

# Applied (Financial) Econometrics

## Empirical exercise DiD

**Monique de Haan**  
([monique.dehaan@uva.nl](mailto:monique.dehaan@uva.nl))

# Introduction

- In this empirical exercise we are going to replicate part of the results in Card & Krueger (1994)
- C&K investigate effect of an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$ 5.05 in New Jersey on April 1, 1992.
- The dataset *did.dta* contains the data used in Card & Krueger (1994)
- Data set contains information on 410 fast food restaurants in New Jersey (NJ) and Pennsylvania (PA) before and after an increase in minimum wages in New Jersey on 1 April 1992.
- A description of all variables can be found in the file *did.pdf*.

# Introduction

TABLE 3—AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT PER STORE BEFORE AND AFTER THE RISE  
IN NEW JERSEY MINIMUM WAGE

Variable	Stores by state			Stores in New Jersey <sup>a</sup>			Differences within NJ <sup>b</sup>	
	PA (i)	NJ (ii)	Difference, NJ – PA (iii)	Wage = \$4.25 (iv)	Wage = \$4.26–\$4.99 (v)	Wage ≥ \$5.00 (vi)	Low– high (vii)	Midrange– high (viii)
1. FTE employment before, all available observations	23.33 (1.35)	20.44 (0.51)	–2.89 (1.44)	19.56 (0.77)	20.08 (0.84)	22.25 (1.14)	–2.69 (1.37)	–2.17 (1.41)
2. FTE employment after, all available observations	21.17 (0.94)	21.03 (0.52)	–0.14 (1.07)	20.88 (1.01)	20.96 (0.76)	20.21 (1.03)	0.67 (1.44)	0.75 (1.27)
3. Change in mean FTE employment	–2.16 (1.25)	0.59 (0.54)	2.76 (1.36)	1.32 (0.95)	0.87 (0.84)	–2.04 (1.14)	3.36 (1.48)	2.91 (1.41)
4. Change in mean FTE employment, balanced sample of stores <sup>c</sup>	–2.28 (1.25)	0.47 (0.48)	2.75 (1.34)	1.21 (0.82)	0.71 (0.69)	–2.16 (1.01)	3.36 (1.30)	2.87 (1.22)
5. Change in mean FTE employment, setting FTE at temporarily closed stores to 0 <sup>d</sup>	–2.28 (1.25)	0.23 (0.49)	2.51 (1.35)	0.90 (0.87)	0.49 (0.69)	–2.39 (1.02)	3.29 (1.34)	2.88 (1.23)

# Part 1

```
. generate emptot1=emppt*0.5+empft+nmgrs
(12 missing values generated)
```

```
. generate emptot2=emppt2*0.5+empft2+nmgrs2
(14 missing values generated)
```

```
. regress emptot1 state, robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =          398
                               F(1, 396)       =          4.04
                               Prob > F        =         0.0451
                               R-squared       =         0.0138
                               Root MSE    =         9.6947
```

emptot1	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
state	-2.891761	1.438687	-2.01	0.045	-5.720179	-.0633421
_cons	23.33117	1.345732	17.34	0.000	20.6855	25.97684

# Part 1

```
. generate emptot1=emppt*0.5+empft+nmgrs
(12 missing values generated)

. generate emptot2=emppt2*0.5+empft2+nmgrs2
(14 missing values generated)

. regress emptot1 state, robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       398
                               F(1, 396)         =       4.04
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state	-2.891761	1.438687	-2.01	0.045	-5.720179	-.0633421
_cons	23.33117	1.345732	17.34	0.000	20.6855	25.97684

- the constant term gives the average pre-treatment employment in PA
- the coefficient on state gives the pre-treatment difference between NJ-PA

## Part 2

```
. generate statealt=1-state
. regress emptot1 statealt, robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       398
                               F(1, 396)         =       4.04
                               Prob > F           =     0.0451
                               R-squared          =     0.0138
                               Root MSE       =     9.6947
```

emptot1	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
statealt	<b>2.891761</b>	<b>1.438687</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>0.045</b>	<b>.0633421</b>	<b>5.720179</b>
_cons	<b>20.43941</b>	<b>.5087483</b>	<b>40.18</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>19.43922</b>	<b>21.43959</b>

## Part 2

```
. generate statealt=1-state
. regress emptot1 statealt, robust
```

Linear regression

Number of obs	=	398
F(1, 396)	=	4.04
Prob > F	=	0.0451
R-squared	=	0.0138
Root MSE	=	9.6947

emptot1	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
statealt	2.891761	1.438687	2.01	0.045	.0633421	5.720179
_cons	20.43941	.5087483	40.18	0.000	19.43922	21.43959

- the constant term gives the average pre-treatment employment in NJ

# Part 3

```
. regress emptot2 state, robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs   =      396
F(1, 394)       =      0.02
Prob > F        =     0.8977
R-squared       =     0.0000
Root MSE       =     9.1058
```

emptot2	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
state	-.1381549	1.074157	-0.13	0.898	-2.24995	1.973641
_cons	21.16558	.9394517	22.53	0.000	19.31862	23.01255



## Part 3

