









Estimated Impacts of TAA on Participants' Outcomes Under the Trade Act of 2002:

I. Background and Design

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APPAM, November 8, 2013

What Is the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program?

 Provides reemployment services to workers who lost their jobs due to foreign trade

Funded by DOL, administered by states

 Trade-impacted firms or other entities file petitions to DOL for eligibility





What Are Key TAA Services?

- Training
- Trade Readjustment Allowances
- Wage Subsidy for Older Workers (ATAA)
- Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC)
- Job Search and Relocation Allowances
- American Job Centers (One Stops) are focal point of participant intake
 - Co-enrollment in WIA encouraged





What Is the TAA Program History?

- 1962 Trade Expansion Act: Established TAA for manufacturing workers
- 2002 Trade Act: Added new program benefits
- 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Expanded program eligibility to service sector workers and increased funding for training
- 2011 TAA Extension Act: Expires 12/31/2013
- 2013 TAA Extension Act not yet passed





Evaluation of the TAA Program Under the 2002 Amendments

- Large DOL-funded study included
 - Implementation Study
 - Impact Study
 - Benefit-Cost Analysis
- Took place between 2004-2012





TAA Eligibles Differ From Other UI Claimants

Characteristics	TAA Eligibles	UI Claimants
Female	46%	42%
Older than 50	35%	24%
In Metro Area	32%	54%
Education		
High School	58%	34%
> High School	25%	47%
Mean Earnings	\$34,000	\$28,000





TAA Eligibles Left Full-Time Jobs With Benefits and Long Job Tenure

Job Characteristics	Sample Mean
Hours per week	44
Union member	33%
Employment benefits	
Health insurance	93%
Retirement benefit	80%
Years of job tenure	13





Impact Study Used a Rigorous Propensity Score Matched Design

- Used best practices found in the literature for minimizing potential sample selection biases
 - Heckman et al. (1997,1998)
 - Deheija and Wahba (1999)
 - Glazerman et al. (2003)
 - Smith and Todd (2005)
 - Bloom et al. (2005)
 - Mueser et al. (2007)
 - Steiner et al. (2010)





Selected Large, Nationally Representative TAA Samples

- 26 states randomly selected proportional to size
 - 90 percent of the TAA population
 - All agreed to participate and provide UI and TAA data
- Multiple TAA samples to examine robustness
 - Workers on TAA worker lists (20,000)
 - 1. TAA participants
 - 2. TAA-eligible nonparticipants
 - Expected zero impacts for this group
 - TRA beneficiaries (10,000)





26 States for Impact Study







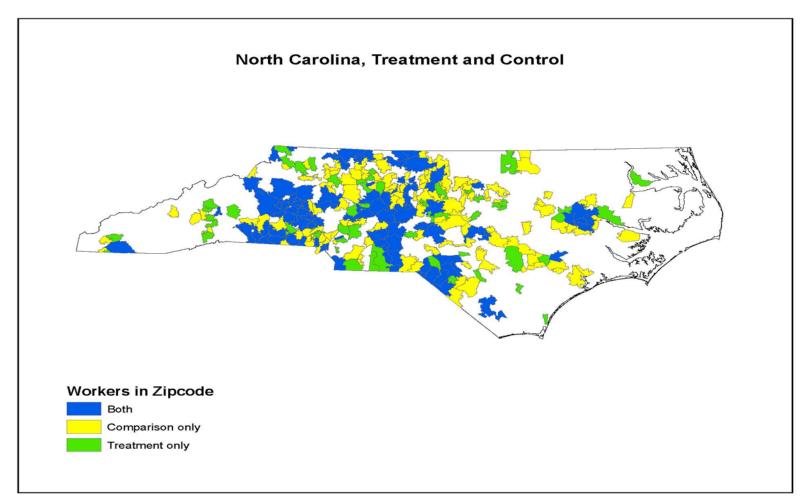
Selection of Comparison Groups: Overall Approach

