

Diff-in-diff II

March 11, 2020

PMAP 8521: Program Evaluation for Public Service
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies
Spring 2020

*Fill out your reading report
on iCollege!*

Plan for today

Quick talk about COVID-19

DiD review

DiD full example

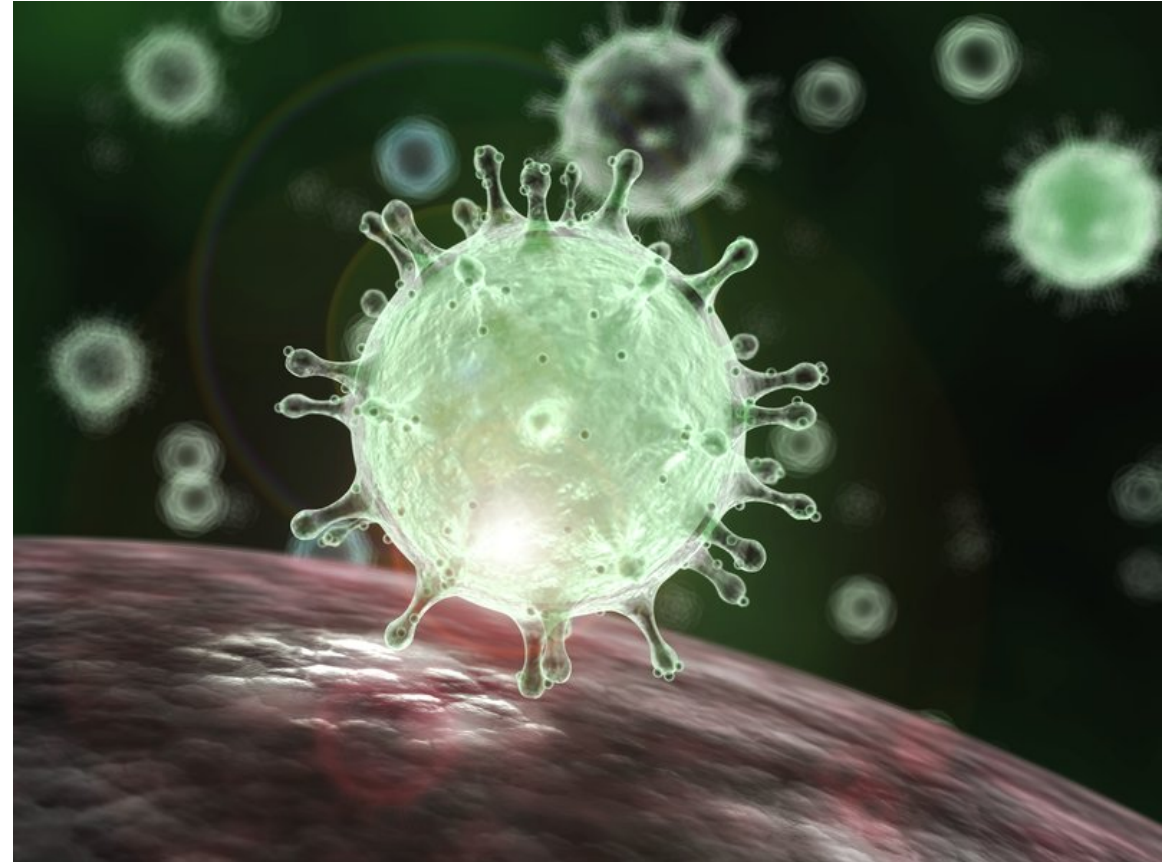
Quick talk about COVID-19

What is all this?

