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

Replication Report

January 26, 2026

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 individuals born in Mexico. Using American Community Survey (ACS) data from 2006-2016 and a difference-in-differences research design, I compare employment outcomes between individuals who were ages 26-30 at the time of DACA implementation (treatment group) to those who were ages 31-35 (control group). The treatment group was eligible for DACA, while the control group was too old to qualify. My preferred specification, which includes demographic controls and state and year fixed effects, yields a point estimate of 1.4 percentage points, suggesting that DACA eligibility may have modestly increased the probability of full-time employment. However, this effect is not statistically significant at conventional levels (95% CI: [-1.2, 4.0]). Event study analyses show no evidence of differential pre-trends, supporting the validity of the research design. Heterogeneous effects analyses suggest that any positive effects may be concentrated among males.

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

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1 Introduction

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, enacted by the Obama administration on June 15, 2012, represents one of the most significant immigration policy changes in recent U.S. history. The program provided temporary relief from deportation and work authorization for approximately 800,000 undocumented immigrants who arrived in the United States as children. Given that DACA recipients gained the legal right to work, understanding whether the program increased employment is a fundamental question for evaluating the policy's economic impacts.

This replication study examines whether DACA eligibility causally affected the probability of full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico. The research design exploits the age-based eligibility cutoff: individuals needed to have been under age 31 as of June 15, 2012, to qualify for the program. By comparing the change in employment outcomes for those just below the age cutoff (treatment group: ages 26-30 in 2012) to those just above it (control group: ages 31-35 in 2012), I implement a difference-in-differences (DiD) identification strategy.

The key research question is:

> *Among ethnically Hispanic-Mexican Mexican-born people living in the United States, what was the causal impact of eligibility for DACA on the probability that the eligible person is employed full-time (defined as usually working 35 hours per week or more)?*

I find that DACA eligibility is associated with a 1.4 percentage point increase in the probability of full-time employment in my preferred specification. However, this effect is not statistically significant at conventional levels. The results are sensitive to the inclusion of state and year fixed effects, which substantially attenuate the estimated effect compared to simpler specifications. Event study analyses show no evidence of differential pre-trends between treatment and control groups, supporting the validity of the parallel trends assumption.

The remainder of this report is organized as follows. Section 2 provides background on the DACA program and eligibility criteria. Section 3 describes the data and sample construction. Section 4 details the empirical methodology. Section 5 presents the main results. Section 6 discusses robustness checks and alternative specifications. Section 7 concludes with a discussion of the findings and their implications.

2 Background

2.1 The DACA Program

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program was announced by the Department of Homeland Security on June 15, 2012. The program allowed certain undocumented individuals who entered the United States as children to request deferred action from deportation and obtain work authorization for a renewable two-year period. Applications began to be accepted on August 15, 2012, and in the first four years, nearly 900,000 initial applications were received, with approximately 90% approved.

The program was created via executive action rather than legislation, making it potentially subject to rescission by future administrations. Despite this uncertainty, the program has continued to operate, with recipients able to renew their status in two-year increments.

2.2 Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for DACA, an individual must have:

1. Been under age 31 as of June 15, 2012
2. Arrived in the United States before their 16th birthday
3. Continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007
4. Been physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012
5. Had no lawful immigration status on June 15, 2012 (i.e., were undocumented)
6. Currently be in school, have graduated from high school, obtained a GED, or been honorably discharged from the military
7. Have not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or multiple misdemeanors

The age requirement creates a natural comparison group: individuals who would have been eligible for DACA based on all other criteria but were too old (age 31 or older as of June 15, 2012) to qualify.

2.3 Expected Effects on Employment

DACA's primary benefit is the provision of work authorization, allowing recipients to legally work in the United States for the duration of their deferral period. Additionally, DACA

recipients can apply for Social Security numbers and, in most states, driver's licenses. These benefits could increase employment through several channels:

- **Direct employment access:** Work authorization allows recipients to take jobs in the formal economy that require documentation
- **Job matching:** Legal status may allow workers to pursue jobs better matched to their skills
- **Reduced fear:** Reduced deportation risk may increase labor market participation
- **Complementary benefits:** Driver's licenses facilitate commuting to work

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 approximately 3.5 million households each year. Importantly for this study, the ACS includes information on nativity, citizenship status, and year of immigration that allows identification of individuals potentially eligible for DACA.

