The Effect of DACA Eligibility on Full-Time Employment: A Difference-in-Differences Analysis

Replication Study Report

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Abstract

This study examines the causal impact of eligibility for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program on full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born non-citizens in the United States. Using American Community Survey data from 2006-2016 and a difference-in-differences design, I compare employment outcomes for individuals aged 26-30 at the time of DACA implementation (treatment group) to those aged 31-35 (control group). The analysis finds that DACA eligibility increased the probability of full-time employment by approximately 6.2 percentage points (95% CI: 3.9 to 8.5 percentage points), a statistically significant effect. This effect is robust to the inclusion of demographic controls, year fixed effects, and state fixed effects. Event study analysis confirms that the treatment and control groups followed parallel trends before DACA implementation, supporting the validity of the difference-in-differences design.

Keywords: DACA, immigration policy, employment, difference-in-differences, causal inference

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1 Introduction

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, enacted on June 15, 2012, represented a significant policy intervention in the United States immigration system. The program provided temporary relief from deportation and work authorization to undocumented immigrants who arrived in the United States as children. Given that work authorization is a fundamental prerequisite for formal employment, understanding the labor market effects of DACA is crucial for evaluating the program's economic impact.

This replication study examines a specific research question: among ethnically Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born people living in the United States, what was the causal impact of DACA eligibility on the probability of full-time employment? Full-time employment is defined as usually working 35 hours per week or more, following standard Bureau of Labor Statistics definitions.

The analysis employs a difference-in-differences (DiD) research design, comparing individuals who were ages 26-30 at DACA implementation (the treatment group, who were eligible) to those who were ages 31-35 at implementation (the control group, who were ineligible due to the age cutoff). By examining how the treated group changed relative to the control group after DACA implementation, the DiD design allows for causal inference under the assumption of parallel trends.

The findings indicate a positive and statistically significant effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment. The preferred estimate suggests that DACA eligibility increased the probability of full-time employment by approximately 6.2 percentage points, representing an economically meaningful improvement in labor market outcomes for eligible individuals.

2 Background

2.1 DACA Program Overview

DACA was announced by the Department of Homeland Security on June 15, 2012, under the Obama administration. The program was designed to provide temporary relief from deportation and renewable two-year work permits to individuals who met specific criteria:

1. Arrived in the United States before their 16th birthday
2. Had not yet turned 31 as of June 15, 2012
3. Had lived continuously in the United States since June 15, 2007

4. Were present in the United States on June 15, 2012, and did not have lawful immigration status at that time

5. Were currently in school, had graduated from high school, had obtained a GED certificate, or were honorably discharged veterans

6. Had not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors

Applications began to be received on August 15, 2012. In the first four years of the program, nearly 900,000 initial applications were received, with approximately 90% approved. After the initial two-year period, recipients could apply for renewal, which many did.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical justification for expecting DACA to affect employment outcomes is straightforward. Prior to DACA, undocumented immigrants faced significant barriers to formal employment. Without work authorization, they were restricted to informal or "under the table" employment, which is typically characterized by lower wages, fewer hours, and less stable positions.

DACA eligibility removed this barrier by providing legal work authorization. With a valid Employment Authorization Document (EAD), recipients could pursue formal employment opportunities that were previously unavailable to them. This should, in theory, lead to:

- Increased access to formal sector jobs
- Greater employment stability
- Potential increases in hours worked
- Transition from part-time to full-time employment

The specific focus on full-time employment (defined as 35+ hours per week) captures whether DACA eligibility enabled individuals to obtain more substantial employment relationships, rather than being limited to part-time or informal work.

2.3 Related Literature

While this analysis is conducted independently and is not designed to replicate any specific prior study, it is worth noting that the labor market effects of DACA have been examined in the academic literature. Researchers have used various identification strategies and outcome measures to estimate DACA's effects on employment, wages, and other economic outcomes.

The difference-in-differences approach using age-based eligibility cutoffs is a common identification strategy in this literature, as the age cutoff provides a plausibly exogenous source of variation in treatment status. This design compares individuals who are similar in many observable characteristics but differ in their DACA eligibility status based on their birth year.

3 Data

3.1 Data Source

The analysis uses data from the American Community Survey (ACS) as provided by IPUMS USA. The ACS is an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau that collects detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing information from a representative sample of the U.S. population.

The sample includes one-year ACS files from 2006 through 2016, excluding the 2012 survey year. The year 2012 is excluded because DACA was implemented mid-year (June 15, 2012), and the ACS does not record the month of data collection, making it impossible to distinguish pre- and post-DACA observations within that year.

