

理論談話会

A spatial multiple treatment/multiple outcome difference-in-differences model with an application to urban rail infrastructure and gentrification

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Transportation Research Part A 121 (2019) 325-345

2022/08/06

M1 福谷 きり

1. Introduction

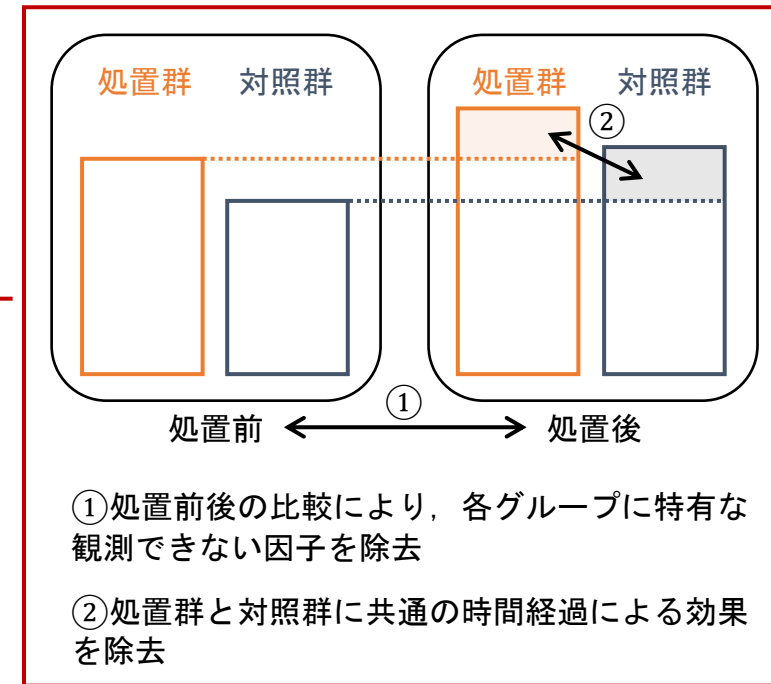
因果推論

→ 疑似実験 (Quasi-experimental Design)

- 観測データの非ランダム化 (non-randomization) を調整
=ランダム化するための統計手法

→ **DID (difference-in-difference) approach**

- 複数の期間にまたがってバイナリーな処置が観測される時に使用
- 仮定：SUTVA (the Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption)
 - 「単位(unit)間で空間的な干渉がない」
=ある単位の処置状況が他の単位のアウトカムに影響しない
- スピルオーバーを考慮しようとすると、SUTVAを破ってしまう



→ multiple-outcome DID method for **multiple & sequential** transportation interventions

- 空間上の効果の重複を除外
 - SUTVAを守った上で
スピルオーバーを考慮
-
- 他の交通モードへの投資効果が排除できる
 - 時間経過に伴うネットワーク拡大を考慮できる
 - SUTVAを破っても機能する
 - 複数のアウトカムが考慮できる

構成

1. Introduction
2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique
3. Practical issues related to empirical implementation
4. Application: socioeconomic impacts of the Denver light rail system
5. Discussion
6. Conclusions

2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

1. Introduction
2. **Spatial difference-in-differences technique**
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2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

使用文字

- $i = (1, 2, \dots, N)$: 観測単位 (observational units index)
- $t = (1, 2, \dots, T)$: 期間 (time periods)
- t^* : 処置が為された期間
- $D_i \in \{0, 1\}$: 観測単位のグループ (0 : 処置なし \leftrightarrow 1 : 処置あり)
- $T_{i,t} \in \{0, 1\}$: 期間 (1 : unit i の t 番目の期間)
- y_{it} : 観測されたアウトカム
- ρ : 処置の間接効果を捉える空間パラメータ
- I : 単位行列
- W_N : 空間重み行列 (隣接性や距離に基づく)
- $W = \text{bdiag}(W_N)$: $NT \times NT$ の対角行列
- α : 推定対象のパラメータ

仮定

- **parallel-trends** : 処置がなかったら, 処置群と対照群が parallel に evolve する
- **unconfoundedness or ignorability (非交絡性)** : 全ての結果は共通原因により生じる因果効果に由来する
→ 本論文では観測可能な因子のみ選択
- **homogeneity in the average effect of treatment (平均因果効果の単一性)** → Average Treatment Effect (ATE) を解釈

2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

Spatial DID regression model for a single binary treatment (Delgado & Florax, 2015)

$$y = \alpha_0 t + \alpha_1 D + \alpha_2 T + \alpha_3 (I + \rho W) D \circ T + \varepsilon$$

$$= \underbrace{\alpha_0 t}_{①} + \underbrace{\alpha_1 D}_{②} + \underbrace{\alpha_2 T}_{③} + \underbrace{\alpha_3 D \circ T}_{④} + \underbrace{\alpha_{3,\rho} W D \circ T}_{⑤} + \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{⑥} \dots(1)$$

$$ATE = \{E[y|D = 1, T = 1] - E[y|D = 1, T = 0]\} - \{E[y|D = 0, T = 1] - E[y|D = 0, T = 0]\} = \alpha_3. \dots(2)$$

t : $NT \times 1$ のベクトル D : 観測単位(空間) T : 期間(時間) $D \circ T$: 処置による効果 ε : 誤差

標準モデルをより一般化

: 第⑤項の追加によるSUTVA要件の緩和(間接効果を加えたことによるスピルオーバーの表現)