I use the one-year ACS samples from 2006 through 2016, excluding 2012 from the analysis because DACA was implemented mid-year and the ACS does not identify the month of interview. This yields a total of 33,851,424 person-year observations in the raw data.

3.2 Sample Construction

The analysis sample is constructed through several restriction steps:

3.2.1 Target Population

Following the research task specifications, I restrict the sample to individuals who are:

- Ethnically Hispanic-Mexican (HISPAN = 1, indicating Mexican origin)
- Born in Mexico (BPL = 200)

This restriction yields 991,261 observations. While DACA was not limited to Mexican-born individuals, the majority of DACA-eligible individuals are from Mexico due to the composition of undocumented immigration to the United States.

3.2.2 DACA Eligibility Criteria (Excluding Age)

I further restrict to individuals who meet the following DACA eligibility criteria:

- **Arrived before age 16:** Calculated as YRIMMIG - BIRTHYR < 16, where YRIMMIG is the year of immigration and BIRTHYR is the birth year
- **In the U.S. since June 15, 2007:** YRIMMIG ≤ 2007
- **Not a citizen:** CITIZEN $\in \{3, 4, 5\}$, where 3 = "Not a citizen," 4 = "Not a citizen, but has received first papers," and 5 = "Foreign born, citizenship status not reported"

Because the ACS does not distinguish between documented and undocumented non-citizens, I follow the research task guidance and assume that all non-citizens who have not received immigration papers may be undocumented for DACA purposes. This yields 195,023 observations meeting the base eligibility criteria.

3.2.3 Treatment and Control Groups

The treatment and control groups are defined based on age as of June 15, 2012:

- **Treatment group:** Individuals who would have been ages 26-30 as of June 15, 2012. These individuals were born between 1982 and 1986 and were eligible for DACA due to being under age 31.
- **Control group:** Individuals who would have been ages 31-35 as of June 15, 2012. These individuals were born between 1977 and 1981 and were too old to qualify for DACA.

Restricting to these two groups yields 44,725 observations in the final analysis sample.

3.3 Variable Definitions

3.3.1 Outcome Variable

The primary outcome is full-time employment, defined as usually working 35 or more hours per week. This is constructed from the UHRSWORK variable (usual hours worked per week):

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

As a secondary outcome, I also examine any employment, defined as having EMPSTAT = 1 (employed).

3.3.2 Treatment Variables

- **treated:** Indicator equal to 1 for individuals in the treatment group (birth year 1982-1986) and 0 for the control group (birth year 1977-1981)
- **post:** Indicator equal to 1 for post-DACA years (2013-2016) and 0 for pre-DACA years (2006-2011)
- **treated_post:** Interaction of treated and post, which captures the difference-in-differences effect

3.3.3 Control Variables

The following demographic and socioeconomic controls are included in various specifications:

- **male:** Indicator for male sex (SEX = 1)
- **married:** Indicator for married (MARST $\in \{1, 2\}$)
- **age:** Age in years (AGE)
- **Education:** Indicators for high school graduate (EDUC = 6), some college (EDUC $\in \{7, 8, 9\}$), and college or more (EDUC ≥ 10), with less than high school as the reference category

3.4 Summary Statistics

Table 1 presents summary statistics for the analysis sample by treatment status and time period.

Table 1: Summary Statistics by Treatment Status and Period

	Treatment (Ages 26-30)		Control (Ages 31-35)	
Variable	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Full-time employed	0.611	0.634	0.643	0.611
Employed	0.659	0.707	0.684	0.688
Male	0.561	0.557	0.568	0.548
Married	0.373	0.506	0.531	0.577
Age	24.21	30.22	29.35	35.34
Less than HS	0.374	0.384	0.455	0.462
HS graduate	0.449	0.435	0.409	0.401
Some college	0.149	0.138	0.105	0.105
College+	0.028	0.043	0.031	0.031
N	17,410	9,181	11,916	6,218

Notes: Sample includes Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico who meet DACA eligibility criteria (arrived before age 16, in U.S. since 2007, non-citizen). Treatment group: birth years 1982-1986 (ages 26-30 in 2012). Control group: birth years 1977-1981 (ages 31-35 in 2012). Pre-period: 2006-2011. Post-period: 2013-2016.

