

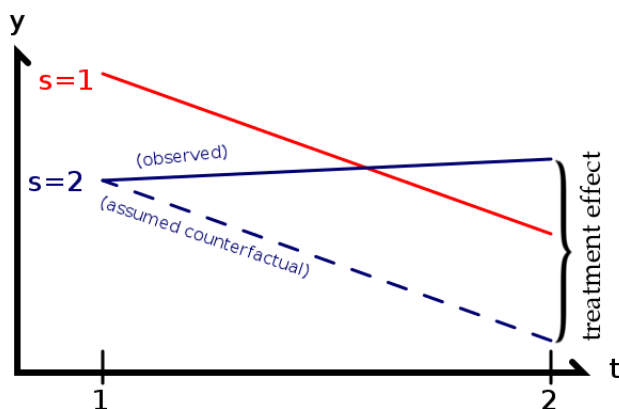
Causality 2: Difference-in-Difference (DID) Estimation

In Essence

- DID estimators are widely used in policy evaluations. This is a method of the natural experiments.
- Assume we have the following 4 observations:

	Treatment Group	Control Group
Before (Time 0)	\bar{Y}_b^t	\bar{Y}_b^c
After (Time 1)	\bar{Y}_a^t	\bar{Y}_a^c

$$\text{DID} = (\bar{Y}_1^t - \bar{Y}_0^t) - (\bar{Y}_1^c - \bar{Y}_0^c)$$



- DID estimation is basically a simple interaction effect. Mathematically and statistically, this is a very simple method.

$$y = \alpha + \beta T + \gamma G + \delta(T \times G) + e$$

where T is a time variable and G is the dummy of the treated group. DID estimator is δ .

- Assumption of DID

– In the absence of the treatment, individual i 's outcome at time t is given by:

$$y = \alpha + \beta T + \gamma G + e$$

– There are two implicit identifying assumptions here:

1. Time trend (T) is the same for treatment and control groups. This is the common trend assumption.
 2. Selection bias is related to fixed characteristics of the group (G). The magnitude of the selection bias term is not changing over time.
- What is not-so-easy is to acquire a right data with a good treatment variable.

Required Data

- Two+ units and 2+ observations over time.
- Policy change between two periods.

Card and Krueger 1994 Paper

- DID estimate is simply an interaction effect between `treated` and `t`.
- In the following estimate: `fte` refers to full-time equivalent employment; `treated` indicate the location (NJ increased the minimum wage); `t` is a time variable which controls for the general time trend.

```
. reg fte i.treated##i.t bk kfc roys
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	780
				F(6, 773)	=	30.38
Model	12294.9359	6	2049.15599	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	52144.1226	773	67.456821	R-squared	=	0.1908
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1845
Total	64439.0586	779	82.7202292	Root MSE	=	8.2132

	fte	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
treated						
NJ		-2.339362	1.051575	-2.22	0.026	-4.403643 -.275082
1.t		-2.490132	1.332359	-1.87	0.062	-5.105602 .1253385
treated#t						
NJ#1		2.939176	1.484871	1.98	0.048	.0243192 5.854033
bk		.8497423	.9254713	0.92	0.359	-.9669927 2.666477
kfc		-9.331172	1.037195	-9.00	0.000	-11.36723 -7.295118
roys		-1.053964	1.003224	-1.05	0.294	-3.023332 .9154027
_cons		21.34211	1.185065	18.01	0.000	19.01578 23.66844

- You can use an user-written program, “diff”.
- Install “diff” in your machine: `ssc install diff`

```
. diff fte, t(treated) p(t) cov(bk kfc roys) report
```

DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES WITH COVARIATES

DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATION RESULTS

Number of observations in the DIFF-IN-DIFF: 780

	Before	After	
Control:	76	76	152
Treated:	314	314	628
	390	390	

Report - Covariates and coefficients:

Variable(s)	Coeff.	Std. Err.	t	P> t
bk	0.850	0.925	0.918	0.359
kfc	-9.331	1.037	-8.997	0.000
roys	-1.054	1.003	-1.051	0.294

Outcome var.	fte	S. Err.	t	P> t
Before				
Control	21.342			
Treated	19.003			
Diff (T-C)	-2.339	1.052	-2.22	0.026**
After				
Control	18.852			
Treated	19.452			
Diff (T-C)	0.600	1.052	0.57	0.569
Diff-in-Diff	2.939	1.485	1.98	0.048**

R-square: 0.19

* Means and Standard Errors are estimated by linear regression

Inference: * p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1