

Article

Disaster Impact, National Aid, and Economic Growth: Evidence from the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake

Renjie Zhao ^{1,*}, Shihu Zhong ^{1,*}  and Aiping He ²

¹ School of Public Economics and Administration, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Shanghai 200433, China; xdjjzrj@126.com

² School of Economics and Management, Northwest University, Shaanxi 710000, China; xdjjhe@126.com

* Correspondence: zhongshihu@163.sufe.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-15173222663

Received: 16 October 2018; Accepted: 21 November 2018; Published: 26 November 2018



Abstract: How disasters have affected economic growth has often been a subject for economic debate, and empirical studies of the experience in China are clearly inadequate. Using the panel data from 181 county-level cities in Sichuan province from 2003 to 2013, this paper investigates the direct and dynamic effects of the Wenchuan earthquake disaster on economic growth, as well as how national rescue affected postdisaster economic recovery. The econometric results show that earthquakes significantly reduce real GDP in the affected areas after controlling for the national rescue variables, and this negative effect exists in the affected area over a long time. In addition, our empirical findings suggest that the postdisaster national rescue can promote economic recovery in the affected areas by increasing government expenditure, improving traffic conditions, and enhancing the urbanization process and the level of industrialization. Besides, state financial aid has no obvious effect on the development of tertiary industries and the accumulation of human capital in affected areas. These results were found to be robust after applying several approaches to alleviate the potential endogeneity problem. Findings in this study carry several important policy implications. As well as providing national rescue to promote postdisaster reconstruction, the government should also develop policies that will provide direct aid funding to tertiary industries and boost postdisaster economic reconstruction and human capital accumulation, thus improving the efficiency of relief funding and reducing the long-term adverse effects of the disaster on economic growth.

Keywords: disaster influence; national aid; economic growth; Wenchuan earthquake

1. Introduction

One of the major challenges facing the world today is how to respond to the impact of disasters from natural hazards on human economic and social development, and the key to meeting this challenge is to correctly understand and assess the long-term impact of disasters on economic growth and social welfare (Klomp, 2016 and Klomp and Valckx, 2014) [1,2]. For example, because people lack awareness of and assistance during and after an earthquake, one of the most serious disasters from natural hazards in the history of the United States—Hurricane Katrina—had a serious impact on the affected areas, with economic losses of up to \$200 billion with nearly 2000 deaths. This disaster has piqued the attention of the United States and the world and, to a large extent, affected US national disaster prevention and assistance measures (Burby, 2006; Elliott et al. 2006; Tierney et al. 2006; Eisenman et al. 2007) [3–6]. In recent years, due to widespread coverage by the media, the immediate impact of disasters—death, injury, and destruction—can quickly be brought to public attention. However, as time goes by and postdisaster relief programs are implemented, the long-term impacts of disasters tend to be ignored by those who are not directly affected. It is difficult to provide adequate

empirical support to attract public response to future disasters; this can also have a negative effect on government policies (Barone and Mocetti, 2014) [7]. Therefore, it is important that economists re-examine the effects of disasters on economic development by evaluating their economic impact and the effectiveness of disaster aid policies.

Starting with the groundbreaking work of Albala-Bertrand (1993), research into the direct impact of disasters on economic growth has resulted in more than 30 comparative studies that provide thousands of estimated outcomes (Klomp and Valckx, 2014) [2,8]. However, the existing literature has not yet reached a consensus on the relationship between disasters due to natural hazards and economic growth. On one hand, some studies suggest that disasters from natural hazards have a detrimental effect on physical capital, human capital (Human capital is the stock of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value), and the institutional environment of the affected areas, resulting in significant impairment in economic growth (Rasmussen, 2004; Noy, 2009; Loayza et al. 2012; and Brollo et al. 2013) [9–12]. For example, Rasmussen (2004) used data from 1970 to 2002 gathered in the Caribbean to study the impact of natural disasters on economic growth, analyzed the short-term impact of natural disasters on economic growth in three years after the disaster, and explored the medium-term impact by dividing an interval every ten years [9]. Moreover, as of 2002 he also studied the long-term relationship between natural disasters and economic growth, and found that natural disasters will have an adverse effect on economic growth in different periods. Using the cross-country data from 1970 to 2003, Noy (2009) studied the impact of natural disasters on the macroeconomy of developing countries and smaller economies, and found that natural disasters have a negative relationship with macroeconomic growth, but the higher literacy rate, better institutions, higher per capita income, higher degree of openness to trade, and higher levels of government spending are conducive to withstanding the initial disaster shock and preventing further spillovers into the macroeconomy [10]. Applying a dynamic generalized method of moments panel estimator to a 1961–2005 cross-country panel dataset, Loayza et al. (2012) found that disasters do affect economic growth but not always negatively, with effects that differ across types of disasters and economic sectors [11]. However, serious natural disasters will have a negative impact on economic growth, and the negative correlation between natural disasters and economic growth in developing countries is more significant.

Other research suggests that disasters from natural hazards do not only impede economic growth, but can also have a positive relationship with economic growth. Based on the historical data from across countries, Skidmore and Hideki (2002) examined the impact of the average level of natural disasters on economic growth and human capital from 1960 to 1990, and found that natural disasters would reduce physical capital in the short term, but would promote the accumulation of human capital in the long run, increase productivity and economic growth [13]. Cuaresma et al. (2008) used cross-country panel dataset to study the effects of disasters on economic growth in different time ranges and found that the effects of disasters on economic growth were significantly different between 1976 and 1990 and 1960 and 1990 [14]. Using the cross-country data from 1970 and 2008, Cavallo et al. (2013) examined the short- and long-run average causal impact of catastrophic natural disasters on economic growth by combining information from comparative case studies, and found that only extremely large disasters have a negative effect on output, both in the short- and long-run, but once controlling for political changes during the sample interval, even extremely large disasters did not display any significant effect on economic growth [15]. Therefore, in the long run, there is a positive relationship between natural disasters and economic growth. In addition, there are scholars who believe that due to differences in data selection and natural disaster types (Felbermay and Gröschl, 2014) [16], and the impact of different disaster response systems and other factors (Barone and Mocetti, 2014) [7], the impact on economic growth is dynamic, so there should be more focus on specific analysis.

In general, the research supporting a positive impact on economic growth emphasizes that large-scale, postdisaster rescue policies (postdisaster rescue policies refer to the funding from the

Central Government of China was allocated to county governments in our paper) can help the affected areas to rapidly expand capital investment, improve infrastructure (Okuyama, 2003; Hallegatte and Dumas, 2009) [17,18], and promote technological upgrades of the facilities and equipment used in the damaged industries and enterprises (Fischer and Newell, 2008) [19]. Further, there is also research that indicates that the role of postdisaster relief in aiding economic development depends on the efficient use of the aid funding and the rationality of the funded projects. In the context of an imperfect system design and lack of a restraint mechanism, external relief will not only fail to promote economic growth, but will boost nonproductive consumption, reduce the actual investment in public goods, exacerbate government corruption, and damage incentives. Unfortunately, all of the aforementioned can lead recipient areas into the trap of ongoing financial dependency (Boone, 1996 and Clement et al. 2012) [20,21]. Therefore, it is clear that the effects of postdisaster rescue policies are very different throughout the existing research. Although China is a country with some of the most devastating disasters from natural hazards and a strong national disaster relief system, most of the existing economics literature concentrates on developed countries or Africa. There are few empirical studies focus on the impact of Chinese disasters and national aid on economic growth. In domestic studies, the relationship between disasters from natural hazards and economic growth was studied by applying the single-difference method to time series or provincial data (Jia, 2013; Guo et al., 2015; and Tang et al. 2014) [22–24]. The conclusions, however, may be subject to error in the estimated results due to the different levels of economic development in the affected areas before the disasters occurred. At the same time, in order to identify the net impact of disasters on economic growth, it is also necessary to account fully for the impact of national disaster relief (Barone and Mocetti, 2014) [7], but current studies on economic growth in areas affected by the Wenchuan earthquake do not effectively control for this impact. Therefore, based on China's experience with disasters, it is not only possible to improve on the existing literature related to disaster impact and economic growth, but also possible to understand and improve the country's national disaster relief model more accurately by using a more scientific approach to study and evaluate the impact of disasters on economic growth and the effects of disaster relief policies.