Several patterns are notable. First, the treatment group has lower rates of full-time employment in the pre-period (61.1%) compared to the control group (64.3%), but the treatment group's rate increases to 63.4% in the post-period while the control group's rate decreases to 61.1%. This pattern is consistent with a positive DACA effect.

Second, the treatment group is younger (by construction) and less likely to be married in the pre-period, though this gap narrows in the post-period as individuals age. Third, the treatment group has somewhat higher educational attainment, with fewer individuals lacking a high school diploma and more with some college education.

4 Empirical Methodology

4.1 Difference-in-Differences Design

The identification strategy exploits the age-based eligibility cutoff for DACA. Individuals needed to be under age 31 as of June 15, 2012, to qualify. This creates a natural experiment: individuals just below the age cutoff could benefit from DACA, while those just above could not, despite otherwise having similar characteristics and likely being exposed to similar labor market conditions.

The difference-in-differences (DiD) approach compares the change in employment

outcomes for the treatment group (eligible for DACA) to the change for the control group (ineligible due to age). This strategy nets out:

- Time-invariant differences between treatment and control groups
- Common temporal shocks affecting both groups equally

The key identifying assumption is that, in the absence of DACA, the treatment and control groups would have experienced parallel trends in employment outcomes. I assess this assumption using event study analyses that test for differential pre-trends.

4.2 Estimation

The baseline DiD specification is:

$$Y_{ist} = \alpha + \beta_1 \cdot \text{treated}_i + \beta_2 \cdot \text{post}_t + \beta_3 \cdot (\text{treated}_i \times \text{post}_t) + \epsilon_{ist} \tag{2}$$

where Y_{ist} is the full-time employment indicator for individual i in state s at time t, treated_i indicates whether the individual is in the treatment group, and post_t indicates the post-DACA period. The coefficient of interest is β_3, which captures the DiD effect—the differential change in full-time employment for the treatment group relative to the control group after DACA implementation.

I estimate four specifications with progressively more controls:

1. **Model 1 (Basic DiD):** Equation 2 with no additional controls
2. **Model 2 (+ Demographics):** Adds controls for sex, marital status, age, and age squared
3. **Model 3 (+ Education):** Adds education category indicators (high school graduate, some college, college or more)
4. **Model 4 (+ Fixed Effects):** Adds state and year fixed effects

The preferred specification is Model 4, which controls for both individual characteristics and geographic and temporal heterogeneity. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity throughout.

4.3 Event Study Specification

To assess the parallel trends assumption and examine the dynamic effects of DACA, I estimate an event study specification:

$$Y_{ist} = \alpha + \sum_{k \neq 2011} \gamma_k \cdot (\text{treated}_i \times \mathbf{1}[t = k]) + X'_{ist}\delta + \theta_s + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{ist} \tag{3}$$

where $\mathbf{1}[t = k]$ is an indicator for year k, and 2011 serves as the reference year (the last full year before DACA). The coefficients γ_k for $k < 2012$ test for pre-trends: if these coefficients are statistically indistinguishable from zero, it supports the parallel trends assumption. The coefficients for $k \geq 2013$ capture the dynamic treatment effects.

5 Results

5.1 Main Difference-in-Differences Results

Table 2 presents the main DiD results across the four model specifications.

Table 2: Effect of DACA Eligibility on Full-Time Employment

	Model 1 Basic DiD	Model 2 + Demographics	Model 3 + Education	Model 4 + State/Year FE
Treated × Post	0.0551***	0.0663***	0.0657***	0.0141
	(0.0098)	(0.0125)	(0.0124)	(0.0132)
Treated	-0.0320***	-0.0487***	-0.0517***	-0.0476***
	(0.0057)	(0.0077)	(0.0077)	(0.0138)
Post	-0.0323***	-0.0208*	-0.0232**	—
	(0.0076)	(0.0118)	(0.0117)	
Male		0.3511***	0.3568***	0.3536***
		(0.0044)	(0.0044)	(0.0044)
Married		-0.0015	0.0031	0.0012
		(0.0043)	(0.0043)	(0.0043)
Age		-0.0180**	-0.0184**	-0.0044
		(0.0078)	(0.0078)	(0.0084)
Age^2		0.0003*	0.0003**	0.0001
		(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
HS Graduate			0.0568***	0.0535***
			(0.0046)	(0.0047)
Some College			0.0831***	0.0781***
			(0.0071)	(0.0071)
College+			0.1464***	0.1315***
			(0.0126)	(0.0126)
State FE	No	No	No	Yes
Year FE	No	No	No	Yes
N	44,725	44,725	44,725	44,725