**New virus in the
coronavirus family**

**Officially named
SARS-COV-2**

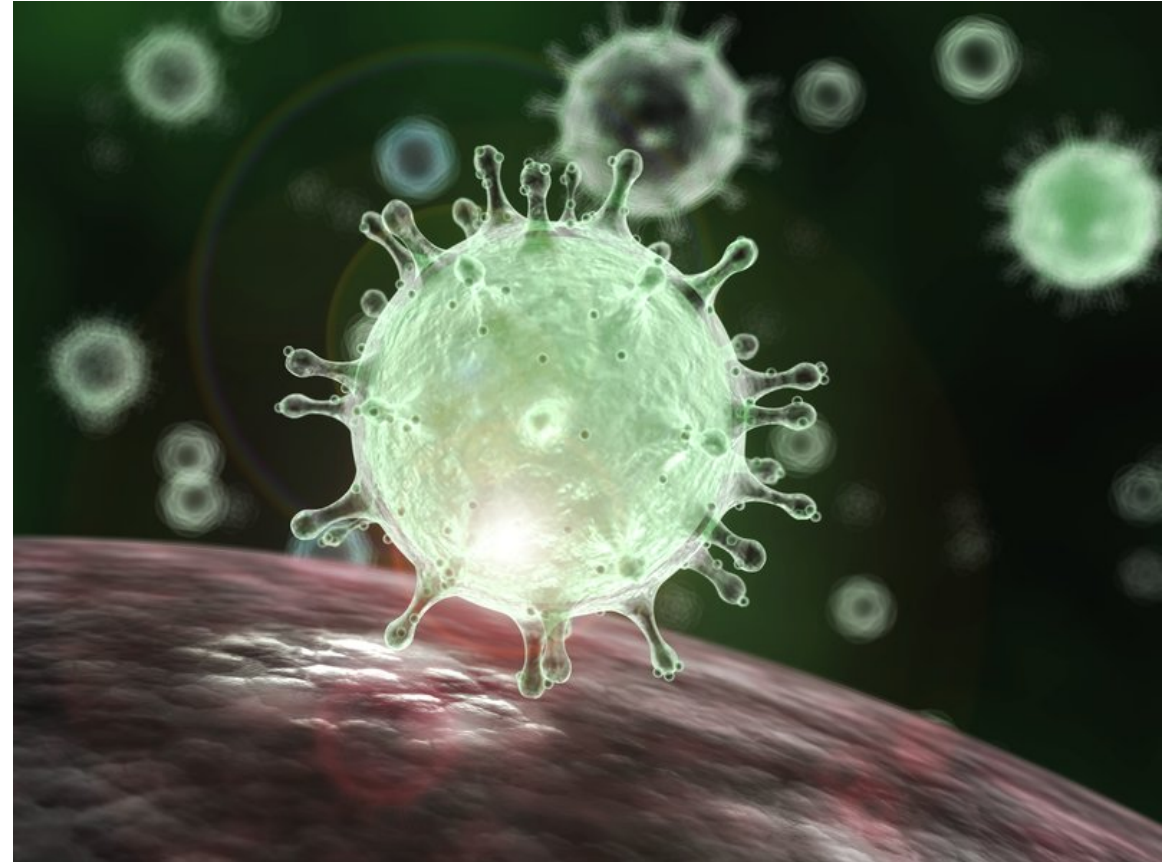
**Causes respiratory
disease named COVID-19**



What is all this?

