# Visualization, Identification, and Estimation in the Linear Panel Event-Study Design

Simon Freyaldenhoven<sup>1</sup> Christian Hansen<sup>2</sup> Jorge Pérez Pérez<sup>3</sup> Jesse M. Shapiro<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

<sup>2</sup>University of Chicago

<sup>3</sup>Banco de México

<sup>4</sup>Brown University and NBER

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# Setup

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \gamma_t + q'_{it}\psi + \sum_{m=-C}^{M} \beta_m z_{i,t-m} + C_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$
 (linear panel model)

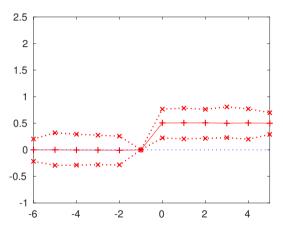
$$y_{it} = \sum_{k=-G-L_G}^{M+L_M-1} \delta_k \Delta z_{i,t-k} + \delta_{M+L_M} z_{i,t-M-L_M} + \delta_{-G-L_G-1} (-z_{i,t+G+L_G}) + \alpha_i + \gamma_t + q'_{it} \psi + C_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

(estimating equation)

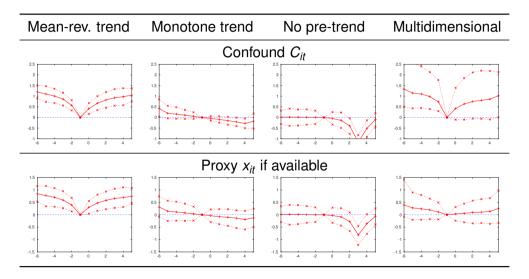
# Simulation designs

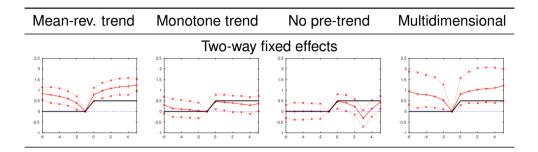
- ightharpoonup N = 50, T = 40
- ▶ Policy adopted when  $(C_{i,t+P} + \text{noise})$  crosses a threshold
- ► Vary P and structure of C<sub>it</sub>

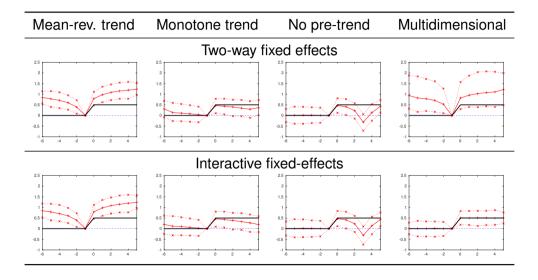
# Event-study path of unconfounded outcome $y_{it} - C_{it}$

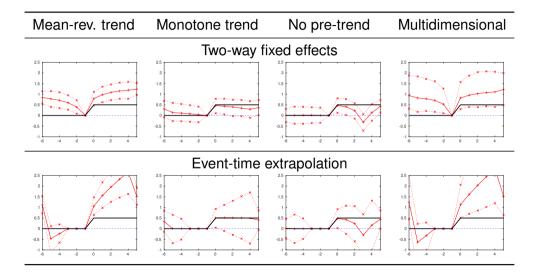


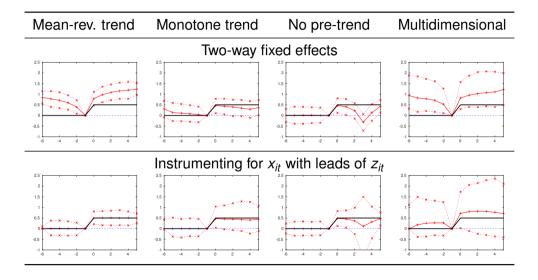
## Summary of data-generating processes











### **Takeaways**

- No estimator performs well uniformly under all reasonable DGPs
- Performance of estimator cannot typically be gauged from the data at hand
- Importance of motivating modeling assumptions on economic grounds