Comonica DID			VV / .	rear	Dummes		
C02Emissions	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval	Sig
y90taxed	-1.11	.365	-3.04	.003	-1.832	389	***
Taxed	-1.461	.376	-3.88	0	-2.205	716	***
Coal	11.168	1.541	7.25	0	8.122	14.215	***
Gas	14.256	2.442	5.84	0	9.426	19.085	***
Hydro	-5.286	.649	-8.14	0	-6.569	-4.002	***
Nuclear	-1.351	.604	-2.24	.027	-2.545	157	**
Wind	-40.826	5.454	-7.49	0	-51.611	-30.04	***
Oil	4.925	.453	10.86	0	4.028	5.821	***
Biofuelstwh	.225	.04	5.66	0	.147	.304	***
Constant	8.567	.701	12.22	0	7.181	9.954	***

Combined DID w/ Year Dummies

Control Country- Iceland Treatment Countries- Finland,

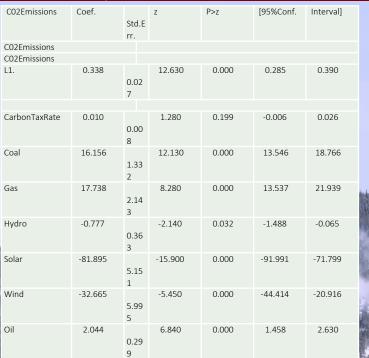
Sweden, Denmark

General Policy

*** p<.01. ** p<.05. * p<.1

Implementation- 1990

Combined Koyck Model w/ Year Dummies





Using Difference-in-Differences Analysis and the Kocyk Geometric Lag Model to Estimate Aspects of Carbon Tax Effectiveness in Nordic Countries By Kyle C. Riley

Difference-in-Differences:

- Way to simulate semi-scientific experiment
- y90Taxed is the interaction term
- Taxed dummy variable applied at country level

Koyck Geometric Lag:

- Are taxes losing effectiveness based on a price level rise?
- L1 is the lagged variable of interest
- Value of 1 needs to be 0-1
- Coefficient of .338 implies decaying rate each year

Conclusions:

- Individual country tests give mixed results
- Finland big driver of combined models results
- Potential issues of model power with year dummies in individual models
- Access to monthly emissions data would greatly improve power
- Need different controls to apply model ideas to Low-Middle income nations
- Would be interesting to look at new type of carbon taxes
- Could be done w/ Micro-level industry data



