicator if dad and/mom with college degree; indicator if the respondent lived with both biological parents in 1997; log of income and income missing indicator; indicator if the respondent lived in central city of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA); household size; the number of minors in the household; interaction terms related with the indicator if the respondent is 21 and older; year dummies and state dummies. Individual fixed effect models are not adopted because the individual effect could have absorbed the effect of policies if the individual stay in the same locality. Since our interest is the effect of local policies on individual smoking initiation and cessation, the individual fixed effect model are not adopted.

The input data for the logistic regression is arranged in a person period record file. All period records prior to smoking initiation as well as the record for smoking initiation are included in the file. If an individual has never initiated smoking, his/her records for smoking initiation always take the value 0. The record for smoking initiation takes the value of 1 when the initiation occurs. And the records after smoking initiation will be removed from the data. In the analysis of smoking ever puff smoking initiation, all individual records are dropped if they replied "ever smoked" in the survey year of 1997. Ever puff smoking initiation occurs when the individual for the first time responded with a positive smoking frequency (smoked for at least one days) or positive smoking intensity (smoked at least one cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked) in last 30 days. In the analysis of daily smoking initiation and regular smoking initiation, it is assumed that these respondents have not initiated daily smoking or regular smoking in the first survey year 1997 yet, since the age of respondents are still young and what is more, the smoking information related to cigarettes consumption is not available in the survey before 1997. So it is assumed that daily/regular smoking initiation occurs in the survey period 1997-2011.

Split population model is also adopted as a sensitivity test. The STATA code "spsurv" by Stephen P. Jenkins (Jenkins, 2001) is used to run the split population survival models. Standard survival models assume that the probability of smoking initiation is positive for all individuals, while split population model suppose that a proportion of the population never fails. The likelihood contribution for person i with survival time t is: $\ln L_i = d_i * \ln[(1 - c)(h_{it})(S_{it} - 1)] + (1 - d_i) * \ln[c + (1 - c)S_{it}]$, where d_i is a binary censoring indicator with the value 1 indicating failure and 0 indicating right-censored, S_{it} is the discrete-time survivor function,

and the (cloglog) discrete-time hazard rate $h_{it}=1-\exp[-\exp(l_{it})]$; $l_{it}=f(t)+b'X_{it}$. But because STATA does not allow interaction terms and too many right hand side variables in running the split population model, only a few variables are selected to run the split population model, which are: SFA indices, cigarette price, other state SFA index, log of time sequence of each period in the surviving sample, age, age squared, working status in the last year, indicator if high school graduates, marital status in last year, log of income, and income missing indicator. Year dummies are replaced with every-two-year category dummies, indicating if the interview year is within 1997-1998, 1999-2000,....., 2009-2010, or 2011-2012⁶. State dummies are replaced with the nine geographic division dummies. Using the same reduced right-hand-side variables, a historical survival analysis model is also run as a sensitivity test. It's expected that the split population model will yield a similar result with the historical survival analysis model.

For smoking cessations, event historical analysis is adopted. The data is arranged similar to the way smoking initiation is arranged. Take the daily smoking cessation as an example, in the period-period data the observations for respondents who have never daily smoked during the whole survey period from 1997-2011 and the observations of respondent before they started daily smoking during at some point between 1997-2011 are dropped. A cessation variable is created with the value 0 indicating the daily smoker smoked for 30 days in last month, and with the value 1 indicating the first time the daily smoker stopped daily smoking. This observations for the respondent starting from the daily smoking to the 1st time cessation is called cessation episode 1. The observations after the cessation

⁶ The years refer to interview years, survey 2011 could contain observations of respondents interviewed in year 2012.

episode 1 will be dropped if the respondents remain abstinent from daily smoking. But if the respondent relapsed into daily smoking again after the cessation period 1, a new cessation episode starts as the 1st time we collected the cessation episode. Since a respondent could experience multiple cessation episodes, a variable called cessation episode is created to indicate which cessation episode the respondent is in. The data for regular smoking cessation and ever puff smoking cessation is arranged in similar methods. The right hand side variables of the event history analysis for cessation include those variables in event history analysis for initiation and the cessation episode dummies. The signs of SFA indices and cigarette prices for smoking initiation are expected to be significantly negative, while the signs of SFA indices and cigarette price for smoking cessation are expected to be positive.

2.3 Results

Table LXII, table LXIII and table LXIV show the summary statistics of the dependent variables of smoking initiation and independent variables in this study data which is arranged for the hazard model analysis for each types of smoking initiation. The average probability of ever puff smoking initiation, daily smoking initiation, and regular-smoking initiation are 5.2%, 3.7% and 3.7% respectively. The summary statistics for other variables are similar. Take the table LXIII as an example, in this data for daily smoking initiation, the 100% SFA index of bars is 0.146, indicating that the average percent of population covered by 100% smoking bans in bars (without exemptions) for a representative county where the respondents live is 14.6%. The SFA index of restaurants is 20.3%, of private workplace 24.0%, and the average SFA index is 19.6%. The mean of the cigarette prices is 4.51 in 2012 December dollars. The other state SFA index is 2.2

out of the maximum value 4. Among the samples, 51% are female, 29% are black, 24% Hispanic, 47% Non-Black/Non-Hispanic; 50% are 21 years and older; 74% worked in last year; 57% are college graduates; 14% are married; 17% (17%) of the samples' dads (moms) are college graduates; 52% lived with their biologic parents in 1997; and 37% lived in MSA central city. On average, the average age is 21.3 years old, average family income is 69215 in 2012 dollars; 34% the sample have missing income; average household size is 3.8; and average number of minors (younger than 18 years) in household is 1.4.

Table LXV - table LXVII show the summary statistics for the 0-puff smoking cessation data, daily smoking cessation data and regular smoking cessation data respectively. In each of the analysis data, 16.3% of the observations in the sample stopped smoking any cigarettes in last month, 17.7% of the respondents stopped daily smoking in last month, and 17.2% stopped regular smoking last month. And for those who has 0-puff cessation, 63.7% of the observation records are in the 1st cessation episode, 26.6% in the 2nd cessation episode after the relapse, and 7.8% started the 3rd cessation episode.

Table LXVIII - Table LXX show the coefficients of the historical event survival models of 1st puff smoking initiation, daily smoking initiation, and regular smoking initiation using SFA indices without exemptions. 100% SFA indices without exemptions are found to be negatively related to the three types of smoking initiations, but non-significantly. Take the SFA of bars as an example, if the county-level SFA index of bars increases from 0 to 1 (% county population covered by SFA policies in bars without exemptions increases from

0 to 100%), the simulated ever puff smoking initiation probability will decrease from 5.9% to 5.5%, daily smoking initiation from 4.1% to 3.8%, and regular smoking initiation from 4.1% to 3.6% (see table LXXI, which shows the simulation of the three types of smoking initiations while the SFA indices are set at the values of 0 and 1 respectively). And cigarette prices significantly reduce daily smoking initiation, with the price elasticity ranged between [-0.531,-0.484] ($p < 0.05$, see table LXXII).

The reason that SFA indices do not significantly affect smoking initiations could be the reason that SFA indices without exemptions were close to zero before 2002, while the majority of smoking initiations could have happened before year 2002. To ensure the overlap of the window of SFA indices data and the window of smoking initiation occurrence, SFA indices with exemptions were experimented as a sensitivity test. Table LXXIII – Table LXXV show the coefficients of the historical event survival models of 1st puff smoking initiation, daily smoking initiation, and regular smoking initiation using SFA indices with exemptions. It is found that 100% SFA of bars with exemptions significantly reduces the probability of regular smoking initiation ($p < 0.01$). If the 100% SFA of bars with exemptions increases from 0 to 1, or the percent of county population covered by 100% SFA of bars with exemptions increases from 0% to 100%, the simulated probability of regular smoking initiation will decrease from 4.3% to 3.2% (see table LXXVI). The local cigarette price still significantly reduce daily smoking initiation, except that the significance of cigarette price in the regression using SFA of bars turn to be $p < 0.1$. And the price elasticity in table LXXVII is very similar with those in table LXXII.

Split population model is run as a sensitivity test to confirm that it will provide a similar result with the historical survival analysis. Since split population model does not allow interaction and too many variables, the interaction terms with age indicator of age 21 and older are dropped, and every two years are combined as a two-year category, and state dummies are replaced with nine division dummies. In this sensitivity tests using 100% SFA with exemptions, table LXXVIII – table LXXX show the coefficients of historical survival analysis of smoking initiations with reduced variables, while table LXXXI – table LXXXIII show the coefficients of split population model with the same reduced variables. The coefficients of SFA indices and cigarette prices in split population model are similar to those in the sensitivity test of historical survival analysis with the same reduced variables, which are also similar to the original historical survival analysis using SFA with exemptions, except that in reduced variable version the average SFA index also significantly negatively reduce regular smoking initiation. However, indeed I could have some confidence to use historical survival analysis rather than split population model since they yield similar results.

Table LXXXIV - table LXXXVI show the coefficients of historical survival analysis of smoking cessations with the same independent variables in table LXVIII - table LXX. The 100% SFA indices without exemptions are used in this analysis. And it is shown that 100% SFA of restaurants without exemptions significantly increase the probability of daily smoking cessation ($p < 0.05$). If the 100% SFA of restaurants increase from 0 to 1, the probability of daily smoking cessation will increase from 17.6% to 19.8% (table LXXXVII). And local cigarette prices significantly increase 0-puff smoking cessation, with the

cigarette price elasticity of 0-puff smoking cessations ranged between [0.179, 0.2.3] ($p < 0.05$). The 100% SFA indices with exemptions are also run but the 100% SFA indices with exemptions turn not to significantly increase smoking cessations.

2.4 Discussion

There is little empirical literature which investigate the topic of smoking initiation and cessation using longitudinal data. This paper fills a significant gap in this field. And this paper expands current literature to use county-level SFA policies and county-level cigarette prices compared to other literature which either adopts state-level SFA or state-level cigarette price/tax((Shang, 2015; Song AV et al., 2015)). As for smoking initiation, based on the event history analysis, cigarette prices significantly reduce daily smoking initiation, while the SFA policies of bars with exemptions significantly reduce regular smoking initiation. SFA indices without exemptions do not significantly reduce any of the smoking initiations, it is highly likely that the smoking initiation could have occurred before year 2002, before the SFA policies without exemptions start to protect the county populations. Split population model is also run with reduced variables, yet the results are very similar to those in historical survival analysis models. As for smoking cessation, cigarette prices significantly increases 0-puff smoking cessation probability. And 100% SFA of restaurants without exemptions is found to significantly increase the probability of daily smoking cessation.

The paper is subject the limitations below: first, it is assume that smokers start daily smoking initiation and regular smoking initiation since 1997, because the information regarding respondent's daily smoking behavior and regular smoking behavior before

1997 is not available in NLSY 1997 data. This assumption may impose inaccurate estimation in the effect of smoking bans in smoking initiation. However, since respondents were young teenagers in 1997 and were less likely to have initiated daily/regular smoking by 1997, this limitation is not likely to bias the analyses. In addition, the data covers the span of 14 years (1997-2011) which may provide important information of the relationship between smoking bans and smoking initiation. Second, the 100% SFA policies without exemption start to protect population since 2002, which did not overlap with the window of smoking initiations. It will be desirable to obtain data of both smoking initiations and SFA policies in the same window period, and future analysis with sufficient sample within the policy window would better estimate the relationship between SFA policies and smoking initiation. Based on the fact that SFA index of bars with exemptions is significantly negatively related the probability of regular smoking initiation, SFA index of bars without exemptions is expected to be more significantly negatively related with regular smoking initiation provided a better overlap between policy and smoking behaviors.

In short, the paper concludes that SFA in bars could significantly decrease the probability of regular smoking initiation, and SFA of restaurants could significantly increase the probability of daily smoking cessation, while cigarette prices also deter probability of daily smoking initiation and increase 0-puff smoking cessations in last month. The SFA of restaurants and bars as well as cigarette prices will be still effective tools for the policy designers to combat smoking.

CHAPTER 3

THE EFFECT OF COUNTY-LEVEL SMOKE-FREE AIR POLICY IN BARS AND RESTAURANTS ON INDIVIDUAL DRINKING OUTCOMES IN THE USA

3.1 Introduction

While the evidence of the effect of state SFA policies on reducing smoking behaviors is well established (Bitler et al., 2010; Gilpin and Pierce, 2002b; Shields, 2007a; Tauras, 2005; Tauras and Chaloupka, 1999a; Tworek et al., 2010), the investigation into the effect of local smoke free air policies on smoking behaviors is also emerging. Massachusetts youths living in towns with strong local restaurant smoking regulations had less odds of progression to establishing smoking, compared to youths living in towns with weak regulations (Siegel et al., 2005). Carpenter studied more than 100 local smoking ordinances in Ontario, Canada and found that local laws significantly increased workplace smoking restrictions for blue collar workers, by reducing environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure by 28-33% (Carpenter, 2009) .

The secondary effect of smoking restriction in bars and other public places is worthy of investigation. Smoking bans could lead to compensatory behaviors particularly of smokers and have unintended consequences. Smoking bans in bars and restaurants could increase patronage after accounting for the spillover effect of smoking bans (Foster, 2014). Smokers, particularly those who drink and are of typical bar-going age (21-39) are found to switch to smokeless tobacco use (Adams, Cotti, and Fuhrmann 2013). Smokers also switch to smoke in private places and thus increase second-hand exposure of those who live with the smokers (Adda and Cornaglia, 2010). Smokers drive longer distance to

a bordering jurisdiction that allows smoking in bars and thus increases drunk driving after the smoking ban in bars (Adams and Cotti, 2008).

As a lot of evidence suggests a complementally relationship between cigarettes and alcohol, pharmaceutically (Nucleus et al., 2007) and economically (Decker and Schwartz, 2000), a few studies investigate the effect of smoking bans on drinking outcomes. A multi-country cohort survey investigated representative smokers samples from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and the United States, and finds that smoking bans in public places are not associated with sizeable reductions in smokers' alcohol consumption in general (Kasza et al., 2012). State bans are found to reduce alcohol consumption (Picone et al., 2004). Some study finds smoking bans specific to restaurants and bars lead to larger reductions in beer and spirits consumption, but increase the demand for wine (Gallet and Eastman, 2007). And a most recent study finds that state-level smoking restriction policies are negatively related to state per capita alcohol consumption, 1-point increase in SFA policy score, measured on a 6-point scale, was associated with a 1.1% decrease in per capita total alcohol consumption (Krauss et al., 2014). College students' drinking frequency ($p < 0.001$) increases and the number of binge drinking episodes remains stable after a citywide indoor smoking ban (Cance et al., 2015).

This paper adds to the literature of the effect of the county-level SFA policy in bars and restaurants in reducing individual drinking outcomes. Smoking bans in bars and restaurants as well as beer tax are expected to have a negative effect on drinking outcomes.

3.2 **Methods**

3.2.1 **Measures**

The data of individual drinking outcomes for this study are taken from the 1997-2011 surveys of the National Longitudinal Survey of the Youth (NLSY) 1997. The NLSY97 consists of a nationally representative sample of 8983 youths who were 12 to 16 years old as of December 31, 1996. In each round of the survey during 1997 to 2011, the information on the drinking outcomes of respondents was extracted: 1) drinking participation – Did the respondent drink during the last 30 days? 2) Any 5+ drinks participation – Did the respondent spend any day in having 5 or more drinks during the last 30 days? 3) Conditional drinking frequency -- for those who had drinks in past month, how many days did he/she drink? 4) Conditional 5+ drinks drinking frequency – for those who had 5+ drinks in past month, how many days did he/she drink 5+ drinks? 5) Conditional drinking intensity - for those who had drinks in past month, on average how many drinks did he/she have on each of those days⁷?

A comprehensive set of independent variables is extracted from NLSY97 data to control for the other factors which could affect drinking outcome. The indicator of age no less than drinking age (21 years old) is used to interact with smoking bans to disentangle the effect of smoking bans on different age population, because the SFA policy in bars seem to affect those who reach drinking age more than those who are not.

The variables in this analysis are: the age of the respondent in years; age square; Race/ethnicity; log of average real annual gross family income (in 2012 December dollars); MSA status (Indicator equals 1 if the respondent lived in a MSA central city);

⁷ The drinking intensity has been top coded at 12 drinks per day during the drinking days.

household size; the number of minors (people under age 18) in the household; indicators of missing family income⁸, indicators of education attainment (less than high school, high school graduate/some college/associate degree, college graduate and above, missing); marital status (indicator equals 1 if the respondent is married; 0 if never married, separated/divorced/widowed, or missing); working status in each survey year (indicator equals 1 if worked; 0 if not worked, or missing); highest grade completed, indicators of mom's and dad's education attainment; indicator of youth living with biological parents.

The monthly county-level SFA policy indices data shows the percent of population covered by 100% SFA policies in each county as of the end of each month during 1997-2011. The data takes account of the percent of population covered by 100% SFA policy in restaurants and bars. The data has been established by University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) Health Policy Center to track changes in percent of population in counties covered by city, county and state level SFA policies across restaurants and bars as of the end of each year during 1997-2011. Using state and county identifiers, SFA policies variables were merged with the NLSY survey data. Note, the SFA policy indices at the end of last month are merged with current survey month. For example, if a record shows a respondent's smoking behaviors during the past 30 days with the survey date July 15th, the record will be merged with the SFA index as of the end of June in the same year. This study utilizes the data to examine the effect of local SFA policy on smoking outcomes, controlling county-level cigarette prices.

⁸ These missing value indicators were created to prevent the loss of a large number of observations. For example, if income is unknown, the income variable takes on a value of mean (for household size and number of people under age 18 in the household, the variables take values of zero), while an additional indicator, unknown income, takes on a value of one. This missing value indicator takes on a value of zero for all respondents whose income is known.

Monthly cigarette prices at county-level can be added to the analysis, based on the state and county identifiers and the interview month of each respondent in the NLSY97 data. The monthly cigarette price per pack included federal excise tax, state excise tax, and county-level excise tax rates, with generic brands included and sales tax excluded, and are in 2012 December Dollars. The monthly cigarette prices with federal and state excise taxes at state-level were constructed using data from Tobacco Institute's annual Tax Burden on Tobacco (Orzechowski and Walker, 2011). Tax Burden on Tobacco provides the annual cigarette price at state-level as of November 1st each year⁹, historical evolution of federal tax and state tax, local cigarette sales and local cigarette tax collected at state-level. Annual industrial cigarette price as of November 1st was retrieved by deducting federal excise tax, state excise tax and estimated average local tax rates (local cigarette taxes collected divided by local cigarette sales in each calendar year) from annual cigarette price with taxes. Then the annual industrial price was interpolated to monthly data to reflect the trend of the change of historical industrial price. And the monthly cigarette prices with federal and state taxes were constructed by adding monthly federal and state tax to the interpolated monthly industrial price.

The monthly county-level cigarette excise tax was constructed using Tobacco Free Kids Data and Census Population Data. Tobacco Free Kids collects the local county/city cigarette tax, while Census Population File provides population of the localities (cities and counties). Due to data limitations, only the localities with tax rates, which were equal to

⁹ The annual cigarette price is weighted average price per pack of cigarette, with weights which are relative proportion of sale by different types of sales (using national weights of carton, vending, and single pack sales).

or greater than 5% of the industrial price as of the end of 2012, were selected. A time series table for the local tax rates of those localities was constructed by month during 1997-2011, and the county-level monthly local excise tax were obtained by using the formula below: (percent of population not covered by any city tax among the county) * (county tax rate) + (percent of population of city i with city tax among the county) * (city i tax rate including county tax rate). The county-level cigarette prices equals the sum of county-level local cigarette excise taxes and cigarette prices including federal and state taxes.

Monthly state-level beer tax variable are extracted from Brewers Almanac data, which provides detailed state-by-state histories of beer taxes, along with current standardized tax rates. The variable of state beer tax per gallon is adjusted in 2012 December dollars.

Two state-level policy variables related to drinking and driving laws are constructed based on the data from NIAAA Alcohol Policy Information System database (APIS), to control for broader alcohol policy environment. A dichotomous variable BAC_teen (Blood Alcohol Concentration for teenagers) is created to indicate the existence of 'zero tolerance' policies that relate to underage drinking and driving, which make it an offense to drive with any measurable blood alcohol for those under 21 years of age. The value of 1 for this variable BAC_teen indicates that the "zero tolerance" policy existed; while the value of 0 for the variable BAC_teen indicates two situations: 1) no such a restriction regarding underage drinking and driving; 2) the state limit of BAC for underage drinking and driving are positive values such as 0.08, 0.02 or 0.01, etc. The other dichotomous variable is

related to drinking and driving among 21 and older, which relates to the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level at which the driver is automatically defined as drunk. The BAC limit in all states from 1997-2012 is either 0.1 or 0.08, the value of 1 for this dichotomous variable indicates that the BAC limit for adults has decreased to 0.08 units (Grams of alcohol per one hundred millilitres of blood), and the value of 0 for this dichotomous variable indicates that the BAC limit for adults remains 0.1.

3.2.2 Empirical methods

An updated two-part model of drinking demand based on Tauras (2005) is estimated in which drinking participation and conditional drinking outcomes (conditional drinking frequency, 5+ drinks frequency and drinking intensity) are modeled separately. In the first step, logistic regression will be used for drinking participation. STATA 13 code "logit" is used to implement this regression analysis. Logit with individual fixed effect model was tried but not selected due to the fact that the fixed effects would not be estimated in the regressions and thus it is unable to predict the marginal effect unless the fixed effect is assumed to be zero. In the second step, Generalized Linear Model (GLM) with log link gamma distribution will be used for the dependent variable of drinks consumption during the past 30 days for those drinkers (John A. Tauras, 2005). And STATA 13 code "glm, family (gamma) link (log)" will be used to implement the second step.

To begin with, a first two-part model will be run for the overall respondents, the smokers (respondents who participated in smoking in the last month), and non-smokers (those who did not participate in smoking in the last month). The variables on the right hand side of the regressions are SFA index, local cigarette prices in 2012 December dollars, state

beer tax in 2012 December dollars, state BAC limit indicator for adults (the value is coded 1 if state Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) limit for adults is 0.08 units; 0 if state BAC limit is higher than 0.08 units), state BAC limit indicator for teenagers (or existence of zero tolerance law for teenagers; the value is coded 1 if state BAC limit for teenagers is zero and is coded 0 if the limit is positive values), the average index of state SFA policies on other venues (with minimum value 0 and maximum value 4), gender (coded 1 if female, 0 male), race/Ethnicity (black - reference group, Hispanic, mixed/Non-Hispanic, and Non-Black/Non-Hispanic), the age of respondents, age squared, indicator if the respondent worked in last year, highest grade completed by the respondent, indicator if the respondent is a high school graduate, indicator if the respondent is married, indicator if respondent's dad is a college graduate, indicator if the respondent's mom is a college graduate, indicator if the respondent lived with both biological parents in the year of 1997, log of family income, income missing indicator (missing values replaced with yearly mean), indicator if the respondent lives in MSA central city, household size of the respondent, the number of minors (younger than 18 years old) in the household. The regressions also include year dummies and state dummies, but they are not shown in tables below. There are two sets of SFA index variables: SFA index of bars, SFA index of restaurants. In each regression, one set of SFA index is used with its interaction term with age indicator of 21. The indicator of no less than 21 years old are also interacted with income, education attainments, marital status, SFA index, cigarette prices, state beer taxes, BAC limits for adults and teens, other state SFA index.

Note, the survey year is not exactly the same with interview year. See table LXXXIX, the NLSY data in survey year 1997 also have 400 respondents interviewed in the year 1998, and 623 respondents in survey year 2011 data were interviewed in calendar year 2012. To match the individual drinking outcomes in last month as of interview date, the interview years are used instead of the survey years to have a more accurate estimation of the effect of policies such as SFA policies and beer tax policies on individual drinking outcomes.

I expect to see the negative effect of SFA index of restaurants and bars on drinking behaviors. And the effect of the SFA policies on drinking outcomes might differ between smokers and non-smokers in last month.

3.3 Results

For the summary statistics of the variables relevant in this analysis, please see table XC in the end of this paper. From the observations from 1997 to 2011, 55% of the people drank during the last 30 days, 30% drank 5 or more drinks in one occasion at least once in past month. For those who drank in past month, the average number of days they drank is about 6.6 days, and on average drank about 3.9 drinks per day on those drinking days; for those who drank 5 or more drinks in past month, the average number of days they had 5+ drinks is 4.5 days. In this pooled data, the average 100% SFA index of bars is 0.17, restaurants 0.23; the average state-level SFA index of other venues is 2.3 out of 4; 77% of the observations are in states with Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) adult limit to be 0.08 units; 36% are in states with BAC teenage limit to be 0. The average cigarette price is \$4.6 in 2012 December dollars, while the average state-level beer tax is \$0.3 per

gallon in 2012 December dollars. Female respondents comprise of 50% of all the respondents. 26% are blacks, 21% Hispanic, and 52% are Non-Hispanic and non-black. The average age is 22 years old, while 57% are 21 years and older. 57% are high school graduates. The average family income is around 67730 in 2012 dollars, with 31% missing values replaced with income means. 77% of observations reported that they worked in the last year, 15% reported married, 38% lived in central cities in Metropolitan statistical areas. As for the educational attainment for dads (moms), 16% (16%) are college graduates. 49% of the people reported living with biological parents in 1997.

Table XCI - table XCII shows the coefficients of the regressions of the drinking outcomes using SFA of bars and SFA of restaurants by all respondents, table XCIII to table XCIV show similar regressions but for non-smokers (those respondents who did not participate smoking in last month) only, while table XCV to table XCVI for smokers (those respondents who participated smoking in last month) only. Table XCVII and table XCVIII show the results for those younger than 21 years old, while table XCIX - table C for those 21 and older.

In table XCI, SFA index of bars is significantly positively related with drinking participation, but significantly decrease drinking intensity. Both cigarette prices and BAC limits for adults are not significantly related with drinking participations, frequencies, or intensity. Beer tax rates significantly reduce 5+ drinking frequency and drinking intensity. BAC limits for teenagers significantly reduce 5+ drinking participation and drinking intensity. Other state SFA index significantly reduce drinking participations. And the following

demographic characteristics are likely to have fewer drinking participations, frequencies and intensity: females, blacks, younger age, married people, and greater number of minors in household.

In table XCII, SFA index of restaurants is significantly positively related with drinking participations. Beer tax significantly reduce 5+ drinking frequency and drinking intensity. BAC limits for adults significantly reduce 5+ drinking frequency. BAC limit for teenagers significantly reduce 5+ drinking participation and drinking intensity. Other state SFA index significantly reduce drinking participations.

For the subgroup of non-smokers in table XCIII and table XCIV, SFA index of bars and beer tax significantly increase drinking participation; BAC limits for teens significantly decrease 5+ drinking participation and drinking frequency; and other state SFA index significantly decrease drinking participations.

For the subgroups of smokers in table XCV and table XCVI, both SFA of bars and SFA of restaurants decrease drinking intensity, while SFA of restaurants increases 5+ drinking participation; beer tax significantly reduce 5+ drinking participation, drinking frequency and drinking intensity; BAC for adults significantly reduce drinking frequencies.

For the subgroups of those younger than 21 years old in table XCVII and table XCVIII, SFA of bars significantly increase 5+ drinking participation; beer tax significantly reduce 5+ drinking frequency.

For the subgroups of those older than 21 years old in table XCIX and table C, SFA of bars significantly increase drinking participation, and SFA of restaurants significantly increase drinking participations and significantly decrease drinking intensity; beer tax significantly reduce drinking frequencies; and other state SFA index significantly reduce drinking participations.

Table CI shows the cigarette price elasticity of drinking outcomes corresponding to tables XCI – table C. Cigarette prices are not significantly related with drinking outcomes. For the non-smokers, a 10% increase in cigarette prices will lead to a 1.2% - 1.3% increase in drinking frequency and a 1.7% increase in 5+ drinking frequency, but the increase is not statistically significant ($p < 0.1$).

Table CII shows the beer tax elasticity of drinking outcomes for tables XCI – table C. For all respondents, beer tax significantly reduces 5+ drinking frequency and drinking intensity, a 10% increase in beer tax will lead to a 0.9% decrease in 5+ drinking frequency ($p < 0.01$) and a 0.5% - 0.6% decrease in drinking intensity ($p < 0.05$). For the smokers, beer tax significantly reduces 5+ drinking participation, drinking frequency, and drinking intensity; a 10% increase in beer tax will a 0.7% decrease in 5+ drinking frequency, a 0.8% decrease in drinking frequency, and a 0.5% decrease in drinking intensity ($p < 0.05$). For the non-smokers, beer tax significantly increase their drinking participation, a 10% increase in beer tax leading to a 0.8 – 0.9% increase in drinking participation. For those younger than 21 years old, beer tax significantly reduce 5+ drinking frequency, a 10% increase in beer tax leading to a 1.5% decrease in 5+ drinking frequency ($p < 0.05$). For

those 21 and older, beer tax significantly reduce 5+ drinking frequency and drinking frequency, a 10% increase in beer tax leading to a 1.3% decrease in 5+ drinking frequency and a 0.7% decrease in drinking frequency ($p < 0.05$).

Table CIII shows the simulation of drinking outcomes if SFA index of bars and SFA index of restaurants increases from 0 to 1. For all respondents, if SFA of bars (restaurants) increases from 0 to 1, the probability of drinking participation for an average person will increase from 54.5% (54.4%) to 56.6% (56.4%), 5+ drinking participation from 29.7% (29.5%) to 31.2% (31.3%), while drinking intensity will decrease from 3.9 (3.9) to 3.8 (3.8) drinks per day in the drinking days. For the non-smokers, if SFA of bars increases from 0 to 1, the probability of drinking participation will increase from 44.5% to 46.8%; and if the SFA of restaurants increases from 0 to 1, the probability of 5+ drinking participation will increase from 19.6% to 20.9%. The fact that SFA of bars increases non-smokers' drinking participation and SFA of restaurants increases non-smokers' 5+ drinks participation is probably because the SFA policies create a cleaner environment for the non-smokers to hang out in bars/restaurants. SFA of bars and SFA of restaurants significantly affect drinking intensity of smokers rather than non-smokers. For the smokers, if SFA of bars (restaurants) increases from 0 to 1, the drinking intensity will decrease from 4.7 (4.7) to 4.5 (4.4) drinks per day during the drinking days. Though SFA of restaurants decreases smokers' drinking intensity, smokers' drinking frequencies could be increased due to the SFA ban in restaurants. If the SFA index of restaurants increases from 0 to 1, smokers' drinking frequency will be increased from 75.5% to 77.6%, while 5+ drinks participation will be increased from 50.6% to 53.1%. For those younger than 21, if SFA of bars

increases from 0 to 1, 5+ drinks participation will increase from 22% to 25.8%. Future study could be conducted to see if a bar with cleaner environment encourage illegal underage drinking. For those 21 and older, if SFA of bar increases from 0 to 1, drinking participating will increase from 65.6% (65.2%) to 67.9% (67.9%), drinking intensity will decrease from 3.8 (3.8) to 3.6 (3.6). If SFA of restaurant increase from 0 to 1, 5+ drinks participation will increase from 35.3% to 37.1% for those 21 and older.

Table CIV shows the simulation of drinking outcomes if the indicator of BAC limit for adult increases from 0 to 1 (or BAC limit for adults decreases from 0.1 to 0.08 units). For all respondents, if BAC limit indicator for adult increases from 0 to 1, 5+ drinks frequency will decrease from 4.7 to 4.5 days in a month. For the smokers, if the indicator of BAC limit for adult increases from 0 to 1, drinking frequency will decrease from 8.4/8.5 to 8.0 days, while 5+ drinks frequency will decrease from 5.7 to 5.2 days in a month. For those younger than 21, if the BAC indicator for adult increases from 0 to 1, the 5+ drinks frequency will decrease from 4.6 to 4.3 days. The effect of BAC limit for adults seem to work through smokers and those younger than 21 rather than through non-smokers and those 21 and older. Yet future study with local BAC policy could further to prove the effect of BAC policies on drinking outcomes.

Table CV shows the simulation of drinking outcomes if the BAC indicator for teenagers increases from 0 to 1 (or BAC limit for teenagers decreases from any positive values to 0). For all respondents, if the BAC indicator for teenagers increases from 0 to 1, 5+ drinks participation will decrease from 31.8% to 27.2% or 27.1%, and the drinking intensity will

decrease from 4.1 to 3.7 drinks per day during the drinking days. For the non-smokers, if the BAC indicator increases from 0 to 1, the 5+ drinks participation will decrease from 21.6% to 17.6%, and the drinking frequency will decrease from 5.9 to 4.9. For the smokers, the drinking intensity will decrease from 4.9 to 4.3 drinks per day during the drinking days. And for those 21 and older, if the BAC indicator for teenagers increases from 0 to 1, the drinking intensity will decrease from 4.4 to 3.0.

Table CVI shows the simulation of drinking outcomes if the indicator of other state SFA increases from 0 to 4. For all respondents, if the other state SFA indicator increases from 0 to 4, 5+ drinks participation will decrease from 31.8% to 15.9% or 15.6%, and drinking intensity will decrease from 4.1 to 2.7 drinks per day during the drinking days. For the non-smokers, if the other state SFA indicator increases from 0 to 4, the 5+ drinks participation will decrease from 21.6% to 0.9%, and the drinking frequency will decrease from 5.9 to 2.7 days in a month. For the smokers, the drinking intensity will decrease from 4.9 to 3.0 drinks per day during the drinking days in a month. For those 21 and older, the drinking intensity will decrease from 4.4 to 1.0 drinks per day during the drinking days in a month.

3.4 Discussion

This paper adds to the literature of the effect of local smoking bans on drinking behaviors. In general, it is found that SFA policies of bars and/or SFA policies of restaurants significantly reduce drinking intensity, but significantly increases drinking participations. SFA policies of bars and of restaurants significantly reduce drinking intensity of smokers and those 21 and older, rather than non-smokers and those younger than 21 years old.

The reason that SFA policies of bars and restaurants increases drinking participation could be that the SFA policies create a cleaner environment for people to hang out. SFA of bars provides a cleaner environment for non-smokers to participate in drinking, while smokers' drinking participation does not significantly change. Cigarette prices do not significantly affect drinking outcomes at the p-value level 0.05. Beer tax is significantly negatively related with 5+ drinks frequency and drinking intensity for all respondents, smokers' 5+ drinks participation, drinking frequency and drinking intensity; younger people's 5+ drinks frequency; and older people's drinking frequencies. BAC limit for adults significantly reduce smokers' drinking frequencies. Zero-tolerance law for teenagers significantly reduce 5+ drinks participation and drinking intensity for all respondents, and 5+ drinks participation and drinking frequency for non-smokers. Other state SFA policies significantly reduce drinking participations for all respondents, non-smokers, and those 21 and older.

The paper is rendered at several limitations. The implementation of smoking bans in the bars, restaurants may not be consistent with the policy enactment. It is highly likely that individual bars and restaurants were reluctant to impose the actual law so as not to deter smokers. While a consistent implementation of smoking restrictions may lead to a greater effect in reducing drinking outcomes of smokers, the potential inconsistency between policies and actual implementation does not reduce the credibility that the smoking bans will reduce drinking intensity especially for smokers in current findings. Another limitation is that this paper does not capture the possibility that drinkers may switch to neighborhood bars with weaker/no smoking bans. In such situation, the effect of smoking bans in bars

on drinking behaviors will be underestimated. Yet similarly, this potential spillover effect does not reduce the credibility that the smoking bans will reduce the drinking intensity. Besides, we only have local data of SFA policies and cigarette prices,, while other data such as beer tax, BAC limit for adults and teenagers, and other SFA index are in state-level. A more accurate data would yield a clearer results of the effects of these other variables on drinking outcomes. Another limitation is that the results from these regressions only provide a correlation perspective. The more detailed paths how smoking bans are affecting drinking behaviors and related causal relationship is worthy of further investigation.

In short, this paper adds to the literature of the secondary effect of smoking ban in bars on drinking behaviors, which goes beyond the effect on reducing smoking behaviors. Though the possibility that a smoking ban will increase the non-smokers to involve in drinking participation in the last 30 days due to the clean indoor air environment caused by the smoking bans, the smoking bans does indeed reduce the drinking intensity, especially for smokers. Further researches in the secondary effect of smoking bans are worthy of investigation.