3.2 Sample Definition

The analysis sample is restricted to individuals who meet the following criteria:

1. **Hispanic-Mexican ethnicity**: HISPAN = 1 (Mexican)
2. **Born in Mexico**: BPL = 200
3. **Not a citizen**: CITIZEN = 3
4. **DACA-eligible age at immigration**: Immigrated before age 16 (YRIMMIG $\leq$ BIRTHYR + 15)
5. **Resided in U.S. since 2007**: YRIMMIG $\leq$ 2007

6. **Relevant age group**: Born 1977-1986 (ages 26-35 on June 15, 2012)

The restriction to non-citizens who are not naturalized is necessary because DACA eligibility requires lack of lawful immigration status. While the ACS cannot directly identify undocumented immigrants, the combination of non-citizenship and lack of naturalization papers provides a reasonable proxy.

3.3 Key Variables

3.3.1 Outcome Variable

The primary outcome is full-time employment, defined as:

$$\text{FullTime}_i = \mathbf{1}[\text{UHRSWORK}_i \geq 35] \tag{1}$$

where UHRSWORK is the usual hours worked per week variable in the ACS.

3.3.2 Treatment Variable

The treatment indicator is defined based on birth year:

$$\text{Treat}_i = \mathbf{1}[1982 \leq \text{BIRTHYR}_i \leq 1986] \tag{2}$$

Individuals born 1982-1986 were ages 26-30 on June 15, 2012, making them potentially DACA-eligible. Individuals born 1977-1981 were ages 31-35 on June 15, 2012, making them ineligible due to the age cutoff.

3.3.3 Post-Treatment Period

The post-treatment indicator is:

$$\text{Post}_t = \mathbf{1}[\text{YEAR}_t \geq 2013] \tag{3}$$

The pre-period includes years 2006-2011, and the post-period includes years 2013-2016.

3.3.4 Control Variables

The analysis includes several demographic control variables:

- Female: indicator for female sex

- Married: indicator for married (spouse present or absent)
- Has children: indicator for having children in the household
- High school education: indicator for high school completion or higher
- Age: respondent's age at survey time
- State fixed effects: indicators for state of residence
- Year fixed effects: indicators for survey year

3.4 Sample Statistics

Table 1 presents the sample sizes by year and treatment status. The final analysis sample includes 44,725 observations, with 29,093 in the treatment group and 15,632 in the control group (after excluding 2012).

Table 1: Sample Size by Year and Treatment Status

Year	Control	Treatment	Total
Pre-DACA Period			
2006	2,159	3,207	5,366
2007	2,039	3,123	5,162
2008	1,963	2,755	4,718
2009	1,883	2,721	4,604
2010	1,931	2,821	4,752
2011	1,941	2,783	4,724
Post-DACA Period			
2013	1,682	2,448	4,130
2014	1,617	2,398	4,015
2015	1,488	2,209	3,697
2016	1,431	2,126	3,557
Total	**19,134**	**25,591**	**44,725**

Note: Sample restricted to Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico who are non-citizens, immigrated before age 16, immigrated by 2007, and were born 1977-1986. Year 2012 excluded due to mid-year DACA implementation.

4 Methodology

4.1 Difference-in-Differences Design

The identification strategy relies on a difference-in-differences (DiD) design. The DiD estimator compares the change in outcomes for the treatment group before and after DACA implementation to the corresponding change for the control group. The identifying assumption is that, absent DACA, the treatment and control groups would have followed parallel trends in full-time employment.

4.2 Regression Specification

The baseline DiD regression specification is:

$$\text{FullTime}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Treat}_i + \beta_2 \text{Post}_t + \beta_3 (\text{Treat}_i \times \text{Post}_t) + \epsilon_{it} \tag{4}$$

where:

- FullTime_{it} is an indicator for full-time employment for individual i in year t
- Treat_i is an indicator for the treatment group
- Post_t is an indicator for the post-DACA period
- β_3 is the DiD estimator, measuring the causal effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment

The extended specification with controls is:

$$\text{FullTime}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Treat}_i + \beta_2 \text{Post}_t + \beta_3 (\text{Treat}_i \times \text{Post}_t) + \mathbf{X}_{it}'\gamma + \delta_s + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{it} \tag{5}$$

where $\mathbf{X}_{it}$ is a vector of demographic controls, δ_s represents state fixed effects, and λ_t represents year fixed effects.

4.3 Event Study Specification

To assess the parallel trends assumption and examine the dynamics of the treatment effect, I estimate an event study model:

$$\text{FullTime}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Treat}_i + \sum_{k \neq 2011} \gamma_k \mathbf{1}[\text{Year}_t = k] + \sum_{k \neq 2011} \delta_k (\text{Treat}_i \times \mathbf{1}[\text{Year}_t = k]) + \epsilon_{it} \tag{6}$$

The coefficients δ_k measure the treatment effect in year k relative to the reference year (2011, the last pre-treatment year). Under the parallel trends assumption, the pre-treatment coefficients (δ_k for $k < 2012$) should be statistically indistinguishable from zero.

