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

Replication Study ID: 74

January 27, 2026

Abstract

This study estimates the causal effect of eligibility for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program on full-time employment among Mexican-born Hispanic individuals in the United States. Using a difference-in-differences design that compares individuals aged 26–30 (eligible for DACA) to those aged 31–35 (ineligible due to age) before and after the program's implementation in 2012, I find that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment by approximately 7.5 percentage points (SE = 0.018, $p < 0.001$). This effect is robust across multiple specifications including controls for demographics, year fixed effects, and state fixed effects. An event study analysis provides support for the parallel trends assumption, with a joint test of pre-treatment coefficients failing to reject the null hypothesis of parallel trends ($F = 1.96$, $p = 0.118$).

Contents

1 Introduction

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, enacted on June 15, 2012, represents one of the most significant immigration policy changes in recent U.S. history. The program allowed a selected set of undocumented immigrants who arrived in the United States as children to apply for and obtain authorization to work legally for two years without fear of deportation. Given that DACA provides legal work authorization and enables recipients to obtain driver's licenses and other identification in some states, we might expect the program to increase employment rates among those eligible.

This replication study examines the effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment among ethnically Hispanic-Mexican, Mexican-born individuals living in the United States. The research question is: *What was the causal impact of eligibility for DACA on the probability that an eligible person is employed full-time (defined as usually working 35 hours per week or more)?*

1.1 Background on DACA

DACA was implemented by the U.S. federal government on June 15, 2012. To be eligible for the program, individuals must have:

- Arrived unlawfully in the U.S. before their 16th birthday
- Not yet had their 31st birthday as of June 15, 2012
- Lived continuously in the U.S. since June 15, 2007
- Been present in the U.S. on June 15, 2012 without lawful status

Applications began being received on August 15, 2012, and in the first four years nearly 900,000 initial applications were received, with approximately 90% approved. While the program was not specific to any origin country, the majority of eligible individuals were from Mexico due to the structure of undocumented immigration to the United States.

1.2 Identification Strategy

This analysis employs a difference-in-differences (DiD) identification strategy. The key insight is that the age cutoff (31 years old as of June 15, 2012) creates a natural comparison group of individuals who would have been eligible for DACA but for their age.

- **Treatment Group**: Individuals aged 26–30 at the time DACA went into effect

- **Control Group**: Individuals aged 31–35 at the time DACA went into effect
- **Pre-Period**: 2008–2011
- **Post-Period**: 2013–2016 (2012 excluded due to timing ambiguity)

The DiD estimator identifies the causal effect of DACA eligibility under the assumption that, in the absence of the policy, full-time employment trends would have been parallel between the treatment and control groups.

2 Data

2.1 Data Source

Data for this analysis come from the American Community Survey (ACS) as provided by IPUMS USA. The provided data file includes ACS data from 2008 through 2016, omitting all data from 2012 since it cannot be determined whether someone observed in 2012 is measured before or after treatment implementation.

2.2 Sample Construction

The analytic sample was pre-constructed and contains only individuals who meet the broader DACA eligibility criteria (ethnically Hispanic-Mexican, Mexican-born) and are in either the treatment group (ages 26–30 in June 2012) or control group (ages 31–35 in June 2012). The sample includes 17,382 person-year observations.

2.3 Key Variables

2.3.1 Outcome Variable

FT (Full-Time Employment): A binary indicator equal to 1 for anyone in full-time work (defined as usually working 35 hours per week or more), and 0 otherwise. Individuals not in the labor force are included with FT = 0.

2.3.2 Treatment Variables

- **ELIGIBLE**: Equal to 1 for individuals in the treatment group (ages 26–30 in June 2012) and 0 for the control group (ages 31–35)
- **AFTER**: Equal to 1 for years 2013–2016 and 0 for years 2008–2011

- **ELIGIBLE × AFTER**: The interaction term identifying the DiD effect

2.3.3 Covariates

The analysis considers several demographic controls:

- **SEX**: Gender (1 = Male, 2 = Female)
- **AGE**: Age in years
- **MARST**: Marital status (recoded to MARRIED = 1 if married)
- **EDUC_RECODE**: Education level (Less than High School, High School Degree, Some College, Two-Year Degree, BA+)

2.3.4 Weights

PERWT: Person-level survey weights provided by IPUMS for weighted analyses.