```
. regress emptot2 state, robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs   =      396
F(1, 394)       =      0.02
Prob > F        =     0.8977
R-squared       =     0.0000
Root MSE      =     9.1058
```

emptot2	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
state	-.1381549	1.074157	-0.13	0.898	-2.24995	1.973641
_cons	21.16558	.9394517	22.53	0.000	19.31862	23.01255

- the constant term gives the average post-treatment employment in PA
- the coefficient on state gives the post-treatment difference between NJ-PA

# Part 3

```
. regress emptot2 statealt, robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs   =      396
F(1, 394)       =      0.02
Prob > F        =     0.8977
R-squared       =     0.0000
Root MSE      =     9.1058
```

emptot2	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
statealt	.1381549	1.074157	0.13	0.898	-1.973641	2.24995
_cons	21.02743	.5208101	40.37	0.000	20.00352	22.05134

## Part 3

```
. regress emptot2 statealt, robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs   =      396
F(1, 394)       =      0.02
Prob > F        =     0.8977
R-squared       =     0.0000
Root MSE      =     9.1058
```

emptot2	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
statealt	.1381549	1.074157	0.13	0.898	-1.973641	2.24995
_cons	21.02743	.5208101	40.37	0.000	20.00352	22.05134

- the constant term gives the average post-treatment employment in NJ

# Part 4

```
. generate emptotd=emptot2-emptot1
(26 missing values generated)
```

```
. regress emptotd state, robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs   =      384
F(1, 382)       =      4.23
Prob > F        =     0.0405
R-squared       =     0.0146
Root MSE       =     8.9678
```

emptotd	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
state	2.75	1.337725	2.06	0.040	.1197732	5.380227
_cons	-2.283333	1.24814	-1.83	0.068	-4.737419	.1707523

## Part 4

```
. generate emptotd=emptot2-emptot1
(26 missing values generated)
```

```
. regress emptotd state, robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       384
                                F(1, 382)       =       4.23
                                Prob > F         =     0.0405
                                R-squared         =     0.0146
                                Root MSE      =     8.9678
```

emptotd	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
state	2.75	1.337725	2.06	0.040	.1197732	5.380227
_cons	-2.283333	1.24814	-1.83	0.068	-4.737419	.1707523

- the constant term gives the trend in employment in PA
- the coefficient on state gives the difference-in-differences estimate (row 3, col 3 CK94 Table 3)

## Part 5

```
. keep if emptot1!=. & emptot2!=.
(26 observations deleted)
```

```
. keep restaurant_id state emptot1 emptot2
```

```
. reshape long emptot, i( restaurant_id) j(time)
(j = 1 2)
```

Data	Wide	->	Long
Number of observations	<b>384</b>	->	<b>768</b>
Number of variables	<b>4</b>	->	<b>4</b>
j variable (2 values)		->	<b>time</b>
xij variables:			
	<b>emptot1 emptot2</b>	->	<b>emptot</b>

## Part 5

	state	restaurant~d	time	emptot
1	0	1	1	40.5
2	0	1	2	24
3	0	2	1	13.75
4	0	2	2	11.5
5	0	3	1	8.5
6	0	3	2	10.5
7	0	4	1	34
8	0	4	2	20
9	0	5	1	24
10	0	5	2	35.5

# Part 6

```
. xtset restaurant_id
```

Panel variable: **restaurant\_id** (balanced)

```
. gen treated=0
```

```
. replace treated=1 if state==1 & time==2
(309 real changes made)
```

```
. xi: xtreg emptot treated i.time, fe robust
i.time          _Itime_1-2      (naturally coded; _Itime_1 omitted)
```

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression          Number of obs   =       768
Group variable: restaurant~d              Number of groups  =       384
```

```
R-squared:                                Obs per group:
    Within = 0.0147                        min =           2
    Between = 0.0055                       avg =          2.0
    Overall = 0.0000                       max =           2
```

```
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0978                    F(2,383)         =       2.14
                                           Prob > F         =       0.1187
```

(Std. err. adjusted for 384 clusters in restaurant\_id)

emptot	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
treated	2.75	1.337723	2.06	0.040	.1197995	5.380201
_Itime_2	-2.283333	1.248138	-1.83	0.068	-4.737394	.1707278
_cons	21.00664	.2288166	91.81	0.000	20.55675	21.45653
sigma_u	8.4585732					
sigma_e	6.3411612					
rho	.64020113	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				



## Part 7

```
. xi: regress emptot treated i.state i.time, robust
i.state      _Istate_0-1      (naturally coded; _Istate_0 omitted)
i.time       _Itime_1-2       (naturally coded; _Itime_1 omitted)
```

Linear regression	Number of obs	=	768
	F(3, 764)	=	1.35
	Prob > F	=	0.2557
	R-squared	=	0.0076
	Root MSE	=	9.5113

emptot	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
treated	2.75	1.842828	1.49	0.136	-.8676072	6.367607
_Istate_1	-2.949417	1.47745	-2.00	0.046	-5.84976	-.0490748
_Itime_2	-2.283333	1.683863	-1.36	0.175	-5.588881	1.022215
_cons	23.38	1.381171	16.93	0.000	20.66866	26.09134

- The estimated coefficient on treated is identical to the estimated coefficient in part 6
- The standard error in part 7 is larger, Why?