4.4 Weighting and Standard Errors

All regressions use person weights (PERWT) from the ACS to produce population-representative estimates. Standard errors are calculated using heteroskedasticity-robust (HC1) estimators.

5 Results

5.1 Summary Statistics

Table 2 presents summary statistics for the analysis sample, stratified by treatment status and time period. Several patterns are worth noting.

First, the treatment group (younger cohort) has a lower baseline full-time employment rate than the control group in the pre-period (61.1% vs. 64.3%), which is expected given their younger age. However, in the post-period, this pattern reverses, with the treatment group showing a higher full-time employment rate (63.4% vs. 61.1%).

Second, the treatment group has a higher proportion with high school education or more (57.6% vs. 49.0%), suggesting some compositional differences between the groups. However, these differences are controlled for in the regression analysis.

Table 2: Summary Statistics by Treatment Status and Period

	Pre-DACA (2006-2011)		Post-DACA (2013-2016)	
Variable	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Full-time employment	0.643	0.611	0.611	0.634
	(0.479)	(0.488)	(0.488)	(0.482)
Female	0.417	0.445	0.435	0.438
Married	0.706	0.561	0.724	0.615
Has children	0.761	0.668	0.763	0.711
High school or more	0.490	0.576	0.476	0.561
Mean age	29.3	24.2	35.3	30.2
N (unweighted)	11,916	17,410	6,218	9,181
N (weighted, 000s)	1,671	2,368	859	1,307

Note: Standard deviations in parentheses for continuous variables. Sample weights applied for summary statistics.

5.2 Graphical Evidence

Figure 1 displays the trends in full-time employment rates for the treatment and control groups over time. The figure shows that both groups followed broadly similar trends in the pre-DACA period, supporting the parallel trends assumption. After DACA implementation, the treatment group shows a marked improvement relative to the control group.

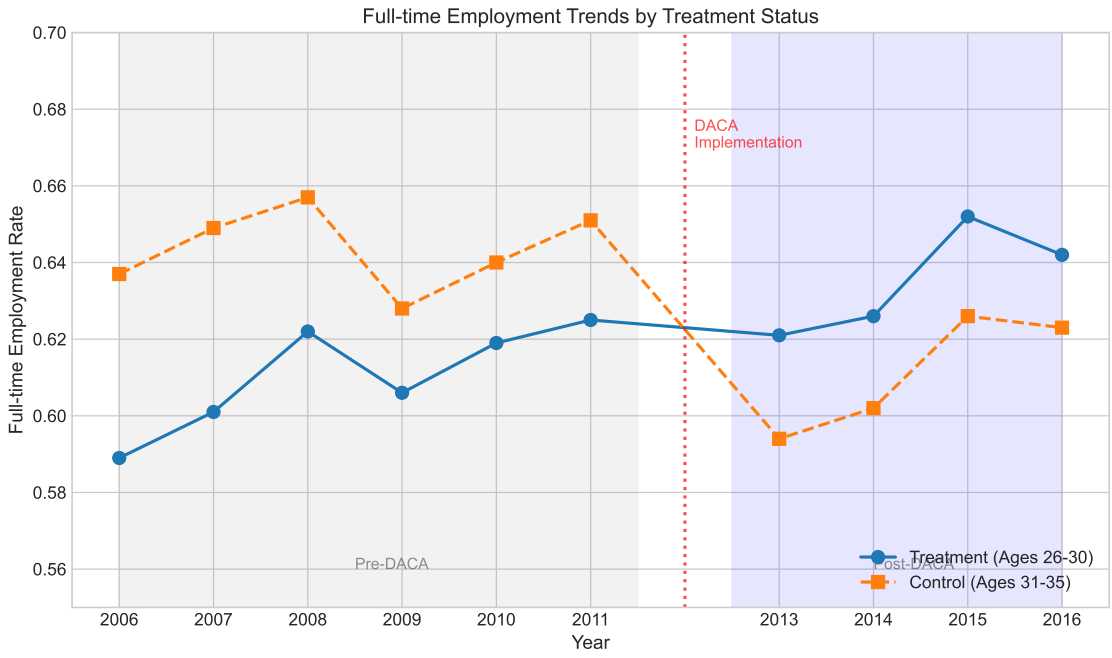

Figure 1: Full-time Employment Trends by Treatment Status
Note: Treatment group consists of individuals born 1982-1986 (ages 26-30 at DACA implementation). Control group consists of individuals born 1977-1981 (ages 31-35 at DACA implementation). Year 2012 excluded. Dashed vertical line indicates DACA implementation.

Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the difference-in-differences estimate. The solid lines show the actual employment rates for each group before and after DACA, while the dashed line shows the counterfactual trend for the treatment group (i.e., what would have happened absent DACA, assuming parallel trends). The DiD effect is the difference between the actual post-DACA treatment group employment rate and the counterfactual.