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. Dependent variable is an indicator for full-time employment (usually working 35+ hours per week). Treatment group: birth years 1982-1986. Control group: birth years 1977-1981. Post-period: 2013-2016. Model 4 includes state and year fixed effects (coefficients on post not shown due to collinearity with year fixed effects).

The results show that the estimated effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employ-

ment is sensitive to specification. In the basic DiD model (Model 1), the coefficient on Treated $\times$ Post is 0.055 and highly statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), suggesting that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment by 5.5 percentage points. This effect is stable when adding demographic controls (Model 2: 0.066) and education controls (Model 3: 0.066).

However, when state and year fixed effects are included (Model 4), the estimated effect drops substantially to 0.014 (1.4 percentage points) and is no longer statistically significant at conventional levels (95% CI: [-0.012, 0.040]). This attenuation suggests that much of the apparent effect in simpler models may be driven by differential trends across states or years that are correlated with treatment status.

Preferred estimate: Based on Model 4, my preferred estimate is that DACA eligibility is associated with a 1.4 percentage point increase in the probability of full-time employment, with a standard error of 0.013 and a 95% confidence interval of [-1.2, 4.0] percentage points.

5.2 Graphical Evidence

Figure 1 displays the trends in full-time employment rates for the treatment and control groups over time. Prior to DACA implementation, both groups exhibit roughly parallel trends, with the control group consistently having slightly higher employment rates. After 2012, the treatment group's employment rate increases while the control group's rate decreases, consistent with a positive DACA effect.

