

TABLE 8—IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS
IN CZs, 1990–2007: 2SLS ESTIMATES

Dep vars: Ten-year equivalent log and dollar change of annual transfer receipts per capita (in log pts and US\$)

	Total individual transfers (1)	TAA benefits (2)	Unem- ployment benefits (3)	SSA retirement benefits (4)	SSA disability benefits (5)	Medical benefits (6)	Federal income assist (7)	Educ/ training assist (8)
<i>Panel A. Log change of transfer receipts per capita</i>								
(Δ imports from China to US)/worker	1.01*** (0.33)	14.41* (7.59)	3.46* (1.87)	0.72* (0.38)	1.96*** (0.69)	0.54 (0.49)	3.04*** (0.96)	2.78** (1.32)
R^2	0.57	0.28	0.48	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.54	0.33
<i>Panel B. Dollar change of transfer receipts per capita</i>								
(Δ imports from China to US)/worker	57.73*** (18.41)	0.23 (0.17)	3.42 (2.26)	10.00* (5.45)	8.40*** (2.21)	18.27 (11.84)	7.20*** (2.35)	3.71*** (1.44)
R^2	0.75	0.28	0.41	0.47	0.63	0.66	0.53	0.37

Notes: $N = 1,444$ (722 CZs \times two time periods), except $N = 1,436$ in column 2, panel A. Results for TAA benefits in column 2 are based on state-level data that is allocated to CZs in proportion to unemployment benefits. Unemployment benefits in column 3 include state benefits and federal unemployment benefits for civilian federal employees, railroad employees, and veterans. Medical benefits in column 6 consist mainly of Medicare and Medicaid. Federal income assistance in column 7 comprises the SSI, AFDC/TANF, and SNAP programs while education and training assistance in column 8 includes such benefits as interest payments on guaranteed student loans, Pell grants, and Job Corps benefits. The transfer categories displayed in columns 2 to 8 account for over 85 percent of total individual transfer receipts. All regressions include the full vector of control variables from column 6 of Table 3. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered on state. Models are weighted by start of period CZ share of national population.