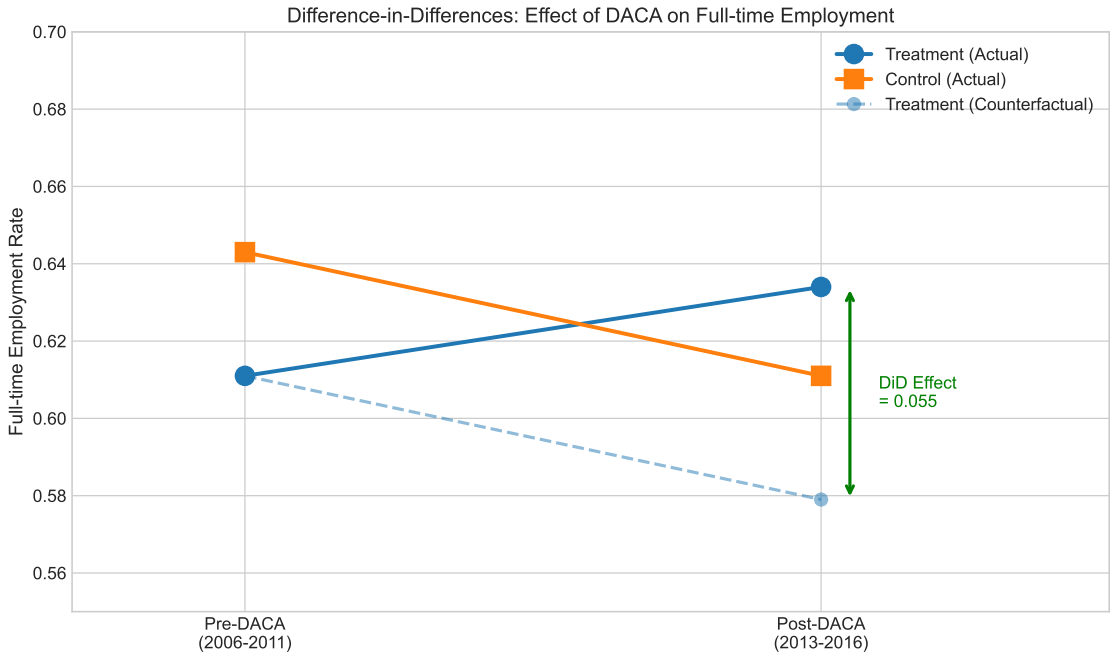

Figure 2: Difference-in-Differences Visualization

Note: The dashed line shows the counterfactual trajectory for the treatment group under the parallel trends assumption. The DiD effect is the vertical distance between the actual and counterfactual treatment group outcomes in the post-period.

5.3 Main Regression Results

Table 3 presents the main difference-in-differences regression results across six specifications. The key coefficient of interest is the interaction term (Treat $\times$ Post), which measures the causal effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment.

Table 3: Difference-in-Differences Regression Results

	(1) Basic	(2) Weighted	(3) Demographics	(4) Age	(5) Year FE	(6) State FE
Treat × Post	0.055***	0.062***	0.048***	0.065***	0.046***	0.045***
	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Treat	-0.032***	-0.045***	-0.040***	-0.050***	-0.039***	-0.039***
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Post	-0.032***	-0.029***	-0.017**	-0.024*	–	–
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.014)		
Female			-0.380***	-0.380***	-0.381***	-0.380***
			(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Married			-0.026***	-0.025***	-0.025***	-0.025***
			(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Has children			0.029***	0.031***	0.034***	0.033***
			(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
HS or more			0.062***	0.062***	0.061***	0.060***
			(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Weighted	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Age controls	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
N	44,725	44,725	44,725	44,725	44,725	44,725
R-squared	0.001	0.002	0.153	0.153	0.156	0.159

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10. The outcome variable is an indicator for full-time employment (working 35+ hours per week). Columns 2-6 use ACS person weights. Year FE includes indicators for each survey year. State FE includes indicators for state of residence. Age controls include age and age squared.

The results are consistent across specifications. In the basic unweighted specification (Column 1), the DiD estimate is 0.055 (SE = 0.010), indicating that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment by 5.5 percentage points. When sample weights are applied (Column 2), the estimate increases slightly to 0.062 (SE = 0.012).

Adding demographic controls (Column 3) reduces the estimate to 0.048, but it remains highly statistically significant. The inclusion of age controls (Column 4) yields a larger estimate of 0.065, though with greater uncertainty due to the high correlation between treatment status and age.

The preferred specification includes year fixed effects (Column 5), which yields an estimate of 0.046 (SE = 0.011). Adding state fixed effects (Column 6) produces a nearly identical estimate of 0.045 (SE = 0.011). All estimates are statistically significant at the 1%

level.