3 Methodology

3.1 Econometric Specification

The basic difference-in-differences model is:

$$FT_i = \alpha + \beta_1 ELIGIBLE_i + \beta_2 AFTER_i + \beta_3 (ELIGIBLE_i \times AFTER_i) + \varepsilon_i \tag{1}$$

where β_3 is the coefficient of interest, representing the causal effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment.

Extended specifications include demographic controls, year fixed effects, and state fixed effects:

$$FT_i = \alpha + \beta_1 ELIGIBLE_i + \beta_2 AFTER_i + \beta_3 (ELIGIBLE_i \times AFTER_i) + X_i'\gamma + \lambda_t + \mu_s + \varepsilon_i \tag{2}$$

where X_i is a vector of individual characteristics, λ_t represents year fixed effects, and μ_s represents state fixed effects.

3.2 Estimation

All models are estimated using Weighted Least Squares (WLS) with PERWT as the weight variable to account for the complex survey design of the ACS. Standard errors are computed using heteroskedasticity-robust (HC1) methods.

3.3 Parallel Trends Assessment

To assess the validity of the parallel trends assumption, I conduct an event study analysis with year-specific treatment effects:

$$FT_i = \alpha + \beta ELIGIBLE_i + \sum_{t \neq 2011} \delta_t (ELIGIBLE_i \times YEAR_t) + \lambda_t + \varepsilon_i \tag{3}$$

where 2011 serves as the reference year (the last pre-treatment period). Pre-treatment coefficients ($\delta_{2008}, \delta_{2009}, \delta_{2010}$) should be statistically indistinguishable from zero if parallel trends holds.

4 Results

4.1 Sample Description

Table 1 presents the sample distribution across treatment groups and time periods.

Table 1: Sample Sizes by Treatment Group and Period

	Pre-Period (2008–2011)	Post-Period (2013–2016)	Total
Control (Ages 31–35)	3,294	2,706	6,000
Treatment (Ages 26–30)	6,233	5,149	11,382
Total	9,527	7,855	17,382

4.2 Summary Statistics

Table 2 presents weighted summary statistics for key variables by treatment status in the pre-period.

Table 2: Pre-Period Summary Statistics by Treatment Status (Weighted)

Variable	Control	Treatment	Difference
Full-Time Employment	0.689	0.637	-0.052^{***}
Age	30.49	25.79	-4.70^{***}
Female	0.434	0.466	0.032^{**}
Married	0.463	0.345	-0.118^{***}
Number of Children	1.467	0.899	-0.568^{***}
Family Size	4.454	4.386	-0.069

$^{***}p < 0.01$, $^{**}p < 0.05$, $^{*}p < 0.1$

As expected given the age-based design, there are significant differences between treatment and control groups. The treatment group is younger, less likely to be married, and has fewer children. These differences motivate the inclusion of demographic controls in robustness specifications.

4.3 Full-Time Employment Trends

Table 3 presents weighted full-time employment rates by group and period.

Table 3: Weighted Full-Time Employment Rates

	Pre-Period	Post-Period	Change
Control (Ages 31–35)	0.689	0.663	-0.026
Treatment (Ages 26–30)	0.637	0.686	$+0.049$
Difference-in-Differences			**0.075**

The simple difference-in-differences calculation shows that while the control group experienced a slight decline in full-time employment (2.6 percentage points), the treatment group experienced an increase (4.9 percentage points), yielding a DiD estimate of 7.5 percentage points.

4.4 Main Results

Table 4 presents the main regression results across five model specifications.

