

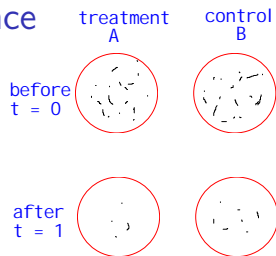
in treatment group, we use  
chemical method to kill bacteria

## Difference in Difference

Chungsang Tom Lam<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics  
Clemson University

April 9, 2020



$$\text{Difference in Difference} = (A_1 - A_0) - (B_1 - B_0)$$

## Idea

- Consider a situation we have the outcome variable  $Y_{it}$  for each individual  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  and  $t = 1, 2$ .
- There is a policy change or a treatment ( $D$ ) in period 2 which affects only some individuals.
- The difference in difference estimator is the sample analog of:

$$\begin{aligned} & (E[Y_{i2}|D = 1] - E[Y_{i1}|D = 1]) \\ & - (E[Y_{i2}|D = 0] - E[Y_{i1}|D = 0]) \end{aligned}$$

- The  $D = 0$  individuals are in the control group and only the  $Y$  in the treatment group in period 2 is affected by the treatment.

# Regression Model

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \theta D_i + \delta P_t + \gamma D_i * P_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

where  $P_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t \geq t^* \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$P_t = I(t \geq t^*)$$

How this works?

$$D = 1 = P$$

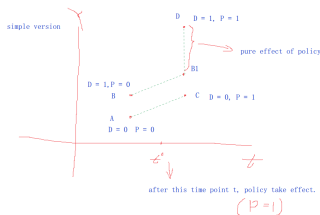
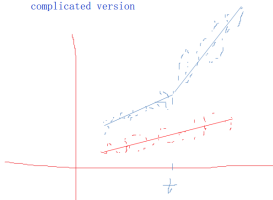
$$E[Y_{i2} | D = 1] = \alpha + \theta + \delta + \gamma$$

$$E[Y_{i1} | D = 1] = \alpha + \theta$$

$$E[Y_{i2} | D = 0] = \alpha + \delta$$

$$E[Y_{i1} | D = 0] = \alpha$$

complicated version



start at point A, after policy take effect (but A not in treatment group), A moves to C, due to non-policy effect so, for point B, it should move to BI, however, it move to D the distance between BI and D is the pure effect of the policy

y	z	time	D	P	D * P
1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	2	1	0	0
1	1	3	1	1	1
1	1	4	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	0	0
1	2	2	1	0	0
1	2	3	1	1	1
1	2	4	1	1	1
1	3	1	0	0	0
1	3	2	0	0	0
1	3	3	0	1	0
1	3	4	0	1	0
1	4	1	0	0	0
1	4	2	0	0	0
1	4	3	0	1	0
1	4	4	0	1	0

## Regression Model

- Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & (E[Y_{i2}|D = 1] - E[Y_{i1}|D = 1]) - (E[Y_{i2}|D = 0] - E[Y_{i1}|D = 0]) \\ &= (\alpha + \theta + \delta + \gamma) - (\alpha + \theta) - ((\alpha + \delta) - \alpha) \\ &= \gamma \end{aligned}$$

- Therefore the coefficient estimator of  $\gamma$  gives you the Difference in difference estimator.
- In this approach we can add other regressors to the regression

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta X_{it} + \theta D_i + \delta P_t + \gamma D_i * P_t + \epsilon_{it} \quad (3)$$

- Time trend or Time fixed effects?