↓ $\rho = 0$

Non-Spatial DID regression model for a single binary treatment ← Standard DID regression model

$$y = \alpha_0 t + \alpha_1 D + \alpha_2 T + \alpha_3 D \circ T + \varepsilon$$

$$\dots(3)$$

$$ATE(wd) = \{E[y|D = 1, T = 1, WD = wd] - E[y|D = 1, T = 0, WD = wd]\} - \{E[y|D = 0, T = 1, WD = 0] - E[y|D = 0, T = 0, WD = 0]\} = \alpha_3 + \alpha_{3,\rho} wd \dots(4)$$

2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

Spatial DID regression model for **a single binary treatment** (Delgado & Florax, 2015)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \alpha_0 l + \alpha_1 D + \alpha_2 T + \alpha_3 (I + \rho W) D \circ T + \varepsilon \\
 &= \underbrace{\alpha_0 l}_{①} + \underbrace{\alpha_1 D}_{②} + \underbrace{\alpha_2 T}_{③} + \underbrace{\alpha_3 D \circ T}_{④} + \underbrace{\alpha_{3,\rho} W D \circ T}_{⑤} + \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{⑥} \dots(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Spatial DID regression model for **multiple binary treatments** ← 本研究で開発

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \underbrace{\alpha_0 l}_{①} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \alpha_1^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \right)}_{②} + \underbrace{\sum_{t=2}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2(t-1)} T_t}_{③} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq t^*}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2t-1}^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \circ T_t \right)}_{④} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq t^*}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2t-1,\rho}^{jk} \left(W \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) \circ T_t \right)}_{⑤} + \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{⑥} \\
 &\hspace{10em} \uparrow \hspace{10em} \uparrow \\
 &\hspace{10em} j,k \text{ という 2 つ の 処 置}
 \end{aligned}$$

...(5)

2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

Spatial DID regression model for **multiple binary treatments** ← 本研究で開発

▶ 処置sが為されたときの平均因果効果

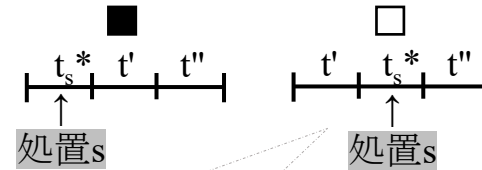
平均因果直接効果

$$ADTE = \{E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t''} = 1, D_j = 0 \forall j \neq s, WD_j = 0 \forall j] - E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t'} = 1, D_j = 0 \forall j \neq s, WD_j = 0 \forall j]\} - \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t''} = 1] - E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\} = \begin{cases} \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \blacksquare \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^s, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t''. \blacksquare \end{cases} \dots(6)$$

平均因果間接効果

$$AITE(wd) = \{E[y|D_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t''} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, WD_j = 0 \forall j \neq s] - E[y|D_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t'} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, WD_j = 0 \forall j \neq s]\} - \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t''} = 1] - E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\} = \begin{cases} (\alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1, \rho}^s)wd_s, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \blacksquare \\ \alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s wd_s, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t''. \blacksquare \end{cases} \dots(7)$$

効果を分けて得ることができる→政策的な示唆



	treated	untreated	controled
処置j	0	0	0
処置s	1	0	0
ADTE	1	0	0
AITE	1	1	0

平均因果効果

$$ATE(wd) = \{E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t''} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j \neq s] - E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t'} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j \neq s]\} - \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t''} = 1] - E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\} = \begin{cases} \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s + (\alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1, \rho}^s)wd_s, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \blacksquare \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^s + \alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s wd_s, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t''. \blacksquare \end{cases} \dots(8)$$

↓

単位内で処置sを受けた平均的な割合

$$ATE = E \left[ATE(wd) \middle| WD \right] = \begin{cases} \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s + (\alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1, \rho}^s) \overline{wd_s}, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \blacksquare \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^s + \alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s \overline{wd_s}, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t''. \blacksquare \end{cases} \dots(9)$$

2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

Spatial DID regression model for **multiple binary treatments** ← 本研究で開発

▶ 処置s,qが為されたときの平均因果効果

$$ATE(wd) = \{E[y|D_s = D_q = 1, T_{t''} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, WD_q = wd_q, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s, q]$$

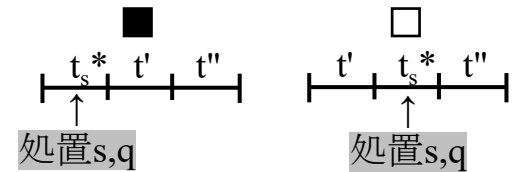
$$- E[y|D_s = D_q = 1, T_{t'} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, WD_q = wd_q, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s, q]\}$$

$$- \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t''} = 1]$$

$$- E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s + (\alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1,\rho}^s)wd_s + \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^q - \alpha_{2t'-1}^q + (\alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^q - \alpha_{2t'-1,\rho}^q)wd_q + \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^{sq} - \alpha_{2t'-1}^{sq} + (\alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^{sq} - \alpha_{2t'-1,\rho}^{sq})wd_s d_q, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \quad \blacksquare \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^s + \alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^s wd_s + \alpha_{2t''-1}^q + \alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^q wd_q + \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^{sq} + \alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^{sq} wd_s d_q, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t'' \quad \square \end{cases} \dots (10)$$

	treated	untreated	controled
処置 s	1	0	0
処置 q	1	0	0
ADTE	1	0	0
AITE	1	1	0



※ 処置sのみが為されたときの平均因果効果

$$ATE(wd) = \{E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t''} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s]$$

$$- E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t'} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s]\}$$

$$- \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t''} = 1]$$

$$- E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s + (\alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1,\rho}^s)wd_s, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^s + \alpha_{2t''-1,\rho}^s wd_s, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t''. \end{cases} \dots (8)$$