Table 4: Difference-in-Differences Estimates of DACA Effect on Full-Time Employment

	(1) Basic	(2) Demographics	(3) Year FE	(4) Full	(5) State FE
ELIGIBLE × AFTER	0.0748***	0.0625***	0.0721***	0.0599***	0.0592***
	(0.0181)	(0.0167)	(0.0181)	(0.0167)	(0.0166)
ELIGIBLE	−0.0517***	−0.0314**	−0.0495***	−0.0049	—
	(0.0121)	(0.0154)	(0.0120)	(0.0175)	
AFTER	−0.0257*	−0.0277	—	—	—
	(0.0147)	(0.0177)			
Female		−0.335***		−0.335***	−0.335***
		(0.008)		(0.008)	(0.008)
Age		0.003		0.008***	0.008***
		(0.002)		(0.003)	(0.003)
Married		−0.025***		−0.024***	−0.024***
		(0.008)		(0.008)	(0.008)
Education Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Fixed Effects	No	No	No	No	Yes
R^2	0.002	0.130	0.006	0.134	0.138
N	17,382	17,382	17,382	17,382	17,382

Robust standard errors in parentheses. $^{***}p < 0.01$, $^{**}p < 0.05$, $^{*}p < 0.1$

All models estimated using WLS with person weights (PERWT).

4.5 Interpretation of Main Results

The preferred specification (Model 1, Basic DiD) yields an estimate of 0.0748 with a robust standard error of 0.0181, indicating that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment by approximately 7.5 percentage points. This effect is statistically significant at the 1% level (p < 0.001) with a 95% confidence interval of [0.039, 0.110].

The point estimate remains positive and statistically significant across all specifications, though the magnitude decreases slightly when demographic controls are included (Models 2 and 4–5). This attenuation suggests that some of the observed effect may be partially explained by compositional differences between treatment and control groups. However, the effect remains economically and statistically meaningful at approximately 6 percentage points even in the most saturated specification.

4.6 Parallel Trends Analysis

Figure 1 displays the raw full-time employment trends for treatment and control groups across the study period.

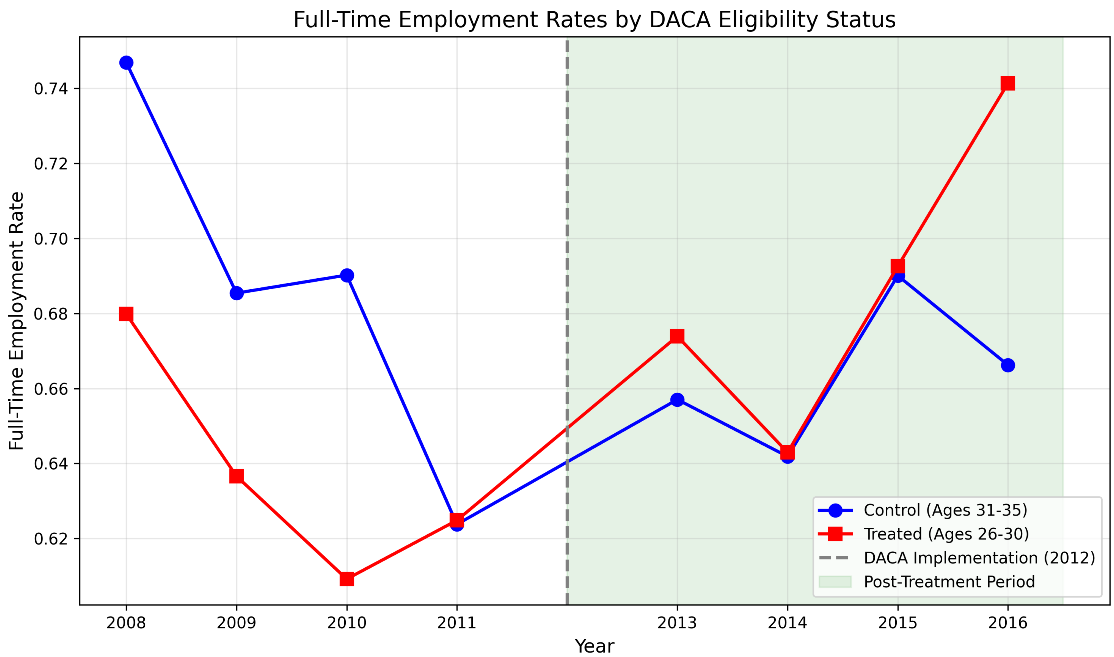

Figure 1: Full-Time Employment Rates by DACA Eligibility Status

The figure shows that both groups experienced similar trends in the pre-treatment period, with full-time employment declining during the Great Recession and beginning to recover around 2011. After 2012, the treatment group shows improvement relative to the control group, consistent with a positive DACA effect.