**Originated in Wuhan,
Hubei Province, China**

**Don't call it
"Chinese Coronavirus"
or "Kung Flu" or other
xenophobic names!**



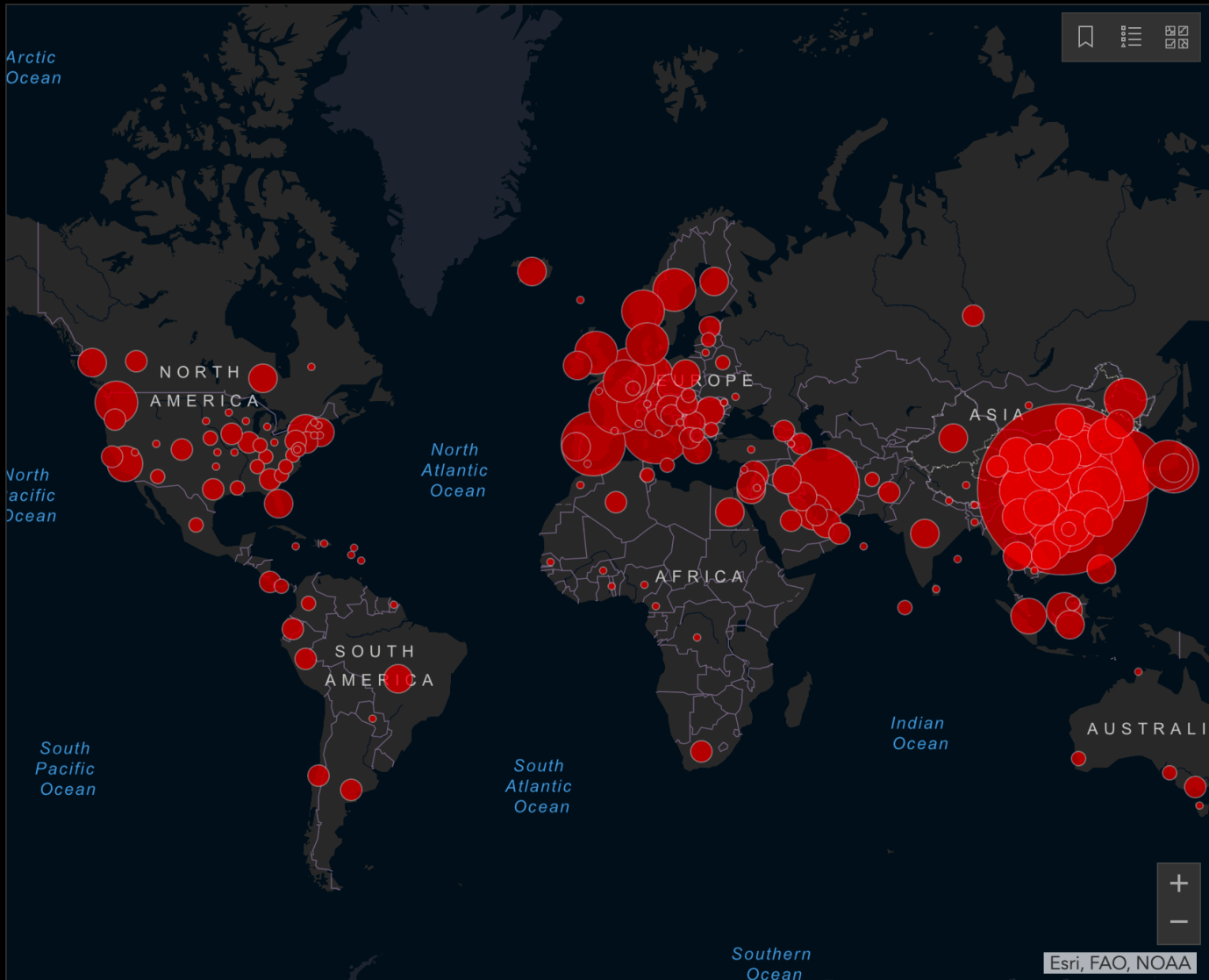


Total Confirmed
121,564

Confirmed Cases by Country/Region

80,969	China
10,149	Italy
9,000	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
7,755	Republic of Korea
2,174	Spain
1,784	France
1,629	Germany
1,050	US
696	Others
613	Switzerland
581	Japan
503	Netherlands
477	Sweden
440	Norway
382	UK
340	Denmark
314	Belgium

Country/Region | St/Prov
Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)
3/11/2020, 10:33:04 AM



Cumulative Confirmed Cases | Active Cases

118
countries/regions

Lancet Inf Dis Article: [Here](#). Mobile Version: [Here](#). Visualization: [JHU CSSE](#). Automation Support: [Esri Living Atlas team](#) and [JHU APL](#).
Data sources: [WHO](#), [CDC](#), [ECDC](#), [NHC](#) and [DXY](#) and local media reports. Read more in this [blog](#). [Contact US](#).
Downloadable database: [GitHub: Here](#). Feature layer: [Here](#).
Confirmed cases include **presumptive positive** cases.

Total Deaths

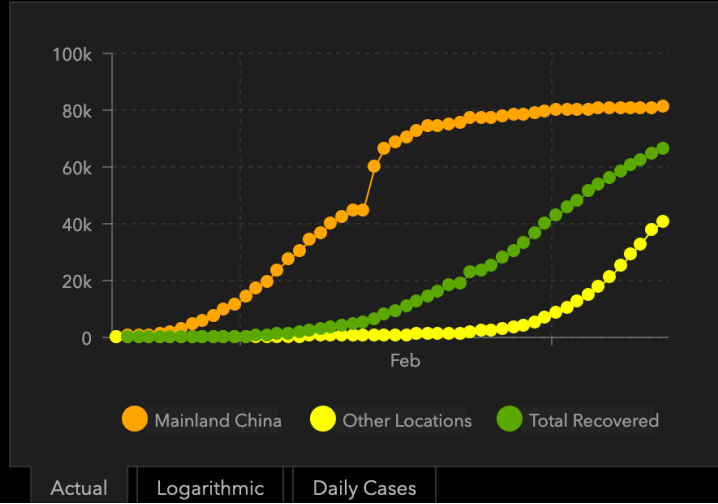
4,373

3,046	deaths	Hubei China
631	deaths	Italy
354	deaths	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
54	deaths	Republic of Korea
49	deaths	Spain
33	deaths	France
23	deaths	Washington US
22	deaths	Henan China
13	deaths	Heilongjiang China

Total Recovered

66,239

49,134	recovered	Hubei China
2,959	recovered	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
1,282	recovered	Guangdong China
1,249	recovered	Henan China
1,195	recovered	Zhejiang China
995	recovered	Hunan China
984	recovered	Anhui China
932	recovered	Jiangxi China
726	recovered	Shandong China