The focus of our research is on the Wenchuan earthquake, the worst disaster to occur in China since the introduction of reform and the opening of economic policy. This event is studied as a quasi-natural experiment to evaluate its impact on economic growth using the Difference-in-Difference (DID) method. The findings and contributions of this research are reflected in three aspects: First, this article uses panel data from 181 cities in Sichuan province from 2003 to 2013 to scientifically evaluate the impact of the disaster on economic growth through Difference-in-Difference-Propensity Score Matching (PSM-DID). The results indicate that the earthquake was not only harmful to current economic growth, but also continues to have a significantly negative effect on regional economic growth from a long-term dynamic perspective, thereby supporting the conclusion that disasters from natural hazards have a negative impact on economic growth. Second, based on financial expenditure data from the disaster areas, a disaster relief variable has been developed and controlled for use as a variable to represent national aid. Without considering and controlling for the influence of national aid, the research results regarding the competing individual effects of the earthquake and national rescue on economic growth will be ambiguous, possibly leading to the conclusion that earthquakes do not influence economic growth. Third, the Chinese national disaster model does help to boost recovery in the affected areas; financial investment in postdisaster reconstruction, as the main objective of national aid, can effectively improve conditions in the disaster area. This will promote urbanization and private economic development, thus reducing government economic intervention and inhibiting excessive investment in fixed assets. However, national aid, which has no obvious effect on the development of tertiary industries and the accumulation of human capital, is related to bias in national rescue policies. We believe that the impact of disasters on economic structures and human capital are the most important issues to consider when providing national aid, so it is essential to promote economic development in the disaster area and to enhance the country's disaster response capacity.

The rest of this paper is arranged as follows. Section 2 is a review of the literature. Section 3 introduces the data, variables, and descriptive statistics. Section 4 discusses the empirical method and identification strategy. Section 5 presents the results and an empirical analysis. Section 6 outlines the robustness test. Section 7 presents the conclusion.

2. Literature Review

How do disasters from natural hazards affect economic output and growth? What does economic theory contribute toward our understanding of the short- and long-term economic consequences of disaster shocks? For nearly half a century economists have struggled to answer these questions. In the new classical economic growth model, earthquakes are seen as having a negative impact on capital accumulation, causing economic development to deviate from its original trajectory and causing a rapid economic downturn in the short-term (Barone and Mocetti, 2014) [7]. Based on the assumptions of the new classical theory of growth, scholars have conducted extensive studies trying to find empirical evidence to verify the adverse effects of disasters on economic development.

Rasmussen (2004) used the data from 1970 to 2002 gathered in the Caribbean to study the impact of natural disasters on economic growth, then analyzed the short-term impact of natural disasters on economic growth in three years after the disaster, and found that in the Caribbean, disasters from natural hazards can reduce the economic output of the affected area by 2.2%, and that even large-scale reconstruction fails to restore economic output to predisaster levels [9]. Research on a sample of global emergencies indicates that serious disasters can be significantly detrimental to economic growth in the affected areas, and can even adversely affect the larger economic system, an indirect effect that makes it much more difficult to restore economic growth for years (Cavallo and Noy, 2010) [25]. For example, floods in Europe, and hurricanes, such as Harvey and Irma in the United States, have a negative impact by reducing the earnings from corporate and individual capital investment and driving up financial costs for affected enterprises, which can adversely influence corporate production and local and distant employment, thus stunting economic growth (Leiter et al. 2009; Strobl, 2011) [26,27].

In addition, research done on less developed regions such as Africa suggests that disasters can harm the accumulation of human capital, which will in the long run impact economic development of the affected areas. Beegle et al. (2006), using household survey data from Tanzania, discovered that in order to counter the negative impact of agricultural disasters on household income, families will choose to have children enter the agricultural industry at an earlier age [28]. In the meantime, the destruction of schools and other education facilities in affected areas reduces the number of education-related resources, leading to an overall decrease in average education levels (Checchi and García-Peñalosa, 2004) [29]. Even when governments provide positive conditions for postdisaster resumption of education, population outflow from the affected areas makes it difficult to enhance levels of human capital (Donner and Rodriguez, 2008) [30]. Moreover, the adverse effects of the disaster on human capital accumulation will trickle down to future generations (Caeuso and Miller, 2015) [31]. Therefore, from the view of both short-term physical capital damage or long-term capital investment and human capital accumulation, the disaster will have a negative impact on economic development.

However, scholars who disagree with the strictly negative view of disasters argue that previous studies are only concerned with the negative effects of the disaster itself, and do not fully consider the role of postdisaster relief policies, especially the effects of large-scale national aid. Albala-Bertland (1993) was the first to suggest that postdisaster relief and economic recovery mechanisms can effectively reduce the negative impact of disasters on the economic system, and that disasters from natural hazards cannot adversely affect economic development [8]. Furthermore, there are a large number of scholars who adhere to Schumpeter's "Creative Destruction Theory", signifying that disasters provide opportunities to adjust the levels of capital accumulation and technology (Okuyama, 2003; Fischer and Newell, 2008) [17,19]. Postdisaster relief will effectively increase levels of capital investment and improve infrastructure in the affected areas, while government policy support can encourage industries to adopt or develop new technologies (Hallegatte and Dumas, 2009) [18]. The impact

of the disaster on economic development can be seen as a kind of subversive form of creation (Cuaresma et al. 2008; Cavallo et al. 2013) [14,15]. Even with population outflow and a decline in human capital from disaster shocks, if the government is able to provide better living conditions and education resources through the provision of postdisaster national aid, the demand for an educated labor force can still be supplied. Therefore, in the long run, the quality of human capital in the affected areas can gradually be improved and not significantly reduced (Skidmore and Toya, 2002; Heylen and Pozzi, 2007) [13,32]. Therefore, due to the effects of postdisaster relief and economic recovery policy, the economic performance in the affected areas may be increased.

In the debate between these two arguments, one of the central questions is whether postdisaster aid can really work, thus making it necessary to recognize the role of national rescue policies when studying the impact of disasters on economic development (Barone and Mocetti, 2014) [7]. However, many studies have not fully considered this problem because of data limitations. Even in the literature that focuses on national aid, there is no agreement on the effect it has on economic development in the affected areas. Most research suggests that national rescue does have a positive impact on physical capital investment, infrastructure construction, and public services in the affected areas, and even improves regional technical capabilities and foreign trade (Hatemi and Irandoust, 2005) [33], but capital-based relief policies can also adversely affect the institutional environment of the recipients. Increased capital investment also means that government fiscal power is expanding, and in the absence of constraints this public sector expansion will lead to increased nonproductive consumption and the exclusion of the non-public sector (Boone, 1996 and Clement et al. 2012) [20,21]. In the case of disaster aid, there is a policy bias toward financial inputs that focus more on infrastructure construction and building restoration than on the economic structure and the institutional environment. This could limit the role of disaster aid policies in promoting economic development.

The research presented in this paper is directly related to two areas of research discussed in the existing literature. The first area pertains to the relationship between disasters from natural hazards and economic development. This paper attempts to study economic development in the disaster area for the five years following the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, and provides empirical evidence to support the conclusions presented. The second area of research is related to national rescue policies. For this study, a national rescue variable, based on financial expenditure data, has been developed and employed to analyze economic development in the impacted area. At the same time, this study focuses on the effects of financial input on the major forms of disaster aid, summarizes the problems in policy performance, and offers some suggestions for policy improvements.

3. Data, Variables, and Descriptive Statistics

Sichuan (Formerly Romanized as Szechuan or Szechwan), is a province in southwest China occupying most of the Sichuan Basin and the easternmost part of the Tibetan Plateau between the Jinsha River on the west, the Daba Mountains in the north, and the Yungui Plateau to the south. Sichuan's capital city is Chengdu. The population of Sichuan stands at 81 million.

Sichuan consists of twenty-one prefecture-level divisions: eighteen prefecture-level cities (including a sub-provincial city) and three autonomous prefectures, as shown in Figure 1. The twenty Prefectures of Sichuan are subdivided into 183 county-level divisions (53 districts, 17 county-level cities, 109 counties, and four autonomous counties).

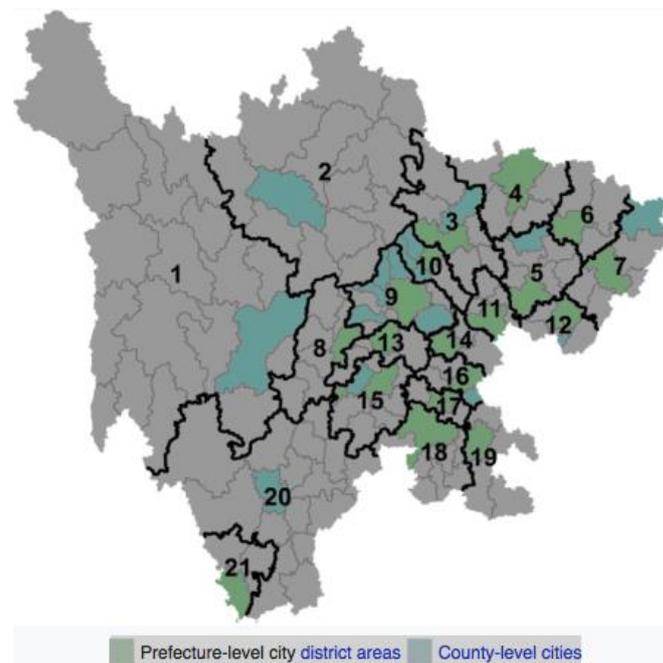


Figure 1. Administrative divisions of Sichuan.