2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique

Spatial DID regression model for **sequential binary treatments** ← **本研究で開発**

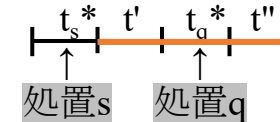
※sequential = multipleが前提

開発は一瞬で終わるわけではない。2つの処置が異なる期間に為される + 交通機関整備途上の時間変化を考慮するモデルは？

$$y = \alpha_0 t + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \alpha_1^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) + \sum_{t=2}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2(t-1)} T_t + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq \max(t_j^*, t_k^*)}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2t-1}^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \circ T_t \right) + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq \max(t_j^*, t_k^*)}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2t-1, \rho}^{jk} \left(W \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) \circ T_t \right) + \varepsilon \quad \dots(11)$$

▶ 処置s,qが為されたときの平均因果効果 (例えば $t_s^* \leq t' < t_q^* < t''$)

$$\begin{aligned} ATE(wd) &= \{E[y|D_s = D_q = 1, T_{t''} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, WD_q = wd_q, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s, q] \\ &\quad - E[y|D_s = D_q = 1, T_{t'} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, WD_q = wd_q, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s, q]\} \\ &\quad - \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t''} = 1] \\ &\quad - E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\} \\ &= \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s + (\alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1, \rho}^s) wd_s + \\ &\quad \alpha_{2t''-1}^q + \alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^q wd_q + \alpha_{2t''-1}^{sq} + \alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^{sq} wd_s wd_q. \quad \dots(12) \end{aligned}$$



※処置sのみが為されたときの平均因果効果

$$\begin{aligned} ATE(wd) &= \{E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t''} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s] \\ &\quad - E[y|D_s = 1, T_{t'} = 1, WD_s = wd_s, D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j \neq s]\} \\ &\quad - \{E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t''} = 1] \\ &\quad - E[y|D_j = WD_j = 0 \ \forall j, T_{t'} = 1]\} \\ &= \begin{cases} \alpha_{2t''-1}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1}^s + (\alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s - \alpha_{2t'-1, \rho}^s) wd_s, & \text{if } t_s^* \leq t' \\ \alpha_{2t''-1}^s + \alpha_{2t''-1, \rho}^s wd_s, & \text{if } t' < t_s^* \leq t''. \end{cases} \quad \dots(8) \end{aligned}$$

3. Practical issues related to empirical implementation

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3. Practical issues related to empirical implementation

Spatial AutoRegressive errors (SAR誤差) と Spatial Error Components (SEC誤差)

- SAR誤差：ある地点のショックが他の全ての地点に波及
 - SEC誤差：誤差をスピルオーバーする部分としない部分に分ける
- 推定にはSeemingly unrelated regressions (SUR)を用いる
- 相関する誤差項を持つ複数の式の推定に広く用いられる

$$y = \alpha_0 t + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \alpha_1^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) + \sum_{t=2}^T \alpha_{2(t-1)} T_t + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq \max(t_j^*, t_k^*)}^T \alpha_{2t-1}^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \circ T_t \right) + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq \max(t_j^*, t_k^*)}^T \alpha_{2t-1, \rho}^{jk} \left(W \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) \circ T_t \right) + \varepsilon$$

↓ 拡張

$$y_m = Z_m \alpha_m + X_m \beta_m + \varepsilon_m, \quad m = 1, \dots, M \quad \dots(11)$$

$$\varepsilon_m = \rho_m' W_m' \varepsilon_m + u_m \quad \dots(13)$$

$$u_m = (t_T \otimes I_N) \mu_m + v_m \quad \dots(14)$$

Z_m : spatial DID の変数
($NT \times P_m^Z$ のマトリックス. P_m^Z は各式mの干渉の評価に必要な変数の数)

X_m : 外生的な制御
($NT \times P_m^X$ のマトリックス. P_m^X は各式mの外生変数の数)

ε_m : 一次空間自己相関過程に従う誤差項 ($NT \times 1$ のベクトル)

ρ_m : 空間自己相関パラメータ

$W_m' = I_T \otimes W_{mN}'$ (W_{mN}' は空間重み行列)

u_m : 経時的に相関する誤差項 ($NT \times 1$ のベクトル)

t_T : $T \times 1$ のベクトル

I_N : order Nの単位マトリックス

$\mu_m = (\mu_{1m}, \dots, \mu_{Nm})'$: 単位に固有な誤差項

$v_m = (v_{Nm}(1), \dots, v_{Nm}(T))'$: 固有誤差

$$E \begin{pmatrix} \mu_m \\ v_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_m' & v_m' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\mu_m}^2 I_N & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{v_m}^2 I_{NT} \end{pmatrix}$$

空間自己相関のモデル化手法

①空間ラグモデル(SLM)

- 従属変数間に自己相関を導入
- 空間的・社会的な相互作用の結果として生じた「均衡」のモデル化

②空間誤差モデル(SEM / SAR)

- 誤差項間に自己相関を導入
- 空間的に系統性のある観測誤差などのデータ問題処理
- SAR誤差, SEC誤差はこのモデルの1つ

参考: <http://elsur.jp/mt/2018/07/002651.html>

→ GLS(一般化最小二乗推定量)を得る

3. Practical issues related to empirical implementation

Observations within each treatment group

- 各グループ（単位）内に十分な観測数があることが前提
- 多重共線性の念入りなチェックが必要

Assessing goodness-of-fit（当てはまりの良さの評価）

- アウトカムが1つの場合 → 決定係数 R^2 を用いれば良い
- 今回：GLSモデルでは，相関係数の2乗を用いる：

$$\text{corr}^2\left(y_m, \hat{y}_m\right) = \frac{[(y_m - \bar{y}_m)'(\hat{y}_m - \bar{\hat{y}}_m)]^2}{[(y_m - \bar{y}_m)'(y_m - \bar{y}_m)][(\hat{y}_m - \bar{\hat{y}}_m)'(\hat{y}_m - \bar{\hat{y}}_m)]} \quad \dots(17)$$

y_m : 観測された潜在的なアウトカム (observed potential outcome)
 \hat{y}_m : フィットさせたアウトカム
 \bar{y}_m : y_m のサンプル平均値

4. Apprication: socioeconomic impacts of the Denver light rail system

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4. – Empirical setting

TOD (transit-oriented development)

: social welfare and transit service quality↑ ↔ 他方, gentrification の推進?

