

第 5 講 パネルデータによる政策評価

パネルデータによる政策評価(1)

属性(年齢、学歴、勤務先)でコントロールしただけでは、処置群に対して完全にマッチングした対照群にはならないことが多い。実際、個人に観察不可能な違いがあれば、その異質性を個人との間でコントロールすることは不可能に近い。このような観察不可能な個人属性をコントロールする有効な手段がパネルデータを用いることである。

(1) 自己回帰 AR(1)モデル

$$Y_{it} = \beta X_{it} + D_i \alpha_i + u_{it}$$

AR(1)に従うとすると誤差項 u_{it} は

$$u_{it} = \rho u_{it-1} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

と表わすことが出来る。 ε_{it} は平均ゼロ、 iid に従う。この特定化によって誤差項の自己相関によって生ずる推計バイアスを除くことができる。

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(2) 固定効果モデル(Fixed Effect Model)

個人 i の t 時点における収入が以下のように表わせるとしよう。

$$Y_{it} = \beta X_{it} + D_i \alpha_i + u_{it}$$

X_{it} は観察可能な個人属性を表すベクトル。 D_i はプログラムを受講した場合に1、しなかった場合に0となるダミー変数。誤差項は次のように表わすことができる。

$$u_{it} = \mu_i + \varepsilon_{it}$$

ここで μ_i は個人(固定)効果であり、期待値はゼロで分散一定とする。

$$E(\mu_i) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\mu_i) = \sigma_\mu^2, \quad \text{Cov}(\mu_i, \mu_j) = 0 \quad j \neq i \quad \text{Cov}(\mu_i, \varepsilon_{it}) = 0$$

攪乱項 ε_{it} は、次の条件を満たす。

$$E(\varepsilon_{it}) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\varepsilon_{it}) = \sigma^2, \quad \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{it}, \varepsilon_{js}) = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j, \quad s \neq t$$

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同じ個人についてプログラム受講前と受講後の収入の差をとることによって、個人効果を除去できる。

$$E(u_{it} - u_{is} | X_{it} - X_{is}, D_i) = 0 \quad s < k < t$$

k はプログラムを受講するかしないかを考え、受講すると決心した場合に受講する時期指す。

$$Y_{it} - Y_{is} = \beta(X_{it} - X_{is})_t D_i \alpha_t + (u_{it} - u_{is})$$

を推定することで D と $u_{it} - u_{is}$ の間の相関がなくなり、 α_t の一致推定量が得られる。

(3) Difference-in-Difference 推定法

多時点にわたってデータがあるパネルデータでは Difference-in-Difference の手法を用いて政策評価を行うことができる。

個人 i について、 $t, s, s-1$ ($t > k > s > s-1$) の 3 時点のデータがあるとする。ここで s はプログラム受講前の時点を指し、収入は次のように表わせるとする。

$$Y_{ir} = \beta X_{ir} + D_i \alpha_r + u_{ir} \quad r = s-1, s, k, t$$

$$u_{ir} = \mu_i + V_t + \varepsilon_{ir} \text{ とする。 (二元配置固定効果)}$$

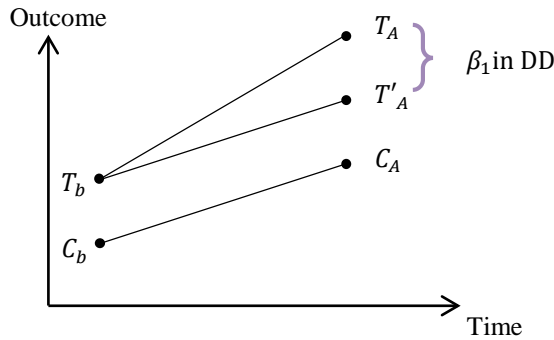
α_i が一致推定量となる。すなわち、

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$$E \left[\{ (u_{it} - u_{is}) - (t-s)(u_{js} - u_{js-1}) \} | (X_{it} - X_{is}), (X_{js} - X_{js-1}), D_i \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (Y_{it} - Y_{is}) - (t-s)(Y_{is} - Y_{is-1})$$

を被説明変数とするモデルを推定することによって、 α_i の一致推定量を得る。この α_i を *DD* 推定量という。



$T_A - C_A$ 全体の差ではなく $T_A - T'_A$

Two regions 1 and 0, region 1 is exposed to a treatment, region 0 is not. Two time periods, a, b ($a < b$). Treatment is given at some time between a and b . No moving between the region.

$r_i = 1$ if residing in region 1 and 0 otherwise $r_t = 1$ if $t = b$ and 0 otherwise $\Rightarrow d_{it} = r_i r_t$ if being in region 1 at time b means having received the treatment.