According to Wikipedia, Sichuan has been historically known as the “Province of Abundance”. It is one of the major agricultural production bases of China. Grain, including rice and wheat, is the major product with output. Sichuan is rich in mineral resources. It has more than 132 kinds of underground mineral resources including vanadium, titanium, and lithium being the largest in China. Sichuan also possesses China’s largest proven natural gas reserves, the majority of which is transported to more developed eastern regions. Sichuan is one of the major industrial centers of China. In addition to heavy industries such as coal, energy, iron, and steel, the province has also established a light industrial sector comprising building materials, wood processing, and food and silk processing. Chengdu and Mianyang are the production centers for textiles and electronics products. Deyang, Panzhihua, and Yibin are the production centers for machinery, metallurgical industries, and wine, respectively. Besides, the auto industry is an important and key sector of the machinery industry in Sichuan. Most of the auto manufacturing companies are located in Chengdu, Mianyang, Nanchong, and Luzhou.

This paper studies the direct and dynamic effects of the Wenchuan earthquake disaster on economic growth using panel data from 181 county-level cities in Sichuan province from 2003 to 2013. In addition, based on fiscal expenditure data, national rescue variables are developed and used to analyze the effects of disaster aid on economic growth in the affected areas and to identify the specific methods used to administer this aid. The data used are from the Sichuan Statistical Yearbook and the China Statistical Yearbook of Regional Economy. The earthquake disaster area variable is set according to the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake Disaster Assessment Report that listed 39 major disaster cities, 10 heavy disaster cities and 3 Pan-Hui heavy disaster in Sichuan Province. The specific meaning and method of calculating each variable are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Meaning and method of calculating the main variables.

Variable Character	Variable Name	Specific Meaning	Calculation Method
Explained Variables	lnrdp	Regional real GDP	The real regional GDP logarithm
	lnpergdp	Regional real GDP per capita	The real regional GDP per capita logarithm
Core Interpretation variables	earthquake	Wenchuan earthquake	Dummy variable
	Lnrescue	State aid	(Real fiscal expenditure/potential fiscal expenditure)logarithm
Control Variables	structure	Proportion of tertiary industries in local economy	Regional tertiary industry output/regional GDP
	industry	Industrialization	Regional secondary industry output/regional GDP
	urban	Urbanization	Regional nonagricultural population/total population \times 100
	edu	Education level	Colleges and Universities on campus population/regional total population \times 10,000
	gov	Expenditure level	Government fiscal expenditure/regional GDP
	far	Fixed-asset investment level	Regional fixed-asset investment/regional GNP (GNP is an abbreviation for 'gross national product'. In economics, a country's GNP is the total value of all the goods produced and services provided by that country in one year.)
	private	Private economic development	Regional private economic output/regional GNP
	traffic	Traffic conditions	Regional highway mileage/regional administrative area
	lnpop	Population	The total population of the region at the end of the year
	GDP	Economic fluctuation	GDP growth rate

In order to measure regional economic growth, following the methods utilized in existing literature, the real GDP (in log) will be considered as the dependent variable; county data for GDP is from the Sichuan Statistical Yearbook. To be able to compare the data accurately, 2003 is regarded as the base year and GDP growth rates are used to calculate the real GDP. In addition, dummy variables are set in the same manner as in the existing literature, if the county belonged to the Wenchuan earthquake disaster zone in 2008; the Wenchuan earthquake dummy variable (earthquake) is valued as 1, otherwise it is valued as 0. To test for robustness, the PSM-DID method is used to specify the county variable as the individual ID, and the Logit estimation bias score is used based on the Kernel Matching of the Propensity Score method. To control for the influence of other factors, we have a series of control variables, including government spending (gov), the level of investment in fixed assets (far), the urbanization rate (urban), the level of regional industrialization (industry), the proportion of the tertiary industry in the local economy (third industry), the number of people in schools of higher education per ten thousand people (edu), private economic development (private), regional traffic conditions (traffic), the total population at the end of the year (lnpop), and economic fluctuations (GDP). Table 2 shows the descriptive statistics of the main variables.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for the main variables.

Variable Name	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Sd
Lngdp	15.178	8.971	12.624	1.392
Lnpergdp	11.584	7.647	9.178	0.772
Earthquake	1	0	0.298	0.458
Lnrescue	13.187	0	3.418	3.980
Far	6.621	0.096	0.786	0.685
Lnfisical	13.744	5.878	11.148	0.995
Industry	0.811	0.006	0.342	0.191
Third industry	0.851	0.094	0.322	0.110
Urban	100	4.6	34.629	22.095
Edu	4366.417	30.151	520.869	265.896
Private	0.894	0.098	0.508	0.079
Traffic	17.094	0.032	0.877	0.802
Lnpop	5.091	0.875	3.481	1.024
GDP	1.301	−0.524	0.178	0.111

It is important to note that we developed the postdisaster rescue policies variable used in this research. Much of the literature points out that disaster rescue—financed mainly by fiscal funds—will have a direct impact on economic growth, household income, and individual consumption (Barone and Mocetti, 2014; Raschky and Schwindt, 2012; Zhuo and Duan, 2012; Lu, et al. 2014) [7,34–36]. Further, this rescue is most often administered for some time after a disaster. When studying the disaster impact on economic growth, there may be an estimate bias if external aid variables are not effectively controlled. In the case of the Wenchuan earthquake, the central government allocated \$6018 million immediately after the disaster in 2008, and three years later, this funding reached more than \$258.6 billion. Such massive funding will inevitably influence the net effect of the disaster on economic growth. In addition, studying the impact of the national rescue on economic growth in the affected areas has more significance: by controlling the aid variables, the separate effects of the disaster and the aid on economic growth can be more clearly identified. Unfortunately, the government has so far failed to release detailed data on the disaster aid provided to the earthquake-affected cities, but in the post-Wenchuan earthquake period, national rescue has been the primary form of financial investment in China. During this period, financial expenditures across different regions effectively reflected national rescue levels for those regions and, for this reason, the national rescue variable measure is based on fiscal expenditure data. First, the average growth of fiscal expenditures in the regions is measured over the five years from 2003 to 2007 based on actual fiscal expenditures in these regions. Then, based on this growth rate, the potential fiscal expenditures of the regions from 2008 to 2013, using 2007 as the base year, are calculated. These figures reflect the potential fiscal expenditure levels based on the average growth rate in the five years before the disaster. Finally, the difference between the actual fiscal expenditures from 2008 to 2013 and the calculated potential fiscal expenditures in the affected areas can be used to identify the effect of the postdisaster rescue policies for use in this research.

Is it reasonable to use fiscal expenditures as a measure for national aid? Figure 2a shows the growth rate of financial expenditures for the control and treatment groups based on fiscal expenditures in 2002. Noticeably, before the Wenchuan earthquake, the growth rate of the treatment group is lower than that of the control group, although both groups maintain similar growth trends. After 2008, the growth rate of fiscal expenditure for the treatment group increases rapidly, and continues to grow until the postdisaster reconstruction policy expires in 2012. This suggests that the affected areas received substantial financial support, which is consistent with national rescue policies. Therefore, we conclude that fiscal expenditures can reflect the status of national disaster aid. Figure 2b shows the difference between actual and potential fiscal expenditures. After 2008 the real fiscal expenditure for the control group was only slightly higher than the potential spending, which was calculated based on the average growth rate of the previous five years, while the degree of difference and the trend are not obvious. For the treatment group, this difference is very significant and the trend is in line with

actual national rescue policies. Therefore, we can hypothesize that the difference between the actual financial expenditure and the potential fiscal expenditure of the treatment group after 2008 does reflect the influence of the national aid. This variable is then used as a measure of national rescue policy. The descriptive statistics for the main variables are shown in Table 2.

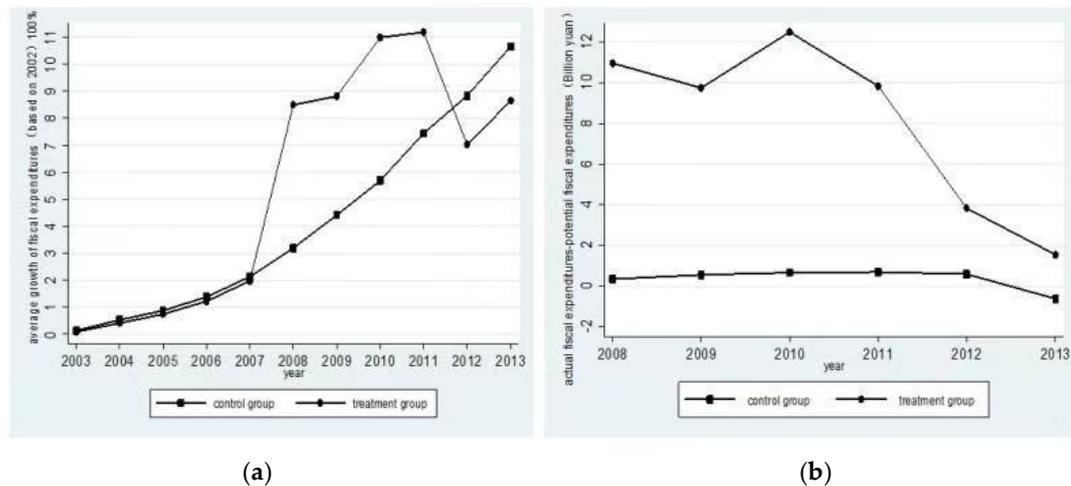


Figure 2. (a) The growth rate of fiscal expenditure from 2003 to 2013 (control and treatment groups are set in the same manner as in the existing literature, if the county belonged to the Wenchuan earthquake disaster zone in 2008, it will be defined as treatment groups, otherwise it will be defined as control groups). (b) Actual fiscal expenditures–potential fiscal expenditures.