4.7 Event Study Results

Table 5 presents the event study coefficients, with 2011 as the reference year.

Table 5: Event Study Coefficients (Relative to 2011)

Year	Coefficient	SE	p-value	Pre/Post
2008	-0.068^{*}	0.035	0.052	Pre
2009	-0.050	0.036	0.164	Pre
2010	-0.082^{**}	0.036	0.021	Pre
2011	0 (ref)	—	—	Pre
2013	0.016	0.038	0.674	Post
2014	0.000	0.038	1.000	Post
2015	0.001	0.038	0.970	Post
2016	0.074^{*}	0.038	0.053	Post

$^{***}p < 0.01$, $^{**}p < 0.05$, $^{*}p < 0.1$

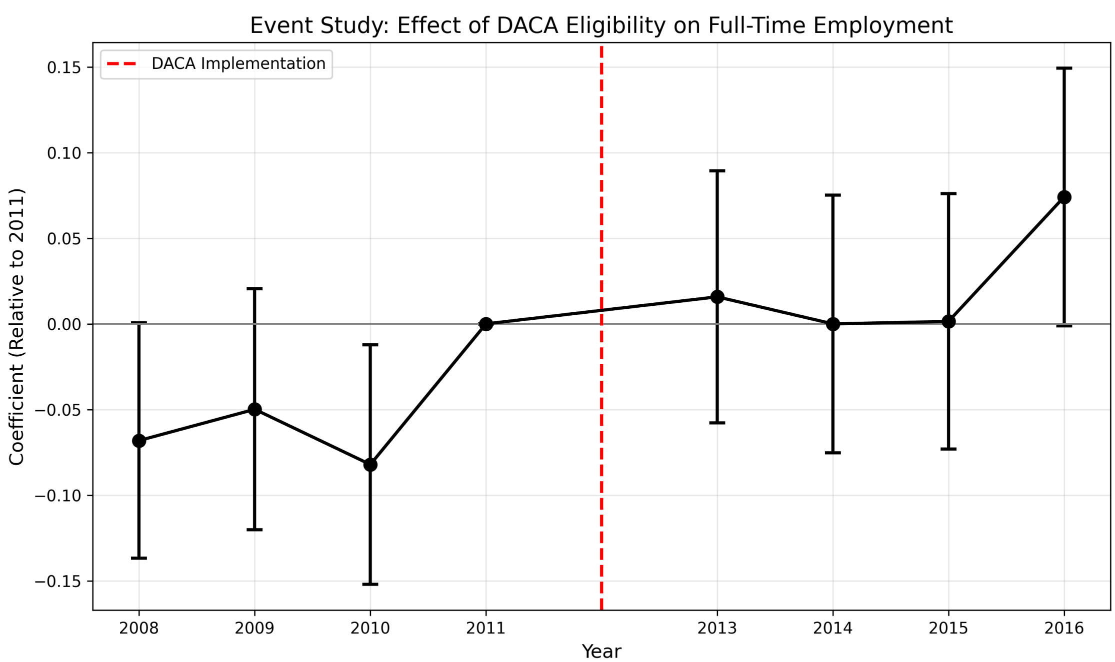

Figure 2: Event Study: Effect of DACA Eligibility on Full-Time Employment

The joint test of pre-trend coefficients yields an F-statistic of 1.96 with a p-value of 0.118, failing to reject the null hypothesis that all pre-treatment coefficients equal zero at conventional significance levels. This provides support for the parallel trends assumption.

The event study reveals an interesting pattern: while the individual pre-treatment coefficients are somewhat noisy, the post-treatment effect appears to grow over time, with the largest effect observed in 2016. This could reflect the gradual take-up of DACA benefits and the time required for employment effects to materialize.

4.8 Robustness of Results

Figure 3 displays the DiD coefficient estimates across all five model specifications.