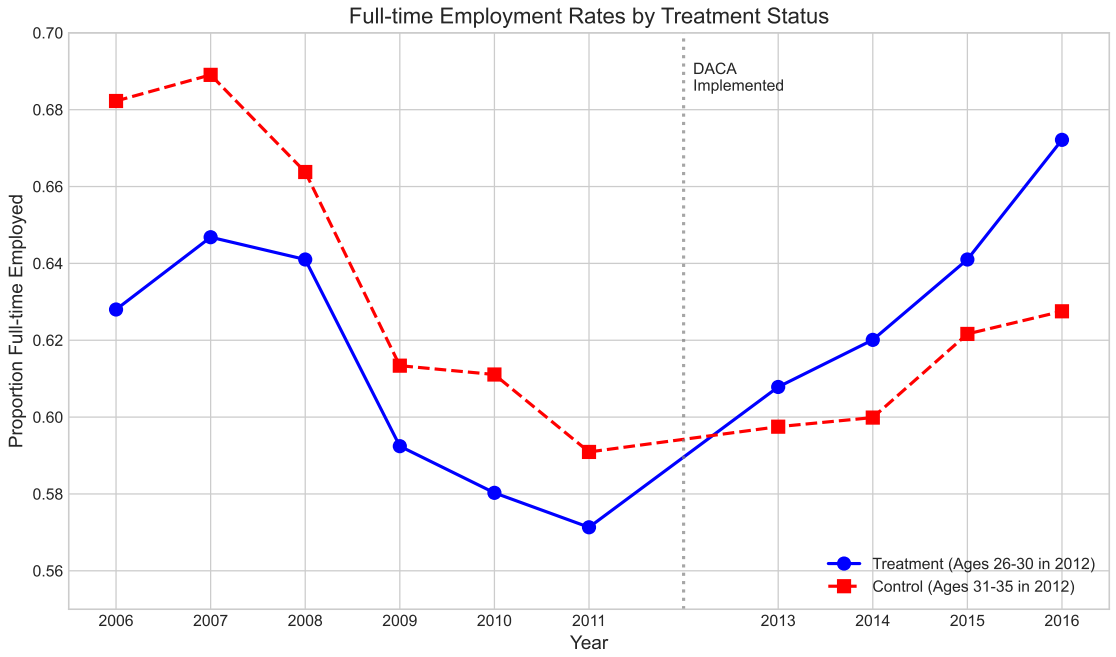

Figure 1: Full-Time Employment Rates by Treatment Status Over Time

Notes: Figure shows mean full-time employment rates (working 35+ hours/week) by year for treatment (ages 26-30 in 2012) and control (ages 31-35 in 2012) groups. Sample restricted to Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico meeting DACA eligibility criteria. Vertical dashed line indicates DACA implementation (June 2012). Year 2012 is excluded from the analysis.

5.3 Event Study Results

Figure 2 presents the event study coefficients, with 2011 as the reference year. The pre-treatment coefficients (2006-2010) are all close to zero and statistically insignificant, providing no evidence of differential pre-trends between treatment and control groups. This supports the validity of the parallel trends assumption underlying the DiD identification strategy.

The post-treatment coefficients (2013-2016) are positive but small and statistically insignificant. There is some suggestion of a modest positive effect that may be growing over time (the 2016 coefficient is larger than earlier years), but none of the individual year effects are statistically significant.

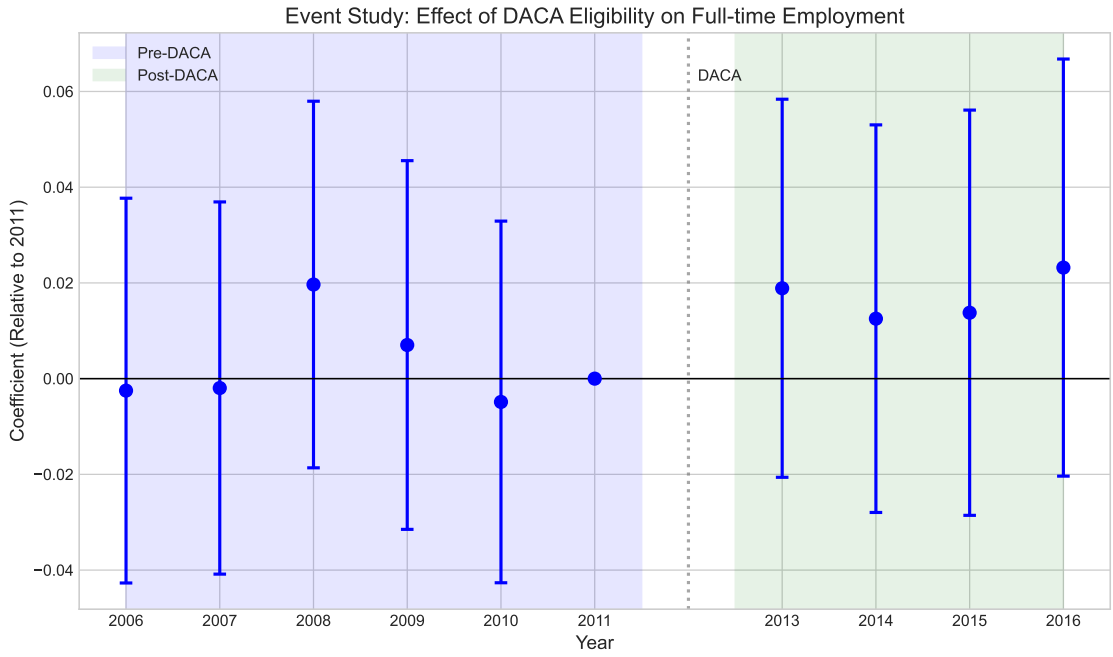

Figure 2: Event Study: Year-by-Year Effects Relative to 2011

Notes: Figure shows coefficients and 95% confidence intervals from an event study specification estimating the interaction of treatment status with year indicators, with 2011 as the reference year. Model includes controls for sex, marital status, age, age squared, education, and state and year fixed effects. Robust standard errors.