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Difference-in-Difference is the average change in Y in the treatment group over the course of the experiment, minus the average change in Y in the control group over the same time.

$$\hat{\beta}_1^{DP} = (\bar{Y}_A^T - \bar{Y}_B^T) - (\bar{Y}_A^C - \bar{Y}_B^C) = \Delta \bar{Y}^T - \Delta \bar{Y}^C$$

$$\Delta Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_i + u_i$$

ΔY_i be the change in the value of Y_i for the i^{tr} individual over the course of the experiment. The binary treatment variable D_i is randomly assigned, the causal effect is the coefficient β_1 via OLS.

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Let y_{jit} denote the potential response for person i at time t , $j = 0$ (not treated) and $j = 1$ (treated).

The observed response y_{it} is

$$y_{it} = (1 - d_{it})y_{0it} + d_{it}y_{1it} = (1 - r_i r_t)y_{0it} + r_i r_t y_{1it}$$

Omitting the subscript i , we have

$$\begin{aligned} DD &= E(Y_b - Y_a | r = 1) - E(Y_b - Y_a | r = 0) \quad (\text{in observed responses}) \\ &= E(Y_{1b} - Y_{0a} | r = 1) - E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a} | r = 0) \quad (\text{in potential responses}) \end{aligned}$$

Subtract and add the counter-factual $E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a} | r = 1)$ to get

$$DD = \{E(Y_{1b} - Y_{0a}|r = 1) - E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}|r = 1)\} \\ + E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}|r = 1) - E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}|r = 0)$$

If the same-time-effect condition (the mean-independence of $Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}$ from r).

$$E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}|r = 1) - E(Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}|r = 0)$$

holds, which means that the untreated response changes by the same magnitude on average for both regions, then

$$DD = E(Y_{1b} - Y_{0b}|r = 1)$$

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DD identifies the treatment effect for region 1 at time b if the same time-effect condition holds.

Rewrite the same time-effect condition as

$$E(Y_{0b}|r = 1) - E(Y_{0b}|r = 0) = E(Y_{0a}|r = 1) - E(Y_{0a}|r = 0)$$

If we assume $E(Y_{0t}|r) = E(Y_{0t})$, $t=a, b$, then both sides of this equation become zero.

The same time-effect condition is weaker than $E(Y_{0t}|r) = E(Y_{0t})$, $t=a, b$, because both sides of the same time-effect condition have to be equal, but not necessarily zero.

The two regions may be different systematically, but so long as the same time-effect conditions holds, the difference will not matter. In this sense, DD allows for unobserved confounders. The same time-effect condition

$$E(\text{untreated response change}|r = 1) = E(\text{untreated response change}|r = 0)$$

is analogous to $Y_0 \perp d$, i.e.,

$$E(\text{untreated response}|d = 1) = E(\text{untreated response}|d = 0)$$

which is used for the effect on the treated $E(Y_1 - Y_0|d = 1)$.

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in cross-section data. $DDE(Y_{1b} - Y_{0b}|r = 1)$ is analogous to this effect on the treated.

Define $Y \equiv Y_b - Y_a$, $Y_1 \equiv Y_{1b} - Y_{0a}$, $Y_0 \equiv Y_{0b} - Y_{0a}$ to get

$$DD = E(Y|r = 1) - E(Y|r = 0) = E(Y_1|r = 1) - E(Y_0|r = 0) \\ = E(Y_1|r = 1) - E(Y_0|r = 1) + \{E(Y_0|r = 1) - E(Y_0|r = 0)\} \\ = E(Y_1 - Y_0|r = 1) \quad \text{if } E(Y_0|r = 1) = E(Y_0|r = 0)$$

It is clear that DD is analogous to the effect on the treated with the same time-effect condition written as $Y_0 \perp r$. $Y_0 \perp r|x$ is nothing but a selection-on-observables. Consider independent cross-section data instead of panel data.

There are three potential responses: $Y_{0ia}, Y_{0ib}, Y_{1ib}$ each subject has (r_{ia}, r_{ib}) indicating whether the subject resides in region 1 or not at time a and b . let $t_i = 1$ if subject i is observed at $t = b$ and $\tau_i = 0$ otherwise.

$$r_i \equiv (1 - \tau_i)r_{ia} + \tau_i r_{ib}$$

$$y_i = (1 - \tau_i)y_{0ia} + \tau_i(1 - r_i)Y_{0ib} + r_i\tau_i Y_{1ib}.$$

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$$\begin{aligned} DD &= E(y|r = 1, \tau = 1) - E(y|r = 1, \tau = 0) - \{E(y|r = 0, \tau = 1) - E(y|r = 0, \tau = 0)\} \\ &= E(y_{1b}|r_b = 1, \tau = 1) - E(y_{0a}|r_a = 1, \tau = 0) \\ &\quad - \{E(y_{0b}|r_b = 0, \tau = 1) - E(y_{0a}|r_a = 0, \tau = 0)\} \end{aligned}$$

