

Quiz 5
ECNS 316
Spring 2019

_____Name

1.) (6 points) Recall the following paper from our reading list:

Anderson, D. Mark and Joseph Sabia. 2019. "Child Access Prevention Laws, Youth Gun Carrying, and School Shootings." *Journal of Law and Economics*.

The authors are able to exploit a unique feature of child access prevention (CAP) laws in their empirical analysis. What is it about these laws that allow the authors to conduct "falsification tests" and what do these tests accomplish? Be brief and to the point in your answer.

The authors exploit the fact that the laws bind more for households with children under the age of 18. This allows them to consider, for instance, gun carrying outcomes for youths under the age of 18 vs. individuals 18 years of age and older. Null findings for the latter group provide confidence that the effects found for the younger group do not simply reflect an unobserved confounder.

2.) a.) (3 points) True or False (circle one). Negligent Storage laws are a stricter form of CAP laws than are Reckless Endangerment laws.

TRUE

b.) (3 points) True or False (circle one). Lott and Mustard (1997) relied primarily on federal-level policy variation to estimate the relationship between right-to-carry and crime.

FALSE

c.) (3 points) True or False (circle one). In a model exploring the effects of guns on crime, the fact that individuals may purchase firearms due to spikes in crime reflects an exogenous change in the stock of guns.

FALSE