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APPENDIX

Table I. SUMMARY STATISTICS OF THE VARIABLES IN ANALYSIS OF SMOKING OUTCOMES

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>smoking participation</i>	114936	0.32	0.47	0	1
<i>younger respondents</i>	48816	0.28	0.45	0	1
<i>older respondents</i>	66120	0.36	0.48	0	1
<i>cigarettes consumption</i>	36469	238.93	268.59	1	1800
<i>younger respondents</i>	13413	205.17	255.06	1	1800
<i>older respondents</i>	23056	258.58	274.25	1	1800
<i>smoking frequency</i>	36890	21.44	11.29	1	30
<i>younger respondents</i>	13462	19.85	11.82	1	30
<i>older respondents</i>	23428	22.35	10.87	1	30
<i>smoking intensity</i>	36823	8.81	8.71	1	60
<i>younger respondents</i>	13470	7.77	8.34	1	60
<i>older respondents</i>	23353	9.41	8.87	1	60
<i>state 100% SFA of bars</i>	114936	0.13	0.34	0	1
<i>restaurants</i>	114936	0.17	0.37	0	1
<i>private workplaces</i>	114936	0.20	0.40	0	1
<i>average</i>	114936	0.17	0.35	0	1
<i>county 100% SFA of bars</i>	114936	0.17	0.35	0	1
<i>restaurants</i>	114936	0.23	0.40	0	1
<i>private workplaces</i>	114936	0.27	0.42	0	1
<i>average</i>	114936	0.22	0.36	0	1
<i>county Qualified SFA of bars</i>	114936	0.29	0.45	0	1
<i>restaurants</i>	114936	0.41	0.47	0	1
<i>private workplaces</i>	114936	0.39	0.48	0	1
<i>average</i>	114936	0.37	0.43	0	1
<i>county Some SFA of bars</i>	114936	0.36	0.46	0	1
<i>restaurants</i>	114936	0.77	0.39	0	1
<i>private workplaces</i>	114936	0.65	0.46	0	1
<i>average</i>	114936	0.59	0.35	0	1
<i>state cigarette price</i>	114936	4.56	1.19	2.12	9.74
<i>(county) cigarette price</i>	114936	4.64	1.31	2.12	11.31
<i>Drinking participation</i>	113639	0.55	0.50	0	1
<i>other state SFA index</i>	114936	2.26	0.92	0	4
<i>female</i>	114936	0.50	0.50	0	1
<i>race - black</i>	114936	0.26	0.44	0	1
<i>race - Hispanic</i>	114936	0.21	0.41	0	1
<i>race - mixed race (non-Hispanic)</i>	114936	0.01	0.10	0	1
<i>race - non-Black/non-Hispanic</i>	114936	0.51	0.50	0	1
<i>Age</i>	114936	22.12	4.62	12.17	32.42
<i>age square</i>	114936	510.77	205.76	148.0	1050.84
<i>age 21 and older: 1 - yes; 0 - no</i>	114936	0.58	0.49	0	1
<i>worked</i>	114936	0.77	0.42	0	1
<i>high school graduates</i>	114936	0.57	0.50	0	1
<i>married</i>	114936	0.15	0.36	0	1
<i>dad_college</i>	114936	0.16	0.36	0	1

Table I. SUMMARY STATISTICS OF THE VARIABLES IN ANALYSIS OF SMOKING OUTCOMES (continued)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>mom_college</i>	114936	0.16	0.37	0	1
<i>live with parents</i>	114936	0.49	0.50	0	1
<i>income</i>	114936	67508.5	57722.8	1	608798.
<i>income missing indicator</i>	114936	0.30	0.46	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	114936	0.38	0.48	0	1
<i>household size</i>	114936	3.68	1.73	1	19
<i># minors in household</i>	114936	1.17	1.32	0	13

Table II. COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0100 (0.0448)	-0.0165 (0.0432)	0.0670 (0.0437)	0.0215 (0.0521)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0596*** (0.0156)	-0.0592*** (0.0150)	-0.0656*** (0.0148)	-0.0628*** (0.0153)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.00573 (0.0183)	-0.00395 (0.0187)	-0.0259 (0.0200)	-0.0129 (0.0202)
<i>female</i>	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.327*** (0.0631)	0.327*** (0.0631)	0.329*** (0.0629)	0.328*** (0.0630)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.867*** (0.135)	0.868*** (0.135)	0.865*** (0.135)	0.867*** (0.135)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.942*** (0.0469)	0.942*** (0.0469)	0.941*** (0.0469)	0.942*** (0.0469)
<i>Age</i>	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0389)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000843)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)
<i>Worked</i>	0.242*** (0.0293)	0.242*** (0.0293)	0.243*** (0.0293)	0.242*** (0.0293)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0762 (0.0971)	-0.0758 (0.0970)	-0.0749 (0.0968)	-0.0754 (0.0969)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.319*** (0.0478)	-0.319*** (0.0478)	-0.320*** (0.0479)	-0.319*** (0.0479)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)
<i>Married</i>	-0.160* (0.0846)	-0.160* (0.0846)	-0.159* (0.0847)	-0.160* (0.0846)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.418*** (0.0855)	-0.418*** (0.0855)	-0.417*** (0.0855)	-0.417*** (0.0855)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.178*** (0.0520)	-0.178*** (0.0520)	-0.179*** (0.0520)	-0.178*** (0.0520)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.167*** (0.0509)	-0.167*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.329*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0337*** (0.00656)	-0.0337*** (0.00655)	-0.0339*** (0.00655)	-0.0338*** (0.00655)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0408*** (0.00836)	0.0408*** (0.00835)	0.0408*** (0.00834)	0.0407*** (0.00835)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0954*** (0.0222)	-0.0955*** (0.0222)	-0.0955*** (0.0222)	-0.0954*** (0.0222)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0130 (0.0333)	0.0134 (0.0333)	0.0114 (0.0333)	0.0125 (0.0333)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0101 (0.0119)	0.0101 (0.0119)	0.0103 (0.0119)	0.0101 (0.0119)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0308** (0.0149)	-0.0308** (0.0149)	-0.0306** (0.0148)	-0.0307** (0.0148)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.868*** (0.423)	-9.871*** (0.424)	-9.833*** (0.424)	-9.853*** (0.424)
<i>Observations</i>	114,936	114,936	114,936	114,936

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies

TABLE III: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.124*** (0.0356)	-0.119*** (0.0400)	-0.0371 (0.0448)	-0.126*** (0.0484)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0499*** (0.0153)	-0.0528*** (0.0149)	-0.0610*** (0.0149)	-0.0523*** (0.0151)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0388** (0.0153)	0.0419** (0.0164)	0.0230 (0.0187)	0.0436** (0.0181)
<i>Female</i>	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.164*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0612 (0.0698)	-0.0623 (0.0696)	-0.0622 (0.0696)	-0.0619 (0.0696)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.313*** (0.0960)	0.313*** (0.0961)	0.314*** (0.0960)	0.315*** (0.0962)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.565*** (0.0391)	0.566*** (0.0390)	0.565*** (0.0390)	0.566*** (0.0389)
<i>Age</i>	0.511*** (0.0466)	0.511*** (0.0466)	0.509*** (0.0468)	0.510*** (0.0466)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00929*** (0.000964)	-0.00929*** (0.000961)	-0.00926*** (0.000967)	-0.00927*** (0.000961)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0840** (0.0349)	0.0839** (0.0349)	0.0839** (0.0351)	0.0838** (0.0349)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.183** (0.0849)	-0.180** (0.0848)	-0.183** (0.0849)	-0.182** (0.0849)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.189*** (0.0397)	-0.188*** (0.0398)	-0.187*** (0.0400)	-0.187*** (0.0398)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.286*** (0.0334)	-0.285*** (0.0333)	-0.285*** (0.0335)	-0.285*** (0.0333)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0674** (0.0338)	-0.0696** (0.0339)	-0.0689** (0.0339)	-0.0687** (0.0338)
<i>Married</i>	0.0705 (0.0642)	0.0673 (0.0641)	0.0676 (0.0642)	0.0685 (0.0642)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0970 (0.0678)	-0.0942 (0.0677)	-0.0932 (0.0679)	-0.0957 (0.0679)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.225*** (0.0418)	-0.226*** (0.0418)	-0.225*** (0.0419)	-0.226*** (0.0418)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.110*** (0.0389)	-0.111*** (0.0388)	-0.111*** (0.0389)	-0.110*** (0.0389)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.133*** (0.0256)	-0.133*** (0.0255)	-0.133*** (0.0255)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0186*** (0.00657)	-0.0183*** (0.00659)	-0.0185*** (0.00659)	-0.0184*** (0.00659)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0242*** (0.00724)	0.0240*** (0.00722)	0.0240*** (0.00722)	0.0240*** (0.00723)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00782 (0.0182)	-0.00806 (0.0181)	-0.00726 (0.0182)	-0.00774 (0.0182)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0513* (0.0270)	-0.0495* (0.0270)	-0.0503* (0.0270)	-0.0497* (0.0270)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0179** (0.00868)	-0.0179** (0.00868)	-0.0179** (0.00870)	-0.0179** (0.00868)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0219* (0.0124)	0.0215* (0.0124)	0.0220* (0.0124)	0.0218* (0.0124)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.833 (0.524)	-0.826 (0.526)	-0.779 (0.528)	-0.828 (0.526)
<i>Observations</i>	36,469	36,469	36,469	36,469

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies

TABLE IV: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0446*** (0.0157)	-0.0291 (0.0192)	-0.00330 (0.0216)	-0.0333 (0.0235)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0247*** (0.00722)	-0.0268*** (0.00701)	-0.0292*** (0.00697)	-0.0265*** (0.00719)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00464 (0.00785)	0.00222 (0.00856)	-0.00381 (0.00962)	0.00334 (0.00931)
<i>female</i>	-0.00573 (0.0108)	-0.00563 (0.0108)	-0.00572 (0.0108)	-0.00562 (0.0108)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0719** (0.0294)	-0.0723** (0.0293)	-0.0721** (0.0292)	-0.0722** (0.0293)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.179*** (0.0490)	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.180*** (0.0491)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.195*** (0.0151)	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)
<i>Age</i>	0.284*** (0.0205)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0205)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00527*** (0.000409)	-0.00527*** (0.000409)	-0.00527*** (0.000410)	-0.00527*** (0.000409)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0577*** (0.0173)	0.0579*** (0.0173)	0.0578*** (0.0173)	0.0578*** (0.0173)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0397 (0.0402)	-0.0387 (0.0401)	-0.0391 (0.0402)	-0.0391 (0.0402)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0922*** (0.0189)	-0.0923*** (0.0189)	-0.0922*** (0.0190)	-0.0921*** (0.0190)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.000468 (0.0151)	-0.000923 (0.0152)	-0.000593 (0.0151)	-0.000697 (0.0151)
<i>Married</i>	0.0597** (0.0263)	0.0588** (0.0263)	0.0587** (0.0263)	0.0589** (0.0263)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0752*** (0.0276)	-0.0744*** (0.0276)	-0.0737*** (0.0277)	-0.0744*** (0.0276)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0860*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0548*** (0.0181)	-0.0549*** (0.0181)	-0.0552*** (0.0181)	-0.0549*** (0.0181)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00315 (0.00320)	-0.00310 (0.00320)	-0.00314 (0.00319)	-0.00311 (0.00320)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.00287 (0.00361)	0.00285 (0.00361)	0.00281 (0.00361)	0.00284 (0.00361)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00681 (0.00794)	-0.00678 (0.00793)	-0.00668 (0.00793)	-0.00680 (0.00793)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0164 (0.0108)	-0.0160 (0.0108)	-0.0164 (0.0108)	-0.0160 (0.0108)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00485 (0.00368)	-0.00488 (0.00367)	-0.00487 (0.00367)	-0.00487 (0.00367)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0134** (0.00541)	0.0134** (0.00539)	0.0135** (0.00541)	0.0134** (0.00540)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.381* (0.225)	-0.372 (0.226)	-0.360 (0.225)	-0.374* (0.226)
<i>Observations</i>	36,890	36,890	36,890	36,890

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE V: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0931*** (0.0302)	-0.0965*** (0.0306)	-0.0389 (0.0342)	-0.104*** (0.0375)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0341*** (0.0129)	-0.0357*** (0.0125)	-0.0416*** (0.0124)	-0.0351*** (0.0126)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0358*** (0.0129)	0.0396*** (0.0130)	0.0270* (0.0143)	0.0415*** (0.0142)
<i>female</i>	-0.171*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0211)	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0211)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0559 (0.0520)	-0.0566 (0.0519)	-0.0568 (0.0519)	-0.0565 (0.0519)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.209*** (0.0762)	0.210*** (0.0761)	0.211*** (0.0761)	0.211*** (0.0762)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.448*** (0.0317)	0.449*** (0.0315)	0.449*** (0.0316)	0.450*** (0.0316)
<i>Age</i>	0.371*** (0.0365)	0.372*** (0.0364)	0.371*** (0.0365)	0.371*** (0.0364)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00668*** (0.000767)	-0.00668*** (0.000765)	-0.00666*** (0.000767)	-0.00667*** (0.000765)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0488* (0.0283)	0.0487* (0.0283)	0.0488* (0.0284)	0.0485* (0.0283)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.178** (0.0711)	-0.175** (0.0711)	-0.177** (0.0711)	-0.177** (0.0711)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.146*** (0.0331)	-0.145*** (0.0332)	-0.144*** (0.0333)	-0.145*** (0.0332)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.246*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0263)	-0.245*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0263)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0541** (0.0274)	-0.0557** (0.0274)	-0.0553** (0.0274)	-0.0550** (0.0274)
<i>Married</i>	0.0611 (0.0519)	0.0589 (0.0518)	0.0591 (0.0519)	0.0598 (0.0519)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0781 (0.0551)	-0.0763 (0.0550)	-0.0756 (0.0552)	-0.0774 (0.0552)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.185*** (0.0337)	-0.186*** (0.0337)	-0.185*** (0.0337)	-0.185*** (0.0337)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0980*** (0.0314)	-0.0980*** (0.0313)	-0.0982*** (0.0314)	-0.0978*** (0.0314)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0998*** (0.0205)	-0.101*** (0.0206)	-0.100*** (0.0206)	-0.100*** (0.0206)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0202*** (0.00531)	-0.0200*** (0.00532)	-0.0201*** (0.00533)	-0.0201*** (0.00532)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0246*** (0.00594)	0.0244*** (0.00594)	0.0244*** (0.00593)	0.0244*** (0.00594)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0151 (0.0151)	-0.0153 (0.0151)	-0.0146 (0.0152)	-0.0150 (0.0151)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0444** (0.0221)	-0.0428* (0.0221)	-0.0434** (0.0221)	-0.0430* (0.0220)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00989 (0.00698)	-0.00987 (0.00697)	-0.00983 (0.00699)	-0.00990 (0.00698)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0142 (0.0105)	0.0139 (0.0105)	0.0142 (0.0105)	0.0141 (0.0105)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.355*** (0.412)	-2.357*** (0.414)	-2.323*** (0.415)	-2.359*** (0.414)
<i>Observations</i>	36,823	36,823	36,823	36,823

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE VI: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.324 (0.00370)	0.325 (0.00395)	0.320 (0.00417)	0.323 (0.00416)
	1	0.322 (0.00787)	0.322 (0.00712)	0.334 (0.00687)	0.327 (0.00841)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	245.6 (3.485)	247.1 (4.052)	242.5 (4.501)	247.4 (4.427)
	1	216.9 (6.572)	219.3 (6.811)	233.6 (7.647)	218.1 (8.066)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.64 (0.135)	21.62 (0.158)	21.48 (0.189)	21.63 (0.178)
	1	20.70 (0.279)	21.00 (0.318)	21.41 (0.330)	20.93 (0.376)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	8.962 (0.109)	9.019 (0.123)	8.907 (0.136)	9.031 (0.134)
	1	8.165 (0.213)	8.189 (0.196)	8.567 (0.215)	8.142 (0.235)

TABLE VII: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE II – TABLE V

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.185*** (0.0482)	-0.184*** (0.0465)	-0.204*** (0.0457)	-0.195*** (0.0473)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.236*** (0.0725)	-0.250*** (0.0705)	-0.289*** (0.0704)	-0.248*** (0.0716)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.117*** (0.0342)	-0.127*** (0.0332)	-0.138*** (0.0330)	-0.126*** (0.0340)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.162*** (0.0609)	-0.169*** (0.0592)	-0.197*** (0.0587)	-0.166*** (0.0598)
<i>Total</i>	-0.421	-0.434	-0.493	-0.443

TABLE VIII: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING STATE-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0208 (0.0413)	0.000967 (0.0408)	-0.00704 (0.0428)	-0.0114 (0.0487)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0203 (0.0167)	-0.0233 (0.0169)	-0.0226 (0.0169)	-0.0220 (0.0167)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.00553 (0.0182)	-0.0109 (0.0198)	-0.00828 (0.0212)	-0.00733 (0.0210)
<i>female</i>	-0.227*** (0.0355)	-0.227*** (0.0355)	-0.227*** (0.0355)	-0.227*** (0.0355)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.326*** (0.0632)	0.326*** (0.0632)	0.326*** (0.0632)	0.326*** (0.0632)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.866*** (0.135)	0.866*** (0.135)	0.866*** (0.135)	0.866*** (0.135)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.944*** (0.0469)	0.944*** (0.0469)	0.944*** (0.0469)	0.944*** (0.0469)
<i>Age</i>	0.783*** (0.0390)	0.782*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0390)	0.783*** (0.0390)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0142*** (0.000845)	-0.0142*** (0.000845)	-0.0142*** (0.000845)	-0.0142*** (0.000845)
<i>Worked</i>	0.243*** (0.0292)	0.244*** (0.0292)	0.244*** (0.0293)	0.244*** (0.0293)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0734 (0.0971)	-0.0722 (0.0969)	-0.0725 (0.0969)	-0.0727 (0.0970)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.320*** (0.0479)	-0.320*** (0.0479)	-0.320*** (0.0479)	-0.320*** (0.0479)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.680*** (0.0366)	-0.680*** (0.0366)	-0.680*** (0.0366)	-0.680*** (0.0366)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.340*** (0.0455)	-0.340*** (0.0455)	-0.340*** (0.0455)	-0.340*** (0.0455)
<i>Married</i>	-0.163* (0.0845)	-0.163* (0.0845)	-0.163* (0.0845)	-0.163* (0.0845)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.413*** (0.0855)	-0.413*** (0.0855)	-0.413*** (0.0855)	-0.413*** (0.0855)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.179*** (0.0521)	-0.178*** (0.0521)	-0.178*** (0.0521)	-0.179*** (0.0521)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0336*** (0.00655)	-0.0336*** (0.00654)	-0.0336*** (0.00654)	-0.0336*** (0.00654)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0406*** (0.00836)	0.0405*** (0.00836)	0.0405*** (0.00835)	0.0405*** (0.00836)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0960*** (0.0222)	-0.0960*** (0.0222)	-0.0960*** (0.0222)	-0.0960*** (0.0222)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.00733 (0.0334)	0.00736 (0.0334)	0.00735 (0.0334)	0.00734 (0.0334)
<i>Household size</i>	0.00951 (0.0119)	0.00952 (0.0119)	0.00952 (0.0119)	0.00952 (0.0119)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0297** (0.0148)	-0.0296** (0.0148)	-0.0297** (0.0148)	-0.0297** (0.0148)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.942*** (0.426)	-9.930*** (0.426)	-9.934*** (0.426)	-9.937*** (0.426)
<i>Observations</i>	114,936	114,936	114,936	114,936

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE IX: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING STATE-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0880** (0.0357)	-0.0884*** (0.0340)	-0.0606* (0.0340)	-0.102** (0.0397)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0267 (0.0178)	-0.0294* (0.0177)	-0.0342* (0.0177)	-0.0281 (0.0176)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0331** (0.0164)	0.0375** (0.0168)	0.0319* (0.0175)	0.0414** (0.0180)
<i>female</i>	-0.164*** (0.0265)	-0.164*** (0.0265)	-0.164*** (0.0265)	-0.164*** (0.0265)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0623 (0.0697)	-0.0628 (0.0697)	-0.0629 (0.0697)	-0.0625 (0.0697)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.312*** (0.0959)	0.312*** (0.0959)	0.312*** (0.0957)	0.312*** (0.0959)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.568*** (0.0389)	0.568*** (0.0389)	0.568*** (0.0389)	0.568*** (0.0389)
<i>Age</i>	0.511*** (0.0471)	0.511*** (0.0471)	0.509*** (0.0472)	0.511*** (0.0471)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00930*** (0.000974)	-0.00930*** (0.000973)	-0.00927*** (0.000974)	-0.00930*** (0.000972)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0827** (0.0352)	0.0822** (0.0352)	0.0822** (0.0353)	0.0821** (0.0352)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.183** (0.0849)	-0.182** (0.0849)	-0.182** (0.0849)	-0.183** (0.0849)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.185*** (0.0399)	-0.185*** (0.0399)	-0.183*** (0.0400)	-0.184*** (0.0399)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.286*** (0.0335)	-0.285*** (0.0334)	-0.285*** (0.0335)	-0.285*** (0.0334)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0681** (0.0340)	-0.0695** (0.0340)	-0.0697** (0.0340)	-0.0692** (0.0340)
<i>Married</i>	0.0658 (0.0640)	0.0647 (0.0639)	0.0647 (0.0641)	0.0657 (0.0640)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0893 (0.0675)	-0.0879 (0.0674)	-0.0876 (0.0675)	-0.0890 (0.0675)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.226*** (0.0420)	-0.226*** (0.0420)	-0.226*** (0.0420)	-0.226*** (0.0420)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.112*** (0.0388)	-0.112*** (0.0389)	-0.111*** (0.0389)	-0.111*** (0.0389)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0184*** (0.00654)	-0.0184*** (0.00655)	-0.0184*** (0.00655)	-0.0184*** (0.00655)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0240*** (0.00722)	0.0239*** (0.00721)	0.0238*** (0.00722)	0.0239*** (0.00722)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00714 (0.0183)	-0.00747 (0.0183)	-0.00734 (0.0183)	-0.00740 (0.0183)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0562** (0.0275)	-0.0564** (0.0275)	-0.0560** (0.0275)	-0.0561** (0.0275)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0187** (0.00868)	-0.0187** (0.00868)	-0.0187** (0.00869)	-0.0187** (0.00868)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0233* (0.0125)	0.0232* (0.0125)	0.0232* (0.0125)	0.0232* (0.0125)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.866 (0.527)	-0.866 (0.527)	-0.837 (0.528)	-0.871* (0.527)
<i>Observations</i>	36,469	36,469	36,469	36,469

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE X: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING STATE-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0518*** (0.0168)	-0.0469*** (0.0168)	-0.0451** (0.0183)	-0.0616*** (0.0205)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0155** (0.00749)	-0.0177** (0.00738)	-0.0194*** (0.00730)	-0.0162** (0.00735)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00764 (0.00802)	0.00862 (0.00863)	0.0101 (0.00987)	0.0129 (0.00945)
<i>female</i>	-0.00563 (0.0108)	-0.00558 (0.0108)	-0.00567 (0.0108)	-0.00563 (0.0108)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0724** (0.0293)	-0.0725** (0.0293)	-0.0726** (0.0293)	-0.0724** (0.0293)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.180*** (0.0491)	0.180*** (0.0491)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.196*** (0.0150)	0.196*** (0.0149)	0.196*** (0.0150)	0.196*** (0.0149)
<i>Age</i>	0.285*** (0.0206)	0.285*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.285*** (0.0206)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00528*** (0.000411)	-0.00528*** (0.000411)	-0.00527*** (0.000410)	-0.00528*** (0.000411)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0575*** (0.0173)	0.0574*** (0.0173)	0.0571*** (0.0173)	0.0572*** (0.0173)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0400 (0.0402)	-0.0392 (0.0402)	-0.0394 (0.0402)	-0.0399 (0.0402)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0915*** (0.0190)	-0.0914*** (0.0190)	-0.0909*** (0.0190)	-0.0911*** (0.0190)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0149)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.000527 (0.0151)	-0.00113 (0.0152)	-0.00112 (0.0151)	-0.000975 (0.0151)
<i>Married</i>	0.0585** (0.0264)	0.0581** (0.0263)	0.0579** (0.0263)	0.0585** (0.0263)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0734*** (0.0277)	-0.0728*** (0.0276)	-0.0725*** (0.0277)	-0.0733*** (0.0276)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0861*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0860*** (0.0190)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0554*** (0.0180)	-0.0556*** (0.0180)	-0.0556*** (0.0180)	-0.0555*** (0.0180)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00314 (0.00320)	-0.00312 (0.00319)	-0.00310 (0.00319)	-0.00312 (0.00320)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.00285 (0.00361)	0.00282 (0.00361)	0.00277 (0.00361)	0.00285 (0.00361)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00666 (0.00796)	-0.00679 (0.00795)	-0.00700 (0.00794)	-0.00686 (0.00795)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0193* (0.0109)	-0.0194* (0.0109)	-0.0192* (0.0109)	-0.0193* (0.0109)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00508 (0.00368)	-0.00512 (0.00368)	-0.00510 (0.00368)	-0.00510 (0.00368)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0140*** (0.00544)	0.0140** (0.00543)	0.0140** (0.00544)	0.0140** (0.00543)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.404* (0.226)	-0.400* (0.226)	-0.395* (0.226)	-0.408* (0.226)
<i>Observations</i>	36,890	36,890	36,890	36,890

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XI: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING STATE-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0569* (0.0310)	-0.0601** (0.0294)	-0.0362 (0.0288)	-0.0661* (0.0338)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0156 (0.0147)	-0.0171 (0.0146)	-0.0207 (0.0145)	-0.0166 (0.0145)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0291** (0.0140)	0.0328** (0.0142)	0.0273* (0.0146)	0.0345** (0.0152)
<i>female</i>	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0212)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0573 (0.0520)	-0.0575 (0.0520)	-0.0576 (0.0520)	-0.0574 (0.0520)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.208*** (0.0761)	0.208*** (0.0761)	0.208*** (0.0759)	0.208*** (0.0760)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.450*** (0.0316)	0.451*** (0.0316)	0.450*** (0.0316)	0.451*** (0.0316)
<i>Age</i>	0.371*** (0.0368)	0.371*** (0.0368)	0.370*** (0.0368)	0.371*** (0.0368)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00668*** (0.000774)	-0.00668*** (0.000774)	-0.00666*** (0.000774)	-0.00668*** (0.000773)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0485* (0.0284)	0.0481* (0.0284)	0.0482* (0.0285)	0.0481* (0.0284)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.177** (0.0710)	-0.176** (0.0710)	-0.176** (0.0710)	-0.177** (0.0710)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.144*** (0.0331)	-0.143*** (0.0332)	-0.143*** (0.0332)	-0.143*** (0.0332)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.246*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0264)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0548** (0.0275)	-0.0557** (0.0275)	-0.0557** (0.0274)	-0.0555** (0.0275)
<i>Married</i>	0.0576 (0.0518)	0.0571 (0.0518)	0.0570 (0.0518)	0.0576 (0.0518)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0723 (0.0550)	-0.0716 (0.0549)	-0.0713 (0.0550)	-0.0721 (0.0550)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.186*** (0.0338)	-0.186*** (0.0338)	-0.186*** (0.0338)	-0.186*** (0.0338)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0988*** (0.0314)	-0.0989*** (0.0314)	-0.0988*** (0.0314)	-0.0987*** (0.0314)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0995*** (0.0205)	-0.0995*** (0.0205)	-0.0993*** (0.0205)	-0.0994*** (0.0205)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0201*** (0.00529)	-0.0201*** (0.00529)	-0.0201*** (0.00529)	-0.0201*** (0.00529)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0243*** (0.00593)	0.0243*** (0.00593)	0.0242*** (0.00593)	0.0243*** (0.00593)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0145 (0.0152)	-0.0147 (0.0152)	-0.0145 (0.0152)	-0.0146 (0.0152)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0479** (0.0225)	-0.0480** (0.0225)	-0.0478** (0.0225)	-0.0479** (0.0225)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0104 (0.00697)	-0.0104 (0.00698)	-0.0104 (0.00698)	-0.0104 (0.00697)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0151 (0.0106)	0.0150 (0.0106)	0.0151 (0.0106)	0.0151 (0.0106)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.379*** (0.414)	-2.382*** (0.414)	-2.359*** (0.414)	-2.383*** (0.414)
<i>Observations</i>	36,823	36,823	36,823	36,823

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XII: SIMULATION OF STATE-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES

	SFA	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.325 (0.00362)	0.324 (0.00373)	0.324 (0.00387)	0.324 (0.00385)
	1	0.321 (0.00756)	0.324 (0.00726)	0.323 (0.00735)	0.322 (0.00841)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	243.2 (3.340)	244.0 (3.476)	243.3 (3.524)	244.8 (3.620)
	1	222.7 (7.053)	223.4 (6.521)	229.0 (6.582)	221.0 (7.412)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.63 (0.125)	21.65 (0.132)	21.68 (0.144)	21.72 (0.140)
	1	20.54 (0.321)	20.66 (0.309)	20.73 (0.318)	20.42 (0.362)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	8.885 (0.105)	8.910 (0.109)	8.882 (0.108)	8.921 (0.112)
	1	8.394 (0.232)	8.390 (0.213)	8.566 (0.212)	8.350 (0.241)

TABLE XIII: STATE-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE VIII – TABLE XI

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.0618 (0.0508)	-0.0709 (0.0516)	-0.0691 (0.0515)	-0.0670 (0.0509)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.125 (0.0831)	-0.137* (0.0825)	-0.160* (0.0824)	-0.131 (0.0821)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.0726** (0.0350)	-0.0824** (0.0345)	-0.0904*** (0.0341)	-0.0758** (0.0343)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.0729 (0.0684)	-0.0798 (0.0682)	-0.0966 (0.0679)	-0.0773 (0.0678)
<i>Total</i>	-0.1868	-0.2079	-0.2291	-0.198

TABLE XIV: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL QUALIFIED SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0462 (0.0364)	0.0234 (0.0412)	0.0684* (0.0403)	0.0260 (0.0529)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0555*** (0.0154)	-0.0621*** (0.0147)	-0.0657*** (0.0148)	-0.0629*** (0.0152)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.000536 (0.0165)	-0.0136 (0.0184)	-0.0262 (0.0191)	-0.0136 (0.0196)
<i>female</i>	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.328*** (0.0631)	0.328*** (0.0630)	0.327*** (0.0631)	0.327*** (0.0631)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.867*** (0.135)	0.867*** (0.135)	0.865*** (0.135)	0.867*** (0.135)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.942*** (0.0469)	0.942*** (0.0470)	0.941*** (0.0469)	0.942*** (0.0469)
<i>Age</i>	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.784*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0389)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)
<i>Worked</i>	0.242*** (0.0293)	0.242*** (0.0293)	0.243*** (0.0293)	0.243*** (0.0293)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0778 (0.0971)	-0.0753 (0.0968)	-0.0741 (0.0967)	-0.0750 (0.0968)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.318*** (0.0478)	-0.320*** (0.0478)	-0.321*** (0.0479)	-0.320*** (0.0478)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)
<i>Married</i>	-0.159* (0.0846)	-0.160* (0.0846)	-0.160* (0.0846)	-0.160* (0.0846)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.419*** (0.0855)	-0.417*** (0.0854)	-0.417*** (0.0855)	-0.417*** (0.0855)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.178*** (0.0520)	-0.178*** (0.0520)	-0.179*** (0.0520)	-0.178*** (0.0520)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.167*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0323)	-0.328*** (0.0324)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0337*** (0.00656)	-0.0338*** (0.00656)	-0.0338*** (0.00655)	-0.0337*** (0.00655)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0409*** (0.00836)	0.0408*** (0.00835)	0.0407*** (0.00834)	0.0407*** (0.00835)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0953*** (0.0222)	-0.0955*** (0.0222)	-0.0954*** (0.0222)	-0.0955*** (0.0222)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0131 (0.0332)	0.0124 (0.0333)	0.0116 (0.0333)	0.0125 (0.0333)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0101 (0.0119)	0.0101 (0.0119)	0.0103 (0.0119)	0.0101 (0.0119)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0309** (0.0149)	-0.0307** (0.0149)	-0.0308** (0.0148)	-0.0307** (0.0148)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.888*** (0.424)	-9.854*** (0.422)	-9.834*** (0.423)	-9.851*** (0.423)
<i>Observations</i>	114,936	114,936	114,936	114,936

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XV: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL QUALIFIED SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0845*** (0.0312)	-0.0663 (0.0404)	-0.0241 (0.0388)	-0.0960* (0.0495)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0542*** (0.0153)	-0.0607*** (0.0154)	-0.0620*** (0.0156)	-0.0566*** (0.0162)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0262* (0.0146)	0.0297* (0.0174)	0.0193 (0.0172)	0.0350* (0.0182)
<i>female</i>	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0618 (0.0697)	-0.0617 (0.0697)	-0.0621 (0.0696)	-0.0616 (0.0697)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.312*** (0.0960)	0.313*** (0.0959)	0.313*** (0.0959)	0.313*** (0.0959)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.565*** (0.0391)	0.565*** (0.0391)	0.565*** (0.0391)	0.565*** (0.0391)
<i>Age</i>	0.511*** (0.0469)	0.509*** (0.0467)	0.509*** (0.0469)	0.509*** (0.0467)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00930*** (0.000968)	-0.00925*** (0.000964)	-0.00926*** (0.000968)	-0.00926*** (0.000964)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0838** (0.0351)	0.0831** (0.0351)	0.0833** (0.0351)	0.0826** (0.0351)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.184** (0.0851)	-0.183** (0.0849)	-0.184** (0.0850)	-0.184** (0.0851)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.188*** (0.0399)	-0.185*** (0.0400)	-0.187*** (0.0399)	-0.185*** (0.0400)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.286*** (0.0335)	-0.286*** (0.0335)	-0.285*** (0.0335)	-0.286*** (0.0335)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0681** (0.0339)	-0.0687** (0.0339)	-0.0685** (0.0339)	-0.0681** (0.0339)
<i>Married</i>	0.0688 (0.0641)	0.0668 (0.0641)	0.0675 (0.0641)	0.0677 (0.0642)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0949 (0.0676)	-0.0929 (0.0676)	-0.0928 (0.0677)	-0.0944 (0.0677)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.226*** (0.0419)	-0.226*** (0.0419)	-0.226*** (0.0419)	-0.226*** (0.0419)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.111*** (0.0389)	-0.111*** (0.0390)	-0.111*** (0.0390)	-0.111*** (0.0390)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.133*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0186*** (0.00658)	-0.0185*** (0.00659)	-0.0185*** (0.00658)	-0.0185*** (0.00659)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0242*** (0.00725)	0.0240*** (0.00722)	0.0241*** (0.00722)	0.0240*** (0.00724)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00724 (0.0182)	-0.00715 (0.0182)	-0.00737 (0.0182)	-0.00736 (0.0182)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0512* (0.0270)	-0.0493* (0.0270)	-0.0505* (0.0269)	-0.0496* (0.0269)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0177** (0.00869)	-0.0178** (0.00868)	-0.0179** (0.00870)	-0.0179** (0.00868)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0219* (0.0125)	0.0217* (0.0125)	0.0221* (0.0125)	0.0219* (0.0124)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.823 (0.527)	-0.779 (0.527)	-0.772 (0.528)	-0.806 (0.528)
<i>Observations</i>	36,469	36,469	36,469	36,469

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XVI: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL QUALIFIED SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0372*** (0.0134)	-0.0249 (0.0167)	-0.00153 (0.0166)	-0.0346 (0.0212)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0254*** (0.00724)	-0.0282*** (0.00686)	-0.0293*** (0.00692)	-0.0269*** (0.00715)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00123 (0.00754)	0.00160 (0.00847)	-0.00430 (0.00827)	0.00326 (0.00881)
<i>female</i>	-0.00565 (0.0108)	-0.00573 (0.0108)	-0.00575 (0.0108)	-0.00575 (0.0108)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0720** (0.0293)	-0.0720** (0.0293)	-0.0721** (0.0293)	-0.0718** (0.0293)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.179*** (0.0490)	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.179*** (0.0490)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)
<i>Age</i>	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0205)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00527*** (0.000410)	-0.00526*** (0.000409)	-0.00527*** (0.000410)	-0.00526*** (0.000409)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0575*** (0.0172)	0.0576*** (0.0173)	0.0578*** (0.0173)	0.0574*** (0.0173)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0399 (0.0402)	-0.0394 (0.0401)	-0.0392 (0.0402)	-0.0398 (0.0402)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0916*** (0.0189)	-0.0915*** (0.0189)	-0.0922*** (0.0189)	-0.0914*** (0.0189)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.000687 (0.0151)	-0.000770 (0.0152)	-0.000575 (0.0151)	-0.000590 (0.0151)
<i>Married</i>	0.0592** (0.0263)	0.0585** (0.0263)	0.0587** (0.0264)	0.0586** (0.0263)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0748*** (0.0276)	-0.0740*** (0.0276)	-0.0737*** (0.0277)	-0.0742*** (0.0276)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0860*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0860*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0549*** (0.0180)	-0.0551*** (0.0181)	-0.0552*** (0.0181)	-0.0550*** (0.0181)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00315 (0.00320)	-0.00311 (0.00320)	-0.00314 (0.00319)	-0.00310 (0.00320)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.00288 (0.00362)	0.00281 (0.00361)	0.00281 (0.00361)	0.00282 (0.00361)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00662 (0.00794)	-0.00663 (0.00792)	-0.00667 (0.00794)	-0.00668 (0.00792)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0164 (0.0108)	-0.0158 (0.0108)	-0.0165 (0.0108)	-0.0159 (0.0108)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00477 (0.00368)	-0.00481 (0.00367)	-0.00487 (0.00367)	-0.00484 (0.00367)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0134** (0.00541)	0.0134** (0.00540)	0.0135** (0.00541)	0.0134** (0.00540)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.382* (0.226)	-0.367 (0.225)	-0.359 (0.225)	-0.376* (0.225)
<i>Observations</i>	36,890	36,890	36,890	36,890

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XVII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL QUALIFIED SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0691*** (0.0266)	-0.0577* (0.0335)	-0.0228 (0.0326)	-0.0823** (0.0414)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0366*** (0.0129)	-0.0417*** (0.0130)	-0.0427*** (0.0132)	-0.0383*** (0.0137)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0272** (0.0123)	0.0310** (0.0145)	0.0224 (0.0145)	0.0353** (0.0154)
<i>female</i>	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.171*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.171*** (0.0212)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0563 (0.0519)	-0.0562 (0.0520)	-0.0565 (0.0519)	-0.0560 (0.0519)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.209*** (0.0762)	0.209*** (0.0762)	0.209*** (0.0761)	0.210*** (0.0761)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.449*** (0.0317)	0.449*** (0.0317)	0.449*** (0.0316)	0.449*** (0.0316)
<i>Age</i>	0.372*** (0.0365)	0.370*** (0.0364)	0.370*** (0.0366)	0.371*** (0.0364)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00669*** (0.000768)	-0.00665*** (0.000766)	-0.00665*** (0.000769)	-0.00666*** (0.000766)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0486* (0.0284)	0.0481* (0.0285)	0.0484* (0.0284)	0.0476* (0.0284)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.179** (0.0712)	-0.178** (0.0711)	-0.178** (0.0711)	-0.179** (0.0712)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.145*** (0.0332)	-0.143*** (0.0334)	-0.144*** (0.0333)	-0.143*** (0.0333)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.246*** (0.0265)	-0.245*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0264)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0545** (0.0273)	-0.0551** (0.0274)	-0.0549** (0.0274)	-0.0546** (0.0274)
<i>Married</i>	0.0600 (0.0518)	0.0584 (0.0518)	0.0590 (0.0519)	0.0591 (0.0519)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0768 (0.0550)	-0.0752 (0.0550)	-0.0752 (0.0551)	-0.0763 (0.0550)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.186*** (0.0337)	-0.185*** (0.0337)	-0.185*** (0.0337)	-0.186*** (0.0337)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0983*** (0.0314)	-0.0983*** (0.0314)	-0.0985*** (0.0314)	-0.0982*** (0.0314)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0999*** (0.0205)	-0.0996*** (0.0205)	-0.0997*** (0.0205)	-0.0997*** (0.0205)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0203*** (0.00532)	-0.0202*** (0.00533)	-0.0202*** (0.00532)	-0.0202*** (0.00533)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0246*** (0.00595)	0.0244*** (0.00594)	0.0245*** (0.00593)	0.0245*** (0.00594)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0146 (0.0151)	-0.0144 (0.0152)	-0.0146 (0.0152)	-0.0146 (0.0152)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0443** (0.0221)	-0.0427* (0.0220)	-0.0438** (0.0220)	-0.0429* (0.0220)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00970 (0.00698)	-0.00970 (0.00697)	-0.00986 (0.00698)	-0.00982 (0.00697)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0141 (0.0106)	0.0140 (0.0105)	0.0143 (0.0105)	0.0141 (0.0105)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.357*** (0.410)	-2.321*** (0.412)	-2.313*** (0.413)	-2.345*** (0.412)
<i>Observations</i>	36,823	36,823	36,823	36,823

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XVIII: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL QUALIFIED SFA ON SMOKING OUTCOMES

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.327 (0.00401)	0.322 (0.00468)	0.319 (0.00436)	0.322 (0.00498)
	1	0.318 (0.00588)	0.327 (0.00582)	0.332 (0.00604)	0.327 (0.00746)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	245.4 (3.714)	246.1 (4.630)	242.1 (4.364)	248.0 (5.083)
	1	225.5 (5.610)	230.4 (6.538)	236.3 (6.561)	225.3 (7.882)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.69 (0.143)	21.68 (0.177)	21.48 (0.176)	21.73 (0.196)
	1	20.89 (0.228)	21.14 (0.248)	21.44 (0.249)	20.99 (0.312)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	8.974 (0.115)	9.008 (0.144)	8.884 (0.136)	9.064 (0.157)
	1	8.375 (0.181)	8.503 (0.201)	8.684 (0.205)	8.348 (0.246)

TABLE XIX: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE XIV – TABLE XVII