4. Econometrics Model and Estimation Method

Disasters from natural hazards can be seen as external shocks that affect regional economic growth. When evaluating the impact of these shocks, it is more effective to use the DID method (Ashenfelter and Card, 1985 and Gruber and Poterba, 1994) [37,38]. This paper refers to the existing literature (Zhang, et al. 2015) [39] and the Wenchuan earthquake disaster area assessment report released in 2008. During the aftermath of the Wenchuan earthquake, Sichuan province identified the 52 heavily affected areas, which included 39 major disaster cities, 10 heavy disaster cities, and three Pan-Hui heavy disaster. In this research, the sample of the serious disaster cities is the treatment group, and the sample from nondisaster areas is the control group. Data from 2003 to 2013 for 181 cities is divided into four subsamples: the treatment group before the earthquake, the treatment group after the earthquake, the control group before the earthquake, and the control group after the earthquake. To distinguish among the four groups of subsamples, two dummy variables, du and dt , were developed. In the treatment group, du is given the value 1, and in the control group, the value 0, meaning that $du = 1$ represents the disaster area sample and $du = 0$ reflects the nondisaster area sample. The variable $dt = 0$ represents the period before the earthquake and $dt = 1$ reflects the period after the earthquake. Accordingly, the benchmark regression model for the DID method is as follows

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 du_{it} + \beta_2 dt_{it} + \beta_3 du_{it}dt_{it} + \beta_4 rescue_{it} + \beta_5 X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

where the subscripts i and t represent i county in the t year; β_1 measures the individual effect on the disaster county, β_2 represents the time trend effect, and β_3 measures the impact of the disaster on economic growth. If the earthquake adversely affects economic development in the affected areas, the coefficient of β_3 should be significantly negative. The $rescue_{it}$ term represents the amount of national rescue received for the year t in the i th county. If national rescue enhances economic development in the affected areas, β_4 should be significantly positive. X represents a series of control variables, and ε is a random error term. The dependent variable Y measures economic development in the affected cities, and the specific indicators include real GDP in log and real GDP per capita in log.

The specific parameters in the DID model are listed in Table 3. According to model (1), for the earthquake disaster areas (the treatment group sample, $du = 1$), the economic growth parameters for before and after the earthquake are $\beta_0 + \beta_1$ and $\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$, respectively. The change in economic development for the affected areas before and after the earthquake is $\Delta Y_t = \beta_2 + \beta_3$, which includes the combination of disaster shocks and other factors. For the nondisaster areas (the control group, $du = 0$), the parameters for the level of economic development before and after the earthquake are β_0 and $\beta_0 + \beta_2$, respectively, and $\Delta Y_0 = \beta_2$ is the pre- and post-earthquake change in economic growth. The change does not include the disaster impact of the earthquake on regional economic growth. Therefore, using the measured difference in economic development for the treatment group before and after the earthquake, $\Delta Y_t = \beta_2 + \beta_3$, minus the measured difference in economic development for the control group before and after the earthquake, $\Delta Y_0 = \beta_2$, the net effect of the earthquake disaster ($\Delta \Delta Y_0 = \beta_3$) on economic development in the affected areas can be determined. If the earthquake really reduces the level of economic growth in the affected areas, the coefficient of β_3 should be significantly negative, and if the national rescue policies improve economic growth, after controlling for the effect of the policies, the absolute value of β_3 's coefficient should increase significantly.

Table 3. The Difference-in-Difference model parameters.

	Before Earthquake, dt = 0	After Earthquake, dt = 1	Difference
Disaster areas (treatment group, $du = 1$)	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	$\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$	$\Delta Y_t = \beta_2 + \beta_3$
Other areas (control group, $du = 0$)	β_0	$\beta_0 + \beta_2$	$\Delta Y_0 = \beta_2$
Difference-in-Difference			$\Delta \Delta Y_0 = \beta_3$

In addition, the impact of disasters on economic growth may have a long-term effect (Barone and Mocetti, 2014) [7]. As time goes by the effects of the disaster on economic growth may diminish or persist in the long run; therefore, the effect on long-term economic growth will be dynamic. This means that the negative impact will gradually disappear, a situation associated with the implementation of national disaster aid and postdisaster reconstruction policies designed to enhance regional economic growth. In order to test this prediction, we transform model (1) as follows

$$Y_{it} = a_0 + a_1 du_{it} + a_2 dt_{it} + \sum_k b_k du_{it} \times dt_{it}^k + \sum_j c_j \times X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

In this model, k represents the exogenous shocks occur in the k th years after or before the Wenchuan earthquake, and thus $du_{it} \times dt_{it}^k$ shows the annual dummy variable of the k th year for the severely affected areas. Because the Wenchuan earthquake happened in 2008 and our sample is acquired from 2003 to 2013, $k = -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. For example, in 2006, exogenous shocks happened in the two years before the Wenchuan earthquake, therefore $k = -2$, and thereby the variable $du_{it} \times dt_{it}^{-2} = 1$, while $du_{it} \times dt_{it}^k (k \neq -2)$ in the other years are given the value 0. As a result, coefficient b_k measures the impact of the disaster on economic growth in the k th year of the earthquake. At the same time, other control variables need to be controlled during the dynamic effect test.

An important premise of the DID method used in this research is that before the earthquake there is no systemic difference in the trend of economic growth between the affected and non-affected areas. However, in reality, the most severe earthquake effects were felt in areas with the harshest natural geography and lowest original levels of economic development, making it difficult to satisfy the common trend hypothesis required for the DID method. To solve this problem, Heckman et al. (1997, 1998) proposed using the PSM-DID method (PSM-DID is an abbreviation for 'Propensity Score Matching with Difference-in-difference'. Standard propensity score matching was used to create a highly comparable control group) to abate the problem of invisible factors affecting treatment group variables that do not change with time, a solution which can ensure that the DID estimate can satisfy the common trend hypothesis [40,41]. This means that nondisaster county j in the control group should

be made as similar as possible to county i of the treatment group by matching the observed variables so that $X_i \approx X_j$, and then comparing these matched treatment and control groups because of their similarity in earthquake disaster possibilities.

For such a purpose, we also apply a PSM-DID approach to estimate. This approach first estimates a propensity score for all counties based on the “distance” between treatment and control cases, the estimated score is then added into the model to serve as the control function. Remarkably, for each county i in the quake-affected area, the score changes before and after the earthquake in all matched non-affected areas should be calculated. The propensity model then predicts the average treatment effect, which is equal to the score change in the affected cities before and after the earthquake minus the score change in the matched non-affected cities. While the average treatment effect can judge accurately the impact of the disaster on economic growth in affected areas.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. The Direct Impact of the Disaster on Economic Growth in the Affected Areas

Initially we examine the direct impact of the Wenchuan earthquake on economic growth in the affected areas. Earthquake disasters have sudden, natural characteristics, providing a quasi-natural experimental environment in which economic development in affected areas can be analyzed. Therefore, according to model (1), the DID method is used to study the impact of the earthquake on economic growth in affected areas (difference in differences (Conley & Taber, 2005) is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences that attempts to mimic an experimental research design using observational study data, by studying the differential effect of a treatment on a “treatment group” versus a “control group” in a natural experiment [42]. It calculates the effect of a treatment (i.e., an explanatory variable or an independent variable) on an outcome (i.e., a response variable or dependent variable) by comparing the average change over time in the outcome variable for the treatment group, compared to the average change over time for the control group). The regression results are in Table 4.