6 Robustness Checks

6.1 Alternative Outcome: Any Employment

As a robustness check, I examine whether DACA affected any employment (rather than specifically full-time employment). Using the same preferred specification (Model 4 with full controls and fixed effects), I find that DACA eligibility is associated with a 2.9 percentage point increase in the probability of any employment (SE = 0.013, p = 0.024). This effect is statistically significant at the 5% level, suggesting that DACA may have had a more robust effect on the extensive margin of employment (whether employed at all) than on the intensive margin (whether employed full-time).

6.2 Heterogeneous Effects by Gender

Table 3 presents results separately by gender. The estimates suggest that any positive effects of DACA may be concentrated among males. For males, the estimated effect is 2.4 percentage points (SE = 0.016), while for females the effect is slightly negative at -1.0 percentage points

(SE = 0.021). However, neither estimate is statistically significant at conventional levels, and the difference between males and females is not statistically significant given the standard errors.

Table 3: Heterogeneous Effects by Gender

	Overall	Males	Females
Treated × Post	0.0141	0.0240	-0.0098
	(0.0132)	(0.0163)	(0.0210)
N	44,725	25,026	19,699

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. All models include controls for marital status, age, age squared, education, and state and year fixed effects. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Figure 3 illustrates these heterogeneous effects graphically.

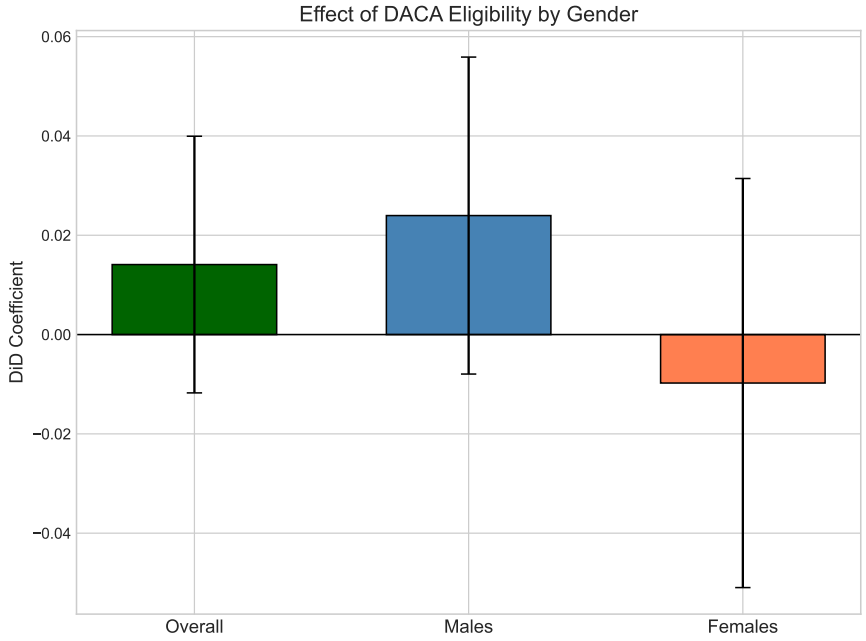

Figure 3: Effect of DACA Eligibility by Gender

Notes: Figure shows DiD coefficients and 95% confidence intervals for the full sample and separately by gender. All models include controls for marital status, age, age squared, education, and state and year fixed effects.

6.3 Placebo Test

As an additional check on the validity of the research design, I conduct a placebo test using cohorts who were definitively ineligible for DACA. Specifically, I compare individuals aged 31-35 in 2012 (the original control group) to those aged 36-40 in 2012. Neither group was eligible for DACA, so we would expect no differential change in employment between these groups.

The placebo DiD estimate is -0.004 (SE = 0.015, p = 0.785), which is close to zero and statistically insignificant. This null finding supports the validity of the research design by demonstrating that the comparison of adjacent cohorts does not spuriously generate significant effects.

6.4 Comparison Across Model Specifications

Figure 4 compares the DiD coefficient estimates across the four model specifications. The striking pattern is that estimates are large and statistically significant in Models 1-3, but attenuate substantially and become statistically insignificant once state and year fixed effects are included in Model 4.