Symptoms

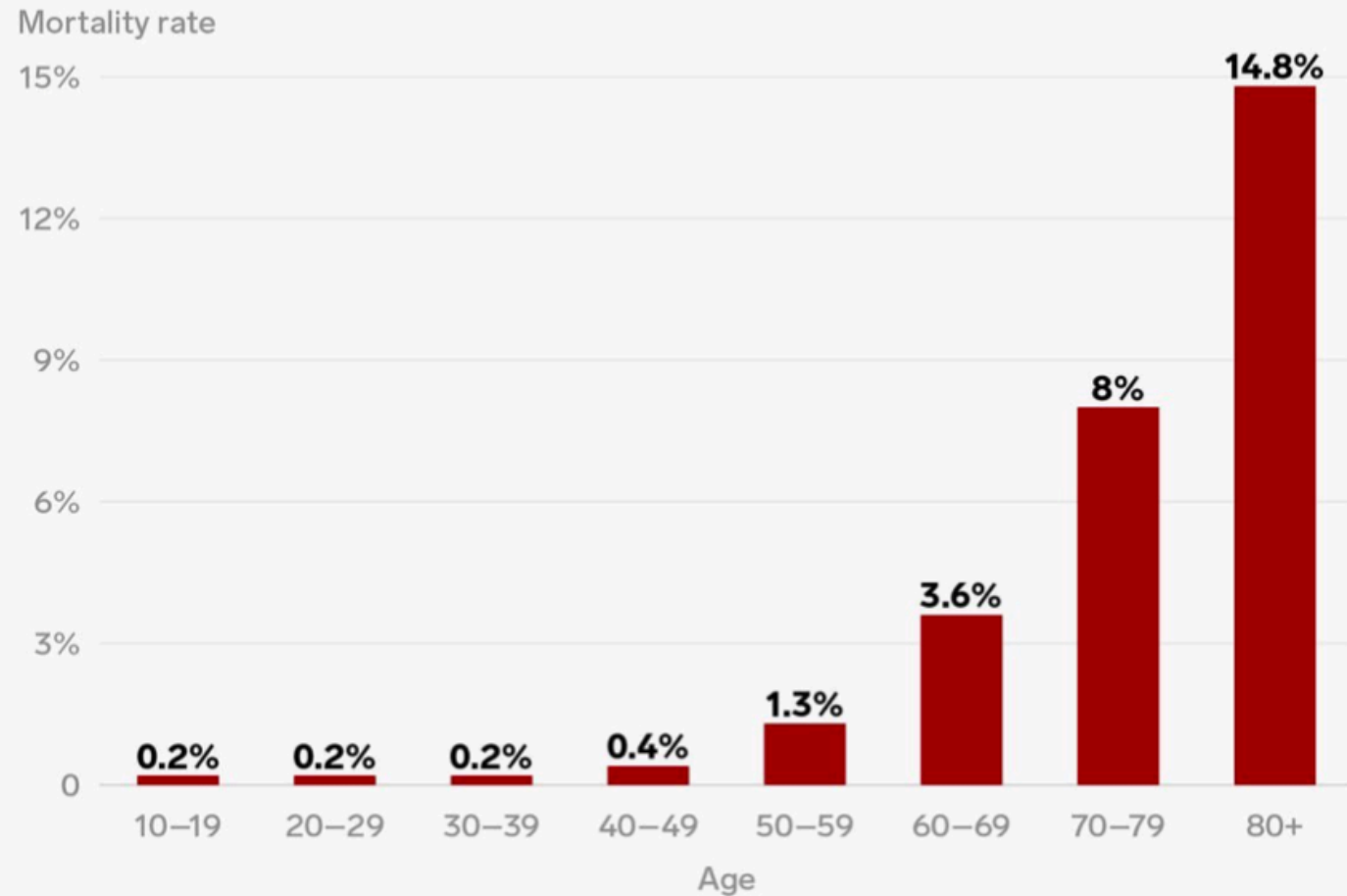
Fever and dry cough initially; pneumonia-like respiratory failure later for vulnerable people