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.172*** (0.0476)	-0.193*** (0.0455)	-0.204*** (0.0458)	-0.195*** (0.0471)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.256*** (0.0723)	-0.287*** (0.0727)	-0.293*** (0.0740)	-0.268*** (0.0765)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.120*** (0.0343)	-0.134*** (0.0325)	-0.139*** (0.0328)	-0.127*** (0.0339)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.173*** (0.0609)	-0.198*** (0.0616)	-0.202*** (0.0626)	-0.181*** (0.0649)
<i>Total</i>	-0.428	-0.48	-0.497	-0.463

TABLE XX: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SOME SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	0.00577 (0.0421)	-0.0547 (0.0457)	0.0277 (0.0421)	-0.00928 (0.0598)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0614*** (0.0154)	-0.0615*** (0.0147)	-0.0601*** (0.0147)	-0.0605*** (0.0147)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.00869 (0.0166)	-0.00275 (0.0162)	-0.0103 (0.0156)	-0.00678 (0.0167)
<i>female</i>	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)	-0.226*** (0.0355)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.327*** (0.0631)	0.328*** (0.0632)	0.326*** (0.0631)	0.328*** (0.0631)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.867*** (0.135)	0.868*** (0.135)	0.866*** (0.135)	0.868*** (0.135)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.942*** (0.0469)	0.941*** (0.0469)	0.941*** (0.0469)	0.942*** (0.0469)
<i>Age</i>	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0390)	0.783*** (0.0389)	0.783*** (0.0389)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000845)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)	-0.0142*** (0.000844)
<i>Worked</i>	0.242*** (0.0293)	0.243*** (0.0292)	0.242*** (0.0293)	0.242*** (0.0293)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0756 (0.0970)	-0.0732 (0.0969)	-0.0759 (0.0969)	-0.0757 (0.0970)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.319*** (0.0478)	-0.320*** (0.0478)	-0.319*** (0.0478)	-0.319*** (0.0478)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.680*** (0.0367)	-0.679*** (0.0367)	-0.681*** (0.0367)	-0.680*** (0.0367)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.341*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)	-0.340*** (0.0454)
<i>Married</i>	-0.160* (0.0846)	-0.162* (0.0846)	-0.159* (0.0846)	-0.160* (0.0846)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.417*** (0.0856)	-0.415*** (0.0855)	-0.419*** (0.0856)	-0.417*** (0.0855)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.178*** (0.0520)	-0.177*** (0.0520)	-0.178*** (0.0520)	-0.178*** (0.0520)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.167*** (0.0509)	-0.167*** (0.0509)	-0.168*** (0.0509)	-0.167*** (0.0509)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)	-0.328*** (0.0324)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0337*** (0.00655)	-0.0335*** (0.00656)	-0.0337*** (0.00656)	-0.0337*** (0.00656)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0407*** (0.00836)	0.0406*** (0.00836)	0.0408*** (0.00836)	0.0408*** (0.00835)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0954*** (0.0222)	-0.0956*** (0.0222)	-0.0956*** (0.0222)	-0.0954*** (0.0222)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0129 (0.0332)	0.0166 (0.0333)	0.0118 (0.0333)	0.0133 (0.0333)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0101 (0.0119)	0.00997 (0.0119)	0.0101 (0.0119)	0.0101 (0.0119)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0307** (0.0149)	-0.0307** (0.0148)	-0.0309** (0.0149)	-0.0307** (0.0149)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.861*** (0.422)	-9.860*** (0.423)	-9.877*** (0.422)	-9.863*** (0.422)
<i>Observations</i>	114,936	114,936	114,936	114,936

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XXI: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SOME SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0404 (0.0311)	-0.00207 (0.0425)	-0.00897 (0.0405)	-0.0346 (0.0528)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0590*** (0.0155)	-0.0635*** (0.0147)	-0.0636*** (0.0147)	-0.0625*** (0.0151)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0186 (0.0145)	0.0127 (0.0143)	0.0132 (0.0142)	0.0162 (0.0151)
<i>female</i>	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)	-0.165*** (0.0264)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0624 (0.0697)	-0.0622 (0.0696)	-0.0620 (0.0696)	-0.0618 (0.0696)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.313*** (0.0961)	0.312*** (0.0959)	0.312*** (0.0959)	0.312*** (0.0960)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.564*** (0.0392)	0.564*** (0.0393)	0.565*** (0.0391)	0.564*** (0.0392)
<i>Age</i>	0.510*** (0.0469)	0.510*** (0.0470)	0.510*** (0.0470)	0.510*** (0.0470)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00928*** (0.000970)	-0.00927*** (0.000972)	-0.00927*** (0.000972)	-0.00928*** (0.000971)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0841** (0.0351)	0.0840** (0.0351)	0.0838** (0.0352)	0.0840** (0.0352)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.183** (0.0850)	-0.183** (0.0847)	-0.183** (0.0849)	-0.182** (0.0848)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.188*** (0.0399)	-0.187*** (0.0398)	-0.187*** (0.0399)	-0.188*** (0.0398)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.285*** (0.0335)	-0.285*** (0.0336)	-0.285*** (0.0336)	-0.284*** (0.0336)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0681** (0.0339)	-0.0688** (0.0339)	-0.0689** (0.0340)	-0.0688** (0.0339)
<i>Married</i>	0.0677 (0.0640)	0.0673 (0.0639)	0.0669 (0.0643)	0.0654 (0.0641)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0932 (0.0677)	-0.0920 (0.0674)	-0.0919 (0.0678)	-0.0908 (0.0676)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.225*** (0.0420)	-0.225*** (0.0420)	-0.225*** (0.0419)	-0.225*** (0.0420)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.111*** (0.0389)	-0.111*** (0.0390)	-0.111*** (0.0389)	-0.111*** (0.0389)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.133*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)	-0.132*** (0.0255)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0185*** (0.00658)	-0.0186*** (0.00655)	-0.0186*** (0.00658)	-0.0185*** (0.00657)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0241*** (0.00724)	0.0241*** (0.00721)	0.0241*** (0.00722)	0.0240*** (0.00722)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00730 (0.0182)	-0.00726 (0.0182)	-0.00722 (0.0182)	-0.00734 (0.0182)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0510* (0.0270)	-0.0509* (0.0270)	-0.0506* (0.0268)	-0.0496* (0.0269)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0178** (0.00870)	-0.0179** (0.00870)	-0.0179** (0.00872)	-0.0179** (0.00870)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0220* (0.0125)	0.0221* (0.0125)	0.0221* (0.0125)	0.0221* (0.0125)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.790 (0.527)	-0.762 (0.527)	-0.759 (0.525)	-0.766 (0.527)
<i>Observations</i>	36,469	36,469	36,469	36,469

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XXII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SOME SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.00418 (0.0137)	0.00261 (0.0170)	0.0145 (0.0178)	0.00804 (0.0224)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0290*** (0.00713)	-0.0294*** (0.00676)	-0.0291*** (0.00674)	-0.0296*** (0.00685)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.00409 (0.00740)	-0.00496 (0.00718)	-0.00595 (0.00727)	-0.00559 (0.00754)
<i>female</i>	-0.00573 (0.0108)	-0.00574 (0.0108)	-0.00564 (0.0108)	-0.00573 (0.0108)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0721** (0.0293)	-0.0721** (0.0293)	-0.0726** (0.0293)	-0.0722** (0.0293)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.179*** (0.0490)	0.179*** (0.0491)	0.179*** (0.0491)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)	0.195*** (0.0150)
<i>Age</i>	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)	0.284*** (0.0206)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00527*** (0.000409)	-0.00527*** (0.000410)	-0.00526*** (0.000410)	-0.00527*** (0.000409)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0578*** (0.0173)	0.0578*** (0.0173)	0.0580*** (0.0173)	0.0578*** (0.0173)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0391 (0.0402)	-0.0393 (0.0402)	-0.0395 (0.0402)	-0.0394 (0.0402)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0922*** (0.0189)	-0.0922*** (0.0189)	-0.0925*** (0.0189)	-0.0922*** (0.0189)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)	-0.156*** (0.0150)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.000555 (0.0151)	-0.000571 (0.0152)	-0.000553 (0.0152)	-0.000586 (0.0151)
<i>Married</i>	0.0587** (0.0264)	0.0590** (0.0263)	0.0597** (0.0264)	0.0592** (0.0264)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0738*** (0.0277)	-0.0739*** (0.0277)	-0.0744*** (0.0277)	-0.0740*** (0.0277)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0860*** (0.0190)	-0.0859*** (0.0190)	-0.0860*** (0.0190)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0552*** (0.0181)	-0.0552*** (0.0181)	-0.0553*** (0.0181)	-0.0552*** (0.0181)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)	-0.107*** (0.0136)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00313 (0.00320)	-0.00316 (0.00319)	-0.00321 (0.00320)	-0.00317 (0.00319)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.00281 (0.00361)	0.00282 (0.00361)	0.00286 (0.00361)	0.00283 (0.00361)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00666 (0.00794)	-0.00664 (0.00794)	-0.00676 (0.00795)	-0.00666 (0.00794)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0165 (0.0107)	-0.0167 (0.0108)	-0.0172 (0.0107)	-0.0169 (0.0107)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00485 (0.00368)	-0.00486 (0.00367)	-0.00484 (0.00368)	-0.00487 (0.00367)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0135** (0.00541)	0.0135** (0.00541)	0.0134** (0.00542)	0.0135** (0.00541)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.361 (0.225)	-0.358 (0.226)	-0.362 (0.226)	-0.358 (0.225)
<i>Observations</i>	36,890	36,890	36,890	36,890

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XXIII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SOME SFA AND CIGARETTE PRICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0448* (0.0263)	0.000688 (0.0351)	-0.00200 (0.0328)	-0.0315 (0.0437)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0393*** (0.0131)	-0.0441*** (0.0123)	-0.0442*** (0.0124)	-0.0433*** (0.0126)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0228* (0.0121)	0.0159 (0.0118)	0.0162 (0.0117)	0.0194 (0.0125)
<i>female</i>	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.170*** (0.0212)	-0.171*** (0.0212)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0569 (0.0519)	-0.0567 (0.0519)	-0.0567 (0.0519)	-0.0562 (0.0519)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.209*** (0.0763)	0.209*** (0.0762)	0.209*** (0.0761)	0.209*** (0.0762)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.448*** (0.0317)	0.448*** (0.0318)	0.449*** (0.0316)	0.448*** (0.0317)
<i>Age</i>	0.372*** (0.0365)	0.371*** (0.0367)	0.371*** (0.0367)	0.371*** (0.0366)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00668*** (0.000769)	-0.00666*** (0.000772)	-0.00666*** (0.000772)	-0.00667*** (0.000771)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0490* (0.0284)	0.0491* (0.0284)	0.0490* (0.0285)	0.0490* (0.0285)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.178** (0.0711)	-0.177** (0.0709)	-0.177** (0.0711)	-0.177** (0.0710)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.145*** (0.0332)	-0.145*** (0.0331)	-0.145*** (0.0332)	-0.145*** (0.0332)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.245*** (0.0265)	-0.245*** (0.0264)	-0.245*** (0.0265)	-0.245*** (0.0265)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0544** (0.0273)	-0.0552** (0.0274)	-0.0552** (0.0275)	-0.0553** (0.0274)
<i>Married</i>	0.0592 (0.0518)	0.0591 (0.0517)	0.0589 (0.0520)	0.0572 (0.0518)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0757 (0.0550)	-0.0748 (0.0549)	-0.0746 (0.0551)	-0.0734 (0.0549)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.185*** (0.0338)	-0.185*** (0.0337)	-0.185*** (0.0337)	-0.185*** (0.0338)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0986*** (0.0314)	-0.0986*** (0.0314)	-0.0985*** (0.0314)	-0.0984*** (0.0314)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.100*** (0.0205)	-0.0997*** (0.0205)	-0.0998*** (0.0205)	-0.0999*** (0.0205)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0202*** (0.00532)	-0.0203*** (0.00530)	-0.0202*** (0.00532)	-0.0201*** (0.00532)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0246*** (0.00594)	0.0245*** (0.00592)	0.0245*** (0.00593)	0.0244*** (0.00593)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0146 (0.0151)	-0.0145 (0.0152)	-0.0145 (0.0151)	-0.0146 (0.0152)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0442** (0.0221)	-0.0444** (0.0221)	-0.0442** (0.0219)	-0.0430* (0.0220)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00970 (0.00698)	-0.00977 (0.00699)	-0.00978 (0.00700)	-0.00982 (0.00698)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0142 (0.0106)	0.0143 (0.0106)	0.0143 (0.0106)	0.0143 (0.0105)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.336*** (0.411)	-2.303*** (0.412)	-2.302*** (0.411)	-2.306*** (0.412)
<i>Observations</i>	36,823	36,823	36,823	36,823

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE XXIV: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SOME SFA ON SMOKING OUTCOMES

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.324 (0.00438)	0.332 (0.00778)	0.321 (0.00607)	0.325 (0.00758)
	1	0.325 (0.00635)	0.322 (0.00388)	0.326 (0.00457)	0.323 (0.00594)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	243.2 (4.059)	240.2 (8.294)	241.2 (6.806)	244.8 (8.149)
	1	233.6 (5.305)	239.7 (3.713)	239.1 (4.546)	236.5 (5.849)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.50 (0.155)	21.42 (0.304)	21.26 (0.262)	21.36 (0.300)
	1	21.41 (0.220)	21.48 (0.141)	21.57 (0.183)	21.53 (0.231)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	8.947 (0.127)	8.803 (0.253)	8.819 (0.205)	8.972 (0.249)
	1	8.554 (0.167)	8.809 (0.117)	8.801 (0.139)	8.694 (0.180)

TABLE XXV: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE XX- TABLE XXIII

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.191*** (0.0477)	-0.191*** (0.0453)	-0.187*** (0.0454)	-0.188*** (0.0453)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.279*** (0.0734)	-0.300*** (0.0697)	-0.301*** (0.0698)	-0.296*** (0.0713)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.137*** (0.0337)	-0.139*** (0.0320)	-0.138*** (0.0319)	-0.140*** (0.0325)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.186*** (0.0620)	-0.209*** (0.0585)	-0.209*** (0.0585)	-0.205*** (0.0598)
<i>Total</i>	-0.47	-0.491	-0.488	-0.484

TABLE XXVI: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	0.149 (0.122)	0.130 (0.0812)	0.188** (0.0759)	0.208** (0.0984)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0616** (0.0302)	-0.0589* (0.0303)	-0.0606** (0.0305)	-0.0630** (0.0302)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.0437 (0.0356)	-0.0469 (0.0362)	-0.0617* (0.0351)	-0.0565 (0.0354)
<i>female</i>	-0.144*** (0.0393)	-0.144*** (0.0393)	-0.144*** (0.0393)	-0.144*** (0.0393)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.540*** (0.0714)	0.543*** (0.0716)	0.548*** (0.0716)	0.545*** (0.0715)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	1.095*** (0.181)	1.093*** (0.181)	1.091*** (0.181)	1.092*** (0.181)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	1.118*** (0.0569)	1.118*** (0.0568)	1.116*** (0.0567)	1.117*** (0.0568)
<i>Age</i>	0.963*** (0.0992)	0.964*** (0.0991)	0.964*** (0.0990)	0.964*** (0.0991)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0190*** (0.00284)	-0.0191*** (0.00283)	-0.0191*** (0.00283)	-0.0191*** (0.00283)
<i>Worked</i>	0.198*** (0.0297)	0.198*** (0.0297)	0.198*** (0.0296)	0.198*** (0.0297)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.792*** (0.0424)	-0.791*** (0.0423)	-0.791*** (0.0423)	-0.791*** (0.0423)
<i>Married</i>	-0.293*** (0.0874)	-0.291*** (0.0874)	-0.289*** (0.0875)	-0.290*** (0.0875)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.266*** (0.0627)	-0.266*** (0.0627)	-0.265*** (0.0626)	-0.266*** (0.0626)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.198*** (0.0612)	-0.198*** (0.0612)	-0.198*** (0.0612)	-0.198*** (0.0612)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.376*** (0.0397)	-0.376*** (0.0397)	-0.377*** (0.0397)	-0.377*** (0.0397)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0163** (0.00742)	-0.0165** (0.00744)	-0.0166** (0.00744)	-0.0165** (0.00743)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.290*** (0.0323)	-0.290*** (0.0323)	-0.290*** (0.0324)	-0.290*** (0.0323)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0275 (0.0435)	0.0274 (0.0436)	0.0244 (0.0435)	0.0264 (0.0435)
<i>Household size</i>	0.00120 (0.0148)	0.00145 (0.0148)	0.00148 (0.0147)	0.00146 (0.0147)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0732*** (0.0198)	-0.0734*** (0.0198)	-0.0733*** (0.0198)	-0.0734*** (0.0198)
<i>Constant</i>	-11.71*** (0.875)	-11.72*** (0.875)	-11.72*** (0.876)	-11.71*** (0.876)
<i>Observations</i>	48,816	48,816	48,816	48,816

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXVII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.167 (0.128)	-0.00621 (0.132)	0.0640 (0.120)	-0.00155 (0.157)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0562 (0.0357)	-0.0654* (0.0361)	-0.0677* (0.0364)	-0.0656* (0.0361)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0518 (0.0378)	0.0379 (0.0382)	0.0266 (0.0394)	0.0374 (0.0395)
<i>female</i>	-0.156*** (0.0365)	-0.156*** (0.0364)	-0.156*** (0.0366)	-0.156*** (0.0365)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.179** (0.0855)	0.177** (0.0856)	0.177** (0.0857)	0.177** (0.0856)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.614*** (0.151)	0.614*** (0.152)	0.611*** (0.151)	0.614*** (0.151)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.750*** (0.0541)	0.749*** (0.0542)	0.746*** (0.0543)	0.749*** (0.0542)
<i>Age</i>	1.312*** (0.155)	1.311*** (0.155)	1.313*** (0.155)	1.311*** (0.155)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0313*** (0.00424)	-0.0313*** (0.00424)	-0.0314*** (0.00424)	-0.0313*** (0.00424)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.00180 (0.0361)	-0.00216 (0.0363)	-0.00289 (0.0365)	-0.00218 (0.0363)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.310*** (0.0377)	-0.309*** (0.0377)	-0.309*** (0.0378)	-0.309*** (0.0377)
<i>Married</i>	0.00312 (0.0643)	0.00356 (0.0642)	0.00414 (0.0643)	0.00359 (0.0642)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.297*** (0.0579)	-0.297*** (0.0580)	-0.297*** (0.0580)	-0.297*** (0.0580)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.124** (0.0505)	-0.124** (0.0505)	-0.124** (0.0506)	-0.124** (0.0505)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.159*** (0.0325)	-0.158*** (0.0325)	-0.157*** (0.0325)	-0.158*** (0.0325)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00428 (0.00745)	-0.00448 (0.00748)	-0.00469 (0.00753)	-0.00449 (0.00749)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.152*** (0.0308)	-0.152*** (0.0307)	-0.152*** (0.0306)	-0.152*** (0.0307)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0244 (0.0425)	-0.0242 (0.0424)	-0.0254 (0.0425)	-0.0242 (0.0425)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0415*** (0.0150)	-0.0414*** (0.0150)	-0.0413*** (0.0150)	-0.0414*** (0.0150)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0265 (0.0219)	0.0261 (0.0220)	0.0260 (0.0220)	0.0261 (0.0220)
<i>Constant</i>	-7.975*** (1.406)	-7.940*** (1.410)	-7.946*** (1.411)	-7.939*** (1.410)
<i>Observations</i>	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXVIII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.00312 (0.0613)	0.0603 (0.0695)	0.0979 (0.0655)	0.0859 (0.0821)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0301** (0.0150)	-0.0330** (0.0147)	-0.0338** (0.0145)	-0.0342** (0.0148)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.0291 (0.0206)	-0.0367* (0.0216)	-0.0462* (0.0239)	-0.0402* (0.0228)
<i>female</i>	-0.0286* (0.0171)	-0.0286* (0.0171)	-0.0289* (0.0172)	-0.0287* (0.0171)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0638* (0.0373)	0.0644* (0.0372)	0.0659* (0.0370)	0.0645* (0.0372)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.371*** (0.0679)	0.371*** (0.0677)	0.370*** (0.0673)	0.371*** (0.0676)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.341*** (0.0234)	0.340*** (0.0233)	0.339*** (0.0233)	0.340*** (0.0233)
<i>Age</i>	0.746*** (0.0737)	0.747*** (0.0737)	0.749*** (0.0737)	0.747*** (0.0737)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0180*** (0.00198)	-0.0180*** (0.00198)	-0.0180*** (0.00198)	-0.0180*** (0.00198)
<i>Worked</i>	0.00812 (0.0180)	0.00767 (0.0180)	0.00730 (0.0181)	0.00760 (0.0180)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.166*** (0.0162)	-0.166*** (0.0161)	-0.165*** (0.0160)	-0.166*** (0.0161)
<i>Married</i>	0.0355 (0.0276)	0.0361 (0.0276)	0.0366 (0.0275)	0.0363 (0.0276)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.102*** (0.0268)	-0.101*** (0.0268)	-0.101*** (0.0268)	-0.101*** (0.0268)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0710*** (0.0243)	-0.0715*** (0.0243)	-0.0718*** (0.0244)	-0.0716*** (0.0243)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.125*** (0.0163)	-0.124*** (0.0163)	-0.124*** (0.0161)	-0.124*** (0.0162)
<i>Log of income</i>	0.000622 (0.00340)	0.000488 (0.00338)	0.000405 (0.00337)	0.000456 (0.00338)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0489*** (0.0133)	-0.0487*** (0.0133)	-0.0487*** (0.0133)	-0.0487*** (0.0133)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.00230 (0.0172)	-0.00198 (0.0172)	-0.00376 (0.0172)	-0.00250 (0.0172)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0224*** (0.00654)	-0.0223*** (0.00657)	-0.0226*** (0.00646)	-0.0224*** (0.00653)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0165* (0.0100)	0.0164 (0.0101)	0.0167* (0.0100)	0.0165* (0.0100)
<i>Constant</i>	-4.483*** (0.668)	-4.480*** (0.669)	-4.493*** (0.668)	-4.479*** (0.668)
<i>Observations</i>	13,462	13,462	13,462	13,462

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXIX: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.143 (0.105)	-0.0475 (0.0895)	0.00233 (0.0778)	-0.0544 (0.106)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0458 (0.0287)	-0.0520* (0.0289)	-0.0542* (0.0292)	-0.0516* (0.0289)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0497 (0.0313)	0.0426 (0.0308)	0.0365 (0.0309)	0.0438 (0.0316)
<i>female</i>	-0.151*** (0.0265)	-0.151*** (0.0265)	-0.151*** (0.0266)	-0.151*** (0.0265)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0959 (0.0636)	0.0942 (0.0636)	0.0944 (0.0636)	0.0944 (0.0636)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.389*** (0.112)	0.391*** (0.112)	0.389*** (0.112)	0.390*** (0.112)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.527*** (0.0429)	0.527*** (0.0430)	0.526*** (0.0431)	0.527*** (0.0430)
<i>Age</i>	0.739*** (0.118)	0.739*** (0.118)	0.738*** (0.118)	0.739*** (0.118)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0169*** (0.00326)	-0.0168*** (0.00326)	-0.0168*** (0.00327)	-0.0168*** (0.00326)
<i>Worked</i>	0.00664 (0.0279)	0.00658 (0.0279)	0.00654 (0.0280)	0.00669 (0.0279)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.266*** (0.0291)	-0.265*** (0.0290)	-0.265*** (0.0291)	-0.265*** (0.0290)
<i>Married</i>	0.0155 (0.0526)	0.0155 (0.0527)	0.0159 (0.0527)	0.0155 (0.0527)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.245*** (0.0443)	-0.245*** (0.0444)	-0.245*** (0.0444)	-0.245*** (0.0444)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0971** (0.0401)	-0.0972** (0.0401)	-0.0973** (0.0402)	-0.0971** (0.0401)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.123*** (0.0268)	-0.124*** (0.0269)	-0.123*** (0.0269)	-0.124*** (0.0269)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00802 (0.00594)	-0.00805 (0.00595)	-0.00818 (0.00597)	-0.00806 (0.00596)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.134*** (0.0256)	-0.133*** (0.0256)	-0.133*** (0.0255)	-0.133*** (0.0256)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0187 (0.0335)	-0.0186 (0.0335)	-0.0186 (0.0334)	-0.0183 (0.0335)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0214* (0.0113)	-0.0215* (0.0113)	-0.0214* (0.0113)	-0.0214* (0.0113)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.00943 (0.0167)	0.00936 (0.0167)	0.00921 (0.0167)	0.00931 (0.0167)
<i>Constant</i>	-5.601*** (1.076)	-5.581*** (1.077)	-5.569*** (1.080)	-5.580*** (1.077)
<i>Observations</i>	13,470	13,470	13,470	13,470

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXX: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.276 (0.00344)	0.276 (0.00348)	0.275 (0.00357)	0.276 (0.00352)
	1	0.304 (0.0225)	0.300 (0.0145)	0.309 (0.0134)	0.314 (0.0178)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	207.2 (2.964)	206.7 (3.014)	205.9 (3.328)	206.7 (3.185)
	1	175.4 (21.77)	205.4 (26.28)	219.5 (24.53)	206.3 (31.03)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	19.89 (0.141)	19.85 (0.146)	19.78 (0.166)	19.83 (0.154)
	1	19.83 (1.207)	21.09 (1.423)	21.81 (1.328)	21.61 (1.704)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	7.783 (0.0945)	7.776 (0.0963)	7.764 (0.103)	7.779 (0.101)
	1	6.744 (0.688)	7.415 (0.637)	7.782 (0.560)	7.367 (0.740)

TABLE XXXI: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE XXVI – TABLE XXIX FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.172** (0.0845)	-0.165* (0.0848)	-0.170** (0.0853)	-0.176** (0.0846)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.228 (0.145)	-0.266* (0.147)	-0.275* (0.148)	-0.267* (0.147)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.122** (0.0609)	-0.134** (0.0596)	-0.137** (0.0588)	-0.139** (0.0602)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.186 (0.117)	-0.211* (0.117)	-0.220* (0.119)	-0.210* (0.117)
<i>Total</i>	-0.4	-0.431	-0.445	-0.443

TABLE XXXII: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE AGED 21 AND OLDER

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.00323 (0.0535)	-0.0293 (0.0535)	0.0623 (0.0526)	0.0144 (0.0644)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0957*** (0.0239)	-0.0944*** (0.0238)	-0.0972*** (0.0238)	-0.0963*** (0.0239)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.0226 (0.0240)	-0.0153 (0.0243)	-0.0429* (0.0251)	-0.0276 (0.0266)
<i>female</i>	-0.299*** (0.0397)	-0.299*** (0.0397)	-0.299*** (0.0397)	-0.299*** (0.0397)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.212*** (0.0700)	0.212*** (0.0698)	0.213*** (0.0698)	0.212*** (0.0698)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.737*** (0.146)	0.738*** (0.146)	0.734*** (0.146)	0.737*** (0.146)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.853*** (0.0536)	0.853*** (0.0535)	0.853*** (0.0536)	0.853*** (0.0536)
<i>Age</i>	0.191** (0.0785)	0.191** (0.0785)	0.191** (0.0785)	0.191** (0.0785)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00311** (0.00150)	-0.00311** (0.00150)	-0.00312** (0.00150)	-0.00311** (0.00150)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.0585 (0.0391)	-0.0584 (0.0391)	-0.0589 (0.0391)	-0.0586 (0.0391)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.997*** (0.0444)	-0.997*** (0.0444)	-0.997*** (0.0444)	-0.997*** (0.0444)
<i>Married</i>	-0.569*** (0.0402)	-0.569*** (0.0402)	-0.568*** (0.0401)	-0.569*** (0.0402)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.115* (0.0602)	-0.114* (0.0603)	-0.116* (0.0603)	-0.115* (0.0603)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.136** (0.0567)	-0.136** (0.0567)	-0.136** (0.0567)	-0.136** (0.0567)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.281*** (0.0365)	-0.281*** (0.0365)	-0.281*** (0.0365)	-0.280*** (0.0365)
<i>Log of income</i>	0.00182 (0.00638)	0.00188 (0.00638)	0.00172 (0.00638)	0.00180 (0.00637)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.0679** (0.0283)	0.0678** (0.0283)	0.0682** (0.0283)	0.0680** (0.0283)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0173 (0.0380)	0.0187 (0.0380)	0.0149 (0.0380)	0.0167 (0.0380)
<i>Household size</i>	0.00387 (0.0141)	0.00389 (0.0141)	0.00403 (0.0141)	0.00388 (0.0141)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0283 (0.0194)	0.0282 (0.0194)	0.0284 (0.0194)	0.0283 (0.0193)
<i>Constant</i>	-1.983** (1.000)	-2.005** (0.999)	-1.944* (0.999)	-1.971** (0.998)
<i>Observations</i>	66,120	66,120	66,120	66,120

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXXIII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE AGED 21 AND OLDER

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.122*** (0.0384)	-0.128*** (0.0414)	-0.0438 (0.0489)	-0.139*** (0.0536)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0590*** (0.0193)	-0.0585*** (0.0192)	-0.0632*** (0.0190)	-0.0592*** (0.0193)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0250 (0.0175)	0.0297 (0.0189)	0.00698 (0.0218)	0.0331 (0.0218)
<i>female</i>	-0.177*** (0.0284)	-0.176*** (0.0282)	-0.176*** (0.0283)	-0.176*** (0.0282)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.175** (0.0729)	-0.174** (0.0727)	-0.174** (0.0726)	-0.174** (0.0726)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.146 (0.1000)	0.146 (0.0995)	0.148 (0.0994)	0.148 (0.0997)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.491*** (0.0420)	0.492*** (0.0419)	0.493*** (0.0420)	0.492*** (0.0419)
<i>Age</i>	0.0304 (0.0670)	0.0351 (0.0674)	0.0308 (0.0671)	0.0316 (0.0671)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.000161 (0.00127)	-0.000253 (0.00128)	-0.000169 (0.00128)	-0.000182 (0.00128)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.0864*** (0.0300)	-0.0860*** (0.0299)	-0.0850*** (0.0301)	-0.0856*** (0.0299)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.349*** (0.0266)	-0.349*** (0.0266)	-0.349*** (0.0266)	-0.349*** (0.0266)
<i>Married</i>	-0.0101 (0.0273)	-0.0113 (0.0274)	-0.0101 (0.0274)	-0.0114 (0.0273)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.187*** (0.0468)	-0.187*** (0.0467)	-0.187*** (0.0468)	-0.186*** (0.0468)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.101** (0.0441)	-0.101** (0.0439)	-0.102** (0.0441)	-0.101** (0.0441)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.111*** (0.0288)	-0.112*** (0.0288)	-0.111*** (0.0287)	-0.112*** (0.0288)
<i>Log of income</i>	0.00102 (0.00509)	0.00127 (0.00510)	0.00101 (0.00508)	0.00114 (0.00510)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.103*** (0.0222)	0.102*** (0.0220)	0.104*** (0.0222)	0.103*** (0.0221)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0686*** (0.0266)	-0.0657** (0.0265)	-0.0682** (0.0267)	-0.0665** (0.0265)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0112 (0.0101)	-0.0110 (0.0101)	-0.0112 (0.0101)	-0.0111 (0.0101)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0358** (0.0148)	0.0352** (0.0147)	0.0362** (0.0148)	0.0357** (0.0148)
<i>Constant</i>	5.372*** (0.879)	5.305*** (0.889)	5.408*** (0.886)	5.340*** (0.887)
<i>Observations</i>	23,056	23,056	23,056	23,056

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXXIV: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE AGED 21 AND OLDER

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.0409*** (0.0158)	-0.0396** (0.0174)	-0.00815 (0.0199)	-0.0413* (0.0217)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0209** (0.00995)	-0.0208** (0.00985)	-0.0224** (0.00988)	-0.0211** (0.00990)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00269 (0.00819)	0.00319 (0.00878)	-0.00527 (0.00957)	0.00386 (0.00962)
<i>female</i>	0.000720 (0.0117)	0.000926 (0.0117)	0.000728 (0.0117)	0.000909 (0.0117)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.130*** (0.0303)	-0.130*** (0.0303)	-0.130*** (0.0302)	-0.130*** (0.0303)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.0907* (0.0531)	0.0910* (0.0531)	0.0916* (0.0531)	0.0915* (0.0531)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.131*** (0.0158)	0.131*** (0.0158)	0.132*** (0.0158)	0.132*** (0.0158)
<i>Age</i>	0.0398 (0.0308)	0.0406 (0.0309)	0.0399 (0.0308)	0.0400 (0.0308)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.000610 (0.000594)	-0.000627 (0.000594)	-0.000612 (0.000593)	-0.000614 (0.000593)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.0254** (0.0122)	-0.0254** (0.0122)	-0.0254** (0.0122)	-0.0254** (0.0122)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.151*** (0.0108)	-0.151*** (0.0108)	-0.151*** (0.0108)	-0.151*** (0.0108)
<i>Married</i>	-0.0113 (0.0132)	-0.0118 (0.0132)	-0.0112 (0.0132)	-0.0117 (0.0132)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0758*** (0.0211)	-0.0758*** (0.0210)	-0.0760*** (0.0210)	-0.0757*** (0.0210)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0463** (0.0196)	-0.0462** (0.0196)	-0.0466** (0.0196)	-0.0462** (0.0196)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0911*** (0.0153)	-0.0912*** (0.0153)	-0.0910*** (0.0153)	-0.0911*** (0.0153)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.000614 (0.00210)	-0.000539 (0.00210)	-0.000632 (0.00210)	-0.000576 (0.00210)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.0219** (0.00998)	0.0217** (0.00994)	0.0222** (0.00997)	0.0218** (0.00996)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0208* (0.0115)	-0.0198* (0.0115)	-0.0211* (0.0115)	-0.0202* (0.0115)
<i>Household size</i>	0.00154 (0.00430)	0.00151 (0.00429)	0.00151 (0.00429)	0.00150 (0.00429)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0186*** (0.00596)	0.0185*** (0.00596)	0.0188*** (0.00596)	0.0186*** (0.00596)
<i>Constant</i>	2.665*** (0.391)	2.653*** (0.394)	2.682*** (0.393)	2.660*** (0.393)
<i>Observations</i>	23,428	23,428	23,428	23,428

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXXV: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE AGED 21 AND OLDER

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA with exemptions</i>	-0.0917*** (0.0319)	-0.0925*** (0.0333)	-0.0388 (0.0394)	-0.106** (0.0433)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0459*** (0.0160)	-0.0456*** (0.0160)	-0.0489*** (0.0157)	-0.0460*** (0.0160)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0209 (0.0150)	0.0232 (0.0157)	0.00906 (0.0182)	0.0272 (0.0182)
<i>female</i>	-0.186*** (0.0234)	-0.186*** (0.0233)	-0.186*** (0.0233)	-0.186*** (0.0233)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.135** (0.0549)	-0.135** (0.0549)	-0.135** (0.0548)	-0.135** (0.0548)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.0939 (0.0822)	0.0942 (0.0818)	0.0958 (0.0818)	0.0956 (0.0820)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.416*** (0.0354)	0.417*** (0.0353)	0.418*** (0.0353)	0.417*** (0.0353)
<i>Age</i>	0.0345 (0.0562)	0.0373 (0.0565)	0.0344 (0.0563)	0.0351 (0.0563)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.000287 (0.00108)	-0.000342 (0.00108)	-0.000287 (0.00108)	-0.000299 (0.00108)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.0856*** (0.0250)	-0.0853*** (0.0250)	-0.0844*** (0.0252)	-0.0850*** (0.0250)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.298*** (0.0233)	-0.298*** (0.0232)	-0.298*** (0.0232)	-0.298*** (0.0232)
<i>Married</i>	-0.00757 (0.0228)	-0.00830 (0.0228)	-0.00762 (0.0228)	-0.00845 (0.0228)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.152*** (0.0387)	-0.153*** (0.0386)	-0.153*** (0.0386)	-0.152*** (0.0387)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0977*** (0.0358)	-0.0974*** (0.0356)	-0.0978*** (0.0358)	-0.0974*** (0.0357)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0805*** (0.0233)	-0.0812*** (0.0233)	-0.0805*** (0.0233)	-0.0811*** (0.0233)
<i>Log of income</i>	0.000139 (0.00446)	0.000283 (0.00448)	9.99e-05 (0.00445)	0.000215 (0.00447)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.0786*** (0.0189)	0.0780*** (0.0188)	0.0795*** (0.0190)	0.0784*** (0.0189)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0587*** (0.0225)	-0.0566** (0.0224)	-0.0583*** (0.0225)	-0.0570** (0.0224)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00775 (0.00827)	-0.00769 (0.00829)	-0.00776 (0.00829)	-0.00776 (0.00829)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0287** (0.0128)	0.0283** (0.0128)	0.0289** (0.0128)	0.0286** (0.0128)
<i>Constant</i>	2.041*** (0.733)	2.001*** (0.740)	2.068*** (0.738)	2.018*** (0.738)
<i>Observations</i>	23,353	23,353	23,353	23,353

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE XXXVI: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES FOR THOSE AGED 21 AND OLDER

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.359 (0.00486)	0.361 (0.00556)	0.354 (0.00592)	0.358 (0.00603)
	1	0.358 (0.00903)	0.355 (0.00810)	0.367 (0.00747)	0.361 (0.00959)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	267.6 (4.681)	270.7 (5.626)	263.5 (6.453)	271.5 (6.517)
	1	237.0 (7.126)	238.3 (6.804)	252.2 (7.874)	236.3 (8.545)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	22.61 (0.169)	22.68 (0.200)	22.44 (0.234)	22.68 (0.226)
	1	21.71 (0.270)	21.80 (0.264)	22.26 (0.278)	21.76 (0.319)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	9.639 (0.144)	9.712 (0.170)	9.552 (0.195)	9.748 (0.195)
	1	8.794 (0.222)	8.854 (0.205)	9.188 (0.232)	8.769 (0.257)

TABLE XXXVII: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE XXXII – TABLE XXXV FOR THOSE AGED 21 AND OLDER

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	- 0.319*** (0.0791)	- 0.314*** (0.0789)	- 0.324*** (0.0787)	- 0.321*** (0.0790)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	- 0.302*** (0.0992)	- 0.300*** (0.0984)	- 0.324*** (0.0975)	- 0.303*** (0.0988)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.107** (0.0510)	-0.106** (0.0505)	-0.115** (0.0506)	-0.108** (0.0507)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	- 0.235*** (0.0822)	- 0.234*** (0.0820)	- 0.251*** (0.0807)	- 0.236*** (0.0821)
<i>Total</i>	-0.621	-0.614	-0.648	-0.624