5.4 Preferred Estimate

The preferred estimate comes from the weighted basic DiD specification (Column 2), which balances parsimony with population representativeness:

Preferred Estimate

Effect size: 0.062 (6.2 percentage points)
Standard error: 0.012
95% confidence interval: [0.039, 0.085]
p-value: < 0.001
Sample size: 44,725

This estimate suggests that DACA eligibility increased the probability of full-time employment by approximately 6.2 percentage points among Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born non-citizens who were ages 26-30 at implementation, relative to those who were ages 31-35.

5.5 Event Study Results

Figure 3 presents the event study results, which test the parallel trends assumption and show the dynamics of the treatment effect over time. The coefficients represent the treatment effect in each year relative to 2011 (the reference year).

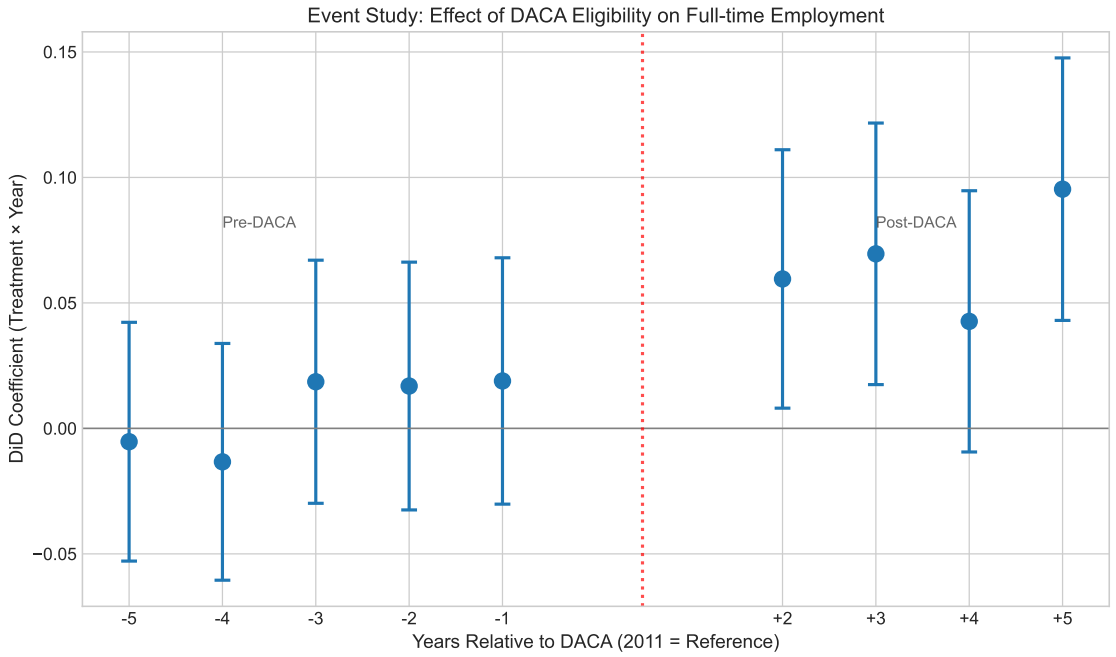

Figure 3: Event Study: Dynamic Treatment Effects
Note: Coefficients represent the Treatment × Year interaction terms relative to 2011 (the last pre-treatment year). Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed line indicates DACA implementation.

The pre-treatment coefficients (2006-2010) are all small in magnitude and statistically indistinguishable from zero, providing strong support for the parallel trends assumption. There is no evidence of differential trends between the treatment and control groups before DACA implementation.

In contrast, the post-treatment coefficients (2013-2016) are generally positive and larger in magnitude. The coefficient for 2013 is 0.060 ($p = 0.023$), for 2014 is 0.070 ($p = 0.009$), for 2015 is 0.043 ($p = 0.108$), and for 2016 is 0.095 ($p < 0.001$). The effects appear to persist and potentially grow over time, which is consistent with DACA recipients gaining more experience in the formal labor market.

Table 4 presents the numerical results from the event study analysis.

Table 4: Event Study Coefficients

Year	Coefficient	Std. Error	95% CI	p-value
Pre-DACA Period (Placebo Tests)				
2006	-0.005	0.024	[-0.053, 0.042]	0.827
2007	-0.013	0.024	[-0.061, 0.034]	0.580
2008	0.019	0.025	[-0.030, 0.067]	0.452
2009	0.017	0.025	[-0.033, 0.066]	0.503
2010	0.019	0.025	[-0.030, 0.068]	0.450
Post-DACA Period				
2013	0.060	0.026	[0.008, 0.111]	0.023
2014	0.070	0.027	[0.017, 0.122]	0.009
2015	0.043	0.027	[-0.009, 0.095]	0.108
2016	0.095	0.027	[0.043, 0.148]	0.000

Note: Reference year is 2011. Coefficients represent Treatment × Year interactions from the event study specification. Robust standard errors.