Up to two weeks can pass between exposure and symptoms

Asymptomatic transmission likely possible

Lethality

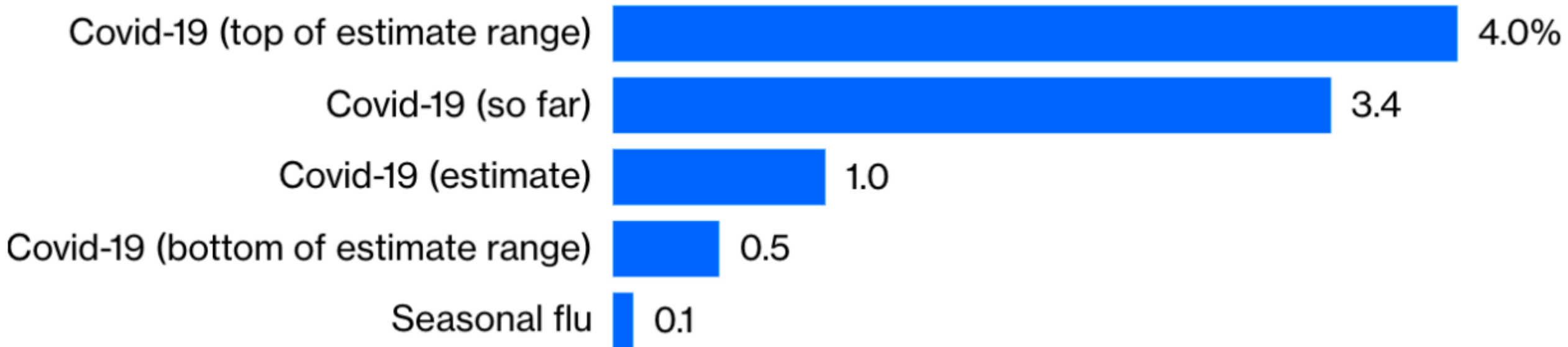
COVID-19 mortality rate by age



Source: Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

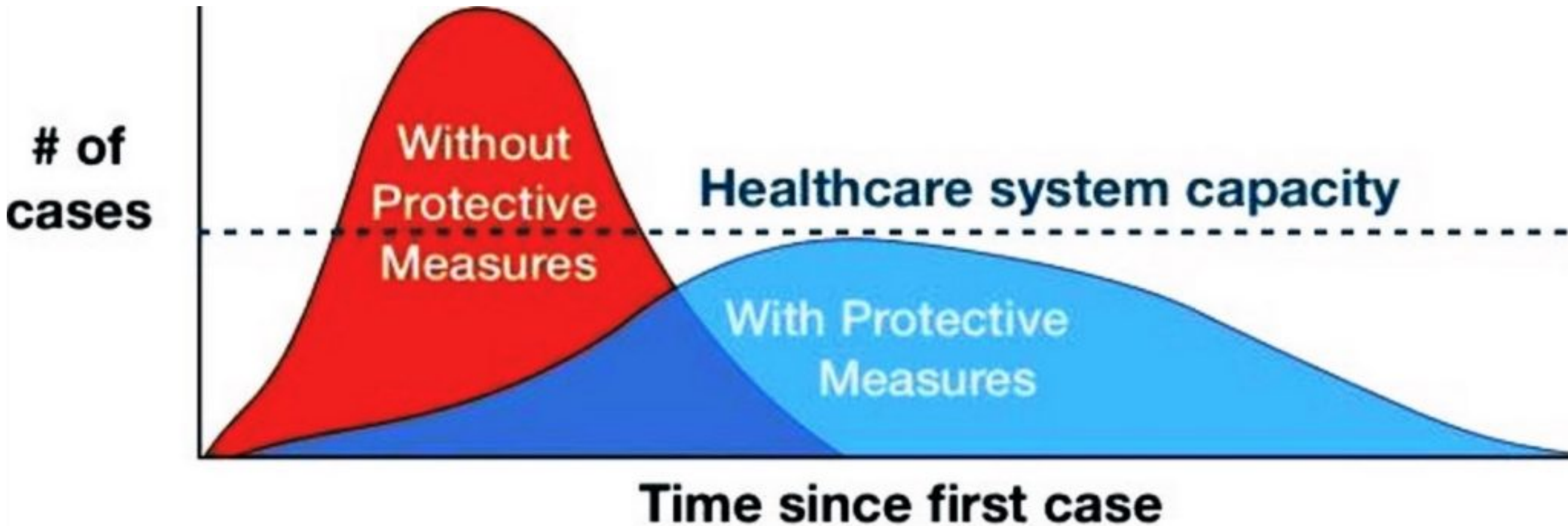
BUSINESS INSIDER

Lethality



Why is everything shutting down?

Flattening the curve



Adapted from CDC / The Economist

If you're young and healthy, all these cancellations and precautions are not about you!

Social distancing, staying home, washing your hands, etc. protects the vulnerable

Huge collective action problem!

What you can do

**Wash hands for 20 seconds,
disinfect phone, don't touch your face**

Stay home if you're sick

Practice social distancing

Limit non-essential travel

Don't buy masks

Stock up on essentials but don't hoard

flattenthecurve.com

What does this mean for our class?

I HAVE NO IDEA YET

GSU hasn't made any official decisions

**I'm committed to helping you all
succeed and keep learning!**

I'll continue to stream class via WebEx

2-week late work window is eliminated

Two wrongs make a right

I



federalism

(for the natural experiments)

Raising the minimum wage

**What happens if you raise
the minimum wage?**

**Economic theory says there
should be fewer jobs**

New Jersey in 1992

\$4.25 → \$5.05

Before vs. after

Average fast food jobs in NJ

Before: 20.44

After: 21.03

Δ : 0.59

Is this the causal effect?

Treatment vs. control

Average fast food jobs in states

PA_{after} : 21.17

NJ_{after} : 21.03

Δ : -0.14

Is this the causal effect?