Assume

(i) t is mean-independent of Y_{0a}, Y_{0b}, Y_{1b} given r_a or r_b

(ii) $E(Y_{0a}|r_a = c) = E(Y_{0a}|r_b = c), c = 0, 1$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} DD &= E(y_{1b}|r_b = 1) - E(y_{0a}|r_a = 1) - \{E(y_{0b}|r_b = 0) - E(y_{0a}|r_a = 0)\} \\ &= E(y_{1b} - y_{0a}|r_b = 1) - E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|r_b = 0) \\ &= E(y_{1b} - y_{0a}|r_b = 1) \text{ if } E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|r_b = 1) = E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|r_b = 0). \end{aligned}$$

No mover panel case

$$y_{jit} = \beta_1 + \beta_r r_i + \beta_t \tau_t + \beta_d j + u_{jit}$$

$$j = 0, 1, i = 1, \dots, N \quad \tau = a, b$$

$$E(u_{jit}) = 0$$

We get

$$y_{1it} - y_{0it} = \beta_d + u_{1it} - u_{0it}$$

$$\beta_d = E(y_{1it} - y_{0it})$$

From $y_{it} = (1 - t_i \tau_t)y_{0it} + r_i \tau_t y_{1it}$, the observed response is

$$y_{it} = \beta_1 + \beta_r r_i + \beta_t \tau_t + \beta_d r_i \tau_t + (1 - r_i \tau_t)u_{0it} + r_i \tau_t u_{1it}$$

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Omitting the subscript i , the two differences in the DD are

$$\begin{aligned} E(y_{1b} - y_{0a}|r = 1) &= \beta_1 + \beta_r + \beta_t + \beta_d + E(u_{1b}|r = 1) - \{\beta_1 + \beta_r + E(u_{0a}|r = 1)\} \\ &= \beta_t + \beta_d + E(u_{1b} - u_{0a}|r = 1) \\ E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|r = 0) &= \beta_1 + \beta_t + E(u_{0b}|r = 0) - \{\beta_1 + E(u_{0a}|r = 0)\} \\ &= \beta_t + E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|r = 0) \end{aligned}$$

Without ignoring the error term conditional means, we have, under the same time-effect condition,

$$\begin{aligned} DD &= E(y_{1b} - y_{0b}|r = 1) \\ &= \beta_1 + \beta_r + \beta_t + \beta_d + E(u_{1b}|r = 1) - \{\beta_1 + \beta_r + \beta_t + E(u_{0b}|r = 1)\} \\ &= \beta_d + E(u_{1b} - u_{0b}|r = 1) \\ DD &= \beta_d \text{ if } \underline{E(u_{1b} - u_{0b}|r = 1) = 0} \end{aligned}$$

The same time-effect condition in the linear model is equivalent to

$$E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|r = 1) = E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|r = 0)$$

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because

$$\begin{aligned} E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|r = 1) &= \beta_1 + \beta_r + \beta_t + E(u_{0b}|r = 1) - \{\beta_1 + \beta_r + E(u_{0a}|r = 1)\} \\ &= \beta_t + E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|r = 1) \\ E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|r = 0) &= \beta_1 + \beta_t + E(u_{0b}|r = 0) - \{\beta_1 + E(u_{0a}|r = 0)\} \\ &= \beta_t + E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|r = 0) \end{aligned}$$

The DD identification condition is more likely to hold if the conditioning set includes covariates.

The linear potential response model with $\beta'_x x_{it}$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{jit} &= \beta_1 + \beta_r r_i + \beta_t \tau_t + \beta_{dj} + \beta'_x x_{it} + u_{jit} \\ E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|x_a, x_b, r = 1) &= \beta_1 + \beta_r + \beta_t + \beta'_x x_b \\ &\quad + E(u_{0b}|x_a, x_b, r = 1) - \{\beta_1 + \beta_r + \beta'_x x_a + E(u_{0a}|x_a, x_b, r = 1)\} \\ &= \beta_t + \beta'_x (x_b - x_a) + E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|x_a, x_b, r = 1) \\ E(y_{0b} - y_{0a}|x_a, x_b, r = 0) &= \beta_1 + \beta_t + \beta'_x x_b + E(u_{0b}|x_a, x_b, r = 0) \\ &\quad - \{\beta_1 + \beta'_x x_a + E(u_{0a}|x_a, x_b, r = 0)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \beta_t + \beta'_x(x_b - x_a) + E(u_{0b} - u_{0a}|x_a, x_b, r = 0)$$

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Conditional DD is as follows

$$E(y_{1b} - y_{0b}|x_a, x_b, r = 1) = \beta_d + E(u_{1b} - u_{0b}|x_a, x_b, r = 1)$$

If $E(u_{1b} - u_{0b}|x_a, x_b, r = 1) = 0$, then the conditional DD is β_d . Otherwise, the covariates x_a and x_b can be integrated out to yield the marginal effect.