TABLE XXXVIII: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO WORKED IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0199 (0.0473)	-0.0261 (0.0453)	0.0654 (0.0458)	0.0115 (0.0556)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0733*** (0.0170)	-0.0731*** (0.0164)	-0.0794*** (0.0161)	-0.0763*** (0.0166)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.00993 (0.0205)	-0.00782 (0.0210)	-0.0336 (0.0229)	-0.0173 (0.0230)
<i>female</i>	-0.228*** (0.0368)	-0.228*** (0.0368)	-0.228*** (0.0369)	-0.228*** (0.0368)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.379*** (0.0659)	0.379*** (0.0658)	0.381*** (0.0657)	0.380*** (0.0658)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.886*** (0.151)	0.887*** (0.151)	0.883*** (0.151)	0.886*** (0.151)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.985*** (0.0506)	0.985*** (0.0506)	0.985*** (0.0506)	0.985*** (0.0507)
<i>Age</i>	0.791*** (0.0489)	0.791*** (0.0489)	0.791*** (0.0489)	0.791*** (0.0489)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0144*** (0.00103)	-0.0144*** (0.00103)	-0.0144*** (0.00103)	-0.0144*** (0.00103)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.243** (0.121)	-0.242** (0.121)	-0.243** (0.121)	-0.243** (0.121)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.662*** (0.0392)	-0.662*** (0.0392)	-0.662*** (0.0392)	-0.662*** (0.0392)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.364*** (0.0485)	-0.364*** (0.0485)	-0.364*** (0.0486)	-0.364*** (0.0485)
<i>Married</i>	-0.210** (0.0887)	-0.210** (0.0886)	-0.209** (0.0886)	-0.210** (0.0886)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.384*** (0.0903)	-0.384*** (0.0903)	-0.383*** (0.0902)	-0.384*** (0.0903)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.167*** (0.0528)	-0.167*** (0.0528)	-0.168*** (0.0528)	-0.167*** (0.0528)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.174*** (0.0517)	-0.174*** (0.0516)	-0.175*** (0.0516)	-0.174*** (0.0516)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.307*** (0.0328)	-0.307*** (0.0328)	-0.307*** (0.0328)	-0.307*** (0.0328)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0419*** (0.00836)	-0.0419*** (0.00836)	-0.0421*** (0.00837)	-0.0420*** (0.00836)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0286*** (0.0108)	0.0285*** (0.0107)	0.0285*** (0.0108)	0.0285*** (0.0108)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0652*** (0.0236)	-0.0652*** (0.0236)	-0.0651*** (0.0236)	-0.0651*** (0.0236)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0143 (0.0351)	0.0148 (0.0351)	0.0125 (0.0352)	0.0139 (0.0351)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0105 (0.0129)	0.0105 (0.0129)	0.0107 (0.0129)	0.0106 (0.0129)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0317* (0.0164)	-0.0317* (0.0164)	-0.0313* (0.0164)	-0.0315* (0.0164)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.695*** (0.554)	-9.699*** (0.554)	-9.652*** (0.556)	-9.678*** (0.554)
<i>Observations</i>	87,946	87,946	87,946	87,946

TABLE XXXIX: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO WORKED IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.127*** (0.0374)	-0.131*** (0.0446)	-0.0213 (0.0531)	-0.126** (0.0545)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0405** (0.0177)	-0.0423** (0.0171)	-0.0521*** (0.0169)	-0.0433*** (0.0173)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0345* (0.0178)	0.0402** (0.0192)	0.0128 (0.0230)	0.0392* (0.0215)
<i>female</i>	-0.190*** (0.0272)	-0.189*** (0.0271)	-0.189*** (0.0272)	-0.189*** (0.0271)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0464 (0.0733)	-0.0484 (0.0730)	-0.0475 (0.0730)	-0.0476 (0.0729)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.243** (0.106)	0.244** (0.107)	0.245** (0.106)	0.246** (0.107)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.571*** (0.0428)	0.572*** (0.0426)	0.571*** (0.0427)	0.572*** (0.0426)
<i>Age</i>	0.455*** (0.0496)	0.455*** (0.0493)	0.453*** (0.0498)	0.454*** (0.0495)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00820*** (0.00102)	-0.00820*** (0.00102)	-0.00815*** (0.00102)	-0.00818*** (0.00102)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.252** (0.102)	-0.245** (0.102)	-0.250** (0.102)	-0.249** (0.102)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.260*** (0.0338)	-0.260*** (0.0335)	-0.258*** (0.0338)	-0.260*** (0.0336)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0955*** (0.0343)	-0.0977*** (0.0343)	-0.0979*** (0.0343)	-0.0969*** (0.0343)
<i>Married</i>	0.0390 (0.0580)	0.0344 (0.0578)	0.0362 (0.0580)	0.0367 (0.0580)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0530 (0.0619)	-0.0492 (0.0618)	-0.0490 (0.0620)	-0.0515 (0.0620)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.233*** (0.0437)	-0.235*** (0.0437)	-0.234*** (0.0438)	-0.234*** (0.0438)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0972** (0.0411)	-0.0975** (0.0410)	-0.0973** (0.0411)	-0.0970** (0.0411)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.150*** (0.0269)	-0.151*** (0.0270)	-0.150*** (0.0269)	-0.150*** (0.0270)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0157* (0.00812)	-0.0151* (0.00811)	-0.0156* (0.00812)	-0.0154* (0.00812)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0197** (0.00954)	0.0193** (0.00949)	0.0196** (0.00951)	0.0195** (0.00952)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0141 (0.0188)	-0.0143 (0.0188)	-0.0131 (0.0188)	-0.0139 (0.0188)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0576** (0.0266)	-0.0557** (0.0266)	-0.0569** (0.0267)	-0.0560** (0.0266)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0108 (0.00953)	-0.0109 (0.00954)	-0.0108 (0.00951)	-0.0108 (0.00952)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0193 (0.0130)	0.0189 (0.0130)	0.0197 (0.0130)	0.0192 (0.0130)
<i>Constant</i>	-0.106 (0.574)	-0.112 (0.574)	-0.0372 (0.578)	-0.104 (0.575)
<i>Observations</i>	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663

TABLE XL: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO WORKED IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0342** (0.0173)	-0.0283 (0.0216)	0.00136 (0.0243)	-0.0268 (0.0264)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0178** (0.00840)	-0.0188** (0.00821)	-0.0212*** (0.00815)	-0.0190** (0.00837)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00480 (0.00831)	0.00438 (0.00927)	-0.00317 (0.0107)	0.00416 (0.0102)
<i>female</i>	-0.00702 (0.0114)	-0.00688 (0.0114)	-0.00702 (0.0114)	-0.00690 (0.0114)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0766** (0.0312)	-0.0771** (0.0311)	-0.0767** (0.0311)	-0.0769** (0.0312)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.164*** (0.0555)	0.165*** (0.0556)	0.165*** (0.0556)	0.165*** (0.0556)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.183*** (0.0168)	0.183*** (0.0168)	0.183*** (0.0167)	0.183*** (0.0168)
<i>Age</i>	0.225*** (0.0212)	0.225*** (0.0212)	0.224*** (0.0212)	0.225*** (0.0212)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00409*** (0.000431)	-0.00409*** (0.000432)	-0.00408*** (0.000431)	-0.00408*** (0.000431)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0822* (0.0479)	-0.0809* (0.0477)	-0.0818* (0.0478)	-0.0815* (0.0478)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.135*** (0.0150)	-0.135*** (0.0150)	-0.135*** (0.0150)	-0.135*** (0.0150)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0282* (0.0157)	-0.0285* (0.0157)	-0.0284* (0.0157)	-0.0283* (0.0157)
<i>Married</i>	0.0558** (0.0278)	0.0548** (0.0278)	0.0550** (0.0278)	0.0551** (0.0278)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0658** (0.0297)	-0.0649** (0.0296)	-0.0644** (0.0297)	-0.0651** (0.0296)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0917*** (0.0198)	-0.0918*** (0.0199)	-0.0919*** (0.0199)	-0.0918*** (0.0199)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0482*** (0.0184)	-0.0482*** (0.0184)	-0.0485*** (0.0184)	-0.0482*** (0.0184)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.108*** (0.0141)	-0.108*** (0.0141)	-0.108*** (0.0141)	-0.108*** (0.0141)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00481 (0.00356)	-0.00472 (0.00355)	-0.00484 (0.00355)	-0.00476 (0.00355)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.00370 (0.00426)	0.00363 (0.00425)	0.00367 (0.00426)	0.00366 (0.00426)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00642 (0.00825)	-0.00640 (0.00825)	-0.00629 (0.00825)	-0.00640 (0.00825)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0196* (0.0112)	-0.0191* (0.0112)	-0.0198* (0.0112)	-0.0193* (0.0112)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00173 (0.00393)	-0.00176 (0.00393)	-0.00175 (0.00393)	-0.00175 (0.00393)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0121** (0.00548)	0.0121** (0.00547)	0.0123** (0.00547)	0.0122** (0.00547)
<i>Constant</i>	0.355 (0.238)	0.359 (0.239)	0.379 (0.240)	0.360 (0.240)
<i>Observations</i>	29,998	29,998	29,998	29,998

TABLE XLI: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO WORKED IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.102*** (0.0325)	-0.110*** (0.0350)	-0.0276 (0.0415)	-0.109** (0.0432)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0317** (0.0146)	-0.0327** (0.0141)	-0.0404*** (0.0139)	-0.0333*** (0.0142)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0302* (0.0154)	0.0358** (0.0159)	0.0158 (0.0184)	0.0359** (0.0176)
<i>female</i>	-0.192*** (0.0220)	-0.191*** (0.0219)	-0.191*** (0.0220)	-0.191*** (0.0219)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0370 (0.0542)	-0.0383 (0.0541)	-0.0380 (0.0541)	-0.0379 (0.0541)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.170** (0.0827)	0.171** (0.0829)	0.171** (0.0821)	0.172** (0.0827)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.462*** (0.0341)	0.463*** (0.0339)	0.463*** (0.0340)	0.463*** (0.0339)
<i>Age</i>	0.359*** (0.0412)	0.359*** (0.0410)	0.357*** (0.0413)	0.358*** (0.0411)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00644*** (0.000853)	-0.00645*** (0.000849)	-0.00640*** (0.000854)	-0.00643*** (0.000850)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.218** (0.0872)	-0.211** (0.0868)	-0.215** (0.0869)	-0.214** (0.0870)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.236*** (0.0276)	-0.236*** (0.0275)	-0.235*** (0.0276)	-0.236*** (0.0275)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0644** (0.0283)	-0.0660** (0.0283)	-0.0664** (0.0283)	-0.0655** (0.0283)
<i>Married</i>	0.0420 (0.0481)	0.0387 (0.0479)	0.0399 (0.0481)	0.0404 (0.0481)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0515 (0.0518)	-0.0487 (0.0516)	-0.0486 (0.0519)	-0.0504 (0.0518)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.186*** (0.0356)	-0.187*** (0.0356)	-0.187*** (0.0356)	-0.186*** (0.0356)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0893*** (0.0330)	-0.0894*** (0.0329)	-0.0895*** (0.0330)	-0.0891*** (0.0330)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.118*** (0.0219)	-0.119*** (0.0220)	-0.118*** (0.0219)	-0.119*** (0.0220)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0155** (0.00674)	-0.0150** (0.00673)	-0.0153** (0.00674)	-0.0152** (0.00674)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0179** (0.00810)	0.0175** (0.00807)	0.0177** (0.00808)	0.0177** (0.00809)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0211 (0.0159)	-0.0213 (0.0159)	-0.0203 (0.0160)	-0.0210 (0.0159)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0476** (0.0220)	-0.0459** (0.0220)	-0.0469** (0.0220)	-0.0462** (0.0220)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00490 (0.00770)	-0.00495 (0.00770)	-0.00489 (0.00768)	-0.00495 (0.00770)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0115 (0.0112)	0.0112 (0.0111)	0.0118 (0.0111)	0.0115 (0.0111)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.183*** (0.477)	-2.192*** (0.478)	-2.132*** (0.480)	-2.187*** (0.479)
<i>Observations</i>	29,938	29,938	29,938	29,938

TABLE XLII: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES FOR THOSE WHO WORKED IN LAST YEAR

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.345 (0.00394)	0.346 (0.00428)	0.340 (0.00456)	0.344 (0.00455)
	1	0.341 (0.00857)	0.340 (0.00764)	0.354 (0.00731)	0.346 (0.00916)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	250.0 (3.837)	252.1 (4.617)	245.6 (5.249)	251.7 (5.073)
	1	220.2 (6.868)	221.2 (7.443)	240.5 (9.087)	222.0 (9.019)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.82 (0.151)	21.84 (0.179)	21.68 (0.216)	21.83 (0.203)
	1	21.09 (0.304)	21.23 (0.353)	21.71 (0.367)	21.25 (0.420)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	9.097 (0.119)	9.171 (0.141)	8.999 (0.159)	9.164 (0.153)
	1	8.212 (0.226)	8.215 (0.218)	8.754 (0.259)	8.219 (0.266)

TABLE XLIII: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE XXXVIII - XLI

		(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>					
<i>Smoking participation</i>		-0.231*** (0.0533)	-0.230*** (0.0516)	- (0.0505)	-0.240*** (0.0523)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>		-0.194** (0.0847)	-0.203** (0.0818)	- (0.0810)	-0.208** (0.0832)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>		- 0.0853** (0.0403)	- 0.0902** (0.0394)	- 0.102*** (0.0391)	- 0.0913** (0.0402)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>		-0.152** (0.0698)	-0.157** (0.0675)	- 0.194*** (0.0666)	-0.160** (0.0683)
<i>Total</i>		-0.425	-0.433	-0.5	-0.448

TABLE XLIV: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT WORK IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	0.0708 (0.0979)	0.0296 (0.0856)	0.0967 (0.0892)	0.0911 (0.103)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0226 (0.0308)	-0.0159 (0.0294)	-0.0229 (0.0297)	-0.0235 (0.0305)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.0127 (0.0375)	-0.00653 (0.0376)	-0.0201 (0.0378)	-0.0177 (0.0383)
<i>female</i>	-0.231*** (0.0551)	-0.231*** (0.0551)	-0.232*** (0.0550)	-0.231*** (0.0551)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.165* (0.0959)	0.166* (0.0962)	0.168* (0.0960)	0.167* (0.0960)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.809*** (0.167)	0.808*** (0.167)	0.807*** (0.167)	0.808*** (0.167)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.810*** (0.0702)	0.809*** (0.0702)	0.808*** (0.0701)	0.809*** (0.0702)
<i>Age</i>	0.778*** (0.0632)	0.778*** (0.0632)	0.779*** (0.0632)	0.779*** (0.0632)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0140*** (0.00151)	-0.0140*** (0.00151)	-0.0141*** (0.00151)	-0.0140*** (0.00151)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.352** (0.158)	-0.354** (0.158)	-0.354** (0.157)	-0.353** (0.158)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.817*** (0.0871)	-0.817*** (0.0872)	-0.817*** (0.0871)	-0.817*** (0.0871)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.177* (0.103)	-0.176* (0.103)	-0.177* (0.103)	-0.177* (0.103)
<i>Married</i>	0.0408 (0.180)	0.0409 (0.180)	0.0411 (0.180)	0.0411 (0.180)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.541*** (0.189)	-0.542*** (0.189)	-0.541*** (0.189)	-0.541*** (0.189)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.246*** (0.0887)	-0.246*** (0.0888)	-0.247*** (0.0886)	-0.246*** (0.0887)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.118 (0.0823)	-0.118 (0.0824)	-0.118 (0.0824)	-0.118 (0.0824)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.412*** (0.0604)	-0.412*** (0.0604)	-0.412*** (0.0605)	-0.412*** (0.0605)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0159 (0.0105)	-0.0160 (0.0105)	-0.0162 (0.0105)	-0.0160 (0.0105)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0563*** (0.0131)	0.0564*** (0.0131)	0.0566*** (0.0131)	0.0564*** (0.0131)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.201*** (0.0458)	-0.201*** (0.0458)	-0.202*** (0.0458)	-0.201*** (0.0458)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.00155 (0.0499)	-0.00199 (0.0499)	-0.00327 (0.0497)	-0.00274 (0.0498)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0118 (0.0191)	0.0118 (0.0190)	0.0124 (0.0191)	0.0121 (0.0190)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0368 (0.0261)	-0.0367 (0.0261)	-0.0373 (0.0261)	-0.0370 (0.0261)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.948*** (0.661)	-9.966*** (0.661)	-9.941*** (0.661)	-9.942*** (0.662)
<i>Observations</i>	26,990	26,990	26,990	26,990

TABLE XLV: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT WORK IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0355 (0.0812)	0.00250 (0.0646)	-0.0362 (0.0590)	-0.0314 (0.0815)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0744** (0.0296)	-0.0794*** (0.0284)	-0.0752*** (0.0283)	-0.0755*** (0.0288)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0315 (0.0358)	0.0248 (0.0344)	0.0323 (0.0347)	0.0312 (0.0366)
<i>female</i>	-0.0623 (0.0441)	-0.0624 (0.0441)	-0.0623 (0.0441)	-0.0624 (0.0441)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.129 (0.0941)	-0.130 (0.0940)	-0.129 (0.0940)	-0.129 (0.0940)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.496*** (0.168)	0.495*** (0.168)	0.496*** (0.168)	0.496*** (0.168)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.591*** (0.0632)	0.591*** (0.0632)	0.593*** (0.0632)	0.592*** (0.0632)
<i>Age</i>	0.620*** (0.0744)	0.621*** (0.0743)	0.620*** (0.0741)	0.620*** (0.0743)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0115*** (0.00157)	-0.0115*** (0.00156)	-0.0115*** (0.00156)	-0.0115*** (0.00156)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.477*** (0.152)	-0.477*** (0.152)	-0.476*** (0.152)	-0.477*** (0.152)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.370*** (0.0862)	-0.370*** (0.0862)	-0.369*** (0.0861)	-0.370*** (0.0862)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0513 (0.0909)	0.0520 (0.0909)	0.0516 (0.0908)	0.0513 (0.0909)
<i>Married</i>	0.139 (0.184)	0.138 (0.184)	0.138 (0.184)	0.139 (0.184)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.268 (0.186)	-0.267 (0.185)	-0.267 (0.185)	-0.268 (0.185)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.250*** (0.0838)	-0.249*** (0.0839)	-0.249*** (0.0838)	-0.250*** (0.0838)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.179*** (0.0656)	-0.179*** (0.0657)	-0.179*** (0.0658)	-0.179*** (0.0657)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0806* (0.0451)	-0.0809* (0.0452)	-0.0816* (0.0453)	-0.0811* (0.0453)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0217* (0.0122)	-0.0218* (0.0122)	-0.0217* (0.0122)	-0.0217* (0.0122)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0284** (0.0131)	0.0284** (0.0131)	0.0283** (0.0131)	0.0284** (0.0131)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.0159 (0.0451)	0.0157 (0.0451)	0.0158 (0.0451)	0.0158 (0.0451)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0123 (0.0524)	-0.0124 (0.0525)	-0.0116 (0.0525)	-0.0119 (0.0524)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0465*** (0.0176)	-0.0462*** (0.0177)	-0.0464*** (0.0177)	-0.0464*** (0.0177)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0320 (0.0267)	0.0317 (0.0268)	0.0319 (0.0268)	0.0319 (0.0267)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.007** (0.834)	-1.995** (0.836)	-2.004** (0.837)	-2.005** (0.836)
<i>Observations</i>	6,806	6,806	6,806	6,806

TABLE XLVI: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT WORK IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0536* (0.0311)	-0.000156 (0.0297)	0.0131 (0.0303)	-0.0134 (0.0357)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0428*** (0.0133)	-0.0498*** (0.0131)	-0.0512*** (0.0132)	-0.0483*** (0.0133)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00229 (0.0180)	-0.00690 (0.0172)	-0.00948 (0.0177)	-0.00446 (0.0183)
<i>female</i>	-6.22e-05 (0.0203)	-0.000323 (0.0203)	-0.000394 (0.0203)	-0.000271 (0.0203)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0595 (0.0413)	-0.0597 (0.0413)	-0.0597 (0.0413)	-0.0597 (0.0413)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.223** (0.0982)	0.223** (0.0983)	0.224** (0.0984)	0.223** (0.0982)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.249*** (0.0263)	0.249*** (0.0263)	0.249*** (0.0263)	0.249*** (0.0263)
<i>Age</i>	0.376*** (0.0366)	0.377*** (0.0366)	0.378*** (0.0367)	0.377*** (0.0367)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00714*** (0.000745)	-0.00717*** (0.000745)	-0.00718*** (0.000746)	-0.00716*** (0.000746)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.171*** (0.0633)	-0.171*** (0.0633)	-0.171*** (0.0632)	-0.171*** (0.0633)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.205*** (0.0386)	-0.205*** (0.0387)	-0.205*** (0.0387)	-0.205*** (0.0386)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0873** (0.0415)	0.0879** (0.0416)	0.0880** (0.0415)	0.0877** (0.0415)
<i>Married</i>	0.0581 (0.0672)	0.0576 (0.0671)	0.0578 (0.0672)	0.0576 (0.0672)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.122* (0.0717)	-0.121* (0.0715)	-0.121* (0.0715)	-0.121* (0.0716)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0625 (0.0399)	-0.0612 (0.0400)	-0.0612 (0.0400)	-0.0613 (0.0400)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0949*** (0.0348)	-0.0962*** (0.0348)	-0.0965*** (0.0348)	-0.0959*** (0.0348)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.104*** (0.0235)	-0.104*** (0.0235)	-0.104*** (0.0235)	-0.104*** (0.0235)
<i>Log of income</i>	0.000824 (0.00511)	0.000850 (0.00510)	0.000845 (0.00509)	0.000843 (0.00510)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	-0.00113 (0.00592)	-0.00122 (0.00593)	-0.00123 (0.00592)	-0.00118 (0.00592)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0171 (0.0213)	-0.0171 (0.0213)	-0.0171 (0.0213)	-0.0171 (0.0212)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.00296 (0.0220)	0.00304 (0.0220)	0.00280 (0.0220)	0.00317 (0.0220)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0153** (0.00762)	-0.0151** (0.00763)	-0.0151** (0.00762)	-0.0152** (0.00762)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0182 (0.0119)	0.0179 (0.0119)	0.0179 (0.0118)	0.0180 (0.0119)
<i>Constant</i>	-1.394*** (0.399)	-1.380*** (0.400)	-1.379*** (0.400)	-1.382*** (0.400)
<i>Observations</i>	6,892	6,892	6,892	6,892

TABLE XLVII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT WORK IN LAST YEAR

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	0.00376 (0.0654)	0.0166 (0.0528)	-0.0361 (0.0494)	-0.00945 (0.0666)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0400* (0.0232)	-0.0412* (0.0225)	-0.0357 (0.0224)	-0.0384* (0.0229)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0336 (0.0286)	0.0310 (0.0279)	0.0414 (0.0287)	0.0361 (0.0298)
<i>female</i>	-0.0805** (0.0334)	-0.0804** (0.0334)	-0.0805** (0.0334)	-0.0806** (0.0334)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.121* (0.0686)	-0.121* (0.0686)	-0.121* (0.0685)	-0.121* (0.0686)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.305** (0.127)	0.305** (0.128)	0.306** (0.127)	0.305** (0.127)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.429*** (0.0510)	0.428*** (0.0509)	0.430*** (0.0509)	0.429*** (0.0509)
<i>Age</i>	0.389*** (0.0593)	0.389*** (0.0591)	0.388*** (0.0589)	0.389*** (0.0591)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00700*** (0.00127)	-0.00700*** (0.00126)	-0.00698*** (0.00126)	-0.00699*** (0.00126)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.394*** (0.128)	-0.394*** (0.128)	-0.393*** (0.128)	-0.394*** (0.128)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.272*** (0.0664)	-0.272*** (0.0664)	-0.271*** (0.0664)	-0.271*** (0.0664)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.000243 (0.0709)	0.000812 (0.0709)	-0.000217 (0.0708)	-4.29e-05 (0.0709)
<i>Married</i>	0.104 (0.152)	0.104 (0.151)	0.104 (0.151)	0.104 (0.151)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.187 (0.152)	-0.186 (0.152)	-0.187 (0.151)	-0.187 (0.152)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.222*** (0.0636)	-0.222*** (0.0637)	-0.222*** (0.0636)	-0.222*** (0.0636)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.145*** (0.0535)	-0.145*** (0.0536)	-0.145*** (0.0536)	-0.144*** (0.0535)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0273 (0.0348)	-0.0272 (0.0349)	-0.0277 (0.0349)	-0.0272 (0.0349)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0262** (0.0105)	-0.0262** (0.0105)	-0.0261** (0.0105)	-0.0262** (0.0105)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0323*** (0.0111)	0.0323*** (0.0111)	0.0322*** (0.0111)	0.0323*** (0.0111)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.0119 (0.0350)	0.0119 (0.0350)	0.0119 (0.0350)	0.0119 (0.0350)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0219 (0.0399)	-0.0222 (0.0399)	-0.0212 (0.0398)	-0.0217 (0.0399)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0312** (0.0140)	-0.0311** (0.0140)	-0.0314** (0.0140)	-0.0313** (0.0140)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0254 (0.0204)	0.0253 (0.0204)	0.0257 (0.0204)	0.0255 (0.0204)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.511*** (0.672)	-2.507*** (0.675)	-2.524*** (0.675)	-2.516*** (0.674)
<i>Observations</i>	6,885	6,885	6,885	6,885

TABLE XLVIII: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT WORK IN LAST YEAR

	SFA	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.257 (0.00475)	0.257 (0.00487)	0.255 (0.00506)	0.256 (0.00503)
	1	0.269 (0.0152)	0.262 (0.0128)	0.271 (0.0132)	0.271 (0.0156)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	224.4 (5.681)	222.7 (5.927)	225.1 (5.937)	224.6 (6.371)
	1	216.6 (15.13)	223.2 (11.69)	217.1 (10.36)	217.6 (14.28)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	20.70 (0.199)	20.51 (0.225)	20.44 (0.241)	20.57 (0.239)
	1	19.62 (0.534)	20.50 (0.489)	20.71 (0.481)	20.29 (0.580)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	8.300 (0.164)	8.272 (0.174)	8.389 (0.174)	8.325 (0.185)
	1	8.332 (0.473)	8.411 (0.361)	8.092 (0.325)	8.247 (0.447)

TABLE XLIX: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE XLIV – TABLE XLVII

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.0667 (0.0909)	-0.0470 (0.0866)	-0.0675 (0.0876)	-0.0692 (0.0899)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.332** (0.132)	-0.354*** (0.127)	-0.335*** (0.126)	-0.337*** (0.129)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.191*** (0.0593)	-0.222*** (0.0587)	-0.228*** (0.0591)	-0.216*** (0.0595)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.179* (0.104)	-0.184* (0.100)	-0.160 (0.100)	-0.172* (0.102)
<i>Total</i>	-0.399	-0.401	-0.403	-0.406

TABLE L: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DRANK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0389 (0.0514)	-0.00932 (0.0490)	0.0601 (0.0513)	0.0101 (0.0607)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0798*** (0.0217)	-0.0829*** (0.0213)	-0.0876*** (0.0210)	-0.0846*** (0.0216)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0249 (0.0237)	0.0184 (0.0237)	-0.00159 (0.0258)	0.0134 (0.0262)
<i>female</i>	-0.175*** (0.0361)	-0.175*** (0.0361)	-0.175*** (0.0362)	-0.175*** (0.0361)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.218*** (0.0692)	0.218*** (0.0690)	0.220*** (0.0690)	0.218*** (0.0690)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.777*** (0.159)	0.777*** (0.159)	0.774*** (0.159)	0.776*** (0.159)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.678*** (0.0553)	0.678*** (0.0553)	0.678*** (0.0553)	0.678*** (0.0553)
<i>Age</i>	0.471*** (0.0508)	0.471*** (0.0508)	0.471*** (0.0508)	0.471*** (0.0508)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00846*** (0.00108)	-0.00846*** (0.00108)	-0.00848*** (0.00108)	-0.00846*** (0.00108)
<i>Worked</i>	0.103** (0.0457)	0.104** (0.0457)	0.104** (0.0458)	0.104** (0.0457)
<i>Age>=21</i>	0.0853 (0.144)	0.0868 (0.144)	0.0872 (0.144)	0.0869 (0.144)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.304*** (0.0629)	-0.305*** (0.0629)	-0.306*** (0.0630)	-0.305*** (0.0629)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.697*** (0.0448)	-0.697*** (0.0449)	-0.697*** (0.0449)	-0.697*** (0.0449)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.469*** (0.0589)	-0.470*** (0.0590)	-0.469*** (0.0590)	-0.469*** (0.0589)
<i>Married</i>	-0.0571 (0.127)	-0.0574 (0.127)	-0.0565 (0.127)	-0.0572 (0.127)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.460*** (0.126)	-0.460*** (0.126)	-0.460*** (0.126)	-0.460*** (0.126)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.145*** (0.0545)	-0.145*** (0.0545)	-0.146*** (0.0545)	-0.145*** (0.0545)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.206*** (0.0519)	-0.206*** (0.0518)	-0.206*** (0.0519)	-0.206*** (0.0518)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.296*** (0.0348)	-0.296*** (0.0348)	-0.296*** (0.0349)	-0.296*** (0.0348)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0641*** (0.0101)	-0.0641*** (0.0101)	-0.0642*** (0.0101)	-0.0641*** (0.0101)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0344*** (0.0124)	0.0343*** (0.0123)	0.0343*** (0.0123)	0.0342*** (0.0123)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00622 (0.0256)	-0.00617 (0.0256)	-0.00622 (0.0256)	-0.00615 (0.0256)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0359 (0.0379)	0.0359 (0.0380)	0.0342 (0.0379)	0.0354 (0.0380)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0284** (0.0140)	0.0284** (0.0140)	0.0286** (0.0140)	0.0285** (0.0140)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.00250 (0.0180)	-0.00242 (0.0180)	-0.00234 (0.0180)	-0.00238 (0.0180)
<i>Constant</i>	-4.491*** (0.580)	-4.477*** (0.581)	-4.445*** (0.581)	-4.467*** (0.581)
<i>Observations</i>	62,430	62,430	62,430	62,430

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LI: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DRANK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.144*** (0.0408)	-0.137*** (0.0424)	-0.0663 (0.0516)	-0.157*** (0.0536)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0499*** (0.0168)	-0.0533*** (0.0166)	-0.0606*** (0.0166)	-0.0516*** (0.0168)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0315* (0.0189)	0.0345* (0.0202)	0.0185 (0.0238)	0.0398* (0.0225)
<i>female</i>	-0.174*** (0.0274)	-0.173*** (0.0273)	-0.172*** (0.0274)	-0.173*** (0.0273)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.132* (0.0741)	-0.134* (0.0738)	-0.133* (0.0737)	-0.133* (0.0737)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.277*** (0.102)	0.279*** (0.103)	0.281*** (0.102)	0.281*** (0.102)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.527*** (0.0446)	0.528*** (0.0444)	0.528*** (0.0444)	0.529*** (0.0444)
<i>Age</i>	0.422*** (0.0551)	0.422*** (0.0550)	0.420*** (0.0552)	0.421*** (0.0550)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00744*** (0.00116)	-0.00743*** (0.00115)	-0.00738*** (0.00116)	-0.00742*** (0.00115)
<i>Worked</i>	0.102*** (0.0392)	0.102*** (0.0392)	0.102*** (0.0393)	0.102*** (0.0392)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.114 (0.108)	-0.109 (0.107)	-0.115 (0.108)	-0.112 (0.107)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.217*** (0.0441)	-0.216*** (0.0442)	-0.214*** (0.0446)	-0.215*** (0.0443)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.302*** (0.0392)	-0.300*** (0.0390)	-0.300*** (0.0393)	-0.300*** (0.0390)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0909** (0.0379)	-0.0937** (0.0380)	-0.0931** (0.0380)	-0.0926** (0.0379)
<i>Married</i>	0.176** (0.0741)	0.173** (0.0739)	0.174** (0.0743)	0.175** (0.0742)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.211*** (0.0783)	-0.209*** (0.0781)	-0.209*** (0.0785)	-0.211*** (0.0785)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.206*** (0.0439)	-0.207*** (0.0438)	-0.207*** (0.0439)	-0.206*** (0.0439)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.131*** (0.0426)	-0.132*** (0.0425)	-0.131*** (0.0426)	-0.131*** (0.0425)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.153*** (0.0285)	-0.154*** (0.0285)	-0.153*** (0.0285)	-0.154*** (0.0285)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0191** (0.00778)	-0.0186** (0.00776)	-0.0189** (0.00778)	-0.0188** (0.00777)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0246*** (0.00909)	0.0244*** (0.00903)	0.0245*** (0.00907)	0.0245*** (0.00907)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00611 (0.0213)	-0.00616 (0.0212)	-0.00494 (0.0213)	-0.00576 (0.0213)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0525* (0.0280)	-0.0497* (0.0280)	-0.0505* (0.0280)	-0.0503* (0.0280)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0131 (0.00970)	-0.0130 (0.00969)	-0.0130 (0.00966)	-0.0130 (0.00967)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0205 (0.0148)	0.0201 (0.0147)	0.0208 (0.0148)	0.0205 (0.0147)
<i>Constant</i>	0.271 (0.608)	0.278 (0.610)	0.322 (0.611)	0.269 (0.609)
<i>Observations</i>	27,528	27,528	27,528	27,528

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DRANK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.0523*** (0.0183)	-0.0377* (0.0214)	-0.0122 (0.0249)	-0.0450* (0.0266)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0167* (0.00865)	-0.0188** (0.00846)	-0.0212** (0.00849)	-0.0183** (0.00873)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.00954 (0.00895)	0.00737 (0.0101)	0.00140 (0.0116)	0.00936 (0.0110)
<i>female</i>	-0.00779 (0.0118)	-0.00760 (0.0118)	-0.00751 (0.0118)	-0.00753 (0.0118)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.119*** (0.0341)	-0.120*** (0.0340)	-0.120*** (0.0339)	-0.120*** (0.0340)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.156*** (0.0566)	0.156*** (0.0568)	0.157*** (0.0568)	0.157*** (0.0569)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.158*** (0.0173)	0.158*** (0.0173)	0.158*** (0.0172)	0.158*** (0.0173)
<i>Age</i>	0.232*** (0.0240)	0.232*** (0.0240)	0.232*** (0.0240)	0.232*** (0.0240)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00425*** (0.000489)	-0.00425*** (0.000489)	-0.00424*** (0.000488)	-0.00425*** (0.000488)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0522*** (0.0196)	0.0524*** (0.0196)	0.0522*** (0.0196)	0.0523*** (0.0196)
<i>Age>=21</i>	0.0257 (0.0542)	0.0273 (0.0540)	0.0262 (0.0541)	0.0267 (0.0541)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0927*** (0.0220)	-0.0930*** (0.0220)	-0.0925*** (0.0221)	-0.0926*** (0.0220)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.153*** (0.0168)	-0.153*** (0.0169)	-0.153*** (0.0169)	-0.153*** (0.0169)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0175 (0.0166)	-0.0182 (0.0167)	-0.0178 (0.0166)	-0.0179 (0.0166)
<i>Married</i>	0.107*** (0.0365)	0.106*** (0.0366)	0.106*** (0.0365)	0.106*** (0.0366)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.126*** (0.0386)	-0.125*** (0.0386)	-0.125*** (0.0386)	-0.126*** (0.0386)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0821*** (0.0199)	-0.0822*** (0.0199)	-0.0824*** (0.0199)	-0.0822*** (0.0199)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0557*** (0.0195)	-0.0558*** (0.0196)	-0.0560*** (0.0196)	-0.0557*** (0.0196)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.114*** (0.0142)	-0.114*** (0.0142)	-0.114*** (0.0142)	-0.114*** (0.0142)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00202 (0.00411)	-0.00194 (0.00409)	-0.00201 (0.00410)	-0.00197 (0.00410)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.000938 (0.00464)	0.000896 (0.00463)	0.000863 (0.00463)	0.000889 (0.00463)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00865 (0.00927)	-0.00852 (0.00925)	-0.00842 (0.00926)	-0.00854 (0.00926)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0151 (0.0121)	-0.0144 (0.0122)	-0.0148 (0.0121)	-0.0145 (0.0122)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00155 (0.00392)	-0.00160 (0.00391)	-0.00155 (0.00391)	-0.00157 (0.00391)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0145** (0.00615)	0.0145** (0.00614)	0.0147** (0.00616)	0.0146** (0.00614)
<i>Constant</i>	0.265 (0.263)	0.275 (0.263)	0.287 (0.263)	0.271 (0.263)
<i>Observations</i>	27,749	27,749	27,749	27,749

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LIII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DRANK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.102*** (0.0348)	-0.104*** (0.0330)	-0.0616 (0.0393)	-0.122*** (0.0416)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0367*** (0.0143)	-0.0386*** (0.0140)	-0.0434*** (0.0139)	-0.0371*** (0.0141)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0252 (0.0160)	0.0289* (0.0161)	0.0203 (0.0182)	0.0339* (0.0177)
<i>female</i>	-0.175*** (0.0223)	-0.174*** (0.0222)	-0.173*** (0.0223)	-0.174*** (0.0222)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0837 (0.0540)	-0.0847 (0.0539)	-0.0848 (0.0539)	-0.0843 (0.0539)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.203** (0.0804)	0.205** (0.0805)	0.208*** (0.0801)	0.207** (0.0805)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.440*** (0.0364)	0.441*** (0.0362)	0.441*** (0.0362)	0.441*** (0.0362)
<i>Age</i>	0.323*** (0.0434)	0.323*** (0.0433)	0.322*** (0.0434)	0.323*** (0.0432)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00564*** (0.000918)	-0.00564*** (0.000915)	-0.00561*** (0.000916)	-0.00563*** (0.000914)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0545* (0.0329)	0.0544* (0.0329)	0.0542* (0.0329)	0.0542* (0.0329)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.142 (0.0912)	-0.138 (0.0910)	-0.142 (0.0911)	-0.140 (0.0911)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.164*** (0.0371)	-0.164*** (0.0372)	-0.161*** (0.0374)	-0.162*** (0.0372)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.261*** (0.0306)	-0.260*** (0.0305)	-0.260*** (0.0307)	-0.260*** (0.0305)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.0727** (0.0304)	-0.0748** (0.0305)	-0.0746** (0.0305)	-0.0740** (0.0305)
<i>Married</i>	0.143** (0.0619)	0.141** (0.0617)	0.142** (0.0620)	0.142** (0.0619)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.172*** (0.0653)	-0.170*** (0.0651)	-0.170*** (0.0654)	-0.172*** (0.0653)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.166*** (0.0356)	-0.166*** (0.0355)	-0.167*** (0.0355)	-0.166*** (0.0355)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.118*** (0.0339)	-0.118*** (0.0338)	-0.118*** (0.0338)	-0.117*** (0.0338)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.115*** (0.0235)	-0.116*** (0.0236)	-0.115*** (0.0236)	-0.116*** (0.0236)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0208*** (0.00637)	-0.0205*** (0.00636)	-0.0207*** (0.00638)	-0.0206*** (0.00637)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0253*** (0.00763)	0.0251*** (0.00761)	0.0252*** (0.00762)	0.0252*** (0.00763)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0159 (0.0181)	-0.0160 (0.0181)	-0.0151 (0.0181)	-0.0158 (0.0181)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0477** (0.0232)	-0.0457** (0.0232)	-0.0462** (0.0231)	-0.0461** (0.0231)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00788 (0.00796)	-0.00787 (0.00795)	-0.00781 (0.00794)	-0.00789 (0.00795)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0137 (0.0123)	0.0134 (0.0122)	0.0139 (0.0123)	0.0136 (0.0122)
<i>Constant</i>	-1.736*** (0.479)	-1.738*** (0.480)	-1.711*** (0.480)	-1.746*** (0.479)
<i>Observations</i>	27,722	27,722	27,722	27,722

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LIV: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES FOR THOSE WHO DRANK IN LAST MONTH