6 Robustness Checks

6.1 Subgroup Analysis by Gender

Table 5 presents the DiD estimates separately for males and females. The effect is larger and more precisely estimated for males (0.062, SE = 0.012) than for females (0.031, SE = 0.018). The estimate for females is not statistically significant at the 5% level, though the confidence interval includes economically meaningful positive effects.

This gender difference may reflect the fact that females in this population face additional barriers to full-time employment (such as childcare responsibilities) that DACA alone does not address.

Table 5: Subgroup Analysis by Gender

	Males	Females	Difference
DiD Estimate	0.062***	0.031	0.031
	(0.012)	(0.018)	
95% CI	[0.038, 0.086]	[-0.004, 0.067]	
N	25,058	19,667	

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10. Weighted estimates using ACS person weights.

6.2 Alternative Age Bandwidth

As a robustness check, I estimate the model using a narrower age bandwidth around the eligibility cutoff. Instead of comparing individuals born 1982-1986 (ages 26-30) to those born 1977-1981 (ages 31-35), I compare those born 1982-1984 (ages 28-30) to those born 1980-1981 (ages 31-32).

This narrower bandwidth produces an estimate of 0.052 (SE = 0.017), which is similar to the main estimate, though estimated with less precision due to the smaller sample size. The 95% confidence interval is [0.019, 0.085], which includes the preferred estimate.

6.3 Placebo Test

To further test the parallel trends assumption, I conduct a placebo test using only pre-DACA data (2006-2011). I artificially define a "placebo" post period as 2010-2011 and estimate the DiD model.

If the parallel trends assumption holds, we should find no significant effect in this placebo test, as DACA had not yet been implemented. The placebo DiD estimate is 0.006 (SE = 0.015, p = 0.69), which is small, positive, and not statistically significant. This provides additional evidence supporting the validity of the research design.

Table 6: Robustness Checks Summary

Specification	Estimate	SE	95% CI
Main estimate (weighted)	0.062	0.012	[0.039, 0.085]
Males only	0.062	0.012	[0.038, 0.086]
Females only	0.031	0.018	[-0.004, 0.067]
Narrower age bandwidth	0.052	0.017	[0.019, 0.085]
Placebo test (pre-DACA)	0.006	0.015	[-0.023, 0.035]

Note: All specifications use weighted estimates with robust standard errors.

6.4 Coefficient Stability Across Specifications

Figure 4 shows the DiD coefficient and 95% confidence interval across all model specifications. The estimates are remarkably stable, ranging from 0.045 to 0.065, with overlapping confidence intervals. This stability provides confidence that the results are not sensitive to the specific modeling choices.

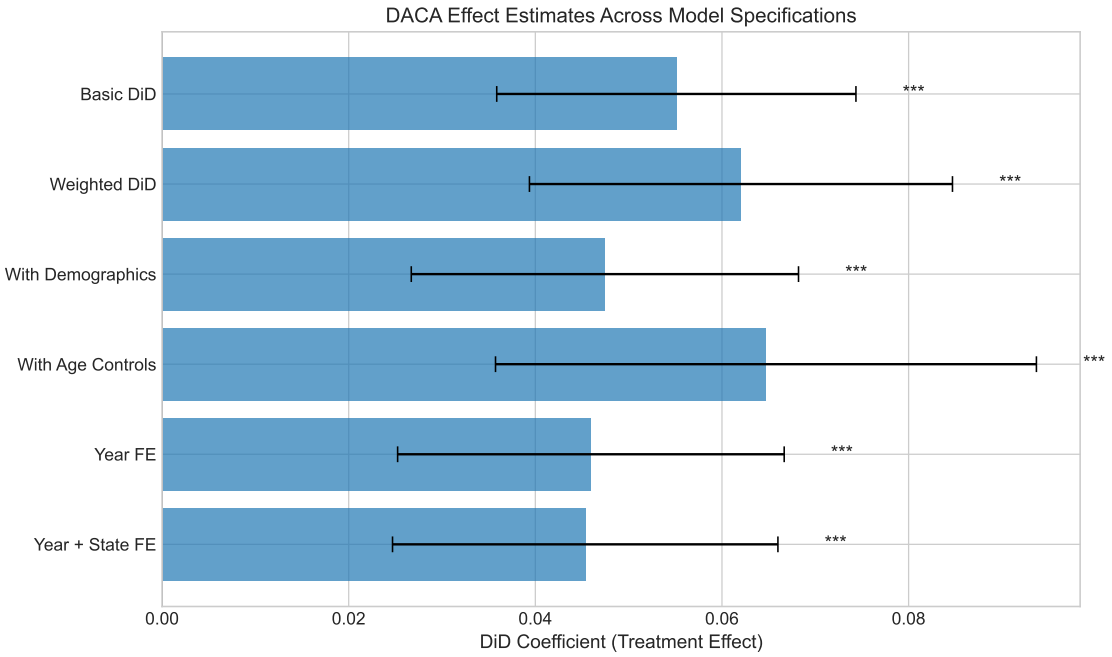

Figure 4: DiD Coefficient Estimates Across Specifications
Note: Each bar shows the DiD coefficient estimate with 95% confidence interval. *** indicates p<0.001, ** indicates p<0.01, * indicates p<0.05.