## Part 7

```
. xi: regress emptot treated i.state i.time, robust
i.state      _Istate_0-1      (naturally coded; _Istate_0 omitted)
i.time       _Itime_1-2       (naturally coded; _Itime_1 omitted)
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       768
                               F(3, 764)       =       1.35
                               Prob > F        =       0.2557
                               R-squared       =       0.0076
                               Root MSE    =       9.5113
```

emptot	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
treated	2.75	1.842828	1.49	0.136	-.8676072	6.367607
_Istate_1	-2.949417	1.47745	-2.00	0.046	-5.84976	-.0490748
_Itime_2	-2.283333	1.683863	-1.36	0.175	-5.588881	1.022215
_cons	23.38	1.381171	16.93	0.000	20.66866	26.09134

- The estimated coefficient on treated is identical to the estimated coefficient in part 6
- The standard error in part 7 is larger, Why?
- Model in part 6 controls for all variables that vary between restaurants and that are constant over time
  - the variance of the residual is therefore smaller in part 6. then in part 7.

# Part 10

```
. regress emptot1 low mid high if state==1 & dna==0, noconstant robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       305
                               F(3, 302)        =      530.34
                               Prob > F          =      0.0000
                               R-squared          =      0.8350
                               Root MSE       =      9.1328
```

emptot1	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
low	19.5567	.7746706	25.25	0.000	18.03227	21.08114
mid	20.08066	.8423506	23.84	0.000	18.42304	21.73828
high	22.25	1.13336	19.63	0.000	20.01972	24.48028

# Part 10

```
. regress emptot1 low mid high if state==1 & dna==0, noconstant robust
```

Linear regression	Number of obs	=	305
	F(3, 302)	=	530.34
	Prob > F	=	0.0000
	R-squared	=	0.8350
	Root MSE	=	9.1328

emptot1	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
low	19.5567	.7746706	25.25	0.000	18.03227	21.08114
mid	20.08066	.8423506	23.84	0.000	18.42304	21.73828
high	22.25	1.13336	19.63	0.000	20.01972	24.48028

- we drop the constant term to include all the dummies
- the estimated coefficients on the dummies give the pre-treatment average employment in restaurants with a low/mid/high wage level

## Part 12

```
. regress emptot2 low mid high if state==1 & dna==0, noconstant robust
```

Linear regression	Number of obs	=	302
	F(3, 299)	=	529.57
	Prob > F	=	0.0000
	R-squared	=	0.8396
	Root MSE	=	9.1215

emptot2	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
low	20.87755	1.005764	20.76	0.000	18.89828	22.85682
mid	20.95556	.7565711	27.70	0.000	19.46668	22.44443
high	20.21377	1.022741	19.76	0.000	18.20109	22.22645

- the estimated coefficients on the dummies give the post-treatment average employment in restaurants with a low/mid/high wage level

# Part 12

```
. regress emptotd low mid high if state==1 & dna==0, noconstant robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       293
                               F(3, 290)         =       2.61
                               Prob > F           =     0.0520
                               R-squared           =     0.0270
                               Root MSE        =     7.9965
```

emptotd	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
low	<b>1.204787</b>	.8223238	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.144</b>	-.4136923	2.823267
mid	<b>.7098485</b>	.6871494	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.302</b>	-.6425837	2.062281
high	<b>-2.156716</b>	<b>1.004933</b>	<b>-2.15</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>-4.134603</b>	<b>-.1788298</b>

## Part 12

- the estimated coefficients give the pre-post difference in average employment in restaurants with a low/mid/high wage level
- employment increased in restaurants with an initial low starting wage
- employment decreased in restaurants with an initial high starting wage
- High wage restaurants should not have been affected by the minimum wage (since it is not binding there)
- Hence, we also observe a downward “common” trend here

## Part 13

```
. tabulate wage_st wage_st2 if state==1 & dna==0 & high==1
```

WAGE_ST	WAGE_ST2					Total
	5.05	5.25	5.28	5.5	5.67	
5	38	2	1	3	0	44
5.05	3	1	0	0	0	4
5.06	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.1	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.12	2	1	0	0	0	3
5.15	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.25	5	0	0	1	0	6
5.3	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.42	0	0	0	0	1	1
5.5	5	0	0	1	0	6
5.56	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.62	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.75	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	59	4	1	6	1	71

- we observe that quite a few high wage restaurants seem to have *decreased* their wages toward the new minimum wage (5.05)
- This questions the validity of the high wage restaurants in NJ as control group
- high wage restaurants also seem to be affected by the change in the minimum wage