- TAA and matched comparisons were all:
 - UI claimants
 - Manufacturing workers
 - From same local areas
 - Laid off in 2005-2006
- Two-stage matching process
 - 1. Used UI claims and local area data: 2-to-1 match
 - 2. Refined using detailed baseline survey data
- Matching conducted separately by state and for each TAA group





Overlap of Treatment and Comparisons, NC





Initial Selection of Comparison Groups

- Used matching variables in UI claims data
 - Demographics
 - Base-period earnings
 - UI claim and benefit data
 - Local area characteristics
- Selected <u>two</u> "nearest neighbor" comparisons for each treatment
- Matched with replacement
- Used specification tests to find best model
- Released a subset of treatments and matched comparisons for initial telephone surveys





Updated Selection of Comparison Groups Using More Detailed Survey Data

- Re-matching was conducted using rich baseline characteristics not in UI claims data
- Adjusted for important TAA-comparison group differences
 - Expected to be recalled to job
 - Job tenure
 - Health insurance
 - Company size
 - Union status
- Kernel matching used to increase sample sizes





TAA Participants and Matched Comparisons in Survey Sample Have Similar Baseline Characteristics

Matching Variable	TAA Participants	Comparisons
Male	48%	48%
White	65%	65%
Age (years)	49	49
High school or more	84%	83%
Base period earnings	\$33,000	\$33,000
Household Income	\$42,700	\$41,900
Expected to be recalled	11%	11%
Health insurance on job	95%	95%
Company size	486	450
Job tenure (years)	13	13
Hourly wage	\$14.80	\$14.90
Area unemployment rate	5.4%	5.5%
% workers in manufactu	ring 14%	14%

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Both Groups Were in Declining Industries

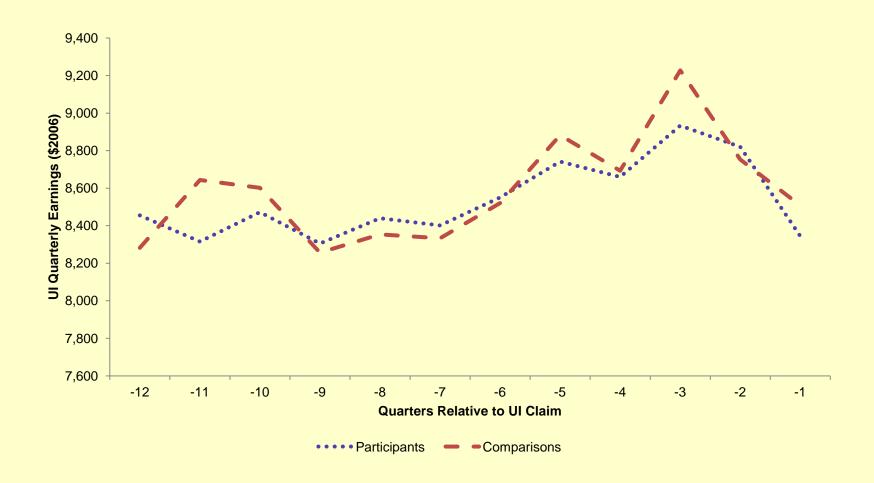
% Change in Employment Between 2004 and 2009

% Change	TAA Participants	Comparisons
-100 to -44%	26%	26%
-44 to -30%	24%	23%
-30 to -18%	25%	25%
-18 to 20%	25%	26%
Average % Change	-31%	-30%





Quarterly Earnings From UI Wage Records Prior to the UI Claim, by Research Status







Caveats About Propensity Score Design

- TAA participants and comparisons are balanced on observable characteristics
- Unobservable differences could remain
 - Availability of jobs in local areas
 - Skills and motivation to seek employment
- Conducted many sensitivity analyses to assess credibility of findings





Data Sources for Outcome Measures

- Survey data covering the four years after the UI claim date
 - 2,000 TAA and 1,800 comparison workers who completed 51-month follow-up interviews
 - 63 percent effective survey response rate
 - Adjusted weights for nonresponse
- <u>UI wage records</u> covering three years
 - Much larger samples