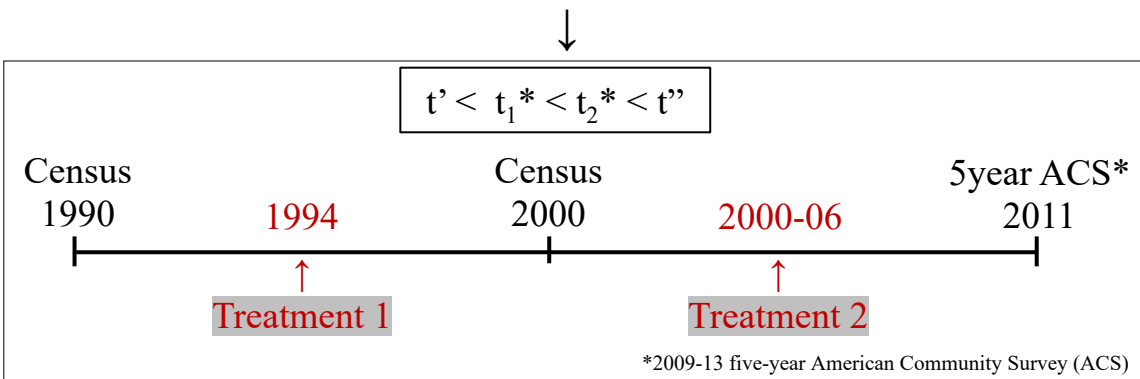
→ Denver light rail system における検証

1994 Denver light rail system began operation
 = **Treatment 1**

- The light rail of the Regional Transportation District (RTD)
- 13 stations / spanning 5.3miles

2000-06 3 system expansions & new zoning regulations
 = **Treatment 2**

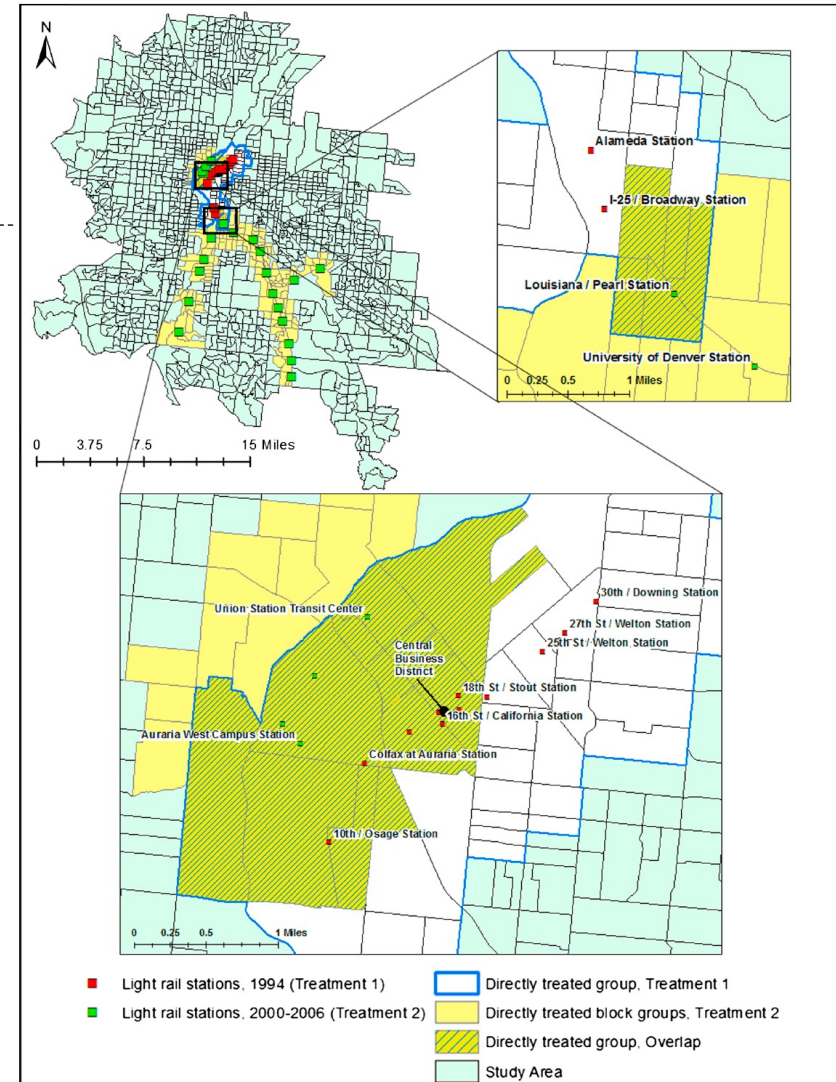
- 22 new station opened
- new zoning regulations around transit stations (→high density & mixed-use development)



- 鉄道駅から1マイル以内
→“**directly treated**”
- directly treatedから1マイル以内→
“**indirectly treated**”
- directly treated groupの数