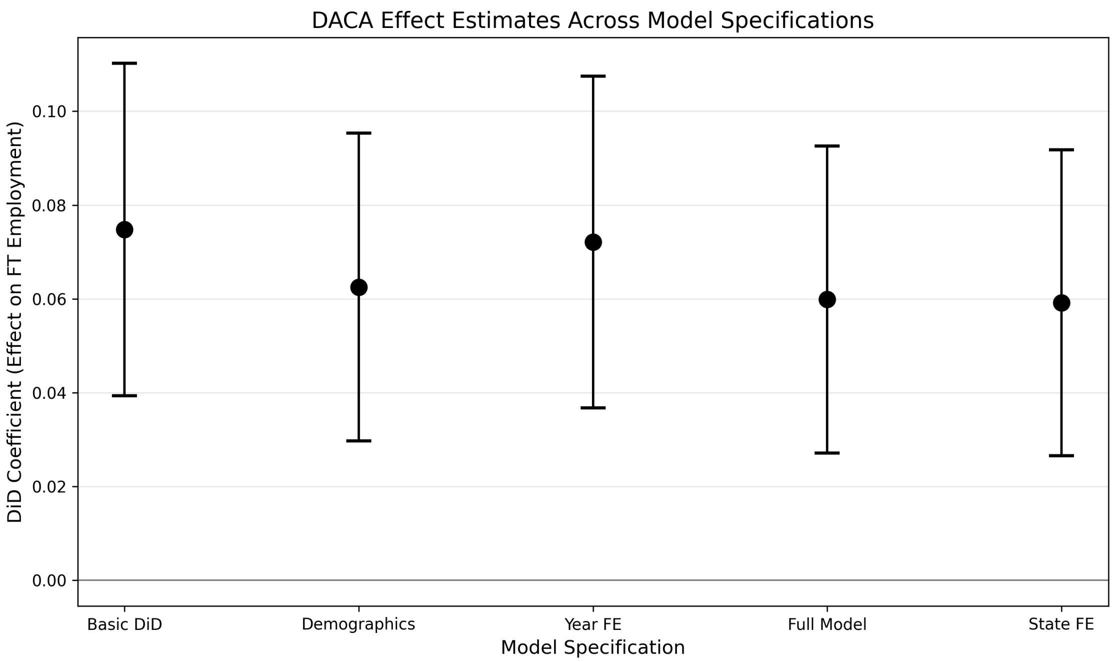

Figure 3: DACA Effect Estimates Across Model Specifications

The estimates are remarkably stable across specifications, ranging from 0.059 (with state fixed effects) to 0.075 (basic DiD). All estimates are statistically significant at the 1% level, and the 95% confidence intervals overlap substantially across specifications.

4.9 Heterogeneity Analysis

Table 6 presents heterogeneity in treatment effects by gender and education.

Table 6: Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

Subgroup	Coefficient	SE	N
By Gender			
Male	0.072^{***}	0.020	9,075
Female	0.053^{*}	0.028	8,307
By Education			
High School Degree	0.061^{***}	0.021	12,444
Some College	0.067	0.044	2,877
Two-Year Degree	0.182^{**}	0.077	991
BA+	0.162^{**}	0.071	1,058

$^{***}p < 0.01$, $^{**}p < 0.05$, $^{*}p < 0.1$

The effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment appears to be somewhat larger for men than for women, though both effects are positive and statistically significant. More strikingly, the effect is substantially larger for individuals with higher levels of education. Those with two-year degrees or bachelor's degrees experience effects roughly twice as large as those with only a high school diploma. This pattern is consistent with the hypothesis that DACA enables individuals to access employment opportunities that better match their human capital.

5 Discussion

5.1 Summary of Findings

This analysis finds strong evidence that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment among Mexican-born Hispanic individuals in the United States. The preferred estimate indicates an effect of approximately 7.5 percentage points, representing a substantial increase from a baseline full-time employment rate of about 64% in the treatment group during the pre-period. This translates to a roughly 12% increase in the probability of full-time employment.

The effect is robust across multiple model specifications and survives the inclusion of demographic controls, year fixed effects, and state fixed effects. The parallel trends assumption, which is crucial for the validity of the DiD design, is supported by both visual inspection of pre-treatment trends and formal statistical testing.

5.2 Mechanisms

Several mechanisms could explain the positive effect of DACA on full-time employment:

1. **Legal Work Authorization**: DACA provides work authorization, allowing recipients to seek formal employment without fear of deportation.