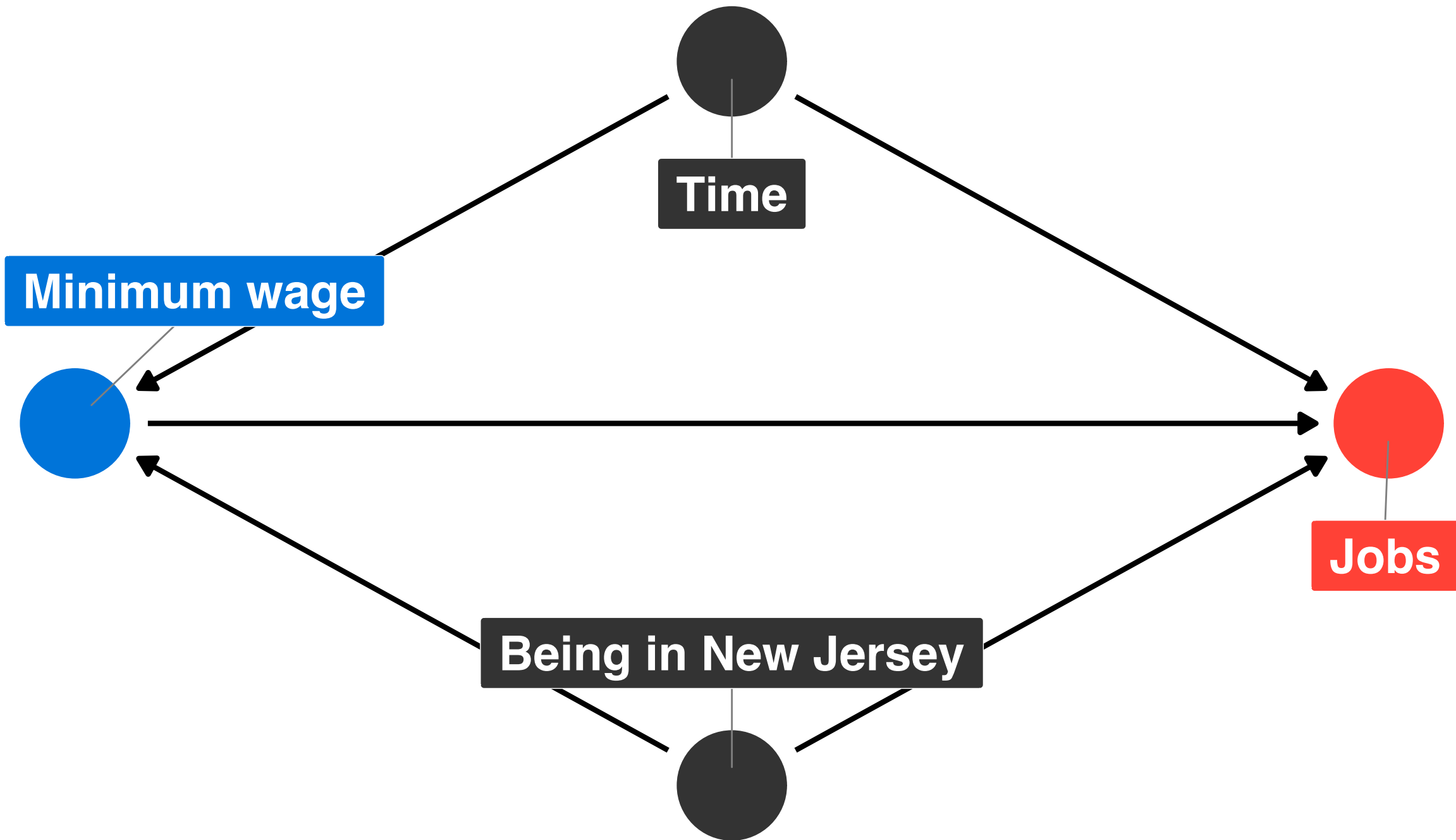
Problems

Comparing only before/after

Impossible to know if growth happened because of treatment or just naturally

Comparing only treatment/control

Impossible to know if any changes happened because of natural growth



	Pre mean	Post mean
Treatment	A (not yet treated)	B (treated)
Control	C (never treated)	D (never treated)

	Pre mean	Post mean	Δ (post-pre)
Treatment	A (not yet treated)	B (treated)	B-A
Control	C (never treated)	D (never treated)	D-C

Growth!

	Pre mean	Post mean
Treatment	A (not yet treated)	B (treated)
Control	C (never treated)	D (never treated)
Δ (trtmt-ctrl)	A-C	B-D