1994	64
2000-06	151
both	19

- Denverの中でも郊外でなく下町を対象に分析



4. – Quasi-experimental design & Estimation approach

Spatial DID regression model for **sequential binary treatments**

$$y = \alpha_0 t + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \alpha_1^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) + \sum_{t=2}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2(t-1)} T_t + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq \max(t_j^*, t_k^*)}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2t-1}^{jk} \left(D_j \circ D_k \circ T_t \right) + \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k \geq j}^J \sum_{t \geq \max(t_j^*, t_k^*)}^{\mathcal{T}} \alpha_{2t-1, \rho}^{jk} \left(W \left(D_j \circ D_k \right) \circ T_t \right) + \varepsilon \quad \dots(11)$$

D_1 : Treatment 1を受けたかどうか
 D_2 : Treatment 2を受けたかどうか
 $D_1 \circ D_2$: Treatment 1, 2のoverlap
 T_2 : 2000年
 T_3 : 2011年
 W : $t=1,2,3$
 cut-off distanceが1マイルの空間重み行列

↓ 適用

$$y = \alpha_0 t + \alpha_1^1 D_1 + \alpha_1^2 D_2 + \alpha_1^{12} D_1 \circ D_2 + \alpha_2 T_2 + \alpha_3^1 D_1 \circ T_2 + \alpha_{3, \rho}^1 W D_1 \circ T_2 + \alpha_4 T_3 + \alpha_5^1 D_1 \circ T_3 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^1 W D_1 \circ T_3 + \alpha_5^2 D_2 \circ T_3 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^2 W D_2 \circ T_3 + \alpha_5^{12} D_1 \circ D_2 \circ T_3 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^{12} W (D_1 \circ D_2) \circ T_3 + \varepsilon \quad (18)$$

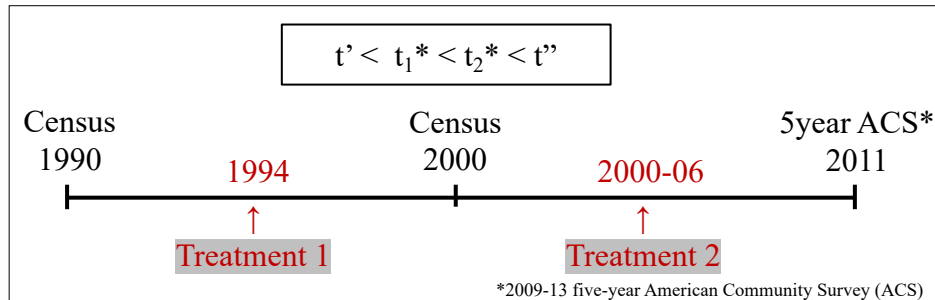
Table 1

Total ATE for the sequential-treatment spatial DID specification shown in Eq. (18).

direct effects indirect effects

Treatment Effects	1990–2000	2000–2011	1990–2011
<i>Treatment 1</i> $D_1 = 1, D_2 = 0,$ $WD_1 = \overline{wd}_1, WD_2 = 0,$ $W(D_1 \circ D_2) = 0$	$\alpha_3^1 + \alpha_{3, \rho}^1 \overline{wd}_1$	$\alpha_5^1 - \alpha_3^1 + (\alpha_{5, \rho}^1 - \alpha_{3, \rho}^1) \overline{wd}_1$	$\alpha_5^1 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^1 \overline{wd}_1$
<i>Treatment 2</i> $D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1,$ $WD_1 = 0, WD_2 = \overline{wd}_2,$ $W(D_1 \circ D_2) = 0$	-	$\alpha_5^2 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^2 \overline{wd}_2$	$\alpha_5^2 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^2 \overline{wd}_2$
<i>Treatments 1 and 2</i> $D_1 = 1, D_2 = 1,$ $WD_1 = \overline{wd}_1, WD_2 = \overline{wd}_2,$ $W(D_1 \circ D_2) = \overline{wd}_1 \overline{wd}_2$	$\alpha_3^1 + \alpha_{3, \rho}^1 \overline{wd}_1$	$\alpha_5^1 - \alpha_3^1 + (\alpha_{5, \rho}^1 - \alpha_{3, \rho}^1) \overline{wd}_1 +$ $\alpha_5^2 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^2 \overline{wd}_2 +$ $\alpha_{5, \rho}^{12} + \alpha_{5, \rho}^1 \overline{wd}_1 \overline{wd}_2$	$\alpha_5^1 + \alpha_{5, \rho}^1 \overline{wd}_1 + \alpha_5^2 +$ $\alpha_{5, \rho}^2 \overline{wd}_2 + \alpha_5^{12} +$ $\alpha_{5, \rho}^{12} \overline{wd}_1 \overline{wd}_2$

Note: The control group consists of block groups for which $D_1 = D_2 = WD_1 = WD_2 = W(D_1 \circ D_2) = 0$.



4. – Quasi-experimental design & Estimation approach

変数一覧

$$y_m = Z_m \alpha_m + X_m \beta_m + \varepsilon_m, \quad m = 1, \dots, M$$

アウトカムの変数 外生的な制御 誤差
非交絡性を担保するため 未観測変数を制御するため

Table 2
Definition of selected variables.