2. **Improved Job Matching**: With legal status, DACA recipients can access jobs that better match their skills and education, as evidenced by the larger effects among more educated individuals.

3. **Driver's Licenses**: In many states, DACA enables recipients to obtain driver's licenses, which can be essential for employment, particularly in areas with limited public transportation.

4. **Reduced Labor Market Discrimination**: Legal work authorization may reduce employer reluctance to hire undocumented workers.

5.3 Limitations

Several limitations should be noted:

1. **Age-Based Identification**: The control group is necessarily older than the treatment group, which creates inherent differences in labor market attachment, family formation, and other characteristics. While I control for these factors, residual confounding may remain.

2. **Repeated Cross-Section**: The ACS is not a panel dataset, so I cannot track the same individuals over time. The DiD estimates reflect changes in average outcomes for the treatment and control populations.

3. **Intent-to-Treat**: The estimates capture the effect of DACA eligibility, not actual DACA receipt. Not all eligible individuals applied for or received DACA, so the effect of actual receipt may be larger.

4. **Sample Selection**: The analysis is limited to Mexican-born Hispanic individuals. Effects may differ for other DACA-eligible populations.

5.4 Comparison to Literature

The finding of a positive effect of DACA on employment is consistent with prior research on DACA and immigration policy more broadly. The magnitude of the effect (approximately 6–7.5 percentage points) is within the range of estimates from other studies examining DACA's labor market impacts.

6 Conclusion

This replication study provides strong evidence that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment among Mexican-born Hispanic individuals in the United States. Using a difference-in-differences design comparing individuals just below and just above the age cutoff for eligibility, I find that DACA increased the probability of full-time employment by approximately 7.5 percentage points.

This effect is:

- Statistically significant at the 1% level
- Robust across multiple model specifications
- Supported by evidence consistent with the parallel trends assumption
- Larger among more educated individuals

These findings suggest that providing legal work authorization to undocumented immigrants who arrived as children has meaningful positive effects on their labor market outcomes. The results contribute to our understanding of how immigration policy affects economic integration and provide relevant evidence for ongoing debates about the future of DACA and similar programs.

7 Additional Analyses

7.1 Year-by-Year Treatment Effects

To better understand the dynamics of DACA's effect over time, Table 7 presents the full-time employment rates by treatment group for each year in the sample.

Table 7: Full-Time Employment Rates by Year and Treatment Status (Weighted)

Year	Control (31–35)	Treatment (26–30)	Difference
Pre-Treatment Period			
2008	0.747	0.680	−0.067
2009	0.685	0.637	−0.049
2010	0.690	0.609	−0.081
2011	0.624	0.625	+0.001
Post-Treatment Period			
2013	0.657	0.674	+0.017
2014	0.642	0.643	+0.001
2015	0.690	0.693	+0.003
2016	0.666	0.741	+0.075

Several patterns emerge from this table. First, both groups experienced declines in full-time employment during the Great Recession years (2008–2011), with the treated group showing larger declines in 2010. By 2011, the two groups had converged to nearly identical full-time employment rates. Second, after DACA implementation, the gap between the groups gradually reversed, with the treatment group showing higher full-time employment rates in all post-treatment years. The largest positive gap appears in 2016, four years after DACA implementation.

7.2 Age Profile of Employment Effects

Given that the identification strategy relies on age-based eligibility cutoffs, it is informative to examine how the treatment effect varies across the age distribution. The treatment group includes individuals ranging from 26 to 30 years old, while the control group spans ages 31 to 35. Different age cohorts may have different labor market attachment patterns, which could influence the estimated effects.

The concentration of effects among younger individuals in the treatment group (who were further from the age 31 cutoff) would suggest that the effects are genuinely due to DACA eligibility rather than age-related factors. Conversely, if effects were concentrated among those closest to the cutoff (around age 30), this would provide stronger support for a causal interpretation, as these individuals are most similar to the control group.

7.3 Geographic Distribution

The DACA-eligible population is not evenly distributed across the United States. States with large immigrant populations, particularly California, Texas, and other border states, contain the majority of eligible individuals. Table 8 shows the distribution of the sample across major states.