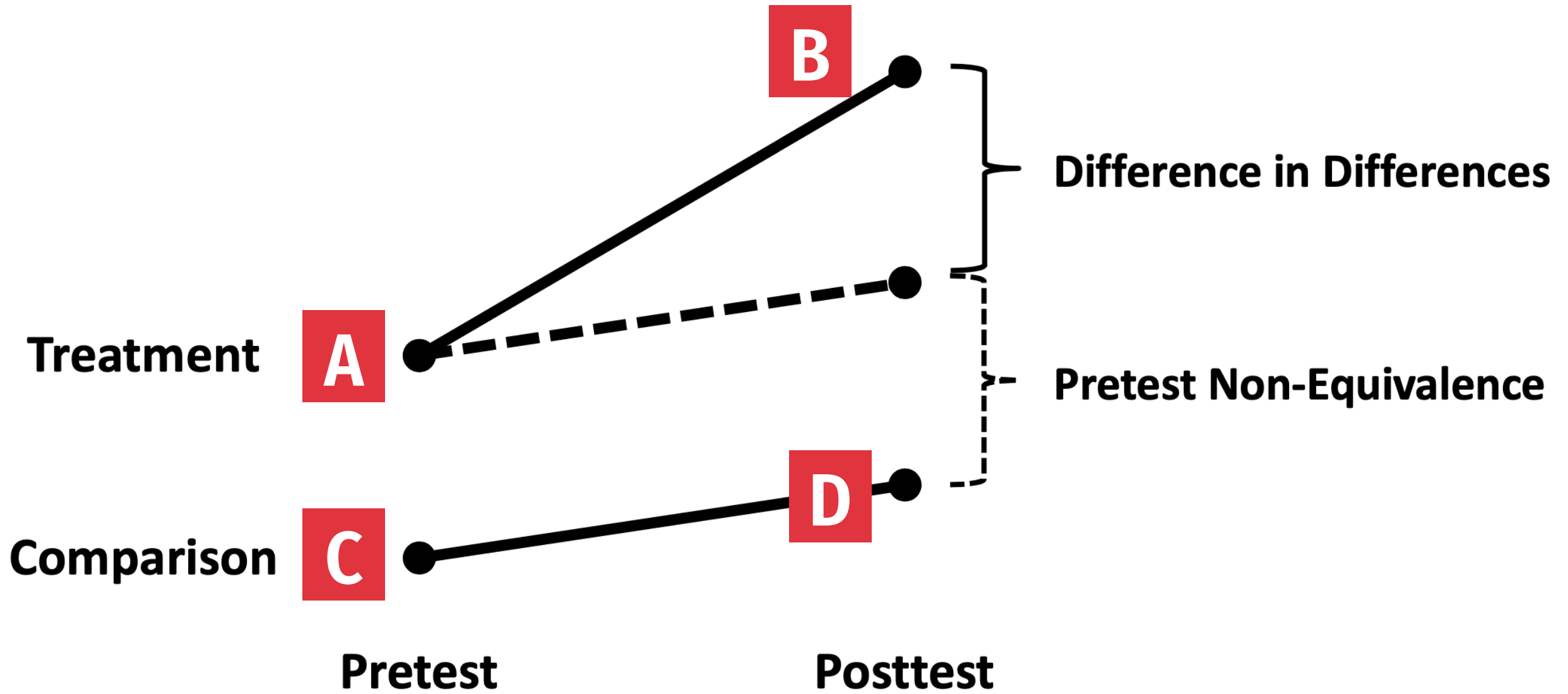
Within-group effects

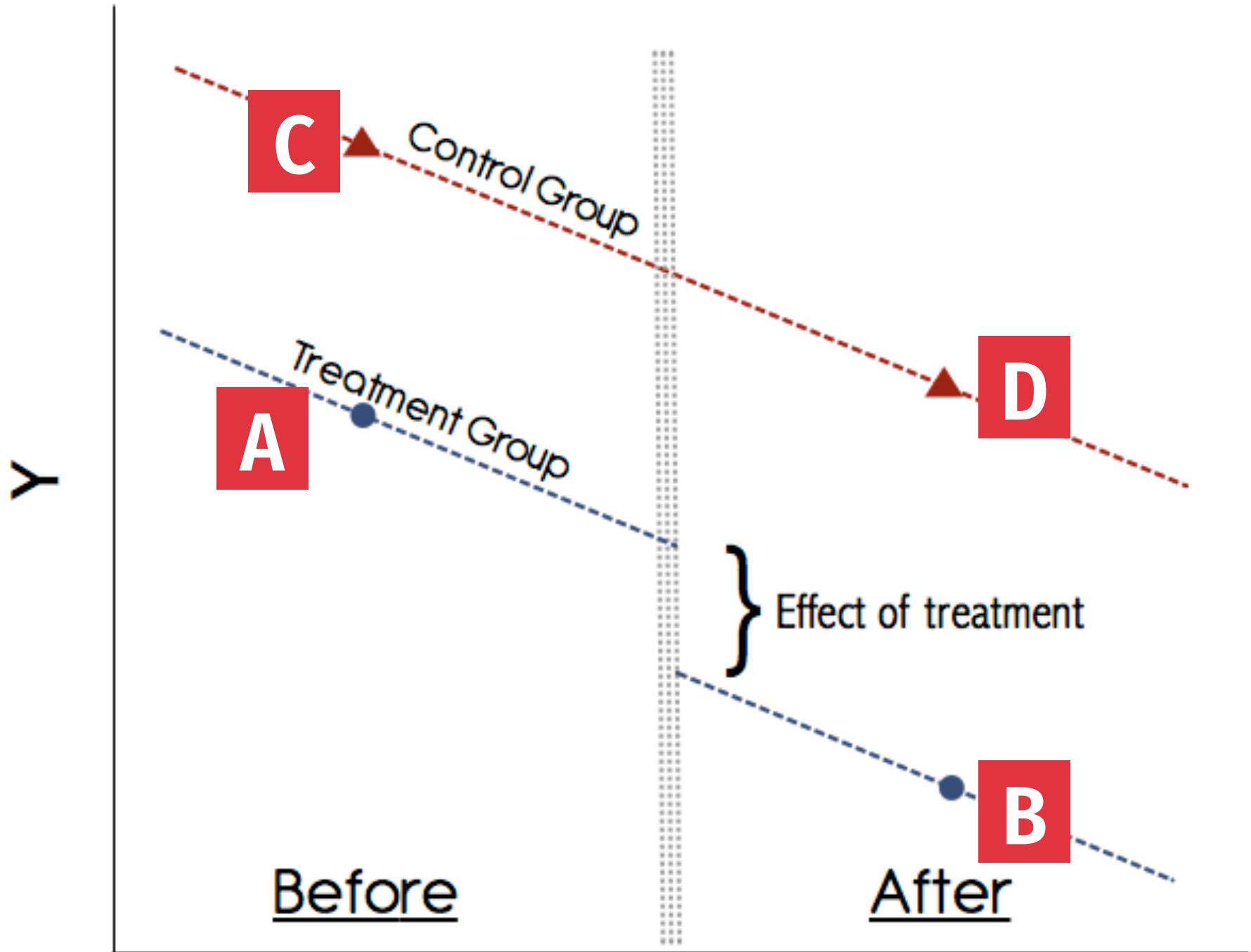
	Pre mean	Post mean	Δ (post-pre)
Treatment	A (not yet treated)	B (treated)	B-A
Control	C (never treated)	D (never treated)	D-C
Δ (trtmt-ctrl)	A-C	B-D	(B-A) - (D-C)

**Growth of treatment –
growth of control (DiD!)**

$$\text{DD} = \left(\bar{x}_{\text{treatment, post}} - \bar{x}_{\text{treatment, pre}} \right) - \left(\bar{x}_{\text{control, post}} - \bar{x}_{\text{control, pre}} \right)$$

	Pre mean	Post mean	Δ (post-pre)
NJ	A 20.44	B 21.03	B-A 0.59
PA	C 23.33	D 21.17	D-C -2.16
Δ (trtmt-ctrl)	A-C -2.89	B-D -0.14	(0.59) - (-2.16) = 2.76