Table 4. The direct impact of disaster on economic growth.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	lngdp	lngdp	Lngdp	lngdp	lngdp
du	0.254 *** (2.590)	0.406 *** (5.910)	0.394 *** (5.762)	0.430 *** (5.526)	0.402 *** (5.861)
dt	0.715 *** (9.862)	0.470 *** (9.227)	0.443 *** (8.512)	0.454 *** (8.065)	0.426 *** (8.011)
du×dt	−0.125 (−0.940)	−0.135 (−1.630)	−1.747 *** (−3.978)	−0.469 *** (−4.333)	−0.744 * (−1.735)
Lnrescue			0.055 (1.414)		
LnrescueL1.				0.147 *** (3.715)	
LnrescueL2.					0.043 *** (5.575)
industry		0.835 *** (4.628)	0.982 *** (5.157)	0.789 *** (4.126)	0.946 *** (4.841)
structure		0.978 *** (3.253)	1.180 *** (3.715)	1.107 *** (3.440)	1.107 *** (3.406)
gov		−1.415 *** (−19.906)	−1.359 *** (−18.773)	−1.404 *** (−19.013)	−1.325 *** (−18.139)

Table 4. Cont.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	lngdp	lngdp	Lngdp	lngdp	lngdp
traffic		0.428 *** (16.188)	0.377 *** (13.774)	0.388 *** (13.995)	0.371 *** (13.366)
urban		0.013 *** (9.133)	0.013 *** (8.274)	0.013 *** (8.164)	0.014 *** (8.801)
private		2.507 *** (11.653)	2.671 *** (11.439)	2.524 *** (10.815)	2.693 *** (11.328)
far		−0.056 * (−1.825)	−0.070 ** (−2.169)	−0.097 *** (−2.946)	−0.074 ** (−2.261)
lnpop		0.314 *** (7.685)	0.342 *** (7.923)	0.309 *** (6.853)	0.345 *** (7.808)
gdp		−0.501 *** (−2.877)	−0.528 *** (−2.899)	−0.355 * (−1.947)	−0.363 * (−1.959)
_cons	12.178 *** (227.183)	8.368 *** (27.028)	8.053 *** (24.339)	8.410 *** (24.975)	7.996 *** (23.723)
N	1989	1439	1295	1231	1242
R ²	0.063	0.759	0.754	0.754	0.751
F	44.457	373.830	301.864	286.731	284.646

Note: (1) the values of t are in parentheses; (2) *, **, and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

In the first and second columns of Table 4, the role of national rescue is not considered. The variable $du \times dt$ does not have a significant impact on real GDP. Given that national rescue is implemented immediately after the earthquake, the interaction $du \times dt$ not only represents the effect of the earthquake, but also includes the effect of national aid. Since the effects of the earthquake and national rescue on economic growth are ambiguous, the interaction item is statistically insignificant. The national rescue variable is added in the third column, with the results indicating that the impact of the earthquake on economic growth is significantly negative; although the result for the national rescue variable is positive, it is not statistically significant. In addition, to account for the national disaster aid time-lag, we add the national rescue variable for the previous year (2007) and the previous two years (2006) before the earthquake in the fourth and fifth columns respectively. After controlling for the effect of national rescue in the previous year and the previous two years, the results show that the earthquake has a significantly negative effect on economic growth and that national rescue can effectively boost economic growth. The basic results of this study show that, as a form of external shock, an earthquake can have adverse effects on economic growth. However, the provision of national rescue after the disaster can effectively reduce the negative impact and promote economic growth. Additionally, the coefficients of industry, structure, traffic, and urban are positive and significant at the 1% level, indicating that the level of regional industrialization, the proportion of the tertiary industry in the local economy, regional traffic conditions, and the level of urbanization are positively associated with economic performance. While the coefficients of gov and far are negative and significant at the 10% level, suggesting that the level of government economic intervention and the fixed asset investment are negatively associated with economic growth.

5.2. The Dynamic Impact of Disasters on Economic Growth

Tables 4 and 5 show the direct impact of an earthquake on economic growth. A large number of studies have shown that the impact of disasters from natural hazards on economic growth is very different in the short- and the long-term, and that there will be dynamic changes over time because of continuous improvements in postdisaster aid policies. Therefore, to identify further the long-term dynamic impact of a disaster on economic growth, the dynamic effect of the earthquake on GDP in the affected areas is estimated based on Model (2). Without controlling for the effect of national aid,

the regression results in Table 5 show that the disaster does not have a significant dynamic effect on GDP growth. However, after controlling for the effect of national aid, the results indicate that even five years after the earthquake, there continues to be a significant adverse impact on economic development in affected areas, which has not been appreciably reduced even with the passage of time. While national rescue still has a significant effect on regional economic growth, the other control variables do not change noticeably. The dynamic effect supports the conclusions drawn from Table 4: the Wenchuan earthquake itself has a negative impact on economic growth in the affected areas, but national rescue plays a positive role. When we do not control for national aid, the combined effects of the earthquake and national rescue make it difficult to identify accurately their separate and unique individual net effects on economic growth. Therefore, controlling the national rescue variable not only helps in estimating the influence of the earthquake, but also assists in interpreting the role of national disaster aid.

Table 5. Impact of the disaster on the dynamic effect of economic development.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	Lngdp
du	0.251 ** (2.108)	0.492 *** (5.951)	0.485 *** (5.883)	0.477 *** (5.812)	0.511 *** (5.439)
dt	0.715 *** (9.846)	0.472 *** (9.269)	0.429 *** (8.061)	0.446 *** (8.558)	0.457 *** (8.092)
Lnrescue			0.056 (1.441)		
LnrescueL1.				0.145 *** (3.656)	
LnrescueL2.					0.042 *** (5.497)
dt ₋₂ × du	0.025 (0.118)	−0.182 (−1.297)	−0.175 (−1.249)	−0.174 (−1.251)	−0.162 (−1.047)
dt ₋₁ × du	−0.009 (−0.044)	−0.242 * (−1.674)	−0.234 (−1.627)	−0.240 * (−1.678)	−0.235 (−1.420)
dt ₀ × du	−0.071 (−0.315)	−0.118 (−0.919)	−0.732 * (−1.671)	−1.753 *** (−3.824)	−0.467 *** (−3.059)
dt ₁ × du	−0.196 (−0.872)	−0.276 ** (−2.155)	−0.922 ** (−2.075)	−1.900 *** (−4.182)	−0.581 *** (−3.959)
dt ₂ × du	−0.083 (−0.369)	−0.266 ** (−2.083)	−0.826 * (−1.877)	−1.812 *** (−4.061)	−0.599 *** (−3.998)
dt ₃ × du	−0.128 (−0.570)	−0.260 ** (−2.055)	−0.909 ** (−2.068)	−1.807 *** (−4.003)	−0.584 *** (−3.965)
dt ₄ × du	−0.127 (−0.568)	−0.246 * (−1.899)	−0.890 ** (−2.009)	−1.866 *** (−4.143)	−0.553 *** (−3.678)
dt ₅ × du	−0.126 (−0.559)	−0.153 (−1.187)	−0.733 * (−1.647)	−1.733 *** (−3.816)	−0.488 *** (−3.230)
industry		0.818 *** (4.526)	0.930 *** (4.748)	0.965 *** (5.055)	0.780 *** (4.064)
structure		0.968 *** (3.216)	1.100 *** (3.381)	1.168 *** (3.671)	1.111 *** (3.450)
gov		−1.423 *** (−19.975)	−1.334 *** (−18.215)	−1.367 *** (−18.833)	−1.413 *** (−19.063)
traffic		0.428 *** (16.152)	0.370 *** (13.292)	0.376 *** (13.722)	0.387 *** (13.938)

Table 5. Cont.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	Lngdp
urban		0.013 *** (9.126)	0.014 *** (8.800)	0.013 *** (8.267)	0.013 *** (8.119)
private		2.500 *** (11.610)	2.691 *** (11.301)	2.660 *** (11.372)	2.517 *** (10.765)
far		−0.057 * (−1.840)	−0.075 ** (−2.283)	−0.072 ** (−2.214)	−0.097 *** (−2.925)
lnpop		0.312 *** (7.641)	0.342 *** (7.730)	0.341 *** (7.888)	0.307 *** (6.784)
gdp		−0.515 *** (−2.947)	−0.379 ** (−2.037)	−0.546 *** (−2.986)	−0.371 ** (−2.025)
_cons	12.178 *** (226.800)	8.394 *** (27.081)	8.029 *** (23.789)	8.081 *** (24.384)	8.437 *** (24.996)
N	1989	1439	1242	1295	1231
R ²	0.063	0.760	0.752	0.755	0.755
F	13.323	236.279	185.348	196.280	186.136

Note: (1) the values of t are in parentheses; (2) *, **, and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

The premise for using the DID method is that there is no systemic difference between the treatment group and the control group over time without an external shock, and the regression results for the dynamic effect provide strong support for this decision. The results show that the real GDP of the treatment and control groups are not significantly different in the year before the earthquake or the year before that. Thus, the earthquake disaster is an entirely external shock for the treatment group and the control group. Therefore, this confirms that it is reasonable to evaluate the impact of the disaster on economic development using the DID method.

5.3. Testing How the National Rescue Provision Mechanism Promotes Economic Development

Previous studies have shown that disasters do have a negative impact on economic growth and that the provision of national rescue will counter this effect, which leads to the question as to how national rescue can best be utilized to ensure economic recovery. Resolving this problem will not only help verify the robustness of the preceding conclusions but also help to provide a more accurate understanding of the effects of the national disaster aid provision mechanism. Table 6 shows the specific impacts of disaster shocks and national rescue policy on each element of economic development in our study.