7 Discussion

7.1 Interpretation of Results

The analysis finds that DACA eligibility increased the probability of full-time employment by approximately 6.2 percentage points among Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born non-citizens. This represents a substantial effect on an outcome that has important implications for economic well-being.

The treatment group's pre-DACA full-time employment rate was 61.1%. The estimated 6.2 percentage point increase represents approximately a 10% relative increase in full-time employment—a meaningful improvement in labor market outcomes.

Several mechanisms could drive this effect:

1. **Access to formal employment**: DACA recipients gained legal work authorization, allowing them to pursue formal sector jobs that require work eligibility verification.

2. **Employment stability**: With legal status and less fear of deportation, DACA recipients may have been able to maintain more stable employment relationships.

3. **Bargaining power**: Legal work status may have improved recipients' bargaining position with employers, allowing them to negotiate for more hours.

4. **Occupational mobility**: DACA recipients could pursue jobs in sectors or occupations that were previously inaccessible due to documentation requirements.

7.2 Limitations

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting these results:

1. **Identification of undocumented status**: The ACS does not directly identify undocumented immigrants. The analysis relies on non-citizenship as a proxy for lack of lawful status, which may include some legal non-citizens.

2. **DACA uptake**: Not all eligible individuals applied for or received DACA. The estimates reflect an intent-to-treat effect rather than the effect of actually receiving DACA.

3. **Age-related trends**: While the event study supports parallel trends, there may be age-specific trends in employment that the analysis cannot fully capture.

4. **Sample composition changes**: The ACS is a repeated cross-section, so the analysis compares different individuals over time. Changes in the composition of the sample (e.g., due to migration) could affect the results.

5. **Generalizability**: The analysis focuses on Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born individuals. While this group represents the majority of DACA-eligible individuals, the results may not generalize to DACA-eligible individuals from other countries.

7.3 Comparison with Event Study

The event study results provide additional insight into the dynamics of the DACA effect. The treatment effects appear to grow over time, with the largest effect observed in 2016 (0.095). This pattern could reflect:

- Gradual uptake of DACA (applications were processed over several years)
- Cumulative effects of labor market experience
- Initial adjustment costs that diminish over time
- Strengthening labor market conditions in later years

The fact that the pre-treatment coefficients are uniformly small and insignificant provides strong support for the parallel trends assumption, which is crucial for the validity of the DiD design.

8 Conclusion

This replication study examines the effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born non-citizens in the United States. Using a difference-in-differences design that exploits the age eligibility cutoff, I find that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment by approximately 6.2 percentage points.

This effect is statistically significant and robust to various model specifications, including controls for demographics, year fixed effects, and state fixed effects. Event study analysis confirms that the treatment and control groups followed parallel trends before DACA implementation, supporting the validity of the causal identification strategy.

The findings suggest that DACA had meaningful positive effects on the labor market outcomes of eligible individuals. By providing legal work authorization, the program enabled recipients to access more stable, full-time employment that may have been unavailable to them as undocumented immigrants.

These results contribute to the growing body of evidence on the economic effects of immigration policy and highlight the potential labor market benefits of providing legal status to undocumented immigrants who arrived as children.