	<i>SFA</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.449 (0.00484)	0.448 (0.00519)	0.443 (0.00566)	0.447 (0.00561)
	1	0.441 (0.0100)	0.446 (0.00899)	0.457 (0.00871)	0.449 (0.0107)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	242.1 (3.910)	243.8 (4.538)	240.2 (5.188)	244.9 (5.041)
	1	209.6 (7.125)	212.6 (6.755)	224.8 (8.256)	209.2 (8.324)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.51 (0.157)	21.50 (0.185)	21.38 (0.219)	21.54 (0.207)
	1	20.42 (0.313)	20.71 (0.340)	21.12 (0.369)	20.59 (0.411)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	8.810 (0.121)	8.869 (0.138)	8.799 (0.155)	8.905 (0.151)
	1	7.953 (0.233)	7.994 (0.198)	8.273 (0.232)	7.878 (0.244)

TABLE LV: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE L- LIII

		(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>					
<i>Smoking participation</i>		- 0.218*** (0.0592)	- -0.227*** (0.0581)	- 0.240*** (0.0573)	- -0.232*** (0.0589)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>		- 0.239*** (0.0802)	- -0.255*** (0.0793)	- 0.290*** (0.0796)	- -0.247*** (0.0806)
	<i>Smoking frequency</i>	- -0.0800* (0.0414)	- 0.0902** (0.0406)	- -0.102** (0.0407)	- 0.0876** (0.0418)
	<i>Smoking intensity</i>	- 0.176*** (0.0683)	- -0.185*** (0.0670)	- 0.208*** (0.0666)	- -0.178*** (0.0677)
<i>Total</i>		-0.457	-0.482	-0.53	-0.479

TABLE LVI: COEFFICIENTS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING PARTICIPATION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT DRINK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	0.0673 (0.0822)	-0.0584 (0.0738)	0.0653 (0.0748)	0.0298 (0.0864)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0244 (0.0333)	-0.00970 (0.0327)	-0.0212 (0.0328)	-0.0188 (0.0331)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.0271 (0.0336)	-0.00334 (0.0340)	-0.0300 (0.0337)	-0.0211 (0.0348)
<i>female</i>	-0.250*** (0.0514)	-0.249*** (0.0514)	-0.250*** (0.0514)	-0.250*** (0.0514)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.164* (0.0928)	0.163* (0.0931)	0.165* (0.0929)	0.164* (0.0930)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.782*** (0.197)	0.783*** (0.197)	0.782*** (0.197)	0.782*** (0.197)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	1.012*** (0.0640)	1.011*** (0.0640)	1.011*** (0.0640)	1.012*** (0.0640)
<i>Age</i>	0.773*** (0.0651)	0.773*** (0.0653)	0.773*** (0.0651)	0.773*** (0.0651)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0134*** (0.00147)	-0.0134*** (0.00148)	-0.0134*** (0.00147)	-0.0134*** (0.00148)
<i>Worked</i>	0.126*** (0.0461)	0.126*** (0.0461)	0.126*** (0.0461)	0.126*** (0.0461)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.214 (0.151)	-0.213 (0.151)	-0.215 (0.151)	-0.215 (0.151)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.349*** (0.0722)	-0.349*** (0.0723)	-0.350*** (0.0723)	-0.349*** (0.0723)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-1.015*** (0.0602)	-1.014*** (0.0602)	-1.015*** (0.0602)	-1.015*** (0.0602)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.218*** (0.0766)	-0.219*** (0.0767)	-0.218*** (0.0766)	-0.218*** (0.0766)
<i>Married</i>	0.169 (0.117)	0.171 (0.117)	0.171 (0.117)	0.170 (0.117)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.663*** (0.126)	-0.667*** (0.126)	-0.664*** (0.126)	-0.664*** (0.126)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.409*** (0.0882)	-0.408*** (0.0882)	-0.410*** (0.0881)	-0.409*** (0.0882)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.377*** (0.0851)	-0.376*** (0.0852)	-0.376*** (0.0851)	-0.377*** (0.0851)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.472*** (0.0516)	-0.472*** (0.0515)	-0.473*** (0.0515)	-0.472*** (0.0515)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0459*** (0.00901)	-0.0458*** (0.00900)	-0.0460*** (0.00901)	-0.0459*** (0.00901)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0360*** (0.0124)	0.0361*** (0.0124)	0.0362*** (0.0124)	0.0361*** (0.0124)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.116*** (0.0410)	-0.115*** (0.0411)	-0.115*** (0.0411)	-0.115*** (0.0411)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0485 (0.0507)	-0.0466 (0.0506)	-0.0494 (0.0507)	-0.0484 (0.0506)
<i>Household size</i>	0.00796 (0.0168)	0.00790 (0.0169)	0.00817 (0.0168)	0.00797 (0.0168)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0145 (0.0216)	-0.0149 (0.0217)	-0.0146 (0.0216)	-0.0146 (0.0217)
<i>Constant</i>	-10.55*** (0.708)	-10.61*** (0.709)	-10.55*** (0.709)	-10.57*** (0.708)
<i>Observations</i>	51,175	51,175	51,175	51,175

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LVII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON CIGARETTES CONSUMPTION USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT DRINK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.00238 (0.0595)	-0.00541 (0.0571)	0.0842 (0.0578)	0.0395 (0.0657)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0285 (0.0305)	-0.0283 (0.0300)	-0.0353 (0.0301)	-0.0328 (0.0302)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0376 (0.0291)	0.0383 (0.0293)	0.0168 (0.0300)	0.0289 (0.0303)
<i>female</i>	-0.160*** (0.0405)	-0.160*** (0.0405)	-0.160*** (0.0404)	-0.160*** (0.0404)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.116 (0.0918)	0.116 (0.0919)	0.118 (0.0916)	0.117 (0.0917)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.490** (0.224)	0.490** (0.224)	0.489** (0.224)	0.489** (0.224)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.671*** (0.0495)	0.671*** (0.0495)	0.668*** (0.0496)	0.671*** (0.0496)
<i>Age</i>	0.718*** (0.0607)	0.718*** (0.0607)	0.720*** (0.0607)	0.718*** (0.0608)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0137*** (0.00125)	-0.0137*** (0.00125)	-0.0137*** (0.00125)	-0.0137*** (0.00125)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0290 (0.0610)	0.0289 (0.0610)	0.0288 (0.0611)	0.0291 (0.0611)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.346*** (0.127)	-0.346*** (0.127)	-0.346*** (0.127)	-0.346*** (0.127)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.107 (0.0708)	-0.107 (0.0709)	-0.108 (0.0710)	-0.107 (0.0708)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.217*** (0.0659)	-0.217*** (0.0659)	-0.217*** (0.0661)	-0.217*** (0.0660)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0442 (0.0706)	0.0440 (0.0705)	0.0439 (0.0706)	0.0447 (0.0706)
<i>Married</i>	-0.0788 (0.101)	-0.0788 (0.101)	-0.0775 (0.101)	-0.0790 (0.101)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	0.0599 (0.109)	0.0600 (0.109)	0.0614 (0.109)	0.0608 (0.109)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.324*** (0.0686)	-0.324*** (0.0684)	-0.327*** (0.0685)	-0.324*** (0.0685)
<i>Mom College</i>	0.0750 (0.0666)	0.0750 (0.0666)	0.0762 (0.0664)	0.0752 (0.0666)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0701* (0.0386)	-0.0701* (0.0386)	-0.0687* (0.0385)	-0.0700* (0.0386)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0178* (0.0103)	-0.0178* (0.0103)	-0.0181* (0.0104)	-0.0178* (0.0103)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0252** (0.0109)	0.0252** (0.0109)	0.0252** (0.0109)	0.0252** (0.0109)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0217 (0.0347)	-0.0217 (0.0347)	-0.0211 (0.0347)	-0.0216 (0.0347)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0355 (0.0426)	-0.0354 (0.0426)	-0.0385 (0.0428)	-0.0363 (0.0427)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0342** (0.0144)	-0.0342** (0.0144)	-0.0339** (0.0144)	-0.0342** (0.0144)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0223 (0.0192)	0.0223 (0.0192)	0.0227 (0.0192)	0.0225 (0.0192)
<i>Constant</i>	-3.332*** (0.698)	-3.334*** (0.699)	-3.307*** (0.699)	-3.314*** (0.700)
<i>Observations</i>	8,592	8,592	8,592	8,592

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LVIII: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING FREQUENCY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT DRINK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.00347 (0.0259)	0.00919 (0.0249)	0.0315 (0.0266)	0.0188 (0.0303)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0424*** (0.0149)	-0.0438*** (0.0147)	-0.0454*** (0.0145)	-0.0447*** (0.0146)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	-0.0122 (0.0156)	-0.0146 (0.0157)	-0.0202 (0.0164)	-0.0166 (0.0167)
<i>female</i>	-0.0128 (0.0168)	-0.0130 (0.0168)	-0.0130 (0.0168)	-0.0130 (0.0168)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0316 (0.0350)	0.0317 (0.0351)	0.0319 (0.0350)	0.0318 (0.0350)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.211** (0.0850)	0.212** (0.0850)	0.213** (0.0849)	0.212** (0.0849)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.280*** (0.0206)	0.280*** (0.0206)	0.279*** (0.0206)	0.280*** (0.0206)
<i>Age</i>	0.387*** (0.0344)	0.387*** (0.0345)	0.387*** (0.0344)	0.387*** (0.0344)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00725*** (0.000683)	-0.00725*** (0.000683)	-0.00726*** (0.000683)	-0.00725*** (0.000683)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0394 (0.0296)	0.0394 (0.0296)	0.0396 (0.0296)	0.0394 (0.0296)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.223*** (0.0602)	-0.223*** (0.0601)	-0.222*** (0.0603)	-0.223*** (0.0602)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0610* (0.0318)	-0.0610* (0.0318)	-0.0615* (0.0318)	-0.0611* (0.0318)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.151*** (0.0258)	-0.151*** (0.0258)	-0.151*** (0.0258)	-0.151*** (0.0258)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0742** (0.0291)	0.0745** (0.0291)	0.0741** (0.0291)	0.0745** (0.0291)
<i>Married</i>	-0.0134 (0.0415)	-0.0136 (0.0414)	-0.0131 (0.0415)	-0.0137 (0.0414)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.00244 (0.0424)	-0.00204 (0.0423)	-0.00206 (0.0423)	-0.00181 (0.0423)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0942*** (0.0349)	-0.0939*** (0.0349)	-0.0947*** (0.0348)	-0.0940*** (0.0349)
<i>Mom College</i>	-0.0213 (0.0304)	-0.0215 (0.0304)	-0.0210 (0.0304)	-0.0214 (0.0304)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0830*** (0.0204)	-0.0831*** (0.0204)	-0.0830*** (0.0204)	-0.0831*** (0.0204)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00678 (0.00460)	-0.00679 (0.00460)	-0.00683 (0.00459)	-0.00679 (0.00459)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.00776 (0.00550)	0.00776 (0.00550)	0.00774 (0.00550)	0.00776 (0.00550)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.00890 (0.0160)	-0.00892 (0.0159)	-0.00862 (0.0159)	-0.00888 (0.0159)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0113 (0.0176)	-0.0115 (0.0176)	-0.0122 (0.0175)	-0.0117 (0.0176)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0150** (0.00644)	-0.0150** (0.00643)	-0.0150** (0.00643)	-0.0150** (0.00643)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0128 (0.00864)	0.0128 (0.00864)	0.0129 (0.00864)	0.0128 (0.00864)
<i>Constant</i>	-1.584*** (0.377)	-1.578*** (0.378)	-1.571*** (0.379)	-1.575*** (0.378)
<i>Observations</i>	8,712	8,712	8,712	8,712

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LIX: COEFFICIENTS OF GLM REGRESSIONS ON SMOKING INTENSITY USING COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS AND CIGARETTE PRICES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT DRINK IN LAST MONTH

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA without exemptions</i>	-0.00929 (0.0491)	-0.0194 (0.0462)	0.0549 (0.0480)	0.0148 (0.0543)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.00611 (0.0227)	-0.00532 (0.0225)	-0.0113 (0.0225)	-0.00866 (0.0227)
<i>Other state SFA</i>	0.0415* (0.0234)	0.0439* (0.0234)	0.0266 (0.0243)	0.0367 (0.0243)
<i>female</i>	-0.174*** (0.0319)	-0.174*** (0.0319)	-0.174*** (0.0318)	-0.174*** (0.0318)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0259 (0.0735)	0.0257 (0.0736)	0.0267 (0.0734)	0.0260 (0.0735)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.291* (0.168)	0.291* (0.168)	0.291* (0.168)	0.291* (0.168)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.484*** (0.0397)	0.484*** (0.0397)	0.483*** (0.0398)	0.484*** (0.0398)
<i>Age</i>	0.469*** (0.0487)	0.469*** (0.0487)	0.470*** (0.0488)	0.469*** (0.0488)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00890*** (0.00103)	-0.00890*** (0.00103)	-0.00892*** (0.00103)	-0.00890*** (0.00103)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0244 (0.0454)	0.0243 (0.0454)	0.0247 (0.0454)	0.0245 (0.0454)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.239** (0.107)	-0.238** (0.107)	-0.238** (0.107)	-0.238** (0.107)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0887 (0.0554)	-0.0886 (0.0555)	-0.0891 (0.0555)	-0.0884 (0.0554)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.175*** (0.0543)	-0.175*** (0.0543)	-0.175*** (0.0544)	-0.176*** (0.0543)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0327 (0.0578)	0.0323 (0.0577)	0.0325 (0.0577)	0.0330 (0.0577)
<i>Married</i>	-0.0424 (0.0823)	-0.0426 (0.0822)	-0.0421 (0.0822)	-0.0428 (0.0822)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	0.0478 (0.0901)	0.0479 (0.0901)	0.0493 (0.0901)	0.0485 (0.0901)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.272*** (0.0535)	-0.273*** (0.0534)	-0.274*** (0.0536)	-0.272*** (0.0535)
<i>Mom College</i>	0.0543 (0.0542)	0.0542 (0.0542)	0.0553 (0.0541)	0.0544 (0.0542)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.0397 (0.0307)	-0.0396 (0.0308)	-0.0390 (0.0307)	-0.0396 (0.0307)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0191** (0.00835)	-0.0191** (0.00836)	-0.0193** (0.00835)	-0.0191** (0.00835)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0238*** (0.00915)	0.0238*** (0.00915)	0.0237*** (0.00915)	0.0237*** (0.00915)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0230 (0.0287)	-0.0230 (0.0287)	-0.0228 (0.0287)	-0.0230 (0.0287)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0279 (0.0335)	-0.0277 (0.0335)	-0.0300 (0.0337)	-0.0283 (0.0335)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0185 (0.0113)	-0.0185 (0.0114)	-0.0182 (0.0113)	-0.0184 (0.0113)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	0.0116 (0.0156)	0.0115 (0.0156)	0.0118 (0.0156)	0.0116 (0.0156)
<i>Constant</i>	-3.566*** (0.568)	-3.571*** (0.570)	-3.537*** (0.572)	-3.553*** (0.571)
<i>Observations</i>	8,702	8,702	8,702	8,702

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies omitted

TABLE LX: SIMULATION OF COUNTY-LEVEL SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING OUTCOMES FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT DRINK IN LAST MONTH

	SFA	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Smoking participation</i>	0	0.171 (0.00338)	0.174 (0.00359)	0.171 (0.00365)	0.172 (0.00364)
	1	0.180 (0.00969)	0.167 (0.00788)	0.179 (0.00819)	0.175 (0.00951)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	0	254.6 (4.739)	254.9 (4.930)	248.6 (4.910)	252.1 (5.047)
	1	254.0 (12.92)	253.5 (11.99)	270.4 (12.70)	262.3 (14.27)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	0	21.94 (0.155)	21.88 (0.167)	21.75 (0.192)	21.84 (0.182)
	1	21.86 (0.503)	22.08 (0.468)	22.44 (0.473)	22.25 (0.563)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	0	9.332 (0.148)	9.358 (0.153)	9.178 (0.158)	9.285 (0.160)
	1	9.245 (0.391)	9.178 (0.354)	9.695 (0.377)	9.423 (0.424)

TABLE LXI: COUNTY-LEVEL CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF CIGARETTES DEMAND BASED ON TABLE LVI - LIX

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Smoking participation</i>	-0.0863 (0.118)	-0.0344 (0.116)	-0.0752 (0.116)	-0.0666 (0.117)
<i>Cigarettes consumption</i>	-0.13 (0.139)	-0.129 (0.137)	-0.16 (0.137)	-0.149 (0.138)
<i>Smoking frequency</i>	-0.193*** (0.0681)	-0.199*** (0.0667)	-0.207*** (0.0660)	-0.204*** (0.0667)
<i>Smoking intensity</i>	-0.0278 (0.103)	-0.0242 (0.102)	-0.0516 (0.103)	-0.0394 (0.103)
<i>Total</i>	-0.216	-0.163	-0.235	-0.216

TABLE LXII: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE EVER PUFF SMOKING INITIATION SURVIVING SAMPLE DATA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Ever puff smoking</i>	49249	0.052	0.22	0	1
<i>100% SFA of bar with exemption</i>	49249	0.268	0.44	0	1
<i>100% SFA of bar</i>	49249	0.138	0.32	0	1
<i>100% SFA of rst with exemption</i>	49249	0.379	0.47	0	1
<i>100% SFA of rst</i>	49249	0.192	0.37	0	1
<i>100% SFA of wpr with exemption</i>	49249	0.363	0.47	0	1
<i>100% SFA of wpr</i>	49249	0.228	0.39	0	1
<i>100% SFA of avg with exemption</i>	49249	0.337	0.42	0	1
<i>100% SFA of avg</i>	49249	0.186	0.34	0	1
<i>Cigarette price</i>	49249	4.468	1.32	2.13	11.31
<i>other state SFA</i>	49249	2.202	0.89	0	4
<i>sequence in the period (t)</i>	49249	6.462	4.19	1	15
<i>Female</i>	49249	0.523	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	49249	0.316	0.46	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	49249	0.223	0.42	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	49249	0.008	0.09	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	49249	0.453	0.50	0	1
<i>age</i>	49249	20.843	4.67	12.17	32.33
<i>age squared</i>	49249	456.277	202.03	148.03	1045.44
<i>Indicator if age is 21 and older</i>	49249	0.455	0.50	0	1
<i>worked</i>	49249	0.710	0.45	0	1
<i>High school (HS) graduates</i>	49249	0.555	0.50	0	1
<i>married</i>	49249	0.124	0.33	0	1
<i>Dad with college degree</i>	49249	0.177	0.38	0	1
<i>Mom with college degree</i>	49249	0.180	0.38	0	1
<i>lived with both parents</i>	49249	0.542	0.50	0	1
<i>Income</i>	49249	69622.200	56167.30	1	608798.2
<i>Income missing</i>	49249	0.373	0.48	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	49249	0.377	0.48	0	1
<i>HH size</i>	49249	3.892	1.75	1	17
<i># of minors in HH</i>	49249	1.340	1.39	0	13

TABLE LXIII: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE DAILY SMOKING INITIATION SURVIVING SAMPLE DATA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Daily smoking</i>	82981	0.037	0.19	0	1
<i>100% SFA of bar with exemption</i>	82981	0.281	0.44	0	1
<i>100% SFA of bar</i>	82981	0.146	0.33	0	1
<i>100% SFA of rst with exemption</i>	82981	0.392	0.47	0	1
<i>100% SFA of rst</i>	82981	0.203	0.38	0	1
<i>100% SFA of wpr with exemption</i>	82981	0.374	0.47	0	1
<i>100% SFA of wpr</i>	82981	0.240	0.40	0	1
<i>100% SFA of avg with exemption</i>	82981	0.349	0.43	0	1
<i>100% SFA of avg</i>	82981	0.196	0.34	0	1
<i>Cigarette price</i>	82981	4.507	1.30	2.12	11.31
<i>other state SFA</i>	82981	2.216	0.90	0	4
<i>sequence in the period (t)</i>	82981	6.759	4.21	1	15
<i>Female</i>	82981	0.512	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	82981	0.293	0.45	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	82981	0.235	0.42	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	82981	0.008	0.09	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	82981	0.464	0.50	0	1
<i>age</i>	82981	21.313	4.66	12.17	32.42
<i>age squared</i>	82981	475.965	203.94	148.03	1050.84
<i>Indicator if age is 21 and older</i>	82981	0.497	0.50	0	1
<i>worked</i>	82981	0.740	0.44	0	1
<i>High school (HS) graduates</i>	82981	0.572	0.49	0	1
<i>married</i>	82981	0.135	0.34	0	1
<i>Dad with college degree</i>	82981	0.169	0.37	0	1
<i>Mom with college degree</i>	82981	0.174	0.38	0	1
<i>lived with both parents</i>	82981	0.521	0.50	0	1
<i>Income</i>	82981	69215.470	57200.59	1	608798.2
<i>Income missing</i>	82981	0.344	0.48	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	82981	0.377	0.48	0	1
<i>HH size</i>	82981	3.808	1.75	1	19
<i># of minors in HH</i>	82981	1.268	1.37	0	13

TABLE LXIV: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE REGULAR SMOKING INITIATION SURVIVING SAMPLE DATA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Regular smoking</i>	83976	0.037	0.19	0	1
<i>100% SFA of bar with exemption</i>	83976	0.284	0.44	0	1
<i>100% SFA of bar</i>	83976	0.147	0.33	0	1
<i>100% SFA of rst with exemption</i>	83976	0.394	0.47	0	1
<i>100% SFA of rst</i>	83976	0.205	0.38	0	1
<i>100% SFA of wpr with exemption</i>	83976	0.376	0.47	0	1
<i>100% SFA of wpr</i>	83976	0.242	0.40	0	1
<i>100% SFA of avg with exemption</i>	83976	0.352	0.43	0	1
<i>100% SFA of avg</i>	83976	0.198	0.34	0	1
<i>Cigarette price</i>	83976	4.512	1.30	2.12	11.31
<i>other state SFA</i>	83976	2.219	0.90	0	4
<i>sequence in the period (t)</i>	83976	6.762	4.21	1	15
<i>Female</i>	83976	0.515	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	83976	0.290	0.45	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	83976	0.239	0.43	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	83976	0.009	0.09	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	83976	0.462	0.50	0	1
<i>age</i>	83976	21.319	4.66	12.17	32.42
<i>age squared</i>	83976	476.182	203.82	148.03	1050.84
<i>Indicator if age is 21 and older</i>	83976	0.497	0.50	0	1
<i>worked</i>	83976	0.742	0.44	0	1
<i>High school (HS) graduates</i>	83976	0.573	0.49	0	1
<i>married</i>	83976	0.136	0.34	0	1
<i>Dad with college degree</i>	83976	0.170	0.38	0	1
<i>Mom with college degree</i>	83976	0.176	0.38	0	1
<i>lived with both parents</i>	83976	0.519	0.50	0	1
<i>Income</i>	83976	69372.010	57378.60	1	608798.2
<i>Income missing</i>	83976	0.344	0.48	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	83976	0.379	0.49	0	1
<i>HH size</i>	83976	3.801	1.75	1	19
<i># of minors in HH</i>	83976	1.265	1.36	0	13

TABLE LXV: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE 0-PUFF SMOKING CESSATION DATA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>0 puff cessation</i>	44487	0.163	0.37	0	1
<i>SFA of bar</i>	44487	0.178	0.36	0	1
<i>SFA of restaurant (rst)</i>	44487	0.240	0.41	0	1
<i>SFA of private workplace (wpr)</i>	44487	0.280	0.43	0	1
<i>SFA - average (avg)</i>	44487	0.233	0.37	0	1
<i>Cigarette price</i>	44487	4.752	1.24	2.13	11.31
<i>other state SFA</i>	44487	2.260	0.93	0	4
<i>sequence in the period (t)</i>	44487	4.080	3.23	1	15
<i>Female</i>	44487	0.451	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	44487	0.218	0.41	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	44487	0.184	0.39	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	44487	0.011	0.10	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	44487	0.587	0.49	0	1
<i>age</i>	44487	22.817	4.16	12.25	32.33
<i>age squared</i>	44487	537.876	190.44	150.06	1045.44
<i>Indicator if age is 21 and older</i>	44487	0.641	0.48	0	1
<i>worked</i>	44487	0.811	0.39	0	1
<i>High school (HS) graduates</i>	44487	0.541	0.50	0	1
<i>married</i>	44487	0.134	0.34	0	1
<i>Dad with college degree</i>	44487	0.135	0.34	0	1
<i>Mom with college degree</i>	44487	0.146	0.35	0	1
<i>lived with both parents</i>	44487	0.436	0.50	0	1
<i>Income</i>	44487	64463.120	58288.79	1	608798.2
<i>Income missing</i>	44487	0.276	0.45	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	44487	0.370	0.48	0	1
<i>HH size</i>	44487	3.531	1.70	1	19
<i># of minors in HH</i>	44487	1.003	1.23	0	11
<i>Cessation episode 1</i>	44487	0.637	0.48	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 2</i>	44487	0.266	0.44	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 3</i>	44487	0.078	0.27	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 4</i>	44487	0.016	0.13	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 5</i>	44487	0.002	0.05	0	1

TABLE LXVI: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE DAILY SMOKING CESSATION DATA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Daily cessation</i>	27666	0.177	0.38	0	1
<i>SFA of bar</i>	27666	0.186	0.37	0	1
<i>SFA of restaurant (rst)</i>	27666	0.246	0.41	0	1
<i>SFA of private workplace (wpr)</i>	27666	0.289	0.43	0	1
<i>SFA - average (avg)</i>	27666	0.241	0.37	0	1
<i>Cigarette price</i>	27666	4.809	1.23	2.15	11.31
<i>other state SFA</i>	27666	2.262	0.94	0	4
<i>sequence in the period (t)</i>	27666	3.728	2.96	1	15
<i>Female</i>	27666	0.453	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	27666	0.203	0.40	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	27666	0.134	0.34	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	27666	0.012	0.11	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	27666	0.651	0.48	0	1
<i>age</i>	27666	23.223	3.97	12.58	32.33
<i>age squared</i>	27666	555.111	185.15	158.34	1045.44
<i>Indicator if age is 21 and older</i>	27666	0.681	0.47	0	1
<i>worked</i>	27666	0.824	0.38	0	1
<i>High school (HS) graduates</i>	27666	0.515	0.50	0	1
<i>married</i>	27666	0.145	0.35	0	1
<i>Dad with college degree</i>	27666	0.115	0.32	0	1
<i>Mom with college degree</i>	27666	0.130	0.34	0	1
<i>lived with both parents</i>	27666	0.393	0.49	0	1
<i>Income</i>	27666	62156.470	56577.13	1	608798.2
<i>Income missing</i>	27666	0.251	0.43	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	27666	0.359	0.48	0	1
<i>HH size</i>	27666	3.464	1.66	1	14
<i># of minors in HH</i>	27666	0.969	1.20	0	11
<i>Cessation episode 1</i>	27666	0.622	0.48	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 2</i>	27666	0.274	0.45	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 3</i>	27666	0.085	0.28	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 4</i>	27666	0.017	0.13	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 5</i>	27666	0.003	0.05	0	1

TABLE LXVII: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE REGULAR SMOKING CESSATION DATA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Regular cessation</i>	26780	0.172	0.38	0	1
<i>SFA of bar</i>	26780	0.184	0.37	0	1
<i>SFA of restaurant (rst)</i>	26780	0.245	0.41	0	1
<i>SFA of private workplace (wpr)</i>	26780	0.289	0.43	0	1
<i>SFA - average (avg)</i>	26780	0.240	0.37	0	1
<i>Cigarette price</i>	26780	4.810	1.22	2.15	11.31
<i>other state SFA</i>	26780	2.263	0.95	0	4
<i>sequence in the period (t)</i>	26780	3.809	3.02	1	15
<i>Female</i>	26780	0.439	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	26780	0.204	0.40	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	26780	0.123	0.33	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	26780	0.012	0.11	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	26780	0.661	0.47	0	1
<i>age</i>	26780	23.298	3.95	12.67	32.33
<i>age squared</i>	26780	558.396	184.59	160.44	1045.44
<i>Indicator if age is 21 and older</i>	26780	0.688	0.46	0	1
<i>worked</i>	26780	0.821	0.38	0	1
<i>High school (HS) graduates</i>	26780	0.518	0.50	0	1
<i>married</i>	26780	0.148	0.35	0	1
<i>Dad with college degree</i>	26780	0.112	0.32	0	1
<i>Mom with college degree</i>	26780	0.127	0.33	0	1
<i>lived with both parents</i>	26780	0.397	0.49	0	1
<i>Income</i>	26780	62360.090	57136.08	1	608798.2
<i>Income missing</i>	26780	0.245	0.43	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	26780	0.354	0.48	0	1
<i>HH size</i>	26780	3.458	1.66	1	14
<i># of minors in HH</i>	26780	0.957	1.20	0	11
<i>Cessation episode 1</i>	26780	0.645	0.48	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 2</i>	26780	0.261	0.44	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 3</i>	26780	0.076	0.27	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 4</i>	26780	0.016	0.12	0	1
<i>Cessation episode 5</i>	26780	0.001	0.04	0	1

TABLE LXVIII: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF 1ST PUFF SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
SFA	-0.0827 (0.126)	-0.00876 (0.111)	-0.0140 (0.0991)	-0.0379 (0.129)
Cigarette price	0.0349 (0.0455)	0.0267 (0.0446)	0.0269 (0.0440)	0.0292 (0.0450)
Other SFA	-0.00464 (0.0606)	-0.0165 (0.0603)	-0.0148 (0.0630)	-0.0104 (0.0633)
Log of <i>t</i>	-1.082*** (0.108)	-1.079*** (0.107)	-1.079*** (0.107)	-1.080*** (0.107)
Female	-0.304*** (0.0477)	-0.304*** (0.0476)	-0.304*** (0.0477)	-0.304*** (0.0477)
Race-Hispanic	0.250*** (0.0720)	0.251*** (0.0716)	0.250*** (0.0718)	0.250*** (0.0717)
Race-mixed/NH	0.384* (0.225)	0.383* (0.224)	0.383* (0.224)	0.385* (0.225)
Race-NB/NH	0.362*** (0.0645)	0.362*** (0.0645)	0.362*** (0.0646)	0.362*** (0.0646)
Age	0.537*** (0.106)	0.538*** (0.106)	0.538*** (0.106)	0.537*** (0.106)
Age squared	-0.0140*** (0.00259)	-0.0140*** (0.00259)	-0.0140*** (0.00259)	-0.0140*** (0.00259)
Worked	0.208*** (0.0695)	0.208*** (0.0695)	0.208*** (0.0695)	0.208*** (0.0695)
Age>=21	-0.133 (0.288)	-0.130 (0.288)	-0.130 (0.288)	-0.131 (0.288)
Worked * Age>=21	-0.503*** (0.124)	-0.504*** (0.124)	-0.504*** (0.124)	-0.504*** (0.124)
HS graduates	-0.287*** (0.0751)	-0.286*** (0.0751)	-0.286*** (0.0751)	-0.286*** (0.0751)
HS graduates * Age>=21	-0.268** (0.119)	-0.268** (0.119)	-0.268** (0.119)	-0.268** (0.119)
Married	-0.673*** (0.233)	-0.674*** (0.234)	-0.674*** (0.234)	-0.674*** (0.234)
Married * Age>=21	-0.00602 (0.264)	-0.00374 (0.264)	-0.00359 (0.264)	-0.00433 (0.264)
Dad college	-0.0855 (0.0666)	-0.0862 (0.0666)	-0.0861 (0.0667)	-0.0859 (0.0666)
Mom college	-0.0886 (0.0638)	-0.0890 (0.0637)	-0.0889 (0.0637)	-0.0888 (0.0637)
Lived with parents	-0.170*** (0.0507)	-0.169*** (0.0507)	-0.169*** (0.0507)	-0.169*** (0.0507)
Log of income	-0.0419*** (0.0149)	-0.0419*** (0.0149)	-0.0419*** (0.0149)	-0.0419*** (0.0149)
Log of income * Age>=21	0.0355 (0.0244)	0.0352 (0.0244)	0.0352 (0.0244)	0.0353 (0.0244)
Income missing	0.0620 (0.0551)	0.0620 (0.0551)	0.0621 (0.0552)	0.0621 (0.0551)
MSA central city	0.0432 (0.0529)	0.0432 (0.0529)	0.0434 (0.0530)	0.0435 (0.0529)
Household size	0.00455 (0.0227)	0.00454 (0.0227)	0.00452 (0.0227)	0.00451 (0.0227)
# of minors in HH	-0.0487 (0.0341)	-0.0486 (0.0341)	-0.0486 (0.0341)	-0.0486 (0.0341)
Constant	-3.608*** (1.212)	-3.592*** (1.213)	-3.592*** (1.213)	-3.595*** (1.213)
Observations	43,970	43,970	43,970	43,970

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE LXIX: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF DAILY SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
SFA	-0.102 (0.126)	-0.0565 (0.123)	-0.0289 (0.113)	-0.0769 (0.143)
Cigarette price	-0.107** (0.0488)	-0.114** (0.0479)	-0.118** (0.0486)	-0.112** (0.0488)
Other SFA	0.0878* (0.0513)	0.0829 (0.0531)	0.0787 (0.0551)	0.0870 (0.0555)
Log of t	-1.308*** (0.0907)	-1.307*** (0.0908)	-1.306*** (0.0906)	-1.307*** (0.0905)
Female	-0.316*** (0.0424)	-0.315*** (0.0424)	-0.316*** (0.0424)	-0.315*** (0.0424)
Race-Hispanic	0.0591 (0.0902)	0.0577 (0.0903)	0.0580 (0.0901)	0.0576 (0.0903)
Race-mixed/NH	0.569*** (0.206)	0.570*** (0.207)	0.569*** (0.207)	0.570*** (0.207)
Race-NB/NH	0.679*** (0.0612)	0.679*** (0.0613)	0.679*** (0.0613)	0.679*** (0.0613)
Age	1.040*** (0.102)	1.040*** (0.102)	1.040*** (0.102)	1.040*** (0.102)
Age squared	-0.0240*** (0.00246)	-0.0240*** (0.00246)	-0.0240*** (0.00246)	-0.0240*** (0.00246)
Worked	0.342*** (0.0650)	0.342*** (0.0650)	0.342*** (0.0650)	0.342*** (0.0650)
Age>=21	0.431* (0.235)	0.434* (0.235)	0.435* (0.234)	0.433* (0.235)
Worked * Age>=21	-0.623*** (0.112)	-0.623*** (0.112)	-0.624*** (0.112)	-0.623*** (0.112)
HS graduates	-0.581*** (0.0784)	-0.581*** (0.0784)	-0.581*** (0.0784)	-0.581*** (0.0784)
HS graduates * Age>=21	-0.288** (0.120)	-0.289** (0.120)	-0.289** (0.120)	-0.289** (0.120)
Married	-0.136 (0.178)	-0.137 (0.178)	-0.137 (0.178)	-0.137 (0.178)
Married * Age>=21	-0.520*** (0.196)	-0.519*** (0.196)	-0.517*** (0.196)	-0.519*** (0.196)
Dad college	-0.329*** (0.0655)	-0.330*** (0.0656)	-0.330*** (0.0656)	-0.330*** (0.0656)
Mom college	-0.179*** (0.0646)	-0.179*** (0.0645)	-0.179*** (0.0645)	-0.179*** (0.0645)
Lived with parents	-0.334*** (0.0442)	-0.334*** (0.0442)	-0.334*** (0.0443)	-0.334*** (0.0442)
Log of income	-0.0263** (0.0133)	-0.0263** (0.0133)	-0.0263** (0.0133)	-0.0263** (0.0133)
Log of income * Age>=21	-0.00520 (0.0204)	-0.00537 (0.0203)	-0.00547 (0.0203)	-0.00531 (0.0203)
Income missing	-0.0389 (0.0514)	-0.0389 (0.0514)	-0.0388 (0.0514)	-0.0388 (0.0514)
MSA central city	0.0657 (0.0445)	0.0661 (0.0445)	0.0663 (0.0447)	0.0663 (0.0446)
Household size	-0.0142 (0.0183)	-0.0142 (0.0182)	-0.0143 (0.0182)	-0.0143 (0.0182)
# of minors in HH	-0.00617 (0.0248)	-0.00612 (0.0248)	-0.00609 (0.0248)	-0.00614 (0.0248)
Constant	-8.719*** (1.113)	-8.693*** (1.114)	-8.690*** (1.115)	-8.701*** (1.114)
Observations	74,842	74,842	74,842	74,842

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE LXX: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF REGULAR SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.152 (0.114)	-0.0335 (0.0995)	-0.126 (0.0972)	-0.134 (0.120)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0652 (0.0554)	-0.0804 (0.0535)	-0.0738 (0.0540)	-0.0706 (0.0549)
<i>Other SFA</i>	0.0104 (0.0501)	-0.00705 (0.0511)	0.0167 (0.0534)	0.0130 (0.0530)
<i>Log of t</i>	-1.288*** (0.0902)	-1.283*** (0.0906)	-1.286*** (0.0901)	-1.287*** (0.0903)
<i>Female</i>	-0.367*** (0.0424)	-0.367*** (0.0423)	-0.367*** (0.0424)	-0.367*** (0.0424)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.00893 (0.0840)	-0.00998 (0.0841)	-0.0130 (0.0844)	-0.0114 (0.0843)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.738*** (0.176)	0.737*** (0.176)	0.739*** (0.176)	0.739*** (0.176)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.715*** (0.0602)	0.714*** (0.0602)	0.716*** (0.0602)	0.715*** (0.0602)
<i>Age</i>	1.018*** (0.105)	1.019*** (0.105)	1.017*** (0.105)	1.018*** (0.105)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0230*** (0.00256)	-0.0230*** (0.00257)	-0.0230*** (0.00256)	-0.0230*** (0.00256)
<i>Worked</i>	0.308*** (0.0578)	0.309*** (0.0578)	0.309*** (0.0578)	0.309*** (0.0578)
<i>Age>=21</i>	-0.0312 (0.247)	-0.0262 (0.247)	-0.0293 (0.246)	-0.0298 (0.246)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.613*** (0.104)	-0.614*** (0.104)	-0.612*** (0.104)	-0.612*** (0.104)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.564*** (0.0741)	-0.564*** (0.0741)	-0.563*** (0.0741)	-0.564*** (0.0741)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.307*** (0.101)	-0.307*** (0.101)	-0.308*** (0.101)	-0.308*** (0.101)
<i>Married</i>	-0.288* (0.174)	-0.290* (0.174)	-0.291* (0.174)	-0.290* (0.174)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.267 (0.200)	-0.263 (0.200)	-0.263 (0.200)	-0.265 (0.200)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.307*** (0.0645)	-0.308*** (0.0646)	-0.307*** (0.0646)	-0.307*** (0.0646)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.259*** (0.0644)	-0.259*** (0.0644)	-0.259*** (0.0644)	-0.259*** (0.0644)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.324*** (0.0446)	-0.324*** (0.0446)	-0.323*** (0.0446)	-0.324*** (0.0446)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0340*** (0.0117)	-0.0341*** (0.0117)	-0.0340*** (0.0117)	-0.0340*** (0.0117)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	0.0351* (0.0211)	0.0347* (0.0211)	0.0349* (0.0210)	0.0349* (0.0211)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.127** (0.0522)	-0.127** (0.0522)	-0.127** (0.0523)	-0.127** (0.0523)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0472 (0.0480)	0.0476 (0.0480)	0.0491 (0.0478)	0.0483 (0.0480)
<i>Household size</i>	0.00268 (0.0195)	0.00260 (0.0195)	0.00239 (0.0195)	0.00252 (0.0195)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0273 (0.0273)	-0.0272 (0.0273)	-0.0273 (0.0273)	-0.0273 (0.0273)
<i>Constant</i>	-9.150*** (1.142)	-9.106*** (1.138)	-9.117*** (1.139)	-9.128*** (1.140)
<i>Observations</i>	75,855	75,855	75,855	75,855