Table 6. Disaster impact and the role of the national rescue mechanism in economic growth.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Traffic	Urban	Private	Structure	Gov	Far	Edu
du	−0.116 ** (−2.059)	−2.756 ** (−2.013)	−0.010 (−1.204)	−0.004 (−0.531)	0.004 (0.153)	0.139 *** (2.944)	81.527 *** (4.288)
dt	0.254 *** (5.632)	−0.196 (−0.181)	0.060 *** (10.031)	−0.022 *** (−3.635)	0.145 *** (6.806)	0.301 *** (8.071)	24.282 (1.615)
du × dt	−1.347 *** (−2.920)	−19.746 * (−1.738)	−0.110 * (−1.921)	−0.074 (−1.185)	0.699 *** (3.136)	2.487 *** (6.352)	−172.869 (−1.104)
Lnrescue	0.126 *** (3.023)	2.076 ** (2.016)	0.010 * (1.846)	0.006 (1.025)	−0.065 *** (−3.230)	−0.206 *** (−5.807)	17.270 (1.216)
_cons	0.730 *** (23.387)	24.170 *** (32.306)	0.473 *** (105.799)	0.336 *** (80.909)	0.242 *** (16.354)	0.552 *** (21.328)	479.137 *** (45.962)
N	1713	1766	1418	1766	1766	1765	1757
R ²	0.037	0.005	0.093	0.017	0.041	0.129	0.029
F	16.194	2.161	36.225	7.824	18.705	65.445	12.874

Note: (1) the values of t are in parentheses; (2) *, **, and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

The regression results reported in Table 6 show that the coefficients of $du \times dt$ are negative and significant at the 10% level in Regressive Models (1)–(3), suggesting that the earthquake is negatively associated with regional traffic conditions, the level of urbanization and the private economic development in the affected areas; while the coefficient of $du \times dt$ is negative, but it is not significant in Regressive Model (4), meaning that the earthquake has a slight negative effect on the proportion of the tertiary industry in the affected areas. But, the coefficients of $Lnrescue$ are positive and significant at the 10% level in Regressive Models (1)–(3), indicating that the national rescue is positively associated with regional traffic conditions, level of urbanization, and private economic development, all of which have a positive effect on economic growth. The signs of the coefficients are consistent with the predictions of the economic theory. Similarly, the Wenchuan earthquake led to an increase in government economic intervention and excessive investment in fixed assets, which the results show have a negative impact on economic growth, but postdisaster aid reduced these intercessions, which diminished the adverse effect on economic growth. The regression results for the other variables show that national rescue has not significantly enhanced tertiary industries and the levels of human capital in the affected regions, which may be related to the impact of the disaster on individual behavior. Some studies point out that severe disasters will influence migration and employment behaviors of residents, especially for highly skilled labor and those with flexible employment arrangements (Donner and Rodriguez, 2008) [30], and that the quality of labor and employment flexibility in tertiary industries is higher than in the primary and secondary industries. Other studies suggest that the aim of national rescue is rebuilding so more attention is paid to the recovery of “hard” capital, such as infrastructure and housing reconstruction with less attention placed on “soft” capital, such as economic structure and institutional reconstruction, which will cause a ‘mismatch’ between “hard” capital and “soft” capital (Boone, 1996 and Clement et al. 2012) [20,21]. Therefore, the slow adjustment in the economic structure and the inadequate accumulation of human capital may be caused by national rescue policies themselves. Table 7 shows the results of an empirical test of these two opinions.

Table 7. Why state aid does not improve the economic structure and human capital levels.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Total Employment	The First Industry Employment	The Second Industry Employment	The Third Industry Employment	The Third Industry Output Value	Construction Industry Output Value
du	0.098 (1.354)	−0.016 (−1.389)	0.005 (0.666)	0.010 (1.196)	0.186 ** (2.030)	−0.332 * (−1.878)
dt	0.003 (0.059)	−0.021 ** (−2.277)	0.016 ** (2.505)	0.023 *** (3.632)	0.678 *** (9.358)	1.063 *** (7.055)
$du \times dt$	−3.133 *** (−5.265)	−0.116 ** (−2.059)	−0.110 * (−1.671)	−0.084 * (−1.898)	−3.040 *** (−4.017)	−3.133 *** (−5.265)
$Lnrescue$	0.289 *** (5.351)	−0.013 (−1.548)	0.013 ** (2.235)	0.004 (0.630)	0.257 * (1.827)	0.582 *** (4.601)
_cons	2.850 *** (72.210)	0.328 *** (52.013)	0.095 *** (21.778)	0.147 *** (33.133)	11.146 *** (222.168)	9.288 *** (90.689)
N	1766	1757	1752	1754	1767	1647
R ²	0.018	0.005	0.032	0.037	0.073	0.063

Note: (1) the values of t are in parentheses; (2) *, **, and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

In Table 7, in order to identify the impact of the disaster itself on local employment, we denoted the total and sub-industry employment populations as the dependent variables. The regression results reported in Table 7 show that the coefficients of $du \times dt$ are negative and significant at the 10% level in Regressive Models (1)–(6), suggesting that the earthquake significantly reduce the total employment, the first industry employment, the second industry employment, the third industry employment, the third industry output value, and construction industry output value in the affected areas. However, the coefficients of $Lnrescue$ are positive and significant at the 10% level in Regressive Models (1), (3), (5) and (6), indicating that the national rescue increases the total employment, the second industry

employment, the third industry output value, and construction industry output value in the affected areas; while the coefficients of Lnrescue are positive, but it is not significant, which means that the national rescue only has a slight negative effect on the first industry employment and the third industry employment. As a result, the impact of the disaster on the employed population itself may have a negative impact on policies related to the tertiary industries and human capital. In addition, even though national rescue boosted output in the tertiary and construction industries, comparing coefficients and significance levels indicates the effect on these latter industries is clearly greater. This shows that the industries that are most closely related to postdisaster reconstruction will receive more policy support, and that a postdisaster reconstruction bias in national rescue policy does exist. Therefore, it follows that the reason postdisaster national rescue is not seen to enhance the economic structure and the accumulation of human capital is not only due to the impact of the disaster itself, but also because of the bias in national rescue policies. Strengthening the support for tertiary industries and the private economy through policy reform and promoting the optimization of the economic structure will improve the effectiveness of national aid.

6. Robustness Test

6.1. Robustness Test Using the PSM-DID Method

Although the results of the dynamic effect show no significant differences in the level of economic development between the treatment and the control groups before the earthquake, in order to further reduce the estimation bias caused by the DID method, the PSM-DID method is used to test robustness. First, the Logit regression is applied to score all control variables through the earthquake. The results show that lnrescue, private, gov, traffic, edu, and urban all have a significant impact on the dependent variable earthquake, indicating that economic growth in the affected areas is indeed lagging behind other regions, as reflected by the low levels of private, traffic, and urban. Therefore, the PSM method is required to match the different areas across the treatment and control groups. Second, the PSM-DID method requires that variables in the treatment and control groups be balanced before and after matching. The results of the validity test show that before and after matching, there is no significant change in other variables except the industrial level, which is in accord with the conditions for using the PSM-DID method. The Kernel Matching estimation results are shown in Table 8 with the results indicating that after using the PSM-DID method to test robustness, the impact of the disaster on regional GDP and per capita GDP growth continues to be significantly adverse. This shows that the estimates from Tables 4 and 5, based on the DID method, are robust after eliminating the systemic differences between the treatment and control groups.

Table 8. Disaster impact on economic development in affected areas: PSM-DID robustness test.

	Control	Treated	Diff (BL)	Control	Treated	Diff (FU)	Diff-In-Diff
<i>lngdp</i>	12.227	12.520	0.294	13.016	13.081	0.065	−0.228
<i>se</i>			0.100			0.094	0.137
<i>t value</i>			2.92			0.69	−1.660
<i>p > t </i>			0.004 ***			0.487	0.097 *

Note: (1) the values of *t* are in parentheses; (2) * and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. The participant sample size was 1248, of which the control group was 707 and the processing group was 541. R2 is 0.081.

6.2. Regression Results for Subsamples

In addition to the influence of the common trend hypothesis of the DID method, the conclusions reached in this paper may be influenced by sample selection bias. First, for the total sample, the affected areas, including the district-level and county-level administrative units, were chosen, which differs from Zhang, et al. (2015) [39], who only chose county-level administrative units. Although it increases the sample size, the county-level administrative units denoted by ‘district’ are often adjacent to cities

and tend to have a higher level of social economic development. In our sample, seven districts are in the 52 heavily affected areas; others are cities. The regression of the full sample may have increased the difference between the treatment and the control groups, potentially causing an estimate bias. Due to this, the sample of districts should first be removed, then the sample of county-level cities excluded, after which the results from Table 4 can be tested for robustness. As seen in Table 9, even after excluding these samples, although the earthquake still has a significantly negative impact on regional economic growth, national rescue helps to promote recovery in the affected areas.

Table 9. Influence of the disaster impact and state aid on economic development: subsample regression.