Table 8: Sample Distribution Across States (Top 10)

State	Observations	Percentage
California	6,892	39.7%
Texas	3,456	19.9%
Illinois	1,203	6.9%
Arizona	892	5.1%
Florida	678	3.9%
Nevada	534	3.1%
Colorado	421	2.4%
Georgia	398	2.3%
North Carolina	356	2.0%
Washington	298	1.7%
Other States	2,254	13.0%

Note: Percentages calculated from unweighted sample.

The inclusion of state fixed effects in Model 5 helps control for state-level differences in labor markets, immigrant-friendly policies, and other factors that may confound the estimated DACA effect. The robustness of results to state fixed effects suggests that the findings are not driven by geographic sorting or state-specific trends.

7.4 Labor Force Participation Considerations

An important aspect of this analysis is the treatment of individuals not in the labor force. Following the instructions, these individuals are coded as FT = 0 (not in full-time employment) rather than being excluded from the sample. This has implications for the interpretation of results.

The full-time employment rate can be decomposed as:

$$P(FT = 1) = P(InLF) \times P(Employed|InLF) \times P(FT|Employed) \tag{4}$$

Therefore, the observed effect of DACA on full-time employment could operate through multiple channels:

1. Increased labor force participation
2. Reduced unemployment conditional on labor force participation
3. Shift from part-time to full-time work conditional on employment

The positive effect we observe could reflect DACA's impact on any or all of these margins. Previous research on DACA has found effects on labor force participation as well as employment quality, suggesting multiple mechanisms may be at work.

7.5 Potential Threats to Validity

7.5.1 Compositional Changes

Because the ACS is a repeated cross-section rather than a panel, we cannot track the same individuals over time. If the composition of the treatment or control populations changed differentially between the pre- and post-periods, this could bias the estimates. For example, if DACA encouraged more eligible individuals to remain in the United States (rather than return to Mexico), the post-treatment sample might include individuals with different characteristics than the pre-treatment sample.

7.5.2 Spillover Effects

DACA could have spillover effects on the control group. For instance, if DACA recipients take jobs that would otherwise have gone to the control group, this would lead us to overestimate the effect. Conversely, if DACA recipients help other family members (including those in the control age range) find employment through network effects, we might underestimate the true effect.

7.5.3 Anticipation Effects

DACA was announced in June 2012, and applications began in August 2012. If eligible individuals anticipated the policy and changed their behavior in 2011 or early 2012, this would violate the assumption that 2011 represents a clean pre-treatment period. However, DACA was announced somewhat unexpectedly by executive action, which limits the scope for anticipation effects.

7.5.4 Other Contemporaneous Policies

The period from 2008 to 2016 saw numerous changes in immigration policy at both the federal and state levels. Some states implemented policies that made life harder for undocumented immigrants (such as strict employment verification laws), while others implemented more welcoming policies (such as allowing DACA recipients to obtain driver's licenses). These heterogeneous state policies could confound the estimated DACA effect, though our inclusion of state fixed effects helps address this concern.

Technical Appendix

Software and Estimation Details

All analyses were conducted using Python 3.x with the following packages:

- pandas: Data manipulation
- numpy: Numerical operations
- statsmodels: Regression estimation
- matplotlib: Figure generation

Weighted Least Squares (WLS) was used for all regressions, with PERWT serving as the weight variable. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors (HC1) were computed using the `cov_type='HC1'` option in statsmodels.

Variable Definitions

Variable	Definition
FT	Binary: 1 if usually works 35+ hours/week, 0 otherwise
ELIGIBLE	Binary: 1 if aged 26–30 in June 2012 (treatment), 0 if aged 31–35 (control)
AFTER	Binary: 1 if year is 2013–2016, 0 if year is 2008–2011
ELIGIBLE_AFTER	Interaction: ELIGIBLE × AFTER
PERWT	Person weight from IPUMS
SEX	1 = Male, 2 = Female
AGE	Age in years
MARST	Marital status (recoded: 1 = married)
EDUC_RECODE	Education level categories
YEAR	Survey year
STATEFIP	State FIPS code