Name	Definition	
Z_m	Income	Median household income (thousands \$2013)
	Educational attainment	Percentage of the population 25 years old and over with at least a Bachelor's degree
	House value	Median house value (thousands \$2013)
	Distance to CBD	Distance between a block group centroid and the CBD (miles)
	Population density	Population divided by block group's area (1000 people per square mile)
	Percent black	Percentage of population that is black
	Percent Hispanic	Percentage of population of Hispanic origin
X_m	Age	Average age of the population (years)
	Travel time to work	Average travel time to work (minutes)
	Percent labor force	Percentage of population 16 years old and over in the labor force
	Distance to park	Distance between a block group centroid and the closest park over 40 acres (miles)
	Number of bedrooms	Average number of bedrooms for owner-occupied units
	Year structure built	Standardized (z-score scaling) median year structure was built
	Percent renter-occupied	Percentage of renter-occupied units out of total occupied units

全mに対して W_m, W'_m を定義する必要

W_m (スピルオーバー効果推定のための空間構造を定義)

W'_m (一時空間誤差過程の空間構造を定義)

今回はどちらも、
「①時間変化なし・②距離に依存」

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad W_m = I_T \otimes W_{mN} \quad W'_m = I_T \otimes W'_{mN}$$

② distance / contiguity を使用
(単位によって大きさがまちまちだから)

4. – Empirical analysis

- Z_m (アウトカムの変数) の平均割合の変化

Table 3

Average percentage change in the outcome variables for the treated and the control groups

Variable	Income		Educational attainment		Housing value	
	1990–2000	2000–2011	1990–2000	2000–2011	1990–2000	2000–2011
Treatment 1	0.657 (0.765)	0.094 (0.360)	0.530 (0.510)	0.616 (0.724)	1.202 (0.891)	0.277 (0.396)
Treatment 2	–	–0.102 (0.328)	–	0.149 (0.326)	–	0.071 (0.413)
Treatments 1 and 2	–	0.155 (0.572)	–	0.312 (0.343)	–	0.112 (0.420)
Control group	0.230 (0.353)	–0.122 (0.249)	0.159 (1.450)	0.107 (0.391)	0.609 (0.604)	0.002 (0.350)

← significant increase:
some impacts of light rail system

Treatment 1 is defined as $D_1 = 1$ in 1990–2000 and as $D_1 = 1, D_2 = 0$ for 2000–2011; Treatment 2 is defined as $D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1$; Treatments 1 and 2 is defined as $D_1 = D_2 = 1$; and the Control group is defined as $D_1 = D_2 = 0$. Standard errors are in parentheses.

- Parallel-trendsの検証

- 条件付き (層化あり) → 学歴 for $D_1=D_2=1$, 不動産価値 for $D_1=1$
 - 条件なし (層化なし) → その他のデータ
- } Parallel-trendsを確認

- 空間自己相関(spatial autocorrelation)が空間的に相関する誤差(spatially correlated errors)から生じているかどうか

→ ラグランジュの未定乗数法で検証。スピルオーバー効果や未観測の空間的なheterogeneityの有無に関わらず、誤差項は空間的に相関する。

4. – Empirical analysis

• SURモデルによるパラメータ推定

Table 5
Seemingly unrelated regressions model with spatial error components – Spatial sequential-treatment DID.

	ln(Income)	Educational Attainment	ln(Housing value)
<i>Group Indicators</i>			
D_1	-0.155 (0.088)	-0.035 (0.039)	-0.191 (0.083)*
D_2	-0.100 (0.045)*	-0.004 (0.021)	-0.015 (0.040)
$D_1 \circ D_2$	0.085 (0.125)	0.074 (0.056)	0.110 (0.109)
<i>Time Indicators</i>			
T_2	0.206 (0.022)***	0.063 (0.012)***	0.587 (0.026)***
T_3	0.037 (0.025)	0.120 (0.012)***	0.536 (0.028)***
<i>Treatment Effects</i>			
$D_1 \circ T_2$	0.096 (0.104)	0.008 (0.031)	0.235 (0.114)*
$D_1 \circ T_3$	0.007 (0.107)	0.022 (0.032)	0.063 (0.118)
$D_2 \circ T_3$	0.001 (0.056)	-0.016 (0.016)	-0.016 (0.062)
$D_1 \circ D_2 \circ T_3$	0.056 (0.149)	-0.048 (0.044)	0.054 (0.166)
<i>Spillover Effects</i>			
$WD_1 \circ T_2$	0.156 (0.154)	0.043 (0.060)	0.109 (0.164)
$WD_1 \circ T_3$	0.221 (0.174)	0.068 (0.069)	0.379 (0.187)*
$WD_2 \circ T_3$	-0.057 (0.090)	0.090 (0.034)**	0.280 (0.099)**
$W(D_1 \circ D_2) \circ T_3$	0.686 (0.354)*	0.065 (0.121)	-0.068 (0.384)
<i>Control Variables</i>			
ln(Distance to CBD)	0.267 (0.031)***	0.028 (0.020)	-0.160 (0.027)***
Population density	-0.018 (0.003)***	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.014 (0.003)***
Percent black	-0.336 (0.080)***	-0.167 (0.030)***	-0.295 (0.077)***
Percent Hispanic	-0.175 (0.054)**	-0.288 (0.019)***	-0.674 (0.052)***
Age	0.025 (0.001)***	0.002 (0.000)***	
Travel time to work	0.012 (0.001)***		
Percent labor force	1.748 (0.048)***		0.767 (0.052)***
ln(Distance to park)			-0.007 (0.005)
Number of bedrooms			0.507 (0.012)***
Year structure built			0.146 (0.006)***
Percent renter-occupied			0.359 (0.030)***
Intercept	1.195 (0.086)***	0.225 (0.047)***	3.123 (0.074)***
ρ'_m	0.482 (0.020)***	0.740 (0.014)***	0.523 (0.020)***
$corr^2(\hat{y}_m, \hat{y}_m)$	0.552	0.393	0.701

Table 6
Estimates of the seemingly unrelated regressions model variance-covariance matrix.

	ln(Income)	Educational attainment	ln(House value)
<i>Unit-Specific Error Components</i>			
ln(Income)	0.090***	0.024***	0.030***
Educational attainment	0.024***	0.019***	0.020***
ln(House value)	0.030***	0.020***	0.042***
<i>Idiosyncratic Error Components</i>			
ln(Income)	0.089***	0.007***	0.036***
Educational attainment	0.007***	0.008***	0.006***
ln(House value)	0.036***	0.006***	0.114***

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.1$.