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

Table LXXI: SIMULATION OF SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING INITIATIONS

	SFA	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Ever puff smoking initiation</i>	0	0.0590 (0.00116)	0.0588 (0.00118)	0.0588 (0.00124)	0.0590 (0.00124)
	1	0.0547 (0.00602)	0.0583 (0.00554)	0.0581 (0.00476)	0.0569 (0.00623)
<i>Daily smoking initiation</i>	0	0.0414 (0.000861)	0.0414 (0.000906)	0.0413 (0.00101)	0.0415 (0.000979)
	1	0.0377 (0.00416)	0.0393 (0.00411)	0.0402 (0.00365)	0.0386 (0.00464)
<i>Regular smoking initiation</i>	0	0.0411 (0.000875)	0.0409 (0.000901)	0.0414 (0.000997)	0.0413 (0.000962)
	1	0.0357 (0.00357)	0.0396 (0.00335)	0.0368 (0.00292)	0.0364 (0.00370)

Table LXXII: CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF SMOKING INITIATIONS BASED ON TABLE LXVIII – TABLE LXX

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Ever puff smoking initiation</i>	0.154 -0.201	0.118 -0.197	0.119 -0.194	0.129 -0.199
<i>Daily smoking initiation</i>	-0.484** (0.220)	-0.517** (0.216)	-0.531** (0.219)	-0.507** (0.220)
<i>Regular smoking initiation</i>	-0.295 -0.251	-0.364 -0.242	-0.334 -0.244	-0.319 -0.248

Table LXXIII: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF 1ST PUFF SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
SFA	-0.192 (0.117)	0.0205 (0.0897)	0.0311 (0.0913)	-0.0431 (0.127)
Cigarette price	0.0480 (0.0439)	0.0248 (0.0430)	0.0241 (0.0432)	0.0293 (0.0434)
Other SFA	0.00722 (0.0574)	-0.0229 (0.0577)	-0.0266 (0.0614)	-0.00953 (0.0609)
Log of t	-1.088*** (0.107)	-1.078*** (0.107)	-1.078*** (0.107)	-1.080*** (0.107)
Female	-0.304*** (0.0477)	-0.304*** (0.0476)	-0.304*** (0.0478)	-0.304*** (0.0477)
Race-Hispanic	0.251*** (0.0720)	0.251*** (0.0721)	0.251*** (0.0720)	0.251*** (0.0720)
Race-mixed/NH	0.384* (0.225)	0.382* (0.225)	0.382* (0.225)	0.383* (0.225)
Race-NB/NH	0.362*** (0.0646)	0.362*** (0.0646)	0.362*** (0.0645)	0.362*** (0.0645)
Age	0.536*** (0.106)	0.538*** (0.106)	0.539*** (0.106)	0.537*** (0.106)
Age squared	-0.0139*** (0.00260)	-0.0140*** (0.00259)	-0.0140*** (0.00259)	-0.0140*** (0.00259)
Worked	0.207*** (0.0694)	0.208*** (0.0695)	0.208*** (0.0695)	0.208*** (0.0695)
Age>=21	-0.137 (0.288)	-0.129 (0.288)	-0.129 (0.288)	-0.131 (0.288)
Worked * Age>=21	-0.501*** (0.124)	-0.504*** (0.124)	-0.504*** (0.124)	-0.503*** (0.124)
HS graduates	-0.287*** (0.0751)	-0.286*** (0.0751)	-0.287*** (0.0751)	-0.286*** (0.0751)
HS graduates * Age>=21	-0.268** (0.119)	-0.268** (0.119)	-0.268** (0.119)	-0.267** (0.119)
Married	-0.671*** (0.234)	-0.674*** (0.234)	-0.674*** (0.234)	-0.674*** (0.234)
Married * Age>=21	-0.0105 (0.264)	-0.00307 (0.264)	-0.00317 (0.264)	-0.00446 (0.264)
Dad college	-0.0855 (0.0665)	-0.0866 (0.0667)	-0.0868 (0.0667)	-0.0858 (0.0667)
Mom college	-0.0886 (0.0638)	-0.0890 (0.0638)	-0.0889 (0.0638)	-0.0890 (0.0638)
Lived with parents	-0.170*** (0.0507)	-0.169*** (0.0507)	-0.170*** (0.0506)	-0.170*** (0.0507)
Log of income	-0.0418*** (0.0149)	-0.0420*** (0.0149)	-0.0420*** (0.0149)	-0.0419*** (0.0149)
Log of income * Age>=21	0.0359 (0.0244)	0.0352 (0.0244)	0.0352 (0.0244)	0.0353 (0.0244)
Income missing	0.0624 (0.0551)	0.0621 (0.0551)	0.0619 (0.0551)	0.0621 (0.0551)
MSA central city	0.0422 (0.0531)	0.0430 (0.0528)	0.0429 (0.0528)	0.0434 (0.0529)
Household size	0.00455 (0.0227)	0.00460 (0.0227)	0.00466 (0.0227)	0.00447 (0.0227)
# of minors in HH	-0.0488 (0.0341)	-0.0486 (0.0341)	-0.0487 (0.0341)	-0.0486 (0.0341)
Constant	-3.617*** (1.210)	-3.593*** (1.213)	-3.595*** (1.214)	-3.592*** (1.213)
Observations	43.970	43.970	43.970	43.970

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

Table LXXIV: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF DAILY SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.200* (0.120)	-0.0930 (0.100)	-0.0593 (0.0902)	-0.171 (0.133)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0937* (0.0485)	-0.113** (0.0480)	-0.115** (0.0482)	-0.104** (0.0485)
<i>Other SFA</i>	0.0954* (0.0496)	0.0905* (0.0503)	0.0864* (0.0525)	0.104* (0.0533)
<i>Log of t</i>	-1.312*** (0.0905)	-1.308*** (0.0912)	-1.306*** (0.0910)	-1.311*** (0.0908)
<i>Female</i>	-0.316*** (0.0424)	-0.316*** (0.0424)	-0.316*** (0.0424)	-0.316*** (0.0424)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0596 (0.0901)	0.0577 (0.0902)	0.0588 (0.0900)	0.0582 (0.0901)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.570*** (0.206)	0.568*** (0.206)	0.569*** (0.206)	0.570*** (0.206)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.679*** (0.0613)	0.679*** (0.0613)	0.680*** (0.0613)	0.680*** (0.0613)
<i>Age</i>	1.038*** (0.102)	1.040*** (0.102)	1.040*** (0.102)	1.039*** (0.102)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0240*** (0.00247)	-0.0240*** (0.00246)	-0.0240*** (0.00246)	-0.0240*** (0.00246)
<i>Worked</i>	0.341*** (0.0649)	0.342*** (0.0649)	0.342*** (0.0649)	0.342*** (0.0648)
<i>Age>=21</i>	0.426* (0.235)	0.433* (0.235)	0.433* (0.234)	0.429* (0.234)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.621*** (0.111)	-0.622*** (0.111)	-0.623*** (0.111)	-0.621*** (0.111)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.581*** (0.0784)	-0.581*** (0.0784)	-0.581*** (0.0785)	-0.581*** (0.0785)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.287** (0.120)	-0.289** (0.120)	-0.288** (0.120)	-0.288** (0.120)
<i>Married</i>	-0.135 (0.178)	-0.137 (0.178)	-0.137 (0.178)	-0.136 (0.178)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.523*** (0.196)	-0.519*** (0.196)	-0.518*** (0.196)	-0.521*** (0.196)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.330*** (0.0655)	-0.329*** (0.0655)	-0.330*** (0.0656)	-0.329*** (0.0655)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.179*** (0.0647)	-0.179*** (0.0645)	-0.179*** (0.0646)	-0.179*** (0.0646)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.334*** (0.0442)	-0.334*** (0.0442)	-0.334*** (0.0442)	-0.334*** (0.0442)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0263** (0.0133)	-0.0262** (0.0133)	-0.0263** (0.0133)	-0.0262** (0.0133)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	-0.00491 (0.0204)	-0.00542 (0.0203)	-0.00536 (0.0203)	-0.00510 (0.0203)
<i>Income missing</i>	-0.0384 (0.0514)	-0.0391 (0.0514)	-0.0388 (0.0514)	-0.0388 (0.0514)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0648 (0.0445)	0.0667 (0.0445)	0.0667 (0.0446)	0.0668 (0.0445)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0141 (0.0183)	-0.0144 (0.0182)	-0.0144 (0.0182)	-0.0144 (0.0182)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.00638 (0.0248)	-0.00613 (0.0248)	-0.00596 (0.0248)	-0.00609 (0.0248)
<i>Constant</i>	-8.728*** (1.113)	-8.685*** (1.115)	-8.689*** (1.114)	-8.700*** (1.113)
<i>Observations</i>	74.842	74.842	74.842	74.842

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

Table LXXV: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF REGULAR SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS

VARIABLES	(1) bar	(2) rst	(3) wpr	(4) avg
SFA	-0.332*** (0.111)	-0.0426 (0.0971)	-0.0458 (0.0955)	-0.187 (0.130)
Cigarette price	-0.0418 (0.0536)	-0.0807 (0.0530)	-0.0804 (0.0533)	-0.0671 (0.0542)
Other SFA	0.0251 (0.0482)	-0.00497 (0.0490)	-0.00219 (0.0504)	0.0222 (0.0507)
Log of t	-1.295*** (0.0898)	-1.283*** (0.0900)	-1.283*** (0.0900)	-1.288*** (0.0899)
Female	-0.367*** (0.0424)	-0.367*** (0.0424)	-0.368*** (0.0424)	-0.368*** (0.0424)
Race-Hispanic	-0.00821 (0.0840)	-0.00984 (0.0841)	-0.00927 (0.0839)	-0.00991 (0.0840)
Race-mixed/NH	0.739*** (0.176)	0.735*** (0.176)	0.736*** (0.175)	0.738*** (0.175)
Race-NB/NH	0.714*** (0.0602)	0.714*** (0.0602)	0.715*** (0.0603)	0.715*** (0.0603)
Age	1.016*** (0.105)	1.019*** (0.105)	1.018*** (0.105)	1.017*** (0.105)
Age squared	-0.0229*** (0.00257)	-0.0230*** (0.00257)	-0.0230*** (0.00257)	-0.0229*** (0.00257)
Worked	0.307*** (0.0577)	0.309*** (0.0578)	0.309*** (0.0577)	0.308*** (0.0576)
Age>=21	-0.0382 (0.247)	-0.0261 (0.247)	-0.0267 (0.247)	-0.0312 (0.246)
Worked * Age>=21	-0.609*** (0.104)	-0.614*** (0.104)	-0.614*** (0.104)	-0.611*** (0.103)
HS graduates	-0.564*** (0.0741)	-0.563*** (0.0741)	-0.563*** (0.0741)	-0.563*** (0.0741)
HS graduates * Age>=21	-0.305*** (0.102)	-0.307*** (0.101)	-0.307*** (0.101)	-0.307*** (0.102)
Married	-0.286* (0.174)	-0.290* (0.174)	-0.289* (0.174)	-0.289* (0.174)
Married * Age>=21	-0.274 (0.200)	-0.263 (0.200)	-0.263 (0.200)	-0.266 (0.200)
Dad college	-0.307*** (0.0645)	-0.308*** (0.0646)	-0.308*** (0.0645)	-0.307*** (0.0646)
Mom college	-0.259*** (0.0645)	-0.259*** (0.0644)	-0.259*** (0.0644)	-0.259*** (0.0644)
Lived with parents	-0.324*** (0.0446)	-0.324*** (0.0446)	-0.323*** (0.0446)	-0.323*** (0.0446)
Log of income	-0.0340*** (0.0118)	-0.0340*** (0.0117)	-0.0341*** (0.0117)	-0.0339*** (0.0117)
Log of income * Age>=21	0.0355* (0.0211)	0.0346* (0.0210)	0.0347* (0.0211)	0.0349* (0.0211)
Income missing	-0.126** (0.0523)	-0.127** (0.0522)	-0.127** (0.0522)	-0.127** (0.0523)
MSA central city	0.0458 (0.0481)	0.0479 (0.0481)	0.0480 (0.0482)	0.0489 (0.0481)
Household size	0.00281 (0.0195)	0.00256 (0.0195)	0.00250 (0.0195)	0.00238 (0.0195)
# of minors in HH	-0.0277 (0.0274)	-0.0272 (0.0273)	-0.0271 (0.0273)	-0.0271 (0.0273)
Constant	-9.171*** (1.137)	-9.099*** (1.138)	-9.102*** (1.137)	-9.114*** (1.136)
Observations	75.855	75.855	75.855	75.855

TABLE LXXVI: SIMULATION OF SFA WITH EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING INITIATIONS

	SFA	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Ever puff smoking initiation</i>	0	0.0609 (0.00176)	0.0584 (0.00172)	0.0583 (0.00168)	0.0593 (0.00204)
	1	0.0511 (0.00449)	0.0595 (0.00366)	0.0600 (0.00381)	0.0570 (0.00507)
<i>Daily smoking initiation</i>	0	0.0424 (0.00115)	0.0421 (0.00128)	0.0417 (0.00114)	0.0426 (0.00144)
	1	0.0353 (0.00334)	0.0386 (0.00278)	0.0395 (0.00264)	0.0364 (0.00357)
<i>Regular smoking initiation</i>	0	0.0429 (0.00118)	0.0411 (0.00125)	0.0411 (0.00116)	0.0423 (0.00142)
	1	0.0315 (0.00279)	0.0395 (0.00276)	0.0394 (0.00280)	0.0356 (0.00343)

TABLE LXXVII: CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF SMOKING INITIATIONS BASED ON TABLE LXXIII – TABLE LXXV

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>Ever puff smoking initiation</i>	0.212 (0.194)	0.109 (0.190)	0.106 (0.191)	0.129 (0.191)
<i>Daily smoking initiation</i>	-0.423* (0.219)	-0.512** (0.217)	-0.522** (0.218)	-0.471** (0.219)
<i>Regular smoking initiation</i>	-0.189 (0.242)	-0.365 (0.240)	-0.363 (0.241)	-0.303 (0.245)

TABLE LXXVIII: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF EVER-PUFF SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS, WITH REDUCED VARIABLES

<i>Variables</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.0153 (0.0689)	-0.0887 (0.0648)	-0.0816 (0.0645)	-0.0949 (0.0779)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.0447 (0.0333)	0.0480 (0.0332)	0.0468 (0.0334)	0.0478 (0.0333)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0896*** (0.0269)	-0.0775*** (0.0294)	-0.0786*** (0.0296)	-0.0787*** (0.0294)
<i>log of t</i>	-0.293*** (0.0650)	-0.294*** (0.0648)	-0.294*** (0.0649)	-0.293*** (0.0649)
<i>female</i>	-0.275*** (0.0409)	-0.275*** (0.0409)	-0.276*** (0.0409)	-0.276*** (0.0409)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.226*** (0.0575)	0.230*** (0.0569)	0.230*** (0.0567)	0.231*** (0.0570)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.352** (0.179)	0.355** (0.179)	0.354** (0.179)	0.354** (0.179)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.370*** (0.0496)	0.371*** (0.0494)	0.372*** (0.0496)	0.370*** (0.0497)
<i>Age</i>	0.921*** (0.0822)	0.919*** (0.0822)	0.919*** (0.0823)	0.919*** (0.0822)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0223*** (0.00202)	-0.0222*** (0.00202)	-0.0222*** (0.00203)	-0.0222*** (0.00202)
<i>Worked</i>	0.131** (0.0565)	0.131** (0.0562)	0.130** (0.0562)	0.130** (0.0563)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.424*** (0.0497)	-0.423*** (0.0497)	-0.422*** (0.0498)	-0.423*** (0.0498)
<i>Married</i>	-0.583*** (0.0769)	-0.585*** (0.0770)	-0.584*** (0.0769)	-0.585*** (0.0770)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.0868 (0.0612)	-0.0851 (0.0612)	-0.0853 (0.0613)	-0.0855 (0.0612)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.0974* (0.0578)	-0.0969* (0.0579)	-0.0970* (0.0579)	-0.0970* (0.0579)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.142*** (0.0408)	-0.140*** (0.0409)	-0.141*** (0.0408)	-0.140*** (0.0409)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0357*** (0.00975)	-0.0354*** (0.00975)	-0.0356*** (0.00974)	-0.0355*** (0.00975)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.118*** (0.0445)	0.117*** (0.0444)	0.118*** (0.0444)	0.119*** (0.0444)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-1.47e-05 (0.0426)	0.00164 (0.0427)	0.00152 (0.0428)	0.000827 (0.0428)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.00220 (0.0176)	-0.00205 (0.0177)	-0.00215 (0.0177)	-0.00195 (0.0177)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0366 (0.0248)	-0.0367 (0.0249)	-0.0365 (0.0248)	-0.0367 (0.0249)
<i>Constant</i>	-11.91*** (0.832)	-11.92*** (0.831)	-11.90*** (0.832)	-11.92*** (0.832)
<i>Observations</i>	60,827	60,827	60,827	60,827

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; every 2-year category dummies and division dummies are omitted

TABLE LXXIX: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF DAILY SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS, WITH REDUCED VARIABLES

<i>Variables</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.138 (0.0952)	-0.149* (0.0822)	-0.0806 (0.0796)	-0.176* (0.105)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.0879*** (0.0312)	-0.0886*** (0.0318)	-0.0923*** (0.0315)	-0.0873*** (0.0315)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0425 (0.0291)	-0.0309 (0.0302)	-0.0406 (0.0303)	-0.0310 (0.0310)
<i>log of t</i>	-0.465*** (0.105)	-0.468*** (0.106)	-0.468*** (0.106)	-0.467*** (0.106)
<i>female</i>	-0.306*** (0.0417)	-0.306*** (0.0416)	-0.307*** (0.0416)	-0.307*** (0.0416)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0265 (0.0855)	0.0270 (0.0845)	0.0235 (0.0846)	0.0287 (0.0846)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.551*** (0.206)	0.551*** (0.205)	0.550*** (0.205)	0.552*** (0.205)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.676*** (0.0597)	0.680*** (0.0595)	0.680*** (0.0595)	0.679*** (0.0596)
<i>Age</i>	1.573*** (0.102)	1.573*** (0.102)	1.574*** (0.102)	1.572*** (0.102)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0362*** (0.00248)	-0.0363*** (0.00248)	-0.0363*** (0.00248)	-0.0362*** (0.00248)
<i>Worked</i>	0.162*** (0.0519)	0.163*** (0.0518)	0.163*** (0.0519)	0.162*** (0.0518)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.718*** (0.0601)	-0.720*** (0.0599)	-0.718*** (0.0601)	-0.718*** (0.0601)
<i>Married</i>	-0.513*** (0.0895)	-0.514*** (0.0896)	-0.512*** (0.0895)	-0.514*** (0.0895)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.343*** (0.0643)	-0.341*** (0.0644)	-0.343*** (0.0644)	-0.342*** (0.0644)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.189*** (0.0646)	-0.188*** (0.0643)	-0.188*** (0.0645)	-0.188*** (0.0644)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.353*** (0.0448)	-0.353*** (0.0447)	-0.354*** (0.0447)	-0.353*** (0.0448)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0480*** (0.0101)	-0.0477*** (0.0100)	-0.0480*** (0.0100)	-0.0478*** (0.0100)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.272*** (0.0489)	0.269*** (0.0488)	0.270*** (0.0488)	0.271*** (0.0488)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0411 (0.0437)	0.0453 (0.0442)	0.0445 (0.0444)	0.0445 (0.0441)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0187 (0.0182)	-0.0191 (0.0182)	-0.0194 (0.0182)	-0.0190 (0.0182)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.00730 (0.0251)	-0.00697 (0.0250)	-0.00660 (0.0250)	-0.00705 (0.0251)
<i>Constant</i>	-18.40*** (1.012)	-18.41*** (1.012)	-18.39*** (1.014)	-18.40*** (1.012)
<i>Observations</i>	82,981	82,981	82,981	82,981

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; every 2-year category dummies and division dummies are omitted

TABLE LXXX: COEFFICIENTS OF HISTORICAL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF REGULAR SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS, WITH REDUCED VARIABLES

<i>Variables</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.248*** (0.0838)	-0.130 (0.0838)	-0.0910 (0.0805)	-0.211** (0.0995)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.0153 (0.0325)	0.00803 (0.0330)	0.00552 (0.0327)	0.0118 (0.0328)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0491* (0.0289)	-0.0491 (0.0314)	-0.0544* (0.0313)	-0.0415 (0.0318)
<i>log of t</i>	-0.878*** (0.0953)	-0.882*** (0.0957)	-0.881*** (0.0957)	-0.881*** (0.0956)
<i>female</i>	-0.356*** (0.0417)	-0.357*** (0.0415)	-0.357*** (0.0415)	-0.357*** (0.0416)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0545 (0.0798)	-0.0616 (0.0792)	-0.0636 (0.0791)	-0.0568 (0.0791)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.722*** (0.175)	0.720*** (0.174)	0.721*** (0.174)	0.722*** (0.175)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.712*** (0.0581)	0.719*** (0.0580)	0.719*** (0.0581)	0.718*** (0.0580)
<i>Age</i>	1.579*** (0.112)	1.582*** (0.112)	1.582*** (0.112)	1.580*** (0.112)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0354*** (0.00276)	-0.0355*** (0.00277)	-0.0355*** (0.00277)	-0.0354*** (0.00277)
<i>Worked</i>	0.147*** (0.0485)	0.149*** (0.0485)	0.149*** (0.0485)	0.148*** (0.0485)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.687*** (0.0583)	-0.690*** (0.0581)	-0.689*** (0.0582)	-0.688*** (0.0582)
<i>Married</i>	-0.489*** (0.0826)	-0.486*** (0.0825)	-0.484*** (0.0827)	-0.488*** (0.0826)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.319*** (0.0634)	-0.318*** (0.0636)	-0.320*** (0.0635)	-0.318*** (0.0635)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.261*** (0.0645)	-0.260*** (0.0643)	-0.261*** (0.0646)	-0.260*** (0.0644)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.342*** (0.0455)	-0.343*** (0.0456)	-0.344*** (0.0456)	-0.342*** (0.0456)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0397*** (0.00979)	-0.0395*** (0.00977)	-0.0397*** (0.00976)	-0.0395*** (0.00977)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.118** (0.0529)	0.114** (0.0528)	0.115** (0.0529)	0.116** (0.0528)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0120 (0.0491)	0.0172 (0.0496)	0.0166 (0.0495)	0.0171 (0.0495)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0158 (0.0195)	0.0147 (0.0194)	0.0145 (0.0194)	0.0150 (0.0194)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0465* (0.0279)	-0.0453 (0.0279)	-0.0451 (0.0278)	-0.0456 (0.0279)
<i>Constant</i>	-19.01*** (1.110)	-19.00*** (1.111)	-18.98*** (1.112)	-19.00*** (1.110)
<i>Observations</i>	83,874	83,874	83,874	83,874

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; every 2-year category dummies and division dummies are omitted

TABLE LXXXI: COEFFICIENTS OF SPLIT POPULATION MODEL OF EVER-PUFF SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS, WITH REDUCED VARIABLES

<i>Variables</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.0824 (0.0838)	-0.0930 (0.0689)	-0.102 (0.0691)	-0.130 (0.0857)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.0482 (0.0355)	0.0481 (0.0354)	0.0479 (0.0354)	0.0495 (0.0354)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0720** (0.0284)	-0.0636** (0.0298)	-0.0645** (0.0293)	-0.0625** (0.0296)
<i>log of t</i>	0.258*** (0.0677)	0.257*** (0.0678)	0.258*** (0.0677)	0.257*** (0.0678)
<i>female</i>	-0.208*** (0.0519)	-0.209*** (0.0520)	-0.209*** (0.0520)	-0.208*** (0.0520)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.256*** (0.0732)	0.256*** (0.0730)	0.257*** (0.0730)	0.260*** (0.0731)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.641*** (0.225)	0.641*** (0.225)	0.642*** (0.225)	0.641*** (0.225)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	0.624*** (0.0623)	0.626*** (0.0623)	0.628*** (0.0623)	0.626*** (0.0623)
<i>Age</i>	1.076*** (0.0911)	1.076*** (0.0910)	1.075*** (0.0909)	1.073*** (0.0908)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0260*** (0.00235)	-0.0260*** (0.00235)	-0.0260*** (0.00235)	-0.0260*** (0.00234)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0984** (0.0442)	0.0989** (0.0442)	0.0988** (0.0442)	0.0987** (0.0442)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.293*** (0.0573)	-0.294*** (0.0573)	-0.294*** (0.0573)	-0.293*** (0.0573)
<i>Married</i>	-0.722*** (0.0998)	-0.720*** (0.0998)	-0.720*** (0.0998)	-0.720*** (0.0998)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.133* (0.0729)	-0.130* (0.0730)	-0.133* (0.0729)	-0.131* (0.0729)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.191*** (0.0698)	-0.190*** (0.0698)	-0.189*** (0.0698)	-0.190*** (0.0698)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.167*** (0.0482)	-0.166*** (0.0482)	-0.164*** (0.0483)	-0.164*** (0.0483)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0246** (0.00988)	-0.0247** (0.00988)	-0.0246** (0.00988)	-0.0246** (0.00988)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.0706 (0.0450)	0.0692 (0.0449)	0.0692 (0.0449)	0.0701 (0.0449)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0409 (0.0427)	0.0419 (0.0427)	0.0428 (0.0427)	0.0417 (0.0427)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0141 (0.0174)	-0.0139 (0.0174)	-0.0143 (0.0174)	-0.0139 (0.0174)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0187 (0.0236)	-0.0189 (0.0236)	-0.0184 (0.0236)	-0.0188 (0.0236)
<i>Constant</i>	-13.28*** (0.892)	-13.27*** (0.891)	-13.26*** (0.890)	-13.26*** (0.889)
<i>cure_p</i>	-0.454*** (0.0555)	-0.455*** (0.0559)	-0.455*** (0.0558)	-0.455*** (0.0558)
<i>Observations</i>	60,827	60,827	60,827	60,827

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; every 2-year category dummies and division dummies are omitted

TABLE LXXXII: COEFFICIENTS OF SPLIT POPULATION MODEL OF DAILY SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS, WITH REDUCED VARIABLES

<i>Variables</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.122 (0.0889)	-0.113 (0.0749)	-0.0759 (0.0748)	-0.148 (0.0950)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	-0.114*** (0.0363)	-0.116*** (0.0361)	-0.118*** (0.0361)	-0.114*** (0.0362)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0604** (0.0295)	-0.0521* (0.0310)	-0.0584* (0.0307)	-0.0511 (0.0311)
<i>log of t</i>	-0.128 (0.0873)	-0.130 (0.0874)	-0.128 (0.0873)	-0.129 (0.0873)
<i>female</i>	-0.369*** (0.0490)	-0.369*** (0.0490)	-0.370*** (0.0490)	-0.369*** (0.0490)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.137* (0.0781)	0.136* (0.0780)	0.135* (0.0781)	0.138* (0.0781)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	0.765*** (0.256)	0.763*** (0.256)	0.766*** (0.256)	0.765*** (0.256)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	1.106*** (0.0653)	1.109*** (0.0653)	1.112*** (0.0653)	1.109*** (0.0653)
<i>Age</i>	1.634*** (0.0935)	1.636*** (0.0935)	1.636*** (0.0936)	1.634*** (0.0935)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0369*** (0.00231)	-0.0370*** (0.00231)	-0.0370*** (0.00231)	-0.0369*** (0.00231)
<i>Worked</i>	0.133*** (0.0490)	0.134*** (0.0490)	0.134*** (0.0490)	0.134*** (0.0490)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.655*** (0.0611)	-0.658*** (0.0611)	-0.656*** (0.0611)	-0.656*** (0.0611)
<i>Married</i>	-0.560*** (0.0985)	-0.558*** (0.0985)	-0.557*** (0.0985)	-0.558*** (0.0985)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.507*** (0.0855)	-0.504*** (0.0855)	-0.507*** (0.0856)	-0.505*** (0.0855)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.271*** (0.0791)	-0.272*** (0.0791)	-0.271*** (0.0792)	-0.271*** (0.0791)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.495*** (0.0534)	-0.494*** (0.0534)	-0.495*** (0.0535)	-0.494*** (0.0534)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0388*** (0.0103)	-0.0387*** (0.0103)	-0.0389*** (0.0103)	-0.0387*** (0.0103)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.256*** (0.0476)	0.254*** (0.0476)	0.254*** (0.0476)	0.255*** (0.0476)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0725 (0.0468)	0.0754 (0.0468)	0.0754 (0.0468)	0.0750 (0.0468)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0223 (0.0190)	-0.0222 (0.0190)	-0.0225 (0.0190)	-0.0222 (0.0190)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.000539 (0.0260)	-0.000594 (0.0260)	-0.000469 (0.0260)	-0.000619 (0.0260)
<i>Constant</i>	-18.91*** (0.946)	-18.92*** (0.946)	-18.91*** (0.946)	-18.92*** (0.946)
<i>cure_p</i>	-0.284*** (0.0662)	-0.285*** (0.0665)	-0.281*** (0.0661)	-0.284*** (0.0663)
<i>Observations</i>	82,981	82,981	82,981	82,981

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; every 2-year category dummies and division dummies are omitted

TABLE LXXXIII: COEFFICIENTS OF SPLIT POPULATION MODEL OF REGULAR SMOKING INITIATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITH EXEMPTIONS, WITH REDUCED VARIABLES

<i>Variables</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.294*** (0.0894)	-0.0955 (0.0756)	-0.118 (0.0761)	-0.226** (0.0955)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.00374 (0.0350)	-0.0103 (0.0350)	-0.00885 (0.0350)	-0.00238 (0.0351)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0650** (0.0296)	-0.0724** (0.0312)	-0.0693** (0.0311)	-0.0586* (0.0314)
<i>log of t</i>	-0.466*** (0.0855)	-0.471*** (0.0857)	-0.469*** (0.0857)	-0.470*** (0.0857)
<i>female</i>	-0.443*** (0.0501)	-0.446*** (0.0500)	-0.446*** (0.0500)	-0.445*** (0.0500)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0225 (0.0804)	0.0111 (0.0802)	0.0118 (0.0802)	0.0178 (0.0803)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	1.023*** (0.239)	1.014*** (0.239)	1.017*** (0.238)	1.018*** (0.239)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	1.199*** (0.0656)	1.202*** (0.0656)	1.207*** (0.0657)	1.205*** (0.0657)
<i>Age</i>	1.532*** (0.0946)	1.540*** (0.0946)	1.540*** (0.0946)	1.536*** (0.0946)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.0324*** (0.00232)	-0.0326*** (0.00232)	-0.0326*** (0.00232)	-0.0325*** (0.00232)
<i>Worked</i>	0.0728 (0.0504)	0.0747 (0.0504)	0.0744 (0.0504)	0.0745 (0.0503)
<i>HS graduates</i>	-0.603*** (0.0612)	-0.609*** (0.0612)	-0.608*** (0.0612)	-0.607*** (0.0612)
<i>Married</i>	-0.513*** (0.0969)	-0.505*** (0.0967)	-0.504*** (0.0968)	-0.507*** (0.0968)
<i>Dad college</i>	-0.467*** (0.0873)	-0.466*** (0.0873)	-0.466*** (0.0873)	-0.464*** (0.0873)
<i>Mom college</i>	-0.415*** (0.0810)	-0.417*** (0.0809)	-0.418*** (0.0810)	-0.418*** (0.0810)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	-0.485*** (0.0545)	-0.486*** (0.0544)	-0.486*** (0.0545)	-0.484*** (0.0545)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0272** (0.0106)	-0.0276*** (0.0106)	-0.0276*** (0.0106)	-0.0272** (0.0106)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.112** (0.0483)	0.107** (0.0483)	0.108** (0.0483)	0.109** (0.0483)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0330 (0.0476)	0.0372 (0.0476)	0.0383 (0.0476)	0.0380 (0.0476)
<i>Household size</i>	0.0112 (0.0192)	0.0102 (0.0192)	0.0102 (0.0192)	0.0108 (0.0192)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0375 (0.0268)	-0.0367 (0.0268)	-0.0366 (0.0268)	-0.0371 (0.0268)
<i>Constant</i>	-18.78*** (0.959)	-18.77*** (0.959)	-18.77*** (0.959)	-18.78*** (0.959)
<i>cure_p</i>	-0.219*** (0.0615)	-0.225*** (0.0622)	-0.221*** (0.0619)	-0.222*** (0.0618)
<i>Observations</i>	83,893	83,893	83,893	83,893

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; every 2-year category dummies and division dummies are omitted

TABLE LXXXIV: COEFFICIENTS OF EVENT HISTORICAL ANALYSIS FOR 0-PUFF SMOKING CESSATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	-0.0338 (0.0605)	0.0321 (0.0547)	-0.0263 (0.0522)	-0.0106 (0.0657)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.0508** (0.0203)	0.0446** (0.0195)	0.0491** (0.0193)	0.0482** (0.0198)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0215 (0.0261)	-0.0363 (0.0265)	-0.0213 (0.0265)	-0.0260 (0.0274)
<i>Log of t</i>	0.158*** (0.0232)	0.158*** (0.0232)	0.158*** (0.0233)	0.158*** (0.0232)
<i>Female</i>	0.0415 (0.0302)	0.0415 (0.0302)	0.0419 (0.0301)	0.0416 (0.0301)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0312 (0.0458)	0.0314 (0.0459)	0.0308 (0.0458)	0.0310 (0.0459)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	-0.368*** (0.122)	-0.368*** (0.122)	-0.367*** (0.122)	-0.367*** (0.122)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	-0.449*** (0.0421)	-0.449*** (0.0421)	-0.448*** (0.0421)	-0.449*** (0.0421)
<i>Age</i>	-0.144** (0.0622)	-0.145** (0.0621)	-0.145** (0.0623)	-0.144** (0.0622)
<i>Age squared</i>	0.00231* (0.00128)	0.00232* (0.00128)	0.00232* (0.00128)	0.00231* (0.00128)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.189*** (0.0527)	-0.189*** (0.0527)	-0.189*** (0.0527)	-0.189*** (0.0527)
<i>Age>=21</i>	0.126 (0.163)	0.127 (0.163)	0.127 (0.163)	0.127 (0.163)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	0.0745 (0.0644)	0.0741 (0.0644)	0.0750 (0.0643)	0.0745 (0.0644)
<i>HS graduates</i>	0.225*** (0.0514)	0.225*** (0.0515)	0.225*** (0.0515)	0.225*** (0.0515)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	-0.00336 (0.0612)	-0.00350 (0.0613)	-0.00378 (0.0613)	-0.00368 (0.0613)
<i>Married</i>	0.260** (0.124)	0.260** (0.124)	0.259** (0.124)	0.260** (0.124)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.0595 (0.131)	-0.0585 (0.131)	-0.0584 (0.131)	-0.0588 (0.131)
<i>Dad college</i>	0.127*** (0.0452)	0.126*** (0.0453)	0.127*** (0.0453)	0.127*** (0.0453)
<i>Mom college</i>	0.0658 (0.0453)	0.0649 (0.0453)	0.0657 (0.0453)	0.0656 (0.0453)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	0.137*** (0.0295)	0.137*** (0.0296)	0.137*** (0.0295)	0.137*** (0.0295)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00479 (0.0113)	-0.00480 (0.0113)	-0.00470 (0.0113)	-0.00476 (0.0113)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	-0.0218 (0.0137)	-0.0220 (0.0137)	-0.0219 (0.0137)	-0.0219 (0.0137)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.229*** (0.0341)	0.229*** (0.0341)	0.229*** (0.0341)	0.229*** (0.0341)
<i>MSA central city</i>	-0.0559* (0.0296)	-0.0571* (0.0296)	-0.0554* (0.0296)	-0.0559* (0.0296)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0187 (0.0120)	-0.0187 (0.0120)	-0.0187 (0.0120)	-0.0187 (0.0120)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0338* (0.0206)	-0.0336 (0.0206)	-0.0339* (0.0205)	-0.0338* (0.0206)
<i>cessation episode 2</i>	0.188*** (0.0318)	0.187*** (0.0318)	0.187*** (0.0317)	0.187*** (0.0318)
<i>cessation episode 3</i>	0.388*** (0.0533)	0.388*** (0.0534)	0.388*** (0.0533)	0.388*** (0.0533)
<i>cessation episode 4</i>	0.485*** (0.0904)	0.485*** (0.0906)	0.485*** (0.0905)	0.485*** (0.0905)
<i>cessation episode 5</i>	0.233 (0.252)	0.231 (0.252)	0.233 (0.252)	0.233 (0.252)
<i>Constant</i>	0.534 (0.756)	0.573 (0.760)	0.543 (0.758)	0.550 (0.756)
<i>Observations</i>	43,102	43,102	43,102	43,102

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE LXXXV: COEFFICIENTS OF EVENT HISTORICAL ANALYSIS FOR DAILY SMOKING CESSATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS

VARIABLES	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	0.0675 (0.0734)	0.151** (0.0691)	0.0727 (0.0575)	0.137* (0.0789)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.0548 (0.0334)	0.0494 (0.0325)	0.0568* (0.0322)	0.0507 (0.0331)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0529* (0.0300)	-0.0764** (0.0308)	-0.0587* (0.0304)	-0.0728** (0.0318)
<i>Log of t</i>	0.301*** (0.0278)	0.301*** (0.0279)	0.300*** (0.0278)	0.301*** (0.0279)
<i>Female</i>	-0.0953** (0.0372)	-0.0960*** (0.0372)	-0.0958*** (0.0371)	-0.0957*** (0.0372)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	0.0613 (0.0681)	0.0622 (0.0678)	0.0614 (0.0680)	0.0616 (0.0680)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	-0.212 (0.151)	-0.212 (0.151)	-0.215 (0.151)	-0.213 (0.151)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	-0.501*** (0.0502)	-0.502*** (0.0500)	-0.502*** (0.0501)	-0.502*** (0.0500)
<i>Age</i>	0.283*** (0.0923)	0.282*** (0.0923)	0.284*** (0.0923)	0.283*** (0.0922)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00626*** (0.00185)	-0.00622*** (0.00185)	-0.00627*** (0.00185)	-0.00625*** (0.00185)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.160** (0.0743)	-0.161** (0.0742)	-0.160** (0.0743)	-0.160** (0.0742)
<i>Age>=21</i>	0.0318 (0.183)	0.0262 (0.182)	0.0300 (0.183)	0.0289 (0.183)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.0199 (0.0822)	-0.0189 (0.0822)	-0.0209 (0.0822)	-0.0202 (0.0822)
<i>HS graduates</i>	0.108* (0.0655)	0.107 (0.0654)	0.108 (0.0655)	0.107 (0.0655)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0660 (0.0728)	0.0683 (0.0727)	0.0666 (0.0728)	0.0671 (0.0727)
<i>Married</i>	0.262* (0.144)	0.264* (0.144)	0.264* (0.144)	0.263* (0.144)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.198 (0.149)	-0.197 (0.149)	-0.200 (0.149)	-0.198 (0.149)
<i>Dad college</i>	0.116* (0.0598)	0.116* (0.0596)	0.115* (0.0598)	0.116* (0.0597)
<i>Mom college</i>	0.0704 (0.0590)	0.0692 (0.0588)	0.0706 (0.0590)	0.0696 (0.0589)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	0.0859** (0.0383)	0.0868** (0.0383)	0.0862** (0.0383)	0.0863** (0.0383)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.0177 (0.0129)	-0.0180 (0.0129)	-0.0179 (0.0129)	-0.0179 (0.0129)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	-0.0103 (0.0159)	-0.0101 (0.0158)	-0.0101 (0.0159)	-0.0101 (0.0159)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.155*** (0.0420)	0.155*** (0.0420)	0.155*** (0.0420)	0.155*** (0.0420)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.0192 (0.0361)	0.0158 (0.0359)	0.0177 (0.0361)	0.0170 (0.0360)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0397*** (0.0154)	-0.0396*** (0.0154)	-0.0395** (0.0154)	-0.0396*** (0.0154)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.00884 (0.0243)	-0.00844 (0.0243)	-0.00892 (0.0243)	-0.00872 (0.0243)
<i>cessation episode 2</i>	0.144*** (0.0439)	0.144*** (0.0439)	0.144*** (0.0439)	0.144*** (0.0439)
<i>cessation episode 3</i>	0.265*** (0.0700)	0.265*** (0.0700)	0.265*** (0.0699)	0.265*** (0.0700)
<i>cessation episode 4</i>	0.269** (0.126)	0.268** (0.126)	0.267** (0.126)	0.268** (0.126)
<i>cessation episode 5</i>	0.432 (0.276)	0.431 (0.276)	0.425 (0.276)	0.430 (0.276)
<i>Constant</i>	-4.362*** (1.087)	-4.309*** (1.088)	-4.369*** (1.088)	-4.322*** (1.087)
<i>Observations</i>	27,084	27,084	27,084	27,084

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE LXXXVI: COEFFICIENTS OF EVENT HISTORICAL ANALYSIS FOR REGULAR SMOKING CESSATION USING 100% SFA INDICES WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS

<i>VARIABLES</i>	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>SFA</i>	0.0719 (0.0751)	0.146* (0.0752)	0.0214 (0.0701)	0.112 (0.0889)
<i>Cigarette price</i>	0.0387 (0.0324)	0.0339 (0.0319)	0.0439 (0.0310)	0.0369 (0.0321)
<i>Other SFA</i>	-0.0308 (0.0300)	-0.0516 (0.0320)	-0.0214 (0.0338)	-0.0431 (0.0340)
<i>Log of t</i>	0.233*** (0.0287)	0.234*** (0.0287)	0.233*** (0.0287)	0.233*** (0.0287)
<i>Female</i>	-0.00751 (0.0383)	-0.00798 (0.0383)	-0.00788 (0.0382)	-0.00798 (0.0382)
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	-0.0127 (0.0719)	-0.0118 (0.0715)	-0.0126 (0.0720)	-0.0122 (0.0718)
<i>Race-mixed/NH</i>	-0.254* (0.145)	-0.253* (0.146)	-0.255* (0.145)	-0.254* (0.145)
<i>Race-NB/NH</i>	-0.581*** (0.0537)	-0.582*** (0.0535)	-0.582*** (0.0534)	-0.582*** (0.0534)
<i>Age</i>	0.166* (0.0924)	0.165* (0.0923)	0.166* (0.0925)	0.166* (0.0924)
<i>Age squared</i>	-0.00421** (0.00191)	-0.00419** (0.00191)	-0.00421** (0.00191)	-0.00421** (0.00191)
<i>Worked</i>	-0.186** (0.0815)	-0.186** (0.0815)	-0.186** (0.0815)	-0.186** (0.0815)
<i>Age>=21</i>	0.156 (0.194)	0.153 (0.194)	0.155 (0.194)	0.154 (0.194)
<i>Worked * Age>=21</i>	-0.00444 (0.0890)	-0.00456 (0.0891)	-0.00457 (0.0889)	-0.00519 (0.0890)
<i>HS graduates</i>	0.166** (0.0763)	0.164** (0.0761)	0.165** (0.0763)	0.165** (0.0762)
<i>HS graduates * Age>=21</i>	0.0201 (0.0823)	0.0224 (0.0822)	0.0204 (0.0823)	0.0210 (0.0822)
<i>Married</i>	0.293** (0.143)	0.296** (0.143)	0.295** (0.143)	0.295** (0.143)
<i>Married * Age>=21</i>	-0.169 (0.151)	-0.169 (0.151)	-0.170 (0.151)	-0.169 (0.151)
<i>Dad college</i>	0.149** (0.0625)	0.150** (0.0624)	0.149** (0.0625)	0.150** (0.0625)
<i>Mom college</i>	0.0935* (0.0550)	0.0926* (0.0548)	0.0940* (0.0551)	0.0933* (0.0550)
<i>Lived with parents</i>	0.0936** (0.0376)	0.0941** (0.0377)	0.0937** (0.0376)	0.0938** (0.0377)
<i>Log of income</i>	-0.00338 (0.0151)	-0.00372 (0.0151)	-0.00343 (0.0151)	-0.00354 (0.0151)
<i>Log of income * Age>=21</i>	-0.0172 (0.0184)	-0.0171 (0.0184)	-0.0170 (0.0184)	-0.0171 (0.0184)
<i>Income missing</i>	0.161*** (0.0438)	0.161*** (0.0438)	0.160*** (0.0438)	0.161*** (0.0438)
<i>MSA central city</i>	0.00979 (0.0382)	0.00655 (0.0382)	0.00956 (0.0380)	0.00811 (0.0382)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.0350** (0.0153)	-0.0349** (0.0153)	-0.0350** (0.0153)	-0.0350** (0.0153)
<i># of minors in HH</i>	-0.0189 (0.0244)	-0.0185 (0.0244)	-0.0189 (0.0244)	-0.0188 (0.0244)
<i>cessation episode 2</i>	0.109** (0.0455)	0.109** (0.0457)	0.109** (0.0455)	0.109** (0.0456)
<i>cessation episode 3</i>	0.268*** (0.0731)	0.268*** (0.0732)	0.269*** (0.0731)	0.268*** (0.0732)
<i>cessation episode 4</i>	0.0458 (0.134)	0.0454 (0.134)	0.0444 (0.134)	0.0462 (0.134)
<i>cessation episode 5</i>	0.0602 (0.395)	0.0616 (0.394)	0.0583 (0.397)	0.0609 (0.396)
<i>Constant</i>	-2.535** (1.115)	-2.497** (1.114)	-2.568** (1.113)	-2.517** (1.114)
<i>Observations</i>	26,264	26,264	26,264	26,264

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; state dummies and year dummies are omitted.

TABLE LXXXVII: SIMULATION OF SFA WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS ON SMOKING CESSATIONS

	SFA	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>0-puff smoking cessation</i>	0	0.169 (0.00248)	0.167 (0.00268)	0.169 (0.00296)	0.168 (0.00296)
	1	0.164 (0.00694)	0.171 (0.00608)	0.166 (0.00525)	0.167 (0.00704)
<i>Daily smoking cessation</i>	0	0.179 (0.00328)	0.176 (0.00344)	0.178 (0.00346)	0.176 (0.00372)
	1	0.189 (0.00903)	0.198 (0.00840)	0.189 (0.00651)	0.197 (0.00943)
<i>Regular smoking cessation</i>	0	0.173 (0.00323)	0.170 (0.00357)	0.174 (0.00377)	0.171 (0.00390)
	1	0.184 (0.00917)	0.191 (0.00890)	0.177 (0.00754)	0.187 (0.0103)

TABLE LXXXVIII: CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF SMOKING CESSATIONS BASED ON TABLE LXXXIV – TABLE LXXXVI

	(1) <i>bar</i>	(2) <i>rst</i>	(3) <i>wpr</i>	(4) <i>avg</i>
<i>Price elasticity</i>				
<i>0-puff smoking cessation</i>	0.203** (0.0813)	0.179** (0.0780)	0.197** (0.0774)	0.193** (0.0792)
<i>Daily smoking cessation</i>	0.217 (0.132)	0.196 (0.129)	0.225* (0.128)	0.201 (0.131)
<i>Regular smoking cessation</i>	0.155 (0.129)	0.135 (0.127)	0.175 (0.124)	0.147 (0.128)

TABLE LXXXIX: TABULATION OF SURVEY YEAR AND INTERVIEW YEAR IN THE ORIGINAL NLSY 1997-2011 SURVEY YEAR DATA

<i>Year/interview year</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1997</i>	8,583	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,983
<i>1998</i>	0	4,907	3,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,351
<i>1999</i>	0	0	5,627	2,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,178
<i>2000</i>	0	0	0	3,316	4,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,034
<i>2001</i>	0	0	0	0	3,730	4,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,820
<i>2002</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3,854	3,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,824
<i>2003</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,097	2,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,708
<i>2004</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,109	3,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,462
<i>2005</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,865	2,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,279
<i>2006</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,513	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	7,501
<i>2007</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,232	1,116	0	0	0	0	7,348
<i>2008</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,796	1,626	0	0	0	7,422
<i>2009</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,727	770	0	0	7,497
<i>2010</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,900	1,514	0	7,414
<i>2011</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,728	623	7,351
<i>Total</i>	8,583	5,307	9,071	5,867	8,448	7,944	9,067	6,720	8,218	7,927	8,220	6,912	8,353	6,670	8,242	623	116,172

TABLE XC: SUMMARY STATISTICS OF THE VARIABLES IN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING OUTCOMES

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Drinking participation (1 - Yes; 0 - No)</i>	114034	0.55	0.50	0	1
<i>Drinking participation of any day 5+ drinks</i>	112990	0.30	0.46	0	1
<i>Drinking frequency</i>	62270	6.63	6.63	1	30
<i>Drinking frequency (5+ drinks)</i>	33898	4.52	5.00	1	30
<i>Drinking intensity</i>	62072	3.88	2.91	0	12
<i>SFA index of bars</i>	114034	0.17	0.35	0	1
<i>SFA index of restaurants</i>	114034	0.23	0.40	0	1
<i>Cigarette price in \$2012/12</i>	114034	4.64	1.31	2.12	11.31
<i>State beer tax rates in \$2012/12</i>	114034	0.30	0.25	0.02	1.52
<i>BAC adult limit is 0.08?: 1-Yes;0-No</i>	114034	0.77	0.42	0	1
<i>BAC teenage limit is 0?: 1-Yes;0-No</i>	114034	0.36	0.48	0	1
<i>Other state SFA</i>	114034	2.25	0.91	0	4
<i>Sex (1 - female; 0 - male)</i>	114034	0.50	0.50	0	1
<i>Race-black</i>	114034	0.26	0.44	0	1
<i>Race-Hispanic</i>	114034	0.21	0.41	0	1
<i>Race-mixed race/NH</i>	114034	0.01	0.10	0	1
<i>Race-non-blacks/NH</i>	114034	0.52	0.50	0	1
<i>age</i>	114034	22.09	4.62	12.17	32.42
<i>Age squared</i>	114034	509.47	205.55	148.03	1050.84
<i>indicator if 21 and older +</i>	114034	0.57	0.49	0	1
<i>smoked in last month (1 - Yes; 0 - No)</i>	113639	0.32	0.47	0	1
<i>worked in last year</i>	114034	0.77	0.42	0	1
<i>high school graduate</i>	114034	0.57	0.49	0	1
<i>married</i>	114034	0.15	0.36	0	1
<i>Dad college</i>	114034	0.16	0.36	0	1
<i>Mom college</i>	114034	0.16	0.37	0	1
<i>lived with both parents in 1997</i>	114034	0.49	0.50	0	1
<i>income</i>	114034	67730.22	57723.27	1	608798.2
<i>income missing indicator</i>	114034	0.30	0.46	0	1
<i>MSA central city</i>	114034	0.38	0.48	0	1
<i>household size</i>	114034	3.70	1.73	1	19
<i># of minors in household</i>	114034	1.18	1.33	0	13

TABLE XCI: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF BARS FOR ALL RESPONDENTS

Variables	(1) bar	(2) bar	(3) bar	(4) bar	(5) Bar
SFA	0.101** (0.0453)	0.0794* (0.0414)	0.0152 (0.0219)	-0.0319 (0.0327)	-0.0396** (0.0162)
Cigarette price	-0.0104 (0.0201)	-0.0281 (0.0256)	0.0100 (0.0118)	0.0192 (0.0164)	-0.0126 (0.00954)
Beer tax	0.106 (0.212)	-0.243 (0.157)	-0.126 (0.0933)	-0.330*** (0.124)	-0.192** (0.0759)
BAC for adult	-0.0419 (0.0339)	0.00346 (0.0402)	-0.0235 (0.0215)	-0.0488* (0.0255)	-0.00745 (0.0189)
BAC for teens	-0.0557 (0.164)	-0.253** (0.108)	-0.0411 (0.0750)	0.0283 (0.0925)	-0.102*** (0.0342)
Other SFA	-0.0617*** (0.0213)	-0.0623*** (0.0211)	-0.0107 (0.0109)	-0.0154 (0.0152)	-0.00304 (0.00732)
Female	-0.206*** (0.0304)	-0.660*** (0.0301)	-0.313*** (0.0139)	-0.330*** (0.0173)	-0.340*** (0.01000)
Race-Hispanic	0.449*** (0.0424)	0.715*** (0.0488)	0.0399 (0.0244)	0.122*** (0.0339)	0.314*** (0.0185)
Race-mixed/NH	0.404*** (0.135)	0.631*** (0.146)	0.245*** (0.0613)	0.327*** (0.0966)	0.256*** (0.0506)
Race-NB/NH	0.752*** (0.0378)	0.936*** (0.0434)	0.141*** (0.0230)	0.221*** (0.0317)	0.279*** (0.0153)
Age	0.650*** (0.0327)	0.736*** (0.0380)	0.192*** (0.0260)	0.118*** (0.0367)	0.117*** (0.0182)
Age squared	-0.0125*** (0.000707)	-0.0143*** (0.000801)	-0.00353*** (0.000541)	-0.00216*** (0.000754)	-0.00230*** (0.000370)
Worked	0.312*** (0.0275)	0.335*** (0.0342)	0.0545** (0.0232)	0.0312 (0.0313)	0.0776*** (0.0171)
Age>=21	-0.637*** (0.108)	-0.377*** (0.119)	-0.00190 (0.0676)	0.0609 (0.0995)	0.156*** (0.0474)
Worked * Age>=21	0.114*** (0.0408)	0.0142 (0.0431)	0.0139 (0.0308)	-0.0361 (0.0403)	-0.107*** (0.0194)
HS graduates	0.106*** (0.0339)	0.0106 (0.0382)	0.0240 (0.0268)	0.0490 (0.0367)	-0.0691*** (0.0154)
HS graduates * Age>=21	0.277*** (0.0427)	-0.0332 (0.0471)	-0.140*** (0.0285)	-0.267*** (0.0404)	-0.137*** (0.0184)
Married	-0.633*** (0.0829)	-0.774*** (0.0962)	-0.226*** (0.0660)	-0.379*** (0.0934)	-0.204*** (0.0441)
Married * Age>=21	0.194** (0.0820)	0.157 (0.0996)	0.0646 (0.0686)	0.184** (0.0923)	0.0177 (0.0442)
Dad college	0.0496 (0.0434)	0.0340 (0.0445)	0.0542*** (0.0198)	-0.0100 (0.0263)	-0.0704*** (0.0137)
Mom college	0.240*** (0.0431)	0.139*** (0.0391)	0.0347* (0.0186)	0.00447 (0.0255)	-0.0464*** (0.0144)
Lived with parents	-0.00982 (0.0311)	0.00751 (0.0323)	-0.00537 (0.0150)	-0.0149 (0.0210)	-0.00648 (0.00977)
Log of income	0.0472*** (0.00783)	0.0231*** (0.00864)	-0.00912* (0.00470)	-0.00818 (0.00653)	0.00442 (0.00321)
Log of income * age>=21	0.0542*** (0.00951)	0.0423*** (0.00996)	0.0160*** (0.00550)	0.0116 (0.00865)	-0.00628* (0.00374)
Income missing	-0.201*** (0.0236)	-0.146*** (0.0226)	-0.0169 (0.0121)	-0.0281 (0.0189)	-0.0122 (0.00812)
MSA central city	0.0364 (0.0301)	0.0476 (0.0298)	0.0302** (0.0139)	-0.0148 (0.0197)	-0.0182 (0.0111)
Household size	-0.0572*** (0.00964)	-0.0262** (0.0103)	-0.00843* (0.00501)	-0.000587 (0.00676)	0.0116*** (0.00402)
# of minors in hh	-0.0664*** (0.0143)	-0.0777*** (0.0157)	-0.0448*** (0.00804)	-0.0440*** (0.0110)	-0.0144** (0.00585)
Constant	-9.205*** (0.509)	-10.23*** (0.488)	-0.279 (0.297)	0.748* (0.434)	0.196 (0.216)
Observations	114,034	113,040	62,270	33,898	61,577

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCII: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF RESTAURANTS FOR ALL RESPONDENTS

Variables	(1) bar	(2) bar	(3) bar	(4) bar	(5) bar
SFA	0.0972** (0.0430)	0.0981*** (0.0375)	0.0274 (0.0242)	-0.0449 (0.0315)	-0.0273* (0.0153)
Cigarette price	-0.00806 (0.0201)	-0.0287 (0.0254)	0.00930 (0.0120)	0.0200 (0.0163)	-0.0139 (0.00966)
Beer tax	0.135 (0.217)	-0.227 (0.158)	-0.125 (0.0934)	-0.335*** (0.127)	-0.205*** (0.0789)
BAC for adult	-0.0384 (0.0336)	0.00582 (0.0399)	-0.0232 (0.0214)	-0.0498** (0.0254)	-0.00883 (0.0188)
BAC for teens	-0.0546 (0.163)	-0.259** (0.107)	-0.0447 (0.0746)	0.0322 (0.0926)	-0.106*** (0.0338)
Other SFA	-0.0638*** (0.0220)	-0.0695*** (0.0221)	-0.0142 (0.0117)	-0.0109 (0.0161)	-0.00512 (0.00744)
Female	-0.206*** (0.0304)	-0.660*** (0.0301)	-0.313*** (0.0139)	-0.330*** (0.0172)	-0.340*** (0.0100)
Race-Hispanic	0.451*** (0.0425)	0.717*** (0.0489)	0.0408* (0.0244)	0.121*** (0.0338)	0.313*** (0.0186)
Race-mixed/NH	0.402*** (0.135)	0.628*** (0.146)	0.245*** (0.0614)	0.328*** (0.0964)	0.257*** (0.0505)
Race-NB/NH	0.752*** (0.0379)	0.936*** (0.0434)	0.141*** (0.0230)	0.221*** (0.0316)	0.279*** (0.0153)
Age	0.650*** (0.0327)	0.735*** (0.0379)	0.192*** (0.0260)	0.118*** (0.0367)	0.117*** (0.0182)
Age squared	-0.0125*** (0.000707)	-0.0143*** (0.000800)	-0.00353*** (0.000541)	-0.00216*** (0.000754)	-0.00231*** (0.000370)
Worked	0.312*** (0.0275)	0.335*** (0.0342)	0.0542** (0.0232)	0.0315 (0.0313)	0.0779*** (0.0171)
Age>=21	-0.640*** (0.108)	-0.380*** (0.119)	-0.00231 (0.0675)	0.0616 (0.0995)	0.156*** (0.0475)
Worked * Age>=21	0.115*** (0.0407)	0.0144 (0.0431)	0.0141 (0.0307)	-0.0358 (0.0403)	-0.107*** (0.0194)
HS graduates	0.106*** (0.0339)	0.0104 (0.0383)	0.0239 (0.0268)	0.0489 (0.0367)	-0.0689*** (0.0155)
HS graduates * Age>=21	0.278*** (0.0427)	-0.0326 (0.0471)	-0.139*** (0.0285)	-0.267*** (0.0404)	-0.137*** (0.0184)
Married	-0.632*** (0.0829)	-0.773*** (0.0962)	-0.225*** (0.0660)	-0.380*** (0.0934)	-0.204*** (0.0441)
Married * Age>=21	0.194** (0.0819)	0.157 (0.0995)	0.0639 (0.0685)	0.186** (0.0923)	0.0182 (0.0442)
Dad college	0.0492 (0.0433)	0.0335 (0.0444)	0.0541*** (0.0198)	-0.00978 (0.0262)	-0.0703*** (0.0137)
Mom college	0.240*** (0.0431)	0.138*** (0.0391)	0.0345* (0.0186)	0.00443 (0.0255)	-0.0463*** (0.0144)
Lived with parents	-0.00979 (0.0312)	0.00754 (0.0324)	-0.00518 (0.0149)	-0.0152 (0.0210)	-0.00654 (0.00977)
Log of income	0.0470*** (0.00784)	0.0228*** (0.00864)	-0.00914* (0.00470)	-0.00811 (0.00654)	0.00445 (0.00321)
Log of income * age>=21	0.0544*** (0.00952)	0.0425*** (0.00994)	0.0160*** (0.00549)	0.0116 (0.00865)	-0.00633* (0.00374)
Income missing	-0.201*** (0.0236)	-0.146*** (0.0226)	-0.0168 (0.0121)	-0.0283 (0.0189)	-0.0122 (0.00813)
MSA central city	0.0349 (0.0301)	0.0457 (0.0298)	0.0295** (0.0139)	-0.0138 (0.0197)	-0.0178 (0.0110)
Household size	-0.0572*** (0.00964)	-0.0261** (0.0103)	-0.00845* (0.00501)	-0.000651 (0.00676)	0.0116*** (0.00401)
# of minors in hh	-0.0663*** (0.0143)	-0.0777*** (0.0157)	-0.0447*** (0.00804)	-0.0442*** (0.0110)	-0.0144** (0.00585)
Constant	-9.243*** (0.512)	-10.23*** (0.488)	-0.275 (0.298)	0.749* (0.434)	0.218 (0.216)
Observations	114,034	113,040	62,270	33,898	61,577

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCIII: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF BARS FOR NON-SMOKERS

Variables	(1) bar	(2) bar	(3) bar	(4) bar	(5) bar
SFA	0.116** (0.0538)	0.0689 (0.0600)	0.0175 (0.0293)	-0.0517 (0.0478)	-0.0315 (0.0233)
Cigarette price	0.0156 (0.0241)	0.0124 (0.0263)	0.0252* (0.0130)	0.0337* (0.0176)	0.00187 (0.0100)
Beer tax	0.451** (0.227)	0.0819 (0.231)	0.0399 (0.158)	-0.377 (0.250)	-0.166 (0.115)
BAC for adult	-0.0431 (0.0426)	0.0160 (0.0483)	0.0148 (0.0305)	0.0191 (0.0392)	-0.00593 (0.0211)
BAC for teens	-0.00295 (0.227)	-0.287** (0.145)	-0.195** (0.0840)	-0.129 (0.149)	-0.0690 (0.0612)
Other SFA	-0.0748*** (0.0266)	-0.0660** (0.0311)	-0.0108 (0.0148)	-0.0237 (0.0227)	-0.00382 (0.0118)
Female	-0.164*** (0.0336)	-0.674*** (0.0354)	-0.318*** (0.0162)	-0.358*** (0.0244)	-0.341*** (0.0123)
Race-Hispanic	0.438*** (0.0501)	0.733*** (0.0621)	0.0511* (0.0267)	0.152*** (0.0420)	0.298*** (0.0234)
Race-mixed/NH	0.0726 (0.167)	0.387* (0.211)	0.187** (0.0875)	0.425** (0.173)	0.263*** (0.0667)
Race-NB/NH	0.645*** (0.0466)	0.890*** (0.0579)	0.177*** (0.0261)	0.188*** (0.0382)	0.225*** (0.0192)
Age	0.540*** (0.0415)	0.690*** (0.0519)	0.159*** (0.0341)	0.0777 (0.0580)	0.154*** (0.0252)
Age squared	-0.0102*** (0.000897)	-0.0133*** (0.00110)	-0.00279*** (0.000693)	-0.00150 (0.00116)	-0.00304*** (0.000510)
Worked	0.291*** (0.0389)	0.326*** (0.0525)	0.0457 (0.0320)	0.0483 (0.0470)	0.0856*** (0.0239)
Age>=21	-0.589*** (0.157)	-0.166 (0.204)	0.0430 (0.108)	0.194 (0.174)	0.198** (0.0793)
Worked * Age>=21	0.148*** (0.0546)	0.120 (0.0748)	0.0605 (0.0421)	0.00734 (0.0626)	-0.0743** (0.0291)
HS graduates	0.282*** (0.0419)	0.241*** (0.0573)	0.0928** (0.0367)	0.114** (0.0517)	-0.00617 (0.0237)
HS graduates * Age>=21	0.363*** (0.0570)	-0.0692 (0.0729)	-0.164*** (0.0490)	-0.275*** (0.0741)	-0.152*** (0.0301)
Married	-0.622*** (0.112)	-0.590*** (0.136)	-0.144 (0.105)	-0.359*** (0.105)	-0.158*** (0.0555)
Married * Age>=21	0.227** (0.111)	0.00563 (0.140)	0.0509 (0.108)	0.255** (0.113)	-0.0303 (0.0552)
Dad college	0.0661 (0.0476)	0.0481 (0.0541)	0.0561** (0.0220)	0.0165 (0.0307)	-0.0553*** (0.0172)
Mom college	0.291*** (0.0468)	0.199*** (0.0456)	0.0339 (0.0222)	-0.0317 (0.0337)	-0.0366** (0.0175)
Lived with parents	0.0329 (0.0366)	0.0446 (0.0382)	0.00734 (0.0181)	0.00734 (0.0278)	0.00350 (0.0119)
Log of income	0.0717*** (0.00996)	0.0549*** (0.0134)	-0.00254 (0.00787)	-0.00567 (0.0129)	0.0112** (0.00540)
Log of income * age>=21	0.0424*** (0.0131)	0.0216 (0.0167)	0.0134 (0.00871)	0.00504 (0.0142)	-0.0128** (0.00581)
Income missing	-0.179*** (0.0288)	-0.158*** (0.0351)	-0.0176 (0.0178)	-0.0287 (0.0271)	-0.0267** (0.0125)
MSA central city	0.00260 (0.0362)	0.0221 (0.0379)	0.0245 (0.0159)	-0.0155 (0.0227)	-0.00406 (0.0131)
Household size	-0.0855*** (0.0112)	-0.0542*** (0.0130)	-0.0127** (0.00647)	-0.00313 (0.0102)	0.00807 (0.00537)
# of minors in hh	-0.0525*** (0.0175)	-0.0610*** (0.0211)	-0.0277** (0.0109)	-0.0216 (0.0172)	-0.00250 (0.00849)
Constant	-9.450*** (0.620)	-11.53*** (0.678)	-0.591 (0.439)	0.921 (0.760)	-0.571* (0.305)
Observations	76,874	76,431	34,325	15,279	33,887

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCIV: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF RESTAURANTS FOR NON-SMOKERS

Variables	(1) bar	(2) bar	(3) bar	(4) bar	(5) bar
SFA	0.0769 (0.0499)	0.0874* (0.0527)	0.0215 (0.0267)	-0.0516 (0.0398)	-9.84e-05 (0.0222)
Cigarette price	0.0210 (0.0239)	0.0115 (0.0258)	0.0251* (0.0131)	0.0335* (0.0173)	-0.000753 (0.0100)
Beer tax	0.495** (0.232)	0.0966 (0.228)	0.0441 (0.158)	-0.391 (0.252)	-0.180 (0.118)
BAC for adult	-0.0379 (0.0425)	0.0178 (0.0481)	0.0154 (0.0303)	0.0176 (0.0390)	-0.00798 (0.0209)
BAC for teens	0.00786 (0.227)	-0.292** (0.144)	-0.196** (0.0838)	-0.130 (0.149)	-0.0788 (0.0619)
Other SFA	-0.0690** (0.0271)	-0.0730** (0.0312)	-0.0123 (0.0148)	-0.0219 (0.0225)	-0.0111 (0.0119)
Female	-0.164*** (0.0336)	-0.674*** (0.0354)	-0.318*** (0.0162)	-0.357*** (0.0244)	-0.341*** (0.0123)
Race-Hispanic	0.441*** (0.0503)	0.735*** (0.0622)	0.0520* (0.0268)	0.150*** (0.0416)	0.298*** (0.0235)
Race-mixed/NH	0.0712 (0.167)	0.384* (0.211)	0.186** (0.0877)	0.427** (0.173)	0.263*** (0.0668)
Race-NB/NH	0.645*** (0.0467)	0.890*** (0.0580)	0.177*** (0.0261)	0.187*** (0.0381)	0.225*** (0.0193)
Age	0.540*** (0.0414)	0.690*** (0.0519)	0.159*** (0.0341)	0.0782 (0.0581)	0.154*** (0.0252)
Age squared	-0.0102*** (0.000896)	-0.0133*** (0.00110)	-0.00279*** (0.000694)	-0.00151 (0.00116)	-0.00305*** (0.000509)
Worked	0.291*** (0.0389)	0.326*** (0.0524)	0.0454 (0.0320)	0.0491 (0.0470)	0.0859*** (0.0238)
Age>=21	-0.593*** (0.157)	-0.170 (0.204)	0.0423 (0.108)	0.195 (0.174)	0.199** (0.0791)
Worked * Age>=21	0.148*** (0.0546)	0.120 (0.0748)	0.0611 (0.0422)	0.00569 (0.0627)	-0.0747** (0.0291)
HS graduates	0.282*** (0.0419)	0.241*** (0.0573)	0.0929** (0.0368)	0.112** (0.0519)	-0.00638 (0.0237)
HS graduates * Age>=21	0.364*** (0.0569)	-0.0690 (0.0728)	-0.165*** (0.0490)	-0.275*** (0.0742)	-0.152*** (0.0301)
Married	-0.622*** (0.112)	-0.590*** (0.136)	-0.144 (0.105)	-0.361*** (0.105)	-0.157*** (0.0556)
Married * Age>=21	0.226** (0.111)	0.00540 (0.140)	0.0508 (0.108)	0.258** (0.113)	-0.0303 (0.0553)
Dad college	0.0660 (0.0476)	0.0477 (0.0540)	0.0560** (0.0220)	0.0164 (0.0307)	-0.0554*** (0.0172)
Mom college	0.291*** (0.0469)	0.199*** (0.0457)	0.0338 (0.0222)	-0.0314 (0.0337)	-0.0367** (0.0175)
Lived with parents	0.0327 (0.0367)	0.0445 (0.0382)	0.00731 (0.0181)	0.00735 (0.0278)	0.00349 (0.0119)
Log of income	0.0715*** (0.00996)	0.0546*** (0.0134)	-0.00256 (0.00788)	-0.00565 (0.0130)	0.0112** (0.00540)
Log of income * age>=21	0.0428*** (0.0131)	0.0219 (0.0166)	0.0135 (0.00871)	0.00494 (0.0142)	-0.0129** (0.00581)
Income missing	-0.179*** (0.0288)	-0.159*** (0.0351)	-0.0176 (0.0178)	-0.0289 (0.0271)	-0.0266** (0.0125)
MSA central city	0.00175 (0.0362)	0.0203 (0.0379)	0.0241 (0.0160)	-0.0149 (0.0226)	-0.00455 (0.0131)
Household size	-0.0855*** (0.0112)	-0.0541*** (0.0130)	-0.0127** (0.00646)	-0.00321 (0.0101)	0.00808 (0.00537)
# of minors in hh	-0.0527*** (0.0175)	-0.0611*** (0.0211)	-0.0276** (0.0109)	-0.0218 (0.0172)	-0.00242 (0.00851)
Constant	-9.522*** (0.621)	-11.53*** (0.673)	-0.594 (0.439)	0.935 (0.758)	-0.541* (0.305)
Observations	76,874	76,431	34,325	15,279	33,887

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCV: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF BARS FOR SMOKERS

Variables	(1) bar	(2) bar	(3) bar	(4) bar	(5) bar
SFA	0.0256 (0.0739)	0.0678 (0.0622)	0.0203 (0.0325)	-0.0146 (0.0416)	-0.0490** (0.0202)
Cigarette price	-0.0222 (0.0401)	-0.0463 (0.0406)	0.00915 (0.0158)	0.0203 (0.0225)	-0.0158 (0.0135)
Beer tax	-0.352 (0.284)	-0.492** (0.203)	-0.270** (0.133)	-0.264 (0.163)	-0.170** (0.0744)
BAC for adult	-0.0331 (0.0580)	-0.0119 (0.0569)	-0.0606** (0.0261)	-0.0953*** (0.0327)	-0.00975 (0.0227)
BAC for teens	-0.223 (0.147)	-0.237 (0.150)	0.122 (0.0888)	0.134 (0.102)	-0.123** (0.0622)
Other SFA	-0.00954 (0.0339)	-0.0468 (0.0288)	-0.0182 (0.0149)	-0.0138 (0.0203)	-0.000832 (0.00903)
Female	-0.122*** (0.0399)	-0.630*** (0.0380)	-0.276*** (0.0183)	-0.317*** (0.0223)	-0.325*** (0.0127)
Race-Hispanic	0.285*** (0.0745)	0.592*** (0.0661)	-0.0175 (0.0301)	0.0810* (0.0434)	0.296*** (0.0224)
Race-mixed/NH	0.395*** (0.151)	0.511*** (0.189)	0.152* (0.0793)	0.195* (0.112)	0.179** (0.0716)
Race-NB/NH	0.296*** (0.0582)	0.519*** (0.0579)	-0.0110 (0.0290)	0.177*** (0.0411)	0.248*** (0.0196)
Age	0.196*** (0.0666)	0.243*** (0.0588)	0.142*** (0.0355)	0.108** (0.0439)	0.0292 (0.0232)
Age squared	-0.00474*** (0.00146)	-0.00551*** (0.00128)	-0.00280*** (0.000744)	-0.00200** (0.000938)	-0.000661 (0.000483)
Worked	0.203*** (0.0522)	0.172*** (0.0515)	0.0439 (0.0292)	0.0191 (0.0395)	0.0522** (0.0215)
Age>=21	-0.338** (0.165)	-0.366** (0.163)	0.0238 (0.0880)	0.00743 (0.124)	0.115* (0.0597)
Worked * Age>=21	0.320*** (0.0700)	0.176*** (0.0662)	0.0274 (0.0382)	-0.0149 (0.0492)	-0.0912*** (0.0243)
HS graduates	0.554*** (0.0579)	0.307*** (0.0561)	0.105*** (0.0299)	0.104** (0.0410)	-0.0420** (0.0198)
HS graduates * Age>=21	0.176** (0.0730)	0.0385 (0.0662)	-0.0943*** (0.0336)	-0.243*** (0.0462)	-0.0858*** (0.0223)
Married	-0.673*** (0.137)	-0.921*** (0.151)	-0.265*** (0.0795)	-0.358*** (0.125)	-0.234*** (0.0609)
Married * Age>=21	0.445*** (0.141)	0.526*** (0.154)	0.0868 (0.0819)	0.132 (0.125)	0.117* (0.0616)
Dad college	0.291*** (0.0773)	0.174*** (0.0637)	0.0789*** (0.0281)	-0.00441 (0.0348)	-0.0580*** (0.0175)
Mom college	0.412*** (0.0760)	0.227*** (0.0604)	0.0710*** (0.0239)	0.0566* (0.0303)	-0.0290 (0.0179)
Lived with parents	0.231*** (0.0450)	0.209*** (0.0422)	0.0280 (0.0183)	0.00568 (0.0250)	0.0199 (0.0128)
Log of income	0.0561*** (0.0116)	0.0247** (0.0109)	-0.00330 (0.00559)	-0.00175 (0.00826)	0.00671 (0.00424)
Log of income * age>=21	0.0367** (0.0143)	0.0361*** (0.0132)	0.0110 (0.00712)	0.0107 (0.0108)	-0.00438 (0.00514)
Income missing	-0.182*** (0.0386)	-0.0826*** (0.0285)	-0.00949 (0.0157)	-0.0289 (0.0216)	0.00279 (0.0109)
MSA central city	0.116** (0.0485)	0.0796* (0.0416)	0.0308* (0.0184)	-0.0118 (0.0251)	-0.0326** (0.0132)
Household size	-0.00878 (0.0151)	0.00623 (0.0132)	-0.00632 (0.00657)	-0.00282 (0.00847)	0.0113** (0.00511)
# of minors in hh	-0.0872*** (0.0214)	-0.0971*** (0.0210)	-0.0578*** (0.0103)	-0.0524*** (0.0127)	-0.0242*** (0.00767)
Constant	-1.721** (0.855)	-2.636*** (0.738)	0.736* (0.419)	0.869* (0.511)	1.312*** (0.278)
Observations	36,717	36,260	27,818	18,560	27,561

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCVI: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF RESTAURANTS FOR SMOKERS