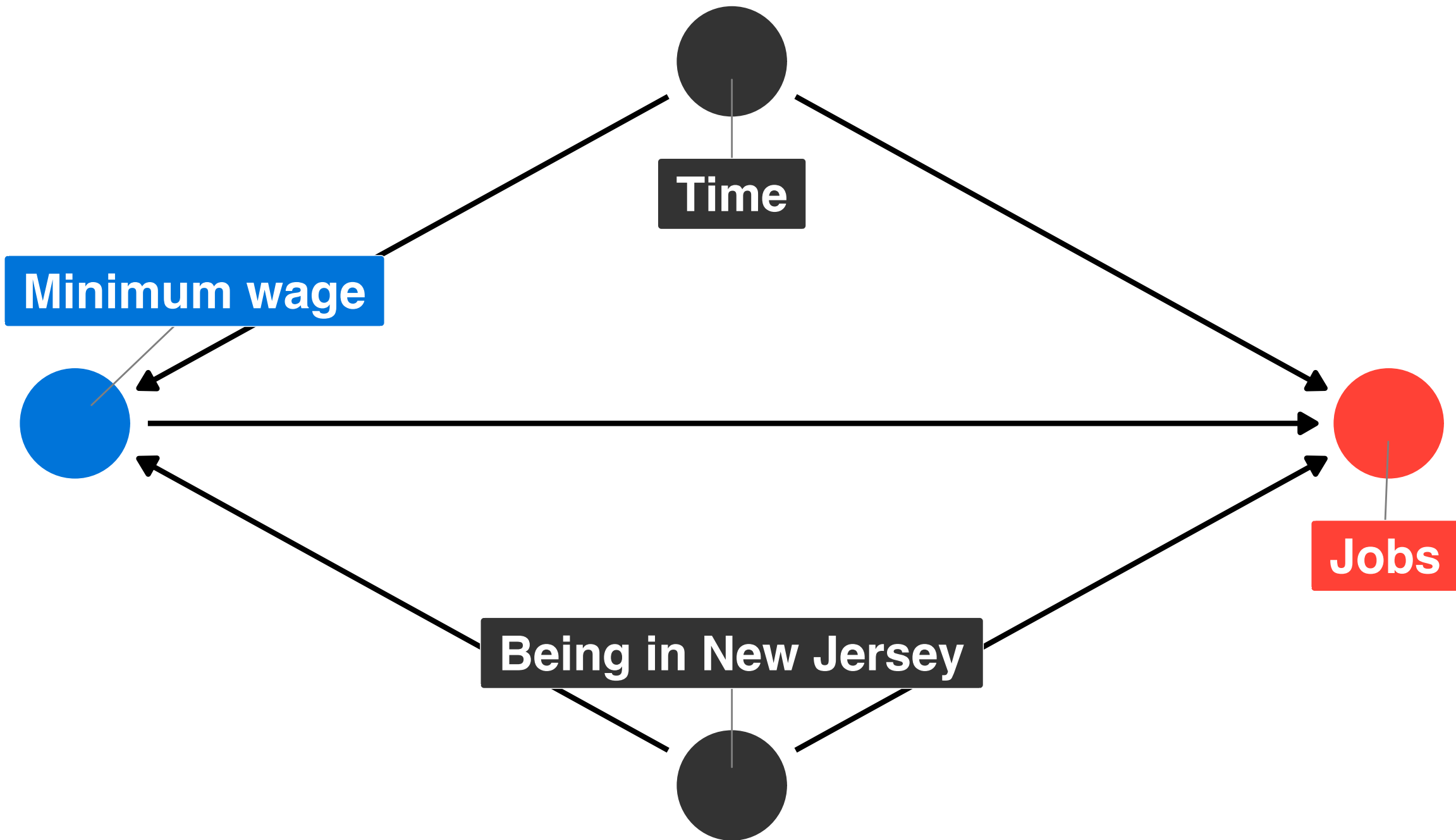




Finding all the group means is tedious though!

What if there are other backdoors to worry about?

Regression to the rescue!



$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta \text{Group}_i + \gamma \text{Time}_t + \delta (\text{Group}_i \times \text{Time}_t) + \epsilon_{it}$$

```
model <- lm(outcome ~ group + time + group * time)
```

Group = 1/TRUE if treatment

Time = 1/TRUE if after

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta \text{ Group}_i + \gamma \text{ Time}_t + \delta (\text{Group}_i \times \text{Time}_t) + \epsilon_{it}$$

```
model <- lm(outcome ~ group + time + group * time)
```

α = Mean of control, pre-treatment

β = Increase in outcome across groups

γ = Increase in outcome across time

δ = Difference in differences!

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta \text{ Group}_i + \gamma \text{ Time}_t + \delta (\text{Group}_i \times \text{Time}_t) + \epsilon_{it}$$

	Pre mean	Post mean	Δ (post-pre)
Control	α	$\alpha + \gamma$	γ
Treatment	$\alpha + \beta$	$\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta$	$\gamma + \delta$
Δ (trtmt-ctrl)	β	$\beta + \delta$	δ

R time!