

Many Economists Project

Task 3

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Table 1: The Effect of DACA on Full-Time Work

| | Dep Var: Working Full Time | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | Two Way Fixed Effect Estimates | Callaway & Sant’Anna (2021) DiD | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Intent-to-Treat effect | 0.022 (0.012) | 0.022 (0.013) | 0.031 (0.069) |
| No. Observations | 17,382 | 17,382 | 17,382 |
| Controls | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Fixed Effects | State, Year | State, Year | None |
| Anticipation | Omit 2012 | Omit 2012 | Omit 2012 |

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors for TWFE estimates are clustered at the state level, while the Callaway & Sant’Anna (2021) DiD estimates are computed via a bootstrap. ITT estimates for TWFE come from the interaction term of a regression with full-time hours on DACA Eligibility, and after 2013 dummy (when the rule change applies) control variables and fixed effects. Estimates from Callaway & Sant’Anna (2021) DiD are computed using the methods outlined in their paper. Control variables for the TWFE estimated include dummy variables for gender, marital status, whether Spanish is the main language of the individual, and age and age entered the US. Control variables for the Doubly Robust method are gender, marital status, whether Spanish is the main language of the individual, and age. To account for the DACA rule change starting in mid-2012, all observations from 2012 are omitted.

Table 1 reports the estimates of the introduction of DACA on the probability being employed full-time. Columns 1 and 2 report intent-to-treat estimates from two way fixed effect models (TWFE). In contrast, Column 4 report estimates using the Doubly Robust method proposed by Callaway and Sant’Anna (2021). Unlike the TWFE estimates, these should be robust to having multiple treatment periods, treatment effect heterogeneity and when the parallel trends assumption holds only after conditioning on covariates. Looking across columns we see the point estimates are comparabale across each specification. Our preferred estimate, Column 6, shows that non-citizens eligible for DACA are 3.1 percentage points more likely to be working than non-citizens ineligible for DACA after DACA became available, although this estimate is not statistically significant.

References

Callaway, Brantly, and Pedro HC Sant’Anna. 2021. “Difference-in-Differences with Multiple Time Periods.” *Journal of Econometrics* 225 (2): 200–230.