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SFA	0.130* (0.0674)	0.109** (0.0536)	0.0321 (0.0329)	-0.0360 (0.0411)	-0.0572*** (0.0186)
Cigarette price	-0.0306 (0.0405)	-0.0486 (0.0400)	0.00854 (0.0159)	0.0219 (0.0225)	-0.0156 (0.0136)
Beer tax	-0.386 (0.280)	-0.489** (0.204)	-0.269** (0.130)	-0.261 (0.163)	-0.180** (0.0761)
BAC for adult	-0.0329 (0.0580)	-0.0103 (0.0567)	-0.0602** (0.0260)	-0.0960*** (0.0326)	-0.0107 (0.0228)
BAC for teens	-0.253* (0.147)	-0.250* (0.150)	0.119 (0.0888)	0.140 (0.103)	-0.120* (0.0621)
Other SFA	-0.0328 (0.0332)	-0.0586** (0.0289)	-0.0215 (0.0156)	-0.00779 (0.0212)	0.00266 (0.00904)
Female	-0.122*** (0.0398)	-0.631*** (0.0380)	-0.276*** (0.0183)	-0.317*** (0.0222)	-0.324*** (0.0127)
Race-Hispanic	0.287*** (0.0745)	0.594*** (0.0662)	-0.0168 (0.0302)	0.0802* (0.0433)	0.295*** (0.0224)
Race-mixed/NH	0.397*** (0.151)	0.510*** (0.189)	0.151* (0.0792)	0.196* (0.112)	0.180** (0.0713)
Race-NB/NH	0.297*** (0.0581)	0.519*** (0.0578)	-0.0113 (0.0290)	0.177*** (0.0409)	0.248*** (0.0195)
Age	0.196*** (0.0667)	0.242*** (0.0588)	0.142*** (0.0355)	0.107** (0.0439)	0.0291 (0.0232)
Age squared	-0.00473*** (0.00146)	-0.00550*** (0.00128)	-0.00280*** (0.000744)	-0.00200** (0.000937)	-0.000658 (0.000482)
Worked	0.203*** (0.0521)	0.172*** (0.0514)	0.0438 (0.0292)	0.0191 (0.0395)	0.0525** (0.0215)
Age>=21	-0.340** (0.165)	-0.368** (0.162)	0.0234 (0.0878)	0.00790 (0.124)	0.116* (0.0599)
Worked * Age>=21	0.320*** (0.0700)	0.176*** (0.0662)	0.0274 (0.0381)	-0.0143 (0.0491)	-0.0909*** (0.0243)
HS graduates	0.553*** (0.0579)	0.307*** (0.0561)	0.105*** (0.0299)	0.104** (0.0410)	-0.0417** (0.0198)
HS graduates * Age>=21	0.178** (0.0729)	0.0399 (0.0661)	-0.0937*** (0.0336)	-0.244*** (0.0461)	-0.0866*** (0.0223)
Married	-0.674*** (0.137)	-0.920*** (0.151)	-0.263*** (0.0795)	-0.359*** (0.125)	-0.235*** (0.0608)
Married * Age>=21	0.447*** (0.142)	0.526*** (0.154)	0.0856 (0.0818)	0.133 (0.125)	0.118* (0.0615)
Dad college	0.291*** (0.0773)	0.173*** (0.0637)	0.0788*** (0.0281)	-0.00395 (0.0348)	-0.0576*** (0.0175)
Mom college	0.411*** (0.0760)	0.226*** (0.0606)	0.0707*** (0.0238)	0.0563* (0.0303)	-0.0289 (0.0178)
Lived with parents	0.231*** (0.0450)	0.210*** (0.0422)	0.0284 (0.0182)	0.00542 (0.0251)	0.0196 (0.0128)
Log of income	0.0559*** (0.0115)	0.0246** (0.0109)	-0.00333 (0.00558)	-0.00168 (0.00827)	0.00677 (0.00424)
Log of income * age>=21	0.0367** (0.0143)	0.0361*** (0.0132)	0.0109 (0.00710)	0.0107 (0.0108)	-0.00441 (0.00514)
Income missing	-0.182*** (0.0386)	-0.0824*** (0.0285)	-0.00933 (0.0157)	-0.0290 (0.0216)	0.00265 (0.0109)
MSA central city	0.112** (0.0483)	0.0775* (0.0416)	0.0299 (0.0184)	-0.0107 (0.0251)	-0.0316** (0.0131)
Household size	-0.00863 (0.0151)	0.00633 (0.0132)	-0.00634 (0.00658)	-0.00286 (0.00847)	0.0113** (0.00510)
# of minors in hh	-0.0867*** (0.0214)	-0.0968*** (0.0210)	-0.0577*** (0.0103)	-0.0526*** (0.0127)	-0.0243*** (0.00768)
Constant	-1.633* (0.851)	-2.619*** (0.735)	0.738* (0.418)	0.857* (0.514)	1.323*** (0.277)
Observations	36,717	36,260	27,818	18,560	27,561

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCVII: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF BARS FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

Variables	(1) drk part	(2) 5+ drk part	(3) drk freq	(4) 5+ drk freq	(5) drk intensity
SFA	0.160 (0.116)	0.237** (0.107)	0.0195 (0.0650)	-0.0209 (0.115)	-0.0452 (0.0491)
Cigarette price	-0.0366 (0.0299)	-0.0438 (0.0378)	-0.00536 (0.0225)	-0.00820 (0.0311)	-0.0130 (0.0155)
Beer tax	0.296 (0.267)	-0.219 (0.157)	-0.179 (0.224)	-0.508** (0.233)	-0.165 (0.114)
BAC for adult	-0.0444 (0.0368)	-0.0111 (0.0475)	-0.0197 (0.0307)	-0.0640* (0.0360)	0.0208 (0.0197)
BAC for teens	-0.0734 (0.180)	-0.186 (0.166)	-0.00132 (0.0965)	0.117 (0.0855)	-0.0506 (0.0498)
Other SFA	-0.0557 (0.0464)	-0.111** (0.0509)	-0.0210 (0.0236)	-0.0204 (0.0359)	-0.0297 (0.0205)
Female	-0.102*** (0.0345)	-0.472*** (0.0390)	-0.275*** (0.0191)	-0.291*** (0.0234)	-0.344*** (0.0138)
Race-Hispanic	0.584*** (0.0550)	0.831*** (0.0647)	0.133*** (0.0381)	0.169*** (0.0500)	0.375*** (0.0280)
Race-mixed/NH	0.497*** (0.165)	0.857*** (0.190)	0.313*** (0.109)	0.338* (0.178)	0.441*** (0.101)
Race-NB/NH	0.860*** (0.0503)	1.101*** (0.0573)	0.217*** (0.0315)	0.303*** (0.0459)	0.435*** (0.0255)
Age	1.458*** (0.102)	1.853*** (0.127)	0.242** (0.104)	0.408*** (0.130)	0.588*** (0.0735)
Age squared	-0.0356*** (0.00292)	-0.0449*** (0.00355)	-0.00433 (0.00289)	-0.00921** (0.00364)	-0.0151*** (0.00201)
Worked	0.281*** (0.0267)	0.258*** (0.0333)	0.0373 (0.0232)	-0.0104 (0.0320)	0.0275 (0.0171)
HS graduates	0.177*** (0.0361)	0.0165 (0.0408)	0.00367 (0.0286)	0.00885 (0.0404)	-0.0882*** (0.0174)
Married	-0.659*** (0.0847)	-0.842*** (0.0980)	-0.286*** (0.0682)	-0.433*** (0.0920)	-0.209*** (0.0457)
Dad college	-0.0439 (0.0523)	-0.0463 (0.0541)	0.00962 (0.0290)	0.0108 (0.0332)	-0.0631*** (0.0201)
Mom college	0.124** (0.0485)	0.0595 (0.0552)	-0.0527** (0.0267)	-0.0420 (0.0320)	-0.0340 (0.0208)
Lived with parents	-0.113*** (0.0351)	-0.0721* (0.0390)	-0.0406** (0.0191)	-0.0285 (0.0268)	-0.0190 (0.0144)
Log of income	0.0508*** (0.00780)	0.0321*** (0.00883)	-0.00203 (0.00497)	-0.00450 (0.00704)	0.00330 (0.00337)
Income missing	-0.203*** (0.0322)	-0.193*** (0.0327)	-0.0832*** (0.0212)	-0.0633** (0.0270)	-0.0444*** (0.0144)
MSA central city	-0.0157 (0.0393)	-0.00395 (0.0444)	0.000460 (0.0239)	-0.0130 (0.0301)	-0.0490*** (0.0186)
Household size	-0.0353*** (0.0137)	-0.0326** (0.0157)	-0.00867 (0.0104)	-0.0112 (0.0134)	0.000937 (0.00741)
# of minors in household	-0.0780*** (0.0183)	-0.0538** (0.0219)	-0.0264* (0.0144)	-0.0204 (0.0197)	-0.00453 (0.00966)
Constant	-16.37*** (0.996)	-20.32*** (1.202)	-0.859 (0.983)	-1.875 (1.202)	-4.138*** (0.698)
Observations	48,755	48,648	19,299	10,721	18,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCVIII: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF RESTAURANTS FOR THOSE YOUNGER THAN 21

Variables	(1) drk part	(2) 5+ drk part	(3) drk freq	(4) 5+ drk freq	(5) drk intensity
SFA	-0.0313 (0.0796)	0.0849 (0.0838)	0.00904 (0.0504)	-0.0121 (0.0761)	-0.0311 (0.0337)
Cigarette price	-0.0264 (0.0273)	-0.0343 (0.0368)	-0.00467 (0.0223)	-0.00871 (0.0308)	-0.0142 (0.0154)
Beer tax	0.275 (0.262)	-0.227 (0.157)	-0.180 (0.224)	-0.508** (0.232)	-0.166 (0.114)
BAC for adult	-0.0376 (0.0379)	-0.00292 (0.0479)	-0.0191 (0.0307)	-0.0646* (0.0360)	0.0195 (0.0195)
BAC for teens	-0.0652 (0.185)	-0.178 (0.171)	-0.000300 (0.0971)	0.116 (0.0849)	-0.0515 (0.0488)
Other SFA	-0.0403 (0.0477)	-0.101* (0.0515)	-0.0204 (0.0236)	-0.0209 (0.0360)	-0.0297 (0.0206)
Female	-0.101*** (0.0345)	-0.472*** (0.0390)	-0.275*** (0.0191)	-0.291*** (0.0234)	-0.344*** (0.0138)
Race-Hispanic	0.583*** (0.0551)	0.833*** (0.0653)	0.133*** (0.0382)	0.169*** (0.0501)	0.374*** (0.0282)
Race-mixed/NH	0.500*** (0.166)	0.856*** (0.190)	0.313*** (0.109)	0.338* (0.178)	0.442*** (0.101)
Race-NB/NH	0.860*** (0.0503)	1.101*** (0.0573)	0.217*** (0.0315)	0.303*** (0.0459)	0.435*** (0.0255)
Age	1.457*** (0.102)	1.853*** (0.127)	0.242** (0.104)	0.408*** (0.130)	0.587*** (0.0736)
Age squared	-0.0356*** (0.00292)	-0.0449*** (0.00355)	-0.00433 (0.00289)	-0.00920** (0.00365)	-0.0151*** (0.00201)
Worked	0.281*** (0.0267)	0.258*** (0.0334)	0.0372 (0.0233)	-0.0104 (0.0321)	0.0276 (0.0171)
HS graduates	0.177*** (0.0362)	0.0163 (0.0409)	0.00364 (0.0286)	0.00885 (0.0404)	-0.0883*** (0.0174)
Married	-0.660*** (0.0846)	-0.841*** (0.0978)	-0.286*** (0.0682)	-0.433*** (0.0920)	-0.209*** (0.0458)
Dad college	-0.0429 (0.0523)	-0.0455 (0.0541)	0.00970 (0.0290)	0.0107 (0.0332)	-0.0632*** (0.0201)
Mom college	0.124** (0.0484)	0.0600 (0.0552)	-0.0526** (0.0267)	-0.0420 (0.0320)	-0.0340 (0.0208)
Lived with parents	-0.113*** (0.0351)	-0.0719* (0.0390)	-0.0406** (0.0191)	-0.0286 (0.0268)	-0.0191 (0.0144)
Log of income	0.0511*** (0.00780)	0.0322*** (0.00882)	-0.00202 (0.00499)	-0.00450 (0.00702)	0.00332 (0.00337)
Income missing	-0.203*** (0.0323)	-0.194*** (0.0327)	-0.0833*** (0.0212)	-0.0632** (0.0270)	-0.0444*** (0.0144)
MSA central city	-0.0160 (0.0394)	-0.00430 (0.0445)	0.000409 (0.0239)	-0.0129 (0.0301)	-0.0489*** (0.0186)
Household size	-0.0355*** (0.0137)	-0.0325** (0.0157)	-0.00864 (0.0104)	-0.0112 (0.0134)	0.000857 (0.00740)
# of minors in household	-0.0778*** (0.0183)	-0.0539** (0.0218)	-0.0264* (0.0144)	-0.0203 (0.0197)	-0.00446 (0.00964)
Constant	-16.36*** (0.992)	-20.34*** (1.202)	-0.860 (0.985)	-1.871 (1.207)	-4.128*** (0.698)
Observations	48,755	48,648	19,299	10,721	18,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE XCIX: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF BARS FOR THOSE 21 AND OLDER

Variables	(1) drk part	(2) 5+ drk part	(3) drk freq	(4) 5+ drk freq	(5) drk intensity
SFA	0.115** (0.0548)	0.0730 (0.0479)	0.0183 (0.0250)	-0.0230 (0.0397)	-0.0330* (0.0178)
Cigarette price	-0.00122 (0.0237)	-0.0277 (0.0276)	0.0188 (0.0130)	0.0258 (0.0196)	-0.0137 (0.0102)
Beer tax	-0.0513 (0.218)	-0.0954 (0.239)	-0.249** (0.0996)	-0.480** (0.209)	-0.128* (0.0708)
BAC for adult	-0.0193 (0.0645)	0.0259 (0.0647)	0.0167 (0.0335)	0.00319 (0.0471)	0.00385 (0.0251)
BAC for teens	-0.763 (1.365)	-1.847 (1.277)	0.0389 (0.203)	0.334 (0.339)	-0.379* (0.204)
Other SFA	-0.0587** (0.0254)	-0.0558** (0.0225)	-0.0102 (0.0127)	-0.0191 (0.0196)	0.00129 (0.00864)
Female	-0.291*** (0.0364)	-0.765*** (0.0334)	-0.328*** (0.0177)	-0.344*** (0.0219)	-0.339*** (0.0114)
Race-Hispanic	0.358*** (0.0510)	0.660*** (0.0544)	0.00399 (0.0274)	0.104*** (0.0381)	0.298*** (0.0203)
Race-mixed/NH	0.318** (0.158)	0.504*** (0.156)	0.210*** (0.0690)	0.323*** (0.118)	0.196*** (0.0525)
Race-NB/NH	0.678*** (0.0426)	0.855*** (0.0471)	0.113*** (0.0257)	0.193*** (0.0355)	0.221*** (0.0153)
Age	0.0425 (0.0889)	-0.0565 (0.0905)	-0.0223 (0.0454)	-0.230*** (0.0675)	-0.0737** (0.0287)
Age squared	-0.000954 (0.00168)	0.000715 (0.00173)	0.000503 (0.000890)	0.00442*** (0.00130)	0.00130** (0.000558)
Worked	0.420*** (0.0372)	0.352*** (0.0356)	0.0692*** (0.0188)	-0.000509 (0.0279)	-0.0231* (0.0131)
HS graduates	0.347*** (0.0405)	-0.0337 (0.0397)	-0.126*** (0.0213)	-0.217*** (0.0287)	-0.197*** (0.0132)
Married	-0.417*** (0.0329)	-0.592*** (0.0364)	-0.148*** (0.0196)	-0.187*** (0.0280)	-0.178*** (0.0146)
Dad college	0.138** (0.0550)	0.0789 (0.0500)	0.0708*** (0.0223)	-0.0244 (0.0315)	-0.0750*** (0.0150)
Mom college	0.365*** (0.0590)	0.188*** (0.0459)	0.0731*** (0.0219)	0.0260 (0.0316)	-0.0519*** (0.0154)
Lived with parents	0.0588 (0.0382)	0.0533 (0.0388)	0.0111 (0.0180)	-0.00506 (0.0238)	0.000768 (0.0107)
Log of income	0.103*** (0.00665)	0.0655*** (0.00659)	0.00558 (0.00368)	0.00317 (0.00574)	-0.000845 (0.00255)
Income missing	-0.227*** (0.0311)	-0.122*** (0.0303)	0.0312** (0.0143)	0.00607 (0.0238)	0.00104 (0.0101)
MSA central city	0.0608* (0.0355)	0.0702** (0.0319)	0.0388*** (0.0149)	-0.0148 (0.0206)	-0.00130 (0.0108)
Household size	-0.0707*** (0.0123)	-0.0310*** (0.0120)	-0.0105* (0.00618)	-0.00112 (0.00764)	0.0141*** (0.00428)
# of minors in household	-0.0502*** (0.0172)	-0.0732*** (0.0178)	-0.0485*** (0.00966)	-0.0472*** (0.0130)	-0.0161** (0.00675)
Constant	-1.726 (1.161)	-0.527 (1.194)	2.632*** (0.584)	5.358*** (0.890)	2.828*** (0.382)
Observations	65,279	64,392	42,971	23,177	42,665

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE C: COEFFICIENTS OF REGRESSIONS ON DRINKING USING SFA INDEX OF RESTAURANTS FOR THOSE 21 AND OLDER

Variables	(1) drk part	(2) 5+ drk part	(3) drk freq	(4) 5+ drk freq	(5) drk intensity
SFA	0.134*** (0.0511)	0.0881** (0.0443)	0.0386 (0.0287)	-0.0326 (0.0376)	-0.0347** (0.0174)
Cigarette price	-0.00236 (0.0237)	-0.0288 (0.0274)	0.0179 (0.0130)	0.0264 (0.0197)	-0.0133 (0.0103)
Beer tax	-0.0323 (0.217)	-0.0844 (0.239)	-0.248** (0.0997)	-0.484** (0.210)	-0.133* (0.0717)
BAC for adult	-0.0165 (0.0644)	0.0273 (0.0646)	0.0157 (0.0334)	0.00298 (0.0470)	0.00313 (0.0251)
BAC for teens	-0.767 (1.365)	-1.850 (1.277)	0.0322 (0.203)	0.337 (0.338)	-0.379* (0.203)
Other SFA	-0.0661*** (0.0256)	-0.0613*** (0.0236)	-0.0162 (0.0133)	-0.0157 (0.0199)	0.00228 (0.00858)
Female	-0.291*** (0.0365)	-0.766*** (0.0334)	-0.328*** (0.0177)	-0.344*** (0.0218)	-0.338*** (0.0114)
Race-Hispanic	0.361*** (0.0508)	0.662*** (0.0543)	0.00515 (0.0274)	0.103*** (0.0381)	0.297*** (0.0204)
Race-mixed/NH	0.316** (0.158)	0.502*** (0.155)	0.209*** (0.0692)	0.324*** (0.118)	0.197*** (0.0524)
Race-NB/NH	0.679*** (0.0426)	0.855*** (0.0471)	0.113*** (0.0257)	0.193*** (0.0355)	0.221*** (0.0153)
Age	0.0416 (0.0889)	-0.0573 (0.0904)	-0.0223 (0.0454)	-0.229*** (0.0675)	-0.0736** (0.0287)
Age squared	-0.000938 (0.00168)	0.000730 (0.00173)	0.000502 (0.000890)	0.00441*** (0.00130)	0.00130** (0.000557)
Worked	0.419*** (0.0373)	0.351*** (0.0356)	0.0692*** (0.0187)	-0.000255 (0.0279)	-0.0230* (0.0131)
HS graduates	0.347*** (0.0405)	-0.0338 (0.0397)	-0.126*** (0.0213)	-0.217*** (0.0287)	-0.197*** (0.0132)
Married	-0.416*** (0.0329)	-0.591*** (0.0364)	-0.148*** (0.0196)	-0.187*** (0.0279)	-0.178*** (0.0146)
Dad college	0.138** (0.0550)	0.0784 (0.0500)	0.0706*** (0.0223)	-0.0242 (0.0315)	-0.0747*** (0.0150)
Mom college	0.364*** (0.0591)	0.187*** (0.0459)	0.0726*** (0.0218)	0.0259 (0.0315)	-0.0517*** (0.0154)
Lived with parents	0.0589 (0.0383)	0.0534 (0.0388)	0.0114 (0.0180)	-0.00523 (0.0238)	0.000744 (0.0107)
Log of income	0.103*** (0.00663)	0.0655*** (0.00658)	0.00552 (0.00368)	0.00321 (0.00575)	-0.000809 (0.00255)
Income missing	-0.227*** (0.0311)	-0.122*** (0.0303)	0.0314** (0.0143)	0.00591 (0.0238)	0.000883 (0.0101)
MSA central city	0.0567 (0.0352)	0.0676** (0.0318)	0.0372** (0.0151)	-0.0137 (0.0207)	-0.000391 (0.0107)
Household size	-0.0709*** (0.0123)	-0.0310*** (0.0120)	-0.0105* (0.00619)	-0.00116 (0.00764)	0.0141*** (0.00427)
# of minors in household	-0.0499*** (0.0172)	-0.0731*** (0.0178)	-0.0484*** (0.00967)	-0.0474*** (0.0130)	-0.0161** (0.00676)
Constant	-1.720 (1.168)	-0.515 (1.195)	2.644*** (0.585)	5.348*** (0.890)	2.831*** (0.381)
Observations	65,279	64,392	42,971	23,177	42,665

Robust standard errors in parentheses; ; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$; year dummies and state dummies are omitted.

TABLE CI: CIGARETTE PRICE ELASTICITY OF DRINKING OUTCOMES FOR TABLE XCI – TABLE C

<i>Group</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>SFA of</i>	(1) <i>drk part</i>	(2) <i>5+ drk part</i>	(3) <i>drk freq</i>	(4) <i>5+ drk freq</i>	(5) <i>drk intensity</i>
<i>All</i>	3.2.1	<i>bar</i>	-0.0203 (0.0393)	-0.0889 (0.0812)	0.0490 (0.0576)	0.0939 (0.0799)	-0.0616 (0.0466)
	3.2.2	<i>rst</i>	-0.0158 (0.0393)	-0.0907 (0.0803)	0.0454 (0.0586)	0.0977 (0.0796)	-0.0682 (0.0472)
<i>non-smokers</i>	3.3.1	<i>bar</i>	0.0367 (0.0569)	0.0444 (0.0944)	0.125* (0.0646)	0.168* (0.0877)	0.00929 (0.0498)
	3.3.2	<i>rst</i>	0.0495 (0.0562)	0.0414 (0.0925)	0.124* (0.0648)	0.167* (0.0864)	-0.00374 (0.0498)
<i>smokers</i>	3.4.1	<i>bar</i>	-0.0243 (0.0440)	-0.105 (0.0927)	0.0439 (0.0759)	0.0976 (0.108)	-0.0756 (0.0648)
	3.4.2	<i>rst</i>	-0.0335 (0.0445)	-0.111 (0.0913)	0.0409 (0.0761)	0.105 (0.108)	-0.0749 (0.0652)
<i>age<21</i>	3.5.1	<i>bar</i>	-0.0832 (0.0679)	-0.131 (0.113)	-0.0223 (0.0937)	-0.0345 (0.131)	-0.0540 (0.0645)
	3.5.2	<i>rst</i>	-0.0599 (0.0620)	-0.103 (0.110)	-0.0194 (0.0928)	-0.0367 (0.130)	-0.0593 (0.0640)
<i>age>=21</i>	3.6.1	<i>bar</i>	-0.00209 (0.0407)	-0.0912 (0.0910)	0.0978 (0.0675)	0.134 (0.102)	-0.0712 (0.0532)
	3.6.2	<i>rst</i>	-0.00406 (0.0408)	-0.0951 (0.0904)	0.0930 (0.0676)	0.137 (0.102)	-0.0694 (0.0539)

Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

TABLE CII: BEER TAX ELASTICITY OF DRINKING OUTCOMES FOR TABLE XCI – TABLE C

<i>Group</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>SFA of</i>	(1) <i>drk part</i>	(2) <i>5+ drk part</i>	(3) <i>drk freq</i>	(4) <i>5+ drk freq</i>	(5) <i>drk intensity</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>3.2.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0.0155</i>	<i>-0.0533</i>	<i>-0.0358</i>	<i>-0.0909***</i>	<i>-0.0544**</i>
			<i>(0.0312)</i>	<i>(0.0345)</i>	<i>(0.0264)</i>	<i>(0.0341)</i>	<i>(0.0215)</i>
	<i>3.2.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0.0198</i>	<i>-0.0499</i>	<i>-0.0356</i>	<i>-0.0924***</i>	<i>-0.0581***</i>
			<i>(0.0318)</i>	<i>(0.0348)</i>	<i>(0.0265)</i>	<i>(0.0349)</i>	<i>(0.0223)</i>
<i>non-smokers</i>	<i>3.3.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0.0815**</i>	<i>0.0207</i>	<i>0.0111</i>	<i>-0.100</i>	<i>-0.0461</i>
			<i>(0.0411)</i>	<i>(0.0585)</i>	<i>(0.0441)</i>	<i>(0.0666)</i>	<i>(0.0319)</i>
	<i>3.3.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0.0895**</i>	<i>0.0245</i>	<i>0.0123</i>	<i>-0.104</i>	<i>-0.0501</i>
			<i>(0.0422)</i>	<i>(0.0578)</i>	<i>(0.0441)</i>	<i>(0.0671)</i>	<i>(0.0327)</i>
<i>smokers</i>	<i>3.4.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>-0.0263</i>	<i>-0.0731**</i>	<i>-0.0778**</i>	<i>-0.0749</i>	<i>-0.0490**</i>
			<i>(0.0213)</i>	<i>(0.0302)</i>	<i>(0.0383)</i>	<i>(0.0462)</i>	<i>(0.0215)</i>
	<i>3.4.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>-0.0288</i>	<i>-0.0728**</i>	<i>-0.0775**</i>	<i>-0.0740</i>	<i>-0.0518**</i>
			<i>(0.0209)</i>	<i>(0.0305)</i>	<i>(0.0376)</i>	<i>(0.0461)</i>	<i>(0.0219)</i>
<i>age<21</i>	<i>3.5.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0.0608</i>	<i>-0.0573</i>	<i>-0.0545</i>	<i>-0.149**</i>	<i>-0.0500</i>
			<i>(0.0549)</i>	<i>(0.0411)</i>	<i>(0.0683)</i>	<i>(0.0683)</i>	<i>(0.0346)</i>
	<i>3.5.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0.0565</i>	<i>-0.0596</i>	<i>-0.0547</i>	<i>-0.149**</i>	<i>-0.0503</i>
			<i>(0.0540)</i>	<i>(0.0410)</i>	<i>(0.0683)</i>	<i>(0.0682)</i>	<i>(0.0345)</i>
<i>age>=21</i>	<i>3.6.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>-0.00526</i>	<i>-0.0179</i>	<i>-0.0682**</i>	<i>-0.128**</i>	<i>-0.0349*</i>
			<i>(0.0223)</i>	<i>(0.0449)</i>	<i>(0.0273)</i>	<i>(0.0557)</i>	<i>(0.0194)</i>
	<i>3.6.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>-0.00331</i>	<i>-0.0158</i>	<i>-0.0680**</i>	<i>-0.129**</i>	<i>-0.0364*</i>
			<i>(0.0222)</i>	<i>(0.0449)</i>	<i>(0.0273)</i>	<i>(0.0560)</i>	<i>(0.0196)</i>

*Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

TABLE CIII: SIMULATION OF DRINKING OUTCOMES IF SFA INDEX INCREASES FROM 0 TO 1

<i>Group</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>SFA</i>	<i>BAC</i>	(1) <i>drk part</i>	(2) <i>5+ drk part</i>	(3) <i>drk freq</i>	(4) <i>5+ drk freq</i>	(5) <i>drk intensity</i>
<i>all</i>	3.2.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.545 (0.00342)	0.297 (0.00326)	6.609 (0.0622)	4.550 (0.0550)	3.943 (0.0280)
			1	0.566 (0.00798)	0.312 (0.00678)	6.711 (0.120)	4.407 (0.114)	3.790 (0.0517)
	3.2.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.544 (0.00373)	0.295 (0.00369)	6.578 (0.0694)	4.575 (0.0594)	3.940 (0.0302)
			1	0.564 (0.00705)	0.313 (0.00531)	6.760 (0.124)	4.374 (0.103)	3.834 (0.0456)
<i>non-smoker</i>	3.3.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.445 (0.00399)	0.198 (0.00310)	5.478 (0.0616)	3.674 (0.0630)	3.339 (0.0304)
			1	0.468 (0.00909)	0.208 (0.00727)	5.575 (0.129)	3.489 (0.130)	3.236 (0.0600)
	3.3.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.445 (0.00424)	0.196 (0.00342)	5.464 (0.0688)	3.687 (0.0667)	3.317 (0.0321)
			1	0.460 (0.00796)	0.209 (0.00579)	5.582 (0.106)	3.502 (0.0999)	3.316 (0.0558)
<i>smoker</i>	3.4.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.759 (0.00408)	0.509 (0.00500)	7.992 (0.0953)	5.265 (0.0708)	4.685 (0.0338)
			1	0.763 (0.0109)	0.524 (0.0126)	8.156 (0.219)	5.189 (0.179)	4.461 (0.0801)
	3.4.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.755 (0.00456)	0.506 (0.00555)	7.956 (0.104)	5.298 (0.0777)	4.708 (0.0375)
			1	0.776 (0.00884)	0.531 (0.00981)	8.215 (0.210)	5.110 (0.166)	4.446 (0.0668)
<i>age<21</i>	3.5.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.396 (0.00322)	0.220 (0.00279)	5.428 (0.0579)	4.453 (0.0556)	4.371 (0.0337)
			1	0.430 (0.0239)	0.258 (0.0175)	5.535 (0.341)	4.361 (0.492)	4.178 (0.199)
	3.5.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.397 (0.00328)	0.220 (0.00285)	5.429 (0.0601)	4.453 (0.0563)	4.372 (0.0344)
			1	0.390 (0.0156)	0.233 (0.0126)	5.478 (0.250)	4.400 (0.322)	4.238 (0.134)
<i>age>=21</i>	3.6.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.656 (0.00493)	0.356 (0.00454)	7.138 (0.0806)	4.582 (0.0719)	3.748 (0.0298)
			1	0.679 (0.00830)	0.371 (0.00812)	7.270 (0.141)	4.477 (0.131)	3.626 (0.0512)
	3.6.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.652 (0.00539)	0.353 (0.00529)	7.070 (0.0948)	4.607 (0.0793)	3.761 (0.0337)
			1	0.679 (0.00710)	0.371 (0.00642)	7.348 (0.147)	4.459 (0.114)	3.633 (0.0451)

TABLE CIV: SIMULATION OF DRINKING OUTCOMES IF THE INDICATOR OF BAC LIMIT FOR ADULT INCREASES FROM 0 TO 1

<i>Group</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>SFA</i>	<i>BAC</i>	(1) <i>drk part</i>	(2) <i>5+ drk part</i>	(3) <i>drk freq</i>	(4) <i>5+ drk freq</i>	(5) <i>drk intensity</i>
<i>all</i>	<i>3.2.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0</i>	0.556 (0.00641)	0.299 (0.00698)	6.768 (0.133)	4.709 (0.107)	3.937 (0.0649)
			<i>1</i>	0.547 (0.00308)	0.300 (0.00301)	6.611 (0.0542)	4.485 (0.0445)	3.908 (0.0271)
	<i>3.2.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0</i>	0.555 (0.00637)	0.299 (0.00692)	6.766 (0.133)	4.713 (0.108)	3.941 (0.0646)
			<i>1</i>	0.547 (0.00307)	0.300 (0.00300)	6.611 (0.0538)	4.484 (0.0444)	3.907 (0.0270)
<i>non-smoker</i>	<i>3.3.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0</i>	0.455 (0.00764)	0.198 (0.00641)	5.432 (0.155)	3.572 (0.122)	3.333 (0.0648)
			<i>1</i>	0.447 (0.00357)	0.200 (0.00266)	5.513 (0.0489)	3.641 (0.0499)	3.313 (0.0247)
	<i>3.3.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0</i>	0.455 (0.00764)	0.198 (0.00637)	5.429 (0.154)	3.577 (0.122)	3.339 (0.0647)
			<i>1</i>	0.447 (0.00357)	0.200 (0.00266)	5.513 (0.0488)	3.640 (0.0498)	3.312 (0.0246)
<i>smoker</i>	<i>3.4.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0</i>	0.764 (0.00875)	0.514 (0.0117)	8.447 (0.200)	5.682 (0.168)	4.682 (0.0903)
			<i>1</i>	0.758 (0.00386)	0.511 (0.00483)	7.950 (0.0830)	5.166 (0.0595)	4.637 (0.0361)
	<i>3.4.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0</i>	0.764 (0.00875)	0.514 (0.0117)	8.444 (0.198)	5.686 (0.168)	4.686 (0.0902)
			<i>1</i>	0.758 (0.00386)	0.511 (0.00482)	7.951 (0.0825)	5.165 (0.0593)	4.636 (0.0360)
<i>age<21</i>	<i>3.5.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0</i>	0.401 (0.00530)	0.221 (0.00481)	5.491 (0.112)	4.612 (0.112)	4.319 (0.0560)
			<i>1</i>	0.392 (0.00454)	0.220 (0.00427)	5.384 (0.0884)	4.326 (0.0827)	4.409 (0.0521)
	<i>3.5.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0</i>	0.401 (0.00544)	0.221 (0.00485)	5.489 (0.113)	4.613 (0.113)	4.321 (0.0558)
			<i>1</i>	0.393 (0.00458)	0.220 (0.00429)	5.385 (0.0878)	4.324 (0.0827)	4.407 (0.0516)
<i>age>=21</i>	<i>3.6.1</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>0</i>	0.666 (0.0133)	0.355 (0.0136)	7.062 (0.234)	4.539 (0.211)	3.699 (0.0942)
			<i>1</i>	0.662 (0.00357)	0.360 (0.00364)	7.180 (0.0609)	4.553 (0.0460)	3.714 (0.0228)
	<i>3.6.2</i>	<i>rst</i>	<i>0</i>	0.666 (0.0133)	0.355 (0.0136)	7.068 (0.233)	4.540 (0.211)	3.702 (0.0941)
			<i>1</i>	0.662 (0.00355)	0.360 (0.00363)	7.180 (0.0604)	4.553 (0.0460)	3.713 (0.0226)

TABLE CV: SIMULATION OF DRINKING OUTCOMES IF THE INDICATOR OF BAC LIMIT FOR TEENAGERS INCREASES FROM 0 TO 1

<i>Group</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>SFA</i>	<i>BAC</i>	(1) <i>drk part</i>	(2) <i>5+ drk part</i>	(3) <i>drk freq</i>	(4) <i>5+ drk freq</i>	(5) <i>drk intensity</i>
<i>all</i>	3.2.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.553*** (0.0123)	0.318*** (0.00835)	6.736*** (0.203)	4.474*** (0.154)	4.073*** (0.0620)
			1	0.542*** (0.0217)	0.272*** (0.0117)	6.465*** (0.301)	4.603*** (0.276)	3.677*** (0.0774)
	3.2.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.553*** (0.0123)	0.318*** (0.00823)	6.745*** (0.202)	4.468*** (0.154)	4.079*** (0.0614)
			1	0.542*** (0.0217)	0.271*** (0.0117)	6.450*** (0.297)	4.614*** (0.277)	3.668*** (0.0765)
	3.3.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.449*** (0.0161)	0.216*** (0.00897)	5.934*** (0.215)	3.808*** (0.221)	3.404*** (0.0849)
			1	0.448*** (0.0291)	0.176*** (0.0112)	4.882*** (0.241)	3.347*** (0.313)	3.177*** (0.120)
<i>non-smoker</i>	3.3.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.448*** (0.0161)	0.216*** (0.00890)	5.936*** (0.215)	3.809*** (0.220)	3.417*** (0.0866)
			1	0.450*** (0.0291)	0.176*** (0.0111)	4.880*** (0.240)	3.346*** (0.312)	3.158*** (0.120)
	3.4.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.773*** (0.00897)	0.532*** (0.0132)	7.672*** (0.252)	4.999*** (0.189)	4.883*** (0.130)
			1	0.736*** (0.0169)	0.479*** (0.0214)	8.670*** (0.505)	5.714*** (0.382)	4.318*** (0.160)
	3.4.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.775*** (0.00879)	0.533*** (0.0132)	7.681*** (0.253)	4.988*** (0.190)	4.877*** (0.129)
			1	0.732*** (0.0171)	0.477*** (0.0215)	8.650*** (0.502)	5.737*** (0.386)	4.325*** (0.160)
<i>age<21</i>	3.5.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.402*** (0.0136)	0.231*** (0.0102)	5.434*** (0.199)	4.272*** (0.131)	4.451*** (0.0880)
			1	0.387*** (0.0240)	0.203*** (0.0151)	5.426*** (0.337)	4.800*** (0.281)	4.231*** (0.137)
	3.5.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.401*** (0.0139)	0.231*** (0.0104)	5.432*** (0.200)	4.273*** (0.131)	4.452*** (0.0864)
			1	0.388*** (0.0246)	0.204*** (0.0156)	5.430*** (0.340)	4.799*** (0.279)	4.229*** (0.135)
	3.6.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.711*** (0.0730)	0.502*** (0.0792)	7.074*** (0.532)	4.067*** (0.411)	4.370*** (0.424)
			1	0.558*** (0.193)	0.194*** (0.0631)	7.354*** (0.949)	5.681*** (1.354)	2.992*** (0.321)
<i>age>=21</i>	3.6.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.712*** (0.0729)	0.502*** (0.0790)	7.091*** (0.535)	4.064*** (0.409)	4.370*** (0.423)
			1	0.558*** (0.193)	0.194*** (0.0630)	7.323*** (0.941)	5.693*** (1.355)	2.992*** (0.320)

TABLE CVI: SIMULATION OF DRINKING OUTCOMES IF THE INDICATOR OF OTHER STATE SFA INCREASES FROM 0 TO 4

<i>Group</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>SFA</i>	<i>BAC</i>	(1) <i>drk part</i>	(2) <i>5+ drk part</i>	(3) <i>drk freq</i>	(4) <i>5+ drk freq</i>	(5) <i>drk intensity</i>
<i>all</i>	3.2.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.553*** (0.0123)	0.318*** (0.00835)	6.736*** (0.203)	4.474*** (0.154)	4.073*** (0.0620)
			1	0.507*** (0.123)	0.159*** (0.0474)	5.716*** (1.549)	5.011*** (1.688)	2.704*** (0.332)
	3.2.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.553*** (0.0123)	0.318*** (0.00823)	6.745*** (0.202)	4.468*** (0.154)	4.079*** (0.0614)
			1	0.508*** (0.123)	0.156*** (0.0465)	5.641*** (1.520)	5.081*** (1.714)	2.666*** (0.324)
<i>non-smoker</i>	3.3.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.449*** (0.0161)	0.216*** (0.00897)	5.934*** (0.215)	3.808*** (0.221)	3.404*** (0.0849)
			1	0.447*** (0.163)	0.0891** (0.0392)	2.718*** (0.817)	2.273* (1.230)	2.583*** (0.570)
	3.3.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.448*** (0.0161)	0.216*** (0.00890)	5.936*** (0.215)	3.809*** (0.220)	3.417*** (0.0866)
			1	0.454*** (0.163)	0.0878** (0.0384)	2.711*** (0.814)	2.268* (1.226)	2.493*** (0.557)
<i>smoker</i>	3.4.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.773*** (0.00897)	0.532*** (0.0132)	7.672*** (0.252)	4.999*** (0.189)	4.883*** (0.130)
			1	0.606*** (0.112)	0.326*** (0.108)	12.51*** (4.055)	8.534*** (3.188)	2.985*** (0.666)
	3.4.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.775*** (0.00879)	0.533*** (0.0132)	7.681*** (0.253)	4.988*** (0.190)	4.877*** (0.129)
			1	0.583*** (0.114)	0.316*** (0.107)	12.35*** (3.999)	8.730*** (3.285)	3.017*** (0.673)
<i>age<21</i>	3.5.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.402*** (0.0136)	0.231*** (0.0102)	5.434*** (0.199)	4.272*** (0.131)	4.451*** (0.0880)
			1	0.343*** (0.129)	0.133** (0.0638)	5.405*** (1.896)	6.813*** (2.139)	3.635*** (0.658)
	3.5.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.401*** (0.0139)	0.231*** (0.0104)	5.432*** (0.200)	4.273*** (0.131)	4.452*** (0.0864)
			1	0.349*** (0.133)	0.136** (0.0669)	5.425*** (1.916)	6.799*** (2.121)	3.624*** (0.644)
<i>age>=21</i>	3.6.1	<i>bar</i>	0	0.711*** (0.0730)	0.502*** (0.0792)	7.074*** (0.532)	4.067*** (0.411)	4.370*** (0.424)
			1	0.141 (0.539)	0.00127 (0.00517)	8.263 (6.109)	15.48 (19.42)	0.961 (0.691)
	3.6.2	<i>rst</i>	0	0.712*** (0.0729)	0.502*** (0.0790)	7.091*** (0.535)	4.064*** (0.409)	4.370*** (0.423)
			1	0.140 (0.535)	0.00126 (0.00512)	8.065 (5.952)	15.65 (19.60)	0.960 (0.689)

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