

Applied (Financial) Econometrics

Empirical exercise DiD

Monique de Haan
(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 ^a			Differences within NJ ^b	
	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 ^c	– 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 ^d	– 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
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

- 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	2.891761	1.438687	2.01	0.045	.0633421	5.720179
_cons	20.43941	.5087483	40.18	0.000	19.43922	21.43959

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

```
. 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	384	->	768
Number of variables	4	->	4
j variable (2 values)		->	time
xij variables:			
	emptot1 emptot2	->	emptot

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	1.204787	.8223238	1.47	0.144	-.4136923	2.823267
mid	.7098485	.6871494	1.03	0.302	-.6425837	2.062281
high	-2.156716	1.004933	-2.15	0.033	-4.134603	-.1788298

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