Control variablesが顕著に高い
→ 処置の有無に関わらず経時的なpositive trendがある

←high degree of spatial autocorrelation

$p < 0.1$.
* $p < 0.05$.
** $p < 0.01$.
*** $p < 0.001$.

4. – Estimates of average causal effects

• ADTE, AITE, ATEの推定

Table 7
Average direct, indirect, and total treatment effect estimates.

Treated Group	ln(Income)			Educational Attainment			ln(Housing value)		
	1990–2000	2000–2011	1990–2011	1990–2000	2000–2011	1990–2011	1990–2000	2000–2011	1990–2011
<i>Average Direct Treatment Effects</i>									
$D_1 = 1, D_2 = 0$	0.096 (0.104)	-0.089 (0.113)	0.007 (0.107)	0.008 (0.031)	0.014 (0.033)	0.022 (0.032)	0.235* (0.114)	-0.173 (0.128)	0.063 (0.118)
$D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1$	- (0.104)	0.001 (0.056)	0.001 (0.056)	- (0.031)	-0.016 (0.016)	-0.016 (0.016)	- (0.114)	-0.016 (0.062)	-0.016 (0.062)
$D_1 = 1, D_2 = 1$	0.096 (0.104)	-0.031 (0.173)	0.065 (0.168)	0.008 (0.031)	-0.050 (0.050)	-0.042 (0.050)	0.235* (0.114)	-0.135 (0.193)	0.100 (0.184)
<i>Average Indirect Treatment Effects</i>									
$WD_1 = \overline{wd}_1, WD_2 = 0$	0.106 (0.104)	0.044 (0.131)	0.150 (0.118)	0.029 (0.041)	0.018 (0.049)	0.046 (0.047)	0.074 (0.111)	0.183 (0.151)	0.257* (0.127)
$WD_1 = 0, WD_2 = \overline{wd}_2$	- (0.104)	-0.038 (0.059)	-0.038 (0.059)	- (0.041)	0.059** (0.023)	0.059** (0.023)	- (0.111)	0.184** (0.065)	0.184** (0.065)
$WD_1 = \overline{wd}_1, WD_2 = \overline{wd}_2,$ $W(D_1 \circ D_2) = \overline{wd}_1 \overline{wd}_2$	0.106 (0.104)	0.326* (0.165)	0.432** (0.156)	0.029 (0.041)	0.107 (0.056)	0.136* (0.054)	0.074 (0.111)	0.335 (0.185)	0.409* (0.167)
<i>Average Total Treatment Effects</i>									
$D_1 = 1, D_2 = 0,$ $WD_1 = \overline{wd}_1, WD_2 = 0$	0.202* (0.084)	-0.045 (0.105)	0.157 (0.104)	0.037 (0.037)	0.032 (0.046)	0.069 (0.045)	0.309** (0.099)	0.011 (0.124)	0.320** (0.120)
$D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1,$ $WD_1 = 0, WD_2 = \overline{wd}_2$	- (0.084)	-0.037 (0.053)	-0.037 (0.053)	- (0.037)	0.043 (0.023)	0.043 (0.023)	- (0.099)	0.167** (0.063)	0.167** (0.063)
$D_1 = 1, D_2 = 1,$ $WD_1 = \overline{wd}_1, WD_2 = \overline{wd}_2,$ $W(D_1 \circ D_2) = \overline{wd}_1 \overline{wd}_2$	0.202* (0.084)	0.295* (0.122)	0.496*** (0.122)	0.037 (0.037)	0.057 (0.048)	0.094* (0.047)	0.309** (0.099)	0.200 (0.143)	0.509*** (0.142)

$p < 0.1.$

* $p < 0.05.$

** $p < 0.01.$

*** $p < 0.001.$

↑ D_1, D_2 両方受けていると特に効果が大きい

• 顕著なスピルオーバー

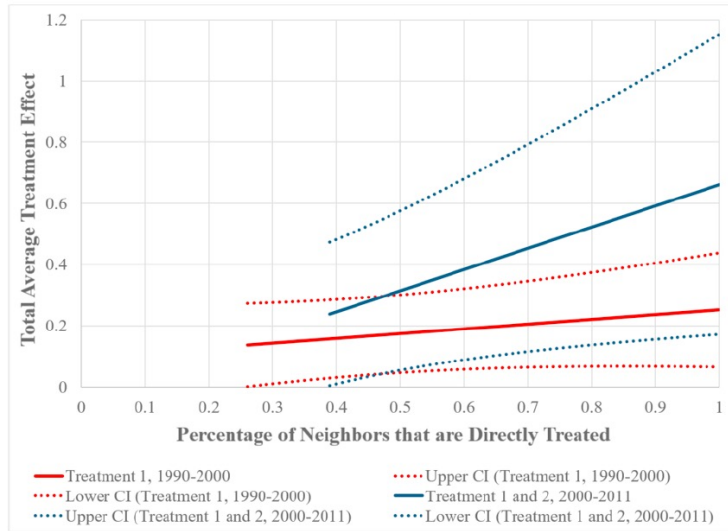
- 例えば、2000-2011の期間(t_2)に処置を受けた人の割合が10%増加すると、
 - 世帯収入+3.26%
 - 最終学歴+0.01%
 - 不動産価値+3.35%
- Treatment1の方が間接効果が大きい
...Treatment2はDenverの中でも郊外部で行われたため、対象の下町で効果が小さかった