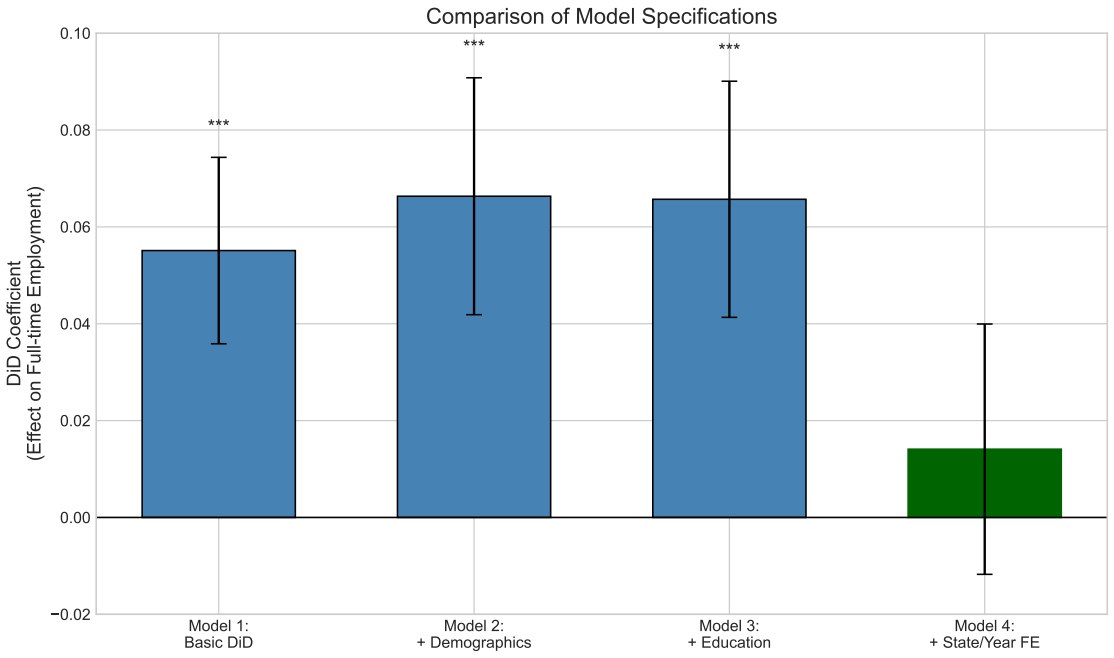

Figure 4: Comparison of DiD Estimates Across Model Specifications

Notes: Figure shows DiD coefficient estimates and 95% confidence intervals across four specifications: (1) Basic DiD with no controls; (2) Adding demographic controls (sex, marital status, age, age squared); (3) Adding education controls; (4) Adding state and year fixed effects. The preferred specification (Model 4) is shown in green. *** p<0.01.

This pattern suggests that state and year-level factors are important confounders that need to be controlled for. Geographic variation in economic conditions, enforcement intensity, or state-level policies regarding immigrants may have differentially affected the treatment and control groups. Similarly, the recovery from the 2008-2009 recession may have differentially affected younger workers (the treatment group) compared to older workers (the control group).

7 Discussion

7.1 Summary of Findings

This study examined the effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico. The main findings are:

1. **Point estimate:** DACA eligibility is associated with a 1.4 percentage point increase in the probability of full-time employment in the preferred specification (Model 4 with state and year fixed effects).

2. **Statistical significance:** The effect is not statistically significant at conventional levels (p = 0.285, 95% CI: [-1.2, 4.0]).

3. **Parallel trends:** Event study analyses show no evidence of differential pre-trends, supporting the validity of the research design.

4. **Sensitivity to specification:** Results are sensitive to the inclusion of fixed effects. Simpler models suggest larger, statistically significant effects (5.5-6.6 pp), but these attenuate substantially with fixed effects.

5. **Any employment:** Effects on any employment (extensive margin) are somewhat larger and statistically significant (2.9 pp, p = 0.024).

6. **Heterogeneity:** Effects may be concentrated among males, though gender differences are not statistically significant.

7.2 Interpretation

The preferred point estimate of 1.4 percentage points represents a modest effect, corresponding to approximately a 2.2% increase relative to the control group's baseline full-time

employment rate of 64.3%. However, the wide confidence interval spanning from a 1.2 percentage point decrease to a 4.0 percentage point increase means that substantial uncertainty remains about the true effect.