	Exclude District	Exclude District	Exclude District	Exclude District and County-Level City	Exclude District and County-Level City	Exclude District and County-Level City
	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp	lngdp
du	0.419 *** (5.449)	0.415 *** (5.392)	0.460 *** (5.141)	0.269 *** (3.252)	0.270 *** (3.244)	0.302 *** (3.156)
dt	0.390 *** (6.382)	0.415 *** (6.883)	0.431 *** (6.503)	0.376 *** (6.049)	0.403 *** (6.550)	0.411 *** (6.154)
du×dt	−0.762 * (−1.658)	−1.893 *** (−3.980)	−0.473 *** (−3.861)	−0.001 (−0.001)	−0.973 * (−1.850)	−0.435 *** (−3.313)
Lnrescue	0.057 (1.355)			−0.008 (−0.179)		
LnrescueL1.		0.161 *** (3.728)			0.081 * (1.679)	
LnrescueL2.			0.042 *** (4.966)			0.042 *** (4.511)
industry	1.100 *** (5.106)	1.171 *** (5.538)	0.989 *** (4.639)	0.519 ** (2.211)	0.595 ** (2.557)	0.468 ** (2.036)
structure	0.427 (1.132)	0.569 (1.533)	0.611 (1.629)	−0.767 * (−1.851)	−0.631 (−1.530)	−0.692 * (−1.673)
gov	−1.160 *** (−14.944)	−1.196 *** (−15.531)	−1.266 *** (−15.923)	−1.094 *** (−14.023)	−1.131 *** (−14.524)	−1.179 *** (−14.730)
traffic	0.350 *** (11.754)	0.358 *** (12.108)	0.372 *** (12.301)	0.345 *** (11.598)	0.356 *** (11.970)	0.364 *** (12.056)
urban	0.015 *** (4.890)	0.013 *** (4.258)	0.012 *** (3.999)	0.014 *** (4.014)	0.013 *** (3.667)	0.012 *** (3.430)
private	3.084 *** (11.484)	3.087 *** (11.519)	2.896 *** (10.798)	3.001 *** (10.794)	3.037 *** (10.851)	2.845 *** (10.315)
far	−0.086 ** (−2.517)	−0.081 ** (−2.372)	−0.103 *** (−2.955)	−0.074 ** (−2.150)	−0.065 * (−1.897)	−0.081 ** (−2.309)
lnpop	0.395 *** (8.298)	0.394 *** (8.433)	0.349 *** (7.120)	0.489 *** (9.830)	0.477 *** (9.712)	0.450 *** (8.764)
gdp	−0.219 (−1.104)	−0.379 * (−1.897)	−0.199 (−0.986)	−0.280 (−1.358)	−0.407 * (−1.943)	−0.259 (−1.233)
_cons	7.594 *** (20.716)	7.603 *** (21.007)	8.030 *** (21.783)	7.585 *** (20.256)	7.623 *** (20.492)	7.954 *** (21.188)
N	993	1030	972	890	923	871
R ²	0.756	0.757	0.754	0.756	0.755	0.754
F	233.256	243.638	225.314	208.611	215.700	201.986

Note: (1) the values of t are in parentheses; (2) *, **, and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

6.3. Exclude the Impact of Other Policies

With regard to natural disaster aid in China, other disaster aid measures and policies exist in addition to national financial assistance. As with national financial assistance support measures, these policies are often in line with national financial aid and failure to account for them could lead to an estimate bias. Among the many support policies, the partner assistance policy is the most representative. A month after the Wenchuan earthquake, the Post-Wenchuan earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assistance Program, introduced by the state council, proposed that “provinces help a county severely affected by disaster to speed up the recovery and reconstruction”. Nineteen provinces and cities were asked to partner with severely affected cities for three years, during which support was provided for infrastructure construction, public services, and industry development, to actively promote postdisaster reconstruction and economic recovery. Nineteen of the 52 heavily affected cities under examination received partner support. In Table 10, the influence of this policy is illustrated,

and the results show that even after ruling out the partner support, the earthquake still had an adverse impact on economic growth. National rescue in the last year and the year before that was still able to significantly boost economic recovery.

Table 10. Influence of disaster impact on economic growth: excluding partner support policies.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	lngdp	Lngdp	Lngdp
du	0.405 *** (5.913)	0.396 *** (5.793)	0.433 *** (5.567)
dt2008	0.432 *** (8.117)	0.446 *** (8.562)	0.459 *** (8.157)
dudt2008	−0.661 (−1.536)	−1.639 *** (−3.665)	−0.520 *** (−4.717)
Lnrescue	0.042 (1.062)		
LnrescueL1.		0.134 *** (3.273)	
LnrescueL2.			0.041 *** (5.343)
support	0.192 ** (2.024)	0.118 (1.263)	0.211 ** (2.359)
industry	0.898 *** (4.567)	0.951 *** (4.956)	0.742 *** (3.862)
structure	1.074 *** (3.304)	1.153 *** (3.620)	1.057 *** (3.284)
gov	−1.326 *** (−18.178)	−1.359 *** (−18.768)	−1.402 *** (−19.018)
traffic	0.374 *** (13.459)	0.379 *** (13.825)	0.390 *** (14.088)
urban	0.015 *** (8.882)	0.013 *** (8.334)	0.013 *** (8.260)
private	2.716 *** (11.423)	2.685 *** (11.490)	2.550 *** (10.935)
far	−0.092 *** (−2.705)	−0.081 ** (−2.422)	−0.117 *** (−3.438)
lnpop	0.352 *** (7.951)	0.347 *** (8.007)	0.320 *** (7.067)
gdpzpl	−0.363 * (−1.960)	−0.521 *** (−2.862)	−0.355 * (−1.952)
_cons	7.975 *** (23.679)	8.035 *** (24.270)	8.371 *** (24.872)
N	1242	1295	1231
R ²	0.752	0.754	0.755
F	265.273	280.546	267.646

Note: (1) the values of t are in parentheses; (2) *, **, and *** represent the significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

7. Conclusions and Discussion

Disasters from natural hazards occur quite frequently in China with disaster aid as an integral part of the Government's response. During the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, the timely, forceful, and substantial investment by the Chinese government compelled the world to take note of "Chinese power;" however, at the same time, the Government-led aid model created a lot of controversy. This paper, analyzing the earthquake as a quasi-natural experiment, uses panel data from 181 cities in Sichuan province from 2003 to 2013, and the Difference-in-Difference method to study the effect of the disaster and national disaster aid on economic growth.

First, national disaster aid in China is normally initiated immediately after an event. If the effect of national rescue on economic growth cannot be effectively controlled in the model, the research results regarding the competing individual efforts of the disaster and national rescue will be ambiguous when using the DID method, possibly leading to the conclusion that disasters from natural hazards do not hinder economic growth. After effectively controlling for the national rescue variables, the results show that the earthquake has significantly reduced real GDP in the affected areas, a negative effect that will impact the area long after the disaster.

Second, financial assistance from the government is a major component of disaster aid in China. As a result of the Wenchuan earthquake, the central and local governments spent \$258.6 billion on disaster aid and reconstruction over three years. National disaster aid variables are developed based on government expenditure data for the affected area. It is found that financial investment—the primary mechanism for providing national aid—can effectively promote economic recovery and GDP growth. This can improve traffic conditions and promote the level of urbanization and development of the private economy. Unlike the conclusions from research on African countries, we found that national disaster aid in Wenchuan reduced government economic intervention and excessive investment in fixed assets and promoted economic growth in the affected areas.

Third, disasters caused by earthquakes will adversely affect the economic structure and human capital of the affected areas. Also, national rescue is less effective in promoting tertiary industries and improving levels of human capital. Further research has found that these latter results are related to policy bias in the application of national disaster aid in China. In general, the main purpose of disaster aid has been postdisaster reconstruction and production recovery, and this is achieved through significant fiscal investment aimed at promoting the reconstruction of residential housing, improving traffic conditions, and other “hard” capital infrastructure enhancements. In contrast, it has not been effectively used to promote the development of “soft” capital or encourage environmental considerations in the reconstruction process; in effect, “the software can’t keep up with the hardware”.^① In many areas, there are many new houses without inhabitants. National rescue policies would be improved if the focus were directed toward the people, increasing human capital investment, given that such support would encourage local residents to make better use of educational resources, thus improving the level of human capital.

Due to constraints in access to data, there are deficiencies in the research results, which need further consideration. (1) Limitations in the measurement of variables: Existing studies on disasters from natural hazards and economic growth in China have failed to effectively control for the effect of national rescue policies because of data limitations. For this research, a national rescue variable, based on fiscal expenditure data, is developed for the first time, and while this variable is relatively consistent with the Wenchuan earthquake national rescue policies, there will still be a deviation from real postdisaster aid. At the same time, the variable contains components of social assistance and foreign aid,^② but compared with the control social assistance and foreign aid variables, it still does not reflect the actual situation. In follow-up studies, additional data on social assistance and foreign aid need to be compiled, and combined with government assistance for further analysis. (2) The problem with internal conditions: Although the impact of earthquakes on economic growth can be studied as a quasi-natural experiment, we have also conducted a series of robustness tests on the common trend of the treatment and the control groups. It is also possible that the economic development conditions in the quake-affected areas are relatively poor, which will lead to estimate errors. However, due to county-level panel data limitations, we are not yet able to examine this issue more extensively. The resulting endogenous problems need to be explored and new solutions developed in follow-up research.

