

TABLE 5—IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKING-AGE POPULATION  
WITHIN CZs, 1990–2007: 2SLS ESTIMATES  
*Dependent variables: Ten-year equivalent changes in log population counts  
and population shares by employment status*

	Mfg emp (1)	Non-mfg emp (2)	Unemp (3)	NILF (4)	SSDI receipt (5)
<i>Panel A. 100 × log change in population counts</i>					
(Δ imports from China to US)/worker	−4.231*** (1.047)	−0.274 (0.651)	4.921*** (1.128)	2.058* (1.080)	1.466*** (0.557)
<i>Panel B. Change in population shares</i>					
<i>All education levels</i>					
(Δ imports from China to US)/worker	−0.596*** (0.099)	−0.178 (0.137)	0.221*** (0.058)	0.553*** (0.150)	0.076*** (0.028)
<i>College education</i>					
(Δ imports from China to US)/worker	−0.592*** (0.125)	0.168 (0.122)	0.119*** (0.039)	0.304*** (0.113)	—
<i>No college education</i>					
(Δ imports from China to US)/worker	−0.581*** (0.095)	−0.531*** (0.203)	0.282*** (0.085)	0.831*** (0.211)	—

*Notes:*  $N = 1,444$  (722 CZs  $\times$  two time periods). All statistics are based on working age individuals (age 16 to 64). The effect of import exposure on the overall employment/population ratio can be computed as the sum of the coefficients for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment; this effect is highly statistically significant ( $p \leq 0.01$ ) in the full sample and in all reported subsamples. 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.