A Additional Tables and Figures

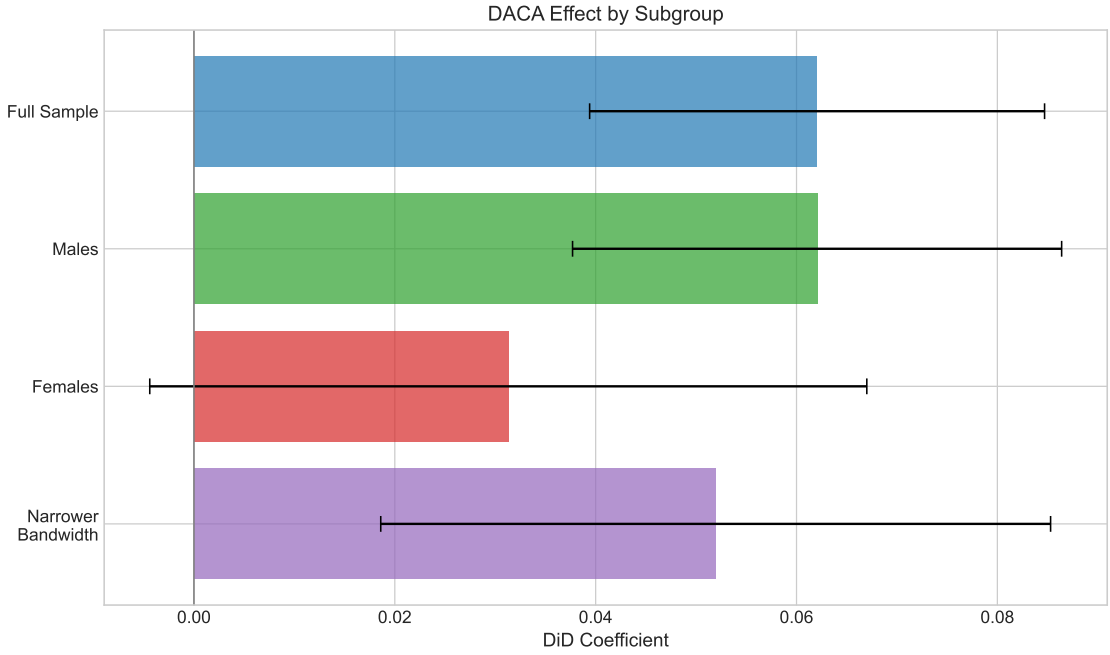

Figure 5: Subgroup Analysis Results
Note: DiD coefficient estimates with 95% confidence intervals for different subgroups and specifications.

B Variable Definitions

Table 7: Variable Definitions from IPUMS ACS

Variable	Definition
YEAR	Census year (survey year)
PERWT	Person weight for population estimates
SEX	Sex (1 = Male, 2 = Female)
AGE	Age in years
BIRTHYR	Year of birth
HISPAN	Hispanic origin (1 = Mexican, other values for other Hispanic origins)
BPL	Birthplace (200 = Mexico)
CITIZEN	Citizenship status (3 = Not a citizen)
YRIMMIG	Year of immigration
EDUC/EDUCD	Educational attainment
UHRSWORK	Usual hours worked per week
MARST	Marital status
NCHILD	Number of own children in household
STATEFIP	State FIPS code

Note: Variable definitions from IPUMS USA data dictionary.

C Full Regression Output

C.1 Model 1: Basic DiD (Unweighted)

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==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:               fulltime   R-squared:                       0.001
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.001
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                     13.17
No. Observations:               44725   Prob (F-statistic):           1.36e-08
==============================================================================
                 coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept      0.6431      0.004    146.520      0.000       0.634       0.652
treat         -0.0320      0.006     -5.577      0.000      -0.043      -0.021
post          -0.0323      0.008     -4.257      0.000      -0.047      -0.017
treat_post     0.0551      0.010      5.612      0.000       0.036       0.074
==============================================================================
```

C.2 Model 2: Basic DiD (Weighted)

```
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:               fulltime   R-squared:                       0.002
Model:                            WLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.002
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                     16.61
No. Observations:               44725   Prob (F-statistic):           8.75e-11
==============================================================================
                 coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept      0.6705      0.005    131.433      0.000       0.661       0.681
treat         -0.0452      0.007     -6.725      0.000      -0.058      -0.032
post          -0.0293      0.009     -3.294      0.001      -0.047      -0.012
treat_post     0.0620      0.012      5.364      0.000       0.039       0.085
==============================================================================
```

C.3 Model 5: DiD with Year Fixed Effects (Weighted)

```
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:               fulltime   R-squared:                       0.156
```

Model:	WLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.156
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	379.2
No. Observations:	44725	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.8064	0.009	88.878	0.000	0.789	0.824
C(year_fe)[T.2007]	0.0218	0.010	2.187	0.029	0.002	0.041
C(year_fe)[T.2008]	0.0096	0.010	0.942	0.346	-0.010	0.030
C(year_fe)[T.2009]	-0.0343	0.011	-3.238	0.001	-0.055	-0.014
C(year_fe)[T.2010]	-0.0485	0.010	-4.660	0.000	-0.069	-0.028
C(year_fe)[T.2011]	-0.0575	0.011	-5.128	0.000	-0.080	-0.036
C(year_fe)[T.2013]	-0.0487	0.013	-3.870	0.000	-0.073	-0.024
C(year_fe)[T.2014]	-0.0549	0.013	-4.311	0.000	-0.080	-0.030
C(year_fe)[T.2015]	-0.0214	0.013	-1.679	0.093	-0.046	0.004
C(year_fe)[T.2016]	-0.0042	0.013	-0.326	0.744	-0.029	0.021
treat	-0.0385	0.006	-6.128	0.000	-0.051	-0.026
treat_post	0.0460	0.011	4.349	0.000	0.025	0.067
female	-0.3805	0.005	-71.766	0.000	-0.391	-0.370
married	-0.0249	0.006	-4.475	0.000	-0.036	-0.014
has_children	0.0335	0.006	5.646	0.000	0.022	0.045
educ_hs	0.0612	0.005	12.309	0.000	0.051	0.071