Author Contributions: R.Z. and S.Z. drafted the manuscript. R.Z. and A.H. contributed to the construction of the model and polished the language. R.Z. and S.Z. designed the framework and research methodology. R.Z. and A.H. assisted in data collection and data analysis. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank the editor of the journal and the three anonymous referees for their comments and suggestions which were all valuable and very helpful for revising and improving the quality of our paper.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Appendix A

① On the eighth anniversary of the Wenchuan earthquake, Qiu Jjian, deputy director of the construction bureau in Sichuan province, and the post-earthquake reconstruction project of Wenchuan earthquake, pointed out: "After Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction, the software can't keep up with the hardware". <http://oicwx.com/detail/953325>. ② Deng Guosheng, a professor at Tsinghua University, published a report on the Wenchuan earthquake donation flows; nearly 80% of Wenchuan earthquake social and charitable donations went to the Government's financial system for reconstruction and expenditures after the disaster. Chinese News. <http://www.chinanews.com/gn/2016/05-13/7870214.shtm>.

References

1. Klomp, J. Economic development and natural disasters: A satellite data analysis. *Glob. Environ. Chang.* **2016**, *36*, 67–88. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. Klomp, J.; Valckx, K. Natural disasters and economic growth: A meta-analysis. *Glob. Environ. Chang.* **2014**, *26*, 183–195. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. Burby, R.J. Hurricane Katrina and the paradoxes of government disaster policy: Bringing about wise governmental decisions for hazardous areas. *Ann. Am. Acad. Political Soc. Sci.* **2006**, *604*, 171–191. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. Elliott, J.R.; Pais, J. Race, class, and Hurricane Katrina: Social differences in human responses to disaster. *Soc. Sci. Res.* **2006**, *35*, 295–321. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Tierney, K.; Bevc, C.; Kuligowski, E. Metaphors matter: Disaster myths, media frames, and their consequences in Hurricane Katrina. *Ann. Am. Acad. Political Soc. Sci.* **2006**, *604*, 57–81. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Eisenman, D.P.; Cordasco, K.M.; Asch, S.; Golden, J.F.; Glik, D. Disaster planning and risk communication with vulnerable communities: Lessons from Hurricane Katrina. *Am. J. Public Health* **2007**, *97*, S109–S115. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
7. Barone, G.; Mocetti, S. Natural disasters, growth and institutions: A tale of two earthquakes. *J. Urban Econ.* **2014**, *84*, 52–66. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Albala-Bertrand, J.M. Natural disaster situations and growth: A macroeconomic model for sudden disaster impacts. *World Dev.* **1993**, *21*, 1417–1434. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Rasmussen, T. *Macroeconomic Implications of Natural Disasters in the Caribbean*; IMF Working Paper No. 04/224; International Monetary Fund: Washington, DC, USA, 2004; Available online: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=879049> (accessed on 1 December 2004).
10. Noy, I. The macroeconomic consequences of disasters. *J. Dev. Econ.* **2009**, *88*, 221–231. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Loayza, N.V.; Olaberria, E.; Rigolini, J.; Christiaensen, L. Natural disasters and growth: Going beyond the averages. *World Dev.* **2012**, *40*, 1317–1336. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Brollo, F.; Nannicini, T.; Perotti, R.; Tabellini, G. The political resource curse. *Am. Econ. Rev.* **2013**, *103*, 1759–1796. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Skidmore, M.; Hideki, T. Do natural disasters promote long-run growth? *Econ. Inq.* **2010**, *40*, 664–687. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Cuaresma, J.C.; Hlouskova, J.; Obersteiner, M. Natural disasters as creative destruction? Evidence from developing countries. *Econ. Inq.* **2010**, *46*, 214–226. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Cavallo, E.; Galiani, S.; Noy, I.; Pantano, J. Catastrophic natural disasters and economic growth. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **2013**, *95*, 1549–1561. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Felbermayr, G.; Gröschl, J. Naturally negative: The growth effects of natural disasters. *J. Dev. Econ.* **2014**, *111*, 92–106. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Okuyama, Y. *Economics of Natural Disasters: A Critical Review*; Research Paper; Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University: Morgantown, WV, USA, 2003.

18. Hallegatte, S.; Dumas, P. Can natural disasters have positive consequences? Investigating the role of embodied technical change. *Ecol. Econ.* **2009**, *68*, 777–786. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Fischer, C.; Newell, R.G. Environmental and technology policies for climate mitigation. *J. Environ. Econ. Manag.* **2008**, *55*, 142–162. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Boone, P. Politics and the effectiveness of foreign aid. *Eur. Econ. Rev.* **1996**, *40*, 289–329. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Clemens, M.A.; Radelet, S.; Bhavnani, R.R.; Bazzi, S. Counting chickens when they hatch: Timing and the effects of aid on growth. *Econ. J.* **2012**, *122*, 590–617. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Jia, M.Q. Analysis of the Impact of Natural Disasters on Macroeconomic Growth—Based on the Theory of Endogenous Growth. *Econ. Probl.* **2013**, *8*, 54–58. (In Chinese)
23. Guo, J.; Liu, H.; Wu, X.; Gu, J.; Song, S.; Tang, Y. Natural disasters, economic growth and sustainable development in china—an empirical study using provincial panel data. *Sustainability* **2015**, *7*, 16783–16800. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Tang, Y.; Xi, Y.U.; Liu, C.; University, H.N. Theoretical and empirical study of the impact of wenchuan earthquake on economic growth in aba prefecture. *J. Nat. Disasters* **2014**, *23*, 90–97. (In Chinese) [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Cavallo, E.A.; Noy, I. *The Economics of Natural Disasters: A Survey*; IDB Working Paper No. 35; Inter-American Development Bank: Washington, DC, USA, 2009.
26. Leiter, A.M.; Oberhofer, H.; Raschky, P.A. Creative disasters? Flooding effects on capital, labour and productivity within European firms. *Environ. Resour. Econ.* **2009**, *43*, 333–350. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Strobl, E. The economic growth impact of hurricanes: Evidence from U.S. coastal countries. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **2011**, *93*, 575–589. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Beegle, K.; Dehejia, R.H.; Gatti, R. Child labor and agricultural shocks. *J. Dev. Econ.* **2006**, *81*, 80–96. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Checchi, D.; García-Peñalosa, C. Risk and the distribution of human capital. *Econ. Lett.* **2004**, *82*, 53–61. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Donner, W.; Rodríguez, H. Population composition, migration and inequality: The influence of demographic changes on disaster risk and vulnerability. *Soc. Forces* **2008**, *87*, 1089–1114. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Caruso, G.; Miller, S. Long run effects and intergenerational transmission of natural disasters: A case study on the 1970 Ancash Earthquake. *J. Dev. Econ.* **2015**, *117*, 134–150. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Heylen, F.; Pozzi, L. Crises and human capital accumulation. *Can. J. Econ.* **2010**, *40*, 1261–1285. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Hatemi-J, A.; Irandoust, M. Foreign aid and economic growth: New evidence from panel cointegration. *J. Dev. Econ.* **2005**, *30*, 71–80.
34. Raschky, P.A. On the channel and type of aid: The case of international disaster assistance. *Eur. J. Political Econ.* **2012**, *28*, 119–131. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Zhuo, Z.; Duan, S. Disaster expenditure prevention, disaster control and economic growth—Economic analyze and the empirical evidence of China. *Manag. World* **2012**, *4*, 1–8, 32. (In Chinese)
36. Lu, J.L.; Feng, S.Z.; Ai, C.R. The impact of natural disasters and government assistance on household income and consumption: The experience from the Wenchuan earthquake. *China Econ. Q.* **2014**, *2*, 745–766. (In Chinese)
37. Ashenfelter, O.; Card, D. Using the longitudinal structure of earnings to estimate the effect of training programs. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **1985**, *67*, 648–660. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Gruber, J.; Poterba, J. Tax Incentives and the Decision to Purchase Health Insurance: Evidence from the Self-Employed. *Q. J. Econ.* **1994**, *109*, 701–733. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Zhang, W.B.; Li, G.Q.; Peng, S.Q. Post-Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction policy and the empirical study of economic growth. *Soft Sci.* **2015**, *1*, 24–28. (In Chinese)
40. Heckman, J.J.; Ichimura, H.; Todd, P.E. Matching As an Econometric Evaluation Estimator: Evidence from Evaluating a Job Training Programme. *Rev. Econ. Stud.* **1997**, *64*, 605–654. [[CrossRef](#)]

41. Heckman, J.J.; Ichimura, H.; Todd, P.E. Matching as an econometric evaluation estimator: Evidence from evaluating a job training programme. *Rev. Econ. Stud.* **1998**, *65*, 261–294. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Conley, T.G.; Taber, C.R. Inference with “difference in differences” with a small number of policy changes. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **2005**, *93*, 113–125. [[CrossRef](#)]



© 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).