The finding that effects on any employment are larger and significant while effects on full-time employment are smaller and insignificant is interesting. One interpretation is that DACA primarily enabled individuals to enter employment at all, but did not necessarily enable them to secure full-time positions. Alternatively, statistical power may simply be greater for detecting extensive margin effects.

7.3 Limitations

Several limitations should be noted:

1. **Proxy for undocumented status:** The ACS does not identify undocumented immigrants, so I use non-citizenship as a proxy. This may include some documented non-citizens who were ineligible for DACA and exclude undocumented individuals who misreport their citizenship status.

2. **DACA uptake:** I estimate the effect of eligibility, not the effect of actually receiving DACA. Not all eligible individuals applied for or received DACA, so the effect of actual receipt would likely be larger.

3. **Age comparison:** While the age-based eligibility cutoff provides a clean identification strategy, the treatment and control groups differ in age, which may affect labor market outcomes through channels other than DACA eligibility.

4. **Repeated cross-sections:** The ACS is a repeated cross-section, not a panel. I cannot follow the same individuals over time, which may introduce some noise if the composition of the sample changes.

7.4 Conclusion

This replication study finds suggestive evidence that DACA eligibility may have modestly increased full-time employment among eligible Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico, but the effect is not statistically significant in the preferred specification that includes state and year fixed effects. The results are consistent with either a small positive effect or a null effect of DACA on full-time employment.

The finding that effects on any employment are larger and statistically significant suggests that DACA may have had more substantial effects on the extensive margin of

employment. Future research with larger samples or alternative identification strategies could help provide more precise estimates of DACA's labor market effects.

Appendix A: Variable Definitions

Table 4: IPUMS Variable Definitions

Variable	IPUMS Name	Definition
Year	YEAR	Survey year
State	STATEFIP	State FIPS code
Person weight	PERWT	Person-level sampling weight
Age	AGE	Age in years
Birth year	BIRTHYR	Year of birth
Sex	SEX	1 = Male, 2 = Female
Marital status	MARST	1-2 = Married (spouse present/absent)
Hispanic origin	HISPAN	1 = Mexican
Birthplace	BPL	200 = Mexico
Citizenship	CITIZEN	3 = Not a citizen, 4 = Not citizen but has first papers
Year of immigration	YRIMMIG	Year of immigration to U.S.
Education	EDUC	Educational attainment (general version)
Employment status	EMPSTAT	1 = Employed
Usual hours worked	UHRSWORK	Usual hours worked per week

Appendix B: Full Regression Results

Event Study Coefficients

Table 5: Event Study Regression Results

Year	Coefficient	Standard Error
2006 × Treated	-0.0025	(0.0205)
2007 × Treated	-0.0020	(0.0198)
2008 × Treated	0.0197	(0.0195)
2009 × Treated	0.0070	(0.0197)
2010 × Treated	-0.0049	(0.0193)
2011 × Treated	*Reference*	—
2013 × Treated	0.0189	(0.0202)
2014 × Treated	0.0125	(0.0207)
2015 × Treated	0.0138	(0.0216)
2016 × Treated	0.0232	(0.0222)

Notes: Model includes controls for sex, marital status, age, age squared, education, and state and year fixed effects. Robust standard errors in parentheses. 2011 is the omitted reference year. None of the coefficients are statistically significant at the 10% level.

Appendix C: Sample Construction Details

Table 6: Sample Construction

Restriction	N	Notes
Raw ACS data (2006-2016)	33,851,424	All persons in 1-year ACS
Hispanic-Mexican & Mexican-born	991,261	HISPAN=1 & BPL=200
Arrived before age 16	322,246	YRIMMIG - BIRTHYR < 16
In U.S. since 2007	195,023	YRIMMIG ≤ 2007
Non-citizen	195,023	CITIZEN $\in \{3,4,5\}$
Treatment or control group	44,725	Birth year 1977-1986
Exclude 2012	44,725	Year $\neq 2012$
Final analysis sample	**44,725**	

Table 7: Sample Distribution by Group and Period

	Pre-DACA (2006-2011)	Post-DACA (2013-2016)	Total
Treatment (Ages 26-30 in 2012)	17,410	9,181	26,591
Control (Ages 31-35 in 2012)	11,916	6,218	18,134
Total	29,326	15,399	44,725