1990sには低所得者のまちだった下町が、light railの開発により社会経済的な変貌を遂げた

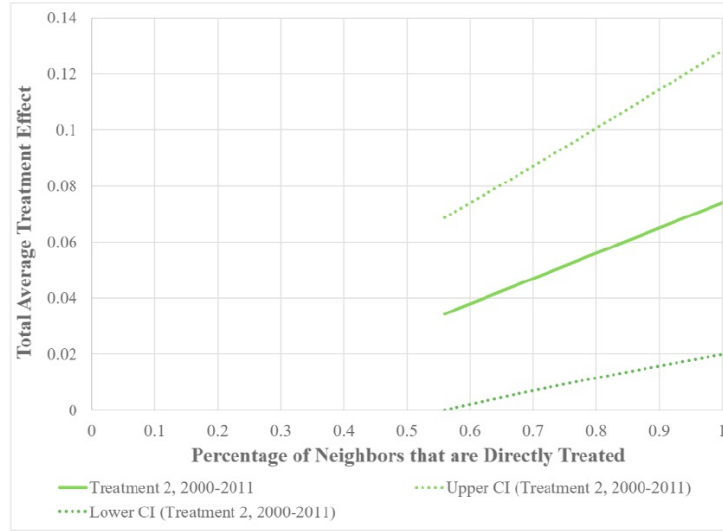
4. – Estimates of average causal effects

- ATEの用量反応関係

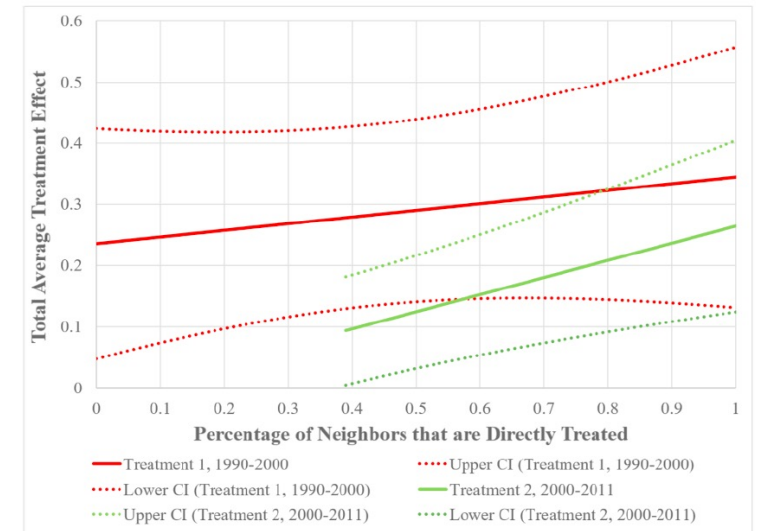
横軸がADTE, 傾きがAITE



(a) Median Household Income



(b) Educational Attainment



(c) Median Housing Value

特にTreatment1+2でAITEの劇的な変化
→ 2つのライトレール開発に近接した地域
が最も影響を受けている

Treatment2にしか影響を受けない
(最高4割が直接影響を受ける)

- Treatment1 : t_1 では顕著な影響力, 一方 t_2 では影響力なし→短期で影響を受ける
- Treatment2 : AITEは大きいものの, 影響範囲小
- Treatment1と2の重複による付加的な効果はない

5. Discussion

1. Introduction
2. Spatial difference-in-differences technique
3. Practical issues related to empirical implementation
4. Application: socioeconomic impacts of the Denver light rail system
- 5. Discussion**
6. Conclusions

5. Discussion

- Selecting the control group

特にparallel-trends assumptionを満たさない場合は、control groupを選ぶ必要がある

- Defining proximity to transit

本研究では、駅から各単位の重心への直線距離で考えた（ADTEとAITEを一貫して考えるのに最適）が、ネットワーク距離や徒歩時間で考えた方が良い時もある

- Selecting the proximity distance

本研究では「1マイル」（小さすぎるとスピルオーバーを推定するのにデータが足りない+多重共線性に引っかかる恐れ、大きすぎると相関関係を持つペアが減ってしまう）

- Defining the spatial weights matrix

本研究では時間変化がなく距離のみに依存→ $W_m = I_T \otimes W_{mN}$, $W'_m = I_T \otimes W'_{mN}$. + distance / contiguity を使用

(contiguityに基づくより大きい単位でまちの中心部から離れているものに適用できない)
(distanceに基けば隣接していない研究対象地にも適用可能)

- Accounting for non-randomized treatment assignment

本研究では観測可能な因子のみ選び、適宜条件づけをすることで作為性の問題を回避。
一方で交通の干渉は、通常観測できない因子により発生 → 操作変数法を用いるなどの工夫が必要

- Evaluating the indirect effects

- Expanding the scope of the spillover effects

二次以上のスピルオーバーの考慮： $(I + \rho_1 W + \rho_2 W^2)D \circ T_t$ など

6. Conclusion

- 交通分野とDIDの親和性
 - 交通システムの複雑さ
 - 時間をかけたネットワークの拡大
 - スピルオーバーの可能性
- 本研究：a spatial DID method for **multiple and sequential binary treatments** that can account for **local spillover effects**
 - 間接的な効果（AITE）を説明できないとSUTVAを破ってしまう→ADTE, AITEを分けて推定
 - 誤差項の空間自己相関を制御
 - 空間的・時間的に共存する交通の干渉を研究するフレームワークとして機能する
- Denver light rail system の疑似実験
 - gentrificationが起きたことを世帯収入，最終学歴，不動産価値という観点から示した
 - これらほとんどの効果において間接的なスピルオーバーを確認した
 - スピルオーバーは比較的処置を受けた人々の割合が大きい単位で顕著
 - 処置がクラスター化されたら，スピルオーバーは生じやすい