## Difference-in-differences

In 1977, State A passed new legislation that required that all drivers and passengers wear seatbelts when driving. Their neighbor, State B, did not pass a similar law.

You have access to observational (i.e. non-experimental) data from both of these state agencies:

Variable name	Description
ID	Unique row id
state	State A or State B
year	Year of observation
death_rate	Deaths per 100 crashes

Your colleague attempted to measure the causal effect of this seatbelt law on crash fatalities using a difference-in-differences approach. They conducted some statistical analysis in R, but they forgot to interpret anything in the document, and now they've moved to a different office!

Given the information provided below, interpret the results from this analysis, as well as any assumption checks or tests your colleague included. Did this law have an effect on the fatality rate? How much? Is it significant?

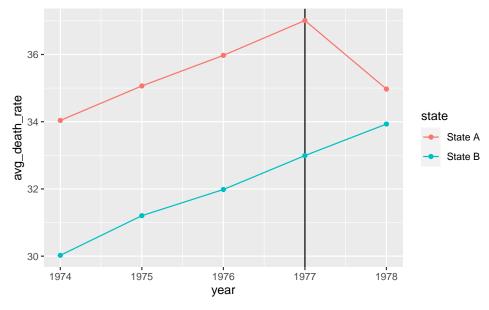
```
library(tidyverse)
library(broom)

seatbelts <- read_csv("seatbelts.csv") %>%
  mutate(after_1977 = year > 1977)

# See first few rows of data
head(seatbelts, n = 10)
```

ID	state	year	${\rm death\_rate}$	$after\_1977$
0001	State B	1974	24.5	FALSE
0001	State B	1975	20.0	FALSE
0001	State B	1976	16.5	FALSE
0001	State B	1977	11.2	FALSE
0001	State B	1978	21.2	TRUE
0002	State B	1974	32.2	FALSE
0002	State B	1975	26.9	FALSE
0002	State B	1976	15.7	FALSE
0002	State B	1977	12.1	FALSE
0002	State B	1978	13.9	TRUE

## ↓ 1: What's going on here? ↓



## ↓ 2: What's going on here? ↓

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	35.52	0.097	366.00	0.000
after_1977TRUE	-0.55	0.217	-2.53	0.011
stateState B	-3.97	0.137	-29.01	0.000
after_1977TRUE:stateState B	2.93	0.306	9.57	0.000

## glance(model1)

r.squared	adj.r.squared	sigma	statistic	p.value	df	logLik	AIC	BIC	deviance	df.residual	nobs
0.034	0.034	9.68	297	0	3	-92218	184446	184487	2341273	24996	25000