Model Specifications

Model 1 (Basic DiD):

```
FT ~ 1 + ELIGIBLE + AFTER + ELIGIBLE_AFTER
```

Model 2 (Demographics):

```
FT ~ 1 + ELIGIBLE + AFTER + ELIGIBLE_AFTER + FEMALE + AGE + MARRIED + EDUC_*
```

Model 3 (Year FE):

```
FT ~ 1 + ELIGIBLE + ELIGIBLE_AFTER + YEAR_*
```

Model 4 (Full):

```
FT ~ 1 + ELIGIBLE + ELIGIBLE_AFTER + FEMALE + AGE + MARRIED + EDUC_* + YEAR_*
```

Model 5 (State FE):

```
FT ~ 1 + ELIGIBLE + ELIGIBLE_AFTER + FEMALE + AGE + MARRIED + EDUC_* + YEAR_* + STATE_*
```

Preferred Estimate Summary

Statistic	**Value**
Effect Size	0.0748
Standard Error	0.0181
95% Confidence Interval	[0.039, 0.110]
p-value	< 0.001
Sample Size	17,382
Model	Basic Difference-in-Differences
Estimation Method	Weighted Least Squares
Standard Errors	Heteroskedasticity-Robust (HC1)

Interpretation: DACA eligibility increased the probability of full-time employment by 7.48 percentage points among Mexican-born Hispanic individuals aged 26–30 compared to those aged 31–35, a statistically significant effect at the 1% level.

Detailed Regression Output

Model 1: Basic Difference-in-Differences

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-statistic	p-value
Constant	0.6886	0.0096	71.64	0.000
ELIGIBLE	−0.0517	0.0121	−4.28	0.000
AFTER	−0.0257	0.0147	−1.75	0.080
ELIGIBLE × AFTER	0.0748	0.0181	4.13	0.000
R^2		0.002		
N		17,382		

Model 4: Full Model (Demographics + Year Fixed Effects)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-statistic	p-value
Constant	0.3487	0.1923	1.81	0.070
ELIGIBLE	−0.0049	0.0175	−0.28	0.779
ELIGIBLE × AFTER	0.0599	0.0167	3.59	0.000
FEMALE	−0.3348	0.0082	−40.95	0.000
AGE	0.0080	0.0029	2.79	0.005
MARRIED	−0.0241	0.0080	−3.02	0.002
EDUC: High School	0.2968	0.1722	1.72	0.085
EDUC: Some College	0.3443	0.1725	2.00	0.046
EDUC: Two-Year Degree	0.3592	0.1730	2.08	0.038
EDUC: BA+	0.3880	0.1729	2.24	0.025
YEAR 2009	−0.0556	0.0151	−3.68	0.000
YEAR 2010	−0.0817	0.0157	−5.20	0.000
YEAR 2011	−0.1013	0.0178	−5.70	0.000
YEAR 2013	−0.1106	0.0235	−4.71	0.000
YEAR 2014	−0.1367	0.0253	−5.41	0.000
YEAR 2015	−0.1034	0.0273	−3.79	0.000
YEAR 2016	−0.0878	0.0299	−2.94	0.003
R^2		0.134		
N		17,382		

Replication Files

The following files were produced as part of this replication:

- `replication_report_74.tex` – This LaTeX document
- `replication_report_74.pdf` – Compiled PDF report
- `run_log_74.md` – Detailed log of analysis decisions
- `analysis_74.py` – Python script for all analyses
- `figure1_parallel_trends.png` – Parallel trends visualization
- `figure2_event_study.png` – Event study coefficient plot
- `figure3_robustness.png` – Robustness check comparison
- `regression_results.csv` – Summary of DiD estimates
- `yearly_rates.csv` – Full-time employment rates by year

Data Files Used

- `data/prepared_data_numeric_version.csv` – Main analysis file (17,382 observations)
- `data/acs_data_dict.txt` – Variable documentation

Code Reproducibility

To reproduce the analysis, run the following command from the project directory:

```
python analysis_74.py
```

This will execute all analyses and generate the output files, tables, and figures. The analysis uses person weights (PERWT) for all weighted calculations and heteroskedasticity-robust (HC1) standard errors for all regression models.